KYBERNETIKA — VOLUME 38 (2002), NUMBER 3, PAGES 363-382

COUNTABLE EXTENSION OF TRIANGULAR NORMS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE FIXED POINT THEORY IN PROBABILISTIC METRIC SPACES

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In this paper a fixed point theorem for a probabilistic q-contraction $f : S \to S$, where $(S, \mathcal{F}, T)$ is a complete Menger space, $\mathcal{F}$ satisfies a grow condition, and T is a g-convergent t-norm (not necessarily $T \geq T_{\mathrm{L}}$) is proved. There is proved also a second fixed point theorem for mappings $f : S \to S$, where $(S, \mathcal{F}, T)$ is a complete Menger space, $\mathcal{F}$ satisfy a weaker condition than in [13], and T belongs to some subclasses of Dombi, Aczél–Alsina, and Sugeno–Weber families of t-norms. An application to random operator equations is obtained.

1. INTRODUCTION

The origin of triangular norms was in the theory of probabilistic metric spaces, in the work K. Menger [9], see [4, 7, 14]. It turns out that t-norms and related t-conorms are crucial operations in several fields, e.g., in fuzzy sets, fuzzy logics (see [7]) and their applications, but also, among other fields, in the theory of generalized measures [7, 11, 17] and in nonlinear differential and difference equations [11].

We present in this paper some results on t-norms which are closely related to the fixed point theory in probabilistic metric spaces, see [4]. The first fixed point theorem in probabilistic metric spaces was proved by Sehgal and Bharucha-Reid [15] for mappings $f : S \to S$, where $(S, \mathcal{F}, T_{\mathrm{M}})$ is a Menger space, where $T_{\mathrm{M}} = \min$. Further development of the fixed point theory in a more general Menger space $(S, \mathcal{F}, T)$ was connected with investigations of the structure of the t-norm T. Very soon the problem was in some sense completely solved. Namely, if we restrict ourselves to complete Menger spaces $(S, \mathcal{F}, T)$, where T is a continuous t-norm, then any probabilistic q-contraction $f : S \to S$ has a fixed point if and only if the t-norm T is of H-type, see [4].

We investigate in this paper the countable extension of t-norms and we introduce a new notion: the geometrically convergent (briefly g-convergent) t-norm, which is closely related to the fixed point property. We prove that t-norms of H-type and some subclasses of Dombi, Aczél–Alsina, and Sugeno–Weber families of t-norms are geometrically convergent. We prove also some practical criterions for the geometrically convergent t-norms.

A new approach to the fixed point theory in probabilistic metric spaces is given in Tardiff's paper [16], where some additional growth conditions for the mapping $\mathcal{F} : S \times S \to \mathcal{D}^+$ are assumed, and $T \geq T_{\mathbf{L}}$. V. Radu [13] introduced a stronger growth condition for $\mathcal{F}$ than in Tardiff's paper (under the condition $T \geq T_{\mathbf{L}}$), which enables him to define a metric. By metric approach an estimation of the convergence with respect to the solution is obtained, see [4].

We prove in this paper a fixed point theorem for a probabilistic q-contraction $f : S \to S$, where $(S, \mathcal{F}, T)$ is a complete Menger space, $\mathcal{F}$ satisfies Radu's condition, and T is a g-convergent t-norm (not necessarily $T \geq T_{\mathbf{L}}$). We prove a second fixed point theorem for mappings $f : S \to S$, where $(S, \mathcal{F}, T)$ is a complete Menger space, $\mathcal{F}$ satisfy a weaker condition than in [13], and T belongs to some subclasses of Dombi, Aczél–Alsina, and Sugeno–Weber families of t-norms. An application to random operator equations is obtained.

Notions and notations can be found in [4, 7, 11, 14].

2. TRIANGULAR NORMS

A triangular norm (t-norm for short) is a binary operation on the unit interval $[0,1]$, i.e., a function $T : [0,1]^2 \to [0,1]$ which is commutative, associative, monotone and $T(x,1) = x$. t-conorm $\mathbf{S}$ is defined by $\mathbf{S}(x,y) = 1 - T(1-x, 1-y)$.

If T is a t-norm, $x \in [0,1]$ and $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ then we shall write

$$x_T^{(n)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0, \\ T\left(x_T^{(n-1)}, x\right) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Definition 1. A t-norm T is of H-type if the family $(x_T^{(n)})_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is equicontinuous at the point $x = 1$.

A trivial example of a t-norm of H-type is $T_{\mathbf{M}}$. There is a nontrivial example of a t-norm T such that $(x_T^{(n)})_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is an equicontinuous family at the point $x = 1$.

Example 2. Let $\bar{T}$ be a continuous t-norm and let for every $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$:

$$I_m = [1 - 2^{-m}, 1 - 2^{-m-1}].$$

If

$$T(x,y) = 1 - 2^{-m} + 2^{-m-1}\bar{T}(2^{m+1}(x - 1 + 2^{-m}),\ 2^{m+1}(y - 1 + 2^{-m}))$$

for $(x,y) \in I_m \times I_m$ and $T(x,y) = \min(x,y)$ for $(x,y) \notin \bigcup_{m\in\mathbb{N}\cup\{0\}} I_m \times I_m$ then the family $(x_T^{(n)})_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is equicontinuous at the point $x = 1$, i.e., T is a t-norm of H-type.

Proposition 3. ([4]) If a continuous t-norm T is Archimedean than it can not be a t-norm of H-type.

A method of construction a new t-norm from a system of given t-norms is given in the following theorem, see [4, 7].

