

FIXED POINTS AND CONTINUITY FOR MULTIVALUED MAPPINGS

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ABSTRACT. Many of the contractive definitions do not require continuity of the map. However, in a previous paper the second author has shown in [1] that, in most cases, the function is continuous at a fixed point. In this paper we show that the same behavior is exhibited for many multivalued mappings.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES. Continuity, fixed point, multivalued mapping.

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In a recent paper, Rhoades [1], it was verified that, for most contractive definitions, the contractive definition was strong enough to force continuity of the function at a fixed point, even though continuity was neither assumed nor implied by the contractive definition.

The purpose of this paper is to prove that the situation is the same in the multivalued arena.

Before examining the multivalued cases, we shall establish a result, which is of interest in its own right.

PROPOSITION 1. Let T be a selfmap of a complete metric space with a fixed point p . Then the following are equivalent:

(a) T is continuous at p .

(b) If $\{y_n\}$ is any sequence contained in X with $y_n \rightarrow p$, then $\lim d(y_n, Ty_n) = 0$.

PROOF. To show that (a) and (b) are equivalent, suppose that (a) is satisfied. Then $y_n \rightarrow p$ implies that $Ty_n \rightarrow Tp = p$, and thus $\lim d(y_n, Ty_n) = 0$.

Conversely, $d(Ty_n, Tp) \leq d(Ty_n, y_n) + d(y_n, p)$, so that $\limsup d(Ty_n, Tp) \leq \limsup [d(Ty_n, y_n) + d(y_n, p)] = 0$. Then T is continuous at p .

In the multivalued case, a multivalued map T has a fixed point p if $p \in Tp$. Let $CL(X)$ denote the collection of nonempty closed subsets of X , $D(A, B) := \inf\{d(a, b) : a \in A, b \in B\}$. A multivalued map $T : (X, d) \rightarrow (CL(X), D)$ will be said to be continuous at a point p if $\lim_n d(x_n, p) = 0$ implies that $\lim_n D(Tx_n, Tp) = 0$.

PROPOSITION 2. Let $T : (X, d) \rightarrow (CL(X), D)$, with p a fixed point of T . Then the following are equivalent :

- (a) T is continuous at p ,
 (b) If $\{y_n\} \subset X$ with $\lim y_n = p$, then $\lim D(y_n, Ty_n) = 0$.

Suppose that (a) is satisfied, $D(y_n, Ty_n) \leq D(y_n, p) + D(p, Ty_n) \rightarrow 0$, and (b) is satisfied. Conversely, if (b) holds, then $D(Ty_n, Tp) \leq D(Ty_n, y_n) + D(y_n, p) \rightarrow 0$, and (a) is satisfied.

In Proposition 2, we obtain the same conclusions by replacing $CL(X)$ with $B(X)$, the set of all nonempty bounded subsets of X , and replacing D by $\delta(A, B)$, where $\delta(A, B) := \sup\{d(a, b) : a \in A, b \in B\}$. We can also replace $CL(X)$ with $CB(X)$, the collection of nonempty closed, bounded subsets of X , and replace D with H , the Hausdorff metric.

THEOREM 1. Let $F : X \rightarrow B(X), I : X \rightarrow X, I$ continuous, F, I satisfying

$$\delta(Fx, Fy) \leq c \max\{\delta(Ix, Iy), \delta(Ix, Fx), \delta(Iy, Fy), \delta(Ix, Fy), \delta(Iy, Fx)\} \quad (1)$$

for all x, y in X , $0 \leq c < 1$. If F and I commute and $I(X) \supseteq F(X)$, then F and I have a unique common fixed point $z, Fz = \{z\}$, and F is continuous at z .

The fact that F and I have a unique common fixed point comes from Fisher [2]. Although not mentioned in the statement of Theorem 1, Fisher [2] has shown that $Iz = \{z\}$. To show that F is continuous at z , let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$. From (1),

$$\delta(Fy_n, z) \leq c \max\{\delta(Iy_n, Iz), \delta(Iy_n, Fy_n), \delta(Iz, Fz), \delta(Iy_n, Fz), \delta(Iz, Fy_n)\}.$$

Since $y_n \rightarrow z$ and I is continuous, $Iy_n \rightarrow Iz = z$. Also, $\delta(Iy_n, Fy_n) \leq \delta(Iy_n, z) + \delta(z, Fy_n)$. Therefore $\delta(Fy_n, z) \leq c[\delta(Iy_n, z) + \delta(z, Fy_n)]$, which implies that $\delta(Fy_n, z) \leq c[\delta(Iy_n, z)]/(1 - c) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and F is continuous at z .

By setting I equal to the identity map, Theorem 1 is a generalization of the result in Fisher [3].

For an integer $n, x \in X, F^n$ is defined inductively by $F^n(x) = F(F^{n-1}(x))$.

THEOREM 2. Let $F : X \rightarrow B(X)$ satisfying

$$\delta(F^p x, Fy) \leq c \max\{\delta(F^r x, F^s y), \delta(F^r x, F^{r'} x), \delta(y, Fy) : 0 \leq r, r' \leq p, s = 0, 1\} \quad (2)$$

for all x, y in $X, 0 \leq c < 1$ for some fixed integer p . If F also maps $B(X)$ into itself, then F has a unique fixed point $z, Fz = \{z\}$, and F is continuous at z .

PROOF. The fact that F has a unique fixed point z and that $Fz = \{z\}$ comes from Fisher [4]. Let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$. In (2) set $x = z, y = y_n$ to get

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(F^p z, Fy_n) &\leq c \max\{\delta(F^r z, F^s y_n), \delta(F^r z, F^{r'} z), \delta(y_n, Fy_n) : 0 \leq r, r' \leq p, s = 0, 1\} \\ &= c \max\{\delta(z, y_n), \delta(z, Fy_n), \delta(y_n, Fy_n)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\delta(y_n, Fy_n) \leq \delta(z, y_n) + \delta(z, Fy_n)$, the above inequality becomes $\delta(z, Fy_n) \leq c[\delta(z, y_n) + \delta(z, Fy_n)]$, which implies that $\delta(z, Fy_n) \leq c[\delta(z, y_n)]/(1 - c) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus F is continuous at z .

Theorem 2 also generalizes the corresponding result in Fisher [4].

