

BANACH FIXED DIRECT HYPOTHESIS OF PARTIAL METRIC DISTANCES

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ABSTRACT:

Matthews introduced the idea of a partial metric area and obtained, among other results, Banach's contractive map of these distances. Later, S.J. O'Neill generalized Matthews' idea of partial scales, to establish links between these structures and topological aspects of field theory. Here, we get Banach's theory of the fixed point of full partial metric spaces in the sense of O'Neill. Therefore, Matthews fixed point theory remains a special case of our results.

Keywords: *Dualistic partial metric, partial metric, complete, quasi-metric, fixed point*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Throughout this document, the letters $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^+, \text{ and } \mathbb{N}$ denote the real number group and the non-negative real number group and the natural number group, respectively. S.G. Matthews introduced the idea of partial metric space in [4] as part of a study of the symbolic implications of data flow networks. In particular, it established the exact relationship between partial metric spaces and the so-called balanced metric areas, and showed a partial metric generalization of the Banach contraction mapping theory. Remember that the partial measurement in a set (not empty) X is a function

$p: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that for all $x, y, z \in X$:

- i. $x=y \Leftrightarrow p(x, x) = p(x, y) = p(y, y)$;
- ii. $p(x, x) \leq p(x, y)$;
- iii. $p(x, y) = p(y, x)$;
- iv. $p(x, z) \leq p(x, y) + p(y, z) - p(y, y)$.

The partial metric area is a pair (X, p) where X is a non-blank set and a partial measurement in X . In [5], S.J. O'Neill proposed a significant change in Matthews' definition of partial scales, and was intended to extend his range from \mathbb{R}^+ to \mathbb{R} . In the

following, partial scales will be called meaning O'Neill

Partial bi-directional and pair scales (X, p) so that X is a non-blank set and the two-dimensional partial scale in X will be called the bi-directional partial measurement area. In this way, O'Neill developed several connections between partial scales and topological aspects of field theory. In addition, the pair (\mathbb{R}, p) , where $p(x, y) = x \vee y$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ provides a typical example of a double partial measurement area that does not form a partial metric area. Other interesting examples of partial binary (or partial) metric distances can be found from an arithmetic point of view in [1], [4], [6], [8], etc. Each binary metric fraction creates $x \times T_0$ topology $T(p)$ in X , which is based on the Open Balls family $\{B_p(x, \epsilon) : x \in X, \epsilon > 0\}$, where $B_p(x, \epsilon) = \{y \in X : p(x, y) < p(x, x) + \epsilon\}$ for everyone

$x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$. Immediately it follows that the (x_n) sequence equals a two-dimensional subspace (X, p) converges to the point $x \in X$ if and only if $p(x, x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(x, x_n)$. According to [5] (comparison [4]), the sequence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in binary partial metric space (X, p) is called the Cauchy sequence when there is $\lim_{m, n \rightarrow \infty} p(x_n, x_m)$. The binary partial metric space (X, p) is said to be complete if all Cauchy

The sequence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in X is converging, with respect to $T(p)$,

To the point $x \in X$ where $p(x, x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} p(x_n, x_m)$. As noted earlier, motivated by applications in program validation, Matthews obtained [4] Banach's theory of the fixed point of full partial metric distances. Since partial (complete) partial scales provide a new way to generalize both the theoretical field approach and the metric approach to semantics (see [5], p. 314), it seems interesting to have a Banach theory of a fixed point in the range of double bias distances in this article. This kind of theory. In particular, Matthews' contraction mapping theory will be deduced as a special case from our results.