Theorem 4. Let $(T_k)_{k\in K}$ be a family of t-norms and let $((\alpha_k, \beta_k))_{k\in K}$ be a family of pairwise disjoint open subintervals of the unit interval $[0,1]$ (i.e., K is an at most countable index set). Consider the linear transformations $\varphi_k : [\alpha_k, \beta_k] \to [0,1], k \in K$ given by

$$\varphi_k(u) = \frac{u - \alpha_k}{\beta_k - \alpha_k}.$$

Then the function $T : [0,1]^2 \to [0,1]$ defined by

$$T(x,y) = \begin{cases} \varphi_k^{-1}(T_k(\varphi_k(x), \varphi_k(y))) & \text{if } (x,y) \in (\alpha_k, \beta_k)^2, \\ \min(x,y) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

is a triangular norm, which is called the ordinal sum of $(T_k)_{k\in K}$ and will be denoted by $T = (< (\alpha_k, \beta_k), T_k >)_{k\in K}$.

The following proposition was proved in [12].

Proposition 5. A continuous t-norm T is of H-type if and only if $T = (< (\alpha_k, \beta_k), T_k >)_{k\in K}$ and $\sup \beta_k < 1$ or $\sup \alpha_k = 1$.

Remark 6. If $T = (< (\alpha_k, \beta_k), T_k >)_{k\in K}$ and $\sup \beta_k < 1$ or $\sup \alpha_k = 1$, then T is of H-type for any summands T_k (not only for continuous and Archimedean summands T_k, $k \in K$, see [12]). Hence , if

$$T = \big(< (1 - 2^{-k}, 1 - 2^{-k-1}),\ \bar{T} > \big)_{k\in \mathbb{N}\cup\{0\}}$$

we have $\sup \alpha_k = \sup(1 - 2^{-k}) = 1$ (cf. Example 2).

For an arbitrary t-norm of H-type we have by [4] the following characterization.

Theorem 7. Let T be a t-norm. Then (i) and (ii) hold, where:

(i) Suppose that there exists a strictly increasing sequence $(b_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ from the interval $[0,1)$ such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = 1$ and $T(b_n, b_n) = b_n$. Then T is of H-type.

(ii) If T is continuous and of H-type, then there exists a sequence $(b_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ as in (i).

From the proof of the above theorem it follows that the condition of continuity of whole sequence $(x_T^{(n)})_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ can be replaced by the condition that the function $\delta_T(x) = T(x,x)$ $(x \in [0,1])$ is right-continuous on an interval $[b, 1)$ for $b < 1$.

Theorem 8. Let T be a t-norm such that the function $\delta_T(x) = T(x,x)$ $(x \in [0,1])$ is right-continuous on an interval $[b,1)$ for $b < 1$. Then T is a t-norm of H-type if and only if there exists a sequence $(b_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ from the interval $(0,1)$ of idempotents of T such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = 1$.

In particular, for continuous t-norms the following characterization holds, [4].

Theorem 9. Let T be a continuous t-norm. Then the following are equivalent:

a) T is not of H-type.

b) There exist $a_T \in [0,1)$ and a continuous strictly increasing and surjective mapping $\varphi_{a_T} : [a_T, 1] \to [0,1]$ such that

$$T(x,y) = \varphi_{a_T}^{-1}(\varphi_{a_T}(x) \star \varphi_{a_T}(y)), \text{ for every } x, y \geq a_T,$$

where the operation $\star$ is either $T_{\mathbf{P}}$ or $T_{\mathbf{L}}$, where $T_{\mathbf{P}}(x,y) = xy$ and $T_{\mathbf{L}}(x,y) = \max(x+y-1,0)$.

3. COUNTABLE EXTENSION OF t-NORMS

An arbitrary t-norm T can be extended (by associativity) in a unique way to an n-ary operation taking for $(x_1,\ldots,x_n) \in [0,1]^n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the values $T(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$ which is defined by

$$\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{0} x_i = 1, \quad \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{n} x_i = T\left(\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i, x_n\right) = T(x_1,\ldots,x_n).$$

Specially, we have $T_{\mathbf{L}}(x_1,\ldots,x_n) = \max\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - (n-1), 0\right)$ and $T_{\mathbf{M}}(x_1,\ldots,x_n) = \min(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$.

We can extend T to a countable infinitary operation taking for any sequence $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ from $[0,1]$ the values

$$\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i = \lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{n} x_i. \tag{1}$$

The limit on the right side of (1) exists since the sequence $(\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{n} x_i)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is non-increasing and bounded from below.

Remark 10. An alternative approach to the infinitary extension of t-norms can be found in [10].

In the fixed point theory it is of interest to investigate the classes of t-norms T and sequences $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ from the interval $[0,1]$ such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 1$, and

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} x_i = \lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{\infty} x_{n+i} = 1. \tag{2}$$

In the classical case $T = T_{\mathbf{P}}$ we have $(T_{\mathbf{P}})_{i=1}^{n} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ and for every sequence $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ from the interval $[0,1]$ with $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}(1 - x_n) < \infty$ it follows that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (T_{\mathbf{P}})_{i=n}^{\infty} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \prod_{i=n}^{\infty} x_i = 1.$$

Namely, it is well known that

$$\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i > 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \prod_{i=n}^{\infty} x_i = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\infty}(1 - x_i) < \infty.$$

The equivalence

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}(1 - x_i) < \infty \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} x_i = 1 \tag{3}$$

holds also for $T \geq T_{\mathbf{L}}$. Indeed

$$(T_{\mathbf{L}})_{i=1}^{n} x_i = \max\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - (n-1), 0\right) = \max\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - 1) + 1, 0\right),$$

and therefore $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - x_n) < \infty$ holds if and only if

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (T_{\mathbf{L}})_{i=n}^{\infty} x_i = \max\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=n}^{\infty}(x_i - 1) + 1, 0\right) = 1.$$

For $T \geq T_{\mathbf{L}}$ we have $\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{n} x_i \geq (T_{\mathbf{L}})_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ and therefore for such a t-norm T the implication

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}(1 - x_i) < \infty \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} x_i = 1$$

holds.

