Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Abstract and Applied Analysis
Volume 2013, Article ID 132626, 15 pages
http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2013/132626

Research Article

On Rate of Convergence of Jungck-Type Iterative Schemes

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Received 27 February 2013; Accepted 3 April 2013

Academic Editor: Yisheng Song

We introduce a new iterative scheme called Jungck-CR iterative scheme and study the stability and strong convergence of this iterative scheme for a pair of nonself-mappings using a certain contractive condition. Also, convergence speed comparison and applications of Jungck-type iterative schemes will be shown through examples.

1. Introduction and Preliminaries

Let X be a Banach space, Y an arbitrary set, and $S, T : Y \to X$ such that $T(Y) \subseteq S(Y)$. For $x_0 \in Y$, consider the following iterative scheme:

$$Sx_{n+1} = Tx_n, \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots. \tag{1}$$

This scheme is called Jungck iterative scheme and was essentially introduced by Jungck [1] in 1976 and it becomes the Picard iterative scheme when $S = I_d$ (identity mapping) and $Y = X$.

For $\alpha_n \in [0, 1]$, Singh et al. [2] defined the Jungck-Mann iterative scheme as

$$Sx_{n+1} = (1 - \alpha_n) Sx_n + \alpha_n Tx_n. \tag{2}$$

For $\alpha_n, \beta_n, \gamma_n \in [0, 1]$, Olatinwo defined the Jungck-Ishikawa [3] (see also [4, 5]) and Jungck-Noor [6] iterative schemes as

$$\begin{aligned} Sx_{n+1} &= (1 - \alpha_n) Sx_n + \alpha_n Ty_n, \\ Sy_n &= (1 - \beta_n) Sx_n + \beta_n Tx_n, \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Sx_{n+1} &= (1 - \alpha_n) Sx_n + \alpha_n Ty_n, \\ Sy_n &= (1 - \beta_n) Sx_n + \beta_n Tz_n, \\ Sz_n &= (1 - \gamma_n) Sx_n + \gamma_n Tx_n, \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

respectively.

Chugh and Kumar [7] defined the Jungck-SP iterative scheme as

$$\begin{aligned} Sx_{n+1} &= (1 - \alpha_n) Sy_n + \alpha_n Ty_n, \\ Sy_n &= (1 - \beta_n) Sz_n + \beta_n Tz_n, \\ Sz_n &= (1 - \gamma_n) Sx_n + \gamma_n Tx_n, \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

where $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}$, and $\{\gamma_n\}$ are sequences of positive numbers in $[0, 1]$.

Remark 1. If $X = Y$ and $S = I_d$ (identity mapping), then the Jungck-SP (5), Jungck-Noor (4), Jungck-Ishikawa (3), and the Jungck-Mann (2) iterative schemes, respectively, become the SP [8], Noor [9], Ishikawa [10] and the Mann [11] iterative schemes.

Jungck [1] used the iterative scheme (1) to approximate the common fixed points of the mappings S and T satisfying the following Jungck contraction:

$$d(Tx, Ty) \le \alpha d(Sx, Sy), \quad 0 \le \alpha < 1. \tag{6}$$

Olatinwo [3] used the following more general contractive definition than (6) to prove the stability and strong convergence results for the Jungck-Ishikawa iteration process: there exists a real number $a \in [0, 1)$ and a monotone increasing function ϕ: $R^+ \to R^+$ such that $\phi(0) = 0$ and for all $x, y \in Y$, we have

$$\|Tx - Ty\| \le \phi(\|Sx - Tx\|) + a \|Sx - Sy\|. \tag{7}$$

Olatinwo [6] used the convergences of Jungck-Noor iterative scheme (4) to approximate the coincidence points (not common fixed points) of some pairs of generalized contractive-like operators with the assumption that one of each of the pairs of maps is injective.

Motivated by the above facts, for α_n, β_n, and $\gamma_n \in [0,1]$, we introduce the following iterative scheme:

$$\begin{aligned} Sx_{n+1} &= (1-\alpha_n) Sy_n + \alpha_n Ty_n, \\ Sy_n &= (1-\beta_n) Tx_n + \beta_n Tz_n, \\ Sz_n &= (1-\gamma_n) Sx_n + \gamma_n Tx_n \end{aligned} \quad \text{(JCR)}$$

and call it Jungck-CR iterative scheme.

Remark 2. Putting $\alpha_n = 0$ and $\alpha_n = 0$, $\beta_n = 1$ in Jungck-CR iterative scheme, we get Jungck versions of Agarwal et al. [12] and Sahu and Petruşel [13] iterative schemes, respectively, as defined below:

$$\begin{aligned} Sx_{n+1} &= (1-\beta_n) Tx_n + \beta_n Ty_n, \\ Sy_n &= (1-\gamma_n) Sx_n + \gamma_n Tx_n, \end{aligned} \quad \text{(JA)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Sx_{n+1} &= Ty_n, \\ Sy_n &= (1-\gamma_n) Sx_n + \gamma_n Tx_n. \end{aligned} \quad \text{(JS)}$$

We will need the following definitions and lemma.

Definition 3 (see [14]). Let $\{u_n\}$ and $\{v_n\}$ be two fixed-point iteration procedures that converge to the same fixed point p on a normed space X such that the error estimates

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_n - p\| &\le a_n, \\ \|v_n - p\| &\le b_n \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

are available, where $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ are two sequences of positive numbers (converging to zero). If $\{a_n\}$ converge faster than $\{b_n\}$, then we say that $\{u_n\}$ converges faster to p than $\{v_n\}$.

Definition 4 (see [15]). Suppose that $\{a_n\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ are two real convergent sequences with limits a and b, respectively. Then, $\{a_n\}$ is said to converge faster than $\{b_n\}$ if

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_n - a}{b_n - b} \right| = 0. \quad (9)$$

Definition 5 (see [16, 17]). Let f and g be two self-maps on X. A point x in X is called (1) a fixed point of f if $f(x) = x$; (2) coincidence point of a pair (f,g) if $fx = gx$; (3) common fixed point of a pair (f,g) if $x = fx = gx$. If $w = fx = gx$ for some x in X, then w is called a point of coincidence of f and g. A pair (f,g) is said to be weakly compatible if f and g commute at their coincidence points.

Lemma 6 (see [18]). *If δ is a real number such that $0 \le \delta < 1$ and $\{\epsilon_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ is a sequence of positive numbers such that $\lim_{n\to\infty}\epsilon_n = 0$, then for any sequence of positive numbers $\{u_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ satisfying*

$$u_{n+1} \le \delta u_n + \epsilon_n, \quad n = 0,1,2,\ldots \quad (10)$$

one has $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = 0$.

Definition 7 (see [2]). Let $S, T : Y \to X$ be non-self-operators for an arbitrary set Y such that $T(Y) \subseteq S(Y)$ and p a point of coincidence of S and T. Let $\{Sx_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \subset X$, be the sequence generated by an iterative procedure

$$Sx_{n+1} = f(T, x_n), \quad n = 0,1\ldots, \quad (11)$$

where $x_0 \in X$ is the initial approximation and f is some function. Suppose that $\{Sx_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ converges to p. Let $\{Sy_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \subset X$ be an arbitrary sequence and set $\varepsilon_n = d(Sy_n, f(T,y_n))$, $n = 0,1,\ldots$. Then, the iterative procedure (11) is said to be (S,T)-stable or stable if and only if $\lim_{n\to\infty}\epsilon_n = 0$ implies $\lim_{n\to\infty} Sy_n = p$.

The purpose of this paper is to study the stability and strong convergence of Jungck-CR (JCR) iterative scheme for nonself-mappings in an arbitrary Banach space by employing the contractive conditions (7) and then to compare convergence rates of Jungck-type iterative schemes. Moreover, applications of Jungck-type iterative schemes in recurrent neural networks (RNN) analysis will be discussed.

