Journal of Nonlinear and Convex Analysis
Volume 11, Number 3, 2010, 567–586

Yokohama Publishers
ISSN 1880-5221 ONLINE JOURNAL

WEAK AND STRONG CONVERGENCE THEOREMS FOR GENERALIZED HYBRID NONSELF-MAPPINGS IN HILBERT SPACES

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Abstract. In this paper, we first obtain fundamental results for a broad class of nonlinear mappings containing the classes of nonexpansive mappings, nonspreading mappings, and hybrid mappings in a Hilbert space. Then, we prove weak convergence theorems of Mann's type for the broad class of mappings in a Hilbert space. Furthermore, we prove two strong convergence theorems by hybrid methods for the class of the mappings in a Hilbert space.

1. Introduction

Let H be a real Hilbert space and let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H and let T be a mapping of C into H. Then, we denote by $F(T)$ the set of fixed points of T. A mapping $T : C \to H$ is said to be *nonexpansive* if

$$\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|$$

for all $x, y \in C$. A mapping $T : C \to H$ is called *quasi-nonexpansive* if $F(T) \neq \emptyset$ and

$$\|Tx - y\| \leq \|x - y\|$$

for all $x \in C$ and $y \in F(T)$. A mapping $T : C \to H$ is called *nonspreading* [13] if

$$2\|Tx - Ty\|^2 \leq \|Tx - y\|^2 + \|Ty - x\|^2$$

for all $x, y \in C$. Further, a mapping $T : C \to H$ is called *hybrid* [21] if

$$3\|Tx - Ty\|^2 \leq \|x - y\|^2 + \|Tx - y\|^2 + \|Ty - x\|^2$$

for all $x, y \in C$. These mappings are deduced from a firmly nonexpansive mapping in a Hilbert space. A mapping $F : C \to H$ is said to be *firmly nonexpansive* if

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

for all $x, y \in C$; see, for instance, Browder [4] and Goebel and Kirk [6]. We also know that a firmly nonexpansive mapping F can be deduced from an equilibrium problem in a Hilbert space; see, for instance, [3] and [5]. From Baillon [2], and Takahashi and Yao [25], we know the following nonlinear ergodic theorem in a Hilbert space.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 47H10; Secondary 47H05.

Key words and phrases. Hilbert space, nonexpansive mapping, nonspreading mapping, hybrid mapping, fixed point, weak convergence, hybrid method.

The first author and the second author are partially supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research No. 19540167 from Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and by the grant NSC 98-2115-M-110-001, respectively.

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Theorem 1.1. *Let H be a Hilbert space, let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H and let T be a mapping of C into itself such that $F(T)$ is nonempty. Suppose that T satisfies one of the following:*

(i) *T is nonexpansive;*
(ii) *T is nonspreading;*
(iii) *T is hybrid;*
(iv) $2\|Tx - Ty\|^2 \leq \|x - y\|^2 + \|Tx - y\|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in C.$

Then, for any $x \in C$,

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

converges weakly to an element $z \in F(T)$.

Aoyama, Iemoto, Kohsaka and Takahashi [1] introduced a class of mappings called λ-hybrid containing the classes of nonexpansive mappings, nonspreading mappings, and hybrid mappings in a Hilbert space. Very recently, Kocourek, Takahashi and Yao [11] introduced a more broad class of nonlinear mappings than the class of λ-hybrid mappings: A mapping $T : C \to H$ is called *generalized hybrid* if there are $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

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

for all $x, y \in C$. Then, they proved a nonlinear ergodic theorem which generalizes cases of (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), simultaneously. Further, they defined a class of nonlinear mappings called super hybrid containing the class of generalized hybrid mappings. We know that a super hybrid mapping is not quasi-nonexpansive generally.

In this paper, we deal with fundamental properties for generalized hybrid mappings and super hybrid mappings in a Hilbert space. Then, we prove weak convergence theorems of Mann's type [14] for super hybrid mappings in a Hilbert space. Further, we obtain strong convergence theorems for super hybrid mappings by using hybrid methods which were introduced by Nakajo and Takahashi [16], and Takahashi, Takeuchi and Kubota [23].

2. Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, we denote by $\mathbb{N}$ the set of positive integers and by $\mathbb{R}$ the set of real numbers. Let H be a (real) Hilbert space with inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and norm $\| \cdot \|$. We denote the strong convergence and the weak convergence of $\{x_n\}$ to $x \in H$ by $x_n \to x$ and $x_n \rightharpoonup x$, respectively. From [20], we know the following basic equality. For $x, y \in H$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$\|\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y\|^2 = \lambda\|x\|^2 + (1 - \lambda)\|y\|^2 - \lambda(1 - \lambda)\|x - y\|^2. \tag{2.1}$$

We also know that for $x, y, u, v \in H$,

$$2\langle x - y, u - v\rangle = \|x - v\|^2 + \|y - u\|^2 - \|x - u\|^2 - \|y - v\|^2. \tag{2.2}$$

From (2.2), we have the following equality:

$$\|x - y + u - v\|^2 = \|x - y\|^2 + \|u - v\|^2 + 2\langle x - y, u - v\rangle \tag{2.3}$$

$$= \|x - y\|^2 + \|u - v\|^2 + \|x - v\|^2 + \|y - u\|^2 - \|x - u\|^2 - \|y - v\|^2.$$

The following theorem is due to Opial [17].

Theorem 2.1. *Let H be a Hilbert space and let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence of H such that $x_n \rightharpoonup x$. Then, for any $z \in H$ with $x \neq z$,*

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

Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H. It is well-known that the set $F(T)$ of fixed points of a quasi-nonexpansive mapping $T : C \to H$ is closed and convex; see Ito and Takahashi [10]. Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H and $x \in H$. Then, we know that there exists a unique nearest point $z \in C$ such that $\|x - z\| = \inf_{y\in C} \|x - y\|$. We denote such a correspondence by $z = P_C x$. P_C is called the *metric projection* of H onto C. It is known that P_C is nonexpansive and

$$\langle x - P_C x, P_C x - u\rangle \geq 0$$

for all $x \in H$ and $u \in C$; see [20] for more details. Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H and let $f : C \times C \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bifunction satisfying the following conditions:

(A1) $f(x, x) = 0, \quad \forall x \in C$;
(A2) f is monotone, i.e., $f(x, y) + f(y, x) \leq 0, \quad \forall x, y \in C$;
(A3) $\lim_{t\downarrow 0} f(tz + (1 - t)x, y) \leq f(x, y), \quad \forall x, y, z \in C$;
(A4) for each $x \in C$, $y \mapsto f(x, y)$ is convex and lower semicontinuous.

We know the following lemma; see, for instance, [3] and [5].

Lemma 2.2. *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H and let f be a bifunction from $C \times C$ into $\mathbb{R}$ satisfying (A1), (A2), (A3) and (A4). Then, for any $r > 0$ and $x \in H$, there exists a unique $z \in C$ such that*

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

Further, if

$$T_r x = \{z \in C : f(z, y) + \frac{1}{r}\langle y - z, z - x\rangle \geq 0, \forall y \in C\}, \quad \forall x \in H,\ r \in \mathbb{R},$$

then the following hold:

(1) *T_r is single-valued;*
(2) *T_r is firmly nonexpansive, i.e.,*

$$\|T_r x - T_r y\|^2 \leq \langle T_r x - T_r y, x - y\rangle, \quad \forall x, y \in H.$$

Using (2) in Lemma 2.2 and (2.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2\|T_r x - T_r y\|^2 &\leq 2\langle T_r x - T_r y, x - y\rangle \\ &= \|T_r x - y\|^2 + \|T_r y - x\|^2 - \|T_r x - x\|^2 - \|T_r y - y\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

So, for $y \in F(T_r)$ and $x \in H$, we have

$$\|T_r x - y\|^2 \leq \|y - x\|^2 - \|T_r x - x\|^2. \tag{2.4}$$

If $f(x, y) = 0$, then we have $T_r = P_C$, i.e.,

$$\|P_C x - y\|^2 \leq \|y - x\|^2 - \|P_C x - x\|^2 \tag{2.5}$$

for all $y \in C$ and $x \in H$, where P_C is the metric projection of H onto C.

