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Some results on Rockafellar-type iterative algorithms for zeros of accretive operators

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Abstract

We provide a new proof technique to obtain strong convergence of the sequences generated by viscosity iterative methods for a Rockafellar-type iterative algorithm and a Halpern-type iterative algorithm to a zero of an accretive operator in Banach spaces. By using a new method different from previous ones, the main results improve and develop the recent well-known results in this area.

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1 Introduction

Let E be a real Banach space with the norm $\|\cdot\|$ and the dual space E^* . The value of $x^* \in E^*$ at $y \in E$ is denoted by $\langle y, x^* \rangle$ and the normalized duality mapping \mathcal{J} from E into 2^{E^*} is defined by

$$\mathcal{J}(x) = \{x^* \in E^* : \langle x, x^* \rangle = \|x\| \|x^*\|, \|x\| = \|x^*\|\}, \quad \forall x \in E.$$

Recall that a (possibly multivalued) operator $A : D(A) \subset E \rightarrow 2^E$ with the domain $D(A)$ and the range $R(A)$ in E is *accretive* if, for each $x_i \in D(A)$ and $y_i \in Ax_i$ ($i = 1, 2$), there exists a $j \in \mathcal{J}(x_1 - x_2)$ such that $\langle y_1 - y_2, j \rangle \geq 0$. (Here \mathcal{J} is the normalized duality mapping.) In a Hilbert space, an accretive operator is also called a monotone operator. The set of zeros of A is denoted by $A^{-1}0$, that is,

$$A^{-1}0 := \{z \in D(A) : 0 \in Az\}.$$

If $A^{-1}0 \neq \emptyset$, then the inclusion $0 \in Ax$ is solvable.

Iterative methods have extensively been studied over the last forty years for constructions of zeros of accretive operators (see, e.g., [1–7]). In particular, in order to find a zero of a monotone operator, Rockafellar [7] introduced a powerful and successful algorithm in a Hilbert space H , which is recognized as the Rockafellar proximal point algorithm: For any initial point $x_0 \in H$, a sequence $\{x_n\}$ is generated by

$$x_{n+1} = J_{r_n}(x_n + e_n), \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

where $J_r = (I + rA)^{-1}$ for all $r > 0$ is the resolvent of A and $\{e_n\}$ is an error sequence in H . Bruck [2] proposed the following in a Hilbert space H : For any fixed point $u \in H$,

$$x_{n+1} = J_{r_n}(u), \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

In 1991, Güler [8] gave an example showing that Rockafellar's proximal algorithm does not converge strongly. Solodov and Svaitor [9] in 2000 proposed a modified proximal point algorithm which converges strongly to a solution of the equation $0 \in Ax$ by using the projection method. In 2000, Kamimura and Takahashi [10–12] introduced the following iterative algorithms of Halpern type [13] and Mann type [14] in Hilbert spaces and Banach spaces: For any initial point x_0 ,

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n x_0 + (1 - \alpha_n) J_{r_n} x_n, \quad x_{n+1} = \alpha_n x_0 + (1 - \alpha_n) J_{r_n} x_n + e_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

and

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n x_n + (1 - \alpha_n) J_{r_n} x_n, \quad x_{n+1} = \alpha_n x_n + (1 - \alpha_n) J_{r_n} x_n + e_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

where $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0, 1)$, $\{r_n\} \subset (0, \infty)$, and $\{e_n\}$ is an error sequence, and obtained strong and weak convergence of sequences generated by these algorithms.

Xu [15] in 2006 and Song and Yang [16] in 2009 obtained the strong convergence of the regularization method for Rockafellar's proximal point algorithm in a Hilbert space H : For any initial point $x_0 \in H$

$$x_{n+1} = J_{r_n}(\alpha_n u + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n + e_n), \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

where $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0, 1)$, $\{e_n\} \subset H$ and $\{r_n\} \subset (0, \infty)$.

In 2012, as in [17], Zhang and Song [18] considered the following Rockafellar-type iterative algorithm (1.1) and Halpern-type iterative algorithm (1.2) for finding a zero of an accretive operator A in a uniformly convex Banach space E with a weakly continuous duality mapping \mathcal{J}_φ with gauge function φ or with a uniformly Gâteaux differentiable norm: For any initial point $x_0 \in E$ and fixed point $u \in E$,

$$x_{n+1} = \beta_n x_n + (1 - \beta_n) J_{r_n}(\alpha_n u + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n), \quad \forall n \geq 0 \tag{1.1}$$

and

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n u + \beta_n x_n + (1 - \alpha_n - \beta_n) J_{r_n} x_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0, \tag{1.2}$$

where the sequences $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\} \subset (0, 1)$ and $\{r_n\} \subset (0, \infty)$ satisfy the conditions: (i) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$; (ii) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$; (iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n < 1$; and (iv) $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n > 0$. In particular, in order to obtain strong convergence of the sequence generated by (1.2) to a zero of an accretive operator A , they utilized the well-known inequality in uniformly convex Banach spaces (see Xu [19]). The results of Zhang and Song [18] in a Banach space with a uniformly Gâteaux differentiable norm and the corresponding results of

Song [17] are mutually complementary since Zhang and Song [18] assumed uniform convexity on the space instead of reflexivity on the space in Song [17] and relaxed the conditions $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n < 1$ and $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n > 0$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_n}{r_{n+1}} = 1$ on sequences $\{\beta_n\}$ and $\{r_n\}$ in Song [17]. Yu [20] filled the gaps in the result of Zhang and Song [18] for the Halpern-type iterative algorithm (1.2) by utilizing the result on the sequence of real numbers in [21], which is of fundamental importance for the techniques of analysis. Also, Zhang and Song [18] studied the Rockafellar-type iterative algorithm (1.1) in a uniformly convex Banach space with a weakly continuous normalized duality mapping \mathcal{J} or with a uniformly Gâteaux differentiable norm.

In this paper, motivated by the above mentioned results, we consider viscosity iterative methods for the Rockafellar-type iterative algorithm (1.1) and Halpern-type iterative algorithm (1.2). By using a new method different from ones in [18, 20] which recover the gaps in [18] as in [20], we establish results on strong convergence of the sequences generated by the proposed iterative methods to a zero of an accretive operator A , which solves a certain variational inequality in a uniformly convex Banach space having a weakly continuous duality mapping \mathcal{J}_φ with gauge function φ or having a uniformly Gâteaux differentiable norm. Our results improve, develop and complement the corresponding results of Song [17], Zhang and Song [18], Yu [20] and Song *et al.* [22] as well as many existing ones.

