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A unified extragradient method for systems of hierarchical variational inequalities in a Hilbert space

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Abstract

In this paper, we introduce and analyze a multistep Mann-type extragradient iterative algorithm by combining Korpelevich's extragradient method, viscosity approximation method, hybrid steepest-descent method, Mann's iteration method, and the projection method. It is proven that under appropriate assumptions, the proposed algorithm converges strongly to a common element of the fixed point set of infinitely many nonexpansive mappings and a strict pseudocontraction, the solution set of finitely many generalized mixed equilibrium problems (GMEPs), the solution set of finitely many variational inclusions and the solution set of a variational inequality problem (VIP), which is just a unique solution of a system of hierarchical variational inequalities (SHVI) in a real Hilbert space. The results obtained in this paper improve and extend the corresponding results announced by many others.

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1 Introduction

Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H and P_C be the metric projection of H onto C . Let $S : C \rightarrow H$ be a nonlinear mapping on C . We denote by $\text{Fix}(S)$ the set of fixed points of S and by \mathbf{R} the set of all real numbers. Let $A : C \rightarrow H$ be a nonlinear mapping on C . We consider the following variational inequality problem (VIP): find a point $x \in C$ such that

$$\langle Ax, y - x \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C. \quad (1.1)$$

The solution set of VIP (1.1) is denoted by $\text{VI}(C, A)$.

The VIP (1.1) was first discussed by Lions [1]. There are many applications of VIP (1.1) in various fields; see, e.g., [2–5]. It is well known that, if A is a strongly monotone and Lipschitz-continuous mapping on C , then VIP (1.1) has a unique solution. In 1976, Korpelevich [6] proposed an iterative algorithm for solving the VIP (1.1) in Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^n :

$$\begin{cases} y_n = P_C(x_n - \tau Ax_n), \\ x_{n+1} = P_C(x_n - \tau Ay_n), \quad \forall n \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

with $\tau > 0$ a given number, which is known as the extragradient method. The literature on the VIP is vast and Korpelevich's extragradient method has received great attention given by many authors, who improved it in various ways; see, *e.g.*, [7–16] and references therein, to name but a few.

Let $\varphi : C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a real-valued function, $A : H \rightarrow H$ be a nonlinear mapping and $\Theta : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a bifunction. In 2008, Peng and Yao [9] introduced the generalized mixed equilibrium problem (GMEP) of finding $x \in C$ such that

$$\Theta(x, y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(x) + \langle Ax, y - x \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C. \quad (1.2)$$

We denote the set of solutions of GMEP (1.2) by $\text{GMEP}(\Theta, \varphi, A)$. The GMEP (1.2) is very general in the sense that it includes, as special cases, optimization problems, variational inequalities, minimax problems, Nash equilibrium problems in noncooperative games and others. The GMEP is further considered and studied; see, *e.g.*, [7, 10, 14, 16–19]. In particular, if $\varphi = 0$, then GMEP (1.2) reduces to the generalized equilibrium problem (GEP) which is to find $x \in C$ such that

$$\Theta(x, y) + \langle Ax, y - x \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C.$$

It was introduced and studied by Takahashi and Takahashi [20]. The set of solutions of GEP is denoted by $\text{GEP}(\Theta, A)$.

If $A = 0$, then GMEP (1.2) reduces to the mixed equilibrium problem (MEP) which is to find $x \in C$ such that

$$\Theta(x, y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(x) \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C.$$

It was considered and studied in [21]. The set of solutions of MEP is denoted by $\text{MEP}(\Theta, \varphi)$.

If $\varphi = 0$, $A = 0$, then GMEP (1.2) reduces to the equilibrium problem (EP) which is to find $x \in C$ such that

$$\Theta(x, y) \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in C.$$

It was considered and studied in [22–24]. The set of solutions of EP is denoted by $\text{EP}(\Theta)$.

On the other hand, let B be a single-valued mapping of C into H and R be a multivalued mapping with $D(R) = C$. Consider the following variational inclusion: find a point $x \in C$ such that

$$0 \in Bx + Rx. \quad (1.3)$$

We denote by $I(B, R)$ the solution set of the variational inclusion (1.3). In particular, if $B = R = 0$, then $I(B, R) = C$. If $B = 0$, then problem (1.3) becomes the inclusion problem introduced by Rockafellar [25]. It is well known that problem (1.3) provides a convenient framework for the unified study of optimal solutions in many optimization related areas including mathematical programming, complementarity problems, variational inequalities, optimal control, mathematical economics, equilibria and game theory, *etc.* Let a set-

valued mapping $R : D(R) \subset H \rightarrow 2^H$ be maximal monotone. We define the resolvent operator $J_{R,\lambda} : H \rightarrow \overline{D(R)}$ associated with R and λ as follows:

$$J_{R,\lambda} = (I + \lambda R)^{-1}, \quad \forall x \in H,$$

where λ is a positive number.

In 1998, Huang [26] studied problem (1.3) in the case where R is maximal monotone and B is strongly monotone and Lipschitz continuous with $D(R) = C = H$. Subsequently, Zeng *et al.* [27] further studied problem (1.3) in the case which is more general than Huang's one [26]. Moreover, the authors [27] obtained the same strong convergence conclusion as in Huang's result [26]. In addition, the authors also gave the geometric convergence rate estimate for approximate solutions. Also, various types of iterative algorithms for solving variational inclusions have been further studied and developed; for more details, refer to [11, 19, 28–30] and the references therein.

Let S and T be two nonexpansive mappings. In 2009, Yao *et al.* [31] considered the following hierarchical variational inequality problem (HVIP): find hierarchically a fixed point of T , which is a solution to the VIP for monotone mapping $I - S$; namely, find $\tilde{x} \in \text{Fix}(T)$ such that

$$\langle (I - S)\tilde{x}, p - \tilde{x} \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall p \in \text{Fix}(T). \tag{1.4}$$

The solution set of the hierarchical VIP (1.4) is denoted by Λ . It is not hard to check that solving the hierarchical VIP (1.4) is equivalent to the fixed point problem of the composite mapping $P_{\text{Fix}(T)}S$, *i.e.*, find $\tilde{x} \in C$ such that $\tilde{x} = P_{\text{Fix}(T)}S\tilde{x}$. The authors [31] introduced and analyzed the following iterative algorithm for solving the HVIP (1.4):

$$\begin{cases} y_n = \beta_n Sx_n + (1 - \beta_n)x_n, \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n Vx_n + (1 - \alpha_n)Ty_n, \end{cases} \quad \forall n \geq 0. \tag{1.5}$$

It is proved [31, Theorem 3.2] that $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to $\tilde{x} = P_\Lambda V\tilde{x}$, which solves the hierarchical VIP:

$$\langle (I - S)\tilde{x}, p - \tilde{x} \rangle \leq 0, \quad \forall p \in \text{Fix}(T).$$

Very recently, Kong *et al.* [7] introduced and considered the following system of hierarchical variational inequalities (SHVI) (over the fixed point set of a strictly pseudocontractive mapping) with a variational inequality constraint:

to find $x^* \in \mathcal{E}$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \langle (\mu F - \gamma V)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0, & \forall x \in \text{Fix}(T) \cap \text{VI}(C, A), \\ \langle (\mu F - \gamma S)x^*, y - x^* \rangle \geq 0, & \forall y \in \text{Fix}(T) \cap \text{VI}(C, A). \end{cases} \tag{1.6}$$

In particular, if $T = T_1$ and $A = I - T_2$, where $T_i : C \rightarrow C$ is ξ_i -strictly pseudocontractive for $i = 1, 2$, SHVI (1.6) reduces to the following:

to find $x^* \in \Omega$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \langle (\mu F - \gamma V)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0, & \forall x \in \text{Fix}(T_1) \cap \text{Fix}(T_2), \\ \langle (\mu F - \gamma S)x^*, y - x^* \rangle \geq 0, & \forall y \in \text{Fix}(T_1) \cap \text{Fix}(T_2). \end{cases} \tag{1.7}$$

The authors in [7] proposed the following algorithm for solving SHVI (1.6) and presented its convergence analysis:

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = x \in C \text{ chosen arbitrarily,} \\ y_n = P_C(x_n - v_n A_n x_n), \\ z_n = \beta_n x_n + \gamma_n P_C(x_n - v_n A_n y_n) + \sigma_n TP_C(x_n - v_n A_n y_n), \\ x_{n+1} = P_C[\lambda_n \gamma (\delta_n V x_n + (1 - \delta_n) S x_n) + (I - \lambda_n \mu F) z_n], \quad \forall n \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.8)$$

where $A_n = \alpha_n I + A$ for all $n \geq 0$. In particular, if $V \equiv 0$, then (1.8) reduces to the following iterative scheme:

