Results in cone metric spaces and related fixed point theorems for contractive type mappings with application

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Abstract
In this article, we prove some new fixed point theorems for contractive type mappings in the setting of complete cone metric spaces and provide examples to illustrate the concepts and results developed in the article. We consider some consequences of our results to establish fixed point theorems in the context of cone metric spaces. As an application of our results, periodic point results for the contractive type mappings are proved.

Keywords Fixed point; Cone metric space; Periodic points; Ordered Banach space

Mathematics subject Classification 47H10, 54H25

1. Introduction

Banach's fixed point theorems for contraction mappings are one of the important results of mathematical analysis. The Banach contraction principle [2] played a vital role in the development of a metric fixed point theory. This principle and its variants provide a useful apparatus in guaranteeing the existence and uniqueness of solutions of various nonlinear problems: differential equations, variational inequalities, optimization problems, integral equations. A host of this principle has been modified and extended by several mathematicians in different perspectives; some of them are as follows:

Huang and Zhang [7] introduced the notion of cone metric space. In the paper, they replace the real numbers by ordering Banach space and define cone metric space. They also gave an example of a function which is a contraction in the category of cone metric but not contraction if considered over metric spaces and hence by proving fixed point theorem in cone metric spaces ensured that this map must have a unique fixed point. Later, Rezapour and Hamlbarani [14] omitted the assumption of normality in cone metric space. Subsequently, Aage and Salunke [20] introduced a generalized D^*-metric space. Furthermore, Wadei et. al. [23] obtained common fixed point results in the neutrosophic cone metric space and also used the notion of (ϕ,ψ)-weak contraction is defined in the neutrosophic cone metric space by using the idea of altering distance function. This new notion generalized the notion of generalized G-cone metric space introduce in [4] and generalized D^*-metric space [20]. For other generalizations, we refer to [15-19,21-22].
In view of the above considerations, we establish some fixed point results for contractive type mappings in cone metric spaces. Examples are provided to support results and concepts presented herein. We consider some consequences of our results to establish fixed point theorems in the

context of cone metric spaces. As an application of our results, periodic point results for the contractive type mappings are proved.

Throughout the article, we shall denote E as a Banach space, P a cone in E with $int\ P \neq \{0\}$, a cone $P \subset E$ and $\leq$ is partial ordering with respect to P. Thus, for any $x, y \in P$, $x \leq y$ if and only if $y - x \in P$, $x < y$ if and only if $x \leq y$ but $x \neq y$, and $x \ll y$ if and only if $y - x \in int\ P$, $int\ P$ denotes the interior of P.

2. Preliminaries

We start this section by presenting some relevant definitions and lemma.

Definition 1[1] Let E always be a real Banach space and P a subset of E. P is called a cone if and only if:
(i) P is closed, nonempty, and $P \neq \{0\}$;
(ii) $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a, b \geq 0$, $x, y \in P \Rightarrow ax + by \in P$;
(iii) $x \in P$ and $-x \in P \Rightarrow x = 0$.

Definition 2[7] The cone P is called normal if there is a number $K > 0$ such that for all $x, y \in E$,

$$0 \leq x \leq y \text{ implies } \|x\| \leq K\|y\|.$$

The least positive number satisfying above is called the normal constant of P.
Definition 3[7] The cone P is called regular if every increasing sequence which is bounded above is convergent. That is, if $\{x_n\}$ is sequence such that

$$x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \cdots \leq x_n \leq \cdots \leq y$$

for some $y \in E$, then there is $x \in E$ such that $\|x_n - x\| \to 0 (n \to \infty)$. Equivalently the cone P is regular if and only if every decreasing sequence which is bounded below is convergent.
Definition 4[6,8-9] Let X be a nonempty set. Suppose the mapping $d: X \times X \to E$ satisfies
(d1) $0 < d(x, y)$ and $d(x, y) = 0$ iff $x = y$;

(d2) $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$;

(d3) $d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y)$ for all $x, y, z \in X$.

