Fixed Point Theory and Applications
a SpringerOpen Journal

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A general iterative method for two maximal monotone operators and 2-generalized hybrid mappings in Hilbert spaces

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Abstract

Let C be a closed and convex subset of a real Hilbert space H. Let T be a 2-generalized hybrid mapping of C into itself, let A be an α-inverse strongly-monotone mapping of C into H, and let B and F be maximal monotone operators on $D(B) \subset C$ and $D(F) \subset C$ respectively. The purpose of this paper is to introduce a general iterative scheme for finding a point of $F(T) \cap (A+B)^{-1}0 \cap F^{-1}0$ which is a unique solution of a hierarchical variational inequality, where $F(T)$ is the set of fixed points of T, $(A+B)^{-1}0$ and $F^{-1}0$ are the sets of zero points of $A+B$ and F, respectively. A strong convergence theorem is established under appropriate conditions imposed on the parameters. Further, we consider the problem for finding a common element of the set of solutions of a mathematical model related to mixed equilibrium problems and the set of fixed points of a 2-generalized hybrid mapping in a real Hilbert space.

Keywords: 2-generalized hybrid mapping; inverse strongly monotone mapping; maximal monotone mapping; hierarchical variational inequality

1 Introduction

Let H be a Hilbert space, and let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H. Let $\mathbb{N}$ and $\mathbb{R}$ be the sets of all positive integers and real numbers, respectively. Let $\varphi : C \to \mathbb{R}$ be a real-valued function, and let $f : C \times C \to \mathbb{R}$ be an equilibrium bifunction, that is, $f(u,u) = 0$ for each $u \in C$. The mixed equilibrium problem is to find $x \in C$ such that

$$f(x,y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } y \in C. \tag{1.1}$$

Denote the set of solutions of (1.1) by $MEP(f,\varphi)$. In particular, if $\varphi = 0$, this problem reduces to the equilibrium problem, which is to find $x \in C$ such that

$$f(x,y) \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } y \in C. \tag{1.2}$$

The set of solutions of (1.2) is denoted by $EP(f)$. The problem (1.1) is very general in the sense that it includes, as special cases, optimization problems, variational inequalities, min-max problems, the Nash equilibrium problems in noncooperative games and others; see, for example, Blum-Oettli [1] and Moudafi [2]. Numerous problems in physics, optimization and economics reduce to finding a solution of the problem (1.2).

Let T be a mapping of C into C. We denote by $F(T) := \{x \in C : Tx = x\}$ the set of fixed points of T. A mapping $T : C \to C$ is said to be nonexpansive if $\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|$ for all $x, y \in C$. The mapping $T : C \to C$ is said to be firmly nonexpansive if

$$\|Tx - Ty\|^2 \leq \langle x - y, Tx - Ty\rangle \quad \text{for all } x, y \in C; \tag{1.3}$$

see, for instance, Browder [3] and Goebel and Kirk [4]. The mapping $T : C \to C$ is said to be firmly nonspreading [5] if

$$2\|Tx - Ty\|^2 \leq \|Tx - y\|^2 + \|x - Ty\|^2 \tag{1.4}$$

for all $x, y \in C$. Iemoto and Takahashi [6] proved that $T : C \to C$ is nonspreading if and only if

$$\|Tx - Ty\|^2 \leq \|x - y\|^2 + 2\langle x - Tx, y - Ty\rangle \tag{1.5}$$

for all $x, y \in C$. It is not hard to know that a nonspreading mapping is deduced from a firmly nonexpansive mapping; see [7, 8] and a firmly nonexpansive mapping is a nonexpansive mapping.

In 2010, Kocourek *et al.* [9] introduced a class of nonlinear mappings, say generalized hybrid mappings. A mapping $T : C \to C$ is said to be generalized hybrid if there are $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\alpha\|Tx - Ty\|^2 + (1 - \alpha)\|x - Ty\|^2 \leq \beta\|Tx - y\|^2 + (1 - \beta)\|x - y\|^2 \tag{1.6}$$

for all $x, y \in C$. We call such a mapping an (α, β)-generalized hybrid mapping. We observe that the mappings above generalize several well-known mappings. For example, an (α, β)-generalized hybrid mapping is nonexpansive for $\alpha = 1$ and $\beta = 0$, nonspreading for $\alpha = 2$ and $\beta = 1$, and hybrid for $\alpha = \frac{3}{2}$ and $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$.

Recently, Maruyama *et al.* [10] defined a more general class of nonlinear mappings than the class of generalized hybrid mappings. Such a mapping is a 2-generalized hybrid mapping. A mapping T is called 2-generalized hybrid if there exist $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}&\alpha_1\left\|T^2x - Ty\right\|^2 + \alpha_2\|Tx - Ty\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2)\|x - Ty\|^2\\&\quad\leq \beta_1\left\|T^2x - y\right\|^2 + \beta_2\|Tx - y\|^2 + (1 - \beta_1 - \beta_2)\|x - y\|^2\end{aligned} \tag{1.7}$$

for all $x, y \in C$; see [10] for more details. We call such a mapping an $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2)$-generalized hybrid mapping. We can also show that if T is a 2-generalized hybrid mapping and $x = Tx$, then for any $y \in C$,

$$\begin{aligned}&\alpha_1\|x - Ty\|^2 + \alpha_2\|x - Ty\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2)\|x - Ty\|^2\\&\quad\leq \beta_1\|x - y\|^2 + \beta_2\|x - y\|^2 + (1 - \beta_1 - \beta_2)\|x - y\|^2,\end{aligned}$$

and hence $\|x - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|$. This means that a 2-generalized hybrid mapping with a fixed point is quasi-nonexpansive. We observe that the 2-generalized hybrid mappings above generalize several well-known mappings. For example, a $(0,\alpha_2,0,\beta_2)$-generalized hybrid mapping is an (α_2,β_2)-generalized hybrid mapping in the sense of Kocourek *et al.* [9].

Recall that a linear bounded operator B is strongly positive if there is a constant $\bar{\gamma} > 0$ with the property

$$\langle Vx, x\rangle \geq \bar{\gamma}\|x\|^2 \quad \text{for all } x \in H. \tag{1.8}$$

In general, a nonlinear operator $V : H \to H$ is called strongly monotone if there exists $\bar{\gamma} > 0$ such that

$$\langle x-y, Vx-Vy\rangle \geq \bar{\gamma}\|x-y\|^2 \quad \text{for all } x,y \in H. \tag{1.9}$$

Such V is called $\bar{\gamma}$-strongly monotone. A nonlinear operator $V : H \to H$ is called Lipschitzian continuous if there exists $L > 0$ such that

$$\|Vx-Vy\| \leq L\|x-y\| \quad \text{for all } x,y \in H. \tag{1.10}$$

Such V is called L-Lipschitzian continuous. A mapping $A : C \to H$ is said to be α-inverse-strongly monotone if $\langle x-y, Ax-Ay\rangle \geq \alpha\|Ax-Ay\|^2$ for all $x,y \in C$. It is known that $\|Ax-Ay\| \leq (\frac{1}{\alpha})\|x-y\|$ for all $x,y \in C$ if A is α-inverse-strongly monotone; see, for example, [11–13].

Many studies have been done for structuring the fixed point of a nonexpansive mapping T. In 1953, Mann [14] introduced the iteration as follows: a sequence $\{x_n\}$ defined by

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)Tx_n, \tag{1.11}$$

where the initial guess $x_1 \in C$ is arbitrary and $\{\alpha_n\}$ is a real sequence in $[0,1]$. It is known that under appropriate settings the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to a fixed point of T. However, even in a Hilbert space, Mann iteration may fail to converge strongly; for example, see [15]. Some attempts to construct an iteration method guaranteeing the strong convergence have been made. For example, Halpern [16] proposed the so-called Halpern iteration

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n u + (1-\alpha_n)Tx_n, \tag{1.12}$$

where $u, x_1 \in C$ are arbitrary and $\{\alpha_n\}$ is a real sequence in $[0,1]$ which satisfies $\alpha_n \to 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\alpha_n = \infty$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}|\alpha_n - \alpha_{n+1}| < \infty$. Then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a fixed point of T; see [16, 17].

In 1975, Baillon [18] first introduced the nonlinear ergodic theorem in a Hilbert space as follows:

$$S_n x = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T^k x \tag{1.13}$$

converges weakly to a fixed point of T for some $x \in C$. Recently Hojo *et al.* [19] proved the strong convergence theorem of Halpern type [20] for 2-generalized hybrid mappings in a Hilbert space as follows.

