Some Results on the Projective Cone Normed Tensor Product Spaces Over Banach Algebras

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ABSTRACT: For two real Banach algebras $A_1$ and $A_2$, let $K_p$ be the projective cone in $A_1 \otimes A_2$. Using this we define a cone norm on the algebraic tensor product of two vector spaces over the Banach algebra $A_1 \otimes A_2$ and discuss some properties. We derive some fixed point theorems in this projective cone normed tensor product space over Banach algebra with a suitable example. For two self mappings $S$ and $T$ on a cone Banach space over Banach algebra, the stability of the iteration scheme $x_{2n+1} = Sx_{2n}$, $x_{2n+2} = Tx_{2n+1}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, ...$ converging to the common fixed point of $S$ and $T$ is also discussed here.

Key Words: cone normed space, stability of fixed points, projective tensor product.

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1. Introduction

In 2007, Huang and Zhang [19] introduced cone metric spaces and gave application of fixed point theory in such spaces. Since then, a number of researchers ([1], [2], [3], [19], [24], [27], [36]) developed the fixed point theory in cone metric spaces. In 2010, the concept of cone normed spaces was initiated by Turkoglu et al. [39]. In [23], Karapinar derived some fixed point theorems in cone Banach spaces.

However, recently some authors viz. Amini-Harandi et al. [4], Asadi et al. [5], Du [15], Erkan [16], Feng and Mao [17], Khamis [25] etc., have shown the equivalence of fixed point results between cone metric spaces and metric spaces, and also between cone b-metric spaces and b-metric spaces. So study of fixed point theorems in cone metric spaces is no more interesting in this sense. But in [27],
Liu and Xu introduced cone metric space over Banach algebra and initiated a new study by defining generalized Lipschitz mapping, where the contractive coefficient is a vector instead of usual real constant. They provided an example to explain the non equivalence of fixed point results between the vectorial versions and scalar versions. In present days, some researchers viz., Huang and Radenović ([20], [21]), Huang et al. [22], Xu and Radenović [40] etc., observed the interest and need for research in the field of studying fixed point theorems. They developed many important results in the framework of cone metric spaces and cone $b$-metric spaces over Banach algebra.

Let $\mathbb{A}_1$ be a real Banach algebra, $\| \|$ be its norm and $e_1$ be its unit element. A nonempty closed subset $P_1$ of $\mathbb{A}_1$ is called a cone if

(i) $P_1$ is closed, non empty and $\{ 0, e_1 \} \subset P_1$.

(ii) $\alpha P_1 + \beta P_1 \subset P_1$ for all non negative real numbers $\alpha, \beta$.

(iii) $P_2 = P_1 P_1 \subset P_1$.

(iv) $P_1 \cap (-P_1) = \{ 0 \}$.

For a given a cone $P_1 \subset \mathbb{A}_1$, a partial ordering “$\preceq$” on $\mathbb{A}_1$ with respect to $P_1$ is defined by $x \preceq y$ if and only if $y - x \in P_1$. $x \prec y$ will indicate $x \preceq y$ and $x \neq y$, while $x \ll y$ will stand for $y - x \in intP_1$ (interior of $P_1$). If $intP_1 \neq \emptyset$, then $P_1$ is called a solid cone. Here “$\prec$” and “$\ll$” are also partial orderings with respect to $P_1$.

**Definition 1.1** [27] Let $X$ be a non empty set. Suppose the mapping $d : X \times X \to \mathbb{A}_1$ satisfies:

(i) $0 \preceq d(x, y)$ for all $x, y \in X$.

(ii) $d(x, y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$.

(iii) $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$ for all $x, y \in X$ and

(iv) $d(x, y) \preceq d(x, z) + d(z, y)$ for all $x, y, z \in X$.

Then the pair $(X, d)$ is called a cone metric space over Banach algebra.

**Definition 1.2** [39] Let $X$ be a vector space over $\mathbb{R}$ and $\| \|_{P_1} : X \to \mathbb{A}_1$ be a mapping satisfying:

(i) $0 \preceq \| x \|_{P_1} \forall x \in X$

(ii) $\| x \|_{P_1} = 0 \iff x = 0 \forall x \in X$

(iii) $\| kx \|_{P_1} = |k| \| x \|_{P_1} \forall k \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in X$
(iv) \( \|x + y\|_P = \|x\|_P + \|y\|_P \) for all \( x, y \in X \).

Then the pair \( (X, \| \cdot \|_P) \) is called a cone normed space over the Banach algebra \( A_1 \) and \( \| \cdot \|_P \) is called a cone norm.

Every cone normed spaces is a cone metric space over Banach algebra with \( d(x, y) = \|x - y\|_P \).

**Definition 1.3** \([27]\) A cone \( P_1 \) is called a normal cone if there is a number \( K > 0 \) such that \( \forall x, y \in A_1 \)

\[
0 \leq x \leq y \Rightarrow \|x\| \leq K\|y\|.
\]

**Definition 1.4** \([19]\) The cone \( P_1 \) is called regular if every increasing sequence in \( A_1 \) which is bounded from above is convergent. That is, if \( \{x_n\} \) is a sequence such that

\[
x_1 \leq x_2 \leq ... \leq x_n \leq ... \leq y
\]

for some \( y \in A_1 \), then there is \( x \in A_1 \) such that \( \|x_n - x\| \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \).

**Example 1.1** \([27]\) Let \( A_1 = l^1 = \{x = \{x_n\}_{n \geq 1} : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n| < \infty\} \) with convolution as multiplication:

\[
x \ast y = \{x_n\}_{n \geq 1} \ast \{y_n\}_{n \geq 1} = \sum_{i+j=n} x_i y_j \{n \geq 1\}
\]

Thus \( A_1 \) is a Banach algebra with unit \( e_1 = \{1, 0, 0, ...\} \). Let \( P_1 = \{x = \{x_n\}_{n \geq 1} \in A_1 : x_n \geq 0 \forall n\} \), which is a normal cone in \( A_1 \). Let \( X = l^1 \) with the metric \( d : X \times X \to A_1 \) defined by

\[
d(x, y) = d(\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}, \{y_n\}_{n \geq 1}) = \{|x_n - y_n|\}_{n \geq 1}
\]

Then \( (X, d) \) is a cone metric space over the Banach algebra \( A_1 \).

**Definition 1.5** \([27]\) Let \( (X, d) \) be a cone metric space over Banach algebra \( A_1 \), \( x \in X \), \( \{x_n\} \) a sequence in \( X \). Then

(i) \( \{x_n\} \) converges to \( x \) whenever for every \( c \in A_1 \) with \( 0 \ll c \) there is a natural number \( N \) such that \( d(x_n, x) \ll c \) for all \( n \geq N \). We denote this by \( \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = x \) or \( x_n \to x(n \to \infty) \).

(ii) \( \{x_n\} \) is a Cauchy sequence whenever for each \( 0 \ll c \) there is a natural number \( N \) such that \( d(x_n, x_m) \ll c \) for all \( n, m \geq N \).

**Definition 1.6** \([40]\) Let \( P_1 \) be a solid cone in a Banach algebra \( A_1 \). A sequence \( \{u_n\} \subset P_1 \) is said to be a \( c \)-sequence if for each \( 0 \ll c \) there exists a natural number \( N \) such that \( u_n \ll c \) for all \( n > N \).

**Lemma 1.1** \([34]\) If \( A_1 \) is a real Banach algebra with a solid cone \( P_1 \) and if \( 0 \leq u \ll c \) for each \( 0 \ll c \), then \( u = 0 \).
Lemma 1.2 [34] If $A_1$ is a real Banach algebra with a solid cone $P_1$ and if $a, b, c \in A_1$ and $a \preceq b \ll c$, then $a \preceq c$.

Lemma 1.3 [34] If $A_1$ is a real Banach algebra with a solid cone $P_1$ and if $\|x_n\| \to 0$ ($n \to \infty$), then for any $0 \ll c$, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for any $n > N$, we have $x_n \ll c$.

Lemma 1.4 [40] Let $(X, d)$ be a complete cone metric space over a Banach algebra $A_1$ and let $P_1$ be the underlying solid cone in $A_1$. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence in $X$ and $0 \ll c$. If $\{x_n\}$ converges to $x \in X$, then we have:

(i) $\{d(x_n, x)\}$ is a $c$-sequence.

(ii) For any $p \in \mathbb{N}$, $\{d(x_n, x_{n+p})\}$ is a $c$-sequence.

Lemma 1.5 [40] If $k \in P_1$ with spectral radius $r(k) < 1$, then $\|k^n\| \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.

