

Application of some fixed-point theorems in approximation theory

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Abstract

In this paper, we study some fixed point theorems in approximation theory. Fixed point theory initially emerged in the article demonstrating existence of solutions of differential equations .which appeared in the second quarter of the 18th century. Later on this technique was improved as a method of successive approximations which was extracted and abstracted as a fixed point theorem in the framework of complete normed space. It is stated that fixed point theory is initiated by Stefan Banach. Fixed point theorem have been used in many instances in approximation theory. Brosowski gave some application of fixed point theory for approximation.

Keywords: Fixed points; Approximation theory; Mappings; Normed linear space; Banach space; Sets; Common fixed points

1. Introduction

Let X denote the linear normed space with norm $\| \cdot \|$ and C be a subset of X . If $x_0 \in X$

be a point then $y \in C$ is called a best approximation to x_0 if

$$d(x_0, y) = d(x_0, C) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{where } d(x_0, C) = \inf \{ \|x_0 - y\| : y \in C \} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

In this case, the element y is called a best C -approximant to x_0 . The set of all best

C -approximation to x_0 is denoted by $A_C(x_0)$. Thus, we have

$$A_C(x_0) = \{ y \in C \mid d(x_0, y) = d(x_0, C) \} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

A mapping $f : X \rightarrow X$ is a contraction if

$$\|fx - fy\| < \alpha \|x - y\| \quad (\alpha < 1) ; \text{ and non-expansion if } \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

$$\|fx - fy\| \leq \|x - y\| \quad \forall x, y \in X \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

Brosowski gave application of fixed point theory to approximation.

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1.1. Theorem

- Let f be a non-expensive linear operator on a normed linear space X .
- Let C be an f -invariant subset of X and x_0 an f -invariant point. If the set $A_C(x_0)$ of best C -approximants to x_0 is non-empty, compact and convex then it contains an f -invariant point. Several authors improved the above theorem keeping in view of the following conditions.

a - The condition of $f: X \rightarrow Y$ (6)

b - $f: C \rightarrow C$

c - The condition on the set $A_C(x_0)$

Following Dhage and Shukla has proved a theorem.

Def : A non – empty set X together with a function (7) $\rho: X \times X \times X \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ is called a D-metric space with D- metric ρ , denoted by

(X, ρ) . If ρ satisfies

a - $\rho(x, y, z) = 0$ iff $x=y=z$ (coincidence)

b - $\rho(x, y, z) = \rho(\rho(x, y, z))$; where, ρ is a permutation of $\{x, y, z\}$

c $\rho(x, y, z) \leq \rho(x, y, a) + \rho(x, a, z) + \rho(a, y, z) \forall x, y, z, a \in X$

Some details along with some specific examples of D-metric space in Dhage .

A sequence $\{x_n\} \subset X$ is called convergent and converges to a point $x \in X$ if

$$\lim \rho(x_m, x_n, x) = 0 \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

A complete D-metric space is one in which D-Cauchy sequence converges to a Point . It is known that D-metric ρ is continuous function on X^3 in the topology of D- metric converges which is Hausdorff. A mapping is called D-contraction if

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a - } \rho(fx, fy, fz) &\leq \alpha \rho(x, y, z) \quad (\alpha < 1) \dots\dots\dots (10) \\ &fx, fy, fz \leq \rho(x, y, z) \quad \forall x, y, z \in X \end{aligned} \quad \text{b - } \rho($$

Dhage proved the following theorems.