2 Preliminaries and lemmas

Let E be a real Banach space with the norm $\|\cdot\|$ and let E^* be its dual. When $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in E , then $x_n \rightarrow x$ (resp., $x_n \rightharpoonup x$, $x_n \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} x$) will denote strong (resp., weak, weak*) convergence of the sequence $\{x_n\}$ to x .

Recall that a mapping $f : E \rightarrow E$ is said to be *contractive mapping* on E if there exists a constant $k \in (0, 1)$ such that $\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq k\|x - y\|$, $\forall x, y \in E$. An accretive operator A is said to satisfy *the range condition* if $\overline{D(A)} \subset R(I + rA)$ for all $r > 0$, where I is an identity operator of E and $\overline{D(A)}$ denotes the closure of the domain $D(A)$ of A . An accretive operator A is called *m-accretive* if $R(I + rA) = E$ for each $r > 0$. If A is an accretive operator which satisfies the range condition, then we can define, for each $r > 0$, a mapping $J_r : R(I + rA) \rightarrow D(A)$ defined by $J_r = (I + rA)^{-1}$, which is called the *resolvent* of A . We know that J_r is nonexpansive (i.e., $\|J_r x - J_r y\| \leq \|x - y\|$, $\forall x, y \in R(I + rA)$) and $A^{-1}0 = F(J_r) = \{x \in D(J_r) : J_r x = x\}$ for all $r > 0$. Moreover, for $r > 0$, $t > 0$ and $x \in E$,

$$J_r x = J_t \left(\frac{t}{r} x + \left(1 - \frac{t}{r} \right) J_r x \right), \tag{2.1}$$

which is referred to as the *resolvent identity* (see [23, 24] where more details on accretive operators can be found).

The norm of E is said to be *Gâteaux differentiable* if

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|x + ty\| - \|x\|}{t}$$

exists for each x, y in its unit sphere $S = \{x \in E : \|x\| = 1\}$. Such an E is called a *smooth* Banach space. The norm is said to be *uniformly Gâteaux differentiable* if for $y \in S$, the limit is attained uniformly for $x \in S$.

A Banach space E is said to be *uniformly convex* if for all $\varepsilon \in [0, 2]$, there exists $\delta_\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\|x\| = \|y\| = 1 \quad \text{implies} \quad \frac{\|x + y\|}{2} < 1 - \delta_\varepsilon \quad \text{whenever} \quad \|x - y\| \geq \varepsilon.$$

Let $l > 1$ and $M > 0$ be two fixed real numbers. Then a Banach space is uniformly convex if and only if there exists a continuous strictly increasing convex function $g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ with $g(0) = 0$ such that

$$\|\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y\|^l \leq \lambda \|x\|^l + (1 - \lambda)\|y\|^l - \omega_l(\lambda)g(\|x - y\|) \tag{2.2}$$

for all $x, y \in B_M(0) = \{x \in E : \|x\| \leq M\}$, where $\omega_l(\lambda) = \lambda^l(1 - \lambda) + \lambda(1 - \lambda)^l$. For more detail, see Xu [19].

By a gauge function we mean a continuous strictly increasing function φ defined on $\mathbb{R}^+ := [0, \infty)$ such that $\varphi(0) = 0$ and $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(r) = \infty$. The mapping $\mathcal{J}_\varphi : E \rightarrow 2^{E^*}$ defined by

$$\mathcal{J}_\varphi(x) = \{f \in E^* : \langle x, f \rangle = \|x\| \|f\|, \|f\| = \varphi(\|x\|)\}, \quad \forall x \in E$$

is called the *duality mapping* with gauge function φ . In particular, the duality mapping with gauge function $\varphi(t) = t$ denoted by \mathcal{J} , is referred to as the *normalized duality mapping*. The following property of duality mapping is well known [23]:

$$\mathcal{J}_\varphi(\lambda x) = \text{sign } \lambda \left(\frac{\varphi(|\lambda| \cdot \|x\|)}{\|x\|} \right) \mathcal{J}(x), \quad \forall x \in E \setminus 0, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \tag{2.3}$$

where \mathbb{R} is the set of all real numbers; in particular, $\mathcal{J}(-x) = -\mathcal{J}(x)$, $\forall x \in E$. It is well known that E is smooth if and only if the normalized duality mapping \mathcal{J} is single-valued, and that in a Hilbert space H , the normalized duality mapping \mathcal{J} is the identity.

We say that a Banach space E has a weakly continuous duality mapping if there exists a gauge function φ such that the duality mapping \mathcal{J}_φ is single-valued and continuous from the weak topology to the weak* topology, that is, for any $\{x_n\} \in E$ with $x_n \rightharpoonup x$, $\mathcal{J}_\varphi(x_n) \xrightarrow{*} \mathcal{J}_\varphi(x)$. For example, every l^p space ($1 < p < \infty$) has a weakly continuous duality mapping with gauge function $\varphi(t) = t^{p-1}$ [23].

Let LIM be a continuous linear functional on l^∞ and $(a_1, a_2, \dots) \in l^\infty$. We write $\text{LIM}_n(a_n)$ instead of $\text{LIM}((a_1, a_2, \dots))$. LIM is said to be a *Banach limit* if LIM satisfies $\|\text{LIM}\| = \text{LIM}_n(1) = 1$ and $\text{LIM}_n(a_{n+1}) = \text{LIM}_n(a_n)$ for all $(a_1, a_2, \dots) \in l^\infty$. If LIM is a Banach limit, the following are well known [25]:

- (i) for all $n \geq 1$, $a_n \leq c_n$ implies $\text{LIM}_n(a_n) \leq \text{LIM}_n(c_n)$,
- (ii) $\text{LIM}_n(a_{n+N}) = \text{LIM}_n(a_n)$ for any fixed positive integer N ,
- (iii) $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \leq \text{LIM}_n(a_n) \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ for all $(a_1, a_2, \dots) \in l^\infty$.

We need the following lemmas for the proofs of our main results.

