On the Convergence of Three Step Iterative Process for Three Asymptotically Nonexpansive Multi-maps in Banach Spaces

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Abstract
In this paper, we introduced a new three-step iterative scheme with errors for finding common fixed points of three asymptotically nonexpansive multi-maps in Banach spaces and prove a strong convergence theorem of the purposed algorithm under some control conditions. Our results improved and extended many known results existing in the literature.

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1 Introduction
Let $D$ be a nonempty convex subset of a Banach space $E$. The set $D$ is called \textit{proximinal} if for each $x \in E$, there exists an element $y \in D$ such that $\|x - y\| = d(x, D)$, where $d(x, D) = \inf \{\|x - z\| : z \in D\}$. Let $CB(D), K(D)$ and $P(D)$ denote the families of nonempty closed bounded subsets, nonempty compact subsets, and nonempty proximinal bounded subsets of $D$, respectively. The \textit{Hausdorff metric} on $CB(D)$ is defined by

$$H(A, B) = \max \{\sup_{x \in A} d(x, B), \sup_{y \in B} d(y, A)\}$$

for $A, B \in CB(D)$.

A single-valued map $T : D \to D$ is called \textit{nonexpansive} if $\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|$ for all $x, y \in D$. A multi-valued map $T : D \to CB(D)$ is said to be \textit{nonexpansive} if $H(Tx, Ty) \leq \|x - y\|$ for all $x, y \in D$. An element $p \in D$ is called fixed point of $T : D \to D$ (respectively, $T : D \to CB(D)$) if $p = Tp$ (respectively, $p \in Tp$). The set of fixed points of $T$ is denoted by $F(T)$. 

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The mapping $T : D \to CB(D)$ is called
(i) \textbf{asymptotically nonexpansive} if there exists a sequence $r_n \geq 1, \lim_{n \to \infty} r_n = 1$ and $H(T^n x, T^n y) \leq r_n \| x - y \|$ for all $x, y \in D$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$;
(ii) \textbf{uniformly $L$-Lipschitzian} if there exists a constant $L > 0$ such that $H(T^n x, T^m y) \leq L \| x - y \|$ for all $x, y \in D$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$;
(iii) \textbf{hemi compact} if, for any sequence $\{ x_n \}$ in $D$ such that $d(x_n, Tx_n) \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$, there exists a subsequence $\{ x_{n_k} \}$ of $\{ x_n \}$ such that $x_{n_k} \to p \in D$. We note that if $D$ is compact, then every multi-valued mapping $T : D \to CB(D)$ is hemi compact.

In 1953, Mann [8] introduced the following iteration scheme, starting from $x_0 \in D$, to approximate a fixed point of a nonexpansive mapping $T$ in a Hilbert space $H$:

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n Tx_n + (1 - \alpha_n) x_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

(1.1) where $\{ \alpha_n \}$ be a sequence in $[0,1]$ satisfies certain conditions. However, we note that Mann’s iteration process (1.1) has only weak convergence, in general; for instance, see([1],[4],[11]).

The Ishikawa [5] iteration scheme, starting from $x_0 \in D$, is the sequence $\{ x_n \}$ defined by

$$y_n = \beta_n Tx_n + (1 - \beta_n) x_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n Ty_n + (1 - \alpha_n) x_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

(1.2) where $\{ \alpha_n \}$ and $\{ \beta_n \}$ be sequences in $[0,1]$ satisfies certain conditions.

Iterative techniques for approximating fixed points of nonexpansive single-valued mappings have been studied by various authors (see; e.g. [5], [11], [14], [18]) using the Mann iteration or the Ishikawa iteration scheme. For details on the subject, we refer the reader to Berinde [2].

Sastry and Babu [12] defined the Mann and Ishikawa iteration schemes for multi-valued mappings.

Let $T : D \to P(D)$ be a multi-valued map and fix $p \in F(T)$.

(A) The sequence of Mann iterates is defined by $x_0 \in D$,

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n y_n + (1 - \alpha_n) x_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

where $\{ \alpha_n \}$ be a sequence in $[0,1]$ and $y_n \in Tx_n$ such that $\| y_n - p \| = d(p, Tx_n)$.

