Strong convergence for variational inequalities and equilibrium problems and representations

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Strong convergence for variational inequalities and equilibrium problems and representations

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Abstract

We introduce an implicit method for finding a common element of the set of solutions of systems of equilibrium problems and the set of common fixed points of a sequence of nonexpansive mappings and a representation of nonexpansive mappings. Then we prove the strong convergence of the proposed implicit schemes to the unique solution of a variational inequality, which is the optimality condition for a minimization problem and is also a common fixed point for a sequence of nonexpansive mappings and a representation of nonexpansive mappings.

Keywords: Representation; Equilibrium problem; Fixed point; Nonexpansive mapping; Variational inequality.

1 Introduction

Let $H$ be a Hilbert space and let $G : H \times H \to \mathbb{R}$ be an equilibrium function, that is

$$G(u, u) = 0 \quad \text{for every } u \in H.$$  

The Equilibrium Problem is defined as follows: Find $\bar{x} \in H$ such that

$$G(\bar{x}, y) \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } y \in H. \tag{1.1}$$

A solution of (1.1) is said to be an equilibrium point and the set of the equilibrium points is denoted by $\text{SEP}(G)$. Let $C$ be a closed convex subset of $H$. A mapping $T$ of $C$ into itself is called nonexpansive if $\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|$, for all $x, y \in C$. Let $f$ be an $\alpha$-contraction on $H$ (i.e. $\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \alpha \|x - y\|$, $x, y \in H$ with $0 \leq \alpha < 1$), and $A$ be a bounded linear operator on $H$. The following variational inequality problem with viscosity is of great interest [10, 11].

Find $x^*$ in $C$ such that

$$\left\langle (A - \gamma f)x^*, x - x^* \right\rangle \geq 0 \quad (x \in C), \tag{1.2}$$

which is the optimality condition for the minimization problem

$$\min_{x \in C} \left(\frac{1}{2} \langle Ax, x \rangle + h(x)\right),$$

where $\gamma$ satisfies $\|I - A\| \leq 1 - \alpha \gamma$ and $h$ is a potential function for $\gamma f$ (that is $h'(x) = \gamma f(x)$). S. Takahashi and W. Takahashi [20] introduced the following viscosity approximation method for finding a common element of $\text{SEP}(G)$ and $\text{Fix}(T)$, where $T$ is a nonexpansive mapping. Starting
with an arbitrary element \( x_1 \in H \), they defined the sequences \( \{u_n\} \) and \( \{x_n\} \) recursively by

\[
\begin{align*}
G(u_n, y) + \frac{1}{r_n} \langle y - u_n, u_n - x_n \rangle &\geq 0 \\
x_{n+1} = e_n \gamma f(x_n) + (I - \epsilon_n) Tu_n
\end{align*}
\]

\((n \in \mathbb{N}), \)

and Plubtieng and Punpaeng in [14] proved a strong convergence theorem for an implicit iterative sequence \( \{x_n\} \) obtained from the viscosity approximation method for finding a common element in \( \text{SEP}(G) \cap \text{Fix}(T) \) which satisfies the variational inequality (1.2):

**Theorem 1.1** Let \( C \) be a nonempty closed convex subset of a Hilbert space \( H \). Let \( G \) be a bifunction from \( H \times H \) into \( \mathbb{R} \) satisfying

(A1) \( G(x, x) = 0 \) for all \( x \in C \);

(A2) \( G \) is monotone, i.e. \( G(x, y) + G(y, x) \leq 0 \) for all \( x, y \in C \);

(A3) For all \( x, y, z \in C \),

\[
\limsup_{t \to 0} G(tz + (1 - t)x, y) \leq G(x, y);
\]

(A4) For all \( x \in C \), \( y \mapsto G(x, y) \) is convex and lower semicontinuous.

For \( x \in H \) and \( r > 0 \), set \( S_r : H \to C \) to be the resolvent of \( G \) i.e. \( S_r(x) \) is the unique \( z \in C \) for which

\[
G(z, y) + \frac{1}{r} \langle y - z, z - x \rangle \geq 0, \quad (y \in C).
\]

Let \( T \) be a nonexpansive mapping on \( H \) such that \( \text{SEP}(G) \cap \text{Fix}(T) \neq \emptyset \). Let \( f \) be a contraction of \( H \) into itself with \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) and let \( A \) be a strongly positive bounded linear operator on \( H \) with coefficient \( \gamma > 0 \) and \( 0 < \gamma < \frac{2}{\alpha} \). Let \( \{x_n\} \) be the sequence generated by

\[
\begin{align*}
x_n &= \alpha_n \gamma f(x_n) + (I - \alpha_n A) Tu_n \\
(n \in \mathbb{N}),
\end{align*}
\]

\[
G(u_n, y) + \frac{1}{r_n} \langle y - u_n, u_n - x_n \rangle \geq 0
\]

\((y \in H), \)

where \( u_n = S_{r_n} x_n \), \( \{r_n\} \subset (0, \infty) \) and \( \alpha_n \subset [0, 1] \) satisfying \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n = 0 \) and

\[
\liminf_{n \to \infty} r_n > 0. \quad \text{Then} \quad \{x_n\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{u_n\} \quad \text{converge strongly to a point} \ z \ \text{in} \ \text{Fix}(T) \cap \text{SEP}(G) \ \text{which solves the variational inequality}
\]

\[
\langle (A - \gamma f)z, z - x \rangle \leq 0 \quad x \in \text{Fix}(T) \cap \text{SEP}(G).
\]

V. Colao, G. L. Acedo and G. Marino proved a strong convergence theorem for the following implicit sequence \( \{z_n\} \) for finding a common element in \( \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \bigcap_{k=1}^n \text{SEP}(G_k) \) in [4],

\[
z_n = \epsilon_n \gamma f(z_n) + (I - \epsilon_n A) W_n S_{\epsilon_n} z_n,
\]

where

\[
S_{\epsilon_n} = S_{\epsilon_1}^{\epsilon_n} S_{\epsilon_2}^{\epsilon_n} \cdots S_{\epsilon_K}^{\epsilon_n}
\]

and \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). In this paper, motivated by Lau, Miyake and Takahashi [9], Atsushiba and Takahashi [2], Shimizu and Takahashi [16] and Takahashi [21], in Theorem 3.1, we use the harmonic concepts for improving the results proved in [4], in other word we use the amenability concepts and the theory of representations in our results but V. Colao, G. L. Acedo and G. Marino have not used these concepts in [4]. We introduce the following general implicit algorithm for finding a common element of the set of solutions of a system of equilibrium problems \( \text{SEP} (\varphi) \) for a family \( \varphi = \{G_k : k = 1, 2, \ldots, K\} \) of bifunctions and the set of fixed points of a family \( \{T_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \) of nonexpansive mappings from \( C \) into itself and a representation \( \varphi = \{T_i : t \in S\} \) of a semigroup \( S \) as nonexpansive mappings from \( C \) into itself, with respect to \( W \)-mappings and a left regular sequence \( \mu_n \) of means defined on an appropriate subspace of bounded real-valued functions of the semigroup:

\[
z_n = \epsilon_n \gamma f(z_n) + (I - \epsilon_n A) T_{\mu_n} W_n S_{\epsilon_n} z_n,
\]

where

\[
S_{\epsilon_n} = S_{\epsilon_1}^{\epsilon_n} S_{\epsilon_2}^{\epsilon_n} \cdots S_{\epsilon_K}^{\epsilon_n}
\]

and \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). Our goal is to prove some results of strong convergence for implicit schemes to approach a solution \( x^* \) of the problem (1.2) such that

\[
x^* \in \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \text{Fix}(S) \cap \text{SEP}(\varphi).
\]
2 Preliminaries

