

Research Article

Generalized Mann Iterations for Approximating Fixed Points of a Family of Hemicontractions

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This paper concerns common fixed points for a finite family of hemicontractions or a finite family of strict pseudocontractions on uniformly convex Banach spaces. By introducing a new iteration process with error term, we obtain sufficient and necessary conditions, as well as sufficient conditions, for the existence of a fixed point. As one will see, we derive these strong convergence theorems in uniformly convex Banach spaces and without any requirement of the compactness on the domain of the mapping. The results given in this paper extend some previous theorems.

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1. Introduction

Let X be a real Banach space and K a nonempty closed subset of X . A mapping $T : K \rightarrow K$ is said to be pseudocontractive (see, e.g., [1]) if

$$\|Tx - Ty\|^2 \leq \|x - y\|^2 + \|(I - T)x - (I - T)y\|^2 \quad (1.1)$$

holds for all $x, y \in K$. T is said to be strictly pseudocontractive if, for all $x, y \in K$, there exists a constant $k \in [0, 1)$ such that

$$\|Tx - Ty\|^2 \leq \|x - y\|^2 + k\|(I - T)x - (I - T)y\|^2. \quad (1.2)$$

Denote by $\text{Fix}(T) = \{x \in K : Tx = x\}$ the set of fixed points of T . A map $T : K \rightarrow K$ is called hemicontractive if $\text{Fix}(T) \neq \emptyset$ and for all $x \in K$, $x^* \in \text{Fix}(T)$, the following inequality holds:

$$\|Tx - x^*\|^2 \leq \|x - x^*\|^2 + \|x - Tx\|^2. \quad (1.3)$$

It is easy to see that the class of pseudocontractive mappings with fixed points is a subset of the class of hemicontractions.

There are many papers in the literature dealing with the approximation of fixed points for several classes of nonlinear mappings (see, e.g., [1–11], and the reference therein). In these works, there are two iterative methods to be used to find a point in $\text{Fix}(T)$. One is explicit and one is implicit.

The explicit one is the following well-known Mann iteration.

Let K be a nonempty closed convex subset of X . For any $x_0 \in K$, the sequence $\{x_n\}$ is defined by

$$x_{n+1} = (1 - \alpha_n)x_n + \alpha_n T x_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0, \quad (1.4)$$

where $\{\alpha_n\}$ is a real sequence in $[0, 1]$ satisfying some assumptions.

It has been applied to many classes of nonlinear mappings to find a fixed point. However, for hemicontractive mappings and strictly pseudocontractive mappings, the iteration process of convergence is in general not strong (see a counterexample given by Chidume and Mutangadura [3]). Most recently, Marino and Xu [6] proved that the Mann iterative sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to a fixed point for strictly pseudocontractive mappings in a Hilbert space, while the real sequence $\{\alpha_n\}$ satisfying (i) $k < \alpha_n < 1$ and (ii) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha_n - k)(1 - \alpha_n) = +\infty$.

In order to get strong convergence for fixed points of hemicontractive mappings and strictly pseudocontractive mappings, the following Mann-type implicit iteration scheme is introduced.

Let K be a nonempty closed convex subset of X with $K + K \subseteq K$. For any $x_0 \in K$, the sequence $\{x_n\}$ is generated by

$$x_n = \alpha_n x_{n-1} + (1 - \alpha_n) T x_n, \quad \forall n \geq 1, \quad (I)$$

where $\{\alpha_n\}$ is a real sequence in $[0, 1]$ satisfying suitable conditions.

Recently, in the setting of a Hilbert space, Rafiq [12] proved that the Mann-type implicit iterative sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a fixed point for hemicontractive mappings, under the assumption that the domain K of T is a compact convex subset of a Hilbert space, and $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [\delta, 1 - \delta]$ for some $\delta \in (0, 1)$.

In this paper, we will study the strong convergence of the generalized Mann-type iteration scheme (see Definition 2.1) for hemicontractive and, respectively, pseudocontractive mappings. As we will see, our theorems extend the corresponding results in [12] in four aspects. (1) The space setting is a more general one: uniformly convex Banach space, which could not be a Hilbert space. (2) The requirement of the compactness on the domain of the mapping is dropped. (3) A single mapping is replaced by a family of mappings. (4) The Mann-type implicit iteration is replaced by the generalized Mann iteration. Moreover, we give answers to a question asked in [13].

