Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Abstract and Applied Analysis
Volume 2012, Article ID 827156, 15 pages
doi:10.1155/2012/827156

Research Article

Algorithms for Solving the Variational Inequality Problem over the Triple Hierarchical Problem

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Received 29 February 2012; Revised 10 May 2012; Accepted 5 June 2012

Academic Editor: D. Anderson

This paper discusses the monotone variational inequality over the solution set of the variational inequality problem and the fixed point set of a nonexpansive mapping. The strong convergence theorem for the proposed algorithm to the solution is guaranteed under some suitable assumptions.

1. Introduction

Let C be a closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H with the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and the norm $\| \cdot \|$. We denote weak convergence and strong convergence by notations $\rightharpoonup$ and $\rightarrow$, respectively.

A mapping $A : H \rightarrow H$ is said to be *monotone* if $\langle Ax - Ay, x - y \rangle \geq 0$, $\forall x, y \in H$. A is said to be *α-strongly monotone* if there exists $\alpha > 0$ such that $\langle Ax - Ay, x - y \rangle \geq \alpha \|x - y\|^2$, $\forall x, y \in H$. A is said to be *β-inverse-strongly monotone* if there exists $\beta > 0$ such that $\langle Ax - Ay, x - y \rangle \geq \beta \|Ax - Ay\|^2$, $\forall x, y \in H$. A is said to be *L-Lipschitz continuous* if there exists $L > 0$ such that $\|Ax - Ay\| \leq L\|x - y\|, \forall x, y \in H$. A linear bounded operator A is said to be *strongly positive* on H if there exists $\overline{\gamma} > 0$ with the property $\langle Ax, x \rangle \geq \overline{\gamma} \|x\|^2$, $\forall x \in H$.

Let $f : C \rightarrow C$ be a *ρ-contraction* if there exists $\rho \in [0, 1)$ such that

$$\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \rho \|x - y\|, \quad \forall x, y \in C. \tag{1.1}$$

Let $T : C \rightarrow C$ be *nonexpansive* such that

$$\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|, \quad \forall x, y \in C. \tag{1.2}$$

A point $x \in C$ is a *fixed point* of T provided $Tx = x$. Denote by $F(T)$ the set of fixed points of T; that is, $F(T) = \{x \in C : Tx = x\}$. If C is bounded closed convex and T is a nonexpansive mapping of C into itself, then $F(T)$ is nonempty (see [1]). Let A be a nonlinear mapping. The *Hartmann-Stampacchia variational inequality* [2] is to finding $x \in C$ such that

$$\langle Ax, y - x \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C. \tag{1.3}$$

The set of solutions of (1.3) is denoted by $\mathrm{VI}(C, A)$. The variational inequality has been extensively studied in the literature [3, 4].

We discuss the following variational inequality problem over the fixed point set of a nonexpansive mapping (see [5–12]), which is called the *hierarchical problem*. Let a monotone, continuous mapping $A : H \to H$ and a nonexpansive mapping $T : H \to H$.

$$\text{Find } x \in \mathrm{VI}(F(T), A) = \{x \in F(T) : \langle Ax, y - x \rangle \geq 0, \ \forall y \in F(T)\}, \quad F(T) \neq \emptyset. \tag{1.4}$$

This solution set is denoted by Ξ.

We introduce the following variational inequality problem over solution set of variational inequality problem and the fixed point set of a nonexpansive mapping (see [13–16]), which is called *the triple hierarchical problem* (or *the triple hierarchical constrained optimization problem* (see also [13])). Let an inverse-strongly monotone $A : H \to H$, a strongly monotone and Lipschitz continuous $B : H \to H$, and a nonexpansive mapping $T : H \to H$.

$$\text{Find } x \in \mathrm{VI}(\Xi, B) = \{x \in \Xi : \langle Bx, y - x \rangle \geq 0, \ \forall y \in \Xi\}, \tag{1.5}$$

where $\Xi := \mathrm{VI}(F(T), A) \neq \emptyset$.

In 2009, Iiduka [13] introduced an iterative algorithm for the following *triple hierarchical constrained optimization problem*, the sequence $\{x_n\}$ defined by the iterative method below, with the initial guess $x_1 \in H$ is chosen arbitrarily,

$$\begin{aligned} y_n &= T(x_n - \lambda_n A_1 x_n), \\ x_{n+1} &= y_n - \mu \alpha_n A_2 y_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{1.6}$$

where $\alpha_n \in (0, 1]$ and $\lambda_n \in (0, 2\alpha]$ satisfies certain conditions. Let $A_1 : H \to H$ be an inverse-strongly monotone, $A_2 : H \to H$ be a strongly monotone and Lipschitz continuous, and $T : H \to H$ be a nonexpansive mapping, then the sequence converges to strong analysis on (1.6).

In 2011, Ceng et al. [17] studied the new following algorithms. For $x_0 \in C$ is chosen arbitrarily, they defined a sequence $\{x_n\}$ iterative by

$$x_{n+1} = P_C\left[\lambda_n \gamma(\alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n) S x_n) + (I - \lambda_n \mu F) T x_n\right], \quad \forall n \geq 0, \tag{1.7}$$

where the mapping S, T are nonexpansive mappings with $F(T) \neq \emptyset$. Let $F : C \to H$ be a Lipschitzian and strongly monotone operator and $f : C \to H$ be a contraction mapping

satisfied some conditions. They proved that the proposed algorithms strongly converge to the minimum norm fixed point of T.