For a metric space $X, N(\varepsilon, A) := \{x \in X : d(x, a) < \varepsilon \text{ for some } a \in A \in CL(X), \varepsilon > 0\}$. The Hausdorff metric H is defined by $H(A, B) = \inf\{\varepsilon > 0 : A \subseteq N(\varepsilon, B) \text{ and } B \subseteq N(\varepsilon, A)\}$, if the infimum exists, and $H(A, B) = \infty$ otherwise. An equivalent definition of H is

$$H(A, B) = \max \left\{ \sup_{z \in B} d(z, A), \sup_{z \in A} d(z, B) \right\}.$$

THEOREM 3. Let $F_1, F_2 : X \rightarrow CB(X)$ satisfying

$$H(F_1x, F_2y) \leq a_1\delta(x, F_1x) + a_2\delta(y, F_2y) + a_3\delta(x, F_2y) + a_4\delta(y, F_1x) + a_5d(x, y) \quad (3)$$

for all x, y in X , where the $a_1 \geq 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^5 a_i < 1$ and $a_1 = a_2$ or $a_3 = a_4$. If z is a common fixed point of F_1 and F_2 such that $F_1z = \{z\}$ or $F_2z = \{z\}$, then z is the unique common fixed point of F_1 and F_2 . Moreover, F_1 and F_2 are continuous at z .

PROOF. The conclusions about the fixed point z come from Mendaglio and Dube [5]. We first observe that the hypotheses of the theorem implies that both $F_1z = F_2z = \{z\}$. For, suppose that $F_2z = \{z\}$. Then, in (3) with $x = y = z$, we have

$$H(F_1z, F_2z) \leq a_1\delta(z, F_1z) + a_2\delta(z, F_2z) + a_3\delta(z, F_2z) + a_4\delta(z, F_1z) + a_5\delta(z, z),$$

and $H(F_1z, \{z\}) \leq (a_1 + a_4)\delta(z, F_1z)$. But $H(F_1z, \{z\}) = \delta(z, F_1z)$. Therefore $F_1z = \{z\}$. Similarly, $F_1z = \{z\}$ implies $F_2z = \{z\}$.

To prove continuity, let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$. In (3) set $x = y_n, y = z$ to get

$$H(F_1y_n, F_2z) \leq a_1\delta(y_n, F_1y_n) + a_2\delta(z, F_2z) + a_3\delta(y_n, F_2z) + a_4\delta(z, F_1y_n) + a_5d(y_n, z).$$

Thus

$$H(F_1y_n, z) = \delta(F_1y_n, z) \leq \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + a_3)}{1 - a_1 - a_4} d(y_n, z),$$

which tends to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and F_1 is continuous at z .

Setting $x = z$ and $y = y_n$ in (3) leads to the result that F_2 is continuous at z .

THEOREM 4. Let $F, G : X \rightarrow B(X)$

$$\delta(Fx, Gy) \leq \alpha_1(p)\delta(x, Fx) + \alpha_2(p)\delta(y, Gy) + \alpha_3(p)\delta(x, Gy) + \alpha_4(p)\delta(y, Fx) + \alpha_5(p)d(x, y) \quad (4)$$

for all x, y in X , where $p := \delta(Fx, Gy) > 0$, and where each $\alpha_i : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1)$ is a decreasing function such that $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 + \alpha_5)(t) < 1$ for each $t > 0$. Then there exists a unique point z in X satisfying $Fz = Gz = \{z\}$, F and G have a unique common fixed point in X , and F and G are continuous at z .

That z is the unique common fixed point of F and G follows from Samanta and Baisnab [6]. To prove continuity, let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$. From (4), with $x = y_n, y = z$, we have

$$\delta(Fy_n, Gz) \leq \alpha_1(p)\delta(y_n, Fy_n) + \alpha_2(p)\delta(z, Gz) + \alpha_3(p)\delta(y_n, Gz) + \alpha_4(p)\delta(z, Fy_n) + \alpha_5(p)d(y_n, z),$$

or

$$\delta(Fy_n, z) \leq (\alpha_1(p) + \alpha_4(p))\delta(z, Fy_n) + (\alpha_1(p) + \alpha_3(p) + \alpha_5(p))d(y_n, z);$$

i.e.,

$$\delta(Fy_n, z) \leq \frac{\alpha_1(p) + \alpha_3(p) + \alpha_5(p)}{1 - \alpha_1(p) - \alpha_4(p)} d(y_n, z),$$

which tends to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and F is continuous at z . A similar argument shows that G is continuous at z .

THEOREM 5. Let $F, G : X \rightarrow B(X)$ satisfying

$$\delta(Fx, Gy) \leq \alpha_1 \delta(x, Fx) + \alpha_2 \delta(y, Gy) + \alpha_3 \delta(x, Gy) + \alpha_4 \delta(y, Fx) + \alpha_5 d(x, y) \quad (5)$$

for all x, y in X , where the $\alpha_i \geq 0$, $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_4 + \alpha_5 < 1$ and $\alpha_1 + \alpha_4 < 1$. Then F and G have a common fixed point. If, further, $\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 < 1$, then $Fz = Gz = \{z\}$ and z is the unique common fixed point of F and G . Moreover, if F and G have a unique common fixed point z , then F and G are continuous at z .

The fixed point properties come from Theorem 2 of Dixit [7]. To prove continuity, let $\{y_n\} \subset X$, $y_n \rightarrow z$ and set $x = y_n, y = z$ in (5) to get

$$\delta(Fy_n, Gz) \leq \alpha_1 \delta(y_n, Fy_n) + \alpha_2 \delta(z, Gz) + \alpha_3 \delta(y_n, Gz) + \alpha_4 \delta(z, Fy_n) + \alpha_5 d(y_n, z).$$

Thus

$$\delta(Fy_n, z) \leq (\alpha_1 + \alpha_4) \delta(z, Fy_n) + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_5) d(y_n, z),$$

or,

$$\delta(Fy_n, z) \leq \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3}{1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_4} d(y_n, z),$$

which tends to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and F is continuous at z . A similar argument shows that G is continuous at z .

THEOREM 6. Let $F, G : X \rightarrow B(X)$ satisfying

$$\delta(Fx, Gy) \leq c \max\{\delta(x, Fx), \delta(y, Gy), \delta(x, Gy), \delta(y, Fx), d(x, y)\} \quad (6)$$

for all x, y in X , $0 \leq c < 1$. Then F and G have a unique common fixed point z , $Fz = Gz = \{z\}$, and F and G are continuous at z .

