CONVERGENCE THEOREMS FOR *I*-NONEXPANSIVE MAPPING

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Received 18 July 2006; Accepted 5 September 2006

We establish the weak convergence of a sequence of Mann iterates of an *I*-nonexpansive map in a Banach space which satisfies Opial's condition.

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1. Introduction and preliminaries

Let *K* be a closed convex bounded subset of uniformly convex Banach space $X = (X, \| \cdot \|)$ and *T* self-mappings of *X*. Then *T* is called nonexpansive on *K* if

$$||Tx - Ty|| \le ||x - y|| \tag{1.1}$$

for all $x, y \in K$. Let $F(T) = \{x \in K : Tx = x\}$ be denoted as the set of fixed points of a mapping T.

The first nonlinear ergodic theorem was proved by Baillon [1] for general nonexpansive mappings in Hilbert space \mathcal{H} : if K is a closed and convex subset of \mathcal{H} and T has a fixed point, then for every $x \in K$, $\{T^n x\}$ is weakly almost convergent, as $n \to \infty$, to a fixed point of T. It was also shown by Pazy [7] that if \mathcal{H} is a real Hilbert space and $(1/n) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} T^i x$ converges weakly, as $n \to \infty$, to $y \in K$, then $y \in F(T)$.

The concept of a quasi-nonexpansive mapping was initiated by Tricomi in 1941 for real functions. Diaz and Metcalf [2] and Dotson [3] studied quasi-nonexpansive mappings in Banach spaces. Recently, this concept was given by Kirk [5] in metric spaces which we adapt to a normed space as follows: *T* is called a quasi-nonexpansive mapping provided

$$||Tx - f|| \le ||x - f|| \tag{1.2}$$

for all $x \in K$ and $f \in F(T)$.

Remark 1.1. From the above definitions it is easy to see that if F(T) is nonempty, a non-expansive mapping must be quasi-nonexpansive, and linear quasi-nonexpansive mappings are nonexpansive. But it is easily seen that there exist nonlinear continuous quasi-nonexpansive mappings which are not nonexpansive.

Hindawi Publishing Corporation International Journal of Mathematics and Mathematical Sciences Volume 2006, Article ID 63435, Pages 1–4 DOI 10.1155/IJMMS/2006/63435

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There are many results on fixed points on nonexpansive and quasi-nonexpansive mappings in Banach spaces and metric spaces. For example, the strong and weak convergence of the sequence of certain iterates to a fixed point of quasi-nonexpansive maps was studied by Petryshyn and Williamson [8]. Their analysis was related to the convergence of Mann iterates studied by Dotson [3]. Subsequently, the convergence of Ishikawa iterates of quasi-nonexpansive mappings in Banach spaces was discussed by Ghosh and Debnath [4]. In [10], the weakly convergence theorem for *I*-asymptotically quasi-nonexpansive mapping defined in Hilbert space was proved. In [11], convergence theorems of iterative schemes for nonexpansive mappings have been presented and generalized.

In this paper, we consider T and I self-mappings of K, where T is an I-nonexpansive mapping. We establish the weak convergence of the sequence of Mann iterates to a common fixed point of T and I.

Let *X* be a normed linear space, let *K* be a nonempty convex subset of *X*, and let $T: K \to K$ be a given mapping. The Mann iterative scheme $\{x_n\}$ is defined by $x_0 = x \in K$ and

$$x_{n+1} = (1 - k_n)x_n + k_n T x_n (1.3)$$

for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, where k_n is a sequence in (0,1).

Recall that a Banach space X is said to satisfy Opial's condition [6] if, for each sequence $\{x_n\}$ in X, the condition $x_n - x$ implies that

$$\overline{\lim_{n\to\infty}}||x_n-x|| < \overline{\lim_{n\to\infty}}||x_n-y|| \tag{1.4}$$

for all $y \in X$ with $y \neq x$. It is well known from [6] that all l_p spaces for $1 have this property. However, the <math>L_p$ spaces do not, unless p = 2.

The following definitions and statements will be needed for the proof of our theorem. Let K be a subset of a normed space $X = (X, \|\cdot\|)$ and T and I self-mappings of K. Then T is called I-nonexpansive on K if

$$||Tx - Ty|| \le ||Ix - Iy|| \tag{1.5}$$

for all $x, y \in K$ [9].

T is called *I*-quasi-nonexpansive on *K* if

$$||Tx - f|| \le ||Ix - f||$$
 (1.6)

for all $x \in K$ and $f \in F(T) \cap F(I)$.

2. The main result

THEOREM 2.1. Let K be a closed convex bounded subset of uniformly convex Banach space X, which satisfies Opial's condition, and let T, I self-mappings of K with T be an I-nonexpansive mapping, I a nonexpansive on K. Then, for $x_0 \in K$, the sequence $\{x_n\}$ of Mann iterates converges weakly to common fixed point of $F(T) \cap F(I)$.

Proof. If $F(T) \cap F(I)$ is nonempty and a singleton, then the proof is complete. We will assume that $F(T) \cap F(I)$ is nonempty and that $F(T) \cap F(I)$ is not a singleton.

$$||x_{n+1} - f|| = ||(1 - k_n)x_n + k_n T x_n - (1 - k_n + k_n)f||$$

$$= ||(1 - k_n)(x_n - f) + k_n (T x_n - f)||$$

$$\leq (1 - k_n)||x_n - f|| + k_n||T x_n - f||$$

$$\leq (1 - k_n)||x_n - f|| + k_n||I x_n - f||$$

$$\leq (1 - k_n)||x_n - f|| + k_n||x_n - f||$$

$$= ||x_n - f||,$$
(2.1)

where $\{k_n\}$ is a sequence in (0,1).

Thus, for $k_n \neq 0$, $\{\|x_n - f\|\}$ is a nonincreasing sequence. Then, $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - f\|$ exists.

Now we show that $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to a common fixed point of T and I. The sequence $\{x_n\}$ contains a subsequence which converges weakly to a point in K. Let $\{x_{n_k}\}$ and $\{x_{m_k}\}$ be two subsequences of $\{x_n\}$ which converge weakly to f and g, respectively. We will show that f = g. Suppose that X satisfies Opial's condition and that $f \neq g$ is in weak limit set of the sequence $\{x_n\}$. Then $\{x_{n_k}\} \to f$ and $\{x_{m_k}\} \to g$, respectively. Since $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - f\|$ exists for any $f \in F(T) \cap F(I)$, by Opial's condition, we conclude that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} ||x_n - f|| = \lim_{k \to \infty} ||x_{n_k} - f|| < \lim_{k \to \infty} ||x_{n_k} - q||$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} ||x_n - q|| = \lim_{j \to \infty} ||x_{m_j} - q||$$

$$< \lim_{j \to \infty} ||x_{m_j} - f|| = \lim_{n \to \infty} ||x_n - f||.$$
(2.2)

This is a contradiction. Thus $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to an element of $F(T) \cap F(I)$. \square

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