(B) The sequence of Ishikawa iterates is defined by $x_0 \in D$,

$$y_n = \beta_n z_n + (1 - \beta_n) x_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

where $\{ \beta_n \} \in [0,1]$ and $z_n \in Tx_n$ such that $\| z_n - p \| = d(p, Tx_n)$, and

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n z'_n + (1 - \alpha_n) x_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

where $\{ \alpha_n \} \in [0,1]$ and $z'_n \in Ty_n$ such that $\| z'_n - p \| = d(p, Ty_n)$.

Sastry and Babu [12] proved that the Mann and Ishikawa iteration schemes for a multi-valued map $T$ with a fixed point $p$ converges to a fixed point $q$ of $T$ under certain conditions. They also claimed that the fixed point $q$ may be different from $p$. More precisely, they proved the following result for nonexpansive multi-valued map with compact domain.
Theorem 1. ([12], Theorem 5): Let $E$ be a Hilbert space, $D$ be a nonempty compact convex subset of $E$, and $T : D \to P(D)$ be a multi-valued map with a fixed point $p \in F(T)$. Assume that (i) $0 \leq \alpha_n, \beta_n < 1$; (ii) $\beta_n \to 0$ and (iii) $\sum \alpha_n \beta_n = \infty$. Then the Ishikawa iterates $\{x_n\}$ defined by (B) converges to a fixed point of $T$.

Panyanak [10] extend the above result to uniformly convex Banach spaces but the domain of $T$ remains compact.

Theorem 2. ([10], Theorem 3.1): Let $E$ be a uniformly convex Banach space, $D$ be a nonempty compact convex subset of $E$, and $T : D \to P(D)$ be a multi-valued map with a fixed point $p \in F(T)$. Assume that (i) $0 \leq \alpha_n, \beta_n < 1$; (ii) $\beta_n \to 0$ and (iii) $\sum \alpha_n \beta_n = \infty$. Then the Ishikawa iterates $\{x_n\}$ defined by (B) converges to a fixed point of $T$.

Later, Song and Wang [17] noted that there was a gap in the proof of Theorem 1 (see [12], Theorem 5) and Theorem 2 (see [10], Theorem 3.1). Because the iteration $x_n$ depends on a fixed $p \in F(T)$ as well as $T$. If $q \in F(T)$ and $q \neq p$, then the iteration $x_n$ defined by $q$ is different from the one defined by $p$. Therefore, one cannot derive the monotonicity of sequence $\{\|x_n - q\|\}$ from the monotonicity of $\{\|x_n - p\|\}$. So the conclusion of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2 are ambiguous. They further solved/revised the gap and also gave the affirmative answer the question using the following Ishikawa iteration scheme.

(C): Let $D$ be a nonempty convex subset of $E$, $\alpha_n, \beta_n \in [0, 1]$ and $\gamma_n \in (0, \infty)$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} \gamma_n = 0$. Choose $x_0 \in D$. Then

\[
\begin{align*}
y_n &= \beta_n z_n + (1 - \beta_n) x_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N} \\
x_{n+1} &= \alpha_n z' + (1 - \alpha_n) x_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}
\end{align*}
\]

where $\|z_n - z'_n\| \leq H(Tx_n, Ty_n) + \gamma_n$ and $\|z_{n+1} - z'_n\| \leq H(Tx_{n+1}, Ty_n) + \gamma_n$ for $z_n \in Tx_n$ and $z'_n \in Ty_n$.

Song and Wang [17] proved the following results. In the result, the domain of $T$ is still compact, which is a strong condition.

Theorem 3. ([17], Theorem 1): Let $E$ be a uniformly convex Banach space, $D$ a nonempty compact convex subset of $E$ and $T : D \to CB(D)$ a nonexpansive multi-valued map with $F(T) \neq \phi$ satisfying $TP = \{p\}$ for any $p \in F(T)$. Assume that (i) $0 \leq \alpha_n, \beta_n < 1$; (ii) $\beta_n \to 0$ and (iii) $\sum \alpha_n \beta_n = \infty$. Then the Ishikawa iterates $\{x_n\}$ defined by (C) converges to a fixed point of $T$.