The existence and uniqueness of the fixed point come from Fisher [8]. To prove continuity, let $\{y_n\} \subset X$, $y_n \rightarrow z$ and set $x = y_n, y = z$ in (6) to get

$$\delta(Fy_n, Gz) \leq c \max\{\delta(y_n, Fy_n), \delta(z, Gz), \delta(y_n, Gz), \delta(z, Fy_n), d(y_n, z)\},$$

or, since $\delta(y_n, Fy_n) \leq \delta(y_n, z) + \delta(z, Fy_n)$, $\delta(Fy_n, z) \leq c[\delta(y_n, z) + \delta(z, Fy_n)]$, which implies that $\delta(Fy_n, z) \leq c[\delta(y_n, z)/(1 - c)] \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and F is continuous at z .

A similar proof show that G is continuous at z .

THEOREM 7. Let $F, G : X \rightarrow B(X)$, X bounded, F continuous, F commutes with G , and satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(F^p G^p x, Gy) &\leq c \max\{\delta(F^r G^s x, G^i y), \delta(F^r G^s x, F^{r'} G^{s'} x), \delta(y, Gy) \\ &\quad : 0 \leq r, r', s, s' \leq p; i = 0, 1\} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

for all x, y in X , $0 \leq c < 1$, p a fixed positive integer. Then F and G have a unique common fixed point z , $Fz = Gz = \{z\}$, and G is continuous at z .

The existence and uniqueness of the fixed point come from Theorem 2 of Fisher [9]. To prove the continuity of G , let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = z, y = y_n$ in (7) to get

$$\delta(F^p G^p z, G y_n) \leq c \max\{\delta(F^r G^s z, G^i y_n), \delta(F^r G^s z, F^{r'} G^{s'} z), \delta(y_n, G y_n)\} \\ : 0 \leq r, r', s, s' \leq p; i = 0, 1\},$$

or,

$$\delta(z, G y_n) \leq c \max\{d(z, y_n), \delta(y_n, G y_n)\}.$$

Since $\delta(y_n, G y_n) \leq \delta(z, G y_n) + d(z, y_n), \delta(z, G y_n) \leq c[\delta(z, G y_n) + d(z, y_n)]$, which implies that $\delta(z, G y_n) \leq c[d(y_n, z)/(1 - c)] \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and G is continuous at z .

THEOREM 8. Let $F, G : X \rightarrow B(X)$ satisfying

$$\delta(Fx, Gy) \leq c \max\{d(x, y), \delta(x, Gy), \delta(y, Fx)\} \quad (8)$$

for each x, y in $X, 0 \leq c < 1$. Then F and G have a unique common fixed point $z, Fz = Gz = \{z\}$, and F and G are continuous at z .

The existence and uniqueness of the fixed point follow from Fisher [10]. To prove the continuity of G , let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_n, y = z$ in (8) to get

$$\delta(F y_n, Gz) \leq c \max\{d(y_n, z), \delta(y_n, Gz), \delta(z, F y_n)\}$$

Thus $\delta(F y_n, z) \leq c d(y_n, z) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and F is continuous at z . Setting $x = z, y = y_n$ in (8) leads to the fact that G is continuous at z .

THEOREM 9. Let $F, G : X \rightarrow B(X), I, J : X \rightarrow X$ satisfying

$$\delta(Fx, Gy) \leq c \max\{d(Ix, Jy), \delta(Ix, Gy), \delta(Jy, Fx)\} \quad (9)$$

for all x, y in $X, 0 \leq c < 1$. If F commutes with I and G commutes with $J, F(X) \subseteq I(X), G(X) \subseteq J(X)$ and, if F or I and G or J are continuous, then F, G, I , and J , have a unique common fixed point z . Further, $Fz = Gz = \{z\}$, and z is the unique common fixed point of F and I and G and J . If I and J are continuous, then F and G are continuous at z . If F and G are continuous, then I and J are continuous at z .

PROOF. The existence and uniqueness of z follow from Theorem 1 of Fisher [11]. Suppose that I and J are continuous. Let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_n, y = z$ in (9) to get

$$\delta(F y_n, Gz) \leq c \max\{d(I y_n, Jz), \delta(I y_n, Gz), \delta(Jz, F y_n)\}.$$

Thus $\delta(F y_n, z) \leq c d(I y_n, z) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and F is continuous at z .

Now set $x = z, y = y_n$ in (9) to get

$$\delta(Fz, G y_n) \leq c \max\{d(Iz, J y_n), \delta(Iz, G y_n), \delta(J y_n, Fz)\},$$

or $\delta(z, G y_n) \leq c d(z, J y_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and G is continuous at z .

A similar argument shows that the assumption that F and J are continuous leads to the continuity of I and J at z .

The special case of Theorem 9 in which I is the identity map on X yields the result in Fisher [12].

THEOREM 10. Let $F, G : X \rightarrow B(X), I, J, : X \rightarrow X$ satisfying

$$\delta(Fx, Gy) \leq c \max\{d(Ix, Jy), \delta(Ix, Fx), \delta(Jy, Gy)\} \quad (10)$$

for all x, y in $X, 0 \leq c < 1$. If F commutes with I and G commutes with J , $G(X) \subseteq I(X), F(X) \subseteq J(X)$ and, if I or J is continuous, then F, G, I , and J have a unique common fixed point z . Further, $Fz = Gz = \{z\}$, and z is the unique common fixed point of F, G, I , and J . Further, the continuity of I implies that F is continuous at z , and the continuity of J implies that G is continuous at z .

The existence and uniqueness of z follows from Theorem 1 of Fisher [13]. Suppose that I is continuous. Let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_n, y = z$ in (10) to get

$$\delta(Fy_n, Gz) \leq c \max\{d(Iy_n, Jz), \delta(Iy_n, Fy_n), \delta(Jz, Gz)\};$$

i.e.,

$\delta(Fy_n, z) \leq c \max\{d(Iy_n, z), \delta(Iy_n, Fy_n)\}$, which, since $\delta(Iy_n, Fy_n) \leq \delta(Iy_n, z) + \delta(z, Fy_n)$, implies that $\delta(Fy_n, z) \leq c[\delta(Iy_n, z) + \delta(z, Fy_n)] \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and F is continuous at z .