Then d is called a cone metric on X, and (X, d) is called a cone metric space.
Example 5[2] Let $E = \mathbb{R}^2$, $d(x, y) = \{(x, y) \in E | x, y \geq 0\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, $X = \mathbb{R}$ and $d: X \times X \to E$ such that $d(x, y) = (|x - y|, \alpha|x - y|)$, where $0 \leq \alpha$ is a constant. Then (X, d) is a cone metric space.
Definition 6[9,2] Let (X, d) be a cone metric space. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence in X and $x \in X$. If for every $c \in E$ with $0 \ll c$ there is N such that for all $n > N$, $d(x_n, x) \ll c$, then $\{x_n\}$ is said to be convergent and $\{x_n\}$ converges to x, and x is the limit of $\{x_n\}$.We denote this by

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x.$$

Lemma 7[7] Let (X, d) be a cone metric space, P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence in X. Then $\{x_n\}$ converges to x if and only if $d(x_n, x) \to 0$ $(n \to \infty)$.
Lemma 8[7] Let (X, d) be a cone metric space, P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence in X. If $\{x_n\}$ converges to x and $\{x_n\}$ converges to y, then $x = y$. That is the limit of $\{x_n\}$ is unique
Definition 9[3] Let (X, d) be a cone metric space, $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence in X. If for any $c \in E$

with $0 \ll c$, there is N such that for all $n, m > N$, $d(x_n, x_m) \ll c$, then $\{x_n\}$ is called a Cauchy sequence in X.
Definition 10[5,10-14] Let (X, d) be a cone metric space, if every Cauchy sequence is convergent in X, then X is called a complete cone metric space.
Lemma 11[7] Let (X, d) be a cone metric space, $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence in X. If $\{x_n\}$ converges to x, then $\{x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence.
Lemma 12[7] Let (X, d) be a cone metric space, P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence in X. Then $\{x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence if and only if $d(x_n, x_m) \to 0 \ (n, m \to \infty)$.
Lemma 13[7] Let (X, d) be a cone metric space, P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Let $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ be two sequences in X and $x_n \to x, y_n \to y \ (n \to \infty)$. Then $d(x_n, y_m) \to d(x, y)(n \to \infty)$.

3. Main Results

In this section, we begin with the following definitions and Theorems.

Definition 3.1. Let (X, d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. $T: X \to X$ is said to be type I contraction if for all $x, y \in X$, with $x \neq y$ where $a_1, a_2, a_3 \geq 0$ and $2a_1 + a_2 + a_3 < 1$ satisfying the following condition:

$$d(Tx, Ty) \leq a_1[d(Tx, x) + d(Ty, y)] + a_2 \frac{d(Tx, x)d(Ty, y)}{d(x, y)} + a_3 \frac{d(Tx, x)d(Ty, y)}{d(x, y) + d(Tx, y) + d(Ty, x)} \quad (3.1)$$

Definition 3.2. Let (X, d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. $T: X \to X$ is said to be type II contraction if for all $x, y \in X$, with $x \neq y$ where $a_1, a_2, a_3 \geq 0$, and $2a_1 + a_2 + a_3 < 1$ satisfying the following condition:

$$d(Tx, Ty) \leq a_1[d(Tx, y) + d(Ty, x)] + a_2 \frac{d(Tx, x)d(Ty, y)}{d(x, y)} + a_3 \frac{d(Tx, x)d(Ty, y)}{d(x, y) + d(Tx, y) + d(Ty, x)} \quad (3.2)$$

Theorem 3.3 Let (X, d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Let $T: X \to X$ type I contraction. Then T has a unique fixed point in X and for any $x \in X$, iterative sequence $\{T^n x\}$ converges to the fixed point.

Proof Let $x_0 \in X$ be any arbitrary point in X. Define the iterate sequence $\{x_n\}$ by $x_1 = Tx_0, x_2 = Tx_1 = T^2 x_0, \ldots, x_{n+1} = Tx_n = T^{n+1} x_0$,.... If for some n, $x_{n+1} = x_n$, then x_n is a fixed point of T, the proof is complete. So, we assume that for all n, $x_{n+1} \neq x_n$. Then, by using (3.1), we get

