STRONG CONVERGENCE OF ITERATIVE ALGORITHMS FOR SOLVING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS (Nonlinear Analysis and Convex Analysis)

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Citation: 数理解析研究所講究録 2015, 1963: 44-51

URL: http://hdl.handle.net/2433/224187

Type: Departmental Bulletin Paper

Publisher: Kyoto University
STRONG CONVERGENCE OF ITERATIVE ALGORITHMS FOR
SOLVING OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT. In this talk, we consider iterative algorithms for solving a certain optimization
problem in Hilbert spaces, where the constraint set is the set of fixed points of strictly
pseudocontractive mapping T. Under suitable conditions on control parameters, we estab-
lish strong convergence of the sequence generated by the proposed iterative algorithm to
a fixed point of the mapping T, which is the unique solution of the optimization problem.
As a direct consequence, we obtain the unique minimum-norm fixed point of T.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

Let H be a real Hilbert space with the inner product \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \) and the induced norm \( \| \cdot \| \).
Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H, and let \( T : C \to C \) be a self-mapping on
C. We denote by \( F(T) \) the set of fixed points of \( T \), that is, \( F(T) := \{ x \in C : Tx = x \} \).
We recall that a mapping \( T : C \to H \) is said to be \( k \)-strictly pseudocontractive if there
exists a constant \( k \in (0,1) \) such that
\[
\| Tx - Ty \|^2 \leq \| x - y \|^2 + k \| (I - T)x - (I - T)y \|^2 , \quad \forall x, y \in C.
\]

Note that the class of \( k \)-strictly pseudocontractive mappings includes the class of nonexpansive
mappings as a subclass. That is, \( T \) is nonexpansive (i.e., \( \| Tx - Ty \| \leq \| x - y \|, \quad \forall x, y \in C \)) if and only if \( T \) is 0-strictly
pseudocontractive. Recently, many authors have been devoting the studies on the problems of finding fixed points for pseudocontractive
mappings, see, for example, [1, 3, 4, 5, 11, 16] and the references therein.

Let \( A \) be a strongly positive bounded linear self-adjoint operator on \( H \) with a constant \( \overline{\gamma} > 0 \), that is, there exists a constant \( \overline{\gamma} > 0 \) such that
\[
\langle Ax, x \rangle \geq \overline{\gamma} \| x \|^2 , \quad \forall x \in H.
\]

Let \( f : C \to C \) be a contractive mapping with constant \( \alpha \in (0,1) \), that is, there exists a constant \( \alpha \in (0,1) \) such that
\[ \| f(x) - f(y) \| \leq \alpha \| x - y \| \] for all \( x, y \in C \).

The following optimization problem has been studied extensively by many authors:
\[
\min_{x \in \Omega} \left( \frac{\mu}{2} \langle Ax, x \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \| x - u \|^2 - h(x) \right),
\]
where \( \Omega = \bigcap_{i=1}^\infty C_i \), \( C_1, C_2, \cdots \), are infinitely many closed convex subsets of \( H \) such that
\[ \bigcap_{i=1}^\infty C_i \neq \emptyset, \quad \forall u \in H, \quad \mu \geq 0 \] is a real number, \( A \) is a strongly positive bounded linear
self-adjoint operator on \( H \) and \( h \) is a potential function for \( \gamma f \) (i.e., \( h'(x) = \gamma f(x) \) for all
\( x \in H \)). For this kind of minimization problems, see, for example, Bauschke and Borwein
[2], Combettes [7], Deutsch and Yamada [8], Jung [10] and Xu [18] when \( h(x) = \langle x, b \rangle \) for
\( b \) is a given point in \( H \).

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 47H10; Secondary 47H09, 47J20, 47J25, 49J40, 49M05, 65J15.