Lemma 1.6 [20] Let $A_1$ be a Banach algebra with a unit $e_1$ and $P_1$ be a solid cone in $A_1$. Let $h \in A_1$ and $u_n = h^n$. If $r(h) < 1$, then $\{u_n\}$ is a $c$-sequence.

Lemma 1.7 [20] Let $A_1$ be a Banach algebra with a unit $e_1$ and $u \in A_1$. If $r(u) < |C|$ and $C$ is a complex constant, then

$$r(Ce_1 - u)^{-1} \leq \frac{1}{|C| - r(u)}.$$ 

Lemma 1.8 [40] Let $P_1$ be a solid cone in a Banach algebra $A_1$. Suppose that $k \in P_1$ and $\{u_n\}$ is a $c$-sequence in $P$. Then $\{ku_n\}$ is a $c$-sequence.

Lemma 1.9 [38] Let $A_1$ be a Banach algebra with a unit $e_1$, $k \in A_1$, then $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|k^n\|^{\frac{r}{r_k}}$ exists and the spectral radius $r(k)$ satisfies $r(k) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|k^n\|^{\frac{r}{r_k}} = \inf \|k^n\|^{\frac{r}{r_k}}$. If $r(k) < 1$, then $e_1 - k$ is invertible in $A$, moreover,

$$(e_1 - k)^{-1} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} k^i.$$ 

Lemma 1.10 [38] Let $A_1$ be a Banach algebra with a unit $e_1$, $a, b \in A_1$. If $a$ commutes with $b$, then $r(a + b) \leq r(a) + r(b)$, $r(ab) \leq r(a)r(b)$.

Lemma 1.11 [21] Let $A_1$ be a Banach algebra with a unit $e_1$ and $P_1$ be a solid cone in $A_1$. Let $u, \alpha, \beta \in P_1$ such that $\alpha \preceq \beta$ and $u \preceq \alpha u$. If $r(\beta) < 1$, then $u = 0$.

In 2014, Liu and Xu derived the following fixed point theorem with generalized Lipschitz condition:
Theorem 1.1 [40] Let \((X, d)\) be a cone Banach space over a Banach algebra \(A_1\), and \(P_1\) be the underlying solid cone with \(k \in P_1\) and \(r(k) < 1\). Suppose the mapping \(T : X \to X\) satisfies generalized Lipschitz condition:
\[
d(Tx, Ty) \leq kd(x, y), \quad \forall \, x, y \in X.
\]
Then \(T\) has a unique fixed point in \(X\) and for any \(x \in X\), iterative sequence \(\{T^n x\}\) converges to the fixed point.

Let \((X, \|\cdot\|_{P_1})\) and \((Y, \|\cdot\|_{P_2})\) be two cone Banach spaces over Banach algebra, where \(P_1\) and \(P_2\) are solid normal cones (with normal constant 1). In this paper, we derive some fixed point theorems for a self mapping \(T\) in the projective cone normed tensor product space over Banach algebra. We also discuss the stability of an iteration scheme converging to a common fixed point of two self mappings on a cone Banach space over Banach algebra.

2. Main Results: (a) Projective Cone Normed Tensor Product Space(PCNTPS) over Banach algebra

First, we define a cone norm over Banach algebra for the algebraic tensor product of two vector spaces.

Lemma 2.1 [7] Let \(X, Y\) be normed spaces over \(F\) with dual spaces \(X^*\) and \(Y^*\) respectively. Given \(x \in X, y \in Y\), Let \(x \otimes y\) be the element of \(BL(X^*, Y^*; F)\) (which is the set of all bounded bilinear forms from \(X^* \times Y^*\) to \(F\)), defined by
\[
x \otimes y(f, g) = f(x)g(y), \quad (f \in X^*, g \in Y^*)
\]
The algebraic tensor product of \(X\) and \(Y\), \(X \otimes Y\) is defined to be the linear span of \(\{x \otimes y : x \in X, y \in Y\}\) in \(BL(X^*, Y^*; F)\).

Lemma 2.2 [7] Given normed spaces \(X\) and \(Y\), the projective tensor norm \(\gamma\) on \(X \otimes Y\) is defined by
\[
\|u\|_{\gamma} = \inf \left\{ \sum_i \|x_i\|\|y_i\| : u = \sum_i x_i \otimes y_i \right\}
\]
where the infimum is taken over all (finite) representations of \(u\).

The completion of \((X \otimes Y, \|\cdot\|_{\gamma})\) is called projective tensor product of \(X\) and \(Y\) and it is denoted by \(X \otimes_\gamma Y\).

Lemma 2.3 [35] Let \(X\) and \(Y\) be Banach spaces. Then \(\gamma\) is a cross norm on \(X \otimes Y\) and \(\|x \otimes y\|_{\gamma} = \|x\|\|y\|\) for every \(x \in X, y \in Y\).

Lemma 2.4 [7] \(X \otimes_\gamma Y\) can be represented as a linear subspace of \(BL(X^*, Y^*; F)\) consisting of all elements of the form \(u = \sum_i x_i \otimes y_i\) where \(\sum_i \|x_i\|\|y_i\| < \infty\). Moreover, \(\|u\|_{\gamma} = \inf \left\{ \sum_i \|x_i\|\|y_i\| \right\}\) over all such representations of \(u\).
Lemma 2.5 [7] Let $X$ and $Y$ be normed algebras over $F$. There exists a unique product on $X \otimes Y$ with respect to which $X \otimes Y$ is an algebra and

$$(a \otimes b)(c \otimes d) = ac \otimes bd \quad (a, c \in X, b, d \in Y).$$

Lemma 2.6 [7] Let $X$ and $Y$ be normed algebras over $F$. Then projective tensor norm on $X \otimes Y$ is an algebra norm.

Clearly, we can conclude that if $X$ and $Y$ are Banach algebras over $F$ then $X \otimes \gamma Y$ becomes a Banach algebra.

Let $A_1$ and $A_2$ be two real Banach algebras with the unit elements $e_1$ and $e_2$ respectively. $P_1$ and $P_2$ be two solid cones in $A_1$ and $A_2$ respectively. Let $K_p$ be the projective cone ($[31], [32]$) in $A_1 \otimes \gamma A_2$ defined by

$$K_p = \{ \sum x_i \otimes y_i : x_i \in P_1, y_i \in P_2 \}$$

[Here,

$$K_pK_p = \sum x_i \otimes y_i (\sum c_j \otimes d_j) = \sum \sum x_ic_j \otimes y_id_j$$

Since $P_1P_1 \subseteq P_1, P_2P_2 \subseteq P_2, x_i, c_j \in P_1$ and $y_i, d_j \in P_2$ so by definition $x_ic_j \in P_1$ and $y_id_j \in P_2$. Thus, $K_pK_p \subseteq K_p$.]

For vector spaces $X$ and $Y$ over $\mathbb{R}$, with the cone norms $\| \cdot \|_{P_1} : X \to A_1$ and $\| \cdot \|_{P_2} : Y \to A_2$, we define:

$\| \cdot \|_{K_p} : X \otimes Y \to A_1 \otimes \gamma A_2$ by $\| u \|_{K_p} = \sum_i \| x_i \|_{P_1} \otimes \| y_i \|_{P_2}, u = \sum_i x_i \otimes y_i \in X \otimes Y$

(i) $0 \leq \| x_i \|_{P_1} \Rightarrow \| x_i \|_{P_1} \in P_1, 0 \leq \| y_i \|_{P_2} \Rightarrow \| y_i \|_{P_2} \in P_2, \forall i$

$\Rightarrow \sum_i \| x_i \|_{P_1} \otimes \| y_i \|_{P_2} \in K_p$ (by definition of projective cone).

So, $0 \leq \sum_i \| x_i \|_{P_1} \otimes \| y_i \|_{P_2}$ i.e., $0 \leq \| u \|_{K_p}$.

(ii)

$$\| u \|_{K_p} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_i \| x_i \|_{P_1} \otimes \| y_i \|_{P_2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \| x_1 \|_{P_1} \otimes \| y_1 \|_{P_2} + \| x_2 \|_{P_1} \otimes \| y_2 \|_{P_2} + \cdots = 0$$

Each of the terms in (1) is an element of $K_p$. We call these as $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots$ etc. So, each $0 \leq a_i \forall i$.

(If $a, b \in K_p$ such that $a + b = 0$, then $a = -b$, i.e., $b, -b \in K_p \Rightarrow b = 0$. So, $a = 0$. Similarly for any $n$ number of terms this holds.)

