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Solution of Integral Equation with Neutrosophic Rectangular Triple Controlled Metric Spaces

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Abstract: In this paper, we introduce the notion of neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space, relaxing the symmetry requirement of neutrosophic metric spaces, by replacing triangular inequalities with rectangular inequalities, and prove fixed point theorems. We have derived several interesting results for contraction mappings supplemented with non-trivial examples. The derived results have been applied to prove the existence of a unique analytical solution as well as a closed form of the unique solution to the integral equation.

Keywords: neutrosophic metric space; neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space; fixed point results; integral equation

MSC: 47H10; 54H25



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1. Introduction

Pursuant upon the reporting of the famous Contraction Mapping Theorem (CMT) by S.Banach [1] in 1922, the study of the existence and uniqueness of fixed points and common fixed points in metric and metric-like spaces and their applications has become a subject of great interest. In 1979, Itoh [2] presented the application of fixed point results to differential equations in Banach spaces. Many authors proved the Banach contraction principle in various generalized metric spaces. In the sequel, the notion of rectangular metric space was introduced by Branciari [3] in 2000. He replaced the right-hand side of the triangular inequality of the metric space with a three-term expression and established an analogous proof of the CMT. Since then, many fixed point theorems for various contractions on rectangular metric spaces have appeared in the literature [4–10].

In 1965, Zadeh [11] introduced the concept of fuzzy sets, which has varied applications in logical semantics. The concept of the continuous t-norm was introduced by Schweizer et al. [12]. Kramosil and Michlek [13] were the first to introduce the notion of fuzzy metric space, using continuous t-norms as an analog to metric spaces, and analyzed the notions with the probabilistic/statistical extension of metric spaces. The concept of fuzzy sets and fuzzy metric space has varied applications in applied sciences, such as fixed point theorems, signal and image processing including medical imaging, decision making, etc. Garbiec [14] reported the fuzzy extension of the Banach contraction mapping theorem. Since then, many fixed point results have been reported by researchers using different types of contractive conditions in the setting of fuzzy metric space, dislocated fuzzy metric space, intuitionistic

fuzzy metric space, etc.; see [15–29]. More recently, Ali et al. [30] have presented some applications of the best proximity points of non-self maps in the setting of non-Archimedean fuzzy metric spaces.

In the recent past, many researchers have reported fixed point results in the setting of fuzzy metric spaces and the like. For instance, in 2018, Mlaiki [31] presented fixed point results by defining the concept of controlled metric spaces. Konwar [32], in 2020, defined intuitionistic fuzzy b-metric space and established fixed point results under various contractive conditions. Saif Ur Rehman et al. [33] proved some $\alpha - \phi$ fuzzy cone contraction results with integral-type application.

In the sequel, the concept of neutrosophic metric spaces was introduced by Kirisci and Simsek and various fixed point results were established by them in the setting of these spaces [34–36]. Subsequently, Sowndrarajan et al. [37] reported several fixed point results in neutrosophic metric spaces. Sezen [38] presented the concept of controlled fuzzy metric spaces and derived various fixed point results. The concept of fuzzy double-controlled metric space was given by Saleem et al. [39] in 2021. More recently, Uddin et al. [40] established the fixed point theorem on neutrosophic double-controlled metric space and presented an application to the derived result thereon.

Inspired by the above, in the present work, we define the notion of neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space and establish fixed point theorems. Accordingly, we have organized the rest of the manuscript as follows. Some preliminaries and a monograph are presented in Section 2. In Section 3, we define the neutrosophic metric space and define the Cauchy sequence and its convergence and establish fixed point results. We support the derived results with non-trivial examples. In Section 4, we establish the existence of a unique analytical solution to the Fredholm integral equation. We have also supplemented the derived results by finding the closed form of the unique solution to the integral equation.

2. Preliminaries

A quick review of the following definitions and monograph will be useful in the sequel.

Definition 1 ([19]). A binary operation $\star: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is called a continuous triangle norm if:

- (1) $\wp \star \sigma = \sigma \star \wp, (\forall) \wp, \sigma \in [0, 1]$;
- (2) $\star$ is continuous;
- (3) $\wp \star 1 = \wp, (\forall) \wp \in [0, 1]$;
- (4) $(\wp \star \sigma) \star \kappa = \wp \star (\sigma \star \kappa)$, for all $\wp, \sigma, \kappa \in [0, 1]$;
- (5) If $\wp \leq \kappa$ and $\sigma \leq \nu$, with $\wp, \sigma, \kappa, \nu \in [0, 1]$, then $\wp \star \sigma \leq \kappa \star \nu$.

Definition 2 ([19]). A binary operation $\diamond: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is called a continuous triangle co-norm if:

- (1) $\wp \diamond \sigma = \sigma \diamond \wp$, for all $\wp, \sigma \in [0, 1]$;
- (2) $\diamond$ is continuous;
- (3) $\wp \diamond 0 = 0$, for all $\wp \in [0, 1]$;
- (4) $(\wp \diamond \sigma) \diamond \kappa = \wp \diamond (\sigma \diamond \kappa)$, for all $\wp, \sigma, \kappa \in [0, 1]$;
- (5) If $\wp \leq \kappa$ and $\sigma \leq \nu$, with $\wp, \sigma, \kappa, \nu \in [0, 1]$, then $\wp \diamond \sigma \leq \kappa \diamond \nu$.

Definition 3 ([2]). Given that $\beta, \Gamma: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ are non-comparable functions, if $\partial: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ satisfies the following conditions

- (a) $\partial(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = 0$ iff $\vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$;
- (b) $\partial(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = \partial(\mathcal{Q}, \vartheta)$;
- (c) $\partial(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) \leq \beta(\vartheta, \psi)\partial(\vartheta, \psi) + \Gamma(\psi, \mathcal{Q})\partial(\psi, \mathcal{Q})$,

for all $\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \psi \in \mathfrak{S}$. Then, $(\mathfrak{S}, \partial)$ is said to be a double-controlled metric space.

Definition 4 ([39]). Suppose $\mathfrak{S} \neq \emptyset$ and $\beta, \Gamma: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ are two non-comparable functions, $\star$ is a continuous t-norm and $\mathcal{W}$ is a fuzzy set on $\mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \times (0, +\infty)$. It is said to be a fuzzy double-controlled metric on $\mathfrak{S}$, for all $\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \psi \in \mathfrak{S}$ if

- (i) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, 0) = 0$;
- (ii) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 1$ for all $\varsigma > 0$, if and only if $\vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$;
- (iii) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{Q}, \vartheta, \varsigma)$;
- (iv) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi) \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\mathcal{Q}, \psi, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(\mathcal{Q}, \psi)}\right)$;
- (v) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is left continuous.

Then, $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \star)$ is said to be a fuzzy double-controlled metric space.