Throughout this paper \( H \) denotes a Hilbert space. Moreover we assume that \( A \) is a bounded strongly positive operator on \( H \) with constant \( \bar{\gamma} \); that is there exists \( \bar{\gamma} > 0 \) such that
\[
\langle Ax, x \rangle \geq \bar{\gamma} \|x\|^2 \quad (x \in H).
\]
For a map \( T : H \to H \) we denote by \( \text{Fix}(T) := \{x \in H : x = Tx\} \) the fixed point set of \( T \). Note that if \( T \) is a nonexpansive mapping, \( \text{Fix}(T) \) is closed and convex (see [6]).

Let \( S \) be a semigroup. We denote by \( B(S) \) the Banach space of all bounded real-valued functions defined on \( S \) with supremum norm. For each \( x \in S \) and \( f \in B(S) \) we define \( l_x \) and \( r_x \) in \( B(S) \) by
\[
(l_x f)(t) = f(st), \quad (r_x f)(t) = f(ts), \quad (t \in S).
\]
Let \( X \) be a subspace of \( B(S) \) containing 1 and let \( X^* \) be its topological dual. An element \( \mu \) of \( X^* \) is said to be a mean on \( X \) if \( \|\mu\| = \mu(1) = 1 \). We often write \( \mu_t \) instead of \( \mu(f) \) for \( f \in X^* \) and \( t \in S \). Let \( X \) be left invariant (resp. right invariant), i.e. \( l_x(X) \subset X \) (resp. \( r_x(X) \subset X \) for each \( x \in S \). A mean \( \mu \) on \( X \) is said to be left invariant (resp. right invariant) if \( \mu(l_x f) = \mu(f) \) (resp. \( \mu(r_x f) = \mu(f) \)) for each \( x \in S \) and \( f \in X \). \( X \) is said to be left (resp. right) amenable if \( X \) has a left (resp. right) invariant mean. \( X \) is amenable if \( X \) is both left and right amenable.

As is well known, \( B(S) \) is amenable when \( S \) is a commutative semigroup (see page 29 of [19]). A net \( \{\mu_\alpha\} \) of means on \( X \) is said to be left regular if
\[
\lim_{\alpha} \|l_x^* \mu_\alpha - \mu_\alpha\| = 0,
\]
for each \( x \in S \), where \( l_x^* \) is the adjoint operator of \( l_x \).

Let \( f \) be a function of semigroup \( S \) into a reflexive Banach space \( E \) such that the weak closure of \( \{f(t) : t \in S\} \) is weakly compact and let \( X \) be a subspace of \( B(S) \) containing all the functions \( t \to \langle f(t), x^* \rangle \) with \( x^* \in E^* \). We know from [7] that for any \( \mu \in X^* \), there exists a unique element \( f_\mu \) in \( E \) such that
\[
\langle f_\mu, x^* \rangle = \mu(\langle f(t), x^* \rangle)
\]
for all \( x^* \in E^* \). We denote such \( f_\mu \) by \( \int f(t) \mu(t) \). Moreover, if \( \mu \) is a mean on \( X \) then from \([8]\),
\[
\int f(t) \mu(t) \in \text{co} \{f(t) : t \in S\}.
\]
Let \( C \) be a nonempty closed and convex subset of \( H \). Then, a family \( \varrho = \{T_s : s \in S\} \) of mappings from \( C \) into itself is said to be a representation of \( S \) as nonexpansive mapping on \( C \) into itself if satisfies the following:
(1) \( T_sx = T_sT_tx \) for all \( s, t \in S \) and \( x \in C \);
(2) for every \( s \in S \) the mapping \( T_s : C \to C \) is nonexpansive.

Let \( C \) be a closed convex subset of a Hilbert space \( H \). Recall that the (nearest) projection \( P_C \) from \( H \) onto \( C \) assigns to each \( x \in H \) the unique point \( P_Cx \in C \) satisfying the property
\[
\|x - P_Cx\| = \min_{y \in C} \|x - y\|.
\]

The following Lemma characterizes the projection \( P_C \).

**Lemma 2.1** ([19]). Let \( C \) be a closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space \( H \), \( x \in H \) and \( y \in C \). Then \( P_Cx = y \) if and only if it satisfies the inequality
\[
\langle x - y, y - z \rangle \geq 0, \quad (z \in C).
\]

**Lemma 2.2** ([10]). Let \( A \) be a strongly positive linear bounded operator on a Hilbert space \( H \) with coefficient \( \bar{\gamma} \) and \( 0 < \rho \leq \|A\|^{-1} \) then \( \|I - \rho A\| \leq 1 - \rho \bar{\gamma} \).

**Theorem 2.1** ([18]). Let \( S \) be a semigroup, \( C \) be a closed convex subset of a Hilbert space \( H \), \( \varrho = \{T_s : s \in S\} \) be a representation of \( S \) as nonexpansive mapping from \( C \) into itself such that \( \text{Fix}(\) \( \varrho) \neq \varnothing \) and \( X \) be a subspace of \( B(S) \) such that \( 1 \in X \) and the mapping \( t \to \langle T(t)x, y \rangle \) be an element of \( X \) for each \( x \in C \) and \( y \in H \), and \( \mu \) be a mean on \( X \). If we write \( T_\mu x \) instead of \( \int T_sx \mu(t) \), then the following hold.
(i) \( T_\mu \) is a nonexpansive mapping from \( C \) into \( C \).
(ii) \( T_\mu x = x \) for each \( x \in \text{Fix}(\varrho) \).
(iii) \( T_\mu x \in \text{co} \{T_sx : t \in S\} \) for each \( x \in C \).
(iv) If \( \mu \) is left invariant, then \( T_\mu \) is a nonexpansive retraction from \( C \) onto \( \text{Fix}(S) \).
Theorem 2.2 ([5]). Let $C$ be a nonempty closed convex subset of a Hilbert space $H$ and $G : H \times H \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfy,

(A1) $G(x, x) = 0$ for all $x \in C$;
(A2) $G$ is monotone, i.e. $G(x, y) + G(y, x) \leq 0$ for all $x, y \in C$;
(A3) For all $x, y, z \in C$,

$$\limsup_{t \to 0} G(tz + (1-t)x, y) \leq G(x, y);$$

(A4) For all $x \in C$, $y \mapsto G(x, y)$ is convex and lower semicontinuous.