We shall need some families of t-norms given in the following example.

Example 11. (i) *The Dombi family* of t-norms $(T_{\lambda}^{\mathbf{D}})_{\lambda\in[0,\infty]}$ is defined by

$$T_{\lambda}^{\mathbf{D}}(x,y) = \begin{cases} T_{\mathbf{D}}(x,y) & \text{if } \lambda = 0, \\ T_{\mathbf{M}}(x,y) & \text{if } \lambda = \infty, \\ \left(1 + \left(\left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)^{\lambda} + \left(\frac{1-y}{y}\right)^{\lambda}\right)^{1/\lambda}\right)^{-1} & \text{if } \lambda \in (0,\infty). \end{cases}$$

(ii) *The Schweizer–Sklar family* of t-norms $(T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SS}})_{\lambda\in[-\infty,\infty]}$ is defined by

$$T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SS}}(x,y)=\begin{cases} T_{\mathbf{M}}(x,y) & \text{if } \lambda=-\infty,\\ (x^\lambda+y^\lambda-1)^{1/\lambda} & \text{if } \lambda\in(-\infty,0),\\ T_{\mathbf{P}}(x,y) & \text{if } \lambda=0,\\ (\max(x^\lambda+y^\lambda-1,0))^{1/\lambda} & \text{if } \lambda\in(0,\infty),\\ T_{\mathbf{D}}(x,y) & \text{if } \lambda=\infty.\end{cases}$$

(iii) *The Aczél–Alsina family* of t-norms $(T_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}})_{\lambda\in[0,\infty]}$ is defined by

$$T_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}}(x,y)=\begin{cases} T_{\mathbf{D}}(x,y) & \text{if } \lambda=0,\\ T_{\mathbf{M}}(x,y) & \text{if } \lambda=\infty,\\ e^{-(|\log x|^\lambda+|\log y|^\lambda)^{1/\lambda}} & \text{if } \lambda\in(0,\infty).\end{cases}$$

(iv) The family $(T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}})_{\lambda\in[-1,+\infty]}$ of *Sugeno–Weber t-norms* is given by

$$T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}}(x,y)=\begin{cases} T_{\mathbf{D}}(x,y) & \text{if } \lambda=-1,\\ T_{\mathbf{P}}(x,y) & \text{if } \lambda=\infty,\\ \max\left(0,\dfrac{x+y-1+\lambda xy}{1+\lambda}\right) & \text{otherwise.}\end{cases}$$

The condition $T\geq T_{\mathbf{L}}$ is fulfilled by the families: 1. $T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SS}}$ for $\lambda\in[-\infty,1]$; 2. $T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}}$ for $\lambda\in[0,\infty]$.

On the other side there exists a member of the family $(T_\lambda^{\mathbf{D}})_{\lambda\in(0,\infty)}$ which is incomparable with $T_{\mathbf{L}}$, and there exists a member of the family $(T_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}})_{\lambda\in(0,\infty)}$ which is incomparable with $T_{\mathbf{L}}$.

We shall give some sufficient conditions for (2).

Proposition 12. Let $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of numbers from $[0,1]$ such that $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}x_n=1$ and t-norm T is of H-type. Then (2) holds.

Proof. Since t-norm T is of H-type for every $\lambda\in(0,1)$ there exists $\delta(\lambda)\in(0,1)$ such that

$$x\geq\delta(\lambda)\quad\Rightarrow\quad \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{p} x>1-\lambda$$

for every $p\in\mathbb{N}$. Since $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}x_n=1$ there exists $n_0(\lambda)\in\mathbb{N}$ such that $x_n\geq\delta(\lambda)$ for every $n\geq n_0(\lambda)$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{p} x_{n+i} &\geq \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{p}\delta(\lambda)\\ &> 1-\lambda,\end{aligned}$$

for every $n \geq n_0(\lambda)$ and every $p \in \mathbb{N}$. This means that (2) holds. □

Remark 13. If T is a t-norm such that there exists a sequence $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ from the interval $(0,1)$ such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 1$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} x_i = 1$, then T is continuous at the point $(1,1)$. Indeed, let $\lambda \in (0,1)$ be given. Then there exists $n_0(\lambda) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n_0(\lambda)}^{\infty} x_i > 1 - \lambda.$$

Since $T(x_{n_0(\lambda)}, x_{n_0(\lambda)+1}) \geq \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n_0(\lambda)}^{\infty} x_i > 1-\lambda$ we obtain that $x, y \geq \max(x_{n_0(\lambda)}, x_{n_0(\lambda)+1})$ implies $T(x,y) > 1 - \lambda$.

For some families of t-norms we shall characterize the sequences $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ from $(0,1]$, which tend to 1 and for which (2) holds.

Lemma 14. Let T be a strict t-norm with an additive generator $\mathbf{t}$, and the corresponding multiplicative generator θ. Then we have

$$\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i = \mathbf{t}^{-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{t}(x_i)\right)$$

or

$$\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i = \theta^{-1}\left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \theta(x_i)\right).$$

The preceding lemma and the continuity of the generators of strict t-norms imply the following proposition.

Proposition 15. Let T be a strict t-norm with an additive generator $\mathbf{t}$, and the corresponding multiplicative generator θ. For a sequence $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ from the interval $(0,1)$ such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 1$ the condition

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=n}^{\infty} \mathbf{t}(x_i) = 0,$$

or the condition

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \prod_{i=n}^{\infty} \theta(x_i) = 1,$$

holds if and only if (2) is satisfied.

