Research Article

Implicit Relaxed and Hybrid Methods with Regularization for Minimization Problems and Asymptotically Strict Pseudocontractive Mappings in the Intermediate Sense

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We first introduce an implicit relaxed method with regularization for finding a common element of the set of fixed points of an asymptotically strict pseudocontractive mapping in the intermediate sense and the set of solutions of the minimization problem (MP) for a convex and continuously Frechet differentiable functional in the setting of Hilbert spaces. The implicit relaxed method with regularization is based on three well-known methods: the extragradient method, viscosity approximation method, and gradient projection algorithm with regularization. We derive a weak convergence theorem for two sequences generated by this method. On the other hand, we also prove a new strong convergence theorem by an implicit hybrid method with regularization for the MP and the mapping. The implicit hybrid method with regularization is based on four well-known methods: the CQ method, extragradient method, viscosity approximation method, and gradient projection algorithm with regularization.

1. Introduction

In 1972, Goebel and Kirk [1] established that every asymptotically nonexpansive mapping $S : C \rightarrow C$ defined on a nonempty closed convex bounded subset of a uniformly convex Banach space, that is, there exists a sequence $\{k_n\}$ such that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} k_n = 1$$

and

$$\|S^k x - S^k y\| \leq k_n \|x - y\|, \quad \forall n \geq 1, \forall x, y \in C$$

has a fixed point in $C$. It can be easily seen that every nonexpansive mapping is asymptotically nonexpansive, and every asymptotically nonexpansive mapping is uniformly Lipschitzian; that is, there exists a constant $k > 0$ such that

$$\|S^k x - S^k y\| \leq k \|x - y\|, \quad \forall n \geq 1, \forall x, y \in C.$$  (1)

Several researchers have weaken the assumption on the mapping $S$. Bruck et al. [2] introduced the following concept of an asymptotically nonexpansive mapping in the intermediate sense.

**Definition 1.** Let $C$ be a nonempty subset of a normed space $X$. A mapping $S : C \rightarrow C$ is said to be asymptotically nonexpansive in the intermediate sense provided $S$ is uniformly continuous and

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} \sup_{x, y \in C} (\|S^k x - S^k y\| - \|x - y\|) \leq 0.$$  (3)

They also studied iterative methods for the approximation of fixed points of such mappings.

Recently, Kim and Xu [3] introduced the following concept of asymptotically $\kappa$-strict pseudocontractive mappings in setting of Hilbert spaces.

**Definition 2.** Let $C$ be a nonempty subset of a Hilbert space $H$. A mapping $S : C \rightarrow C$ is said to be an asymptotically $\kappa$-strict pseudocontractive mapping with sequence $\{\gamma_n\}$ if there
exists a constant $\kappa \in [0, 1)$ and a sequence $\{\gamma_n\}$ in $[0, \infty)$ with $\lim_{n \to \infty} \gamma_n = 0$ such that
\[
\|S^n x - S^n y\|^2 \\leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|x - y\|^2 + \kappa \|x - S^n x - (y - S^n y)\|^2, \quad \forall n \geq 1, \forall x, y \in C.
\] (4)

They studied weak and strong convergence theorems for this class of mappings. It is important to note that every asymptotically $\kappa$-strict pseudocontractive mapping with sequence $\{\gamma_n\}$ if there exist a constant $\kappa \in [0, 1)$ and a sequence $\{\gamma_n\}$ in $[0, \infty)$ with $\lim_{n \to \infty} \gamma_n = 0$ such that
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} \sup_{x,y \in C} \left( \|S^n x - S^n y\|^2 - (1 + \gamma_n) \|x - y\|^2 \\right. \\
- \kappa \|x - S^n x - (y - S^n y)\|^2) = 0.
\] (5)

Let
\[
c_n = \max \left\{ 0, \sup_{x,y \in C} \left( \|S^n x - S^n y\|^2 - (1 + \gamma_n) \|x - y\|^2 \\right. \\
- \kappa \|x - S^n x - (y - S^n y)\|^2) \right\}.
\] (6)

Then, $c_n \geq 0$ (for all $n \geq 1$), $c_n \to 0$ ($n \to \infty$), and (5) reduces to the relation
\[
\|S^n x - S^n y\|^2 \leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|x - y\|^2 \\
+ \kappa \|x - S^n x - (y - S^n y)\|^2 + c_n,
\] (7)
\forall n \geq 1, \forall x, y \in C.

Whenever $c_n = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$ in (7), then $S$ is an asymptotically $\kappa$-strict pseudocontractive mapping with sequence $\{\gamma_n\}$.

Let $f : C \to \mathbb{R}$ be a convex and continuously Fréchet differentiable functional. We consider the following minimization problem:
\[
\min_{x \in C} f(x).
\] (8)

We assume that the minimization problem (8) has a solution, and the solution set of this problem is denoted by $\Gamma$.

To develop some new iterative methods for computing the approximate solutions of the minimization problem is one of the main areas of research in optimization and approximation theory. In the recent past, some study has also been done in the direction to suggest some iterative algorithms to compute the fixed point of a mapping which is also a solution of some minimization problem; for further detail, we refer to [5] and the references therein.

The main aim of this paper is to propose some iterative schemes for finding a common solution of fixed point set of an asymptotically $\kappa$-strict pseudocontractive mapping and the solution set of the minimization problem. In particular, we introduce an implicit relaxed algorithm with regularization for finding a common element of the fixed point set $\text{Fix}(S)$ of an asymptotically $\kappa$-strict pseudocontractive mapping $S$ and the solution set $\Gamma$ of minimization problem (8). This implicit relaxed method with regularization is based on three well-known methods, namely, the extragradient method [6], viscosity approximation method, and gradient projection algorithm with regularization. We also propose an implicit hybrid algorithm with regularization for finding an element of $\text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma$. The implicit hybrid method with regularization is based on four well-known methods, namely, the CQ method, extragradient method, viscosity approximation method, and gradient projection algorithm with regularization. The weak and strong convergence results of these two algorithms are established, respectively.

2. Preliminaries

Throughout the paper, unless otherwise specified, we use the following assumptions, notations, and terminologies.

We assume that $H$ is a real Hilbert space whose inner product and norm are denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and $\| \cdot \|$, respectively, and $C$ is a nonempty closed convex subset of $H$. We write $x_n \rightharpoonup x$ to indicate that the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to $x$ and $x_n \to x$ to indicate that the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $x$. Moreover, we use $\omega_w(\{x_n\})$ to denote the weak $\omega$-limit set of the sequence $\{x_n\}$, that is,
\[
\omega_w(\{x_n\}) := \{ x \in H : x_n \rightharpoonup x \}
\]\text{for some subsequence $\{x_n\}$ of $\{x_n\}$}. (9)

The metric (or nearest point) projection from $H$ onto $C$ is the mapping $P_C : H \to C$ which assigns to each point $x \in H$ the unique point $P_C x \in C$ satisfying the following property:
\[
\|x - P_C x\| = \inf_{y \in C} \|x - y\| := d(x, C).
\] (10)

We mention some important properties of projections in the following proposition.

Proposition 4. For given $x \in H$ and $z \in C$,
\begin{enumerate}
  \item $z = P_C x \Leftrightarrow \langle x - z, y - z \rangle \leq 0$, for all $y \in C$;
  \item $z = P_C x \Leftrightarrow \|x - z\|^2 \leq \|x - y\|^2 - \|y - z\|^2$, for all $y \in C$;
  \item $\langle P_C x - P_C y, x - y \rangle \geq \|P_C x - P_C y\|^2$, for all $y \in H$.
\end{enumerate}
Consequently, $P_C$ is nonexpansive.

