Common Fixed Point Theorems via Implicit Contractions in Soft Quasi Metric Spaces

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Abstract:
Some common fixed point results involving implicit contractions on soft quasi metric spaces are presented in this research article. Also, the well posedness property of the common fixed point problem of mappings is defined and a theorem is given about it. Finally, some fixed point results on soft G-metric spaces are indicated to be urgent outcomes of main theorems are given in this article.

1. Introduction

Throughout this paper, we follow the notations and definitions, used in [2], [3] and [4]. For the sake of completeness, we recall some basic definitions, notations and results.

Definition 1.1. ([2]) A mapping \( d : SE(\tilde{X}) \times SE(\tilde{X}) \to \mathbb{R}(E)^+ \) is said to be a soft metric on \( \tilde{X} \) if \( d \) satisfies the following conditions:

(M1) \( d(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) \geq 0 \), for all \( \tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in \tilde{X} \).

(M2) \( d(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = 0 \) if and only if \( \tilde{x} = \tilde{y} \).

(M3) \( d(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = d(\tilde{y}, \tilde{x}) \), for all \( \tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in \tilde{X} \).

(M4) \( d(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) \leq d(\tilde{x}, \tilde{z}) + d(\tilde{z}, \tilde{y}) \), for all \( \tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z} \in \tilde{X} \).

The soft set \( \tilde{X} \) with a soft metric \( d \) on \( \tilde{X} \) is said to be a soft metric space and is denoted by \( (\tilde{X}, d) \).

Definition 1.2. ([2]) Let \( (\tilde{x}_n) \) be a sequence of soft elements in \( (\tilde{X}, d) \). The sequences \( (\tilde{x}_n) \) is said to be convergent in \( (\tilde{X}, d) \), if there is a soft element \( \tilde{x} \in \tilde{X} \) such that \( d(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{x}) \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \).

A sequence \( (\tilde{x}_n) \) of soft elements in \( (\tilde{X}, d) \) is said to be Cauchy sequence in \( \tilde{X} \), if for every \( \tilde{e} \geq 0 \), there is a natural number \( m \) such that \( d(\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{x}_j) \leq \tilde{e} \), whenever \( i, j \geq m \).

Definition 1.3. ([2]) A soft metric space \( (\tilde{X}, d) \) is said to be complete if every Cauchy sequence in \( \tilde{X} \) converges to some soft element of \( \tilde{X} \).

Definition 1.4. ([3]) Let \( X \) be a nonempty set and \( E \) be the nonempty set of parameters. A mapping \( \tilde{G} : SE(\tilde{X}) \times SE(\tilde{X}) \to \mathbb{R}(E)^+ \) is said to be a soft generalized metric or soft G-metric on \( \tilde{X} \), if \( \tilde{G} \) satisfies the following conditions:

\( (G_{1}) \) \( \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}) = 0 \), if \( \tilde{x} = \tilde{y} = \tilde{z} \),

\( (G_{2}) \) \( \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}) \geq 0 \), for all \( \tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in SE(\tilde{X}) \) with \( \tilde{x} \neq \tilde{y} \),

\( (G_{3}) \) \( \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}) \leq \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}) \), for all \( \tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z} \in SE(\tilde{X}) \) with \( \tilde{y} \neq \tilde{z} \),

\( (G_{4}) \) \( \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}) = \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{z}, \tilde{y}) = \tilde{G}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{z}, \tilde{x}) = \tilde{G}(\tilde{y}, \tilde{x}, \tilde{z}) = \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}) \),

\( (G_{5}) \) \( \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}, \tilde{a}) + \tilde{G}(\tilde{a}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}) \), for all \( x, y, z, a \in SE(\tilde{X}) \).

The soft set \( \tilde{X} \) with a soft G-metric \( \tilde{G} \) on \( \tilde{X} \) is said to be a soft G-metric space and is denoted by \( (\tilde{X}, \tilde{G}) \).