Definition 5 ([32]). Take $\mathfrak{S} \neq \emptyset$. Let $\star$ be a continuous t-norm, $\diamond$ be a continuous t-co-norm, $\mathfrak{b} \geq 1$ and $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}$ be fuzzy sets on $\mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \times (0, +\infty)$. If $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \star, \diamond)$ fullfils all $\vartheta, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S}$ and $\chi, \varsigma > 0$,

- (I) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) + \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \leq 1$;
- (II) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) > 0$;
- (III) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$;
- (IV) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{Q}, \vartheta, \varsigma)$;
- (V) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \psi, \mathfrak{b}(\varsigma + \chi)) \geq \mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \star \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{Q}, \psi, \chi)$;
- (VI) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \cdot)$ is a non-decreasing function of $\mathbb{R}^+$ and $\lim_{\varsigma \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 1$;
- (VII) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) > 0$;
- (VIII) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$;
- (IX) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{Q}, \vartheta, \varsigma)$;
- (X) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \psi, \mathfrak{b}(\varsigma + \chi)) \leq \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \diamond \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{Q}, \psi, \chi)$;
- (XI) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \cdot)$ is a non-increasing function of $\mathbb{R}^+$ and $\lim_{\varsigma \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0$.

Then, $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \star, \diamond)$ is an intuitionistic fuzzy $\mathfrak{b}$ -metric space.

Definition 6 ([36]). Let $\mathfrak{S} \neq \emptyset$, $\star$ be a continuous t-norm, $\diamond$ be a continuous t-co-norm, and $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{Y}$ are neutrosophic sets on $\mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \times (0, +\infty)$. It is said to be a neutrosophic metric on $\mathfrak{S}$, if, for all $\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \psi \in \mathfrak{S}$, the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) + \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) + \mathcal{Y}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \leq 3$;
- (2) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) > 0$;
- (3) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 1$ for all $\varsigma > 0$, if and only if $\vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$;
- (4) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{Q}, \vartheta, \varsigma)$;
- (5) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi) \geq \mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \star \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{Q}, \psi, \chi)$;
- (6) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\varsigma \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 1$;
- (7) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) < 1$;
- (8) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0$ for all $\varsigma > 0$, if and only if $\vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$;
- (9) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{Q}, \vartheta, \varsigma)$;
- (10) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi) \leq \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \diamond \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{Q}, \psi, \chi)$;
- (11) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\varsigma \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0$;
- (12) $\mathcal{Y}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) < 1$;
- (13) $\mathcal{Y}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0$ for all $\varsigma > 0$, if and only if $\vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$;
- (14) $\mathcal{Y}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \mathcal{Y}(\mathcal{Q}, \vartheta, \varsigma)$;
- (15) $\mathcal{Y}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi) \leq \mathcal{Y}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \diamond \mathcal{Y}(\mathcal{Q}, \psi, \chi)$;
- (16) $\mathcal{Y}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\varsigma \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{Y}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0$;
- (17) If $\varsigma \leq 0$, then $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0, \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0$.

Then, $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{Y}, \star, \diamond)$ is called a neutrosophic metric space.

Now, we present our main results.

3. Main Results

We commence this section by defining neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space.

Definition 7. Let $\mathfrak{S} \neq \emptyset$ and $\beta, \Gamma, \eta: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ be given non-comparable functions, $\star$ be a continuous t -norm, and $\diamond$ be a continuous t -co-norm. The neutrosophic set $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}$ on $\mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \times (0, +\infty)$ is said to be a neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric on $\mathfrak{S}$, if, for any $\vartheta, \psi \in \mathfrak{S}$ and all distinct $\mathfrak{x}, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S} \setminus \{\vartheta, \psi\}$, the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) + \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) + \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \leq 3$;
- (ii) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) > 0$;
- (iii) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 1$ for all $\varsigma > 0$, if and only if $\vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$;
- (iv) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{Q}, \vartheta, \varsigma)$;
- (v) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi + \check{\omega}) \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{x}, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{x})}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\mathfrak{x}, \psi, \frac{\check{\omega}}{\eta(\mathfrak{x}, \psi)}\right)$;
- (vi) $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\varsigma \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 1$;
- (vii) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) < 1$;
- (viii) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0$ for all $\varsigma > 0$, if and only if $\vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$;
- (ix) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{Q}, \vartheta, \varsigma)$;
- (x) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi + \check{\omega}) \leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{x}, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{x})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\mathfrak{x}, \psi, \frac{\check{\omega}}{\eta(\mathfrak{x}, \psi)}\right)$;
- (xi) $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\varsigma \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0$;
- (xii) $\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) < 1$;
- (xiii) $\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0$ for all $\varsigma > 0$, if and only if $\vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$;
- (xiv) $\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{Q}, \vartheta, \varsigma)$;
- (xv) $\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi + \check{\omega}) \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{x}, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{x})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\mathfrak{x}, \psi, \frac{\chi}{\eta(\mathfrak{x}, \psi)}\right)$;
- (xvi) $\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\varsigma \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0$;
- (xvii) If $\varsigma \leq 0$, then $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 0$, $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 1$ and $\mathcal{Y}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = 1$.

Then, $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ is called a neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space.

Example 1. Let $\mathfrak{S} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $\beta, \Gamma, \eta: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ be three non-comparable functions given by $\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = \vartheta + \mathcal{Q} + 1$, $\Gamma(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = \vartheta^2 + \mathcal{Q}^2 + 1$, and $\eta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = \vartheta^2 + \mathcal{Q}^2 - 1$. Define $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ as

$$\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \vartheta = \mathcal{Q} \\ \frac{\varsigma}{\varsigma + \max\{\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}\}}, & \text{if otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \vartheta = \mathcal{Q} \\ \frac{\max\{\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}\}}{\varsigma + \max\{\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}\}}, & \text{if otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \vartheta = \mathcal{Q} \\ \frac{\max\{\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}\}}{\varsigma}, & \text{if otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then, $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ is a neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space with continuous t -norm $\wp \star \sigma = \wp \sigma$ and continuous t -co-norm, $\wp \diamond \bar{a} = \max\{\wp, \bar{a}\}$.

Proof. We need to prove only (v), (x) and (xv).