Key words and phrases. \( k \)-strictly pseudocontractive mapping, nonexpansive mapping, fixed points, contractive mapping, Weakly asymptotically regular, strongly positive bounded linear operator, Hilbert space, optimization problem, minimum-norm point, variational inequality.
Iterative algorithms for nonexpansive mappings and strictly pseudocontractive mappings have recently been applied to solve the optimization problem, where the constraint set is the set of fixed points of the mapping, see, e.g., [5, 8, 11, 15, 19, 20] and the references therein. Some iterative algorithms for equilibrium problems, variational inequality problems and fixed point problems to solve optimization problem, where the constraint set is the common set of the set of solutions of the problems and the set of fixed points of the mappings, were also investigated by many authors recently, see, e.g., [12, 21, 22] and the references therein.

Inspired and motivated by the recent works in this direction, in this paper, we consider the following optimization problem

\[
\min_{x \in F(T)} \frac{\mu}{2} \langle Ax, x \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \|x - u\|^2 - h(x),
\]

(1.1)

where \(F(T)\) is the set of fixed points of a \(k\)-strictly pseudocontractive mapping \(T\). We introduce new implicit and explicit iterative algorithms for a \(k\)-strictly pseudocontractive mapping \(T\) related to the optimization problem (1.1), and then prove that the sequences generated by the proposed iterative algorithms converge strongly to a fixed point of the mapping \(T\), which solves the optimization problem (1.1). In particular, in order to establish strong convergence of explicit iterative algorithm, we utilize weak and different control conditions in comparison with previous ones. As a direct consequence, we obtain the unique minimum-norm point in the set \(F(T)\).

2. Preliminaries and Lemmas

Let \(H\) be a real Hilbert space and let \(C\) be a nonempty closed convex subset of \(H\). In the following, when \(\{x_n\}\) is a sequence in \(E\), then \(x_n \to x\) (resp., \(x_n \rightharpoonup x\)) will denote strong (resp., weak) convergence of the sequence \(\{x_n\}\) to \(x\).

We need some facts and tools in a real Hilbert space which are listed as lemmas below. We will use them in the proofs for the main results in next section.

Recall that for every point \(x \in H\), there exists a unique nearest point in \(C\), denoted by \(P_C(x)\), such that

\[
\|x - P_C(x)\| \leq \|x - y\|
\]

for all \(y \in C\). \(P_C\) is called the metric projection of \(H\) onto \(C\). It is well known that \(P_C\) is nonexpansive.

**Lemma 2.1** ([9]). Let \(H\) a real Hilbert space, let \(C\) be a nonempty closed convex subset of \(H\), and let \(T : C \to C\) be a nonexpansive mapping with \(F(T) \neq \emptyset\). If \(\{x_n\}\) is a sequence in \(C\) weakly converging to \(x\) and if \(\{(I - T)x_n\}\) converges strongly to \(y\), then \((I - T)x = y\).

The following Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3 are not hard to prove (see also Lemmas 2.3 and 2.5 in [15]).

**Lemma 2.2.** Let \(\mu > 0\), and let \(A : H \to H\) be a strongly positive bounded linear self-adjoint operator on a Hilbert space \(H\) with a constant \(\overline{\gamma} \in (0, 1)\) such that \((1 + \mu)\overline{\gamma} < 1\). Let \(0 < \rho \leq (1 + \mu\|A\|)^{-1}\). Then \(\|I - \rho(I + \mu A)\| < 1 - \rho(1 + \mu)\overline{\gamma}\).

**Lemma 2.3.** Let \(H\) be a real Hilbert space, and let \(C\) be a nonempty closed subspace of \(H\). Let \(f : C \to C\) be a contractive mapping with constant \(\alpha \in (0, 1)\), and let \(A : C \to C\) be a strongly positive bounded linear self-adjoint operator with a constant \(\overline{\gamma} \in (0, 1)\). Let \(\mu > 0\) and \(0 < \gamma < (1 + \mu)\overline{\gamma}/\alpha\) with \((1 + \mu)\overline{\gamma} < 1\). Then for all \(x, y \in C\),

\[
\langle x - y, (I + \mu A) - \gamma f)x - ((I + \mu A) - \gamma f)y \rangle \geq ((1 + \mu)\overline{\gamma} - \gamma \alpha)\|x - y\|^2.
\]

That is, \((I + \mu A) - \gamma f\) is strongly monotone with a constant \((1 + \mu)\overline{\gamma} - \gamma \alpha\).