Lemma 2.1 [23, 25] *Let E be a real Banach space and φ be a continuous strictly increasing function on \mathbb{R}^+ such that $\varphi(0) = 0$ and $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(r) = \infty$. Define*

$$\Phi(t) = \int_0^t \varphi(\tau) d\tau, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}^+.$$

Then the following inequalities hold:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(kt) &\leq k\Phi(t), \quad 0 < k < 1, \\ \Phi(\|x + y\|) &\leq \Phi(\|x\|) + \langle y, j_\varphi(x + y) \rangle, \quad \forall x, y \in E, \end{aligned}$$

where $j_\varphi(x + y) \in \mathcal{J}_\varphi(x + y)$. In particular, if E is smooth, then one has

$$\|x + y\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 + 2\langle y, \mathcal{J}(x + y) \rangle, \quad \forall x, y \in E.$$

Lemma 2.2 [26] *Let $a \in \mathbb{R}$ be a real number and let a sequence $\{a_n\} \in l^\infty$ satisfy the condition $\text{LIM}_n(a_n) \leq a$ for all Banach limit LIM. If $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) \leq 0$, then $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \leq a$.*

Lemma 2.3 [27] *Let $\{s_n\}$ be a sequence of non-negative real numbers satisfying*

$$s_{n+1} \leq (1 - \lambda_n)s_n + \lambda_n\delta_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

where $\{\lambda_n\}$ and $\{\delta_n\}$ satisfy the following conditions:

- (i) $\{\lambda_n\} \subset [0, 1]$ and $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \lambda_n = \infty$;
- (ii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n \leq 0$ or $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \lambda_n\delta_n < \infty$.

Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 0$.

Also, we will use the next lemma which is of fundamental importance for our proof.

Lemma 2.4 [21] *Let $\{s_n\}$ be a sequence of real numbers that does not decrease at infinity, in the sense that there exists a subsequence $\{s_{n_i}\}$ of $\{s_n\}$ such that $s_{n_i} < s_{n_i+1}$ for all $i \geq 0$. For every $n \geq n_0$, define the sequence of integers $\{\tau(n)\}$ by*

$$\tau(n) := \max\{k \leq n : s_k < s_{k+1}\}.$$

Then $\{\tau(n)\}_{n \geq n_0}$ is a nondecreasing sequence verifying

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tau(n) = \infty$$

and, for all $n \geq n_0$, the following two estimates hold:

$$s_{\tau(n)} \leq s_{\tau(n)+1}, \quad s_n \leq s_{\tau(n)+1}.$$

3 Main results

In this section, we study the convergence of the following two iterative algorithms: For an initial value $x_0 \in C$,

$$x_{n+1} = \beta_n x_n + (1 - \beta_n)J_{r_n}(\alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n), \quad \forall n \geq 0 \tag{3.1}$$

and

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n f(x_n) + \beta_n x_n + (1 - \alpha_n - \beta_n)J_{r_n}x_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0. \tag{3.2}$$

Throughout this section, it is assumed that $A : D(A) \subset E \rightarrow 2^E$ is an accretive operator satisfying the range condition with $A^{-1}0 \neq \emptyset$; C is a nonempty closed convex subset of E such that $\overline{D(A)} \subset C \subset \bigcap_{r>0} R(I + rA)$; $f : C \rightarrow C$ is a contractive mapping with a constant $k \in (0, 1)$; and $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\} \subset (0, 1)$ and $\{r_n\} \subset (0, \infty)$ are sequences satisfying the conditions:

- (C1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$;
- (C2) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$;
- (C3) $0 \leq \beta_n \leq a < 1$ for some a ;
- (C4) $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n > 0$.

We need the following result for the existence of solutions of a certain variational inequality.

Theorem J [28, 29] *Let E be a reflexive Banach space with a weakly continuous duality mapping \mathcal{J}_φ with gauge function φ . Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of E , let $T : C \rightarrow C$ be a nonexpansive mapping with $F(T) \neq \emptyset$ and $f : C \rightarrow C$ be a contractive mapping with a constant $k \in (0, 1)$. For $t \in (0, 1)$, let $\{x_t\}$ be the unique solution in C to the equation $x_t = tf(x_t) + (1 - t)Tx_t$. Then $\{x_t\}$ converges as $t \rightarrow 0^+$ strongly to a point q in $F(T)$, which solves the variational inequality*

$$\langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - p) \rangle \leq 0, \quad \forall p \in F(T).$$

Using Theorem J, we have the following result.

Theorem 3.1 *Let E be a reflexive Banach space having a weakly continuous duality mapping \mathcal{J}_φ with gauge function φ . Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence generated by (3.1) and $y_n = \alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n$ for all $n \geq 0$. Let LIM be a Banach limit. If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n - J_{r_n}y_n\| = 0$, then*

$$\text{LIM}_n (\langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_n) \rangle) \leq 0,$$

where $q := \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} x_t$ with x_t being defined by $x_t = tf(x_t) + (1 - t)J_r x_t$ for each $r > 0$.

Proof Let x_t be defined by $x_t = tf(x_t) + (1 - t)J_r x_t$ for $0 < t < 1$ and $r > 0$. Then, since $A^{-1}0 \neq \emptyset$, $\{x_t\}$ is bounded. In fact, for $p \in A^{-1}0 = F(J_r)$ for $r > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_t - p\| &\leq t \|f(x_t) - p\| + (1 - t) \|J_r x_t - J_r p\| \\ &\leq t \|f(x_t) - p\| + (1 - t) \|x_t - p\|. \end{aligned}$$

This gives that

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_t - p\| &\leq \|f(x_t) - p\| \leq \|f(x_t) - f(p)\| + \|f(p) - p\| \\ &\leq k \|x_t - p\| + \|f(p) - p\|. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\|x_t - p\| \leq \frac{1}{1 - k} \|f(p) - p\|, \quad t \in (0, 1),$$

and hence $\{x_t\}$ is bounded. Also, by Theorem J, $\{x_t\}$ converges as $t \rightarrow 0^+$ strongly to a point in $F(J_r) = A^{-1}0$, which is denoted by $q := \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} x_t$.

First we show that $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ are bounded. Since $A^{-1}0 \neq \emptyset$, we take $p \in A^{-1}0 = F(J_r)$ for all $r > 0$. From (3.1) and the nonexpansivity of J_{r_n} for all n , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \|x_{n+1} - p\| \\ & \leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\| + (1 - \beta_n) \|J_{r_n} y_n - p\| \\ & \leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\| + (1 - \beta_n) \|\alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n - p\| \\ & \leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\| + (1 - \beta_n) [\alpha_n \|f(x_n) - f(p)\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n \|f(p) - p\|] \\ & \leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\| + (1 - \beta_n) [\alpha_n k \|x_n - p\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n \|f(p) - p\|] \\ & = (1 - (1 - \beta_n)(1 - k)\alpha_n) \|x_n - p\| + (1 - \beta_n)(1 - k)\alpha_n \frac{\|f(p) - p\|}{1 - k} \\ & \leq \max \left\{ \|x_n - p\|, \frac{\|f(p) - p\|}{1 - k} \right\} \\ & \quad \dots \\ & \leq \max \left\{ \|x_0 - p\|, \frac{\|f(p) - p\|}{1 - k} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\{x_n\}$ is bounded. Also, for $p \in A^{-1}0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_n - p\| & \leq \alpha_n \|f(x_n) - f(p)\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n \|f(p) - p\| \\ & \leq \alpha_n k \|x_n - p\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n \|f(p) - p\| \\ & = (1 - (1 - k)\alpha_n) \|x_n - p\| + (1 - k)\alpha_n \frac{\|f(p) - p\|}{1 - k} \\ & \leq \max \left\{ \|x_n - p\|, \frac{\|f(p) - p\|}{1 - k} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