Let $\vartheta = 1$, $\mathcal{Q} = 2$, $\mathfrak{x} = 3$ and $\psi = 4$. Then

$$\mathcal{W}(1, 4, \varsigma + \chi + \check{\omega}) = \frac{\varsigma + \chi + \check{\omega}}{\varsigma + \chi + \check{\omega} + \max\{1, 4\}} = \frac{\varsigma + \chi + \check{\omega}}{\varsigma + \chi + \check{\omega} + 4},$$

whereas

$$\mathcal{W}\left(1, 2, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(1,2)}\right) = \frac{\frac{\varsigma}{\beta(1,2)}}{\frac{\varsigma}{\beta(1,2)} + \max\{1, 2\}} = \frac{\frac{\varsigma}{4}}{\frac{\varsigma}{4} + 2} = \frac{\varsigma}{\varsigma + 8},$$

$$\mathcal{W}\left(2, 3, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(2,3)}\right) = \frac{\frac{\chi}{\Gamma(2,3)}}{\frac{\chi}{\Gamma(2,3)} + \max\{2, 3\}} = \frac{\frac{\chi}{12}}{\frac{\chi}{12} + 3} = \frac{\chi}{\chi + 36},$$

and

$$\mathcal{W}\left(3, 4, \frac{\check{w}}{\eta(3,4)}\right) = \frac{\frac{\check{w}}{\eta(3,4)}}{\frac{\check{w}}{\eta(3,4)} + \max\{3, 4\}} = \frac{\frac{\check{w}}{24}}{\frac{\check{w}}{24} + 4} = \frac{\check{w}}{\check{w} + 96}.$$

That is,

$$\frac{\varsigma + \chi + \check{w}}{\varsigma + \chi + \check{w} + 3} \geq \frac{\varsigma}{\varsigma + 8} \cdot \frac{\chi}{\chi + 36} \cdot \frac{\check{w}}{\check{w} + 96}.$$

Then, this satisfies all $\varsigma, \chi, \check{w} > 0$. Hence,

$$\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi + \check{w}) \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{r}, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{r})}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\mathfrak{r}, \psi, \frac{\check{w}}{\eta(\mathfrak{r}, \psi)}\right).$$

Now,

$$\mathcal{E}(1, 4, \varsigma + \chi + \check{w}) = \frac{\max\{1, 4\}}{\varsigma + \chi + \check{w} + \max\{1, 4\}} = \frac{4}{\varsigma + \chi + \check{w} + 4},$$

whereas

$$\mathcal{E}\left(1, 2, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(1,2)}\right) = \frac{\max\{1, 2\}}{\frac{\varsigma}{\beta(1,2)} + \max\{1, 2\}} = \frac{2}{\frac{\varsigma}{4} + 2} = \frac{8}{\varsigma + 8},$$

$$\mathcal{E}\left(2, 3, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(2,3)}\right) = \frac{\max\{2, 3\}}{\frac{\chi}{\Gamma(2,3)} + \max\{2, 3\}} = \frac{3}{\frac{\chi}{12} + 3} = \frac{36}{\chi + 36},$$

and

$$\mathcal{E}\left(3, 4, \frac{\check{w}}{\eta(3,4)}\right) = \frac{\max\{3, 4\}}{\frac{\check{w}}{\eta(3,4)} + \max\{3, 4\}} = \frac{4}{\frac{\check{w}}{24} + 4} = \frac{96}{\check{w} + 96}.$$

That is,

$$\frac{4}{\varsigma + \chi + \check{w} + 4} \leq \max\left\{\frac{8}{\varsigma + 8}, \frac{36}{\chi + 36}, \frac{96}{\check{w} + 96}\right\}.$$

The above expression is true for all $\varsigma, \chi, \check{w} > 0$.

Hence,

$$\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi + \check{w}) \leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{r}, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{r})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\mathfrak{r}, \psi, \frac{\check{w}}{\eta(\mathfrak{r}, \psi)}\right).$$

Now,

$$\mathcal{G}(1, 3, \varsigma + \chi + \check{w}) = \frac{\max\{1, 3\}}{\varsigma + \chi + \check{w}} = \frac{3}{\varsigma + \chi + \check{w}},$$

whereas

$$\mathcal{G}\left(1, 2, \frac{\varsigma}{\Gamma(1,2)}\right) = \frac{\max\{1, 2\}}{\frac{\varsigma}{\Gamma(1,2)}} = \frac{2}{\frac{\varsigma}{4}} = \frac{8}{\varsigma},$$

$$\mathcal{G}\left(2, 3, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(2,3)}\right) = \frac{\max\{2, 3\}}{\frac{\chi}{\Gamma(2,3)}} = \frac{3}{\frac{\chi}{12}} = \frac{36}{\chi},$$

and

$$\mathcal{G}\left(3, 4, \frac{\check{w}}{\eta(3,4)}\right) = \frac{\max\{3, 4\}}{\frac{\check{w}}{\eta(3,4)}} = \frac{4}{\frac{\check{w}}{24}} = \frac{96}{\check{w}}.$$

That is,

$$\frac{3}{\varsigma + \chi + \check{w}} \leq \max\left\{\frac{8}{\varsigma}, \frac{36}{\chi}, \frac{96}{\check{w}}\right\}.$$

Then, it satisfies all $\varsigma, \chi > 0$. Hence,

$$\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi + \check{w}) \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{r}, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{r})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\mathfrak{r}, \psi, \frac{\chi}{\eta(\mathfrak{r}, \psi)}\right).$$

Hence, $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ is a neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space. $\square$

Remark 1. It can be seen that the preceding example satisfies both the continuous t -norm $\varphi \star \bar{a} = \min\{\varphi, \bar{a}\}$ and continuous t -co-norm $\varphi \diamond \bar{a} = \max\{\varphi, \bar{a}\}$.

Example 2. Let $\mathfrak{S} = \mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{U}$, where $\mathcal{B} = \{0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\}$ and $\mathcal{U} = [1, 2]$ and $\beta, \Gamma, \eta: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ be given by $\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = 1$, $\Gamma(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = 1$ and $\eta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = 1$. Define $\nu: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \nu(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = \nu(\mathcal{Q}, \vartheta) \text{ for all } \vartheta, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S} \\ \nu(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = 0 \iff \vartheta = \mathcal{Q}, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \nu(0, \frac{1}{2}) = \nu(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}) = 0.2 \\ \nu(0, \frac{1}{3}) = \nu(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}) = 0.02 \\ \nu(0, \frac{1}{4}) = \nu(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}) = 0.5 \\ \nu(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = |\vartheta - \mathcal{Q}|, \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Define $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ as

$$\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \frac{\varsigma}{\varsigma + \nu(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})},$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \frac{\nu(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}{\varsigma + \nu(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}, \quad \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \frac{\nu(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}{\varsigma}.$$

Then, we have

$$\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi + \check{w}) \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{r}, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{r})}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\mathfrak{r}, \psi, \frac{\check{w}}{\eta(\mathfrak{r}, \psi)}\right),$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi + \check{w}) \leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\mathfrak{r}, \psi, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(\mathfrak{r}, \psi)}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\mathfrak{r}, \psi, \frac{\check{w}}{\eta(\mathfrak{r}, \psi)}\right),$$

$$\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \psi, \varsigma + \chi + \wp) \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{r}, \frac{\chi}{\Gamma(\mathcal{Q}, \mathfrak{r})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\mathfrak{r}, \psi, \frac{\chi}{\eta(\mathfrak{r}, \psi)}\right).$$

Then, $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ is a neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space with continuous t -norm $\wp \star \bar{a} = \wp \bar{a}$ and continuous t -co-norm $\wp \diamond \bar{a} = \max\{\wp, \bar{a}\}$.