2. Strong Convergence in an Arbitrary Banach Space

Theorem 8. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be an arbitrary Banach space, and let $S, T : Y \to X$ be nonself-operators on an arbitrary set Y satisfying contractive condition (7). Assume that $T(Y) \subseteq S(Y)$, $S(Y)$ is a complete subspace of X and $Sz = Tz = p$ (say). For $x_0 \in Y$, let $\{Sx_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ be the Jungck-CR iterative scheme defined by (JCR), where $\{\alpha_n\}$, $\{\beta_n\}$, $\{\gamma_n\}$ are sequences of positive numbers in $[0,1]$ with $\{\alpha_n\}$ satisfying $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\alpha_n = \infty$. Then, the Jungck-CR iterative scheme $\{Sx_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ converges strongly to p. Also, p will be the unique common fixed point of S, T provided that $Y = X$, and S and T are weakly compatible.*

Proof. First, we prove that Jungck-CR iterative scheme $\{Sx_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ converges strongly to p.

It follows from (JCR) and (7) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|Sx_{n+1} - p\| &= \|(1-\alpha_n) Sy_n + \alpha_n Ty_n - (1-\alpha_n+\alpha_n) p\| \\ &\le (1-\alpha_n)\|Sy_n - p\| + \alpha_n \|Ty_n - p\| \\ &= (1-\alpha_n)\|Sy_n - p\| + \alpha_n \|Tz - Ty_n\| \\ &\le (1-\alpha_n)\|Sy_n - p\| \\ &\quad + \alpha_n \{\phi(\|Sz - Tz\|) + a\|Sz - Sy_n\|\} \\ &= (1-\alpha_n)\|Sy_n - p\| + a\alpha_n \|Sy_n - p\| \\ &= [1 - \alpha_n(1-a)]\|Sy_n - p\|. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Now, we have the following estimates:

$$\begin{aligned} \|Sy_n - p\| &= \|(1-\beta_n) Tx_n + \beta_n Tz_n - (1-\beta_n+\beta_n) p\| \\ &\le (1-\beta_n)\|Tx_n - p\| + \beta_n \|Tz_n - p\| \\ &\le (1-\beta_n)\|Tx_n - Tz\| + \beta_n \|Tz_n - Tz\| \\ &\le (1-\beta_n)(\phi(\|Sz - Tz\|) + a\|Sx_n - Sz\|) \\ &\quad + \beta_n \{\phi(\|Sz - Tz\|) + a\|Sz_n - Sz\|\} \\ &\le (1-\beta_n) a\|Sx_n - p\| + \beta_n a\|Sz_n - p\|, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\|Sz_n - p\| &= \|(1-\gamma_n) Sx_n + \gamma_n Tx_n - (1-\gamma_n+\gamma_n) p\| \\ &\leq (1-\gamma_n)\|Sx_n - p\| + \gamma_n \|Tx_n - Tz\| \\ &\leq (1-\gamma_n)\|Sx_n - p\| \\ &\quad + \gamma_n \{\phi(\|Sz - Tz\|) + a\|Sx_n - Sz\|\} \\ &= (1-\gamma_n(1-a))\|Sx_n - p\|. \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

It follows from (13) that

$$\begin{aligned}\|Sy_n - p\| &\leq (1-\beta_n) a \|Sx_n - p\| \\ &\quad + \beta_n a (1-\gamma_n(1-a))\|Sx_n - p\|. \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

Using $(1-\beta_n)a \leq (1-\beta_n)$ and $\beta_n a(1-\gamma_n(1-a)) \leq \beta_n a$, inequality (14) yields

$$\|Sy_n - p\| \leq (1-\beta_n(1-a))\|Sx_n - p\|. \tag{15}$$

It follows from (15) and (12) that

$$\begin{aligned}\|Sx_{n+1} - p\| &\leq [1-\alpha_n(1-a)][1-\beta_n(1-a)]\|Sx_n - p\| \\ &\leq [1-\alpha_n(1-a)]\|Sx_n - p\| \\ &\leq \prod_{k=0}^{n}[1-\alpha_k(1-a)]\|Sx_0 - p\| \\ &\leq e^{-(1-a)\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\alpha_k}\|Sx_0 - p\|. \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

Since $0 \leq a < 1$, $\alpha_k \in [0,1]$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\alpha_n = \infty$, so $e^{-(1-a)\sum_{k=0}^{n}\alpha_k} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.

Hence, it follows from (16) that $\lim_{n\to\infty}\|Sx_{n+1} - p\| = 0$. Therefore, $\{Sx_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ converges strongly to p.

Now, we prove that p is unique common fixed point of S and T.

Let there exist another point of coincidence say p^*. Then, there exists $q^* \in X$ such that $Sq^* = Tq^* = p^*$. But from (7), we have

$$\begin{aligned}0 \leq \|p - p^*\| &= \|Tq - Tq^*\| \\ &\leq \phi(\|Sq - Tq\|) + a\|Sq - Sq^*\| \\ &= a\|p - p^*\|, \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

which implies that $p = p^*$ as $0 \leq a < 1$.

Now, as S and T are weakly compatible and $p = Tq = Sq$, so $Tp = TTq = TSq = STq$ and hence $Tp = Sp$. Therefore, Tp is a point of coincidence of S, T and since the point of coincidence is unique then $p = Tp$. Thus, $Tp = Sp = p$, and therefore p is unique common fixed point of S and T. □

Corollary 9. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be an arbitrary Banach space, and, $S, T : Y \to X$ be nonself-operators on an arbitrary set Y satisfying contractive condition (7). Assume that $T(Y) \subseteq S(Y)$, $S(Y)$ is a complete subspace of X and $Sz = Tz = p$ (say). For $x_0 \in Y$, let $\{Sx_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ be the iterative scheme defined by (JA), where $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}$ are sequences of positive numbers in $[0,1]$ with $\{\alpha_n\}$ satisfying $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\alpha_n = \infty$. Then the Jungck-Agarwal iterative scheme $\{Sx_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ converges strongly to p. Also, p will be the unique common fixed point of S, T provided that $Y = X$, and S and T are weakly compatible.*

Proof. Putting $\alpha_n = 0$ and $\beta_n = \alpha_n$, in iterative scheme (JCR), convergence of iterative scheme (JA) can be proved on the same lines as in Theorem 8. □

Corollary 10. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be an arbitrary Banach space and S, and let $T : Y \to X$ be nonself-operators on an arbitrary set Y satisfying contractive condition (7). Assume that $T(Y) \subseteq S(Y)$, $S(Y)$ is a complete subspace of X and $Sz = Tz = p$ (say). For $x_0 \in Y$, let $\{Sx_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ be the Jungck-S iterative scheme defined by (JS), where $\{\alpha_n\}$, $\{\beta_n\}$ are sequences of positive numbers in $[0,1]$ with $\{\alpha_n\}$ satisfying $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\alpha_n = \infty$. Then the Jungck-S iterative scheme $\{Sx_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ converges strongly to p. Also, p will be the unique common fixed point of S, T provided that $Y = X$, and S and T are weakly compatible.*

Proof. Putting $\alpha_n = 0$ and $\gamma_n = \alpha_n$, $\beta_n = 1$ in iterative scheme (JCR), convergence of iterative scheme (JS) can be proved on the same lines as in the Theorem 8. □

The following examples reveal the validity of our results.

Example 11. Let $X = Y = [0,1]$. Define T and S by

$$\begin{gathered} T(x) = \left\{\begin{matrix} 0, & x \in [0,1) \\ \dfrac{1}{2}, & x = 1 \end{matrix}\right\}, \qquad Sx = x^2, \\ \alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+4}}, \\ \phi(t) = 2at. \end{gathered} \tag{18}$$

It is clear that T and S are quasicontractive operators satisfying (7) but do not satisfy contractive condition (6), with a unique common fixed point 0.