Recall that a multi-valued map $T : D \to CB(D)$ is said to satisfy Condition (I) [14] if there exists a nondecreasing function $f : [0, \infty) \to [0, \infty)$ with $f(0) = 0, f(r) > 0$ for $r \in (0, \infty)$ such that $d(x, Tx) \geq f(d(x, F(T)))$ for all $x \in D$.

Theorem 4. ([17], Theorem 2): Let $E$ be a uniformly convex Banach space, $D$ a nonempty compact convex subset of $E$ and $T : D \to CB(D)$ a nonexpansive multi-valued map with $F(T) \neq \phi$ satisfying $Tp = \{p\}$ for any $p \in F(T)$. Assume that $T$ satisfies Condition (I) and $0 \leq \alpha_n, \beta_n \in [a, b] \subset (0, 1)$. Then the Ishikawa iterates $\{x_n\}$ defined by (C) converges to a fixed point of $T$.

maps. They also relaxed compactness of the domain of \( T \) and constructed an iteration scheme which removes the restriction of \( T \) namely \( Tp = \{ p \} \) for any \( p \in F(T) \). The results provided an affirmative answer to Panyanak [10] question in a more general setting. They introduced a new iteration as follows:

Let \( D \) be a nonempty convex subset of a Banach space \( E \) and \( \alpha_n, \alpha'_n \in [0, 1] \). The sequence of Ishikawa iterates is defined by \( x_0 \in D \),

\[
\begin{align*}
  y_n &= \alpha'_n z_n + (1 - \alpha'_n)x_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N} \\
  x_{n+1} &= \alpha_n z_n + (1 - \alpha_n)x_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}
\end{align*}
\]

where \( T \) is a quasi-nonexpansive multi-valued map, \( z'_n \in T x_n \) and \( z_n \in T y_n \).

Since 2003, the iterative schemes with error for a single-valued map in Banach spaces have been studied by many authors, see ([3], [6], [7], [9]). Motivated and inspired by Shahzad and Zegeye [15], we purpose a new three-step iterative scheme for three multi-valued asymptotically nonexpansive maps in Banach spaces and prove strong convergence theorems of the purposed iteration.

## 2 Preliminaries

In this paper, we use the following iteration scheme. Let \( D \) be a nonempty convex subset of a Banach space \( E \). \( \alpha_n, \beta_n, \gamma_n, \alpha'_n, \beta'_n, \gamma'_n, \alpha''_n, \beta''_n, \gamma''_n \in [0, 1] \) and \( \{u_n\}, \{v_n\}, \{c_n\} \) are bounded sequences in \( D \). Let \( T_1, T_2, T_3 \) be three asymptotically nonexpansive multi-valued maps from \( D \) into \( CB(D) \). Let \( \{x_n\} \) be the sequence defined by \( x_0 \in D \),

\[
\begin{align*}
  z_n &= \alpha''_n w_n + \beta''_n x_n + \gamma''_n u_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N} \\
  y_n &= \alpha'_n w'_n + \beta'_n x_n + \gamma'_n v_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N} \\
  x_{n+1} &= \alpha_n z_n + \beta_n x_n + \gamma_n c_n \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N}
\end{align*}
\]

(2.1)

where \( z'_n \in T_1^n y_n, w'_n \in T_2^n z_n \) and \( w_n \in T_3^n x_n \).

To prove our main results, we shall make use the following definition and lemmas in the sequel.

**Definition 5.** The mappings \( T_1, T_2, T_3 : D \to CB(D) \) with \( F := \bigcap_{i=1}^3 F(T_i) \neq \emptyset \) are said to satisfy Condition (II) if there is a nondecreasing function \( f : [0, \infty) \to [0, \infty) \) with \( f(0) = 0, f(r) > 0 \) for \( r \in (0, \infty) \) such that

\[
\max\{d(x, T_1 x), d(x, T_2 x), d(x, T_3 x)\} \geq f(d(x, F(T)))
\]

for all \( x \in D \).

