

Research Article

The Existence Theorems of an Optimal Approximate Solution for Generalized Proximal Contraction Mappings

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Received 3 June 2013; Accepted 31 July 2013

Academic Editor: Calogero Vetro

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Recently, Basha (2011) established the best proximity point theorems for proximal contractions of the first and second kinds which are extension of Banach's contraction principle in the case of non-self-mappings. The aim of this paper is to extend and generalize the notions of proximal contractions of the first and second kinds which are more general than the notion of self-contractions, establish the existence of an optimal approximate solution theorems for these non-self-mappings, and also give examples to validate our main results.

1. Introduction

Since Banach's contraction principle [1] first appeared, several authors have generalized this principle in different directions. However, they have shown the existence of a fixed point for self-mappings. One of the most interesting results on Banach's contraction principle is the case of non-self-mappings. In fact, for any nonempty closed subsets A and B of a complete metric space (X, d) , a contractive non-self-mapping $T : A \rightarrow B$ does not necessarily have a fixed point $Tx = x$. In this case, a best proximity point, that is, a point $x \in A$ for which $d(x, Tx) = d(A, B) := \inf\{d(x, y) : x \in A, y \in B\}$ represents an optimal approximate solution to the equation $Tx = x$. It is well known that a best proximity point reduces to a fixed point if the underlying mapping is assumed to be a self-mapping. Consequently, best proximity point theorems are improvement of Banach's contraction principle in case of non-self-mappings.

A classical best approximation theorem was introduced by Fan [2]. Afterward, several authors including Prolla [3], Reich [4], and Sehgal and Singh [5, 6] have derived extensions of Fan's Theorem in many directions. Other works of

the existence of a best proximity point for contractive mappings can be found in [7–13]. On the other hand, many best proximity point theorems for set-valued mappings have been established in [14–19]. In particular, Eldred et al. [20] have obtained best proximity point theorems for relatively nonexpansive mappings.

Recently, Basha [21] gave necessary and sufficient conditions to claim the existence of best proximity point for proximal contraction of first and second kinds which are non-self-mapping analogues of contraction self-mappings, and they also established some best proximity theorems. Afterward, several mathematicians extended and improved these results in many ways (see in [22–25]).

The purpose of this paper is to extend and generalize the class of proximal contraction of first and second kinds which are different from another type in the literature. For such mappings, we seek the necessary condition for these classes to have best proximity points and also give some examples to illustrate our main results. The results of this paper are generalizations of results of Basha in [21] and some results of the fundamental metrical fixed point and best proximity point theorems in the literature.

2. Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, suppose that A and B are nonempty subsets of a metric space (X, d) . We use the following notations:

$$d(A, B) := \inf \{d(x, y) : x \in A \text{ and } y \in B\},$$

$$A_0 := \{x \in A : d(x, y) = d(A, B) \text{ for some } y \in B\}, \quad (1)$$

$$B_0 := \{y \in B : d(x, y) = d(A, B) \text{ for some } x \in A\}.$$

Remark 1. It is easy to see that A_0 and B_0 are nonempty whenever $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$. Further, if A and B are closed subsets of a normed linear space such that $d(A, B) > 0$, then $A_0 \subseteq \text{Bdr}(A)$ and $B_0 \subseteq \text{Bdr}(B)$, where $\text{Bdr}(A)$ is a boundary of A .

Definition 2 (see [21]). A mapping $T : A \rightarrow B$ is called a proximal contraction of the first kind if there exists $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ such that, for all $a, b, x, y \in A$,

$$\begin{aligned} d(a, Tx) = d(A, B), \\ d(b, Ty) = d(A, B) \end{aligned} \implies d(a, b) \leq \alpha d(x, y). \quad (2)$$

Remark 3. If T is self-mapping, then T is a proximal contraction of the first kind deduced to T which is a contraction mapping. But a non-self-proximal contraction is not necessarily a contraction.