The assumption that J is continuous leads to the continuity of G at z .

The special case of Theorem 10 with $I = J = I_X$ yields the result of Fisher [10], and the continuity of both F and G at z .

THEOREM 11. Let $F, G : X \rightarrow B(X), I, J, : X \rightarrow X$ satisfying

$$\delta(F^p x, Gy) \leq c \max\{\delta(F^r x, Gy), \delta(F^r x, y) : 0 \leq r \leq p\} \quad (11)$$

for all x, y in $X, 0 \leq c < 1, p$ a fixed positive integer. If F also maps $B(X)$ into itself, then F and G have a unique common fixed point z . Further, z is the unique fixed point of F and $G, Fz = Gz = \{z\}$, and G is continuous at z .

The existence and uniqueness of z come from Theorem 2 in Fisher [14]. To prove the continuity of F , let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = z, y = y_n$ in (11) to get

$$\delta(F^p z, Gy_n) \leq c \max\{\delta(F^r z, Gy_n), \delta(F^r z, y_n) : 0 \leq r \leq p\};$$

i.e.,

$$\delta(z, Gy_n) \leq c \max\{\delta(z, Gy_n), \delta(z, y_n)\},$$

which implies that $\delta(z, Gy_n) \leq c \delta(z, y_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and G is continuous at z .

A similar calculation verifies that F is continuous at z .

We now establish continuity for multivalued mappings with metric defined by the Hausdorff metric.

THEOREM 12. Let $T : X \rightarrow CB(X)$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} H(Tx, Ty) \leq & a(x, y)D(x, Tx) + a'(x, y)D(y, Ty) + b(x, y)D(x, Ty) + \\ & b'(x, y)D(y, Tx) + c(x, y)d(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

for all x, y in $X, a, a', b, b', c : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$ and $(a + a' + b + b' + c)(x, y) < 1$ for all x, y in X .
If

$$\limsup_{d(x,y) \rightarrow 0} (a + a' + b + b' + c)(x,y) < 1,$$

then for each x_0 in X there exists a sequence of iterates converging to a fixed point z of T , and T is continuous at z .

The existence of a fixed point is a consequence of Garegnani and Massa [15]. To prove continuity, let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_n, y = z$ in (12) to get

$$\begin{aligned} H(Ty_n, Tz) &\leq a(y_n, z)D(y_n, Ty_n) + a'(y_n, z)D(z, Tz) + b(y_n, z)D(y_n, Tz) \\ &\quad + b'(y_n, z)D(z, Ty_n) + c(y_n, z)d(y_n, z). \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} D(Ty_n, z) &\leq H(Ty_n, Tz) \leq a(d(y_n, z) + D(z, Ty_n)) + bD(y_n, Tz) \\ &\quad + b'D(z, Ty_n) + cd(y_n, z), \end{aligned}$$

or

$$D(Ty_n, z) \leq \frac{(a + c)d(y_n, z) + bD(y_n, Tz)}{1 - a - b'}$$

which tends to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$, since $\lim(1 - a - b') > 0$, and $\lim_n D(Ty_n, z) = 0$, which implies that $\lim_n D(y_n, Ty_n) = 0$. Taking the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ of the inequality involving H yields $\lim_n H(Ty_n, Tz) = 0$, and T is continuous at z .

THEOREM 13. Let $T : X \rightarrow CL(X), f : X \rightarrow X$ such that $TX \subset fX, fX$ is (T, f) -orbitally complete and

$$H(Tx, Ty) \leq q \max\{d(fx, fy), D(fx, Tx), D(fy, Ty), [D(fx, Ty) + D(fy, Tx)]/2\} \quad (13)$$

for all x, y in $X, 0 < q < 1$. Then T and f have a coincidence point; i.e., there exists a z in X such that $fz \in Tz$.

COROLLARY 1. Let f be the identity map on X . Then, under the hypotheses of Theorem 13, T has a fixed point z , and T is continuous at z .

The fact that T has a fixed point comes from Singh and Kulshrestha [16]. To prove continuity, let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_n, y = z$ in (13) to get

$$H(Ty_n, Tz) \leq q \max\{d(y_n, z), D(y_n, Ty_n), D(z, Tz), [D(y_n, Tz) + D(z, Ty_n)]/2\}.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} D(Ty_n, z) &\leq q \max\{d(y_n, z), D(y_n, Ty_n), 0, [D(y_n, Tz) + D(z, Ty_n)]/2\} \\ &\leq \max\{qd(y_n, z), \frac{q}{1-q}D(y_n, z), \frac{q}{2-q}D(y_n, Tz)\} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

and $\lim_n D(Ty_n, z) = 0$, which implies that $\lim_n D(y_n, Ty_n) = 0$. Taking the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$, in the inequality involving H , yields $\lim_n H(Ty_n, Tz) = 0$, and T is continuous at z .

The fixed point portion of Corollary 1 is essentially due to Ciric [17]. The theorem of Ciric also contains a result of Reich [18] as a special case.

Kaneko [19] proves the Ciric result under the weaker conditions that X be a reflexive space and the range of T is the family of all nonempty weakly compact subsets of X . He is apparently unaware that the two standard definitions of the Hausdorff metric are equivalent.

Theorems 1 and 2 in Czerwick [20] are special cases of Corollary 1, as are Theorem 1 of Iseki [21] and Theorem 1 of Ray [22].

THEOREM 14. Let (X, d) be a complete metrically convex metric space, K a nonempty closed subset of X , $T : X \rightarrow CB(X)$ such that there exist $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \geq 0$, $\alpha + 2\beta + 2\gamma < 1$ such that for all x, y in X ,

$$H(Tx, Ty) \leq \alpha d(x, y) + \beta \{D(x, Tx) + D(y, Ty)\} + \gamma \{D(x, Ty) + D(y, Tx)\}. \quad (14)$$

If for each $x \in \partial K$, $Tx \subset K$ and $(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(1 + \beta + \gamma)/(1 - \beta - \gamma)^2 < 1$, then there exists a z in K with $z \in Tz$. Moreover T is continuous at z .