Definition 5. A mapping $S : C \to H$ is said to be
\begin{enumerate}
  \item monotone if $\langle Sx - Sy, x - y \rangle \geq 0$, \quad $\forall x, y \in C$; (11)
\end{enumerate}
(b) \(\eta\)-strongly monotone if there exists a constant \(\eta > 0\) such that
\[
\langle Sx - Sy, x - y \rangle \geq \eta \|x - y\|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in C; \tag{12}
\]
(c) \(\alpha\)-inverse-strongly monotone (\(\alpha\)-ism) if there exists a constant \(\alpha > 0\) such that
\[
\langle Sx - Sy, x - y \rangle \geq \alpha \|Sx - Sy\|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in C. \tag{13}
\]

Obviously, if \(S\) is \(\alpha\)-inverse-strongly monotone, then it is monotone and \((1/\alpha)\)-Lipschitz continuous. It can be easily seen that if \(S : C \to C\) is nonexpansive, then \(I - S\) is monotone. It is also easy to see that a projection mapping \(P_C\) is \(1\)-ism. The inverse strongly monotone (also known as cocoercive) operators have been applied widely in solving practical problems in various fields.

We need some facts and tools which are listed in the form of the following lemmas.

**Lemma 6.** Let \(X\) be a real inner product space. Then,
\[
\|x + y\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 + 2 \langle x, y + x \rangle, \quad \forall x, y \in X. \tag{14}
\]

**Lemma 7** (see [7, Proposition 2.4]). Let \(\{x_n\}\) be a bounded sequence in a reflexive Banach space \(X\). If \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \langle x_n, x \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle\), then \(x_n \rightharpoonup x\).

Let \(A : C \to H\) be a nonlinear mapping. The classical variational inequality problem (VIP) is to find \(x \in C\) such that
\[
\langle Ax, y - x \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C. \tag{15}
\]

The solution set of VIP is denoted by \(VI(C, A)\).

The theory of variational inequalities is a well-established subject in applied mathematics, nonlinear analysis, and optimization. For further details on variational inequalities, we refer to [8–13] and the references therein.

It is well known that the solution of a variational inequality can be characterized be a fixed point of a projection mapping. Therefore, by using Proposition 4(i), we have the following result.

**Lemma 8.** Let \(A : C \to H\) be a monotone mapping. Then,
\[
u \in VI(C, A) \iff u = P_C (u - \lambda A u), \quad \text{for some} \ \lambda > 0. \tag{16}
\]

**Lemma 9.** The following assertions hold:

\begin{itemize}
  \item[(a)] \(\|x - y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2 - 2 \langle x - y, y \rangle\) for all \(x, y \in H\);
  \item[(b)] \(\|\lambda x + \mu y + \nu z\|^2 = \lambda\|x\|^2 + \mu\|y\|^2 + \nu\|z\|^2 - \lambda \mu \|x - y\|^2 - \mu \nu \|y - z\|^2 - \lambda \nu \|x - z\|^2\) for all \(x, y, z \in H\) and \(\lambda, \mu, \nu \in [0, 1]\) with \(\lambda + \mu + \nu = 1\); \tag{14}
  \item[(c)] \(\ell\) is a sequence in \(H\) such that \(x_n \rightharpoonup x\), then
  \[
  \limsup_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - y\|^2 = \limsup_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - x\|^2 + \|x - y\|^2, \quad \forall y \in H. \tag{17}
  \]
\end{itemize}

**Lemma 10** (see [4, Lemma 2.5]). For given points \(x, y, z \in H\) and given also a real number \(a \in \mathbb{R}\), the set
\[
\{v \in C : \|y - v\|^2 \leq \|x - v\|^2 + \langle z, v \rangle + a\} \tag{18}
\]
is convex (and closed).

**Lemma 11** (see [4, Lemma 2.6]). Let \(C\) be a nonempty subset of a Hilbert space \(H\) and \(S : C \to C\) an asymptotically \(\kappa\)-strict pseudocontractive mapping in the intermediate sense with sequence \(\{\gamma_n\}\).

\[
\|S^n x - S^n y\|
\leq \frac{1}{1 - \kappa} \left( \kappa \|x - y\| + \sqrt{1 + (1 - \kappa) \gamma_n} \|x - y\|^2 + (1 - \kappa) c_n \right) \tag{19}
\]
for all \(x, y \in C\) and \(n \geq 1\).

**Lemma 12** (see [4, Lemma 2.7]). Let \(C\) be a nonempty subset of a Hilbert space \(H\) and \(S : C \to C\) a uniformly continuous asymptotically \(\kappa\)-strict pseudocontractive mapping in the intermediate sense with sequence \(\{\gamma_n\}\). Let \(\{x_n\}\) be a sequence in \(C\) such that \(\|x_n - x_{n+1}\| \to 0\) and \(\|x_n - S^n x_n\| \to 0\) as \(n \to \infty\). Then, \(\|x_n - S x_n\| \to 0\) as \(n \to \infty\).

**Lemma 13** (Demiclosedness Principle, see [4, Proposition 3.1]). Let \(C\) be a nonempty closed convex subset of a Hilbert space \(H\) and \(S : C \to C\) a continuous asymptotically \(\kappa\)-strict pseudocontractive mapping in the intermediate sense with sequence \(\{\gamma_n\}\) such that \(\text{Fix}(S) \neq \emptyset\). Then, \(\text{Fix}(S)\) is closed and convex.

To prove a weak convergence theorem by an implicit relaxed method with regularization for the minimization problem (8) and the fixed point problem of an asymptotically \(\kappa\)-strict pseudocontractive mapping in the intermediate sense, we need the following lemma due to Oslilike et al. [15].

**Lemma 15** (see [15, page 80]). Let \(\{a_n^\infty\}_{n=1}^\infty, \{b_n^\infty\}_{n=1}^\infty, \) and \(\{\delta_n^\infty\}_{n=1}^\infty\) be sequences of nonnegative real numbers satisfying the inequality
\[
a_{n+1} \leq (1 + \delta_n) a_n + b_n, \quad \forall n \geq 1. \tag{20}
\]
If \(\sum_{n=1}^\infty \delta_n < \infty\) and \(\sum_{n=1}^\infty b_n < \infty\), then \(\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n\) exists. If, in addition, \(\{a_n^\infty\}_{n=1}^\infty\) has a subsequence which converges to zero, then \(\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0\).
Corollary 16 (see [16, page 303]). Let \( \{a_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \) and \( \{b_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \) be two sequences of nonnegative real numbers satisfying the inequality
\[
a_{n+1} \leq a_n + b_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0. \tag{21}
\]
If \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \) converges, then \( \lim_{n \to \infty} a_n \) exists.

Lemma 17 (see [17]). Every Hilbert space \( H \) has the Kadec-Klee property; that is, given a sequence \( \{x_n\} \subset H \) and a point \( x \in H \), we have
\[
\|x_n - x\| \to \|x\| \Rightarrow x_n \to x. \tag{22}
\]

It is well known that every Hilbert space \( H \) satisfies Opial’s condition [18]; that is, for any sequence \( \{x_n\} \) with \( x_n \to x \), we have
\[
\liminf_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - x\| < \liminf_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - y\|, \quad \forall y \in H \text{ with } y \neq x. \tag{23}
\]

A set-valued mapping \( T : H \to 2^H \) is called monotone if for all \( x, y \in H, f \in Tx \) and \( g \in Ty \) imply \( \langle x-y, f-g \rangle \geq 0 \). A monotone mapping \( T : H \to 2^H \) is maximal if its graph \( G(T) \) is not properly contained in the graph of any other monotone mapping. It is known that a monotone mapping \( T \) is maximal if and only if for \( (x, f) \in H \times H \), \( \langle x-y, f-g \rangle \geq 0 \) for all \( (y, g) \in G(T) \) implies \( f \in Tx \). Let \( A : C \to H \) be a monotone and \( L \)-Lipschitz continuous mapping, and let \( N_Cv \) be the normal cone to \( C \) at \( v \in C \), that is, \( N_Cv = \{w \in H : \langle v-u, w \rangle \geq 0, \forall u \in C \} \). Define
\[
T v = \begin{cases} Av + N_C v, & \text{if } v \in C, \\ \emptyset, & \text{if } v \notin C. \end{cases} \tag{24}
\]

It is known that in this case \( T \) is maximal monotone, and \( 0 \in T v \) if and only if \( v \in \Omega; \) see [19].

