APPROXIMATION OF FIXED POINTS OF STRONGLY PSEUDOCONTRACTIVE MAPPINGS IN UNIFORMLY SMOOTH BANACH SPACES

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Let E be a real uniformly smooth Banach space, and K a nonempty closed convex subset of E . Assume that $T_1 + T_2 : K \rightarrow K$ is a continuous and strongly pseudocontractive mapping, where $T_1 : K \rightarrow K$ is Lipschitz and $T_2 : K \rightarrow K$ has the bounded range mapping. Then the Ishikawa iterative sequence converges strongly to the unique fixed point of $T_1 + T_2$.

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1. Introduction

Let E be an arbitrary real Banach space and E^* the dual space on E . The normalized duality mapping $J : E \rightarrow 2^{E^*}$ is defined by

$$Jx = \{f \in E^* : \langle x, f \rangle = \|x\| \cdot \|f\| = \|f\|^2\}, \quad (1.1)$$

for all $x \in E$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the generalized duality pairing. It is well known that if E is a uniformly smooth Banach space, then J is single valued such that $J(-x) = -J(x)$, $J(tx) = tJ(x)$ for all $t \geq 0$, $x \in E$; and J is uniformly continuous on any bounded subset of E . In the sequel we will denote single-valued normalized duality mapping by j . In the following we give some concepts.

Let $T : D(T) \rightarrow E$ be a mapping with domain $D(T)$ and range $R(T)$. A mapping T is said to be pseudocontractive if for any $x, y \in D(T)$ there exists $j(x - y) \in J(x - y)$ such that

$$\langle Tx - Ty, j(x - y) \rangle \leq \|x - y\|^2. \quad (1.2)$$

The mapping T is said to be strongly pseudocontractive if for any $x, y \in D(T)$ there exists $j(x - y) \in J(x - y)$ such that

$$\langle Tx - Ty, j(x - y) \rangle \leq k\|x - y\|^2 \quad (1.3)$$

for some constant $k \in (0, 1)$.

2 Approximation of fixed point mappings in Banach spaces

Recently, Zhou and Jia [5] proved the following result: let E be a real Banach space with a uniformly convex dual E^* , and let K be a nonempty closed convex and bounded subset of E . Assume that $T : K \rightarrow K$ is a continuous and strong pseudocontraction, the Ishikawa iteration sequence $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ generated by (IS) converges strongly to the unique fixed point of T . However, when T is continuous strongly pseudocontractive mapping, one question arises naturally: if T neither is Lipschitzian nor has the bounded range, whether or not the Ishikawa iterative sequence $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ generated converges strongly to the unique fixed point of T . It is our purpose in this note to solve the above question by proving the following much more general result: E is a real uniformly smooth Banach space, and K is a nonempty closed convex subset of E . Assume that $T : K \rightarrow K$ is a continuous and strong pseudocontraction, and T neither is Lipschitzian nor has the bounded range, then the Ishikawa iteration sequence converges strongly to the unique fixed point of T .

LEMMA 1.1 [5]. *Let E be a real Banach space, then for all $x, y \in E$, there exists $j(x+y) \in J(x+y)$ such that*

$$\|x+y\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 + 2\langle y, j(x+y) \rangle. \quad (1.4)$$

LEMMA 1.2 [5]. *Let $\{\rho_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a nonnegative real sequence satisfying*

$$\rho_{n+1} \leq (1 - \lambda_n)\rho_n + \sigma_n, \quad (1.5)$$

where $\lambda_n \in [0, 1]$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n = \infty$ and $\sigma_n = o(\lambda_n)$. Then $\rho_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

2. Main results

Now we prove the main results of this note, In the sequel, we always assume that E is a real uniformly smooth Banach space.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let K be a nonempty closed convex subset of E . Assume that $T_1 + T_2 : K \rightarrow K$ is a continuous and strongly pseudocontractive mapping, where $T_1 : K \rightarrow K$ is Lipschitz and $T_2 : K \rightarrow K$ has the bounded range mapping. Let $\{\alpha_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ and $\{\beta_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be two real sequences in $[0, 1]$ satisfying the following conditions: (i) $\alpha_n, \beta_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$; (ii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$. Then the Ishikawa iterative sequence generated from an arbitrary $x_1 \in K$ by (IS1),*

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= (1 - \alpha_n)x_n + \alpha_n(T_1 + T_2)y_n, \\ y_n &= (1 - \beta_n)x_n + \beta_n(T_1 + T_2)x_n, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

converges strongly to the unique fixed point of $T_1 + T_2$.

