

半序度量空间中混合 g - 单调映射的 四元重合点定理及其应用*

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摘要: 在半序度量空间中, 建立了关于映射对 $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $g: X \rightarrow X$ 的 α -可容许性和相容性的概念. 在此基础上, 利用迭代方法, 研究了完备半序度量空间中在 α - ψ -压缩条件下满足混合 g -单调性质的 α -可容许相容映射对的四元重合点的存在唯一性, 获得了一些新的结果. 最后, 给出了两个例子作为主要结果的应用. 结果推广和改进了近期相关文献中的不动点定理和重合点定理.

关键词: 半序度量空间; 四元重合点; α -可容许映射; 相容映射; 混合 g -单调性质

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引 言

不动点理论是泛函分析的重要分支, 在微分方程、数量经济学、博弈论、最优化等领域中有着广泛应用. 自 Banach 压缩映射原理提出以来, 关于不同空间中各类映射在不同类型条件下的不动点存在性和唯一性得到了广泛研究^[1-2].

近年来, 有关半序度量空间中映射的不动点和重合点理论的研究变得非常活跃. 2004年, Ran 和 Reurings^[3]首次在半序度量空间中建立了压缩映射的不动点定理. 2008年, Agarwal 和 El-Gebeily 等^[4]证明了半序度量空间中广义压缩映射的不动点定理. Bhaskar 和 Lakshmikantham^[5]获得了半序度量空间中混合单调映射的二元不动点定理. 2009年, Lakshmikantham 和 Ćirić^[6]给出了二元混合 g -单调映射的概念, 并得到了该映射在半序度量空间中的二元重合点定理. 随后, Borcut 等^[7]给出了三元混合 g -单调映射的概念, Liu (刘晓兰)^[8]给出了四元混合 g -单调映射的概念, 并分别建立了半序度量空间中的三元重合点定理和四元重合点定理. 其它关于半序度量空间中的不动点和重合点的研究可参见文献[9-16].

最近, Samet 等^[17]引进了 α - ψ -压缩和 α -可容许映射的概念. Mursaleen 和 Mohiuddine 等^[18]将 α - ψ -压缩和 α -可容许映射推广到二元的情形, 并建立了概率度量空间中 α -可容许映射在 α - ψ -压缩条件下的二元不动点定理.

本文首先在半序度量空间中, 建立了关于映射对 $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $g: X \rightarrow X$ 的 α -可容许性和

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相容性的概念.在此基础上,利用迭代方法,研究了完备半序度量空间中在 α - ψ -压缩条件下满足混合 g -单调性质的 α -可容许相容映射对的四元重合点的存在唯一性,获得了一些新的结果.最后,给出了两个例子作为主要结果的应用,分别为一个线性例子和一个非线性例子.本文所得结果推广了文献[8,12-13,18]中的不动点定理和重合点定理.

1 预备知识

为方便起见,我们首先回顾一些基本概念和引理.

在本文中, \mathbf{R} 表示实数集, \mathbf{N} 表示自然数集, \mathbf{Z}_+ 表示正整数集.

定义 1.1^[8] 设 $(X \leq)$ 为一非空半序集, $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $g: X \rightarrow X$ 是两个映射,映射 F 称为具有混合 g -单调性质,如果对任意 $x, y, z, w \in X$,有

$$\begin{aligned} x_1, x_2 \in X, gx_1 \leq gx_2 &\Rightarrow F(x_1, y, z, w) \leq F(x_2, y, z, w), \\ y_1, y_2 \in X, gy_1 \leq gy_2 &\Rightarrow F(x, y_1, z, w) \geq F(x, y_2, z, w), \\ z_1, z_2 \in X, gz_1 \leq gz_2 &\Rightarrow F(x, y, z_1, w) \leq F(x, y, z_2, w), \\ w_1, w_2 \in X, gw_1 \leq gw_2 &\Rightarrow F(x, y, z, w_1) \geq F(x, y, z, w_2). \end{aligned}$$

定义 1.2^[8] 设 $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $g: X \rightarrow X$ 是两个映射,元素 $(x, y, z, w) \in X^4$ 称为 F 和 g 的四元重合点,如果 $F(x, y, z, w) = gx, F(y, z, w, x) = gy, F(z, w, x, y) = gz$ 且 $F(w, x, y, z) = gw$.元素 (x, y, z, w) 称为 F 和 g 的一个四元不动点,如果 $F(x, y, z, w) = gx = x, F(y, z, w, x) = gy = y, F(z, w, x, y) = gz = z$ 且 $F(w, x, y, z) = gw = w$.

