

Banach 空间中增生算子方程的迭代程序的解与误差估计^{*}

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摘要: 在一般 Banach 空间中研究了 Lipschitz 强增生算子迭代逼近及其误差估计问题

关键词: 强增生算子, 拟压缩映射, Ishikawa 迭代, 误差估计.

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1 引言

本文总假定 X 是实 Banach 空间, 映射 $T:D(T) \subset X$ 称为增生的(accretive)^[1, 7], 如果

$$\|x - y\| \leq \|x - y + r(Tx - Ty)\| \quad \forall x, y \in D(T), r > 0 \quad (1)$$

T 称为强增生的, 如果存在 $k > 0$, 使得 $T - kI$ 是增生的

设 $K \subset X$, $K \neq \emptyset$. $T: K \rightarrow K$ 称为严格伪压缩的, 如果存在 $r < 1$, 使得

$$\|x - y\| \leq \|(1+r)(x - y) - rt(Tx - Ty)\|, \quad \forall x, y \in K, r > 0 \quad (2)$$

Chidume 在[3]中证明: L_p ($p = 2$) 中, 当 T 是 Lipschitz 强增生时, Mann 迭代程序强收敛于方程 $Tx = f$ 的唯一解, 并给出了误差估计. 还证明: 当 T 为严格伪压缩映射时, Mann 迭代程序强收敛于 T 的唯一不动点. 最后他提出了定理1和定理2是否可能推广到 L_p ($1 < p < 2$) 和 Ishikawa 迭代程序是否可推广到定理1和定理2这样两个公开问题.

这些年, 许多学者对此作了大量研究, 比如[5, 8, 9]等, 在 L_p ($1 < p < +\infty$) 中作了肯定回答. 对于强收敛性, 文[10, 11]在一般的 Banach 空间中对 Chidume 的问题作了全面回答, 并推广到带误差的 Ishikawa 和 Mann 迭代程序上. 但是对误差估计特别是 Ishikawa 迭代的误差估计未作讨论, 本文继续讨论这方面的问题. 取较特殊的迭代系数 α_n 和 β_n , 得到了[3]中类似的误差估计, 这样[3]的问题的解决就更完整了.

以下总设 Lipschitz 常数 $L = 1$, 强增生常数 $k = (0, 1)$.

2 主要结果

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定理1 设 $T: X \rightarrow X$ 是 Lipschitz 强增生映射, $f \in X$. 令 $Sx = f - Tx + x, x \in X$. 对 $x_0 \in X$, 构造序列 $\{x_n\}$:

$$x_{n+1} = (1 - \alpha_n)x_n + \alpha_n S y_n, \quad (3)$$

$$y_n = (1 - \beta_n)x_n + \beta_n S x_n, \quad n \geq 0, \quad (4)$$

其中实数列 $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}$ 满足

$$(i) \quad 0 < \alpha_n < \frac{1}{2}[k - L(L+1)\beta_n]\{2 + L - k + (1 + L + L^2 - kL - k)[1 - k\beta_n + (1 + L + L^2 - kL)]\beta_n^2\}^{-1},$$

$$(ii) \quad 0 < \beta_n < k/2L(L+1),$$

$$(iii) \quad \alpha_n = \dots .$$

则 $\{x_n\}$ 强收敛于 $Tx = f$ 的唯一解. 如果取 $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{2}[k - L(L+1)\beta_n]\{2 + L - k + (1 + L + L^2 - kL - k)[1 - k\beta_n + (1 + L + L^2 - kL)]\beta_n^2\}^{-1}$ 及 $\beta_n = \beta \in [0, k/2L(L+1)]$ 则有误差估计

$$\|x_{n+1} - q\| \leq \rho^n \|x_1 - q\|,$$

其中 q 为 $Tx = f$ 的解, $\rho = 1 - \frac{1}{4}[k - L(L+1)\beta]^2\{2 + L - k + (1 + L + L^2 - kL - k)[1 - k\beta + (1 + L + L^2 - kL)]\beta^2\}^{-1} \in (0, 1)$.