For $x \in H$ and $r > 0$, set $S_r : H \to C$ to be

$$S_r(x) := \{z \in C : G(z, y) + \frac{1}{r} \langle y - z, z - x \rangle \geq 0, \quad (y \in C)\},$$

then $S_r$ is well defined and the followings are valid:

(i) $S_r$ is single-valued;
(ii) $S_r$ is firmly nonexpansive, i.e.

$$\|S_r x - S_r y\|^2 \leq \langle S_r x - S_r y, x - y \rangle,$$

for all $x, y \in H$;
(iii) $\text{Fix} S_r = \text{SEP}(G)$;
(iv) $\text{SEP}(G)$ is closed and convex.

Theorem 2.3 ([4]). Let $\{r_n\} \subset (0, \infty)$ be a sequence converging to $r > 0$. For a bifunction $G : H \times H \to \mathbb{R}$, satisfying conditions (A1)- (A4), define $S_r$ and $S_{r_n}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ as in Theorem 2.5, then for every $x \in H$, we have

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|S_{r_n} x - S_r x\| = 0.$$

Let $C$ be a nonempty subset of a Hilbert space $H$ and $T : C \to H$ be a mapping. Then $T$ is said to be demiclosed at $v \in H$ if for any sequence $\{x_n\}$ in $C$, the following implication holds:

$$x_n \to u \in C, \quad T x_n \to v \text{ imply } T u = v,$$

where $\to$ (resp. $\rightharpoonup$) denotes strong (resp. weak) convergence.

Lemma 2.3 ([1]). Let $C$ be a nonempty closed convex subset of a Hilbert space $H$ and suppose that $T : C \to H$ is nonexpansive. Then, the mapping $I - T$ is demiclosed at zero.

Remark 2.1 Every Hilbert space is a uniformly convex Banach space, and therefore is a strictly convex Banach space (see pages 95, 98 of [19]).

Definition 2.1 A vector space $X$ is said to satisfy Opial’s condition, if for each sequence $\{x_n\}$ in $X$ which converges weakly to point $x \in X$,

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

$(y \in X, \ y \neq x)$.

Note that every Hilbert space satisfies the Opial’s condition (see [12] and [15]).

Definition 2.2 Let $K$ be a nonempty subset of a Banach space $X$ and $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence in $K$. The set of the asymptotic center of $\{x_n\}$ with respect to $K$, defined by

$$A(\{x_n\}) = \left\{ x \in K : \limsup_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - x\| = \inf_{y \in K} \limsup_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - y\| \right\}.$$

Lemma 2.4 ([1]). Let $X$ be a uniformly convex Banach space satisfying the Opial’s condition and $K$ be a nonempty closed convex subset of $X$. If a sequence $\{z_n\} \subset K$ converges weakly to a point $z_0$, then $\{z_0\}$ is the asymptotic center of $\{z_n\}$ with respect to $K$.

Let $C$ be a nonempty convex subset of a Banach space. Let $\{T_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of nonexpansive mappings of $C$ into itself and let $\{\lambda_i\}$ be a real sequence such that $0 \leq \lambda_i \leq 1$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Following [17], for any $n \geq 1$, we define a mapping $W_n$ of $C$ into itself as follows,

$$U_{n,n+1} := I,$$
$$U_{n,n} := \lambda_n T_n U_{n,n+1} + (1 - \lambda_n) I,$$
$$\vdots$$
$$U_{n,k} := \lambda_k T_k U_{n,k+1} + (1 - \lambda_k) I,$$

(2.3)
$$\vdots$$
$$U_{n,2} := \lambda_2 T_2 U_{n,3} + (1 - \lambda_2) I,$$
$$W_n := U_{n,1} := \lambda_1 T_1 U_{n,2} + (1 - \lambda_1) I.$$

The following results hold for the mappings $W_n$. 

Theorem 2.4 ([17]). Let $C$ be a nonempty closed convex subset of a strictly convex Banach space. Let $\{T_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of nonexpansive mappings of $C$ into itself such that
$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(T_i) \neq \emptyset$$
and let $\{\lambda_i\}$ be a real sequence such that $0 \leq \lambda_i < b < 1$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Then
1. $W_n$ is nonexpansive and $\text{Fix}(W_n) = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \text{Fix}(T_i)$ for each $n \geq 1$,
2. for each $x \in C$ and for each positive integer $j$, the limit $\lim_{n \to \infty} U_{n,j} x$ exists.
3. The mapping $W : C \to C$ defined by
$$Wx := \lim_{n \to \infty} W_n x = \lim_{n \to \infty} U_{n,1} (x \in C),$$
is a nonexpansive mapping satisfying $\text{Fix}(W) = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(T_i)$ and it is called the W-mapping generated by $\{T_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$, and $\{\lambda_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$.

Theorem 2.5 ([13]). Let $C$ be a nonempty closed convex subset of a Hilbert space $H$, $\{T_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of nonexpansive mappings of $C$ into itself such that $\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(T_i) \neq \emptyset$, $\{\lambda_i\}$ be a real sequence such that $0 < \lambda_i \leq b < 1$, $(i \geq 1)$. If $D$ is any bounded subset of $C$, then
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sup_{x \in D} \|Wx - W_n x\| = 0.$$

Throughout the rest of this paper, the open ball of radius $r$ centered at $0$ is denoted by $B_r$. For $\varepsilon > 0$ and a mapping $T : D \to H$, we let $F_\varepsilon(T; D)$ be the set of $\varepsilon$-approximate fixed points of $T$, i.e.
$$F_\varepsilon(T; D) = \{x \in D : \|x - Tx\| \leq \varepsilon\}.$$

3 Main results

In this Section, we deal with the strong convergence approximation scheme for finding a common element of the set of solutions of a system of an equilibrium problem and the set of common fixed points of a sequence of nonexpansive mappings and left amenable nonexpansive semigroup in a Hilbert space. These results extend the main result of [4] and many others.

Theorem 3.1 Let $S$ be a semigroup and let $C$ be a closed convex subset of a Hilbert space $H$. Suppose that $\varrho = \{T_s : s \in S\}$ be a representation of $S$ as nonexpansive mapping from $C$ into itself and suppose $\text{Fix}(\varrho) \neq \emptyset$. Let $X$ be a left invariant subspace of $B(S)$ such that $1 \in X$, and the function $t \mapsto (T_t x, y)$ is an element of $X$ for each $x \in C$ and $y \in H$. Let $\{\mu_n\}$ be a left regular sequence of means on $X$. Let $\{T_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of nonexpansive mappings from $C$ into itself such that $T_i(\text{Fix}(\varrho)) \subseteq \text{Fix}(\varrho)$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\varrho = \{G_k : k = 1, 2, \ldots, K\}$ be a finite family of bifunctions from $H \times H$ into $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose that $A$ is a strongly positive bounded linear operator with coefficient $\gamma$ and $f$ is an $\alpha$-contraction on $H$. Moreover, let $\{r_k, n\}$, $\{\epsilon_n\}$ and $\{\lambda_n\}$ be real sequences such that $r_k, n > 0$, $0 < \epsilon_n < 1$ and $0 < \lambda_n < b < 1$, and $\gamma$ is a real number such that $0 < \gamma < \frac{\gamma}{\alpha}$. Assume that,

(i) for every $k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, K\}$, the function $G_k$ satisfies $(A_1) - (A_4)$ of Theorem 2.5,
(ii) $\mathfrak{F} := \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \text{Fix}(S) \cap \text{SEP}(\varrho) \neq \emptyset$,
(iii) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \epsilon_n = 0$ and,
(iv) for every $k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, K\}$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} r_k, n$ exists and is a positive real number.