定义 1.3^[17] 设 $\Psi = \{\psi \mid \psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)\}$ 为一个函数类,函数 ψ 满足如下条件:

(i) $\psi(t) = 0$ 当且仅当 $t = 0$;

(ii) ψ 在 $[0, \infty)$ 内是不减的;

(iii) 对任意 $t > 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi^n(t) < \infty, \psi^n$ 为 ψ 的 n 次迭代.

例 1.1 设 $\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是3个函数,定义如下:

$$\psi_1(t) = \frac{1}{3}t, \psi_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t), \psi_3(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t}{3}, & 0 \leq t \leq 1; \\ \frac{t}{2}, & t > 1. \end{cases}$$

易证: $\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3 \in \Psi$,且 ψ_1, ψ_2 是 Ψ 中的连续函数, ψ_3 是 Ψ 中的不连续函数.

引理 1.1^[17] 设 $\psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是一函数,如果 $\psi \in \Psi$,则对任意 $t > 0$,有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi^n(t) = 0$ 且 $\psi(t) < t$.

2 主要结果及其应用

首先给出映射对 $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $g: X \rightarrow X$ 的 α -可容许性和相容性的概念.

定义 2.1 设 X 是一非空集, $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $g: X \rightarrow X$ 是两个映射,且 $\alpha: X^4 \times X^4 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是一函数,称 F 和 g 是 α -可容许的,如果存在 $x, y, z, u, v, w, h, l \in X$,使得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha((gx, gy, gz, gw), (gu, gv, gh, gl)) &\geq 1 \\ \Rightarrow \alpha((F(x, y, z, w), F(y, z, w, x), F(z, w, x, y), F(w, x, y, z)), \\ &(F(u, v, h, l), F(v, h, l, u), F(h, l, u, v), F(l, u, v, h))) \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

例 2.1 设 $X = \mathbf{R}, g: X \rightarrow X, F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $\alpha: X^4 \times X^4 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 定义如下:

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{2}, F(x, y, z, w) = x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - w^2,$$

$$\alpha((x, y, z, w), (u, v, h, l)) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq u, y \geq v, z \leq h, w \geq l, \\ 0, & \text{other.} \end{cases}$$

则 F 和 g 是 α -可容许的.

事实上,若 $\alpha((gx, gy, gz, gw), (gu, gv, gh, gl)) \geq 1$, 则 $gx \leq gu, gy \geq gv, gz \leq gh$ 和 $gw \geq gl$, 即 $x \leq u, y \geq v, z \leq h$ 和 $w \geq l$. 于是

$$F(x, y, z, w) \leq F(u, v, h, l), F(y, z, w, x) \geq F(v, h, l, u), \\ F(z, w, x, y) \leq F(h, l, u, v), F(w, x, y, z) \geq F(l, u, v, h).$$

再根据函数 α 的定义可知:

$$\alpha((F(x, y, z, w), F(y, z, w, x), F(z, w, x, y), F(w, x, y, z)), \\ (F(u, v, h, l), F(v, h, l, u), F(h, l, u, v), F(l, u, v, h))) \geq 1.$$

因此, F 和 g 是 α -可容许的.