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = x \in C \text{ chosen arbitrarily,} \\ y_n = P_C(x_n - v_n A_n x_n), \\ z_n = \beta_n x_n + \gamma_n P_C(x_n - v_n A_n y_n) + \sigma_n TP_C(x_n - v_n A_n y_n), \\ x_{n+1} = P_C[\lambda_n (1 - \delta_n) \gamma S x_n + (I - \lambda_n \mu F) z_n], \quad \forall n \geq 0. \end{cases} \quad (1.9)$$

In this paper, we introduce and study the following system of hierarchical variational inequalities (SHVI) (over the fixed point set of an infinite family of nonexpansive mappings and a strictly pseudocontractive mapping) with constraints of finitely many GMEPs, finitely many variational inclusions and the VIP (1.1):

Let M, N be two positive integers. Assume that

- (i) $A : C \rightarrow H$ is a monotone and L -Lipschitzian mapping and $F : C \rightarrow H$ is κ -Lipschitzian and η -strongly monotone with positive constants $\kappa, \eta > 0$ such that $0 < \gamma \leq \tau$ and $0 < \mu < \frac{2\eta}{\kappa^2}$ where $\tau = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \mu(2\eta - \mu\kappa^2)}$;
- (ii) Θ_k is a bifunction from $C \times C$ to \mathbf{R} satisfying (A1)-(A4) and $\varphi_k : C \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ is a proper lower semicontinuous and convex function with restriction (B1) or (B2), where $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$;
- (iii) $R_i : C \rightarrow 2^H$ is a maximal monotone mapping, and $A_k : H \rightarrow H$ and $B_i : C \rightarrow H$ are μ_k -inverse-strongly monotone and η_i -inverse strongly monotone, respectively, where $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$ and $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$;
- (iv) $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ is a sequence of nonexpansive self-mappings on C , $T : C \rightarrow C$ is a ξ -strict pseudocontraction, $S : C \rightarrow C$ is a nonexpansive mapping and $V : C \rightarrow H$ is a ρ -contraction with coefficient $\rho \in [0, 1)$;
- (v) $\Omega := \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \bigcap_{k=1}^M \text{GMEP}(\Theta_k, \varphi_k, A_k) \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^N I(B_i, R_i) \cap \text{VI}(C, A) \cap \text{Fix}(T) \neq \emptyset$.

Then the objective is to find $x^* \in \Omega$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \langle (\mu F - \gamma V)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall x \in \Omega, \\ \langle (\mu F - \gamma S)x^*, y - x^* \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (1.10)$$

In particular, whenever $V \equiv 0$, the objective is to find $x^* \in \Omega$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \langle Fx^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall x \in \Omega, \\ \langle (\mu F - \gamma S)x^*, y - x^* \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall y \in \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (1.11)$$

Motivated and inspired by the above facts, we introduce and analyze a multistep Mann-type extragradient iterative algorithm by combining Korpelevich's extragradient

method, viscosity approximation method, hybrid steepest-descent method, Mann's iteration method and projection method. It is proven that under mild conditions, the proposed algorithm converges strongly to a common element $x^* \in \Omega := \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \bigcap_{k=1}^M \text{GMEP}(\Theta_k, \varphi_k, A_k) \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^N I(B_i, R_i) \cap \text{VI}(C, A) \cap \text{Fix}(T)$ of the solution set of finitely many GMEPs, the solution set of finitely many variational inclusions, the solution set of VIP (1.1) and the fixed point set of an infinite family of nonexpansive mappings $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ and a strict pseudocontraction T , which is just a unique solution of the SHVI (1.10). The results obtained in this paper improve and extend the corresponding results announced by many others. For recent related work, we refer to [32] and the references therein.

2 Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, we assume that H is a real Hilbert space whose inner product and norm are denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and $\| \cdot \|$, respectively.

Then we have the following inequality:

$$\|x + y\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 + 2\langle y, x + y \rangle, \quad \forall x, y \in H.$$

We write $x_n \rightharpoonup x$ to indicate that the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges weakly to x and $x_n \rightarrow x$ to indicate that the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to x . Moreover, we use $\omega_w(x_n)$ to denote the weak ω -limit set of the sequence $\{x_n\}$, *i.e.*,

$$\omega_w(x_n) := \{x \in H : x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup x \text{ for some subsequence } \{x_{n_i}\} \text{ of } \{x_n\}\}.$$

Lemma 2.1 *Let H be a real Hilbert space. Then the following hold:*

- (a) $\|x - y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2 - 2\langle x - y, y \rangle$ for all $x, y \in H$;
- (b) $\|\lambda x + \mu y\|^2 = \lambda \|x\|^2 + \mu \|y\|^2 - \lambda \mu \|x - y\|^2$ for all $x, y \in H$ and $\lambda, \mu \in [0, 1]$ with $\lambda + \mu = 1$;
- (c) If $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in H such that $x_n \rightarrow x$, it follows that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - y\|^2 = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - x\|^2 + \|x - y\|^2, \quad \forall y \in H.$$

2.1 Nonexpansive type mappings

Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of H . The metric (or nearest point) projection from H onto C is the mapping $P_C : H \rightarrow C$ which assigns to each point $x \in H$ the unique point $P_C x \in C$ satisfying the property

$$\|x - P_C x\| = \inf_{y \in C} \|x - y\| =: d(x, C).$$

The following properties of projections are useful and pertinent to our purpose.

Proposition 2.1 *Given any $x \in H$ and $z \in C$. Then we have the following:*

- (i) $z = P_C x \Leftrightarrow \langle x - z, y - z \rangle \leq 0, \forall y \in C$;
- (ii) $z = P_C x \Leftrightarrow \|x - z\|^2 \leq \|x - y\|^2 - \|y - z\|^2, \forall y \in C$;
- (iii) $\langle P_C x - P_C y, x - y \rangle \geq \|P_C x - P_C y\|^2, \forall y \in H$.

Definition 2.1 A mapping $T : H \rightarrow H$ is said to be

(a) nonexpansive if

$$\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|, \quad \forall x, y \in H;$$

(b) firmly nonexpansive if $2T - I$ is nonexpansive, or equivalently, if T is 1-inverse-strongly monotone (1-ism),

$$\langle x - y, Tx - Ty \rangle \geq \|Tx - Ty\|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in H.$$

Alternatively, T is firmly nonexpansive if and only if T can be expressed as $T = \frac{1}{2}(I + S)$, where $S : H \rightarrow H$ is nonexpansive and I is the identity mapping on H . Note projections are firmly nonexpansive.

Definition 2.2 A mapping $T : H \rightarrow H$ is said to be an averaged mapping if it can be written as the average of the identity I and a nonexpansive mapping, that is, $T \equiv (1 - \alpha)I + \alpha S$, where $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $S : H \rightarrow H$ is nonexpansive.

Proposition 2.2 ([33]) *Let $T : H \rightarrow H$ be a given mapping. Then:*

- (i) T is nonexpansive if and only if the complement $I - T$ is $\frac{1}{2}$ -ism.
- (ii) If T is ν -ism, then for $\gamma > 0$, γT is $\frac{\nu}{\gamma}$ -ism.
- (iii) T is averaged if and only if the complement $I - T$ is ν -ism for some $\nu > 1/2$. Indeed, for $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, T is α -averaged if and only if $I - T$ is $\frac{1}{2\alpha}$ -ism.

Proposition 2.3 ([33, 34]) *Let $S, T, V : H \rightarrow H$ be given operators.*

- (i) If $T = (1 - \alpha)S + \alpha V$ for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and if S is averaged and V is nonexpansive, then T is averaged.
- (ii) T is firmly nonexpansive if and only if the complement $I - T$ is firmly nonexpansive.
- (iii) If $T = (1 - \alpha)S + \alpha V$ for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and if S is firmly nonexpansive and V is nonexpansive, then T is averaged.
- (iv) The composite of finitely many averaged mappings is averaged. That is, if each of the mappings $\{T_i\}_{i=1}^N$ is averaged, then so is the composite $T_1 \cdots T_N$. In particular, if T_1 is α_1 -averaged and T_2 is α_2 -averaged, where $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in (0, 1)$, then the composite $T_1 T_2$ is α -averaged, where $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 \alpha_2$.
- (v) If the mappings $\{T_i\}_{i=1}^N$ are averaged and have a common fixed point, then

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{Fix}(T_i) = \text{Fix}(T_1 \cdots T_N).$$

We need some facts and tools which are listed as lemmas below.

