







Adding up (2.10) and (2.11), we have

$$q(gx_n, gx_{n+1}) + q(gx_{n+1}, gx_n)(k(gx_0) + r(gx_0) + t(gx_0)) [q(gx_{n-1}, gx_n) + q(gx_n, gx_{n-1})] + (l(gx_0) + t(gx_0)) [q(gx_{n+1}, gx_n) + q(gx_n, gx_{n+1})]. \quad (2.12)$$

Now, set  $v_n = q(gx_n, gx_{n+1}) + q(gx_{n+1}, gx_n)$  in (2.12), we have

$$v_n \leq (k(gx_0) + r(gx_0) + t(gx_0))v_{n-1} + (l(gx_0) + t(gx_0))v_n.$$

So  $v_n \leq \mu v_{n-1}$  for all  $n \geq 1$  with  $\mu = \frac{k(gx_0) + r(gx_0) + t(gx_0)}{1 - l(gx_0) - t(gx_0)} < 1$ .

Since  $(k + l + r + 2t)(x) < 1$  for all  $x \in X$ .

Continuing this process, we get  $v_n \leq \mu^n v_0$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

Rest of the proof of this theorem is similar as the Theorem 2.1.

**Example 2.6.** Let  $E = \mathbb{R}$  and  $P = \{x \in E : x \geq 0\}$ . Let  $X = [0, 1]$  and define a mapping  $d: X \times X \rightarrow E$  by  $d(x, y) = |x - y|$  for all  $x, y \in X$ . Then  $(X, d)$  is a cone metric space. Define a mapping  $q: X \times X \rightarrow E$  by  $q(x, y) = 2d(x, y)$  for all  $x, y \in X$ . Then  $q$  is a c-Distance. In fact,  $(q_1) - (q_3)$  are immediate.

Let  $c \in E$  with  $0 \ll c$  put  $e = \frac{c}{2}$ . If  $q(z, x) \ll e$  and  $q(z, y) \ll e$ , then we have  $d(x, y) \leq 2d(x, y) = 2|x - y| \leq 2|x - z| + 2|z - y| = q(z, x) + q(z, y) \ll e + e = c$ .

This shows that  $(q_4)$  holds. Therefore  $q$  is a c-Distance.

Let  $f, g: X \rightarrow X$  defined by  $g(x) = x$  and  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{16}$  for all  $x \in X$ .

Take mappings  $k, l, r, t: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$  by  $k(x) = \frac{x+1}{16}$ ,  $r(x) = \frac{2x+3}{16}$ ,  $l(x) = \frac{3x+2}{16}$ ,  $t(x) = \frac{x}{16}$  for all  $x \in X$ . Observe that

$$(i) \quad k(fx) = \frac{(x^2/16 + 1)/16}{16} = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{x^2}{16} + 1 \right) \leq \frac{1}{16} (x + 1) = k(x) = k(gx).$$

$$(ii) \quad r(fx) = \frac{(2(x^2/16) + 3)/16}{16} = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{2x^2}{16} + 3 \right) \leq \frac{1}{16} (2x + 3) = r(x) = r(gx).$$

$$(iii) \quad l(fx) = \frac{(3(x^2/16) + 2)/16}{16} = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{3x^2}{16} + 2 \right) \leq \frac{1}{16} (3x + 2) = l(x) = l(gx).$$

$$(iv) \quad t(fx) = \frac{(x^2/16)/16}{16} = \frac{1}{16} \left( \frac{x^2}{16} \right) \leq \frac{1}{16} (x) = t(x) = t(gx).$$

$$(v) \quad (k + l + r + 2t)(x) = \left( \frac{x+1}{16} \right) + \left( \frac{3x+2}{16} \right) + \left( \frac{2x+3}{16} \right) + 2 \left( \frac{x}{16} \right) = \left( \frac{8x+6}{16} \right) < 1 \text{ for all } x \in X.$$

(vi) for all  $x, y \in X$ , we have

$$q(fx, fy) = 2 \left| \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{16} \right| \leq \frac{2|x+y||x-y|}{16} = \left( \frac{x+y}{16} \right) 2|x - y| \leq k(x)q(x, y) = k(gx)q(gx, gy)$$

$$\leq k(gx)q(gx, gy) + l(gx)q(fy, gy) + r(gx)q(fx, gx) + t(gx)[q(fx, gy) + q(fy, gx)].$$

Therefore, all the conditions of Theorem 2.5 are satisfied. Hence  $f$  and  $g$  have a common fixed point in  $X$ . This common fixed point is  $x = 0$ .

### 3. CONCLUSION

In this paper we develop and generalize the common fixed point theorems on c-Distance of Kaewkhao et al. [5], Rahimi

et al. [7] and Young et al. [17]. One illustrative example is also furnished to highlight the realized improvements.

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