Very recently, Yao et al. [18] studied the following algorithms. For $x_0 \in C$ is chosen arbitrarily, let the sequence $\{x_n\}$ be generated iteratively by

$$x_{n+1} = \beta_n x_n + (1-\beta_n) T P_C [I - \alpha_n (A - \gamma f)] x_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0, \tag{1.8}$$

where the sequences $\{\alpha_n\}$ and $\{\beta_n\}$ are two sequences in $[0,1]$. Then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to the unique solution of the variational inequality as follows. Find a point $x^* \in F(T)$ such that

$$\langle (A - \gamma f) x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall x \in F(T), \tag{1.9}$$

where $A : C \to H$ is a strongly positive linear bounded operator, $f : C \to H$ is a ρ-contraction, and $T : C \to C$ is a nonexpansive mapping satisfied some suitable conditions. The solution (1.9) is denoted by $\Upsilon := \mathrm{VI}(F(T), A - \gamma f) := \{x^* \in F(T) : \langle (A - \gamma f) x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0, \forall x \in F(T)\}$.

In this paper, we introduce a new iterative algorithm for solving the triple hierarchical problem, which contain algorithms (1.6) and (1.8) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} y_n &= T P_C [I - \delta_n (A - \gamma f)] x_n, \\ x_{n+1} &= \alpha_n u + \beta_n x_n + [(1-\beta_n) I - \alpha_n \mu F] y_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{1.10}$$

The strong convergence for the proposed algorithms to the solution is solved under some assumptions. Our results generalize and improve the results of Ceng et al. [17], Iiduka [13], Yao et al. [18], and some authors.

2. Preliminaries

Let H be a real Hilbert space and C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H. The metric (or nearest point) projection from H onto C is the mapping $P_C : H \to C$ which assigns to each point $x \in C$ the unique point in $P_C x \in C$ satisfying the property

$$\|x - P_C x\| = \inf_{y \in C} \|x - y\| =: d(x, C). \tag{2.1}$$

The following properties of projection are useful and pertinent to our purposes.

Lemma 2.1. *Given $x \in H$ and $z \in C$,*

(a) $u = P_C z \Leftrightarrow \langle u - z, v - u \rangle \geq 0, \ \forall v \in C,$

(b) $u = P_C z \Leftrightarrow \|z - u\|^2 \leq \|z - v\|^2 - \|v - u\|^2, \ \forall v \in C,$

(c) *P_C is a firmly nonexpansive mapping of H onto C and satisfies*

$$\|P_C x - P_C y\|^2 \leq \langle P_C x - P_C y, x - y\rangle, \quad \forall x, y \in H. \tag{2.2}$$

Consequently, P_C is nonexpansive and monotone.

Lemma 2.2. *There holds the following inequality in an inner product space H*

$$\|x + y\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 + 2\langle y, x + y\rangle, \quad \forall x, y \in H. \tag{2.3}$$

Lemma 2.3 (see [19]). *Let C be a closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H and let $T : C \to C$ be a nonexpansive mapping. Then $I - T$ is demiclosed at zero, that is,*

$$x_n \rightharpoonup x, \qquad x_n - Tx_n \longrightarrow 0 \tag{2.4}$$

implies $x = Tx$.

Lemma 2.4 (see [20]). *Each Hilbert space H satisfies Opial's condition, that is, for any sequence $\{x_n\} \subset H$ with $x_n \rightharpoonup x$, the inequality*

$$\liminf_{n\to\infty}\|x_n - x\| < \liminf_{n\to\infty}\|x_n - y\| \tag{2.5}$$

hold for each $y \in H$ with $y \neq x$.

Lemma 2.5 (see [21]). *Let $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ be bounded sequences in a Banach space X and let $\{\beta_n\}$ be a sequence in $[0,1]$ with $0 < \liminf_{n\to\infty}\beta_n \leq \limsup_{n\to\infty}\beta_n < 1$. Suppose $x_{n+1} = (1-\beta_n)y_n + \beta_n x_n$ for all integers $n \geq 0$ and $\limsup_{n\to\infty}(\|y_{n+1} - y_n\| - \|x_{n+1} - x_n\|) \leq 0$. Then, $\lim_{n\to\infty}\|y_n - x_n\| = 0$.*

Lemma 2.6 (see [10]). *Let $B : H \to H$ be β-strongly monotone and L-Lipschitz continuous and let $\mu \in (0, 2\beta/L^2)$. For $\lambda \in [0,1]$, define $T_\lambda : H \to H$ by $T_\lambda(x) := x - \lambda\mu B(x)$ for all $x \in H$. Then, for all $x, y \in H$,*

$$\|T_\lambda(x) - T_\lambda(y)\| \leq (1 - \lambda\tau)\|x - y\| \tag{2.6}$$

hold, where $\tau := 1 - \sqrt{1 - \mu(2\beta - \mu L^2)} \in (0,1]$.