For a sequence $\{C_n\}$ of nonempty closed convex subsets of a Hilbert space H, define s-Li$_n C_n$ and w-Ls$_n C_n$ as follows: $x \in$s-Li$_n C_n$ if and only if there exists $\{x_n\} \subset H$ such that $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to x and that $x_n \in C_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Similarly, $y \in$w-Ls$_n C_n$ if and only if there exist a subsequence $\{C_{n_i}\}$ of $\{C_n\}$ and a sequence $\{y_i\} \subset H$ such that $\{y_i\}$ converges weakly to y and that $y_i \in C_{n_i}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. If C_0 satisfies that

$$C_0 = \text{s-Li}_n C_n = \text{w-Ls}_n C_n, \tag{2.6}$$

it is said that $\{C_n\}$ converges to C_0 in the sense of Mosco [15] and we write $C_0 =$M-$\lim_{n\to\infty} C_n$. It is easy to show that if $\{C_n\}$ is nonincreasing with respect to inclusion, then $\{C_n\}$ converges to $\cap_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n$ in the sense of Mosco. For more details, see [15]. We know the following theorem [26].

Theorem 2.3. *Let H be a Hilbert space. Let $\{C_n\}$ be a sequence of nonempty closed convex subsets of H. If $C_0 =$M-$\lim_{n\to\infty} C_n$ exists and is nonempty, then for each $x \in H$, $\{P_{C_n} x\}$ converges strongly to $P_{C_0} x$, where P_{C_n} and P_{C_0} are the mertic projections of H onto C_n and C_0, respectively.*

3. Nonlinear operators

In this section, we first start with defining a wide class of nonlinear mappings containing the classes of nonexpansive mappings, nonspreading mappings, and hybrid mappings in a Hilbert space. Let H be a Hilbert space and let C be a nonempty subset of H. Then, a mapping $T : C \to H$ is called *generalized hybrid* [11] if there are $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\alpha\|Tx - Ty\|^2 + (1 - \alpha)\|x - Ty\|^2 \leq \beta\|Tx - y\|^2 + (1 - \beta)\|x - y\|^2 \tag{3.1}$$

for all $x, y \in C$. We call such a mapping an $(\alpha,\ \beta)$-*generalized hybrid* mapping. Notice that the mapping above covers several well-known mappings. For example, an $(\alpha,\ \beta)$-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 $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$. We can also show that if $x = Tx$, then for any $y \in C$,

$$\alpha\|x - Ty\|^2 + (1 - \alpha)\|x - Ty\|^2 \leq \beta\|x - y\|^2 + (1 - \beta)\|x - y\|^2$$

and hence $\|x - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|$. This means that an $(\alpha,\ \beta)$-generalized hybrid mapping with a fixed point is quasi-nonexpansive. Next, let us define a more general class of mappings than the class of generalized hybrid mappings in a Hilbert space. Let C be a nonempty subset of a Hilbert space H. A mapping $S : C \to H$ is called *super hybrid* [11] if there are $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha\|Sx - Sy\|^2 &+ (1 - \alpha + \gamma)\|x - Sy\|^2 \\ &\leq \bigl(\beta + (\beta - \alpha)\gamma\bigr)\|Sx - y\|^2 + \bigl(1 - \beta - (\beta - \alpha - 1)\gamma\bigr)\|x - y\|^2 \\ &\qquad + (\alpha - \beta)\gamma\|x - Sx\|^2 + \gamma\|y - Sy\|^2 \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

for all $x, y \in C$. We call such a mapping an $(\alpha,\ \beta,\ \gamma)$-*super hybrid* mapping. We notice that an $(\alpha,\ \beta,\ 0)$-super hybrid mapping is $(\alpha,\ \beta)$-generalized hybrid. So, the class of super hybrid mappings contains the class of generalized hybrid mappings. A super hybrid mapping is not quasi-nonexpansive generally. In fact, let us consider a super hybrid mapping S with $\alpha = 1$, $\beta = 0$ and $\gamma = 1$. Then, we have

$$\|Sx - Sy\|^2 + \|x - Sy\|^2 \le -\|Sx - y\|^2 + 3\|x - y\|^2 + \|x - Sx\|^2 + \|y - Sy\|^2$$

for all $x, y \in C$. This is equivalent to

$$\|Sx - Sy\|^2 + 2\langle x - y, Sx - Sy\rangle \le 3\|x - y\|^2$$

for all $x, y \in C$. In the case of $H = \mathbb{R}$, consider $Sx = 2 - 2x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} |Sx - Sy|^2 + 2\langle x{-}y, Sx - Sy\rangle &= |-2x + 2y|^2 + 2\langle x - y, -2x + 2y\rangle \\ &= 4|x - y|^2 + 4\langle x - y, y - x\rangle \\ &= 0 \le 3|x - y|^2 \end{aligned}$$

and hence S is super hybrid. However, S is not quasi-nonexpansive. Further, we have that

$$Tx = \frac{1}{2}Sx + \frac{1}{2}x = \frac{1}{2}(2 - 2x) + \frac{1}{2}x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x$$

and hence T is nonexpansive. In general, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1. *Let C be a nonempty subset of a Hilbert space H and let α, β and γ be real numbers with $\gamma \ne -1$. Let S and T be mappings of C into H such that $T = \frac{1}{1+\gamma}S + \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}I$. Then, S is $(\alpha,\ \beta,\ \gamma)$-super hybrid if and only if T is $(\alpha,$ $\beta)$-generalized hybrid. In this case, $F(S) = F(T)$.*

Proof. Put $\lambda = \frac{1}{1+\gamma} \ne 0$. Then, $T = \lambda S + (1 - \lambda)I$. We have that for any $x, y \in C$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha\|Tx - Ty\|^2 + (1 - \alpha)\|x - Ty\|^2 \le \beta\|Tx - y\|^2 + (1 - \beta)\|x - y\|^2 \\ \iff &\alpha\|\lambda(Sx - Sy) + (1 - \lambda)(x - y)\|^2 + (1 - \alpha)\|\lambda(x - Sy) + (1 - \lambda)(x - y)\|^2 \\ &\quad \le \beta\|\lambda(Sx - y) + (1 - \lambda)(x - y)\|^2 + (1 - \beta)\|x - y\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

From (2.1), this inequalty is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} &\alpha(\lambda\|Sx - Sy\|^2 + (1 - \lambda)\|x - y\|^2 - \lambda(1 - \lambda)\|Sx - Sy - x + y\|^2) \\ &\quad + (1 - \alpha)(\lambda\|x - Sy\|^2 + (1 - \lambda)\|x - y\|^2 - \lambda(1 - \lambda)\|y - Sy\|^2) \\ &\le \beta(\lambda\|Sx - y\|^2 + (1 - \lambda)\|x - y\|^2 - \lambda(1 - \lambda)\|x - Sx\|^2) + (1 - \beta)\|x - y\|^2 \\ \iff &\alpha(\lambda\|Sx - Sy\|^2 - \lambda\|x - y\|^2 - \lambda(1 - \lambda)\|Sx - Sy - x + y\|^2) \\ &\quad + (1 - \alpha)(\lambda\|x - Sy\|^2 - \lambda\|x - y\|^2 - \lambda(1 - \lambda)\|y - Sy\|^2) \\ &\le \beta(\lambda\|Sx - y\|^2 - \lambda\|x - y\|^2 - \lambda(1 - \lambda)\|x - Sx\|^2) \\ \iff &\alpha\lambda\|Sx - Sy\|^2 + (1 - \alpha)\lambda\|x - Sy\|^2 \\ &\le \beta\lambda\|Sx - y\|^2 + (1 - \beta)\lambda\|x - y\|^2 - \beta\lambda(1 - \lambda)\|x - Sx\|^2 \\ &\quad + (1 - \alpha)\lambda(1 - \lambda)\|y - Sy\|^2 + \alpha\lambda(1 - \lambda)\|Sx - Sy - x + y\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Dividing by λ^2, we have from $\lambda^{-1} = \gamma + 1$ that