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_{n+1}, x_n) &= d(Tx_n, Tx_{n-1}) \\ &\leq a_1[d(Tx_n, x_n) + d(Tx_{n-1}, x_{n-1})] + a_2 \frac{d(Tx_n, x_n)d(Tx_{n-1}, x_{n-1})}{d(x_n, x_{n-1})} \\ &\quad + a_3 \frac{d(Tx_n, x_n)d(Tx_{n-1}, x_{n-1})}{d(x_n, x_{n-1}) + d(Tx_n, x_{n-1}) + d(Tx_{n-1}, x_n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= a_1[d(x_{n+1}, x_n) + d(x_n, x_{n-1})] + a_2 \frac{d(x_{n+1}, x_n)d(x_n, x_{n-1})}{d(x_n, x_{n-1})}$$
$$+a_3 \frac{d(x_{n+1}, x_n)d(x_n, x_{n-1})}{d(x_n, x_{n-1}) + d(x_{n+1}, x_{n-1}) + d(x_n, x_n)}$$

implies

$$d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq \frac{a_1+a_3}{1-(a_1+a_2)} d(x_n, x_{n-1}) \tag{3.3}$$

Let $\lambda = \frac{a_1+a_3}{1-(a_1+a_2)}$. Since $2a_1 + a_2 + a_3 < 1$ and $a_1 + a_2 < 1$ implies that $\frac{a_1+a_3}{1-(a_1+a_2)} < 1$. Hence,

$$d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq \lambda d(x_n, x_{n-1}) \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{3.4}$$

For any $m > n$ where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have,

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_n, x_m) &\leq d(x_n, x_{n-1}) + d(x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}) + \cdots + d(x_{m+1}, x_m) \\ &\leq (\lambda^{n-1} + \lambda^{n-2} + \cdots + \lambda^m)d(x_1, x_0) \\ &\leq \frac{\lambda^m}{1-\lambda} d(x_1, x_0) \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

We get from (3.5) that $\|d(x_n, x_m)\| \leq \frac{\lambda^m}{1-\lambda} K\|d(x_1, x_0)\|$. Which implies $d(x_n, x_m) \to 0$ $(n, m \to \infty)$. This proves that $\{x_n\}$ is Cauchy sequence in X. Since X is a complete cone metric space, there exists $x^* \in X$ such that $x_n \to x^*(n \to \infty)$. Then

$$d(Tx^*, x^*) \leq d(Tx_n, Tx^*) + d(Tx_n, x^*)$$
$$\leq a_1[d(Tx_n, x_n) + d(Tx^*, x^*)] + a_2 \frac{d(Tx_n, x_n)d(Tx^*, x^*)}{d(x_n, x^*)}$$
$$+a_3 \frac{d(Tx_n, x_n)d(Tx^*, x^*)}{d(x_n, x^*) + d(Tx_n, x^*) + d(Tx^*, x_n)} + d(x_{n+1}, x^*)$$
$$d(Tx^*, x^*) \leq \frac{1}{1-a_1}[a_1 d(Tx_n, x_n) + d(x_{n+1}, x^*)]$$
$$\|d(Tx^*, x^*)\| \leq K \frac{1}{1-a_1}[a_1\|d(x_{n+1}, x_n)\| + \|d(x_{n+1}, x^*)\|] \to 0. \tag{3.6}$$

Thus, from (3.6), we have $\|d(Tx^*, x^*)\| = 0$, that is, $Tx^* = x^*$. Which implies x^* is a fixed point of T.

If y^* is another fixed point of T, then $Ty^* = y^*$. Since T is type I contraction, we obtain

$$d(x^*, y^*) = d(Tx^*, Ty^*) \leq a_1[d(Tx^*, x^*) + d(Ty^*, y^*)] + a_2 \frac{d(Tx^*, x^*)d(Ty^*, y^*)}{d(x^*, y^*)}$$
$$+a_3 \frac{d(Tx^*, x^*)d(Ty^*, y^*)}{d(x^*, y^*) + d(Tx^*, y^*) + d(Ty^*, x^*)} \tag{3.7}$$

Hence, from (3.7), we have $d(x^*, y^*) = 0$, that is, $x^* = y^*$. Therefore, the fixed point of T is unique.

Theorem 3.4 Let (X, d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Let $T: X \to X$ be type II contraction. Then T has a unique fixed point in X and for any $x \in X$, iterative sequence $\{T^n x\}$ converges to the fixed point.