Theorem 1.1 *Let C be a nonempty, closed and convex subset of a Hilbert space H. Let $T: C \to C$ be a 2-generalized hybrid mapping with $F(T) \neq \emptyset$. Suppose that $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence generated by $x_1 = x \in C$, $u \in C$ and*

$$x_{n+1} = \gamma_n u + (1 - \gamma_n)\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T^k x_n, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{1.14}$$

where $0 \leq \gamma_n \leq 1$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \gamma_n = 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n = \infty$. Then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $P_{F(T)}u$.

Let B be a mapping of H into 2^H. The effective domain of B is denoted by $D(B)$, that is, $D(B) = \{x \in H : Bx \neq \emptyset\}$. A multi-valued mapping B on H is said to be monotone if $\langle x - y, u - v\rangle \geq 0$ for all $x, y \in D(B)$, $u \in Bx$, and $v \in By$. A monotone operator B on H is said to be maximal if its graph is not properly contained in the graph of any other monotone operator on H. For a maximal monotone operator B on H and $r > 0$, we may define a single-valued operator $J_r = (I + rB)^{-1} : H \to D(B)$, which is called the resolvent of B for r. We denote by $A_r = \frac{1}{r}(I - J_r)$ the Yosida approximation of B for $r > 0$. We know [21] that

$$A_r x \in BJ_r x, \quad \forall x \in H, r > 0. \tag{1.15}$$

Let B be a maximal monotone operator on H, and let $B^{-1}0 = \{x \in H : 0 \in Bx\}$. It is known that the resolvent J_r is firmly nonexpansive and $B^{-1}0 = F(J_r)$ for all $r > 0$, *i.e.*,

$$\|J_r x - J_r y\| \leq \langle x - y, J_r x - J_r y\rangle, \quad \forall x, y \in H. \tag{1.16}$$

Recently, in the case when $T : C \to C$ is a nonexpansive mapping, $A : C \to H$ is an α-inverse strongly monotone mapping and $B \in H \times H$ is a maximal monotone operator, Takahashi *et al.* [22] proved a strong convergence theorem for finding a point of $F(T) \cap (A + B)^{-1}0$, where $F(T)$ is the set of fixed points of T and $(A + B)^{-1}0$ is the set of zero points of $A + B$. In 2011, for finding a point of the set of fixed points of T and the set of zero points of $A + B$ in a Hilbert space, Manaka and Takahashi [23] introduced an iterative scheme as follows:

$$x_{n+1} = \beta_n x_n + (1 - \beta_n)T\big(J_{\lambda_n}(I - \lambda_n A)x_n\big), \tag{1.17}$$

where T is a nonspreading mapping, A is an α-inverse strongly monotone mapping and B is a maximal monotone operator such that $J_\lambda = (I - \lambda B)^{-1}$; $\{\beta_n\}$ and $\{\lambda_n\}$ are sequences which satisfy $0 < c \leq \beta_n \leq d < 1$ and $0 < a \leq \lambda_n \leq b < 2\alpha$. Then they proved that $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to a point $p = \lim_{n\to\infty} P_{F(T)\cap(A+B)^{-1}(0)}x_n$.

Very recently, Liu *et al.* [24] generalized the iterative algorithm (1.17) for finding a common element of the set of fixed points of a nonspreading mapping T and the set of zero points of a monotone operator $A + B$ (A is an α-inverse strongly monotone mapping and B is a maximal monotone operator). More precisely, they introduced the following iterative scheme:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x \in H \quad \text{arbitrarily}, \\ z_n = J_{\lambda_n}(I - \lambda_n A)x_n, \\ y_n = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T^k z_n, \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n u + (1-\alpha_n)y_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}, \end{cases} \tag{1.18}$$

where $\{\alpha_n\}$ is an appropriate sequence in $[0,1]$. They obtained strong convergence theorems about a common element of the set of fixed points of a nonspreading mapping and the set of zero points of an α-inverse strongly monotone mapping and a maximal monotone operator in a Hilbert space.

On the other hand, iterative methods for nonexpansive mappings have recently been applied to solve convex minimization problems; see, *e.g.*, [25–28] and the references therein. Convex minimization problems have a great impact and influence on the development of almost all branches of pure and applied sciences. A typical problem is to minimize a quadratic function over the set of fixed points a nonexpansive mapping on a real Hilbert space:

$$\theta(x) = \min_{x \in C} \frac{1}{2}\langle Vx, x\rangle - \langle x, b\rangle, \tag{1.19}$$

where V is a linear bounded operator, C is the fixed point set of a nonexpansive mapping T and b is a given point in H. Let H be a real Hilbert space. In [29], Marino and Xu introduced the following general iterative scheme based on the viscosity approximation method introduced by Moudafi [30]:

$$x_{n+1} = (I - \alpha_n V)Tx_n + \alpha_n \gamma f(x_n), \quad n \geq 0, \tag{1.20}$$

where V is a strongly positive bounded linear operator on H. They proved that if the sequence $\{\alpha_n\}$ of parameters satisfies appropriate conditions, then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ generated by (1.20) converges strongly to the unique solution of the variational inequality

$$\langle (V - \gamma f)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0, \quad x \in C,$$

which is the optimality condition for the minimization problem

$$\min_{x \in C} \frac{1}{2}\langle Vx, x\rangle - h(x), \tag{1.21}$$

where h is a potential function for γf (*i.e.*, $h'(x) = \gamma f(x)$ for $x \in H$).

Recently, Tian [31] introduced the following general iterative scheme based on the viscosity approximation method induced by a $\bar{\gamma}$-strongly monotone and a L-Lipschitzian continuous operator V on H

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n \gamma g(x_n) + (I - \mu\alpha_n V)Tx_n,$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\mu, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $0 < \mu < \frac{2\bar{\gamma}}{L^2}$, $0 < \gamma < \mu(\bar{\gamma} - \frac{L^2\mu}{2})/k$, g is a k-contraction of H into itself and T is a nonexpansive mapping on H. It is proved, under some restrictions on the parameters, in [31] that $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a point $p_0 \in F(T)$ which is a unique solution of the variational inequality

$$\big\langle (V - \gamma g)p_0, q - p_0 \big\rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall q \in F(T).$$

Very recently, Lin and Takahashi [32] obtained the strong convergence theorem for finding a point $p_0 \in (A + B)^{-1}0 \cap F^{-1}0$ which is a unique solution of a hierarchical variational inequality, where A is an α-inverse strongly-monotone mapping of C into H, and B and F are maximal monotone operators on $D(B) \subset C$ and $D(F) \subset C$, respectively. More precisely, they introduced the following iterative scheme: Let $x_1 = x \in H$ and let $\{x_n\} \subset H$ be a sequence generated

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n \gamma g(x_n) + (I - \alpha_n V)J_{\lambda_n}(I - \lambda_n A)T_{r_n}x_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{1.22}$$

where $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0,1)$, $\{\lambda_n\} \subset (0,\infty)$ and $\{r_n\} \subset (0,\infty)$ satisfy certain appropriate conditions, $J_\lambda = (I + \lambda B)^{-1}$ and $T_r = (I + rF)^{-1}$ are the resolvents of B for $\lambda > 0$ and F for $r > 0$, respectively.

In this paper, motivated by the mentioned results, let C be a closed and convex subset of a real Hilbert space H. Let T be a 2-generalized hybrid mapping of C into itself, let A be an α-inverse strongly-monotone mapping of C into H, and let B and F be maximal monotone operators on $D(B) \subset C$ and $D(F) \subset C$ respectively. We introduce a new general iterative scheme for finding a common element of $F(T) \cap (A + B)^{-1}0 \cap F^{-1}0$ which is a unique solution of a hierarchical variational inequality, where $F(T)$ is the set of fixed points of T, $(A + B)^{-1}0$ and $F^{-1}0$ are the sets of zero points of $A + B$ and F, respectively. Then, we prove a strong convergence theorem. Further, we consider the problem for finding a common element of the set of solutions of a mathematical model related to mixed equilibrium problems and the set of fixed points of a 2-generalized hybrid mapping in a real Hilbert space.

2 Preliminaries

Let H be a real Hilbert space with the inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and the norm $\| \cdot \|$, respectively. Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H. The nearest point projection of H onto C is denoted by P_C, that is, $\|x - P_C x\| \leq \|x - y\|$ for all $x \in H$ and $y \in C$. Such P_C is called the metric projection of H onto C. We know that the metric projection P_C is firmly nonexpansive, *i.e.*,

$$\|P_C x - P_C y\|^2 \leq \langle P_C x - P_C y, x - y \rangle \tag{2.1}$$

for all $x, y \in H$. Furthermore, $\langle P_C x - P_C y, x - y \rangle \leq 0$ holds for all $x \in H$ and $y \in C$; see [33]. Let $\alpha > 0$ be a given constant.

We also know the following lemma from [22].