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(\gamma+1)\|Sx-Sy\|^2 + (1-\alpha)(\gamma+1)\|x-Sy\|^2 \\ \leq \beta(\gamma+1)\|Sx-y\|^2 + (\gamma+1)(1-\beta)\|x-y\|^2 - \beta\gamma\|x-Sx\|^2 \\ + (1-\alpha)\gamma\|y-Sy\|^2 + \alpha\gamma\|Sx-Sy-x+y\|^2.\end{aligned}$$

We know from (2.3) that

$$\begin{aligned}\|Sx-Sy-x+y\|^2 = \|Sx-Sy\|^2 - \|x-Sy\|^2 - \|Sx-y\|^2 \\ + \|x-y\|^2 + \|Sx-x\|^2 + \|Sy-y\|^2.\end{aligned}$$

So, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha\|Sx-Sy\|^2 + \{(1-\alpha)+\gamma\}\|x-Sy\|^2 \\ \leq \{\beta + (\beta-\alpha)\gamma\}\|Sx-y\|^2 + \{1-\beta-\gamma(\beta-\alpha-1)\}\|x-y\|^2 \\ + (\alpha-\beta)\gamma\|x-Sx\|^2 + \gamma\|y-Sy\|^2.\end{aligned}$$

Then, S is (α, β, γ)-super hybrid if and only if T is (α, β)-generalized hybrid. From $T = \lambda S + (1-\lambda)I$, we also have $F(S) = F(T)$. This completes the proof. □

From [11], we know the following fixed point theorem for generalized hybrid mappings in a Hilbert space.

Theorem 3.2. *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a Hilbert space H and let $T : C \to C$ be a generalized hybrid mapping. Then T has a fixed point in C if and only if $\{T^n z\}$ is bounded for some $z \in C$.*

As a direct consequence of Theorem 3.2, we have the following result.

Theorem 3.3. *Let C be nonempty bounded closed convex subset of a Hilbert space H and let T be a generalized hybrid mapping from C to itself. Then T has a fixed point.*

Using Theorems 3.1 and 3.3, we have the following fixed point theorem [11] for super hybrid mappings in a Hilbert space.

Theorem 3.4. *Let C be a nonempty bounded closed convex subset of a Hilbert space H and let α, β and γ be real numbers with $\gamma \geq 0$. Let $S : C \to C$ be an (α, β, γ)-super hybrid mapping. Then, S has a fixed point in C.*

4. Weak convergence theorem

In this section, we first prove a weak convergence theorem of Mann's type for super hybrid nonself-mappings in a Hilbert space. Before proving it, we need the following lemma for generalized hybrid nonself-mappings in a Hilbert space.

Lemma 4.1. *Let H be a Hilbert space and let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H. Let $T : C \to H$ be a generalized hybrid mapping. Suppose that there exists $\{x_n\} \subset C$ such that $x_n \rightharpoonup z$ and $x_n - Tx_n \to 0$. Then, $z \in F(T)$.*

Proof. Since $T : C \to H$ is a generalized hybrid mapping, there are $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\alpha\|Tx-Ty\|^2 + (1-\alpha)\|x-Ty\|^2 \leq \beta\|Tx-y\|^2 + (1-\beta)\|x-y\|^2 \tag{4.1}$$

for all $x, y \in C$. Putting $T = I - A$, we have

$$\alpha\|x - Ax - (y - Ay)\|^2 + (1-\alpha)\|x - (y - Ay)\|^2 \\ \leq \beta\|x - Ax - y\|^2 + (1-\beta)\|x - y\|^2$$

and hence

$$\alpha\big\{\|x-y\|^2 - 2\langle x-y, Ax - Ay\rangle + \|Ax - Ay\|^2\big\} \\ + (1-\alpha)\big\{\|x-y\|^2 + 2\langle x-y, Ay\rangle + \|Ay\|^2\big\} \\ \leq \beta\big\{\|x-y\|^2 - 2\langle x-y, Ax\rangle + \|Ax\|^2\big\} + (1-\beta)\|x-y\|^2.$$

So, we have

$$\alpha\big\{-2\langle x-y, Ax - Ay\rangle + \|Ax\|^2 - 2\langle Ax, Ay\rangle + \|Ay\|^2\big\} \\ + (1-\alpha)\big\{2\langle x-y, Ay\rangle + \|Ay\|^2\big\} \\ \leq \beta\big\{-2\langle x-y, Ax\rangle + \|Ax\|^2\big\}.$$

Then, we have

$$(\alpha-\beta)\|Ax\|^2 + \|Ay\|^2 \leq 2\alpha\langle Ax, Ay\rangle + 2\langle x-y, (\alpha-\beta)Ax - Ay\rangle.$$

From $A = I - T$, we have

$$(\alpha-\beta)\|x - Tx\|^2 + \|y - Ty\|^2 \\ \leq 2\alpha\langle x - Tx, y - Ty\rangle + 2(\alpha-\beta)\langle x-y, x - Tx\rangle - 2\langle x-y, y-Ty\rangle.$$

Suppose $x_n \rightharpoonup z$ and $x_n - Tx_n \to 0$. Let us consider

$$(\alpha-\beta)\|x_n - Tx_n\|^2 + \|z - Tz\|^2 \\ \leq 2\alpha\langle x_n - Tx_n, z - Tz\rangle + 2(\alpha-\beta)\langle x_n - z, x_n - Tx_n\rangle \\ - 2\langle x_n - z, z - Tz\rangle.$$

Letting $n \to \infty$, we have $\|z - Tz\|^2 \leq 0$. Then $Tz = z$. □

Using Lemma 4.1, we prove a weak convergence theorem of Mann's type [14] for super hybrid mappings in a Hilbert space. The proof is due to the technique developed by Ibaraki and Takahashi [7] and [8].

Theorem 4.2. *Let H be a Hilbert space, let C be a closed convex subset of H and let P_C be the metric projection of H onto C. Let α, β and γ be real numbers with $\gamma \neq -1$ and let $S : C \to H$ be an (α, β, γ)-super hybrid mapping with $F(S) \neq \emptyset$. Let $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a sequence of real numbers such that $0 \leq \alpha_n \leq 1$ and $\liminf_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n(1-\alpha_n) > 0$. Suppose $\{x_n\}$ is the sequence generated by $x_1 = x \in C$ and*

$$x_{n+1} = P_C\big(\alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)(\frac{1}{1+\gamma}Sx_n + \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}x_n)\big), \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots.$$

Then, the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to an element v of $F(S)$, where $v = \lim_{n\to\infty} P_{F(S)}x_n$ and $P_{F(S)}$ is the metric projection of H onto $F(S)$.