Proof Let $x_0 \in X$ be any arbitrary point in X. Define the iterate sequence $\{x_n\}$ by $x_1 = Tx_0, x_2 = Tx_1 = T^2x_0, \dots, x_{n+1} = Tx_n = T^{n+1}x_0$. Assume for all n, $x_{n+1} \neq x_n$ and using (3.2), we get

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_{n+1}, x_n) &= d(Tx_n, Tx_{n-1}) \\ &\leq a_1[d(Tx_n, x_{n-1}) + d(Tx_{n-1}, x_n)] + a_2 \frac{d(Tx_n, x_n)d(Tx_{n-1}, x_{n-1})}{d(x_n, x_{n-1})} \\ &+a_3 \frac{d(Tx_n, x_n)d(Tx_{n-1}, x_{n-1})}{d(x_n, x_{n-1}) + d(Tx_n, x_{n-1}) + d(Tx_{n-1}, x_n)} \\ &= a_1[d(x_{n+1}, x_{n-1}) + d(x_n, x_n)] + a_2 \frac{d(x_{n+1}, x_n)d(x_n, x_{n-1})}{d(x_n, x_{n-1})} \\ &+a_3 \frac{d(x_{n+1}, x_n)d(x_n, x_{n-1})}{d(x_n, x_{n-1}) + d(x_{n+1}, x_{n-1}) + d(x_n, x_n)} \end{aligned}$$

By triangular inequality, we have

$$d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq \frac{a_1 + a_3}{1-(a_1 + a_2)} d(x_n, x_{n-1}) \tag{3.8}$$

Let $\lambda = \frac{a_1 + a_3}{1-(a_1 + a_2)}$. Since $2a_1 + a_2 + a_3 < 1$ and $a_1 + a_2 < 1$ implies that $\frac{a_1 + a_3}{1-(a_1 + a_2)} < 1$.
Hence,

$$d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq \lambda d(x_n, x_{n-1}) \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N}. \tag{3.9}$$

For any $m > n$ where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have,

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_n, x_m) &\leq d(x_n, x_{n-1}) + d(x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}) + \dots + d(x_{m+1}, x_m) \\ &\leq (\lambda^{n-1} + \lambda^{n-2} + \dots + \lambda^m)d(x_1, x_0) \\ &\leq \frac{\lambda^m}{1-\lambda} d(x_1, x_0) \end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

We get from (3.10) that $\|d(x_n, x_m)\| \leq \frac{\lambda^m}{1-\lambda} K\|d(x_1, x_0)\|$. Which implies $d(x_n, x_m) \to 0$ $(n, m \to \infty)$. This proves that $\{x_n\}$ is Cauchy sequence in X. Since X is a complete cone metric space, there exists $x^* \in X$ such that $x_n \to x^*(n \to \infty)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} d(Tx^*, x^*) &\leq d(Tx_n, Tx^*) + d(Tx_n, x^*) \\ &\leq a_1[d(Tx^*, x_n) + d(Tx_n, x^*)] + a_2 \frac{d(Tx^*, x^*)d(Tx_n, x_n)}{d(x^*, x_n)} + \\ &a_3 \frac{d(Tx^*, x^*)d(Tx_n, x_n)}{d(x^*, x_n) + d(Tx^*, x_n) + d(Tx_n, x^*)} + d(x_{n+1}, x^*) \\ &\leq a_1[d(Tx^*, x^*) + d(x_n, x^*) + d(x_{n+1}, x^*)] + d(x_{n+1}, x^*) \end{aligned}$$

$$d(Tx^*, x^*) \leq \frac{1}{1-a_1}\big(a_1[d(x_n, x^*) + d(x_{n+1}, x^*)] + d(x_{n+1}, x^*)\big)$$

$$\|d(Tx^*, x^*)\| \leq K \frac{1}{1-a_1} (a_1[\|d(x_n, x^*)\| + \|d(x_{n+1}, x^*)\|] + \|d(x_{n+1}, x^*)\|) \to 0 \tag{3.11}$$

Thus, from (3.11), we have $\|d(Tx^*, x^*)\| = 0$, that is, $Tx^* = x^*$. Which implies x^* is a fixed point of T.
If y^* is another fixed point of T, then $Ty^* = y^*$. Since T is type II contraction, we obtain

$$d(x^*,y^*) = d(Tx^*,Ty^*) \le a_1[d(Tx^*,y^*) + d(Ty^*,x^*)] + a_2\frac{d(Tx^*,x^*)d(Ty^*,y^*)}{d(x^*,y^*)}$$
$$+a_3\frac{d(Tx^*,x^*)d(Ty^*,y^*)}{d(x^*,y^*) + d(Tx^*,y^*) + d(Ty^*,x^*)} = 2a_1 d(x^*,y^*) \tag{3.12}$$

Hence, from (3.12), we have $d(x^*,y^*) = 0$, that is, $x^* = y^*$. Therefore, the fixed point of T is unique.