Theorem

Let X be a D-metric space and $f: X \rightarrow X$ a D – contraction .Thus f has a unique fixed Point . Let C be a subset of the normed linear space X and let $x_0, y_0 \in X$ denoted by

$$D(x_0, y_0) = \inf \{ \rho(x_0, y_0, C) \mid C \in \} \dots\dots\dots (11)$$

An element $z \in C$ is said to be a best approximation to x_0 and y_0 from C or closest to x_0 and y_0 from C if

$$\rho(x_0, y_0, z) = D(x_0, y_0, C) \dots\dots\dots (12)$$

Thus z is called best C - approximation to x_0 and y_0 and the set of all such best C – approximant to x_0 and y_0 is denoted by $A_C(x_0, y_0)$. Therefore ,we have

$$A_C(x_0, y_0) = \{ z \in C / \rho(x_0, y_0, C) = D(x_0, y_0, C) \} \dots\dots\dots (13)$$

Schandler has shown that

Theorem : - Let C be a non – empty , closed ,convex and bundled subset of a normed linear Space X and $f: C \rightarrow C$ be continuous and $f(C)$ compact. Then f is a fixed point. Shukla proved the theorem as follows.

Theorem: Let X be a normed linear space $C \subset X$ and $\{x_0, y_0\} \subset X$. Let $f: X \rightarrow X$.

a - f is non expansive..... (14)

b - $f: C \rightarrow C$

$C - f\{x_0, y_0\} \rightarrow \{x_0, y_0\}$ is injective .

d - $A_C(x_0, y_0)$ is closed convex if $A_C(x_0, y_0)$ is compact. C contains an f invariant point closed to x_0 and y_0 . A they prove another theorem .

Theorem: Let X be Banach space $\{x_0, y_0\} \subset X$, and $C \subset X$ and let $f: X \rightarrow X$ assume that Banach space .

a - f is non – expansive and $A_C(x_0, y_0) \cup \{x_0, y_0\}$ (15)

b - $f\{x_0, y_0\} \rightarrow \{x_0, y_0\}$ is injective

$f: C \rightarrow C$ and set $A_C(x_0, y_0)$ is closed and star – shaped. $f A_C(x_0, y_0)$ is compact. Then f fixed point in C closest to x_0 and , y_0 from a closest element to the set $\{x_0, y_0\}$ from C .

Shukla has proved a theorem that

Let X be a normed linear space $C \subset X$ and $\{x_0, y_0\} \subset X$. let $f: X \rightarrow X$ mapping Satisfy the following condition .

a - f is non – expansive

b - $f: C \rightarrow C$

c - $f: \{x_0, y_0\} \rightarrow \{x_0, y_0\}$ is injective ,

d - $A_C(x_0, y_0)$ is closed convex and $f\{A_C(x_0, y_0)\}$ is compact.

C contains an f – invariant closed to x_0 , and y_0 . A set together with a function

If ρ is satisfies

a - $\rho(x, y, z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y = z$(16)

b - $\rho(x, y, z) = \rho\{x, y, z\}$. ρ is a permutation of x, y and z .

c - $\rho(x, y, z) \leq \rho(x, y, a) + \rho(x, a, z) + \rho(a, y, z) \forall x, y, z, a \in X$

A sequence $\{x_n\} \subset X$ is called convergent and converges to m , $\rho(x_m, x_n, x) = 0$

Again a sequence $\{x_n\} \subset X$ is called D-Cauchy sequence converges to a point in it .

A mapping $f: (X, \rho) \rightarrow (X, \rho)$ is called D -contractive with respect to a mapping

$g: (X, \rho) \rightarrow (X, \rho)$ if $\rho(fx, fy, fz) < \rho(gx, gy, gz)$ for all $x, y, z \in X$ for which

$\rho(gx, gy, gz) \neq 0$ and non – expansive with respect to a $g: (X, \rho) \rightarrow (X, \rho)$

If $\rho(fx, fy, fz) \leq \rho(gx, gy, gz)$ for all $x, y, z \in X$.

Two maps f and $g: (X, \rho) \rightarrow (X, \rho)$ are called coincident if there is a sequence $\{x_n\}$

In X such that $\lim_n f x_n = \lim_n g x_n$. Similarly, they are called limit commutative or limit commuting.