Therefore, $a_i = 0 \forall i$ i.e., $\| x_i \|_{P_1} \otimes \| y_i \|_{P_2} = 0 \forall i$

$$\Rightarrow \| x_i \|_{P_1} = 0, \| y_i \|_{P_2} = 0 \forall i$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i = 0, y_i = 0 \forall i$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i x_i \otimes y_i = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0$$
Conversely, let $u = \sum_i x_i \otimes y_i = 0 \Rightarrow (\sum_i x_i \otimes y_i)(f, g) = 0 \forall f \in X^*, g \in Y^*$.

In particular, we take $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+, g : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$ such that $\ker g = \{0\}$.

$$(\sum_i x_i \otimes y_i)(f, g) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_i f(x_i)g(y_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow g(y_i) = 0 \forall i \Rightarrow y_i = 0 \forall i$$

$$\Rightarrow \|y_i\|_{P_2} = 0 \forall i \text{ (by cone norm property)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x_i\|_{P_1} \cdot \|y_i\|_{P_2} = 0 \forall i$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \|x_i\|_{P_1} \otimes \|y_i\|_{P_2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \|u\|_{K_p} = 0$$

(iii) $\|ku\|_{K_p} = |k|\|u\|_{K_p} \forall u \in X \otimes Y, k \in \mathbb{R}$

(iv) $\|u + v\|_{K_p} \leq \|u\|_{K_p} + \|v\|_{K_p} \forall u, v \in X \otimes Y$

(follows by definition)

Thus, $\|\cdot\|_{K_p}$ is a cone norm on $X \otimes Y$. We call $(X \otimes Y, \|\cdot\|_{K_p})$ as projective cone normed tensor product space (PCNTPS) over Banach algebra.

**Lemma 2.7** If $P_1$ and $P_2$ are normal cones, then $K_p$ is also normal.

**Proof:** Let $u, v \in \mathcal{A}_1 \otimes_\gamma \mathcal{A}_2$ be such that $0 \preceq u \preceq v \Rightarrow v - u \in K_p$. Let

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes y_i, \quad u = \sum_{j=1}^m p_j \otimes q_j.$$ 

For $n < m$:

$$v - u \in K_p \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes y_i - \sum_{j=1}^m p_j \otimes q_j \in K_p$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - p_i) \otimes y_i + \sum_{j=1}^m p_j \otimes (y_i - q_i) + \sum_{j=n+1}^m (-p_j) \otimes q_j \in K_p$$

So, by the form of elements of $K_p$, we get,

$x_i - p_i, p_i \in P_1; y_i - q_i, y_i \in P_2 \forall i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$ and

$-p_j \in P_1; q_j \in P_2 \forall j = n + 1, n + 2, \ldots, m$.

Again,

$$v - u \in K_p \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \otimes (y_i - q_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - p_i) \otimes q_i + \sum_{j=n+1}^m p_j \otimes (-q_j) \in K_p$$
So, \( x_i - p_i, x_i \in P_1; y_i - q_i, q_i \in P_2 \forall i = 1, 2, ..., n \) and 
\( p_j \in P_1; -q_j \in P_2 \forall j = n + 1, n + 2, ..., m. \)
Hence, \( p_j = 0, q_j = 0 \forall j = n + 1, n + 2, ..., m. \)
Now, \( p_i \leq x_i \) and \( q_i \leq y_i. \) Since \( P_1 \) and \( P_2 \) are normal cones, so, there exist constants \( K_1, K_2 \geq 1 \) such that
\[
\|p_i\| \leq K_1\|x_i\|, \quad \|q_i\| \leq K_2\|y_i\| \forall i.
\]
Since, \( \|u\| = \|\sum_{j=1}^m p_j \otimes q_j\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \|p_j\|\|q_j\| \leq K_1 K_2 \sum_{j=1}^m \|x_j\|\|y_j\|, \) so,
for the projective tensor norm in \( A_1 \otimes A_2, \) we have \( \|u\| \leq K_1 K_2\|v\| \)
For \( n \geq m, \) the condition is obviously satisfied.
Therefore, \( K_p \) is a normal cone with the normal constant \( K_1 K_2(\geq 1). \)

**Lemma 2.8** If \( P_1 \) and \( P_2 \) are regular cones, then \( K_p \) is also regular.

**Proof:** Let \( \{u_n\}_{n \geq 1} \) be a sequence in \( A_1 \otimes A_2 \) such that \( u_1 \leq u_2, ..., \leq y \) for some \( y \in A_1 \otimes A_2. \)
To show that \( \{u_n\}_{n \geq 1} \) is convergent in \( A_1 \otimes A_2; \)
Let \( u_1 = \sum_i p_i \otimes q_i, u_2 = \sum_i p_2 \otimes q_2, ..., u_n = \sum_i p_n \otimes q_n, ..., \) and \( y = \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i \in A_1 \otimes A_2. \)
Since \( u_1 \leq u_2 \leq ... \leq y, \) as in above Lemma 2.7, we can show that \( p_1 \leq p_2 \leq ... \leq a_i \forall i \) and \( q_1 \leq q_2 \leq ... \leq b_i \forall i. \)
For each \( i, \) \( \{p_{ni}\}_{n \geq 1} \) is a sequence in \( A_1 \) (increasing) which is bounded from above, and so also \( \{q_{ni}\}_{n \geq 1} \) in \( A_2. \) Since \( P_1 \) and \( P_2 \) are regular, there exist \( r_i \in A_1 \) and \( s_i \in A_2. \)
Now, \( \sum_i r_i \otimes s_i = u(say) \in A_1 \otimes A_2. \)
\[
\|u_n - u\| = \|\sum_i p_{ni} \otimes q_{ni} - \sum_i r_i \otimes s_i\|
\leq \sum_i \|p_{ni} - r_i\|\|q_{ni}\| + \sum_i \|q_{ni} - s_i\|\|r_i\|
\rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty
\]
Hence, \( K_p \) is regular. \( \square \)

**Lemma 2.9** For normal cones \( P_1 \) and \( P_2, \) if \( (X, \|\cdot\|_P) \) and \( (Y, \|\cdot\|_P) \) are two cone Banach spaces over Banach algebras \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) respectively, then \( (X \otimes Y, \|\cdot\|_{K_P}) \) is also a cone Banach space over the Banach algebra \( A_1 \otimes A_2. \)

**Proof:** Let \( \{u_n\} \) (where \( u_n = \sum_i x_{ni} \otimes y_{ni} \)) be a Cauchy sequence in \( X \otimes Y. \) Since \( P_1 \) and \( P_2 \) are normal cones, so, by Lemma 2.7, \( K_p \) is also normal.
Since \( \{u_n\} \) is Cauchy, so, \( \|u_n - u_m\|_{K_p} \to 0 \) as \( m, n \to \infty \). Now,
\[
\|u_n - u_m\|_{K_p} = \| \sum_i x_{ni} \otimes y_{ni} - \sum_i x_{mi} \otimes y_{mi} \|_{K_p}
\]
\[
= \| \sum_i (x_{ni} - x_{mi}) \otimes y_{ni} + \sum_i x_{mi} \otimes (y_{ni} - y_{mi}) \|_{K_p}
\]
\[
\leq \sum_i \|x_{ni} - x_{mi}\|_{p_1} \|y_{ni}\|_{p_2} + \sum_i \|x_{mi}\|_{p_1} \|y_{ni} - y_{mi}\|_{p_2}
\]
\[
\to 0 \text{ as } m, n \to \infty
\]

\( \Rightarrow \) \( \{\|x_{ni} - x_{mi}\|_{p_1}\} \to 0 \) as \( m, n \to \infty \) or \( \|y_{ni}\|_{p_2} \to 0 \) as \( m, n \to \infty \) for each \( i \).

\( \Rightarrow \) \( \{x_{ni}\}_n \) is a Cauchy sequence in \( (X, \|\|_{p_1}) \) or \( \{y_{ni}\}_n \to 0 \) in \( (Y, \|\|_{p_2}) \) and \( \{y_{ni}\}_n \) is a Cauchy sequence in \( (Y, \|\|_{p_2}) \) for each \( i \).

\( \Rightarrow \) \( \{x_{ni}\}_n \) and \( \{y_{ni}\}_n \) are convergent sequences in \( (X, \|\|_{p_1}) \) and \( (Y, \|\|_{p_2}) \) respectively for each \( i \), since these are cone Banach spaces.

Let \( x_{ni} \to a_i \in X \) and \( y_{ni} \to b_i \in Y \) for each \( i \). We take \( u = \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i \in X \otimes Y \). It can be easily shown that \( \|u_n - u\|_{K_p} \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \), i.e., \( \{u_n\} \) is a convergent sequence in \( X \otimes Y \).

