Fixed Point Theory and Applications
a SpringerOpen Journal

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Common fixed points for single-valued and multi-valued maps satisfying a generalized contraction in G-metric spaces

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Abstract

In this article, we establish some common fixed point theorems for a hybrid pair $\{g, T\}$ of single valued and multi-valued maps satisfying a generalized contractive condition defined on G-metric spaces. Our results unify, generalize and complement various known comparable results from the current literature.

2000 MSC: 54H25; 47H10; 54E50.

Keywords: multi-valued mappings, common fixed point, weakly compatible mappings, generalized contraction

1. Introduction and preliminaries

Nadler [1] initiated the study of fixed points for multi-valued contraction mappings and generalized the well known Banach fixed point theorem. Then after, many authors studied many fixed point results for multi-valued contraction mappings see [2-13].

Mustafa and Sims [14] introduced the G-metric spaces as a generalization of the notion of metric spaces. Mustafa et al. [15-19] obtained some fixed point theorems for mappings satisfying different contractive conditions. Abbas and Rhoades [20] initiated the study of common fixed point in G-metric spaces. While Saadati et al. [21] studied some fixed point theorems in generalized partially ordered G-metric spaces. Gajić and Crvenković [22,23] proved some fixed point results for mappings with contractive iterate at a point in G-metric spaces. For other studies in G-metric spaces, we refer the reader to [24-38]. Consistent with Mustafa and Sims [14], the following definitions and results will be needed in the sequel.

Definition 1.1. (See [14]). *Let X be a non-empty set, $G : X \times X \times X \to \mathbb{R}^+$ be a function satisfying the following properties*

(G1) $G(x, y, z) = 0$ *if* $x = y = z$,

(G2) $0 < G(x, x, y)$ *for all* $x, y \in X$ *with* $x \neq y$,

(G3) $G(x, x, y) \leq G(x, y, z)$ *for all* $x, y, z \in X$ *with* $y \neq z$,

(G4) $G(x, y, z) = G(x, z, y) = G(y, z, x) = \dots$ (*symmetry in all three variables*),

(G5) $G(x, y, z) \leq G(x, a, a) + G(a, y, z)$ *for all* $x, y, z, a \in X$ (*rectangle inequality*).

Then the function G is called a generalized metric, or, more specially, a G-metric on X, and the pair (X, G) is called a G-metric space.

Definition 1.2. (See [14]). *Let* (X, G) *be a G-metric space, and let* (x_n) *be a sequence of points of X, therefore, we say that* (x_n) *is G-convergent to* $x \in X$ *if* $\lim_{n,m\to+\infty} G(x, x_n, x_m) = 0$, *that is, for any* $\varepsilon > 0$, *there exists* $N \in \mathbb{N}$ *such that* $G(x, x_n, x_m) < \varepsilon$, *for all* $n, m \geq N$. *We call x the limit of the sequence and write* $x_n \to x$ *or* $\lim_{n\to+\infty} x_n = x$.

Proposition 1.1. (See [14]). *Let* (X, G) *be a G-metric space. The following statements are equivalent:*

(1) (x_n) *is G-convergent to x,*

(2) $G(x_n, x_n, x) \to 0$ *as* $n \to +\infty$,

(3) $G(x_n, x, x) \to 0$ *as* $n \to +\infty$,

(4) $G(x_n, x_m, x) \to 0$ *as* $n, m \to +\infty$.

Definition 1.3. (See [14]). *Let* (X, G) *be a G-metric space. A sequence* (x_n) *is called a G-Cauchy sequence if for any* $\varepsilon > 0$, *there is* $N \in \mathbb{N}$ *such that* $G(x_n, x_m, x_l) < \varepsilon$ *for all* $m, n, l \geq N$, *that is,* $G(x_n, x_m, x_l) \to 0$ *as* $n, m, l \to +\infty$.

Proposition 1.2. (See [14]). *Let* (X, G) *be a G-metric space. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

(1) *the sequence* (x_n) *is G-Cauchy,*

(2) *for any* $\varepsilon > 0$, *there exists* $N \in \mathbb{N}$ *such that* $G(x_n, x_m, x_m) < \varepsilon$, *for all* $m, n \geq N$.

Definition 1.4. (See [14]). *A G-metric space* (X, G) *is called G-complete if every G-Cauchy sequence is G-convergent in* (X,G).

