



Research article

Solving an integral equation via orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space

Gunaseelan Mani¹, Arul Joseph Gnanaprakasam², Vidhya Varadharajan³ and Fahd Jarad^{4,5,*}

¹ Department of Mathematics, Saveetha School of Engineering, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai 602105, Tamil Nadu, India

² Department of Mathematics, College of Engineering and Technology, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, SRM Nagar, Kattankulathur 603203, Kanchipuram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

³ Department of Mathematics, School of Advanced Sciences, VIT-Chennai-600127, India

⁴ Department of Mathematics, Çankaya University, Etimesgut 06790, Ankara, Turkey

⁵ Department of Medical Research, China Medical University, Taichung 40402, Taiwan

* **Correspondence:** Email: fahd@cankaya.edu.tr.

Abstract: In this paper, we introduce the notion of an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space and prove fixed point theorems. We extend some of the well-known results in the literature. As applications of the main results, we apply our main results to show the existence of a unique solution.

Keywords: neutrosophic metric space; neutrosophic rectangular metric space; orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space; fixed point results; integral equation

Mathematics Subject Classification: 47H10, 54H25

1. Introduction

The idea of metric spaces, as well as the Banach contraction principle, provide the foundation of fixed point theory. Thousands of academics are drawn to spaciousness by axiomatic interpretation of metric space. There have been several generalizations on metric spaces thus far. This demonstrates the beauty, allure, and growth of the notion of metric spaces.

Zadeh [1] developed the concept of fuzzy sets. The adjective “fuzzy” appears to be a popular and common one in recent investigations of the logical and set theoretical underpinnings of mathematics. The key explanation for this rapid rise, in our opinion, is simple. The world around us is full of uncertainty for the following reasons: the information we gather from our surroundings, the concepts

we employ, and the data arising from our observations or measurements are, in general, hazy and erroneous. As a result, every formal representation of the real world, or some of its properties, is always an approximation and idealization of the actual reality. Fuzzy sets, fuzzy orderings, fuzzy languages, and other concepts enable us to handle and investigate the degree of uncertainty indicated above in a strictly mathematical and formal manner. The fuzzy set notion has succeeded in moving many mathematical structures within its concept. The concept of continuous norms was established by Schweizer and Sklar [2]. The concept of fuzzy metric spaces was developed by Kramosil and Michalek [3]. They extended the concept of fuzziness to traditional conceptions of metric and metric spaces via continuous norms and contrasted the results to those derived from other, particularly probabilistic, statistical extensions of metric spaces. The fuzzy version of the Banach contraction principle in fuzzy metric spaces was introduced by Garbiec [4]. UrReham et al. [5] demonstrated several $\alpha - \phi$ fuzzy cone contraction findings using an integral type.

Only membership functions are dealt with in fuzzy metric spaces. Park [6] constructed an intuitionistic fuzzy metric space that is utilized to deal with both membership and non-membership functions. Konwar [7] introduced the idea of an intuitionistic fuzzy b-metric space and demonstrated various fixed point theorems. In [8], Kiricsci and Simsek established the concept of neutrosophic metric spaces, which are utilized to deal with membership, non-membership, and naturalness. Simsek and Kiricsci [9] demonstrated some incredible fixed-point solutions in the framework of neutrosophic metric spaces. In the setting of neutrosophic metric spaces, Sowndrarajan et al. [10] demonstrated certain fixed point findings. Hussain, Al Sulami, and Ishtiaq [11] developed the concept of neutrosophic rectangular metric space and established fixed point theorems on it.

The idea of an orthogonal set, as well as many various types of orthogonality, has several applications in mathematics. In 2017, Eshaghi Gordji, Ramezani, De la Sen, and Cho [12] proposed a new notion of orthogonality in metric spaces and offered a framework to expand the findings in the setting of metric space with new orthogonality and also proved several fixed point theorems. Eshaghi Gordji and Habibi [13] modified the concept in 2017 to establish the fixed point theorem in generalized orthogonal metric space. Many writers [14–29] have explored orthogonal contractive type mappings and gotten significant results.

In this paper, we present the concept of an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space and prove fixed-point theorems.

2. Preliminaries

In this section, the authors provide some definitions to understand the main section.

Definition 2.1. (See [6, Definition 2.1]) A binary operation $*$: $[0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is called a continuous triangle norm if:

- (1) $\iota * \nu = \nu * \iota$, for all $\iota, \nu \in [0, 1]$;
- (2) $*$ is continuous;
- (3) $\iota * 1 = \iota$, for all $\iota \in [0, 1]$;
- (4) $(\iota * \nu) * \eta = \iota * (\nu * \eta)$, for all $\iota, \nu, \eta \in [0, 1]$;
- (5) If $\iota \leq \eta$ and $\nu \leq \delta$, with $\iota, \nu, \eta, \delta \in [0, 1]$, then $\iota * \nu \leq \eta * \delta$.

Definition 2.2. (See [6, Definition 2.2]) A binary operation $\circ: [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is called a continuous triangle co-norm if:

- (1) $\iota \circ \nu = \nu \circ \iota$, for all $\iota, \nu \in [0, 1]$;
- (2) \circ is continuous;
- (3) $\iota \circ 0 = 0$, for all $\iota \in [0, 1]$;
- (4) $(\iota \circ \nu) \circ \eta = \iota \circ (\nu \circ \eta)$, for all $\iota, \nu, \eta \in [0, 1]$;
- (5) If $\iota \leq \eta$ and $\eta \leq \delta$, with $\iota, \nu, \eta, d \in [0, 1]$, then $\iota \circ \nu \leq \eta \circ \delta$.

Definition 2.3. (See [7, Definition 2.1]) Take $\Gamma \neq \emptyset$. Let $*$ be a continuous t-norm, \circ be a continuous t-co-norm, $b \geq 1$ and Ψ, Φ be fuzzy sets on $\Gamma \times \Gamma \times (0, +\infty)$. If $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, *, \circ)$ fullfils all $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma$ and $v, \zeta > 0$:

- (I) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) + \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq 1$;
- (II) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) > 0$;
- (III) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$ if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$;
- (IV) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \Psi(\mathcal{M}, \varrho, \zeta)$;
- (V) $\Psi(\varrho, \mu, b(\zeta + v)) \geq \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) * \Psi(\mathcal{M}, \mu, v)$;
- (VI) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \cdot)$ is a non-decreasing function of \mathbb{R}^+ and $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$;
- (VII) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) > 0$;
- (VIII) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$ if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$;
- (IX) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \Phi(\mathcal{M}, \varrho, \zeta)$;
- (X) $\Phi(\varrho, \mu, b(\zeta + v)) \leq \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \Phi(\mathcal{M}, \mu, v)$;
- (XI) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \cdot)$ is a non-increasing function of \mathbb{R}^+ and $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$.

Then, $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, *, \circ)$ is an intuitionistic fuzzy b -metric space.

Definition 2.4. (See [8, Definition 3.1]) Let $\Gamma \neq \emptyset$, $*$ is a continuous t-norm, \circ be a continuous t-co-norm, and Ψ, Φ, χ are neutrosophic sets on $\Gamma \times \Gamma \times (0, +\infty)$ is said to be a neutrosophic metric on Γ , if for all $\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \mu \in \Gamma$, the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) + \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) + \chi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq 3$;
- (2) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) > 0$;
- (3) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$ for all $\zeta > 0$, if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$;
- (4) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \Psi(\mathcal{M}, \varrho, \zeta)$;
- (5) $\Psi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + v) \geq \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) * \Psi(\mathcal{M}, \mu, v)$;

- (6) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$;
- (7) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) < 1$;
- (8) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$ for all $\zeta > 0$, if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$;
- (9) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \Phi(\mathcal{M}, \varrho, \zeta)$;
- (10) $\Phi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu) \leq \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \Phi(\mathcal{M}, \mu, \nu)$;
- (11) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$;
- (12) $\chi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) < 1$;
- (13) $\chi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$ for all $\zeta > 0$, if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$;
- (14) $\chi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \chi(\mathcal{M}, \varrho, \zeta)$;
- (15) $\chi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu) \leq \chi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \chi(\mathcal{M}, \mu, \nu)$;
- (16) $\chi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \chi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$;
- (17) If $\zeta \leq 0$, then $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$, $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$ and $\chi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$.

Then, $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \chi, *, \circ)$ is called a neutrosophic metric space.