Using computer programming in C++ with initial approximation $x_0 = 1$, convergence of Jungck-CR iterative scheme to the common fixed point 0 is shown in Table 1.

Example 12. Let $Y = X = [0,1]$. Define T and S by $T(x) = (1/2)(1/2 + x)$, $S(x) = 1 - x, \alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = 1/\sqrt{2n+4}$, and $\phi(t) = 2at$. It is clear that T and S are weakly compatible quasicontractive operators satisfying (7) with a unique common fixed point 0.5.

Using computer programming in C++ with initial approximation $x_0 = 0.8$, convergence of Jungck-CR iterative scheme to the common fixed point 0.5 is shown in Table 2.

Theorem 13. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be an arbitrary Banach space and S, and let $T : Y \to X$ be nonself operators on an arbitrary set Y satisfying contractive condition (7). Assume that $T(Y) \subseteq S(Y)$, $S(Y)$ is a complete subspace of X, and $Sz = Tz = p$ (say). For $x_0 \in Y$ and $\alpha \in (0,1)$, let $\{Sx_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ be the Jungck-CR iterative scheme (JCR) converging to p, where $\{\alpha_n\}$, $\{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}$*

Table 1

Number of iterations (n)	Jungck-CR iterative scheme (Sx_{n+1})
0	1
1	0.5
2	0.125
3	0
4	0

Table 2

Number of iterations (n)	Jungck-CR iterative scheme (Sx_{n+1})
0	0.2
1	0.523438
2	0.496593
3	0.50065
4	0.499855
5	0.500036
6	0.49999
7	0.500003
8	0.499999
9	**0.5**
10	**0.5**

are sequences in $[0,1]$ *with* $\{\alpha_n\}$ *satisfying* $\alpha \le \alpha_n$ *for all* n. *Then, the Jungck-CR iterative scheme is* (S,T)*-stable.*

Proof. Suppose that $\{Sy_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \subset X$ be an arbitrary sequence, $\varepsilon_n = \|Sy_{n+1} - (1-\alpha_n)Sb_n - \alpha_n Tb_n\|$, $n = 0,1,2,3\ldots$, where $Sb_n = (1-\beta_n)Ty_n + \beta_n Tc_n$, $Sc_n = (1-\gamma_n)Sy_n + \gamma_n Ty_n$ and let $\lim_{n\to\infty}\epsilon_n = 0$.

Then, for Jungck-CR iterative scheme (JCR), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|Sy_{n+1} - p\| &\le \|Sy_{n+1} - (1-\alpha_n)Sb_n - \alpha_n Tb_n\| \\
&\quad + \|(1-\alpha_n)Sb_n + \alpha_n Tb_n - (1-\alpha_n+\alpha_n)p\| \\
&\le \varepsilon_n + (1-\alpha_n)\|Sb_n - p\| + \alpha_n\|Tb_n - p\| \\
&= \varepsilon_n + (1-\alpha_n)\|Sb_n - p\| + \alpha_n\|Tz - Tb_n\| \\
&\le \varepsilon_n + (1-\alpha_n)\|Sb_n - p\| \\
&\quad + \alpha_n\{\phi(\|Sz - Tz\|) + a\|Sz - Sb_n\|\} \\
&= \varepsilon_n + (1-\alpha_n)\|Sb_n - p\| \\
&\quad + \alpha_n\{\phi(\|0\|) + a\|Sz - Sb_n\|\} \\
&= [1-\alpha_n(1-a)]\|Sb_n - p\| + \varepsilon_n.
\end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

Now, we have the following estimates:

$$\begin{aligned}
\|Sb_n - p\| &= \|(1-\beta_n)Ty_n + \beta_n Tc_n - (1-\beta_n+\beta_n)p\| \\
&\le (1-\beta_n)\|Ty_n - p\| + \beta_n\|Tc_n - p\| \\
&= (1-\beta_n)\|Ty_n - Tz\| + \beta_n\|Tz - Tc_n\| \\
&\le (1-\beta_n)\{\phi(\|Sz - Tz\|) + a\|Sz - Sy_n\|\} \\
&\quad + \beta_n\{\phi(\|Sz - Tz\|) + a\|Sz - Sc_n\|\} \\
&\le (1-\beta_n)a\|p - Sy_n\| + \beta_n a\|p - Sc_n\|, \\
\|Sc_n - p\| &= \|(1-\gamma_n)Sy_n + \gamma_n Ty_n - (1-\gamma_n+\gamma_n)p\| \\
&\le (1-\gamma_n)\|Sy_n - p\| + \gamma_n\|Ty_n - p\| \\
&= (1-\gamma_n)\|Sy_n - p\| + \gamma_n\|Tz - Ty_n\| \\
&\le (1-\gamma_n)\|Sy_n - Tz\| \\
&\quad + \gamma_n\{\phi(\|Sz - Tz\|) + a\|Sz - Sy_n\|\} \\
&= (1-\gamma_n(1-a))\|Sy_n - p\|.
\end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

It follows from (19), (20) that

$$\|Sy_{n+1} - p\| \le [1-\alpha_n(1-a)]\|Sy_n - p\| + \varepsilon_n. \tag{21}$$

Using $0 < \alpha \le \alpha_n$ and $a \in [0,1)$, we have $[1-\alpha_n(1-a)] < 1$.

Hence using Lemma 6, (21) yields $\lim_{n\to\infty} Sy_{n+1} = p$.

Conversely, let $\lim_{n\to\infty} Sy_{n+1} = p$. Then, using contractive condition (7) and the triangle inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_n &= \|Sy_{n+1} - (1-\alpha_n)Sb_n - \alpha_n Tb_n\| \\
&\le \|Sy_{n+1} - p\| + \|(1-\alpha_n+\alpha_n)p - (1-\alpha_n)Sb_n - \alpha_n Tb_n\| \\
&\le \|Sy_{n+1} - p\| + (1-\alpha_n)\|p - Sb_n\| + \alpha_n\|p - Tb_n\| \\
&= \|Sy_{n+1} - p\| + (1-\alpha_n)\|Sb_n - p\| + \alpha_n\|Tz - Tb_n\| \\
&\le \|Sy_{n+1} - p\| + (1-\alpha_n)\|Sb_n - p\| + a\alpha_n\|Sz - Sb_n\| \\
&= \|Sy_{n+1} - p\| + [1-\alpha_n(1-a)]\|Sb_n - p\|.
\end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

By using estimates (20), (22), yields

$$\varepsilon_n \le [1-\alpha_n(1-a)]\|Sy_n - p\| + \|Sy_{n+1} - p\|. \tag{23}$$

Hence, $\lim_{n\to\infty}\varepsilon_n = 0$.

Therefore, the JCR iterative scheme is (S,T) stable. □

3. Results on Direct Comparison of Jungck-Type Iterative Schemes

Various authors [7, 13–15, 19–22] have worked on convergence speed of iterative schemes. In [14], Berinde showed that Picard iteration is faster than Mann iteration for quasi-contractive operators. In [15], Qing and Rhoades by taking an example showed that Ishikawa iteration is faster than Mann iteration for a certain quasicontractive operator. In [20], Hussain et al. provided an example of a quasicontractive operator for which the iterative scheme due to Agarwal et al. is faster than Mann and Ishikawa iterative schemes. Recently, Chugh and Kumar [19] showed that SP iterative scheme with error terms converges faster than Ishikawa and Noor iterative schemes for accretive-type mappings. For recent work in this direction, we refer the reader to [23–27] and references therein.