3. Weak Convergence Theorem

In this section, we will prove a weak convergence theorem for an implicit relaxed method with regularization for finding a common element of the set of fixed points of an asymptotically \( \kappa \)-strict pseudononspirical mapping \( S : C \to C \) in the intermediate sense and the set of solutions of the minimization problem (8) for a convex functional \( f : C \to \mathbb{R} \) with \( L \)-Lipschitz continuous gradient \( \nabla f \). This implicit relaxed method with regularization is based on the extrapolation gradient method, viscosity approximation method, and gradient projection algorithm (GPA) with regularization.

Theorem 18. Let \( C \) be a nonempty bounded closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space \( H \). Let \( f : C \to \mathbb{R} \) be a convex functional with \( L \)-Lipschitz continuous gradient \( \nabla f \), \( Q : C \to C \) a \( \rho \)-contraction with coefficient \( \rho \in [0, 1) \), and \( S : C \to C \) a uniformly continuous asymptotically \( \kappa \)-strict pseudononspirical mapping in the intermediate sense with sequence \( \{\gamma_n\} \) such that \( \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma \) is nonempty. Let \( \{\gamma_n\} \) and \( \{a_n\} \) be defined as in Definition 3. Let \( \{x_n\} \) and \( \{y_n\} \) be the sequences generated by
\[
x_n = x \in C \text{ chosen arbitrary},
\]
\[
y_n = P_C \left( x_n - \lambda_n \mu_n \nabla f_{a_n} (x_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{a_n} (y_n) \right),
\]
\[
t_n = P_C \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{a_n} (y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{a_n} (t_n) \right),
\]
\[
x_{n+1} = (1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n) t_n + \sigma_n \eta t_n + \beta_n \sigma_n \eta t_n, \quad \forall n \geq 1,
\]
where \( \{\alpha_n\} \) is a sequence \( (0, \infty) \), \( \{\lambda_n\}, \{\mu_n\} \) are sequences in \( (0, 1) \), and \( \{\sigma_n\}, \{\beta_n\} \) are sequences in \( [0, 1) \) satisfying the following conditions:
\( \begin{array}{l}
(i) \delta \leq \beta_n \text{ and } \alpha_n + \beta_n \leq 1 - \kappa - \tau, \text{ for all } n \geq 1 \text{ for some } \\
(ii) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n < \infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n < \infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_n < \infty \text{ and } \\
(iii) \lim_{n \to \infty} \beta_n = 1; \\
(iv) \lambda_n (\alpha_n + L) < 1, \text{ for all } n \geq 1 \text{ and } \lambda_n \in [a, b] \text{ for some } \\
\end{array} \)
\( a, b \in (0, (1/L)) \).

Then, the sequences \( \{x_n\}, \{y_n\} \) converge weakly to some point \( u \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma \).

Remark 19. Observe that for all \( x, y \in C \) and all \( n \geq 1 \)
\[
\left\| P_C \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{a_n} (x_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{a_n} (x) \right) - P_C \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{a_n} (y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{a_n} (y) \right) \right\| \\
\leq \left\| \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{a_n} (x_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{a_n} (x) \right) - \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{a_n} (y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{a_n} (y) \right) \right\| \\
= \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \left\| \nabla f_{a_n} (x) - \nabla f_{a_n} (y) \right\| \\
\leq \lambda_n (\alpha_n + L) \left\| x - y \right\|. \tag{26}
\]

By Banach contraction principle, we know that for each \( n \geq 1 \), there exists a unique \( y_n \in C \) such that
\[
y_n = P_C \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{a_n} (x_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{a_n} (y_n) \right). \tag{27}
\]

Also, observe that for all \( x, y \in C \) and all \( n \geq 1 \)
\[
\left\| P_C \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{a_n} (y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{a_n} (x) \right) - P_C \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{a_n} (y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{a_n} (y) \right) \right\| \\
\leq \left\| \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{a_n} (y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{a_n} (x) \right) - \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{a_n} (y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{a_n} (y) \right) \right\| \\
= \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \left\| \nabla f_{a_n} (x) - \nabla f_{a_n} (y) \right\| \\
\leq \lambda_n (\alpha_n + L) \left\| x - y \right\|. \tag{28}
\]
Utilizing Banach contraction principle, for each \( n \geq 1 \), there exists a unique \( t_n \in C \) such that
\[
t_n = P_C \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) \right).
\] (29)

**Proof of Theorem 18.** Note that the \( L \)-Lipschitz continuity of the gradient \( \nabla f \) implies that \( \nabla f \) is \((1/L)\)-ism [20], that is,
\[
\langle \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y), x - y \rangle \geq \frac{L}{2} \| \nabla f(x) - \nabla f(y) \|^2,
\] \( \forall x, y \in C. \)
Thus, \( \nabla f \) is monotone and \( L \)-Lipschitz continuous.

We divide the rest of the proof into several steps.

**Step 1.** \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \| x_n - u \| \) exists for each \( u \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma. \)

Indeed, note that \( t_n = P_C(x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n)) \) for all \( n \geq 1 \). Take \( u \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma \) arbitrarily. From Proposition 4(ii), monotonicity of \( \nabla f \), and \( u \in \Gamma \), we have
\[
\| t_n - u \|^2
\leq \| (x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n)) - u \|^2
- \| (x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) - t_n) \|^2
- \| x_n - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) - u \|^2
+ 2 \lambda_n (\langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n), u - y_n \rangle + \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n), y_n - t_n \rangle)
= \| x_n - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) - u \|^2
- \| x_n - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) - t_n \|^2
+ 2 \lambda_n \left( \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n), u - y_n \rangle + \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n), y_n - t_n \rangle \right)
\leq \| x_n - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) - u \|^2
- \| x_n - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) - t_n \|^2
+ 2 \lambda_n \left( \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n), u - y_n \rangle + \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n), y_n - t_n \rangle \right)
\leq \| x_n - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) - u \|^2
- \| x_n - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) - t_n \|^2
+ 2 \lambda_n \left( \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n), u - y_n \rangle + \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n), y_n - t_n \rangle \right)
\leq \| x_n - u \|^2 - \| x_n - t_n \|^2
- 2 \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n), t_n - u \rangle
+ 2 \lambda_n \left( \langle u, u - y_n \rangle + \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n), y_n - t_n \rangle \right)
= \| x_n - u \|^2 - \| x_n - y_n \|^2
- 2 \langle x_n - y_n, y_n - t_n \rangle - \| y_n - t_n \|^2
+ 2 \lambda_n \left( \alpha_n \langle u, u - y_n \rangle + \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n), y_n - t_n \rangle \right)
- 2 \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n)
\times \left( \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) - \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(u), t_n - u \rangle + \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(u), t_n - u \rangle \right)
\leq \| x_n - u \|^2 - \| x_n - y_n \|^2 - \| y_n - t_n \|^2
+ 2 \langle x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - y_n, t_n - y_n \rangle
+ 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \left( \langle u, u - y_n \rangle + \langle 1 - \mu_n \rangle \langle u, u - t_n \rangle \right)
\leq \| x_n - u \|^2 - \| x_n - y_n \|^2 - \| y_n - t_n \|^2
+ 2 \langle x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - y_n, t_n - y_n \rangle
+ 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \| u \| \left( \| y_n - u \| + \| t_n - u \| \right).
\] (30)

Since \( y_n = P_C(x_n - \lambda_n \mu_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(x_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n)) \) and \( \nabla f_{\alpha_n} \) is \((\alpha_n + L)\)-Lipschitz continuous, by Proposition 4(i), we have
\[
\langle x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - y_n, t_n - y_n \rangle
= \langle x_n - \lambda_n \mu_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(x_n), \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) \rangle
+ \lambda_n \mu_n \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(x_n), t_n - y_n \rangle
\leq \lambda_n \mu_n \| \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(x_n) \| \| y_n - t_n \|
\leq \lambda_n \mu_n \| \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(x_n) - \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) \| \| y_n - t_n \|
\leq \lambda_n (\alpha_n + L) \| x_n - y_n \| \| t_n - y_n \|.
\] (31)