Lemma 2.7 (see [22]). *Assume $\{a_n\}$ is a sequence of nonnegative real numbers such that*

$$a_{n+1} \leq (1 - \gamma_n)a_n + \delta_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0, \tag{2.7}$$

where $\{\gamma_n\} \subset (0,1)$ *and* $\{\delta_n\}$ *is a sequence in* $\mathcal{R}$ *such that*

(i) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n = \infty$,

(ii) $\limsup_{n\to\infty}(\delta_n/\gamma_n) \le 0$ *or* $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\delta_n| < \infty$.

Then $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$.

Remark 2.8. If $A : C \to H$ is a strongly positive linear bounded operator and $f : C \to H$ is a ρ-contraction, then for $0 < \gamma < \tilde{\gamma}/\rho$, the mapping $A - \gamma f$ is strongly monotone. In fact, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\langle (A-\gamma f)x - (A-\gamma f)y, x-y\rangle &= \langle A(x-y), x-y\rangle - \gamma\langle f(x)-f(y), x-y\rangle \\ &\ge \tilde{\gamma}\|x-y\|^2 - \gamma\gamma\rho\|x-y\|^2 \\ &\ge 0.\end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

3. Main Results

In this section, we introduce a new iterative algorithm for solving monotone variational inequality problem (where $A : C \to H$ is a strongly positive linear bounded operator, $f : C \to H$ is a ρ-contraction) over solution set of variational inequality problem over the fixed point set of a nonexpansive mapping.

Theorem 3.1. *Let C be a nonempty closed and convex subset of a real Hilbert space H. Let $A : C \to H$ be a strongly positive linear bounded operator, $f : C \to H$ be a ρ-contraction, and γ be a positive real number such that $(\overline{\gamma}-1)/\rho < \gamma < \overline{\gamma}/\rho$. Let $F : C \to C$ be κ-Lipschitzian and η-strongly monotone operators with constant κ and $\eta > 0$, respectively. Let $T : C \to C$ be a nonexpansive mapping with $F(T) \ne \emptyset$. Let $0 < \mu < 2\eta/\kappa^2$ and $0 < \gamma < \tau$, where $\tau = 1 - \sqrt{1-\mu(2\eta-\mu\kappa^2)}$. Assume that $VI(\Upsilon, F) \ne \emptyset$, where $\Upsilon := VI(F(T), A-\gamma f)$. Suppose $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence generated by the following algorithm $x_0 \in C$ arbitrarily and*

$$\begin{aligned} y_n &= TP_C\left[I - \delta_n(A-\gamma f)\right]x_n, \\ x_{n+1} &= \alpha_n u + \beta_n x_n + \left[(1-\beta_n)I - \alpha_n\mu F\right]y_n, \quad \forall n \ge 0, \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

where $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\delta_n\} \subset (0,1)$ *satisfy the following conditions:*

(C1) $\alpha_n \le \kappa\delta_n$ *and* $\beta_n < \delta_n$;

(C2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_{n+1} - \alpha_n| < \infty$;

(C3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\beta_{n+1} - \beta_n| < \infty$;

(C4) $\lim_{n\to\infty}\delta_n = 0$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta_n = \infty$ *and* $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\delta_{n+1} - \delta_n| < \infty$.

Then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $x^* \in \Upsilon$, which is the unique solution of another variational inequality

$$\langle (I-\mu F)x^*, x - x^*\rangle \ge 0, \quad \forall x \in \Upsilon. \tag{3.2}$$

Proof. We will divide the proof into four steps.

Step 1. We will show $\{x_n\}$ is bounded. For any $x^* \in F(T)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|y_n - x^*\| &= \|TP_C[I - \delta_n(A - \gamma f)]x_n - TP_C x^*\| \\
&\le \|[I - \delta_n(A - \gamma f)]x_n - x^*\| \\
&\le \delta_n\|\gamma f(x_n) - \gamma f(x^*)\| + \delta_n\|\gamma f(x^*) - Ax^*\| + \|I - \delta_n A\|\|x_n - x^*\| \\
&\le \delta_n\gamma\rho\|x_n - x^*\| + \delta_n\|\gamma f(x^*) - Ax^*\| + (1 - \delta_n\overline{\gamma})\|x_n - x^*\| \\
&= [1 - (\overline{\gamma} - \gamma\rho)\delta_n]\|x_n - x^*\| + \delta_n\|\gamma f(x^*) - Ax^*\|.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

From (3.1), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x_{n+1} - x^*\| &= \|\alpha_n u + \beta_n x_n + [(1 - \beta_n)\ I - \alpha_n\mu F]y_n - x^*\| \\
&\le \alpha_n\|u - \mu F x^*\| + \beta_n\|x_n - x^*\| + [(1 - \beta_n)I - \alpha_n\mu F]\|y_n - x^*\| \\
&\le \alpha_n\|u - \mu F x^*\| + \beta_n\|x_n - x^*\| + (1 - \beta_n - \alpha_n\tau)\|y_n - x^*\|.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

