Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF): 1.711
International Journal of Modern Trends in Engineering and Research
IJMTER
ISSN (ONLINE) : 2349 - 9745
ISSN (PRINT) : 2393 - 8161

On Common Fixed Point Theorems in Intuitionistic Fuzzy Metric Spaces for Integral Inequality

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Abstract—In this paper, we prove some common fixed point theorems for weakly compatible maps in intuitionistic fuzzy metric space for integral type inequality.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 47H10, 54H25.

Key words and phrases: Intuitionistic fuzzy metric space, weakly Compatible mappings, Common fixed point

I. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this paper is to generalize some fixed type of contractive conditions to the mapping and then a pair of mappings, satisfying general contractive mappings such as R. Kannan type [18], S.K. Chatrterjee type [19], T. Zamfirescu type [22], etc. It proved a turning point in the development of fuzzy mathematics when the notion of fuzzy set was introduced by Zadeh [15]. Atanassov [14] introduced and studied the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy sets. Coker [6] introduced the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy topological spaces. Jungck [13] common fixed point theorem in the setting of intuitionistic fuzzy metric space. Turkoglu et al. [7] further formulated the notions of weakly commuting and R weakly commuting mappings in intuitionistic fuzzy metric spaces and proved the intuitionistic fuzzy version of Pant's theorem [16]. Gregori et al. [23], Saadati and Park [21] studied the concept of intuitionistic fuzzy metric space and its applications. No wonder that intuitionistic fuzzy fixed point theory has become an area of interest for specialists in fixed point theory as intuitionistic fuzzy mathematics has covered new possibilities for fixed point theorists. Recently, many authors have also studied the fixed point theory in fuzzy and intuitionistic fuzzy metric spaces (Dimri et.al.[8], Grabiec [10], Imdad et. al.[11]).

II. PRELIMINARIES

Definition 2.1[20]: Let (X, d) be a complete metric space, c∈ (0, 1) and f: X→X be a mapping such that for each x, y ∈ X,

$$\int_0^{d(fx,fy)} \varphi(t)dt \le c\int_0^{d(x,y)} \varphi(t)dt$$

where φ: [0,+∞) →[0,+∞) is a Lebesgue integrable mapping which is summable on each compact subset of [0,+∞) , non negative, and such that for each ε > o, $\int_0^{\varepsilon} \varphi(t)dt,$ then f has a unique fixed point $a \in X$ such that for each $x \in X$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} f^n x = a$.

B.E.Rhoades [2], extending the result of Branciari by replacing the above condition by the following

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$$\int_0^{d(fx,fy)} \varphi(t)dt \le c \int_0^{max\left\{d(x,y),d(x,fx),d(y,fy),\frac{d(x,fy)+d(y,fx)}{2}\right\}} \varphi(t)dt.$$

Definition 2.2[3]. A binary operation *: [0, 1] × [0, 1] → [0, 1] is a continuous t-norm if it satisfies the following conditions:

(1) * is associative and commutative,

(2) * is continuous,

(3) a * 1 = a for all a ∈ [0, 1],

(4) a * b ≤ c * d whenever a ≤ c and b ≤ d for all a, b, c, d ∈ [0, 1],

Two typical examples of continuous t-norm are a * b = ab and a * b = min (a, b).

Definition 2.3[3]. A binary operation ✧: [0, 1] × [0, 1] → [0, 1] is a continuous t-norm if it satisfies the following conditions:

(1) ✧ is associative and commutative,

(2) ✧ is continuous,

(3) a ✧1 = a for all a ∈ [0, 1],

(4) a ✧ b ≤ c ✧ d whenever a ≤ c and b ≤ d for all a, b, c, d ∈ [0, 1],

Two typical examples of continuous t-co norm are a ✧ b = ab and a ✧ b = min (a, b).