2. Preliminaries and lemmas

Definition 2.1 (generalized Mann iteration). Let $N \geq 1$ be a fixed integer, $\Lambda := \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$, and K a nonempty closed convex subset of X satisfying the condition $K + K \subseteq K$. Let $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\} : K \rightarrow K$ be a family of mappings. For each $x_0 \in K$, the sequence $\{x_n\}$ is defined by

$$x_n = a_n x_{n-1} + b_n T_{[n]} x_n + c_n u_n, \quad \forall n \geq 1, \quad (II)$$

where $T_{[n]} = T_{n \bmod N}$, $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$, and $\{c_n\}$ are three sequences in $[0, 1]$ with $a_n + b_n + c_n = 1$ and $\{u_n\} \subset K$ is bounded.

The modulus of convexity of X is the function $\delta_X : [0, 2] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ defined by

$$\delta_X(\varepsilon) = \inf \left\{ 1 - \left\| \frac{1}{2}(x + y) \right\| : \|x\| = \|y\| = 1, \|x - y\| \geq \varepsilon \right\}, \quad 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 2. \quad (2.1)$$

X is called uniformly convex if and only if, for all $0 < \varepsilon \leq 2$ such that $\delta_X(\varepsilon) > 0$. X is called p -uniformly convex if there exists a constant $a > 0$, such that $\delta_X(\varepsilon) \geq a\varepsilon^p$. It is well known (see [10]) that

$$L^p, l^p, W^{1,p} \text{ is } \begin{cases} 2\text{-uniformly convex,} & \text{if } 1 < p \leq 2, \\ p\text{-uniformly convex,} & \text{if } p \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

Let X be a Banach space, $Y \subset X$, and $x \in X$. Then, we denote $d(x, Y) := \inf_{y \in Y} \|x - y\|$.

Definition 2.2 (see [4]). Let $f : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be a nondecreasing function with $f(0) = 0$ and $f(r) > 0$, for all $r \in (0, +\infty)$.

- (i) A mapping $T : K \rightarrow K$ with $\text{Fix}(T) \neq \emptyset$ is said to satisfy *condition (A)* on K if there is a function f such that for all $x \in K$, $\|x - Tx\| \geq f(d(x, \text{Fix}(T)))$.
- (ii) A finite family of mappings $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\} : K \rightarrow K$ with $F := \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{Fix}(T_i) \neq \emptyset$ are said to satisfy *condition (B)* if there exists a function f , such that $\max_{1 \leq i \leq N} \{\|x - T_i x\|\} \geq f(d(x, F))$ holds for all $x \in K$.

Lemma 2.3 (see [8]). Let X be a real uniformly convex Banach space with the modulus of convexity of power type $p \geq 2$. Then, for all x, y in X and $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, there exists a constant $d_p > 0$ such that

$$\|\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y\|^p \leq \lambda\|x\|^p + (1 - \lambda)\|y\|^p - w_p(\lambda)d_p\|x - y\|^p, \quad (2.2)$$

where $w_p(\lambda) = \lambda^p(1 - \lambda) + \lambda(1 - \lambda)^p$.

Remark 2.4. If $p = 2$ in the previous lemma, then we denote $d_2 := d$.

Lemma 2.5. Let X be a real Banach space and $J : X \rightarrow 2^{X^*}$ the normalized duality mapping. Then for any x, y in X and $j(x + y) \in J(x + y)$, such that

$$\|x + y\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 + 2\langle y, j(x + y) \rangle. \quad (2.3)$$

Lemma 2.6 (see [7]). Let $\{\alpha_n\}$, $\{\beta_n\}$, and $\{\gamma_n\}$ be three nonnegative real sequences, satisfying

$$\alpha_{n+1} \leq (1 + \beta_n)\alpha_n + \gamma_n, \quad \forall n \geq 1, \quad (2.4)$$

with $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n < +\infty$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n < +\infty$. Then, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n$ exists. In addition, if $\{\alpha_n\}$ has a subsequence converging to zero, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$.

Proposition 2.7. If T is a strict pseudocontraction, then T satisfies the Lipschitz condition

$$\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \frac{1 + \sqrt{k}}{1 - \sqrt{k}} \|x - y\|, \quad \forall x, y \in K. \quad (2.5)$$

Proof. By the definition of the strict pseudocontraction, we have

$$\|Tx - Ty\|^2 \leq \|x - y\|^2 + k\|(I - T)x - (I - T)y\|^2 \leq (\|x - y\| + \sqrt{k}\|(I - T)x - (I - T)y\|)^2. \quad (2.6)$$