Hence, \( (X \otimes Y, \|\|_{K_p}) \) is a cone Banach space over the Banach algebra \( A_1 \otimes \gamma A_2 \).

\[
\square
\]

**Example 2.1** We take \( X \) as any normed space and \( A_1 = (l^1, \|\|) \), over \( \mathbb{R} \). Let \( P_1 = \{x_n\}_{n \geq 1} \in A_1, x_n \geq 0 \ \forall n \}. \) Then \( \|\|_{p_1} : X \to A_1 \) defined by:
\[
\|x\|_{p_1} = \left\{ \frac{\|x\|}{2^n} \right\}_{n \geq 1}
\]

is a cone norm on \( \mathbb{R} \). Then clearly, \( (X, \|\|_{p_1}) \) is a cone Banach space over \( A_1 \).

Next we take, \( Y = \mathbb{R}, A_2 = (\mathbb{R}, \|\|), P_2 = \{y : y \geq 0\} \). Then \( \|\|_{p_2} : Y \to A_2 \) defined by:
\[
\|y\|_{p_2} = |y|
\]

is a cone norm on \( \mathbb{R} \). Clearly, \( (\mathbb{R}, \|\|_{p_2}) \) is also a cone Banach space over \( A_2 \).

Now, \( \|\|_{K_p} : X \otimes Y \to A_1 \otimes \gamma A_2 \) i.e., \( \|\|_{K_p} : X \otimes \mathbb{R} \to l^1 \otimes \mathbb{R} \) is defined by:
\[
\|u\|_{K_p} = \| \sum_i x_i \otimes y_i \|_{K_p} = \sum_i \|x_i\|_{p_1} \|y_i\|_{p_2} = \sum_i \left\{ \frac{\|x_i\|}{2^n} \right\}_{n \geq 1} \|y_i\|_{p_2} = \sum_i \left\{ \frac{\|x_i\|}{2^n} \right\}_{n \geq 1}.
\]

(Since \( l^1 \otimes \mathbb{R} = l^1(\mathbb{R}) \) \( [35] \))

Thus \( (X \otimes Y, \|\|_{K_p}) \) is a cone Banach space over the Banach algebra \( l^1 \otimes \gamma \mathbb{R} \).

**Lemma 2.10** For a cone normed space \( (X, \|\|_{p}) \), where \( P \) is a normal cone with constant \( K = 1 \), if \( \|u\|_{P} \leq \|u\|_{p} \) then \( \|u\|_{P} \leq \|v\|_{P} \), \( u, v \in X \).

**Proof:** Given \( \|u\|_{P} \leq \|v\|_{P} \). If possible, let \( \|v\|_{P} \leq \|u\|_{P} \). Since \( P \) is normal, so,
\[
\|v\|_{P} \leq K ||u\|_{P} = ||u\|_{P}, \text{ a contradiction.}
\]
Hence, \( \|u\|_p \leq \|v\|_p \) but \( \|u\|_p \neq \|v\|_p \). So, \( \|u\|_p < \|v\|_p \).

Now, we want to establish some fixed point theorems in projective cone normed tensor product space over Banach algebra.
(In all the following results, we take \( d(x, 0) = \|x\|_P \), for the cone \( P \).)

3. Main Results: (b) Some Fixed Point Theorems in PCNTPS

**Theorem 3.1** Let \( (X, \| . \|_{P_1}) \) and \( (Y, \| . \|_{P_2}) \) be two cone Banach spaces over Banach algebras \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) respectively, where \( P_1 \) and \( P_2 \) are solid normal cones (with normal constant 1) and \( (X \otimes Y, \| . \|_{K_p}) \) is the projective cone Banach space over Banach algebra \( A_1 \otimes \gamma A_2 \). Let \( T_1 : X \otimes Y \rightarrow X \) and \( T_2 : X \otimes Y \rightarrow Y \) be two mappings satisfying:

\[
\begin{align*}
(i) & \quad \|T_1 u - T_1 v\|_{P_1} \leq \frac{1}{M_2} \|k\|u - v\|_{K_p}, \\
(ii) & \quad \|T_2 u - T_2 v\|_{P_2} \leq \frac{1}{M_1} \|k\|u - v\|_{K_p}, \\
(iii) & \quad \|T_1 u\|_{P_1} < M_1 \text{ and } \|T_2 u\|_{P_2} < M_2, \forall u, v \in X \otimes Y.
\end{align*}
\]

Then the mapping \( T : X \otimes Y \rightarrow X \otimes Y \) defined by \( T u = T_1 u \otimes T_2 u \), \( u \in X \otimes Y \) has a unique fixed point in \( X \otimes Y \) if \( k \in K_p \) with \( r(k) < \frac{1}{2} \).

**Proof:** Let \( u, v \in X \otimes Y \). We have,

\[
\begin{align*}
\|T u - T v\|_{K_p} &= \|T_1 u \otimes T_2 u - T_1 v \otimes T_2 v\|_{K_p} \\
&= \|(T_1 u - T_1 v) \otimes T_2 u + T_1 v \otimes (T_2 u - T_2 v)\|_{K_p} \\
&\leq \|T_1 u - T_1 v\|_{P_1} \|T_2 u\|_{P_2} + \|T_1 v\|_{P_1} \|T_2 u - T_2 v\|_{P_2}.
\end{align*}
\]

Since \( K_p \) is normal with normal constant 1, so,

\[
\begin{align*}
\|T u - T v\|_{K_p} &\leq \|T_1 u - T_1 v\|_{P_1} \|T_2 u\|_{P_2} + \|T_1 v\|_{P_1} \|T_2 u - T_2 v\|_{P_2} \\
&< \|k\|u - v\|_{K_p} + \|k\|u - v\|_{K_p} \\
&= 2\|k\|u - v\|_{K_p} \\
\Rightarrow \|T u - T v\|_{K_p} &< 2\|k\|u - v\|_{K_p}.
\end{align*}
\]

(2)

So by Lemma 2.10, equation (2) implies

\[
\|T u - T v\|_{K_p} < 2\|k\|u - v\|_{K_p}
\]

Now, by Theorem 1.1 the mapping \( T \) has a unique fixed point in \( X \otimes Y \). \( \square \)
**Example 3.1** We take $X = l^1$ and $A_1 = (l^1, \|\cdot\|)$ over $\mathbb{R}$.

Let $P_1 = \{x_n\}_{n \geq 1} \in l^1$, $x_n \geq 0 \forall n$. Then $\|\cdot\|_{P_1} : l^1 \rightarrow A_1$ defined by:

$\|a_i\|_{P_1} = \{a_{i_k}\}_k$ (a$_i = \{a_{i_k}\}_k$) is a cone norm. Clearly, $(X, \|\cdot\|_{P_1})$ is also a cone Banach space over the unital Banach algebra $A_1$.

Next we take, $Y = \mathbb{R}$, $A_2 = (\mathbb{R}, \|\cdot\|)$, $P_2 = \{y : y \geq 0\}$. Then $\|\cdot\|_{P_2} : Y \rightarrow A_2$ defined by:

$\|y\|_{P_2} = |y|$ is a cone norm on $\mathbb{R}$. Clearly, $(\mathbb{R}, \|\cdot\|_{P_2})$ is also a cone Banach space over the unital Banach algebra $A_2$.

Now, $\|\cdot\|_{K_p} : X \otimes Y \rightarrow A_1 \otimes \gamma A_2$ i.e., $\|\cdot\|_{K_p} : l^1 \otimes \mathbb{R} \rightarrow l^1 \otimes \gamma \mathbb{R}$ is defined by:

$\|u\|_{K_p} = \|\sum a_i \otimes y_i\|_{K_p} = \sum_{i} \|\{a_{i_k}\}_k \|_{P_1} \otimes \|y_i\|_{P_2} = \sum_{i} \{\|a_{i_k}\|_{K} \otimes |y_i|\}_k$

( Since, $l^1 \otimes \gamma \mathbb{R} = l^1(\mathbb{R})$ [35])

Thus $(l^1 \otimes \mathbb{R}, \|\cdot\|_{K_p})$ is a cone Banach space over $l^1(\mathbb{R})$ with unit $e = \{1, 0, 0, \ldots\}$.

Let $D_{l^1}$, $D_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $D_{l^1 \otimes \mathbb{R}}$ (containing $D_{l^1} \otimes D_{\mathbb{R}}$) be subsets of $l^1$, $\mathbb{R}$ and $l^1 \otimes \mathbb{R}$ bounded (strictly) by constants $c$, $c^2$ and $c^2$ respectively.

