



## KKM mappings in cone $b$ -metric spaces

N. Hussain<sup>a</sup>, M.H. Shah<sup>b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Mathematics, King Abdulaziz University, P.O. Box 80203, Jeddah 21589, Saudi Arabia

<sup>b</sup> Department of Mathematical Sciences, LUMS, DHA Lahore, Pakistan

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper we establish some topological properties of the cone  $b$ -metric spaces and then improve some recent results about KKM mappings in the setting of a cone  $b$ -metric space. We also prove some fixed point existence results for multivalued mappings defined on such spaces.

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### 1. Introduction

Cone metric spaces were introduced in [1]. A similar notion was also considered by Rzepecki in [2]. After carefully defining convergence and completeness in cone metric spaces, the authors in [1] proved some fixed point theorems of contractive mappings. Recently, more fixed point results in cone metric spaces appeared in [3,4]. Topological questions in cone metric spaces were studied in [3] where it was proved that every cone metric space is a first-countable topological space. Hence, continuity is equivalent to sequential continuity and compactness is equivalent to sequential compactness. In this work, with the structure of a cone  $b$ -metric space, we shall establish some topological properties of the cone  $b$ -metric spaces. We also prove and extend some results of Khamsi and Hussain [5] and illustrate our work in this setting with examples.

### 2. Basic definitions and results

First, let us start by making some basic definitions.

Let  $E$  be a real Banach space. A subset  $P$  of  $E$  is called a cone if and only if:

- (i)  $P$  is closed, nonempty and  $P \neq \{\theta\}$ ;
- (ii)  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a, b \geq 0$ , and  $x, y \in P$  imply  $ax + by \in P$ ;
- (iii)  $P \cap (-P) = \{\theta\}$ .

Given a cone  $P \subset E$ , we define a partial ordering  $\preceq$  on  $E$  with respect to  $P$  by  $x \preceq y$  if and only if  $y - x \in P$ . We shall write  $x < y$  to indicate that  $x \preceq y$  but  $x \neq y$ , while  $x \ll y$  will stand for  $y - x \in \text{int}P$  (interior of  $P$ ). A cone  $P \subset E$  is called normal if there is a number  $k > 0$  such that for all  $x, y \in E$ ,  $\theta \preceq x \preceq y$  implies  $\|x\| \leq k \|y\|$ . The least positive number satisfying the

\* Corresponding author. Tel.: +92 42 35608949; fax: +92 42 35722591.

E-mail addresses: [nhussain@kau.edu.sa](mailto:nhussain@kau.edu.sa) (N. Hussain), [mshah@lums.edu.pk](mailto:mshah@lums.edu.pk) (M.H. Shah).