For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $W_n$ be the mapping generated by $\{T_i\}$ and $\{\lambda_n\}$ as in (2.3), for every $k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, K\}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $S^{K}_{r_k, n}$ be the resolvent generated by $G_k$ and $r_k, n$ as in Theorem 2.5. If $\{z_n\}$ is the sequence generated by
$$z_n = \epsilon_n \gamma f(z_n) + (I - \epsilon_n A)T_{\mu_n} W_n S^{K}_{r_k, n} z_n,$$
then $\lim_{n \to \infty} z_n \in \mathfrak{F}$, where $x^*$ is the unique solution of the variational inequality
$$\langle (A - \gamma f)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0 \quad (x \in \mathfrak{F}),$$
or, equivalently,
$$x^* = P_{\mathfrak{F}}(I - (A - \gamma f))x^*,$$
or, equivalently, \( x^* \) is the unique solution of the
minimization problem
\[
\min_{x \in \mathbb{S}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \langle Ax, x \rangle + h(x) \right\},
\]
where \( h \) is a potential function for \( \gamma f \).

Since \( \epsilon_n \to 0 \), we may assume that \( \epsilon_n \leq \min \left\{ \|A\|^{-1}, \frac{1}{\gamma} \right\} \). We observe that if \( \|p\| = 1 \), then
\[
\langle (I - \epsilon_n A)p, p \rangle = 1 - \epsilon_n \langle Ap, p \rangle \\
\geq 1 - \epsilon_n \|A\| \geq 0.
\]

Hence, if \( \|p\| \neq 1 \) and \( p \neq 0 \), then we have
\[
\langle (I - \epsilon_n A)p, p \rangle = \|p\|^2 \|I - \epsilon_n A\| \geq 0.
\]

We also have \( \langle (I - \epsilon_n A)p, p \rangle = 0 \), if \( p = 0 \).
Hence \( \langle (I - \epsilon_n A)p, p \rangle \geq 0 \), for all \( p \in C \).
By Lemma 2.2, we have
\[
\|I - \epsilon_n A\| \leq 1 - \epsilon_n \bar{\gamma}.
\]
We shall divide the proof into eight steps.

Step 1. The existence of \( z_n \) which satisfies (3.4).

Proof. This follows immediately from the fact that for every \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), the mapping \( N_n \) given by
\[
N_n x := \epsilon_n \gamma f(x) + (I - \epsilon_n A) T_{\mu_n} W_n S_n^K x \\
(x \in H),
\]
is a contraction. To see this, put \( \beta_n = 1 + \epsilon_n \gamma \alpha - \epsilon_n \bar{\gamma} \), then \( 0 \leq \beta_n < 1 \) \( (n \in \mathbb{N}) \). We have,
\[
\|N_n x - N_n y\| \\
\leq \epsilon_n \gamma \|f(x) - f(y)\| \\
+ (1 - \epsilon_n \bar{\gamma}) \|T_{\mu_n} W_n S_n^K x - T_{\mu_n} W_n S_n^K y\| \\
\leq \epsilon_n \gamma \alpha \|x - y\| + (1 - \epsilon_n \bar{\gamma}) \|x - y\| \\
= (1 + \epsilon_n \gamma \alpha - \epsilon_n \bar{\gamma}) \|x - y\| = \beta_n \|x - y\|.
\]

Therefore, by Banach Contraction Principle ([19], p. 4), there exist a unique point \( z_n \) such that \( N_n z_n = z_n \).

Step 2. \( \{z_n\} \) is bounded.

Proof. Let \( p \in \mathbb{S} \). We have
\[
\|z_n - p\|^2 = \langle \epsilon_n \gamma f(z_n) \\
+ (I - \epsilon_n A) T_{\mu_n} W_n S_n^K z_n - p, z_n - p \rangle \\
= \epsilon_n \gamma \langle f(z_n) - f(p), z_n - p \rangle \\
+ \epsilon_n \left( \gamma f(p) - A p, z_n - p \right) \\
+ \langle (I - \epsilon_n A) T_{\mu_n} W_n S_n^K z_n - T_{\mu_n} W_n S_n^K p, z_n - p \rangle \\
\leq \epsilon_n \gamma \alpha \|z_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \epsilon_n \bar{\gamma}) \|z_n - p\|^2 \\
+ \epsilon_n \left( \gamma f(p) - A p, z_n - p \right).
\]

Thus,
\[
\|z_n - p\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{\gamma - \alpha \bar{\gamma}} \langle \gamma f(p) - A p, z_n - p \rangle. \quad (3.6)
\]

Hence,
\[
\|z_n - p\| \leq \frac{1}{\gamma - \alpha \bar{\gamma}} \|f(p) - A p\|.
\]

That is, the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) is bounded.

Step 3. For every fixed \( k \in \{1, 2, \cdots, K\} \), we have
\[
\lim_{n} \|z_n - S_{r_{k,n}} z_n\| = 0. \quad (3.7)
\]

Proof. Let \( k \in \{1, 2, \cdots, K\} \), since by (ii) of Theorem 2.5, \( S_{r_{k,n}} \) is firmly nonexpansive, we conclude that
\[
\|S_{r_{k,n}} z_n - p\|^2 \\
= \|S_{r_{k,n}} z_n - S_{r_{k,n}} p\|^2 \\
\leq \langle S_{r_{k,n}} z_n - S_{r_{k,n}} p, z_n - p \rangle \\
= \frac{1}{2} \left( \|S_{r_{k,n}} z_n - p\|^2 \\
+ \|z_n - p\|^2 - \|z_n - S_{r_{k,n}} z_n\|^2 \right).
\]