Lemma 2.2 ([35, Demiclosedness principle]) *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H . Let S be a nonexpansive self-mapping on C . Then $I - S$ is demiclosed at 0.*

Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be an infinite family of nonexpansive self-mappings on C and $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence in $[0, 1]$. For any $n \geq 1$, define a mapping W_n on C as follows:

$$\begin{cases} U_{n,n+1} = I, \\ U_{n,n} = \lambda_n T_n U_{n,n+1} + (1 - \lambda_n)I, \\ U_{n,n-1} = \lambda_{n-1} T_{n-1} U_{n,n} + (1 - \lambda_{n-1})I, \\ \dots, \\ U_{n,k} = \lambda_k T_k U_{n,k+1} + (1 - \lambda_k)I, \\ U_{n,k-1} = \lambda_{k-1} T_{k-1} U_{n,k} + (1 - \lambda_{k-1})I, \\ \dots, \\ U_{n,2} = \lambda_2 T_2 U_{n,3} + (1 - \lambda_2)I, \\ W_n = U_{n,1} = \lambda_1 T_1 U_{n,2} + (1 - \lambda_1)I. \end{cases} \tag{2.1}$$

Such a mapping W_n is called the W -mapping generated by T_n, T_{n-1}, \dots, T_1 and $\lambda_n, \lambda_{n-1}, \dots, \lambda_1$.

Lemma 2.3 ([36]) *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H . Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of nonexpansive self-mappings on C such that $\bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \text{Fix}(T_n) \neq \emptyset$ and let $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence in $(0, b]$ for some $b \in (0, 1)$. Then, for every $x \in C$ and $k \geq 1$ the limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_{n,k}x$ exists, where $U_{n,k}$ is defined as in (2.1).*

Remark 2.1 ([37, Remark 3.1]) It can be known from Lemma 2.4 that if D is a nonempty bounded subset of C , then for $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $n_0 \geq k$ such that $\sup_{x \in D} \|U_{n,k}x - U_kx\| \leq \epsilon$ for all $n > n_0$.

Remark 2.2 ([37, Remark 3.2]) Utilizing Lemma 2.4, we define a mapping $W : C \rightarrow C$ as follows:

$$Wx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} W_n x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_{n,1}x, \quad \forall x \in C.$$

Such a W is called the W -mapping generated by T_1, T_2, \dots and $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$. Since W_n is nonexpansive, $W : C \rightarrow C$ is also nonexpansive. For a bounded sequence $\{x_n\}$ in C , we put $D = \{x_n : n \geq 1\}$. Hence, it is clear from Remark 2.1 that for an arbitrary $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $N_0 \geq 1$ such that for all $n > N_0$

$$\|W_n x_n - Wx_n\| = \|U_{n,1}x_n - U_1x_n\| \leq \sup_{x \in D} \|U_{n,1}x - U_1x\| \leq \epsilon.$$

This implies that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|W_n x_n - Wx_n\| = 0$.

Lemma 2.4 ([36]) *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H . Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of nonexpansive self-mappings on C such that $\bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \text{Fix}(T_n) \neq \emptyset$, and let $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence in $(0, b]$ for some $b \in (0, 1)$. Then $\text{Fix}(W) = \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \text{Fix}(T_n)$.*

It is clear that, in a real Hilbert space H , $T : C \rightarrow C$ is ξ -strictly pseudocontractive if and only if the following inequality holds:

$$\langle Tx - Ty, x - y \rangle \leq \|x - y\|^2 - \frac{1 - \xi}{2} \|(I - T)x - (I - T)y\|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in C.$$

This immediately implies that if T is a ξ -strictly pseudocontractive mapping, then $I - T$ is $\frac{1-\xi}{2}$ -inverse-strongly monotone; for further detail, we refer to [38] and the references therein. It is well known that the class of strict pseudocontractions strictly includes the class of nonexpansive mappings and that the class of pseudocontractions strictly includes the class of strict pseudocontractions. In addition, for the extension of strict pseudocontractions, please the reader refer to [39] and the references therein.

Proposition 2.4 ([38, Proposition 2.1]) *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H and $T : C \rightarrow C$ be a mapping.*

(i) *If T is a ξ -strictly pseudocontractive mapping, then T satisfies the Lipschitzian condition*

$$\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \frac{1 + \xi}{1 - \xi} \|x - y\|, \quad \forall x, y \in C.$$

(ii) *If T is a ξ -strictly pseudocontractive mapping, then the mapping $I - T$ is demiclosed at 0, that is, if $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in C such that $x_n \rightarrow \tilde{x}$ and $(I - T)x_n \rightarrow 0$, then $(I - T)\tilde{x} = 0$.*

(iii) *If T is ξ -(quasi-)strict pseudocontraction, then the fixed point set $\text{Fix}(T)$ of T is closed and convex so that the projection $P_{\text{Fix}(T)}$ is well defined.*

Proposition 2.5 ([40]) *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H . Let $T : C \rightarrow C$ be a ξ -strictly pseudocontractive mapping. Let γ and δ be two nonnegative real numbers such that $(\gamma + \delta)\xi \leq \gamma$. Then*

$$\|\gamma(x - y) + \delta(Tx - Ty)\| \leq (\gamma + \delta)\|x - y\|, \quad \forall x, y \in C.$$

2.2 Mixed equilibrium problems

We list some elementary conclusions for the MEP.

It was assumed in [9] that $\Theta : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is a bifunction satisfying conditions (A1)-(A4) and $\varphi : C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is a lower semicontinuous and convex function with restriction (B1) or (B2), where

- (A1) $\Theta(x, x) = 0$ for all $x \in C$;
- (A2) Θ is monotone, i.e., $\Theta(x, y) + \Theta(y, x) \leq 0$ for any $x, y \in C$;
- (A3) Θ is upper-hemicontinuous, i.e., for each $x, y, z \in C$,

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \Theta(tz + (1 - t)x, y) \leq \Theta(x, y);$$

- (A4) $\Theta(x, \cdot)$ is convex and lower semicontinuous for each $x \in C$;
- (B1) for each $x \in H$ and $r > 0$, there exists a bounded subset $D_x \subset C$ and $y_x \in C$ such that for any $z \in C \setminus D_x$,

$$\Theta(z, y_x) + \varphi(y_x) - \varphi(z) + \frac{1}{r}(y_x - z, z - x) < 0;$$

- (B2) C is a bounded set.

Proposition 2.6 ([21]) *Assume that $\Theta : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ satisfies (A1)-(A4) and let $\varphi : C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a proper lower semicontinuous and convex function. Assume that either (B1) or (B2)*

holds. For $r > 0$ and $x \in H$, define a mapping $T_r^{(\Theta, \varphi)} : H \rightarrow C$ as follows:

$$T_r^{(\Theta, \varphi)}(x) = \left\{ z \in C : \Theta(z, y) + \varphi(y) - \varphi(z) + \frac{1}{r}(y - z, z - x) \geq 0, \forall y \in C \right\}$$

for all $x \in H$. Then the following hold:

- (i) for each $x \in H$, $T_r^{(\Theta, \varphi)}(x)$ is nonempty and single-valued;
- (ii) $T_r^{(\Theta, \varphi)}$ is firmly nonexpansive, that is, for any $x, y \in H$,

$$\|T_r^{(\Theta, \varphi)}x - T_r^{(\Theta, \varphi)}y\|^2 \leq \langle T_r^{(\Theta, \varphi)}x - T_r^{(\Theta, \varphi)}y, x - y \rangle;$$

- (iii) $\text{Fix}(T_r^{(\Theta, \varphi)}) = \text{MEP}(\Theta, \varphi)$;
- (iv) $\text{MEP}(\Theta, \varphi)$ is closed and convex;
- (v) $\|T_s^{(\Theta, \varphi)}x - T_t^{(\Theta, \varphi)}x\|^2 \leq \frac{s-t}{s} \langle T_s^{(\Theta, \varphi)}x - T_t^{(\Theta, \varphi)}x, T_s^{(\Theta, \varphi)}x - x \rangle$ for all $s, t > 0$ and $x \in H$.

2.3 Monotone operators

Definition 2.3 Let T be a nonlinear operator with the domain $D(T) \subseteq H$ and the range $R(T) \subseteq H$. Then T is said to be

- (i) monotone if

$$\langle Tx - Ty, x - y \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall x, y \in D(T);$$

- (ii) β -strongly monotone if there exists a constant $\beta > 0$ such that

$$\langle Tx - Ty, x - y \rangle \geq \eta \|x - y\|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in D(T);$$

- (iii) ν -inverse-strongly monotone if there exists a constant $\nu > 0$ such that

$$\langle Tx - Ty, x - y \rangle \geq \nu \|Tx - Ty\|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in D(T).$$

It can easily be seen that if T is nonexpansive, then $I - T$ is monotone. It is also easy to see that the projection P_C is 1-ism. Inverse strongly monotone (also referred to as co-coercive) operators have been applied widely in solving practical problems in various fields, for instance, in traffic assignment problems; see [41, 42]. On the other hand, it is obvious that if A is ζ -inverse-strongly monotone, then A is monotone and $\frac{1}{\zeta}$ -Lipschitz continuous. Moreover, we also have, for all $u, v \in C$ and $\lambda > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|(I - \lambda A)u - (I - \lambda A)v\|^2 &= \|(u - v) - \lambda(Au - Av)\|^2 \\ &= \|u - v\|^2 - 2\lambda \langle Au - Av, u - v \rangle + \lambda^2 \|Au - Av\|^2 \\ &\leq \|u - v\|^2 + \lambda(\lambda - 2\zeta) \|Au - Av\|^2. \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

So, if $\lambda \leq 2\zeta$, then $I - \lambda A$ is a nonexpansive mapping from C to H .

Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H . We introduce some notations. Let λ be a number in $(0, 1]$ and let $\mu > 0$. Associated with a nonexpansive mapping $T : C \rightarrow C$, we define the mapping $T^\lambda : C \rightarrow H$ by

$$T^\lambda x := Tx - \lambda \mu F(Tx), \quad \forall x \in C,$$

where $F : C \rightarrow H$ is an operator such that, for some positive constants $\kappa, \eta > 0$, F is κ -Lipschitzian and η -strongly monotone on C ; that is, F satisfies the conditions:

$$\|Fx - Fy\| \leq \kappa \|x - y\| \quad \text{and} \quad \langle Fx - Fy, x - y \rangle \geq \eta \|x - y\|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in C.$$

Lemma 2.5 (see [43, Lemma 3.1]) T^λ is a contraction provided $0 < \mu < \frac{2\eta}{\kappa^2}$; that is,

$$\|T^\lambda x - T^\lambda y\| \leq (1 - \lambda\tau) \|x - y\|, \quad \forall x, y \in C,$$

where $\tau = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \mu(2\eta - \mu\kappa^2)} \in (0, 1]$.

Remark 2.3 (i) Since F is κ -Lipschitzian and η -strongly monotone on C , we get $0 < \eta \leq \kappa$. Hence, whenever $0 < \mu < \frac{2\eta}{\kappa^2}$, we have $0 < 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2\mu\eta + \mu^2\kappa^2} \leq 1$. So, $\tau = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \mu(2\eta - \mu\kappa^2)} \in (0, 1]$.

(ii) In Lemma 2.5, put $F = \frac{1}{2}I$ and $\mu = 2$. Then we know that $\kappa = \eta = \frac{1}{2}$, $0 < \mu = 2 < \frac{2\eta}{\kappa^2} = 4$ and

$$\tau = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \mu(2\eta - \mu\kappa^2)} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2\left(2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right)} = 1.$$

Lemma 2.6 Let $A : C \rightarrow H$ be a monotone mapping. The characterization of the projection (see Proposition 2.1(i)) implies

$$u \in \text{VI}(C, A) \iff u = P_C(u - \lambda Au), \quad \forall \lambda > 0.$$

Finally, recall that a set-valued mapping $\tilde{T} : D(\tilde{T}) \subseteq H \rightarrow 2^H$ is called monotone if for all $x, y \in D(\tilde{T})$, $f \in \tilde{T}x$ and $g \in \tilde{T}y$ imply

$$\langle f - g, x - y \rangle \geq 0.$$

A set-valued mapping \tilde{T} is called maximal monotone if \tilde{T} is monotone and $(I + \lambda\tilde{T})D(\tilde{T}) = H$ for each $\lambda > 0$. We denote by $G(\tilde{T})$ the graph of \tilde{T} . It is well known that a monotone mapping \tilde{T} is maximal if and only if, for $(x, f) \in H \times H$, $\langle f - g, x - y \rangle \geq 0$ for every $(y, g) \in G(\tilde{T})$ implies $f \in \tilde{T}x$. Next we provide an example to illustrate the concept of maximal monotone mapping.

Let $A : C \rightarrow H$ be a monotone, k -Lipschitz-continuous mapping and let $N_C v$ be the normal cone to C at $v \in C$, i.e.,

$$N_C(v) = \{u \in H : \langle v - x, u \rangle \geq 0, \forall x \in C\}.$$

Define

$$\tilde{T}v = \begin{cases} Av + N_C(v), & \text{if } v \in C, \\ \emptyset, & \text{if } v \notin C. \end{cases}$$

Then \tilde{T} is maximal monotone (see [25]) such that

$$0 \in \tilde{T}v \iff v \in \text{VI}(C, A). \tag{2.3}$$

Let $R : D(R) \subseteq H \rightarrow 2^H$ be a maximal monotone mapping. Let $\lambda, \mu > 0$ be two positive numbers.

Lemma 2.7 (see [44]) *We have the resolvent identity*

$$J_{R,\lambda}x = J_{R,\mu} \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda}x + \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{\lambda}\right)J_{R,\lambda}x \right), \quad \forall x \in H.$$

In terms of Huang [26] (see also [27]), we have the following property for the resolvent operator $J_{R,\lambda} : H \rightarrow \overline{D(R)}$.

Lemma 2.8 $J_{R,\lambda}$ is single-valued and firmly nonexpansive, i.e.,

$$\langle J_{R,\lambda}x - J_{R,\lambda}y, x - y \rangle \geq \|J_{R,\lambda}x - J_{R,\lambda}y\|^2, \quad \forall x, y \in H.$$

Consequently, $J_{R,\lambda}$ is nonexpansive and monotone.

Lemma 2.9 ([11]) *Let R be a maximal monotone mapping with $D(R) = C$. Then for any given $\lambda > 0$, $u \in C$ is a solution of problem (1.3) if and only if $u \in C$ satisfies*

$$u = J_{R,\lambda}(u - \lambda Bu).$$

Lemma 2.10 ([27]) *Let R be a maximal monotone mapping with $D(R) = C$ and let $B : C \rightarrow H$ be a strongly monotone, continuous and single-valued mapping. Then for each $z \in H$, the equation $z \in (B + \lambda R)x$ has a unique solution x_λ for $\lambda > 0$.*

Lemma 2.11 ([11]) *Let R be a maximal monotone mapping with $D(R) = C$ and $B : C \rightarrow H$ be a monotone, continuous and single-valued mapping. Then $(I + \lambda(R + B))C = H$ for each $\lambda > 0$. In this case, $R + B$ is maximal monotone.*

2.4 Technical lemmas

The following lemma plays a key role in proving strong convergence of the sequences generated by our algorithms.

Lemma 2.12 ([45]) *Let $\{a_n\}$ be a sequence of nonnegative real numbers satisfying the property:*

$$a_{n+1} \leq (1 - s_n)a_n + s_nb_n + t_n, \quad \forall n \geq 1,$$

where $\{s_n\} \subset (0, 1)$ and $\{b_n\}$ are such that

- (i) $\sum_{n=1}^\infty s_n = \infty$;
- (ii) either $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n \leq 0$ or $\sum_{n=1}^\infty |s_nb_n| < \infty$;
- (iii) $\sum_{n=1}^\infty t_n < \infty$ where $t_n \geq 0$, for all $n \geq 1$.

Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

Lemma 2.13 ([46]) *Let $\{\alpha_n\}$ and $\{\beta_n\}$ be the sequences of nonnegative real numbers and a sequence of real numbers, respectively, such that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n < \infty$ and $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n \leq 0$. Then $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n\beta_n \leq 0$.*

3 Main results

In this section, we will introduce and analyze a multistep Mann-type extragradient iterative algorithm for finding a solution of SHVI (1.10) (over the fixed point set of an infinite family of nonexpansive mappings and a strict pseudocontraction) with constraints of several problems: finitely many GMEPs, finitely many variational inclusions and VIP (1.1) in a real Hilbert space. This algorithm is based on Korpelevich's extragradient method, viscosity approximation method, hybrid steepest-descent method, Mann's iteration method and projection method. We prove the strong convergence of the proposed algorithm to a unique solution of SHVI (1.10) under suitable conditions.

We are now in a position to state and prove the main result in this paper.