**Lemma 2.4** ([23]). Let \(H\) be a Hilbert space, let \(C\) be a nonempty closed convex subset of \(H\), and let \(T : C \to H\) be a \(k\)-strictly pseudocontractive mapping. Then the following hold:

(i) The fixed point set \(F(T)\) is closed convex so that the projection \(P_{F(T)}\) is well defined,
(ii) \( F(P_{C}T) = F(T) \),
(iii) If we define a mapping \( S : C \to H \) by \( Sx = \lambda x + (1 - \lambda)Tx \) for all \( x \in C \). Then, as \( \lambda \in [k, 1) \), \( S \) is a nonexpansive mapping such that \( F(S) = F(T) \).

**Lemma 2.5** ([14, 18]). Let \( \{s_n\} \) be a sequence of non-negative real numbers satisfying
\[
s_{n+1} \leq (1 - \lambda_n)s_n + \lambda_n\delta_n + r_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0,
\]
where \( \{\lambda_n\}, \{\delta_n\} \) and \( \{r_n\} \) satisfy the following conditions:
(i) \( \{\lambda_n\} \subset [0, 1] \) and \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n = \infty \),
(ii) \( \limsup_{n \to \infty} \delta_n \leq 0 \) or \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n|\delta_n| < \infty \),
(iii) \( r_n \geq 0 \, (n \geq 0) \), \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n < \infty \).
Then \( \lim_{n \to \infty} s_n = 0 \).

**Lemma 2.6.** In a Hilbert space \( H \), the following inequality holds:
\[
\|x + y\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 + 2\langle y, x+y\rangle, \quad \forall x, \, y \in H.
\]

Let \( LIM \) be a Banach limit. According to time and circumstances, we use \( LIM_n(a_n) \) instead of \( LIM(a) \). Then the following are well-known:
(i) for all \( n \geq 1 \), \( a_n \leq c_n \) implies \( LIM_n(a_n) \leq LIM_n(c_n) \),
(ii) \( LIM_n(a_{n+N}) = LIM_n(a_n) \) for any fixed positive integer \( N \),
(iii) \( \liminf_{n \to \infty} a_n \leq LIM_n(a_n) \leq \limsup_{n \to \infty} a_n \) for all \( \{a_n\} \in l^\infty \).

The following lemma was given in Proposition 2 in [17].

**Lemma 2.7.** Let \( a \in \mathbb{R} \) be a real number, and let a sequence \( \{a_n\} \in \ell^\infty \) satisfy the condition \( LIM_n(a_n) \leq a \) for all Banach limit \( LIM \). If \( \limsup_{n \to \infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) \leq 0 \), then \( \limsup_{n \to \infty} a_n \leq a \).

The following lemma can be found in [21][see also Lemma 2.1 in [10]].

**Lemma 2.8.** Let \( C \) be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space \( H \), and let \( g : C \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\} \) be a proper lower semicontinuous differentiable convex function. If \( x^* \) is a solution to the minimization problem
\[
g(x^*) = \inf_{x \in C} g(x),
\]
then
\[
\langle g'(x^*), x - x^* \rangle \geq 0, \quad x \in C.
\]
In particular, if \( x^* \) solves the optimization problem
\[
\min_{x \in C} \frac{\mu}{2}\langle Ax, x \rangle + \frac{1}{2}\|x - u\|^2 - h(x),
\]
then
\[
\langle u + (\gamma f - (I + \mu A))x^*, x - x^* \rangle \leq 0, \quad x \in C,
\]
where \( h \) is a potential function for \( \gamma f \).