Definition 8. Let $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ be a neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space, an open ball with center ϑ , radius $\mathfrak{r}$, $0 < \mathfrak{r} < 1$ and $\varsigma > 0$ on $\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathfrak{r}, \varsigma)$ is defined as below:

$$\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathfrak{r}, \varsigma) = \{\mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S} : \mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) > 1 - \mathfrak{r}, \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) < \mathfrak{r}, \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) < \mathfrak{r}\}.$$

Definition 9. Let $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ be a neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space and $\{\vartheta_j\}$ be a sequence in $\mathfrak{S}$. Then, $\{\vartheta_j\}$ is said to be

(a) convergent if there exists $\vartheta \in \mathfrak{S}$ such that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \varsigma) = 1, \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \varsigma) = 0, \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \varsigma) = 0 \quad \text{for all } \varsigma > 0,$$

(b) Cauchy, if and only if, for each $\bar{a} > 0$, $\varsigma > 0$, there exists $j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_m, \varsigma) \geq 1 - \bar{a}, \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_m, \varsigma) \leq \bar{a}, \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_m, \varsigma) \leq \bar{a} \quad \text{for all } j, m \geq j_0,$$

$(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ is called a complete neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space if every Cauchy sequence is convergent in $\mathfrak{S}$.

Lemma 1. Let $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ be a neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space. If, for some $0 < \rho < 1$ and for any $\vartheta, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S}$, $\varsigma > 0$,

$$\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right), \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right), \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right), \quad (1)$$

then, $\vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$.

Proof. (1) implies that

$$\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^j}\right), \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^j}\right), \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^j}\right), j \in \mathbb{N}, \varsigma > 0.$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) &\geq \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^j}\right) = 1, \\ \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) &\leq \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^j}\right) = 0, \\ \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) &\leq \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^j}\right) = 0, \varsigma > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, from (iii), (viii), (xiii), we have $\vartheta = \mathcal{Q}$. $\square$

Theorem 1. Suppose $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ is a complete neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space in the company of $\beta, \Gamma, \eta: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ with $0 < \rho < 1$. Let $\mathfrak{p}: \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}$ be a mapping satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{Q}, \rho\varsigma) &\geq \mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma), \\ \mathcal{E}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{Q}, \rho\varsigma) &\leq \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{Q}, \rho\varsigma) \leq \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

for all $\vartheta, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S}$ and $\varsigma > 0$. Then, $\mathfrak{p}$ has a unique fixed point.

Proof. Let $\vartheta_0 \in \mathfrak{S}$. Define the sequence ϑ_j by $\vartheta_j = \mathfrak{p}^j \vartheta_0 = \mathfrak{p} \vartheta_{j-1}, j \in \mathbb{N}$.
For all $\varsigma > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \rho\varsigma) &= \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \rho\varsigma) \geq \mathcal{W}(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \varsigma) \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j-2}, \vartheta_{j-1}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right) \\ &\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j-3}, \vartheta_{j-2}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^2}\right) \geq \cdots \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^{j-1}}\right), \\ \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \rho\varsigma) &= \mathcal{E}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \rho\varsigma) \leq \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \varsigma) \leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_{j-2}, \vartheta_{j-1}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_{j-3}, \vartheta_{j-2}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^2}\right) \leq \cdots \leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^{j-1}}\right),\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \rho\varsigma) &= \mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \varsigma) \leq \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \varsigma) \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j-2}, \vartheta_{j-1}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j-3}, \vartheta_{j-2}, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^2}\right) \leq \cdots \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^{j-1}}\right).\end{aligned}$$

We obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \rho\varsigma) &\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^{j-1}}\right), \\ \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \rho\varsigma) &\leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^{j-1}}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \rho\varsigma) \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^{j-1}}\right).\end{aligned}\quad (3)$$

Using (v), (x) and (xv), we have the following cases:

Case 1. When $i = 2m + 1$, i.e., i is odd, then

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \varsigma) &\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\ &\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\ &\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\ &\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\ &\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\ &\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \varsigma)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \dots \star \\
&\quad \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m-1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+2m}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \varsigma) &\leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \leq \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))} \right) \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \varsigma)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \leq \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))} \right) \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \dots \diamond \\
& \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m-1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+2m}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

Using (3) in the above inequalities, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \varsigma) &\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3\rho^{j-1}(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3\rho^j(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
 &\star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2\rho^{j+1}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2\rho^{j+2}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+3}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+4}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+5}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \star \dots \star \\
 &\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m\rho^{j+2m-3}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m-1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m\rho^{j+2m-2}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m\rho^{j+2m-1}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right), \\
 \\
 \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \varsigma) &\leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3\rho^{j-1}(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3\rho^j(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
 &\diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2\rho^{j+1}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2\rho^{j+2}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+3}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+4}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+5}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \diamond \dots \diamond \\
 &\mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m\rho^{j+2m-3}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m-1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m\rho^{j+2m-2}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
 &\diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m\rho^{j+2m-1}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \varsigma) \\
& \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3\rho^{j-1}(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3\rho^j(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2\rho^{j+1}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2\rho^{j+2}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+3}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+4}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+5}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \diamond \dots \diamond \\
& \quad \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m\rho^{j+2m-3}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m-1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m\rho^{j+2m-2}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m\rho^{j+2m-1}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Case 2. When $i = 2m$, i.e., i is even, then

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \varsigma) \\
& \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \varsigma) \\
& \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \diamond \dots \diamond \\
& \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m-3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \vartheta_{j+2m-2})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Using (3) in the above inequalities, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \varsigma) \\
& \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3\rho^{j-1}\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1})}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3\rho^j(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2\rho^{j+1}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2\rho^{j+2}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+3}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+4}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3\rho^{j+5}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \star \dots \star \\
& \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}\rho^{j+2m-5}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m-3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}\rho^{j+2m-4}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \vartheta_{j+2m-2})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}\rho^{j+2m-3}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right), \\
& \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \varsigma) \leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3\rho^{j-1}(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3\rho^j(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2\rho^{j+1}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2\rho^{j+2}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3 \rho^{j+3} (\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3 \rho^{j+4} (\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3 \rho^{j+5} (\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \diamond \dots \diamond \\
& \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1} \rho^{j+2m-5} (\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m-3}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1} \rho^{j+2m-4} (\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \vartheta_{j+2m-2}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1} \rho^{j+2m-3} (\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

and,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \varsigma) & \leq \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3 \rho^{j-1} (\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))} \right) \diamond \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3 \rho^j (\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2 \rho^{j+1} (\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2 \rho^{j+2} (\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3 \rho^{j+3} (\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3 \rho^{j+4} (\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3 \rho^{j+5} (\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \diamond \dots \diamond \\
& \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1} \rho^{j+2m-5} (\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m-3}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1} \rho^{j+2m-4} (\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \vartheta_{j+2m-2}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1} \rho^{j+2m-3} (\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

