



## NEW PROOFS OF SOME FIXED POINT THEOREMS FOR MAPPINGS SATISFYING REICH TYPE CONTRACTIONS IN MODULAR METRIC SPACES

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**Abstract.** Our aim in this paper is to give some new proofs to fixed point theorems due to Abdou [1] for mappings satisfying Reich type contractions in modular metric spaces. We removed the restriction that  $\omega$  satisfies the  $\Delta_2$ -type condition imposed on the results of [1]. Furthermore, Lemma 2.6 of [1] which was crucial in the proofs of the results of [1] is not needed in the proofs of our results. Our method of proof is simpler and interesting.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The famous Banach contraction mapping principle was proved in 1922 by Banach [3]. Interests in the results of Banach [3] is due to its applications in solving problems in physics, economics, computer science, engineering,

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telecommunication and management sciences. Several well-known mathematicians have extended the Banach contraction mapping principle to spaces like multiplicative metric spaces, complex valued metric spaces, b-metric spaces, modular metric spaces, G-metric spaces, cone metric spaces and so on. The first mathematician who successfully extended the results of [3] to multivalued mappings was Nadler [7]. This extension was interesting because it found several applications in economics, differential inclusions, convex optimization and control theory. Consequently, several well-known authors have extensively studied the Nadler fixed point theorem [7].

In 1972, Reich [15] generalized Nadler's fixed point theorem. The following is the statement of Reich's fixed point theorem: a mapping  $T : X \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(X)$ , where  $\mathcal{K}(X)$  is the family of every nonempty compact subsets of the set  $X$ , has a fixed point if it satisfies

$$H(Tx, Ty) \leq k(d(x, y))d(x, y)$$

for each  $x, y \in X$  with  $x \neq y$ , where  $k : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1)$  is such that  $\limsup_{r \rightarrow t_+} k(r) < 1$  for each  $t \in (0, \infty)$ .

In 1974, Reich [16] posed an open question whether the results of [15] will hold if  $T$  takes values in  $\mathcal{CB}(X)$  instead of  $\mathcal{K}(X)$ , where  $\mathcal{CB}(X)$  is the family of every nonempty closed and bounded subsets of  $X$ . A partial answer to this Reich's open question was given in 1989 by Mizoguchi and Takahashi [6].

The concept of modular metric spaces was introduced in 2010 by Chistyakov [4, 5] as a generalization of the classical modulars over linear spaces such as Orlicz spaces. In 2016, Abdou [1] proved some interesting theorems for mappings satisfying Reich contraction in modular metric spaces. Readers interested in studies in this direction may consult ([8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14]) and the references therein.

Motivated by the results above, we give some new proofs to fixed point theorems due to Abdou [1] for mappings satisfying Reich type contractions in modular metric spaces. We removed the restriction that  $\omega$  satisfies the  $\Delta_2$ -type condition imposed on the results of [1]. Furthermore, Lemma 2.6 of [1] which was crucial in the proofs of the results of [1] is not needed in the proofs of our results. Our method of proof is simpler and interesting.

## 2. PRELIMINARIES

We begin this section by recalling some definitions and results which will be useful in this paper.

**Definition 2.1.** ([4]) Let  $X$  be a nonempty set. A modular metric on a set  $X$  is a function  $\omega : (0, \infty) \times X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  satisfying, for all  $x, y, z \in X$ , the following three properties:

- (1)  $\omega_\lambda(x, y) = 0$  for all  $\lambda > 0$  if and only if  $x = y$ ;
- (2)  $\omega_\lambda(x, y) = \omega_\lambda(y, x)$  for all  $\lambda > 0$ ;
- (3)  $\omega_{\lambda+\nu}(x, y) \leq \omega_\lambda(x, z) + \omega_\nu(z, y)$  for  $\lambda, \nu > 0$ .

Then the pair  $(X, \omega)$  is called a modular metric space. Throughout this paper, we take  $X_\omega$  or  $(X, \omega)$  to be modular metric space. If, instead of (1), we have the following condition.

- (1)'  $\omega_\lambda(x, x) = 0$  for all  $\lambda > 0$  and  $x \in X_\omega$ .

Then  $\omega$  is said to be a pseudomodular metric on  $X_\omega$ . A modular metric  $\omega$  is said to be regular if the following weaker condition of (1) is satisfied:

- (1)"  $x = y$  if and only if  $\omega_\lambda(x, x) = 0$ , for some  $\lambda > 0$ .