Theorem 3.1 *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H . Let M, N be two positive integers. Let Θ_k be a bifunction from $C \times C$ to \mathbf{R} satisfying (A1)-(A4) and $\varphi_k : C \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ be a proper lower semicontinuous and convex function with restriction (B1) or (B2), where $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$. Let $R_i : C \rightarrow 2^H$ be a maximal monotone mapping and let $A_k : H \rightarrow H$ and $B_i : C \rightarrow H$ be μ_k -inverse-strongly monotone and η_i -inverse-strongly monotone, respectively, where $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$, $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$. Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of nonexpansive self-mappings on C and $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence in $(0, b]$ for some $b \in (0, 1)$. Let $T : C \rightarrow C$ be a ξ -strictly pseudocontractive mapping, $S : C \rightarrow C$ be a nonexpansive mapping and $V : C \rightarrow H$ be a ρ -contraction with coefficient $\rho \in [0, 1)$. Let $A : C \rightarrow H$ be a $\frac{1}{L}$ -inverse-strongly monotone mapping, and $F : C \rightarrow H$ be κ -Lipschitzian and η -strongly monotone with positive constants $\kappa, \eta > 0$ such that $0 < \mu < \frac{2\eta}{\kappa^2}$ and $0 < \gamma \leq \tau$ where $\tau = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \mu(2\eta - \mu\kappa^2)}$. Assume that SHVI (1.10) over $\Omega := \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \bigcap_{k=1}^M \text{GMEP}(\Theta_k, \varphi_k, A_k) \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{I}(B_i, R_i) \cap \text{VI}(C, A) \cap \text{Fix}(T)$ has a solution. Let $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [0, \infty)$, $\{v_n\} \subset (0, \frac{1}{L})$, $\{\epsilon_n\}, \{\delta_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\sigma_n\} \subset (0, 1)$, and $\{\lambda_{i,n}\} \subset [a_i, b_i] \subset (0, 2\eta_i)$, $\{r_{k,n}\} \subset [c_k, d_k] \subset (0, 2\mu_k)$ where $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ and $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$. For arbitrarily given $x_1 \in C$, let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence generated by*

$$\begin{cases} u_n = T_{r_{M,n}}^{(\Theta_M, \varphi_M)}(I - r_{M,n}A_M)T_{r_{M-1,n}}^{(\Theta_{M-1}, \varphi_{M-1})}(I - r_{M-1,n}A_{M-1}) \cdots T_{r_{1,n}}^{(\Theta_1, \varphi_1)}(I - r_{1,n}A_1)x_n, \\ v_n = J_{R_N, \lambda_{N,n}}(I - \lambda_{N,n}B_N)J_{R_{N-1}, \lambda_{N-1,n}}(I - \lambda_{N-1,n}B_{N-1}) \cdots J_{R_1, \lambda_{1,n}}(I - \lambda_{1,n}B_1)u_n, \\ y_n = P_C(v_n - v_nA_n v_n), \\ z_n = \beta_n W_n x_n + \gamma_n P_C(v_n - v_nA_n y_n) + \sigma_n TP_C(v_n - v_nA_n y_n), \\ x_{n+1} = P_C[\epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n)Sx_n) + (I - \epsilon_n \mu F)z_n], \quad \forall n \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

where $A_n = \alpha_n I + A$ for all $n \geq 1$. Suppose that

- (C1) $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \alpha_n < \infty$;
- (C2) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n < \frac{1}{L}$;
- (C3) $\beta_n + \gamma_n + \sigma_n = 1$ and $(\gamma_n + \sigma_n)\xi \leq \gamma_n$ for all $n \geq 1$;
- (C4) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n < 1$ and $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n > 0$;
- (C5) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n < 1$;
- (C6) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \epsilon_n = 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \epsilon_n = \infty$.

If $\{Sx_n\}$ is bounded, then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a unique solution of SHVI (1.10) provided $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| = 0$.

Proof For $n \geq 1$, put

$$\Delta_n^k = T_{r_{k,n}}^{(\Theta_k, \varphi_k)}(I - r_{k,n}A_k)T_{r_{k-1,n}}^{(\Theta_{k-1}, \varphi_{k-1})}(I - r_{k-1,n}A_{k-1}) \cdots T_{r_{1,n}}^{(\Theta_1, \varphi_1)}(I - r_{1,n}A_1)x_n$$

for all $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$ and

$$\Delta_n^i = J_{R_i, \lambda_{i,n}}(I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)J_{R_{i-1}, \lambda_{i-1,n}}(I - \lambda_{i-1,n}B_{i-1}) \cdots J_{R_1, \lambda_{1,n}}(I - \lambda_{1,n}B_1)$$

for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$, $\Delta_n^0 = I$ and $\Lambda_n^0 = I$. Then we have $u_n = \Delta_n^M x_n$ and $v_n = \Lambda_n^N u_n$. In addition, in terms of conditions (C1), (C2), and (C4), without loss of generality, we may assume that $\{\beta_n\} \subset [c, d]$ for some $c, d \in (0, 1)$, $\{\nu_n\} \subset [\hat{a}, \hat{b}]$ for some $\hat{a}, \hat{b} \in (0, \frac{1}{L})$, and $\nu_n(\alpha_n + L) \leq 1$ for all $n \geq 1$.

One can readily see that $P_C(I - \nu_n A_n)$ are nonexpansive for all $n \geq 1$; see [7] (also [47]). Next, we divide the remainder of the proof into several steps.

Step 1. $\{x_n\}$ is bounded.

Take a fixed $p \in \Omega$ arbitrarily. Utilizing (2.2) and Proposition 2.6(ii) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_n - p\| &= \|T_{r_{M,n}}^{(\Theta_M, \varphi_M)}(I - r_{M,n}B_M)\Delta_n^{M-1}x_n - T_{r_{M,n}}^{(\Theta_M, \varphi_M)}(I - r_{M,n}B_M)\Delta_n^{M-1}p\| \\ &\leq \|(I - r_{M,n}B_M)\Delta_n^{M-1}x_n - (I - r_{M,n}B_M)\Delta_n^{M-1}p\| \\ &\leq \|\Delta_n^{M-1}x_n - \Delta_n^{M-1}p\| \\ &\quad \dots \\ &\leq \|\Delta_n^0 x_n - \Delta_n^0 p\| \\ &= \|x_n - p\|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

Utilizing (2.2) and Lemma 2.8 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_n - p\| &= \|J_{R_N, \lambda_{N,n}}(I - \lambda_{N,n}A_N)\Lambda_n^{N-1}u_n - J_{R_N, \lambda_{N,n}}(I - \lambda_{N,n}A_N)\Lambda_n^{N-1}p\| \\ &\leq \|(I - \lambda_{N,n}A_N)\Lambda_n^{N-1}u_n - (I - \lambda_{N,n}A_N)\Lambda_n^{N-1}p\| \\ &\leq \|\Lambda_n^{N-1}u_n - \Lambda_n^{N-1}p\| \\ &\quad \dots \\ &\leq \|\Lambda_n^0 u_n - \Lambda_n^0 p\| \\ &= \|u_n - p\|, \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

which together with the last inequality, implies that

$$\|v_n - p\| \leq \|x_n - p\|. \tag{3.4}$$

Note that $W_n p = p$ for all $n \geq 1$ and $P_C(I - \nu A)p = p$ for $\nu \in (0, \frac{2}{L})$. Hence, from (3.1) and (3.4), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_n - p\| &= \|P_C(I - \nu_n A_n)v_n - P_C(I - \nu_n A)p\| \\ &\leq \|P_C(I - \nu_n A_n)v_n - P_C(I - \nu_n A_n)p\| + \|P_C(I - \nu_n A_n)p - P_C(I - \nu_n A)p\| \\ &\leq \|v_n - p\| + \|(I - \nu_n A_n)p - (I - \nu_n A)p\| \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\| + \nu_n \alpha_n \|p\|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

Put $t_n = P_C(v_n - v_n A_n y_n)$ for each $n \geq 1$. Then, by Proposition 2.1(ii), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|t_n - p\|^2 &\leq \|v_n - v_n A_n y_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - v_n A_n y_n - t_n\|^2 \\
 &= \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - t_n\|^2 + 2v_n \langle A_n y_n, p - t_n \rangle \\
 &= \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - t_n\|^2 + 2v_n (\langle A_n y_n - A_n p, p - y_n \rangle \\
 &\quad + \langle A_n p, p - y_n \rangle + \langle A_n y_n, y_n - t_n \rangle) \\
 &\leq \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - t_n\|^2 + 2v_n (\langle A_n p, p - y_n \rangle + \langle A_n y_n, y_n - t_n \rangle) \\
 &= \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - t_n\|^2 + 2v_n [\langle (\alpha_n I + A) p, p - y_n \rangle + \langle A_n y_n, y_n - t_n \rangle] \\
 &\leq \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - t_n\|^2 + 2v_n [\alpha_n \langle p, p - y_n \rangle + \langle A_n y_n, y_n - t_n \rangle] \\
 &= \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - y_n\|^2 - 2\langle v_n - y_n, y_n - t_n \rangle - \|y_n - t_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2v_n [\alpha_n \langle p, p - y_n \rangle + \langle A_n y_n, y_n - t_n \rangle] \\
 &= \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - y_n\|^2 - \|y_n - t_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\langle v_n - v_n A_n y_n - y_n, t_n - y_n \rangle + 2v_n \alpha_n \langle p, p - y_n \rangle.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

Further, by Proposition 2.1(i), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle v_n - v_n A_n y_n - y_n, t_n - y_n \rangle &= \langle v_n - v_n A_n v_n - y_n, t_n - y_n \rangle + \langle v_n A_n v_n - v_n A_n y_n, t_n - y_n \rangle \\
 &\leq \langle v_n A_n v_n - v_n A_n y_n, t_n - y_n \rangle \\
 &\leq v_n \|A_n v_n - A_n y_n\| \|t_n - y_n\| \\
 &\leq v_n (\alpha_n + L) \|v_n - y_n\| \|t_n - y_n\|.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