As $j \rightarrow +\infty$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+i}, \varsigma) & = 1 \star 1 \star \dots \star 1 = 1, \\
\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+i}, \varsigma) & = 0 \diamond 0 \diamond \dots \diamond 0 = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+i}, \varsigma) = 0 \diamond 0 \diamond \dots \diamond 0 = 0.$$

Therefore, $\{\vartheta_j\}$ is a Cauchy sequence. Since $(\mathfrak{I}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ is a complete neutro-sophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space, we have

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \vartheta_j = \vartheta.$$

Now, due to the fact that ϑ is a fixed point of $\mathfrak{p}$, utilizing (v), (x), and (xv), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \varsigma) &\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j))}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \\ &\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta))}\right) \\ &= \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j))}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \\ &\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta))}\right) \\ &\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j))}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \\ &\quad \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta))}\right) \\ &\rightarrow 1 \star 1 \star 1 = 1 \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow +\infty,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \varsigma) &\leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta))}\right) \\ &= \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta))}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta))}\right) \\ &\rightarrow 0 \diamond 0 \diamond 0 = 0 \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow +\infty,\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \varsigma) &\leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta))}\right) \\ &= \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta))}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta))}\right) \\ &\rightarrow 0 \diamond 0 \diamond 0 = 0 \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow +\infty.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\mathfrak{p}\vartheta = \vartheta$.

Now, we examine the uniqueness. Let $\mathfrak{p}\kappa = \kappa$ for some $\kappa \in \mathfrak{S}$, then

$$\begin{aligned}1 &\geq \mathcal{W}(\kappa, \vartheta, \varsigma) = \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{p}\kappa, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \varsigma) \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\kappa, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right) = \mathcal{W}\left(\mathfrak{p}\kappa, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right) \\ &\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\kappa, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^2}\right) \geq \cdots \geq \mathcal{W}\left(\kappa, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^j}\right) \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow +\infty, \\ 0 &\leq \mathcal{E}(\kappa, \vartheta, \varsigma) = \mathcal{E}(\mathfrak{p}\kappa, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \varsigma) \leq \mathcal{E}\left(\kappa, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right) = \mathcal{E}\left(\mathfrak{p}\kappa, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{E}\left(\kappa, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^2}\right) \leq \cdots \leq \mathcal{E}\left(\kappa, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^j}\right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow +\infty,\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}0 &\leq \mathcal{G}(\kappa, \vartheta, \varsigma) = \mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{p}\kappa, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \varsigma) \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\kappa, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right) = \mathcal{G}\left(\mathfrak{p}\kappa, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{G}\left(\kappa, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^2}\right) \leq \cdots \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\kappa, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{\rho^j}\right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } j \rightarrow +\infty,\end{aligned}$$

by using (iii), (viii) and (xiii), $\vartheta = \kappa$. $\square$

Definition 10. Let $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ be a neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space. A map $\mathfrak{p}: \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}$ is an NRT (neutrosophic rectangular triple)-controlled contraction if there exists $0 < \rho < 1$, such that

$$\frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{Q}, \varsigma)} - 1 \leq \rho \left[\frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma)} - 1 \right] \quad (4)$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \leq \rho \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma), \quad (5)$$

and

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) \leq \rho \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma), \quad (6)$$

for all $\vartheta, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S}$ and $\varsigma > 0$.

We now present the fixed point result for an NRT (neutrosophic rectangular triple)-controlled contraction.

Theorem 2. Let $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ be a complete neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space with $\beta, \Gamma, \eta: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$. Let $\mathfrak{p}: \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}$ be an ND-controlled contraction. Further, suppose that for an arbitrary $\vartheta_0 \in \mathfrak{S}$, and $j, q \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\vartheta_j = \mathfrak{p}^j \vartheta_0 = \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}$. Then, $\mathfrak{p}$ has a unique fixed point.

Proof. Let $\vartheta_0 \in \mathfrak{S}$. Define ϑ_j by $\vartheta_j = \mathfrak{p}^j \vartheta_0 = \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}$, $j \in \mathbb{N}$. From (4)–(6), for all $\varsigma > 0$, $j > q$, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \varsigma)} - 1 &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \varsigma)} - 1 \leq \rho \left[\frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \varsigma)} - 1 \right] = \frac{\rho}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \varsigma)} - \rho \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \varsigma)} &\leq \frac{\rho}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \varsigma)} + (1 - \rho) \leq \frac{\rho^2}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_{j-2}, \vartheta_{j-1}, \varsigma)} + \rho(1 - \rho) + (1 - \rho). \end{aligned}$$

Proceeding in this way, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \varsigma)} &\leq \frac{\rho^j}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \varsigma)} + \rho^{j-1}(1 - \rho) + \rho^{j-2}(1 - \rho) + \cdots + \rho(1 - \rho) + (1 - \rho) \\ &\leq \frac{\rho^j}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \varsigma)} + (\rho^{j-1} + \rho^{j-2} + \cdots + 1)(1 - \rho) \leq \frac{\rho^j}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \varsigma)} + (1 - \rho^j). \end{aligned}$$

We obtain

$$\frac{1}{\frac{\rho^j}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \varsigma)} + (1 - \rho^j)} \leq \mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \varsigma) \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \varsigma) &= \mathcal{E}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \varsigma) \leq \rho \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \varsigma) = \mathcal{E}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-2}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}, \varsigma) \\ &\leq \rho^2 \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_{j-2}, \vartheta_{j-1}, \varsigma) \leq \cdots \leq \rho^j \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \varsigma), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \varsigma) &= \mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_j, \varsigma) \leq \rho \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \varsigma) = \mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-2}, \mathfrak{p}\vartheta_{j-1}, \varsigma) \\ &\leq \rho^2 \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_{j-2}, \vartheta_{j-1}, \varsigma) \leq \cdots \leq \rho^j \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \varsigma). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Using (v), (x) and (xv), we have the following cases:

Case 1. When $i = 2m + 1$, i.e., i is odd, then

[illegible]