Substituting (3.3) into (3.4), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|x_{n+1} - x^*\| \\
&\quad\le \alpha_n\|u - \mu F x^*\| + \beta_n\|x_n - x^*\| + (1 - \beta_n - \alpha_n\tau) \\
&\qquad\times \{[1 - (\overline{\gamma} - \gamma\rho)\delta_n]\|x_n - x^*\| + \delta_n\|\gamma f(x^*) - Ax^*\|\} \\
&\quad= \alpha_n\|u - \mu F x^*\| + \beta_n\|x_n - x^*\| + (1 - \beta_n - \alpha_n\tau)[1 - (\overline{\gamma} - \gamma\rho)\delta_n]\|x_n - x^*\| \\
&\qquad+ (1 - \beta_n - \alpha_n\tau)\delta_n\|\gamma f(x^*) - Ax^*\| \\
&\quad\le \alpha_n\|u - \mu F x^*\| + [1 - (1 - \beta_n - \alpha_n\tau)\delta_n(\overline{\gamma} - \gamma\rho)]\|x_n - x^*\| \\
&\qquad+ (1 - \beta_n - \alpha_n\tau)\delta_n\|\gamma f(q) - Aq\| \\
&\quad\le \kappa\delta_n\|u - \mu F x^*\| + [1 - (1 - \beta_n - \alpha_n\tau)\delta_n(\overline{\gamma} - \gamma\rho)]\|x_n - x^*\| \\
&\qquad+ (1 - \beta_n - \alpha_n\tau)\delta_n\|\gamma f(x^*) - Ax^*\|.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

By induction, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|x_n - x^*\| \\
&\quad\le \max\left\{\|x_0 - x^*\| + \frac{1}{\overline{\gamma} - \gamma\rho}\|\gamma f(x^*) - Ax^*\| + \frac{1}{(1 - \beta_n - \alpha_n\tau)(\overline{\gamma} - \gamma\rho)}\kappa\|u - \mu F x^*\|\right\}, \quad n \ge 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

Therefore, $\{x_n\}$ is bounded and so are $\{y_n\}$, $\{Ax_n\}$, $\{f(x_n)\}$, and $\{F(x_n)\}$.

Step 2. We will show that $\lim_{n\to\infty}\|x_{n+1}-x_n\| = 0$, $\lim_{n\to\infty}\|y_n-x_n\| = 0$, and $\lim_{n\to\infty}\|y_n-Ty_n\| = 0$. From (3.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|y_{n+1}-y_n\| &= \|TP_C[I-\delta_{n+1}(A-\gamma f)]x_{n+1} - TP_C[I-\delta_n(A-\gamma f)]x_n\| \\
&\le \|P_C[I-\delta_{n+1}(A-\gamma f)]x_{n+1} - P_C[I-\delta_n(A-\gamma f)]x_n\| \\
&\le \|[I-\delta_{n+1}(A-\gamma f)]x_{n+1} - [I-\delta_n(A-\gamma f)]x_n\| \\
&= \|\delta_{n+1}(\gamma f(x_{n+1})-\gamma f(x_n)) + (\delta_{n+1}-\delta_n)\gamma f(x_n) \\
&\qquad + (I-\delta_{n+1}A)(x_{n+1}-x_n) + (\delta_n-\delta_{n+1})Ax_n\| \\
&\le \delta_{n+1}\gamma\|f(x_{n+1})-f(x_n)\| + (1-\delta_{n+1}\overline{\gamma})\|x_{n+1}-x_n\| \\
&\quad + |\delta_{n+1}-\delta_n|(\|\gamma f(x_n)\| + \|Ax_n\|) \\
&\le \delta_{n+1}\gamma\rho\|x_{n+1}-x_n\| + (1-\delta_{n+1}\overline{\gamma})\|x_{n+1}-x_n\| + |\delta_{n+1}-\delta_n|(\|\gamma f(x_n)\| + \|Ax_n\|) \\
&= [1-(\overline{\gamma}-\gamma\rho)\delta_{n+1}]\|x_{n+1}-x_n\| + |\delta_{n+1}-\delta_n|(\|\gamma f(x_n)\| + \|Ax_n\|).
\end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x_{n+2}-x_{n+1}\| &= \|\alpha_{n+1}u + \beta_{n+1}x_{n+1} + [(1-\beta_{n+1})I - \alpha_{n+1}\mu F]y_{n+1} \\
&\quad -\alpha_n u - \beta_n x_n - [(1-\beta_n)I - \alpha_n\mu F]y_n\| \\
&\le |\alpha_{n+1}-\alpha_n|\|u\| + \beta_{n+1}\|x_{n+1}-x_n\| + |\beta_{n+1}-\beta_n|\|x_n\| \\
&\quad + \|[(1-\beta_{n+1})I - \alpha_{n+1}\mu F]y_{n+1} - [(1-\beta_{n+1})I - \alpha_{n+1}\mu F]y_n\| \\
&\quad + \|[(1-\beta_{n+1})I - \alpha_{n+1}\mu F]y_n - [(1-\beta_n)I - \alpha_n\mu F]y_n\| \\
&\le |\alpha_{n+1}-\alpha_n|\|u\| + \beta_{n+1}\|x_{n+1}-x_n\| + |\beta_{n+1}-\beta_n|\|x_n\| \\
&\quad + (1-\beta_{n+1}-\alpha_{n+1}\tau)\|y_{n+1}-y_n\| + (1-\beta_{n+1}-\alpha_{n+1}\mu F - 1 + \beta_n + \alpha_n\mu F)\|y_n\| \\
&\le |\alpha_{n+1}-\alpha_n|\|u\| + \beta_{n+1}\|x_{n+1}-x_n\| + |\beta_{n+1}-\beta_n|\|x_n\| \\
&\quad + (1-\beta_{n+1}-\alpha_{n+1}\tau)\|y_{n+1}-y_n\| + |\beta_{n+1}-\beta_n|\|y_n\| + |\alpha_{n+1}-\alpha_n|\tau\|y_n\| \\
&= |\alpha_{n+1}-\alpha_n|(\|u\| + \tau\|y_n\|) + \beta_{n+1}\|x_{n+1}-x_n\| + |\beta_{n+1}-\beta_n|(\|x_n\| + \|y_n\|) \\
&\quad + (1-\beta_{n+1}-\alpha_{n+1}\tau)\|y_{n+1}-y_n\| \\
&\le |\alpha_{n+1}-\alpha_n|(\|u\| + \tau\|y_n\|) + \beta_{n+1}\|x_{n+1}-x_n\| + |\beta_{n+1}-\beta_n|(\|x_n\| + \|y_n\|) \\
&\quad + (1-\beta_{n+1}-\alpha_{n+1}\tau)\{[1-(\overline{\gamma}-\gamma\rho)\delta_{n+1}]\|x_{n+1}-x_n\| \\
&\quad + |\delta_{n+1}-\delta_n|(\|\gamma f(x_n)\| + \|Ax_n\|)\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\leq |\alpha_{n+1}-\alpha_n|(\|u\|+\tau\|y_n\|)+\beta_{n+1}\|x_{n+1}-x_n\|+|\beta_{n+1}-\beta_n|(\|x_n\|+\|y_n\|)\\
&\quad+(1-\beta_{n+1}-\alpha_{n+1}\tau)[1-(\overline{\gamma}-\gamma\rho)\delta_{n+1}]\|x_{n+1}-x_n\|\\
&\quad+|\delta_{n+1}-\delta_n|(\|\gamma f(x_n)\|+\|Ax_n\|)\\
&\leq [1-(1-\beta_{n+1}-\alpha_{n+1}\tau)(\overline{\gamma}-\gamma\rho)\delta_{n+1}]\|x_{n+1}-x_n\|\\
&\quad+|\alpha_{n+1}-\alpha_n|(\|u\|+\tau\|y_n\|)+|\beta_{n+1}-\beta_n|(\|x_n\|+\|y_n\|)\\
&\quad+|\delta_{n+1}-\delta_n|(\|\gamma f(x_n)\|+\|Ax_n\|)\\
&\leq [1-(1-\beta_{n+1}-\alpha_{n+1}\tau)(\overline{\gamma}-\gamma\rho)\delta_{n+1}]\|x_{n+1}-x_n\|\\
&\quad+(|\alpha_{n+1}-\alpha_n|+|\beta_{n+1}-\beta_n|+|\delta_{n+1}-\delta_n|)M_3,
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.8}
$$