We now consider type I contraction mapping and a type II contraction mapping for some positive integer as corollary 3.5 and 3.6.

Corollary 3.5 Let (X,d) be a complete cone metric space, P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Let $T: X \to X$ be type I contraction for some positive integer n, if for all $x,y \in X$, with $x \ne y$ where $a_1, a_2, a_3 \ge 0$ and $2a_1 + a_2 + a_3 < 1$ satisfying the following condition:

$$d(T^n x, T^n y) \le a_1[d(Tx,x) + d(Ty,y)] + a_2\frac{d(Tx,x)d(Ty,y)}{d(x,y)}$$
$$+a_3\frac{d(Tx,x)d(Ty,y)}{d(x,y) + d(Tx,y) + d(Ty,x)} \tag{3.13}$$

Then T has a unique fixed point in X.

Proof From Theorem 3.3, T^n has a unique fixed point x^*. But $T^n(Tx^*) = T(T^n x^*) = Tx^*$, so Tx^* is also a fixed point of T^n. Hence $Tx^* = x^*$, x^* is a fixed point of T. Since the fixed point of T is also fixed point of T^n, the fixed point of T is unique.

Corollary 3.6 Let (X,d) be a complete cone metric space, P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Let $T: X \to X$ be type II contraction for some positive integer n, if for all $x,y \in X$, with $x \ne y$ where $a_1, a_2, a_3 \ge 0$ and $2a_1 + a_2 + a_3 < 1$ satisfying the following condition:

$$d(T^n x, T^n y) \le a_1[d(Tx,y) + d(Ty,x)] + a_2\frac{d(Tx,x)d(Ty,y)}{d(x,y)}$$
$$+a_3\frac{d(Tx,x)d(Ty,y)}{d(x,y) + d(Tx,y) + d(Ty,x)} \tag{3.14}$$

Then T has a unique fixed point in X.

Proof From Theorem 3.4, T^n has a unique fixed point x^*. But $T^n(Tx^*) = T(T^n x^*) = Tx^*$, so Tx^* is also a fixed point of T^n. Hence $Tx^* = x^*$, x^* is a fixed point of T. Since the fixed point of T is also fixed point of T^n, the fixed point of T is unique.

Corollary 3.7[7] Let (X,d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Suppose the mapping $T: X \to X$ satisfies the contractive condition

$$d(Tx,Ty) \le a_1 d(x,y), \text{ for all } x,y \in X,$$

where $a_1 \in [0,1)$ is a constant. Then T has a unique fixed point in X and for any $x \in X$, iterative sequence $\{T^n x\}$ converges to the fixed point.

Corollary 3.8[7] Let (X,d) be a complete cone metric space, P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Suppose a mapping $T: X \to X$ satisfies for some positive integer n,

$$d(T^n x, T^n y) \le a_1 d(x,y), \text{ for all } x,y \in X,$$

where $a_1 \in [0,1)$ is a constant. Then T has a unique fixed point in X.

Example 3.9 Let $E = \mathbb{R}^2$, the Euclidean plane, and $P = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | x, y \geq 0\}$ a normal cone in P.
Let $X = \{(x, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | 0 \leq x \leq 1\} \cup \{(0, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$. The mapping $d: X \times X \to E$ is defined by

$$d((x,0),(y,0)) = \left(\frac{4}{3}|x-y|, |x-y|\right)$$

$$d((0,x),(0,y)) = \left(|x-y|, \frac{2}{3}|x-y|\right)$$

$$d((x,0),(0,y)) = d((0,y),(x,0)) = \left(\frac{4}{3}x + y, x + \frac{2}{3}y\right)$$