Finally, we recall that the sequence \( \{x_n\} \) in \( H \) is said to be weakly asymptotically regular if
\[
w - \lim_{n \to \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) = 0, \quad \text{that is,} \quad x_{n+1} - x_n \to 0
\]
and asymptotically regular if
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| = 0,
\]
respectively.
3. MAIN RESULTS

Throughout the rest of this paper, we always assume the following:

- $H$ is a real Hilbert space;
- $C$ is a nonempty closed subspace of $H$;
- $T : C \to H$ is a $k$-strictly pseudocontractive mapping with $F(T) \neq \emptyset$ for some $0 \leq k < 1$;
- $S : C \to H$ is a mapping defined by $Sx = kx + (1 - k)Tx$;
- $A : C \to C$ is a strongly positive bounded linear self-adjoint operator with a constant $\gamma \in (0, 1)$;
- $f : C \to C$ is a contractive mapping with a constant $\alpha \in (0, 1)$;
- $\mu > 0$ and $0 < \gamma < (1 + \mu)\gamma/\alpha$ with $(1 + \mu)\gamma < 1$;
- $u \in C$ is a fixed element;
- $P_C$ is a metric projection of $H$ onto $C$.

First, in order to find a solution of the optimization problem (1.1), we construct the following iterative algorithm which generates a net $\{x_t\}$ in an implicit way:

$$x_t = t(u + \gamma f(x_t)) + (I - t(I + \mu A))P_C Sx_t, \quad \forall t \in (0, 1). \tag{3.1}$$

To this end, for $t \in (0, 1)$ such that $t < (1 + \mu\|A\|)^{-1}$, consider a mapping $Q_t : C \to C$ by

$$Q_t x = t(u + \gamma f(x)) + (I - t(I + \mu A))P_C Sx, \quad \forall x \in C.$$

It is easy to see that $Q_t$ is a contraction with constant $1 - t((1 + \mu)\gamma - \gamma\alpha)$. Indeed, by Lemma 2.2, we have

$$\|Q_t x - Q_t y\| \leq t\gamma\|f(x) - f(y)\| + \|(I - t(I + \mu A))(P_C Sx - P_C Sy)\|$$

$$\leq t\gamma\|x - y\| + (1 - t(1 + \mu)\gamma)\|x - y\|$$

$$= (1 - t((1 + \mu)\gamma - \gamma\alpha))\|x - y\|.$$ 

Hence $Q_t$ has a unique fixed point, denoted $x_t$, which uniquely solve the fixed point equation

$$x_t = t(u + \gamma f(x_t)) + (I - t(I + \mu A))P_C Sx_t.$$

If we take $\mu = 0, u = 0$ and $f = 0$ in (3.1), then we have

$$x_t = (1 - t)P_C Sx_t, \quad \forall t \in (0, 1). \tag{3.2}$$

We summary the basic properties of the net $\{x_t\}$, which can be proved by the same method in [15].

**Proposition 3.1.** Let $\{x_t\}$ be defined by the implicit algorithm (3.1). Then

(i) $\{x_t\}$ is bounded for $t \in (0, (1 + \mu\|A\|)^{-1})$;

(ii) $\lim_{t \to 0} \|x_t - P_C Sx_t\| = 0$;

(iii) $x_t$ defines a continuous path from $(0, (1 + \mu\|A\|)^{-1})$ in $C$.

We provide the following result for the existence of solutions of the optimization problem (1.1).

**Theorem 3.2.** The net $\{x_t\}$ defined by the implicit algorithm (3.1) converges strongly to a fixed point $\tilde{x}$ of $T$ as $t \to 0$, which solves the following variational inequality:

$$\langle u + (\gamma f - (I + \mu A))\tilde{x}, p - \tilde{x} \rangle \leq 0, \quad p \in F(T).$$

This $\tilde{x}$ is a solution of the optimization problem (1.1).