where M_3 is a constant such that

$$
\sup_{n\geq 0}\{(\|u\|+\tau\|y_n\|),(\|x_n\|+\|y_n\|),(\|\gamma f(x_n)\|+\|Ax_n\|)\}\leq M_3. \tag{3.9}
$$

By the conditions $(C2)$–$(C4)$ allow us to apply Lemma 2.7, we get

$$
\lim_{n\to\infty}\|x_{n+1}-x_n\|=0. \tag{3.10}
$$

On the other hand, we note that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|y_n-Tx_n\| &= \|TP_C[I-\delta_n(A-\gamma f)]x_n-Tx_n\|\\
&= \|TP_C[I-\delta_n(A-\gamma f)]x_n-TP_Cx_n\|\\
&\leq \|[I-\delta_n(A-\gamma f)]x_n-x_n\|\\
&\leq \delta_n\|(A-\gamma f)x_n\|,
\end{aligned}
\tag{3.11}
$$

by $(C4)$, it follows that

$$
\lim_{n\to\infty}\|y_n-Tx_n\|=0. \tag{3.12}
$$

From (3.7), we observe that

$$
\|y_{n+1}-y_n\|\leq[1-(\overline{\gamma}-\gamma\rho)\delta_{n+1}]\|x_{n+1}-x_n\|+|\delta_{n+1}-\delta_n|(\|\gamma f(x_n)\|+\|Ax_n\|). \tag{3.13}
$$

It follows that

$$
\|y_{n+1}-y_n\|-\|x_{n+1}-x_n\|\leq(\overline{\gamma}-\gamma\rho)\delta_{n+1}\|x_{n+1}-x_n\|+|\delta_{n+1}-\delta_n|(\|\gamma f(x_n)\|+\|Ax_n\|). \tag{3.14}
$$

From the conditions (C1)–(C4) and the boundedness of $\{x_n\}, \{f(x_n)\}$, and $\{Ax_n\}$, which implies that

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty}\left(\|y_{n+1}-y_n\|-\|x_{n+1}-x_n\|\right)\le 0. \tag{3.15}$$

Hence, by Lemma 2.5, we have

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\|y_n-x_n\|=0. \tag{3.16}$$

From (3.12) and (3.16), we obtain

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\|x_n-Tx_n\|=0. \tag{3.17}$$