Definition 4 (see [21]). A mapping $T : A \rightarrow B$ is said to be a proximal contraction of the second kind if there exists $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ such that, for all $a, b, x, y \in A$,

$$\begin{aligned} d(a, Tx) = d(A, B), \\ d(b, Ty) = d(A, B) \end{aligned} \implies d(Ta, Tb) \leq \alpha d(Tx, Ty). \quad (3)$$

The necessary condition for a self-mapping T to be a proximal contraction of the second kind is that

$$d(TTx, TTy) \leq \alpha d(Tx, Ty) \quad (4)$$

for all x, y in the domain of T . Therefore, every contraction self-mapping is a proximal contraction of the second kind, but the converse is not true (see Example 5).

Example 5. Consider \mathbb{R} endowed with the Euclidean metric. Let the self-mapping $T : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be defined as follows:

$$T(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \text{ is rational,} \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

It is easy to prove that T is a proximal contraction of the second kind. However, T is not a contraction mapping.

The above example also exhibits that a self-mapping, that is, a proximal contraction of the second kind, is not necessarily continuous.

Definition 6. Let $S : A \rightarrow B$ and $T : B \rightarrow A$ be mappings. The pair (S, T) is said to be

- (1) a cyclic contractive pair if $d(A, B) < d(x, y) \implies d(Sx, Ty) < d(x, y)$ for all $x \in A$ and $y \in B$;

- (2) a cyclic expansive pair if $d(A, B) < d(x, y) \implies d(Sx, Ty) > d(x, y)$ for all $x \in A$ and $y \in B$;

- (3) a cyclic inequality pair if $d(A, B) < d(x, y) \implies d(Sx, Ty) \neq d(x, y)$ for all $x \in A$ and $y \in B$.

Definition 7. Let $S : A \rightarrow B$ and $T : B \rightarrow A$ be mappings. The pair (S, T) is said to satisfy min-max condition if, for all $x \in A$ and $y \in B$,

$$d(A, B) < d(x, y) \implies \min(Sx, Ty) \neq \max(Sx, Ty), \quad (6)$$

where $\min(Sx, Ty)$ and $\max(Sx, Ty)$ are defined by

$$\min(Sx, Ty) = \min \{d(x, y), d(x, Sx), d(y, Ty),$$

$$d(Sx, Ty), d(x, STy),$$

$$d(y, TSx), d(Sx, TSx),$$

$$d(Ty, STy), d(TSx, STy)\},$$

$$\max(Sx, Ty) = \max \{d(x, y), d(x, Sx), d(y, Ty),$$

$$d(x, Ty), d(y, Sx), d(Sx, Ty),$$

$$d(x, TSx), d(y, STy), d(x, STy),$$

$$d(y, TSx), d(Sx, TSx),$$

$$d(Ty, STy), d(TSx, STy)\}. \quad (7)$$

We observe that the cyclic contractive pairs, cyclic expansive pairs, and cyclic inequality pairs satisfy the min-max condition.

Definition 8. Let $T : A \rightarrow B$ a mapping and $g : A \rightarrow A$ be an isometry. The mapping T is said to preserve isometric distance with respect to g if

$$d(Tgx, Tgy) = d(Tx, Ty) \quad (8)$$

for all $x, y \in A$.

Definition 9. A point $x \in A$ is said to be a best proximity point of a mapping $T : A \rightarrow B$ if it satisfies the condition that

$$d(x, Tx) = d(A, B). \quad (9)$$

Observe that a best proximity reduces to a fixed point if the underlying mapping is a self-mapping.

Definition 10. A is said to be approximatively compact with respect to B if every sequence $\{x_n\}$ in A satisfies the condition that $d(y, x_n) \rightarrow d(y, A)$ for some $y \in B$ has a convergent subsequence.

Remark 11. Any nonempty subset of metric space (X, d) is approximatively compact with respect to itself.

3. Main Results

In this section, we introduce the notions of generalized proximal contraction mappings of the first and second kinds which are different from another type in the literature. We also give the existence theorems of an optimal approximate solution for these mappings.

Definition 12. Let A, B be nonempty subset of metric space (X, d) , $T : A \rightarrow B$ and $\mathcal{K} : A \rightarrow [0, 1)$. A mapping T is said to be a generalized proximal contraction of the first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} if

$$\begin{aligned} d(a, Tx) = d(A, B), \\ d(b, Ty) = d(A, B) \implies d(a, b) \leq \mathcal{K}(x) d(x, y) \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

for all $a, b, x, y \in A$.