and so $\{y_n\}$ is bounded. Moreover, since $\|J_{r_n} y_n - p\| \leq \|y_n - p\|$, it follows that $\{J_{r_n} y_n\}$ is bounded. Also, $\{f(x_n)\}$ is bounded. As a consequence, with the control condition (C1), we get

$$\|y_n - x_n\| = \alpha_n \|f(x_n) - x_n\| \leq \alpha_n (\|f(x_n)\| + \|x_n\|) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \tag{3.3}$$

Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| = 0$, by (3.1) and (3.3), we obtain

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\|x_n - y_n\| + \|y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\|) = 0 \tag{3.4}$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{n+1} - J_{r_n} y_n\| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n \|x_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a \|x_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| = 0. \tag{3.5}$$

Now, we show that $\text{LIM}_n(\|(I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_n)\|) \leq 0$, where $q = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} x_t$ with x_t being defined by $x_t = t f(x_t) + (1 - t) J_r x_t$ for each $r > 0$. Indeed, it follows that

$$x_t - x_{n+1} = (1 - t)(J_r x_t - x_{n+1}) + t(f(x_t) - x_{n+1}).$$

Applying Lemma 2.1, we have

$$\Phi(\|x_t - x_{n+1}\|) \leq \Phi((1-t)\|J_r x_t - x_{n+1}\|) + t(f(x_t) - x_{n+1}, \mathcal{J}_\varphi(x_t - x_{n+1})). \tag{3.6}$$

Along with using the resolvent identity (2.1), noting

$$\begin{aligned} \|J_r y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| &= \left\| J_r \left(\frac{r}{r_n} y_n + \left(1 - \frac{r}{r_n}\right) J_{r_n} y_n \right) - J_r y_n \right\| \\ &\leq \left| 1 - \frac{r}{r_n} \right| \|y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| \\ &\leq \left| 1 - \frac{r}{r_n} \right| (\|y_n - x_n\| + \|x_n - J_{r_n} y_n\|), \end{aligned}$$

we observe also that

$$\begin{aligned} \|J_r x_t - x_{n+1}\| &\leq \|J_r x_t - J_r x_n\| + \|J_r x_n - J_r y_n\| + \|J_r y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| + \|J_{r_n} y_n - x_{n+1}\| \\ &\leq \|x_t - x_n\| + \|x_n - y_n\| \\ &\quad + \left| 1 - \frac{r}{r_n} \right| (\|y_n - x_n\| + \|x_n - J_{r_n} y_n\|) + \|J_{r_n} y_n - x_{n+1}\| \\ &= \|x_t - x_n\| + \varepsilon_n, \end{aligned}$$

where $\varepsilon_n = (1 + |1 - \frac{r}{r_n}|)\|x_n - y_n\| + |1 - \frac{r}{r_n}|\|x_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| + \|x_{n+1} - J_{r_n} y_n\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ (by (3.3), (3.4) and (3.5)), and

$$(f(x_t) - x_{n+1}, \mathcal{J}_\varphi(x_t - x_{n+1})) = (f(x_t) - x_t, \mathcal{J}_\varphi(x_t - x_{n+1})) + \|x_t - x_{n+1}\| \varphi(\|x_t - x_{n+1}\|).$$

Thus it follows from (3.6) that

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\|x_t - x_{n+1}\|) &\leq \Phi((1-t)(\|x_t - x_n\|)) + (1-t)\varepsilon_n \varphi(\|x_t - x_{n+1}\|) \\ &\quad + t(f(x_t) - x_t, \mathcal{J}_\varphi(x_t - x_{n+1})) + \|x_t - x_{n+1}\| \varphi(\|x_t - x_{n+1}\|). \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

Applying the Banach limit LIM to (3.7), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LIM}_n(\Phi(\|x_t - x_{n+1}\|)) &\leq \text{LIM}_n(\Phi((1-t)(\|x_t - x_n\|))) \\ &\quad + (1-t) \text{LIM}_n(\varepsilon_n \varphi(\|x_t - x_{n+1}\|)) \\ &\quad + t \text{LIM}_n((f(x_t) - x_t, \mathcal{J}_\varphi(x_t - x_{n+1}))) \\ &\quad + t \text{LIM}_n(\|x_t - x_{n+1}\| \varphi(\|x_t - x_{n+1}\|)). \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

Hence, noting $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0$ and applying the property $\text{LIM}_n(a_{n+1}) = \text{LIM}_n(a_n)$ of the Banach limit LIM to (3.8), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{LIM}_n((x_t - f(x_t), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(x_t - x_n))) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{t} \text{LIM}_n(\Phi((1-t)\|x_t - x_n\|) - \Phi(\|x_t - x_n\|)) + \text{LIM}_n(\|x_t - x_n\| \varphi(\|x_t - x_n\|)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{t} \text{LIM}_n \left(\int_{(1-t)\|x_t-x_n\|}^{\|x_t-x_n\|} \varphi(\tau) d\tau \right) + \text{LIM}_n (\|x_t - x_n\| \varphi(\|x_t - x_n\|)) \\
 &= \text{LIM}_n (\|x_t - x_n\| (\varphi(\|x_t - x_n\|) - \varphi(\theta_n))) \tag{3.9}
 \end{aligned}$$

for some τ_n satisfying $(1-t)\|x_t - x_n\| \leq \theta_n \leq \|x_t - x_n\|$. Since φ is uniformly continuous on compact intervals on \mathbb{R}^+ and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x_t - x_n\| - \theta_n &\leq t\|x_t - x_n\| \\
 &\leq t \left(\frac{2}{1-k} \|f(p) - p\| + \|x_0 - p\| \right) \rightarrow 0 \quad (t \rightarrow 0),
 \end{aligned}$$

we conclude from (3.9) and $q = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} x_t$ that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LIM}_n (\langle (I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_n) \rangle) &\leq \limsup_{t \rightarrow 0} \text{LIM}_n (\langle x_t - f(x_t), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(x_t - x_n) \rangle) \\
 &\leq \limsup_{t \rightarrow 0} \text{LIM}_n (\|x_t - x_n\| (\varphi(\|x_t - x_n\|) - \varphi(\theta_n))) \\
 &\leq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

By using Theorem 3.1, we establish the strong convergence of the Rockafellar-type iterative algorithm (3.1).