From Theorem 3.2, we can deduce the following result.
Corollary 3.3. The net \( \{x_t\} \) defined by the implicit algorithm (3.2) converges strongly to a fixed point \( \bar{x} \) of \( T \) as \( t \to 0 \), which solves the following minimization problem: find \( x^* \in F(T) \) such that
\[
\|x^*\| = \min_{x \in F(T)} \|x\|.
\]

Now, we propose the following iterative algorithm which generates a sequence \( \{x_n\} \) in an explicit way:
\[
x_{n+1} = \alpha_n(u + \gamma f(x_n)) + (I - \alpha_n(I + \mu A))P_C S x_n, \quad n \geq 0,
\]
where \( \{\alpha_n\} \) is a sequence in \((0,1)\) and \( x_0 \in C \) is selected arbitrarily.

First, we prove the following main result.

Theorem 3.4. Let \( \{x_n\} \) be a sequence in \( C \) generated by the iterative algorithm (3.3), and let \( \{\alpha_n\} \) be a sequence in \((0,1)\) which satisfies conditions:

(C1) \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n = 0 \).

Let \( LIM \) be a Banach limit. Then
\[
LIM_n(\langle u + \gamma f(q) - (I + \mu A)q, x_n - q \rangle) \leq 0,
\]
where \( q = \lim_{t \to +0} x_t \) with \( x_t \) being defined by the implicit algorithm (3.1).

Now, using Theorem 3.4, we establish the strong convergence of the explicit algorithm (3.3) for finding a solution of the optimization problem (1.1).

Theorem 3.5. Let \( \{x_n\} \) be a sequence in \( C \) generated by the iterative algorithm (3.3), and let \( \{\alpha_n\} \) be a sequence in \((0,1)\) which satisfies conditions:

(C1) \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n = 0 \);
(C2) \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty \).

If \( \{x_n\} \) is weakly asymptotically regular, then \( \{x_n\} \) converges strongly to \( q \in F(T) \), which solves the optimization problem (1.1).

Proof. First we note that from condition (C1), without loss of generality, we assume that
\[
\alpha_n \leq (1 + \mu \|A\|)^{-1} \text{ and } \frac{2[(1 + \mu)\gamma - \alpha \gamma]}{1 - \alpha_n \gamma} \alpha_n < 1 \text{ for } n \geq 0.
\]
Let \( q = \lim_{t \to 0} x_t \) with \( x_t \) being defined by (3.1). Then we know from Theorem 3.2 that \( q \in F(T) \), and \( q \) is unique solution of the optimization problem (1.1).

We divide the proof into three steps:

Step 1. We show that \( \{x_n\} \) is bounded. Indeed, we know that \( \|x_n - p\| \leq \max \left\{ \|x_0 - p\|, \frac{\|u\| + \|f(p) - (I + \mu A)p\|}{(1 + \mu)\gamma - \gamma \alpha} \right\} \) for all \( n \geq 0 \) and all \( p \in F(T) \) in the proof of Theorem 3.2. Hence \( \{x_n\} \) is bounded and so are \( \{f(x_n)\}, \{P_C S x_n\} \) and \( \{(I + \mu A)P_C S x_n\} \).

Step 2. We show that \( \limsup_{n \to \infty} \langle u + \gamma f(q) - (I + \mu A)q, x_n - q \rangle \leq 0 \), where \( q = \lim_{t \to 0} x_t \) with \( x_t \) being defined by (3.1). To this end, put
\[
a_n := \langle u + \gamma f(q) - (I + \mu A)q, x_n - q \rangle, \quad n \geq 1.
\]
Then Theorem 3.2 implies that \( LIM_n(a_n) \leq 0 \) for any Banach limit \( LIM \). Since \( \{x_n\} \) is bounded, there exists a subsequence \( \{x_{n_j}\} \) of \( \{x_n\} \) such that
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = \lim_{j \to \infty} (a_{n_j+1} - a_{n_j})
\]
and \( x_{n_j} \to v \in H \). This implies that \( x_{n_j+1} \to v \) since \( \{x_n\} \) is weakly asymptotically regular.
Therefore, we have
\[
w - \lim_{j \to \infty} (q - x_{n_j+1}) = w - \lim_{j \to \infty} (q - x_{n_j}) = (q - v),
\]
and so
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = \lim_{j \to \infty} (u + \gamma f(q) - (I + \mu A)q, (q - x_{n_j+1}) - (q - x_{n_j})) = 0.
\]
Then Lemma 2.7 implies that \( \limsup_{n \to \infty} a_n \leq 0 \), that is,
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} (u + \gamma f(q) - (I + \mu A)q, x_n - q) \leq 0.
\]