A simple computation shows the conclusion. \square

3. Main results

Lemma 3.1. *Let X be a uniformly convex Banach space with the convex modulus of power type $p \geq 2$, K a nonempty closed convex subset of X satisfying $K + K \subseteq K$, and $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\} : K \rightarrow K$ hemicontractive mappings with $\bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{Fix}(T_i) \neq \emptyset$. Let $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$, $\{c_n\}$, $\{u_n\}$, and $\{x_n\}$ be the sequences in (II) and*

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{(i)} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n < +\infty, \\ & \text{(ii)} \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon \leq b_n \leq 1 - \varepsilon, & \text{for some } \varepsilon \in (0, 1), & \text{if } d \geq 1, \\ b_n(1 - b_n) \geq \varepsilon, & b_n > 1 - d + \varepsilon, & \varepsilon \in \left(0, \frac{d}{2}\right), & \text{if } d < 1, \end{cases} \quad \forall n \geq 1, \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

where d is the constant in Remark 2.4. Then,

- (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - q\|$ exists for all $q \in F := \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{Fix}(T_i)$,
- (2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, F)$ exists,
- (3) if T_i ($i \in \Lambda$) is continuous, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - T_i x_n\| = 0$, for all $i \in \Lambda$.

Proof. (1) Let $q \in F = \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{Fix}(T_i)$. By the boundedness assumption on $\{u_n\}$, there exists a constant $M > 0$, for any $n \geq 1$, such that $\|u_n - q\| \leq M$. From the definition of hemicontractive mappings, we have

$$\|T_i x_n - q\|^2 \leq \|x_n - q\|^2 + \|x_n - T_i x_n\|^2, \quad \forall i \in \Lambda. \quad (3.2)$$

Using Lemmas 2.3, 2.5, and (3.2), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_n - q\|^2 &= \|(1 - b_n)(x_{n-1} - q) + b_n(T_{[n]}x_n - q) + c_n(u_n - x_{n-1})\|^2 \\ &\leq \|(1 - b_n)(x_{n-1} - q) + b_n(T_{[n]}x_n - q)\|^2 + 2c_n\langle u_n - x_{n-1}, j(x_n - q) \rangle \\ &\leq (1 - b_n)\|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 + b_n\|T_{[n]}x_n - q\|^2 - b_n(1 - b_n)d\|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]}x_n\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2c_n(\|u_n - q\| + \|x_{n-1} - q\|)\|x_n - q\| \\ &\leq (1 - b_n)\|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 + b_n\|x_n - q\|^2 + b_n\|x_n - T_{[n]}x_n\|^2 \\ &\quad - b_n(1 - b_n)d\|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]}x_n\|^2 + 2c_nM \\ &\quad + 2c_nM\|x_n - q\|^2 + c_n\|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 + c_n\|x_n - q\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} (a_n - 2c_n M) \|x_n - q\|^2 &\leq (a_n + 2c_n) \|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 + b_n \|x_n - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 \\ &\quad - b_n(1 - b_n) d \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 + 2c_n M. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

It follows from (II) and Lemma 2.5 that

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_n - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 &= \|(a_n + c_n)(x_{n-1} - T_{[n]} x_n) + c_n(u_n - x_{n-1})\|^2 \\ &\leq (1 - b_n)^2 \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 + 2c_n \langle u_n - x_{n-1}, j(x_n - T_{[n]} x_n) \rangle \\ &\leq (1 - b_n)^2 \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 + 2c_n M^2 + 2c_n \|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 + c_n \|x_n - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

By the condition $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n < +\infty$, we may assume that

$$\frac{1}{1 - c_n} \leq 1 + 2c_n, \quad \forall n \geq 1. \quad (3.6)$$

Therefore,

$$\|x_n - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 \leq \frac{(1 - b_n)^2}{1 - c_n} \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 + 2M^2 c_n (1 + 2c_n) + 2c_n (1 + 2c_n) \|x_{n-1} - q\|^2. \quad (3.7)$$

Substituting (3.7) into (3.4), we get

$$\begin{aligned} (a_n - 2c_n M) \|x_n - q\|^2 &\leq [a_n + 2c_n + 2b_n c_n (1 + 2c_n)] \|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 + \frac{b_n(1 - b_n)^2}{1 - c_n} \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 \\ &\quad - b_n(1 - b_n) d \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 + 2c_n M + 2c_n b_n (1 + 2c_n) M^2 \\ &= [a_n + 2c_n + 2b_n c_n (1 + 2c_n)] \|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 - b_n(1 - b_n) \left(d - \frac{1 - b_n}{1 - c_n} \right) \\ &\quad \times \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 + 2c_n M + 2c_n b_n (1 + 2c_n) M^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