Theorem 14. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be an arbitrary Banach space, and let $S, T : Y \to X$ be nonself-operators on an arbitrary set Y satisfying contractive condition (7). Assume that $T(Y) \subseteq S(Y)$, $S(Y)$ is a complete subspace of X and $Sz = Tz = p$ (say). For $x_0 \in Y$, let Jungck-Mann iterative scheme be defined by (JM) and Jungck-Ishikawa iterative scheme be defined by (JI), with $\alpha_n \in [0, 1/(1 + (1 + 2/m)a)]$, $\beta_n \le 1 - \alpha_n(1 - a)$, for some $m > 0$ and $n \in N$ satisfying $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$.*

Then, the Jungck-Ishikawa iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-Mann iterative scheme to p.

Proof. For Jungck-Mann iterative scheme, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|Sx_{n+1} - p\| &\ge (1 - \alpha_n)\|Sx_n - p\| - \alpha_n\|Tx_n - p\| \\ &\ge (1 - \alpha_n)\|Sx_n - p\| - \alpha_n a\|Sx_n - p\| \\ &\ge [1 - \alpha_n(1 + a)]\|Su_n - p\|.\end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

Also, for Jungck-Ishikawa iterative scheme, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|Sx_{n+1} - p\| &\le (1 - \alpha_n)\|Sx_n - p\| + a\|Ty_n - p\| \\ &\le (1 - \alpha_n)\|Sx_n - p\| + \alpha_n a\|Sy_n - p\|.\end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

But

$$\begin{aligned}\|Sx_{n+1} - p\| &\le (1 - \beta_n)\|Sx_n - p\| + \beta_n\|Tx_n - p\| \\ &\le (1 - \beta_n(1 - a))\|Sx_n - p\|.\end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

Hence,

$$\|Sx_{n+1} - p\| \le (1 - \alpha_n(1 - a) - \alpha_n\beta_n a(1 - a))\|Tx_n - p\|. \tag{27}$$

Using (24) and (27), we have

$$\left\|\frac{\mathrm{JI}_{n+1}}{\mathrm{JM}_{n+1}}\right\| \le \prod_{i=0}^{n}\left[\frac{(1 - \alpha_i(1 - a) - \alpha_i\beta_i a(1 - a))}{(1 - \alpha_i(1 + a))}\right]. \tag{28}$$

But we observe that

$$\frac{1 - \alpha_i(1 - a)}{1 - \alpha_i(1 + a)} \le 1 + m \quad \forall i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots. \tag{29}$$

Using (29) together with $\beta_n \le 1 - \alpha_n(1 - a)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\prod_{i=0}^{n}\left[\frac{(1 - \alpha_i(1 - a) - \alpha_i\beta_i a(1 - a))}{(1 - \alpha_i(1 + a))}\right] \\ &\quad\le (1 + m)(1 - \alpha_i(1 - a)) \le (1 + m)e^{-\alpha_i(1-a)}.\end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

As $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$, so (28) yields $\lim_{n\to\infty}\|(\mathrm{JI}_{n+1} - p)/(\mathrm{JM}_{n+1} - p)\| = 0$.

Therefore, by Definition 4, Jungck-Ishikawa iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-Mann iterative scheme to p. □

Theorem 15. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be an arbitrary Banach space, and let $S, T : Y \to X$ be nonself-operators on an arbitrary set Y satisfying contractive condition (7). Assume that $T(Y) \subseteq S(Y)$, $S(Y)$ is a complete subspace of X, and $Sz = Tz = p$ (say). For $x_0 \in Y$, let Jungck-Noor iterative scheme be defined by (JN) and Jungck-Ishikawa iterative scheme defined by (JI), with $\alpha_n \in [0, 1/(1+(1+2/m)a)]$, $\beta_n \le 1-\alpha_n(1-a)$, for some $m > 0$ and $n \in N$ satisfying $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$. Then, the Jungck-Noor iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-Ishikawa iterative scheme to p.*

Proof. For Jungck-Ishikawa iterative scheme, we have

$$\|Sx_{n+1} - p\| \ge [1 - \alpha_n(1 + a)]\|Su_n - p\|. \tag{31}$$

Also, for Jungck-Noor iterative scheme, we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\|Sx_{n+1} - p\| \\ &\quad\le \left(1 - \alpha_n(1 - a) - \alpha_n\beta_n a(1 - a) - \alpha_n\beta_n\gamma_n a^2(1 - a)\right) \\ &\qquad\times\|Tx_n - p\|.\end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

Using (31) and (32), we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\left\|\frac{\mathrm{JN}_{n+1}}{\mathrm{JI}_{n+1}}\right\| \\ &\le \prod_{i=0}^{n}\left[\frac{\left(1 - \alpha_i(1 - a) - \alpha_i\beta_i a(1 - a) - \alpha_n\beta_n\gamma_n a^2(1 - a)\right)}{(1 - \alpha_i(1 + a))}\right]. \\ &\le \prod_{i=0}^{n}\left[\frac{1 - \alpha_i(1 - a) - \alpha_i\beta_i a(1 - a)}{(1 - \alpha_i(1 + a))}\right]\end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

Making the same calculations as in Theorem 14, (33) yields

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left\|\frac{\mathrm{JN}_{n+1} - p}{\mathrm{JI}_{n+1} - p}\right\| = 0. \tag{34}$$

By Definition 4, Jungck-Noor iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-Ishikawa iterative scheme to p. □

Theorem 16. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be an arbitrary Banach space and $S, T : Y \to X$ be nonself operators on an arbitrary set Y satisfying contractive condition (7). Assume that $T(Y) \subseteq S(Y)$, $S(Y)$ is a complete subspace of X and $Sz = Tz = p$ (say). For $x_0 \in Y$, let Jungck-Noor iterative scheme be defined by (JN) and Jungck-SP iterative scheme defined by (JSP), with $\alpha_n \in [0, 1/(1 + (1 + 2/m)a)]$, for some $m > 0$ satisfying $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \beta_n = \infty$. Then, the Jungck-SP iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-Noor iterative scheme to p.*

Proof. For Jungck-Noor iterative scheme, we have

$$\|Sx_{n+1} - p\| \ge [1 - \alpha_n(1 + a)]\|Su_n - p\|. \tag{35}$$

Also, for Jungck-SP iterative scheme, we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\|Sx_{n+1} - p\| \\ &\quad\le (1 - \alpha_n(1 - a))(1 - \beta_n(1 - a)) \\ &\qquad\times(1 - \gamma_n(1 - a))\|Tx_n - p\|.\end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

Using (35) and (36), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\|\frac{\mathrm{JSP}_{n+1}-p}{\mathrm{JN}_{n+1}-p}\right\| \\
&\quad\le \prod_{i=0}^{n}\left[\frac{(1-\alpha_n(1-a))(1-\beta_n(1-a))(1-\gamma_n(1-a))}{(1-\alpha_i(1+a))}\right] \\
&\quad\le \prod_{i=0}^{n}\left[\frac{(1-\alpha_n(1-a))(1-\beta_n(1-a))}{(1-\alpha_i(1+a))}\right].
\end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

We observe that

$$\frac{1-\alpha_i(1-a)}{1-\alpha_i(1+a)} \le 1+m \quad \forall i = 0,1,2,\ldots. \tag{38}$$

Using (38) together with $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\beta_n = \infty$, (37) yields

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left\|\frac{\mathrm{JSP}_{n+1}-p}{\mathrm{JN}_{n+1}-p}\right\| = 0. \tag{39}$$

Therefore, by Definition 4, Jungck-SP iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-Noor iterative scheme p. □

Theorem 17. *Let $(X,\|\cdot\|)$ be an arbitrary Banach space, and let $S,T: Y \to X$ be nonself operators on an arbitrary set Y satisfying contractive condition (7). Assume that $T(Y)\subseteq S(Y)$, $S(Y)$ is a complete subspace of X and $Sz = Tz = p$ (say). For $x_0 \in Y$, let Jungck-Agarwal's et al. iterative scheme be defined by (JA) and Jungck-SP iterative scheme be defined by (JSP) with (i) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\alpha_n = \infty$, (ii) $\lim_{n\to\infty}\alpha_n = 0$, and (iii) $\lim_{n\to\infty}\beta_n = 0$. Then, the Jungck-Agarwal iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-SP iterative scheme to p.*

Proof. For Jungck-SP iterative scheme, we have

$$\|Sx_{n+1}-p\| \ge [1-\alpha_n(1+a)]\|Sx_n-p\|. \tag{40}$$

Also, for Jungck-Agarwal iterative scheme, we have

$$\|Sx_{n+1}-p\| \le a(1-\alpha_n\beta_n(1-a))\|Tx_n-p\|. \tag{41}$$

Using (40) and (41), we have

$$\left\|\frac{\mathrm{JSP}_{n+1}-p}{\mathrm{JA}_{n+1}-p}\right\| \le a^n\prod_{i=0}^{n}\left[\frac{(1-\alpha_n\beta_n(1-a))}{(1-\alpha_i(1+a))}\right]. \tag{42}$$

Since $a\in[0,1)$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty}\alpha_n = 0, \lim_{n\to\infty}\beta_n = 0$.