Example 16. Let $(T_\lambda^{\mathbf{D}})_{\lambda\in(0,\infty)}$ be the Dombi family of t-norms and $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of elements from $(0,1]$ such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 1$. Then we have the following equivalence:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1-x_i}{x_i}\right)^{\lambda} < \infty \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lim_{n\to\infty}(T_\lambda^{\mathbf{D}})_{i=n}^{\infty}x_i = 1.$$

For a t-norm $T_\lambda^{\mathbf{D}}, \lambda \in (0,\infty)$, the multiplicative generator $\theta_\lambda^{\mathbf{D}}$ is given by

$$\theta_\lambda^{\mathbf{D}}(x) = e^{-(\frac{1-x}{x})^{\lambda}}$$

and therefore with the property $\theta_\lambda^{\mathbf{D}}(1) = 1$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\prod_{i=n}^{\infty}\theta_\lambda^{\mathbf{D}}(x_i) &= \prod_{i=n}^{\infty} e^{-(\frac{1-x_i}{x_i})^{\lambda}} \\ &= e^{-\sum_{i=n}^{\infty}(\frac{1-x_i}{x_i})^{\lambda}},\end{aligned}$$

and therefore the above equivalence follows by Proposition 15. Since $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 1$, we have that

$$\left(\frac{1-x_n}{x_n}\right)^{\lambda} \sim (1-x_n)^{\lambda} \text{ as } n \to \infty.$$

Hence

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(1-x_n)^{\lambda} < \infty \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1-x_n}{x_n}\right)^{\lambda} < \infty,$$

which implies the equivalence

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(1-x_n)^{\lambda} < \infty \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lim_{n\to\infty}(T_\lambda^{\mathbf{D}})_{i=n}^{\infty}x_i = 1.$$

Example 17. Let $(T_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}})_{\lambda\in(0,\infty)}$ be the Aczél–Alsina family of t-norms given by

$$T_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}}(x,y) = e^{-(|\log x|^{\lambda}+|\log y|^{\lambda})^{1/\lambda}}$$

and $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of elements from $(0,1]$ such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = 1$. Then we have the following equivalence

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}(1-x_i)^{\lambda} < \infty \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(T_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}}\right)_{i=n}^{\infty} x_i = 1.$$

For a t-norm $T_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}}, \lambda \in (0,\infty)$, the multiplicative generator $\theta_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}}$ is given by

$$\theta_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}}(x) = e^{-(-\log x)^{\lambda}}$$

and therefore with the property $\theta_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}}(1) = 1$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\prod_{i=n}^{\infty} \theta_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}}(x_i) &= \prod_{i=n}^{\infty} e^{-(-\log x_i)^\lambda} \\ &= e^{-\sum_{i=n}^{\infty}(-\log x_i)^\lambda}.\end{aligned}$$

Since $\lim\limits_{i\to\infty} x_i = 1$ and $\log x_i \sim x_i - 1$ as $i \to \infty$ by Proposition 15. the above equivalence follows.

For t-norms $T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}}, \lambda \in (-1, \infty]$ we have the following proposition.

Proposition 18. Let $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence from $(0,1)$ such that the series $\sum\limits_{n=1}^{\infty}(1 - x_n)$ is convergent. Then for every $\lambda \in (-1, \infty]$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}})_{i=n}^{\infty} x_i = 1.$$

Proof. An additive generator of $T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}}$ for $\lambda \in (-1, 0)$ is given by

$$\mathbf{t}_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}}(x) = -\log\left(\frac{1+\lambda x}{1+\lambda}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\log(1+\lambda)}.$$

We shall prove that for some $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ and every $p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{p} \theta_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}}(x_{n+i-1}) = \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^{p} \log\left(\frac{1+\lambda x_{n+i-1}}{1+\lambda}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\log(1+\lambda)}\right) > e^{-1} \tag{4}$$

for every $n \geq n_1$ since in this case

$$(T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}})_{i=1}^{p} x_{n+i-1} = (\theta_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}})^{-1}\left(\prod_{i=1}^{p} \theta_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}}(x_{n+i-1})\right). \tag{5}$$

We have to prove that for some $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ and every $p \in \mathbb{N}$

$$-\frac{1}{\log(1+\lambda)} \sum_{i=0}^{p} \log\left(\frac{1+\lambda x_{n+i-1}}{1+\lambda}\right) < 1 \text{ for every } n > n_1, \tag{6}$$

since (6) implies (4). From $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}(1 - x_n) = 0$ it follows that

$$\log\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda}(x_n - 1)\right) \sim \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda}(x_n - 1)$$

and therefore the series

$$-\frac{1}{\log(1+\lambda)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \log\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda}(x_n - 1)\right)$$

is convergent. Hence it follows that there exists $n_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that (4) holds for every $n \geq n_1$ and every $p \in \mathbb{N}$, and this implies (5).

The above proposition holds also for $\lambda \geq 0$ since in this case $T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}} \geq T_{\mathbf{L}}$. □

It is of special interest for the fixed point theory in probabilistic metric spaces to investigate condition (2) for a special sequence $(1-q^n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ for $q \in (0,1)$.

Proposition 19. If for a t-norm T there exists $q_0 \in (0,1)$ such that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} (1-q_0^i) = 1, \tag{7}$$

then

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} (1-q^i) = 1,$$

for every $q \in (0,1)$.