Definition 2.4[4]. A 5-tuple (X, M, N, ∗ , ✧) is said to be an intuitionistic fuzzy metric space if X is an arbitrary set, ∗ is a continuous t-norm, ✧ is a continuous t-co-norm and M,N are fuzzy sets on $X^2 \times [0,\infty)$ satisfying the following conditions:

(i) $M(x,y,t) + N(x,y,t) \le 1 \, for \, all \, x,y \in X \, and \, t > 0;$

(ii) $M(x,y,0) = 0 \, for \, all \, x,y \in X;$

(iii) $M(x,y,t) = 1 \, for \, all \, x,y \in X \, and \, t > 0 \, if \, and \, only \, if \, x = y;$

(iv) $M(x,y,t) = M(y,x,t) \, for \, all \, x,y \in X \, and \, t > 0;$

(v) $M(x,y,t) * M(y,z,s) \le M(x,z,t+s) for \, all \, x,y \in X \, and \, s,t > 0;$

(vi) $for \, all \, x,y \in X, M(x,y,\ .) : [0,\infty) \to [0,1] \, is \, left \, continuous;$

(vii) $\lim_{t\to\infty} M(x,y,t) = 1 \, for \, all \, x,y \in X \, and \, t > 0;$

$(viii)$ $N(x,y,0) = 1 \, for \, all \, x,y \in X;$

(ix) $M(x,y,t) = 1 \, for \, all \, x,y \in X \, and \, t > 0 \, if \, and \, only \, if \, x = y;$

(x) $N(x,y,t) = N(y,x,t) \, for \, all \, x,y \in X \, and \, t > 0;$

(xi) $N(x,y,t) ✧ N(y,z,s) \ge N(x,z,t+s) for \, all \, x,y \in X \, and \, s,t > 0;$

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(xii) $for\ all\ x\ ,y\ \in X, N(x\ ,y,\ .): [0\ ,\infty) \rightarrow [0\ ,1]\ is\ right\ continuous$;

(xiii) $\lim_{t\to\infty} N(\ x\ ,y\ ,t) = 0\ for\ all\ x,y\ \in X\ and\ t > 0$.

Then (M, N) is called an intuitionistic fuzzy metric space on X. The functions M(x, y, t) and N(x, y, t) denote the degree of nearness and the degree of non-nearness between x and y w.r.t. t respectively.

Remark 2.1[4]. Every fuzzy metric space $(X\ ,M,\ *)$ is an intuitionistic fuzzy metric space of the form $(X\ ,M, 1-M,\ *,\diamondsuit)$ such that t-norm $*$ and t-co norm $\diamondsuit$ defined by $a * a \geq a, a \in [0\ ,1]$ & $(1-a) \diamondsuit (1-a) \leq (1-a)\ for\ all\ x\ ,y \in X$, In intuitionistic fuzzy metric space $(X\ ,M,N,\ *,\diamondsuit)$, $M(x\ ,y,\ *)$ is non-decreasing and $N(x\ ,y,\ \diamondsuit)$ is non-increasing.

Remark 2.2[17]. Let $(X\ ,d)$ be a metric space. Define t-norm a * b = min (a, b) and t-co norm a $\diamondsuit$ b = max (a, b), $for\ all\ x\ ,y \in X\ \&\ t > 0$.

$M_d(x,y,t) = \frac{t}{t+d(x,y)}$, $N_d(x,y,t) = \frac{d(x,y)}{t+d(x,y)}$. Then $(X\ ,M,N,\ *,\diamondsuit)$ is an intuitionistic fuzzy metric space induced by the metric. It is obvious that $N(x,y,t) = 1 - M(x\ ,y\ ,t)$

Alaca, Turkoglu and Yildiz [4] introduced the following notions:

Definition 2.5. Let (X, M, N, $*$, $\diamondsuit$) be an intuitionistic fuzzy metric space. Then

(a) a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in X is called Cauchy-sequence if, for all $t > 0\ \&\ P > 0$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} M(\ x_{n+p}\ ,x_n\ ,t) = 1$and $\lim_{n\to\infty} N(\ x_{n+p}\ ,x_n\ ,t) = 0$,

(b) a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in X is said to be convergent to a point $x \in X$ if , for all $t > 0$,

$\lim_{n\to\infty} M(\ x_n\ ,x\ ,t) = 1$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} N(\ x_n\ ,x\ ,t) = 0$.