If there is a sequence $\{x_n\} \in X$ s.t. $\lim_n (fg)(x_n) = \lim_n (gf)(x_n)$

Again two maps f and $g : (X, \rho) \rightarrow (X, \rho)$ are called limit coincidentally commuting if their limit coincidence implies the limit commuting on X , i.e. there exists a sequence

$$\{x_n\} \subset X \text{ such that } \lim_n f x_n = \lim_n g x_n$$

$$\lim_n (fg)(x_1) = \lim_n (gf)(x_1) \dots\dots\dots (17)$$

Similarly, two maps f and $g : (X, \rho) \rightarrow (X, \rho)$ are called coincidentally commuting if They cummute at coincidence points.

Finally, $f : (X, \rho) \rightarrow (X, \rho)$ is continuous iff for any sequence $\{x_n\}$ in X , $x_n \rightarrow x$ Implies $f x_n \rightarrow f x$. Dhage has shown a theorem that if f, g be two continuous self maps of a compact D -metric space X satisfying further

- a - $f(X) \subseteq g(X)$;
- b - $\{f, g\}$ are coincidentally commuting,
- c - Then f and g have a unique common fixed point.

Let $x_0, y_0 \in X$ and

$$D(x_0, y_0) = \inf \{ \rho(x_0, y_0, C) \in C \dots\dots\dots (18)$$

An element $z \in C$ is said to be a best approximant to x_0 and y_0 from C or closest to x_0 and y_0 from C if $\rho(x_0, y_0, C) = D(x_0, y_0, C)$

In case z is called a best C -approximant to x_0 and y_0 from C denoted by $A_C(x_0, y_0) \dots\dots\dots (20)$

$$A_C(x_0, y_0) = \{ z \in C / \rho(x_0, y_0, z) = D(x_0, y_0, C) \}$$

Where we denote $A_C(x_0, y_0) = A_C(x_0, y_0) \cup \{x_0, y_0\}$

1.2. Main Result

(2.1) a) F is non-expansive

- b) $f : C \rightarrow C$
- c) $f\{x_0, y_0\} \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ is injective
- d) $A_C(x_0, y_0)$ is closed convex and $f(A_C(x_0, y_0))$ is compact.

$$gf = fg \text{ and } gx = u \in C \text{ and } f(X) = v \in C$$

Let us define a D -metric ρ on the normed space as follows :

$$\rho(x, y, z) = \alpha \{ \|x - y\| + \|y - z\| + \|z - x\| \} \quad \forall x, y, z \in X$$

Since f is an non-expansive on X with respect to $\|\cdot\|$, we have. (2.3) $\rho(fx, fy, fz) \leq \rho(x, y, z)$

$$\rho(fx, fy, fz) = \alpha \{ \|fx - fy\| + \|fy - fz\| + \|fz - fx\| \} \leq \alpha \{ \|x - y\| + \|y - z\| + \|z - x\| \}$$

$$\leq \rho(x, y, z) \quad \forall x, y, z \in X$$

which shows that f is D -non expansive on X .

If $f: A_C(x_0, y_0) \rightarrow A_C(x_0, y_0)$ and $x \in A_C(x_0, y_0)$ be any point, then, we have

$$(2.4) \quad \rho(fx, fy, fz) = \rho(fx, fx_0, fy_0) \leq \rho(x, x_0, y_0) = D(x_0, y_0)$$

And so $fx \in A_C(x_0, y_0)$

If f is non – expansive it is continuous on X . Now, if $A_C(x_0, y_0)$ is compact in X . So the desired conclusion follows by an application of theorem (4).

Theorem : - Let X be a Banach space, $(x_0, y_0) \in X$, $C \subset X$ and let $f: X \rightarrow X$.

Also, if we assume that

- (2.5) a) f is non -expansive on $A_C(x_0, y_0) \cup \{x_0, y_0\}$
 b) $f: \{x_0, y_0\} \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ is injective
 c) $f: C \rightarrow C$ and
 d) The set $A_C(x_0, y_0)$ is closed and star shaped and $f\{A_C(x_0, y_0)\}$ is compact.

Then f has a fixed point in C closest to x_0 and y_0 .