Lemma 2.1 *Let H be a real Hilbert space, and let B be a maximal monotone operator on H. For $r > 0$ and $x \in H$, define the resolvent $J_r x$. Then the following holds*:

$$\frac{s - t}{s} \langle J_s x - J_t x, J_s x - x \rangle \geq \|J_s x - J_t x\|^2 \tag{2.2}$$

for all $s, t > 0$ *and* $x \in H$.

From Lemma 2.1, we have that

$$\|J_\lambda x - J_\mu x\| \leq \bigl(|\lambda - \mu|/\lambda\bigr)\|x - J_\lambda x\| \tag{2.3}$$

for all $\lambda, \mu > 0$ and $x \in H$; see also [33, 34]. To prove our main result, we need the following lemmas.

Remark 2.2 It is not hard to know that if A is an α-inverse strongly monotone mapping, then it is $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ -Lipschitzian and hence uniformly continuous. Clearly, the class of monotone mappings includes the class of α-inverse strongly monotone mappings.

Remark 2.3 It is well known that if $T : C \to C$ is a nonexpansive mapping, then $I - T$ is $\frac{1}{2}$-inverse strongly monotone, where I is the identity mapping on H; see, for instance, [21]. It is known that the resolvent J_r is firmly nonexpansive and $B^{-1}0 = F(J_r)$ for all $r > 0$.

Lemma 2.4 [23] *Let H be a real Hilbert space, and let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H. Let $\alpha > 0$. Let A be an α-inverse strongly monotone mapping of C into H, and let B be a maximal monotone operator on H such that the domain of B is included in C. Let $J_\lambda = (I + \lambda B)^{-1}$ be the resolvent of B for any $\lambda > 0$. Then the following hold*:
(i) *if $u, v \in (A + B)^{-1}(0)$, then $Au = Av$;*
(ii) *for any $\lambda > 0$, $u \in (A + B)^{-1}(0)$ if and only if $u = J_\lambda(I - \lambda A)u$.*

Lemma 2.5 [26, 35] *Let $\{a_n\}$ be a sequence of nonnegative real numbers satisfying the property*

$$a_{n+1} \leq (1 - t_n)a_n + b_n + t_n c_n,$$

where $\{t_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ and $\{c_n\}$ satisfy the restrictions:
(i) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t_n = \infty$;
(ii) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n < \infty$;
(iii) $\limsup_{n\to\infty} c_n \leq 0$.
Then $\{a_n\}$ converges to zero as $n \to \infty$.

Lemma 2.6 [32] *Let H be a Hilbert space, and let $g : H \to H$ be a k-contraction with $0 < k < 1$. Let V be a $\bar{\gamma}$-strongly monotone and L-Lipschitzian continuous operator on H with $\bar{\gamma} > 0$ and $L > 0$. Let a real number γ satisfy $0 < \gamma < \frac{\bar{\gamma}}{k}$. Then $V - \gamma g : H \to H$ is a $(\bar{\gamma} - \gamma k)$-strongly monotone and $(L + \gamma k)$-Lipschitzian continuous mapping. Furthermore, let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H. Then $P_C(I - V + \gamma g)$ has a unique fixed point z_0 in C. This point $z_0 \in C$ is also a unique solution of the variational inequality*

$$\bigl\langle (V - \gamma f)z_0, q - z_0\bigr\rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall q \in C.$$

3 Main results

In this section, we are in a position to propose a new general iterative sequence for 2-generalized hybrid mappings and establish a strong convergence theorem for the proposed sequence.

Theorem 3.1 *Let H be a real Hilbert space, and let C be a nonempty, closed and convex subset of H. Let $\alpha > 0$ and A be an α-inverse-strongly monotone mapping of C into H. Let the set-valued maps $B : D(B) \subset C \to 2^H$ and $F : D(F) \subset C \to 2^H$ be maximal monotone. Let $J_\lambda = (I + \lambda B)^{-1}$ and $T_r = (I + rF)^{-1}$ be the resolvents of B for $\lambda > 0$ and F for $r > 0$, respectively. Let $0 < k < 1$ and let g be a k-contraction of H into itself. Let V be a $\bar{\gamma}$-strongly monotone and L-Lipschitzian continuous operator with $\bar{\gamma} > 0$ and $L > 0$. Let $T : C \to C$ be a 2-generalized hybrid mapping such that $\Omega := F(T) \cap (A + B)^{-1}0 \cap F^{-1}0 \neq \emptyset$. Take $\mu, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ as follows:*

$$0 < \mu < \frac{2\bar{\gamma}}{L^2}, \qquad 0 < \gamma < \frac{\bar{\gamma} - \frac{L^2\mu}{2}}{k}.$$

Let the sequence $\{x_n\} \subset H$ be generated by

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x \in H \quad \text{arbitrarily}, \\ z_n = J_{\lambda_n}(I - \lambda_n A)T_{r_n}x_n, \\ y_n = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T^k z_n, \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n \gamma g(x_n) + (I - \alpha_n V)y_n, \quad \forall n = 1, 2, \ldots, \end{cases} \tag{3.1}$$

where the sequences $\{\alpha_n\}$, $\{\lambda_n\}$ and $\{r_n\}$ satisfy the following restrictions:

(i) $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [0,1]$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n = 0$ *and* $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$;

(ii) *there exist constants a and b such that $0 < a \leq \lambda_n \leq b < 2\alpha$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$;*

(iii) $\liminf_{n\to\infty} r_n > 0$.

Then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a point p_0 of Ω, where p_0 is a unique fixed point of $P_\Omega(I - V + \gamma g)$. This point $p_0 \in \Omega$ is also a unique solution of the hierarchical variational inequality

$$\big\langle (V - \gamma g)p_0, q - p_0 \big\rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall q \in \Omega. \tag{3.2}$$

Proof First we prove that $\{x_n\}$ is bounded and $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - p\|$ exists for all $p \in \Omega$. Let $p \in \Omega$, we have that $p = J_{\lambda_n}(I - \lambda_n A)p$ and $p = T_{r_n}p$. Putting $u_n = T_{r_n}x_n$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \|z_n - p\|^2 &= \big\| J_{\lambda_n}(I - \lambda_n A)T_{r_n}x_n - J_{\lambda_n}(I - \lambda_n A)p \big\|^2 \\ &\leq \big\| (T_{r_n}x_n - T_{r_n}p) - \lambda_n(AT_{r_n}x_n - AT_{r_n}p) \big\|^2 \\ &= \|T_{r_n}x_n - T_{r_n}p\|^2 - 2\lambda_n \langle u_n - p, Au_n - Ap\rangle + \lambda_n^2 \|Au_n - Ap\|^2 \\ &\leq \|u_n - p\|^2 - 2\lambda_n \alpha \|Au_n - Ap\|^2 + \lambda_n^2 \|Au_n - Ap\|^2 \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \lambda_n(2\alpha - \lambda_n)\|Au_n - Ap\|^2 \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2. \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

This together with quasi-nonexpansiveness of T implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_n - p\| &= \left\| \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T^k z_n - p \right\| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \big\| T^k z_n - p \big\| \end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\le \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\|z_n - p\| \\
&= \|z_n - p\| \le \|x_n - p\|. \qquad (3.4)
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|x_{n+1} - p\| &= \big\|\alpha_n\big(\gamma g(x_n) - Vp\big) + (I - \alpha_n V)y_n - (I - \alpha_n V)p\big\| \\
&\le \alpha_n\big\|\gamma g(x_n) - Vp\big\| + \big\|(I - \alpha_n V)y_n - (I - \alpha_n V)p\big\| \\
&\le \alpha_n\gamma k\|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n\big\|\gamma g(p) - Vp\big\| + \big\|(I - \alpha_n V)y_n - (I - \alpha_n V)p\big\|. \qquad (3.5)
\end{aligned}
$$

Putting $\tau = \bar{\gamma} - \frac{L^2\mu}{2}$, we can calculate the following:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\big\|(I - \alpha_n V)y_n - (I - \alpha_n V)p\big\|^2 &= \big\|(y_n - p) - \alpha_n(Vy_n - Vp)\big\|^2 \\
&= \|y_n - p\|^2 - 2\alpha_n\langle y_n - p, Vy_n - Vp\rangle + \alpha_n^2\|Vy_n - Vp\|^2 \\
&\le \|y_n - p\|^2 - 2\alpha_n\bar{\gamma}\|y_n - p\|^2 + \alpha_n^2 L^2\|y_n - p\|^2 \\
&= \big(1 - 2\alpha_n\bar{\gamma} + \alpha_n^2 L^2\big)\|y_n - p\|^2 \\
&= \big(1 - 2\alpha_n\tau - \alpha_n L^2\mu + \alpha_n^2 L^2\big)\|y_n - p\|^2 \\
&\le \big(1 - 2\alpha_n\tau - \alpha_n\big(L^2\mu - \alpha_n L^2\big) + \alpha_n^2\tau^2\big)\|y_n - p\|^2 \\
&\le \big(1 - 2\alpha_n\tau + \alpha_n^2\tau^2\big)\|y_n - p\|^2 \\
&= (1 - \alpha_n\tau)^2\|y_n - p\|^2. \qquad (3.6)
\end{aligned}
$$