证明 $Tx = f$ 的解存在性由[6]知, 唯一性由强增生性知. 设 q 为其解, 由(i)和(ii)易知 $\alpha_n \in [0, 1]$, 注意到 $\frac{1}{1 + \alpha_n} \leq 1 - \alpha_n + \alpha_n^2$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} [1 + (1 - k)\alpha_n + L(L+1)\alpha_n\beta_n]/(1 + \alpha_n) &= [1 + (1 - k)\alpha_n + L(L+1)\alpha_n\beta_n](1 - \alpha_n + \alpha_n^2) \\ &\leq 1 - k\alpha_n + L(L+1)\alpha_n\beta_n + \alpha_n^2 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

因为 $\beta_n \in [0, 1]$, 故

$$[1 + (1 - k)\beta_n]/(1 + \beta_n) \leq 1 - k\beta_n + k\beta_n^2 + (1 - k)\beta_n^3 \leq 1 - k\beta_n + \beta_n^2, \quad (6)$$

由(3)和(4),

$$\|x_{n+1} - y_n\| = (\alpha_n + L\beta_n) \|x_n - q\| + L\alpha_n \|y_n - q\| \quad (7)$$

由(4)及 $Tq = f$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= y_n + \beta_n S x_n = (1 + \beta_n)y_n + \beta_n(T - kI)y_n - (1 - k)\beta_n y_n - \beta_n(Ty_n - x_n + Sx_n) \\ &= (1 + \beta_n)y_n + \beta_n(T - kI)y_n - (1 - k)\beta_n[(1 - \beta_n)x_n + \beta_n Sx_n] - \beta_n(Ty_n - x_n + Sx_n) \\ &= (1 + \beta_n)y_n + \beta_n(T - kI)y_n - (1 - k)\beta_n x_n - (1 - k)\beta_n^2(Tx_n - Tq) - \\ &\quad \beta_n(Ty_n - Tx_n) - \beta_n Tq, \\ x_{n+1} - q &= (1 + \beta_n)(y_n - q) + \beta_n[(T - kI)y_n - (T - kI)q] - (1 - k)\beta_n(x_n - q) - \\ &\quad (1 - k)\beta_n^2(Tx_n - Tq) - \beta_n(Ty_n - Tx_n). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

由 $T - kI$ 的增生性, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - q\| &\leq (1 + \beta_n) \|y_n - q\| + (1 - k)\beta_n \|x_n - q\| + (1 - k)L\beta_n^2 \|x_n - q\| \\ &\leq L\beta_n \|y_n - x_n\| \\ &\leq (1 + \beta_n) \|y_n - q\| + (1 - k)\beta_n \|x_n - q\| + (L + L^2 - kL)\beta_n^2 \|x_n - q\| \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_{n+1} - q\| &= \{[1 + (1-k)\beta_n]/(1+\alpha_n)\} \|x_{n+1} - q\| + (L + L^2 - kL) \beta_n^2 \|x_n - q\| \\ &\quad + [(1-k)\beta_n + (1+L+L^2 - kL)\beta_n^2] \|x_n - q\|. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

再由(3)及 $Tq = f$, 类似可得

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= x_{n+1} + \alpha_n x_{n+1} - \alpha_n S y_n \\ &= (1 + \alpha_n) x_{n+1} + \alpha_n (T - kI) x_{n+1} - \alpha_n T q - (1 - k) \alpha_n x_n + (1 - k) \alpha_n^2 (x_n - S y_n) + \\ &\quad \alpha_n \beta_n (T x_n - T q) - \alpha_n (T x_{n+1} - T y_n), \\ x_{n+1} - q &= (1 + \alpha_n) (x_{n+1} - q) + \alpha_n [(T - kI) - (T - kI) q] - (1 - k) \alpha_n (x_n - q) + \\ &\quad (1 - k) \alpha_n^2 (x_n - S y_n) + \alpha_n \beta_n (T x_n - T q) - \alpha_n (T x_{n+1} - T y_n). \end{aligned}$$

由 $T - kI$ 的增生性, 并注意(7), (9), 得

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - q\| &= (1 + \alpha_n) \|x_{n+1} - q\| + (1 - k) \alpha_n \|x_n - q\| + (1 - k) \alpha_n^2 \|x_n - S y_n\| + \\ &\quad L \alpha_n \beta_n \|x_n - q\| + L \alpha_n \|x_{n+1} - y_n\| \\ &\leq (1 + \alpha_n) \|x_{n+1} - q\| + [(1 - k) \alpha_n + L (L + 1) \alpha_n \beta_n] \|x_n - q\| + \\ &\quad \{1 - k + L + (1 + L + L^2 - kL - k) [1 - k \beta_n + (1 + L + L^2 - kL) \beta_n^2]\} \alpha_n^2 \|x_n - q\| \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - q\| &\leq \{[1 + (1 - k) \alpha_n + L (L + 1) \alpha_n \beta_n]/(1 + \alpha_n)\} \|x_n - q\| + \{1 - k + L + \\ &\quad (1 + L + L^2 - kL - k) [1 - k \beta_n + (1 + L + L^2 - kL) \beta_n^2]\} \alpha_n^2 \|x_n - q\| \\ &\stackrel{(5)}{\leq} \{1 - \alpha_n [k - L (L + 1) \beta_n]\} \|x_n - q\| + \{2 - k + L + (1 + L + L^2) - \\ &\quad kL - k\} (1 - k \beta_n + (1 + L + L^2 - kL) \beta_n^2) \alpha_n^2 \|x_n - q\| \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{\leq} \{1 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_n [k - L (L + 1) \beta_n]\} \|x_n - q\| + (1 - \frac{k}{4}) \alpha_n \|x_n - q\| \\ &\quad \exp(-\frac{k}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i) \|x_1 - q\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