Remark 13. If we take $\mathcal{K}(x) = \alpha$ for all $x \in A$, where $\alpha \in [0, 1)$, then a generalized proximal contraction of the first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} reduces to a proximal contraction of the first kind (Definition 2). In case of a self-mapping, it is apparent that the class of contraction mapping is contained in the class of generalized proximal contraction of the first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} mapping.

Now, we give an example to claim that the class of proximal contraction mapping of the first kind is a proper subclass of the class of generalized proximal contractions of the first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} mapping.

Example 14. Consider the metric space \mathbb{R}^2 with Euclidean metric. Let $A = \{(0, y) : -1 < y < 1\}$ and $B = \{(1, y) : -1 < y < 1\}$. Define a mapping $T : A \rightarrow B$ as follows:

$$T((0, y)) = \left(1, \frac{y^2}{2}\right) \quad (11)$$

for all $(0, y) \in A$.

It is easy to check that there is no $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ satisfying

$$d(a, Tx) = d(b, Ty) = d(A, B) \implies d(a, b) \leq \alpha d(x, y) \quad (12)$$

for all $a, b, x, y \in A$. Therefore, T is not a proximal contraction of the first kind.

Consider a function $\mathcal{K} : A \rightarrow [0, 1)$ defined by

$$\mathcal{K}((0, y)) = \frac{|y| + 1}{2}. \quad (13)$$

Next, we claim that T is a generalized proximal contraction of the first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} .

If $(0, y_1), (0, y_2) \in A$ such that

$$d(a, T((0, y_1))) = d(A, B) = 1, \quad (14)$$

$$d(b, T((0, y_2))) = d(A, B) = 1,$$

for all $a, b \in A$, then we have

$$a = \left(0, \frac{y_1^2}{2}\right), \quad b = \left(0, \frac{y_2^2}{2}\right). \quad (15)$$

Therefore, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} d(a, b) &= d\left(\left(0, \frac{y_1^2}{2}\right), \left(0, \frac{y_2^2}{2}\right)\right) \\ &= \left|\frac{y_1^2}{2} - \frac{y_2^2}{2}\right| \\ &= \left(\frac{|y_1 + y_2|}{2}\right) |y_1 - y_2| \\ &\leq \left(\frac{|y_1| + |y_2|}{2}\right) |y_1 - y_2| \\ &\leq \left(\frac{|y_1| + 1}{2}\right) |y_1 - y_2| \\ &= \mathcal{K}((0, y_1)) d((0, y_1), (0, y_2)). \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

This implies that T is a generalized proximal contraction of the first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} .

Definition 15. Let A, B be nonempty subset of metric space (X, d) , $T : A \rightarrow B$ and $\mathcal{K} : A \rightarrow [0, 1)$. A mapping T is said to be a generalized proximal contraction of the second kind with respect to \mathcal{K} if

$$\begin{aligned} d(a, Tx) = d(A, B), \\ d(b, Ty) = d(A, B) \implies d(a, b) \leq \mathcal{K}(x) d(Tx, Ty) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

for all $a, b, x, y \in A$.

Clearly, a proximal contraction of the second kind (Definition 4) is a generalized proximal contraction of the second kind.

Next, we extend the results of Basha [21] and many results in the literature.

Theorem 16. Let (X, d) a complete metric space and A, B be nonempty closed subsets of X such that A_0 and B_0 are nonempty. Suppose that $T : A \rightarrow B$, $g : A \rightarrow A$, and $\mathcal{K} : A \rightarrow [0, 1)$ are mappings satisfying the following conditions:

- (a) T is a continuous generalized proximal contraction of first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} ;
- (b) $T(A_0) \subseteq B_0$ and $A_0 \subseteq g(A_0)$;
- (c) g is an isometry;
- (d) $\mathcal{K}(x) \leq \mathcal{K}(y)$, whenever $d(gx, Ty) = d(A, B)$.

Then there exists a unique point $x \in A$ such that $d(gx, Tx) = d(A, B)$.