定义 2.2 设 (X, d) 是一度量空间, 映射 $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $g: X \rightarrow X$ 称为相容的, 如果存在 X 中的 4 个序列 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}, \{z_n\}, \{w_n\}$ 及 $x, y, z, w \in X$, 且满足

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gx_n = x, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(y_n, z_n, w_n, x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gy_n = y, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(z_n, w_n, x_n, y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gz_n = z, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(w_n, x_n, y_n, z_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gw_n = w$$

时, 必有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n), F(gx_n, gy_n, gz_n, gw_n)) = 0, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(y_n, z_n, w_n, x_n), F(gy_n, gz_n, gw_n, gx_n)) = 0, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(z_n, w_n, x_n, y_n), F(gz_n, gw_n, gx_n, gy_n)) = 0, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(w_n, x_n, y_n, z_n), F(gw_n, gx_n, gy_n, gz_n)) = 0.$$

定理 2.1 设 (X, d, \leq) 是一完备的半序度量空间, $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $g: X \rightarrow X$ 是两个映射, F 是连续的且具有混合 g -单调性质, 设存在两个函数 $\psi \in \Psi$ 和 $\alpha: X^4 \times X^4 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, 使得对任意满足 $gx \leq gu, gy \geq gv, gz \leq gh$ 和 $gw \geq gl$ 的 $x, y, z, u, v, w, h, l \in X$, 有

$$\alpha((gx, gy, gz, gw), (gu, gv, gh, gl)) d(F(x, y, z, w), F(u, v, h, l)) \leq \\ \psi\left(\frac{d(gx, gu) + d(gy, gv) + d(gz, gh) + d(gw, gl)}{4}\right). \quad (1)$$

设 $F(X^4) \subset g(X)$, F 和 g 是相容的且为 α -可容许的, g 是连续的. 如果存在 $x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0 \in X$, 使得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha((gx_0, gy_0, gz_0, gw_0), (F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0), F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0), \\ F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0), F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0))) \geq 1, \\ \alpha((gy_0, gz_0, gw_0, gx_0), (F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0), F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0), \\ F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0), F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0))) \geq 1, \\ \alpha((gz_0, gw_0, gx_0, gy_0), (F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0), F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0), \\ F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0), F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0))) \geq 1, \\ \alpha((gw_0, gx_0, gy_0, gz_0), (F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0), F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0), \\ F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0), F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0))) \geq 1, \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

且满足

$$\begin{cases} gx_0 \leq F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0), & gy_0 \geq F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0), \\ gz_0 \leq F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0), & gw_0 \geq F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0), \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

则 F 和 g 有一四元重合点, 即存在 $x, y, z, w \in X$, 使得

$$F(x, y, z, w) = gx, \quad F(y, z, w, x) = gy, \quad F(z, w, x, y) = gz, \quad F(w, x, y, z) = gw.$$

证明 设 $x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0 \in X$, 使得式(2)和式(3)成立. 由 $F(X^4) \subset g(X)$ 可知, 存在 $x_1, y_1, z_1, w_1 \in X$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} gx_1 &= F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0), & gy_1 &= F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0), \\ gz_1 &= F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0), & gw_1 &= F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0). \end{aligned}$$

再由 $F(X^4) \subset g(X)$ 可知, 存在 $x_2, y_2, z_2, w_2 \in X$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} gx_2 &= F(x_1, y_1, z_1, w_1), & gy_2 &= F(y_1, z_1, w_1, x_1), \\ gz_2 &= F(z_1, w_1, x_1, y_1), & gw_2 &= F(w_1, x_1, y_1, z_1). \end{aligned}$$

依此类推, 在 X 中可构造序列 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}, \{z_n\}$ 和 $\{w_n\}$, 使得对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} gx_{n+1} &= F(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n), & gy_{n+1} &= F(y_n, z_n, w_n, x_n), \\ gz_{n+1} &= F(z_n, w_n, x_n, y_n), & gw_{n+1} &= F(w_n, x_n, y_n, z_n). \end{aligned}$$

下证对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}$, 有

$$gx_n \leq gx_{n+1}, \quad gy_n \geq gy_{n+1}, \quad gz_n \leq gz_{n+1}, \quad gw_n \geq gw_{n+1}. \quad (4)$$

利用数学归纳法证明. 当 $n = 0$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} gx_0 &\leq F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0) = gx_1, & gy_0 &\geq F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0) = gy_1, \\ gz_0 &\leq F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0) = gz_1, & gw_0 &\geq F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0) = gw_1, \end{aligned}$$

即式(4)对 $n = 0$ 成立. 假设式(4)对某一 $n \geq 0$ 成立, 即

$$gx_n \leq gx_{n+1}, \quad gy_n \geq gy_{n+1}, \quad gz_n \leq gz_{n+1}, \quad gw_n \geq gw_{n+1}.$$

