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THE EQUIVALENCE ABOUT THE T-STABILITIES AND THE ALMOST T-STABILITIES BETWEEN MANN AND ISHIKAWA ITERATION

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Abstract: In this paper, we prove that the equivalence about the T-stabilities and the almost T-stabilities of Mann and Ishikawa iteration.

Keywords: a T-stabilities, almost T-stabilities, Mann iteration, Ishikawa iteration.

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1. Introduction

Definition1.1. Let $T: E \rightarrow E$ be a mapping, $x_0 \in E$ be a given point, $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}$, be two sequences in $[0,1]$, and $\{u_n\}, \{v_n\}, \{r_n\}$, be three bounded sequences in E.

1. the sequence $\{x_n\} \subset E$ defined by:

$$z_{n+1} = (1 - \alpha_n)z_n + \alpha_n Tz_n + r_n \quad (1.1)$$

is called the Mann iteration with errors.

2. the sequence $\{x_n\} \subset E$ defined by:

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$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= (1 - \alpha_n)x_n + \alpha_n T y_n + u_n \\ y_n &= (1 - \beta_n)x_n + \beta_n T x_n + v_n \end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

is called the Ishikawa iteration with errors.

3. the sequence $\{x_n\} \subset E$ defined by:

$$z_{n+1} = (1 - \alpha_n)z_n + \alpha_n T^n z_n + r_n \tag{1.3}$$

is called the modified Mann iteration with errors.

4. the sequence $\{x_n\} \subset E$ defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= (1 - \alpha_n)x_n + \alpha_n T^n y_n + u_n \\ y_n &= (1 - \beta_n)x_n + \beta_n T^n x_n + v_n \end{aligned} \tag{1.4}$$

is called the modified Ishikawa iteration with errors.

Now we give the stability definition of the sequence $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ defined by (1.1) and (1.2)

Definition1.2. Let $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be the sequence defined by (1.1), (1.2) and such that $x_n \rightarrow p \in F(T)$, $F(T)$ denotes the set of fixed point of T. Let $\{s_n\} \{q_n\}$ be any bounded sequence in E by:

$$(i) \delta_n = \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n T q_n - r_n\|, \quad n \geq 0 \tag{1.5}$$

$$(ii) \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_n &= \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T y_n - u_n\|, \\ y_n &= (1 - \beta_n)s_n + \beta_n T s_n + v_n, \quad n \geq 0 \end{aligned} \tag{1.6}$$

If $\delta_n \rightarrow 0$ implies that $q_n \rightarrow p$, then the Mann iterative sequence $\{x_n\}$ is said to be T -stable; $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ implies that $s_n \rightarrow p$, then the Ishikawa iterative sequence $\{x_n\}$ is said to be T -stable; if $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \delta_n < +\infty$ implies that $q_n \rightarrow p$, then the Mann sequence $\{x_n\}$ is said to be almost T -stable; $\sum_{n=0}^\infty \varepsilon_n < +\infty$ implies that $s_n \rightarrow p$, then the Ishikawa sequence $\{x_n\}$ is said to be almost T -stable.

The equivalence between the Ishikawa iteration and Mann iteration for several

classes of maps has been studied in [1-5], and proved the equivalence between T-stable of (1.1) and (1.2). In this paper, we shall prove the equivalence between T-stable and almost T-stable of (1.3) and (1.4). Throughout this paper, we shall assume that X is a normed space. T is a map on X with a bounded range and assume that both Mann and Ishikawa iterations with errors converge to a fixed point of T .

2. The equivalence between T-stabilities

Theorem2.1. Let X be a normed space and $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a map with a bounded range. For all $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0,1), \{\beta_n\} \subset (0,1), \{u_n\}, \{r_n\}$, satisfy

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = 0, \|u_n\| \rightarrow 0, \|r_n\| \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

The following are equivalent:

- (i) the Ishikawa iteration sequence with errors (1.2) is T-stable.
- (ii) the Mann iteration sequence with errors (1.1) is T-stable.