So, we obtain from (3.6)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|t_n - p\|^2 &\leq \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - y_n\|^2 - \|y_n - t_n\|^2 + 2\langle v_n - v_n A_n y_n - y_n, t_n - y_n \rangle \\
 &\quad + 2v_n \alpha_n \langle p, p - y_n \rangle \\
 &\leq \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - y_n\|^2 - \|y_n - t_n\|^2 + 2v_n (\alpha_n + L) \|v_n - y_n\| \|t_n - y_n\| \\
 &\quad + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 &\leq \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - y_n\|^2 - \|y_n - t_n\|^2 + v_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 \|v_n - y_n\|^2 + \|t_n - y_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 &= \|v_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| + (v_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|v_n - y_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| + (v_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|v_n - y_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\|.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

Since $(\gamma_n + \sigma_n)\xi \leq \gamma_n$ for all $n \geq 1$, utilizing Proposition 2.5 and Lemma 2.1(b), from (3.5) and (3.8), we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|z_n - p\|^2 &= \|\beta_n W_n x_n + \gamma_n t_n + \sigma_n T t_n - p\|^2 \\
 &= \left\| \beta_n (W_n x_n - p) + (\gamma_n + \sigma_n) \frac{1}{\gamma_n + \sigma_n} [\gamma_n (t_n - p) + \sigma_n (T t_n - p)] \right\|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \beta_n \|W_n x_n - p\|^2 + (\gamma_n + \sigma_n) \left\| \frac{1}{\gamma_n + \sigma_n} [\gamma_n(t_n - p) + \sigma_n(Tt_n - p)] \right\|^2 \\
 &\quad - \beta_n (\gamma_n + \sigma_n) \left\| \frac{1}{\gamma_n + \sigma_n} [\gamma_n(t_n - W_n x_n) + \sigma_n(Tt_n - W_n x_n)] \right\|^2 \\
 &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) \|t_n - p\|^2 - \frac{\beta_n}{1 - \beta_n} \|z_n - W_n x_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) [\|x_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 &\quad + (v_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|v_n - y_n\|^2] - \frac{\beta_n}{1 - \beta_n} \|z_n - W_n x_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| + (1 - \beta_n) (v_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|v_n - y_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad - \frac{\beta_n}{1 - \beta_n} \|z_n - W_n x_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| (\|x_n - p\| + v_n \alpha_n \|p\|) \\
 &\quad + (1 - \beta_n) (v_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|v_n - y_n\|^2 - \frac{\beta_n}{1 - \beta_n} \|z_n - W_n x_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 + 2\|x_n - p\| (\sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\|) + (\sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\|)^2 \\
 &\quad + (1 - \beta_n) (v_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|v_n - y_n\|^2 - \frac{\beta_n}{1 - \beta_n} \|z_n - W_n x_n\|^2 \\
 &= (\|x_n - p\| + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\|)^2 + (1 - \beta_n) (v_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|v_n - y_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad - \frac{\beta_n}{1 - \beta_n} \|z_n - W_n x_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq (\|x_n - p\| + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\|)^2. \tag{3.9}
 \end{aligned}$$

Noticing the boundedness of $\{Sx_n\}$, we get $\sup_{n \geq 1} \|\gamma Sx_n - \mu Fp\| \leq \tilde{M}$ for some $\tilde{M} > 0$. Moreover, utilizing Lemma 2.5 we have from (3.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x_{n+1} - p\| &= \|P_C [\epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n) Sx_n) + (I - \epsilon_n \mu F) z_n] - P_C p\| \\
 &\leq \|\epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n) Sx_n) + (I - \epsilon_n \mu F) z_n - p\| \\
 &= \|\epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n) Sx_n) - \epsilon_n \mu Fp + (I - \epsilon_n \mu F) z_n - (I - \epsilon_n \mu F) p\| \\
 &\leq \|\epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n) Sx_n) - \epsilon_n \mu Fp\| + \|(I - \epsilon_n \mu F) z_n - (I - \epsilon_n \mu F) p\| \\
 &= \epsilon_n \|\delta_n (\gamma Vx_n - \mu Fp) + (1 - \delta_n) (\gamma Sx_n - \mu Fp)\| \\
 &\quad + \|(I - \epsilon_n \mu F) z_n - (I - \epsilon_n \mu F) p\| \\
 &\leq \epsilon_n [\delta_n \|\gamma Vx_n - \mu Fp\| + (1 - \delta_n) \|\gamma Sx_n - \mu Fp\|] + (1 - \epsilon_n \tau) \|z_n - p\| \\
 &\leq \epsilon_n [\delta_n (\|\gamma Vx_n - \gamma Vp\| + \|\gamma Vp - \mu Fp\|) + (1 - \delta_n) \tilde{M}] + (1 - \epsilon_n \tau) \|z_n - p\| \\
 &\leq \epsilon_n [\delta_n \gamma \rho \|x_n - p\| + \delta_n \|\gamma Vp - \mu Fp\| + (1 - \delta_n) \tilde{M}] \\
 &\quad + (1 - \epsilon_n \tau) [\|x_n - p\| + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\|] \\
 &\leq \epsilon_n [\delta_n \gamma \rho \|x_n - p\| + \max\{\tilde{M}, \|\gamma Vp - \mu Fp\|\}] \\
 &\quad + (1 - \epsilon_n \tau) [\|x_n - p\| + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\|] \\
 &\leq \epsilon_n \gamma \rho \|x_n - p\| + \epsilon_n \max\{\tilde{M}, \|\gamma Vp - \mu Fp\|\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + (1 - \epsilon_n \tau) \|x_n - p\| + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \\
 = & [1 - (\tau - \gamma \rho) \epsilon_n] \|x_n - p\| + \epsilon_n \max \{ \tilde{M}, \|\gamma Vp - \mu Fp\| \} + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \\
 = & [1 - (\tau - \gamma \rho) \epsilon_n] \|x_n - p\| + (\tau - \gamma \rho) \epsilon_n \max \left\{ \frac{\tilde{M}}{\tau - \gamma \rho}, \frac{\|\gamma Vp - \mu Fp\|}{\tau - \gamma \rho} \right\} \\
 & + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \\
 \leq & \max \left\{ \|x_n - p\|, \frac{\tilde{M}}{\tau - \gamma \rho}, \frac{\|\gamma Vp - \mu Fp\|}{\tau - \gamma \rho} \right\} + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\|. \tag{3.10}
 \end{aligned}$$

By induction, we can derive

$$\|x_{n+1} - p\| \leq \max \left\{ \|x_1 - p\|, \frac{\tilde{M}}{\tau - \gamma \rho}, \frac{\|\gamma Vp - \mu Fp\|}{\tau - \gamma \rho} \right\} + \sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt{2} v_j \alpha_j \|p\|, \quad \forall n \geq 1.$$

Consequently, $\{x_n\}$ is bounded (due to $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n < \infty$) and so are the sequences $\{u_n\}$, $\{v_n\}$, $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$, $\{Av_n\}$ and $\{Ay_n\}$.

Step 2. $\|x_n - u_n\| \rightarrow 0$, $\|x_n - v_n\| \rightarrow 0$, $\|x_n - y_n\| \rightarrow 0$, $\|x_n - t_n\| \rightarrow 0$, $\|x_n - Wx_n\| \rightarrow 0$ and $\|t_n - Tt_n\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