Definition 2.5. (See [11, Definition 12]) Let $\Gamma \neq \emptyset$ and $*$ be a continuous t -norm, \circ be a continuous t -co-norm and $(\Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D})$ be neutrosophic sets on $\Gamma \times \Gamma \times (0, +\infty)$ is said to be a neutrosophic rectangular metric on Γ , if for any $\varrho, \mu \in \Gamma$ and all distinct $\mathfrak{x}, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma \setminus \{\varrho, \mu\}$, then the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) + \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) + \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq 3$;
- (ii) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) > 0$;
- (iii) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$ for all $\zeta > 0$, if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$;
- (iv) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \Psi(\mathcal{M}, \varrho, \zeta)$;
- (v) $\Psi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) \geq \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) * \Psi(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, \nu) * \Psi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi)$;
- (vi) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$;
- (vii) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) < 1$;
- (viii) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$ for all $\zeta > 0$, if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$;
- (ix) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \Phi(\mathcal{M}, \varrho, \zeta)$;
- (x) $\Phi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) \leq \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \Phi(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, \nu) \circ \Phi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi)$;
- (xi) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$;
- (xii) $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) < 1$;
- (xiii) $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$ for all $\zeta > 0$, if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$;

(xiv) $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}, \varrho, \zeta)$;

(xv) $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + v + \varpi) \leq \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, v) \circ \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi)$;

(xvi) $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$;

(xvii) If $\zeta \leq 0$, then $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$, $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$ and $\chi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$.

Then, $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ)$ is called a neutrosophic rectangular metric space.

Example 2.1. Let $\Gamma = \mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{Y}$, where $\mathcal{D} = \{0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\}$, $\mathcal{Y} = [1, 2]$ and $\mathfrak{d} : \Gamma \times \Gamma \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}) = \mathfrak{d}(\mathcal{M}, \varrho) \text{ for all } \varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma, \\ \mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}) = 0 \text{ if and only if } \varrho = \mathcal{M}, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \mathfrak{d}(0, \frac{1}{2}) = \mathfrak{d}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}) = 0.2, \\ \mathfrak{d}(0, \frac{1}{3}) = \mathfrak{d}(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}) = 0.02, \\ \mathfrak{d}(0, \frac{1}{4}) = \mathfrak{d}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}) = 0.5, \\ \mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}) = |\varrho - \mathcal{M}|, \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Define $\Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}: \Gamma \times \Gamma \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &= \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + \mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M})}, \\ \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &= \frac{\mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M})}{\zeta + \mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M})}, \quad \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \frac{\mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M})}{\zeta}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, we have

$$\Psi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + v + \varpi) \geq \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) * \Psi(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, v) * \Psi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi).$$

$$\Phi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + v + \varpi) \leq \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \Phi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, v) \circ \Phi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi).$$

$$\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + v + \varpi) \leq \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, v) \circ \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi).$$

Then $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ)$ is a neutrosophic rectangular metric space with continuous t -norm $\iota * \Lambda = \iota \Lambda$ and continuous t -co-norm $\iota \circ \Lambda = \max\{\iota, \Lambda\}$.

On the other hand, Eshaghi Gordji et al. [12] introduced the basic concept as follows:

Definition 2.6. (See [12, Definition 2.1]) Let Γ be a non-empty set and binary relation as $\perp \subseteq \Gamma \times \Gamma$. If \perp satisfies condition

$$\text{there exists } \varrho_0 \in \Gamma : (\forall \varrho \in \Gamma, \varrho \perp \varrho_0) \quad \text{or} \quad (\forall \varrho \in \Gamma, \varrho_0 \perp \varrho),$$

then, (Γ, \perp) is said to be an orthogonal set (\mathcal{O} -set).

Example 2.2. (See [12, Example 2.4]) Let $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}$. Define the binary relation \perp on Γ by $m \perp n$ if there exists $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $m = kn$. It is easy to see that $0 \perp n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Hence, (Γ, \perp) is an O -set.

Definition 2.7. (See [12, Definition 3.1]) Let (Γ, \perp) be an O -set. A sequence $\{\varrho_\beta\}_{\beta \in \mathbb{N}}$ is called an orthogonal sequence (O -sequence) if

$$(\forall \beta, \varrho_\beta \perp \varrho_{\beta+1}) \text{ or } (\forall \beta, \varrho_{\beta+1} \perp \varrho_\beta).$$

Definition 2.8. (See [12, Definition 3.2]) A mapping $\omega: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is orthogonal continuous (O -continuous) in $\varrho \in \Gamma$ if for each O -sequence $\{\varrho_\beta\}_{\beta \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \Gamma$ such that $\varrho_\beta \rightarrow \varrho$, $\omega \varrho_\beta \rightarrow \omega \varrho$. Also ω is said to be \perp -continuous on Γ if ω is \perp -continuous at each $\varrho \in \Gamma$.

Definition 2.9. (See [12, Definition 3.10]) Let (Γ, \perp) be an O -set. A mapping $\omega: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is said to be \perp -preserving if $\omega \varrho \perp \omega \mathcal{M}$, then $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$.

Ishtiaq, Javed, Uddin, De la Sen, Ahmed, and Ali [30] introduced the notion of an orthogonal neutrosophic metric spaces and proved fixed point results on orthogonal neutrosophic metric spaces as follows

Theorem 2.1. (See [30, Theorem 3]) Let $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ be an O -complete neutrosophic metric space such that

$$\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0,$$

for all $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma$ and $\zeta > 0$. Let $\omega: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ be an \perp -continuous, \perp -contraction and \perp -preserving mapping. Then ω has a unique fixed point say $\varrho_\star \in \Gamma$. Furthermore

$$\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi(\omega^\beta \varrho, \varrho_\star, \zeta) = 1,$$

$$\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\omega^\beta \varrho, \varrho_\star, \zeta) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{D}(\omega^\beta \varrho, \varrho_\star, \zeta) = 0,$$

for all $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma$ and $\zeta > 0$.

Motivated by the above work, we introduce the notion of an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space and prove fixed-point theorems.

3. Main results

In this part, we present orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space and demonstrate some fixed-point results.

Definition 3.1. Let $\Gamma \neq \emptyset$ and $*$ be a continuous t -norm, \circ be a continuous t -co-norm and Ψ, Φ , and \mathcal{D} be neutrosophic sets on $\Gamma \times \Gamma \times (0, +\infty)$ is said to be a orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric on Γ , if for any $\varrho, \mu \in \Gamma$ and all distinct $\varkappa, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma \setminus \{\varrho, \mu\}$, the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) + \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) + \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq 3$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (ii) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) > 0$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (iii) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$ for all $\zeta > 0$, if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (iv) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \Psi(\mathcal{M}, \varrho, \zeta)$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (v) $\Psi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) \geq \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) * \Psi(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, \nu) * \Psi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi)$ such that $\varrho \perp \mu$, $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$, $\mathcal{M} \perp \mathfrak{x}$ and $\mathfrak{x} \perp \mu$;
- (vi) $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (vii) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) < 1$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (viii) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$ for all $\zeta > 0$, if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (ix) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \Phi(\mathcal{M}, \varrho, \zeta)$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (x) $\Phi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) \leq \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \Phi(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, \nu) \circ \Phi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi)$ such that $\varrho \perp \mu$, $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$, $\mathcal{M} \perp \mathfrak{x}$ and $\mathfrak{x} \perp \mu$;
- (xi) $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (xii) $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) < 1$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (xiii) $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$ for all $\zeta > 0$, if and only if $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (xiv) $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}, \varrho, \zeta)$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (xv) $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) \leq \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, \nu) \circ \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi)$ such that $\varrho \perp \mu$, $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$, $\mathcal{M} \perp \mathfrak{x}$ and $\mathfrak{x} \perp \mu$;
- (xvi) $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \cdot): (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is continuous and $\lim_{\zeta \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$;
- (xvii) If $\zeta \leq 0$, then $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$, $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$ and $\chi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$ such that $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M} \perp \varrho$.

Then, $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is called an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space (\mathcal{O} -neutrosophic rectangular metric space).

Example 3.1. Let $\Gamma = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and a binary relation \perp by $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ iff $\varrho + \mathcal{M} \geq 0$. Define $\Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}: \Gamma \times \Gamma \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ as

$$\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \varrho = \mathcal{M}, \\ \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + \max\{\varrho, \mathcal{M}\}}, & \text{if otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

$$\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \varrho = \mathcal{M}, \\ \frac{\max\{\varrho, \mathcal{M}\}}{\zeta + \max\{\varrho, \mathcal{M}\}}, & \text{if otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \varrho = \mathcal{M}, \\ \frac{\max\{\varrho, \mathcal{M}\}}{\zeta}, & \text{if otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

Then, $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space with continuous t -norm $\iota * \nu = \iota\nu$ and continuous t -co-norm, $\iota \circ \Lambda = \max\{\iota, \Lambda\}$.

Proof. Here, we prove (v), (x) and (xv) others are obvious.