Since $1 - \alpha_n\tau > 0$, we obtain that

$$
\big\|(I - \alpha_n V)y_n - (I - \alpha_n V)p\big\| \le (1 - \alpha_n\tau)\|y_n - p\|.
$$

Therefore, by (3.5), we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|x_{n+1} - p\| &\le \alpha_n\gamma k\|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n\big\|\gamma g(p) - Vp\big\| + (1 - \alpha_n\tau)\|y_n - p\| \\
&\le \alpha_n\gamma k\|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n\big\|\gamma g(p) - Vp\big\| + (1 - \alpha_n\tau)\|x_n - p\| \\
&= \big(1 - \alpha_n(\tau - \gamma k)\big)\|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n\big\|\gamma g(p) - Vp\big\| \\
&= \big(1 - \alpha_n(\tau - \gamma k)\big)\|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n(\tau - \gamma k)\frac{\|\gamma g(p) - Vp\|}{\tau - \gamma k} \\
&\le \max\left\{\|x_n - p\|, \frac{\|\gamma g(p) - Vp\|}{\tau - \gamma k}\right\} \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N},
\end{aligned}
$$

which yields that the sequence $\{\|x_n - p\|\}$ is bounded, so are $\{x_n\}$, $\{y_n\}$, $\{Vy_n\}$, $\{g(x_n)\}$ and $\{T^n z_n\}$. Using Lemma 2.6, we can take a unique $p_0 \in \Omega$ of the hierarchical variational inequality

$$
\big\langle(V - \gamma g)p_0, q - p_0\big\rangle \ge 0, \quad \forall q \in \Omega. \qquad (3.7)
$$

We show that $\limsup_{n\to\infty}\langle (V-\gamma g)p_0, x_n-p_0\rangle \geq 0$. We may assume, without loss of generality, that there exists a subsequence $\{x_{n_k}\}$ of $\{x_n\}$ converging to $w\in C$, as $k\to\infty$, such that

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty}\langle (V-\gamma g)p_0, x_n-p_0\rangle = \lim_{k\to\infty}\langle (V-\gamma g)p_0, x_{n_k}-p_0\rangle.$$

Since $\{\|x_{n_k}-p\|\}$ is bounded, there exists a subsequence $\{x_{n_{k_i}}\}$ of $\{x_{n_k}\}$ such that $\lim_{i\to\infty}\|x_{n_{k_i}}-p\|$ exists. Now we shall prove that $w\in\Omega$.

(a) We first prove $w\in F(T)$. We notice that

$$\|x_{n+1}-y_n\| = \|\alpha_n\gamma g(x_n)+(I-\alpha_n V)y_n-y_n\| = \alpha_n\|\gamma g(x_n)-Vy_n\|.$$

In particular, replacing n by n_{k_i} and taking $i\to\infty$ in the last equality, we have

$$\lim_{i\to\infty}\|x_{n_{k_i}+1}-y_{n_{k_i}}\| = 0,$$

so we have $y_{n_{k_i}}\rightharpoonup w$. Since T is 2-generalized hybrid, there exist $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\beta_1,\beta_2\in\mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\alpha_1\|T^2x-Ty\|^2+\alpha_2\|Tx-Ty\|^2+(1-\alpha_1-\alpha_2)\|x-Ty\|^2\\
&\quad\leq \beta_1\|T^2x-y\|^2+\beta_2\|Tx-y\|^2+(1-\beta_1-\beta_2)\|x-y\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

for all $x,y\in C$. For any $n\in\mathbb{N}$ and $k=0,1,2,\ldots,n-1$, we compute the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \beta_1\|T^2T^kz_n-y\|^2+\beta_2\|TT^kz_n-y\|^2+(1-\beta_1-\beta_2)\|T^kz_n-y\|^2\\
&\quad-\alpha_1\|T^2T^kz_n-Ty\|^2-\alpha_2\|TT^kz_n-Ty\|^2-(1-\alpha_1-\alpha_2)\|T^kz_n-Ty\|^2\\
&= \beta_1\|T^{k+2}z_n-y\|^2+\beta_2\|T^{k+1}z_n-y\|^2+(1-\beta_1-\beta_2)\|T^kz_n-y\|^2\\
&\quad-\alpha_1\|T^{k+2}z_n-Ty\|^2-\alpha_2\|T^{k+1}z_n-Ty\|^2-(1-\alpha_1-\alpha_2)\|T^kz_n-Ty\|^2\\
&\leq \beta_1\{\|T^{k+2}z_n-Ty\|^2+\|Ty-y\|^2\}+\beta_2\{\|T^{k+1}z_n-Ty\|^2+\|Ty-y\|^2\}\\
&\quad+(1-\beta_1-\beta_2)\{\|T^kz_n-Ty\|^2+\|Ty-y\|^2\}-\alpha_1\|T^{k+2}z_n-Ty\|^2\\
&\quad-\alpha_2\|T^{k+1}z_n-Ty\|^2-(1-\alpha_1-\alpha_2)\|T^kz_n-Ty\|^2\\
&= \beta_1\{\|T^{k+2}z_n-Ty\|^2+\|Ty-y\|^2+2\langle T^{k+2}z_n-Ty, Ty-y\rangle\}\\
&\quad+\beta_2\{\|T^{k+1}z_n-Ty\|^2+\|Ty-y\|^2+2\langle T^{k+1}z_n-Ty, Ty-y\rangle\}\\
&\quad+(1-\beta_1-\beta_2)\{\|T^kz_n-Ty\|^2+\|Ty-y\|^2+2\langle T^kz_n-Ty, Ty-y\rangle\}\\
&\quad-\alpha_1\|T^{k+2}z_n-Ty\|^2-\alpha_2\|T^{k+1}z_n-Ty\|^2-(1-\alpha_1-\alpha_2)\|T^kz_n-Ty\|^2\\
&= (\beta_1-\alpha_1)\|T^{k+2}z_n-Ty\|^2+(\beta_2-\alpha_2)\|T^{k+1}z_n-Ty\|^2\\
&\quad+(\alpha_1+\alpha_2-\beta_1-\beta_2)\|T^kz_n-Ty\|^2\\
&\quad\times(\beta_1+\beta_2+1-\beta_1-\beta_2)\|Ty-y\|^2+2\langle\beta_1T^{k+2}z_n-\beta_1Ty+\beta_2T^{k+1}z_n-\beta_2Ty\\
&\quad+(1-\beta_1-\beta_2)T^kz_n-(1-\beta_1-\beta_2)Ty, Ty-y\rangle\\
&= (\beta_1-\alpha_1)\|T^{k+2}z_n-Ty\|^2+(\beta_2-\alpha_2)\|T^{k+1}z_n-Ty\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&- \big((\beta_1-\alpha_1)+(\alpha_2-\beta_2)\big)\big\|T^k z_n - Ty\big\|^2 + \|Ty-y\|^2 \\
&+ 2\big\langle \beta_1 T^{k+2}z_n + \beta_2 T^{k+1}z_n + (1-\beta_1-\beta_2)T^k z_n - Ty, Ty-y\big\rangle \\
= {}& (\beta_1-\alpha_1)\big(\big\|T^{k+2}z_n - Ty\big\|^2 - \big\|T^k z_n - Ty\big\|^2\big) \\
&+ (\beta_2-\alpha_2)\big(\big\|T^{k+1}z_n - Ty\big\|^2 - \big\|T^k z_n - Ty\big\|^2\big) \\
&+ \|Ty-y\|^2 + 2\big\langle \beta_1 T^{k+2}z_n + \beta_2 T^{k+1}z_n + (1-\beta_1-\beta_2)T^k z_n - Ty, Ty-y\big\rangle \\
= {}& \|Ty-y\|^2 + 2\big\langle T^k z_n - Ty, Ty-y\big\rangle \\
&+ 2\big\langle \beta_1\big(T^{k+2}z_n - T^k x_n\big) + \beta_2\big(T^{k+1}z_n - T^k z_n\big), Ty-y\big\rangle \\
&+ (\beta_1-\alpha_1)\big(\big\|T^{k+2}z_n - Ty\big\|^2 - \big\|T^k z_n - Ty\big\|^2\big) \\
&+ (\beta_2-\alpha_2)\big(\big\|T^{k+1}z_n - Ty\big\|^2 - \big\|T^k z_n - Ty\big\|^2\big).
\end{aligned}
$$