The existence of z is Theorem 1 of Itoh [23]. To show continuity, let $\{y_n\} \subset X$, $y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_n$, $y = z$ in (14) to get

$$H(Ty_n, Tz) \leq \alpha d(y_n, z) + \beta \{D(y_n, Ty_n) + D(z, Tz)\} + \gamma \{D(y_n, Tz) + D(z, Ty_n)\}.$$

Then

$$D(z, Ty_n) \leq H(Ty_n, Tz) \leq \alpha d(y_n, z) + \beta \{D(y_n, z) + D(z, Ty_n)\} + \gamma \{D(y_n, Tz) + D(z, Ty_n)\},$$

or,

$$D(z, Ty_n) \leq \frac{(\alpha + \beta)d(y_n, z) + \gamma D(y_n, Tz)}{1 - \beta - \gamma} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

and $\lim_n D(z, Ty_n) = 0$, which implies that $\lim_n D(y_n, Ty_n) = 0$. Now take the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in the inequality for H to get $\lim_n H(Tz, Ty_n) = 0$, and T is continuous at z .

THEOREM 15. Let (X, d) be a complete bounded metric space, $F_i : X \rightarrow CL(X)$, $i = 1, 2$ satisfying

$$H(F_1x, F_2y) \leq a_1 D(x, F_1x) + a_2 D(y, F_2y) + a_3 D(y, F_1x) + a_4 D(x, F_2y) + a_5 d(x, y) \quad (15)$$

for all x, y in X , $a_i \geq 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^5 a_i < 1$ and $a_1 = a_2$ or $a_3 = a_4$. Then F_1 and F_2 have a common fixed point z . Moreover F_1 and F_2 are continuous at z .

The existence of z comes from Theorem 1 of Bose and Mukherjee [24]. To prove continuity of F_1 , let $\{y_n\} \subset X$, $y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_n$, $y = z$ in (15) to get

$$H(F_1y_n, F_2z) \leq a_1 D(y_n, F_1y_n) + a_2 D(z, F_2z) + a_3 D(z, F_1y_n) + a_4 D(y_n, F_2z) + a_5 d(y_n, z).$$

Setting $x = y = z$ in (15) yields the fact that $F_1z = F_2z$. Thus

$$D(F_1y_n, z) \leq H(F_1y_n, F_1z) \leq (a_1 + a_3)D(z, F_1y_n) + a_4 D(y_n, F_2z) + (a_1 + a_5)d(y_n, z),$$

and

$$D(z, F_1 y_n) \leq \frac{a_4 D(y_n, F_2 z) + (a_1 + a_5) d(y_n, z)}{1 - a_1 - a_3},$$

which leads to the facts that $\lim_n D(z, F_1 y_n) = 0$ and $\lim_n D(y_n, F_1 y_n) = 0$. Taking the limit of the inequality for H , and using the fact that $F_1 z = F_2 z$, yields $\lim_n H(F_1 y_n, F_2 z) = 0$, and F_1 is continuous at z .

Similarly, F_2 is continuous at z .

THEOREM 16. Let (X, d) be a complete metrically convex metric space, K a nonempty closed subset of X . Let $S, T : K \rightarrow CB(X)$ satisfying

$$H(Sx, Ty) \leq \alpha d(x, y) + \beta \{D(x, Sx) + D(y, Ty)\} + \gamma \{D(x, Ty) + D(y, Sx)\} \quad (16)$$

for all x, y in X , $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \geq 0$ with $\alpha + 2\beta + 2\gamma < 1$. If for each $x \in \partial K$, $S(x) \subset K$, $T(x) \subset K$ and $(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(1 + \beta + \gamma)/(1 - \beta - \gamma)^2 < 1$, then there exists a z in K with $z \in Tz$ and $z \in Sz$. Also S and T are continuous at z .

The properties of z come from Theorem 3.1 of Khan [24]. To establish the continuity of S , let $\{y_n\} \subset X$, $y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_n, y = z$ in (16) to get

$$H(Sy_n, Tz) \leq \alpha d(y_n, z) + \beta \{D(y_n, Sy_n) + D(z, Tz)\} + \gamma \{D(y_n, Tz) + D(z, Sy_n)\}.$$

Thus

$$D(Sy_n, z) \leq H(Sy_n, Tz) = \alpha d(y_n, z) + \beta D(y_n, Sy_n) + \gamma \{D(y_n, Tz) + D(z, Sy_n)\},$$

or,

$$D(Sy_n, z) \leq \frac{(\alpha + \beta) d(y_n, z) + \gamma D(y_n, Tz)}{1 - \beta - \gamma},$$

which implies that $\lim_n D(Sy_n, z) = 0$, and thus that $\lim_n D(y_n, Sy_n) = 0$. Setting $x = y = z$ in (16) yields $Sz = Tz$. Substituting into the inequality for H yields

$$H(Sy_n, Tz) = H(Sy_n, Sz) \leq \alpha d(y_n, z) + \beta D(y_n, Sy_n) + \gamma \{D(y_n, Sz)\} + D(z, Sy_n),$$

which implies that $\lim_n H(Sy_n, Sz) = 0$, and S is continuous at z .

A similar calculation verifies that T is continuous at z .

THEOREM 17. Let $T_n : X \rightarrow CB(X)$ satisfying

$$\{H(T_1 x, T_n y)\}^2 \leq k \max\{D(x, T_1 x)D(y, T_n y), D(x, T_n y)D(y, T_1 x), D(x, T_1 x)D(x, T_n y), D(y, T_1 x)D(y, T_n y), d^2(x, y)\} \quad (17)$$

for all x, y in X , $n \geq 2$, $0 \leq k < 1/2$. Then $\{T_n\}$ has a common fixed point and $F(T_1) = F(T_n)$, $n > 1$, where $F(T)$ denotes the fixed point set of T . Moreover the $\{T_n\}$ are continuous at each fixed point.

The conclusion concerning the fixed points follows from Theorem 3 of Popa [26]. To prove continuity, let $\{y_n\} \subset X$, $y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = z, y = y_k$ in (17) to get

$$\{H(T_1 z, T_n y_k)\}^2 \leq k \max\{D(z, T_1 z)D(y_k, T_n y_k), D(z, T_n y_k)D(y_k, T_1 z), D(z, T_1 z)D(z, T_n y_k), \\ D(y_k, T_1 z)D(y_k, T_n y_k), d^2(z, y_k)\},$$

or

$$\{H(T_1 z, T_n y_k)\}^2 \leq k \max\{0, D(z, T_n y_k)D(y_k, T_1 z), 0, D(y_k, T_1 z)D(y_k, T_n y_k), d^2(z, y_k)\}.$$

Setting $x = y = z$ in (17) yields $T_1 z = T_n z$. Substituting in the above inequality yields $\limsup\{H(T_n z, T_n y_k)\}^2 = 0$ and each T_n is continuous at z .