2. Banach's fixed point theorem for complete dualistic partial metric spaces

Before establishing our main result, we create some correspondence (mainly known) between binary partial scales and semi-metric areas. Our primary references for semi-metric areas are [2] and [3]. In our context by semi-metric in group X , we mean the real non-negative value function, the gift $X \times X$, so that for all $x, y, z \in X$:

- i. $d(x, y) = d(y, x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=y$,
- ii. $d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y)$

A quasi-metric space is a pair (X, d) such that X is a (nonempty) set and d is a quasi-metric on X . Each quasi-metric d on X generates a T_0 -topology $T(d)$ on X which has as a base the family of open d -balls $\{B_d(x, \epsilon) : x \in X, \epsilon > 0\}$, where $B_d(x, \epsilon) = \{y \in X : d(x, y) < \epsilon\}$ for all $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$. If d is a quasi-metric on X , then the function d_s defined on $X \times X$ by $d_s(x, y) = \max\{d(x, y), d(y, x)\}$, is a metric on X .

The proof of the following auxiliary results are analogous to the proofs of [4], Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 and [5], Definition 2.6 and Lemma 2.7. However, we include such proofs in order to help to the reader.

Lemma 2.1. If (X, p) is a dualistic partial metric space, then the function $dp: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ defined by $dp(x, y) = p(x, y) - p(x, x)$, is a quasi-metric on X such that $T(p) = T(dp)$.

Proof. Consider $x, y \in X$. Then $dp(x, y) = p(x, y) - p(x, x)$ is always nonnegative because of $p(x, x) \leq p(x, y)$.

Now, we have to check that dp is actually a quasi-metric on X .

Let $x, y, z \in X$. It is obvious that $x=y$ provides that $dp(x, y) =$

$dp(y, x) = 0$. Moreover, if $dp(x, y) = dp(y, x) = 0$ then $p(x, y) =$

$p(x, x) = p(y, x) - p(y, y) = 0$. Hence we obtain that $x=y$, since

$p(x, y) = p(x, x) = p(y, y)$. Furthermore

$dp(x, y) = p(x, y) - p(x, x) \leq p(x, z) + p(z, y) - p(z, z) - p(x, x) = dp(x, z) + dp(z, y)$.

Finally we show that $T(d) = T(dp)$. Indeed, let $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$ and consider $y \in B_{dp}(x, \epsilon)$. Then $dp(x, y) = p(x, y) - p(x, x) < \epsilon$ and, hence, $p(x, y) < \epsilon + p(x, x)$. Consequently $y \in B_p(x, \epsilon)$ and $T(dp) \subseteq T(d)$. Conversely if $y \in B_p(x, \epsilon)$ we have that $p(x, y) < \epsilon + p(x, x)$. Thus $dp(x, y) = p(x, y) - p(x, x) < \epsilon$, $y \in B_{dp}(x, \epsilon)$

and $T(d) \subseteq T(dp)$.

Lemma 2.2. (compare [4], [5], [7]). A dualistic partial metric space (X, p) is complete if and only if the metric space $(X, (dp)_s)$ is complete. Furthermore $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (dp)_s(a, x_n) = 0$ if and only if $p(a, a) = \lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} p(a, x_n) = \lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} p(x_n, x_m)$.

Proof. First we show that every Cauchy sequence in (X, p) is a Cauchy sequence in $(X, (dp)_s)$. To this end let $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a Cauchy sequence in (X, p) . Then there exists $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ such that, given $\epsilon > 0$, there is $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $|p(x_n, x_m) - \alpha| < \epsilon/2$ for all $n, m \geq n$. Hence $dp(x_n, x_m) = p(x_n, x_m) - p(x_n, x_n) = |p(x_n, x_m) - \alpha + \alpha - p(x_n, x_n)| \leq |p(x_n, x_m) - \alpha| + |\alpha - p(x_n, x_n)| < \epsilon/2 + \epsilon/2 = \epsilon$