Therefore,
\[
\|z_n - S_{r_{k,n}} z_n\|^2 \leq \|z_n - p\|^2 - \|S_{r_{k,n}} z_n - p\|^2. \quad (3.8)
\]
If we put
\[ L_n := 2\left< \gamma f(z_n) - AT_n W_n S_n^K z_n, z_n - p \right>, \]
then by using the inequality
\[ \|x + y\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 + 2\left< y, x + y \right>, \]
we obtain
\[
\|z_n - p\|^2 = \|\epsilon_n \gamma f(z_n)
+ (I - \epsilon_n A) T_{\mu_n} W_n S_{r_1,n}^1 S_{r_2,n}^2
\ldots S_{r_K,n}^K z_n - p\|^2
\leq \|T_{\mu_n} W_n S_{r_1,n}^1 S_{r_2,n}^2
\ldots S_{r_K,n}^K z_n - p\|^2 + \epsilon_n L_n
\leq \|S_{r_k,n}^K z_n - p\|^2 + \epsilon_n L_n.
\]
So by (3.8), we have
\[
\|z_n - S_{r_k,n}^K z_n\|^2 \leq \epsilon_n L_n.
\]
That \( \{L_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) is a bounded sequence, implies
\[
\lim_n \|z_n - S_{r_k,n}^K z_n\| = 0.
\]
By induction we assume that (3.7) holds for every \( k > \bar{k} \), and we prove it for \( \bar{k} \).
Indeed, we have
\[
\|z_n - p\|^2
\leq \|T_{\mu_n} W_n S_{r_1,n}^1 S_{r_2,n}^2
\ldots S_{r_K,n}^K z_n - p\|^2 + \epsilon_n L_n
\leq \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} \ldots S_{r_{K,n}}^K z_n - p\|^2 + \epsilon_n L_n. \tag{3.10}
\]
Observe that
\[
\|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} \ldots S_{r_{K,n}}^K z_n - p\|
= \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} \ldots S_{r_{K,n}}^K z_n - S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} z_n
+ S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} z_n - p\|
\leq \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^{\bar{k}+1} \ldots S_{r_{K,n}}^K z_n - z_n\|
+ \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} z_n - p\|
\leq \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^{\bar{k}+1} \ldots S_{r_{K,n}}^K z_n - S_{r_{\tau,n}}^{\bar{k}+1} z_n\|
+ \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^{\bar{k}+1} z_n - z_n\| + \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} z_n - p\|
\leq \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^{\bar{k}+2} \ldots S_{r_{K,n}}^K z_n - z_n\|
+ \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^{\bar{k}+1} z_n - z_n\| + \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} z_n - p\|
\vdots
\leq \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} z_n - p\| + \sum_{k=\bar{k}+1}^K \|S_{r_{k,n}}^k z_n - z_n\|.
\]
Inequality (3.10) gives,
\[
\|z_n - p\|^2
\leq \left( \sum_{k=\bar{k}+1}^K \|S_{r_{k,n}}^k z_n - z_n\| \right)
+ 2\|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} z_n - p\| \left( \sum_{k=\bar{k}+1}^K \|S_{r_{k,n}}^k z_n - z_n\| \right)
+ \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} z_n - p\|^2 + \epsilon_n L_n.
\]
From this inequality and (3.8), we obtain
\[
\|z_n - S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} z_n\|^2
\leq \left( \sum_{k=\bar{k}+1}^K \|S_{r_{k,n}}^k z_n - z_n\| \right)
+ 2\|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} z_n - p\| \left( \sum_{k=\bar{k}+1}^K \|S_{r_{k,n}}^k z_n - z_n\| \right)
+ \|S_{r_{\tau,n}}^\bar{k} z_n - p\|^2 + \epsilon_n L_n.
\]
Since by assumption,
\[
\lim_n \sum_{k=\bar{k}+1}^K \|S_{r_{k,n}}^k z_n - z_n\| = 0,
\]

hence
\[ \lim_n \| z_n - S_{r_n}^F z_n \| = 0, \]
as required.

Step 4. \( \lim_n \| z_n - T_{\mu_n} W_n z_n \| = 0. \)

Proof. To see this, put
\[ M_n := 2 \left( \gamma f(z_n) - AT_{\mu_n} W_n S_{r_n}^K z_n, z_n - T_{\mu_n} W_n z_n \right). \]
It is obvious that \( \{ M_n \}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) is a bounded sequence. By using (3.9), we have
\[
\| z_n - T_{\mu_n} W_n z_n \|^2 = \| \epsilon_n \gamma f(z_n) + (I - \epsilon_n A) T_{\mu_n} W_n S_{r_n}^K z_n - T_{\mu_n} W_n z_n \|^2 \\
\leq \| S_{r_n}^K z_n - z_n \|^2 + \epsilon_n M_n, \]
and
\[
\| S_{r_n}^K z_n - z_n \| \\
\leq \| S_{r_1,n}^1 \cdots S_{r_K,n}^K z_n - S_{r_1,n}^1 z_n \| \\
+ \| S_{r_1,n}^1 z_n - z_n \| \\
\leq \| S_{r_2,n}^2 \cdots S_{r_K,n}^K z_n - z_n \| \\
+ \| S_{r_1,n}^1 z_n - z_n \| \\
\vdots \\
\leq \sum_{k=1}^K \| S_{r_k,n}^k z_n - z_n \|. \]
Using (3.7) and the fact that \( \{ M_n \}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \) is a bounded sequence, we can conclude that,
\[
\lim_n \| z_n - T_{\mu_n} W_n z_n \|^2 \\
\leq \left( \lim_n \sum_{k=1}^K \| S_{r_k,n}^k z_n - z_n \| \right)^2 \\
+ \lim_n \epsilon_n M_n = 0. \]

Step 5. \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \| z_n - T_t z_n \| = 0, \) for all \( t \in S. \)

Proof. Let \( p \in \mathfrak{F} \) and put
\[ M_0 = \frac{\| \gamma f(p) - AP \|}{\gamma - \alpha \gamma}. \]
Let \( D = \{ y \in H : \| y - p \| \leq M_0 \}. \) It is clear that \( D \) is a bounded closed convex set, and \( \{ z_n : n \in \mathbb{N} \} \subseteq D. \) It is also obvious that \( D \) is invariant under \( \{ S_{r_k,n}^k : k = 1, 2, \ldots, K, n \in \mathbb{N} \}, W_n \) for every \( n \in \mathbb{N}, \) and \( F. \) We will show that
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} \sup_{y \in D} \| T_{\mu_n} y - T_t T_{\mu_n} y \| = 0 \quad (t \in S). \]

(3.11)