Proof. Let x_0 be a fixed element in A_0 . From $T(A_0) \subseteq B_0$ and $A_0 \subseteq g(A_0)$, it follows that there exists a point $x_1 \in A_0$ such that

$$d(gx_1, Tx_0) = d(A, B). \quad (18)$$

Again, since $Tx_1 \in T(A_0) \subseteq B_0$ and $A_0 \subseteq g(A_0)$, there exists a point $x_2 \in A_0$ such that

$$d(gx_2, Tx_1) = d(A, B). \quad (19)$$

Continuing this process, we can construct the sequence $\{x_n\}$ in A_0 such that

$$d(gx_n, Tx_{n-1}) = d(A, B) \tag{20}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since T is a generalized proximal contraction of the first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} , it follows that

$$d(gx_{n+1}, gx_n) \leq \mathcal{K}(x_n) d(x_n, x_{n-1}) \tag{21}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Also, since g is an isometry, we have

$$d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq \mathcal{K}(x_n) d(x_n, x_{n-1}) \tag{22}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By using (20) and (d), we have

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_{n+1}, x_n) &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_n) d(x_n, x_{n-1}) \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_{n-1}) d(x_n, x_{n-1}) \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_{n-2}) d(x_n, x_{n-1}) \\ &\vdots \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_0) d(x_n, x_{n-1}) \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By repeating (23), we get

$$d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq (\mathcal{K}(x_0))^n d(x_1, x_0) \tag{24}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Now, we let $k := \mathcal{K}(x_0) \in [0, 1)$. For positive integers m and n with $n > m$, it follows from (24) that

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_n, x_m) &\leq d(x_n, x_{n-1}) + d(x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}) + \dots + d(x_{m+1}, x_m) \\ &\leq k^{n-1} d(x_1, x_0) + k^{n-2} d(x_1, x_0) + \dots + k^m d(x_1, x_0) \\ &\leq \left(\frac{k^m}{1-k}\right) d(x_1, x_0). \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

Since $k \in [0, 1)$, we have $(k^m/(1-k))d(x_1, x_0) \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$, which implies that $\{x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in X . Since X is complete, it follows that the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges to point $x \in X$. Since T and g are continuous, we get

$$d(gx, Tx) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(gx_{n+1}, Tx_n) = d(A, B). \tag{26}$$

Next, we suppose that x^* is another point in X such that

$$d(gx^*, Tx^*) = d(A, B). \tag{27}$$

Since T is a generalized proximal contraction of the first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} , by using (26) and (27), we get

$$d(gx, gx^*) \leq \mathcal{K}(x) d(x, x^*). \tag{28}$$

Since g is an isometry, it follows that

$$d(x, x^*) \leq \mathcal{K}(x) d(x, x^*), \tag{29}$$

which implies that $x = x^*$. This completes the proof. \square

Now, we give an example to illustrate Theorem 16.

Example 17. Consider the complete metric space \mathbb{R}^2 with Euclidean metric. Let $A = \{(0, y) : -1 \leq y \leq 1\}$ and $B = \{(1, y) : -1 \leq y \leq 1\}$. Define two mappings $T : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : A \rightarrow A$ as follows:

$$T((0, y)) = \left(1, \frac{y^2}{4}\right), \quad g((0, y)) = (0, -y) \tag{30}$$

for all $(0, y) \in A$. Then it is easy to see that $d(A, B) = 1$, $A_0 = A$, $B_0 = B$, and the mapping g is an isometry.