Hence from (42), we have

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left\|\frac{\mathrm{JSP}_{n+1}-p}{\mathrm{JA}_{n+1}-p}\right\| = 0. \tag{43}$$

Therefore, by Definition 4, Jungck-SP iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-Agarwal et al.'s iterative scheme to p. □

Theorem 18. *Let $(X,\|\cdot\|)$ be an arbitrary Banach space, and let $S,T: Y \to X$ be nonself-operators on an arbitrary set Y satisfying contractive condition (7). Assume that $T(Y)\subseteq S(Y)$, $S(Y)$ is a complete subspace of X and $Sz = Tz = p$ (say). For $x_0 \in Y$, let Jungck-S iterative scheme be defined by (JS) and Jungck-Agarwal iterative scheme defined by (JA). Then, the Jungck-S iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-Agarwal iterative scheme to p.*

Proof. For Jungck-S iterative scheme, we have

$$\|Sx_{n+1}-p\| \le a(1-\alpha_n(1-a))\|Sx_n-p\|. \tag{44}$$

Also, for Jungck-Agarwal iterative scheme, we have

$$\|Sx_{n+1}-p\| \le a(1-\alpha_n\beta_n(1-a))\|Sx_n-p\|. \tag{45}$$

It is obvious that

$$a(1-\alpha_n(1-a)) \le a(1-\alpha_n\beta_n(1-a)) \quad \forall n. \tag{46}$$

Hence by Definition 3, Jungck-S iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-Agarwal iterative scheme. □

Theorem 19. *Let $(X,\|\cdot\|)$ be an arbitrary Banach space, and let $S,T: Y \to X$ be nonself operators on an arbitrary set Y satisfying contractive condition (7). Assume that $T(Y)\subseteq S(Y)$, $S(Y)$ is a complete subspace of X and $Sz = Tz = p$ (say). For $x_0 \in Y$, let Jungck-S iterative scheme be defined by (JS) and Jungck-CR iterative scheme be defined by (JCR). Then, the Jungck-CR iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-S iterative scheme to p.*

Proof. For Jungck-S iterative scheme, we have

$$\|Sx_{n+1}-p\| \le a(1-\alpha_n(1-a))\|Sx_n-p\|. \tag{47}$$

Also, for Jungck-CR iterative scheme, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|Sx_{n+1}-p\| \\
&\quad\le a(1-\alpha_n(1-a))(1-\beta_n\gamma_n(1-a))\|Sx_n-p\|.
\end{aligned} \tag{48}$$

It is obvious that

$$\begin{aligned}
&a(1-\alpha_n(1-a))(1-\beta_n\gamma_n(1-a)) \\
&\quad\le a(1-\alpha_n(1-a)) \quad \forall n.
\end{aligned} \tag{49}$$

Hence by Definition 3, Jungck-CR iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-S iterative scheme. □

The following example supports the above results.

Example 20. Let $Y = [0,1]$, $X = [0,1/2]$, $S: Y \to X = x/2$, $T: Y \to X = x/4$, $\alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = 0$, $n = 1,2\ldots n_0-1$ for some $n_0 \in N$, and $\alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = 4/\sqrt{n}$, $n \ge n_0$. It is clear that T and S are quasicontractive operators satisfying (7) with the unique common fixed point 0. Also, it is easy to see that Example 20 satisfies all the conditions of Theorem 8 and Theorems 14–19.

Proof. For JM, JI, JN, JA, JS, JSP, and JCR iterative schemes with initial approximation $x_0 \neq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{JM}_n &= \prod_{i=n_0}^{n}\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{i}}\right)x_0,\\
\mathrm{JI}_n &= \prod_{i=n_0}^{n}\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{i}}-\frac{2}{i}\right)x_0,\\
\mathrm{JN}_n &= \prod_{i=n_0}^{n}\left(1-\frac{2}{\sqrt{i}}-\frac{4}{i}-\frac{8}{i^{3/2}}\right)x_0,\\
\mathrm{JSP}_n &= \prod_{i=n_0}^{n}\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{\sqrt{i}}+\frac{6}{i}-\frac{4}{i^{3/2}}\right)x_0,\\
\mathrm{JA}_n &= \prod_{i=n_0}^{n}\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{2}{i}\right)x_0,\\
\mathrm{JS}_n &= \prod_{i=n_0}^{n}\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{2}{i}\right)x_0,\\
\mathrm{JCR}_n &= \prod_{i=n_0}^{n}\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{i}}-\frac{2}{i}+\frac{4}{i^{3/2}}\right)x_0.
\end{aligned}\tag{50}$$

Now, for $n_0 = 16$, consider

$$\begin{aligned}
\left|\frac{\mathrm{JI}_{n+1}}{\mathrm{JM}_{n+1}}\right| &= \left|\frac{\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1-2/\sqrt{i}-4/i\right)x_0}{\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1-2/\sqrt{i}\right)x_0}\right|\\
&= \left|\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1-\frac{4/i}{\left(1-2/\sqrt{i}\right)}\right]\right|\\
&= \left|\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1-\frac{4}{\left(i-2\sqrt{i}\right)}\right]\right|.
\end{aligned}\tag{51}$$

It is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1-\frac{4}{\left(i-2\sqrt{i}\right)}\right]\\
&\leq \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1-\frac{1}{i}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{15}{n} = 0.
\end{aligned}\tag{52}$$

Hence, $\lim_{n\to\infty}|\mathrm{JI}_{n+1}/\mathrm{JM}_{n+1}| = 0$.

Therefore, by Definition 4, Jungck-Ishikawa iterative scheme converges faster than Jungck-Mann iterative scheme to the common fixed point 0 of T and S.

Similarly, for $n_0 = 16$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left|\frac{\mathrm{JN}_n}{\mathrm{JI}_n}\right| &= \left|\frac{\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1-2/\sqrt{i}-4/i-8/i^{3/2}\right)x_0}{\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1-2/\sqrt{i}-4/i\right)x_0}\right|\\
&= \left|\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1-\frac{8/i^{3/2}}{1-2/\sqrt{i}-4/i}\right]\right|\\
&= \left|\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1-\frac{8}{\left(i^{3/2}-2i-4\sqrt{i}\right)}\right]\right|
\end{aligned}\tag{53}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1-\frac{8}{\left(i^{3/2}-2i-4\sqrt{i}\right)}\right]\\
&\leq \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1-\frac{1}{i}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{15}{n} = 0
\end{aligned}\tag{54}$$

implies

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{\mathrm{JN}_n}{\mathrm{JI}_n}\right| = 0.\tag{55}$$

Therefore, by Definition 4, JN iterative scheme converges faster than JI iterative scheme to the common fixed point 0 of T and S.