Proof. If $q < q_0$ then $1-q^n > 1-q_0^n$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and therefore (7) implies

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} (1-q^i) \geq \lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} (1-q_0^i) = 1.$$

Now suppose that $q > q_0$. First, we consider the special case when $q^2 = q_0$, i.e., $\sqrt{q_0} = q > q_0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=2m}^{\infty} (1-q^i) &\geq T\left(\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=m}^{\infty} (1-q^{2i}), \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=m}^{\infty} (1-q^{2i+1})\right) \\ &\geq T\left(\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=m}^{\infty} (1-q_0^i), \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=m}^{\infty} (1-q_0^i)\right)\end{aligned}$$

and since T by Remark 13 is continuous at $(1,1)$ it follows that

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=2m}^{\infty} (1-q^i) \geq T(1,1) = 1.$$

Therefore

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=2m+1}^{\infty} (1-q^i) \geq \lim_{m\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=2m}^{\infty} (1-q^i) = 1.$$

Now we consider an arbitrary $q > q_0$ from the interval $(0,1)$. Since for $q > q_0$ there exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $q_0^{2^{-m}} > q$ we reduce this situation on the case of the m-iterations of the preceding procedure. □

Definition 20. We say that a t-norm T is geometrically convergent (briefly g-convergent, in [4] called q-convergent for some $q \in (0,1)$) if

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} (1-q^i) = 1.$$

for every $q \in (0,1)$.

Since $\lim_{n\to\infty}(1-q^n) = 1$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(1-(1-q^n))^s < \infty$ for every $s > 0$ it follows that all t-norms from the family

$$\bigcup_{\lambda\in(0,\infty)} \{T_\lambda^{\mathbf{D}}\} \bigcup \bigcup_{\lambda\in(0,\infty)} \{T_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}}\} \bigcup \mathcal{T}^H \bigcup_{\lambda\in(-1,\infty]} \{T_\lambda^{\mathbf{SW}}\}$$

are g-convergent, where $\mathcal{T}^H$ is the class of all t-norms of H-type.

The following example shows that not every strict t-norm is g-convergent.

Example 21. Let T be the strict t-norm with an additive generator $\mathbf{t}(x) = -\frac{1}{\log(1-x)}$. In this case the series $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\mathbf{t}(1-q^i)$ for any $q \in (0,1)$ is not convergent since

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\mathbf{t}(1-q^i) = -\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{\log(q^i)} = -\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{i\log q}.$$

In the following two propositions we shall give sufficient conditions for a t-norm T to be g-convergent.

Proposition 22. Let T and T_1 be strict t-norms and $\mathbf{t}$ and $\mathbf{t}_1$ their additive generators, respectively, and there exists $b \in (0,1)$ such that $\mathbf{t}(x) \le \mathbf{t}_1(x)$ for every $x \in (b,1]$. If T_1 is g-convergent, then T is g-convergent.

Proof. Since T_1 is g-convergent we have $\lim_{n\to\infty}(T_1)_{i=n}^{\infty}(1-q^i) = 1$. Therefore

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{i=n}^{\infty}\mathbf{t}_1(1-q^i) = 0. \tag{8}$$

Since there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $1-q^{n_0} \in (b,1]$ we have by the condition of the proposition that

$$\mathbf{t}(1-q^n) \le \mathbf{t}_1(1-q^n) \text{ for every } n \ge n_0.$$

Therefore, by (8) $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{i=n}^{\infty}\mathbf{t}(1-q^i) = 0$, i.e., T is g-convergent. □

Proposition 23. Let T be a strict t-norm with a generator $\mathbf{t}$ which has a bounded derivative on an interval $(b, 1)$ for some $b \in (0, 1)$. Then T is g-convergent.

Proof. By the Lagrange mean value theorem we have for every $x \in (b, 1)$ that

$$\mathbf{t}(x) - \mathbf{t}(1) = \mathbf{t}(x) = \mathbf{t}'(\xi)(x - 1)$$

for some $\xi \in (x, 1)$, and therefore

$$\sum_{i=i_0}^{\infty} \mathbf{t}(1 - q^i) \le M \sum_{i=i_0}^{\infty} q^i,$$

where $M = \sup_{x \in (b,1)} |\mathbf{t}'(x)|$, and $1 - q^{i_0} \in (b, 1)$. □

Proposition 24. Let T be a t-norm and $\psi : (0, 1] \to [0, \infty)$. If for some $\delta \in (0, 1)$ and every $x \in [0, 1]$, $y \in [1 - \delta, 1]$

$$|T(x, y) - T(x, 1)| \le \psi(y) \tag{9}$$

then for every sequence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ from the interval $[0, 1]$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = 1$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi(x_n) < \infty$, relation (2) holds.

For the proof see [4].

Corollary 25. Let T and ψ be as in Proposition 25. If for some $q \in (0, 1)$,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi(1 - q^n) < \infty$$

then T is g-convergent.

Proof. Since $\lim_{n \to \infty} (1 - q^n) = 1$ by Proposition 25 we obtain that $\lim_{n \to \infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} (1 - q^n) = 1$. □

Example 26. Let $\alpha > 0$, $p > 1$ and $z_{\alpha,p} : (0, 1] \times [0, 1] \to [0, \infty)$ be defined in the following way:

$$z_{\alpha,p}(x, y) = \begin{cases} y - \dfrac{\alpha}{|\ln(1 - x)|^p} & \text{if} \quad (x, y) \in (0, 1) \times [0, 1], \\ y & \text{if} \quad (x, y) \in \{1\} \times [0, 1]. \end{cases}$$

In this case the function $z_{\alpha,p}$ is equal to zero on the curve which connects the points $(1, 0)$ and $(1 - e^{-\alpha^{1/p}}, 1)$, where $1 - e^{-\alpha^{1/p}} < 1$.