Note that when \( T_2 = T_3 = I \), the identity map or \( T_1 = T_2 = T_3 \) Condition (II) reduces to Condition (I) of Senter and Dotson [14]. Our Condition (II) also contains Condition (A') of Khan and Fakhar-ud-din [3].

**Lemma 6.** [18]: Let \( \{\alpha_n\}_{n=1}^\infty, \{\beta_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \) and \( \{r_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \) be the sequences of nonnegative numbers satisfying the inequality

\[
\alpha_{n+1} \leq (1 + \beta_n)\alpha_n + r_n, \quad n \geq 1.
\]
If $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n < \infty$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_n < \infty$, then $\lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n$ exists. In particular, $\{\alpha_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ has a subsequence which converges to zero, then $\lim_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n = 0$.

**Lemma 7.** [13]: Suppose that $E$ is a uniformly convex Banach space and $0 < p \leq q < 1$ for all positive integer $n$. Also, suppose that $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ are two sequences of $E$ such that $\limsup_{n \to \infty} \|x_n\| \leq r$, $\limsup_{n \to \infty} \|y_n\| \leq r$ and $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|t_n x_n + (1 - t_n y_n)\| = r$ hold for some $r \geq 0$. Then $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - y_n\| = 0$.

## 3 Main Results

Before proving our main result we shall prove the following crucial lemmas.

**Lemma 8.** Let $E$ be a uniformly convex Banach space, and let $D$ be a nonempty closed and convex subset of $E$. Let $T_1, T_2, T_3$ be three asymptotically nonexpansive multi-maps from $D$ into $CB(D)$ with the sequence $\{r_{i_n}\} \subset [1, \infty)$ satisfying $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_{i_n} < \infty$ for all $i = 1, 2, 3$ and $F := \bigcap_{i=1}^{3} F(T_i) \neq \emptyset$ and $T_i p = \{p\}$, $(i = 1, 2, 3)$. Let $\{x_n\}$ be the sequence defined by (2.1), where $\alpha_n, \beta_n, \gamma_n, \alpha_n', \beta_n', \gamma_n'$ be real sequences in $(0, 1)$ such that $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n = \alpha_n' + \beta_n' + \gamma_n' = \alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n = 1$ and $\{u_n\}, \{v_n\}, \{c_n\}$ are bounded sequences in $D$ with $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n < \infty$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n < \infty$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n < \infty$. Then

(i) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - p\|$ exists for all $p \in F$;

(ii) there exists a constant $M > 0$ such that

$$\|x_{n+m} - p\| \leq M \|x_n - p\| + M \sum_{k=n}^{n+m-1} b_k$$

for all $n, m \geq 1$ and $p \in F$, where $M = e^3 \sum_{k=n}^{n+m-1} r_k$.

**Proof.** (i) Let $p \in F$ be the common fixed point of $\{T_i\}, (i = 1, 2, 3)$. Since $\{u_n\}, \{v_n\}, \{c_n\}$ are bounded sequences in $D$, we can put

$$M \geq \max \{\sup_{n \geq 1} \|u_n - p\|, \sup_{n \geq 1} \|v_n - p\|, \sup_{n \geq 1} \|c_n - p\|\}$$

Then $M$ is a finite number for each $n \in N$. For each $n \geq 1$, let $r_n = \max \{r_{i_n} : i = 1, 2, 3\}$. Thus we have $r_n \geq 0$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} r_{i_n} = 0$ and

$$\|x_{n+1} - p\| = \|\alpha_n z_n + \beta_n x_n + \gamma_n c_n - p\|$$

$$\leq \alpha_n \|z_n - p\| + \beta_n \|x_n - p\| + \gamma_n \|c_n - p\|$$

$$\leq \alpha_n d(z_n, T^n p) + \beta_n \|x_n - p\| + \gamma_n \|c_n - p\|$$

$$\leq \alpha_n H(T^n y_n, T^n p) + \beta_n \|x_n - p\| + \gamma_n \|c_n - p\|$$

$$\leq \alpha_n r_n \|y_n - p\| + \beta_n \|x_n - p\| + \gamma_n \|c_n - p\|$$

Similarly, we have

$$\|y_n - p\| \leq \alpha'_n r_n \|z_n - p\| + \beta'_n \|x_n - p\| + \gamma'_n \|v_n - p\|$$

and

$$\|z_n - p\| \leq \alpha''_n r_n \|x_n - p\| + \beta''_n \|x_n - p\| + \gamma''_n \|u_n - p\|$$