Again, similarly, for $n_0 = 100$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left|\frac{\mathrm{JSP}_n}{\mathrm{JN}_n}\right| &= \left|\frac{\prod_{i=100}^{n}\left(1-6/\sqrt{i}+12/i-8/i^{3/2}\right)x_0}{\prod_{i=100}^{n}\left(1-2/\sqrt{i}-4/i-8/i^{3/2}\right)x_0}\right|\\
&= \left|\prod_{i=100}^{n}\left[1-\frac{\left(4/\sqrt{i}-16/i\right)}{1-2/\sqrt{i}-4/i-8/i^{3/2}}\right]\right|\\
&= \left|\prod_{i=100}^{n}\left[1-\frac{\left(4i-16\sqrt{i}\right)}{\left(i^{3/2}-2i-4\sqrt{i}-8\right)}\right]\right|
\end{aligned}\tag{56}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=100}^{n}\left[1-\frac{\left(4i-16\sqrt{i}\right)}{\left(i^{3/2}-2i-4\sqrt{i}-8\right)}\right]\\
&\leq \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=100}^{n}\left(1-\frac{1}{i}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{99}{n} = 0
\end{aligned}\tag{57}$$

implies

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{\mathrm{JSP}_n}{\mathrm{JN}_n}\right| = 0.\tag{58}$$

Therefore, by Definition 4, JSP iterative scheme converges faster than JN iterative scheme to the common fixed point 0 of T and S.

Again, similarly, for $n_0 = 100$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left|\frac{\mathrm{JA}_n}{\mathrm{JSP}_n}\right| &= \left|\frac{\prod_{i=100}^{n}(1/2-4/i)\,x_0}{\prod_{i=100}^{n}\left(1-6/\sqrt{i}+12/i-8/i^{3/2}\right)x_0}\right|\\
&= \left|\prod_{i=100}^{n}\left[1-\frac{\left(1/2-6/\sqrt{i}+16/i-8/i^{3/2}\right)}{1-6/\sqrt{i}+12/i-8/i^{3/2}}\right]\right|\\
&= \left|\prod_{i=100}^{n}\left[1-\frac{\left(i^{3/2}-12i+32\sqrt{i}-16\right)}{\left(2i^{3/2}-12i+24\sqrt{i}-16\right)}\right]\right|
\end{aligned}\tag{59}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=100}^{n}\left[1-\frac{\left(i^{3/2}-12i+32\sqrt{i}-16\right)}{\left(2i^{3/2}-12i+24\sqrt{i}-16\right)}\right]\\
&\leq \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=100}^{n}\left(1-\frac{1}{i}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{99}{n} = 0
\end{aligned}\tag{60}$$

implies

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{\mathrm{JA}_n}{\mathrm{JSP}_n}\right| = 0. \tag{61}$$

Therefore, by Definition 4, JA iterative scheme converges faster than JSP iterative scheme to the common fixed point 0 of T and S.

Again, for $n_0 = 16$,

$$\begin{aligned}\left|\frac{\mathrm{JS}_n}{\mathrm{JA}_n}\right| &= \left|\frac{\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1/2 - 1/\sqrt{i}\right)x_0}{\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1/2 - 4/i\right)x_0}\right| \\ &= \left|\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1 - \frac{\left(1/\sqrt{i} - 4/i\right)}{1/2 - 4/i}\right]\right| \\ &= \left|\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1 - \frac{\left(2\sqrt{i} - 8\right)}{i - 8}\right]\right|\end{aligned} \tag{62}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}0 &\le \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1 - \frac{\left(2\sqrt{i} - 8\right)}{i - 8}\right] \\ &\le \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1 - \frac{1}{i}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{15}{n} = 0\end{aligned} \tag{63}$$

implies

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{\mathrm{JS}_n}{\mathrm{JA}_n}\right| = 0. \tag{64}$$

Therefore, by Definition 4, JS iterative scheme converges faster than JA iterative scheme to the common fixed point 0 of T and S.

Similarly, again, for $n_0 = 16$,

$$\begin{aligned}\left|\frac{\mathrm{JCR}_n}{\mathrm{JS}_n}\right| &= \left|\frac{\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1/2 - 1/\sqrt{i} - 4/i + 8/i^{3/2}\right)x_0}{\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1/2 - 1/\sqrt{i}\right)x_0}\right| \\ &= \left|\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1 - \frac{\left(4/i - 8/i^{3/2}\right)}{1/2 - 1/\sqrt{i}}\right]\right| \\ &= \left|\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1 - \frac{\left(8\sqrt{i} - 16\right)}{i^{3/2} - 2i}\right]\right|\end{aligned} \tag{65}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}0 &\le \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left[1 - \frac{\left(8\sqrt{i} - 16\right)}{i^{3/2} - 2i}\right] \\ &\le \lim_{n\to\infty}\prod_{i=16}^{n}\left(1 - \frac{1}{i}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{15}{n} = 0\end{aligned} \tag{66}$$

implies

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{\mathrm{JCR}_n}{\mathrm{JS}_n}\right| = 0. \tag{67}$$

Therefore, by Definition 4, JCR iterative scheme converges faster than JS iterative scheme to the common fixed point 0 of T and S.

From Example 20, we observe that the decreasing order of Jungck-type iterative schemes is as follows:

JCR, JS, JA, JSP, JN, JI, and JM. □

4. Applications

4.1. Jungck-Type Iterative Schemes in RNN Analysis. Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) are a class of densely connected single-layer nonlinear networks of perceptrons. RNNs not only operate on an input space but also on an internal statespace. This is equivalent to a with-memory Iterated Function System [28]. The state space enables the representation (and learning) of temporally/sequentially extended dependencies over unspecified (and potentially infinite) intervals according to

$$\begin{aligned}y(t) &= G(s(t)) \\ s(t) &= F(s(t-1), x(t)).\end{aligned} \tag{68}$$

Because of the network's nonlinearity, a number of undesirable local energy minima emerge from the learning procedure. This has been shown to significantly affect the network's performance. The iterative schemes like Mann, Ishikawa and J-iteration may be used to estimate the number of iterations required to achieve a stable state in recurrent autoassociative neural networks.

4.1.1. Decreasing Function $(1-x)^9$. In order to solve this function by Jungck-type iterative schemes, we write it in the form $Sx = Tx$, where the functions $T, S : [0,1] \to [0,2]$ are defined as $T(x) = (1-x)^9$ and $Sx = x$, respectively. By taking initial approximation $x_0 = 0.8$ and $\alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = 1/\sqrt[4]{n+1}$, the obtained results are listed in Table 3 showing convergence of different Jungck-type schemes to $p = 0.175699 = T0.175699 = S0.175699$.

4.1.2. Increasing Function $x^2 - 2x - 3$. In order to solve this function by Jungck-type iterative schemes, we write it in the form $Sx = Tx$, where the functions $T, S : [3,4] \to [9,16]$ are defined as $Tx = 2x + 3$ and $Sx = x^2$, respectively. By taking initial approximation $x_0 = 4$ and $\alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = 1/\sqrt[4]{n+1}$, the obtained results are listed in Table 4 showing convergence of different Jungck-type schemes to $p = 9 = T3 = S3$.

4.1.3. Oscillating Function $1/x$. In order to solve this function by Jungck-type iterative schemes, we write it in the form $Sx = Tx$, where the functions $T, S : [0.5,2] \to [0.25,4]$ are defined as $Tx = 1/x$ and $Sx = x^2$, respectively. By taking initial approximation $x_0 = 2$ and $\alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = 1/\sqrt[4]{n+1}$, the obtained results are listed in Table 5 showing convergence of different Jungck type schemes to $p = 1 = T1 = S1$.