Let $\varrho = 1$, $\mathcal{M} = 2$, $\mathfrak{x} = 3$ and $\mu = 4$. Then

$$\Psi(1, 4, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) = \frac{\zeta + \nu + \varpi}{\zeta + \nu + \varpi + \max\{1, 4\}} = \frac{\zeta + \nu + \varpi}{\zeta + \nu + \varpi + 4}.$$

On the other hand,

$$\Psi(1, 2, \zeta) = \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + \max\{1, 2\}} = \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + 2} = \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + 2},$$

$$\Psi(2, 3, \nu) = \frac{\nu}{\nu + \max\{2, 3\}} = \frac{\nu}{\nu + 3} = \frac{\nu}{\nu + 3}$$

and

$$\Psi(3, 4, \varpi) = \frac{\varpi}{\varpi + \max\{3, 4\}} = \frac{\varpi}{\varpi + 4} = \frac{\varpi}{\varpi + 4}.$$

That is,

$$\frac{\zeta + \nu + \varpi}{\zeta + \nu + \varpi + 3} \geq \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + 2} \cdot \frac{\nu}{\nu + 3} \cdot \frac{\varpi}{\varpi + 4}.$$

Then, the above is satisfies for all $\zeta, \nu, \varpi > 0$. Hence,

$$\Psi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) \geq \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) * \Psi(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, \nu) * \Psi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi).$$

Now,

$$\Phi(1, 4, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) = \frac{\max\{1, 4\}}{\zeta + \nu + \varpi + \max\{1, 4\}} = \frac{4}{\zeta + \nu + \varpi + 4}.$$

On the other hand,

$$\Phi(1, 2, \zeta) = \frac{\max\{1, 2\}}{\zeta + \max\{1, 2\}} = \frac{2}{\zeta + 2} = \frac{2}{\zeta + 2},$$

$$\Phi(2, 3, \nu) = \frac{\max\{2, 3\}}{\nu + \max\{2, 3\}} = \frac{3}{\nu + 3} = \frac{3}{\nu + 3}$$

and

$$\Phi(3, 4, \varpi) = \frac{\max\{3, 4\}}{\varpi + \max\{3, 4\}} = \frac{4}{\varpi + 4} = \frac{4}{\varpi + 4}.$$

That is,

$$\frac{4}{\zeta + \nu + \varpi + 4} \leq \max\left\{\frac{2}{\zeta + 2}, \frac{3}{\nu + 3}, \frac{4}{\varpi + 4}\right\}.$$

Hence,

$$\Phi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) \leq \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \Phi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \nu) \circ \Phi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi),$$

for all $\zeta, \nu, \varpi > 0$. Now,

$$\mathcal{D}(1, 3, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) = \frac{\max\{1, 3\}}{\zeta + \nu + \varpi} = \frac{3}{\zeta + \nu + \varpi}.$$

On the other hand,

$$\mathcal{D}(1, 2, \zeta) = \frac{\max\{1, 2\}}{\zeta} = \frac{2}{\zeta} = \frac{2}{\zeta},$$

$$\mathcal{D}(2, 3, \nu) = \frac{\max\{2, 3\}}{\nu} = \frac{3}{\nu} = \frac{3}{\nu}$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}(3, 4, \varpi) = \frac{\max\{3, 4\}}{\varpi} = \frac{4}{\varpi} = \frac{4}{\varpi}.$$

That is,

$$\frac{3}{\zeta + \nu + \varpi} \leq \max\left\{\frac{2}{\zeta}, \frac{3}{\nu}, \frac{4}{\varpi}\right\}.$$

Hence,

$$\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) \leq \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, \nu) \circ \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi),$$

for all $\zeta, \nu > 0$. Hence, $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space. \square

Remark 3.1. The preceding example also satisfies for continuous t -norm $\iota * \Lambda = \min\{\iota, \Lambda\}$ and continuous t -co-norm $\iota \circ \Lambda = \max\{\iota, \Lambda\}$.

Example 3.2. Let $\Gamma = \mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{Y}$, where $\mathcal{D} = \{0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}\}$ and $\mathcal{Y} = [1, 2]$. Define a binary relation \perp by $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ iff $\varrho + \mathcal{M} \geq 0$ and $\mathfrak{d} : \Gamma \times \Gamma \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}) = \mathfrak{d}(\mathcal{M}, \varrho) \text{ for all } \varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma, \\ \mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}) = 0 \text{ iff } \varrho = \mathcal{M}, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \mathfrak{d}(0, \frac{1}{2}) = \mathfrak{d}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}) = 0.2, \\ \mathfrak{d}(0, \frac{1}{3}) = \mathfrak{d}(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}) = 0.02, \\ \mathfrak{d}(0, \frac{1}{4}) = \mathfrak{d}(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}) = 0.5, \\ \mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}) = |\varrho - \mathcal{M}|, \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Define $\Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}: \Gamma \times \Gamma \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ as

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &= \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + \mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M})}, \\ \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &= \frac{\mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M})}{\zeta + \mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M})}, \\ \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &= \frac{\mathfrak{d}(\varrho, \mathcal{M})}{\zeta}.\end{aligned}$$

Then, we have

$$\Psi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) \geq \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) * \Psi(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, \nu) * \Psi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi),$$

$$\Phi(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) \leq \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \Phi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \nu) \circ \Phi(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi),$$

$$\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mu, \zeta + \nu + \varpi) \leq \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \circ \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}, \mathfrak{x}, \nu) \circ \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{x}, \mu, \varpi).$$

Then $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space with continuous t -norm $\iota * \Lambda = \iota\Lambda$ and continuous t -co-norm $\iota \circ \Lambda = \max\{\iota, \Lambda\}$.

Definition 3.2. Let $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space and $\{\varrho_\beta\}$ be an O -sequence in Γ . Then $\{\varrho_\beta\}$ is said to be:

(a) an orthogonal convergent (O -convergent) exists if there exists $\varrho \in \Gamma$ such that

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho, \zeta) = 1, \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho, \zeta) = 0, \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho, \zeta) = 0 \quad \text{for all } \zeta > 0;$$

(b) an orthogonal Cauchy sequence (O -Cauchy sequence), if and only if for each $\Lambda > 0, \zeta > 0$, there exists $\beta_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+\mathcal{M}}, \zeta) \geq 1 - \Lambda, \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+\mathcal{M}}, \zeta) \leq \Lambda, \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+\mathcal{M}}, \zeta) \leq \Lambda \quad \text{for all } \beta, \alpha \geq \beta_0.$$

If every O -Cauchy sequence is convergent in Γ , then $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is called a complete orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space.

Definition 3.3. Let $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space, an open ball is then defined $\mathcal{B}(\varrho, r, \zeta)$ with center ϱ , radius $r, 0 < r < 1$ and $\zeta > 0$ as follows:

$$\mathcal{B}(\varrho, r, \zeta) = \{\mathcal{M} \in \Gamma : \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) > 1 - r, \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) < r, \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) < r\}.$$

Theorem 3.1. Every open ball is an open set in an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space.

Proof. Consider $\mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{f}, r, \zeta)$ be an open ball with center \mathfrak{f} and radius r . Assume $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{f}, r, \zeta)$. Therefore, $\mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{d}, \zeta) > 1 - r, \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{d}, \zeta) < r, \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{d}, \zeta) < r$. There exists $\frac{\zeta}{3} \in (0, \zeta)$ such that $\mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{d}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) > 1 - r, \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{d}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) < r, \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{d}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) < r$ due to $\mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{d}, \zeta) > 1 - r$. If we take $r_0 = \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{d}, \frac{\zeta}{3})$, then for $r_0 > 1 - r, \epsilon \in (0, 1)$ will exist such that $r_0 > 1 - \epsilon > 1 - r$. Given r_0 and ϵ such that $r_0 > 1 - \epsilon$. Then $r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, r_5, r_6 \in (0, 1)$ will exist such that $r_0 * r_1 * r_2 > 1 - \epsilon, (1 - r_0) \circ (1 - r_3) \circ (1 - r_4) \leq \epsilon$

and $(1 - r_0) \circ (1 - r_5) \circ (1 - r_6) \leq \epsilon$. Choose $r_7 = \max\{r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, r_5, r_6\}$. Consider the open ball $\mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{d}, 1 - r_7, \frac{\zeta}{3})$. We will show that $\mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{d}, 1 - r_7, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{f}, r, \zeta)$. If we take $v \in \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{d}, 1 - r_7, \frac{\zeta}{3})$, then $\mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{d}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) > r_7$, $\mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{d}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) < r_7$, $\mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{d}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) < r_7$ and $\mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, v, \frac{\zeta}{3}) > r_7$, $\mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{d}, v, \frac{\zeta}{3}) < r_7$, $\mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{d}, v, \frac{\zeta}{3}) < r_7$. Then

$$\mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{f}, v, \zeta) \geq \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{g}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) * \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{d}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) * \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{d}, v, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \geq r_0 * r_7 * r_7 \geq r_0 * r_1 * r_2 \geq 1 - \epsilon > 1 - r,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{f}, v, \zeta) &\leq \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{g}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \circ \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{d}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \circ \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{d}, v, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \leq (1 - r_0) \circ (1 - r_7) \circ (1 - r_7) \\ &\leq (1 - r_0) \circ (1 - r_3) \circ (1 - r_4) \leq \epsilon < r, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{f}, v, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{g}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \circ \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{d}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \circ \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{d}, v, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \leq (1 - r_0) \circ (1 - r_7) \circ (1 - r_7) \\ &\leq (1 - r_0) \circ (1 - r_5) \circ (1 - r_6) \leq \epsilon < r. \end{aligned}$$

It shows that $v \in \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{f}, r, \zeta)$ and $\mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{d}, 1 - r_7, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{f}, r, \zeta)$. \square