We define $T_1 : D_{l^1 \otimes \mathbb{R}} \rightarrow D_{l^1}$ by $T_1(\sum a_i \otimes y_i) = \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum \{a_{i_k}y_i\}_k$, where $a_i = \{a_{i_k}\}_k$ and $T_2 : D_{l^1 \otimes \mathbb{R}} \rightarrow D_{\mathbb{R}}$ by $T_2(\sum a_i \otimes y_i) = \frac{1}{3} \sum \|\{a_{i_k}\}_k\|_{K} \|y_i\|$. Then

$\|\|T_1(\sum a_i \otimes y_i)\|_{P_1}\| = \|\frac{1}{2c^2} \sum \{a_{i_k}y_i\}_k\|_{P_1} \leq \frac{1}{2c^2} \|\sum \{a_{i_k}y_i\}_k\|$

$\leq \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i (\sum_k |a_{i_k}|) |y_i|$ (using norm in $l^1$)

$= \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i |a_i| \|y_i\|$

Taking projective tensor norm in $l^1(\mathbb{R})$,

$\|\|T_1(\sum a_i \otimes y_i)\|_{P_1}\| \leq \frac{1}{2c^2} \|\sum a_i \otimes y_i\|$

$\leq \frac{1}{2c^2}c^2 = \frac{1}{2} (= M_1)$

and

$\|\|T_2(\sum a_i \otimes y_i)\|_{P_2}\| = \|\|\frac{1}{3} \sum \|\{a_{i_k}\}_k\|_{K} \|y_i\|\|_{P_2}\|$

$\leq \|\frac{1}{3} \sum \|\{a_{i_k}\}_k\|_{K} \|y_i\| \leq \frac{1}{3} \sum_i (\sum_k |a_{i_k}|) |y_i|$

$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_i |a_i| \|y_i\|$
So, for projective tensor norm in $l^1(\mathbb{R})$,

$$\|\|T_2(\sum_i a_i \otimes y_i)\|_{p_2} \| \leq \frac{1}{3} \| \sum_i a_i \otimes y_i \| < \frac{c^2}{3} (= M_2)$$

For $u = \sum_i a_i \otimes y_i$, $v = \sum_i b_i \otimes x_i \in D_{l^1 \otimes \mathbb{R}}$, we have,

$$\|T_1(u) - T_1(v)\|_{p_1} = \left\| \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i \{a_{ik} y_i - b_{ik} x_i\}_k \right\|_{p_1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c^2} \left\| \sum_i (a_{ik} y_i - b_{ik} x_i) \right\|_{p_1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i (|a_{ik} y_i| - |b_{ik} x_i|)_k$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\|T_1(u) - T_1(v)\|_{p_1} = \left\| \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i \{a_{ik} y_i - b_{ik} x_i\}_k \right\|_{p_1}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i \sum_k |a_{ik} y_i - b_{ik} x_i|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i \sum_{i,k} (|a_{ik} y_i| + |b_{ik} x_i|)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c^2} \sum_i \sum_{i,k} (|a_{ik} y_i| + |b_{ik} x_i|)$$

(3)

$$\|\|u - v\|_{K_p} = \|\| \sum_i a_i \otimes y_i - \sum_i b_i \otimes x_i \|_{K_p} \|$$

$$= \|\| \sum_i a_i \otimes y_i + \sum_i (-b_i) \otimes x_i \|_{K_p} \|$$

$$= \|\| \sum_i \{a_{ik} y_i\}_k + \sum_i \{b_{ik} x_i\}_k \|$$ (by definition of $\|\|_{K_p}$)

$$= \sum_i \sum_k (|a_{ik} y_i| + |b_{ik} x_i|)$$

(4)

From (3) and (4),

$$\Rightarrow \|\|T_1(u) - T_1(v)\|_{p_1} \leq \frac{1}{2c^2}\|\|u - v\|_{K_p} \|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{c^2}\|\|e\|_{K_p} \| = \frac{1}{c^2/3}\|\|e\|_{K_p} \|$$

$$= \frac{1}{M_2}\|\|k\|_{K_p} \|, \ k = \frac{1}{3} e \in K_p$$
Similarly,

\[ \|T_2(u) - T_2(v)\|_{P_2} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \| \{a_{ik}\} k \| y_i \| - \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \| \{b_{ik}\} k \| x_i \| \] 

\[ = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i (\| \{a_{ik}\} k \| y_i \| - \| \{b_{ik}\} k \| x_i \|) \]

\[ \leq \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \| \{a_{ik}\} k \| y_i \| + \sum_i \| \{b_{ik}\} k \| x_i \| \]

\[ \Rightarrow \|T_2(u) - T_2(v)\|_{P_2} \leq \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_k |a_{ik}| |y_i| + \sum_i \sum_k |b_{ik}| |x_i| \]

(P_2 being a normal cone with normal constant 1)

\[ = \frac{1}{3} \| \| u - v \|_{K_p} \| \text{ (from (4))} \]

\[ \leq \frac{1}{3/2} \| u - v \|_{K_p} = \frac{1}{M_1} \| k \| u - v \|_{K_p} \|, \quad k = \frac{1}{3} e \in K_p. \]

Also \( r(k) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{3} e \right)^n = \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{2}. \)

So by Theorem 3.1, the mapping \( T : D_{l^1 \otimes R} \to D_{l^2 \otimes R} \) defined by

\[ T(\sum_i a_i \otimes x_i) = \frac{1}{6c} \sum_i \{Ma_{i,n}x_i\}, \text{ where } M = \sum_i \|a_i\| |x_i| \]

has a unique fixed point in \( D_{l^1 \otimes R}. \)

**Theorem 3.2** Let \((X, \|\|_{P_1})\) and \((Y, \|\|_{P_2})\) be two cone Banach spaces over Banach algebras \(A_1\) and \(A_2\), where \(P_1\) and \(P_2\) are normal cones (with normal constant 1) and \((X \otimes Y, \|\|_{K_p})\) is the projective cone Banach space over \(A_1 \otimes A_2\). Let \(T_1 : X \otimes Y \to X\) and \(T_2 : X \otimes Y \to Y\) be two mappings satisfying:

(i) \( \|T_1 u - T_1 v\|_{P_1} \leq \frac{1}{M_2} (\|k(\|u - Tu\|_{K_p} + \|v - Tv\|_{K_p})\|) \)

(ii) \( \|T_2 u - T_2 v\|_{P_2} \leq \frac{1}{M_1} (\|k(\|u - Tu\|_{K_p} + \|v - Tv\|_{K_p})\|) \)

(iii) \( \|T_1 u\|_{P_1} < M_1 \text{ and } \|T_2 u\|_{P_2} < M_2 \forall u, v \in X \otimes Y. \)

Then the mapping \( T : X \otimes Y \to X \otimes Y \) defined by \( Tu = T_1 u \otimes T_2 u, u \in X \otimes Y \) has a unique fixed point if \( k \in K_p \) with \( r(k) < \frac{1}{3}. \)

**Theorem 3.3** Let \(P_1\) and \(P_2\) be two solid normal cones (with normal constant 1) in Banach algebras \(A_1\) and \(A_2\) respectively. Let \(T_1 : X \otimes Y \to X\) and \(T_2 : X \otimes Y \to Y\)
be two mappings satisfying:

\[(i) \|T_1u - T_1v\|_{p_1} \otimes e_2 \leq \frac{k}{M_2} \|u - v\|_{K_p},\]

\[(ii) e_1 \otimes \|T_2u - T_2v\|_{p_2} \leq \frac{k}{M_1} \|u - v\|_{K_p} \forall u, v \in X \otimes Y,\]

\[(iii) e_1 \in P_1, e_2 \in P_2,\]

\[(iv) \|\|T_1u\|_{p_1}\| < M_1 \text{ and } \|\|T_2u\|_{p_2}\| < M_2 \forall u, v \in X \otimes Y.\]

where \(k \in K_p\) and \(r(k) < \frac{1}{2}\). Then \(T : X \otimes Y \to X \otimes Y\) defined by \(Tu = T_1u \otimes T_2u, u \in X \otimes Y\) has a unique fixed point in \(X \otimes Y\).