Step 3. We will show that $\limsup_{n\to\infty}\langle u_n-x^*,\gamma f(x^*)-Ax^*\rangle\le 0$ is proven. Choose a subsequence $\{x_{n_i}\}$ of $\{x_n\}$ such that

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty}\langle x_n-x^*,\gamma f(x^*)-Ax^*\rangle=\lim_{i\to\infty}\langle x_{n_i}-x^*,\gamma f(x^*)-Ax^*\rangle. \tag{3.18}$$

The boundedness of $\{x_{n_i}\}$ implies the existences of a subsequence $\{x_{n_{i_j}}\}$ of $\{x_{n_i}\}$ and a point $\hat{x}\in H$ such that $\{x_{n_{i_j}}\}$ converges weakly to $\hat{x}$. We may assume without loss of generality that $\lim_{i\to\infty}\langle x_{n_i},w\rangle=\langle\hat{x},w\rangle, w\in H$. Assume $\hat{x}\ne T(\hat{x})$. Since $\lim_{n\to\infty}\|x_n-Tx_n\|=0$ with $F(T)\ne\emptyset$ guarantee that

$$\begin{aligned}\liminf_{i\to\infty}\|x_{n_i}-\hat{x}\| &< \liminf_{i\to\infty}\|x_{n_i}-T(\hat{x})\|\\ &=\liminf_{i\to\infty}\|x_{n_i}-T(x_{n_i})+T(x_{n_i})-T(\hat{x})\|\\ &=\liminf_{i\to\infty}\|T(x_{n_i})-T(\hat{x})\|\\ &\le\liminf_{i\to\infty}\|x_{n_i}-\hat{x}\|,\end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

which has a contradiction. Therefore, $\hat{x}\in F(T)$. Since $x^*\in \mathrm{VI}(\Upsilon,F)$, then $x^*\in\Upsilon:=\mathrm{VI}(F(T),A-\gamma f)$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\limsup_{n\to\infty}\langle x_n-x^*,\gamma f(x^*)-Ax^*\rangle &=\lim_{i\to\infty}\langle x_{n_i}-x^*,\gamma f(x^*)-Ax^*\rangle\\ &=\langle\hat{x}-x^*,\gamma f(x^*)-Ax^*\rangle\\ &\le 0.\end{aligned} \tag{3.20}$$

Setting $u_n=[I-\delta_n(A-\gamma f)]x_n$ and by (C4), we notice that

$$\|u_n-x_n\|\le\delta_n\|(A-\gamma f)\|\longrightarrow 0,\quad \text{as } n\longrightarrow\infty. \tag{3.21}$$

Hence, we get

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty}\langle u_n - x^*, \gamma f(x^*) - Ax^*\rangle \le 0. \tag{3.22}$$

Next we will show that $\limsup_{n\to\infty}\langle x_{n+1}-x^*, x^*-\mu Fx^*\rangle \le 0$ is proven. Choose a subsequence $\{x_{n_k}\}$ of $\{x_n\}$ such that

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty}\langle x_{n+1} - x^*, x^* - \mu Fx^*\rangle = \lim_{k\to\infty}\langle x_{n_{k+1}} - x^*, x^* - \mu Fx^*\rangle. \tag{3.23}$$

The boundedness of $\{x_{n_k}\}$ implies the existences of a subsequence $\{x_{n_{k_l}}\}$ of $\{x_{n_k}\}$ and a point $\overline{x} \in H$ such that $\{x_{n_{k_l}}\}$ converges weakly to $\overline{x}$. We may assume without loss of generality that $\lim_{k\to\infty}\langle x_{n_k}, w\rangle = \langle \overline{x}, w\rangle, w \in H$. Assume $\overline{x} \ne T(\overline{x})$. By $\lim_{n\to\infty}\|x_n - Tx_n\| = 0$ with $F(T) \ne \emptyset$ guarantee that

$$\begin{aligned}
\liminf_{k\to\infty}\|x_{n_k} - \overline{x}\| &< \liminf_{k\to\infty}\|x_{n_k} - T(\overline{x})\| \\
&= \liminf_{k\to\infty}\|x_{n_k} - T(x_{n_k}) + T(x_{n_k}) - T(\overline{x})\| \\
&= \liminf_{k\to\infty}\|T(x_{n_k}) - T(\overline{x})\| \\
&\le \liminf_{k\to\infty}\|x_{n_k} - \overline{x}\|,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.24}$$

which has a contradiction. Therefore, $\overline{x} \in F(T)$. From $x^* \in \mathrm{VI}(\Upsilon, F) := \mathrm{VI}(\mathrm{VI}(F(T), A-\gamma f), F)$, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\limsup_{n\to\infty}\langle x_n - x^*, \gamma x^* - \mu Fx^*\rangle &= \lim_{k\to\infty}\langle x_{n_k} - x^*, x^* - \mu Fx^*\rangle \\
&= \langle \overline{x} - x^*, x^* - \mu Fx^*\rangle \\
&\le 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.25}$$

Using (3.10), we get

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty}\langle x_{n+1} - x^*, x^* - \mu Fx^*\rangle \le 0. \tag{3.26}$$