Consider a function $\mathcal{K} : A \rightarrow [0, 1)$ defined by

$$\mathcal{K}((0, y)) = \frac{|y| + 1}{4}. \tag{31}$$

Next, we claim that T is a generalized proximal contraction of the first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} . If $(0, y_1), (0, y_2) \in A$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} d(a, T((0, y_1))) &= d(A, B) = 1, \\ d(b, T((0, y_2))) &= d(A, B) = 1, \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

for all $a, b \in A$, then we have

$$a = \left(0, \frac{y_1^2}{4}\right), \quad b = \left(0, \frac{y_2^2}{4}\right). \tag{33}$$

Therefore, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} d(a, b) &= d\left(\left(0, \frac{y_1^2}{4}\right), \left(0, \frac{y_2^2}{4}\right)\right) \\ &= \left|\frac{y_1^2}{4} - \frac{y_2^2}{4}\right| \\ &= \left(\frac{|y_1 + y_2|}{4}\right) |y_1 - y_2| \\ &\leq \left(\frac{|y_1| + |y_2|}{4}\right) |y_1 - y_2| \\ &\leq \left(\frac{|y_1| + 1}{4}\right) |y_1 - y_2| \\ &= \mathcal{K}((0, y_1)) d((0, y_1), (0, y_2)). \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

This implies that the non-self-mapping T is a generalized proximal contraction of the first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} . It is easy to see that $\mathcal{K}(x) \leq \mathcal{K}(y)$ whenever $d(gx, Ty) = d(A, B)$. Moreover, since T is continuous and g is an isometry, all the conditions of Theorem 16 are satisfied, and so T has a unique element $(0, 0) \in A$ such that

$$d(g((0, 0)), T((0, 0))) = d(A, B). \tag{35}$$

Corollary 18 (see [21, Theorem 3.3]). *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space and A, B nonempty closed subsets of X such that A_0 and B_0 are nonempty. Suppose that $T : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : A \rightarrow A$ are mappings satisfying the following conditions:*

- (a) T is a continuous proximal contraction of the first kind;

- (b) $T(A_0) \subseteq B_0$ and $A_0 \subseteq g(A_0)$;
- (c) g is an isometry.

Then there exists a unique element $x \in A$ such that $d(gx, Tx) = d(A, B)$.

Proof. Since a proximal contraction of the first kind is a special case of a generalized proximal contraction of the first kind, we can prove this result by applying Theorem 16. \square

In Theorem 16, if g is the identity mapping, then it yields the following best proximity point theorem.

Corollary 19. *Let (X, d) a complete metric space and A, B be nonempty closed subsets of X such that A_0 and B_0 are nonempty. Suppose that $T : A \rightarrow B$ and $\mathcal{K} : A \rightarrow [0, 1)$ are mappings satisfying the following conditions:*

- (a) T is a continuous generalized proximal contraction of first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} ;
- (b) $T(A_0) \subseteq B_0$;
- (c) $\mathcal{K}(x) \leq \mathcal{K}(y)$, whenever $d(x, Ty) = d(A, B)$.

Then T has a unique best proximity point in A .

Corollary 20 (see [21, Corollary 3.4]). *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space and A, B nonempty closed subsets of X such that A_0 and B_0 are nonempty. Let $T : A \rightarrow B$ be a mapping satisfying the following conditions:*

- (a) T is a continuous proximal contraction of the first kind;
- (b) $T(A_0) \subseteq B_0$.

Then T has a unique best proximity point in A .

Proof. Since a proximal contraction of the first kind is a special case of a generalized proximal contraction of the first kind with respect to \mathcal{K} , we can prove this result by applying Corollary 19. \square

Next, we prove the second main result for generalized proximal contraction of the second kind with respect to \mathcal{K} mapping.

Theorem 21. *Let (X, d) a complete metric space and A, B be nonempty closed subsets of X such that A is approximatively compact with respect to B . Suppose that A_0 and B_0 are nonempty and $T : A \rightarrow B, g : A \rightarrow A$, and $\mathcal{K} : A \rightarrow [0, 1)$ are mappings satisfying the following conditions:*

- (a) T is a continuous generalized proximal contraction of the second kind with respect to \mathcal{K} ;
- (b) $T(A_0) \subseteq B_0$ and $A_0 \subseteq g(A_0)$;
- (c) g is an isometry;
- (d) T preserves isometric distance with respect to g ;
- (e) $\mathcal{K}(x) \leq \mathcal{K}(y)$, whenever $d(gx, Ty) = d(A, B)$.

Then there exists a point $x \in A$ such that $d(gx, Tx) = d(A, B)$. Moreover, if x^* is another point in A for which $d(gx^*, Tx^*) = d(A, B)$, then $Tx = Tx^*$.