Every G-metric on X defines a metric d_G on X given by

$$d_G(x, y) = G(x, y, y) + G(y, x, x), \text{ for all} x, y \in X. \tag{1}$$

Recently, Kaewcharoen and Kaewkhao [34] introduced the following concepts. Let X be a G-metric space. We shall denote $CB(X)$ the family of all nonempty closed bounded subsets of X. Let $H(.,.,.)$ be the Hausdorff G-distance on $CB(X)$, i.e.,

$$H_G(A, B, C) = \max\left\{\sup_{x\in A} G(x, B, C), \sup_{x\in B} G(x, C, A), \sup_{x\in C} G(x, A, B)\right\},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} G(x, B, C) &= d_G(x, B) + d_G(B, C) + d_G(x, C), \\ d_G(x, B) &= \inf\left\{d_G(x, y), y \in B\right\}, \\ d_G(A, B) &= \inf\left\{d_G(a, b), a \in A, b \in B\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $G(x, y, C) = \inf\{G(x, y, z), z \in C\}$. A mapping $T : X \to 2^X$ is called a multi-valued mapping. A point $x \in X$ *is* called a fixed point of T if $x \in Tx$.

Definition 1.5. *Let X be a given non empty set. Assume that* $g : X \to X$ *and* $T : X \to 2^X$.

If $w = gx \in Tx$ *for some* $x \in X$, *then x is called a coincidence point of g and T and w is a point of coincidence of g and T.*

Mappings g and T are called weakly compatible if $gx \in Tx$ *for some* $x \in X$ *implies* $gT(x) \subseteq Tg(x)$.

Proposition 1.3. (*see* [34]). *Let X be a given non empty set. Assume that* $g : X \to X$ *and* $T : X \to 2^X$ *are weakly compatible mappings. If g and T have a unique point of coincidence* $w = gx \in Tx$, *then w is the unique common fixed point of g and T.*

In this article, we establish some common fixed point theorems for a hybrid pair $\{g, T\}$ of single valued and multi-valued maps satisfying a generalized contractive condition defined on G-metric spaces. Also, an example is presented.

2. Main results

We start this section with the following lemma, which is the variant of the one given in Nadler [1] or Assad and Kirk [4]. Its proof is a simple consequence of the definition of the Hausdorff G-distance $H_G(A, B, B)$.

Lemma 2.1. *If $A, B \in CB(X)$ and $a \in A$, then for each $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $b \in B$ such that $G(a,b,b) \leq H_G(A, B, B) + \varepsilon$.*

The main result of the article is the following.

Theorem 2.1. *Let (X, G) be a G-metric space. Set $g : X \to X$ and $T : X \to CB(X)$. Assume that there exists a function $\alpha : [0,+\infty) \to [0,1)$ satisfying $\limsup_{r\to t^+} \alpha(r) < 1$ for every $t \geq 0$ such that*

$$H_G(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq \alpha\left(G\left(gx, gy, gz\right)\right) G\left(gx, gy, gz\right), \tag{2}$$

for all $x, y, z \in X$. If for any $x \in X$, $Tx \subseteq g(X)$ and $g(X)$ is a G-complete subspace of X, then g and T have a point of coincidence in X. Furthermore, if we assume that $gp \in Tp$ and $gq \in Tq$ implies $G(gq, gp, gp) \leq H_G(Tq, Tp, Tp)$, then

(i) g and T have a unique point of coincidence.

(ii) If in addition g and T are weakly compatible, then g and T have a unique common fixed point.

Proof. Let x_0 be arbitrary in X. Since $Tx_0 \subseteq g(X)$, choose $x_1 \in X$ such that $gx_1 \in Tx_0$. If $gx_1 = gx_0$, we finished. Assume that $gx_0 \neq gx_1$, so $G(gx_0, gx_1, gx_1) > 0$. We can choose a positive integer n_1 such that

$$\alpha^{n_1}\left(G\left(gx_0, gx_1, gx_1\right)\right) \leq \left[1 - \alpha\left(G\left(gx_0, gx_1, gx_1\right)\right)\right] G\left(gx_0, gx_1, gx_1\right).$$

By Lemma 2.1 and the fact that $Tx_1 \subseteq g(X)$, there exists $gx_2 \in Tx_1$ such that

$$G\left(gx_1, gx_2, gx_2\right) \leq H_G\left(Tx_0, Tx_1, Tx_1\right) + \alpha^{n_1}\left(G\left(gx_0, gx_1, gx_1\right)\right).$$