Definition 2.6. Let (X, M, N, $*$, $\diamondsuit$) be an intuitionistic fuzzy metric space and $\{y_n\}$ be a sequence in X if there exists a number $k \in (0\ ,1)$ such that:

1. $M(y_{n+2}, y_{n+1}, kt) \geq M(y_{n+1}\ ,y_n\ ,t)$,
2. $N(y_{n+2}, y_{n+1}, kt) \leq N(y_{n+1}\ ,y_n\ ,t)$

for all t > 0 and n = 1 ,2 ,3……then $\{y_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in X.

Definition 2.7. A pair of self-mappings (f, g) of an intuitionistic fuzzy metric space (X, M, N, $*$, $\diamondsuit$) is said to be compatible if $\lim_{n\to\infty} M(fgx_n\ ,gfx_n\ ,t) = 1$ & $\lim_{n\to\infty} N(fgx_n\ ,gfx_n\ ,t) = 0$ for every t > 0, whenever $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in X such that $\lim_{n\to\infty}\ fx_n = \lim_{n\to\infty}\ gx_n = z$, for some. $z \in X$.

Definition 2.8. A pair of self-mappings (f, g) of an intuitionistic fuzzy metric space (X, M, N, $*$, $\diamondsuit$) is said to be non-compatible if $\lim_{n\to\infty} M(fgx_n\ ,gfx_n\ ,t) \neq 1$ & $\lim_{n\to\infty} N(fgx_n\ ,gfx_n\ ,t) \neq 0$

for every t > 0, whenever $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in X such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} fx_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} gx_n = z$, for some. $z \in X$.

Definition 2.9. An intuitionistic fuzzy metric space (X, M, N, $*$, $\diamond$) is said to be complete if and only if every Cauchy sequence in X is convergent.

Lemma 2.1. Let (X, M, N, $*$, $\diamond$) be an intuitionistic fuzzy metric space and $for\ all\ x, y \in X, t > 0$ and if for a number $k \in (0,1)$ such that

$M(x, y, kt) \geq M(y, x, t)$ & $N(x, y, kt) \leq N(y, x, t)$ then $x = y$.

In 1998, Jungck [13] introduced the notion of weakly compatible maps as follows:

Definition 2.9[13]. A pair of self mappings (f, g) of a metric space is said to be weakly compatible if they commute at the coincidence points i.e. $fu = gu\ for\ some\ u \in X$, then $fgu = gfu$.

III. MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 3.1. Let A, B, S and T be self maps of intuitionistic fuzzy metric spaces (X, M, N, $*$, $\diamond$) with continuous t-norm * and continuous t-co norm $\diamond$ defined by $t * t \geq t$ and $(1-t) \diamond (1-t) \leq (1-t)$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$ satisfying the following condition:

(3.1.1) A(X) ⊆ S(X) and B(X) ⊆ T(X),

(3.1.2) If one of the A, B, S and T is a complete subspace of X then {A, T}&{B, S}have a coincidence point,

(3.1.3) The pairs (A, T) and (B, S) are weakly compatible,

(3.1.4)

$$\int_0^{M(Ax,By,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix} M(Tx,Sy,t)*M(Tx,Ax,t)*M(Ax,Sy,t)* \\ M(Sy,Tx,t)*M(Bx,Ty,t)*M(Bx,Sx,t)\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

and

$$\int_0^{N(Ax,By,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix} N(Tx,Sy,t)\diamond N(Tx,Ax,t)\diamond N(Ax,Sy,t)\diamond \\ N(Sy,Tx,t)\diamond N(Bx,Ty,t)\diamond N(Bx,Sx,t)\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$\forall x, y \in X$ & > 0 , where $\emptyset, \varphi: [0,1] \to [0,1]$ is a continuous function such that $\emptyset(t) > t$ & $\varphi(t) < t$ for each 0 < t < 1 and $\emptyset(1) = 1$ and $\varphi(0) = 0$ with $M(x, y, t) > 0$. Then A, B, S and T have a unique common fixed point in X.