From (3.1) and (3.9), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 & \leq \|\epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n) Sx_n) + (I - \epsilon_n \mu F)z_n - p\|^2 \\
 & = \|\epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n) Sx_n) - \epsilon_n \mu Fp + (I - \epsilon_n \mu F)z_n - (I - \epsilon_n \mu F)p\|^2 \\
 & \leq \left\{ \|\epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n) Sx_n) - \epsilon_n \mu Fp\| + \|(I - \epsilon_n \mu F)z_n - (I - \epsilon_n \mu F)p\| \right\}^2 \\
 & \leq \left\{ \epsilon_n \|\delta_n \gamma Vx_n - \mu Fp\| + (1 - \delta_n) \|\gamma Sx_n - \mu Fp\| \right\} + (1 - \epsilon_n \tau) \|z_n - p\|^2 \\
 & \leq \epsilon_n \frac{1}{\tau} \left[\delta_n \|\gamma Vx_n - \mu Fp\| + (1 - \delta_n) \|\gamma Sx_n - \mu Fp\| \right]^2 + (1 - \epsilon_n \tau) \|z_n - p\|^2 \\
 & \leq \epsilon_n \frac{1}{\tau} \left[\|\gamma Vx_n - \mu Fp\| + \|\gamma Sx_n - \mu Fp\| \right]^2 + \|z_n - p\|^2 \\
 & \leq \epsilon_n \frac{1}{\tau} \left[\|\gamma Vx_n - \mu Fp\| + \|\gamma Sx_n - \mu Fp\| \right]^2 + (\|x_n - p\| + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\|)^2 \\
 & \quad + (1 - \beta_n) (v_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|v_n - y_n\|^2 - \frac{\beta_n}{1 - \beta_n} \|z_n - W_n x_n\|^2 \\
 & \leq (\|x_n - p\| + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\|)^2 + \epsilon_n \tilde{M}_1 + (1 - \beta_n) (v_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1) \|v_n - y_n\|^2 \\
 & \quad - \frac{\beta_n}{1 - \beta_n} \|z_n - W_n x_n\|^2, \tag{3.11}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{M}_1 = \sup_{n \geq 1} \left\{ \frac{1}{\tau} \left[\|\gamma Vx_n - \mu Fp\| + \|\gamma Sx_n - \mu Fp\| \right]^2 \right\}$. This together with $\{v_n\} \subset [\hat{a}, \hat{b}] \subset (0, \frac{1}{L})$ and $\{\beta_n\} \subset [c, d] \subset (0, 1)$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1 - d) (1 - \hat{b}^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2) \|v_n - y_n\|^2 + \frac{c}{1 - c} \|z_n - W_n x_n\|^2 \\
 & \leq (1 - \beta_n) (1 - v_n^2 (\alpha_n + L)^2) \|v_n - y_n\|^2 + \frac{\beta_n}{1 - \beta_n} \|z_n - W_n x_n\|^2 \\
 & \leq (\|x_n - p\| + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\|)^2 - \|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 + \epsilon_n \tilde{M}_1 \\
 & = \left[(\|x_n - p\| + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|p\|) - \|x_{n+1} - p\| \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \times \left[(\|x_n - p\| + \sqrt{2}v_n\alpha_n\|p\|) + \|x_{n+1} - p\| \right] + \epsilon_n \tilde{M}_1 \\
 & \leq \left[\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \sqrt{2}v_n\alpha_n\|p\| \right] \left[\|x_n - p\| + \|x_{n+1} - p\| + \sqrt{2}v_n\alpha_n\|p\| \right] + \epsilon_n \tilde{M}_1 \\
 & \leq \left[\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \sqrt{2}\hat{b}\alpha_n\|p\| \right] \left[\|x_n - p\| + \|x_{n+1} - p\| + \sqrt{2}\hat{b}\alpha_n\|p\| \right] + \epsilon_n \tilde{M}_1. \quad (3.12)
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \epsilon_n = 0$. Hence, taking into account the boundedness of $\{x_n\}$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| = 0$, we deduce from (3.12) that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|v_n - y_n\| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|z_n - W_n x_n\| = 0. \quad (3.13)$$

Furthermore, for simplicity, we write $w_n = \epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n)Sx_n) + (I - \epsilon_n \mu F)z_n$ for all $n \geq 1$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{n+1} - x_n &= P_C w_n - w_n + \epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n)Sx_n) + (I - \epsilon_n \mu F)z_n - x_n \\
 &= P_C w_n - w_n + \epsilon_n \left[\gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n)Sx_n) - \mu Fz_n \right] + z_n - x_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

which immediately yields

$$z_n - x_n = x_{n+1} - x_n - \epsilon_n \left[\gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n)Sx_n) - \mu Fz_n \right] - (P_C w_n - w_n).$$

So, utilizing Proposition 2.1(i) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|z_n - x_n\|^2 &= \|x_{n+1} - x_n - \epsilon_n \left[\gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n)Sx_n) - \mu Fz_n \right] - (P_C w_n - w_n)\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|x_{n+1} - x_n - \epsilon_n \left[\gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n)Sx_n) - \mu Fz_n \right]\|^2 \\
 &\quad - 2 \langle P_C w_n - w_n, z_n - x_n \rangle \\
 &= \|x_{n+1} - x_n - \epsilon_n \left[\gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n)Sx_n) - \mu Fz_n \right]\|^2 \\
 &\quad - 2 \left(\langle P_C w_n - w_n, z_n - P_C w_n \rangle + \langle P_C w_n - w_n, P_C w_n - x_n \rangle \right) \\
 &\leq \left[\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \epsilon_n \left\| \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n)Sx_n) - \mu Fz_n \right\| \right]^2 \\
 &\quad + 2 \left(\langle P_C w_n - w_n, P_C w_n - z_n \rangle + \|P_C w_n - w_n\| \|P_C w_n - x_n\| \right) \\
 &\leq 2 \|x_{n+1} - x_n\|^2 + 2\epsilon_n^2 \left\| \gamma (\delta_n Vx_n + (1 - \delta_n)Sx_n) - \mu Fz_n \right\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2 \|x_{n+1} - w_n\| \|x_{n+1} - x_n\|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \rightarrow 0$ and $\epsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ (due to (C6)), we know from the boundedness of $\{w_n\}$, $\{x_n\}$, and $\{z_n\}$ that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|z_n - x_n\| = 0. \quad (3.14)$$

Taking into account that $\|W_n x_n - x_n\| \leq \|W_n x_n - z_n\| + \|z_n - x_n\|$, we obtain from (3.13) and (3.14)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - W_n x_n\| = 0. \quad (3.15)$$

Next let us show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - y_n\| = 0$. As a matter of fact, from (3.4) and (3.8) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \|t_n - p\|^2 &\leq \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - y_n\|^2 - \|y_n - t_n\|^2 + 2v_n(\alpha_n + L)\|v_n - y_n\| \|t_n - y_n\| \\ &\quad + 2v_n\alpha_n\|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\ &\leq \|v_n - p\|^2 - \|v_n - y_n\|^2 - \|y_n - t_n\|^2 + v_n^2(\alpha_n + L)^2\|t_n - y_n\|^2 + \|v_n - y_n\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2v_n\alpha_n\|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\ &= \|v_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n\alpha_n\|p\| \|p - y_n\| + (v_n^2(\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1)\|t_n - y_n\|^2 \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n\alpha_n\|p\| \|p - y_n\| + (v_n^2(\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1)\|t_n - y_n\|^2. \end{aligned} \tag{3.16}$$

Utilizing Lemma 2.1(b), from (3.9) and (3.16), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|z_n - p\|^2 &\leq \beta_n\|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)\|t_n - p\|^2 - \frac{\beta_n}{1 - \beta_n}\|z_n - W_n x_n\|^2 \\ &\leq \beta_n\|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)\|t_n - p\|^2 \\ &\leq \beta_n\|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)[\|x_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n\alpha_n\|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\ &\quad + (v_n^2(\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1)\|t_n - y_n\|^2] \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n\alpha_n\|p\| \|p - y_n\| + (1 - \beta_n)(v_n^2(\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1)\|t_n - y_n\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

which immediately implies that

$$\begin{aligned} &(1 - d)(1 - \hat{b}^2(\alpha_n + L)^2)\|t_n - y_n\|^2 \\ &\leq (1 - \beta_n)(1 - v_n^2(\alpha_n + L)^2)\|t_n - y_n\|^2 \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|z_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n\alpha_n\|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\ &\leq \|x_n - z_n\|(\|x_n - p\| + \|z_n - p\|) + 2\hat{b}\alpha_n\|p\| \|p - y_n\|. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$, $\|x_n - z_n\| \rightarrow 0$ (due to (3.14)) and $\{x_n\}$, $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$ are bounded, we get

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|t_n - y_n\| = 0. \tag{3.17}$$

In the meantime, from (3.8) and (3.9) it is not hard to find that

$$\begin{aligned} \|z_n - p\|^2 &\leq \beta_n\|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)\|t_n - p\|^2 \\ &\leq \beta_n\|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)[\|v_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n\alpha_n\|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\ &\quad + (v_n^2(\alpha_n + L)^2 - 1)\|v_n - y_n\|^2] \\ &\leq \beta_n\|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)\|v_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n\alpha_n\|p\| \|p - y_n\|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.18}$$