Using the two above inequalities and (2), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} G\left(gx_1, gx_2, gx_2\right) &\leq H_G\left(Tx_0, Tx_1, Tx_1\right) + \alpha^{n_1}\left(G\left(gx_0, gx_1, gx_1\right)\right) \\ &\leq \alpha\left(G\left(gx_0, gx_1, gx_1\right)\right) G\left(gx_0, gx_1, gx_1\right) + \left[1 - \alpha\left(G\left(gx_0, gx_1, gx_1\right)\right)\right] G\left(gx_0, gx_1, gx_1\right) \\ &= G\left(gx_0, gx_1, gx_1\right). \end{aligned}$$

If $gx_1 = gx_2$, we finished. Assume that $gx_1 \neq gx_2$. Now we choose a positive integer $n_2 > n_1$ such that

$$\alpha^{n_2}\left(G\left(gx_1, gx_2, gx_2\right)\right) \leq \left[1 - \alpha\left(G\left(gx_1, gx_2, gx_2\right)\right)\right] G\left(gx_2, gx_2, gx_2\right).$$

Since $Tx_2 \in CB(X)$ and the fact that $Tx_2 \subseteq g(X)$, we may select $gx_3 \in Tx_2$ such that from Lemma 2.1

$$G\left(gx_2, gx_3, gx_3\right) \leq H_G\left(Tx_1, Tx_2, Tx_2\right) + \alpha^{n_2}\left(G\left(gx_1, gx_2, gx_2\right)\right),$$

and then, similarly to the previous case, we have

$$\begin{aligned} G(gx_2, gx_3, gx_3) &\leq H_G(Tx_1, Tx_2, Tx_2) + \alpha^{n_2}(G(gx_1, gx_2, gx_2)) \\ &\leq \alpha(G(gx_1, gx_2, gx_2))\, G(gx_1, gx_2, gx_2) + [1 - \alpha(G(gx_1, gx_2, gx_2))]\, G(gx_1, gx_2, gx_2) \\ &= G(gx_1, gx_2, gx_2). \end{aligned}$$

By repeating this process, for each $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we may choose a positive integer n_k such that

$$\alpha^{n_k}(G(gx_{k-1}, gx_k, gx_k)) \leq [1 - \alpha(G(gx_{k-1}, gx_k, gx_k))]\, G(gx_{k-1}, gx_k, gx_k).$$

Again, we may select $gx_{k+1} \in Tx_k$ such that

$$G(gx_k, gx_{k+1}, gx_{k+1}) \leq H_G(Tx_{k-1}, Tx_k, Tx_k) + \alpha^{n_k}(G(gx_{k-1}, gx_k, gx_k)). \quad (3)$$

The last two inequalities together imply that

$$G(gx_k, gx_{k+1}, gx_{k+1}) \leq G(gx_{k-1}, gx_k, gx_k),$$

which shows that the sequence of nonnegative numbers $\{d_k\}$, given by $d_k = G(gx_{k-1}, gx_k, gx_k)$, $k = 1, 2, \ldots$, is non-increasing. This means that there exists $d \geq 0$ such that

$$\lim_{k \to +\infty} d_k = d.$$

Let now prove that the $\{gx_k\}$ is a G-Cauchy sequence.

Using the fact that, by hypothesis for $t = d$, $\limsup_{r \to d^+} \alpha(t) < 1$, it results that there exists a rank k_0 such that for $k \geq k_0$, we have $\alpha(d_k) < h$, where

$$\limsup_{t \to d^+} \alpha(t) < h < 1.$$

Now, by (3) we deduce that the sequence $\{d_k\}$ satisfies the following recurrence inequality

$$d_{k+1} \leq H_G(Tx_{k-1}, Tx_k, Tx_k) + \alpha^{n_k}(d_k) \leq \alpha(d_k) d_k + \alpha^{n_k}(d_k), \quad k \geq 1. \quad (4)$$

By induction, from (4), we get

$$d_{k+1} \leq \prod_{i=1}^{k} \alpha(d_i) d_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{k-1} \prod_{i=m+1}^{k} \alpha(d_i) \alpha^{n_m}(d_m) + \alpha^{n_k}(d_k), \quad k \geq 1,$$

which, by using the fact that $\alpha < 1$, can be simplified to

$$d_{k+1} \leq \prod_{i=1}^{k} \alpha(d_i) d_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{k-1} \prod_{i=\max\{k_0, m+1\}}^{k} \alpha(d_i) \alpha^{n_m}(d_m) + \alpha^{n_k}(d_k), \quad k \geq 1,$$