**Definition 2.2.** ([4]) A function  $\omega : (0, \infty) \times X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty]$  is said to be a convex modular metric on a set  $X$  if it satisfies the axioms (1) and (2) of Definition 2.1 as well as the following axiom:

- (4)  $\omega_{\lambda+\nu}(x, y) \leq \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\nu}}(x, z) + \omega_{\frac{\nu}{\lambda+\nu}}(z, y)$  for  $\lambda, \nu > 0$  and  $x, y, z \in X$ .

If, instead of (1), we have only condition (1)' of Definition 2.1, then  $\omega$  is called a convex pseudomodular metric on  $X$ .

**Definition 2.3.** ([4]) Given a pseudomodular  $\omega$  on  $X$ , along with the modular set  $X_\omega$ . For given  $x_0 \in X$ , set

$$X_\omega \equiv X_\omega(x_0) = \{x \in X : \omega_\lambda(x, x_0) = 0 \text{ as } \lambda \rightarrow \infty\}$$

and

$$X_\omega^* \equiv X_\omega^*(x_0) = \{x \in X_\omega : \exists \lambda(x) = \lambda > 0 \text{ such that } \omega_\lambda(x, x_0) < \infty\}.$$

Then  $X_\omega$  and  $X_\omega^*$  are said to be modular spaces centered at  $x_0$ .

Observe that if  $\omega$  is a modular on  $X$ , then  $d_\omega(x, y) = \inf\{t > 0 : \omega_t(x, y) \leq t\}$  for any  $x, y \in X_\omega$ , defines a distance on  $X_\omega$ . If  $\omega$  is convex, then we have  $X_\omega^* = X_\omega$ , (see, e.g. [4, 5]). Observe that  $d_\omega^*$ , given by  $d_\omega^*(x, y) = \inf\{t > 0 : \omega_t(x, y) \leq 1\}$ , for any  $x, y \in X_\omega$  is a metric.

**Remark 2.4.** For any  $x_i \in X$ , the set

$$X_\omega(x_i) = \{x \in X \text{ such that } \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\lambda(x, x_i) = 0\}$$

is called a modular metric space generated by  $x_i$  and induced by  $\omega$ . If its generator  $x_i$  does not play any role in this case (that is,  $X_\omega$  is independent of generators), we shall write  $X_\omega$  instead of  $X_\omega(x_i)$ .

**Remark 2.5.** For any  $x, y \in X_\omega$ , if a modular metric  $\omega$  on  $X_\omega$  has a finite value and  $\omega_\lambda(x, y) = \omega_\mu(x, y)$  for all  $\lambda, \mu > 0$ , then  $\rho(x, y) = \lambda\omega_\lambda(x, y)$  is a metric on  $X_\omega$ .

**Definition 2.6.** ([1]) Let  $\omega$  be a modular metric defined on  $X$ .

- (1) We say that  $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X_\omega$  is  $\omega$ -convergent to  $a \in X_\omega$  if  $\omega_1(x_n, a) \rightarrow 0$ , as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . In this case,  $a$  is said to be an  $\omega$ -limit of  $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ .
- (2) We say that  $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset X_\omega$  is  $\omega$ -Cauchy if  $\omega_1(x_n, x_m) \rightarrow 0$ , as  $n, m \rightarrow \infty$ .
- (3) We say that  $M \subset X_\omega$  is closed if the  $\omega$ -limit of an  $\omega$ -convergent sequence of  $M$  is in  $M$ .
- (4) We say that  $M \subset X_\omega$  is  $\omega$ -complete if every  $\omega$ -Cauchy sequence in  $M$  is  $\omega$ -convergent and its  $\omega$ -limit belong to  $M$ .
- (5) We say that  $M \subset X_\omega$  is  $\omega$ -bounded provided

$$\delta_\omega(M) = \sup\{\omega_1(a, b); a, b \in M\} < \infty.$$

- (6) We say that  $M \subset X_\omega$  is  $\omega$ -compact if for any  $\{x_n\}$  in  $M$  there exists a subsequence  $\{x_{n_k}\}$  of  $\{x_n\}$  and  $x \in M$  such that  $\omega_1(x_{n_k}, x) \rightarrow 0$ .
- (7)  $\omega$  is said to satisfy the Fatou property if we have

$$\omega_1(x, y) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_1(x_n, y)$$

for any  $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  in  $X_\omega$  which is  $\omega$ -convergent to  $x$ , and for any  $y \in X_\omega$ .

