Original Research Article

Fuzzy Fixed Point Theorems in Normal Cone Metric Space

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we proved a few fuzzy fixed point theorems in whole regular cone metric spaces, which can be the generalization of a few current consequences within side the literature.

Keywords: Normal cone, cone metric space, fixed point, fuzzy

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1. INTRODUCTION

Many researchers make the research under the fixed point theorems [1], [4], [6]. There exist some of generalizations of metric spaces, and one in all them is the cone metric spaces [2]. The notation of cone metric space is initiated via way of means of Huang and Zhang [5] and additionally they mentioned a few homes of the convergence of sequences and proved the fuzzy fixed point theorems of a contraction mappings cone metric spaces [3]. Many authors have studied the life and forte of strict fuzzy constant factors for single valued mappings and multi valued mappings in metric spaces [7], [8],[9],[10]. In this paper speak life and precise fixed point factor in entire ordinary cone metric spaces, which might be the generalization of a few current contraction principle.

Definition 1.1:

A subset S of E is called a cone if and only if :

1. S is closed, nonempty and $S \neq 0$
2. $ax + by \in S$ for all $x, y \in S$ and nonnegative real numbers a, b
3. $S \cap S^{-} = \{0\}$.

Given a cone $S \subset E$, we define a partial ordering $\leq$ with respect to S by $x \leq y$ if and only if $y - x \in P$. We will write $x < y$ that $x \leq y$ but $x \neq y$, while x, y will stand for $y - x \in int\, S$, where $int\, S$ denotes the interior of S. The cone P is called normal if there is a number $L > 0$ such that $0 \leq x \leq y$ implies $\|x\| \leq L\|y\|$ for all $x, y \in E$. The least positive number satisfying the above is called the normal constant. The cone L is called regular if every increasing sequence which is bounded from above is convergent. That is, if $\{x_n\}$ is sequence such that $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \cdots \leq x_n \ldots \leq y$ for some $y \in E$, then there is $x \in E$ such that $\|x_n - x\| \to 0\ as\ n \to 0$.

Equivalently the cone S is regular if and only if every decreasing sequence which is bounded from below is convergent. It is well known that a regular cone is a normal cone. Suppose E is a Banach space, S is a cone in E with $int\, S \neq 0\ and \leq$ is partial ordering with respect to S.

Example 1.1:

Let $L > 1$ be given. Consider the real vector space with

$$E = \left\{ax + b : a, b \in \mathbb{R}; x \in \left[1 - \frac{1}{k}, 1\right]\right\}$$

With supremum norm and the cone $S = \{ax + b : a \geq 0, b \geq 0\}$ in E. the cone S is ordinary and so normal.

Definition 1.2:

Suppose that E is real Banach space, then S is a cone in E with $int\, S \neq \emptyset$, and $\leq$ is partial ordering with respect to S. Let $\mathbb{X}$ be a nonempty set, a function $d: \mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{X} \to E$ is called a fuzzy cone metric on $\mathbb{X}$ if it satisfies the following conditions with

1. $d(x, y) \geq 0$, and $d(x, y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y\ \forall x, y \in X$,
2. $d(x, y) = d(y, x), \forall\, x, y \in X$,
3. $d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y), \forall\, x, y \in X$,

Then $(\mathbb{X}, d)$ is called a cone metric space $(\mathbb{C}_F \mathbb{M})$.

Definition 1.3:

A fuzzy cone metric space is a 3-tuple $(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}, *)$ such that S is a cone of E, $\mathbb{X}$ is nonempty set, $*$ is a continuous t-norm and M is a fuzzy set on $\mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{X} \times int(S)$ satisfying the following conditions, for all $x, y, z \in X$ and $t, s \in int(P)$ (that is $t \gg \Theta, s \gg \Theta$) .

1. $\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x, y, t) > 0$,
2. $\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x, y, t) = 1$ if and only if $x = y$,
3. $\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x, y, t) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y, x, t)$,
4. $\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x, y, t) * \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y, z, s) \leq \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x, z, t + s)$,
5. $\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x, y, .): int(P) \to [0,1]$ is continuous.

If $(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}, *)$ is a fuzzy cone metric space, we will say that M is a fuzzy cone metric on $\mathbb{X}$.