So, we have
\[
\| t_n - u \|^2 \leq \| x_n - u \|^2 - \| x_n - y_n \|^2 - \| y_n - t_n \|^2
+ 2 \lambda_n (\alpha_n + L) \| x_n - y_n \| \| t_n - y_n \|
+ 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \| u \| \left( \| y_n - u \| + \| t_n - u \| \right)
\leq \| x_n - u \|^2 - \| x_n - y_n \|^2 - \| y_n - t_n \|^2
+ \lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 \| x_n - y_n \|^2 + \| t_n - y_n \|^2
+ 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \| u \| \left( \| y_n - u \| + \| t_n - u \| \right)
= \| x_n - u \|^2 + \langle \lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1 \rangle \| x_n - y_n \|^2
+ \lambda_n \alpha_n \| u \| \left( \| y_n - u \| + \| t_n - u \| \right)
\leq \| x_n - u \|^2 + \lambda_n \alpha_n \| u \| \left( \| y_n - u \| + \| t_n - u \| \right).
\] (32)
Therefore, from (33),
\[ x_{n+1} = (1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n) t_n + \sigma_n f(t_n) + \beta_n S^\ast t_n \]
and \( u = Su \). By Lemma 15, we have
\[ \|x_{n+1} - u\|^2 = \| (1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n) (t_n - u) + \sigma_n (Q t_n - u) + \beta_n (S^\ast t_n - u) \|^2 \leq \| (1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n) t_n - u \|^2 + \sigma_n \|Q t_n - u\|^2 + \beta_n \|S^\ast t_n - u\|^2 \]
and
\[ \|x_{n+1} - u\|^2 \leq (1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n) \|t_n - u\|^2 + \sigma_n \|Q t_n - u\|^2 + \beta_n \|S^\ast t_n - u\|^2 \]

Step 2. \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - y_n\| = 0 \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - t_n\| = 0 \).

Indeed, substituting (33) in (34), we get
\[ \|x_{n+1} - u\|^2 \leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|t_n - u\|^2 + \sigma_n \|Q t_n - u\|^2 + c_n \]
\[ \leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|x_n - u\|^2 + (\lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|x_n - y_n\|^2 + 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|) \]
\[ + \sigma_n \|Q t_n - u\|^2 + c_n \]
\[ = \|x_n - u\|^2 + \gamma_n \|x_n - u\|^2 \]
\[ + (1 + \gamma_n) (\lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|x_n - y_n\|^2 + 2 \alpha_n \lambda_n (1 + \gamma_n) \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|) \]
\[ + \sigma_n \|Q t_n - u\|^2 + c_n. \]

(37)

which hence implies that
\[ (1 + \gamma_n) (\lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|x_n - y_n\|^2 \]
\[ \leq (1 + \gamma_n) (\lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|x_n - y_n\|^2 \]
\[ \leq \|x_n - u\|^2 - \|x_{n+1} - u\|^2 + \gamma_n \|x_n - u\|^2 \]
\[ + 2 \alpha_n \lambda_n (1 + \gamma_n) \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|) \]
\[ + \sigma_n \|Q t_n - u\|^2 + c_n. \]

(38)

Since \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - y_n\| \) exists, \( \alpha_n \to 0, y_n \to 0, \sigma_n \to 0 \), and \( c_n \to 0 \), from the boundedness of \( C \), it follows that
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - y_n\| = 0. \]

(39)

Meantime, utilizing the arguments similar to those in (33), we have
\[ \|t_n - u\|^2 \leq \|x_n - u\|^2 - \|x_n - y_n\|^2 - \|y_n - t_n\|^2 \]
\[ + 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|) \]
\[ + 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|) \]
\[ \leq \|x_n - u\|^2 - \|x_n - y_n\|^2 - \|y_n - t_n\|^2 \]
\[ + 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|) \]
\[ + \lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 \|y_n - y_n\|^2 + \|x_n - y_n\|^2 \]
\[ + 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|) \]
\[ = \|x_n - u\|^2 + (\lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|t_n - y_n\|^2 \]
\[ + 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|). \]

(40)
Substituting (40) in (34), we get
\[
\|x_{n+1} - u\|^2
\leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|t_n - u\|^2 + \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n
\]
\[
\leq (1 + \gamma_n) \left[ \|x_n - u\|^2 + (\lambda^2_n (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|t_n - y_n\|^2 
+ 2\lambda_n \alpha_n \|u\| \|\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\| \right] + \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n
\]
\[
= \|x_n - u\|^2 + \gamma_n \|x_n - u\|^2 
+ (1 + \gamma_n) \left( \lambda^2_n (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1 \right) \|t_n - y_n\|^2 
+ 2\alpha_n \lambda_n (1 + \gamma_n) \|u\| \|\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\| \right] 
+ \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n,
\]
which hence implies that
\[
(1 + \gamma_n) \left( \lambda^2_n (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1 \right) \|t_n - y_n\|^2 
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 - \|x_{n+1} - u\|^2 + \gamma_n \|x_n - u\|^2 
+ 2\alpha_n \lambda_n (1 + \gamma_n) \|u\| \|\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\| 
+ \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n.
\]

Since \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - u\|\) exists, \(\alpha_n \to 0, \gamma_n \to 0, \sigma_n \to 0,\) and \(c_n \to 0,\) from the boundedness of \(C\) it follows that
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|t_n - y_n\| = 0.
\]
This together with \(\|x_n - y_n\| \to 0\) implies that
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - t_n\| = 0.
\]

Step 3. \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| = 0\) and \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - Sx_n\| = 0.\)

Indeed, from (33) and (34), we conclude that
\[
\|x_{n+1} - u\|^2 
\leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|t_n - u\|^2 + \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2
\]
\[
+ \beta_n (\kappa - (1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n)) \|t_n - S^r t_n\|^2 + c_n
\]
\[
\leq (1 + \gamma_n) \left[ \|x_n - u\|^2 + 2\lambda_n \alpha_n \|u\| \|\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\| \right] 
+ \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2
\]
\[
+ \beta_n (\kappa - (1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n)) \|t_n - S^r t_n\|^2 + c_n
\]
\[
= \|x_n - u\|^2 + \gamma_n \|x_n - u\|^2
+ 2\alpha_n \lambda_n (1 + \gamma_n) \|u\| \|\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\| 
+ \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + \beta_n (\kappa - (1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n) - \kappa) \|t_n - S^r t_n\|^2 + c_n
\]
\[
+ \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + \beta_n (1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n) - \kappa) \|t_n - S^r t_n\|^2 + c_n.
\]

which together with condition (i) yields
\[
\delta \|t_n - S^r t_n\|^2
\leq \beta_n ((1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n) - \kappa) \|t_n - S^r t_n\|^2
\]
\[
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 - \|x_{n+1} - u\|^2 + \gamma_n \|x_n - u\|^2
+ 2\alpha_n \lambda_n (1 + \gamma_n) \|u\| \|\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\| 
+ \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n.
\]

Since \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - u\|\) exists, \(\alpha_n \to 0, \gamma_n \to 0, \sigma_n \to 0,\) and \(c_n \to 0,\) from the boundedness of \(C\) it follows that
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|t_n - S^r t_n\| = 0.
\]

Note that
\[
\|x_{n+1} - x_n\|
\leq \|x_{n+1} - t_n\| + \|t_n - x_n\|
\leq \|\sigma_n (Q_{t_n} - t_n) + \beta_n (S^r t_n - t_n)\| + \|t_n - x_n\|
\leq \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - t_n\| + \|S^r t_n - t_n\| + \|t_n - x_n\|.
\]

From the boundedness of \(C, \sigma_n \to 0, \|t_n - x_n\| \to 0,\) and \(\|S^r t_n - t_n\| \to 0,\) we deduce that
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| = 0.
\]

Furthermore, observe that
\[
\|x_n - S^r x_n\| \leq \|x_n - t_n\| + \|S^r t_n - t_n\| + \|S^r t_n - S^r x_n\|.
\]