**Step 3.** We show that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \Vert x_n - q \Vert = 0 \). To do this, set \( \overline{A} = I + \mu A \). Indeed, from Lemma 2.2 and Lemma 2.6, we derive
\[
\Vert x_{n+1} - q \Vert^2 = \Vert \alpha_n (u + \gamma f(x_n) - \overline{A}q) + (I - \alpha_n \overline{A})(P_C S x_n - q) \Vert^2
\leq (I - \alpha_n (1 + \mu \overline{\gamma})^2) \Vert x_n - q \Vert^2
+ 2 \alpha_n \langle u + \gamma f(q) - \overline{A}q, x_{n+1} - q \rangle
\leq (1 - (1 + \mu) \overline{\gamma}) \alpha_n \Vert x_n - q \Vert^2
+ 2 \alpha_n \gamma \alpha \Vert x_n - q \Vert \Vert x_{n+1} - q \Vert
+ 2 \alpha_n \langle u + \gamma f(q) - \overline{A}q, x_{n+1} - q \rangle,
\]
that is,
\[
\Vert x_{n+1} - q \Vert^2 \leq \frac{1 - 2((1 + \mu) \overline{\gamma})^{\alpha_n} + (1 + \mu) \overline{\gamma}^{2} \alpha_n^2 + \alpha_n \gamma \alpha}{1 - \alpha_n \gamma \alpha} \Vert x_n - q \Vert^2
+ \frac{2 \alpha_n}{1 - \alpha_n \gamma \alpha} \langle u + \gamma f(q) - \overline{A}q, x_{n+1} - q \rangle
\leq \frac{2 ((1 + \mu) \overline{\gamma} - \gamma \alpha)^{\alpha_n}}{(1 + \mu) \overline{\gamma} - \gamma \alpha} \Vert x_n - q \Vert^2
+ \frac{2 ((1 + \mu) \overline{\gamma} - \gamma \alpha) \alpha_n}{(1 + \mu) \overline{\gamma} - \gamma \alpha} \langle u + \gamma f(q) - \overline{A}q, x_{n+1} - q \rangle
\leq (1 - \lambda_n) \Vert x_n - q \Vert^2 + \lambda_n \delta_n,
\]
where \( M_1 = \sup \{ \Vert x_n - q \Vert^2 : n \geq 0 \} \), \( \lambda_n = \frac{2 ((1 + \mu) \overline{\gamma} - \gamma \alpha)}{1 - \alpha_n \gamma \alpha} \alpha_n \) and
\[
\delta_n = \frac{2 ((1 + \mu) \overline{\gamma} - \gamma \alpha)^{\alpha_n}}{2 ((1 + \mu) \overline{\gamma} - \gamma \alpha)} M_1 + \frac{1}{(1 + \mu) \overline{\gamma} - \gamma \alpha} \langle u + \gamma f(q) - \overline{A}q, x_{n+1} - q \rangle.
\]
From conditions (C1) and (C2) and Step 2, it is easy to see that \( \lambda_n \to 0 \), \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n = \infty \) and \( \limsup_{n \to \infty} \delta_n \leq 0 \). Hence, by Lemma 2.5, we conclude \( x_n \to q \) as \( n \to \infty \). This completes the proof.

**Corollary 3.6.** Let \( \{ x_n \} \) be a sequence in \( C \) generated by the iterative algorithm (3.8), and let \( \{ \alpha_n \} \) be a sequence in \( (0, 1) \) which satisfies conditions:

(C1) \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n = 0 \);
(C2) \( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty \).
If \( \{x_n\} \) is asymptotically regular, then \( \{x_n\} \) converges strongly to \( q \in F(T) \), which solves the optimization problem (1.1).