Definition 1.4:

Let$(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}, *)$ be a fuzzy cone metric space, $x \in \mathbb{X}$ and $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence in $\mathbb{X}$. Then

$\{x_\mathfrak{n}\}$ is said to converge to x if for any $t \gg \Theta$ and any $\mathfrak{r} \in (0, 1)$ there exists a natural number $\mathfrak{n}_0$ such that $\mathcal{M}\ (x_\mathfrak{n};\ x;\ t) > 1 - r$ for all $\mathfrak{n} \geq \mathfrak{n}_0$. We denote this by

$\lim_{\mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \infty} x_\mathfrak{n} = x$ or $x_\mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow x$ as $\mathfrak{n} \to \infty$.

Let $(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}, *)$ be a fuzzy cone metric space, $x \in \mathbb{X}$ and $\{x_\mathfrak{n}\}$ be a sequence in $\mathbb{X}$. $\{x_\mathfrak{n}\}$

converges to x if and only if $\mathcal{M}\ (x_\mathfrak{n};\ x;\ t) \longrightarrow 1\ as\ \mathfrak{n} \longrightarrow \infty$, for each $\mathrm{t} \gg \Theta$.

Let $(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}, *)$ be a fuzzy cone metric space and $\{x_\mathfrak{n}\}$ be a sequence in $\mathbb{X}$.

Then $\{x_\mathfrak{n}\}$ is said to be a Cauchy sequence if for any $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ and any $\mathrm{t} \gg \Theta$.

There exists a natural number $\mathfrak{n}_0$ such that $\mathcal{M}\ (x_\mathfrak{n};\ x_\mathfrak{m};\ t) > 1 - \varepsilon$ for all $\mathfrak{n}, \mathfrak{m} \geq \mathfrak{n}_0$.

2. MAIN RESULT

Theorem 2.1:

Let $(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}, *)$ be a complete fuzzy cone metric space and S be a normal cone with normal constant L. suppose the mapping $T: \mathbb{X} \times \mathbb{X} \times (0, \infty) \to [0, \infty)$ satisfies the following conditions:

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(T_x, T_y, t) \leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x,T_x,t)+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y,T_y,t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x,T_x,t)+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y,T_y,t)+l}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x,y,t) \qquad (1)$$

For all $x, y \in \mathbb{X}, where\ l \geq 1\ \&\ t \in \mathbb{X}. then$

i. T has fuzzy unique fixed point in $\mathbb{X}$.

ii. $T^n x'$ converges to a fuzzy fixed point, for all $x' \in \mathbb{X}$.

Proof :

i. Let $x_0 \in \mathbb{X}$ be arbitrary and choose a sequence $\{x_n\}$ such that $x_{n+1} = Tx_n$.

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n+1,}x_n, t) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx_n, Tx_{n-1}, t)$$
$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, Tx_n, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n-1}, Tx_{n-1}, t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, Tx_n, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n-1}, Tx_{n-1}, t) + l}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x_{n-1,}t)$$
$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n,}x_{n+1}, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n-1,}x_n, t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n,}x_{n+1}, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n-1}, x_n, t) + l}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n,}x_{n-1}, t)$$

Take

$$\lambda_n = \frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n,}x_{n+1,}t)+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n-1,}x_n,t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n,}x_{n+1,}t)+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}d(x_{n-1,}x_n,t)+l}\ ,$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n+1}, x_n, t) &\leq \lambda_n\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x_{n-1}, t)\\ &\leq (\lambda_n\lambda_{n-1})\ \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}, t)\\ &.\\ &.\\ &.\\ &\leq (\lambda_n\lambda_{n-1} \dots \lambda_1)\ \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t).\end{aligned}$$

Observe that (λ_n) is non increasing, with positive terms. So, $\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n \leq {\lambda_1}^n$ and ${\lambda_1}^n \to 0$.