Assumptions (i) and (ii) imply that there exists a positive integer N_1 such that for every $n > N_1$,

$$a_n - 2c_n M \geq \eta > 0, \quad d - \frac{1 - b_n}{1 - c_n} \geq \zeta > 0. \quad (3.9)$$

Hence, for all $n > N_1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_n - q\|^2 &\leq \left\{ 1 + \frac{2[M + 1 + b_n(1 + 2c_n)]c_n}{a_n - 2c_n M} \right\} \|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{b_n(1 - b_n)}{a_n - 2c_n M} \left[d - \frac{1 - b_n}{1 - c_n} \right] \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 + \frac{2M[b_n(1 + 2c_n)M + 1]c_n}{a_n - 2c_n M} \\ &= (1 + \lambda_n) \|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 - \sigma_n \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]} x_n\|^2 + \delta_n, \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_n &= 2[M + 1 + b_n(1 + 2c_n)]c_n\eta^{-1}, \\ \sigma_n &= \frac{b_n(1 - b_n)}{a_n - 2c_nM} \left[d - \frac{1 - b_n}{1 - c_n} \right], \\ \delta_n &= 2M[b_n(1 + 2c_n)M + 1]c_n\eta^{-1}.\end{aligned}\tag{3.11}$$

From (3.9) and conditions (i) and (ii), it follows that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n < +\infty, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \delta_n < +\infty, \quad \sigma_n \geq \sigma > 0.\tag{3.12}$$

By Lemma 2.6, we see that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|x_n - q\|$ exists and the sequence $\{\|x_n - q\|\}$ is bounded.

(2) It is easy to verify that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, F)$ exists.

(3) By the boundedness of $\{\|x_n - q\|\}$, there exists a constant $M_1 > 0$ such that $\|x_n - q\| \leq M_1$, for all $n \geq 1$. From (3.10), we get, for $n > N_1$,

$$\sigma \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]}x_n\|^2 \leq \|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 - \|x_n - q\|^2 + \lambda_n M_1 + \delta_n,\tag{3.13}$$

which implies

$$\sigma \sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]}x_n\|^2 \leq \sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} (\|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 - \|x_n - q\|^2) + \sum_{n=N_1}^{\infty} (\lambda_n M_1 + \delta_n) < +\infty.\tag{3.14}$$

Thus,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]}x_n\|^2 < +\infty.\tag{3.15}$$

It implies that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]}x_n\| = 0.\tag{3.16}$$

Therefore, by (3.7), we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - T_{[n]}x_n\| = 0.\tag{3.17}$$

Using (II), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_n - x_{n-1}\| &\leq \frac{b_n}{a_n} \|x_{n-1} - T_{[n]}x_n\| + \frac{c_n}{a_n} \|u_n - x_{n-1}\| \longrightarrow 0, \quad n \longrightarrow \infty, \\ \|x_{n+i} - x_n\| &\longrightarrow 0, \quad n \longrightarrow \infty, i \in \Lambda.\end{aligned}\tag{3.18}$$

By a combination with the continuity of T_i ($i \in \Lambda$), we get

$$\|x_n - T_{[n+i]}x_n\| \leq \|x_n - x_{n+i}\| + \|x_{n+i} - T_{[n+i]}x_{n+i}\| + \|T_{[n+i]}x_{n+i} - T_{[n+i]}x_n\| \longrightarrow 0 \quad (n \longrightarrow \infty).\tag{3.19}$$

It is clear that for each $l \in \Lambda$, there exists $i \in \Lambda$ such that $l = (n + i) \bmod N$. Consequently,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - T_l x_n\| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - T_{[n+i]} x_n\| = 0. \quad (3.20)$$

This completes the proof. \square

Theorem 3.2. *Let the assumptions of Lemma 3.1 hold, and let T_i ($i \in \Lambda$) be continuous. Then, $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a common fixed point of $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\}$ if and only if $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, F) = 0$.*

Proof. The necessity is obvious.

Now, we prove the sufficiency. Since $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, F) = 0$, it follows from Lemma 3.1 that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, F) = 0$.