**Proof:** Let \(u, v \in X \otimes Y\). We have,

\[
\|Tu - Tv\|_{K_p} \leq \|T_1u - T_1v\|_{p_1} \otimes \|T_2u\|_{p_2} + \|T_1v\|_{p_1} \otimes \|T_2u - T_2v\|_{p_2}
\]

\[
= (\|T_1u - T_1v\|_{p_1} \otimes e_2)(e_1 \otimes \|T_2u\|_{p_2})
\]

\[
+ (\|T_1v\|_{p_1} \otimes e_2)(e_1 \otimes \|T_2u - T_2v\|_{p_2})
\]

\[
\leq \frac{k}{M_2} \|u - v\|_{K_p}(e_1 \otimes \|T_2u\|_{p_2}) + (\|T_1v\|_{p_1} \otimes e_2)\frac{k}{M_1} \|u - v\|_{K_p}
\]

Since \(K_p\) is normal, so, taking projective norm in \(A_1 \otimes A_2\),

\[
\|\|Tu - Tv\|_{K_p}\| \leq \frac{1}{M_2} \|k\|_{K_p} \|e_1 \otimes \|T_2u\|_{p_2}\| + \|\|T_1v\|_{p_1} \otimes e_2\| \frac{1}{M_1} \|k\|_{K_p} \|u - v\|_{K_p}\|
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{M_2} \|k\|_{K_p} \|\|T_2u\|_{p_2}\| + \|\|T_1v\|_{p_1} \| \frac{1}{M_1} \|k\|_{K_p} \|u - v\|_{K_p}\|
\]

\[
< \|2k\|((u - v)\|_{K_p}\|
\]

Now, proceeding as in Theorem 3.1, we can show that \(T\) has a unique fixed point in \(X \otimes Y\). \(\square\)

**Theorem 3.4** In the above theorem, if the conditions (i) and (ii) are replaced by

\[(i) \|T_1u - T_1v\|_{p_1} \otimes e_2 \leq \frac{k}{M_2} [\|u - Tv\|_{K_p} + \|v - Tu\|_{K_p}],\]

\[(ii) e_1 \otimes \|T_2u - T_2v\|_{p_2} \leq \frac{k}{M_1} [\|u - Tv\|_{K_p} + \|v - Tu\|_{K_p}] \forall u, v \in X \otimes Y,\]

\[(iii) e_1 \in P_1, e_2 \in P_2,\]

\[(iv) \|\|T_1u\|_{p_1}\| < M_1 \text{ and } \|\|T_2u\|_{p_2}\| < M_2 \forall u, v \in X \otimes Y.\]

then \(T\) has a unique fixed point in \(X \otimes Y\), where \(k \in K_p\) and \(r(k) < \frac{1}{4}\).
4. Main Results: (c) Stability of iteration scheme converging to the fixed point in cone normed spaces over Banach algebra:

In [6], Asadi et al. generalized the results of Qing and Rhoades [33] (regarding the $T$-stability of Picard’s iteration scheme in metric spaces) to cone metric spaces. An iteration procedure $x_{n+1} = f(T, x_n)$ is said to be $T$-stable with respect to $T$ on a metric space $X$, if $\{x_n\}$ converges to a fixed point $q$ of $T$ and whenever $\{y_n\}$ is a sequence in $X$ with $\lim_{n \to \infty} d(y_{n+1}, f(T, y_n)) = 0$, we have $\lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = q$.

Lemma 4.1 Let $P$ be a normal cone with normal constant $K$ in a Banach algebra $A$. Let $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ be two sequences in $A$ satisfying the following inequality:

$$a_{n+1} \leq h a_n + b_n,$$

where $h \in P$ with $r(h) < 1$ and $b_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. Then $a_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.

Proof: Let $m$ be a positive integer. By recursion we have

$$a_{n+1} \leq b_n + h b_{n-1} + ... + h^m b_{n-m} + h^{m+1} a_{n-m}$$

Since $P$ is normal,

$$\|a_{n+1}\| \leq K \|b_n + h b_{n-1} + ... + h^m b_{n-m}\| + K \|h^{m+1}\| \|a_{n-m}\|$$

By Lemma 1.5, and hypothesis $a_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. □

Theorem 4.1 Let $(X, \|\cdot\|_p)$ be a cone Banach space over the unital Banach algebra $A$, and $P$ be a solid cone (not necessarily normal cone) in $A$. Suppose $S$ and $T$ be self mappings on $X$ satisfying

$$\|Sx - Ty\|_p \leq \alpha \|x - y\|_p + \beta (\|x - Sx\|_p + \|y - Ty\|_p) + \gamma (\|x - Ty\|_p + \|y - Sx\|_p)$$

for all $x, y \in X$, where $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in P$ commute with each other and $r(\beta + \gamma) + r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) < 1$. Then $S$ and $T$ have a common unique fixed point $q$ in $X$.

Proof: Let $x_0 \in X$. We define a sequence $\{x_n\}$ by $x_{2n+1} = Sx_{2n}$, $x_{2n+2} = Tx_{2n+1}$, $n = 0, 1, 2, ...$. Now,

$$\|x_{2n+1} - x_{2n+2}\|_p = \|Sx_{2n} - Tx_{2n+1}\|_p$$

$$\leq \alpha \|x_{2n} - x_{2n+1}\|_p + \beta (\|x_{2n} - Sx_{2n}\|_p + \|x_{2n+1} - Tx_{2n+1}\|_p)$$

$$+ \gamma (\|x_{2n+1} - Sx_{2n}\|_p + \|x_{2n} - Tx_{2n+1}\|_p)$$

$$= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \|x_{2n} - x_{2n+1}\|_p + (\beta + \gamma) \|x_{2n+1} - x_{2n+2}\|_p$$

$$\Rightarrow \|x_{2n+1} - x_{2n+2}\|_p \leq (e^* - \beta - \gamma)^{-1}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \|x_{2n} - x_{2n+1}\|_p$$

($e^*$ being the unit element of $A$.) Similarly it can be shown that

$$\|x_{2n+3} - x_{2n+2}\|_p \leq (e^* - \beta - \gamma)^{-1}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \|x_{2n+2} - x_{2n+1}\|_p$$
Therefore for all \( n \),
\[
\|x_{n+1} - x_{n+2}\|_p \leq (e^\ast - \beta - \gamma)^{-1}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)\|x_n - x_{n+1}\|_p
\]
Now,
\[
r((e^\ast - \beta - \gamma)^{-1}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)) \leq r((e^\ast - \beta - \gamma)^{-1})r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)
\]
\[
\leq \frac{r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)}{1 - r(\beta + \gamma)} < 1
\]
Hence from Lemma 1.2, Lemma 1.3, Lemma 1.5 and Lemma 1.8(see [22]) we have, \{x_n\} is a Cauchy sequence and converges to some \( z \) as \( n \to \infty \). Now
\[
\|z - Tz\|_p \leq \|z - x_{2n+1}\|_p + \|x_{2n+1} - Tz\|_p
\]
\[
\leq \|z - x_{2n+1}\|_p + \|Sx_{2n} - Tz\|_p
\]
\[
\leq \|z - x_{2n+1}\|_p + \alpha \|x_{2n} - z\|_p + \beta (\|x_{2n} - Sx_{2n}\|_p + \|z - Tz\|_p)
\]
\[
+ \gamma (\|z - Sx_{2n}\|_p + \|x_{2n} - Tz\|_p)
\]
\[
\Rightarrow \|z - Tz\|_p \leq (\beta + \gamma)^{-1}[\|z - x_{2n+1}\|_p + \alpha \|x_{2n} - z\|_p + \beta \|x_{2n} - x_{2n+1}\|_p
\]
\[
+ \gamma \|z - x_{2n+1}\|_p + \gamma \|x_{2n} - z\|_p]
\]
By Lemma 1.1, Lemma 1.4 and Lemma 1.8, it is clear that right hand side of the above inequality is a c-sequence, this means \( z = Tz \).
\[
\|Sz - z\|_p = \|Sz - Tz\|_p
\]
\[
\leq \alpha \|z - Sz\|_p + \beta (\|z - Sz\|_p + \|z - Tz\|_p)
\]
\[
+ \gamma (\|z - Sz\|_p + \|z - Tz\|_p)
\]
\[
\Rightarrow \|Sz - z\|_p \leq (\beta + \gamma)\|z - Sz\|_p
\]
Since, \( \beta + \gamma \leq \alpha + \beta + \gamma \) and \( r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) < 1 \). Hence by Lemma 1.11, \( \|z - Sz\|_p = 0 \), so \( Sz = z \).
To show uniqueness: Let \( z \) and \( q \) be two distinct common fixed points of \( S \) and \( T \).
\[
\|z - q\|_p = \|Sz - Tq\|_p
\]
\[
\leq \alpha \|z - q\|_p + \beta (\|z - Sz\|_p + \|q - Tq\|_p)
\]
\[
+ \gamma (\|q - Sz\|_p + \|z - Tq\|_p)
\]
\[
\Rightarrow \|z - q\|_p \leq (\alpha + 2\gamma)\|z - q\|_p
\]
Since, \( \alpha + 2\gamma \leq (\beta + \gamma) + (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \), by Lemma 1.10 we have
\[
r(\beta + \gamma + \alpha + \beta + \gamma) \leq r(\beta + \gamma) + r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) < 1 \]. Hence by Lemma 1.11, \( \|z - q\|_p = 0 \), so \( z = q \).