It follows that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(\lambda_1\lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n) = 0.$$

Thus, it is verified that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n+1,}x_n, t) = 0$$

Now for all $m, n \in\ \mathbb{N}\ and\ m > n\ we\ have$

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{m,}x_n, t) \leq \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x_{n+1}, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}, t) + \cdots \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{m-1}, x_m, t)$$

$$\leq [(\lambda_n\lambda_{n-1} \dots \lambda_1) + (\lambda_{n+1}\lambda_n \dots \lambda_1) + \cdots + (\lambda_{m-1}\lambda_{m-2} \dots \lambda_1)]\ \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)$$
$$= \textstyle\sum_{k=n}^{m-1}(\lambda_k\lambda_{k-1} \dots \lambda_1)\ \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)$$

$$\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_m, x_n, t)\| \leq L\left\|\sum_{k=n}^{m-1}(\lambda_k\lambda_{k-1} \dots \lambda_1)\ \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)\right\|$$

$$\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_m, x_n, t)\| \leq L\sum_{k=n}^{m-1}(\lambda_k\lambda_{k-1} \dots \lambda_1)\ \|\ \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)\|$$

$\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_m, x_n, t)\| \quad \leq L\sum_{k=n}^{m-1} a_k\ \|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)\|$,

Where $a_{k=(\lambda_k\lambda_{k-1}\dots\lambda_1)}$ and L is normal constant of S.

Now $\lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} < 1\ and\ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ is finite,

and $\sum_{k=n}^{m-1}(\lambda_k\lambda_{k-1} \dots \lambda_1) \to 0, as\ m, n \to \infty$.

Hence $\{a_k\}$ is convergent by D' Alembert's ratio test, therefore $\{x_n\}$ is a cauchy sequence.

There is $x' \in \mathbb{X}$ such that $x_n \to x'\ as\ n \to \infty$.

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', x', t) \leq \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', Tx_n, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx_n, x', t)$$
$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x',Tx',t)+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n,Tx_n,t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x',Tx',t)+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n,Tx_n,t)+l}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x', t) +\ \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx_n, x', t)$$
$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x',Tx',t)+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n,Tx_{n+1},t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x',Tx',t)+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n,Tx_{n+1},t)+l}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x', t) +\ \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx_{n+1}, x', t)$$
$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', x', t) \leq 0\ \ as\ n \to \infty$$

Therefore $\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx',x',t)\| = 0$.
Thus, $Tx' = x'$.

Uniqueness

Suppose x' and y' are two fixed points of T.

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x',y',t) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx',Ty',t)$$
$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x',Tx',t)+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y',Ty',t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x',Tx',t)+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y^1,Ty',t)+l}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x',y',t)$$
$$\leq 0$$

Therefore $\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x',y',t)\| = 0$. Thus $x' = y'$.
Hence x' is an unique fuzzy fixed point of T.

ii. Now

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{T^n x', x', t}) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{T^{n-1}Tx', x', t}) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{T^{n-1}x', x', t}) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{T^{n-2}(Tx'), x', t}) \ldots$$
$$= \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{Tx', Tx', t}) = \boldsymbol{0}$$

Hence $\boldsymbol{T^n x'}$ converges to a fuzzy fixed point, for all $\boldsymbol{x'} \in \mathbb{X}$.

Corollary 2.1:

Let $(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}, *)$ be a complete cone fuzzy metric space and $\boldsymbol{S}$ be a normal cone with normal constant L. suppose the mapping $\boldsymbol{T}: \mathbb{X} \to \mathbb{X}$ satisfies the following conditions:

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{T_x, T_y, t}) \leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x,T_x,t})+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{y,T_y,t})}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x,T_x,t})+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{y,T_y,t})+\boldsymbol{1}}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x,y,t}) \quad (2)$$

For all $\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{X}$. Then

i. T has fuzzy unique fixed point in $\mathbb{X}$.
ii. $\boldsymbol{T^n x'}$ Converges to a fuzzy fixed point, for all $\boldsymbol{x'} \in \mathbb{X}$.

Proof :

The proof of the corollary immediate by
Taking $\boldsymbol{l} = \boldsymbol{1}$ in the above theorem.