即 $\{x_n\}$ 强收敛于 q . 如果取 α_n 和 β_n 为定理后半部分所述, 则由(10) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - q\| &\leq \{1 - \frac{1}{4} [k - L (L + 1) \beta]^2\} \{2L - k + (1 + L + L^2 - kL - k) \times \\ &\quad [1 - k \beta + (1 + L + L^2 - kL) \beta^2]\}^{-1} \|x_n - q\| = \rho \|x_n - q\| \\ &\quad \rho^n \|x_1 - q\| \end{aligned}$$

即推得误差估计式

取 $\beta_n = 0$, 便得到

定理2 设 T 和 S 如定理1 对 $x_0 \in X$, 定义序列 $\{x_n\}$ 为 $x_{n+1} = (1 - \alpha_n)x_n + \alpha_n S x_n$, 其中实数列 $\{\alpha_n\}$ 满足(i) $0 < \alpha_n < \frac{1}{2}k[3 + 2L + L^2 - kL - 2k]^{-1}$; (ii) $\alpha_n = \dots$. 则 $\{x_n\}$ 强收敛于 $Tx = f$ 的唯一解. 如果 $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{2}k(3 + 2L + L^2 - kL - 2k)^{-1}$. 则有误差估计

$$\|x_{n+1} - q\| \leq \rho^n \|x_1 - q\|, \quad \rho = 1 - \frac{k}{4}(3 + 2L + L^2 - kL - 2k)^{-1}.$$

设 T 的不动点集为 $F(T)$.

定理3 设 $K \subset X$ 为不空闭凸子集 $T: K \rightarrow K$ 是 $Lipshitz$ 严格伪压缩映射, 对 $x_0 \in K$, 定义序列 $\{x_n\}$ 为

$$x_{n+1} = (1 - \alpha_n)x_n + \alpha_n T y_n \quad (11)$$

$$y_n = (1 - \beta_n)x_n + \beta_n T x_n, \quad (12)$$

其中 $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}$ 满足

$$(i) \quad 0 < \alpha_n < \frac{1}{2}[k - L(L+1)\beta_n]\{3 - k + L + L(2 - k + L)[1 - k\beta_n + (3 + 3L + L^2 - kL - k)\beta_n]\}^{-1};$$

$$(ii) \quad 0 < \beta_n < k/2L(L+1);$$

$$(iii) \quad \alpha_n = +.$$

$k = \frac{t-1}{t}, t > 1$ 为严格伪压缩常数。如果 $F(T) = \emptyset$, 则 $\{x_n\}$ 强收敛于 T 的唯一不动点。如果 $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{2}[k - L(L+1)\beta_n]\{3 - k + L + L(2k + L)[1 - k\beta_n + (3 + 3L + L^2 - kL - k)\beta_n]\}^{-1}$, 则有误差估计

$$\|x_{n+1} - q\| \leq \rho^n \|x_1 - q\|$$

其中 $\rho = 1 - \frac{1}{4}[k - L(L+1)\beta_n]\{3 - k + L + L(2 - k + L)[1 - k\beta_n + (3 + 3L + L^2 - kL - k)\beta_n]\}^{-1} (0, 1)$.

证明 唯一性由严格伪压缩性知 设 $\{q\} = F(T)$. 由于 T 是严格伪压缩映射, 所以 $I - T$ 是强增生的, 其强增生常数 $k = t - 1/t^{[3]}$. 即 $I - T - kI$ 是增生的。由(i)和(ii)易知 $\alpha_n \in [0, 1]$, 以及

$$[1 + (1 - k\alpha_n + L(L+1)\alpha_n\beta_n)]/(1 + \alpha_n) = 1 - \alpha_n[k - L(L+1)\beta_n + \alpha_n^2], \quad (13)$$

由(12), (11)

$$\|x_{n+1} - y_n\| = (\alpha_n + \beta_n + L\beta_n) \|x_n - q\| + L\alpha_n \|y_n - q\|, \quad (14)$$

由(12), 类似于(8)的推导方法, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} - q &= (1 + \beta_n)(y_n - q) + \beta_n[(I - T - kI)y_n - (I - T - kI)q] - \\ &\quad (1 - k)\beta_n(x_n - q) + (2 - k)\beta_n^2(x_n - Tx_n) + \beta_n(Ty_n - Tx_n). \end{aligned}$$