Then (X, d) is a complete cone metric space.
Let mapping $T: X \to X$ with
$T(x, 0) = (0, x)$ and $T(0, x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}x, 0\right)$
Then T satisfies the type I contractive condition

$$\begin{aligned} d(T(x_1,x_2),T(y_1,y_2)) \leq{}& a_1\left[d(T(x_1,x_2),(x_1,x_2)) + d(T(y_1,y_2),(y_1,y_2))\right] \\ &+a_2 \frac{d(T(x_1,x_2),(x_1,x_2))d(T(y_1,y_2),(y_1,y_2))}{d((x_1,x_2),(y_1,y_2))} + \\ &a_3 \frac{d(T(x_1,x_2),(x_1,x_2))d(T(y_1,y_2),(y_1,y_2))}{d((x_1,x_2),(y_1,y_2)) + d(T(x_1,x_2),(y_1,y_2)) + d(T(y_1,y_2),(x_1,x_2))} \end{aligned}$$

for all $(x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in X$,with constant $a_1 = \frac{2}{30}, a_2 = \frac{3}{40}, a_3 = \frac{1}{30}$. It is obvious that T has a unique fixed point $(0,0) \in X$. On the other hand, we see that T is not a contractive mapping in the Euclidean metric on X.

4. Some consequences

In this section, we consider some consequences of our results, establish that Theorem 3.3 and Theorem 3.4 can be utilized to derive the existence of fixed point results for some mappings in a cone metric space with different conditions. In the sequel, we begin with the following definitions.

Definition 4.1. Let (X, d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. For $c \in E$ with $0 \ll c, x_0 \in X$, set $B(x_0, c) = \{x \in X | d(x_0, x) \leq c\}$. $T: X \to X$ is said to be type I contraction if for all $x, y \in X, x \neq y$ and $a_1, a_2, a_3 \geq 0$ with $2a_1 + a_2 + a_3 < 1$ satisfying the following condition:

$$\begin{aligned} d(Tx,Ty) \leq{}& a_1[d(Tx,x) + d(Ty,y)] + a_2 \frac{d(Tx,x)d(Ty,y)}{d(x,y)} \\ &+a_3 \frac{d(Tx,x)d(Ty,y)}{d(x,y) + d(Tx,y) + d(Ty,x)} \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

Definition 4.2. Let (X, d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. For $c \in E$ with $0 \ll c, x_0 \in X$, set $B(x_0, c) = \{x \in X | d(x_0, x) \leq c\}$. $T: X \to X$ is said to be type II contraction if for all $x, y \in X, x \neq y$ and $a_1, a_2, a_3 \geq 0$ with $2a_1 + a_2 + a_3 < 1$ satisfying the following condition:

$$d(Tx,Ty) \leq a_1[d(Tx,y)+d(Ty,x)] + a_2 \frac{d(Tx,x)d(Ty,y)}{d(x,y)} + a_3 \frac{d(Tx,x)d(Ty,y)}{d(x,y)+d(Tx,y)+d(Ty,x)} \tag{4.2}$$

Theorem 4.3 Let (X,d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. For $c \in E$ with $0 \ll c, x_0 \in X$, set $B(x_0,c) = \{x \in X | d(x_0,x) \leq c\}$. Let $T: X \to X$ be type I contraction and $d(Tx_0,x_0) \leq \big(1-(a_1+a_2+a_3)\big)c$. Then T has a unique fixed point in $B(x_0,c)$.

Proof We first prove that $B(x_0,c)$ is complete and then show that $Tx \in B(x_0,c)$ for all $x \in B(x_0,c)$.

Suppose $\{x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $B(x_0,c)$. Then $\{x_n\}$ is also a Cauchy sequence in X. By the completeness of X, there is $x \in X$ such that $x_n \to x (n \to \infty)$. We have

$$d(x_0,x) \leq d(x_n,x_0) + d(x_n,x) \leq d(x_n,x) + c.$$

Since $x_n \to x, d(x_n,x) \to 0$. Hence $d(x_0,x) \leq c$, and $x \in B(x_0,c)$. Therefore $B(x_0,c)$ is complete.

For every $x \in B(x_0,c)$,

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_0,Tx) &\leq d(Tx_0,x_0) + d(Tx_0,Tx) \\ &\leq \big(1-(a_1+a_2+a_3)\big)c + a_1[d(Tx_0,x_0)+d(Tx,x)] + a_2 \frac{d(Tx_0,x_0)d(Tx,x)}{d(x_0,x)} \\ &\quad + a_3 \frac{d(Tx_0,x_0)d(Tx,x)}{d(x_0,x)+d(Tx_0,x)+d(Tx,x_0)} \\ &\leq \big(1-(a_1+a_2+a_3)\big)c. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $Tx \in B(x_0,c)$.