Theorem 3.2 *Let E be a uniformly convex Banach space having a weakly continuous duality mapping \mathcal{J}_φ with gauge function φ . Then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ generated by (3.1) converges strongly to $q \in A^{-1}0$, where q is the unique solution of the variational inequality*

$$\langle (I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - p) \rangle \leq 0, \quad \forall p \in A^{-1}0. \tag{3.10}$$

Proof First, we note that by Theorem J, there exists a solution q of a variational inequality

$$\langle (I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - p) \rangle \leq 0, \quad \forall p \in A^{-1}0,$$

where $q = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} x_t \in A^{-1}0$ with x_t being defined by $x_t = tf(x_t) + (1-t)J_r x_t$ for each $r > 0$ and $0 < t < 1$. From now, we put $y_n = \alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n$ for all $n \geq 0$.

We know that $\|x_n - p\| \leq \max\{\|x_0 - p\|, \frac{1}{1-k} \|f(p) - p\|\}$ for all $n \geq 0$ and all $p \in A^{-1}0$ and $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}, \{f(x_n)\}$ and $\{J_{r_n} y_n\}$ are bounded by the proof of Theorem 3.1.

First, by using arguments similar to those of [18] with $u = f(x_n)$ and the inequality (2.2) ($l = 2, \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$), we have

$$\|x_{n+1} - q\|^2 \leq \|x_n - q\|^2 + \alpha_n \|f(x_n) - q\|^2 - (1 - \beta_n) \frac{1}{4} g(\|y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\|),$$

where $g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a continuous strictly increasing convex function in (2.2). From the condition (C3), it follows that $(1 - \beta_n) \geq (1 - a) > 0$ for all $n \geq 0$ and

$$(1 - a) \frac{1}{4} g(\|y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\|) - \alpha_n \|f(x_n) - q\|^2 \leq \|x_n - q\|^2 - \|x_{n+1} - q\|^2. \tag{3.11}$$

In order to prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - q\| = 0$, we consider two possible cases as in the proof of Yu [20].

Case 1. Assume that $\{\|x_n - q\|\}$ is a monotone sequence. In other words, for n_0 large enough, $\{\|x_n - q\|\}$ is either nondecreasing or nonincreasing. Hence $\{\|x_n - q\|\}$ converges (since $\{\|x_n - q\|\}$ is bounded). Thus, by (3.11) we obtain

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(\|y_n - J_n y_n\|) = 0.$$

Thus, from the property of the function g in (2.2), it follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n - J_n y_n\| = 0.$$

Now, we proceed with the following steps.

Step 1. We know from (3.5) that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| = 0$.

Step 2. We show that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_n) \rangle \leq 0$. To this end, put

$$a_n := \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_n) \rangle, \quad n \geq 0.$$

Then Theorem 3.1 implies that $\text{LIM}_n(a_n) \leq 0$ for any Banach limit LIM. Since $\{x_n\}$ is bounded, there exists a subsequence $\{x_{n_j}\}$ of $\{x_n\}$ such that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (a_{n_j+1} - a_{n_j})$$

and $x_{n_j} \rightharpoonup z \in E$. This implies that $x_{n_j+1} \rightharpoonup z$ since $\{x_n\}$ is weakly asymptotically regular by Step 1. From the weak continuity of a duality mapping \mathcal{J}_φ , we have

$$w\text{-}\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_{n_j+1}) = w\text{-}\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_{n_j}) = \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - z)$$

and so

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_{n_j+1}) - \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_{n_j}) \rangle = 0.$$

Then Lemma 2.2 implies that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \leq 0$, that is,

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_n) \rangle \leq 0.$$

Step 3. We show that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - y_n) \rangle \leq 0$. In fact, let $\{y_{n_i}\}$ be a subsequence of $\{y_n\}$ such that $y_{n_i} \rightharpoonup v \in E$ and

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - y_n) \rangle = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - y_{n_i}) \rangle.$$

Since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - y_n\| = 0$ by (3.3) in the proof of Theorem 3.1, we have also $x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup v$. From the weak continuity of J_φ , it follows that

$$w\text{-}\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - y_{n_i}) = w\text{-}\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_{n_i}) = J_\varphi(q - v).$$

Hence, by Step 2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - y_n) \rangle \\ &= \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - y_{n_i}) - \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_{n_i}) \rangle + \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_{n_i}) \rangle \\ &= \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_{n_i}) \rangle \\ &\leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_n) \rangle \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Step 4. We show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - q\| = 0$. Indeed, by using (3.1), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - q\| \varphi(\|x_{n+1} - q\|) &= \langle \beta_n(x_n - q) + (1 - \beta_n)(J_{r_n}y_n - q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(x_{n+1} - q) \rangle \\ &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - q\| \varphi(\|x_{n+1} - q\|) + (1 - \beta_n) \|y_n - q\| \varphi(\|x_{n+1} - q\|) \end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\|x_{n+1} - q\| \leq \beta_n \|x_n - q\| + (1 - \beta_n) \|y_n - q\|. \tag{3.12}$$

Since

$$y_n - q = \alpha_n(f(x_n) - f(q)) + \alpha_n(f(q) - q) + (1 - \alpha_n)(x_n - q),$$

by Lemma 2.1, we also get

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\|y_n - q\|) &\leq \Phi(\alpha_n \|f(x_n) - f(q)\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - q\|) + \alpha_n \langle f(q) - q, \mathcal{J}_\varphi(y_n - q) \rangle \\ &\leq \Phi(\alpha_n k \|x_n - q\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - q\|) + \alpha_n \langle f(q) - q, \mathcal{J}_\varphi(y_n - q) \rangle \\ &\leq (1 - (1 - k)\alpha_n) \Phi(\|x_n - q\|) + \alpha_n \langle f(q) - q, \mathcal{J}_\varphi(y_n - q) \rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