**Remark 3.7.** If \( \{\alpha_n\} \) in Corollary 3.6 satisfies conditions (C1), (C2) and
\[
\sum_{n=0}^\infty |\alpha_{n+1} - \alpha_n| < \infty; \text{ or } \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{\alpha_{n+1}} = 1; \text{ or }
\]
\[
|\alpha_{n+1} - \alpha_n| \leq o(\alpha_{n+1}) + \sigma_n, \sum_{n=0}^\infty \sigma_n < \infty \text{ (the perturbed control condition),}
\]
then the sequence \( \{x_n\} \) generated by the iterative algorithm (3.8) is asymptotically regular.

Now, we give only the proof in case when \( \{\alpha_n\} \) satisfies conditions (C1), (C2) and (C4). By Step 1 in the proof of Theorem 3.3, there exists a constant \( L > 0 \) such that for all \( n \geq 0 \),
\[
\|\overline{A}P_CSx_n\| + \|f(x_n)\| \leq L.
\]

So, we obtain, for all \( n \geq 0 \),
\[
\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| = \|(I - \alpha_n\overline{A})(P_CSx_n - P_CSx_{n-1}) + (\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1})\overline{A}P_CSx_{n-1}

+ \gamma(\alpha_n(f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})) + f(x_{n-1})(\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}))\| \leq (1 - \alpha_n(1 + \mu\overline{\gamma}))\|x_n - x_{n-1}\| + |\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}|\|\overline{A}P_CSx_{n-1}\| \leq (1 - \alpha_n((1 + \mu\overline{\gamma}) - \gamma\alpha))\|x_n - x_{n-1}\| + L|\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}| \leq (1 - \alpha_n((1 + \mu\overline{\gamma} - \gamma\alpha))\|x_n - x_{n-1}\| + (o(\alpha_n) + \sigma_{n-1})L.
\]

By taking \( s_{n+1} = \|x_{n+1} - x_n\|, \lambda_n = \alpha_n((1 + \mu\overline{\gamma}) - \gamma\alpha), \lambda_n\delta_n = o(\alpha_n)L \) and \( r_n = \sigma_{n-1}L \), from (3.16) we have
\[
s_{n+1} \leq (1 - \lambda_n)s_n + \lambda_n\delta_n + r_n.
\]

Hence, by (C1), (C2), (C4) and Lemma 2.5, we obtain
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| = 0.
\]

In view of this observation, we have the following:

**Corollary 3.8.** Let \( \{x_n\} \) be a sequence in \( C \) generated by the iterative algorithm (3.8), and let \( \{\alpha_n\} \) be a sequence in \( (0,1) \) which satisfies conditions (C1), (C2) and (C4) (or conditions (C1), (C2) and (C3)). Then \( \{x_n\} \) converges strongly to \( q \in F(T) \), which solves the optimization problem (1.1).

From Theorem 3.5, we can also deduce the following result.

**Corollary 3.9.** Let \( \{x_n\} \) be a sequence in \( C \) generated by
\[
x_{n+1} = (1 - \alpha_n)P_CSx_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0,
\]
and let \( \{\alpha_n\} \subset (0,1) \) be a sequence satisfying conditions (C1) and (C2). If \( \{x_n\} \) is weakly asymptotically regular, then \( \{x_n\} \) converges strongly to a fixed point \( q \) of \( T \) as \( n \to \infty \), which solves the following minimization problem: find \( x^* \in F(T) \) such that
\[
\|x^*\| = \min_{x \in F(T)} \|x\|.
\]

**Remark 3.10.** (1) In Remark 3.1, condition (C4) on \( \{\alpha_n\} \) is independent of condition (C3), which was imposed by Cho et al. [5], Marino and Xu [15] and others. For this fact, see [6, 13].

(2) We point out the our iterative algorithms (3.1) and (3.8) are different from those in the recent works in this direction.
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research was supported by the Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2013021600).

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