Utilizing Lemma 11, we have
\[
\|S^r t_n - S^r x_n\| 
\leq \frac{1}{1 - \kappa} \left( \kappa \|t_n - x_n\| \right)
\]
\[
\times \left( \kappa \|t_n - x_n\| + \sqrt{(1 + (1 - \kappa) \|t_n - x_n\|^2 + (1 - \kappa) c_n) \right)
\]
\[
(51)
\]
for every \(n = 1, 2, \ldots.\) Hence, it follows from \(\|x_n - t_n\| \to 0\) that \(\|S^r t_n - S^r x_n\| \to 0.\) Thus, from (50) and \(\|t_n - S^r t_n\| \to 0,\) we get \(\|x_n - S^r x_n\| \to 0.\) Since \(\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \to 0, \|x_n - S^r x_n\| \to 0\) as \(n \to \infty,\) and \(S\) is uniformly continuous, we obtain from Lemma 12 that \(\|x_n - S x_n\| \to 0\) as \(n \to \infty,\)

Step 4. \(\omega_n(x_n) \subset \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma.\)

Indeed, from the boundedness of \(\{x_n\},\) we know that \(\alpha_{\omega_n(x_n)}(\{x_n\}) \neq \emptyset.\) Take \(\bar{u} \in \omega_n(x_n)\) arbitrarily. Then, there exists a subsequence \(\{x_{n_k}\}\) of \(\{x_n\}\) such that \(\{x_{n_k}\}\) converges weakly to \(\bar{u}.\) Note that \(S\) is uniformly continuous and \(\|x_n - S x_n\| \to 0\) as \(n \to \infty,
Hence, it is easy to see that $\|x_n - S^m x_n\| \to 0$ for all $m \geq 1$. By Lemma 13, we obtain $\bar{u} \in \text{Fix}(S)$. Furthermore, we show $\bar{u} \in \Gamma$. Since $x_n - t_n \to 0$ and $x_n - y_n \to 0$, we have $t_n \to \bar{u}$ and $y_n \to \bar{u}$. Let

$$
T_v = \begin{cases} 
\text{Vf}(v) + N_C v, & \text{if } v \in C, \\
0, & \text{if } v \notin C,
\end{cases}
$$

(52)

where $N_C v$ is the normal cone to $C$ at $v \in C$. We have already mentioned that in this case the mapping $T$ is maximal monotone, and $0 \in T v$ if and only if $v \notin V(C, \text{Vf})$; see [19] for more details. Let $G(T)$ be the graph of $T$ and let $(v, w) \in G(T)$. Then, we have $w \in T v = \text{Vf}(v) + N_C v$ and hence $w - \text{Vf}(v) \in N_C v$. So, we have $\langle v - t, w - \text{Vf}(v) \rangle \geq 0$ for all $t \in C$. On the other hand, from $t_n = P_C(x_n - \lambda_n \text{Vf}_a(y_n) - \lambda_n(1 - \mu_n) \text{Vf}_a(t_n))$ and $v \in C$, we have

$$
\langle x_n - \lambda_n \text{Vf}_a(y_n) - \lambda_n(1 - \mu_n) \text{Vf}_a(t_n) - t_n, t_n - v \rangle \geq 0,
$$

and hence

$$
\langle v - t_n, \frac{t_n - x_n}{\lambda_n} + \text{Vf}_a(y_n) + (1 - \mu_n) \text{Vf}_a(t_n) \rangle \geq 0.
$$

(53)

Therefore, from $\langle v - t, w - \text{Vf}(v) \rangle \geq 0$ for all $t \in C$ and $t_n \in C$, we have

$$
\langle v - t_n, w \rangle \\
\geq \langle v - t_n, \text{Vf}(v) \rangle \\
\geq \langle v - t_n, \text{Vf}(v) \rangle \\
- \frac{t_n - x_n}{\lambda_n} + \text{Vf}_a(y_n) \\
+ (1 - \mu_n) \text{Vf}_a(t_n)
$$

\begin{align}
= & \langle v - t_n, \text{Vf}(v) \rangle - \langle v - t_n, \frac{t_n - x_n}{\lambda_n} + \text{Vf}(y_n) \rangle \\
- & \alpha_n \langle v - t_n, y_n \rangle - (1 - \mu_n) \langle v - t_n, \text{Vf}_a(t_n) \rangle \\
= & \langle v - t_n, \text{Vf}(v) \rangle - \langle v - t_n, \text{Vf}(t_n) \rangle \\
+ & \langle v - t_n, \text{Vf}(t_n) \rangle - \langle v - t_n, \text{Vf}(y_n) \rangle \\
- & \alpha_n \langle v - t_n, y_n \rangle \\
- & (1 - \mu_n) \langle v - t_n, \text{Vf}_a(t_n) \rangle \\
\geq & \langle v - t_n, \text{Vf}(t_n) - \text{Vf}(y_n) \rangle - \langle v - t_n, \frac{t_n - x_n}{\lambda_n} \rangle \\
- & \alpha_n \langle v - t_n, y_n \rangle - (1 - \mu_n) \langle v - t_n, \text{Vf}_a(t_n) \rangle.
\end{align}

(55)

Since $\|\text{Vf}(t_n) - \text{Vf}(y_n)\| \to 0$ (due to the Lipschitz continuity of $\text{Vf}$), $\langle t_n - x_n/\lambda_n \rangle \to 0$ (due to $\{\lambda_n\} \subset [a, b]$), $a_n \to 0$, and $\mu_n \to 1$, we obtain $\langle v - \bar{u}, w \rangle \geq 0$ as $i \to \infty$. Since $T$ is maximal monotone, we have $\bar{u} \in T^{-1}0$ and hence $\bar{u} \in \text{VI}(C, \text{Vf})$. Clearly, $\bar{u} \in \Gamma$. Consequently, $\bar{u} \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma$. This implies that $\omega_n(\{x_n\}) \subset \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma$

Step 5. $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ converge weakly to the same point $u \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma$.

Indeed, it is sufficient to show that $\omega_n(x_n)$ is a single-point set because $x_n - y_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. Since $\omega_n(x_n) \neq \emptyset$, let us take two points $u, \tilde{u} \in \omega_n(x_n)$ arbitrarily. Then, there exist two subsequences $\{x_{n_j}\}$ and $\{y_{n_j}\}$ of $\{x_n\}$ such that $x_{n_j} \to u$ and $y_{n_j} \to \tilde{u}$, respectively. In terms of Step 4, we know that $u, \tilde{u} \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma$. Meantime, according to Step 1, we also know that there exist both $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - u\|$ and $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - \tilde{u}\|$. Let us show that $u = \tilde{u}$. Assume that $u \neq \tilde{u}$. From the Opial condition [18], it follows that

$$
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - u\| = \lim_{j \to \infty} \inf \|x_{n_j} - u\| < \lim_{j \to \infty} \inf \|x_{n_j} - \tilde{u}\|
$$

$$
= \lim_{k \to \infty} \|x_m - \tilde{u}\| < \lim_{k \to \infty} \inf \|x_{m_k} - u\| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - u\|.
$$

(56)

This leads to a contradiction. Thus, we must have $u = \tilde{u}$. This implies that $\omega_n(x_n)$ is a single-point set. Without loss of generality, we may write $\omega_n(x_n) = \{u\}$. Consequently, by Lemma 7, we obtain that $x_n \to u \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma$. Since $x_n - y_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$, we also have

$$
y_n \to u \in \text{Fix} (S) \cap \Gamma.
$$

(57)

This completes the proof. $\Box$

4. Strong Convergence Theorem

In this section, we establish a strong convergence theorem for an implicit hybrid method with regularization for finding a common element of the set of fixed points of an asymptotically $k$-strict pseudocontractive mapping $S : C \to C$ in the intermediate sense and the set of solutions of the MP (8) for a convex functional $f : C \to \mathbb{R}$ with $L$-Lipschitz continuous gradient $\text{Vf}$. This implicit hybrid method with regularization is based on the CQ method, extragradient method, viscosity approximation method, and gradient projection algorithm (GPA) with regularization.