Using (3) in the above inequalities, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \varsigma) &\geq \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^j}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}}\right)} + (1 - \rho^j)} \star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+1}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+1})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+2}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+2})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+3}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+3})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+4}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+4})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+5}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+5})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+6}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+6})} \star \dots \star \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+2m-2}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{3m(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m-1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+2m-2})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+2m-1}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{3m(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+2m-1})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+2m}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{3m(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+2m})},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \varsigma) \\
& \leq \rho^j \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \rho^{j+1} \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \rho^{j+2} \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \rho^{j+3} \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \rho^{j+4} \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \rho^{j+5} \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \rho^{j+6} \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \diamond \dots \diamond \\
& \quad \rho^{j+2m-2} \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m-1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \rho^{j+2m-1} \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \rho^{j+2m} \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}, \varsigma) &\leq \rho^j \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \rho^{j+1} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \rho^{j+2} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \rho^{j+3} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \rho^{j+4} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \rho^{j+5} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \rho^{j+6} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \diamond \cdots \diamond \\
&\quad \rho^{j+2m-2} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m-1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \rho^{j+2m-1} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-1}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \rho^{j+2m} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^m(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}))}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

[illegible]

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \varsigma) &\leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
&\leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
&\leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
&\quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \zeta) \\
& \leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \diamond \cdots \diamond \\
& \quad \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{m-1}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m-3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{m-1}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \vartheta_{j+2m-2})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
& \quad \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{m-1}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Using (3) in the above inequalities, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \varsigma) &\geq \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^j}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right)} + (1 - \rho^j)} \star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+1}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+1})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+2}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+2})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+3}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+3})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+4}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+4})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+5}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+5})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+6}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+6})} \star \cdots \star \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+2m-4}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m-3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+2m-4})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+2m-3}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \vartheta_{j+2m-2})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+2m-3})} \\
 &\star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^{j+2m-2}}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m+1}) \cdots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)} + (1 - \rho^{j+2m-2})}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \varsigma) \\
 &\leq \rho^j \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))}\right) \diamond \rho^{j+1} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))}\right) \\
 &\diamond \rho^{j+2} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right) \\
 &\diamond \rho^{j+3} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \diamond \rho^{j+4} \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \rho^{j+5} \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \rho^{j+6} \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \diamond \dots \diamond \\
& \rho^{j+2m-4} \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m-3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \rho^{j+2m-3} \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \vartheta_{j+2m-2})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \rho^{j+2m-2} \mathcal{G} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+2m}, \varsigma) \\
& \leq \rho^j \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\beta(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}))} \right) \diamond \rho^{j+1} \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}, \frac{\varsigma}{3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+1}, \vartheta_{j+2}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \rho^{j+2} \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \rho^{j+3} \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^2(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+3}, \vartheta_{j+4})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \rho^{j+4} \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\beta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+5})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \rho^{j+5} \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+5}, \vartheta_{j+6})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \rho^{j+6} \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^3(\eta(\vartheta_{j+6}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+4}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \diamond \dots \diamond \\
& \rho^{j+2m-4} \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\beta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m-3})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \rho^{j+2m-3} \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\Gamma(\vartheta_{j+2m-3}, \vartheta_{j+2m-2})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right) \\
& \diamond \rho^{j+2m-2} \mathcal{E} \left(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3^{m-1}(\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-2}, \vartheta_{j+2m})\eta(\vartheta_{j+2m-4}, \vartheta_{j+2m}) \dots \eta(\vartheta_{j+2}, \vartheta_{j+2m}))} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

As $j \rightarrow +\infty$, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+q}, \varsigma) &= 1 \star 1 \star \dots \star 1, \\
\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{E}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+q}, \varsigma) &= 0 \diamond 0 \diamond \dots \diamond 0 = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{G}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+q}, \varsigma) = 0 \diamond 0 \diamond \dots \diamond 0 = 0.$$

Therefore, $\{\vartheta_j\}$ is a Cauchy sequence. Since $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ is a complete neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space, we have

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \vartheta_j = \vartheta.$$

Now, we examine that ϑ is a fixed point of p . Utilizing (v), (x) and (xv), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(p\vartheta_j, p\vartheta, \varsigma)} - 1 &\leq \rho \left[\frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \varsigma)} - 1 \right] = \frac{\rho}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \varsigma)} - \rho \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{\rho}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \varsigma)} + (1 - \rho)} \leq \mathcal{W}(p\vartheta_j, p\vartheta, \varsigma).\end{aligned}$$

Using the above inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, p\vartheta, \varsigma) &\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j)}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1})}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta)}\right) \\ &\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j)}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(p\vartheta_{j-1}, p\vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1})}\right) \star \mathcal{W}\left(p\vartheta_j, p\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta)}\right) \\ &\geq \mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j)}\right) \star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho^j}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1, \frac{\varsigma}{3\Gamma(\vartheta_0, \vartheta_1)})} + (1 - \rho^j)} \star \frac{1}{\frac{\rho}{\mathcal{W}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta)}\right)} + (1 - \rho)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \star 1 \star 1 = 1 \text{ as } j \rightarrow +\infty,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, p\vartheta, \varsigma) &\leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j)}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta)}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j)}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(p\vartheta_{j-1}, p\vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{E}\left(p\vartheta_j, p\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta)}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j)}\right) \diamond \rho^{j-1} \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1})}\right) \diamond \rho \mathcal{E}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta)}\right) \\ &\rightarrow 0 \diamond 0 \diamond 0 = 0 \text{ as } j \rightarrow +\infty,\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, p\vartheta, \varsigma) &\leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j)}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1}, \frac{\varsigma}{3\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta)}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j)}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(p\vartheta_{j-1}, p\vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1})}\right) \diamond \mathcal{G}\left(p\vartheta_j, p\vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta)}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\beta(\vartheta, \vartheta_j)}\right) \diamond \rho^{j-1} \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_{j-1}, \vartheta_j, \frac{\varsigma}{3\Gamma(\vartheta_j, \vartheta_{j+1})}\right) \diamond \rho \mathcal{G}\left(\vartheta_j, \vartheta, \frac{\varsigma}{3\eta(\vartheta_{j+1}, p\vartheta)}\right) \\ &\rightarrow 0 \diamond 0 \diamond 0 = 0 \text{ as } j \rightarrow +\infty.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, $p\vartheta = \vartheta$. For uniqueness, consider that $p\kappa = \kappa$ for some $\kappa \in \mathfrak{Z}$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma)} - 1 &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(p\vartheta, p\kappa, \varsigma)} - 1 \\ &\leq \rho \left[\frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma)} - 1 \right] < \frac{1}{\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma)} - 1,\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma) = \mathcal{E}(p\vartheta, p\kappa, \varsigma) \leq \rho \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma) < \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma),$$

and

$$\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma) = \mathcal{G}(p\vartheta, p\kappa, \varsigma) \leq \rho \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma) < \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma),$$

which are contradictions.