Theorem 3.2. *Every orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space is Hausdorff.*

Proof. Let $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space. Let ρ and \mathcal{M} be any distinct points in Γ . Then, $0 < \Psi(\rho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) < 1$, $0 < \Phi(\rho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) < 1$ and $0 < \mathcal{D}(\rho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) < 1$. Put $r_1 = \Psi(\rho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta)$, $1 - r_2 = \Phi(\rho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta)$, $1 - r_3 = \mathcal{D}(\rho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta)$ and $r_4 = \Psi(\rho, \mathfrak{g}, \frac{\zeta}{3})$, $1 - r_5 = \Phi(\rho, \mathfrak{g}, \frac{\zeta}{3})$, $1 - r_6 = \mathcal{D}(\rho, \mathfrak{g}, \frac{\zeta}{3})$ and $r = \max\{r_1, 1 - r_2, 1 - r_3, r_4, 1 - r_5, 1 - r_6\}$. For each $r_0 \in (r, 1)$, there exists r_7 and r_8 such that $r_4 * r_7 * r_7 \geq r_0$, $(1 - r_5) \circ (1 - r_8) \circ (1 - r_8) \leq 1 - r_0$ and $(1 - r_6) \circ (1 - r_8) \circ (1 - r_8) \leq 1 - r_0$. Put $r_9 = \max\{r_7, r_8\}$ and consider the open balls $\mathcal{B}(\rho, 1 - r_9, \frac{\zeta}{3})$ and $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{M}, 1 - r_9, \frac{\zeta}{3})$. Then, clearly

$$\mathcal{B}(\rho, 1 - r_9, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \cap \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{M}, 1 - r_9, \frac{\zeta}{3}) = \emptyset.$$

Suppose that $v \in \mathcal{B}(\rho, 1 - r_9, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \cap \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{M}, 1 - r_9, \frac{\zeta}{3})$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 = \mathfrak{R}(\rho, v, \zeta) &\geq \mathfrak{R}(\rho, \mathfrak{g}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) * \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) * \mathfrak{R}(\mathcal{M}, v, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \\ &\geq r_4 * r_9 * r_9 \geq r_4 * r_7 * r_7 \geq r_0 > r_1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - r_2 = \mathfrak{N}(\rho, v, \zeta) &\leq \mathfrak{N}(\rho, \mathfrak{g}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \circ \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \circ \mathfrak{N}(\mathcal{M}, v, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \\ &\leq (1 - r_5) \circ (1 - r_9) \circ (1 - r_9) \\ &\leq (1 - r_5) \circ (1 - r_8) \circ (1 - r_8) \\ &\leq 1 - r_0 < 1 - r_2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - r_3 = \mathcal{B}(\rho, v, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{B}(\rho, \mathfrak{g}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \circ \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \circ \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{M}, v, \frac{\zeta}{3}) \\ &\leq (1 - r_6) \circ (1 - r_9) \circ (1 - r_9) \\ &\leq (1 - r_6) \circ (1 - r_8) \circ (1 - r_8) \\ &\leq 1 - r_0 < 1 - r_3, \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction. Hence, $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is Hausdorff. \square

Lemma 3.1. Let $\{\varrho_\beta\}$ be an O -Cauchy sequence in orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ such that $\varrho_\beta \neq \varrho_\alpha$ whenever $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\beta \neq \alpha$. Then the O -sequence $\{\varrho_\beta\}$ can converge to, at most, one limit point.

Proof. Contrarily, assume that $\varrho_\beta \rightarrow \varrho$ and $\varrho_\beta \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$, for $\varrho \neq \mathcal{M}$. Then, $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho, \zeta) = 1$, $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho, \zeta) = 0$, $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho, \zeta) = 0$, and $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 1$, $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$, $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) = 0$, for all $\zeta > 0$. Suppose

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &\geq \Psi(\varrho, \varrho_\beta, \zeta) * \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \zeta) * \Psi(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \\ &\rightarrow 1 * 1 * 1, \quad \text{as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty, \\ \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &\leq \Phi(\varrho, \varrho_\beta, \zeta) \circ \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \zeta) \circ \Phi(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \\ &\rightarrow 0 \circ 0 \circ 0, \quad \text{as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty, \\ \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \varrho_\beta, \zeta) \circ \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \zeta) \circ \mathcal{D}(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \\ &\rightarrow 0 \circ 0 \circ 0, \quad \text{as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty.\end{aligned}$$

That is $\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \geq 1 * 1 * 1 = 1$, $\Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq 0 \circ 0 \circ 0 = 0$ and $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq 0 \circ 0 \circ 0 = 0$. Hence, $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$. \square

Lemma 3.2. Let $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space. If for some $0 < \sigma < 1$ and for any $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma, \zeta > 0$,

$$\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \geq \Psi\left(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right), \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq \Phi\left(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right), \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right), \quad (3.1)$$

then $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$.

Proof. (3.1) implies that

$$\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \geq \Psi\left(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^\beta}\right), \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq \Phi\left(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^\beta}\right), \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^\beta}\right), \beta \in \mathbb{N}, \zeta > 0.$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &\geq \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi\left(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^\beta}\right) = 1, \\ \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &\leq \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi\left(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^\beta}\right) = 0, \\ \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &\leq \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^\beta}\right) = 0, \zeta > 0.\end{aligned}$$

Also, by Definition of (iii), (viii), (xiii), that is, $\varrho = \mathcal{M}$. \square

Definition 3.4. Let $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ be an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space. A mapping $\omega: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular contraction type-1 (\perp -neutrosophic rectangular contraction type-1) if there exists $0 < \sigma < 1$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi(\omega\varrho, \omega\mathcal{M}, \sigma\zeta) &\geq \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta), \\ \Phi(\omega\varrho, \omega\mathcal{M}, \sigma\zeta) &\leq \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{D}(\omega\varrho, \omega\mathcal{M}, \sigma\zeta) \leq \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta),\end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

for all $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma$ with $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\zeta > 0$.

Theorem 3.3. Let $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ be a complete orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space and $\omega: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ be a mapping satisfying

(a) ω is an \perp -neutrosophic rectangular contraction type-1;

(b) ω is an \perp -preserving.

Then ω has a unique fixed point.

Proof. Since (Γ, \perp) is an O -set,

$$\exists \varrho_0 \in \Gamma : (\forall \varrho \in \Gamma, \varrho \perp \varrho_0) \quad \text{or} \quad (\forall \varrho \in \Gamma, \varrho_0 \perp \varrho).$$

It follows that $\varrho_0 \perp \omega \varrho_0$ or $\omega \varrho_0 \perp \varrho_0$. Let

$$\varrho_1 = \omega \varrho_0, \varrho_2 = \omega \varrho_1 = \omega^2 \varrho_0, \dots, \varrho_{\beta+1} = \omega \varrho_\beta = \omega^{\beta+1} \varrho_0$$

for all $\beta \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.

If $\varrho_{\beta_0} = \varrho_{\beta_0+1}$ for any $\beta_0 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, then it is clear that ϱ_{β_0} is a fixed point of ω . Assume that $\varrho_{\beta_0} \neq \varrho_{\beta_0+1}$ for all $\beta_0 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Since ω is \perp -preserving, we have

$$\varrho_{\beta_0} \perp \varrho_{\beta_0+1} \quad \text{or} \quad \varrho_{\beta_0+1} \perp \varrho_{\beta_0}$$