Proof : Since A(X) ⊆ S(X), therefore for any $x_0 \in X$, there exists a point $x_1 \in X$ such that $Ax_0 = Sx_1$ and for the point x_1 , we can choose a point $x_2 \in X$ such that $Bx_1 = Tx_2$ as B(X) ⊆ S(X). Inductively, we get Sequence $\{y_n\}$ in x as follows $y_{2n+1} = Bx_{2n+1} = Tx_{2n+2}$ and $y_{2n} = Ax_{2n} = Sx_{2n+1}$ for n = 0,1,2….. Putting $x = x_{2n}$, $y = x_{2n+1}$ in (3.1.4) we have,

$$\int_0^{M(Ax_{2n},Bx_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix} M(Tx_{2n},Sx_{2n+1},t)*M(Tx_{2n},Ax_{2n},t)* \\ M(Ax_{2n},Sx_{2n+1},t)*M(Sx_{2n+1},Tx_{2n},t)* \\ M(Bx_{2n},Tx_{2n+1},t)*M(Bx_{2n},Sx_{2n},t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{M(y_{2n},y_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix} M(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)*M(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)* \\ M(y_{2n},y_{2n},t)*M(y_{2n},y_{2n-1},t)* \\ M(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)*M(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{M(y_{2n},y_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix} M(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)*M(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)* \\ 1*M(y_{2n},y_{2n-1},t)* \\ M(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)*M(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{M(y_{2n},y_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\{M(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)\}} \xi(t)dt > \int_0^{M(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)} \xi(t)dt$$

as $\emptyset(t) > t$ for each $0 < t < 1$ and

$$\int_0^{N(Ax_{2n},Bx_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix} N(Tx_{2n},Sx_{2n+1},t)\diamond N(Tx_{2n},Ax_{2n},t)\diamond \\ N(Ax_{2n},Sx_{2n+1},t)\diamond N(Sx_{2n+1},Tx_{2n},t)\diamond \\ N(Bx_{2n},Tx_{2n+1},t)\diamond N(Bx_{2n},Sx_{2n},t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{N(y_{2n},y_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix} N(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)\diamond N(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)\diamond \\ N(y_{2n},y_{2n},t)\diamond N(y_{2n},y_{2n-1},t)\diamond \\ N(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)\diamond N(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{N(y_{2n},y_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix} N(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)\diamond N(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)\diamond \\ 1\diamond N(y_{2n},y_{2n-1},t)\diamond \\ N(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)\diamond N(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{N(y_{2n},y_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\{N(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)\}} \xi(t)dt < \int_0^{N(y_{2n-1},y_{2n},t)} \xi(t)dt$$

as $\varphi(t) < t$ for each $0 < t < 1$.

Thus $\{M(y_{2n}, y_{2n+1}, t), n \geq 0\}$ is an increasing sequence of positive real numbers in [0,1] which tends to a limit $l \leq 1$, also $\{N(y_{2n+1}, y_{2n+2}, t), n \geq 0\}$ is an decreasing sequence of positive real numbers [0 ,1] which tends to a limit $k = 0$. Therefore for every $n \in I^+$ $M(y_n, y_{n+1}, t) > M(y_{n-1}, y_n, t)$&$\lim_{n\to\infty} M(y_n, y_{n+1}, t) = 1, N(y_n, y_{n+1}, t)N(y_{n-1}, y_n, t)$ & $\lim_{n\to\infty} N(y_n, y_{n+1}, t) = 0$. Now any positive integer p, we obtain

$\lim_{n\to\infty} M(y_n, y_{n+p}, t) = 1$ & $\lim_{n\to\infty} N(y_n, y_{n+p}, t) = 0$