Thus, we have $\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma) = 1$, $\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma) = 0$ and $\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \kappa, \varsigma) = 0$, and accordingly, $\vartheta = \kappa$. $\square$

Example 3. Let $\mathfrak{S} = [0, 1]$ and $\beta, \Gamma, \eta: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ be three non-comparable functions given by

$$\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \vartheta = \mathcal{Q}, \\ \frac{1+\max\{\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}\}}{1+\min\{\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}\}} & \text{if } \vartheta \neq \mathcal{Q}, \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \vartheta = \mathcal{Q}, \\ \frac{1+\max\{\vartheta^2, \mathcal{Q}^2\}}{1+\min\{\vartheta^2, \mathcal{Q}^2\}} & \text{if } \vartheta \neq \mathcal{Q}, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\eta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \vartheta = \mathcal{Q}, \\ \frac{1+\max\{\vartheta^2, \mathcal{Q}\}}{1+\min\{\vartheta^2, \mathcal{Q}\}} & \text{if } \vartheta \neq \mathcal{Q}. \end{cases}$$

Define $\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ as

$$\mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \frac{\varsigma}{\varsigma + |\vartheta - \mathcal{Q}|},$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \frac{|\vartheta - \mathcal{Q}|}{\varsigma + |\vartheta - \mathcal{Q}|},$$

$$\mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma) = \frac{|\vartheta - \mathcal{Q}|}{\varsigma}.$$

Then, $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ is a complete neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space with continuous t -norm $\varphi \star \sigma = \varphi\sigma$ and continuous t -co-norm $\varphi \diamond \sigma = \max\{\varphi, \sigma\}$.

Define $\mathfrak{p}: \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}$ by $\mathfrak{p}(\vartheta) = \frac{1-3^{-\vartheta}}{5}$ and take $\rho \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{Q}, \rho\varsigma) &= \mathcal{W}\left(\frac{1-3^{-\vartheta}}{5}, \frac{1-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}}{5}, \rho\varsigma\right) \\ &= \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + \left|\frac{1-3^{-\vartheta}}{5} - \frac{1-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}}{5}\right|} = \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + \frac{|3^{-\vartheta}-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}|}{5}} \\ &\geq \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + \frac{|\vartheta-\mathcal{Q}|}{5}} = \frac{5\rho\varsigma}{5\rho\varsigma + |\vartheta-\mathcal{Q}|} \geq \frac{\varsigma}{\varsigma + |\vartheta-\mathcal{Q}|} = \mathcal{W}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{Q}, \rho\varsigma) &= \mathcal{E}\left(\frac{1-3^{-\vartheta}}{5}, \frac{1-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}}{5}, \rho\varsigma\right) \\ &= \frac{\left|\frac{1-3^{-\vartheta}}{5} - \frac{1-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}}{5}\right|}{\rho\varsigma + \left|\frac{1-3^{-\vartheta}}{5} - \frac{1-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}}{5}\right|} = \frac{\frac{|3^{-\vartheta}-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}|}{5}}{\rho\varsigma + \frac{|3^{-\vartheta}-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}|}{5}} \\ &= \frac{|3^{-\vartheta}-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}|}{5\rho\varsigma + |3^{-\vartheta}-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}|} \leq \frac{|\vartheta-\mathcal{Q}|}{5\rho\varsigma + |\vartheta-\mathcal{Q}|} \leq \frac{|\vartheta-\mathcal{Q}|}{\varsigma + |\vartheta-\mathcal{Q}|} = \mathcal{E}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta, \mathfrak{p}\mathcal{Q}, \rho\varsigma) &= \mathcal{G}\left(\frac{1-3^{-\vartheta}}{5}, \frac{1-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}}{5}, \rho\varsigma\right) \\ &= \frac{\left|\frac{1-3^{-\vartheta}}{5} - \frac{1-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}}{5}\right|}{\rho\varsigma} = \frac{\frac{|3^{-\vartheta}-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}|}{5}}{\rho\varsigma} \\ &= \frac{|3^{-\vartheta}-3^{-\mathcal{Q}}|}{5\rho\varsigma} \leq \frac{|\vartheta-\mathcal{Q}|}{5\rho\varsigma} \leq \frac{|\vartheta-\mathcal{Q}|}{\varsigma} = \mathcal{G}(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}, \varsigma).\end{aligned}$$

Thus, all conditions of Theorem 1 are satisfied with 0 as the unique fixed point for $\mathfrak{p}$.

Application

Let $\mathfrak{S} = \mathcal{C}([c, a], \mathbb{R})$, the set of real-valued continuous functions defined on $[c, a]$. Consider the integral equation

$$\vartheta(\tau) = \wedge(\tau) + \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v} \quad \text{for } \tau, \mathfrak{v} \in [c, a] \quad (10)$$

where $\delta > 0$, $\wedge(\mathfrak{v})$ is a fuzzy function of $\mathfrak{v}$: $\mathfrak{v} \in [c, a]$ and $\mathcal{U}: \mathcal{C}([c, a] \times \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$. Define $\mathcal{W}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ by means of

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{W}(\vartheta(\tau), \mathcal{Q}(\tau), \varsigma) &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\varsigma}{\varsigma + |\vartheta(\tau) - \mathcal{Q}(\tau)|} \quad \text{for all } \vartheta, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S} \text{ and } \varsigma > 0, \\ \mathcal{E}(\vartheta(\tau), \mathcal{Q}(\tau), \varsigma) &= 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\varsigma}{\varsigma + |\vartheta(\tau) - \mathcal{Q}(\tau)|} \quad \text{for all } \vartheta, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S} \text{ and } \varsigma > 0,\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathcal{G}(\vartheta(\tau), \mathcal{Q}(\tau), \varsigma) = \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{|\vartheta(\tau) - \mathcal{Q}(\tau)|}{\varsigma} \quad \text{for all } \vartheta, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S} \text{ and } \varsigma > 0,$$

with the continuous t-norm and continuous t-co-norm defined by $\wp \star \sigma = \wp \cdot \sigma$ and $\wp \diamond \sigma = \max\{\wp, \sigma\}$, respectively. Define $\beta, \Gamma, \eta: \mathfrak{S} \times \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow [1, +\infty)$ as

$$\begin{aligned}\beta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \vartheta = \mathcal{Q}, \\ \frac{1+\max\{\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}\}}{1+\min\{\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}\}} & \text{if } \vartheta \neq \mathcal{Q}, \end{cases} \\ \Gamma(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \vartheta = \mathcal{Q}, \\ \frac{1+\max\{\vartheta^2, \mathcal{Q}^2\}}{1+\min\{\vartheta^2, \mathcal{Q}^2\}} & \text{if } \vartheta \neq \mathcal{Q}, \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\eta(\vartheta, \mathcal{Q}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \vartheta = \mathcal{Q}, \\ \frac{1+\max\{\vartheta^2, \mathcal{Q}\}}{1+\min\{\vartheta^2, \mathcal{Q}\}} & \text{if } \vartheta \neq \mathcal{Q}. \end{cases}$$

Then, $(\mathfrak{S}, \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{G}, \star, \diamond)$ is a complete neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric space. Let $|\mathcal{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau) - \mathcal{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\mathcal{Q}(\tau)| \leq |\vartheta(\tau) - \mathcal{Q}(\tau)|$ for $\vartheta, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S}, \rho \in (0, 1)$ and for all $\tau, \mathfrak{v} \in [c, a]$. Moreover, let $\mathcal{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})(\delta \int_c^a \nu\mathfrak{v}) \leq \rho < 1$. Then, the integral Equation (10) has a unique solution.