Proposition 1.5. ([3]) For any soft metric \( d \) on \( \tilde{X} \), we can construct a soft G-metric by the following mappings \( \tilde{G}_s \) and \( \tilde{G}_m \):

\( (1) \) \( \tilde{G}_s(d)(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}) = \frac{1}{4}(d(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) + d(\tilde{y}, \tilde{z}) + d(\tilde{x}, \tilde{z})) \),

\( (2) \) \( \tilde{G}_m(d)(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z}) = \max\{d(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) + d(\tilde{y}, \tilde{z}) + d(\tilde{x}, \tilde{z})\} \).

Proposition 1.6. ([3]) For any soft G-metric \( \tilde{G} \) on \( \tilde{X} \), we can construct a soft metric \( d_{\tilde{G}} \) on \( \tilde{X} \) defined by

\( d_{\tilde{G}}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{y}) + \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) \).
Definition 1.7. ([3]) \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{G}, E)\) be a soft G-metric space and \((\tilde{x}_n)\) is a sequence of soft elements in \(\tilde{X}\). The sequence \((\tilde{x}_n)\) is said to be soft G-convergent at \(\tilde{x}\) in \(\tilde{X}\), if for every \(\tilde{e}\geq 0\), chosen arbitrarily, there exists a natural number \(N = N(\tilde{e})\) such that \(0 \leq \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{x}_m, \tilde{x}) \leq \tilde{e}\), whenever \(n \geq N\), i.e., \(n \geq N \Rightarrow (\tilde{x}_n) \in B_{\tilde{G}}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{e})\).

We denote this by \((\tilde{x}_n) \rightarrow \tilde{x}\) as \(n \rightarrow \infty\) or by \(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\tilde{x}_n) = \tilde{x}\).

Proposition 1.8. ([3]) Let \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{G}, E)\) be a soft G-metric space, for a sequence \((\tilde{x}_n)\) in \(\tilde{X}\) and soft element \(\tilde{x}\), then the followings are equivalent:

1. \((\tilde{x}_n)\) is soft G-convergent to \(\tilde{x}\),
2. \(d_{\tilde{G}}(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{x}) \rightarrow 0\) as \(n \rightarrow \infty\),
3. \(\tilde{G}(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{x}, \tilde{x}) \rightarrow 0\) as \(n \rightarrow \infty\),
4. \(\tilde{G}(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{x}, \tilde{x}) \rightarrow 0\) as \(n \rightarrow \infty\),
5. \(\tilde{G}(\tilde{x}_n, \tilde{x}, \tilde{x}) \rightarrow 0\) as \(n, m \rightarrow \infty\).

Definition 1.9. ([3]) A soft G-metric space \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{G}, E)\) is symmetric if

\[ \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{y}) = \tilde{G}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{y}) \text{ for all } x, y \in SE(\tilde{X}). \]

When \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{G}, E)\) is a symmetric, many fixed point theorems on this space are particular cases of existing fixed point theorems in soft metric spaces. But for treating the non-symmetric case, Bilgili Gungur ([1]) introduced soft quasi-metric space and showed that soft non-symmetric soft G-metric space have a soft quasi-metric form and then many results on non-symmetric soft G-metric spaces can be reproduced from fixed point on soft quasi-metric spaces.

Definition 1.10. ([1]) Let \(E\) be the nonempty set of parameters, \(X\) be a nonempty set. If \(\tilde{Q} : SE(\tilde{X}) \times SE(\tilde{X}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(E)^*\) is a mapping which satisfies conditions

\[ (\tilde{Q}_1) \quad \tilde{Q}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = 0 \iff \tilde{u} = \tilde{v}, \]
\[ (\tilde{Q}_2) \quad \tilde{Q}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) \leq \tilde{Q}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{w}) + \tilde{Q}(\tilde{w}, \tilde{v}), \text{ for all } \tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{w} \in SE(\tilde{X}) \]

then it is said to be soft quasi-metric on \(\tilde{X}\).