Proof. Put $T = \frac{1}{1+\gamma}S + \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}I$. Then, we have from Theorem 3.1 that T is an (α, β)-generalized hybrid mapping and $F(S) = F(T)$. Let $z \in F(T)$. Since T is quasi-nonexpansive, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_{n+1} - z\|^2 &= \|P_C(\alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)Tx_n) - z\|^2 \\ &\leq \|\alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)Tx_n - z\|^2 \\ &\leq \alpha_n\|x_n - z\|^2 + (1-\alpha_n)\|Tx_n - z\|^2 \\ &\leq \alpha_n\|x_n - z\|^2 + (1-\alpha_n)\|x_n - z\|^2 \\ &= \|x_n - z\|^2\end{aligned}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - z\|^2$ exists. So, we have that $\{x_n\}$ is bounded. We also have from (2.1) that

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_{n+1} - z\|^2 &= \|P_C(\alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)Tx_n) - z\|^2 \\ &\leq \alpha_n\|x_n - z\|^2 + (1-\alpha_n)\|Tx_n - z\|^2 - \alpha_n(1-\alpha_n)\|Tx_n - x_n\|^2 \\ &\leq \alpha_n\|x_n - z\|^2 + (1-\alpha_n)\|x_n - z\|^2 - \alpha_n(1-\alpha_n)\|Tx_n - x_n\|^2 \\ &= \|x_n - z\|^2 - \alpha_n(1-\alpha_n)\|Tx_n - x_n\|^2.\end{aligned}$$

So, we have

$$\alpha_n(1-\alpha_n)\|Tx_n - x_n\|^2 \leq \|x_n - z\|^2 - \|x_{n+1} - z\|^2.$$

Since $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - z\|^2$ exists and $\liminf_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n(1-\alpha_n) > 0$, we have $\|Tx_n - x_n\|^2 \to 0$. Since $\{x_n\}$ is bounded, there exists a subsequence $\{x_{n_i}\}$ of $\{x_n\}$ such that $x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup v$. By Lemma 4.1, we obtain $v \in F(T)$. Let $\{x_{n_i}\}$ and $\{x_{n_j}\}$ be two subsequences of $\{x_n\}$ such that $x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup v_1$ and $x_{n_j} \rightharpoonup v_2$. To complete the proof, we show $v_1 = v_2$. We know that $v_1, v_2 \in F(T)$ and hence $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - v_1\|^2$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - v_2\|^2$ exist. Put

$$a = \lim_{n\to\infty}(\|x_n - v_1\|^2 - \|x_n - v_2\|^2).$$

Note that for $n = 1, 2, \ldots,$

$$\|x_n - v_1\|^2 - \|x_n - v_2\|^2 = 2\langle x_n, v_2 - v_1\rangle + \|v_1\|^2 - \|v_2\|^2.$$

From $x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup v_1$ and $x_{n_j} \rightharpoonup v_2$, we have

$$a = \lim_{i\to\infty}(\|x_{n_i} - v_1\|^2 - \|x_{n_i} - v_2\|^2) = 2\langle v_1, v_2 - v_1\rangle + \|v_1\|^2 - \|v_2\|^2 \tag{4.2}$$

and

$$a = \lim_{j\to\infty}(\|x_{n_j} - v_1\|^2 - \|x_{n_j} - v_2\|^2) = 2\langle v_2, v_2 - v_1\rangle + \|v_1\|^2 - \|v_2\|^2. \tag{4.3}$$

Combining (4.2) and (4.3), we obtain $0 = 2\langle v_2 - v_1, v_2 - v_1\rangle$ and hence $\|v_2 - v_1\|^2 = 0$. So, we obtain $v_2 = v_1$. This implies that $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to an element v of $F(T)$. Since $\|x_{n+1} - z\| \leq \|x_n - z\|$ for all $z \in F(T)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we obtain from Takahashi and Toyoda [24] that $\{P_{F(T)}x_n\}$ converges strongly to an element p of $F(T)$. On the other hand, we have from the property of $P_{F(T)}$ that

$$\langle x_n - P_{F(T)}x_n, P_{F(T)}x_n - u\rangle \geq 0$$

for all $u \in F(T)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $x_n \rightharpoonup v$ and $P_{F(T)}x_n \to p$, we obtain

$$\langle v-p, p-u\rangle \geq 0$$

for all $u \in F(T)$. Putting $u = v$, we obtain $p = v$. This means $v = \lim_{n\to\infty} P_{F(T)}x_n$. This completes the proof. □

As direct consequences of Theorem 4.2, we obtain the following results.

Corollary 4.3. *Let H be a Hilbert space, let C be a closed convex subset of H and let P_C be the metric projection of H onto C. Let γ be a real number with $\gamma \neq -1$ and let $S : C \to H$ be an $(2, 1, \gamma)$-super hybrid mapping, i.e.,*

$$2\|Sx-Sy\|^2 + 2\gamma\langle x-y, Sx-Sy\rangle \leq \|x-Sy\|^2 + \|Sx-y\|^2 + 2\gamma\|x-y\|^2$$

for all $x, y \in C$. Let $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a sequence of real numbers such that $0 \leq \alpha_n \leq 1$ and $\liminf_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n(1-\alpha_n) > 0$. Suppose $\{x_n\}$ is the sequence generated by $x_1 = x \in C$ and

$$x_{n+1} = P_C\big(\alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)(\frac{1}{1+\gamma}Sx_n + \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}x_n)\big), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

If $F(S) \neq \emptyset$, then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to an element v of $F(S)$, where $v = \lim_{n\to\infty} P_{F(S)}x_n$ and $P_{F(S)}$ is the metric projection of H onto $F(S)$.

Corollary 4.4. *Let H be a Hilbert space, let C be a closed convex subset of H and let P_C be the metric projection of H onto C. Let γ be a real number with $\gamma \neq -1$ and let $S : C \to H$ be an $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \gamma)$-super hybrid mapping, i.e.,*

$$3\|Sx-Sy\|^2 + 4\gamma\langle x-y, Sx-Sy\rangle \leq \|x-Sy\|^2 + \|Sx-y\|^2 + (1+4\gamma)\|x-y\|^2$$

for all $x, y \in C$. Let $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a sequence of real numbers such that $0 \leq \alpha_n \leq 1$ and $\liminf_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n(1-\alpha_n) > 0$. Suppose $\{x_n\}$ is the sequence generated by $x_1 = x \in C$ and

$$x_{n+1} = P_C\big(\alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)(\frac{1}{1+\gamma}Sx_n + \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}x_n)\big), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

If $F(S) \neq \emptyset$, then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to an element v of $F(S)$, where $v = \lim_{n\to\infty} P_{F(S)}x_n$ and $P_{F(S)}$ is the metric projection of H onto $F(S)$.

Next, we prove a weak convergence theorem of Mann's type for a class of mappings containing the class of nonexpansive mappings in a Hilbert space. Before proving it, we state the following lemma [20].

Lemma 4.5. *Let $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [0,\infty)$ and $\{\beta_n\} \subset [0,\infty)$ be sequences of real numbers such that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n\beta_n < \infty$. Then $\liminf_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n = 0$.*

Theorem 4.6. *Let H be a Hilbert space and let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H. Let γ be a real number with $\gamma \neq -1$ and let $S : C \to H$ be a mapping such that*

$$\|Sx-Sy\|^2 + 2\gamma\langle x-y, Sx-Sy\rangle \leq (1+2\gamma)\|x-y\|^2$$

for all $x, y \in C$. Let $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a sequence of real numbers such that $0 \leq \alpha_n \leq 1$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n(1-\alpha_n) = \infty$. Suppose $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence generated by $x_1 = x \in C$ and

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)P_C\big(\frac{1}{1+\gamma}Sx_n + \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}x_n\big), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

If $F(S) \neq \emptyset$, then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to an element v of $F(S)$, where $v = \lim_{n\to\infty} P_{F(S)}x_n$ and $P_{F(S)}$ is the metric projection of H onto $F(S)$.