(3.1)
Substituting (3.3) in (3.2), we get

\[ \|y_n - p\| \leq \alpha_n\alpha_n''\|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n\beta_n\|x_n - p\| + \epsilon_n\|x_n - p\| + \gamma_n\|v_n - p\| \]

\[ = (1 - \beta_n - \gamma_n')\alpha_n''\|x_n - p\| + \beta_n\|x_n - p\| + (1 - \beta_n - \gamma_n')\beta_n\|x_n - p\| + m_n \]

\[ \leq (1 - \beta_n')\alpha_n''\|x_n - p\| + \beta_n\|x_n - p\| + m_n \]

\[ \leq (1 - \beta_n')\beta_n\|x_n - p\| + m_n \]

\[ = \gamma_n\|x_n - p\| + m_n \]

where \( m_n = \alpha_n\gamma_n\|u_n - p\| + \gamma_n\|v_n - p\| \)

Note that \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m_n < \infty \) as \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n' < \infty \) and \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n'' < \infty \).

Substituting (3.4) in (3.1), we have

\[ \|x_{n+1} - p\| \leq \alpha_n r_n^2\|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n r_n m_n \]

\[ + \beta_n\|x_n - p\| + \gamma_n\|c_n - p\| \]

\[ \leq (\alpha_n + \beta_n) r_n^2\|x_n - p\| + b_n \]

\[ \leq r_n^2\|x_n - p\| + b_n \]

where \( b_n = \alpha_n r_n m_n + \gamma_n\|c_n - p\| \).

Since \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_n < \infty \), \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m_n < \infty \) and \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n < \infty \), which implies that \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n < \infty \).

It follows that from Lemma (6) that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - p\| \) exists for all \( p \in F \). This proved that the first part of the lemma.

(ii) Since \( 1 + x \leq e^x \) for all \( \varepsilon > 0 \). Then from (3.5)

\[ \|x_{n+m} - p\| \leq r_{n+m-1}^3\|x_{n+m-1} - p\| + b_{n+m-1} \]

\[ \leq e^{3r_{n+m-1}}\|x_{n+m-1} - p\| + b_{n+m-1} \]

\[ \leq e^{3r_{n+m-1}}\left[ e^{3r_{n+m-2}}\|x_{n+m-2} - p\| + b_{n+m-2} \right] + b_{n+m-1} \]

\[ \leq e^{3(r_{n+m-1} + r_{n+m-2})}\|x_{n+m-2} - p\| + e^{3r_{n+m-1}}b_{n+m-2} + b_{n+m-1} \]

\[ \leq e^{3(r_{n+m-1} + r_{n+m-2})}\|x_{n+m-2} - p\| + e^{3r_{n+m-1}}[b_{n+m-2} + b_{n+m-1}] \]

\[ \vdots \]

\[ \leq e^{3\sum_{k=n}^{n+m-1} r_k}\|x_n - p\| + e^{3\sum_{k=n}^{n+m-1} r_k} \sum_{k=n}^{n+m-1} b_k \]

\[ \leq M\|x_n - p\| + M \sum_{k=n}^{n+m-1} b_k \]
where $M = \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} r_k$.