Let T be a t-norm such that $T(x,y) \geq z_{\alpha,p}(x,y)$ for every $(x,y) \in [1-\delta,1] \times [0,1]$. Then for every $(x,y) \in [0,1] \times [1-\delta,1)$

$$\begin{aligned} |T(x,y) - T(x,1)| &= |T(y,x) - T(1,x)| \\ &\leq |z_{\alpha,p}(y,x) - z_{\alpha,p}(1,x)| \\ &\leq \frac{\alpha}{|\ln(1-y)|^p}, \end{aligned}$$

i.e., (9) holds for

$$\psi(y) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\alpha}{|\ln(1-y)|^p} & \text{if} \quad y \in [1-\delta, 1), \\ 0 & \text{if} \quad y = 1. \end{cases}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \psi(1-q^n) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha}{|\ln(q^n)|^p} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha}{n^p |\ln(q)|^p} < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

T is g-convergent.

4. FIXED POINT THEORY IN PROBABILISTIC METRIC SPACES

Let Δ^+ be the set of all distribution functions F such that $F(0) = 0$ (F is a nondecreasing, left continuous mapping from $\mathbb{R}$ into $[0,1]$ such that $\sup\limits_{x \in \mathbb{R}} F(x) = 1$).

The ordered pair $(S, \mathcal{F})$ is said to be a *probabilistic metric space* if S is a nonempty set and $\mathcal{F} : S \times S \to \Delta^+$ ($\mathcal{F}(p,q)$ is written by $F_{p,q}$ for every $(p,q) \in S \times S$) satisfies the following conditions:

1. $F_{u,v}(x) = 1$ for every $x > 0 \Rightarrow u = v$ $(u, v \in S)$.
2. $F_{u,v} = F_{v,u}$ for every $u, v \in S$.
3. $F_{u,v}(x) = 1$ and $F_{v,w}(y) = 1 \Rightarrow F_{u,w}(x+y) = 1$ for $u, v, w \in S$ and $x, y \in \mathbb{R}_+ = [0, \infty)$.

A *Menger space* is a triple $(S, \mathcal{F}, T)$, where $(S, \mathcal{F})$ is a probabilistic metric space, T is a t-norm and the following inequality holds

$F_{u,v}(x+y) \geq T(F_{u,w}(x), F_{w,v}(y))$ for every $u, v, w \in S$ and every $x > 0, y > 0$.

The (ε, λ)-topology in S is introduced by the family of neighbourhoods

$$\mathcal{U} = \{U_v(\varepsilon, \lambda)\}_{(v,\varepsilon,\lambda) \in S \times \mathbb{R}_+ \times (0,1)},$$

where

$$U_v(\varepsilon, \lambda) = \{u \mid u \in S,\ F_{u,v}(\varepsilon) > 1 - \lambda\}.$$

4.1. Probabilistic q-contraction and g-convergent t-norms

Definition 27. ([15]) Let $(S,\mathcal{F})$ be a probabilistic metric space. A mapping $f: S\to S$ is a probabilistic q-contraction ($q\in(0,1)$) if

$$F_{fp_1,fp_2}(x)\geq F_{p_1,p_2}\Big(\frac{x}{q}\Big) \tag{10}$$

for every $p_1,p_2\in S$ and every $x\in\mathbb{R}$.

By Remark 13 each g-convergent t-norm T satisfies the condition $\sup_{x<1}T(x,x)=1$, which ensures the metrizability of the (ε,λ)-topology.

Theorem 28. Let $(S,\mathcal{F},T)$ be a complete Menger space and $f:S\to S$ a probabilistic q-contraction such that for some $p\in S$ and $k>0$

$$\sup_{x>0}x^k(1-F_{p,fp}(x))<\infty. \tag{11}$$

If t-norm T is g-convergent, then there exists a unique fixed point z of the mapping f and $z=\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}f^np$.

Proof. Let $\mu\in(q,1)$ and $\delta=q/\mu<1$. We shall prove that $(f^np)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence. Choose $\varepsilon>0$ and $\lambda\in(0,1)$ and prove that there exists $n_0(\varepsilon,\lambda)\in\mathbb{N}$ such that

$$F_{f^np,f^{n+m}p}(\varepsilon)>1-\lambda \text{ for every } n\geq n_0(\varepsilon,\lambda) \text{ and every } m\in\mathbb{N}.$$

Since the series $\sum\limits_{i=1}^{\infty}\delta^i$ is convergent, there exists $n_1=n_1(\varepsilon)\in\mathbb{N}$ such that $\sum\limits_{i=n_1}^{\infty}\delta^i\leq\varepsilon$. Let $n>n_1$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{f^np,f^{n+m}p}(\varepsilon) &\geq F_{f^np,f^{n+m}p}\left(\sum_{i=n}^{\infty}\delta^i\right)\\
&\geq F_{f^np,f^{n+m}p}\left(\sum_{i=n}^{n+m-1}\delta^i\right)\\
&\geq \underbrace{T\Big(T\Big(\cdots\Big(T}_{(m-1)\text{-times}}\Big(F_{f^np,f^{n+1}p}(\delta^n),F_{f^{n+1}p,f^{n+2}p}(\delta^{n+1})\Big),\\
&\qquad\qquad \ldots,F_{f^{n+m-1}p,f^{n+m}p}(\delta^{n+m-1})\Big)\\
&\geq \underbrace{T\Big(T\Big(\cdots\Big(T}_{(m-1)\text{-times}}\Big(F_{p,fp}\Big(\frac{1}{\mu^n}\Big),F_{p,fp}\Big(\frac{1}{\mu^{n+1}}\Big)\Big)\Big),\ldots,F_{p,fp}\Big(\frac{1}{\mu^{n+m-1}}\Big)\Big).
\end{aligned}$$