If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\alpha(x_n, x) = 0$ , for some  $\alpha > 0$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\alpha(x_n, x) = 0$  may not necessary happen for all  $\alpha > 0$ . We say that  $\omega$  satisfies the  $\Delta_2$ -condition if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\alpha(x_n, x) = 0$ , for some  $\alpha > 0$  implies that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \omega_\alpha(x_n, x) = 0$  for all  $\alpha > 0$ .

**Definition 2.7.** ([1]) Let  $(X_\omega, \omega)$  be a modular metric space, for all  $\lambda > 0$ , we say that  $\omega$  satisfies  $\Delta_2$ -type condition if for  $\alpha > 0$ , there exists  $C_\alpha > 0$  such that

$$\omega_{\frac{\lambda}{\alpha}}(x, y) \leq C_\alpha \omega_\lambda(x, y),$$

for all  $x, y \in X_\omega$ , with  $y \neq x$ , and any  $\lambda > 0$ .

**Lemma 2.8.** ([2]) Let  $(X, \omega)$  be a modular metric space where  $\omega$  is convex and regular. Assume that  $\omega$  satisfies the  $\Delta_2$ -type condition. Let  $\{x_n\}$  be in  $X_\omega$  such that  $\omega_1(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leq K\alpha^n$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , where  $K$  is an arbitrary nonzero constant and  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ . Then  $\{x_n\}$  is Cauchy for both  $\omega$  and  $d_\omega^*$ .

Following the notations in [1], let  $M$  be a nonempty subset of a modular metric space  $X_\omega$ . Set

- (1)  $\mathcal{C}(M) = \{B : B \text{ is nonempty and } \omega\text{-closed subset of } M\}$ ;

- (2)  $\mathcal{CB}(M) = \{B : B \text{ is nonempty, } \omega\text{-closed and } \omega\text{-bounded subset of } M\}$ ;  
 (3) Define the Hausdorff modular metric on  $\mathcal{CB}(M)$  by

$$H_\omega(C_1, C_2) = \max\left\{\sup_{a \in C_1} \omega_1(a, C_2), \sup_{b \in C_2} \omega_1(b, C_1)\right\},$$

where  $\omega_1(a, C) = \inf_{b \in C} \omega_1(a, b)$ .

**Definition 2.9.** ([1]) Let  $(X_\omega, \omega)$  be a modular metric space and  $M$  be a nonempty subset of  $X_\omega$ . A mapping  $T : M \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(M)$  is called a Reich contraction mapping if there exists  $k : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1)$  which satisfies  $\limsup_{s \rightarrow t^+} k(s) < 1$  for any  $t \in [0, \infty)$ , such that for any different  $a, b \in M$ , we have

$$H_\omega(T(a), T(b)) \leq k(\omega_1(a, b))\omega_1(a, b). \quad (2.1)$$

**Lemma 2.10.** ([2]) Let  $(X_\omega, \omega)$  be a modular metric space and  $M$  be a nonempty subset of  $X_\omega$ . Let  $A, B \in \mathcal{CB}(M)$ . Then, for each  $\epsilon > 0$  and  $x \in A$  there exists  $y \in B$  such that  $\omega_1(x, y) \leq H_\omega(A, B) + \epsilon$ . Moreover, if  $B$  is  $\omega$ -compact and  $\omega$  satisfies the Fatou property, then for any  $x \in A$  there exists  $y \in B$  such that  $\omega_1(x, y) \leq H_\omega(A, B)$ .

By the results of [1], Lemma 2.10 allows an alternative definition to Reich multivalued mappings as follows;

**Definition 2.11.** Let  $M$  be a nonempty subset of a modular metric space  $X_\omega$ . The mapping  $T : M \rightarrow \mathcal{CB}(M)$  is called a Reich-type multivalued mapping if there exists distinct  $x, y \in M$ ,  $a \in T(x)$  and  $b \in T(y)$  such that

$$d(a, b) \leq \beta(d(x, y))d(x, y), \quad (2.2)$$

where  $\beta = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \alpha)$  satisfying  $\limsup_{s \rightarrow t^+} \alpha(s) < 1$  for any  $t \in [0, \infty)$ .

A point  $x \in M$  is said to be a fixed point of  $T$  if  $x \in Tx$ . The set of fixed points of  $T$  will be denoted by  $Fix(T)$ , that is,  $Fix(T) = \{x \in M : x \in Tx\}$ .