Theorem 20. Let $C$ be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space $H$. Let $f : C \to \mathbb{R}$ be a convex functional with $L$-Lipschitz continuous gradient $\text{Vf}$, $Q : C \to C$ a $\rho$-contraction with coefficient $\rho \in [0, 1)$, and $S : C \to C$ a uniformly continuous asymptotically $k$-strict pseudocontractive mapping in the intermediate sense with sequence $\{\mu_n\}$ such that $\text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma$ is nonempty and bounded.
Let \( \{\gamma_n\} \) and \( \{c_n\} \) be defined as in Definition 3. Let \( \{x_n\}, \{y_n\}, \) and \( \{z_n\} \) be the sequences generated by 

\[
\begin{align*}
    x_1 &= x \in C \text{ chosen arbitrary}, \\
    y_n &= P_C \left( x_n - \lambda_n \mu_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (x_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (y_n) \right), \\
    t_n &= P_C \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (y_n) - \lambda_n (1 - \mu_n) \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (t_n) \right),
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
    z_n &= \left( 1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n \right) t_n + \sigma_n Q t_n + \beta_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (t_n), \\
    C_n &= \left\{ z \in C : \|z - z_n\|^2 \leq \|x_n - z\|^2 + \theta_n \right\}, \\
    Q_n &= \left\{ z \in C : \langle x_n - z, x - x_n \rangle \geq 0 \right\}, \\
    x_{n+1} &= P_{C \cap Q_n} x, \quad \forall n \geq 1,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( \{a_n\} \subset (0, \infty), \{\lambda_n\}, \{\mu_n\} \subset (0, 1], \{\sigma_n\}, \{\beta_n\} \subset [0, 1], \) \( \theta_n = c_n + (\alpha_n + y_n + \sigma_n) \Delta_n \) and 

\[
\Delta_n = \sup_{x \in \text{Fix}(\nabla f)} \left\{ \frac{33}{\mu_n} \|x - z_n\|^2 + \left[ \left( (\rho)^{-1} + y_n \right)^2 + \frac{32}{\mu_n} \alpha_n^2 \right] \times \left( \|z\|^2 + \|Q z - z\|^2 \right) \right\} < \infty.
\]

Assume that the following conditions hold:

(i) \( \delta \leq \beta_n \) and \( \sigma_n + \beta_n \leq 1 - \kappa, \) for all \( n \geq 1 \) for some \( \delta \in (0, 1); \)

(ii) \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n = 0 \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \sigma_n = 0; \)

(iii) \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \mu_n = 1; \)

(iv) \( \lambda_n (\alpha_n + L) < 1, \) for all \( n \geq 1 \) and \( \lambda_n \subset [a, b] \) for some \( a, b \in (0, (1/L)). \)

Then, the sequences \( \{x_n\}, \{y_n\}, \) and \( \{z_n\} \) converge strongly to the same point \( P_{\text{Fix}(\nabla f)} x. \)

Proof. Utilizing the condition \( \lambda_n (\alpha_n + L) < 1 \) for all \( n \geq 1 \) and repeating the same arguments as in Remark 19, we can see that \( \{y_n\} \) and \( \{z_n\} \) are defined well. Note that the L-Lipschitz continuity of the gradient \( \nabla f \) implies that \( \nabla f \) is \( (1/L) \)-ism [20], that is,

\[
\langle \nabla f (x) - \nabla f (y), x - y \rangle \geq \frac{1}{L} \|\nabla f (x) - \nabla f (y)\|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in C.
\]

Observe that 

\[
\begin{align*}
    (\alpha + L) \langle \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (x) - \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (y), x - y \rangle \\
    &= (\alpha + L) \left[ \|x - y\|^2 + \langle \nabla f (x) - \nabla f (y), x - y \rangle \right] \\
    &= \alpha^2 \|x - y\|^2 + \alpha \langle \nabla f (x) - \nabla f (y), x - y \rangle + \alpha L \|x - y\|^2 \\
    &\quad + L \langle \nabla f (x) - \nabla f (y), x - y \rangle \\
    \geq& \alpha^2 \|x - y\|^2 + 2 \alpha \langle \nabla f (x) - \nabla f (y), x - y \rangle \\
    &\quad + \|\nabla f (x) - \nabla f (y)\|^2 \\
    &= \|\nabla f_{\alpha_n} (x) - \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (y)\|^2.
\end{align*}
\]

Hence, it follows that \( \nabla f_{\alpha} = \alpha I + \nabla f \) is \((1/(\alpha + L))\)-ism. It is clear that \( C_n \) is closed and \( Q_n \) is closed and convex for every \( n = 1, 2, \ldots. \) As the defining inequality in \( C_n \) is equivalent to the inequality 

\[
\langle 2 (x_n - z), z \rangle \leq \|x_n\|^2 - \|z_n\|^2 + \theta_n.
\]

By Lemma 10, we also have that \( C_n \) is convex for every \( n = 1, 2, \ldots. \) As \( Q_n = \{ z \in C : \langle x_n - z, x - x_n \rangle \geq 0 \}, \) we have \( \langle x_n - z, x - x_n \rangle \geq 0 \) for all \( z \in Q_n, \) and by Proposition 4(i), we get \( x_n = P_{Q_n} x. \)

We divide the rest of the proof into several steps.

Step I. \( \{x_n\}, \{y_n\}, \) and \( \{z_n\} \) are bounded.

Indeed, take \( u \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap T \) arbitrarily. Taking into account \( \mu_n (\alpha_n + L) < 1, \) for all \( n \geq 1, \) we deduce that 

\[
\begin{align*}
    \|x_n - u\|^2 \\
    &\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \mu_n (\alpha_n + L) \left( \|\nabla f_{\alpha_n} (x_n) - \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (u)\|^2 \\
    &\quad - \|\nabla f_{\alpha_n} (x_n) - \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (u)\|^2 \right) \\
    &\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \mu_n \left( 2 - \alpha_n \right) \|\nabla f_{\alpha_n} (x_n) - \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (u)\|^2 \\
    &\leq \|x_n - u\|^2,
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
    \|y_n - u\|^2 \\
    &\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \mu_n \left( 2 - \alpha_n \right) \|\nabla f_{\alpha_n} (y_n) - \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (u)\|^2 \\
    &\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \mu_n \left( 2 - \alpha_n \right) \|\nabla f_{\alpha_n} (y_n) - \nabla f_{\alpha_n} (u)\|^2.
\end{align*}
\]

(62)
which implies that
\[
\|y_n - u\| \leq \frac{1}{\mu_n} \left( \|x_n - u\| + \lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \right).
\] (64)

Meantime, we also have
\[
\|t_n - u\|
= \left\| P_C \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - \lambda_n \left( 1 - \mu_n \right) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) \right) - P_C \left( u - \lambda_n \nabla f(u) - \lambda_n \left( 1 - \mu_n \right) \nabla f(u) \right) \right\|
\leq \left\| \left( x_n - \lambda_n \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - \lambda_n \left( 1 - \mu_n \right) \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) \right) - \left( u - \lambda_n \nabla f(u) - \lambda_n \left( 1 - \mu_n \right) \nabla f(u) \right) \right\|
\leq \|x_n - u\| + \lambda_n \left\| \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(u) \right\|
+ \lambda_n \left( 1 - \mu_n \right) \left\| \nabla f_{\alpha_n}(t_n) - \nabla f(u) \right\|
\leq \|x_n - u\| + \lambda_n \left( \|\nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - \nabla f(u)\| + \|\nabla f_{\alpha_n}(u) - \nabla f(u)\| \right)
\leq \|x_n - u\| + \lambda_n \left( \|\nabla f_{\alpha_n}(y_n) - \nabla f(u)\| + \|\nabla f_{\alpha_n}(u) - \nabla f(u)\| \right)
\ldots
\ldots
\leq \|x_n - u\| + \|y_n - u\| + 2\lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| + (1 - \mu_n) \|t_n - u\|,
\] (65)

which hence implies that
\[
\|t_n - u\|
\leq \frac{1}{\mu_n} \left( \|x_n - u\| + \|y_n - u\| + 2\lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \right)
\leq \frac{1}{\mu_n} \left\{ \|x_n - u\| + \frac{1}{\mu_n} \left( \|x_n - u\| + \lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \right) + 2\lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \right\}
= \left( \frac{1}{\mu_n} + \frac{1}{\mu_n^2} \right) \|x_n - u\| + \left( \frac{1}{\mu_n} + \frac{2}{\mu_n} \right) \lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\|
\leq \frac{1 + 2\mu_n}{\mu_n^2} \left( \|x_n - u\| + \lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \right).
\] (66)