Theorem 4.4 Let (X,d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. For $c \in E$ with $0 \ll c, x_0 \in X$, set $B(x_0,c) = \{x \in X | d(x_0,x) \leq c\}$. Let $T: X \to X$ be type II contraction and $d(Tx_0,x_0) \leq \big(1-(a_2+a_3-a_1)\big)c$. Then T has a unique fixed point in $B(x_0,c)$.

Proof We prove that $B(x_0,c)$ is complete and $Tx \in B(x_0,c)$ for all $x \in B(x_0,c)$.

Suppose $\{x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $B(x_0,c)$. Then $\{x_n\}$ is also a Cauchy sequence in X. By the completeness of X, there is $x \in X$ such that $x_n \to x (n \to \infty)$. We have

$$d(x_0,x) \leq d(x_n,x_0) + d(x_n,x) \leq d(x_n,x) + c.$$

Since $x_n \to x, d(x_n,x) \to 0$. Hence $d(x_0,x) \leq c$, and $x \in B(x_0,c)$. Therefore $B(x_0,c)$ is complete.

For every $x \in B(x_0,c)$,

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_0,Tx) &\leq d(Tx_0,x_0) + d(Tx_0,Tx) \\ &\leq \big(1-(a_1+a_2+a_3)\big)c + a_1[d(Tx_0,x)+d(Tx,x_0)] + a_2 \frac{d(Tx_0,x_0)d(Tx,x)}{d(x_0,x)} \\ &\quad + a_3 \frac{d(Tx_0,x_0)d(Tx,x)}{d(x_0,x)+d(Tx_0,x)+d(Tx,x_0)} \\ &\leq \big(1-(a_1+a_2+a_3)\big)c + a_1 2d(x_0,x) \leq \big(1-(a_1+a_2+a_3)\big)c + 2a_1 c \\ &= \big(1-(a_2+a_3-a_1)\big)c. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $Tx \in B(x_0,c)$.

Corollary 4.5[7] Let (X, d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. For $c \in E$ with $0 \ll c, x_0 \in X$, set $B(x_0, c) = \{x \in X | d(x_0, x) \leq c\}$. Suppose the mapping $T: X \to X$ satisfies the contractive condition

$$d(Tx, Ty) \leq a_1 d(x, y), \text{ for all } x, y \in B(x_0, c),$$

where $a_1 \in [0,1)$ is a constant and $d(Tx_0, x_0) \leq (1 - a_1)c$. Then T has a unique fixed point in $B(x_0, c)$.

5. Application

In this section, as an application of our results, we establish the existence of periodic point result for self mapping on a complete cone metric space. In the sequel, we begin with the following definition.

Definition 5.1 A mapping $T : X \to X$ is said to have property (P) if $Fix(T^n) = Fix(T)$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where

$$Fix(T): \{x \in X: Tx = x\}. \tag{5.1}$$

Further details on this property, we refer to [24,25].

Theorem 5.3 Let (X, d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Suppose that the mapping $T: X \to X$ satisfies the conditions in Theorem 3.3. Then T has property P.

Proof From Theorem 3.3, T has a unique fixed point. Let $x^* \in F(T^n)$. Then, by using (3.1), we get

$$d(x^*, Tx^*) = d\big(T(T^{n-1}x^*), T(T^n x^*)\big)$$

$$\leq a_1[d(T^n x^*, T^{n-1}x^*) + d(T^{n+1}x^*, T^n x^*)] + a_2 \frac{d(T^n x^*, T^{n-1}x^*) d(T^{n+1}x^*, T^n x^*)}{d(T^{n-1}x^*, T^n x^*)}$$

$$+a_3 \frac{d(T^n x^*, T^{n-1}x^*) d(T^{n+1}x^*, T^n x^*)}{d(T^{n-1}x^*, T^n x^*) + d(T^{n-1}x^*, T^{n+1}x^*) + d(T^{n-1}x^*, T^n x^*)}$$

$$\leq a_1[d(x^*, T^{n-1}x^*) + d(Tx^*, x^*)] + a_2 \frac{d(x^*, T^{n-1}x^*) d(Tx^*, x^*)}{d(T^{n-1}x^*, x^*)}$$

$$+a_3 \frac{d(x^*, T^{n-1}x^*) d(Tx^*, x^*)}{d(T^{n-1}x^*, x^*) + d(x^*, T^{n-1}x^*) + d(Tx^*, x^*)}$$

implies

$$d(x^*, Tx^*) \leq \delta d(x^*, T^{n-1}x^*)$$

where $\delta = \frac{a_1 + a_3}{1 - (a_1 + a_2)} < 1$.