Proof. We have that for any $x, y \in C$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|Sx - Sy\|^2 + 2\gamma\langle x - y, Sx - Sy\rangle \leq (1 + 2\gamma)\|x - y\|^2 \\
&\qquad \iff \|Sx - Sy\|^2 + \gamma(\|x - Sy\|^2 + \|Sx - y\|^2 - \|Sx - x\|^2 - \|y - Sy\|^2) \\
&\qquad\qquad \leq (1 + 2\gamma)\|x - y\|^2 \\
&\qquad \iff \|Sx - Sy\|^2 + \gamma\|x - Sy\|^2 \\
&\qquad\qquad \leq -\gamma\|Sx - y\|^2 + (1 + 2\gamma)\|x - y\|^2 + \gamma\|Sx - x\|^2 + \gamma\|y - Sy\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

So, S is a (1, 0, γ)-super hybrid mapping of C into H. Put $T = \frac{1}{1+\gamma}S + \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}I$. Then, we have from Theorem 3.1 that T is a (1, 0)-generalized hybrid mapping of C into H, i.e., T is a nonexpansive mapping of C into H. Further, we have $F(S) = F(T)$. Let $z \in F(T)$. Since T is quasi-nonexpansive, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x_{n+1} - z\|^2 &= \|\alpha_n x_n + (1 - \alpha_n)P_C T x_n - z\|^2 \\
&\leq \alpha_n\|x_n - z\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n)\|P_C T x_n - z\|^2 \\
&\leq \alpha_n\|x_n - z\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n)\|x_n - z\|^2 \\
&= \|x_n - z\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - z\|^2$ exists. So, we have that $\{x_n\}$ is bounded. We also have from (2.1) that

$$\begin{aligned}
\|x_{n+1} - z\|^2 &= \|\alpha_n x_n + (1 - \alpha_n)P_C T x_n - z\|^2 \\
&= \alpha_n\|x_n - z\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n)\|P_C T x_n - z\|^2 \\
&\quad - \alpha_n(1 - \alpha_n)\|P_C T x_n - x_n\|^2 \\
&\leq \alpha_n\|x_n - z\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n)\|x_n - z\|^2 - \alpha_n(1 - \alpha_n)\|P_C T x_n - x_n\|^2 \\
&= \|x_n - z\|^2 - \alpha_n(1 - \alpha_n)\|P_C T x_n - x_n\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

So, we have

$$\alpha_n(1 - \alpha_n)\|P_C T x_n - x_n\|^2 \leq \|x_n - z\|^2 - \|x_{n+1} - z\|^2.$$

Summing up these inequalities with respect to $n = 1, 2, \ldots, N$, we have

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \alpha_n(1 - \alpha_n)\|P_C T x_n - x_n\|^2 \leq \|x_1 - z\|^2 - \|x_{N+1} - z\|^2.$$

Putting $c = \lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - z\|^2$ and letting $N \to \infty$, we obtain

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n(1 - \alpha_n)\|P_C T x_n - x_n\|^2 \leq \|x_1 - z\|^2 - c < \infty.$$

From the assumptions of $\{\alpha_n\}$ and Lemma 4.5, we have

$$\liminf_{n\to\infty} \|P_C T x_n - x_n\|^2 = 0.$$

On the other hand, we have from $x_{n+1} - x_n = (1-\alpha_n)\|P_C T x_n - x_n\|$ that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|P_C T x_{n+1} - x_{n+1}\| \\
&\qquad = \alpha_n \|P_C T x_{n+1} - x_n\| + (1-\alpha_n)\|P_C T x_{n+1} - P_C T x_n\| \\
&\qquad \le \alpha_n (\|P_C T x_{n+1} - x_{n+1}\| + \|x_{n+1} - x_n\|) \\
&\qquad \quad + (1-\alpha_n)\|P_C T x_{n+1} - P_C T x_n\| \\
&\qquad \le \alpha_n \|P_C T x_{n+1} - x_{n+1}\| + \alpha_n \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + (1-\alpha_n)\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \\
&\qquad = \alpha_n \|P_C T x_{n+1} - x_{n+1}\| + \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \\
&\qquad = \alpha_n \|P_C T x_{n+1} - x_{n+1}\| + (1-\alpha_n)\|P_C T x_n - x_n\|.
\end{aligned}$$

So, we have $(1-\alpha_n)\|P_C T x_{n+1} - x_{n+1}\| \le (1-\alpha_n)\|P_C T x_n - x_n\|$. Then, we have $\|P_C T x_{n+1} - x_{n+1}\| \le \|P_C T x_n - x_n\|$. So, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|P_C T x_n - x_n\|^2$ exists. Then, we obtain that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \|P_C T x_n - x_n\|^2 = \liminf_{n\to\infty} \|P_C T x_n - x_n\|^2 = 0.$$

Since $\{x_n\}$ is bounded, there exists a subsequence $\{x_{n_i}\}$ of $\{x_n\}$ such that $x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup v$ for some $v \in C$. Since $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|P_C T x_n - x_n\| = 0$ and $P_C T$ is nonexpansive, we have from Theorem 4.1 that v is a fixed point of $P_C T$, i.e., $P_C T v = v$. We have from (2.5) that for $u \in F(T)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
2\|v-u\|^2 &= 2\|P_C T v - u\|^2 \\
&\le 2\langle Tv - u, P_C T v - u\rangle \\
&= \|Tv-u\|^2 + \|P_C T v - u\|^2 - \|Tv - P_C T v\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$2\|v-u\|^2 \le \|v-u\|^2 + \|v-u\|^2 - \|Tv - v\|^2.$$

So, we have $0 \le -\|Tv - v\|^2$. and hence $Tv = v$.

Let $\{x_{n_i}\}$ and $\{x_{n_j}\}$ be two subsequences of $\{x_n\}$ such that $x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup v_1$ and $x_{n_j} \rightharpoonup v_2$. To complete the proof, we show $v_1 = v_2$. We know $v_1, v_2 \in F(T)$ and hence $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - v_1\|$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - v_2\|$ exist. Assume $v_1 \ne v_2$. Then, we have from Theorem 2.1 that

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - v_1\| &= \lim_{i\to\infty} \|x_{n_i} - v_1\| \\
&< \lim_{i\to\infty} \|x_{n_i} - v_2\| \\
&= \lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - v_2\| \\
&= \lim_{j\to\infty} \|x_{n_j} - v_2\| \\
&< \lim_{j\to\infty} \|x_{n_j} - v_1\| \\
&= \lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - v_1\|.
\end{aligned}$$

This is a contradiction. So, we obtain $v_2 = v_1$. This implies that $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to an element v of $F(T)$. Since $\|x_{n+1} - z\| \le \|x_n - z\|$ for all $z \in F(T)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we obtain from Takahashi and Toyoda [24] that $\{P_{F(T)} x_n\}$ converges strongly to an element p of $F(T)$. On the other hand, we have from the property of $P_{F(T)}$ that

$$\langle x_n - P_{F(T)}x_n, P_{F(T)}x_n - u\rangle \geq 0$$

for all $u \in F(T)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $x_n \rightharpoonup v$ and $P_{F(T)}x_n \to p$, we obtain

$$\langle v - p, p - u\rangle \geq 0$$

for all $u \in F(T)$. Putting $u = v$, we obtain $p = v$. This means $v = \lim_{n\to\infty} P_{F(T)}x_n$. This completes the proof. □

5. Strong convergence theorems

In this section, using the hybrid method by Nakajo and Takahashi [16], we first prove a strong convergence theorem for super hybrid mappings with an equilibrium problem in a Hilbert space.