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 16, for fixed $x_0 \in A_0$, we can define a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in A_0 such that

$$d(gx_n, Tx_{n-1}) = d(A, B) \tag{36}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since T is a generalized proximal contraction of the second kind with respect to \mathcal{K} , it follows that

$$d(Tgx_{n+1}, Tgx_n) \leq \mathcal{K}(x_n) d(Tx_n, Tx_{n-1}). \tag{37}$$

Since T preserves isometric distance with respect to g , we have

$$d(Tx_{n+1}, Tx_n) \leq \mathcal{K}(x_n) d(Tx_n, Tx_{n-1}) \tag{38}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By using (36) and (e), we have

$$\begin{aligned} d(Tx_{n+1}, Tx_n) &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_n) d(Tx_n, Tx_{n-1}) \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_{n-1}) d(Tx_n, Tx_{n-1}) \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_{n-2}) d(Tx_n, Tx_{n-1}) \\ &\vdots \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_0) d(Tx_n, Tx_{n-1}) \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By repeating (39), we get

$$d(Tx_{n+1}, Tx_n) \leq (\mathcal{K}(x_0))^n d(Tx_1, Tx_0) \tag{40}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Now, we let $k := \mathcal{K}(x_0) \in [0, 1)$. For positive integers m and n with $n > m$, it follows from (40) that

$$\begin{aligned} d(Tx_n, Tx_m) &\leq d(Tx_n, Tx_{n-1}) \\ &\quad + d(Tx_{n-1}, Tx_{n-2}) + \dots + d(Tx_{m+1}, Tx_m) \\ &\leq k^{n-1} d(Tx_1, Tx_0) + k^{n-2} d(Tx_1, Tx_0) \\ &\quad + \dots + k^m d(Tx_1, Tx_0) \\ &\leq \left(\frac{k^m}{1-k} \right) d(Tx_1, Tx_0). \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

Since $k \in [0, 1)$, we have $(k^m/(1-k))d(Tx_1, Tx_0) \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$, which implies that $\{Tx_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in B . By completeness of $B \subseteq X$, there exists a point $y \in B$ such that $Tx_n \rightarrow y$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. By (36) and the triangle inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} d(y, A) &\leq d(y, gx_n) \\ &\leq d(y, Tx_{n-1}) + d(Tx_{n-1}, gx_n) \\ &= d(y, Tx_{n-1}) + d(A, B) \\ &\leq d(y, Tx_{n-1}) + d(y, A). \end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

Letting $n \rightarrow \infty$ in (42), we get $d(y, gx_n) \rightarrow d(y, A)$. Since A is approximatively compact with respect to B , it follows that

$\{gx_n\}$ has a convergence subsequence $\{gx_{n_k}\}$; say $gx_{n_k} \rightarrow z \in A$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Thus we have

$$d(z, y) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} d(gx_{n_k}, Tx_{n_k-1}) = d(A, B), \quad (43)$$

which implies that $z \in A_0$. Since $A_0 \subseteq g(A_0)$, we have $z = gx$ for some $x \in A_0$. Therefore, $gx_{n_k} \rightarrow gx$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Since g is an isometry, we get $x_{n_k} \rightarrow x$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. By the continuity of T , we have $Tx_{n_k} \rightarrow Tx$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ and then $y = Tx$. From (43), we can conclude that

$$d(gx, Tx) = d(A, B). \quad (44)$$

Next, we suppose that x^* is another point in X such that

$$d(gx^*, Tx^*) = d(A, B). \quad (45)$$

Since T is a generalized proximal contraction of the second kind with respect to \mathcal{K} , by the virtue of (44) and (45), we get

$$d(Tgx, Tgx^*) \leq \mathcal{K}(x) d(Tx, Tx^*). \quad (46)$$

Since T preserves isometric distance with respect to g , it follows that

$$d(Tx, Tx^*) \leq \mathcal{K}(x) d(Tx, Tx^*), \quad (47)$$

which implies that $Tx = Tx^*$. This completes the proof. \square

Corollary 22 (see [21, Theorem 3.1]). *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space and A, B nonempty closed subsets of X such that A is approximatively compact with respect to B . Suppose that A_0 and B_0 are nonempty and $T : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : A \rightarrow A$ are mappings satisfying the following conditions:*

- (a) T is a continuous proximal contraction of the second kind;
- (b) $T(A_0) \subseteq B_0$ and $A_0 \subseteq g(A_0)$;
- (c) g is an isometry;
- (d) T preserves isometric distance with respect to g .