根据 F 具有混合 g -单调性质可知

$$\begin{aligned} gx_{n+1} &= F(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n) \leq F(x_{n+1}, y_n, z_n, w_n) \leq F(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}, z_n, w_n) \leq \\ &F(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}, z_{n+1}, w_{n+1}) = gx_{n+2}, \\ gy_{n+1} &= F(y_n, z_n, w_n, x_n) \geq F(y_{n+1}, z_n, w_n, x_n) \geq F(y_{n+1}, z_{n+1}, w_n, x_n) \geq \\ &F(y_{n+1}, z_{n+1}, w_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) = gy_{n+2}, \\ gz_{n+1} &= F(z_n, w_n, x_n, y_n) \leq F(z_{n+1}, w_n, x_n, y_n) \leq F(z_{n+1}, w_{n+1}, x_n, y_n) \leq \\ &F(z_{n+1}, w_{n+1}, x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) = gz_{n+2}, \\ gw_{n+1} &= F(w_n, x_n, y_n, z_n) \geq F(w_{n+1}, x_n, y_n, z_n) \geq F(w_{n+1}, x_{n+1}, y_n, z_n) \geq \\ &F(w_{n+1}, x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}, z_{n+1}) = gw_{n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}$, 式(4)都成立.

由已知条件(2)得

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha((gx_0, gy_0, gz_0, gw_0), (F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0), F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0), \\ &F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0), F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0))) = \\ &\alpha((gx_0, gy_0, gz_0, gw_0), (gx_1, gy_1, gz_1, gw_1)) \geq 1, \\ &\alpha((gy_0, gz_0, gw_0, gx_0), (F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0), F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0), \\ &F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0), F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0))) = \\ &\alpha((gy_0, gz_0, gw_0, gx_0), (gy_1, gz_1, gw_1, gx_1)) \geq 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha((gz_0, gw_0, gx_0, gy_0), (F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0), F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0), \\ & \quad F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0), F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0))) = \\ & \quad \alpha((gz_0, gw_0, gx_0, gy_0), (gz_1, gw_1, gx_1, gy_1)) \geq 1, \\ & \alpha((gw_0, gx_0, gy_0, gz_0), (F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0), F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0), \\ & \quad F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0), F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0))) = \\ & \quad \alpha((gw_0, gx_0, gy_0, gz_0), (gw_1, gx_1, gy_1, gz_1)) \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

根据 F 和 g 是 α -可容许的,有

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha((F(x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0), F(y_0, z_0, w_0, x_0), F(z_0, w_0, x_0, y_0), F(w_0, x_0, y_0, z_0)), \\ & \quad (F(x_1, y_1, z_1, w_1), F(y_1, z_1, w_1, x_1), F(z_1, w_1, x_1, y_1), F(w_1, x_1, y_1, z_1))) = \\ & \quad \alpha((gx_1, gy_1, gz_1, gw_1), (gx_2, gy_2, gz_2, gw_2)) \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

反复利用 F 和 g 的 α -可容许性可知,对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}$, 有

$$\alpha((gx_n, gy_n, gz_n, gw_n), (gx_{n+1}, gy_{n+1}, gz_{n+1}, gw_{n+1})) \geq 1. \quad (5)$$

同理

$$\alpha((gy_n, gz_n, gw_n, gx_n), (gy_{n+1}, gz_{n+1}, gw_{n+1}, gx_{n+1})) \geq 1, \quad (6)$$

$$\alpha((gz_n, gw_n, gx_n, gy_n), (gz_{n+1}, gw_{n+1}, gx_{n+1}, gy_{n+1})) \geq 1, \quad (7)$$

$$\alpha((gw_n, gx_n, gy_n, gz_n), (gw_{n+1}, gx_{n+1}, gy_{n+1}, gz_{n+1})) \geq 1. \quad (8)$$