Proof : - Define a D - metric C on the normed linear space by Eq . f defines such that

$$(2.6) \quad f: A_C(x_0, y_0) \rightarrow A_C(x_0, y_0), \text{ The theory}$$

Let $\{t_n\}$ be a sequence of real numbers such that $0 \leq t_n < 1$ and for sufficiently

large n , $t_n \rightarrow 1$, $n \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \{f_k\} \text{ mapping } A_C(x_0, y_0) \\ & = (1 - t_k)q + t_k f_k x \end{aligned} \quad (2.7) \quad f_k(x)$$

For each $K \in \mathbb{N}$ from hypothesis (i) it follows that f and consequently f_k is Uniformly continuous on $A_C(x_0, y_0)$. Some $A_C(x_0, y_0)$ star-shaped w.r.t. the point

$$q \in A_C(x_0, y_0), f_k(x) \in A_C(x_0, y_0).$$

Consequently

$$f_k\{A_C(x_0, y_0)\} \subseteq A_C(x_0, y_0) \text{ for each } K \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Next, we show that $\{f_k, g\}$ satisfy condition of (4.2.5) and its limit is coincidently commuting $A_C(x_0, y_0)$ for sufficiently large value of K . First we shall show that $\{f_k, \infty\}$ satisfy condition (3) on $A_C(x_0, y_0)$ for each $K \in \mathbb{N}$. Since, f is non-expansive on $A_C(x_0, y_0)$ w.r.t. map, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (2.8) \quad \rho(f_k x, f_k y, f_k z) &= \alpha[\|f_k x - f_k y\| + \|f_k y - f_k z\| + \|f_k z - f_k x\|] \\ &= \alpha\{t_k \|x - y\| + t_k \|y - z\| + t_k \|z - x\|\} \\ &\leq \alpha t_k \{\|x - y\| + \|y - z\| + \|z - x\|\} \\ &= \alpha t_k \{\|gx - gy\| + \|gy - gz\| + \|gz - gx\|\} \\ &= t_k \rho(gx, gy, gz) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \rho (g x , g y , g z) , \quad t_k < 1$$

for all $x, y, z \in A_C (x_0 , y_0)$ for which we find $\rho (f x , f y , f z) \neq 0$.

This shows that $\{ f_k , \infty \}$ satisfy the condition on $A_C (x_0 , y_0)$ and hence are

D-contractive on $A_C (x_0 , y_0)$. Now , we show that $\{ f_k , \infty \}$ are limit coincidently

Commuting on $A_C (x_0 , y_0)$ for sufficiently large value of K .

Assume that $\{ f_k , \infty \}$ are limit coincident on $A_C (x_0 , y_0)$ for large value of K . That is there is a sequence $\{ x_n \}$ in $A_C (x_0 , y_0)$ such that

$$(2.9) \quad \lim_n f_k x_n = \lim_n g x_n \quad \text{which yields}$$

$$\lim_n (\lim_k f_k x_n) = \lim_n f x_n = \lim_n g x_n \quad \text{Now ,}$$

$$(2.10) \quad \begin{aligned} \lim_n f_k g x_n &= \lim_k [(1 - t_k) q + t_k g x_n] \\ &= \lim_k (1 - t_k) q + \lim_k t_k g x_n \end{aligned}$$

Therefore by uniform continuity of g , we obtain

$$(2.11) \quad \begin{aligned} \lim_n (\lim_k t_k g x_n) &= \lim_n f g x_n = \lim_n g f x_n = g (\lim_n f x_n) \\ &= g (\lim_n (\lim_k f_k x_n)) = \lim_n (g \lim_k (f_k x_n)) \\ &= \lim_n (\lim_k g f_k x_n) \\ \lim_k \lim_n g f_k g x_n &= \lim_n \lim_k g f_k x_n \end{aligned}$$

Which shows that f_k and g are coincident . Commuting on $A_C (x_0 , y_0)$ for Sufficiently large values n/v .

2. Conclusion

In this paper, we have discussed the application of fixed point theorems in approximation theory. It presents a few results in approximation theory using fixed point theorems. Fixed point theorems have been used in many instances in approximation theory.

Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgments

The author does thankful to the editor and anonymous reviewers for their valuable suggestions which improve the content of the paper.

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