Summing up these inequalities from $k = 0$ to $n-1$, we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 \le{}& \sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\|Ty-y\|^2 + 2\left\langle \sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\big(T^k z_n - Ty\big), Ty-y\right\rangle \\
&+ 2\left\langle \beta_1\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\big(T^{k+2}z_n - T^k z_n\big) + \beta_2\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\big(T^{k+1}z_n - T^k z_n\big), Ty-y\right\rangle \\
&+ (\beta_1-\alpha_1)\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\big(\big\|T^{k+2}z_n - Ty\big\|^2 - \big\|T^k z_n - Ty\big\|^2\big) \\
&+ (\beta_2-\alpha_2)\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\big(\big\|T^{k+1}z_n - Ty\big\|^2 - \big\|T^k z_n - Ty\big\|^2\big) \\
= {}& n\|Ty-y\|^2 + 2\left\langle \sum_{k=0}^{n-1}T^k z_n - nTy, Ty-y\right\rangle \\
&+ 2\big\langle \beta_1\big(T^{n+1}z_n - T^n z_n - z_n - Tz_n\big) + \beta_2\big(T^n z_n - z_n\big), Ty-y\big\rangle \\
&+ (\beta_1-\alpha_1)\big(\big\|T^{n+1}z_n - Ty\big\|^2 + \big\|T^n z_n - Ty\big\|^2 - \|z_n - Ty\|^2 - \|Tz_n - Ty\|^2\big) \\
&+ (\beta_2-\alpha_2)\big(\big\|T^n z_n - Ty\big\|^2 - \|z_n - Ty\|^2\big).
\end{aligned}
$$

Dividing this inequality by n, we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 \le{}& \|Ty-y\|^2 + 2\langle y_n - Ty, Ty-y\rangle \\
&+ 2\left\langle \frac{1}{n}\beta_1\big(T^{n+1}z_n - T^n z_n - z_n - Tz_n\big) + \frac{1}{n}\beta_2\big(T^n z_n - z_n\big), Ty-y\right\rangle \\
&+ \frac{1}{n}(\beta_1-\alpha_1)\big(\big\|T^{n+1}z_n - Ty\big\|^2 + \big\|T^n z_n - Ty\big\|^2 - \|z_n - Ty\|^2 - \|Tz_n - Ty\|^2\big) \\
&+ \frac{1}{n}(\beta_2-\alpha_2)\big(\big\|T^n z_n - Ty\big\|^2 - \|z_n - Ty\|^2\big).
\end{aligned}
$$

Replacing n by n_{k_i} and letting $i \to \infty$ in the last inequality, we have

$$
0 \le \|Ty-y\|^2 + 2\langle w - Ty, Ty-y\rangle \quad \text{for all } y \in C. \tag{3.8}
$$

In particular, replacing y by w in (3.8), we obtain that

$$0 \leq \|Tw - w\|^2 + 2\langle w - Tw, Tw - w\rangle = -\|Tw - w\|^2,$$

which ensures that $w \in F(T)$.

(b) We prove that $w \in (A+B)^{-1}0$. From (3.3), (3.4) and (3.6), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 &\leq \big\|(I - \alpha_n V)y_n - (I - \alpha_n V)p\big\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle \\
&\leq (1 - \alpha_n\tau)^2\|y_n - p\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle \\
&\leq (1 - \alpha_n\tau)^2\|z_n - p\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle \\
&\leq (1 - \alpha_n\tau)^2\big\{\|x_n - p\|^2 - \lambda_n(2\alpha - \lambda_n)\|Au_n - Ap\|^2\big\} \\
&\quad + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle \\
&= \big(1 - 2\alpha_n\tau + \alpha_n^2\tau^2\big)\|x_n - p\|^2 - (1 - \alpha_n\tau)^2\lambda_n(2\alpha - \lambda_n)\|Au_n - Ap\|^2 \\
&\quad + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle \\
&\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 + \alpha_n^2\tau^2\|x_n - p\|^2 - (1 - \alpha_n\tau)^2\lambda_n(2\alpha - \lambda_n)\|Au_n - Ap\|^2 \\
&\quad + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned}
(1 - \alpha_n\tau)^2\lambda_n(2\alpha - \lambda_n)\|Au_n - Ap\|^2 &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 + \alpha_n^2\tau^2\|x_n - p\|^2 \\
&\quad + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

Replacing n by n_{k_i} in (3.10), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&(1 - \alpha_{n_{k_i}}\tau)^2\lambda_{n_{k_i}}(2\alpha - \lambda_{n_{k_i}})\|Au_{n_{k_i}} - Ap\|^2 \\
&\quad \leq \|x_{n_{k_i}} - p\|^2 - \|x_{n_{k_i}+1} - p\|^2 + \alpha_{n_{k_i}}^2\tau^2\|x_{n_{k_i}} - p\|^2 \\
&\qquad + 2\alpha_{n_{k_i}}\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n_{k_i}+1} - p\big\rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\lim_{n\to\infty}\alpha_n = 0$, $0 < a \leq \lambda_n \leq b < 2\alpha$ and the existence of $\lim_{i\to\infty}\|x_{n_{k_i}} - p\|$, we have

$$\lim_{i\to\infty}\|Au_{n_{k_i}} - Ap\| = 0. \tag{3.11}$$

We also have from (1.16) that

$$\begin{aligned}
2\|u_n - p\|^2 &= 2\|T_{r_n}x_n - T_{r_n}p\|^2 \\
&\leq 2\langle x_n - p, u_n - p\rangle \\
&= \|x_n - p\|^2 + \|u_n - p\|^2 - \|u_n - x_n\|^2,
\end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\|u_n - p\|^2 \leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|u_n - x_n\|^2. \tag{3.12}$$

From (3.3), (3.4), (3.6) and (3.12), we obtain the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x_{n+1}-p\|^2 &\le \big\|(I-\alpha_n V)y_n-(I-\alpha_n V)p\big\|^2+2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(x_n)-Vp,x_{n+1}-p\rangle \\
&\le (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|y_n-p\|^2+2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(x_n)-Vp,x_{n+1}-p\rangle \\
&\le (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|z_n-p\|^2+2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(x_n)-Vp,x_{n+1}-p\rangle \\
&\le (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\big\{\|u_n-p\|^2-\lambda_n(2\alpha-\lambda_n)\|Au_n-Ap\|^2\big\} \\
&\quad +2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(x_n)-Vp,x_{n+1}-p\rangle \\
&\le (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\big\{\|x_n-p\|^2-\|u_n-x_n\|^2\big\} \\
&\quad -(1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\lambda_n(2\alpha-\lambda_n)\|Au_n-Ap\|^2 \\
&\quad +2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(x_n)-Vp,x_{n+1}-p\rangle \\
&\le \big(1-2\alpha_n\tau+\alpha_n^2\tau^2\big)\|x_n-p\|^2-(1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|u_n-x_n\|^2 \\
&\quad -(1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\lambda_n(2\alpha-\lambda_n)\|Au_n-Ap\|^2 \\
&\quad +2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(x_n)-Vp,x_{n+1}-p\rangle \\
&\le \|x_n-p\|^2+\alpha_n^2\tau^2\|x_n-p\|^2-(1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|u_n-x_n\|^2 \\
&\quad -(1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\lambda_n(2\alpha-\lambda_n)\|Au_n-Ap\|^2 \\
&\quad +2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(x_n)-Vp,x_{n+1}-p\rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned}
(1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|u_n-x_n\|^2 &\le \|x_n-p\|^2-\|x_{n+1}-p\|^2+\alpha_n^2\tau^2\|x_n-p\|^2 \\
&\quad -(1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\lambda_n(2\alpha-\lambda_n)\|Au_n-Ap\|^2 \\
&\quad +2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(x_n)-Vp,x_{n+1}-p\rangle.
\end{aligned}\tag{3.13}$$

Replacing n by n_{k_i} in (3.13), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(1-\alpha_{n_{k_i}}\tau)^2\|u_{n_{k_i}}-x_{n_{k_i}}\|^2 &\le \|x_{n_{k_i}}-p\|^2-\|x_{n_{k_i}+1}-p\|^2+\alpha_{n_{k_i}}^2\tau^2\|x_{n_{k_i}}-p\|^2 \\
&\quad -(1-\alpha_{n_{k_i}}\tau)^2\lambda_{n_{k_i}}(2\alpha-\lambda_{n_{k_i}})\|Au_{n_{k_i}}-Ap\|^2 \\
&\quad +2\alpha_{n_{k_i}}\langle \gamma g(x_{n_{k_i}})-Vp,x_{n_{k_i}+1}-p\rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