Referring to the proof of Theorem 2.1 in [11] or Lemma 3.2 in [12], we may obtain

$$\prod_{i=1}^{k} \alpha(d_i) d_1 + \sum_{m=1}^{k-1} \prod_{i=\max\{k_0, m+1\}}^{k} \alpha(d_i) \alpha^{n_m}(d_m) + \alpha^{n_k}(d_k) \leq ch^k,$$

where c is a positive constant. We deduce that

$$d_{k+1} = G(gx_k, gx_{k+1}, gx_{k+1}) \leq ch^k.$$

Now for $k \geq k_0$ and m is a positive arbitrary integer, we have using the property (G4)

$$\begin{aligned} G(gx_k, gx_{k+m}, gx_{k+m}) &\leq G(gx_k, gx_{k+1}, gx_{k+1}) + G(gx_{k+1}, gx_{k+2}, gx_{k+2}) \\ &\quad + \cdots + G(gx_{k+m-2}, gx_{k+m-1}, gx_{k+m-1}) + G(gx_{k+m-1}, gx_{k+m}, gx_{k+m}) \\ &\leq c\left[h^k + h^{k+1} + \cdots + h^{k+m-1}\right] \\ &\leq c\frac{h^k}{1-h} \to 0 \text{ as } k \to +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

since $0 < h < 1$. This shows that the sequence $\{gx_n\}$ is G-Cauchy in the complete subspace $g(X)$. Thus, there exists $q \in g(X)$ such that, from Proposition 1.1

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} G(gx_n, gx_n, q) = \lim_{n\to+\infty} G(gx_n, q, q) = 0. \tag{5}$$

Since $q \in g(X)$, then there exists $p \in X$ such that $q = gp$. From (5), we have

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} G(gx_n, gx_n, gp) = \lim_{n\to+\infty} G(gx_n, gp, gp) = 0. \tag{6}$$

We claim that $gp \in Tp$. Indeed, from (2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} G(gx_{n+1}, Tp, Tp) &\leq H_G(Tx_n, Tp, Tp) \\ &\leq \alpha(G(gx_n, gp, gp))G(gx_n, gp, gp). \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Letting $n \to +\infty$ in (7) and using (6), we get

$$G(gp, Tp, Tp) = \lim_{n\to+\infty} G(gx_{n+1}, Tp, Tp) = 0,$$

that is, $gp \in Tp$. That is T and g have a point of coincidence. Now, assume that if $gp \in Tp$ and $gq \in Tq$, then $G(gq, gp, gp) \leq H_G(Tq, Tp, Tp)$. We will prove the uniqueness of a point of coincidence of g and T. Suppose that $gp \in Tp$ and $gq \in Tq$. By (2) and this assumption, we have

$$\begin{aligned} G(gq, gp, gp) &\leq H_G(Tq, Tp, Tp) \\ &\leq \alpha(G(gq, gp, gp))G(gq, gp, gp), \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

and since $\alpha(G(gq, gp, gp)) < G(gq, gp, gp)$, so necessarily from (8), we have $G(gq, gp, gp) = 0$, *i.e.*, $gp = gq$. In view of

$$H_G(Tq, Tp, Tp) \leq \alpha(G(gq, gp, gp))G(gq, gp, gp) = 0,$$

we get $Tq = Tp$. Thus, T and g have a unique point of coincidence. Suppose that g and T are weakly compatible. By applying Proposition 1.3, we obtain that g and T have a unique common fixed point.

Corollary 2.1. *Let (X,G) be a complete G-metric space. Assume that $T : X \to CB(X)$ satisfies the following condition*

$$H_G(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq \alpha(G(x, y, z))G(x, y, z), \tag{9}$$

for all $x, y, z \in X$, where $\alpha : [0,+\infty) \to [0,1)$ satisfies $\limsup_{r\to t^+} \alpha(r) < 1$ for every $t \geq 0$. Then T has a fixed point in X. Furthermore, if we assume that $p \in Tp$ and $q \in Tq$ implies $G(q, p, p) \leq H_G(Tq, Tp, Tp)$, then T has a unique fixed point.

Proof. It follows by taking g the identity on X in Theorem 2.1.