Theorem 2.2:

Let $(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}, *)$ be a complete fuzzy metric space and let T be a mapping from $\mathbb{X}$ into itself. Suppose that T satisfies the following condition:

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{T_x, T_y, t}) \leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{y,T_y,t})}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x,T_x,t})+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{y,T_y,t})+\boldsymbol{l}}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x,y,t}) \quad (3)$$

For all $\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{X}$, $\boldsymbol{where\ l \geq 1}$ & $\boldsymbol{t} \in \mathbb{X}$. Then

i. T has unique fuzzy fixed point in $\mathbb{X}$.
ii. $\boldsymbol{T^n x'}$ Converges to a fuzzy fixed point, for all $\boldsymbol{x'} \in \mathbb{X}$.

Proof :

i. Let $\boldsymbol{x_0} \in \mathbb{X}$ be arbitrary and choose a sequence $\{\boldsymbol{x_n}\}$ such that $\boldsymbol{x_{n+1}} = \boldsymbol{T\, x_n}$

We have

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n+1}, x_n, t}) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{T\,x_n, T\,x_{n-1}, t})$$
$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}, Tx_{n-1}, t})}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n, x_{n+1}, t})+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}, x_n, t})+\boldsymbol{l}}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n, x_{n-1}, t})$$
$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}, x_n, t})}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n, x_{n+1}, t})+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}, x_n, t})+\boldsymbol{l}}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n, x_{n-1}, t})$$
$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}, x_n, t})}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n, x_{n+1}, t})+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}, x_n, t})+\boldsymbol{l}}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n, x_{n-1}, t})$$

Take

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda_n} = \frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n, x_{n+1}, t})+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}, x_n, t})}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n, x_{n+1}, t})+\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}, x_n, t})+\boldsymbol{l}}$$

We have

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n+1}, x_n, t) \le \lambda_n \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x_{n-1}, t)$$

$$\le (\lambda_n\lambda_{n-1})\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}, t)$$

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$$\le (\lambda_n\lambda_{n-1} \dots \lambda_1)\, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t).$$

Observe that $\{\lambda_n\}$ is non- increasing, with positive terms.

So, $(\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n) \le {\lambda_1}^n \to 0$. It follows that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(\lambda_1\lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n) = 0.$$

Thus, it is verified that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}\big(x_{n+1,} x_n, t\big) = 0.$$

Now for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}\big(x_{m,} x_n, t\big) \le \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x_{n+1}, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}, t) + \cdots \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{m-1}, x_m, t)$$

$$\le [(\lambda_n\lambda_{n-1} \dots \lambda_1) + (\lambda_{n+1}\lambda_n \dots \lambda_1) + \cdots + (\lambda_{m-1}\lambda_{m-2} \dots \lambda_1)]\, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)$$

$$= \sum_{k=n}^{m-1}(\lambda_k\lambda_{k-1} \dots \lambda_1)\, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)$$

$$\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_m, x_n, t)\| \le L \left\| \sum_{k=n}^{m-1}(\lambda_k\lambda_{k-1} \dots \lambda_1)\, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t) \right\|$$

$$\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_m, x_n, t)\| \le L \sum_{k=n}^{m-1}(\lambda_k\lambda_{k-1} \dots \lambda_1)\, \|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)\|$$

$\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_m, x_n, t)\| \quad \le L \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} a_k \, \|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)\|,$

Where $a_{k=(\lambda_k\lambda_{k-1} \dots \lambda_1)}$ and L is normal constant of S.

Now $\lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} < 1$ *and* $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ is finite, and

$\sum_{k=n}^{m-1}(\lambda_k\lambda_{k-1} \dots \lambda_1) \to 0, \text{as } m, n \to \infty.$

Hence $\{a_k\}$ is convergent by D' Alembert's ratio test, therefore $\{x_n\}$ is a cauchy sequence.

There is $x' \in \mathbb{X}$ such that $x_n \to x'$

$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', x', t) \le \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', Tx_n, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx_n, x', t)$

$\le \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Tx', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, Tx_n, t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Tx', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, Tx_n, t) + l}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx_n, x', t)$

$$\le \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Tx', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, Tx_{n+1}, t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Tx', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, Tx_{n+1}, t) + l}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx_{n+1}, x', t)$$

$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', x', t) \le 0$ as $n \to \infty$

Therefore $\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', x', t)\| = 0$. Thus, $Tx' = x'$.

Uniqueness

Suppose x' and y' are two fuzzy fixed points of T.