Proof. The existence of a fixed point follows from Deimling [4]. Let q be a fixed point of $T_1 + T_2$. Since $T_1 + T_2$ is strongly pseudocontractive, thus for all $x, y \in K$,

$$\langle (T_1 + T_2)x - (T_1 + T_2)y, J(x - y) \rangle \leq k\|x - y\|^2, \quad (2.2)$$

where $k \in (0, 1)$. Then we may get that q must be unique fixed point of $T_1 + T_2$. Let L denote the Lipschitzian constant of T_1 , $M = \sup_{x \in K} \{\|T_2x - T_2q\|\}$, $T = T_1 + T_2$. Using

(2.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|y_n - q\| &\leq (1 - \beta_n)\|x_n - q\| + \beta_n(\|T_1x_n - T_1q\| + \|T_2x_n - T_2q\|) \\
 &\leq (1 - \beta_n)\|x_n - q\| + \beta_n(L\|x_n - q\| + M) \\
 &\leq (1 - \beta_n + \beta_nL)\|x_n - q\| + \beta_nM.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

Set $A_n = \|J((x_{n+1} - q)/(1 + \|x_n - q\|)) - J((y_n - q)/(1 + \|x_n - q\|))\|$, $D_n = \|J((y_n - q)/(1 + \|x_n - q\|)) - J((x_n - q)/(1 + \|x_n - q\|))\|$, then $A_n \rightarrow 0$, $D_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Indeed $\{(y_n - q)/(1 + \|x_n - q\|)\}$, $\{(x_n - q)/(1 + \|x_n - q\|)\}$, and $\{(x_{n+1} - q)/(1 + \|x_n - q\|)\}$ are all bounded, using that J is uniformly continuous on bounded subset, hence $A_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $D_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Applying Lemma 1.1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x_{n+1} - q\|^2 &= \|(1 - \alpha_n)(x_n - q) + \alpha_n(Ty_n - Tq)\|^2 \\
 &\leq (1 - \alpha_n)^2\|x_n - q\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\langle Ty_n - Tq, J(x_{n+1} - q) \rangle \\
 &\leq (1 - \alpha_n)^2\|x_n - q\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\langle Ty_n - Tq, J(y_n - q) \rangle \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha_n\langle Ty_n - Tq, J(x_{n+1} - q) - J(y_n - q) \rangle \\
 &\leq (1 - \alpha_n)^2\|x_n - q\|^2 + 2\alpha_nk\|y_n - q\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha_n\left\langle Ty_n - Tq, J\left(\frac{x_{n+1} - q}{1 + \|x_n - q\|}\right) - J\left(\frac{y_n - q}{1 + \|x_n - q\|}\right) \right\rangle \\
 &\quad \times (1 + \|x_n - q\|) \\
 &\leq (1 - \alpha_n)^2\|x_n - q\|^2 + 2\alpha_nk\|y_n - q\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha_nA_n(L\|y_n - q\| + M)(1 + \|x_n - q\|).
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

Again using Lemma 1.1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|y_n - q\|^2 &= \|(1 - \beta_n)(x_n - q) + \beta_n(Tx_n - Tq)\|^2 \\
 &\leq (1 - \beta_n)^2\|x_n - q\|^2 + 2\beta_n\langle Tx_n - Tq, J(y_n - q) \rangle \\
 &\leq (1 - \beta_n)^2\|x_n - q\|^2 + 2\beta_n\langle Tx_n - Tq, J(y_n - q) - J(x_n - q) \rangle \\
 &\quad + 2\beta_n\langle Tx_n - Tq, J(x_n - q) \rangle \\
 &\leq (1 - \beta_n)^2\|x_n - q\|^2 + 2\beta_n\left\langle Tx_n - Tq, J\left(\frac{y_n - q}{1 + \|x_n - q\|}\right) - J\left(\frac{x_n - q}{1 + \|x_n - q\|}\right) \right\rangle \\
 &\quad \times (1 + \|x_n - q\|) + 2k\beta_n\|x_n - q\|^2 \\
 &\leq ((1 - \beta_n)^2 + 2k\beta_n)\|x_n - q\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\beta_n(\|T_1x_n - T_1q\| + \|T_2x_n - T_2q\|)D_n(1 + \|x_n - q\|)
 \end{aligned}$$

4 Approximation of fixed point mappings in Banach spaces

$$\begin{aligned}
& \leq ((1 - \beta_n)^2 + 2k\beta_n) \|x_n - q\|^2 \\
& \quad + 2\beta_n(L\|x_n - q\| + M)D_n(1 + \|x_n - q\|) \\
& \leq ((1 - \beta_n)^2 + 2k\beta_n) \|x_n - q\|^2 + 2\beta_n(L + M)(1 + \|x_n - q\|)^2 \\
& \leq ((1 - \beta_n)^2 + 2k\beta_n) \|x_n - q\|^2 + 4\beta_n(L + M)(1 + \|x_n - q\|)^2 \\
& \leq ((1 - \beta_n)^2 + 2k\beta_n + 4\beta_n(L + M)) \|x_n - q\|^2 + 4\beta_n(L + M).
\end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

Furthermore, we have the following estimates to a part of (2.4):