Let \( \epsilon > 0. \) By Theorem 2.1 of [3], there exists \( \delta > 0 \) such that
\[
\| T_t ; D + B_{\delta} \subseteq F ( T_t ; D ) \quad (t \in S). \]
Also by Corollary 1.1 of [3], there exists a natural number \( N \) such that
\[
\left\| \frac{1}{N + 1} \sum_{i=0}^N T_{t_i} y - T_t \left( \frac{1}{N + 1} \sum_{i=0}^N T_{t_i} y \right) \right\| \leq \delta, \]
(3.13)
for all \( t, s \in S \) and \( y \in D. \) Let \( t \in S, \) since \( \{ \mu_n \} \) is strongly left regular, there exists \( N_0 \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( \| \mu_n - l^t_{i,n} \mu_n \| \leq \frac{\delta}{\| y \|} \) for \( n \geq N_0 \) and \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, N. \) Then, we have
\[
\sup_{y \in D} \| T_{\mu_n} y - \int \frac{1}{N + 1} \sum_{i=0}^N T_{t_i} y \mu_n(s) \| \\
= \sup_{y \in D} \sup_{\| z \| = 1} | \langle T_{\mu_n} y, z \rangle | \\
- \left\langle \int \frac{1}{N + 1} \sum_{i=0}^N T_{t_i} y \mu_n(s), z \right\rangle | \\
= \sup_{y \in D} \sup_{\| z \| = 1} \left| \frac{1}{N + 1} \sum_{i=0}^N (\mu_n)_s(T_{s_i} y, z) - \frac{1}{N + 1} \sum_{i=0}^N (\mu_n)_s(T_{s_i} y, z) \right| \\
\leq \frac{1}{N + 1} \sum_{i=0}^N \sup_{y \in D} \sup_{\| z \| = 1} | (\mu_n)_s(T_{s_i} y, z) - (l^t_{i,n} \mu_n)_s(T_{s_i} y, z) | \\
\leq \max_{i = 1, 2, \ldots, N} \| \mu_n - l^t_{i,n} \mu_n \| (M_0 + \| p \|) \leq \delta \quad (n \geq N_0). \]
(3.14)
By Theorem 2.3 we have
\[
\frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{i=0}^{N} T^{\upsilon_i} y \mu_n(s)
\in \mathcal{C} \left\{ \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{i=0}^{N} T^{\upsilon_i}(T \delta y) : s \in S \right\}.
\]
It follows from (3.12)-(3.15) that
\[
T_{\mu_n} y \in \mathcal{C} \left\{ \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{i=0}^{N} T^{\upsilon_i} y : s \in S \right\} + B_{\delta}
\subset \mathcal{C} F_\delta(T; D) + B_{\delta} \subset F_\delta(T; D),
\]
for all $y \in D$ and $n \geq N_0$. Therefore,
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} \sup_{y \in D} \| T_t(T_{\mu_n} y) - T_{\mu_n} y \| \leq \epsilon.
\]
Since $\epsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, we get (3.11). Let $t \in S$ and $\epsilon > 0$, then there exists $\delta > 0$, which satisfies (3.12). Take $L_0 = (\gamma \alpha + \| A \|) M_0 + \| f(p) - A p \|$. Now from (3.11) and condition (iii) there exists $N_1 \in N$ such that $T_{\mu_n} y \in F_\delta(T; D)$ for all $y \in D$ and $\epsilon_n < \frac{\delta}{2\gamma}$ for all $n \geq N_1$. We note that
\[
\epsilon_n \| f(z_n) - A T_{\mu_n} W_n S^K_n z_n \|
\leq \epsilon_n \| f(z_n) - f(p) \| + \| f(p) - A p \|
\leq \epsilon_n \left( \gamma \alpha \| z_n - p \| 
+ \| f(p) - A p \| + \| A \| \| z_n - p \| \right)
\leq \epsilon_n \left( \gamma \alpha + \| A \| \right) M_0 + \| f(p) - A p \|
= \epsilon_n L_0 \leq \frac{\delta}{2},
\]
for all $n \geq N_1$. Observe that
\[
z_n = \epsilon_n f(z_n) + (1 - \epsilon_n A) T_{\mu_n} W_n S^K_n z_n
= T_{\mu_n} W_n S^K_n z_n + \epsilon_n \left( f(z_n)
- A T_{\mu_n} W_n S^K_n z_n \right)
\in F_\delta(T; D) + B_{\frac{\delta}{2}}
\subseteq F_\delta(T; D) + B_{\delta}
\subseteq F_\delta(T; D) + B_{\delta},
\]
for all $n \geq N_1$. This show that
\[
\| z_n - T_t z_n \| \leq \epsilon \quad (n \geq N_1).
\]
Since $\epsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, we get $\lim_{n \to \infty} \| z_n - T_t z_n \| = 0$.

Step 6. The weak $\omega$-limit set of $\{ z_n \}$ which is denoted by $\omega_{\omega} \{ z_n \}$ is a subset of $\mathfrak{S}$.

Proof. Let $\hat{z} \in \omega_{\omega} \{ z_n \}$ and let $\{ z_{n_j} \}$ be a subsequence of $\{ z_n \}$ such that $z_{n_j} \to \hat{z}$. We need to show that $\hat{z} \in \mathfrak{S}$. In terms of Lemma 2.4 and Step 5, we conclude that $\hat{z} \in \text{Fix}(S)$. By Theorems 2.2, 2.3, the mapping $W : C \to C$, given by $W x := \lim_n W_n x$ satisfies
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} \| W_n \hat{z} - W \hat{z} \| = 0.
\]
Putting $r_{k,n} = \hat{r}_k$ for every $k \in \{ 1, 2, \cdots, K \}$, by Theorem 2.5, we have
\[
S^K_{r_k,n} x = \lim_n S^K_{r_k,n} x \quad (x \in H).
\]
Since $\hat{z} \in \text{Fix}(S)$, by our assumption, we have $T_i \hat{z} \in \text{Fix}(S)$ for all $i \in N$ and then $W_n \hat{z} \in \text{Fix}(S)$. Hence, by (ii) of Theorem 2.3, $T_{\mu_n} W_n \hat{z} = W_n \hat{z}$.

Consider the set of the asymptotic center $A(z_{n_j})$ of $\{ z_{n_j} \}$ with respect to $H$. Since $z_{n_j} \to \hat{z}$, Lemma 2.4 implies that $A(z_{n_j}) = \{ \hat{z} \}$. By the definition of $A(z_{n_j})$, we have
\[
\limsup_{j \to \infty} \| z_{n_j} - z \| \leq \limsup_{j \to \infty} \| z_{n_j} - T_t z_{n_j} \|
(t \in S),
\]
for all $z \in A(z_{n_j})$. Since $A(z_{n_j}) = \{ \hat{z} \}$, by Step 5, we get $z_{n_j} \to \hat{z}$. Using (3.16) and Step 4, we
have
\[
\limsup_{j \to \infty} \|z_{n_j} - W \hat{z}\| \\
\leq \limsup_{j \to \infty} \|z_{n_j} - T_{\mu_{n_j}} W_{n_j} z_{n_j}\| \\
+ \limsup_{j \to \infty} \|T_{\mu_{n_j}} W_{n_j} z_{n_j} - T_{\mu_{n_j}} W_{n_j} \hat{z}\| \\
+ \limsup_{j \to \infty} \|T_{\mu_{n_j}} W_{n_j} \hat{z} - W \hat{z}\| \\
\leq \limsup_{j \to \infty} \|z_{n_j} - T_{\mu_{n_j}} W_{n_j} z_{n_j}\| \\
+ \limsup_{j \to \infty} \|z_{n_j} - \hat{z}\| \\
+ \limsup_{j \to \infty} \|W_{n_j} \hat{z} - W \hat{z}\| \\
\leq \limsup_{j \to \infty} \|z_{n_j} - \hat{z}\| = 0.
\]

This implies that \( W(\hat{z}) = \hat{z} \).

Using Theorem 2.4 and (3.17) and Step 3, we have
\[
\limsup_{j \to \infty} \|z_{n_j} - S^k_{r_k} \hat{z}\| \\
\leq \limsup_{j \to \infty} \|z_{n_j} - S^k_{r_k, n_j} z_{n_j}\| \\
+ \limsup_{j \to \infty} \|S^k_{r_k, n_j} z_{n_j} - S^k_{r_k} \hat{z}\| \\
+ \limsup_{j \to \infty} \|S^k_{r_k} \hat{z} - S^k_{r_k} \hat{z}\| \\
\leq \limsup_{j \to \infty} \|z_{n_j} - \hat{z}\| = 0. \tag{3.18}
\]

This implies that \( S^k_{r_k}(\hat{z}) = \hat{z} \) for every \( k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, K\} \).