As a consequence, since Φ in Lemma 2.1 is an increasing convex function with $\Phi(0) = 0$, by (3.12) and (3.13), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\|x_{n+1} - q\|) &\leq \Phi(\beta_n \|x_n - q\| + (1 - \beta_n) \|y_n - q\|) \\ &\leq \beta_n \Phi(\|x_n - q\|) + (1 - \beta_n) \Phi(\|y_n - q\|) \\ &\leq \beta_n \Phi(\|x_n - q\|) + (1 - \beta_n) (1 - (1 - k)\alpha_n) \Phi(\|x_n - q\|) \\ &\quad + (1 - \beta_n) \alpha_n \langle f(q) - q, \mathcal{J}_\varphi(y_n - q) \rangle \\ &= (1 - (1 - \beta_n)(1 - k)\alpha_n) \Phi(\|x_n - q\|) \\ &\quad + (1 - \beta_n) \alpha_n \langle f(q) - q, \mathcal{J}_\varphi(y_n - q) \rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

Put

$$\lambda_n = (1 - \beta_n)(1 - k)\alpha_n \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_n = \frac{1}{1 - k} \langle (I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - y_n) \rangle.$$

From the conditions (C1)-(C3) and Step 3, it follows that $\lambda_n \rightarrow 0$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n = \infty$ and $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n \leq 0$. Since (3.14) reduces to

$$\Phi(\|x_{n+1} - q\|) \leq (1 - \lambda_n)\Phi(\|x_n - q\|) + \lambda_n\delta_n,$$

from Lemma 2.3, we conclude that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi(\|x_n - q\|) = 0$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - q\| = 0$.

Case 2. Assume that $\{\|x_n - q\|\}$ is not a monotone sequence. Then, we can define a sequence of integers $\{\tau(n)\}$ for all $n \geq n_0$ (for some n_0 large enough) by

$$\tau(n) := \max\{k \in \mathbb{N} : k \leq n, \|x_k - q\| < \|x_{k+1} - q\|\}.$$

Clearly, $\{\tau(n)\}$ is a nondecreasing sequence such that $\tau(n) \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and

$$\|x_{\tau(n)} - q\| \leq \|x_{\tau(n)+1} - q\|$$

for all $n \geq n_0$. In this case, we derive from (3.11) that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(\|y_{\tau(n)} - J_{r_{\tau(n)}}y_{\tau(n)}\|) = 0.$$

So, by the property of the function g in (2.2), we have

$$\|y_{\tau(n)} - J_{r_{\tau(n)}}y_{\tau(n)}\| = 0.$$

From (3.3), (3.4) and (3.5), we also have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{\tau(n)} - y_{\tau(n)}\| &= 0, \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{\tau(n)} - J_{r_{\tau(n)}}y_{\tau(n)}\| &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{\tau(n)+1} - J_{r_{\tau(n)}}y_{\tau(n)}\| = 0.$$

By using the same argument as in Theorem 3.1 with $\{x_{\tau(n)}\}$, $\{y_{\tau(n)}\}$ and $\{J_{r_{\tau(n)}}y_{\tau(n)}\}$, we obtain

$$\text{LIM}_n \left(\langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_{\tau(n)}) \rangle \right) \leq 0.$$

Moreover, by using the same argument as in Step 1-Step 4 of Case 1 with $\{x_{\tau(n)}\}$, $\{y_{\tau(n)}\}$ and $\{J_{r_{\tau(n)}}y_{\tau(n)}\}$, we obtain the following:

Step 1' $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{\tau(n)+1} - x_{\tau(n)}\| = 0;$

Step 2' $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_{\tau(n)}) \rangle \leq 0;$

Step 3' $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - y_{\tau(n)}) \rangle \leq 0;$

Step 4' $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi(\|x_{\tau(n)} - q\|) = 0$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Phi(\|x_{\tau(n)+1} - q\|) = 0$. Hence

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{\tau(n)} - q\| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{\tau(n)+1} - q\| = 0.$$

From Lemma 2.4, we have

$$\|x_n - q\| \leq \|x_{\tau(n)+1} - q\|.$$

Therefore, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - q\| = 0$. This completes the proof. \square

By taking $\beta_n = 0$ in Theorem 3.2, we obtain the following result, which is an extension of Corollary 3.4 of Zhang and Song [18] to the viscosity iteration method.

Corollary 3.1 *Let E be a uniformly convex Banach space having a weakly continuous duality mapping \mathcal{J}_φ with gauge function φ . Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence generated by*

$$x_{n+1} = J_{r_n}(\alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n), \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

Then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $q \in A^{-1}0$, where q is the unique solution of the variational inequality (3.10).

Theorem 3.3 *Let E be a uniformly convex Banach space having a uniformly Gâteaux differentiable norm. Then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ generated by (3.1) converges strongly to $q \in A^{-1}0$, where q is the unique solution of the variational inequality*

$$\langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}(q - p) \rangle \leq 0, \quad \forall p \in A^{-1}0. \tag{3.15}$$

Proof We also note that by [30], there exists a solution q of the variational inequality

$$\langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}(q - p) \rangle \leq 0, \quad \forall p \in A^{-1}0,$$

where $q = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} x_t \in A^{-1}0$ with x_t being defined by $x_t = tf(x_t) + (1 - t)J_r x_t$ for each $r > 0$ and $0 < t < 1$. From now, we put $y_n = \alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n$ for $n \geq 0$.

We also know that $\{x_n\}$, $\{y_n\}$, $\{J_{r_n}x_n\}$ and $\{f(x_n)\}$ are bounded by the proof of Theorem 3.1.

As in the proof of Theorem 3.2, we divide the proof into several steps. We only include the differences.

Step 1. By considering two cases as in the proof of Theorem 3.2, we have that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n - J_{r_n}y_n\| = 0$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_{\tau(n)} - J_{r_{\tau(n)}}y_{\tau(n)}\| = 0$, where $\tau(n)$ is as in Case 2 in the proof of Theorem 3.2.