THEOREM 18. Let (X, d) be a complete metric space, $T_1, T_2 : X \rightarrow CB(X)$ satisfying

$$H^m(T_1 x, T_2 y) \leq c \frac{d^p(x, T_1 x) + d^p(y, T_2 y)}{\delta^{p-m}(x, T_1 x) + \delta^{p-m}(y, T_2 y)} \quad (18)$$

for each x, y in X such that $\delta^{p-m}(x, T_1 x) + \delta^{p-m}(y, T_2 y) \neq 0$, $0 < c < 1$, $m \geq 1$, $p \geq 2$, $m < p$. Then T_1 and T_2 have common fixed points. Moreover T_1 and T_2 are continuous at each fixed point.

The fact that T_1 and T_2 have fixed points is Theorem 2 of Popa [27]. To establish continuity, let z be a common fixed point of T_1 and T_2 and let $\{y_n\} \subset X$, $y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = z$, $y = y_n$ in (18) to get

$$H^m(T_1 z, T_2 y_n) \leq c \frac{d^p(z, T_1 z) + d^p(y_n, T_2 y_n)}{\delta^{p-m}(z, T_1 z) + \delta^{p-m}(y_n, T_2 y_n)} \\ = c \frac{d^p(y_n, T_2 y_n)}{\delta^{p-m}(y_n, T_2 y_n)} \leq c d^m(y_n, T_2 y_n),$$

since $d(y_n, T_2 y_n) \leq \delta(y_n, T_2 y_n)$. Therefore

$$D(z, T_2 y_n) \leq H(T_1 z, T_2 y_n) \leq c^{1/m} d(y_n, T_2 y_n) = c^{1/m} D(y_n, T_2 y_n) \\ \leq c^{1/m} [D(y_n, z) + D(z, T_2 y_n)],$$

or, $D(z, T_2 y_n) \leq c^{1/m} [D(y_n, z)] / (1 - c) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and $\lim_n D(z, T_2 y_n) = 0$. Also, $\lim_n D(y_n, T_2 y_n) = 0$.

If $\delta^{p-m}(z, T_1 z) + \delta^{p-m}(z, T_2 z) = 0$, then $T_1 z = T_2 z = \{z\}$. If $\delta^{p-m}(z, T_1 z) + \delta^{p-m}(z, T_2 z) \neq 0$, then, from (18), $T_1 z = T_2 z$. Substituting in the inequality for H yields $H(T_2 z, T_2 y_n) = H(T_1 z, T_2 y_n) \leq c^{1/m} D(y_n, T_2 y_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and T_2 is continuous at z .

Similarly, T_1 is continuous at z .

Let $C(X)$ denote the nonempty compact subsets of X . A space X is said to be x_o -jointly orbitally complete if every Cauchy sequence of each orbit at x_o is convergent in X .

THEOREM 19. Let $F_i : X \rightarrow C(X)$, $i = 1, 2$, X x_o -jointly complete for some $x_o \in X$. Suppose there exists a function $\psi : (\mathbf{R}^+)^5 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$, ψ upper semicontinuous and nondecreasing in each variable, such that

$$\gamma(t) := \max\{\psi(t, t, t, t, t), \psi(t, t, 2t, 0, t), \psi(t, t, 0, 2t, t)\}$$

satisfies $\gamma(t) < t$ for each $t > 0$. Suppose that the F_i satisfy

$$H(F_1x, F_2y) \leq \psi\{D(x, F_1x), D(y, F_2y), D(x, F_2y), D(y, F_1x), d(x, y)\} \quad (19)$$

for all x, y in X . Then F_1 and F_2 have a common fixed point. Moreover F_1 and F_2 are continuous at each fixed point.

The existence of a fixed point is Theorem 2.1 of Guay et al [28]. To prove that F_1 is continuous at a fixed point z , let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_n, y = z$ in (19) to get

$$H(F_1y_n, F_2z) \leq \psi\{D(y_n, F_1y_n), D(z, F_2z), D(y_n, F_2z), D(z, F_1y_n), d(y_n, z)\}.$$

Thus

$$D(F_1y_n, z) \leq \psi\{D(y_n, F_1y_n), 0, D(y_n, F_2z), D(z, F_1y_n), d(y_n, z)\}.$$

Suppose that $\delta = \limsup D(F_1y_n, z) > 0$. Since $D(y_n, F_1y_n) \leq D(y_n, z) + D(z, F_1y_n)$, $\limsup D(y_n, F_1y_n) \leq \limsup D(z, F_1y_n)$. Since $z \in F_2z$, $\limsup D(y_n, F_2z) = 0$. Therefore we have $\delta \leq \psi(\delta, 0, 0, \delta, 0) \leq \psi(\delta, \delta, \delta, \delta, \delta) < \delta$, a contradiction. Consequently $\lim_n D(F_1y_n, z) = 0$, and $\lim_n D(y_n, F_1y_n) = 0$.

From (19) with $x = y = z$,

$$H(F_1z, F_2z) \leq \psi\{D(z, F_1z), D(z, F_2z), D(z, F_2z), D(z, F_1z), d(z, z)\} = \psi(0, 0, 0, 0, 0) = 0,$$

and $F_1z = F_2z$. Substituting in the inequality for H we have

$$H(F_1y_n, F_1z) \leq \psi\{D(y_n, F_1y_n), 0, D(y_n, F_1z), D(z, F_1y_n), d(y_n, z)\}.$$

Taking the \limsup as $n \rightarrow \infty$, yields $\limsup_n H(F_1y_n, F_1z) \leq \psi(0, 0, 0, 0, 0) = 0$, and F_1 is continuous at z .

A similar argument verifies that F_2 is continuous at z .

THEOREM 20. Let X be a complete metric space, $F_n : X \rightarrow C(X)$. Suppose that there exists a function ψ satisfying the conditions of Theorem 19 and such that

$$H(F_i x, F_j y) \leq \psi\{D(x, F_i x), D(y, F_j y), D(x, F_j y), D(y, F_i x), d(x, y)\} \quad (20)$$

for each x, y in X , for each $i, j, i \neq j$. Then $\{F_n\}$ has a common fixed point, and each of the F_i is continuous at this fixed point.