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', y', t) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', Ty', t)$$

$$\le \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Tx', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y', Ty', t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Tx', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y', Ty', t) + l}\right)\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', y', t)$$

$$\le 0$$

Therefore $\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', y', t)\| = 0.$ Thus $x' = y'$.

Hence x' is an unique fuzzy fixed point of T.

ii. Now

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(T^n x', x', t) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(T^{n-1}T', x', t) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(T^{n-1}x', x', t) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(T^{n-2}(Tx'), x', t) \dots$$

$$= \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', Tx', t) = 0$$

Hence $T^n x'$ converges to a fuzzy fixed point, for all $x' \in \mathbb{X}$.

Corollary 2.2:

Let $(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}, *)$ be a complete fuzzy metric space and let T be a mapping from $\mathbb{X}$ into itself. Suppose that T satisfies the following condition:

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{T_x}, \boldsymbol{T_y}, \boldsymbol{t}) \leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y, T_y, t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x, T_x, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y, T_y, t) + l}\right) \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y}, \boldsymbol{t}) \qquad (4)$$

For all $\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{X}$,where $\boldsymbol{l} \geq \boldsymbol{1}$ & $\boldsymbol{t} \in \mathbb{X}$. Then

i. T has Specific fuzzy fixed point in $\mathbb{X}$.

ii. $\boldsymbol{T^n x'}$ converges to a fuzzy fixed point, for all $\boldsymbol{x'} \in \mathbb{X}$.

Proof :

The proof of the corollary immediate by Taking $\boldsymbol{l} = \boldsymbol{1}$ in the above theorem.

Theorem 2.3:

Let $(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}, *)$ be a complete cone metric space and P be a normal cone with ordinary constant L. suppose the mapping $\boldsymbol{T}: \mathbb{X} \to \mathbb{X}$ satisfies the following conditions:

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{T_x}, \boldsymbol{T_y}, \boldsymbol{t}) \leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x, T_y, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y, T_x, t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x, T_x, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y, T_y, t) + l}\right) \left(\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{T_y}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{y}, \boldsymbol{T_x}, \boldsymbol{t})\right) \qquad (5)$$

For all $\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{X}$, ***where*** $\boldsymbol{l} \geq 1$ & $\boldsymbol{t} \in \mathbb{X}$. Then

i. T has unique fuzzy fixed point in $\mathbb{X}$.

ii. $\boldsymbol{T^n x'}$ converges to a fuzzy fixed point, for all $\boldsymbol{x'} \in \mathbb{X}$.

Proof :

Let $\boldsymbol{x_0} \in \mathbb{X}$ be arbitrary and choose a sequence $\{\boldsymbol{x_n}\}$ such that $\boldsymbol{x_{n+1}} = \boldsymbol{T x_n}$.

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t}) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{T x_n}, \boldsymbol{T\, x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{t})$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{T x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{T x_n}, \boldsymbol{t})}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{T x_n}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{T x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \boldsymbol{l}}\right) \left(\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{T x_n}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{T x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{t})\right)$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_n}, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t})}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \boldsymbol{l}}\right) \left(\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{t})\right)$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t})}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \boldsymbol{l}}\right) \left(\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{t})\right)$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t})}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \boldsymbol{l}}\right) \left(\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{t})\right)$$

Take

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda_n} = \frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t})}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \boldsymbol{l}}$$

We have

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{t}) \leq \boldsymbol{\lambda_n} \left(\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{t})\right)$$

$$(\boldsymbol{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda_n})\, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{t}) \leq \boldsymbol{\lambda_n}\, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{t})$$

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n+1}}, \boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{t}) \leq \frac{\boldsymbol{\lambda_n}}{(\boldsymbol{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda_n})} \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_n}, \boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{t})$$

$$\leq \frac{\boldsymbol{\lambda_n \lambda_{n-1}}}{(\boldsymbol{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda_n})(\boldsymbol{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda_{n-1}})}\, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_{n-1}}, \boldsymbol{x_{n-2}}, \boldsymbol{t})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\leq \frac{\boldsymbol{\lambda_n \lambda_{n-1} \ldots \lambda_1}}{(\boldsymbol{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda_n})(\boldsymbol{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda_{n-1}}) \ldots (\boldsymbol{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda_1})} \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_1}, \boldsymbol{x_0}, \boldsymbol{t}).$$

$$\leq \boldsymbol{\gamma_n}\, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x_1}, \boldsymbol{x_0}, t)$$

