

ON THE ASYMPTOTIC REGULARITY OF CERTAIN MAPPINGS
IN A BANACH SPACE

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The aim of this paper is to prove a theorem on the asymptotic regularity of certain mappings in a uniformly convex Banach space.

Let X denote a uniformly convex Banach space. A mapping $T : X \rightarrow X$ is said to be asymptotically regular at $x_0 \in X$ if $\|T^n x_0 - T^{n+1} x_0\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ whenever $T^n x_0$ is defined for all n .

Recently, Kirk (1971), Kannan (1973), and Massa (1978) have proved some results on the asymptotic regularity of certain mappings in a uniformly convex Banach space. In this paper we prove the following theorem on the asymptotic regularity of a new class of mappings in a uniformly convex Banach space.

Theorem 1—Let X be a uniformly convex Banach space, K a subset of X ; and T a mapping of K into itself such that

$$\|Tx - Ty\|^2 \leq \alpha [\|x - Tx\| \cdot \|y - Ty\| + \|x - Ty\| \cdot \|y - Tx\|] + \beta [\|x - Tx\| \cdot \|y - Tx\| + \|x - Ty\| \cdot \|y - Ty\|] \quad \dots(1)$$

for all $x, y \in K$ and for nonnegative real numbers α, β with $\alpha + 2\beta \leq 1$. Define a mapping $S : K \rightarrow K$ by

$$S = \alpha_0 I + \alpha_1 T + \alpha_2 T^2 + \dots + \alpha_n T^n, \quad I = T^0,$$

where $\alpha_i \geq 0, \alpha_1 > 0$, and $\sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i = 1$. If T has at least one fixed point then the mapping S is asymptotically regular.

PROOF : Consider the sequence $\{\|x_n - u\|\}$, where u is the unique fixed point of T in $K, x_n = S^n x_0, x_0 \in K$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} - u &= Sx_n - u \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i T^i x_n - u \\ &= \alpha_0 (x_n - u) + (1 - \alpha_0)z_n \end{aligned}$$

where

$$z_n = \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha_0)} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i (T^i x_n - u).$$

From (1) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|T^i x_n - u\|^2 &= \|T^i x_n - T^i u\|^2 \\ &\leq \alpha [\|x_n - T^i x_n\| \cdot \|u - T^i u\| + \|x_n - T^i u\| \cdot \|u - T^i x_n\|] \\ &\quad + \beta [\|x_n - T^i x_n\| \cdot \|u - T^i x_n\| + \|x_n - T^i u\| \cdot \|u - T^i u\|] \\ &= \alpha [\|x_n - u\| \|u - T^i x_n\|] + \beta [\|x_n - T^i x_n\| \cdot \|u - T^i x_n\|] \end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$\|T^i x_n - T^i u\| \leq \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{1 - \beta} \right) \|x_n - u\| \leq \|x_n - u\|.$$

Since $\sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i = 1$, it follows that

$$\|x_{n+1} - u\| = \|Sx_n - u\| \leq \|x_n - u\|,$$

and therefore, $\|x_n - u\| \rightarrow d_0$ for some $d_0 \geq 0$. If $d_0 = 0$, then $x_n \rightarrow u$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and so in this case

$$\|x_n - x_{n+1}\| = \|S^n x_0 - S^{n+1} x_0\| \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

i.e. S is asymptotically regular at x_0 . Now suppose that $d_0 > 0$. Since $\|x_n - u\| \rightarrow d_0$, $\|Sx_n - u\| \leq \|x_n - u\|$ for each $n \geq 1$ and $\|Sx_n - u\| = \|x_{n+1} - u\| \rightarrow d_0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$; it follows from the uniform convexity of X that

$$\|(x_n - u) - (Sx_n - u)\| \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty,$$

i.e.

$$\|x_n - Sx_n\| = \|S^n x_0 - S^{n+1} x_0\| \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

This completes the proof.

We note that the conclusion of Theorem 1 remains valid if we replace the condition (1) by

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tx - Ty\| &\leq \alpha (\|x - y\| + \|x - Tx\| + \|y - Ty\|) \\ &\quad + (1 - 3\alpha) \max \{ \|x - y\| \frac{1}{3} (\|x - y\| + \|x \\ &\quad - Tx\| + \|y - Ty\|) \frac{1}{3} (\|x - y\| + \|x - Ty\| + \|y - Tx\|) \} \dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

for all $x, y \in K$ and $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{3}]$.

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