Then there exists a point $x \in A$ such that $d(gx, Tx) = d(A, B)$. Moreover, if x^ is another point in A for which $d(gx^*, Tx^*) = d(A, B)$, then $Tx = Tx^*$.*

Proof. Since a proximal contraction of the second kind is a special case of a generalized proximal contraction of the second kind with respect to \mathcal{K} , we can prove this result by applying Theorem 21. \square

Corollary 23. *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space and A, B nonempty closed subsets of X such that A is approximatively compact with respect to B . Suppose that A_0 and B_0 are nonempty and $T : A \rightarrow B$ and $\mathcal{K} : A \rightarrow [0, 1)$ are mappings satisfying the following conditions:*

- (a) T is a continuous generalized proximal contraction of the second kind with respect to \mathcal{K} ;
- (b) $T(A_0) \subseteq B_0$;
- (c) $\mathcal{K}(x) \leq \mathcal{K}(y)$, whenever $d(x, Ty) = d(A, B)$.

Then T has a best proximity point. Moreover, if x^ is another best proximity point of T , then $Tx = Tx^*$.*

Proof. We can prove this result by applying Theorem 21 with $g = I_A$, where I_A is an identity mapping on A . \square

Corollary 24 (see [21, Corollary 3.2]). *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space and A, B nonempty closed subsets of X such that A is approximatively compact with respect to B . Suppose that A_0 and B_0 are nonempty and $T : A \rightarrow B$ is mapping satisfying the following conditions:*

- (a) T is a continuous generalized proximal contraction of the second kind;
- (b) $T(A_0) \subseteq B_0$.

Then T has a best proximity point. Moreover, if x^ is another best proximity point of T , then $Tx = Tx^*$.*

Proof. Since a proximal contraction of the second kind is a special case of a generalized proximal contraction of the second kind, we can prove this result by applying Corollary 23. \square

Here, we give the last result in this work.

Theorem 25. *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space, A and B nonempty closed subsets of X , and $\mathcal{K} : A \cup B \rightarrow [0, 1)$. Suppose that $S : A \rightarrow B$ is a mapping satisfying*

$$d(Sx, Sy) \leq \mathcal{K}(x) d(x, y) \quad (48)$$

for all $x, y \in A$. Then the following holds.

- (A) *There exists a nonexpansive mapping $T : B \rightarrow A$ such that (S, T) satisfies the min-max condition whenever S has a best proximity point.*
- (B) *If there exists a nonexpansive mapping $T : B \rightarrow A$ such that (S, T) satisfies the min-max condition and $\mathcal{K}(Sx) \leq \mathcal{K}(x)$ and $\mathcal{K}(Tx) \leq \mathcal{K}(x)$ for all $x \in A$, then S has a best proximity point.*
- (C) *For two any best proximity points z and z^* of S , we have*

$$d(z, z^*) \leq \left(\frac{2}{1 - \mathcal{K}(z)} \right) d(A, B). \quad (49)$$

Proof. (A) Let S has a best proximity point $a \in A$. We define a mapping $T : B \rightarrow A$ by $Ty = a$ for all $y \in B$. Clearly, T is a nonexpansive mapping. It follows from the definition of T that

$$d(Ty, STy) = d(a, Sa) = d(A, B) \quad (50)$$

for all $y \in B$. Thus we can conclude that $\min(Sx, Ty) = d(A, B)$ for all $x \in A$ and $y \in B$.

Next, we show that (S, T) satisfies the min-max condition. Suppose that $x \in A$ and $y \in B$ such that $d(A, B) < d(x, y)$. Then we have

$$\min(Sx, Ty) = d(A, B) < d(x, y) \leq \max(Sx, Ty), \quad (51)$$

which implies that the pair (S, T) satisfies the min-max condition. Therefore, we can find a nonexpansive mapping $T : B \rightarrow A$ such that (S, T) satisfies the min-max condition.