Where

$$\gamma_n = \frac{\lambda_n \lambda_{n-1} \dots \lambda_1}{(1-\lambda_n)(1-\lambda_{n-1})\dots(1-\lambda_1)}$$

Observe that $\{\lambda_n\}$ is non increasing, with positive terms. So, $(\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n) \leq \lambda_1{}^n \to 0$.
It follows that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \dots \lambda_n) = 0.$$

Therefore

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \gamma_n = 0$$

Thus, it is verified that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n+1,} x_n, t) = 0.$$

Now for all $m, n \epsilon \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{m,} x_n, t) \leq \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x_{n+1}, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}, t) + \cdots \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{m-1}, x_m, t)$$
$$\leq [(\gamma_n + \gamma_{n+1} + \cdots + \gamma_{m-1})]\, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)$$
$$\leq \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} \gamma_k\, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)$$

$$\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_m, x_n, t)\| \leq L \left\| \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} \gamma_k\, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t) \right\|$$

$$\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_m, x_n, t)\| \leq L \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} \gamma_k\, \|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)\|$$

$\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_m, x_n, t)\| \quad \leq L \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} a_k\, \|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_1, x_0, t)\|$,
where $a_{k=}\gamma_k$ and L is normal constant of S.
Now $\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} < 0$ *and* $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k$ is finite.
Since $\sum_{k=n}^{m-1} \gamma_k$ is convergent by D' Alembert's ratio test as $m \to \infty$.
Therefore $\{x_n\}$ is a cauchy sequence.
There is $x' \in \mathbb{X}$ such that $x_n \to x'$ as $n \to \infty$

$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', x', t) \leq \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', Tx_n, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx_n, x', t)$

$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Tx_n, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, Tx', t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Tx_n) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n,}, Tx', t) + l}\right) \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx_n, x', t)$

$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', x_{n+1}, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_{n,} Tx', t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', x_{n+1}, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, Tx', t) + l}\right) \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x_n, x', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx_{n+1}, x', t)$$

$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', x', t) \leq 0 \quad$ as $n \to \infty$
Therefore $\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Tx', t)\| = 0$.
Thus, $Tx' = x'$.

Uniqueness

Suppose x' *and* y' are two fuzzy fixed points of T.

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', y', t) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', Ty', t)$$
$$\leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Ty', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y', Tx', t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Tx', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y', Ty', t) + l}\right) (\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', Tx', t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y', Ty', t))$$
$$\leq 0$$

Therefore $\|\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x', y', t)\| = 0$. Thus $x' = y'$.
Hence x' is an unique fuzzy fixed point of T.
(ii) Now

$$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(T^n x', x', t) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(T^{n-1}(Tx'), x', t) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(T^{n-1}x', x', t) = \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(T^{n-2}(Tx'), x', t) \dots$$
$$= \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(Tx', x', t) = 0$$

Hence $T^n x'$ converges to a fuzzy fixed point, for all $x' \in \mathbb{X}$.

Corollary 2.3:

Let $(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}, *)$ be a complete fuzzy metric space and let T be a mapping from S be a normal cone with normal constant L. Suppose the mapping $T: \mathbb{X} \to \mathbb{X}$ Satisfies the subsequent condition: $$\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{T_x}, \boldsymbol{T_y}, \boldsymbol{t}) \leq \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x, T_y, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y, T_x, t)}{\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(x, T_x, t) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(y, T_y, t) + l}\right)\left(\mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{T_x}, \boldsymbol{t}) + \mathbb{C}_F\mathbb{M}(\boldsymbol{y}, \boldsymbol{T_y}, \boldsymbol{t})\right) \quad (6)$$

For all $\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y} \in \mathbb{X}$. Then

i. T has unique fuzzy fixed point in $\mathbb{X}$.
ii. $\boldsymbol{T^n x'}$ converges to a fuzzy fixed point, for all $\boldsymbol{x'} \in \mathbb{X}$.

Proof :

The evidence of the corollary on the spot by taking $\boldsymbol{L = 1}$ within side the above theorem.

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