for all $\beta_0 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. This implies $\{\varrho_\beta\}$ is an O -sequence. Since \perp -neutrosophic rectangular contraction type-1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \sigma \zeta) &= \Psi(\omega \varrho_{\beta-1}, \omega \varrho_\beta, \sigma \zeta) \geq \Psi(\varrho_{\beta-1}, \varrho_\beta, \zeta) \geq \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta-2}, \varrho_{\beta-1}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right) \\ &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta-3}, \varrho_{\beta-2}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^2}\right) \geq \dots \geq \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right), \\ \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \sigma \zeta) &= \Phi(\omega \varrho_{\beta-1}, \omega \varrho_\beta, \sigma \zeta) \leq \Phi(\varrho_{\beta-1}, \varrho_\beta, \zeta) \leq \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta-2}, \varrho_{\beta-1}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right) \\ &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta-3}, \varrho_{\beta-2}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^2}\right) \leq \dots \leq \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \sigma \zeta) &= \mathcal{D}(\omega \varrho_{\beta-1}, \omega \varrho_\beta, \zeta) \leq \mathcal{D}(\varrho_{\beta-1}, \varrho_\beta, \zeta) \leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta-2}, \varrho_{\beta-1}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta-3}, \varrho_{\beta-2}, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^2}\right) \leq \dots \leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \sigma \zeta) &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right), \\ \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \sigma \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right), \\ \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \sigma \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right). \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\
 &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
 &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \\
 \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
 &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \cdots * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \\
 &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right), \\
 \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\
 &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \\
 \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right),
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) \leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
&\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \\
\mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Using (3.3) in the above inequalities, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^\beta}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2\sigma^{\beta+1}}\right) \\
&* \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2\sigma^{\beta+2}}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+3}}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+4}}\right) \\
&* \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+5}}\right) * \cdots * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-3}}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-2}}\right) \\
&* \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-1}}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^\beta}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2\sigma^{\beta+1}}\right) \\
&\circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2\sigma^{\beta+2}}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+3}}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+4}}\right) \\
&\circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+5}}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-3}}\right) \\
&\circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-2}}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-1}}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^\beta}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2\sigma^{\beta+1}}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2\sigma^{\beta+2}}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+3}}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+4}}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+5}}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-3}}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-2}}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-1}}\right).$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \cdots * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\
 &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \\
 \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Using (3.3) in the above inequalities, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^\beta}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2\sigma^{\beta+1}}\right) \\
 &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2\sigma^{\beta+2}}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+3}}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+4}}\right) \\
 &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+5}}\right) * \cdots * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-5}}\right) \\
 &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-4}}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-3}}\right), \\
 \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^\beta}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2\sigma^{\beta+1}}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2\sigma^{\beta+2}}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+3}}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+4}}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3\sigma^{\beta+5}}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-5}}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-4}}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-3}}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) \leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^{\beta-1}}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3\sigma^\beta}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2\sigma^{\beta+1}}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2 \sigma^{\beta+2}}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3 \sigma^{\beta+3}}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3 \sigma^{\beta+4}}\right) \\ & \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3 \sigma^{\beta+5}}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1} \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-5}}\right) \\ & \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1} \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-4}}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1} \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-3}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+i}, \zeta) &= 1 * 1 * \cdots * 1 = 1, \\ \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+i}, \zeta) &= 0 \circ 0 \circ \cdots \circ 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+i}, \zeta) = 0 \circ 0 \circ \cdots \circ 0 = 0.$$

Therefore, $\{\varrho_\beta\}$ is a Cauchy sequence. Since $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is a complete orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space, we can find

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \varrho_\beta = \varrho.$$

Using (v), (x) and (xv), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\varrho, \omega\varrho, \zeta) &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho, \varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \omega\varrho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &= \Psi\left(\varrho, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\omega\varrho_{\beta-1}, \omega\varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\omega\varrho_\beta, \omega\varrho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta-1}, \varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\rightarrow 1 * 1 * 1 = 1 \quad \text{as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\varrho, \omega\varrho, \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho, \varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \omega\varrho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &= \Phi\left(\varrho, \varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\omega\varrho_{\beta-1}, \omega\varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\omega\varrho_\beta, \omega\varrho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho, \varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta-1}, \varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\rightarrow 0 \circ 0 \circ 0 = 0 \quad \text{as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \omega\varrho, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho, \varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \omega\varrho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &= \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho, \varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\omega\varrho_{\beta-1}, \omega\varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\omega\varrho_\beta, \omega\varrho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho, \varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta-1}, \varrho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\rightarrow 0 \circ 0 \circ 0 = 0 \quad \text{as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\omega\varrho = \varrho$. Let $\varrho, \eta \in \Gamma$ be two fixed points of ω and suppose that $\omega^\beta\varrho = \varrho \neq \eta = \omega^\beta\eta$ for all $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$. By choice of ϱ_0 , we obtain

$$(\varrho_0 \perp \varrho \quad \text{and} \quad \varrho_0 \perp \eta) \quad \text{or} \quad (\varrho \perp \varrho_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \eta \perp \varrho_0).$$

Since ω is \perp -preserving, we have

$$(\omega^\beta\varrho_0 \perp \omega^\beta\varrho \quad \text{and} \quad \omega^\beta\varrho_0 \perp \omega^\beta\eta) \quad \text{or} \quad (\omega^\beta\varrho \perp \omega^\beta\varrho_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \omega^\beta\eta \perp \omega^\beta\varrho_0)$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since \perp -neutrosophic rectangular contraction type-1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\geq \Psi(\eta, \varrho, \zeta) = \Psi(\omega\eta, \omega\varrho, \zeta) \geq \Psi\left(\eta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right) = \Psi\left(\omega\eta, \omega\varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right) \\ &\geq \Psi\left(\eta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^2}\right) \geq \cdots \geq \Psi\left(\eta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^\beta}\right) \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty, \\ 0 &\leq \Phi(\eta, \varrho, \zeta) = \Phi(\omega\eta, \omega\varrho, \zeta) \leq \Phi\left(\eta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right) = \Phi\left(\omega\eta, \omega\varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right) \\ &\leq \Phi\left(\eta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^2}\right) \leq \cdots \leq \Phi\left(\eta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^\beta}\right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \mathcal{D}(\eta, \varrho, \zeta) = \mathcal{D}(\omega\eta, \omega\varrho, \zeta) \leq \mathcal{D}\left(\eta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right) = \mathcal{D}\left(\omega\eta, \omega\varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\eta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^2}\right) \leq \cdots \leq \mathcal{D}\left(\eta, \varrho, \frac{\zeta}{\sigma^\beta}\right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

by using (iii), (viii) and (xiii), $\varrho = \eta$. □

Definition 3.5. Let $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ be an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space. A map $\omega: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ is an orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular contraction type-2 (\perp -neutrosophic rectangular contraction type-2) if there exists $0 < \sigma < 1$, such that

$$\frac{1}{\Psi(\omega\varrho, \omega\mathcal{M}, \zeta)} - 1 \leq \sigma \left[\frac{1}{\Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta)} - 1 \right], \quad (3.4)$$

$$\Phi(\omega\varrho, \omega\mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq \sigma \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta), \quad (3.5)$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{P}\varrho, \mathcal{P}\mathcal{M}, \zeta) \leq \sigma \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta), \quad (3.6)$$

for all $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma$ with $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\zeta > 0$.

Now, we prove the theorem for \mathcal{O} -NRT(orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular) contraction.

Theorem 3.4. Let $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ be a complete orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space. and $\omega: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ be a mapping satisfying

(a) ω is an \perp -neutrosophic rectangular contraction type-2,

(b) ω is an \perp -preserving.

Then ω has a unique fixed point.

Proof. Since (Γ, \perp) is an O -set,

$$\exists \varrho_0 \in \Gamma : (\forall \varrho \in \Gamma, \varrho \perp \varrho_0) \quad \text{or} \quad (\forall \varrho \in \Gamma, \varrho_0 \perp \varrho).$$

It follows that $\varrho_0 \perp \omega \varrho_0$ or $\omega \varrho_0 \perp \varrho_0$. Let

$$\varrho_1 = \omega \varrho_0, \varrho_2 = \omega \varrho_1 = \omega^2 \varrho_0, \dots, \varrho_{\beta+1} = \omega \varrho_\beta = \omega^{\beta+1} \varrho_0$$

for all $\beta \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.

If $\varrho_{\beta_0} = \varrho_{\beta_0+1}$ for any $\beta_0 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, then it is clear that ϱ_{β_0} is a fixed point of ω . Assume that $\varrho_{\beta_0} \neq \varrho_{\beta_0+1}$ for all $\beta_0 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Since ω is \perp -preserving, we have

$$\varrho_{\beta_0} \perp \varrho_{\beta_0+1} \quad \text{or} \quad \varrho_{\beta_0+1} \perp \varrho_{\beta_0}$$

for all $\beta_0 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. This implies $\{\varrho_\beta\}$ is an O -sequence. Since ω is an \perp -neutrosophic rectangular contraction type-2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \zeta)} - 1 &= \frac{1}{\Psi(\omega \varrho_{\beta-1}, \omega \varrho_\beta, \zeta)} - 1 \leq \sigma \left[\frac{1}{\Psi(\varrho_{\beta-1}, \varrho_\beta, \zeta)} \right] = \frac{\sigma}{\Psi(\varrho_{\beta-1}, \varrho_\beta, \zeta)} - \sigma \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \zeta)} &\leq \frac{\sigma}{\Psi(\varrho_{\beta-1}, \varrho_\beta, \zeta)} + (1 - \sigma) \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{\Psi(\varrho_{\beta-2}, \varrho_{\beta-1}, \zeta)} + \sigma(1 - \sigma) + (1 - \sigma). \end{aligned}$$

Continuing in this way, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \zeta)} &\leq \frac{\sigma^\beta}{\Psi(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \zeta)} + \sigma^{\beta-1}(1 - \sigma) + \sigma^{\beta-2}(1 - \sigma) + \dots + \sigma(1 - \sigma) + (1 - \sigma) \\ &\leq \frac{\sigma^\beta}{\Psi(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \zeta)} + (\sigma^{\beta-1} + \sigma^{\beta-2} + \dots + 1)(1 - \sigma) \\ &\leq \frac{\sigma^\beta}{\Psi(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \zeta)} + (1 - \sigma^\beta). \end{aligned}$$