Step 4. Finally, we prove $x_{n+1} \to x^*$. We observe that

$$\|u_n - x^*\| \le \|x_n - x^*\| + \delta_n\|(A - \gamma f)x_n\|. \tag{3.27}$$

From (3.1), we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x_{n+1}-x^*\|^2 &= \left\|\alpha_n u+\beta_n x_n+\left[(1-\beta_n)I-\alpha_n\mu F\right]y_n-x^*\right\|^2 \\
&= \left\|\alpha_n(u-x^*)+\alpha_n(x^*-\mu Fx^*)+\beta_n(x_n-x^*)+\left[(1-\beta_n)I-\alpha_n\mu F\right](y_n-x^*)\right\|^2 \\
&\le \left\|\alpha_n(u-x^*)+\beta_n(x_n-x^*)+\alpha_n(x^*-\mu Fx^*)\right\|^2+\left[1-\beta_n-\alpha_n\tau\right]\left\|y_n-x^*\right\|^2 \\
&\le \alpha_n^2\|u-x^*\|^2+\beta_n^2\|x_n-x^*\|^2+2\alpha_n\langle x^*-\mu Fx^*,x_{n+1}-x^*\rangle \\
&\quad +\left[1-\beta_n-\alpha_n\tau\right]\|u_n-x^*\|^2 \\
&\le \alpha_n\|u-x^*\|^2+\beta_n\|x_n-x^*\|^2+2\alpha_n\langle x^*-\mu Fx^*,x_{n+1}-x^*\rangle \\
&\quad +\left[1-\beta_n-\alpha_n\tau\right]\left\|\delta_n(\gamma f(x_n)-Ax^*)+(I-\delta_n A)(x_n-x^*)\right\|^2 \\
&\le \kappa\delta_n\|u-x^*\|^2+\beta_n\|x_n-x^*\|^2+2\kappa\delta_n\langle x^*-\mu Fx^*,x_{n+1}-x^*\rangle \\
&\quad +\left[1-\beta_n-\alpha_n\tau\right]\left[(1-\delta_n\tilde{\gamma})^2\|x_n-x^*\|^2+2\delta_n\langle\gamma f(x_n)-Ax^*,u_n-x^*\rangle\right] \\
&\le \kappa\delta_n\|u-x^*\|^2+2\kappa\delta_n\langle x^*-\mu Fx^*,x_{n+1}-x^*\rangle \\
&\quad +\left[1-2\delta_n\tilde{\gamma}(1-\beta_n-\alpha_n\tau)\right]\|x_n-x^*\|^2+\delta_n^2\tilde{\gamma}^2(1-\beta_n-\alpha_n\tau)\|x_n-x^*\|^2 \\
&\quad -\alpha_n\tau\|x_n-x^*\|^2+2\delta_n\langle\gamma f(x_n)-\gamma fx^*,u_n-x^*\rangle+2\delta_n\langle\gamma fx^*-Ax^*,u_n-x^*\rangle \\
&\le \kappa\delta_n\|u-x^*\|^2+2\kappa\delta_n\langle x^*-\mu Fx^*,x_{n+1}-x^*\rangle \\
&\quad +\left[1-2\delta_n\tilde{\gamma}\right]\|x_n-x^*\|^2+\delta_n^2\tilde{\gamma}^2(1-\beta_n-\alpha_n\tau)\|x_n-x^*\|^2 \\
&\quad +2\delta_n\gamma\rho\|x_n-x^*\|\|u_n-x^*\|+2\delta_n\langle\gamma fx^*-Ax^*,u_n-x^*\rangle \\
&\le \left[1-2\delta_n(\tilde{\gamma}-\gamma\rho)\right]\|x_n-x^*\|^2+\delta_n^2\tilde{\gamma}^2(1-\beta_n-\alpha_n\tau)\|x_n-x^*\|^2 \\
&\quad +2\delta_n^2\gamma\rho\|x_n-x^*\|\left\|(A-\gamma f)x_n\right\|+2\delta_n\langle\gamma fx^*-Ax^*,u_n-x^*\rangle+\kappa\delta_n\|u-x^*\|^2 \\
&\quad +2\kappa\delta_n\langle x^*-\mu Fx^*,x_{n+1}-x^*\rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.28}$$

Since $\{x_n\}$, $\{Ax_n\}$, $\{f(x_n)\}$, and $\{Fx_n\}$ are all bounded, we can choose a constant $M_4>0$ such that

$$\sup_{n\ge 0}\frac{1}{\tilde{\gamma}-\gamma\rho}\left\{\frac{(1-\beta_n-\alpha_n\tau)\tilde{\gamma}^2}{2}\|x_n-x^*\|+\gamma\rho\|x_n-x^*\|\left\|(A-\gamma f)x_n\right\|\right\}\le M_4. \tag{3.29}$$

It follows that

$$\|x_{n+1}-x^*\|^2\le\left[1-2(\tilde{\gamma}-\gamma\rho)\delta_n\right]\|x_n-x^*\|^2+2(\tilde{\gamma}-\gamma\rho)\delta_n\xi_n, \tag{3.30}$$

where

$$\xi_n := \delta_n M_4 + \frac{1}{\tilde{\gamma} - \gamma\rho}\langle \gamma f x^* - Ax^*, u_n - x^* \rangle + \frac{\kappa}{\tilde{\gamma} - \gamma\rho}\|u - x^*\|^2 + \frac{\kappa}{\tilde{\gamma} - \gamma\rho}\langle x^* - \mu F x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle. \tag{3.31}$$

By the conditions $(C1)$, $(C4)$, (3.22), and (3.26), we get

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty} \xi_n \leq 0. \tag{3.32}$$

Now, applying Lemma 2.7 and (3.30), we conclude that $x_n \to x^*$. This completes the proof. □

Next, the following example shows that all conditions of Theorem 3.1 are satisfied.