From (3.11), $\lim_{n\to\infty}\alpha_n=0$ and the existence of $\lim_{i\to\infty}\|x_{n_{k_i}}-p\|$, we have

$$\lim_{i\to\infty}\|u_{n_{k_i}}-x_{n_{k_i}}\|=0. \tag{3.14}$$

On the other hand, since J_{λ_n} is firmly nonexpansive and $u_n=T_{r_n}x_n$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
\|z_n-p\|^2 &= \big\|J_{\lambda_n}(I-\lambda_nA)u_n-J_{\lambda_n}(I-\lambda_nA)p\big\|^2 \\
&\le \langle z_n-p,(I-\lambda_nA)u_n-(I-\lambda_nA)p\rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\big(\|z_n-p\|^2+\big\|(I-\lambda_nA)u_n-(I-\lambda_nA)p\big\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&- \big\|z_n - p - (I-\lambda_n A)u_n + (I-\lambda_n A)p\big\|^2\big) \\
&\le \frac{1}{2}\big\{\|z_n - p\|^2 + \|u_n - p\|^2 - \big\|z_n - p - (I-\lambda_n A)u_n + (I-\lambda_n A)p\big\|^2\big\} \\
&\le \frac{1}{2}\big(\|z_n - p\|^2 + \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|z_n - u_n\|^2 - 2\lambda_n\langle z_n - u_n, Au_n - Ap\rangle \\
&- \lambda_n^2\|Au_n - Ap\|^2\big),
\end{aligned}
$$

and hence

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\|z_n - p\|^2 \\
&\quad\le \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|z_n - u_n\|^2 - 2\lambda_n\langle z_n - u_n, Au_n - Ap\rangle - \lambda_n^2\|Au_n - Ap\|^2. \qquad (3.15)
\end{aligned}
$$

From (3.3), (3.4), (3.6) and (3.15), we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 &\le \big\|(I-\alpha_n V)y_n - (I-\alpha_n V)p\big\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle \\
&\le (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|y_n - p\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle \\
&\le (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|z_n - p\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle \\
&\le (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\big(\|x_n - z\|^2 - \|z_n - u_n\|^2 - 2\lambda_n\langle z_n - u_n, Au_n - Ap\rangle \\
&\quad - \lambda_n^2\|Au_n - Ap\|^2\big) + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle \\
&\le \|x_n - p\|^2 + \alpha_n^2\tau^2\|x_n - p\|^2 - (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|z_n - u_n\| \\
&\quad - 2(1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\lambda_n(\lambda_n - 2\alpha)\|z_n - u_n\|\|Au_n - Ap\| \\
&\quad - (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\lambda_n^2\|Au_n - Ap\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle,
\end{aligned}
$$

and hence

$$
\begin{aligned}
&(1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|z_n - u_n\| \\
&\quad\le \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 + \alpha_n^2\tau^2\|x_n - p\|^2 \\
&\qquad - 2(1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\lambda_n(\lambda_n - 2\alpha)\|z_n - u_n\|\|Au_n - Ap\| \\
&\qquad - (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\lambda_n^2\|Au_n - Ap\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\big\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp, x_{n+1} - p\big\rangle. \qquad (3.16)
\end{aligned}
$$

Replacing n by n_{k_i} in (3.16), we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&(1-\alpha_{n_{k_i}}\tau)^2\|z_{n_{k_i}} - u_{n_{k_i}}\|^2 \\
&\quad\le \|x_{n_{k_i}} - p\|^2 - \|x_{n_{k_i}+1} - p\|^2 + \alpha_{n_{k_i}}^2\tau^2\|x_{n_{k_i}} - p\|^2 \\
&\qquad - 2(1-\alpha_{n_{k_i}}\tau)^2\lambda_{n_{k_i}}(\lambda_{n_{k_i}} - 2\alpha)\|z_{n_{k_i}} - u_{n_{k_i}}\|\|Au_{n_{k_i}} - Ap\| \\
&\qquad - (1-\alpha_{n_{k_i}}\tau)^2\lambda_{n_{k_i}}^2\|Au_{n_{k_i}} - Ap\|^2 + 2\alpha_{n_{k_i}}\big\langle \gamma g(x_{n_{k_i}}) - Vp, x_{n_{k_i}+1} - p\big\rangle.
\end{aligned}
$$

From (3.11), $\lim_{n\to\infty}\alpha_n = 0$ and the existence of $\lim_{i\to\infty}\|x_{n_{k_i}} - p\|$, we obtain that

$$
\lim_{i\to\infty}\|z_{n_{k_i}} - u_{n_{k_i}}\| = 0. \qquad (3.17)
$$

Since $\|z_{n_{k_i}} - x_{n_{k_i}}\| \leq \|z_{n_{k_i}} - u_{n_{k_i}}\| + \|u_{n_{k_i}} - x_{n_{k_i}}\|$, by (3.14) and (3.17), we obtain that

$$\lim_{i\to\infty} \|z_{n_{k_i}} - x_{n_{k_i}}\| = 0. \tag{3.18}$$

Since A is Lipschitz continuous, we also obtain

$$\lim_{i\to\infty} \|Az_{n_{k_i}} - Ax_{n_{k_i}}\| = 0. \tag{3.19}$$

Since $z_n = J_\lambda(I - \lambda A)u_n$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} z_n &= (I + \lambda_n B)^{-1}(I - \lambda_n A)u_n \\ &\Leftrightarrow \quad (I - \lambda_n A)u_n \in (I + \lambda_n B)z_n = z_n + \lambda_n Bz_n \\ &\Leftrightarrow \quad u_n - z_n - \lambda_n Au_n \in \lambda_n Bz_n \\ &\Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\lambda_n}(u_n - z_n - \lambda_n Au_n) \in Bz_n. \end{aligned}$$

Since B is monotone, we have that for $(u, v) \in B$,

$$\left\langle z_n - u, \frac{1}{\lambda_n}(u_n - z_n - \lambda_n Au_n) - v \right\rangle \geq 0,$$

and hence

$$\langle z_n - u, u_n - z_n - \lambda_n(Au_n + v)\rangle \geq 0. \tag{3.20}$$

Replacing n by n_{k_i} in (3.20), we have that

$$\langle z_{n_{k_i}} - u, u_{n_{k_i}} - z_{n_{k_i}} - \lambda_{n_{k_i}}(Au_{n_{k_i}} + v)\rangle \geq 0. \tag{3.21}$$

Since $x_{n_{k_i}} \rightharpoonup w$ and $x_{n_{k_i}} - u_{n_{k_i}} \to 0$, so $u_{n_{k_i}} \rightharpoonup w$. From (3.17), we get that $z_{n_{k_i}} \rightharpoonup w$, together with (3.21), we have that

$$\langle w - u, -Aw - v\rangle \geq 0.$$

Since B is maximal monotone, $(-Aw) \in Bw$, that is, $w \in (A + B)^{-1}0$.

(c) Next, we show that $w \in F^{-1}0$. Since F is a maximal monotone operator, we have from (1.15) that $A_{r_{n_{k_i}}} x_{n_{k_i}} \in FT_{r_{n_{k_i}}} x_{n_{k_i}}$, where A_r is the Yosida approximation of F for $r > 0$. Furthermore, we have that for any $(u, v) \in F$,

$$\left\langle u - u_{n_{k_i}}, v - \frac{x_{n_{k_i}} - u_{n_{k_i}}}{r_{n_{k_i}}} \right\rangle \geq 0.$$

Since $\liminf_{n\to\infty} r_n > 0$, $u_{n_{k_i}} \rightharpoonup w$ and $x_{n_{k_i}} - u_{n_{k_i}} \to 0$, we have

$$\langle u - w, v\rangle \geq 0.$$

Since F is a maximal monotone operator, we have $0 \in Fw$, that is, $w \in F^{-1}0$. By (a), (b) and (c), we conclude that

$$w \in F(T) \cap (A+B)^{-1}0 \cap F^{-1}0.$$

Using (3.7), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{n\to\infty} \langle (V-\gamma g)p_0, x_n - p_0\rangle &= \lim_{k\to\infty} \langle (V-\gamma g)p_0, x_{n_k} - p_0)\rangle \\ &= \langle (V-\gamma g)p_0, w - p_0)\rangle \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we prove that $x_n \to p_0$. Notice that