This completes the proof of the lemma. □

**Lemma 9.** Let $E$ be a uniformly convex Banach space, and let $D$ be a nonempty closed and convex subset of $E$. Let $T_1, T_2, T_3$ be three asymptotically nonexpansive multi-maps from $D$ into $CB(D)$ with the sequence $\{r_n\} \subset [1, \infty)$ satisfying $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_n < \infty$ for all $i = 1, 2, 3$ and $F := \bigcap_{i=1}^{3} F(T_i) \neq \emptyset$ and $T_ip = \{p\}, (i = 1, 2, 3).$ Let $\{x_n\}$ be the sequence defined by (2.1) with the following restrictions:

(i) $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_n, \alpha_n', \alpha_n'' \leq 1 - \alpha$ for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and for all $n \geq n_0, \exists \ n_0 \in \mathbb{N};$

(ii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n < \infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n' < \infty,$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n'' < \infty.$

Then $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|z_n - x_n\| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|w_n - x_n\| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|w_n - x_n\| = 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}.$

**Proof.** Let $p \in F.$ It follows from Lemma (8) that $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - p\|$ exists for all $n \in \mathbb{N}.$ Let $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - p\| = c$ for some $c \geq 0.$ For each $n \geq 1,$ let $r_n = \max\{r_n : i = 1, 2, 3\}.$ Taking the $\limsup$ of (3.4), we obtain

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} \|y_n - p\| \leq \limsup_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - p\| = c \quad (3.6)$$

So

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} \|z_n' - p\| \leq \limsup_{n \to \infty} d(z_n', T_n p) \leq \limsup_{n \to \infty} H(T_n y_n, T_n p)$$

$$\leq r_n \|y_n - p\| \leq c \quad (3.7)$$

Next, we consider

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} \|z_n' - p + \gamma_n (c_n - x_n)\| \leq \limsup_{n \to \infty} \|z_n' - p\| + \gamma_n \|c_n - x_n\| \quad (3.8)$$

It follows from (3.7) that

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} \|z_n' - p + \gamma_n (c_n - x_n)\| \leq c \quad (3.9)$$

By the Triangle inequality

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - p + \gamma_n (c_n - x_n)\| \leq c \quad (3.10)$$

Moreover, we note that

$$c = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_{n+1} - p\|$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\alpha_n z_n' + \beta_n x_n + \gamma_n (c_n - (1 - \alpha_n)p - \alpha_n p)\|$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\alpha_n z_n' - \alpha_n p + \alpha_n \gamma_n c_n - \alpha_n \gamma_n x_n + (1 - \alpha_n) x_n\|$$

$$- (1 - \alpha_n) p - \gamma_n x_n + \gamma_n c_n - \alpha_n \gamma_n c_n + \alpha_n \gamma_n x_n\| \quad (3.11)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\alpha_n (z_n' - p + \gamma_n (c_n - x_n)) + (1 - \alpha_n)(x_n - p + \gamma_n (c_n - x_n))\|$$
It follows from (3.9), (3.10) and Lemma (7) that
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|z'_n - x_n\| = 0
\]
Next, we prove that \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|w'_n - x_n\| = 0\)

For each \(n \geq 1\),
\[
\|x_n - p\| \leq \|z'_n - x_n\| + \|z'_n - p\| \\
\leq \|z'_n - x_n\| + d(z'_n, T_1^n p) \\
\leq \|z'_n - x_n\| + H(T_1^n y_n, T_1^n p) \\
\leq \|z'_n - x_n\| + r_n \|y_n - p\| \\
\leq \|z'_n - x_n\| + r_n \|y_n - p\| \quad (3.12)
\]
Since \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|z'_n - x_n\| = 0 = \lim_{n \to \infty} r_n\), it follows from (3.6) and (3.12) that
\[
c = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - p\| \liminf_{n \to \infty} \|y_n - p\| \leq \limsup_{n \to \infty} \|y_n - p\| \leq c \quad (3.13)
\]
Hence \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|y_n - p\| = c\)