Example 3.2. For instance, let $\alpha_n = n/(n^2+1), \beta_n = 1/2n$ and $\delta_n = 1/n$. Then, clearly the sequences $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\delta_n\}$ satisfy the following condition $(C1)$:

$$\frac{n}{n^2+1} < \kappa\frac{1}{n}, \qquad \frac{1}{2n} < \frac{1}{n}. \tag{3.33}$$

We will show that the condition $(C2)$ is achieved. Indeed, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}|\alpha_{n+1} - \alpha_n| &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left|\frac{n+1}{(n+1)^2+1} - \frac{n}{n^2+1}\right| \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left|\frac{(n+1)(n^2+1) - n(n^2+2n+2)}{(n^2+2n+2)(n^2+1)}\right| \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left|\frac{1-n-n^2}{n^4+2n^3+3n^2+2n+2}\right|.\end{aligned} \tag{3.34}$$

The sequence $\{\alpha_n\}$ satisfies the condition $(C2)$ by p-series. Next, we will show that the condition $(C3)$ is achieved. We compute

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}|\beta_{n+1} - \beta_n| &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left|\frac{1}{2(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2n}\right| \\ &\leq \left|\frac{1}{2\cdot 1} - \frac{1}{2\cdot 2}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{2\cdot 2} - \frac{1}{2\cdot 3}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{2\cdot 3} - \frac{1}{2\cdot 4}\right| + \cdots \\ &= \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned} \tag{3.35}$$

The sequence $\{\beta_n\}$ satisfies the condition $(C3)$. Finally, we will show that the condition $(C4)$ is achieved. We compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n\to\infty}\delta_n &= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n} = 0,\\
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\delta_n &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n} = \infty,\\
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}|\delta_{n+1}-\delta_n| &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left|\frac{1}{n+1}-\frac{1}{n}\right|\\
&\le \left|\frac{1}{1}-\frac{1}{2}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}\right| + \left|\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{3}\right| + \cdots\\
&= 1.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.36}$$

The sequence $\{\delta_n\}$ satisfies the condition $(C4)$.

Corollary 3.3. *Let C be a nonempty closed and convex subset of a real Hilbert space H. Let $A : C \to H$ be a strongly positive linear bounded operator, $f : C \to H$ be a ρ-contraction, and γ be a positive real number such that $(\overline{\gamma}-1)/\rho < \gamma < \overline{\gamma}/\rho$. Let $T : C \to C$ be a nonexpansive mapping with $F(T) \neq \emptyset$. Assume that $\Upsilon := VI(F(T), A-\gamma f) \neq \emptyset$. Suppose $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence generated by the following algorithm $x_0 \in C$ arbitrarily and*

$$\begin{aligned}
y_n &= TP_C\left[I-\delta_n(A-\gamma f)\right]x_n,\\
x_{n+1} &= \alpha_n u + \beta_n x_n + (1-\beta_n-\alpha_n)y_n,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.37}$$

where $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\delta_n\} \subset (0,1)$ satisfy the following conditions $(C1)$–$(C4)$. Then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $x^* \in F(T)$, which is the unique solution of variational inequality

$$\langle (A-\gamma f)x^*, x-x^*\rangle \ge 0, \quad \forall x \in F(T). \tag{3.38}$$

Proof. Putting $\mu = 2$ and $F \equiv I/2$ in Theorem 3.1, we can obtain desired conclusion immediately. □

Corollary 3.4. *Let C be a nonempty closed and convex subset of a real Hilbert space H. Let $T : C \to C$ be a nonexpansive mapping with $F(T) \neq \emptyset$. Suppose $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence generated by the following algorithm $x_0 \in C$ arbitrarily and*

$$\begin{aligned}
y_n &= TP_C(1-\delta_n)x_n,\\
x_{n+1} &= \alpha_n u + \beta_n x_n + (1-\beta_n-\alpha_n)y_n, \quad \forall n \ge 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.39}$$

where $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\delta_n\} \subset (0,1)$ satisfy the following conditions $(C1)$–$(C4)$. Then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $x^* \in F(T)$.

Proof. Putting $f \equiv 0$ and $A \equiv I$ in Corollary 3.3, we can obtain desired conclusion immediately. □

Remark 3.5. Our results generalize and improve the recent results of Iiduka [13] and Yao et al. [18].

Acknowledgment

The authors were supported by the Higher Education Research Promotion and National Research University Project of Thailand, Office of the Higher Education Commission (under Project NRU-CSEC no. 55000613) for financial support during the preparation of this paper.

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