And \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{Q}, E)\) is said to be soft quasi metric space.

It is simple to see that any soft metric space is a soft quasi-metric space, but any soft quasi metric space is not soft metric space.

Taking to advantages of this definition Bilgili Gungur presented important results between soft G-metric spaces and soft quasi-metric spaces (See [1]).

2. Material and Method

In the following we will define an implicit contraction mapping via soft real numbers inspired from the article of Popa and Patriciu ([5]).

Definition 2.1. Let \(A\) be the set of all continuous functions \(L(x_1, \ldots, x_6) : \mathbb{R}^6(E)^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(E)^*\) such that:

\[ (L_1) \quad L \text{ is nonincreasing in variable } s_j, \]
\[ (L_2) \quad \text{There exists } l_i \in \Sigma \text{ so that for all } \tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \geq 0, L(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, x, x, x + y, 0) \leq 0 \text{ means } \tilde{x} \leq l_1(\tilde{y}), \]
\[ (L_3) \quad \text{There exists } l_2 \in \Sigma \text{ so that for all } \tilde{x}, \tilde{y} > 0, L(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, x, 0, 0, x, y) \leq 0 \text{ means } \tilde{x} \leq l_2(\tilde{y}), \]
\[ \Sigma = \{ \sigma : \sigma : \mathbb{R}(E)^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}(E)^*, \sigma \text{ is nondecreasing functions, } \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \sigma(s) = 0 \text{ for each } s \geq 0 \}. \]

Example 2.2. \(L(s_1, \ldots, s_6) = s_1 - b s_2 - b s_3 - c s_4 - c s_5 - c s_6, \) where \(a, b, c, d, e, \tilde{e} \geq 0, a + b + c + 2 d + \tilde{e} < 1.\)

(L1): Obviously,

\[ (L_2) \quad \text{Let } \tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \geq 0 \text{ be and } L(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, x, x + y, 0) = \tilde{x} - a \tilde{y} - b \tilde{y} - c \tilde{x} - d(x + y) \leq 0 \text{ which implies } \tilde{x} \leq \frac{a + b + d + \tilde{e}}{1 - \tilde{e}}. \]

(L3): \( \text{Let } \tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \geq 0 \text{ be and } L(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, 0, x, y) = \tilde{x} - a \tilde{x} - c \tilde{y} \leq 0 \text{ which implies } \tilde{x} \leq \frac{1}{1 - \tilde{e}}. \)

3. Results

In the following, we prove the existence and uniqueness of a common fixed point of operators that provide specific inequalities via implicit contractions.

Lemma 3.1. Let \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{Q}, E)\) be a soft quasi-metric space and \(h, p : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Q}, E) \rightarrow (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Q}, E)\) satisfying

\[ L(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}, \tilde{h}), \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{u}, \tilde{p} \tilde{v}), \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{h}, \tilde{h}), \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{v}, \tilde{h}), \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{h}, \tilde{v}), \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{v}, \tilde{h})) \leq 0, \forall a, \tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{h} \in \tilde{X} \]

and \(L\) satisfying property \((L_3)\). In this case, \(h\) and \(p\) have at most one point of coincidence.

Proof: We assume that \(h\) and \(p\) have two distinct point of coincidence \(\tilde{x}\) and \(\tilde{y}\). In this case, there exist \(p, r \in \tilde{X}\) so that \(\tilde{x} = h \tilde{p} = p \tilde{r} = \tilde{p} \tilde{r}\). Then by using \((2)\) we get

\[ \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{h}, \tilde{h}), \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{p}, \tilde{r}), \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{r}, \tilde{h}), \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{r}, \tilde{h}) \leq 0, \]

so

\[ \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{p}, \tilde{r}), \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{r}, \tilde{p}), 0, 0, \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{p}, \tilde{r}), \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{r}, \tilde{p}) \leq 0. \]

By the property \((L_3)\) of \(L\), we get

\[ \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{p}, \tilde{r}) \leq l_2(\tilde{Q}(p \tilde{r}, \tilde{p})). \]