### 3. MAIN RESULTS

We shall give a proof of Reich multivalued mapping in modular metric space as discussed in [1] by relaxing the  $\Delta_2$ -type condition and Lemma 2.8 will not be applied.

**Theorem 3.1.** Let  $M$  be a nonempty  $\omega$ -complete subset of a complete modular metric space  $(X_\omega, \omega)$ . Let  $F : M \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(M)$  be a multi-valued mapping such that there exists  $\kappa : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1)$  with  $\limsup_{s \rightarrow \tau^+} \kappa(s) < 1$ , for any  $\tau \in [0, \infty)$ , for any distinct  $x, y \in M$ ,  $\lambda > 0$  and  $a \in F(x)$ , there exists  $b (\neq a) \in F(y)$  such that

$$\omega_\lambda(a, b) \leq \kappa(\omega_\lambda(x, y))\omega_\lambda(x, y). \quad (3.1)$$

Then  $F$  has a fixed point  $x^* \in M$ .

*Proof.* We shall prove by contradiction. Suppose that  $F$  has no fixed point, that is,  $x^* \notin F(x^*)$ , then for any  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $\omega_\lambda(x^*, F(x^*)) > 0$  in  $M \subset X_\omega$ . For every  $\tau > 0$ ,  $\alpha, \beta > 0$ , let  $\alpha(\tau), \beta(\tau) > 0$  be such that  $\tau < s \leq \tau + \beta(\tau)$  which implies that  $\kappa(s) < \alpha(\tau) < 1$ . Let  $x_1 \in M \subset X_\omega$  so that  $\omega_\lambda(x^*, x_1) < \infty$ . Let  $x_n \in F(x_{n-1})$  such that  $0 \leq \epsilon_n < \frac{1}{n}$  for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$(1 + \epsilon_n)\kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n)) < 1$$

and

$$\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n) \leq (1 + \epsilon_n)\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, F(x_n)). \quad (3.2)$$

Set  $\tau_n = \omega_\lambda(x_n, F(x_n))$ , for  $\delta_n > 0$ , take  $0 < \delta_n < \frac{1}{\kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n))} - 1$  so that

$$\epsilon_{n+1} = \min\left\{\delta_n, \frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{\alpha(\tau_n)} - 1, \frac{\beta(\tau_n)}{\tau_n}\right\},$$

for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , then choose  $x_{n+1} \in F(x_n)$  such that

$$\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}) \leq (1 + \epsilon_{n+1})\omega_\lambda(x_n, F(x_n)).$$

Hence, we have

$$\tau_n \leq \omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}) < \tau_n + \beta(\tau_n).$$

Suppose that there exists  $y \in F(x_n)$  such that  $\omega_\lambda(x_n, y) = \omega_\lambda(x_n, F(x_n))$ , then we take  $y = x_{n+1}$  and  $\epsilon_{n+1} = 0$ . Otherwise, we have  $\tau_n < \omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1})$ , hence  $\kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1})) < \alpha(\tau_n)$ . Therefore, in any case,  $x_{n+1}$  satisfies,  $(1 + \epsilon_{n+1})\kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1})) < 1$  and

$$\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}) \leq (1 + \epsilon_{n+1})\omega_\lambda(x_n, F(x_n)). \quad (3.3)$$

From inequalities (3.2) and (3.3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}) &\leq (1 + \epsilon_{n+1})\omega_\lambda(x_n, F(x_n)) \\ &= (1 + \epsilon_{n+1})\omega_\lambda(F(x_{n-1}), F(x_n)) \\ &\leq (1 + \epsilon_{n+1})\kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n))\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n) \\ &\leq (1 + \delta_n)\kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n))\omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n) \\ &< \omega_\lambda(x_{n-1}, x_n). \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

Now,  $-\omega_\lambda(x_{n+1}, F(x_{n+1})) \geq -\kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}))\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1})$  for  $\lambda > 0$ , so that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \omega_\lambda(x_n, F(x_n)) - \omega_\lambda(x_{n+1}, F(x_{n+1})) \\
& \geq \omega_\lambda(x_n, F(x_n)) - \kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}))\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}) \\
& = \omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}) - \kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}))\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}) \\
& \geq \left(\frac{1}{1 + \epsilon_{n+1}} - \kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}))\right)\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}) \\
& > 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