Proof:

We first prove (ii) \Rightarrow (i) In (1.6), let $s_n = q_n$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n Tq_n - r_n\| \\ & \leq \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n Ty_n - u_n + \alpha_n Ty_n + u_n - \alpha_n Tq_n - r_n\| \\ & \leq \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n Ty_n - u_n\| + \|\alpha_n Ty_n - \alpha_n Tq_n\| + \|u_n - r_n\| \\ & \leq \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n Ty_n - u_n\| + \alpha_n \|Ty_n - Tq_n\| + \|u_n\| + \|r_n\| \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

from the definition, we can know $\forall \{s_n\} \subset X$ are bounded sequence such that $\{Ts_n\}$ is

bounded so we can let

$$M := \max \left\{ \sup_{n \in N} \{\|T(y_n)\|\}, \sup_{n \in N} \{\|T(s_n)\|\}, \sup_{n \in N} \{\|T(p_n)\|\}, \right\}$$

then $M < +\infty$. Then we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n Tq_n - r_n\| \\ & \leq \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n Ty_n - u_n\| + 2\alpha_n M + \|u_n\| + \|r_n\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

We have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n Tq_n - r_n\| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_n = p$ by the

condition (ii), thus, for $\forall \{q_n\} \subset X$ satisfying

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n T y_n - u_n\| = 0$, we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_n = p$ i.e. **(ii)** \Rightarrow **(i)**.

Then we prove **(i)** \Rightarrow **(ii)**. In (1.5), Let $q_n = s_n$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T y_n - u_n\| \\ & \leq \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T s_n - r_n - \alpha_n T y_n - u_n + \alpha_n T s_n + r_n\| \\ & \leq \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T s_n - r_n\| + \|\alpha_n T y_n - \alpha_n T s_n\| + \|u_n - r_n\| \\ & \leq \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T s_n - r_n\| + \alpha_n \|T y_n - T s_n\| + \|u_n\| + \|r_n\| \\ & \leq \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T s_n - r_n\| + 2\alpha_n M + \|u_n\| + \|r_n\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

We have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T y_n - u_n\| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = p$ by the condition

(i), thus, for $\forall \{s_n\} \subset X$ satisfying $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T s_n - r_n\| = 0$, we

have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = p$ i.e. **(i)** \Rightarrow **(ii)**.

3. Main results

Theorem3.1. Let X be a normed space and $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a map with a bounded range. For all $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0,1), \{\beta_n\} \subset (0,1) \{u_n\}, \{r_n\}$, satisfy

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n < +\infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n < +\infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < +\infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_n < +\infty,$$

The following are equivalent:

- (i)** the Ishikawa iteration with errors (1.2) is almost T-stable.
- (ii)** the Mann iteration with errors (1.1) is almost T-stable.

Proof: in (2.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n T q_n - r_n\| \\ & \leq \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n T y_n - u_n\| + 2\alpha_n M + \|u_n\| + \|r_n\| \\ & \leq \varepsilon_n + 2\alpha_n M + \|u_n\| + \|r_n\| \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

Because $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n < +\infty, M < +\infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < +\infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_n < +\infty$ and we have

We have $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n T q_n - r_n\| < +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_n = p$ by the

condition (ii), thus, for $\forall \{q_n\} \subset X$ satisfying

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|q_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)q_n - \alpha_n T y_n - u_n\| < +\infty, \text{ we have } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_n = p \text{ i.e. (ii)} \Rightarrow \text{(i)}.$$

Conversely, In (2.2) we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T y_n - u_n\| \\ & \leq \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T s_n - r_n\| + 2\alpha_n M + \|u_n\| + \|r_n\| \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

Because $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n < +\infty, M < +\infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < +\infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_n < +\infty$ and we have

$$\text{We have } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \varepsilon_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T y_n - u_n\| < +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = p \text{ by the}$$

condition(i),thus, for $\forall \{s_n\} \subset X$ satisfying

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|s_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_n)s_n - \alpha_n T s_n - r_n\| < +\infty,$$

We have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = p$ i.e. (i) \Rightarrow (ii).

In (1.1) and (1.2), set $T := T^n$, we can obtain the modified Mann and Modified Ishikawa iteration with errors (1.3) (1.4). We also suppose that the modified Mann and Modified Ishikawa iteration with errors converge to a fixed point of T. Note that Definition1.2 and Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 3.1 hold in this case too.

Theorem3.2. Let X be a normed space and $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a map with a bounded range. For all $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0,1), \{\beta_n\} \subset (0,1), \{u_n\}, \{v_n\}$, satisfy

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n = 0, \|u_n\| \rightarrow 0, \|r_n\| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

The following are equivalent:

- (i) the modified Ishikawa iteration with errors is T-stable.
- (ii) the modified Mann iteration with errors is T-stable.

Theorem3.3. Let X be a normed space and $T : X \rightarrow X$ be a map with a bounded range. .for all $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0,1), \{\beta_n\} \subset (0,1) \{r_n\}, \{u_n\}$, satisfy

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n < +\infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n < +\infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n < +\infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r_n < +\infty$$

The following are equivalent:

- (i) the modified Ishikawa iteration with errors is almost T-stable.
- (ii) the modified Mann iteration with errors is almost T-stable.

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