$$x_{n+1} - p_0 = \alpha_n\bigl(\gamma g(x_n) - p_0\bigr) + (I - \alpha_n V)y_n - (I - \alpha_n V)p_0,$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - p_0\|^2 &\leq (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|y_n - p_0\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp_0, x_{n+1} - p_0\rangle \\ &\leq (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|x_n - p_0\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(x_n) - Vp_0, x_{n+1} - p_0\rangle \\ &\leq (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|x_n - p_0\|^2 + 2\alpha_n\gamma k\|x_n - p_0\|\|x_{n+1} - p_0\| \\ &\quad + 2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(p_0) - Vp_0, x_{n+1} - p_0\rangle \\ &\leq (1-\alpha_n\tau)^2\|x_n - p_0\|^2 + \alpha_n\gamma k\bigl(\|x_n - p_0\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - p_0\|^2\bigr) \\ &\quad + 2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(p_0) - Vp_0, x_{n+1} - p_0\rangle \\ &\leq \bigl\{(1-\alpha_n\tau)^2 + \alpha_n\gamma k\bigr\}\|x_n - p_0\|^2 + \alpha_n\gamma k\|x_{n+1} - p_0\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2\alpha_n\langle \gamma g(p_0) - Vp_0, x_{n+1} - p_0\rangle, \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - p_0\|^2 &\leq \frac{1 - 2\alpha_n\tau + (\alpha_n\tau)^2 + \alpha_n\gamma k}{1 - \alpha_n\gamma k}\|x_n - p_0\|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2\alpha_n}{1-\alpha_n\gamma k}\langle \gamma g(p_0) - Vp_0, x_{n+1} - p_0\rangle \\ &= \left\{1 - \frac{2(\tau - \gamma k)\alpha_n}{1 - \alpha_n\gamma k}\right\}\|x_n - p_0\|^2 + \frac{(\alpha_n\tau)^2}{1-\alpha_n\gamma k}\|x_n - p_0\|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2\alpha_n}{1-\alpha_n\gamma k}\langle \gamma g(p_0) - Vp_0, x_{n+1} - p_0\rangle \\ &= \left\{1 - \frac{2(\tau - \gamma k)\alpha_n}{1 - \alpha_n\gamma k}\right\}\|x_n - p_0\|^2 + \frac{\alpha_n \cdot \alpha_n\tau^2}{1-\alpha_n\gamma k}\|x_n - p_0\|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{2\alpha_n}{1-\alpha_n\gamma k}\langle \gamma g(p_0) - Vp_0, x_{n+1} - p_0\rangle \\ &= (1-\beta_n)\|x_n - p_0\|^2 \\ &\quad + \beta_n\left\{\frac{\alpha_n\tau^2\|x_n - p_0\|^2}{2(\tau - \gamma k)} + \frac{1}{\tau - \gamma k}\langle \gamma g(p_0) - Vp_0, x_{n+1} - p_0\rangle\right\}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.22}$$

where $\beta_n = \frac{2(\tau-\gamma k)\alpha_n}{1-\alpha_n\gamma k}$. Since $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\beta_n = \infty$, we have from Lemma 2.5 and (3.22) that $x_n \to p_0$. This completes the proof. □

4 Applications

Let H be a Hilbert space, and let f be a proper lower semicontinuous convex function of H into $(-\infty,\infty]$. Then the subdifferential ∂f of f is defined as follows:

$$\partial f(x) = \{z \in H : f(x) + \langle z, y-x\rangle \le f(y), y \in H\}$$

for all $x \in H$; see, for instance, [36]. From Rockafellar [37], we know that ∂f is maximal monotone. Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H, and let i_C be the indicator function of C, *i.e.*,

$$i_C(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in C, \\ \infty, & x \notin C. \end{cases}$$

Then i_C is a proper lower semicontinuous convex function of H into $(-\infty,\infty]$, and then the subdifferential ∂_{i_C} of i_C is a maximal monotone operator. So, we can define the resolvent J_λ of ∂_{i_C} for $\lambda > 0$, *i.e.*,

$$J_\lambda x = (I + \lambda\partial_{i_C})^{-1}x$$

for all $x \in H$. We have that for any $x \in H$ and $u \in C$,

$$\begin{aligned} u = J_\lambda x \quad &\Leftrightarrow \quad x \in u + \lambda\partial_{i_C}u \\ &\Leftrightarrow \quad x \in u + \lambda N_C u \\ &\Leftrightarrow \quad x - u \in \lambda N_C u \\ &\Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\lambda}\langle x-u, v-u\rangle \le 0, \quad \forall v \in C \\ &\Leftrightarrow \quad \langle x-u, v-u\rangle \le 0, \quad \forall v \in C \\ &\Leftrightarrow \quad u = P_C x, \end{aligned}$$

where $N_C u$ is the normal cone to C at u, *i.e.*,

$$N_C u = \{x \in H : \langle z, v-u\rangle \le 0, \forall v \in C\}.$$

Let C be a nonempty, closed and convex subset of H, and let $f : C \times C \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bifunction. For solving the equilibrium problem, let us assume that the bifunction $f : C \times C \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfies the following conditions.

For solving the mixed equilibrium problem, let us give the following assumptions for the bifunction F, φ and the set C:

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

(A2) f is monotone, *i.e.*, $f(x,y) + f(y,x) \le 0$ for any $x, y \in C$;

(A3) for all $x, y, z \in C$,

$$\limsup_{t \downarrow 0} f\big(tz + (1-t)x, y\big) \leq f(x, y);$$

(A4) for all $x \in C, f(x, \cdot)$ is convex and lower semicontinuous;

(B1) for each $x \in H$ and $r > 0$, there exist a bounded subset $D_x \subseteq C$ and $y_x \in C$ such that for any $z \in C \setminus D_x$,

$$f(z, y_x) + \varphi(y_x) + \frac{1}{r}\langle y_x - z, z - x\rangle < \varphi(z);$$

(B2) C is a bounded set.

We know the following lemma which appears implicitly in Blum and Oettli [1].

Lemma 4.1 [1] *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H, and let f be a bifunction of $C \times C$ into $\mathbb{R}$ satisfying* (A1)-(A5). *Let $r > 0$ and $x \in H$. Then there exists a unique $z \in C$ such that*

$$f(z, y) + \frac{1}{r}\langle y - z, z - x\rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C.$$

By a similar argument as that in [38, Lemma 2.3], we have the following result.

Lemma 4.2 [38] *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H. Let $f : C \times C \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bifunction which satisfies conditions* (A1)-(A4), *and let $\varphi : C \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ be a proper lower semicontinuous and convex function. Assume that either* (B1) *or* (B2) *holds. For $r > 0$ and $x \in H$, define a mapping $T_r : H \to C$ as follows*:

$$T_r(x) = \left\{ z \in C : f(z, y) + \varphi(y) + \frac{1}{r}\langle y - z, z - x\rangle \geq \varphi(z), \forall y \in C \right\}$$

for all $x \in H$. Then following conclusions hold:

(1) *For each $x \in H$, $T_r(x) \neq \emptyset$*;

(2) *T_r is single-valued*;

(3) *T_r is firmly nonexpansive, i.e., for any $x, y \in H$,*

$$\big\| T_r(x) - T_r(y) \big\|^2 \leq \big\langle T_r(x) - T_r(y), x - y \big\rangle;$$

(4) $\mathrm{Fix}(T_r) = MEP(f, \varphi)$;

(5) *$MEP(f, \varphi)$ is closed and convex.*

We call such T_r the resolvent of f for $r > 0$. Using Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2, Takahashi *et al.* [22] obtained the following lemma. See [39] for a more general result.

Lemma 4.3 [22] *Let H be a Hilbert space, and let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H. Let $f : C \times C \to \mathbb{R}$ satisfy* (A1)-(A5). *Let A_f be a set-valued mapping of H into itself defined by*

$$A_f x = \begin{cases} \{z \in H : f(x, y) \geq \langle y - x, z\rangle, \forall y \in C\}, & \forall x \in C, \\ \emptyset, & \forall x \notin C. \end{cases}$$

Then $MEP(f) = A_f^{-1}0$ *and* A_f *is a maximal monotone operator with* $\operatorname{dom} A_f \subset C$. *Furthermore, for any* $x \in H$ *and* $r > 0$, *the resolvent* T_r *of* f *coincides with the resolvent of* A_f, *i.e.*,

$$T_r x = (I + rA_f)^{-1}x.$$

Applying the idea of the proof in Lemma 4.3, we have the following results.