For any $q \in F$, we have

$$\|x_n - x_m\| \leq \|x_n - q\| + \|x_m - q\|. \quad (3.21)$$

Hence, we get

$$\|x_n - x_m\| \leq \inf_{q \in F} \{\|x_n - q\| + \|x_m - q\|\} = d(x_n, F) + d(x_m, F) \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty, m \rightarrow \infty. \quad (3.22)$$

So, $\{x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in K . By the closedness of K , we get that the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $x^* \in K$. Let a sequence $\{q_n\} \in \text{Fix}(T_i)$, for some $i \in \Lambda$, be such that $\{q_n\}$ converges strongly to q . By the continuity of T_i ($i \in \Lambda$), we obtain

$$\|q - T_i q\| \leq \|q - q_n\| + \|q_n - T_i q\| = \|q - q_n\| + \|T_i q_n - T_i q\| \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (3.23)$$

Therefore, $q \in F(T_i)$. This implies that $F(T_i)$ is closed. Therefore, $F := \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{Fix}(T_i)$ is closed. By $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, F) = 0$, we get $x^* \in F$. This completes the proof. \square

Theorem 3.3. *Let the assumptions of Lemma 3.1 hold. Let T_i ($i \in \Lambda$) be continuous and $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\}$ satisfy condition (\bar{B}) . Then, $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a common fixed point of $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\}$.*

Proof. Since $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\}$ satisfies condition (\bar{B}) , and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - T_i x_n\| = 0$ for each $i \in \Lambda$, it follows from the existence of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, F)$ that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, F) = 0$. Applying the similar arguments as in the proof of Theorem 3.2, we conclude that $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a common fixed point of $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\}$. This completes the proof. \square

As a direct consequence of Theorem 3.3, we get the following result.

Corollary 3.4 (see [12, Theorem 3]). *Let H be a real Hilbert space, K a nonempty closed convex subset of H satisfying $K + K \subseteq K$, and $T : K \rightarrow K$ continuous hemiccontractive mapping which satisfies condition (A). Let $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a real sequence in $(0, 1)$ with $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha_n)^2 = +\infty$. For any $x_0 \in K$, the sequence $\{x_n\}$ is defined by*

$$x_n = \alpha_n x_{n-1} + (1 - \alpha_n) T x_n, \quad n \geq 1. \quad (3.24)$$

Then, $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a fixed point of T .

Proof. Employing the similar proof method of Lemma 3.1, we obtain by (3.10)

$$\|x_n - q\| \leq \|x_{n-1} - q\|^2 - (1 - \alpha_n)^2 \|x_{n-1} - Tx_n\|^2. \quad (3.25)$$

This implies

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha_n)^2 \|x_{n-1} - Tx_n\|^2 \leq \|x_0 - q\|^2 < +\infty. \quad (3.26)$$

By $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha_n)^2 = +\infty$, we have $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{n-1} - Tx_n\| = 0$. Equation (3.7) implies that $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - Tx_n\| = 0$. Since T satisfies *condition* (A) and the limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, F)$ exists, we get $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, F) = 0$. The rest of the proof follows now directly from Theorem 3.2. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 3.5. Theorems 3.2 and 3.3 extend [12, Theorem 3] essentially since the following hold.

- (i) Hilbert spaces are extended to uniformly convex Banach spaces.
- (ii) The requirement of compactness on domain $D(T)$ on [12, Theorem 3] is dropped.
- (iii) A single mapping is replaced by a family of mappings.
- (iv) The Mann-type implicit iteration is replaced by the generalized Mann iteration. So the restrictions of $\{\alpha_n\}$ with $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [\delta, 1 - \delta]$ for some $\delta \in (0, 1)$ are relaxed to $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha_n)^2 = +\infty$. The error term is also considered in the iteration (II).

Moreover, if $K + K \subseteq K$, then $\{x_n\}$ is well defined by (II). Hence, Theorems 3.2 and 3.3 are also answers to the question proposed by Qing [13].

Theorem 3.6. *Let X and K be as the assumptions of Lemma 3.1. Let $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\} : K \rightarrow K$ be strictly pseudocontractive mappings with $\bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{Fix}(T_i)$ being nonempty. Let $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$, $\{c_n\}$, $\{u_n\}$, and $\{x_n\}$ be the sequences in (II) and*

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{(i)} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n < +\infty, \\ & \text{(ii)} \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon \leq b_n \leq 1 - \varepsilon, & \text{for some } \varepsilon \in (0, 1), & \text{if } d \geq k, \\ b_n - b_n^2 \geq \varepsilon, \quad b_n > 1 - \frac{d}{k} + \varepsilon, & \text{for some } \varepsilon \in \left(0, \sqrt{1 - \frac{d}{k}} + \frac{d}{k} - 1\right), & \text{if } k \neq 0, d < k, \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

where d is the constant in Remark 2.4. Then,

- (1) $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a common fixed point of $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\}$ if and only if $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, F) = 0$.
- (2) If $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\}$ satisfies condition (\bar{B}) , then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a common fixed point of $\{T_i : i \in \Lambda\}$.

Remark 3.7. Theorem 3.6 extends the corresponding result [6, Theorem 3.1].

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