for all $n, m \geq n$. Similarly we show $dp(x_m, x_n) < \epsilon$ for all $n, m \geq n$. We conclude that $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $(X, (dp)_s)$. Next we prove that completeness of $(X, (dp)_s)$ implies completeness of (X, p) . Indeed, if $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in (X, p) then it is also a Cauchy sequence in $(X, (dp)_s)$. Since the metric space $(X, (dp)_s)$ is complete we deduce that there exists $y \in X$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (dp)_s(y, x_n) = 0$. By (2.1) we follow that $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a convergent sequence in (X, p) . Next we prove that $\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} p(x_n, x_m) = p(y, y)$. Since $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in (X, p) it is sufficient to see that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(x_n, x_n) = p(y, y)$. Let $\epsilon > 0$ then there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $(dp)_s(y, x_n) < \epsilon/2$ whenever $n \geq n_0$. Thus $|p(y, y) - p(x_n, x_n)| \leq |p(y, y) - p(y, x_n)| + |p(y, x_n) - p(x_n, x_n)| = dp(y, x_n) + dp(x_n, x_n) < 2(dp)_s(y, x_n) < \epsilon$,

whenever $n \geq n_0$. This shows that (X, p) is complete. Now we prove that every Cauchy sequence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $(X, (dp)_s)$ is a Cauchy sequence in (X, p) . Let $\epsilon = 1/2$. Then there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $dp(x_n, x_m) < 1/2$ for all $n, m \geq n_0$. Since

$dp(x_n, x_{n0}) + p(x_n, x_n) = dp(x_{n0}, x_n) + p(x_{n0}, x_{n0})$, then $|p(x_n, x_n) - dp(x_{n0}, x_n) + p(x_{n0}, x_{n0}) - dp(x_n, x_{n0})| \leq dp(x_{n0}, x_n) + |p(x_{n0}, x_{n0}) - dp(x_n, x_{n0})| \leq 2(dp)s(x_n, x_{n0}) + |p(x_{n0}, x_{n0})| < 1 + |p(x_{n0}, x_{n0})|$

Consequently the sequence $(p(x_n, x_n))_n$ is bounded in \mathbb{R} , and so there exists $a \in \mathbb{R}$ such that a subsequence $(p(x_{n_k}, x_{n_k}))_k$ is convergent to a , i.e. $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} p(x_{n_k}, x_{n_k}) = a$. It remains to prove that $(p(x_n, x_n))_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R} . Since $(x_n)_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in $(X, (dp)s)$, given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $(dp)s(x_n, x_m) < \varepsilon/2$ for all $n, m \geq n$. Thus, for all $n, m \geq n$, $|p(x_n, x_n) - p(x_m, x_m)| = |dp(x_m, x_n) - dp(x_n, x_m)| \leq 2(dp)s(x_m, x_n) < \varepsilon$ because of $p(x_n, x_n) = dp(x_m, x_n) + p(x_m, x_m) - dp(x_n, x_m)$. Therefore $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(x_n, x_n) = a$. On the other hand,

$|p(x_n, x_m) - a| = |p(x_n, x_m) - p(x_n, x_n) + p(x_n, x_n) - a| \leq dp(x_n, x_m) + |p(x_n, x_n) - a| < \varepsilon$ for all $n, m \geq n$. Hence $\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} p(x_n, x_m) = a$ and $(x_n)_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in (X, p) . We shall have established the lemma if we prove that $(X, (dp)s)$ is complete if so is (X, p) . Let $(x_n)_n$ be a Cauchy sequence in $(X, (dp)s)$. Then $(x_n)_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in (X, p) , and so it is convergent to a point $y \in X$ with $\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} p(x_n, x_m) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p(y, x_n) = p(y, y)$. Then, given $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $p(y, x_n) - p(y, y) < \varepsilon$ and $p(y, y) - p(x_n, x_n) < \varepsilon$ whenever $n \geq n$. As a consequence we have $dp(y, x_n) = p(y, x_n) - p(y, y) < \varepsilon$,

3. CONCLUSION:

In light of the previous natural result, one may ask whether the contractionary condition (1) can be replaced in our statement of theory with the corresponding contraction condition (2) above. The following simple example shows that this is not the case.

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