由式(1)和式(4)~(8)可知

$$\begin{aligned} d(gx_{n+1}, gx_{n+2}) &= d(F(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n), F(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}, z_{n+1}, w_{n+1})) \leq \\ & \quad \alpha((gw_n, gx_n, gy_n, gz_n), (gw_{n+1}, gx_{n+1}, gy_{n+1}, gz_{n+1})) \times \\ & \quad d(F(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n), F(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}, z_{n+1}, w_{n+1})) \leq \\ & \quad \psi\left(\frac{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1}) + d(gy_n, gy_{n+1}) + d(gz_n, gz_{n+1}) + d(gw_n, gw_{n+1})}{4}\right), \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(gy_{n+1}, gy_{n+2}) &\leq \\ & \quad \psi\left(\frac{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1}) + d(gy_n, gy_{n+1}) + d(gz_n, gz_{n+1}) + d(gw_n, gw_{n+1})}{4}\right), \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(gz_{n+1}, gz_{n+2}) &\leq \\ & \quad \psi\left(\frac{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1}) + d(gy_n, gy_{n+1}) + d(gz_n, gz_{n+1}) + d(gw_n, gw_{n+1})}{4}\right), \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(gw_{n+1}, gw_{n+2}) &\leq \\ & \quad \psi\left(\frac{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1}) + d(gy_n, gy_{n+1}) + d(gz_n, gz_{n+1}) + d(gw_n, gw_{n+1})}{4}\right). \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

结合式(9)~(12)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d(gx_{n+1}, gx_{n+2}) + d(gy_{n+1}, gy_{n+2}) + d(gz_{n+1}, gz_{n+2}) + d(gw_{n+1}, gw_{n+2})}{4} \leq \\ & \quad \psi\left(\frac{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1}) + d(gy_n, gy_{n+1}) + d(gz_n, gz_{n+1}) + d(gw_n, gw_{n+1})}{4}\right). \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

利用式(13),重复迭代 n 次可得

$$\frac{d(gx_n, gx_{n+1}) + d(gy_n, gy_{n+1}) + d(gz_n, gz_{n+1}) + d(gw_n, gw_{n+1})}{4} \leq$$

$$\psi^n \left(\frac{d(gx_0, gx_1) + d(gy_0, gy_1) + d(gz_0, gz_1) + d(gw_0, gw_1)}{4} \right).$$

由 ψ 的性质,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \psi^n \left(\frac{d(gx_0, gx_1) + d(gy_0, gy_1) + d(gz_0, gz_1) + d(gw_0, gw_1)}{4} \right) < \infty,$$

故对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $n(\varepsilon) \in \mathbf{N}$, 使得

$$\sum_{n \geq n(\varepsilon)} \psi^n \left(\frac{d(gx_0, gx_1) + d(gy_0, gy_1) + d(gz_0, gz_1) + d(gw_0, gw_1)}{4} \right) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}.$$

设 $m, n \in \mathbf{N}$, 使得 $m > n > n(\varepsilon)$, 利用三角不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d(gx_n, gx_m) + d(gy_n, gy_m) + d(gz_n, gz_m) + d(gw_n, gw_m)}{4} \leq \\ & \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} \frac{d(gx_k, gx_{k+1}) + d(gy_k, gy_{k+1}) + d(gz_k, gz_{k+1}) + d(gw_k, gw_{k+1})}{4} \leq \\ & \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} \psi^k \left(\frac{d(gx_0, gx_1) + d(gy_0, gy_1) + d(gz_0, gz_1) + d(gw_0, gw_1)}{4} \right) \leq \\ & \sum_{n \geq n(\varepsilon)} \psi^n \left(\frac{d(gx_0, gx_1) + d(gy_0, gy_1) + d(gz_0, gz_1) + d(gw_0, gw_1)}{4} \right) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

这表明 $d(gx_n, gx_m) + d(gy_n, gy_m) + d(gz_n, gz_m) + d(gw_n, gw_m) < \varepsilon$, 从而

$$\max \{ d(gx_n, gx_m), d(gy_n, gy_m), d(gz_n, gz_m), d(gw_n, gw_m) \} < \varepsilon.$$

因此, $\{gx_n\}, \{gy_n\}, \{gz_n\}$ 和 $\{gw_n\}$ 都是 X 中的 Cauchy 列. 由 X 的完备性可知, 存在 $x, y, z, w \in X$, 使得

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gx_n = x, & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(y_n, z_n, w_n, x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gy_n = y, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(z_n, w_n, x_n, y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gz_n = z, & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(w_n, x_n, y_n, z_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gw_n = w. \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

下证 (x, y, z, w) 为 F 和 g 的四元重合点.