**Theorem 4.2** Let \((X, \|\cdot\|_p)\) be a cone Banach space over the unital Banach algebra \( \mathbb{A} \) (having unit \( e^\ast \)), and \( P \) be a solid cone in \( \mathbb{A} \). Suppose \( T \) be a self mapping on \( X \) satisfying
\[
\|Tx - Ty\|_p \leq \alpha \|x - y\|_p + \beta (\|x - Tx\|_p + \|y - Ty\|_p) + \gamma (\|x - Ty\|_p + \|y - Tx\|_p)
\]
for all \( x, y \in X \), where \( \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in P \) commute with each other and \( r(\beta + \gamma) + r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) < 1 \). Then \( T \) has a unique fixed point \( q \) in \( X \).

Now, we discuss stability of an iteration scheme (see [1]) converging to the common fixed point of \( S \) and \( T \) on the cone Banach space over Banach algebra. For \( x_0 \in X \), we consider the following iteration scheme:

\[
x_{2n+1} = Sx_{2n}, \quad x_{2n+2} = Tx_{2n+1}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots
\]

(5)

For the cone Banach space \( X \) with a normal cone \( P \) (with normal constant 1), the above iteration scheme is said to be stable with respect to \( S \) and \( T \), if \( \{x_n\} \) converges to the unique common fixed point \( q \) of \( S \) and \( T \), and whenever \( \{y_n\} \) is a sequence in \( X \) with

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|y_{2n+1} - Sy_{2n}\| = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|y_{2n+2} - Ty_{2n+1}\| = 0,
\]

(6)

(7)

we have \( \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = q \).

Here we derive the following condition for stability of the iteration scheme (5).

**Theorem 4.3** Let \( (X, \|\cdot\|_p) \) be a cone Banach space over the Banach algebra \( A \) (having unit \( e^* \)) with the normal cone \( P \) (normal constant 1). If \( S \) and \( T \) are self mappings on \( X \) satisfying the condition

\[
\|Su - Tv\|_p \leq \alpha \|u - v\|_p + \beta(\|u - Su\|_p + \|v - Tv\|_p) + \gamma(\|u - T v\|_p + \|v - Su\|_p)
\]

then the iteration scheme (5) is stable with respect to \( S \) and \( T \) if \( \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in P \) commute with each other and \( r(\beta + 3\gamma) + r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) < 1 \).

**Proof:** We have, for the common unique fixed point \( q \) of \( S \) and \( T \), \( \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = q \). So,

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_{2n} - Sx_{2n}\|_p = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_{2n+1} - Tx_{2n+1}\|_p = 0.
\]

Now,

\[
\|y_{2n+1} - q\|_p \leq \|y_{2n+1} - x_{2n+2}\|_p + \|x_{2n+2} - q\|_p
\]

\[
\leq \|y_{2n+1} - Sy_{2n}\|_p + \|Sy_{2n} - x_{2n+2}\|_p + \|x_{2n+2} - q\|_p
\]

\[
= \epsilon_{2n} + \|Sy_{2n} - Tx_{2n+1}\|_p + \|x_{2n+2} - q\|_p
\]

(8)

\[
\|Sy_{2n} - Tx_{2n+1}\|_p \leq \alpha \|y_{2n} - x_{2n+1}\|_p + \beta(\|y_{2n} - Sy_{2n}\|_p + \|x_{2n+1} - Tx_{2n+1}\|_p)
\]

\[
+ \gamma(\|x_{2n+1} - Sy_{2n}\|_p + \|y_{2n} - Tx_{2n+1}\|_p)
\]
\[ \begin{align*}
&\leq \alpha\|y_{2n} - x_{2n+1}\|_p + \beta(\|y_{2n} - Sy_{2n}\|_p + \|x_{2n+1} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p) \\
&\quad + \gamma(\|x_{2n+1} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p + \|T x_{2n+1} - Sy_{2n}\|_p + \|y_{2n} - Sy_{2n}\|_p + \|Sy_{2n} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p) \\
&= \alpha\|y_{2n} - x_{2n+1}\|_p + (\beta + \gamma)\|y_{2n} - Sy_{2n}\|_p + (\beta + \gamma)\|x_{2n+1} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p \\
&\quad + 2\gamma\|Sy_{2n} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p \\
&\leq \alpha\|y_{2n} - x_{2n+1}\|_p + (\beta + \gamma)(\|y_{2n} - x_{2n+1}\|_p + \|x_{2n+1} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p) \\
&\quad + \|T x_{2n+1} - Sy_{2n}\|_p + (\beta + \gamma)\|x_{2n+1} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p + 2\gamma\|Sy_{2n} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p \\
&= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)\|y_{2n} - x_{2n+1}\|_p + (2\beta + 2\gamma)\|x_{2n+1} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p \\
&\quad + (\beta + 3\gamma)\|Sy_{2n} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p \\
&\leq (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)\|y_{2n} - q\|_p + (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)\|q - x_{2n+1}\|_p \\
&\quad + (2\beta + 2\gamma)\|x_{2n+1} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p + (\beta + 3\gamma)\|Sy_{2n} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p \\
&\Rightarrow \|Sy_{2n} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p \leq \frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{e^* - \beta - 3\gamma}(\|y_{2n} - q\|_p + \|q - x_{2n+1}\|_p) \\
&\quad + \frac{2\beta + 2\gamma}{e^* - \beta - 3\gamma}\|x_{2n+1} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p
\end{align*} \]

So, from (8), we have,

\[ \|y_{2n+1} - q\|_p \leq \varepsilon_{2n} + \|x_{2n+2} - q\|_p \]
\[\quad + \frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{e^* - \beta - 3\gamma}\|y_{2n} - q\|_p + \|q - x_{2n+1}\|_p \]
\[\quad + \frac{2\beta + 2\gamma}{e^* - \beta - 3\gamma}\|x_{2n+1} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p \]

We take \(a_n = \|y_n - q\|_p\) and

\[ b_n = \varepsilon_{2n} + \|x_{2n+2} - q\|_p + \frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{e^* - \beta - 3\gamma}\|q - x_{2n+1}\|_p \]
\[\quad + \frac{2\beta + 2\gamma}{e^* - \beta - 3\gamma}\|x_{2n+1} - T x_{2n+1}\|_p \]

Now, \(b_n \to 0\) as \(n \to \infty\). Also,

\[ r((e^* - \beta - 3\gamma)^{-1}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)) \leq r(e^* - \beta - 3\gamma)^{-1}r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \]
\[\leq r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \leq 1 \]

So, by the Lemma 4.1,

\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{2n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|y_{2n+1} - q\|_p = 0. \]

Again,

\[ \|y_{2n+2} - q\|_p \leq \|y_{2n+2} - x_{2n+1}\|_p + \|x_{2n+1} - q\|_p \]
\[\leq \|y_{2n+2} - T y_{2n+1}\|_p + \|T y_{2n+1} - S x_{2n}\|_p + \|x_{2n+1} - q\|_p \quad (9) \]
\[\|Sx_{2n} - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p \leq \alpha \|x_{2n} - y_{2n+1}\|_p + \beta (\|x_{2n} - Sx_{2n}\|_p + \|y_{2n+1} - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p) + \gamma (\|y_{2n+1} - Sx_{2n}\|_p + \|x_{2n} - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p)\]

\[\leq \alpha \|x_{2n} - y_{2n+1}\|_p + \beta (\|x_{2n} - Sx_{2n}\|_p + \|y_{2n+1} - x_{2n}\|_p + \|x_{2n} - Sx_{2n}\|_p + \|Sx_{2n} - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p) + \gamma (\|y_{2n+1} - x_{2n}\|_p + \|x_{2n} - Sx_{2n}\|_p + \|Sx_{2n} - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p)\]

\[= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)\|x_{2n} - y_{2n+1}\|_p + (2\beta + 2\gamma)\|x_{2n} - Sx_{2n}\|_p + (\beta + \gamma)\|Sx_{2n} - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p\]

\[\Rightarrow \|Sx_{2n} - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p \leq \frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{e^* - \beta - \gamma} (\|x_{2n} - q\|_p + \|q - y_{2n+1}\|_p) + \frac{2\beta + 2\gamma}{e^* - \beta - \gamma} \|x_{2n} - Sx_{2n}\|_p\]

From (9), we have,

\[\|y_{2n+2} - q\|_p \leq \epsilon_{2n+1} + \|x_{2n+1} - q\|_p\]

\[\alpha + \beta + \gamma \frac{e^* - \beta - \gamma}{\epsilon_{2n+1} + \|x_{2n+1} - q\|_p + \|q - x_{2n}\|_p} + \frac{2\beta + 2\gamma}{e^* - \beta - \gamma}\|x_{2n} - Sx_{2n}\|_p\]

Now, as in the first part, we have

\[\lim_{n \to \infty} a_{2n+2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|y_{2n+2} - q\|_p = 0\]

Thus, for all \(n\) we have, \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|y_n - q\|_p = 0\). Hence the given iteration is stable with respect to \(S\) and \(T\).