Theorem 5.1. *Let H be a Hilbert space and let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H. Let $f : C \times C \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bifunction satisfying (A1), (A2), (A3) and (A4). Let α, β and γ be real numbers with $\gamma \neq -1$ and let $S : C \to H$ be an (α, β, γ)-super hybrid mapping such that $EP(f) \cap F(S) \neq \emptyset$. Let $\{x_n\} \subset C$ be a sequence generated by $x_1 = x \in C$ and*

$$\begin{cases} f(z_n, y) + \frac{1}{\lambda_n}\langle z_n - x_n, y - z_n\rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C, \\ y_n = \alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)(\frac{1}{1+\gamma}Sz_n + \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}z_n), \\ C_n = \{z \in C : \|y_n - z\| \leq \|x_n - z\|\}, \\ Q_n = \{z \in C : \langle x_n - z, x - x_n\rangle \geq 0\}, \\ x_{n+1} = P_{C_n\cap Q_n}x, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \end{cases}$$

where $P_{C_n\cap Q_n}$ is the metric projection of H onto $C_n \cap Q_n$, and $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [0, 1]$ and $\{\lambda_n\} \subset [0, \infty)$ satisfy

$$0 \leq \alpha_n \leq a < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < b \leq \lambda_n$$

for some $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $z_0 = P_{F(S)\cap EP(f)}x$, where $P_{F(S)\cap EP(f)}$ is the metric projection of H onto $F(S) \cap EP(f)$.

Proof. Put $T = \frac{1}{1+\gamma}S + \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma}I$. Then, we have from Theorem 3.1 that T is an (α, β)-generalized hybrid mapping of C into H and $F(S) = F(T)$. Since $F(T)$ is closed and convex, $F(S) \cap EP(f)$ is closed and convex. So, there exists the mertic projection oh H onto $F(S) \cap EP(f)$. Further, we have

$$y_n = \alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)Tz_n$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. From

$$\|y_n - z\|^2 \leq \|x_n - z\|^2$$
$$\Longleftrightarrow \|y_n\|^2 - \|x_n\|^2 - 2\langle y_n - x_n, z\rangle \leq 0,$$

we have that C_n, Q_n and $C_n \cap Q_n$ are closed and convex for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We next show that $C_n \cap Q_n$ is nonempty. Let $z \in F(T) \cap EP(f)$. Put $z_n = T_{\lambda_n}x_n$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. From $z = T_{\lambda_n}z$ and Lemma 2.2, we have that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\|z_n - z\|^2 = \|T_{\lambda_n}x_n - z\|^2 \leq \|x_n - z\|^2. \tag{5.1}$$

Since T is quasi-nonexpansive, we have from (5.1) that

$$\begin{aligned}\|y_n - z\|^2 &= \|\alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)Tz_n - z\|^2 \\ &\le \alpha_n\|x_n - z\|^2 + (1-\alpha_n)\|z_n - z\|^2 \\ &\le \alpha_n\|x_n - z\|^2 + (1-\alpha_n)\|x_n - z\|^2 \\ &= \|x_n - z\|^2.\end{aligned}$$

So, we have $z \in C_n$ and hence $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Next, we show by induction that $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_n \cap Q_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. From $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset Q_1$, it follows that $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_1 \cap Q_1$. Suppose that $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_k \cap Q_k$ for some k. From $x_{k+1} = P_{C_k \cap Q_k} x$, we have

$$\langle x_{k+1} - z, x - x_{k+1}\rangle \ge 0, \quad \forall z \in C_k \cap Q_k.$$

Since $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_k \cap Q_k$, we also have

$$\langle x_{k+1} - z, x - x_{k+1}\rangle \ge 0, \quad \forall z \in F(T) \cap EP(f).$$

This implies $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset Q_{k+1}$. So, we have $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_{k+1} \cap Q_{k+1}$. By induction, we have $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_n \cap Q_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. This means that $\{x_n\}$ and $\{z_n\}$ are well-defined. Since $x_n = P_{Q_n} x$ and $x_{n+1} = P_{C_n \cap Q_n} x \subset Q_n$, we have from (2.2) that

$$\begin{aligned}0 &\le 2\langle x - x_n, x_n - x_{n+1}\rangle \\ &= \|x - x_{n+1}\|^2 - \|x - x_n\|^2 - \|x_n - x_{n+1}\|^2 \\ &\le \|x - x_{n+1}\|^2 - \|x - x_n\|^2.\end{aligned}$$

So, we get that

$$\|x - x_n\|^2 \le \|x - x_{n+1}\|^2. \tag{5.2}$$

Further, since $x_n = P_{Q_n} x$ and $z \in F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset Q_n$, we have

$$\|x - x_n\|^2 \le \|x - z\|^2. \tag{5.3}$$

So, we have that $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x - x_n\|^2$ exists. This implies that $\{x_n\}$ is bounded. Hence, $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$ and $\{Tz_n\}$ are also bounded. From (2.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_n - x_{n+1}\|^2 &= \|P_{Q_n} x - x_{n+1}\|^2 \\ &\le \|x - x_{n+1}\|^2 - \|x - P_{Q_n} x\|^2 \\ &= \|x - x_{n+1}\|^2 - \|x - x_n\|^2 \to 0.\end{aligned}$$

So, we have that

$$\|x_n - x_{n+1}\| \to 0. \tag{5.4}$$

From $x_{n+1} \in C_n$, we have that $\|y_n - x_{n+1}\| \le \|x_n - x_{n+1}\|$. So, we get $\|y_n - x_{n+1}\| \to 0$. We also have

$$\|y_n - x_n\| \le \|y_n - x_{n+1}\| + \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \to 0. \tag{5.5}$$

From $\|x_n - y_n\| = \|x_n - \alpha_n x_n - (1-\alpha_n)Tz_n\| = (1-\alpha_n)\|x_n - Tz_n\|$ and $0 \le \alpha_n \le a < 1$, we have that

$$\|Tz_n - x_n\| \to 0. \tag{5.6}$$

Let $z \in F(T) \cap EP(f)$. Using $z_n = T_{\lambda_n} x_n$ and Lemma 2.4, we have that

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_n - z\|^2 &\geq \|x_n - T_{\lambda_n} x_n\|^2 + \|T_{\lambda_n} x_n - z\|^2 \\ &= \|x_n - z_n\|^2 + \|z_n - z\|^2\end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\|x_n - z_n\|^2 \leq \|x_n - z\|^2 - \|z_n - z\|^2.$$

From $\|y_n - z\|^2 \leq \alpha_n \|x_n - z\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n)\|z_n - z\|^2$ and hence

$$\|z_n - z\|^2 \geq \frac{\|y_n - z\|^2 - \alpha_n \|x_n - z\|^2}{1 - \alpha_n},$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_n - z_n\|^2 &\leq \|x_n - z\|^2 - \frac{\|y_n - z\|^2 - \alpha_n \|x_n - z\|^2}{1 - \alpha_n} \\ &= \frac{\|x_n - z\|^2 - \|y_n - z\|^2}{1 - \alpha_n}.\end{aligned}$$

We also have

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_n - z\|^2 - \|y_n - z\|^2 &= \|x_n\|^2 - 2\langle x_n, z\rangle + \|z\|^2 - \|y_n\|^2 + 2\langle y_n, z\rangle - \|z\|^2 \\ &= \|x_n\|^2 - \|y_n\|^2 - 2\langle x_n - y_n, z\rangle \\ &\leq |\|x_n\|^2 - \|y_n\|^2| + 2|\langle x_n - y_n, z\rangle| \\ &\leq \|x_n - y_n\|(\|x_n\| + \|y_n\|) + 2\|x_n - y_n\|\|z\|.\end{aligned}$$

Since $\|x_n - z\|^2 - \|y_n - z\|^2 \geq 0$ and $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - y_n\| = 0$, we have

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (\|x_n - z\|^2 - \|y_n - z)\|^2 = 0. \tag{5.7}$$