Step 2. (1) In the case when $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n - J_{r_n}y_n\| = 0$, we show that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}(q - y_n) \rangle \leq 0.$$

To prove this, let a subsequence $\{y_{n_j}\}$ of $\{y_n\}$ be such that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}(q - y_n) \rangle = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}(q - y_{n_j}) \rangle$$

and $y_{n_j} \rightharpoonup z$ for some $z \in E$. Since

$$x_t - y_n = (1 - t)(J_r x_t - y_n) + t(f(x_t) - y_n),$$

by Lemma 2.1, we have

$$\|x_t - y_n\|^2 \leq (1 - t)^2 \|J_r x_t - y_n\|^2 + 2t \langle f(x_t) - y_n, \mathcal{J}(x_t - y_n) \rangle.$$

Along with using the resolvent identity (2.1), noting

$$\begin{aligned} \|J_r y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| &= \left\| J_r \left(\frac{r}{r_n} y_n + \left(1 - \frac{r}{r_n} \right) J_{r_n} y_n \right) - J_r y_n \right\| \\ &\leq \left| 1 - \frac{r}{r_n} \right| \|y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\|, \end{aligned}$$

we observe also that

$$\begin{aligned} \|J_r x_t - y_n\| &\leq \|J_r x_t - J_r y_n\| + \|J_r y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| + \|J_{r_n} y_n - y_n\| \\ &\leq \|x_t - y_n\| + \left(1 + \left| 1 - \frac{r}{r_n} \right| \right) \|y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| \\ &= \|x_t - y_n\| + \varepsilon_n, \end{aligned}$$

where $\varepsilon_n = (1 + |1 - \frac{r}{r_n}|) \|y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ (by Step 1 and condition (C4)). Putting

$$a_j(t) = (1 - t)^2 \varepsilon_{n_j} (2 \|x_t - y_{n_j}\| + \varepsilon_{n_j}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (j \rightarrow \infty)$$

and using Lemma 2.1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_t - y_{n_j}\|^2 &\leq (1 - t)^2 \|J_r x_t - y_{n_j}\|^2 + 2t \langle f(x_t) - y_{n_j}, \mathcal{J}(x_t - y_{n_j}) \rangle \\ &\leq (1 - t)^2 (\|J_r x_t - J_r y_{n_j}\| + \|J_r y_{n_j} - y_{n_j}\|)^2 \\ &\quad + 2t \langle f(x_t) - x_t, \mathcal{J}(x_t - y_{n_j}) \rangle + 2t \|x_t - y_{n_j}\|^2 \\ &\leq (1 - t)^2 \|x_t - y_{n_j}\|^2 + a_j(t) \\ &\quad + 2t \langle f(x_t) - x_t, \mathcal{J}(x_t - y_{n_j}) \rangle + 2t \|x_t - y_{n_j}\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

The last inequality implies

$$\langle x_t - f(x_t), \mathcal{J}(x_t - y_{n_j}) \rangle \leq \frac{t}{2} \|x_t - y_{n_j}\|^2 + \frac{1}{2t} a_j(t).$$

It follows that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle x_t - f(x_t), \mathcal{J}(x_t - y_{n_j}) \rangle \leq \frac{t}{2} M, \tag{3.16}$$

where $M > 0$ is a constant such that $M \geq \|x_t - y_n\|^2$ for all $n \geq 0$ and $t \in (0, 1)$. Taking the lim sup as $t \rightarrow 0$ in (3.16) and noticing the fact that the two limits are interchangeable due to the fact that J is uniformly continuous on bounded subsets of E from the strong topology of E to the weak* topology of E^* , we have

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}(q - y_n) \rangle = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I - f)(q), \mathcal{J}(q - y_{n_j}) \rangle \leq 0.$$

(2) In the case when $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_{\tau(n)} - J_{r_{\tau(n)}} y_{\tau(n)}\| = 0$, by using the same argument with $\{y_{\tau(n)}\}$ and $\{J_{r_{\tau(n)}} y_{\tau(n)}\}$, we also have $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}(q - y_{\tau(n)}) \rangle \leq 0$.

Step 3. (1) In the case when $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n - J_{r_n} y_n\| = 0$, we conclude $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - q\| = 0$. Indeed, by using (3.1) and applying Lemma 2.1, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \|x_{n+1} - q\|^2 \\ &= \langle \beta_n(x_n - q) + (1 - \beta_n)(J_{r_n} y_n - q), \mathcal{J}(x_{n+1} - q) \rangle \\ &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - q\| \|x_{n+1} - q\| + (1 - \beta_n) \|y_n - q\| \|x_{n+1} - q\| \\ &\leq \beta_n \frac{\|x_n - q\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - q\|^2}{2} + (1 - \beta_n) \frac{\|y_n - q\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - q\|^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \|y_n - q\|^2 \\ &= \langle \alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n - p, \mathcal{J}(y_n - q) \rangle \\ &= \langle \alpha_n(f(x_n) - f(q)) + (1 - \alpha_n)(x_n - q) + \alpha_n(f(q) - q), \mathcal{J}(y_n - q) \rangle \\ &\leq (\alpha_n k \|x_n - q\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - q\|) \|y_n - q\| + \alpha_n \langle f(q) - q, \mathcal{J}(y_n - q) \rangle \\ &= (1 - (1 - k)\alpha_n) \frac{\|x_n - q\|^2 + \|y_n - q\|^2}{2} + \alpha_n \langle f(q) - q, \mathcal{J}(y_n - q) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\|x_{n+1} - q\|^2 \leq \beta_n \|x_n - q\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) \|y_n - q\|^2 \tag{3.17}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_n - q\|^2 &\leq \left(1 - \frac{2(1-k)\alpha_n}{1 + (1-k)\alpha_n}\right) \|x_n - q\|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2\alpha_n}{1 + (1-k)\alpha_n} \langle f(q) - q, \mathcal{J}(y_n - q) \rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{3.18}$$

Combining (3.17) and (3.18) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - q\|^2 &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - q\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) \left(1 - \frac{2(1-k)\alpha_n}{1 + (1-k)\alpha_n}\right) \|x_n - q\|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2(1 - \beta_n)\alpha_n}{1 + (1-k)\alpha_n} \langle f(q) - q, \mathcal{J}(y_n - q) \rangle \\ &= \left(1 - (1 - \beta_n) \frac{2(1-k)\alpha_n}{1 + (1-k)\alpha_n}\right) \|x_n - q\|^2 \\ &\quad + (1 - \beta_n) \frac{2(1-k)\alpha_n}{(1 + (1-k)\alpha_n)(1-k)} \langle f(q) - q, \mathcal{J}(y_n - q) \rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

Put

$$\lambda_n = (1 - \beta_n) \frac{2(1-k)\alpha_n}{1 + (1-k)\alpha_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_n = \frac{1}{1-k} \langle (I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}(q - y_n) \rangle.$$

From the conditions (C1)-(C3) and (1) of Step 2, it follows that $\lambda_n \rightarrow 0$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n = \infty$ and $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n \leq 0$. Since (3.19) reduces to

$$\|x_{n+1} - q\|^2 \leq (1 - \lambda_n)\|x_n - q\|^2 + \lambda_n \delta_n,$$

from Lemma 2.3, we conclude that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - q\| = 0$.