Observe that
\[
\|z_n - p\| \leq r_n \|x_n - p\| + \gamma''_n \|v_n - p\|
\]
By the boundedness of \(\{v_k\}\) and \(\lim_{n \to \infty} r_n = 0 = \lim_{n \to \infty} \gamma''_n\), we have
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} \|z_n - p\| \leq \limsup_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - p\| \leq c
\]
and so
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} \|w'_n - p\| \leq \limsup_{n \to \infty} r_n \|z_n - p\| \leq c
\]
Next, we consider
\[
\|w'_n - p + \gamma'_n (u_n - x_n)\| \leq \|w'_n - p\| + \gamma'_n \|u_n - x_n\| \quad (3.14)
\]
Taking \(\limsup\) on both sides, we get
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} \|w'_n - p + \gamma'_n (u_n - x_n)\| \leq c
\]
By the Triangle inequality, we see that
\[
\limsup_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - p + \gamma'_n (u_n - x_n)\| \leq c
\]
Since \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|y_n - p\| = c\), we obtain
\[
c = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - p\| \\
= \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\alpha'_n w'_n + \beta'_n x_n + \gamma'_n u_n - p\| \\
= \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\alpha'_n (w'_n - p + \gamma'_n (u_n - x_n)) + (1 - \alpha'_n (x_n - p + \gamma'_n (u_n - x_n)))\| \quad (3.15)
\]
By Lemma (7), we obtain \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|w'_n - x_n\| = 0\)
Similarly, by using the same argument as in the proof above, we have \(\lim_{n \to \infty} \|w_n - x_n\| = 0\), for all \(n \in \mathbb{N}\). This completes the proof. \(\Box\)
Theorem 10. Let $E$ be a uniformly convex Banach space, and let $D$ be a nonempty closed and convex subset of $E$. Let $T_1, T_2, T_3$ be three asymptotically nonexpansive multi-maps from $D$ into $CB(D)$ with the sequence $\{r_i\} \subset [1, \infty)$ satisfying $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_i < \infty$ for all $i = 1, 2, 3$ and $F := \bigcap_{i=1}^{3} F(T_i) \neq \emptyset$ and $T_i p = \{p\}, (i = 1, 2, 3)$. Let $\{x_n\}$ be the sequence defined by (2.1) with the following restrictions:

(i) $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_n, \alpha'_n, \alpha''_n \leq 1 - \alpha$ for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and for all $n \geq n_0, \exists \ n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$;

(ii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n < \infty$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma'_n < \infty$, and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma''_n < \infty$.

If $\{T_i\}, (i = 1, 2, 3)$ satisfying Condition (II), then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a common fixed point of $F$.

Proof. From Lemma (9), we have

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|z'_n - x_n\| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|w'_n - x_n\| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \|w_n - x_n\| = 0 \quad (3.16)$$

Also,

$$d(x_n, T^n_3 x_n) \leq \|w_n - x_n\| \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty$$

Since $\{x_n\}, \{u_n\}$ are bounded, so is $\{u_n - w_n\}$. Now, let $K = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|u_n - w_n\|$. By assumption and (3.16), we get

$$\|z_n - w_n\| \leq \|\alpha'' w_n + \beta'' x_n + \gamma'' u_n - w_n\|$$

$$\leq \beta''_n \|x_n - w_n\| + \gamma''_n \|u_n - w_n\|$$

$$\leq \beta''_n \|x_n - w_n\| + \gamma''_n K$$

$$\to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty \quad (3.17)$$

It follows from (3.16) and (3.17) that

$$\|z_n - x_n\| \leq \|z_n - w_n\| + \|w_n - x_n\| \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty \quad (3.18)$$

Again from (3.16) and (3.18), we have

$$d(x_n, T^n_2 x_n) \leq d(x_n, T^n_2 z_n) + H(T^n_2 z_n, T^n_2 x_n)$$

$$\leq \|x_n - w'_n\| + r_n \|z_n - x_n\|$$

$$\to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty$$

Now, since $\{y_n\}, \{v_n\}$ are bounded, so is $\{v_n - w'_n\}$. Now, let $K = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|v_n - w'_n\|$. By assumption and (3.16), we get

$$\|y_n - w'_n\| \leq \|\alpha'_n w'_n + \beta'_n x_n + \gamma'_n v_n - w'_n\|$$

$$\leq \beta'_n \|x_n - w'_n\| + \gamma'_n \|v_n - w'_n\|$$

$$\leq \beta'_n \|x_n - w'_n\| + \gamma'_n K$$

$$\to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty \quad (3.19)$$

It follows from (3.16) and (3.19) that

$$\|y_n - x_n\| \leq \|y_n - w'_n\| + \|w'_n - x_n\| \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty \quad (3.20)$$
Therefore from (3.20) and (3.16), we get
\[ d(x_n, T^m_1 x_n) \leq d(x_n, T^m_1 y_n) + H(T^m_1 y_n, T^m_1 x_n) \]
\[ \leq \|x_n - z_n\| + r_n \|y_n - x_n\| \]
\[ \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad n \to \infty \]

