

ISHIKAWA ITERATIVE SCHEME FOR LIPSCHITZIAN PSEUDOCONTRACTIONS

(Short Communication)

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Abstract: In this note, we establish the strong convergence for the Ishikawa iterative scheme associated with Lipschitzian pseudocontractive mappings in Hilbert spaces. The remark at the end is important.

Key Words Ishikawa iterative scheme, Lipschitzian mappings, Pseudocontractive mappings, Hilbert spaces

Main Results

In 1974, Ishikawa [1] introduced an iteration scheme which, in some sense, is more general than that of Mann [2] and proved the following results.

Theorem 1 If K is a compact convex subset of a Hilbert space H , $T : K \mapsto K$ is a Lipschitzian pseudocontractive mapping and x_1 is any point in K , then the sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges strongly to a fixed point of T , where x_n is defined iteratively for each positive integer $n \geq 1$ by

$$x_{n+1} = (1 - \alpha_n)x_n + \alpha_n T y_n,$$

$$y_n = (1 - \beta_n)x_n + \beta_n T x_n,$$

and $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \geq 1}, \{\beta_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ are sequences of positive numbers satisfying the conditions

$$(i) 0 \leq \alpha_n \leq \beta_n < 1; (ii) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = 0;$$

$$(iii) \sum_{n \geq 1} \alpha_n \beta_n = \infty.$$

However we restate the above theorem as follows.

Theorem 2 If K is a compact convex subset of a Hilbert space H , $T : K \mapsto K$ is a Lipschitzian pseudocontractive mapping satisfying

$$\|x - Ty\| \leq \|Tx - Ty\| \text{ for all } x, y \in K, \tag{C}$$

and x_1 is any point in K , then the sequence $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ converges strongly to a fixed point of T , where x_n is defined iteratively for each positive integer $n \geq 1$ by

$$x_{n+1} = (1 - \alpha_n)x_n + \alpha_n T y_n,$$

$$y_n = (1 - \beta_n)x_n + \beta_n T x_n,$$

and $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \geq 1}, \{\beta_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ are sequences of positive numbers satisfying the conditions

$$(i) \sum \alpha_n \beta_n = \infty, (ii) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = 0.$$

As a particular case, we may choose for instance

$$\alpha_n = \frac{n}{n+1}, \beta_n = \frac{1}{n}.$$

Proof. Let p denote any point of $F(T)$. Following the lines of Ishikawa [1], by using condition (C) we have

$$\|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 \leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \alpha_n \beta_n \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1 - 2\beta_n) \|x_n - T x_n\|^2 \\ & + \alpha_n \beta_n \|T x_n - T y_n\|^2 - \alpha_n (\beta_n - \alpha_n) \|x_n - T y_n\|^2 \\ & \leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \alpha_n \beta_n (1 - 2\beta_n) \|x_n - T x_n\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \alpha_n \beta_n \|T x_n - T y_n\|^2 + \alpha_n^2 \|x_n - T y_n\|^2 \\ & \leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \alpha_n \beta_n (1 - 2\beta_n) \|x_n - T x_n\|^2 \\ & + \alpha_n (\alpha_n + \beta_n) \|T x_n - T y_n\|^2 \\ & \leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \alpha_n \beta_n (1 - 2\beta_n) \|x_n - T x_n\|^2 \\ & + 2\alpha_n \|T x_n - T y_n\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Also since T is Lipschitzian,
 $\|T x_n - T y_n\| \leq L \beta_n \|x_n - T x_n\|,$

and (1) implies

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 & \leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \alpha_n \beta_n \\ & (1 - 2(1 + L^2)\beta_n) \|x_n - T x_n\|^2. \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Now by (ii), $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = 0$ implies that there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \geq n_0$,

$$\beta_n \leq \frac{1}{4(1 + L^2)},$$

and also (2) yields

$$\|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 \leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_n \beta_n \|x_n - T x_n\|^2,$$

implies

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha_n \beta_n \|x_n - T x_n\|^2 \leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|x_{n+1} - p\|^2,$$

so that

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=m}^n \alpha_j \beta_j \|x_j - T x_j\|^2 \leq \|x_m - p\|^2 - \|x_{n+1} - p\|^2.$$

The rest of the argument follows exactly as in the proof of the main Theorem of [1].

Remark 1 This kind of reconstruction is new under the setting of Hilbert spaces.

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