由 $I - T - kI$ 的增生性,

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - q\| &= (1 + \beta_n) \|y_n - q\| - (1 - k)\beta_n \|x_n - q\| - (2 - k)\beta_n^2 \|x_n - Tx_n\| - \\ &\quad L\beta_n \|y_n - x_n\| \\ &= (1 + \beta_n) \|y_n - q\| - [(1 - k)\beta_n + (2 + 3L + L^2 - kL - k)\beta_n^2] \|x_n - q\| \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_n - q\| &= \{[1 + (1 - k)\beta_n]/1 + \beta_n\} \|x_n - q\| + (2 + 3L + L^2 - kL - k)\beta_n^2 \|x_n - q\| \\ &\stackrel{(5)}{=} [1 - k\beta_n + (3 + 3L + L^2 - kL - k)\beta_n^2] \|x_n - q\| \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

再由(11), 又有

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} - q &= (1 + \alpha_n)(x_{n+1} - q) + \alpha_n[(I - T - kI)x_{n+1} - (I - T - kI)q] - \\ &\quad (1 - k)\alpha_n(x_n - q) + (2 - k)\alpha_n^2(x_n - Ty_n) - \alpha_n(Tx_{n+1} - Ty_n). \end{aligned}$$

由 $I - T - kI$ 的增生性, 并注意(14), (15), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - q\| &= (1 + \alpha_n) \|x_{n+1} - q\| - (1 - k)\alpha_n \|x_n - q\| - (2 - k)\alpha_n^2 \|x_n - Ty_n\| - \\ &\quad L\alpha_n \|x_{n+1} - y_n\| \\ &= (1 + \alpha_n) \|x_{n+1} - q\| - [(1 - k)\alpha_n + L(L+1)\alpha_n\beta_n] \|x_n - q\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| x_{n+1} - q \right\| = \left\| \left[1 + (1-k)\alpha_n + L(L+1)\beta_n \right] / (1+\alpha_n) \right\| \left\| x_n - q \right\| + \left\{ 2 - k + L + \right. \\
& \quad \left. L(2 - k + L)[1 - k\beta_n + (3 + 3L + L^2 - kL - k)\beta_n^2] \right\} \alpha_n^2 \left\| x_n - q \right\| \\
& \stackrel{(13)}{=} \left\{ 1 - \alpha_n [k - L(L+1)\beta_n] \right\} \left\| x_n - q \right\| + \left\{ 3 - k + L + \right. \\
& \quad \left. L(2 - k + L)[1 - k\beta_n + (3 + 3L + L^2 - kL - k)\beta_n^2] \right\} \alpha_n^2 \left\| x_n - q \right\| \\
& \stackrel{(i)}{=} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_n [k - L(L+1)\beta_n] \right\} \left\| x_n - q \right\| \\
& = \left(1 - \frac{k}{4}\alpha_n \right) \left\| x_n - q \right\| = \exp\left(-\frac{k}{4} \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i\right) \left\| x_1 - q \right\| = 0 \quad (n \geq 1).
\end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

即 $\{x_n\}$ 强收敛于 q 误差估计由(16)可得

取 $\beta_n = 0$, 则可得 Mann 迭代序列强收敛于 T 的唯一不动点, 并有相应误差^[10].

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On a Modifying Triangle Interpolation Polynomial

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Abstract

The paper introduces a modifying triangle interpolation polynomial $W_n(f; r, \Theta)$ (where r is a given natural number) based on these values of $f(\Theta)$ (where $f(\Theta) \in C_{2\pi}$ and $f(\Theta)$ is an odd function) on these nodes $\{\Theta = \frac{k}{n+1}\pi\}_{k=1}^n$. $W_n(f; r, \Theta)$ uniformly converges to $f(\Theta)$ ($f(\Theta) \in C_{2\pi}$ and $f(\Theta)$ is an odd function) on the total real axis. The approximation order of $W_n(f; r, \Theta)$ reaches the best approximation order when used to approximate to $f(\Theta)$ where $f(\Theta) \in C_{2\pi}^j$ ($0 \leq j \leq r-1$) and $f(\Theta)$ is an odd function.

Keywords modifying triangle interpolation polynomial, uniform convergence, best convergence order.

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Iterative Solutions and Its Error Estimation of Nonlinear Equation for Accretive Operator in Banach Spaces

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Abstract

In this paper, we study problems of iterative approximation and its error estimation to nonlinear equation for Lipschitzan strongly accretive operator in Banach Spaces.

Keywords strongly accretive operator, strictly pseudocontractive mapping, Ishikawa iteration process, error estimation.