Let $M>0$ be such that

$$x^k(1-F_{p,fp}(x))\leq M \text{ for every } x>0. \tag{12}$$

Suppose that n_2 is such that

$$1 - M(\mu^k)^n \in [0,1) \text{ for every } n \geq n_2. \tag{13}$$

From (12) it follows that

$$F_{p,fp}\left(\frac{1}{\mu^n}\right) > 1 - M(\mu^k)^n \text{ for every } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

and by (13) for $n \geq \max(n_1, n_2)$

$$F_{f^np,f^{n+m}p}(\varepsilon) \geq \underbrace{T\Big(T\Big(\cdots\Big(T}_{(m-1)\text{-times}}\Big(1 - M(\mu^k)^n, 1 - M(\mu^k)^{n+1}\Big), \ldots, 1 - M(\mu^k)^{n+m-1}\Big).$$

Let s_0 be such that $M(\mu^k)^{s_0} < \mu^k$. Then for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$1 - M(\mu^k)^{n+s_0} \geq 1 - (\mu^k)^{n+1}$$

and therefore for $n \geq \max(n_1, n_2)$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{f^{n+s_0}p,f^{n+s_0+m}p}(\varepsilon) &\geq \underbrace{T\Big(T\Big(\cdots\Big(T}_{(m-1)\text{-times}}\Big(1 - M(\mu^k)^{n+s_0}, 1 - M(\mu^k)^{n+s_0+1}\Big), \\ &\qquad\qquad \ldots, 1 - M(\mu^k)^{n+s_0+m-1}\Big) \\ &\geq \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n+1}^{\infty} (1 - (\mu^k)^i). \end{aligned}$$

Since T is g-convergent we conclude that $(f^np)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence. Let $z = \lim_{n\to\infty} f^np$. By the continuity of the mapping f it follows that $fz = z$. □

Corollary 29. Let $(S, \mathcal{F}, T)$ be a complete Menger space such that T is a strict t-norm with a multiplicative generator θ, and $f : S \to S$ a probabilistic q-contraction such that for some $k > 0$ and $p \in S$ (11) holds. If there exists $\mu \in (0,1)$ such that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \prod_{i=n}^{\infty} \theta(1 - \mu^i) = 1,$$

then there exists a unique fixed point x of the mapping f and $x = \lim_{n\to\infty} f^np$.

Let

$$\mathcal{T} = \bigcup_{\lambda\in(0,\infty)} \{T_\lambda^{\mathbf{D}}\} \bigcup \bigcup_{\lambda\in(0,\infty)} \{T_\lambda^{\mathbf{AA}}\}.$$

Corollary 30. Let $(S,\mathcal{F},T)$ be a complete Menger space such that $T \geq T_1$ for some $T_1 \in \mathcal{T}$ and $f : S \to S$ a probabilistic q-contraction such that for some $k > 0$ and $p \in S$ (11) holds. Then there exists a unique fixed point x of the mapping f and $x = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} f^n p$.

From the proof of Theorem 28 it follows that $f : S \to S$ has a unique fixed point if (11) and the condition that T is g-convergent is replaced by the condition

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} F_{p,fp}\left(\frac{1}{\mu^i}\right) = 1 \quad (\mu \in (0,1)). \tag{14}$$

Using Examples 16 and 17 and Proposition 18 we obtain a fixed point theorem, where the condition (11) is replaced by the condition

$$\sup_{x>1} \ln^k x(1 - F_{p,fp}(x)) < \infty, \tag{15}$$

for some $k > 0$, which under some additional conditions implies (14).

Theorem 31. Let $(S,\mathcal{F},T)$ be a complete Menger space and $f : S \to S$ a probabilistic q-contraction. Suppose that one of the following two conditions is satisfied:
(i) $T \in \{T^{\mathbf{D}}_\lambda, T^{\mathbf{AA}}_\lambda\}$ for some $\lambda > 0$ and there exists $p \in S$ such that (15) holds, where $k\lambda > 1$.
(ii) $T = T^{\mathbf{SW}}_\lambda$ for some $\lambda \in (-1,\infty]$ and there exists $p \in S$ such that (15) holds, where $k > 1$.
Then there exists a unique fixed point z of the mapping f and $z = \lim_{n\to\infty} f^n p$.

Proof. (i) Suppose that $\sup_{x>1} \ln^k x(1 - F_{p,fp}(x)) < \infty$, i.e., that there exists $M > 0$ such that

$$\ln^k x(1 - F_{p,fp}(x)) < M \text{ for every } x > 1. \tag{16}$$

Relation (16) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} F_{p,fp}\left(\frac{1}{\mu^n}\right) &\geq 1 - \frac{M}{\ln^k\left(\frac{1}{\mu^n}\right)} \\ &= 1 - \frac{M}{n^k|\ln\mu|^k} \quad (\mu \in (0,1)). \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that $1 - \frac{M}{n^k|\ln\mu|^k} > 0$ for every $n \geq n_0$. Then

$$\mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty} F_{p,fp}\left(\frac{1}{\mu^i}\right) \geq \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty}\left(1 - \frac{M}{n^k|\ln\mu|^k}\right) \text{ for every } n \geq n_0.$$

By Examples 16 and 17

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \mathop{\mathrm{T}}_{i=n}^{\infty}\left(1 - \frac{M}{n^k|\ln\mu|^k}\right) = 1$$

since for $k\lambda > 1$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{M^{\lambda}}{i^{k\lambda}|\ln \mu|^{k\lambda}} < \infty.$$

Hence (14) holds.

(ii) If $T = T_{\lambda}^{\mathbf{SW}}$ for some $\lambda \in (-1, \infty]$ and (16) holds for some $k > 1$ then (14) holds, since by Proposition 18, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{M}{i^k |\ln \mu|^k} < \infty$ implies (14). □

Remark 32. It is obvious by Proposition 18 that in the case (ii) the condition (15) can be replaced by the Tardiff's condition (see [16])

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \ln u \, \mathrm{d}F_{p,fp}(u) < \infty.$$

4.2. An application to random operator equations

Special non-additive measures, so called decomposable measures, see [11], generate a probabilistic metric space ([4]) on which Theorem 28 implies a random fixed point theorem.