We obtain

$$\frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^\beta}{\Psi(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \zeta)} + (1 - \sigma^\beta)} \leq \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \zeta), \quad (3.7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \zeta) &= \Phi(\omega \varrho_{\beta-1}, \omega \varrho_\beta, \zeta) \leq \sigma \Phi(\varrho_{\beta-1}, \varrho_\beta, \zeta) = \Phi(\omega \varrho_{\beta-2}, \omega \varrho_{\beta-1}, \zeta) \\ &\leq \sigma^2 \Phi(\varrho_{\beta-2}, \varrho_{\beta-1}, \zeta) \leq \dots \leq \sigma^\beta \Phi(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \zeta) \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \zeta) = \mathcal{D}(\omega \varrho_{\beta-1}, \omega \varrho_\beta, \zeta) \leq \sigma \mathcal{D}(\varrho_{\beta-1}, \varrho_\beta, \zeta) = \mathcal{D}(\omega \varrho_{\beta-2}, \omega \varrho_{\beta-1}, \zeta)$$

$$\leq \sigma^2 \mathcal{D}(\varrho_{\beta-2}, \varrho_{\beta-1}, \zeta) \leq \cdots \leq \sigma^\beta \mathcal{D}(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \zeta). \quad (3.9)$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \cdots * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \\ &\quad * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \\ &\quad \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\
 &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \\
 \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \\
 &\quad \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-1}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Using (3.3) in the above inequalities, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) &\geq \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^\beta}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^\beta)} * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+1}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+1})} \\
 &* \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+2}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+2})} * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+3}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+3})} \\
 &* \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+4}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+4})} * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+5}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+5})} \\
 &* \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+6}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+6})} * \cdots * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-2}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-2})} \\
 &* \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-1}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-1})} * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha})},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) \leq \sigma^\beta \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+1} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+2} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+3} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+4} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+5} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+6} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \dots \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-2} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-1} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \\
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha+1}, \zeta) & \leq \sigma^\beta \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+1} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+2} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+3} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+4} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+5} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+6} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \dots \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-2} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \\
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-1} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^\alpha}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) & \geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\
& \geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
& * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
& \geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
& * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
& * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \\
\Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) & \geq \Psi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
& * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
& * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) * \dots * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \\
& * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) * \Psi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) & \leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\
& \leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
& \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
&\circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
&\circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \\
\Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
&\circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
&\circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \\
&\circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\
&\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
&\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right), \\
\mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2}, \varrho_{\beta+3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+3}, \varrho_{\beta+4}, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+4}, \varrho_{\beta+5}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+5}, \varrho_{\beta+6}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+6}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-4}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \\
&\circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-3}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+2\alpha-2}, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Using (3.3) in the above inequalities, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) &\geq \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^\beta}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^\beta)} * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+1}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+1})} \\
&* \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+2}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+2})} * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+3}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+3})}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+4}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+4})} * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+5}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+5})} \\
& * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+6}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+6})} * \cdots * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-4}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-4})} \\
& * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-3}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-3})} * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-2}}{\Psi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right)} + (1 - \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-2})},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) & \leq \sigma^\beta \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+1} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+2} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+3} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+4} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+5} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+6} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-4} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \\
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-3} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-2} \mathcal{D}\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+2\alpha}, \zeta) & \leq \sigma^\beta \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+1} \Phi\left(\varrho_{\beta+1}, \varrho_{\beta+2}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+2} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \\
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+3} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^2}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+4} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \\
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+5} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+6} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^3}\right) \circ \cdots \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-4} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \\
& \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-3} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta+2\alpha-2} \Phi\left(\varrho_0, \varrho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3^{\alpha-1}}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Psi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+i}, \zeta) & = 1 * 1 * \cdots * 1 = 1, \\
\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+i}, \zeta) & = 0 \circ 0 \circ \cdots \circ 0 = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{D}(\varrho_\beta, \varrho_{\beta+i}, \zeta) = 0 \circ 0 \circ \cdots \circ 0 = 0.$$

Therefore, $\{\varrho_\beta\}$ is a Cauchy sequence. Since $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ be a complete orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space, we can find

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \varrho_\beta = \varrho.$$

Using (v), (x) and (xv), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\Psi(\omega\rho_\beta, \omega\rho, \zeta)} - 1 &\leq \sigma \left[\frac{1}{\Psi(\rho_\beta, \rho, \zeta)} - 1 \right] = \frac{\sigma}{\Psi(\rho_\beta, \rho, \zeta)} - \sigma \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma}{\Psi(\rho_\beta, \rho, \zeta)} + (1 - \sigma)} \leq \Psi(\omega\rho_\beta, \omega\rho, \zeta). \end{aligned}$$

Using the above inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\rho, \omega\rho, \zeta) &\geq \Psi\left(\rho, \rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\rho_\beta, \rho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\rho_{\beta+1}, \omega\rho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\geq \Psi\left(\rho, \rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\omega\rho_{\beta-1}, \omega\rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \Psi\left(\omega\rho_\beta, \omega\rho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\geq \Psi\left(\rho, \rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma^\beta}{\Psi(\rho_0, \rho_1, \frac{\zeta}{3}) + (1 - \sigma^\beta)}} * \frac{1}{\frac{\sigma}{\Psi(\rho_\beta, \rho, \frac{\zeta}{3}) + (1 - \sigma)}} \\ &\rightarrow 1 * 1 * 1 = 1 \text{ as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\rho, \omega\rho, \zeta) &\leq \Phi\left(\rho, \rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\rho_\beta, \rho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\rho_{\beta+1}, \omega\rho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\leq \Phi\left(\rho, \rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\omega\rho_{\beta-1}, \omega\rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \Phi\left(\omega\rho_\beta, \omega\rho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\leq \Phi\left(\rho, \rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta-1} \Phi\left(\rho_{\beta-1}, \rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma \Phi\left(\rho_\beta, \rho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\rightarrow 0 \circ 0 \circ 0 = 0 \text{ as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(\rho, \omega\rho, \zeta) &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\rho, \rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\rho_\beta, \rho_{\beta+1}, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\rho_{\beta+1}, \omega\rho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\rho, \rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\omega\rho_{\beta-1}, \omega\rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \mathcal{D}\left(\omega\rho_\beta, \omega\rho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\leq \mathcal{D}\left(\rho, \rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma^{\beta-1} \mathcal{D}\left(\rho_{\beta-1}, \rho_\beta, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \circ \sigma \mathcal{D}\left(\rho_\beta, \rho, \frac{\zeta}{3}\right) \\ &\rightarrow 0 \circ 0 \circ 0 = 0 \text{ as } \beta \rightarrow +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\omega\rho = \rho$. Let $\rho, \eta \in \Gamma$ be two fixed points of ω and suppose that $\omega^\beta\rho = \rho \neq \eta = \omega^\beta\eta$ for all $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$. By choice of ρ_0 , we obtain

$$(\rho_0 \perp \rho \text{ and } \rho_0 \perp \eta) \text{ or } (\rho \perp \rho_0 \text{ and } \eta \perp \rho_0).$$

Since ω is \perp -preserving, we have

$$(\omega^\beta\rho_0 \perp \omega^\beta\rho \text{ and } \omega^\beta\rho_0 \perp \omega^\beta\eta) \text{ or } (\omega^\beta\rho \perp \omega^\beta\rho_0 \text{ and } \omega^\beta\eta \perp \omega^\beta\rho_0)$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since \perp -neutrosophic rectangular contraction type-2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\Psi(\varrho, \eta, \zeta)} - 1 &= \frac{1}{\Psi(\omega\varrho, \omega\eta, \zeta)} - 1 \\ &\leq \sigma \left[\frac{1}{\Psi(\varrho, \eta, \zeta)} - 1 \right] < \frac{1}{\Psi(\varrho, \eta, \zeta)} - 1, \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction.

$$\Phi(\varrho, \eta, \zeta) = \Phi(\omega\varrho, \omega\eta, \zeta) \leq \sigma\Phi(\varrho, \eta, \zeta) < \Phi(\varrho, \eta, \zeta),$$

which is a contradiction and

$$\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \eta, \zeta) = \mathcal{D}(\omega\varrho, \omega\eta, \zeta) \leq \sigma\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \eta, \zeta) < \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \eta, \zeta),$$

which is a contradiction. Therefore, we must have $\Psi(\varrho, \eta, \zeta) = 1$, $\Phi(\varrho, \eta, \zeta) = 0$ and $\mathcal{D}(\varrho, \eta, \zeta) = 0$, hence, $\varrho = \eta$. \square

Example 3.3. Let $\Gamma = [0, 1]$. Define the binary relation \perp on Γ by $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ iff $\varrho + \mathcal{M} \geq 0$ and $\Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}: \Gamma \times \Gamma \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &= \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + |\varrho - \mathcal{M}|}, \\ \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &= \frac{|\varrho - \mathcal{M}|}{\zeta + |\varrho - \mathcal{M}|}, \\ \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta) &= \frac{|\varrho - \mathcal{M}|}{\zeta}, \end{aligned}$$

for all $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma$ with $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\zeta > 0$. Then, $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is a complete orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space with continuous t -norm $\iota * \nu = \iota\nu$ and continuous t -co-norm $\iota \circ \nu = \max\{\iota, \nu\}$.