4.1.4. Biquadratic Equation $x^4 - 36x^2 - 52x + 87 = 0$. In order to solve this equation, we rewrite it in the form $Sx = Tx$,

Table 3: Decreasing function.

n	JN			JCR (JSP)			JA (JI)			JS			JM		
	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}
0	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.337789	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.337789	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.0244889	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.0244889	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
1	0.0244889	0.0244889	0.215511	0.0244889	0.0244889	0.187422	0.8	0.8	0.191339	0.8	0.8	0.337789	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
2	0.112533	0.112533	0.187233	0.154449	0.154449	0.176002	0.147875	0.147875	0.173023	0.0244889	0.0244889	0.113605	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
3	0.154772	0.154772	0.179346	0.175121	0.175121	0.175701	0.180901	0.180901	0.175892	0.337789	0.337789	0.214684	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
4	0.168827	0.168827	0.176923	0.175696	0.175696	0.175699	0.17533	0.17533	0.175696	0.113605	0.113605	0.15714	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
5	0.173366	0.173366	0.176129	**0.175699**	**0.175699**	**0.175699**	0.175706	0.175706	0.175699	0.214684	0.214684	0.185861	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
6	0.174877	0.174877	0.175856	**0.175699**	**0.175699**	**0.175699**	0.1757	0.1757	0.175699	0.15714	0.15714	0.170534	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
7	0.1754	0.1754	0.175758				**0.175699**	**0.175699**	**0.175699**	0.185861	0.185861	0.178428	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
8	0.175587	0.175587	0.175722				**0.175699**	**0.175699**	**0.175699**	0.170534	0.170534	0.174287	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
9	0.175656	0.175656	0.175708							0.178428	0.178428	0.176438	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
10	0.175682	0.175682	0.175703							0.174287	0.174287	0.175315	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
11	0.175692	0.175692	0.175701							0.176438	0.176438	0.1759	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
12	0.175697	0.175697	0.1757							0.175315	0.175315	0.175595	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
13	0.175698	0.175698	0.1757							0.1759	0.1759	0.175754	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
14	0.175699	0.175699	0.1757							0.175595	0.175595	0.175671	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
15	**0.175699**	**0.175699**	**0.175699**							0.175754	0.175754	0.175714	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
16	**0.175699**	**0.175699**	**0.175699**							0.175671	0.175671	0.175692	$5.12e-007$	$5.12e-007$	0.8
17										0.175714	0.175714	0.175703			
18										0.175692	0.175692	0.175697			
19										0.175703	0.175703	0.175701			
20										0.175697	0.175697	0.175699			
21										0.175701	0.175701	0.1757			
22										0.175699	0.175699	0.175699			
23										0.1757	0.1757	0.1757			
24										0.175699	0.175699	0.175699			
25										0.1757	0.1757	0.175699			
26										**0.175699**	**0.175699**	**0.175699**			
27										**0.175699**	**0.175699**	**0.175699**			

Table 4: Increasing function.

n	JN			JCR (JSP)			JA (JI)			JS			JM		
	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}
0	11	11	3.103748	11	11	3.034385	11	11	3.103748	11	11	3.10375	11	11	3.316625
1	9.207495	9.207495	3.01144	9.06877	9.068771	3.002208	9.207495	9.2075	3.015102	9.207495	9.2075	3.01144	9.63325	9.63325	3.103748
2	9.02288	9.02288	3.00127	9.00442	9.004417	3.000179	9.030205	9.03021	3.002482	9.02288	9.0229	3.00127	9.207495	9.207495	3.034385
3	9.00254	9.00254	3.000141	9.00036	9.000358	3.000017	9.004964	9.00496	3.000437	9.00254	9.0025	3.00014	9.068771	9.068771	3.01144
4	9.000282	9.000282	3.000016	9.00003	9.000033	3.000002	9.000875	9.00088	3.000081	9.000282	9.0003	3.00002	9.02288	9.02288	3.003811
5	9.000031	9.000031	3.000002	9	9.000003	3	9.000162	9.00016	3.000015	9.000031	9	3	9.007622	9.007622	3.00127
6	9.000003	9.000003	3	**9**	**9**	**3**	9.000031	9.00003	3.000003	9.000003	9	3	9.00254	9.00254	3.000423
7	**9**	**9**	**3**	**9**	**9**	**3**	9.000006	9.00001	3.000001	**9**	**9**	**3**	9.000847	9.000847	3.000141
8	**9**	**9**	**3**				9.000001	9	3	**9**	**9**	**3**	9.000282	9.000282	3.000047
9							**9**	**9**	**3**				9.000094	9.000094	3.000016
10							**9**	**9**	**3**				9.000031	9.000031	3.000005
11													9.00001	9.00001	3.000002
12													9.000003	9.000003	3.000001
13													9.000001	9.000001	3
14													**9**	**9**	**3**
15													**9**	**9**	**3**

Table 5: Oscillatory function.

n	JN			JCR (JSP)			JA (JI)			JS			JM		
	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}
0	0.5	0.5	0.917004	0.5	0.5	0.917004	0.5	0.5	1.18921	0.5	0.5	1.18921	0.5	0.5	0.707107
1	1.09051	1.09051	1.01167	1.09051	1.09051	1.00285	0.840896	0.840896	1.02508	0.84096	0.84096	1.04427	0.41421	0.41421	1.18921
2	0.988463	0.988463	0.9983	0.997163	0.997163	0.999972	0.975531	0.975531	1.0018	0.957603	0.957603	1.01089	0.840896	0.840896	0.917004
3	1.0017	1.0017	1.00027	1.00003	1.00003	1	0.998208	0.998208	1.00005	0.989228	0.989228	1.00271	1.09051	1.09051	1.04427
4	0.999733	0.999733	0.999956	**1**	**1**	**1**	0.999945	0.999945	1	0.997296	0.997296	1.00068	0.957603	0.957603	0.978572
5	1.00004	1.00004	1.00001	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	0.999323	0.999323	1.00017	1.0219	1.0219	1.01089
6	0.999992	0.999992	0.999999				**1**	**1**	**1**	0.999831	0.999831	1.00004	0.989228	0.989228	0.994599
7	**1**	**1**	**1**							0.999958	0.999958	1.00001	1.00543	1.00543	1.00271
8	**1**	**1**	**1**							0.999989	0.999989	1	0.997296	0.997296	0.999662
9										0.999997	0.999997	1	1.00135	1.00135	1.00017
10										0.999999	0.999999	1	0.999323	0.999323	0.999915
11										**1**	**1**	**1**	1.00034	1.00034	1.00004
12										**1**	**1**	**1**	0.999831	0.999831	0.999979
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18													0.999997	0.999997	0.999999
19													0.999999	0.999999	1
20													**1**	**1**	**1**
21													**1**	**1**	**1**

where the functions $T, S : [0.5, 1.5] \rightarrow [9, 81]$ are defined as $Tx = x^4 - 52x + 87$ and $Sx = 36x^2$, respectively. Taking initial approximation $x_0 = 0.5$ and $\alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = 1/\sqrt[2]{n+1}$, the obtained results are listed in Table 6 showing convergence of different Jungck-type schemes to $p = 36 = T1 = S1$.

For detailed study, these programs are again executed after changing the parameters, and some observations are given as below.

Decreasing Function

(1) Taking initial guess $x_o = 0.3$ (near common fixed point), Jungck-Noor iterative scheme converges in 14 iterations, Jungck-Ishikawa and Jungck-Agarwal iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 8 iterations, Jungck-CR and the Jungck-SP iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 5 iterations, and Jungck-S iterative scheme converges in 25 iterations while Jungck-Mann iterative scheme shows strange constant behavior.

(2) Taking $\alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = 1/(1+n)^{1/6}$ and $x_o = 0.8$, we observe that Jungck-Noor iterative scheme converges in 13 iterations, Jungck-Ishikawa and Jungck-Agarwal iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 11 iterations, Jungck-CR and the Jungck-SP iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 8 iterations, and Jungck-S iterative scheme converges in 27 iterations while Jungck-Mann iterative scheme shows strange constant behavior.