Corollary 2.2. *Let (X, G) be a G-metric space. Assume that $g : X \to X$ and $T : X \to CB(X)$ satisfy the following condition*

$$H_G(Tx, Ty, Tz) \le kG(gx, gy, gz), \tag{10}$$

for all x, y, z ∈ X, where k ∈ [0,1). If for any x ∈ X, Tx ⊆ g(X) and g(X) is a G-complete subspace of X, then g and T have a point of coincidence in X. Furthermore, if we assume that gp ∈ Tp and gq ∈ Tq implies $G(gq, gp, gp) \le H_G(Tq, Tp, Tp)$, *then*

(*i*) *g and T have a unique point of coincidence.*

(*ii*) *If in addition g and T are weakly compatible, then g and T have a unique common fixed point.*

Proof. It follows by taking $\alpha(t) = k$, $k \in [0,1)$, in Theorem 2.1.

In the case of single-valued mappings, that is, if $T : X \to X$, (i.e., $Tx = \{Tx\}$ for any $x \in X$), it is obviously that

$$H_G(Tx, Ty, Tz) = G(Tx, Ty, Tz), \quad \forall x, y, z \in X.$$

Furthermore, if $gp \in Tp$ (i.e., $gp = Tp$) and $gq \in Tq$ (i.e., $gq = Tq$), then clearly,

$$G(gq, gp, gp) = G(Tq, Tp, Tp) = H_G(Tq, Tp, Tp),$$

that is, the assumption given in Theorem 2.1 is verified.

Also, the single-valued mappings $T, g : X \to X$ are said weakly compatible if $Tgx = gTx$ whenever $Tx = gx$ for some $x \in X$.

Now, we may state the following corollaries from Theorem 2.1 and the precedent corollaries:

Corollary 2.3. *Let (X, G) be a complete G-metric space. Assume that* $T : X \to X$ *satisfies the following condition*

$$G(Tx, Ty, Tz) \le \alpha(G(x, y, z))G(x, y, z) \tag{11}$$

for all x, y, z ∈ X, where $\alpha : [0, +\infty) \to [0, 1)$ *satisfies* $\limsup_{r\to t^+} \alpha(r) < 1$ *for every* $t \ge 0$. *Then, T has a unique fixed point.*

Corollary 2.4. *Let (X, G) be a G-metric space. Assume that* $g : X \to X$ *and* $T : X \to X$ *satisfy the following condition*

$$G(Tx, Ty, Tz) \le \alpha(G(gx, gy, gz))G(gx, gy, gz) \tag{12}$$

for all x, y, z ∈ X, where $\alpha : [0, +\infty) \to [0, 1)$ *satisfies* $\limsup_{r\to t^+} \alpha(r) < 1$ *for every* $t \ge 0$. *If T(X) ⊆ g(X) and g(X) is a G-complete subspace of X, then*

(*i*) *g and T have a unique point of coincidence.*

(*ii*) *Furthermore, if g and T are weakly compatible, then g and T have a unique common fixed point.*

Now, we introduce an example to support the useability of our results.

Example 2.1. *Let X = [0, 1]. Define* $T : X \to CB(X)$ *by* $Tx = \left[0, \frac{1}{16}x\right]$ *and define* $g : X \to X$ *by* $gx = \sqrt{x}$. *Define a G-metric on X by* $G(x, y, z) = \max\{|x-y|, |x-z|, |y-z|\}$. *Also, define* $\alpha : [0, +\infty) \to [0, 1)$ *by* $\alpha(t) = \frac{1}{2}$ *Then:*

(1) *Tx ⊆ g(X) for all x ∈ X.*

(2) *g(X) is a G-complete subspace of X.*

(3) *g and T are weakly compatible.*

(4) $H_G(Tx, Ty, Tz) \le \alpha(G(gx, gy, gz))G(gx, gy, gz)$ *for all x, y, z ∈ X.*

Proof. The proofs of (1), (2), and (3) are clear. By (1), we have

$$d_G(x,y) = G(x,y,y) + G(y,x,x) = 2|x-y| \text{ for all } x,y \in X.$$

To prove (4), let $x, y, z \in X$. If $x = y = z = 0$, then

$$H_G(Tx,Ty,Tz) = 0 \le \alpha(G(gx,gy,gz))\,G(gx,gy,gz).$$

Thus, we may assume that x, y, and z are not all zero. With out loss of generality, we assume that $x \le y \le z$. Then

$$H_G(Tx,Ty,Tz) = H_G\left(\left[0,\frac{1}{16}x\right],\left[0,\frac{1}{16}y\right],\left[0,\frac{1}{16}z\right]\right)$$
$$= \max\left\{\sup_{0\le a\le\frac{1}{16}x} G\left(a,\left[0,\frac{1}{16}y\right],\left[0,\frac{1}{16}z\right]\right),\ \sup_{0\le b\le\frac{1}{16}y} G\left(b,\left[0,\frac{1}{16}z\right],\left[0,\frac{1}{16}x\right]\right),\right.$$
$$\left.\sup_{0\le c\le\frac{1}{16}z} G\left(c,\left[0,\frac{1}{16}x\right],\left[0,\frac{1}{16}y\right]\right)\right\}.$$