Since $0 \leq \alpha_n \leq a < 1$, from (5.7) we have $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - z_n\|^2 = 0$. So, we have

$$\|x_n - z_n\| \to 0. \tag{5.8}$$

Since $y_n = \alpha_n x_n + (1 - \alpha_n)Tz_n$, we have $y_n - Tz_n = \alpha_n(x_n - Tz_n)$. So, from (5.6) we have

$$\|y_n - Tz_n\| = \alpha_n \|x_n - Tz_n\| \to 0. \tag{5.9}$$

Since

$$\|z_n - Tz_n\| \leq \|z_n - x_n\| + \|x_n - y_n\| + \|y_n - Tz_n\|,$$

from (5.5), (5.8) and (5.9) we have

$$\|z_n - Tz_n\| \to 0. \tag{5.10}$$

Since $\{x_n\}$ is bounded, there exists a subsequence $\{x_{n_i}\} \subset \{x_n\}$ such that $x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup z^*$. We have from (5.8) and $x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup z^*$ that $z_{n_i} \rightharpoonup z^*$. From (5.10), we have $z^* \in F(T)$. Next, let us show $z^* \in EP(f)$. Since $z_n = T_{\lambda_n} x_n$, we have that for any $y \in C$,

$$f(z_n, y) + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \langle y - z_n, z_n - x_n\rangle \geq 0.$$

From (A2), we have

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \langle y - z_n, z_n - x_n\rangle \geq f(y, z_n).$$

From $0 < b \leq \lambda_n$ and (5.8), we have

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{z_n - x_n}{\lambda_n} = 0.$$

So, from (A4) we have

$$0 \geq f(y, z^*). \tag{5.11}$$

Put $z_t^* = ty + (1-t)z^*$ for all $t \in (0,1]$ and $y \in C$. Since C is convex, we have $z_t^* \in C$. From (A1), (A4) and (5.11), we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = f(z_t^*, z_t^*) &\leq t f(z_t^*, y) + (1-t) f(z_t^*, z^*) \\ &\leq t f(z_t^*, y) \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$0 \leq f(z_t^*, y).$$

Letting $t \to 0$, from (A3) we have that for each $y \in C$,

$$0 \leq f(z^*, y). \tag{5.12}$$

This implies $z^* \in EP(f)$. So, we have $z^* \in F(T) \cap EP(f)$. Put $z_0 = P_{F(T)\cap EP(f)}x$. Since $z_0 = P_{F(T)\cap EP(f)}x \subset C_n \cap Q_n$ and $x_{n+1} = P_{C_n \cap Q_n}x$, we have that

$$\|x - x_{n+1}\|^2 \leq \|x - z_0\|^2. \tag{5.13}$$

Since $\|\cdot\|^2$ is weakly lower semicontinuous, from $x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup z^*$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \|x - z^*\|^2 &= \|x\|^2 - 2\langle x, z^* \rangle + \|z^*\|^2 \\ &\leq \liminf_{i\to\infty} (\|x\|^2 - 2\langle x, x_{n_i} \rangle + \|x_{n_i}\|^2) \\ &= \liminf_{i\to\infty} \|x - x_{n_i}\|^2 \\ &\leq \|x - z_0\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

From the definition of z_0, we obtain $z^* = z_0$. So, we obtain $x_n \rightharpoonup z_0$. We finally show that $x_n \to z_0$. We have

$$\|z_0 - x_n\|^2 = \|z_0 - x\|^2 + \|x - x_n\|^2 + 2\langle z_0 - x, x - x_n \rangle, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Since $x_n = P_{Q_n}x$ and $z_0 \in F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset Q_n$, we have

$$\|x - x_n\|^2 \leq \|x - z_0\|^2 \tag{5.14}$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{n\to\infty} \|z_0 - x_n\|^2 &= \limsup_{n\to\infty} (\|z_0 - x\|^2 + \|x - x_n\|^2 + 2\langle z_0 - x, x - x_n \rangle) \\ &\leq \limsup_{n\to\infty} (\|z_0 - x\|^2 + \|x - z_0\|^2 + 2\langle z_0 - x, x - x_n \rangle) \\ &= \|z_0 - x\|^2 + \|x - z_0\|^2 + 2\langle z_0 - x, x - z_0 \rangle \\ &= \|z_0 - z_0\|^2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

So, we obtain $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|z_0 - x_n\| = 0$. Hence, $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to z_0. This completes the proof. □

Next, we prove a strong convergence theorem by the shrinking projection method [23].

Theorem 5.2. *Let H be a Hilbert space and let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H. Let $f : C \times C \to \mathbb{R}$ be a bifunction satisfying (A1), (A2), (A3) and (A4). Let α, β and γ be real numbers with $\gamma \neq -1$ and let $S : C \to H$ be an (α, β, γ)-super hybrid mapping such that $EP(f) \cap F(S) \neq \emptyset$. Let $C_1 = C$ and let $\{x_n\} \subset C$ be a sequence generated by $x_1 = x \in C$ and*

$$\begin{cases} f(z_n, y) + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \langle z_n - x_n, y - z_n \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C, \\ y_n = \alpha_n x_n + (1 - \alpha_n)(\frac{1}{1+\gamma} S z_n + \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma} z_n), \\ C_{n+1} = \{z \in C_n : \|y_n - z\| \leq \|x_n - z\|\}, \\ x_{n+1} = P_{C_{n+1}} x, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \end{cases}$$

where $P_{C_{n+1}}$ is the metric projection of H onto C_{n+1}, and $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [0, 1]$ and $\{\lambda_n\} \subset [0, \infty)$ are sequences such that

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < b \leq \lambda_n$$

for some $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $z_0 = P_{F(S) \cap EP(f)} x$, where $P_{F(S) \cap EP(f)}$ is the metric projection of H onto $F(S) \cap EP(f)$.

Proof. Put $T = \frac{1}{1+\gamma} S + \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma} I$. Then, we have from Theorem 3.1 that T is an (α, β)-generalized hybrid mapping of C into H and $F(S) = F(T)$. Since $F(T)$ is closed and convex, so is $F(S)$. Then, $F(S) \cap EP(f)$ is closed and convex. So, there exists the mertic projection of H onto $F(S) \cap EP(f)$. Further, we have

$$y_n = \alpha_n x_n + (1 - \alpha_n) T z_n$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Put $z_n = T_{\lambda_n} x_n$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and take $z \in F(T) \cap EP(f)$. From $z = T_{\lambda_n} z$ and Lemma 2.2, we have that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\|z_n - z\| = \|T_{\lambda_n} x_n - z\| \leq \|x_n - z\|. \tag{5.15}$$

We shall show that C_n are closed and convex, and $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. It is obvious from the assumption that $C_1 = C$ is closed and convex, and $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_1$. Suppose that C_k is closed and convex, and $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_k$. From Nakajo and Takahashi [16], we know that for $z \in C_k$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\|y_k - z\|^2 \leq \|x_k - z\|^2 \\ \iff &\|y_k\|^2 - \|x_k\|^2 - 2\langle y_k - x_k, z \rangle \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

So, C_{k+1} is closed and convex. If $z \in F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_k$, then we have from (5.15) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_n - z\| &= \|\alpha_n x_n + (1 - \alpha_n) T z_n - z\| \\ &\leq \alpha_n \|x_n - z\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|z_n - z\| \\ &\leq \alpha_n \|x_n - z\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - z\| \\ &= \|x_n - z\|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we have $z \in C_{k+1}$. By induction, we have that C_n are closed and convex, and $F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since C_n is closed and convex, there exists the metric projection P_{C_n} of H onto C_n. Thus, $\{x_n\}$ is well-defined.