(2) In the case when $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_{\tau(n)} - J_{r_{\tau(n)}} y_{\tau(n)}\| = 0$, by using the same argument with $\{x_{\tau(n)}\}$, $\{y_{\tau(n)}\}$ and $\{J_{r_{\tau(n)}} y_{\tau(n)}\}$ and (2) of Step 2, we can obtain

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{\tau(n)} - q\| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{\tau(n)+1} - q\| = 0.$$

From Lemma 2.4, we have

$$\|x_n - q\| \leq \|x_{\tau(n)+1} - q\|.$$

Therefore, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - q\| = 0$. This completes the proof. □

By taking $\beta_n = 0$, we also have the following.

Corollary 3.2 *Let E be a uniformly convex Banach space having a uniformly Gâteaux differentiable norm. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence generated by*

$$x_{n+1} = J_{r_n}(\alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n), \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

Then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $q \in A^{-1}0$, where q is the unique solution of the variational inequality (3.15).

Corollary 3.3 *Let H be a Hilbert space. Assume that $A : D(A) \subset H \rightarrow 2^H$ is a monotone operator satisfying the range condition with $A^{-1}0 \neq \emptyset$ and that C is a nonempty closed convex subset of H such that $\overline{D(A)} \subset C \subset \bigcap_{r>0} R(I + rA)$. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence generated by (3.1). Then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $q \in A^{-1}0$, where q is the unique solution of the variational inequality*

$$\langle (I - f)(q), q - p \rangle \leq 0, \quad \forall p \in A^{-1}0. \tag{3.20}$$

By taking $\beta_n = 0$ in Corollary 3.3, we also have the following.

Corollary 3.4 *Let H be a Hilbert space. Assume that $A : D(A) \subset H \rightarrow 2^H$ is a maximal monotone operator with $A^{-1}0 \neq \emptyset$. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence generated by*

$$x_{n+1} = J_{r_n}(\alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n), \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

Then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $q \in A^{-1}0$, where q is the unique solution of the variational inequality (3.20).

Proof Since A is maximal monotone, A is monotone and satisfies the range condition $\overline{D(A)} \subset H = R(I + rA)$ for all $r > 0$. Putting $C = H$ in Corollary 3.3, we can obtain the desired result. □

By using arguments similar to those in the proofs of Theorems 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 and [20], we can obtain the following theorems for the Halpern-type iterative algorithm (3.2).

Theorem 3.4 *Let E be a reflexive Banach space having a weakly continuous duality mapping \mathcal{J}_φ with gauge function φ . Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence generated by (3.2) and LIM be a Banach limit. If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - J_{r_n} x_n\| = 0$, then*

$$\text{LIM}_n \left((I-f)(q), \mathcal{J}_\varphi(q - x_n) \right) \leq 0,$$

where $q := \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} x_t$ with x_t being defined by $x_t = tf(x_t) + (1-t)J_r x_t$ for each $r > 0$.

Theorem 3.5 *Let E be a uniformly convex Banach space having a weakly continuous duality mapping \mathcal{J}_φ with gauge function φ . Then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ generated by (3.2) converges strongly to $q \in A^{-1}0$, where q is the unique solution of the variational inequality (3.10).*

Theorem 3.6 *Let E be a uniformly convex Banach space having a uniformly Gâteaux differentiable norm. Then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ generated by (3.2) converges strongly to $q \in A^{-1}0$, where q is the unique solution of the variational inequality (3.15).*

Corollary 3.5 *Let H be a Hilbert space. Assume that $A : D(A) \subset H \rightarrow 2^H$ is a maximal monotone operator with $A^{-1}0 \neq \emptyset$. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence generated by (3.2). Then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $q \in A^{-1}0$, where q is the unique solution of the variational inequality (3.20).*

Remark 3.1

- (1) Theorem 3.2 improves and develops Theorem 3.7 of Zhang and Song [18] in the following aspects.
 - (a) The following gaps, which authors in [18] overlooked, are corrected: there exist two subsequences $\{z_{n_i}\}$ and $\{z_{n_j}\}$ of $\{z_n\}$ satisfying

$$\frac{1}{4}(1 - \beta_{n_i})g(\|z_{n_i} - J_{r_{n_i}} z_{n_i}\|) \leq \alpha_{n_i} \|u - p\|^2, \quad \forall i \geq 0$$

and

$$\frac{1}{4}(1 - \beta_{n_j})g(\|z_{n_j} - J_{r_{n_j}} z_{n_j}\|) > \alpha_{n_j} \|u - p\|^2, \quad \forall j \geq 0,$$

where $x_{n+1} = \beta_n x_n + (1 - \beta_n)J_{r_n} z_n$, $z_n = \alpha_n u + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n$ and $p \in A^{-1}0$.

- (b) The case of an iterative scheme $z_n = \alpha_n u + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n$ in [11, Theorem 3.7] is extended to the case of a viscosity iterative scheme $y_n = \alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n$, where $f : C \rightarrow C$ is a contractive mapping with a constant $k \in (0, 1)$.
- (c) We utilize the weakly continuous duality mapping \mathcal{J}_φ with gauge function φ instead of the weakly continuous normalized duality mapping \mathcal{J} in [11, Theorem 3.7].
- (2) Theorem 3.3 extends Theorem 3.8 of Zhang and Song [18] to the viscosity iterative method together with our proof, which corrects the gap in the proof of [18].

- (3) Theorem 3.2 and Theorem 3.3 improve Theorem 3.3 and Theorem 3.4 of Yu [20], which were given without proofs, to the case of the viscosity iterative method together with our proofs. Theorem 3.3 also develops and complements Theorem 4.2 of Song [17]. In particular, the limit point $q \in A^{-1}0$ of the sequence $\{x_n\}$ in Theorem 3.3 is the unique solution of the variational inequality (3.15) in comparison with [10, Theorem 4.2].
- (4) Theorem 3.5 and Theorem 3.6 extend Theorems 3.1 and 3.2 of Zhang and Song [18] and Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.2 of Yu [20] to the viscosity iterative method.
- (5) Corollaries 3.1 and 3.2 improve the corresponding results of Zhang and Song [18] and Song *et al.* [22]. Corollary 3.4 also develops the corresponding results of Xu [15] and Song and Yang [16].
- (6) As in [22, 31, 32], we can replace the contractive mapping f in our algorithms by the weakly contractive mapping g (recall that a mapping $g : C \rightarrow C$ is said to be *weakly contractive* [33] if $\|g(x) - g(y)\| \leq \|x - y\| - \psi(\|x - y\|)$, $\forall x, y \in C$, where $\psi : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is a continuous and strictly increasing function such that ψ is positive on $(0, \infty)$ and $\psi(0) = 0$).

Competing interests

The author declares that they have no competing interests.

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