Increasing Functions

(1) Taking initial guess $x_o = 3.2$ (near coincidence point), Jungck-Noor iterative scheme converges in 7 iterations, Jungck-Ishikawa and Jungck-Agarwal iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 8 iterations, Jungck-CR and the Jungck-SP iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 6 iterations, and Jungck-S iterative scheme converges in 7 iterations while Jungck-Mann iterative scheme converges in 13 iterations.

(2) Taking $\alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = 1/(1+n)^{1/6}$ and $x_o = 4$, we observe that Jungck-Noor iterative scheme converges in 7 iterations, Jungck-Ishikawa and Jungck-Agarwal iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 8 iterations, Jungck-CR and the Jungck-SP iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 6 iterations, and Jungck-S iterative scheme converges in 7 iterations while Jungck-Mann iterative scheme converges in 14 iterations.

Oscillatory Function

(1) Taking initial guess $x_o = 1.3$ (near common fixed point), Jungck-Noor iterative scheme converges in 8 iterations, Jungck-Ishikawa and Jungck-Agarwal iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 6 terations, Jungck-CR and the Jungck-SP iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 5 iterations, Jungck-S iterative scheme converges in 11 iterations while Jungck-Mann iterative scheme converges in 19 iterations.

(2) Taking $\alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = 1/(1+n)^{1/6}$ and $x_o = 2$, we observe that Jungck-Noor iterative scheme converges in 8 iterations, Jungck-Ishikawa and Jungck-Agarwal iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 9 iterations, Jungck-CR and the Jungck-SP iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 6 iterations, Jungck-S iterative scheme converges in 12 iterations while Jungck-Mann iterative scheme converges in 21 iterations.

Biquadratic Equation

(1) Taking initial guess $x_o = 0.8$ (near coincidence point), Jungck-Noor iterative scheme converges in 11 iterations, Jungck-Ishikawa and Jungck-Agarwal iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 7 iterations, Jungck-CR and the Jungck-SP iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 4 iterations, and Jungck-S iterative scheme converges in 18 iterations while Jungck-Mann iterative scheme converges in 35 iterations.

(2) Taking $\alpha_n = \beta_n = \gamma_n = 1/(1+n)^{1/4}$ and $x_o = 0.5$, we observe that Jungck-Noor iterative scheme converges in 12 iterations, Jungck-Ishikawa and Jungck-Agarwal iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 8 iterations, Jungck-CR and the Jungck-SP iterative schemes converge in a similar manner in 6 iterations, and Jungck-S iterative scheme converges in 19 iterations while Jungck-Mann iterative scheme converges in 37 iterations.

5. Conclusions

The speed of iterative schemes depends on α_n, β_n, and γ_n. From Tables 3–6 and observations made above, we make the following conjectures.

5.1. Decreasing Function

(1) Decreasing order of rate of convergence of Jungck type iterative schemes is as follows: Jungck-CR (Jungck-SP), Jungck-Agarwal (Jungck-Ishikawa), Jungck-Noor, and Jungck-S iterative scheme.

(2) For initial guess near to common fixed point, Jungck-CR (Jungck-SP), Jungck-Noor, and Jungck-S iterative schemes show a decrease while Jungck-Agarwal (Jungck-Ishikawa) iterative scheme shows no change in the number of iterations to converge.

5.2. Increasing Functions

(1) Decreasing order of rate of convergence of Jungck-type iterative schemes is as follows: Jungck-CR

Table 6: Biquadratic equation.

n	JN			JCR (JSP)			JA (JI)			JS			JM		
	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}	Tx_n	Sx_n	x_{n+1}
0	61.25	61.25	1.1545	61.25	61.25	1.1545	61.25	61.25	0.761468	61.25	61.25	0.761468	61.25	61.25	1.30437
1	28.2988	28.2988	0.955826	28.2988	28.2988	0.995288	47.9835	47.9835	0.972744	47.9835	47.9835	0.88661	20.874	20.874	0.761468
2	38.2107	38.2107	1.01255	36.2356	36.2356	1	37.3636	37.3636	1.00048	41.6824	41.6824	0.945813	47.9835	47.9835	1.1545
3	35.3724	35.3724	0.996092	35.9999	35.9999	1	35.9758	35.9758	0.999949	38.7123	38.7123	0.973995	28.2988	28.2988	0.88661
4	36.1954	36.1954	1.00129	**36**	**36**	**1**	36.0026	36.0026	1.00001	37.3009	37.3009	0.98749	41.6824	41.6824	1.07603
5	35.9353	35.9353	0.999546	**36**	**36**	**1**	35.9996	35.9996	0.999998	36.6256	36.6256	0.993975	32.2042	32.2042	0.945813
6	36.0227	36.0227	1.00017				36.0001	36.0001	1	36.3013	36.3013	0.997096	38.7123	38.7123	1.03699
7	35.9917	35.9917	0.999937				**36**	**36**	**1**	36.1452	36.1452	0.9986	34.152	34.152	0.973995
8	36.0032	36.0032	1.00002				**36**	**36**	**1**	36.07	36.07	0.999325	37.3009	37.3009	1.01791
9	35.9988	35.9988	0.99999							36.0338	36.0338	0.999674	35.1049	35.1049	0.98749
10	36.0005	36.0005	1							36.0163	36.0163	0.999843	36.6256	36.6256	1.00865
11	35.9998	35.9998	0.999998							36.0078	36.0078	0.999924	35.5675	35.5675	0.993975
12	36.0001	36.0001	1							36.0038	36.0038	0.999963	36.3013	36.3013	1.00418
13	**36**	**36**	**1**							36.0018	36.0018	0.999982	35.7912	35.7912	0.997096
14	**36**	**36**	**1**							36.0009	36.0009	0.999992	36.1452	36.1452	1.00201
15										36.0004	36.0004	0.999996	35.8993	35.8993	0.9986
16										36.0002	36.0002	0.999998	36.07	36.07	1.00097
17										36.0001	36.0001	0.999999	35.9514	35.9514	0.999325
18										**36**	**36**	**1**	36.0338	36.0338	1.00047
19										**36**	**36**	**1**	35.9766	35.9766	0.999674
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34													36.0001	36.0001	1
35													35.9999	35.9999	0.999999
36													**36**	**36**	**1**
37													**36**	**36**	**1**

(Jungck-SP), Jungck-S (Jungck-Noor), Jungck-Agarwal (Jungck-Ishikawa), and Jungck Mann iterative scheme.

(2) For initial guess near to the coincidence point, all Jungck-type iterative schemes show a decrease in the number of iterations to converge.

5.3. Oscillatory Functions

(1) Decreasing order of rate of convergence of Jungck-type iterative schemes is as follows: Jungck-CR (Jungck-SP), Jungck-Agarwal (Jungck-Ishikawa), Jungck-Noor, Jungck-S, and Jungck-Mann iterative scheme.

(2) For initial guess near to the common fixed point, Jungck-Mann and Jungck-S iterative schemes show a decrease while Jungck-CR (Jungck-SP), Jungck-Agarwal (Jungck-Ishikawa), and Jungck-Noor iterative schemes show no change in the number of iterations to converge.

5.4. Biquadratic Equation

(1) Decreasing order of rate of convergence of Jungck type iterative schemes is as follows: Jungck-CR (Jungck-SP), Jungck-Agarwal (Jungck-Ishikawa), Jungck-Noor, Jungck-S, and Jungck-Mann iterative scheme.

(2) For initial guess near to the coincidence point, all Jungck-type iterative schemes show a decrease in the number of iterations to converge.

Remark 21. In each case mentioned above, Jungck-CR and Jungck-SP iterative schemes have better convergence rate as compared to other iterative schemes and hence have a good potential for further applications.

Acknowledgments

This research was funded by the Deanship of Scientific Research (DSR), King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The first and third authors acknowledge with thanks DSR, KAU, Saudi Arabia, for financial support.

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