(B) Fix $x_0 \in A$ and define a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in $A \cup B$ by

$$x_{2n-1} = Sx_{2n-2}, \quad x_{2n} = Tx_{2n-1} \quad (52)$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since T is nonexpansive, it follows from (48) that

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_{2n-2}, x_{2n}) &= d(Tx_{2n-3}, Tx_{2n-1}) \\ &\leq d(x_{2n-3}, x_{2n-1}) \\ &= d(Sx_{2n-4}, Sx_{2n-2}) \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_{2n-4}) d(x_{2n-4}, x_{2n-2}) \\ &= \mathcal{K}(Tx_{2n-5}) d(x_{2n-4}, x_{2n-2}) \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_{2n-5}) d(x_{2n-4}, x_{2n-2}) \\ &= \mathcal{K}(Sx_{2n-6}) d(x_{2n-4}, x_{2n-2}) \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_{2n-6}) d(x_{2n-4}, x_{2n-2}) \\ &\vdots \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(x_0) d(x_{2n-4}, x_{2n-2}) \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By repeating the above argument, we have

$$d(x_{2n-2}, x_{2n}) \leq (\mathcal{K}(x_0))^{n-1} d(x_0, x_2) \quad (54)$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, which implies that the sequence $\{x_{2n}\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in X . A similar argument asserts that the sequence $\{x_{2n-1}\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in X . By the completeness of X , we conclude that $\{x_{2n}\}$ converges to a point $a \in A$ and $\{x_{2n-1}\}$ converges to a point $b \in B$. Since S is continuous, $\{Sx_{2n}\}$ converges to Sa , which implies that $\{x_{2n-1}\}$ converges to Sa . Thus $Sa = b$.

Similarly, it is easy to check that $Tb = a$. Therefore, we have

$$TSa = Tb = a, \quad STb = Sa = b. \quad (55)$$

Now, we can conclude that

$$\min(Sa, Tb) = d(a, b) = \max(Sa, Tb). \quad (56)$$

By the virtue of the min-max condition of (S, T) , we get $d(a, b) \leq d(A, B)$. Since $d(A, B) \leq d(a, b)$, we have $d(a, b) = d(A, B)$. Therefore, we have

$$d(a, Sa) = d(a, b) = d(A, B), \quad (57)$$

which implies that S has a best proximity point in A .

(C) Let z and z^* be best proximity points of S . Then $d(z, Sz) = d(A, B)$ and $d(z^*, Sz^*) = d(A, B)$. Using the triangle inequality and (48), we have

$$\begin{aligned} d(z, z^*) &\leq d(z, Sz) + d(Sz, Sz^*) + d(Sz^*, z^*) \\ &\leq \mathcal{K}(z) d(z, z^*) + 2d(A, B). \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

This implies that $d(z, z^*) \leq (2/(1 - \mathcal{K}(z)))d(A, B)$. This completes the proof. \square

Corollary 26 (see [21, Theorem 3.6]). *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space and A and B nonempty closed subsets of X . Suppose that $S : A \rightarrow B$ is a contraction mapping. Then S has a best proximity point if and only if there exists a nonexpansive mapping $T : B \rightarrow A$ such that (S, T) satisfies the min-max condition.*

Moreover, $d(z, z^) \leq (2/(1 - \alpha))d(A, B)$ for some $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ and any two best proximity points z and z^* of S .*

Proof. Since S is a contraction mapping, we have $d(Sx, Sy) \leq \alpha d(x, y)$ for some $\alpha \in [0, 1)$ and all $x, y \in A$. Now, we can prove this result by applying Theorem 25 with a function $\mathcal{K} : A \cup B \rightarrow [0, 1)$ defined by $\mathcal{K}(x) = \alpha$ for all $x \in A \cup B$. \square

Acknowledgments

The second author would like to thank the Commission on Higher Education, the Thailand Research Fund, and the King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (Grant no. MRG5580213) for financial support during the preparation of this paper.

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