Therefore, \( \hat{z} \in \text{Fix}(W) \cap (\bigcap_{k=1}^K \text{Fix}(S^k_{r_k})) \). In terms of Theorems 2.4 and 2.5, we conclude that \( \hat{z} \in (\bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{Fix}(T_i)) \cap \text{SEP}() \). Since \( \hat{z} \in \text{Fix}(S) \), therefore, \( \hat{z} \in \mathfrak{F} \).

Step 7. There exists a unique solution \( x^* \in \mathfrak{F} \) of the variational inequality (3.5), such that
\[
\Gamma := \limsup_n \langle (\gamma f - A)x^*, z_n - x^* \rangle \leq 0. \tag{3.19}
\]

Proof. Banach Contraction Mapping Principle guarantees that \( P_{\mathfrak{F}}(I - (A - \gamma f)) \) has a unique fixed point \( x^* \) which is, by Lemma 2.1, the unique solution of the variational inequality:
\[
\langle (\gamma f - A)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \leq 0 \quad (x \in \mathfrak{F}).
\]

Note that, from the definition of \( \Gamma \) and the fact that \( z_n \) is a bounded sequence, we can select a subsequence \( z_{n_j} \) of \( z_n \) with the following properties:

(i) \( \lim_j \langle (\gamma f - A)x^*, z_{n_j} - x^* \rangle = \Gamma \);

(ii) \( z_{n_j} \) is weakly converge to a point \( \hat{z} \);

by Step 6, we have \( \hat{z} \in \mathfrak{F} \) and then
\[
\Gamma = \lim_j \langle (\gamma f - A)x^*, z_{n_j} - x^* \rangle \\
= \langle (\gamma f - A)x^*, \hat{z} - x^* \rangle \leq 0,
\]
as \( x^* \in \mathfrak{F} \) is the unique solution of (3.5).

Step 8. \( \{z_n\} \) strongly converges to \( x^* \).

Proof. Indeed, from (3.6), (3.19) and that \( x^* \in \mathfrak{F} \), we conclude
\[
\limsup_n \|z_n - x^*\|^2 \\
\leq \frac{1}{\gamma - \alpha \gamma} \limsup_n \langle (\gamma f - A)x^*, z_n - x^* \rangle \leq 0.
\]

That is \( z_n \to x^* \).

**Theorem 3.2** Let \( H \) be a real Hilbert space, \( T \) be a nonexpansive mapping of \( C \) into itself such that \( \text{Fix}(T) \neq \emptyset \), \( \{T_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \) be a sequence of nonexpansive mappings from \( C \) into itself such that \( T_i(\text{Fix}(T)) \subseteq \text{Fix}(T) \) for every \( i \in \mathbb{N} \), and \( \varphi = \{G_k : k = 1, 2, \ldots, K\} \) be a finite family of bifunctions from \( H \times H \) into \( \mathbb{R} \). Suppose that \( A \) is a strongly positive bounded linear operator with coefficient \( \gamma \), and \( f \) be an \( \alpha \)-contraction on \( H \). Moreover, let \( \{r_{k,n}\} \), \( \{\epsilon_n\} \) and \( \{\lambda_n\} \) be real sequences such that \( r_{k,n} > 0 \), \( 0 < \epsilon_n < 1 \) and \( 0 < \lambda_n \leq b < 1 \), and \( \gamma \) is a real number such that \( 0 < \gamma < \frac{\alpha}{\gamma} \). Assume that,

(i) for every \( k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, K\} \), the function \( G_k \) satisfies \( (A_1)-(A_4) \) of Theorem 2.5 ,

(ii) \( \mathfrak{F} := \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \text{Fix}(T) \cap \text{SEP}(\varphi) \neq \emptyset \),

(iii) \( \lim \epsilon_n = 0 \) and,

(iv) for every \( k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, K\} \), \( \lim r_{k,n} \) exists and is a positive real number.


For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $W_n$ be the mapping generated by $\{T_i\}$ and $\{\lambda_n\}$ as in (2.3), for every $k \in \{1, 2, \cdots, K\}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $S_{k,n}$ be the resolvent generated by $G_k$ and $r_{k,n}$ as in Theorem 2.5. If $\{z_n\}$ is the sequence generated by

$$z_n = \epsilon_n \gamma f(z_n) + (I - \epsilon_n A) \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} T^k W_n S_{k,n} z_n$$

($n \in \mathbb{N}$).

Then $\{z_n\}$ strongly converges to $x^* \in \mathfrak{F}$, where $x^*$ is the unique solution of the variational inequality

$$\langle (A - \gamma f)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0 \quad (x \in \mathfrak{F}).$$

Proof. Let $S = \{1, 2, \ldots\} = \{T^i : i \in S\}$. For $f = (z_1, z_2, \cdots) \in B(S)$, define

$$\mu_n(f) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} z_k \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

Then $\{\mu_n\}$ is a regular sequence of means on $B(S)$; for more details, see [19]. Next for each $x \in H$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$T_{\mu_n} x = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} T^k x.$$ 

Therefore, it follows from Theorem 3.1 that the sequence $\{z_n\}$ converges strongly to $x^* \in \mathfrak{F}$, which is the unique solution of the variational inequality:

$$\langle (A - \gamma f)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0 \quad (x \in \mathfrak{F}).$$

**Theorem 3.3** Let $H$ be a real Hilbert space, $T$ be a nonexpansive mapping of $C$ into itself such that $\text{Fix}(T) \neq \emptyset$, $\{T_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of nonexpansive mappings from $C$ into itself such that $T_i(\text{Fix}(T)) \subseteq \text{Fix}(T)$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $\varphi = \{G_k : k = 1, 2, \cdots, K\}$ be a finite family of bifunctions from $H \times H$ into $\mathbb{R}$. Suppose that $A$ is a strongly positive bounded linear operator with coefficient $\overline{A}$, and $f$ be an $\alpha$-contraction on $H$. Moreover, let $\{r_{k,n}\}$, $\{\epsilon_n\}$ and $\{\lambda_n\}$ be real sequences such that $r_{k,n} > 0$, $0 < \epsilon_n < 1$ and $0 < \lambda_n \leq b < 1$, and $\gamma$ is a real number such that $0 < \gamma < \frac{7}{\alpha}$. Assume that,

(i) for every $k \in \{1, 2, \cdots, K\}$, the function $G_k$ satisfies $(A_1) - (A_4)$ of Theorem 2.5,

(ii) $\mathfrak{F} := \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \text{Fix}(T) \cap \text{SEP}(\varphi) \neq \emptyset$,

(iii) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \epsilon_n = 0$ and,

(iv) for every $k \in \{1, 2, \cdots, K\}$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} r_{k,n}$ exists and is a positive real number.