The existence of a common fixed point is Theorem 2.5 of Guay et al [28]. The continuity is proved in the same way as in Theorem 19.

Theorem 4 of Kaneko [19] is a special case of Theorem 20.

THEOREM 21. Let (X, d) be a complete Hausdorff uniform space defined by $\{d_\lambda : \lambda \in I\}$. Let $F_i : X \rightarrow 2^X, i = 1, 2$ satisfying

$$H_\lambda(F_1x, F_2y) \leq a_\lambda d_\lambda(x, F_1x) + b_\lambda d_\lambda(y, F_2y) + c_\lambda d_\lambda(x, F_2y) + e_\lambda d_\lambda(y, F_1x) + f_\lambda d_\lambda(x, y) \quad (21)$$

for each x, y in X , where $a_\lambda, b_\lambda, c_\lambda, e_\lambda, f_\lambda \geq 0, a_\lambda + b_\lambda + c_\lambda + e_\lambda + f_\lambda < 1$ and $a_\lambda = b_\lambda$ or $c_\lambda = e_\lambda$. Then F_1 and F_2 have a common fixed point. Also, F_1 and F_2 are continuous at each common fixed point.

The proof that there is a common fixed point z is Theorem 3.1 of Mishra [29]. To prove that F_1 is continuous at z , let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_n, y = z$ in (21) to get

$$H_\lambda(F_1 y_n, F_2 z) \leq a_\lambda d_\lambda(y_n, F_1 y_n) + b_\lambda d_\lambda(z, F_2 z) + c_\lambda d_\lambda(y_n, F_2 z) + e_\lambda d_\lambda(z, F_1 y_n) + f_\lambda d_\lambda(y_n, z).$$

Since $d_\lambda(F_1 y_n, z) \leq H_\lambda(F_1 y_n, F_2 z)$, the above inequality implies that

$$d_\lambda(F_1 y_n, z) \leq \frac{(a_\lambda + f_\lambda)d_\lambda(y_n, z) + c_\lambda d_\lambda(y_n, z)}{1 - a_\lambda - b_\lambda} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

It then follows that $\lim_n d_\lambda(y_n, F_1 y_n) = 0$. Setting $x = y = z$ in (21) yields $F_1 z = F_2 z$. Substituting in the inequality for H gives

$$H_\lambda(F_1 y_n, F_1 z) \leq a_\lambda d_\lambda(y_n, F_1 y_n) + c_\lambda d_\lambda(y_n, F_1 z) + e_\lambda d_\lambda(z, F_1 y_n) + f_\lambda d_\lambda(y_n, z).$$

Taking the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain $\lim_n H_\lambda(F_1 y_n, F_1 z) = 0$, and F_1 is continuous at z .

Similarly, F_2 is continuous at z .

The result in Mishra and Singh [30] is a special case of Theorem 3.1 of Mishra [29].

THEOREM 22. Let X be a reflexive Banach space, K a nonempty closed bounded convex subset of X . Let T be a mapping of K into the family of nonempty weakly compact convex subsets of K satisfying

$$H(Tx, Ty) \leq \phi(\max\{D(x, Tx), D(y, Ty)\}) \quad (22)$$

for each x, y in X , where $\phi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, nondecreasing, right continuous, such that $\phi(t) < t$ for each $t > 0$. Then there exists a nonempty subset M of K such that $Tx = M$ for each $x \in M$. Moreover, T is continuous at each point of M .

The fact that a subset M exists with the stated properties is Theorem 1 of Kaneko [31]. To prove the continuity of T , let $z \in M$. Let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_n, y = z$ in (22) to get

$$H(Ty_n, Tz) \leq \phi(\max\{D(y_n, Ty_n), D(z, Tz)\}).$$

Thus $D(Ty_n, z) \leq H(Ty_n, Tz) \leq \phi(D(y_n, Ty_n))$. Assume that $\delta = \limsup D(Ty_n, z) > 0$. Then we have $\delta \leq \phi(\limsup [D(y_n, z) + D(Ty_n, z)]) = \phi(\delta) < \delta$, a contradiction. Therefore $\delta = 0$ and T is continuous at z .

THEOREM 23. Let (X, d) be a complete metric space, $\{S_n\}, \{T_n\}$ sequences of maps from $X \rightarrow CB(X)$. Suppose that there exists an $h, 0 < h < 1$, such that, for each m, n , and each x, y in X ,

$$H(S_m x, T_n y) \leq h \max\{d(x, y), D(x, S_m x), D(y, T_n y), [(Dx, T_n y) + D(y, S_m x)]/2\}. \quad (23)$$

Then $\{S_m\}$ and $\{T_n\}$ have a common fixed point z . Moreover, $\{S_m\}$ and $\{T_n\}$ are continuous at z .

The existence of a common fixed point z is Theorem 1 of Kubiak [32]. To prove that each S_m is continuous, let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$, and set $x = y_k, y = z$ in (23) to get

$$H(S_m y_k, T_n z) \leq h \max\{d(y_k, z), D(y_k, S_m y_k), D(z, T_n z), [(D(y_k, T_n z) + D(z, S_m y_k)]/2\}.$$

Since $D(S_m y_k, z) \leq H(S_m y_k, T_n z)$, the above inequality yields

$$D(S_m y_k, z) \leq h d(y_k, z)/(1 - h) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

It then follows that $\lim_k D(y_k, S_m y_k) = 0$.

Setting $x = y = z$ in (23) gives the result that $S_m z = T_n z$. Substituting in the inequality for H yields

$$H(S_m y_k, S_m z) \leq h \max\{d(y_k, z), D(y_k, S_m y_k), 0, [(D(y_k, S_m z) + D(z, S_m y_k))/2]\},$$

and, taking the limit as $k \rightarrow \infty$ gives $\lim_k H(S_m y_k, S_m z) = 0$, and each S_m is continuous at z .

A similar argument verifies that each T_n is continuous at z .

Special cases of Theorem 1 of Kubiak [32] appear in Avram [33], Iseki [21], Popa [34 - 35], Ray [36], Rus [37], and Wong [38]. Achara [39] has the same result as Kubiak [32], but with $CB(X)$ replaced by $C(X)$.