Thus, from (64) and (66), it follows that
\[
\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\| \leq \frac{1}{\mu_n} \left( \|x_n - u\| + \lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \right)
+ \frac{1 + 2\mu_n}{\mu_n^2} \left( \|x_n - u\| + \lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \right)
= \frac{1 + 3\mu_n}{\mu_n^2} \left( \|x_n - u\| + \lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \right)
\leq \frac{4}{\mu_n^2} \left( \|x_n - u\| + \lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \right),
\] (67)

which hence implies that
\[
\left( \|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\| \right)^2 \leq \frac{16}{\mu_n^2} \left( \|x_n - u\| + \lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \right)^2
\leq \frac{16}{\mu_n^2} \left( 2 \|x_n - u\|^2 + 2\lambda_n^2 \|\alpha_n\|^2 \|u\|^2 \right)
\leq \frac{16}{\mu_n^2} \left( 2 \|x_n - u\|^2 + 2\lambda_n^2 \|\alpha_n\|^2 \|u\|^2 \right)
\leq \frac{32}{\mu_n^2} \|x_n - u\|^2 + \frac{32}{\mu_n^2} \lambda_n^2 \|\alpha_n\|^2 \|u\|^2.
\] (68)

Repeating the same arguments as in (33) and (34), we can obtain that
\[
\|t_n - u\|^2
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \left( \lambda_n \left( \alpha_n + L \right) \right) \|y_n - u\|^2
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + 2\lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \left( \|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\| \right)
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + 2\lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \left( \|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\| \right),
\] (69)

which hence implies that
\[
\|t_n - u\|^2
\leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|t_n - u\|^2 + \sigma_n \|Q t_n - u\|^2
+ \beta_n \left( \kappa - (1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n) \right) \|t_n - S_t^\beta \|^2 + \epsilon_n
\leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|t_n - u\|^2 + \sigma_n \|Q t_n - u\|^2 + \epsilon_n
\leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|t_n - u\|^2 + 2\lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \left( \|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\| \right)
\leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|t_n - u\|^2 + 2\lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \left( \|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\| \right)
\leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|x_n - u\|^2 + 2\lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \left( \|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\| \right)
\leq (1 + \gamma_n) \|x_n - u\|^2 + 2\lambda_n \|\alpha_n\| \|u\| \left( \|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\| \right)
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
\leq (1 + y_n) \|x_n - u\|^2
+ \alpha_n \left[\lambda_n^2 (1 + y_n)^2 \|u\|^2 + (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|)^2\right]
+ \sigma_n (\|Q_t - Q\| + Q u - u\|^2 + c_n
\leq (1 + y_n) \|x_n - u\|^2
+ \alpha_n \left[\lambda_n^2 (1 + y_n)^2 \|u\|^2 + (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|)^2\right]
+ \sigma_n \left[\rho \|t_n - u\|^2 + (1 - \rho) \frac{1}{\rho} \|Q u - u\|^2\right] + c_n
\leq (1 + y_n) \|x_n - u\|^2
+ \alpha_n \left[\lambda_n^2 (1 + y_n)^2 \|u\|^2 + (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|)^2\right]
+ \sigma_n \left[\rho \|t_n - u\|^2 + (1 - \rho) \frac{1}{\rho} \|Q u - u\|^2\right] + c_n
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + y_n \|x_n - u\|^2 + \alpha_n (1 + y_n)^2 \|u\|^2
+ (\alpha_n + y_n) \left[\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\right]^2 + c_n
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + (\alpha_n + y_n) \|x_n - u\|^2 + \alpha_n (1 + y_n)^2 \|u\|^2
+ \sigma_n \|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|^2 + c_n
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + (\alpha_n + y_n) \|x_n - u\|^2 + \alpha_n (1 + y_n)^2 \|u\|^2
+ \sigma_n \left[\rho \|t_n - u\|^2 + (1 - \rho) \frac{1}{\rho} \|Q u - u\|^2\right] + c_n
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + (\alpha_n + y_n) \|x_n - u\|^2
+ \alpha_n \left[\rho \|t_n - u\|^2 + (1 - \rho) \frac{1}{\rho} \|Q u - u\|^2\right] + c_n
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \alpha_n \left[\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\right]^2 + c_n
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \alpha_n \left[\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\right]^2 + c_n
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \alpha_n \left[\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\right]^2 + c_n
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \alpha_n \left[\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\right]^2 + c_n
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \alpha_n \left[\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\right]^2 + c_n
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \alpha_n \left[\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\right]^2 + c_n
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 + \alpha_n \left[\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|\right]^2 + c_n
\end{align*}
\]
for every \(n = 1, 2, \ldots\) and hence \(u \in C_n\). So, Fix(S) \(\cap \Gamma \subset C_n\) for every \(n = 1, 2, \ldots\). Next, let us show by mathematical induction that \(\{x_n\}\) is well-defined and Fix(S) \(\cap \Gamma \subset C_n\) \(\cap Q_n\) for every \(n = 1, 2, \ldots\). For \(n = 1\), we have \(Q_1 = C\). Hence, we obtain Fix(S) \(\cap \Gamma \subset C_1 \cap Q_1\). Suppose that \(x_k\) is given and \(\text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma \subset C_k \cap Q_k\) for some integer \(k \geq 1\). Since \(\text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma\) is nonempty, \(C_k \cap Q_k\) is a nonempty closed convex subset of \(C\). So, there exists a unique element \(x_{k+1} \in C_k \cap Q_k\) such that \(x_{k+1} = P_{C_k \cap Q_k} x\). It is also obvious that there holds \((x_{k+1} - z, x-x_{k+1}) \geq 0\) for every \(z \in C_k \cap Q_k\). Since \(\text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma \subset C_k \cap Q_k\), we have \((x_{k+1} - z, x-x_{k+1}) \geq 0\) for every \(z \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma\) and hence \(\text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma \subset C_{k+1} \cap Q_{k+1}\). Therefore, we obtain \(\text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma \subset C_{k+1} \cap Q_{k+1}\).

Step 2. \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \\|x_n - x_{n+1}\| = 0\) and \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - x_n\| = 0\).

Indeed, let \(q = P_{\text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma} x\). From \(x_{n+1} = P_{C_n \cap Q_n} x\) and \(q \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma \subset C_n \cap Q_n\), we have

\[
\|x_{n+1} - x\| \leq \|q - x\| \quad (71)
\]

for every \(n = 1, 2, \ldots\). Therefore, \(\{x_n\}\) is bounded. From (64), (66), and (70), we also obtain that \(\{y_n\}, \{t_n\}, \{z_n\}\) are bounded. Since \(x_{n+1} \in C_n \cap Q_n \subset Q_n\) and \(x_n = P_{Q_n} x\), we have

\[
\|x_n - x\| \leq \|x_{n+1} - x\| \quad (72)
\]
for every \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \). Therefore, there exists \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - x\| \). Since \( x_n = P_{Q_n} x \) and \( x_{n+1} \in Q_n \), using Proposition 4(ii), we have

\[
\|x_{n+1} - x\|^2 \leq \|x_{n+1} - x\|^2 - \|x_n - x\|^2 \tag{73}
\]

for every \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \). This implies that

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_{n+1} - x\| = 0. \tag{74}
\]

Since \( x_{n+1} \in C_n \), we have

\[
\|z_n - x_{n+1}\|^2 \leq \|z_n - x_{n+1}\|^2 + \theta_n, \tag{75}
\]

which implies that

\[
\|z_n - x_{n+1}\| \leq \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| + \sqrt{\theta_n}. \tag{76}
\]

Hence, we get

\[
\|z_n - z_n\| \leq \|z_n - x_{n+1}\| + \|x_{n+1} - z_n\| \leq 2 \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \sqrt{\theta_n} \tag{77}
\]

for every \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \). From \( \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \to 0 \) and \( \theta_n \to 0 \), we conclude that \( \|z_n - z_n\| \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty \).