Thus, by induction, we obtained a sequence  $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1} \subseteq M \subset X_\omega$  such that  $x_{n+1} \in F(x_n)$ , and  $\{\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1})\}_{n \geq 1}$ ,  $\{\omega_\lambda(x_n, F(x_n))\}_{n \geq 1}$  are both strictly decreasing sequences. Thus  $\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}) \downarrow \tau$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  for some  $\tau \geq 0$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ . Observe that by the hypothesis on  $\kappa$ , we have that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1})) < 1$$

for any  $\lambda > 0$ . Hence

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \epsilon_{n+1}} - \kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}))\right) > 0.$$

Again, from inequality (3.5), suppose that there exists  $\rho > 0$  such that for  $n \geq 1$  large, we have

$$\rho\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_{n+1}) \leq \omega_\lambda(x_n, F(x_n)) - \omega_\lambda(x_{n+1}, F(x_{n+1})). \tag{3.6}$$

Since  $\{\omega_\lambda(x_n, F(x_n))\}_{n \geq 1}$  is convergent, for  $m > n$  large, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega_\lambda(x_n, x_m) & \leq \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_n, x_{n-1}) + \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}) + \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_{n-2}, x_{n-3}) \\
& \quad + \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_{n-3}, x_{n-4}) + \cdots + \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m-n}}(x_{m-1}, x_m) \\
& \leq \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m}}(x_n, x_{n-1}) + \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m}}(x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}) + \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m}}(x_{n-2}, x_{n-3}) \\
& \quad + \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m}}(x_{n-3}, x_{n-4}) + \cdots + \omega_{\frac{\lambda}{m}}(x_{m-1}, x_m) \\
& \leq \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} \omega_\lambda(x_k, x_{k+1}) \\
& \leq \frac{1}{\rho} \sum_{k=n}^{m-1} (\omega_\lambda(x_k, F(x_k)) - \omega_\lambda(x_{k+1}, F(x_{k+1}))) \\
& \leq \frac{1}{\rho} (\omega_\lambda(x_n, F(x_n)) - \omega_\lambda(x_m, F(x_m))) \\
& \rightarrow 0,
\end{aligned}$$

as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Hence,  $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  is a  $\omega$ -Cauchy sequence, so  $x_n \rightarrow x^* \in M \subset X_\omega$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , since  $M$  is complete. Therefore, we have

$$\omega_\lambda(F(x_n), F(x^*)) \leq \kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_n, x^*))\omega_\lambda(x_n, x^*),$$

which implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\lambda(x^*, F(x^*)) &= \omega_\lambda(x_{n+1}, F(x^*)) \\ &\leq \kappa(\omega_\lambda(x_n, x^*))\omega_\lambda(x_n, x^*) \\ &\leq \omega_\lambda(x_n, x^*) \\ &\rightarrow 0, \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . This means that for all  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $\omega_\lambda(x^*, F(x^*)) \leq 0$ , a contradiction. Hence  $x^* \in F(x^*)$ .  $\square$

Next, we prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.2.** *Let  $M$  be a nonempty  $\omega$ -complete subset of a complete modular metric space  $(X_\omega, \omega)$ . Let  $F : M \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(M)$  be a multi-valued mapping such that there exists  $\kappa : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1)$  with  $\limsup_{s \rightarrow t^+} \kappa(s) < 1$ , for any  $t \in [0, \infty)$ , for any distinct  $x, y \in M$ ,  $\lambda > 0$  and for some  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $a \in F^m(x)$ , there exists  $b(\neq a) \in F^m(y)$  such that*

$$\omega_\lambda(a, b) \leq \kappa(\omega_\lambda(x, y))\omega_\lambda(x, y). \tag{3.8}$$

*Then  $F$  has a fixed point  $x^* \in M$  for some positive integer  $m \geq 1$ .*

*Proof.* By Theorem 3.1, there exists exactly one  $x^* \in M$  such that  $x^* \in F^m(x^*)$  for some integer  $m \geq 1$ . This implies that  $F^m(F(x^*)) = F^{m+1}(x^*) = F(x^*)$ . Since  $x^* \in F^m(x^*)$  for some integer  $m \geq 1$ , therefore  $x^* \in F(x^*)$ .  $\square$

**Remark 3.3.** The proofs of Theorem 3.1 is a new and alternative proof of Theorem 4.3 of Abdou [1]. Observe that the restriction that  $\omega$  satisfies the  $\Delta_2$ -type condition imposed on the results of [1] was removed. Furthermore, Lemma 2.6 of [1] which was crucial in the proofs of the results of [1] is not needed in the proofs of our results.

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