Which shows that $\{y_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in X. Let $w \in S^{-1}u$ then $Sw = u$. we shall use the fact that subquence $\{y_{2n+1}\}$ also converges to u.Now by putting $x = x_{2n}$, $y = w$ in (3.4) and taking $n \to \infty$

$$\int_0^{M(Ax_{2n},Bw,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix} M(Tx_{2n},Sw,t)*M(Tx_{2n},Ax_{2n},t)* \\ M(Ax_{2n},Sw,t)*M(Sw,Tx_{2n},t)* \\ M(Bx_{2n},Tw,t)*M(Bx_{2n},Sx_{2n},t)\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{M(u,Bw,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix} M(u,u,t)*M(u,u,t)*M(u,u,t)* \\ M(u,u,t)*M(u,u,t)*M(u,u,t)\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{M(u,Bw,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\{M(u,u,t)\}} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset(1)} \xi(t)dt$$

i.e $M(u, Bw, t) \geq 1 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots. (*)$

also

$$\int_0^{N(Ax_{2n},Bw,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix} N(Tx_{2n},Sw,t)\diamond N(Tx_{2n},Ax_{2n},t)\diamond \\ N(Ax_{2n},Sw,t)\diamond N(Sw,Tx_{2n},t)\diamond \\ N(Bx_{2n},Tw,t)\diamond N(Bx_{2n},Sx_{2n},t)\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{N(u,Bw,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix} N(u,u,t)\diamond N(u,u,t)\diamond N(u,u,t)\diamond \\ N(u,u,t)\diamond N(u,u,t)\diamond N(u,u,t)\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{N(u,Bw,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\{N(u,u,t)\}} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi(0)} \xi(t)dt$$

i.e $N(u, Bw, t) \leq 0 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots.. (**)$

From (*) and (**), Let $u = Bw$. Since $Sw = u$ we have $Sw = Bw = u$ i.e. w is the coincidence point of B and S. As B(X) ⊆ T(X), $= Bw \to u \epsilon T(X)$. Let $v \in T^{-1}u$ then $Tv = u$. Now by putting $x = v$, $y = x_{2n+1}$ in (3.1.4)

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$$\int_0^{M(Av,Bx_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix} M(Tv,Sx_{2n+1},t)*M(Tv,Av,t)* \\ M(Av,Sx_{2n+1},t)*M(Sx_{2n+1},Tv,t)* \\ M(Bv,Tx_{2n+1},t)*M(Bv,Sv,t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

taking $n \to \infty$

$$\int_0^{M(Av,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix} M(u,u,t)*M(u,Av,t)*M(Av,u,t)* \\ M(u,u,t)*M(u,u,t)*M(u,u,t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{M(Av,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\{min(1*M(u,Av,t)*M(Av,u,t)*1*1*1)\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$i.e \int_0^{M(Av,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\{M(u,Av,t)\}} \xi(t)dt > \int_0^{M(u,Av,t)} \xi(t)dt$$

and

$$\int_0^{N(Av,Bx_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix} N(Tv,Sx_{2n+1},t)\diamond N(Tv,Av,t)\diamond \\ N(Av,Sx_{2n+1},t)\diamond N(Sx_{2n+1},Tv,t)\diamond \\ N(Bv,Tx_{2n+1},t)\diamond N(Bv,Sv,t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

taking $n \to \infty$

$$\int_0^{N(Av,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix} N(u,u,t)\diamond N(u,Av,t)\diamond N(Av,u,t)\diamond \\ N(u,u,t)\diamond N(u,u,t)\diamond N(u,u,t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{N(Av,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\{max(1\diamond N(u,Av,t)\diamond N(Av,u,t)\diamond 1\diamond 1\diamond 1)\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$i.e \int_0^{N(Av,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\emptyset\{N(u,Av,t)\}} \xi(t)dt < \int_0^{N(u,Av,t)} \xi(t)dt$$

Therefore, we get $Av = u$. we have $Tv = Av = u$. Thus v is a coincidence point of A & T.