**Step 3.** \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - y_n\| = 0 \), \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - t_n\| = 0 \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - Sx_n\| = 0 \).

Indeed, substituting (69) in (70), we get

\[
\|z_n - u\|^2 \leq (1 + y_n) \|t_n - u\|^2 + \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n
\]

\[
\leq (1 + y_n) \|x_n - u\|^2 + (\lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \times \|x_n - y_n\|^2 + 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|) + \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n
\]

\[
= \|x_n - u\|^2 + y_n \|x_n - u\|^2 + (1 + y_n) (\lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \times \|x_n - y_n\|^2 + 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n (1 + y_n) \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|) + \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n, \tag{78}
\]

which hence implies that

\[
(1 + y_n) \left( (b^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|x_n - y_n\|^2 \right)
\]

\[
\leq (1 + y_n) \left( (\lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|x_n - y_n\|^2 \right)
\]

\[
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 - \|z_n - u\|^2 + y_n \|x_n - u\|^2
\]

\[
+ 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n (1 + y_n) \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|)
\]

\[
+ \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n
\]

\[
\leq (\|x_n - u\|^2 + \|x_n - y_n\|^2 - \|y_n - t_n\|^2)
\]

\[
+ 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|)
\]

\[
+ \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n.
\]

Substituting (78) in (70), we get

\[
\|z_n - u\|^2 \leq (1 + y_n) \left( (b^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|x_n - y_n\|^2 \right)
\]

\[
\leq (1 + y_n) \left( (\lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|x_n - y_n\|^2 \right)
\]

\[
\leq \|x_n - u\|^2 - \|z_n - u\|^2 + y_n \|x_n - u\|^2
\]

\[
+ 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n (1 + y_n) \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|)
\]

\[
+ \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n
\]

\[
= \|x_n - u\|^2 + y_n \|x_n - u\|^2 + (1 + y_n) (\lambda_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \times \|x_n - y_n\|^2 + 2 \lambda_n \alpha_n (1 + y_n) \|u\| (\|y_n - u\| + \|t_n - u\|)
\]

\[
+ \sigma_n \|Q_{t_n} - u\|^2 + c_n.
\]

(82)
which hence implies that
\[(1 + \gamma_n) (b^2(\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1)) \| t_n - y_n \|^2 \]
\[\leq (1 + \gamma_n) (b^2(\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1)) \| t_n - y_n \|^2 \]
\[\leq \| x_n - u \|^2 + \| z_n - u \|^2 + \gamma_n \| x_n - t_n \|^2 \]
\[+ 2\alpha_n \| x_n - t_n \| (\gamma_n \| y_n - u \| + \| t_n - u \|) \]
\[+ \sigma_n \| Qtn - t_n \|^2 + c_n \]
\[\leq (\| x_n - u \| + \| z_n - u \|) \| x_n - z_n \| + \gamma_n \| x_n - u \|^2 \]
\[+ 2\alpha_n \| x_n - t_n \| (\gamma_n \| y_n - u \| + \| t_n - u \|) \]
\[+ \sigma_n \| Qtn - t_n \|^2 + c_n \]  
\[\text{(83)}\]

Since \( \| x_n - z_n \| \to 0, \alpha_n \to 0, \gamma_n \to 0, \sigma_n \to 0, \) and \( c_n \to 0, \)
from the boundedness of \( \{ x_n \}, \{ y_n \}, \{ t_n \}, \) and \( \{ z_n \}, \) it follows that
\[\lim_{n \to \infty} \| x_n - y_n \| = 0. \]
\[\text{(84)}\]

This together with \( \| x_n - y_n \| \to 0 \) implies that
\[\lim_{n \to \infty} \| x_n - t_n \| = 0. \]
\[\text{(85)}\]

Since \( z_n = (1 - \sigma_n - \beta_n) t_n + \sigma_n Qtn + \beta_n S^\star t_n, \) we have
\( \beta_n (S^\star t_n - t_n) = (z_n - t_n) - \sigma_n (Qtn - t_n). \)

\[\delta \| S^\star t_n - t_n \| \leq \beta_n \| S^\star t_n - t_n \| \]
\[\leq \| z_n - t_n \| + \sigma_n \| Qtn - t_n \| \]
\[\leq \| z_n - x_n \| + \| x_n - t_n \| + \sigma_n \| Qtn - t_n \| \]
\[\| x_n - S^\star x_n \| \leq \| x_n - t_n \| + \| t_n - S^\star t_n \| + \| S^\star t_n - S^\star x_n \|. \]
\[\text{(87)}\]

Utilizing Lemma II, we have
\[\| S^\star t_n - S^\star x_n \| \]
\[\leq \frac{1}{1 - \kappa} (\kappa \| t_n - x_n \| \]
\[\sqrt{(1 + (1 - \kappa) \gamma_n) \| t_n - x_n \|^2 + (1 - \kappa) c_n} \]
\[\text{(88)}\]

for every \( n = 1, 2, \ldots. \) Hence, it follows from \( \| x_n - t_n \| \to 0 \)
that \( \| S^\star t_n - S^\star x_n \| \to 0. \) Thus, from (87) and \( \| t_n - S^\star t_n \| \to 0, \)
we get \( \| x_n - S^\star x_n \| \to 0. \) Since \( \| x_{n+1} - x_n \| \to 0, \)
\| x_n - S^\star x_n \| \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty, \) and \( S \) is uniformly continuous,
we obtain from Lemma 12 that \( \| x_n - Sx_n \| \to 0 \) as \( n \to \infty. \)

Step 4. \( \omega_n(x_n) \subset \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma. \)

Indeed, repeating the same arguments as in Step 4 of the proof of Theorem 18, we can derive the desired conclusion.

Step 5. \( \{ x_n \}, \{ y_n \}, \) and \( \{ z_n \} \) converge strongly to \( q = P_{\text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma}. \)

Indeed, take \( \tilde{u} \in \omega_n(x_n) \) arbitrarily. Then, \( \tilde{u} \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma \) according to Step 4. Moreover, there exists a subsequence \( \{ x_{n_i} \} \) of \( \{ x_n \} \) such that \( x_{n_i} \to \tilde{u}. \)

Hence, from \( q = P_{\text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma}, \)
\( \tilde{u} \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma, \) and (71), we have

\[\| q - x_n \| \leq \| \tilde{u} - x_n \| \leq \liminf_{i \to \infty} \| x_{n_i} - x \| \]
\[\leq \limsup_{i \to \infty} \| x_{n_i} - x \| \leq |q - x|. \]
\[\text{(89)}\]

So, we obtain
\[\lim_{i \to \infty} \| x_{n_i} - x \| = \| \tilde{u} - x \|. \]
\[\text{(90)}\]

From \( x_n - x \to \tilde{u} - x, \) we have \( x_n - x \to \tilde{u} - x \) due to the Kadeck-Klee property of Hilbert spaces [17]. So, it is clear that \( x_n \to \tilde{u}. \) Since \( x_n = P_{Q_n} x \) and \( q \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma \subset C_n \cap Q_n \subset Q_n, \) we have

\[\| q - x_n \|^2 = \langle q - x_n, x_n - x \rangle + \langle q - x_n, x - q \rangle \]
\[\geq \langle q - x_n, x - q \rangle \]
\[\text{(91)}\]

As \( i \to \infty, \) we obtain \( \| q - \tilde{u} \|^2 \geq \langle q - \tilde{u}, x - q \rangle \geq 0 \) by
\( q = P_{\text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma} \) and \( \tilde{u} \in \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Gamma. \)

Hence, we have \( \tilde{u} = q. \)

This implies that \( x_n \to q. \) It is easy to see that \( y_n \to q \) and \( z_n \to q. \) This completes the proof.

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