Define $\omega: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ by $\omega(\varrho) = \frac{1-5^{-\varrho}}{7}$ and take $\sigma \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\omega\varrho, \omega\mathcal{M}, \sigma\zeta) &= \Psi\left(\frac{1-5^{-\varrho}}{7}, \frac{1-5^{-\mathcal{M}}}{7}, \sigma\zeta\right) \\ &= \frac{\sigma\zeta}{\sigma\zeta + \left|\frac{1-5^{-\varrho}}{7} - \frac{1-5^{-\mathcal{M}}}{7}\right|} = \frac{\sigma\zeta}{\sigma\zeta + \frac{|5^{-\varrho}-5^{-\mathcal{M}}|}{7}} \\ &\geq \frac{\sigma\zeta}{\sigma\zeta + \frac{|\varrho-\mathcal{M}|}{7}} = \frac{7\sigma\zeta}{7\sigma\zeta + |\varrho - \mathcal{M}|} \geq \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + |\varrho - \mathcal{M}|} = \Psi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\omega\varrho, \omega\mathcal{M}, \sigma\zeta) &= \Phi\left(\frac{1-5^{-\varrho}}{7}, \frac{1-5^{-\mathcal{M}}}{7}, \sigma\zeta\right) \\ &= \frac{\left|\frac{1-5^{-\varrho}}{7} - \frac{1-5^{-\mathcal{M}}}{7}\right|}{\sigma\zeta + \left|\frac{1-5^{-\varrho}}{7} - \frac{1-5^{-\mathcal{M}}}{7}\right|} = \frac{\frac{|5^{-\varrho}-5^{-\mathcal{M}}|}{7}}{\sigma\zeta + \frac{|5^{-\varrho}-5^{-\mathcal{M}}|}{7}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{|5^{-\varrho} - 5^{-\mathcal{M}}|}{7\sigma\zeta + |5^{-\varrho} - 5^{-\mathcal{M}}|} \leq \frac{|\varrho - \mathcal{M}|}{7\sigma\zeta + |\varrho - \mathcal{M}|} \\
&\leq \frac{|\varrho - \mathcal{M}|}{\zeta + |\varrho - \mathcal{M}|} = \Phi(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta)
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}(\omega\varrho, \omega\mathcal{M}, \sigma\zeta) &= \mathcal{D}\left(\frac{1 - 5^{-\varrho}}{7}, \frac{1 - 5^{-\mathcal{M}}}{7}, \sigma\zeta\right) \\
&= \frac{\left|\frac{1 - 5^{-\varrho}}{7} - \frac{1 - 5^{-\mathcal{M}}}{7}\right|}{\sigma\zeta} = \frac{|5^{-\varrho} - 5^{-\mathcal{M}}|}{7\sigma\zeta} \\
&= \frac{|5^{-\varrho} - 5^{-\mathcal{M}}|}{7\sigma\zeta} \leq \frac{|\varrho - \mathcal{M}|}{7\sigma\zeta} \\
&\leq \frac{|\varrho - \mathcal{M}|}{\zeta} = \mathcal{D}(\varrho, \mathcal{M}, \zeta).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore ω is an orthogonal neutrosophic contraction type-1. Clearly ω is an \perp -preserving. Hence, all the hypothesis of Theorem 3.3 are fulfilled, and 0 is the only fixed point for ω .

4. Application to Fredholm integral equation

Suppose $\Gamma = C([c, a], \mathbb{R})$ is the set of real value continuous functions defined on $[c, a]$. Suppose the integral equation:

$$\varrho(\tau) = \wedge(\tau) + \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, \nu)\varrho(\tau) d\nu \quad \text{for } \tau, \nu \in [c, a], \quad (4.1)$$

where $\delta > 0$, $\wedge(\nu)$ is a fuzzy function of $\nu: \nu \in [c, a]$ and $\mathcal{U}: C([c, a] \times \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$. Define the binary relation \perp on Γ by $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ iff $\varrho + \mathcal{M} \geq 0$ and $\Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}: \Gamma \times \Gamma \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi(\varrho(\tau), \mathcal{M}(\tau), \zeta) &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + |\varrho(\tau) - \mathcal{M}(\tau)|}, \\
\Phi(\varrho(\tau), \mathcal{M}(\tau), \zeta) &= 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + |\varrho(\tau) - \mathcal{M}(\tau)|}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}(\varrho(\tau), \mathcal{M}(\tau), \zeta) = \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{|\varrho(\tau) - \mathcal{M}(\tau)|}{\zeta},$$

for all $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma$ with $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\zeta > 0$, continuous t-norm and continuous t-co-norm define by $\iota * \nu = \iota \cdot \nu$ and $\iota \circ \nu = \max\{\iota, \nu\}$. Then $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ)$ is a complete orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space. Suppose that $|\mathcal{U}(\tau, \nu)\varrho(\tau) - \mathcal{U}(\tau, \nu)\mathcal{M}(\tau)| \leq |\varrho(\tau) - \mathcal{M}(\tau)|$ for $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma, \sigma \in (0, 1)$ and $\forall \tau, \nu \in [c, a]$. Also, let $\mathcal{U}(\tau, \nu)(\delta \int_c^a d\nu) \leq \sigma < 1$. Then, the integral Eq (4.1) has a unique solution.

Proof. Define $\omega: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ by

$$\omega \varrho(\tau) = \wedge(\tau) + \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv \quad \text{for all } \tau, v \in [c, a].$$

Clearly ω is an \perp -preserving. Now, for all $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma$ with $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\omega \varrho(\tau), \omega \mathcal{M}(\tau), \sigma \zeta) &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\sigma \zeta}{\sigma \zeta + |\omega \varrho(\tau) - \omega \mathcal{M}(\tau)|} \\ &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\sigma \zeta}{\sigma \zeta + |\wedge(\tau) + \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv - \wedge(\tau) - \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv|} \\ &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\sigma \zeta}{\sigma \zeta + |\delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv - \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv|} \\ &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\sigma \zeta}{\sigma \zeta + |\mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) - \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \mathcal{M}(\tau)| (\delta \int_c^a dv)} \\ &\geq \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + |\varrho(\tau) - \mathcal{M}(\tau)|} \\ &\geq \Psi(\varrho(\tau), \mathcal{M}(\tau), \zeta), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\omega \varrho(\tau), \omega \mathcal{M}(\tau), \sigma \zeta) &= 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\sigma \zeta}{\sigma \zeta + |\omega \varrho(\tau) - \omega \mathcal{M}(\tau)|} \\ &= 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\sigma \zeta}{\sigma \zeta + |\wedge(\tau) + \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv - \wedge(\tau) - \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv|} \\ &= 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\sigma \zeta}{\sigma \zeta + |\delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv - \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv|} \\ &= 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\sigma \zeta}{\sigma \zeta + |\mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) - \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \mathcal{M}(\tau)| (\delta \int_c^a dv)} \\ &\leq 1 - \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + |\varrho(\tau) - \mathcal{M}(\tau)|} \\ &\leq \Phi(\varrho(\tau), \mathcal{M}(\tau), \zeta), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(\omega \varrho(\tau), \omega \mathcal{M}(\tau), \sigma \zeta) &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{|\omega \varrho(\tau) - \omega \mathcal{M}(\tau)|}{\sigma \zeta} \\ &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{|\wedge(\tau) + \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv - \wedge(\tau) - \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv|}{\sigma \zeta} \\ &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{|\delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv - \delta \int_c^a \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) dv|}{\sigma \zeta} \\ &= \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{|\mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \varrho(\tau) - \mathcal{U}(\tau, v) \mathcal{M}(\tau)| (\delta \int_c^a dv)}{\sigma \zeta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \sup_{\tau \in [c, a]} \frac{|\varrho(\tau) - \mathcal{M}(\tau)|}{\zeta} \\ &\leq \Psi(\varrho(\tau), \mathcal{M}(\tau), \zeta). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, ω is an orthogonal neutrosophic contraction type-1. Hence, all the conditions of Theorem 3.3 are satisfied and operator ω has a unique fixed point. \square

Example 4.1. Assume the following non-linear integral equation.

$$\varrho(\tau) = |\sin \tau| + \frac{1}{7} \int_0^1 v \varrho(v) dv, \quad \text{for all } v \in [0, 1].$$

Then it has a solution in Γ .

Proof. Let $\omega: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ be defined by

$$\omega \varrho(\tau) = |\sin \tau| + \frac{1}{7} \int_0^1 v \varrho(v) dv,$$

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

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

Furthermore, see that $\frac{1}{7} \int_0^1 v dv = \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{1^2}{2} - \frac{0^2}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{7} = \sigma \leq 1$, where $\delta = \frac{1}{7}$. Hence, it is easy to see that all other conditions of the above application are easy to examine and the above problem has a solution in Γ . \square

5. Application to electric circuit differential equation

Let us consider a series electric circuit which contain a resistor (\mathcal{R} , Ohms) a capacitor (\mathcal{C} , Faradays), an inductor (\mathcal{L} , Henries) a voltage (\mathcal{V} , Volts) and an electromotive force (\mathcal{E} , Volts), as in the following scheme, Figure 1.