Since $x \le y \le z$, so $\left[0,\frac{1}{16}x\right] \subseteq \left[0,\frac{1}{16}y\right] \subseteq \left[0,\frac{1}{16}z\right]$ This implies that

$$d_G([0,\frac{1}{16}x],[0,\frac{1}{16}y]) = d_G([0,\frac{1}{16}y],[0,\frac{1}{16}z]) = d_G([0,\frac{1}{16}x],[0,\frac{1}{16}z]) = 0.$$

For each $0 \le a \le \frac{1}{16}x$, we have

$$G\left(a,\left[0,\frac{1}{16}y\right],\left[0,\frac{1}{16}z\right]\right) = d_G\left(a,\left[0,\frac{1}{16}y\right]\right) + d_G\left(\left[0,\frac{1}{16}y\right],\left[0,\frac{1}{16}z\right]\right) + d_G\left(a,\left[0,\frac{1}{16}z\right]\right) = 0.$$

Also, for each $0 \le b \le \frac{1}{16}y$, we have

$$G\left(b,\left[0,\frac{1}{16}z\right],\left[0,\frac{1}{16}x\right]\right) = d_G\left(b,\left[0,\frac{1}{16}z\right]\right) + d_G\left(\left[0,\frac{1}{16}z\right],\left[0,\frac{1}{16}x\right]\right) + d_G\left(b,\left[0,\frac{1}{16}x\right]\right)$$
$$= \begin{cases} 0 \text{ if } b \le \frac{x}{16} \\ 2b - \frac{x}{8} \text{ if } b \ge \frac{x}{16}. \end{cases}$$

This yields that

$$\sup_{0\le b\le\frac{1}{16}y} G\left(b,\left[0,\frac{1}{16}z\right],\left[0,\frac{1}{16}x\right]\right) = \frac{y}{8} - \frac{x}{8}.$$

Moreover, for each $0 \leq c \leq \frac{1}{16}z$, we have

$$G\left(c, \left[0, \frac{1}{16}x\right], \left[0, \frac{1}{16}y\right]\right) = d_G\left(c, \left[0, \frac{1}{16}x\right]\right) + d_G\left(\left[0, \frac{1}{16}x\right], \left[0, \frac{1}{16}y\right]\right) + d_G\left(c, \left[0, \frac{1}{16}y\right]\right)$$
$$= \begin{cases} 0 \text{ if } c \leq \frac{x}{16} \\ 2c - \frac{x}{8} \text{ if } \frac{x}{16} \leq c \leq \frac{y}{16} \\ 4c - \frac{x}{8} - \frac{y}{8} \text{ if } c \geq \frac{y}{16}. \end{cases}$$

This yields that

$$\sup_{0 \leq c \leq \frac{1}{16}z} G\left(c, \left[\frac{1}{16}c\right], \left[0, \frac{1}{16}y\right]\right) = \frac{z}{4} - \frac{x}{8} - \frac{y}{8}.$$

We deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} H_G(Tx, Ty, Tz) &= \frac{z}{4} - \frac{x}{8} - \frac{y}{8} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4}(z - x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}(z - x)\right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{z - x}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{z}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{z} - \sqrt{x}) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, it is obvious that all other hypotheses of Theorem 2.1 are satisfied and so g and T have a unique common fixed point, which is $u = 0$.

Remark 1• *Theorem 2.1 improves Kaewcharoen and Kaewkhao* [[34], Theorem 3.3] (*in case* $b = c = d = 0$).

- *Corollary 2.3 generalizes Mustafa* [[15], Theorem 5.1.7] *and Shatanawi* [[35], Corollary 3.4].

Acknowledgements
The authors thank the editor and the referees for their useful comments and suggestions.

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Authors' contributions
The authors have contributed in obtaining the new results presented in this article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Received: 18 October 2011 Accepted: 26 March 2012 Published: 26 March 2012

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doi:10.1186/1687-1812-2012-48
Cite this article as: Tahat *et al.*: **Common fixed points for single-valued and multi-valued maps satisfying a generalized contraction in *G*-metric spaces.** *Fixed Point Theory and Applications* 2012 **2012**:48.