首先由式(14)和 g 的连续性得

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gF(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ggx_n = gx, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gF(y_n, z_n, w_n, x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ggy_n = gy, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gF(z_n, w_n, x_n, y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ggz_n = gz, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gF(w_n, x_n, y_n, z_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} ggw_n = gw. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

其次由式(14), F 和 g 是相容的, 有

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n), F(gx_n, gy_n, gz_n, gw_n)) = 0, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(y_n, z_n, w_n, x_n), F(gy_n, gz_n, gw_n, gx_n)) = 0, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(z_n, w_n, x_n, y_n), F(gz_n, gw_n, gx_n, gy_n)) = 0, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(w_n, x_n, y_n, z_n), F(gw_n, gx_n, gy_n, gz_n)) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

再由式(14)和 F 的连续性得

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(gx_n, gy_n, gz_n, gw_n) = F(x, y, z, w), \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(gy_n, gz_n, gw_n, gx_n) = F(y, z, w, x), \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(gz_n, gw_n, gx_n, gy_n) = F(z, w, x, y), \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(gw_n, gx_n, gy_n, gz_n) = F(w, x, y, z). \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

根据式(15)~(17)可知,对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $n(\varepsilon) \in \mathbf{N}$,使得当 $n > n(\varepsilon)$ 时,有

$$\begin{cases} d(gx, gF(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \\ d(gF(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n), F(gx_n, gy_n, gz_n, gw_n)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \\ d(F(gx_n, gy_n, gz_n, gw_n), F(x, y, z, w)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}. \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

利用三角不等式和式(18)得

$$\begin{aligned} d(gx, F(x, y, z, w)) &\leq \\ &d(gx, gF(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n)) + d(gF(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n), F(gx_n, gy_n, gz_n, gw_n)) + \\ &d(F(gx_n, gy_n, gz_n, gw_n), F(x, y, z, w)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

由 ε 的任意性可知, $d(gx, F(x, y, z, w)) = 0$, 即 $gx = F(x, y, z, w)$.

同理可证 $gy = F(y, z, w, x)$, $gz = F(z, w, x, y)$ 和 $gw = F(w, x, y, z)$. 即 (x, y, z, w) 为 F 和 g 的四元重合点. 因此, F 和 g 在 X 中存在四元重合点. 证毕. \square

注 2.1 设 $G: X^2 \rightarrow X$ 是一映射, 在定理 2.1 中取 $F(x, y, z, w) = G(x, y)$, $g = I$ (I 为恒等映射), 可得文献 [18] 中的定理 3.4. 在定理 2.1 中取 $\alpha((x, y, z, w), (u, v, h, l)) \equiv 1$, 可得文献 [12-13] 中的相关定理.

推论 2.1 设 (X, d, \leq) 是一完备的半序度量空间, $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $g: X \rightarrow X$ 是 X 上的两映射, F 是连续的且具有混合 g -单调性质. 设存在一个函数 $\alpha: X^4 \times X^4 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, 使得对任意满足 $gx \leq gu, gy \geq gv, gz \leq gh$ 和 $gw \geq gl$ 的 $x, y, z, u, v, w, h, l \in X$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha((gx, gy, gz, gw), (gu, gv, gh, gl)) d(F(x, y, z, w), F(u, v, h, l)) &\leq \\ \frac{k}{4} [d(gx, gu) + d(gy, gv) + d(gz, gh) + d(gw, gl)], \end{aligned}$$

其中 $0 \leq k < 1$. 设 $F(X^4) \subset g(X)$, F 和 g 是相容的且为 α -可容许的, g 是连续的. 如果存在 $x_0, y_0, z_0, w_0 \in X$, 使得式(2)及式(3)成立, 则 F 和 g 有一四元重合点, 即存在 $x, y, z, w \in X$, 使得

$$F(x, y, z, w) = gx, F(y, z, w, x) = gy, F(z, w, x, y) = gz, F(w, x, y, z) = gw.$$

注 2.2 在推论 2.1 中取 $\alpha((x, y, z, w), (u, v, h, l)) \equiv 1$, 可得文献 [8] 中的推论 3.3.