We can also show that, if \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|y_n - q\|_p = 0\), then

\[\lim_{n \to \infty} \|y_{2n+1} - Sy_{2n}\|_p = \epsilon_{2n}, \text{ say} = 0, \text{ and } \lim_{n \to \infty} \|y_{2n+2} - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p = \epsilon_{2n+1}, \text{ say} = 0\]

\[\|y_{2n+1} - Sy_{2n}\|_p \leq \|y_{2n+1} - q\|_p + \|q - Sy_{2n}\|_p\]

\[\|q - Sy_{2n}\|_p = \|Sy_{2n} - Tq\|_p \leq \alpha \|y_{2n} - q\|_p + \beta (\|q - Tq\|_p + \|y_{2n} - Sy_{2n}\|_p) + \gamma (\|q - Sy_{2n}\|_p + \|y_{2n} - Ty_{2n}\|_p)\]

\[\leq \alpha \|y_{2n} - q\|_p + \beta \|y_{2n} - q\|_p + \|y_{2n} - Tq\|_p + \gamma \|y_{2n} - Tq\|_p\]

\[\Rightarrow \|q - Sy_{2n}\|_p \leq \frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{e^* - \beta - \gamma} \|y_{2n} - q\|_p\]
\[ r(e^* - (\beta + \gamma)^{-1}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)) \leq r(e^* - (\beta + \gamma))^{-1}r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \leq \frac{r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)}{1 - r(\beta + \gamma)} < 1 \]

Now, using normality condition we get, \( \|q - SY_{2n}\| \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \). So, \( \epsilon_{2n} \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \). Again,

\[ \|y_{2n+2} - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p \leq \|y_{2n+2} - q\|_p + \|q - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p \]

\[ \|q - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p = \|Sy - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p \]

\[ \leq \alpha\|q - y_{2n+1}\|_p + \beta\|q - Sy\|_p + \|y_{2n+1} - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p \]

\[ + \gamma(\|q - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p + \|y_{2n+1} - Sy\|_p) \]

\[ \leq \alpha\|q - y_{2n+1}\|_p + \beta\|q - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p + \|q - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p \]

\[ + \gamma(\|q - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p + \|q - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p) \]

\[ \Rightarrow \|q - Ty_{2n+1}\|_p \leq \frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma}{e^* - \beta - \gamma}\|y_{2n+1} - q\|_p \]

\[ \to 0 \text{ as } n \to \infty. \]

So, \( \epsilon_{2n+1} \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \). \( \square \)

**Theorem 4.4** For the cone Banach space \( (X \otimes Y, \|\cdot\|_{K_p}) \) over the unital Banach algebra \( A_1 \otimes \gamma A_2 \) with the normal cone \( K_p \) (normal constant 1), let \( T \) be the self mapping on \( X \otimes Y \) satisfying the condition:

\[ \|Tu - Tv\|_{K_p} \leq \alpha\|u - v\|_{K_p} + \beta(\|u - Tu\|_{K_p} + \|v - Tv\|_{K_p}) + \gamma(\|u - Tu\|_{K_p} + \|v - Tu\|_{K_p}) \]  \hspace{1cm} (10)

for all \( u, v \in X \otimes Y \), where \( \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in K_p \) commute with each other and \( r(\beta + 3\gamma) + r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) < 1 \). Then the iteration scheme:

\[ x_0 \in X \otimes \gamma Y, \]
\[ x_{n+1} = Tx_n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, ... \]

converging to the fixed point of \( T \) is stable with respect to \( T \).

**Example 4.1** We take \( X = l^1 \) and \( A_1 = (l^1, \|\cdot\|) \) over \( \mathbb{R} \).

Let \( P_1 = \{\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1} \in A_1, x_n \geq 0 \ \forall n\} \). Then \( \|\cdot\|_{P_1} : l^1 \to A_1 \) defined by \( \|a_i\|_{P_1} = \{|a_{i_k}\}_{k} \), is a cone norm on \( X \). Clearly, \( (X, \|\cdot\|_{P_1}) \) is also a cone Banach space over \( A_1 \).

Next we take \( Y = [0, 1], \ A_2 = ([0, 1], \|\cdot\|), \ P_2 = \{y \in [0, 1] : y \geq 0\} \). Then \( \|\cdot\|_{P_2} : Y \to A_2 \) defined by \( \|y\|_{P_2} = y \) is a cone norm on \( Y \). Clearly, \( (Y, \|\cdot\|_{P_2}) \) is also a cone Banach space over \( A_2 \).

Now, \( \|\cdot\|_{K_p} : X \otimes Y \to A_1 \otimes \gamma A_2 \) i.e., \( \|\cdot\|_{K_p} : l^1 \otimes [0, 1] \to l^1 \otimes [0, 1] \) is defined by
\[
\|u\|_{K_p} = \| \sum_i a_i \otimes y_i \|_{K_p} = \sum_i \| \{a_i_{ik}\} \|_{K_{p_k}} = \sum_i \| \{a_{ik}\} \|_{K_k} \delta = \sum_i \{a_{ik}\} y_i = \sum_i \{a_{ik}\} y_k
\]

Thus \(l^1 \otimes [0,1], \| \cdot \|_{K_p}\) is a cone Banach space over the Banach algebra \(K_1 \otimes K_2\) i.e., \(l^1([0,1])\) with unit \(e = \{1,0,0,...\}\).

We define \(T_1 : l^1 \otimes [0,1] \to l^1_p\) by \(T_1(\sum_i a_i \otimes y_i) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_i \{a_{ik}\} y_i\), and \(T_2 : l^1 \otimes [0,1] \to [0,1]\) by \(T_2(\sum_i a_i \otimes y_i) = \frac{1}{2}\). Let \(T\) be the self mapping on \(l^1 \otimes [0,1]\) such that

\[
T(\sum_i a_i \otimes y_i) = T_1(\sum_i a_i \otimes y_i) \otimes T_2(\sum_i a_i \otimes y_i)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{4} \sum_i \{a_{ik}\} y_i \otimes \frac{1}{2}
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{8} \sum_i a_i \otimes y_i \text{ (taking norm in } l^1([0,1]))
\]

\[
\|Tu - Tv\|_{K_p} \leq \| \frac{u}{8} - \frac{v}{8} \|_{K_p} = 2\| \frac{u}{16} - \frac{v}{16} \|_{K_p}
\]

\[
= 2[\| \frac{u}{16} - \frac{v}{16} \|_{K_p} + \| \frac{u}{16} - \frac{v}{16} \|_{K_p}]
\]

\[
\leq \frac{1}{8} ||u - v||_{K_p} + \frac{1}{8} ||u - \frac{v}{8}||_{K_p} + ||v - \frac{v}{8}||_{K_p}
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{8} e ||u - v||_{K_p} + \frac{1}{8} e ||u - Su||_{K_p} + e ||v - Tv||_{K_p}
\]

Thus \(T\) satisfies (10) with \(\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \frac{1}{8} e\). Also \(\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in K_p\), and they commute with each other.

\[
r(\beta + 3\gamma) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \| (\frac{1}{n} e)^n \|_{K_p} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ and }
\]

\[
r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \| (\frac{2}{n} e)^n \|_{K_p} = \frac{3}{8}. \text{ Hence } r(\beta + 3\gamma) + r(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) < 1.
\]

Let \(b_n = \sum_i (\frac{a_i}{n})_{i \geq 1}, y_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \forall n = 1,2,...\)

\(Tb_n = \frac{1}{8} \sum_i (\frac{a_i}{n})_{i \geq 1}\). Now, \(q = 0\) is the unique fixed point of \(T\) and \(\lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = 0\).

Also we have,

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} ||b_{n+1} - Tb_n||_{K_p} \to 0
\]

Hence the iteration scheme is \(T\)-stable for the cone Banach space \(l^1 \otimes [0,1]\) over the Banach algebra \(l^1 \otimes [0,1]\).

**Remark 4.1** There are many other iteration schemes viz., Picard-Mann hybrid iteration, Mann iteration, Ishikawa iteration etc. [26], for which we can discuss.
the stability with respect to some self mappings on cone normed spaces as well as PCNTPS over Banach algebra.

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