(5)

Similarly, we get

\[ \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{r}, \tilde{p}) \leq l_2(\tilde{Q}(p \tilde{p}, \tilde{r})). \]

(6)

With using \((5),(6)\), \(L\) is nondecreasing and \(l(t) \leq t\) for \(t > 0, 0 \leq \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{p}, \tilde{r}) \leq l_2(\tilde{Q}(p \tilde{r}, \tilde{p}) \leq l_2(\tilde{Q}(p \tilde{r}, \tilde{p}) \leq \tilde{Q}(p \tilde{r}, \tilde{p}).\)

This is a contradiction and \(p \tilde{p} = p \tilde{r}\). Thus, \(\tilde{x} = h \tilde{p} = p \tilde{r} = \tilde{p} \tilde{r} = \tilde{y}\).
Theorem 3.2. Let \((\tilde{X}, 	ilde{Q}, E)\) be a soft quasi-metric space and \(h, \rho : (\tilde{X}, 	ilde{Q}, E) \to (\tilde{X}, 	ilde{Q}, E)\) satisfying

\[
L(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{p}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1})) \leq 0, \forall \tilde{u}, \tilde{v} \in \tilde{X}
\]

and

\[
L(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{p}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1})) \leq 0, \forall \tilde{u}, \tilde{v} \in \tilde{X}
\]

for \(L \in \Delta\). Accept that \(\rho(\tilde{X})\) is a soft complete quasi metric subspace of \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{Q}, E)\) and \(h(\tilde{X}) \subset \rho(\tilde{X})\). So \(h\) and \(\rho\) have a unique point of coincidence. Besides, if \(h\) and \(\rho\) are weakly compatible, in this case \(h\) and \(\rho\) have a unique common fixed point.

Proof. Let \(\tilde{u}_0 \in SE(\tilde{X})\) be an arbitrary soft element and because of \(h(\tilde{X}) \subset \rho(\tilde{X})\), there is \(\tilde{u}_1 \in SE(\tilde{X})\) such that \(h\tilde{u}_0 = \rho\tilde{u}_1\). In this way, we get \(\tilde{u}_{n+1} \in SE(\tilde{X})\) and \(h\tilde{u}_n = \rho\tilde{u}_{n+1}\). Thus, by using (8) we obtain

\[
L(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{p}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1})) \leq 0,
\]

that is,

\[
L(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{p}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1})) \leq 0.
\]

From (L1) and (Q2), we obtain

\[
L(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{p}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1})) \leq 0.
\]

By (L2), we have

\[
\tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}) \leq 1(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \rho\tilde{u}_{n-1})).
\]

If we continue similar way, we get

\[
\tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}) \leq 1(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \rho\tilde{u}_{n-1})),
\]

which means that \(\rho(\tilde{p}_n, \rho\tilde{u}_{n-1}) \to \tilde{0}\). So \(\{\tilde{p}_n\}\) is a right-Cauchy sequence.

Now, by using (9) we get

\[
L(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{p}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1})) \leq 0.
\]

From (L1) and (Q2), we obtain

\[
L(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{p}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{h}_n, \tilde{p}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_n), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \tilde{h}_{n+1})) \leq 0.
\]

which means that \(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{p}_n, \rho\tilde{u}_{n-1}) \to \tilde{0}\). So \(\{\tilde{p}_n\}\) is a right-Cauchy sequence.
We shall give the following corollary related to Ciric
contraction type in [6] with choosing L as given in Example
2.3 and applying Theorem 3.2.