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2\alpha_n A_n(L\|y_n - q\| + M)(1 + \|x_n - q\|) \\
& \leq 2\alpha_n L A_n(1 - \beta_n + \beta_n L) \|x_n - q\| (L M \alpha_n \beta_n + M A_n)(1 + \|x_n - q\|) \\
& \leq 2L A_n \alpha_n(1 - \beta_n + \beta_n L) \|x_n - q\|^2 + 2M \alpha_n A_n(L \beta_n + 1) \\
& \quad + 2L A_n \alpha_n(1 - \beta_n + \beta_n L) + 2M A_n \alpha_n(L \beta_n + 1) \|x_n - q\| \\
& \leq (2L + M) A_n \alpha_n(1 + \beta_n L) \|x_n - q\|^2 + (3L + M) A_n \alpha_n(1 + L \beta_n) \\
& \leq E_n \|x_n - q\|^2 + E_n,
\end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

where $E_n = (3L + M) A_n \alpha_n(1 + L \beta_n)$. Substituting (2.5) and (2.6) in (2.4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x_{n+1} - q\|^2 & \leq ((1 - \alpha_n)^2 + 2\alpha_n k((1 - \beta_n)^2 + 2k\beta_n + 4\beta_n(L + M)) + E_n) \|x_n - q\|^2 \\
& \quad + 8k\alpha_n \beta_n(L + M) + E_n = (1 - 2(1 - k)\alpha_n + F_n) \|x_n - q\|^2 + G_n,
\end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

where $F_n = \alpha_n^2 - 4k\alpha_n \beta_n + 2k\alpha_n \beta_n^2 + 4k^2\alpha_n \beta_n + 8k\alpha_n \beta_n(L + M) + 2k\alpha_n E_n$, $G_n = 8k(L + M)\alpha_n \beta_n + E_n$, then $F_n = o(\alpha_n)$, $G_n = o(\alpha_n)$. Hence, we may choose a large positive integer N such that for all $n \geq N$,

$$F_n < \frac{1 - k}{2} \alpha_n. \tag{2.8}$$

Thus the above inequality (2.7) yields

$$\|x_{n+1} - q\|^2 \leq \left(1 - \frac{3(1 - k)}{2} \alpha_n\right) \|x_n - q\|^2 + G_n. \tag{2.9}$$

By Lemma 1.2 we see that as $\|x_n - q\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. The proof of theorem is completed. $\square$

Remark 2.2. Concrete the following example: let $E = (-\infty, +\infty)$, $K = [0, +\infty)$, where $\|x\| = |x|$, $x \in E$. Let $T_1 : K \rightarrow K$ be defined by $T_1 x = x/3$, and let $T_2 : K \rightarrow K$ be defined

by

$$T_2x = \begin{cases} -\frac{\sqrt{(1-(x-1)^2)}}{3}, & \text{if } x \in [0, 1], \\ -\frac{1}{3}, & \text{if } x \in (1, +\infty). \end{cases} \quad (2.10)$$

Then T_1 is Lipschitz, T_2 has the bounded range, and $T_1 + T_2$ is strongly pseudocontractive mapping. But $T_1 + T_2$ neither is Lipschitzian nor has a bounded range.

Remark 2.3. Theorem 2.1 contains a good number of the known results as its special cases. In particular, if the mapping T considered here satisfies one of the following assumptions: (i) $T : K \rightarrow K$ is a Lipschitzian; (ii) T has the bounded range, then T satisfied the conditions of Theorem 2.1.

Remark 2.4. In [1], Bogin proved that T is strongly pseudocontractive if and only if $(I - T)$ is strongly accretive, where I denotes the identity operator. It is well known that if T is continuous and strongly accretive, then T is surjective, so that, for any given $f \in E$, the equation $Tx = f$ has unique solution.

THEOREM 2.5. Assume that $T = T_1 + T_2 : E \rightarrow E$ is a continuous strongly accretive operator, where $T_1 : E \rightarrow E$ is Lipschitz, $T_2 : E \rightarrow E$ has the bounded range operator. For any given $f \in E$, define $S : E \rightarrow E$ by $Sx = f - Tx + x$ for all $x \in E$. Let $\{\alpha_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ and $\{\beta_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be two real sequences $[0, 1]$ in satisfying the conditions: (i) $\alpha_n, \beta_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$; (ii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$. Then the Ishikawa iterative sequence generated from an arbitrary $x_1 \in E$ by (IS2),

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= (1 - \alpha_n)x_n + \alpha_n S y_n, \\ y_n &= (1 - \beta_n)x_n + \beta_n S x_n, \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

converges strongly to the unique solution of the equation $Tx = f$.

Proof. By virtue of Remark 2.3, the equation $Tx = f$ has unique solution. Set $S_1x = x - T_1x$, $S_2x = -T_2x$, $x \in E$. Then S_1 is Lipschitz, S_2 has the bounded range operator, and $Sx = S_1x + S_2x + f$. Hence S is a continuous and strongly pseudocontractive mapping. We obtain directly the conclusion from Theorem 2.1. $\square$

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6 Approximation of fixed point mappings in Banach spaces

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