Since the pairs $\{A, T\}$ and $\{B, S\}$ are weakly compatible i.e. $B(Sw) = S(Bw) \to Bu = Su$ and $A(Tv) = T(Av) \to Au = Tu$. Now by putting $x = u$, $y = x_{2n+1}$ in (3.1.4)

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$$\int_0^{M(Au,Bx_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix} M(Tu,Sx_{2n+1},t)*M(Tu,Au,t)* \\ M(Au,Sx_{2n+1},t)*M(Sx_{2n+1},Tu,t)* \\ M(Bu,Tx_{2n+1},t)*M(Bu,Su,t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

taking $n \to \infty$

$$\int_0^{M(Au,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix} M(Au,u,t)*M(Au,Au,t)*M(Au,u,t)* \\ M(u,Au,t)*M(u,u,t)*M(u,u,t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{M(Au,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\{min(M(Au,u,t)*1*M(Au,u,t)*M(u,Au,t)*1*1)\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$i.e \int_0^{M(Au,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\{M(Au,u,t)\}} \xi(t)dt > \int_0^{M(Au,u,t)} \xi(t)dt$$

and

$$\int_0^{N(Au,Bx_{2n+1},t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix} N(Tu,Sx_{2n+1},t)\diamond N(Tu,Au,t)\diamond \\ N(Au,Sx_{2n+1},t)\diamond N(Sx_{2n+1},Tu,t)\diamond \\ N(Bu,Tx_{2n+1},t)\diamond N(Bu,Su,t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

taking $n \to \infty$

$$\int_0^{N(Au,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix} N(Au,u,t)\diamond N(Au,Au,t)\diamond N(Au,u,t)\diamond \\ N(u,Au,t)\diamond N(u,u,t)\diamond N(u,u,t) \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{N(Au,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\{max(N(Au,u,t)\diamond 1\diamond N(Au,u,t)\diamond N(u,Au,t)\diamond 1\diamond 1)\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$i.e \int_0^{N(Au,u,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\{N(Au,u,t)\}} \xi(t)dt < \int_0^{N(Au,u,t)} \xi(t)dt$$

Therefore, we get $Au = u$. So we have $Au = Tu = u$. similarly by putting $x = x_{2n}$, $y = u$ in (3.1.4) as $n \to \infty$ $u = Bu = Su$. Thus $Au = Bu = Su = Tu = u$ i.e. u is a common fixed point of A, B, S and T.

Uniqueness: Let $w(w \neq u)$ be another common fixed point of A, B, S and T. then by putting $x = u, y = w$

in (3.1.4)

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$$\int_0^{M(Au,Bw,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix}M(Tu,Sw,t)*M(Tu,Au,t)*M(Au,Sw,t)* \\ M(Sw,Tu,t)*M(Bu,Tw,t)*M(Bu,Su,t)\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{M(u,w,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix}M(u,w,t)*M(u,u,t)*M(u,w,t)* \\ M(w,u,t)*M(u,w,t)*M(u,u,t)\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{M(u,w,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\left\{min\begin{pmatrix}M(u,w,t)*1*M(u,w,t)*M(w,u,t)* \\ M(u,w,t)*1\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$i.e \int_0^{M(u,w,t)} \xi(t)dt \geq \int_0^{\emptyset\{M(u,w,t)\}} \xi(t)dt > \int_0^{M(u,w,t)} \xi(t)dt$$

and

$$\int_0^{N(Au,Bw,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix}N(Tu,Sw,t)\diamond N(Tu,Au,t)\diamond N(Au,Sw,t)\diamond \\ N(Sw,Tu,t)\diamond N(Bu,Tw,t)\diamond N(Bu,Su,t)\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{N(u,w,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix}N(u,w,t)\diamond N(u,u,t)\diamond N(u,w,t)\diamond \\ N(w,u,t)\diamond N(u,w,t)\diamond N(u,u,t)\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$\int_0^{N(u,w,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\left\{max\begin{pmatrix}N(u,w,t)\diamond 1\diamond N(u,w,t)\diamond N(w,u,t)\diamond \\ N(u,w,t)\diamond 1\end{pmatrix}\right\}} \xi(t)dt$$

$$i.e \int_0^{N(u,w,t)} \xi(t)dt \leq \int_0^{\varphi\{N(u,w,t)\}} \xi(t)dt < \int_0^{N(u,w,t)} \xi(t)dt$$

Hence $u = w$ for all $x, y \in X$ and $t > 0$.

Therefore u is the unique common fixed point of A, B, S and T.

This completes the proof.

IV. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

One of the Author (Dr. Ramakant Bhardwaj) is thankful to MPCOST Bhopal for the project No.2556.

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