THEOREM 24. Let (X, d) be a complete metric space, $T_n : X \rightarrow CB(X)$. Suppose that there exist $\alpha_i \geq 0, i = 1, \dots, 5$ such that

$$\min\{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + 2\alpha_5\} < 1$$

and $m \neq n$ implies

$$H(T_m x, T_n y) \leq \alpha_1 d(x, y) + \alpha_2 D(x, T_m x) + \alpha_3 D(y, T_n y) + \alpha_4 D(x, T_n y) + \alpha_5 D(y, T_m x) \quad (24)$$

for all x, y in X . Then $\{T_n\}$ has a common fixed point.

The proof that the $\{T_n\}$ has a common fixed point is Theorem 1 of Kita [40]. To prove continuity, let z be a common fixed point of $\{T_n\}$, and let $\{y_n\} \subset X, y_n \rightarrow z$.

Suppose that $\alpha_4 < \alpha_5$. Then $\min\{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + 2\alpha_5\} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 < 1$.

Set $x = z, y = y_k$. From (24),

$$H(T_m z, T_n y_k) \leq \alpha_1 d(z, y_k) + \alpha_2 D(z, T_m z) + \alpha_3 D(y_k, T_n y_k) + \alpha_4 D(z, T_n y_k) + \alpha_5 D(y_k, T_m z),$$

or, since $D(z, T_n y_k) \leq H(T_m z, T_n y_k)$, we obtain

$$D(z, T_n y_k) \leq \frac{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_3)d(z, y_k) + \alpha_5 D(y_k, T_m z)}{1 - \alpha_3 - \alpha_4} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

Thus $\lim_k D(z, T_n y_k) = 0$, which implies that $\lim_k D(y_k, T_n y_k) = 0$.

Substituting $x = y = z$ into (24) verifies that $T_m z = T_n z$. It then follows that

$$H(T_n z, T_n y_k) = H(T_m z, T_n y_k) \leq \alpha_1 d(z, y_k) + \alpha_3 D(y_k, T_n y_k) + \alpha_4 D(z, T_n y_k) + \alpha_5 D(y_k, T_m z).$$

Taking the limit as $k \rightarrow \infty$ yields the result that each T_n is continuous at z .

If $\alpha_4 \geq \alpha_5$, then, setting $x = y_k, y = z$ in (24) yields

$$D(T_m y_k, z) \leq \frac{(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)d(z, y_k) + \alpha_4 D(y_k, T_m z)}{1 - \alpha_3 - \alpha_5} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

from which it follows that each T_m is continuous at z .

Although we have experienced some success with establishing the continuity of multivalued maps at a fixed point, there are some definitions that do not lend themselves to such an analysis. We cite here three examples.

THEOREM K. (Khan and Kubiacyzk [41], Theorem 1) Let $S, T : X \rightarrow B(X)$ be such that, for some $\phi \in \Phi := \{\phi : (\mathbf{R}^+)^5 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+ : \text{is upper semicontinuous from the right, nondecreasing in each variable coordinate such that } \phi(t, t, t, at, bt) < t \text{ for each } t > 0, a, b \geq 0, \text{ with } a + b \leq 2\}$,

$$\delta(Sx, Ty) \leq \phi(d(x, y), \delta(x, Sx), \delta(y, Ty), D(x, Ty), D(y, Tx))$$

for each x, y in X . Then S and T have a unique common fixed point u such that $u \in Su \cap Tu$.

In the above theorem the difficulty arises from the fact that $\delta(u, Tu)$ need not be zero.

THEOREM M. (Mukherjee and Som [42], Theorem 1) Let (X, d) be a complete metric space, $T_1, T_2 : X \rightarrow CB(X)$ satisfying any one of the following conditions for each x, y in X :

- (i) $\delta(x, T_1x) + \delta(y, T_2y) \leq \alpha d(x, y), 1 \leq \alpha < 2$,
- (ii) $\delta(x, T_1x) + \delta(y, T_2y) \leq \beta\{(x, T_2y) + H(y, T_2x) + d(x, y)\}, 1/2 < \beta < 2/3$,
- (iii) $\delta(x, T_1x) + \delta(y, T_2y) + \delta(T_1x, T_2y) \leq \gamma\{H(x, T_2y) + H(y, T_1x)\}, 1 \leq \gamma < 3/2$,
- (iv) $\delta(T_1x, T_2y) \leq \eta \max\{d(x, y), H(x, T_1x), H(y, T_2y), [H(x, T_2y) + H(y, T_1x)]/2\}, 0 \leq \eta < 1$.

Then T_1 and T_2 have a common fixed point.

THEOREM S. (Singh et al [43], Theorem 2.1) Let S, T , be multivalued mappings from a metric space $X \rightarrow CL(X)$. If there exists a function $f : X \rightarrow X$ such that $SX \cup TX \subseteq f(X)$ and, for each x, y in X ,

$$H(Sx, Ty) \leq \phi(\max\{D(fx, Sx), D(fy, Ty), D(fx, Ty), D(fy, Sx), d(fx, fy)\})$$

where $\phi : \mathbf{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$, ϕ upper semicontinuous and nondecreasing with $\phi(t) < t$ for each $t > 0$, there exists a point x_0 in X such that (S, T) is asymptotically regular at x_0 and $f(x)$ is $(S, T; f, x_0)$ -orbitally complete, then f, S , and T have a coincidence point. Further, if z is a coincidence point of f, S, T , and fz is a fixed point of f , then

(a) fz is a fixed point of S (resp T) provided f commutes weakly with S (resp T) at z , and

(b) fz is a common fixed point of S and T at z .

ADDED IN PROOF. 1. A closer examination of the proof of Theorem K shows that $\delta(u, Su) = \delta(u, Tu) = 0$. Therefore an argument similar to the one already used repeatedly in this paper yields that S and T are continuous at the fixed point.

2. Theorem M contains an error in the proof. Moreover, conditions (i) and (ii) imply that $T_1x = T_2x = \{x\}$ for each x in X . The parameter values on conditions (iii) and (iv) make it impossible to use standard proof techniques to obtain a fixed point.

3. If one assumes the continuity of f in Theorem S, then it is straightforward to verify that S and T are continuous at the fixed point fz .

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