$$d(x^*, Tx^*) = d(T^n x^*, T^{n+1}x^*) \leq \delta d(T^n x^*, T^{n-1}x^*) \leq \cdots \leq \delta^n d(x^*, Tx^*). \tag{5.2}$$

Using (5.2) and definition 2, we have

$$\|d(x^*, Tx^*)\| \leq \delta^n K \|d(x^*, Tx^*)\|. \tag{5.3}$$

Taking the limit as $n \to \infty$ in (5.3), we get

$$\|d(x^*, Tx^*)\| = 0.$$

Hence, $x^* = Tx^*$ and $Fix(T^n) = Fix(T)$.

Theorem 5.4 Let (X, d) be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with normal constant K. Suppose that the mapping $T: X \to X$ satisfies the conditions in Theorem 3.4. Then T has property P.

Proof From Theorem 3.4, T has a unique fixed point. Let $x^* \in F(T^n)$. Then, by using (3.2), we get

$$d(x^*, Tx^*) = d\big(T(T^{n-1}x^*), T(T^n x^*)\big)$$

$$\leq a_1[d(T^{n-1}x^*, T^{n+1}x^*) + d(T^{n-1}x^*, T^n x^*)] + a_2 \frac{d(T^n x^*, T^{n-1}x^*)d(T^{n+1}x^*, T^n x^*)}{d(T^{n-1}x^*, T^n x^*)}$$

$$+a_3 \frac{d(T^n x^*, T^{n-1}x^*)d(T^{n+1}x^*, T^n x^*)}{d(T^{n-1}x^*, T^n x^*) + d(T^{n-1}x^*, T^{n+1}x^*) + d(T^{n-1}x^*, T^n x^*)}$$

$$\leq a_1[d(x^*, T^{n-1}x^*) + d(Tx^*, x^*)] + a_2 \frac{d(x^*, T^{n-1}x^*)d(Tx^*, x^*)}{d(T^{n-1}x^*, x^*)}$$

$$+a_3 \frac{d(x^*, T^{n-1}x^*)d(Tx^*, x^*)}{d(T^{n-1}x^*, x^*) + d(x^*, T^{n-1}x^*) + d(Tx^*, x^*)}$$

implies

$$d(x^*, Tx^*) \leq \alpha d(x^*, T^{n-1}x^*)$$

where $\alpha = \frac{a_1+a_3}{1-(a_1+a_2)} < 1$.

$$d(x^*, Tx^*) = d(T^n x^*, T^{n+1}x^*) \leq \alpha d(T^n x^*, T^{n-1}x^*) \leq \cdots \leq \alpha^n d(x^*, Tx^*). \qquad (5.4)$$

Using (5.4) and definition 2, we have

$$\|d(x^*, Tx^*)\| \leq \alpha^n K \|d(x^*, Tx^*)\|. \qquad (5.5)$$

Taking the limit as $n \to \infty$ in (5.5), we get

$$\|d(x^*, Tx^*)\| = 0.$$

Thus, $x^* = Tx^*$ and $Fix(T^n) = Fix(T)$.

6. Conclusion

In this paper, we prove some new fixed point theorems for contractive type mappings in complete cone metric spaces. We also present examples to illustrate the concepts and results developed in the article. We consider some consequences of our results to establish fixed point theorems in the context of cone metric spaces. Finally, as an application of our results, periodic point results for the contractive type mappings are proved to demonstrate how our theorems can be used to generalize existing fixed point theorems for cone metric spaces, highlighting the significance and applicability of our results

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to extend their sincere appreciation to all that have contributed in one way or the other for the actualization of this work.

Data availability

No data availability in this paper.

Authors contributions

All authors contributed equally in the writing of this paper.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflicting interests: The authors declare that there are no conflicting interests

Research involving human participants and/or animals: This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by the authors.

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