Definition 33. Let $\mathbf{S}$ be a t-conorm. An $\mathbf{S}$-decomposable measure m is a set function $m : \mathcal{A} \to [0, 1]$ such that $m(\emptyset) = 0$ and

$$m(A \cup B) = \mathbf{S}(m(A), m(B))$$

whenever $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$ and $A \cap B = \emptyset$.

Example 34. Taking $\mathbf{S_L}$ t-conorm, $\Omega = \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{A} = 2^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $m(E) = \min(|E|/N, 1)$ for a fixed natural number N, where $|E|$ is the cardinal number of E, we obtain that m is $\mathbf{S_L}$-decomposable measure.

Definition 35. Let $\mathbf{S}$ be a left-continuous t-conorm. A set function $m : \mathcal{A} \to [0, 1]$ is σ-$\mathbf{S}$-decomposable measure if $m(\emptyset) = 0$ and

$$m\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) = \mathop{\mathbf{S}}_{i=1}^{\infty} m(A_i)$$

for every sequence $(A_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ from $\mathcal{A}$ whose elements are pairwise disjoint set.

The set function considered in Example 34 is σ-$\mathbf{S_L}$-decomposable.

An $\mathbf{S}$-decomposable measure m is monotone, which means that $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$, $A \subseteq B$ implies $m(A) \leq m(B)$. A measure m is of (NSA)-*type* (see [17]) if and only if $\mathbf{s} \circ m$ is a finite additive measure, where $\mathbf{s}$ is an additive generator of the t-conorm $\mathbf{S}$ (see [17]), which is continuous, non-strict, and Archimedean, and with respect to which m is decomposable ($\mathbf{s}(1) = 1$). If $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, m)$ is a measure space and (M, d) is a separable metric space, by S we shall denote the set of all the equivalence classes of measurable mappings $X : \Omega \to M$. An element from S will be denoted by $\widehat{X}$ if $\{X(\omega)\} \in \widehat{X}$. The following proposition is proved in [14].

Proposition 36. Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, m)$ be a measure space, where m is a continuous $\mathbf{S}$-decomposable measure of (NSA)-type with monotone increasing generator s. Then $(S, \mathcal{F}, T)$ is a Menger space, where $\mathcal{F}$ and t-norm T are given in the following way $(\mathcal{F}(\widehat{X}, \widehat{Y}) = F_{\widehat{X},\widehat{Y}})$:

$$F_{\widehat{X},\widehat{Y}}(u) = m(\{\omega \mid \omega \in \Omega,\ d(X(\omega), Y(\omega)) < u\}) = m(\{d(X,Y) < u\})$$

(for every $\widehat{X}, \widehat{Y} \in S, u \in \mathbb{R}$),

$$T(x,y) = \mathrm{s}^{-1}(\max(0, \mathrm{s}(x) + \mathrm{s}(y) - 1)), \text{ for every } x, y \in [0,1].$$

Let $f : \Omega \times M \to M$ be a continuous random operator. Then for every measurable mapping $X : \Omega \to M$, the mapping $\omega \mapsto f(\omega, X(\omega))(\omega \in \Omega)$ is measurable. If $X : \Omega \to M$ is a measurable mapping let $(\hat{f}\widehat{X})(\omega) = f(\omega, X(\omega)), \omega \in \Omega, X \in \widehat{X}$. Hence $\hat{f} : S \to S$.

Corollary 37. Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, m)$ be a measure space, where m is a continuous $\mathbf{S}$-decomposable measure of (NSA)-type , s is a monotone increasing additive generator of $\mathbf{S}$, (M, d) a complete separable metric space and $f : \Omega \times M \to M$ a continuous random operator such that for some $q \in (0,1)$

$$m(\{\omega \mid \omega \in \Omega, d((\hat{f}\widehat{X})(\omega), (\hat{f}\widehat{Y})(\omega)) < u\})$$

$$\geq m\left(\{\omega \mid \omega \in \Omega, d(X(\omega), Y(\omega)) < \frac{u}{q}\}\right) \tag{17}$$

for every measurable mappings $X, Y : \Omega \to M$ and every $u > 0$. If there exists a measurable mapping $U : \Omega \to M$ such that for some $k > 0$

$$\sup_{x>0} x^k (1 - m(\{d(\widehat{U}, \hat{f}\widehat{U}) < x\})) < \infty$$

and t-norm T defined by

$$T(x,y) = \mathrm{s}^{-1}(\max(0, \mathrm{s}(x) + \mathrm{s}(y) - 1), x, y \in [0,1],$$

is g-convergent, then there exists a random fixed point of the operator f.

Corollary 38. Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, m)$ be a measure space, where m is a continuous $\mathbf{S}_{\lambda}^{\mathbf{SW}}$-decomposable measure of (NSA)-type for some $\lambda \in (-1, \infty]$, (M, d) a complete separable metric space and $f : \Omega \times M \to M$ a continuous random operator such that for some $q \in (0,1)$ (17) holds for every measurable mappings $X, Y : \Omega \to M$ and every $u > 0$. If there exists a measurable mapping $U : \Omega \to M$ such that for some $k > 1$

$$\sup_{x>1} \ln^k x (1 - m(\{d(\widehat{U}, \hat{f}\widehat{U}) < x\})) < \infty,$$

then there exists a random fixed point of the operator f.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The work of the first and second authors were supported by Grant MNTRS–1866 and the project "Nonlinear analysis on fuzzy structures" supported by Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and the work of the third author was supported by the grant MNTRS–1835.

(Received January 30, 2002.)

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