Lemma 4.4 *Let* H *be a Hilbert space, and let* C *be a nonempty closed convex subset of* H. *Let* $f : C \times C \to \mathbb{R}$ *satisfy* (A1)-(A4), *and let* $\varphi : C \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ *be a proper lower semicontinuous and convex function. Assume that either* (B1) *or* (B2) *hold. Let* $A_{(f,\varphi)}$ *be a set-valued mapping of* H *into itself defined by*

$$A_{(f,\varphi)}x = \begin{cases} \{z \in H : f(x,y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(x) \geq \langle y - x, z\rangle, \forall y \in C\}, & \forall x \in C, \\ \emptyset, & \forall x \notin C. \end{cases} \tag{4.1}$$

Then $MEP(f,\varphi) = A_{(f,\varphi)}^{-1}0$ *and* $A_{(f,\varphi)}$ *is a maximal monotone operator with* $\operatorname{dom} A_{(f,\varphi)} \subset C$. *Furthermore, for any* $x \in H$ *and* $r > 0$, *the resolvent* T_r *of* f *coincides with the resolvent of* $A_{(f,\varphi)}$, *i.e.*,

$$T_r x = (I + rA_{(f,\varphi)})^{-1}x.$$

Proof It is obvious that $MEP(f,\varphi) = A_{(f,\varphi)}^{-1}0$. In fact, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} z \in MEP(f,\varphi) \quad &\Leftrightarrow \quad f(z,y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(z) \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C \\ &\Leftrightarrow \quad f(z,y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(z) \geq \langle y - z, 0\rangle, \quad \forall y \in C \\ &\Leftrightarrow \quad 0 \in A_{(f,\varphi)}z \\ &\Leftrightarrow \quad z \in A_{(f,\varphi)}^{-1}0. \end{aligned}$$

We show that $A_{(f,\varphi)}$ is monotone. Let $(x_1,z_1), (x_2,z_2) \in A_{(f,\varphi)}$ be given. Then we have, for all $y \in C$,

$$f(x_1,y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(x_1) \geq \langle y - x_1, z_1\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad f(x_2,y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(x_2) \geq \langle y - x_2, z_2\rangle,$$

and hence

$$f(x_1,x_2) + \varphi(x_2) - \varphi(x_1) \geq \langle x_2 - x_1, z_1\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad f(x_2,x_1) + \varphi(x_1) - \varphi(x_2) \geq \langle x_1 - x_2, z_2\rangle.$$

It follows from (A2) that

$$0 \geq f(x_1,x_2) + f(x_2,x_1) \geq \langle x_2 - x_1, z_1\rangle + \langle x_1 - x_2, z_2\rangle = -\langle x_1 - x_2, z_1 - z_2\rangle.$$

This implies that $A_{(f,\varphi)}$ is monotone. We next prove that $A_{(f,\varphi)}$ is maximal monotone. To show that $A_{(f,\varphi)}$ is maximal monotone, it is sufficient to show from [33] that $R(I + rA_{(f,\varphi)}) =$

H for all $r > 0$, where $R(I + rA_{(f,\varphi)})$ is the range of $I + rA_{(f,\varphi)}$. Let $x \in H$ and $r > 0$. Then, from Lemma 4.2, there exists $z \in C$ such that

$$f(z,y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(z) + \frac{1}{r}\langle y - z, z - x\rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C.$$

So, we have that

$$f(z,y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(z) \geq \left\langle y - z, \frac{1}{r}(x - z)\right\rangle, \quad \forall y \in C.$$

By the definition of $A_{(f,\varphi)}$, we get

$$A_{(f,\varphi)}z \ni \frac{1}{r}(x - z),$$

and hence $x \in z + rA_{(f,\varphi)}z$. Therefore, $H \subset R(I + rA_{(f,\varphi)})$ and $R(I + rA_{(f,\varphi)}) = H$. Also, $x \in z + rA_{(f,\varphi)}z$ implies that $T_r x = (I + rA_{(f,\varphi)})^{-1}x$ for all $x \in H$ and $r > 0$. □

Using Theorem 3.1, we obtain the following results for an inverse-strongly monotone mapping.

Theorem 4.5 *Let H be a real Hilbert space, and let C be a nonempty, closed and convex subset of H. Let $\alpha > 0$ and let A be an α-inverse-strongly monotone mapping of C into H. Let $0 < k < 1$ and let g be a k-contraction of H into itself. Let V be a $\bar{\gamma}$-strongly monotone and L-Lipschitzian continuous operator with $\bar{\gamma} > 0$ and $L > 0$. Let $T : C \to C$ be a 2-generalized hybrid mapping such that $\Gamma := F(T) \cap VI(C,A) \neq \emptyset$. Take $\mu, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ as follows*:

$$0 < \mu < \frac{2\bar{\gamma}}{L^2}, \qquad 0 < \gamma < \frac{\bar{\gamma} - \frac{L^2\mu}{2}}{k}.$$

Let $\{x_n\} \subset H$ be a sequence generated by

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x \in H \quad \textit{arbitrarily}, \\ z_n = P_C(I - \lambda_n A)P_C x_n, \\ y_n = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T^k z_n, \quad \forall n = 1,2,\ldots, \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n \gamma g(x_n) + (I - \alpha_n V)y_n \quad \textit{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}, \end{cases} \tag{4.2}$$

where $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0,1)$ and $\{r_n\} \subset (0,\infty)$ satisfy

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n = 0, \qquad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty \quad \textit{and} \quad \liminf_{n\to\infty} r_n > 0.$$

Then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a point p_0 of Γ, where p_0 is a unique fixed point of $P_\Gamma(I - V + \gamma g)$. This point $p_0 \in \Gamma$ is also a unique solution of the hierarchical variational inequality

$$\big\langle (V - \gamma g)p_0, q - p_0\big\rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall q \in VI(C,A). \tag{4.3}$$

Proof Put $B = F = \partial i_C$ in Theorem 3.1. Then, for $\lambda_n > 0$ and $r_n > 0$, we have that

$$J_{\lambda_n} = T_{r_n} = P_C.$$

Furthermore we have, from the proof of [32, Theorem 12], that

$$(\partial i_C)^{-1}0 = C \quad \text{and} \quad (A + \partial i_C)^{-1} = VI(C,A).$$

Thus we obtained the desired results by Theorem 3.1. □

Using Theorem 3.1, we finally prove a strong convergence theorem for inverse-strongly monotone operators and equilibrium problems in a Hilbert space.

Theorem 4.6 *Let H be a real Hilbert space, and let C be a nonempty, closed and convex subset of H. Let $\alpha > 0$ and let A be an α-inverse-strongly monotone mapping of C into H. Let $B : D(B) \subset C \to 2^H$ be maximal monotone. Let $J_\lambda = (I + \lambda B)^{-1}$ be the resolvent of B for $\lambda > 0$. Let $0 < k < 1$ and let g be a k-contraction of H into itself. Let V be a $\bar{\gamma}$-strongly monotone and L-Lipschitzian continuous operator with $\bar{\gamma} > 0$ and $L > 0$. Let $f : C \times C \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bifunction satisfying conditions* (A1)-(A4), *and let $\varphi : C \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ be a proper lower semicontinuous and convex function. Assume that either* (B1) *or* (B2) *holds. Let $T : C \to C$ be a 2-generalized hybrid mapping with $\Theta := F(T) \cap (A + B)^{-1}0 \cap MEP(f,\varphi) \neq \emptyset$. Take $\mu, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ as follows*:

$$0 < \mu < \frac{2\bar{\gamma}}{L^2}, \qquad 0 < \gamma < \frac{\bar{\gamma} - \frac{L^2\mu}{2}}{k}.$$

Let $\{x_n\} \subset H$ be a sequence generated by

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x \in H \quad \textit{arbitrarily}, \\ f(u_n, y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(u_n) + \frac{1}{r_n}\langle y - u_n, u_n - x_n\rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C, \\ z_n = J_{\lambda_n}(I - \lambda_n A)u_n, \\ y_n = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T^k z_n, \quad \forall n = 1,2,\ldots, \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n \gamma g(x_n) + (I - \alpha_n V)y_n, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \end{cases} \tag{4.4}$$

where $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0,1)$ and $\{r_n\} \subset (0,\infty)$ satisfy

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n = 0, \qquad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty \quad \textit{and} \quad \liminf_{n\to\infty} r_n > 0.$$

Then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a point p_0 of Θ, where p_0 is a unique fixed point of $P_\Theta(I - V + \gamma g)$. This point $p_0 \in \Theta$ is also a unique solution of the hierarchical variational inequality

$$\big\langle (V - \gamma g)p_0, q - p_0\big\rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall q \in \Theta. \tag{4.5}$$

Proof Since f is a bifunction of $C \times C$ into $\mathbb{R}$ satisfying conditions (A1)-(A4) and $\varphi : C \to \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ is a proper lower semicontinuous and convex function, we have that the mapping

A_f^φ defined by (4.1) is a maximal monotone operator with $\operatorname{dom} A_f^\varphi \subset C$. Put $F = A_f^\varphi$ in Theorem 3.1. Then we obtain that $u_n = T_{r_n} x_n$. Therefore, we arrive at the desired results. □

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions
Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements
The first author was partially supported by Naresuan University.

Received: 18 May 2013 Accepted: 20 August 2013 Published: 07 Nov 2013

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10.1186/1687-1812-2013-246
Cite this article as: Wangkeeree and Boonkong: **A general iterative method for two maximal monotone operators and 2-generalized hybrid mappings in Hilbert spaces.** *Fixed Point Theory and Applications* 2013, 2013:246