Now since \( T_1, T_2, T_3 \) satisfy Condition (II), we have \( d(x_n, F) \to 0 \). Thus there is a subsequence \( \{x_{n_j}\} \) of \( \{x_n\} \) and a sequence \( p_j \subset F \) such that
\[ \|x_{n_j} - p_j\| \leq 2^{-j} \quad (3.21) \]

Set \( M = e^{\sum_{k=n}^{n+m-1} r_k} \) and write \( n_{j+1} = n_j + l \) for some \( l \geq 1 \). Then we have by (3.5)
\[ \|x_{n_{j+1}} - p_j\| = \|x_{n_{j+l}} - p_j\| \]
\[ \leq M \|x_{n_j} - p_j\| + M \sum_{k=n_j}^{n_j+l-1} b_k \]
\[ < \frac{M}{2^j} + M \sum_{k=n_j}^{n_j+l-1} b_k \]

Next we shall show that \( \{p_j\} \) is Cauchy sequence in \( D \).
Note that
\[ \|p_{j+1} - p_j\| \leq \|p_{j+1} - x_{n_{j+1}}\| + \|x_{n_{j+1}} - p_j\| \]
\[ < \frac{1}{2^{j+1}} + \frac{M}{2^j} + M \sum_{k=n_j}^{n_j+l-1} b_k \]
\[ < \frac{2M + 1}{2^{j+1}} + M \sum_{k=n_j}^{n_j+l-1} b_k \]

This implies that \( \{p_j\} \) is Cauchy sequence in \( D \). Assume that \( p_j \to p \) as \( j \to \infty \).

Since \( d(p_j, T^n_i p) \leq H(T^n_i p, T^n_i p_j) \leq r_n \|p - p_j\| \) for all \( i = 1, 2, 3 \) and \( p_j \to p \) as \( j \to \infty \).

It follows that \( d(p_j, T^n_i p) = 0 \) for all \( i = 1, 2, 3 \) and thus \( p \in F \). It implies by (3.21) that \( \{x_{n_j}\} \) converges strongly to \( p \). Since \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \|x_n - p\| \) exists, it follows that \( \{x_n\} \) converges strongly to \( p \). This completes the proof of the theorem. \( \square \)

The main result of this paper holds under the assumption that \( Tp = \{p\} \) for all \( p \in F \).
This condition was introduced by Shahzad and Zegeye [15]. The following examples give an example of nonexpansive multi-map \( T \) which satisfies the property that \( Tp = \{p\} \) for all \( p \in F := \bigcap_{i=1}^{3} F(T_i) \) and \( Tx \) is not a singleton for all \( x \notin F \).

**Example 11.** Consider \( D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \) with the usual norm. Define \( T : D \to CB(D) \) by

\[
T(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
\{(x, 0)\}, & \text{if } x \neq 0, \ y = 0; \\
\{(0, y)\}, & \text{if } x = 0, \ y \neq 0; \\
\{(x, 0), (0, y)\}, & \text{if } x, y \neq 0; \\
\{(0, 0)\}, & \text{if } x, y = 0.
\end{cases}
\]
Example 12. Consider $D = [0, 1]$ with the usual norm. Define $T : D \to CB(D)$ by

$$Tx = \left[\frac{x + 1}{2}, 1\right]$$

Example 13. Consider $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ with the usual norm. Define $T : D \to CB(D)$ by

$$T(x, y) = \{x\} \times \left[\frac{y + 1}{2}, 1\right]$$

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References