Proof. Define $\mathfrak{p}: \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}$ by

$$\mathfrak{p}\vartheta(\tau) = \wedge(\tau) + \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v} \quad \text{for all } \tau, \mathfrak{v} \in [c, a].$$

Now, for all $\vartheta, Q \in \mathfrak{S}$, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta(\tau), \mathfrak{p}Q(\tau), \rho\varsigma) &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\mathfrak{p}\vartheta(\tau) - \mathfrak{p}Q(\tau)|} \\
 &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\wedge(\tau) + \delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v} - \wedge(\tau) - \delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})Q(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v}|} \\
 &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v} - \delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})Q(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v}|} \\
 &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau) - \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})Q(\tau)|(\delta \int_c^a \nu\mathfrak{v})} \\
 &\geq \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\varsigma}{\varsigma + |\vartheta(\tau) - Q(\tau)|} \\
 &\geq \mathcal{W}(\vartheta(\tau), Q(\tau), \varsigma),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{E}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta(\tau), \mathfrak{p}Q(\tau), \rho\varsigma) &= 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\mathfrak{p}\vartheta(\tau) - \mathfrak{p}Q(\tau)|} \\
 &= 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\wedge(\tau) + \delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v} - \wedge(\tau) - \delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})Q(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v}|} \\
 &= 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v} - \delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})Q(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v}|} \\
 &= 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau) - \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})Q(\tau)|(\delta \int_c^a \nu\mathfrak{v})} \\
 &\leq 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\varsigma}{\varsigma + |\vartheta(\tau) - Q(\tau)|} \\
 &\leq \mathcal{E}(\vartheta(\tau), Q(\tau), \varsigma),
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{G}(\mathfrak{p}\vartheta(\tau), \mathfrak{p}Q(\tau), \rho\varsigma) &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\mathfrak{p}\vartheta(\tau) - \mathfrak{p}Q(\tau)|} \\
 &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\wedge(\tau) + \delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v} - \wedge(\tau) - \delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})Q(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v}|} \\
 &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v} - \delta \int_c^a \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})Q(\tau)\nu\mathfrak{v}|} \\
 &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\rho\varsigma}{\rho\varsigma + |\mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})\vartheta(\tau) - \mathfrak{U}(\tau, \mathfrak{v})Q(\tau)|(\delta \int_c^a \nu\mathfrak{v})} \\
 &\leq \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\varsigma}{\varsigma + |\vartheta(\tau) - Q(\tau)|} \\
 &\leq \mathcal{W}(\vartheta(\tau), Q(\tau), \varsigma),
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, all the conditions of Theorem (1) are satisfied and operator $\mathfrak{p}$ has a unique fixed point. This proves that (10) has a unique solution. $\square$

Example 4. Consider the integral equation

$$\vartheta(\tau) = |\cos \tau| + \frac{1}{7} \int_0^1 \mathfrak{v}\vartheta(\mathfrak{v})\nu\mathfrak{v}, \quad \text{for all } \mathfrak{v} \in [0, 1].$$

Then, it has a solution in $\mathfrak{S}$.

Proof. Let $p: \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}$ be defined by

$$p\vartheta(\tau) = |\cos \tau| + \frac{1}{7} \int_0^1 v\vartheta(v) \nu v,$$

and set $\mathfrak{U}(\tau, v)\vartheta(\tau) = \frac{1}{7}v\vartheta(v)$ and $\mathfrak{U}(\tau, v)\mathcal{Q}(\tau) = \frac{1}{7}v\mathcal{Q}(v)$, where $\vartheta, \mathcal{Q} \in \mathfrak{S}$, and for all $\tau, v \in [0, 1]$. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathfrak{U}(\tau, v)\vartheta(\tau) - \mathfrak{U}(\tau, v)\mathcal{Q}(\tau)| &= \left| \frac{1}{7}v\vartheta(v) - \frac{1}{7}v\mathcal{Q}(v) \right| \\ &= \frac{v}{7} |\vartheta(v) - \mathcal{Q}(v)| \leq |\vartheta(v) - \mathcal{Q}(v)|. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, see that $\frac{1}{7} \int_0^1 v \nu v = \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{(1)^2}{2} - \frac{(0)^2}{2} \right) = \rho < 1$, where $\delta = \frac{1}{7}$. It is easy to verify all other conditions of the preceding application and hence a solution exists in $\mathfrak{S}$. $\square$

Indeed, the closed form of the unique solution for the integral equation of Example 4 using the software is found to be

$$a(\tau) = |\cos \tau| + 0.0574712,$$

and the graph of the solution is shown in Figure 1.

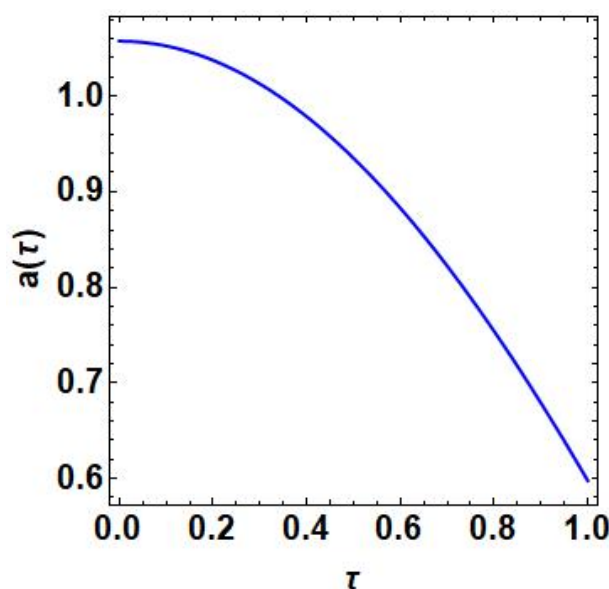


Figure 1. Solution of Example 4.

4. Conclusions

In the above work, we have defined neutrosophic rectangular triple-controlled metric spaces and defined some topological properties of such spaces. We have proven the existence of a unique fixed point under various contractive conditions in these spaces, supported with non-trivial examples. To substantiate the derived results, we have presented the existence of a unique analytical solution to the Fredholm integral equations, outperforming those present in the literature. We have also presented the closed form of the unique solution to Example 4 to supplement the derived results. It is an open problem to explore the possibility of extending our results thorough various contractive conditions, such as Meir-Keeler contractions, Ciric-type contractions or by using more generalized verisons of the defined spaces.

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