下面给出两个例子来说明定理 2.1 的应用.

例 2.2 设 $X = \mathbf{R}$, $d(x, y) = |x - y|$, $x, y \in X$, “ \leq ” 是通常的半序关系, 则 (X, d, \leq) 是完备的半序度量空间. 设 $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $g: X \rightarrow X$ 是两个映射, 对所有的 $x, y, z, w \in X$,

$$F(x, y, z, w) = \frac{x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - w^2}{16}, \quad gx = \frac{x^2}{2},$$

则 F 和 g 是连续的, 且 F 是混合 g -单调的. 考虑两个函数 $\psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 和 $\alpha: X^4 \times X^4 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, 定义如下:

$$\psi(t) = \frac{t}{2}, \quad \alpha((x, y, z, w), (u, v, h, l)) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq u, y \geq v, z \leq h, w \geq l, \\ 0, & \text{other.} \end{cases}$$

容易验证 $\psi \in \Psi$ 且 F 和 g 是 α -可容许的.

下证 F 和 g 是相容的. 设 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}, \{z_n\}$ 和 $\{w_n\}$ 是 X 中的 4 个序列, 使得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gx_n = a, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(y_n, z_n, w_n, x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gy_n = b,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(z_n, w_n, x_n, y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gz_n = c, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(w_n, x_n, y_n, z_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gw_n = d,$$

即

$$\frac{a - b + c - d}{8} = a, \quad \frac{b - c + d - a}{8} = b, \quad \frac{c - d + a - b}{8} = c, \quad \frac{d - a + b - c}{8} = d.$$

解得 $a = b = c = d = 0$. 因此, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_n = 0$. 再由 F 和 g 的连续性可知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n), F(gx_n, gy_n, gz_n, gw_n)) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(y_n, z_n, w_n, x_n), F(gy_n, gz_n, gw_n, gx_n)) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(z_n, w_n, x_n, y_n), F(gz_n, gw_n, gx_n, gy_n)) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(w_n, x_n, y_n, z_n), F(gw_n, gx_n, gy_n, gz_n)) = 0.$$

因此, F 和 g 是相容的.

下证 F, g, α 和 ψ 满足定理 2.1 的式 (1). 若对一切满足 $gx \leq gu, gy \geq gv, gz \leq gh$ 和 $gw \geq gl$ 的 $x, y, z, u, v, w, h, l \in X$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} d(F(x, y, z, w), F(u, v, h, l)) &= \left| \frac{x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - w^2}{16} - \frac{u^2 - v^2 + h^2 - l^2}{16} \right| \leq \\ &= \frac{1}{16} [|x^2 - u^2| + |y^2 - v^2| + |z^2 - h^2| + |w^2 - l^2|] = \\ &= \frac{1}{8} [|gx - gu| + |gy - gv| + |gz - gh| + |gw - gl|]. \end{aligned}$$

再根据函数 α 和 ψ 的定义可知, 式 (1) 成立. 因此, F, g, α 和 ψ 满足定理 2.1 的所有条件, 故 F 和 g 在 X 中存在四元重合点, 即 $(x, y, z, w) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$ 为 F 和 g 的四元重合点.

注 2.3 在例 2.2 中, $\psi(t) = t/2$ 是线性压缩的. 下面将给出一个非线性压缩的例子, 其中 $\psi(t) = \ln(1+t)/2, t \in [0, +\infty)$.

例 2.3 设 $X = [0, +\infty), d(x, y) = |x - y|, x, y \in X$, “ \leq ” 是通常的半序关系, 则 (X, d, \leq) 是完备的半序度量空间. 设 $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ 和 $g: X \rightarrow X$ 是两个映射, 对所有的 $x, y, z, w \in X$,

$$gx = \frac{x}{2},$$

$$F(x, y, z, w) =$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(1+y) + \ln(1+z) - \ln(1+w)}{16}, & x \geq y, z \geq w, \\ 0, & \text{other.} \end{cases}$$

则 F 和 g 是连续的, 且 F 是混合 g -单调的. 考虑两个函数 $\psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 和 $\alpha: X^4 \times X^4 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, 定义如下:

$$\psi(t) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t),$$

$$\alpha((x, y, z, w), (u, v, h, l)) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq u, y \geq v, z \leq h, w \geq l, \\ 0, & \text{other.} \end{cases}$$

容易验证 $\psi \in \Psi$ 且 F 和 g 是 α -可容许的.