**Corollary 3.4.** Let \((X, \tilde{Q}, E)\) be a soft quasi-metric
space and \(h, \rho : (X, \tilde{Q}, E) \to (X, \tilde{Q}, E)\) satisfying
\[
\tilde{Q}(h\tilde{u}, \tilde{h}v) \leq k \max \{ \tilde{Q}(\rho\tilde{u}, \rho\tilde{v}), \tilde{Q}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{h}v), \tilde{Q}(\rho\tilde{v}, h\tilde{u}) \}, \forall \tilde{u}, \tilde{v} \in \tilde{X}
\]
and
\[
\tilde{Q}(h\tilde{u}, \tilde{h}v) \leq k \max \{ \tilde{Q}(\rho\tilde{u}, \rho\tilde{v}), \tilde{Q}(\rho\tilde{v}, h\tilde{u}) \}, \forall \tilde{u}, \tilde{v} \in \tilde{X}
\]
for \(k \in (0, 1)\). Accept that \(\rho(\tilde{X})\) is a soft complete quasi
metric subspace of \((X, \tilde{Q}, E)\) and \(h(\tilde{X}) \subseteq \rho(\tilde{X})\). So \(h\) and \(\rho\) have a unique point of coincidence. Furthermore, if \(h\) and \(\rho\) are weakly compatible, in this case \(h\) and \(\rho\) have a unique common fixed point.

**Example 3.5.** Let \(\tilde{R}\) be the soft real set equipped with
the soft quasi metric
\[
\tilde{Q}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = \begin{cases} 
\tilde{y} - \tilde{x} & \text{if } \tilde{x} \leq \tilde{y}, \\
1 & \text{if } \tilde{x} > \tilde{y}.
\end{cases}
\]
\((\tilde{R}, \tilde{Q})\) is a complete soft quasi metric space and if the
mapping \(h : (\tilde{R}, \tilde{Q}) \to (\tilde{R}, \tilde{Q})\) is chosen as \(h(x) = c\), for any constant \(c \in \tilde{R}\). If \(\rho\) replace with the identity function in Theorem 3.2 and \(L \in \Delta\) is chosen in Example 2.3, then the mapping \(h\) satisfies the inequalities 8 and 9. Thus, all conditions of Corollary 3.3 is satisfied and so \(h\) has a unique fixed point. Indeed, \(c\) is a soft real number which is unique fixed point of \(h\).

**3.1. Well posedness in soft quasi-metric spaces**

In the following, the subject of the well-posedness in soft
quasi-metric spaces are presented taking into account other
work done in this area (see [7], [8] and [9]).

**Definition 3.6.** Let \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{Q}, E)\) be a soft quasi-metric
space and \(h : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Q}, E) \to (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Q}, E)\) be a given mapping. When the following conditions satisfy, we say the fixed point problem of \(f\) is said to be well posed.

1. \(\tilde{u}_0 \in \tilde{X}\) is the unique fixed point of \(h\),
2. \((\tilde{u}_n) \subseteq \tilde{X}\) is any sequence with
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \tilde{Q}(h\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{u}_n) = \tilde{Q}(h\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{h}u_n) = 0,
\]
then we get
\[
\tilde{Q}(\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{u}_n) = 0.
\]

**Definition 3.7.** Let \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{Q}, E)\) be a soft quasi-metric
space and \(h, \rho : (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Q}, E) \to (\tilde{X}, \tilde{Q}, E)\) be given mappings. When the following conditions satisfy, we say the common fixed point problem of \(h\) and \(\rho\) is said to be well posed:

1. \(\tilde{u}_0 \in \tilde{X}\) is the unique common fixed point of \(h\) and \(\rho\),
2. \((\tilde{u}_n) \subseteq \tilde{X}\) is any sequence with
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \tilde{Q}(h\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{u}_n) = \tilde{Q}(h\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{h}u_n) = 0,
\]
and
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \tilde{Q}(\rho\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{u}_n) = \tilde{Q}(\rho\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{h}u_n) = 0,
\]
then we get
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \tilde{Q}(\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{u}_n) = \tilde{Q}(\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{u}_0) = 0.
\]
Hence,
\[
\bar{G}(\bar{u}_n, \bar{v}_n) \leq \frac{1}{1+\phi} \bar{G}(\bar{u}_n, \bar{v}_n) + \frac{1}{1+\phi} \bar{G}(\bar{u}_n, \bar{u}_n) + \frac{1}{1+\phi} \bar{G}(\bar{u}_n, \bar{v}_n).
\]
If we take limit as \( n \to \infty \), we get \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \bar{G}(\bar{u}_n, \bar{v}_n) = 0 \).
Thus, proof is completed.