For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $W_n$ be the mapping generated by $\{T_i\}$ and $\{\lambda_n\}$ as in (2.3), for every $k \in \{1, 2, \cdots, K\}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $S_{k,n}$ be the resolvent generated by $G_k$ and $r_{k,n}$ as in Theorem 2.5. If $\{z_n\}$ is the sequence generated by

$$z_n = \epsilon_n \gamma f(z_n) + (I - \epsilon_n A) \frac{1}{a_n} \sum_{k=1}^{a_n} (a_n)^k T^k W_n S_{k,n} z_n$$

($n \in \mathbb{N}$),

where $\{a_n\}$ is an increasing sequence in $(0, 1)$ such that $\lim a_n = 1$. Then $\{z_n\}$ strongly converges to $x^* \in \mathfrak{F}$, where $x^*$ is the unique solution of the variational inequality

$$\langle (A - \gamma f)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0 \quad (x \in \mathfrak{F}).$$

Proof. Let $S = \{1, 2, \ldots\}$, $\varphi = \{T^i : i \in S\}$. For $f = (z_1, z_2, \cdots) \in B(S)$, define

$$\mu_n(f) = \frac{1}{a_n} \sum_{k=1}^{a_n} (a_n)^k z_k \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

Then $\{\mu_n\}$ is a regular sequence of means on $B(S)$; for more details, see ([19], p. 79). Next for each $x \in H$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$T_{\mu_n} x = \frac{1}{a_n} \sum_{k=1}^{a_n} (a_n)^k T^k x.$$
Therefore, it follows from Theorem 3.1 that the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) converges strongly to \( x^* \in \mathfrak{F} \), which is the unique solution of the variational inequality:

\[
\langle (A - \gamma f)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0 \quad (x \in \mathfrak{F}).
\]

**Theorem 3.4** Let \( H \) be a real Hilbert space, and \( C \) be a nonempty closed convex subset of a Hilbert space \( H \), and \( S = \mathbb{R}^+ = \{ t \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq t < +\infty \} \), \( \varphi = \{ T_t : t \in \mathbb{R}^+ \} \), and \( \varphi = \{ T_t : t \in \mathbb{R}^+ \} \) be a representation of \( S \) as nonexpansive mappings of \( C \) into itself and suppose \( \text{Fix}(\varphi) \neq \emptyset \). Let \( X \) be a left invariant subspace of \( B(\mathbb{R}^+) \) such that \( 1 \in X \) and the function \( t \mapsto \langle T_t x, y \rangle \) is an element of \( X \) for each \( x \in C \), \( y \in H \), \( \{T_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \) be a sequence of nonexpansive mappings from \( C \) into itself such that \( T_t(\text{Fix}(\varphi)) \subseteq \text{Fix}(\varphi) \) for \( i \in \mathbb{N} \), \( \varphi = \{ G_k : k = 1, 2, \cdots, K \} \) be a finite family of bifunctions from \( H \times H \) into \( \mathbb{R} \). Suppose that \( A \) is a strongly positive bounded linear operator with coefficient \( \tau \), and \( f \) is an \( \alpha \)-contraction on \( H \). Moreover, let \( \{r_{k,n}\}, \{\epsilon_n\} \) and \( \{\lambda_n\} \) be real sequences such that \( r_{k,n} > 0 \), \( 0 < \epsilon_n < 1 \) and \( 0 < \lambda_n \leq b < 1 \), and \( \gamma \) is a real number such that \( 0 < \gamma < \frac{\tau}{\alpha} \). Assume that,

(i) for every \( k \in \{1, 2, \cdots, K\} \), the function \( G_k \) satisfies \((A_1) - (A_4)\) of Theorem 2.5,

(ii) \( \mathfrak{F} := \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \text{Fix}(\varphi) \cap \text{SEP}(\varphi) \neq \emptyset \),

(iii) \( \lim_{n} \epsilon_n = 0 \) and,

(iv) for every \( k \in \{1, 2, \cdots, K\} \), \( \lim_{n} r_{k,n} \) exists and is a positive real number.

For every \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), let \( W_n \) be the mapping generated by \( \{T_t\} \) and \( \{\lambda_n\} \) as in (2.3), for every \( k \in \{1, 2, \cdots, K\} \) and \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), let \( S_k^n \) be the resolvent generated by \( G_k \) and \( r_{k,n} \) as in Theorem 2.5. If \( \{z_n\} \) is the sequence generated by

\[
z_n = \epsilon_n \gamma f(z_n) + (I - \epsilon_n A) \int_{0}^{a_n} T_{t} W_n^K z_n t \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}),
\]

where \( \{a_n\} \) is an increasing sequence in \((0, \infty)\) such that \( \lim a_n = \infty \). Then \( \{z_n\} \) strongly converges to \( x^* \in \mathfrak{F} \), where \( x^* \) is the unique solution of the variational inequality

\[
\langle (A - \gamma f)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0 \quad (x \in \mathfrak{F}).
\]

**Proof.** For \( f \in B(\mathbb{R}^+) \), define

\[
\mu_n(f) = \frac{1}{a_n} \int_{0}^{a_n} f(t) t \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).
\]

Then \( \{\mu_n\} \) is a regular sequence of means on \( B(\mathbb{R}^+) \); for more details, see ([19], p. 80). Next for each \( x \in H \) and \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), we have

\[
T_{\mu_n} x = \frac{1}{a_n} \int_{0}^{a_n} T_{t} x t \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).
\]

Therefore, it follows from Theorem 3.1 that the sequence \( \{z_n\} \) converges strongly to \( x^* \in \mathfrak{F} \), which is the unique solution of the variational inequality:

\[
\langle (A - \gamma f)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0 \quad (x \in \mathfrak{F}).
\]

**Theorem 3.5** Let \( \varphi = \{ T_t : t \in S \} \) be a representation of \( S \) as nonexpansive mappings of \( H \) into itself such that \( \text{Fix}(\varphi) \neq \emptyset \). Let \( X \) be a left invariant subspace of \( B(S) \) such that \( 1 \in X \), and the function \( t \mapsto \langle T_t x, y \rangle \) is an element of \( X \) for each \( x, y \in H \). Let \( \{\mu_n\} \) be a left regular sequence of means on \( X \). Suppose that \( A \) is a strongly positive bounded linear operator with coefficient \( \tau \) and \( f \) is an \( \alpha \)-contraction on \( H \). Moreover, let \( \{\epsilon_n\} \) and \( \{\lambda_n\} \) be real sequences such that \( 0 < \epsilon_n < 1 \), \( \lim \epsilon_n = 0 \), \( 0 < \lambda_n \leq b < 1 \), and \( \gamma \) is a real number such that \( 0 < \gamma < \frac{\tau}{\alpha} \). If \( \{z_n\} \) is the sequence generated by

\[
z_n = \epsilon_n \gamma f(z_n) + (I - \epsilon_n A) T_{\mu_n} z_n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).
\]
Then \( \{z_n\} \) strongly converges to \( x^* \in \text{Fix}(\varrho) \).

Proof. Take \( G_k = 0 \) for every \( k \in \{1, 2, \cdots, K\} \), \( T_i = I \) for every \( i \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( C = H \) in Theorem 3.1. Then we have \( S_{r_{1,n}}^1, S_{r_{2,n}}^2, \cdots, S_{r_{K,n}}^K z_n = z_n \) and \( W_n = I \) for all \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). So from Theorem 3.1 the sequences \( \{z_n\} \) converges strongly to \( x^* \in \text{Fix}(\varrho) \).

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**References**


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