下证 F 和 g 是相容的. 设 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}, \{z_n\}$ 和 $\{w_n\}$ 是 X 中的 4 个序列, 使得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gx_n = a, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(y_n, z_n, w_n, x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gy_n = b,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(z_n, w_n, x_n, y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gz_n = c, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(w_n, x_n, y_n, z_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} gw_n = d,$$

解得 $a = b = c = d = 0$. 因此, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_n = 0$. 再由 F 和 g 的连续性可知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(x_n, y_n, z_n, w_n), F(gx_n, gy_n, gz_n, gw_n)) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(y_n, z_n, w_n, x_n), F(gy_n, gz_n, gw_n, gx_n)) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(z_n, w_n, x_n, y_n), F(gz_n, gw_n, gx_n, gy_n)) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gF(w_n, x_n, y_n, z_n), F(gw_n, gx_n, gy_n, gz_n)) = 0.$$

故 F 和 g 是相容的.

下证 F, g, α 和 ψ 满足定理 2.1 的式 (1). 若对所有的 $x, y, z, u, v, w, h, l \in X$, 满足 $gx \leq gu$, $gy \geq gv$, $gz \leq gh$ 和 $gw \geq gl$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} d(F(x, y, z, w), F(u, v, h, l)) &= \\ & \left| \frac{\ln(1+x) - \ln(1+y) + \ln(1+z) - \ln(1+w)}{16} - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\ln(1+u) - \ln(1+v) + \ln(1+h) - \ln(1+l)}{16} \right| \leq \\ & \frac{1}{16} \left[\left| \ln \frac{1+x}{1+u} \right| + \left| \ln \frac{1+y}{1+v} \right| + \left| \ln \frac{1+z}{1+h} \right| + \left| \ln \frac{1+w}{1+l} \right| \right] \leq \\ & \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{4} \ln(1+|x-u|) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+|y-v|) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+|z-h|) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+|w-l|) \right] \leq \\ & \frac{1}{4} \left[\ln \left(\frac{4+|x-u|+|y-v|+|z-h|+|w-l|}{4} \right) \right] = \\ & \frac{1}{4} \ln \left(1 + \frac{|x-u|+|y-v|+|z-h|+|w-l|}{4} \right) \leq \\ & \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{|x-u|+|y-v|+|z-h|+|w-l|}{8} \right) = \\ & \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{|gx-gu|+|gy-gv|+|gz-gh|+|gw-gl|}{4} \right). \end{aligned}$$

再根据函数 α 和 ψ 的定义可知, 式 (1) 成立. 因此, F, g, α 和 ψ 满足定理 2.1 的所有条件, 故 F 和 g 在 X 中存在四元重合点, 即 $(x, y, z, w) = (0, 0, 0, 0)$ 为 F 和 g 的四元重合点.

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Quadruple Coincidence Point Theorems for Mixed g -Monotone Mappings in Partially Ordered Metric Spaces and Their Applications

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Abstract: The concepts of α -admissible mappings and compatible mappings for a pair of mappings $F: X^4 \rightarrow X$ and $g: X \rightarrow X$ in partially ordered metric spaces were constructed. Based on this, with the iterative method, existence and uniqueness of the quadruple coincidence points for the α -admissible and compatible mappings satisfying the mixed g -monotone properties under the α - ψ -contractive conditions in the partially ordered complete metric spaces were studied, and some new theorems were established. Finally, 2 examples were presented as applications of the main theorems. The results show that the work generalizes and improves several fixed point theorems and coincidence point theorems in the recent corresponding literatures.

Key words: partially ordered metric space; quadruple coincidence point; α -admissible mapping; compatible mapping; mixed g -monotone property

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