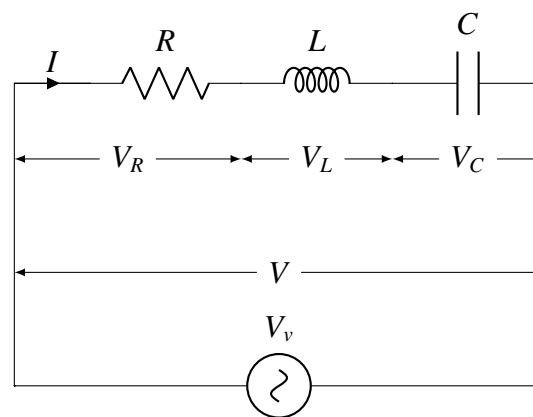


Figure 1. Series RLC.

Considering the definition of the intensity of electric current $I = \frac{dM}{dt}$, where M denote the electric charge and t -the time, let us recall the following usual formulas

- $\mathcal{V}_R = I\mathcal{R}$;
- $\mathcal{V}_C = \frac{M}{C}$;
- $\mathcal{V}_L = \mathcal{L}\frac{dI}{dt}$.

Since in a series circuit there is only one current flowing, then I have the same value in the entire circuit. Kirchhoff's Voltage Law is the second of his fundamental laws we can use for circuit analysis. His voltage law states that for a closed loop series path the algebraic sum of all the voltages around any closed loop in a circuit is equal to zero. The Kirchhoff's Voltage Law states: "the algebraic sum of all the voltages around any closed loop in a circuit is equal to zero".

The main idea of the Kirchhoff's Voltage Law is that as you move around a closed loop/circuit, you will end up back where you started in the circuit. Therefore you back to the same initial potential without voltage losses around the loop. Therefore, any voltage drop around the loop must be equal to any voltage source encountered along the way. The mathematical expression of this consequence of the Kirchhoff's Voltage Law is: "the sum of the voltage rises across any loops is equal to the sum of voltage drops across that loop". Then we have the following relation:

$$I\mathcal{R} + \frac{M}{C} + \mathcal{L}\frac{dI}{dt} = \mathcal{V}(t).$$

We can write this voltage equation in the parameters of a second-order differential equation as follows.

$$\mathcal{L}\frac{d^2M}{dt^2} + \mathcal{R}\frac{dM}{dt} + \frac{M}{C} = \mathcal{V}(t), \text{ with the initial conditions, } M(0) = 0, M'(0) = 0, \quad (5.1)$$

where $C = \frac{4\mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{R}^2}$ and $\tau = \frac{\mathcal{R}}{2\mathcal{L}}$ - the nondimensional time for the resonance case in Physics. The Green function associated with Eq (5.1) is the following:

$$\mathcal{G}(t, s) = \begin{cases} -se^{-\tau(s-t)}, & \text{if } 0 \leq s \leq t \leq 1, \\ -te^{-\tau(s-t)}, & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq s \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

The second order differential Eq (5.1) can be rewrite as the following integral equation by using the above conditions, we have

$$\varrho(t) = \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) \mathfrak{f}(s, \varrho(s)) ds, \text{ where } t \in [0, 1] \quad (5.2)$$

and $\mathfrak{f}(s, \cdot) : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a monotone non decreasing mapping for all $s \in [0, 1]$.

Let $\Gamma = (C[0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ be the set of all continuous functions defined on $[0, 1]$. Define the binary relation \perp on Γ by $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ iff $\varrho + \mathcal{M} \geq 0$ and $\Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D} : \Gamma \times \Gamma \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ by

$$\Psi(\varrho(\vartheta), \mathcal{M}(\vartheta), \zeta) = \sup_{\vartheta \in [c, a]} \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + |\varrho(\vartheta) - \mathcal{M}(\vartheta)|},$$

$$\Phi(\varrho(\vartheta), \mathcal{M}(\vartheta), \zeta) = 1 - \sup_{\vartheta \in [c, a]} \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + |\varrho(\vartheta) - \mathcal{M}(\vartheta)|},$$

and

$$\mathcal{D}(\varrho(\vartheta), \mathcal{M}(\vartheta), \zeta) = \sup_{\vartheta \in [c, a]} \frac{|\varrho(\vartheta) - \mathcal{M}(\vartheta)|}{\zeta},$$

for all $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma$ with $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$ and $\zeta > 0$, continuous t-norm and continuous t-co-norm define by $e * b = eb$ and $e \circ b = \max\{e, b\}$. Then $(\Gamma, \Psi, \Phi, \mathcal{D}, *, \circ, \perp)$ is a complete orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space. Further, let us give the main result of the section.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $\omega : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ be a mapping such that the following assertions hold:*

- (i) $\mathcal{G} : [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a continuous function;
- (ii) $\mathfrak{f}(s, \cdot) : [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a monotone non decreasing function for all $s \in [0, 1]$ such that $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma$, we have the inequality:

$$|\mathfrak{f}(t, \varrho) - \mathfrak{f}(t, \mathcal{M})| \leq |\varrho(t) - \mathcal{M}(t)|;$$

- (iii) $\int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) ds \leq \sigma < 1$.

Then the voltage differential Eq (5.1) has a unique solution.

Proof. Define $\omega : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ by

$$\omega \varrho(t) = \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) \mathfrak{f}(s, \varrho(s)) ds, \text{ where } t \in [0, 1].$$

Clearly ω is an \perp -preserving. Now, for all $\varrho, \mathcal{M} \in \Gamma$ with $\varrho \perp \mathcal{M}$, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\omega \varrho(t), \omega \mathcal{M}(t), \sigma \zeta) &= \sup_{t \in [0, 1]} \frac{\sigma \zeta}{\sigma \zeta + |\omega \varrho(t) - \omega \mathcal{M}(t)|} \\ &= \sup_{t \in [0, 1]} \frac{\sigma \zeta}{\sigma \zeta + \left| \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) \mathfrak{f}(s, \varrho(s)) ds - \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) \mathfrak{f}(s, \mathcal{M}(s)) ds \right|} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{\sigma\zeta}{\sigma\zeta + \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) |\tilde{f}(s, \varrho(s)) - \tilde{f}(s, \mathcal{M}(s))| ds} \\
&= \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{\sigma\zeta}{\sigma\zeta + |\tilde{f}(s, \varrho(s)) - \tilde{f}(s, \mathcal{M}(s))|} \\
&\geq \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + |\varrho(t) - \mathcal{M}(t)|} \\
&\geq \Psi(\varrho(t), \mathcal{M}(t), \zeta),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi(\omega\varrho(t), \omega\mathcal{M}(t), \sigma\zeta) &= 1 - \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{\sigma\zeta}{\sigma\zeta + |\omega\varrho(t) - \omega\mathcal{M}(t)|} \\
&= 1 - \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{\sigma\zeta}{\sigma\zeta + \left| \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) \tilde{f}(s, \varrho(s)) ds - \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) \tilde{f}(s, \mathcal{M}(s)) ds \right|} \\
&= 1 - \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{\sigma\zeta}{\sigma\zeta + \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) |\tilde{f}(s, \varrho(s)) - \tilde{f}(s, \mathcal{M}(s))| ds} \\
&\leq 1 - \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{\zeta}{\zeta + |\varrho(t) - \mathcal{M}(t)|} \\
&\leq \Phi(\varrho(t), \mathcal{M}(t), \zeta),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}(\omega\varrho(t), \omega\mathcal{M}(t), \sigma\zeta) &= \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{|\omega\varrho(t) - \omega\mathcal{M}(t)|}{\sigma\zeta} \\
&= \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{\left| \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) \tilde{f}(s, \varrho(s)) ds - \int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) \tilde{f}(s, \mathcal{M}(s)) ds \right|}{\sigma\zeta} \\
&= \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{\int_0^t \mathcal{G}(t, s) |\tilde{f}(s, \varrho(s)) - \tilde{f}(s, \mathcal{M}(s))| ds}{\sigma\zeta} \\
&\leq \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \frac{|\varrho(t) - \mathcal{M}(t)|}{\zeta} \\
&\leq \mathcal{D}(\varrho(t), \mathcal{M}(t), \zeta).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, all the hypothesis of Theorem 3.3 are satisfied and ω has a unique fixed-point and the differential voltage Eq (5.1) has a unique solution. \square

6. Conclusions and future work

In this paper, we introduced the concept of orthogonal neutrosophic rectangular metric space and prove fixed point theorems. Recently, Khaelehoghli, Rahimi and Eshaghi Gordji [24, 25] introduced R-metric spaces and obtained a generalization of Banach's fixed point theorem. It is an interesting open problem to study the relation R instead of orthogonal relation and obtained neutrosophic rectangular metric space results on R-complete neutrosophic rectangular metric spaces.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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