Since $\{C_n\}$ is a nonincreasing sequence of nonempty closed convex subsets of H with respect to inclusion, it follows that

$$\emptyset \neq F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset \text{M-}\lim_{n\to\infty} C_n = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n. \tag{5.16}$$

Put $C_0 = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n$. Then, by Theorem 2.3 we have that $\{P_{C_n}x\}$ converges strongly to $x_0 = P_{C_0}x$, i.e.,

$$x_n = P_{C_n}x \to x_0.$$

To complete the proof, it is sufficient to show that $x_0 = P_{F(T)\cap EP(f)}x$. Since $x_n = P_{C_n}x$ and $x_{n+1} = P_{C_{n+1}}x \in C_{n+1} \subset C_n$, we have (2.2) that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq 2\langle x - x_n, x_n - x_{n+1}\rangle \\ &= \|x - x_{n+1}\|^2 - \|x - x_n\|^2 - \|x_n - x_{n+1}\|^2 \\ &\leq \|x - x_{n+1}\|^2 - \|x - x_n\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

So, we get that

$$\|x - x_n\|^2 \leq \|x - x_{n+1}\|^2. \tag{5.17}$$

Further, since $x_n = P_{C_n}x$ and $z \in F(T) \cap EP(f) \subset C_n$, we have

$$\|x - x_n\|^2 \leq \|x - z\|^2. \tag{5.18}$$

So, we have that $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x - x_n\|^2$ exists. This implies that $\{x_n\}$ is bounded. Hence, $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$ and $\{Tz_n\}$ are also bounded. From Lemma 2.5, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_n - x_{n+1}\|^2 &= \|P_{C_n}x - x_{n+1}\|^2 \\ &\leq \|x - x_{n+1}\|^2 - \|x - P_{C_n}x\|^2 \\ &= \|x - x_{n+1}\|^2 - \|x - x_n\|^2 \to 0. \end{aligned}$$

So, we have that

$$\|x_n - x_{n+1}\|^2 \to 0. \tag{5.19}$$

From $x_{n+1} \in C_{n+1}$, we also have that $\|y_n - x_{n+1}\| \leq \|x_n - x_{n+1}\|$. So, we get that $\|y_n - x_{n+1}\| \to 0$. Using this, we have

$$\|y_n - x_n\| \leq \|y_n - x_{n+1}\| + \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \to 0. \tag{5.20}$$

From $\liminf_{n\to\infty} \alpha_n < 1$, there exist a subsequence $\{\alpha_{n_i}\}$ of $\{\alpha_n\}$ and α_0 with $0 \leq \alpha_0 < 1$ such that $\alpha_{n_i} \to \alpha_0$. Since $\|x_n - y_n\| = \|x_n - \alpha_n x_n - (1-\alpha_n)Tz_n\| = (1-\alpha_n)\|x_n - Tz_n\|$, we also have that

$$\|Tz_{n_i} - x_{n_i}\| \to 0. \tag{5.21}$$

Let $z \in F(T) \cap EP(f)$. Using $z_n = T_{\lambda_n}x_n$ and Lemma 2.4, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_n - z\|^2 &\geq \|x_n - T_{\lambda_n}x_n\|^2 + \|T_{\lambda_n}x_n - z\|^2 \\ &= \|x_n - z_n\|^2 + \|z_n - z\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$\|x_n - z_n\|^2 \leq \|x_n - z\|^2 - \|z_n - z\|^2.$$

We also have $\|y_n - z\|^2 \leq \alpha_n \|x_n - z\|^2 + (1-\alpha_n)\|z_n - z\|^2$ and hence

$$\|z_{n_i} - z\|^2 \geq \frac{\|y_{n_i} - z\|^2 - \alpha_{n_i}\|x_{n_i} - z\|^2}{1-\alpha_{n_i}}.$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n_i} - z_{n_i}\|^2 &\leq \|x_{n_i} - z\|^2 - \frac{\|y_{n_i} - z\|^2 - \alpha_{n_i}\|x_{n_i} - z\|^2}{1-\alpha_{n_i}} \\ &= \frac{\|x_{n_i} - z\|^2 - \|y_{n_i} - z\|^2}{1-\alpha_{n_i}}. \end{aligned}$$

We also have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_n - z\|^2 - \|y_n - z\|^2 &= \|x_n\|^2 - 2\langle x_n, z\rangle + \|z\|^2 - \|y_n\|^2 + 2\langle y_n, z\rangle - \|z\|^2 \\ &= \|x_n\|^2 - \|y_n\|^2 - 2\langle x_n - y_n, z\rangle \\ &\leq |\|x_n\|^2 - \|y_n\|^2| + 2|\langle x_n - y_n, z\rangle| \\ &\leq \|x_n - y_n\|(\|x_n\| + \|y_n\|) + 2\|x_n - y_n\|\|z\|. \end{aligned}$$

Since $0 \leq \|x_n - z\|^2 - \|y_n - z\|^2$, from (5.20) we have

(5.22) $$\lim_{n\to\infty} (\|x_n - z\|^2 - \|y_n - z)\|^2 = 0.$$

Since $\alpha_{n_i} \to \alpha_0$ and $0 \leq \alpha_0 < 1$, we have

(5.23) $$\|x_{n_i} - z_{n_i}\| \to 0.$$

From $y_n = \alpha_n x_n + (1-\alpha_n)Tz_n$, we have $y_n - Tz_n = \alpha_n(x_n - Tz_n)$. So, from (5.21) we have

(5.24) $$\|y_{n_i} - Tz_{n_i}\| = \alpha_{n_i}\|x_{n_i} - Tz_{n_i}\| \to 0.$$

Since

$$\|z_{n_i} - Tz_{n_i}\| \leq \|z_{n_i} - x_{n_i}\| + \|x_{n_i} - y_{n_i}\| + \|y_{n_i} - Tz_{n_i}\|,$$

from (5.20), (5.23) and (5.24) we have

(5.25) $$\|z_{n_i} - Tz_{n_i}\| \to 0.$$

Since $x_{n_i} = P_{C_{n_i}} x \to x_0$, we have $z_{n_i} \to x_0$. So, from (5.25) and Lemma 4.1 we have $x_0 \in F(T)$. Next, let us show $x_0 \in EP(f)$. We know $z_{n_i} \to x_0$. We have from $z_n = T_{\lambda_n} x_n$ that for any $y \in C$,

$$f(z_n, y) + \frac{1}{\lambda_n}\langle y - z_n, z_n - x_n\rangle \geq 0.$$

From (A2), we have

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_n}\langle y - z_n, z_n - x_n\rangle \geq f(y, z_n).$$

From $0 < b \leq \lambda_n$ and (5.23), we know

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{z_{n_i} - x_{n_i}}{\lambda_{n_i}} = 0.$$

So, we have

(5.26) $$0 \geq f(y, x_0).$$

Put $z_t = ty + (1-t)x_0$ for all $t \in (0,1]$ and $y \in C$. Since C is convex, we have $z_t \in C$. From (A1), (A4) and (5.26), we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = f(z_t, z_t) &\le tf(z_t, y) + (1-t)f(z_t, x_0) \\ &\le tf(z_t, y) \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$0 \le f(z_t, y).$$

Letting $t \to 0$, we have from (A3) that for each $y \in C$,

$$0 \le f(x_0, y). \tag{5.27}$$

This implies $x_0 \in EP(f)$. So, we have that $x_0 \in F(T) \cap EP(f)$. Put $z_0 = P_{F(T)\cap EP(f)}x$. Since $z_0 = P_{F(T)\cap EP(f)}x \subset C_{n+1}$ and $x_{n+1} = P_{C_{n+1}}x$, we have that

$$\|x - x_{n+1}\|^2 \le \|x - z_0\|^2. \tag{5.28}$$

So, we have that

$$\|x - x_0\|^2 = \lim_{n\to\infty} \|x - x_n\|^2 \le \|x - z_0\|^2.$$

So, we get $z_0 = x_0$. Hence, $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to z_0. This completes the proof. □

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Manuscript received June 11, 2010
revised December 14, 2010

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