3.2. Results on soft G-metric spaces

In this section, we obtain some consequences of our main theorems.

**Corollary 3.10.** Let \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{G}, E)\) be a soft G-metric space and \(h, \rho : \tilde{X} \times \tilde{X} \to [0, \infty)\)
and \(L : \tilde{G}(h, h, h) \to \tilde{G}(\rho, \rho, \rho)\) satisfying
\[
L(\tilde{G}(h, h, h)) + L(\tilde{G}(\rho, \rho, \rho)) + L(\tilde{G}(\rho, \rho, \rho)) \leq 0,
\]
and
\[
L(\tilde{G}(\rho, \rho, \rho)) + L(\tilde{G}(\rho, \rho, \rho)) + L(\tilde{G}(\rho, \rho, \rho)) \leq 0,
\]
for all \(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{x} \in \tilde{X}\) where \(L \in \Delta\). Accept that \(\rho(\tilde{x})\) is a soft G-complete metric subspace of \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{G}, E)\) and \(h(\tilde{x}) \subseteq \rho(\tilde{x})\).
Thus \(h \) and \(\rho\) have a unique point of coincidence. Besides, if \(h \) and \(\rho\) are weakly compatible, then \(h \) and \(\rho\) have a unique common fixed point.

**Proof.** If we choose \(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = \tilde{G}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{v}), \tilde{Q}\) is a soft quasi-metric and also \(\rho(\tilde{x})\) is a soft complete quasi-metric subspace of \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{G}, E)\). Then we obtain the hypothesis of Theorem 3.2 and the result gets from Theorem 3.2.

Now, we define the notion of the well posedness on soft G-metric spaces.

**Definition 3.11.** Let \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{G}, E)\) be a soft G-metric space and \(h, \rho : \tilde{X} \times \tilde{X} \to [0, \infty)\) be given mappings. When the following conditions satisfy, we say the common fixed point problem of \(h \) and \(\rho\) is said to be well posed:

1. \(\tilde{u}_0 \in \tilde{X}\) is the unique common fixed point of \(h \) and \(\rho\),
2. \(\tilde{u}_n \subseteq \tilde{X}\) is any sequence with
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \tilde{G}(\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{u}_n, \tilde{u}_n) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \tilde{G}(\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{u}_n, \tilde{u}_n) = 0,
\]
then we get \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \tilde{G}(\tilde{u}_n, \tilde{u}_0, \tilde{u}_0) = 0\).

**Corollary 3.12.** Let \((\tilde{X}, \tilde{G}, E)\) be a soft G-metric space and \(h, \rho : \tilde{X} \times \tilde{X} \to [0, \infty)\) satisfy hypotheses of Corollary 3.3 and \(L \) has property \((I_X)\). Then, the common fixed point problem \(h \) and \(\rho\) is well posed.

**Proof.** If we choose \(\tilde{Q}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = \tilde{G}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{v}), \tilde{Q}\) is a soft quasi-metric.

Then we obtain the hypothesis of Theorem 3.9 and the result gets from Theorem 3.9. Here we should attend to \(\tilde{G}(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) \leq 2\tilde{G}(\tilde{v}, \tilde{u}, \tilde{u})\) for all \(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}\).

4. Discussion and Conclusion

In this work, firstly the implicit contraction mapping via soft real numbers is defined. In this way, common fixed point results via implicit contractions on soft quasi metric spaces are given. Then, the well posedness property of the common fixed point problem of mappings are defined and a theorem is given about it. Finally, some fixed point results on soft G-metric spaces are indicated to be immediate consequences of our main theorems on soft quasi metric spaces.

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**References**