Now, let us show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - u_n\| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - v_n\| = 0$. In fact, observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta_n^k x_n - p\|^2 &= \|T_{r_{k,n}}^{(\Theta_k, \varphi_k)}(I - r_{k,n}A_k)\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - T_{r_{k,n}}^{(\Theta_k, \varphi_k)}(I - r_{k,n}A_k)p\|^2 \\ &\leq \|(I - r_{k,n}A_k)\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - (I - r_{k,n}A_k)p\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - p\|^2 + r_{k,n}(r_{k,n} - 2\mu_k)\|A_k\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_kp\|^2 \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 + r_{k,n}(r_{k,n} - 2\mu_k)\|A_k\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_kp\|^2 \end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Lambda_n^i u_n - p\|^2 &= \|J_{R_i, \lambda_{i,n}}(I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - J_{R_i, \lambda_{i,n}}(I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)p\|^2 \\ &\leq \|(I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - (I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)p\|^2 \\ &\leq \|\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - p\|^2 + \lambda_{i,n}(\lambda_{i,n} - 2\eta_i)\|B_i\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p\|^2 \\ &\leq \|u_n - p\|^2 + \lambda_{i,n}(\lambda_{i,n} - 2\eta_i)\|B_i\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p\|^2 \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 + \lambda_{i,n}(\lambda_{i,n} - 2\eta_i)\|B_i\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p\|^2 \end{aligned} \tag{3.20}$$

for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ and $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$. Combining (3.18), (3.19), and (3.20), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|z_n - p\|^2 &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)\|v_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n\alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\ &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)\|\Lambda_n^i u_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n\alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\ &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)[\|u_n - p\|^2 + \lambda_{i,n}(\lambda_{i,n} - 2\eta_i)\|B_i\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p\|^2] \\ &\quad + 2v_n\alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\ &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)[\|\Delta_n^k x_n - p\|^2 + \lambda_{i,n}(\lambda_{i,n} - 2\eta_i)\|B_i\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p\|^2] \\ &\quad + 2v_n\alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\ &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)[\|x_n - p\|^2 + r_{k,n}(r_{k,n} - 2\mu_k)\|A_k\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_kp\|^2 \\ &\quad + \lambda_{i,n}(\lambda_{i,n} - 2\eta_i)\|B_i\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p\|^2] + 2v_n\alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\ &= \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n)[r_{k,n}(r_{k,n} - 2\mu_k)\|A_k\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_kp\|^2 \\ &\quad + \lambda_{i,n}(\lambda_{i,n} - 2\eta_i)\|B_i\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p\|^2] + 2v_n\alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\|, \end{aligned}$$

which hence implies that

$$\begin{aligned} &(1 - d)[r_{k,n}(2\mu_k - r_{k,n})\|A_k\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_kp\|^2 + \lambda_{i,n}(2\eta_i - \lambda_{i,n})\|B_i\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p\|^2] \\ &\leq (1 - \beta_n)[r_{k,n}(2\mu_k - r_{k,n})\|A_k\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_kp\|^2 + \lambda_{i,n}(2\eta_i - \lambda_{i,n})\|B_i\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p\|^2] \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|z_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n\alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\ &\leq \|x_n - z_n\|(\|x_n - p\| + \|z_n - p\|) + 2v_n\alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\|. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$, $\{v_n\} \subset [\hat{a}, \hat{b}] \subset (0, \frac{1}{\hat{c}})$, $\{\lambda_{i,n}\} \subset [a_i, b_i] \subset (0, 2\eta_i)$ and $\{r_{k,n}\} \subset [c_k, d_k] \subset (0, 2\mu_k)$ where $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ and $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$, we deduce from (3.14) and the boundedness of $\{x_n\}$, $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$ that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_k\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_kp\| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|B_i\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p\| = 0, \tag{3.21}$$

where $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ and $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$.

Furthermore, by Proposition 2.6(ii) and Lemma 2.1(a) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta_n^k x_n - p\|^2 &= \|T_{r_{k,n}}^{(\Theta_k, \varphi_k)}(I - r_{k,n}A_k)\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - T_{r_{k,n}}^{(\Theta_k, \varphi_k)}(I - r_{k,n}A_k)p\|^2 \\ &\leq \langle (I - r_{k,n}A_k)\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - (I - r_{k,n}A_k)p, \Delta_n^k x_n - p \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\|(I - r_{k,n}A_k)\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - (I - r_{k,n}A_k)p\|^2 + \|\Delta_n^k x_n - p\|^2 \\ &\quad - \|(I - r_{k,n}A_k)\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - (I - r_{k,n}A_k)p - (\Delta_n^k x_n - p)\|^2) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}(\|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - p\|^2 + \|\Delta_n^k x_n - p\|^2 \\ &\quad - \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n - r_{k,n}(A_k \Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_k p)\|^2), \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta_n^k x_n - p\|^2 &\leq \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - p\|^2 - \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n - r_{k,n}(A_k \Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_k p)\|^2 \\ &= \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - p\|^2 - \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n\|^2 - r_{k,n}^2 \|A_k \Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_k p\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2r_{k,n} \langle \Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n, A_k \Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_k p \rangle \\ &\leq \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - p\|^2 - \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2r_{k,n} \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n\| \|A_k \Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_k p\| \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2r_{k,n} \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n\| \|A_k \Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_k p\|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.22}$$

By Lemma 2.1(a) and Lemma 2.8, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Lambda_n^i u_n - p\|^2 &= \|J_{R_i, \lambda_{i,n}}(I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - J_{R_i, \lambda_{i,n}}(I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)p\|^2 \\ &\leq \langle (I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - (I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)p, \Lambda_n^i u_n - p \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\|(I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - (I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)p\|^2 + \|\Lambda_n^i u_n - p\|^2 \\ &\quad - \|(I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - (I - \lambda_{i,n}B_i)p - (\Lambda_n^i u_n - p)\|^2) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}(\|\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - p\|^2 + \|\Lambda_n^i u_n - p\|^2 \\ &\quad - \|\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n - \lambda_{i,n}(B_i \Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p)\|^2) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}(\|u_n - p\|^2 + \|\Lambda_n^i u_n - p\|^2 \\ &\quad - \|\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n - \lambda_{i,n}(B_i \Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p)\|^2) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}(\|x_n - p\|^2 + \|\Lambda_n^i u_n - p\|^2 \\ &\quad - \|\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n - \lambda_{i,n}(B_i \Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p)\|^2), \end{aligned}$$

which immediately leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Lambda_n^i u_n - p\|^2 &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n - \lambda_{i,n}(B_i \Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p)\|^2 \\ &= \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|\Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\|^2 - \lambda_{i,n}^2 \|B_i \Lambda_n^{i-1}u_n - B_i p\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ 2\lambda_{i,n} \langle \Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n, B_i \Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - B_i p \rangle \\
 \leq &\|x_n - p\|^2 - \|\Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\|^2 \\
 &+ 2\lambda_{i,n} \|\Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\| \|B_i \Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - B_i p\|.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.23}$$

Combining (3.18) and (3.23) we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|z_n - p\|^2 &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) \|v_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) \|\Lambda_n^i u_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) [\|x_n - p\|^2 - \|\Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\lambda_{i,n} \|\Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\| \|B_i \Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - B_i p\|] + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - (1 - \beta_n) \|\Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\lambda_{i,n} \|\Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\| \|B_i \Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - B_i p\| + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\|,
 \end{aligned}$$

which yields

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1 - d) &\|\Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq (1 - \beta_n) \|\Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|z_n - p\|^2 + 2\lambda_{i,n} \|\Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\| \|B_i \Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - B_i p\| \\
 &\quad + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 &\leq \|x_n - z_n\| (\|x_n - p\| + \|z_n - p\|) + 2\lambda_{i,n} \|\Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\| \|B_i \Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - B_i p\| \\
 &\quad + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$, $\{v_n\} \subset [\hat{a}, \hat{b}] \subset (0, \frac{1}{L})$ and $\{\lambda_{i,n}\} \subset [a_i, b_i] \subset (0, 2\eta_i)$ where $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$, we deduce from (3.21) and the boundedness of $\{u_n\}$, $\{x_n\}$, $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$ that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\Lambda_n^{i-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^i u_n\| = 0, \quad \forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}. \tag{3.24}$$

Also, combining (3.3), (3.18), and (3.22) we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|z_n - p\|^2 &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) \|v_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) \|u_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) \|\Delta_n^k x_n - p\|^2 + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 &\leq \beta_n \|x_n - p\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) [\|x_n - p\|^2 - \|\Delta_n^{k-1} x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2r_{k,n} \|\Delta_n^{k-1} x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n\| \|A_k \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n - A_k p\|] \\
 &\quad + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - (1 - \beta_n) \|\Delta_n^{k-1} x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2r_{k,n} \|\Delta_n^{k-1} x_n - \Delta_n^k x_n\| \|A_k \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n - A_k p\| \\
 &\quad + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\|,
 \end{aligned}$$

which leads to

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (1-d) \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^kx_n\|^2 \\
 & \leq (1-\beta_n) \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^kx_n\|^2 \\
 & \leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|z_n - p\|^2 + 2r_{k,n} \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^kx_n\| \|A_k \Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_k p\| \\
 & \quad + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\| \\
 & \leq \|x_n - z_n\| (\|x_n - p\| + \|z_n - p\|) + 2r_{k,n} \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^kx_n\| \|A_k \Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - A_k p\| \\
 & \quad + 2v_n \alpha_n \|p\| \|p - y_n\|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$, $\{v_n\} \subset [\hat{a}, \hat{b}] \subset (0, \frac{1}{L})$ and $\{r_{k,n}\} \subset [c_k, d_k] \subset (0, 2\mu_k)$ where $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$, we deduce from (3.21) and the boundedness of $\{x_n\}$, $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$ that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\Delta_n^{k-1}x_n - \Delta_n^kx_n\| = 0, \quad \forall k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}. \tag{3.25}$$

Hence from (3.24) and (3.25) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x_n - u_n\| &= \|\Delta_n^0x_n - \Delta_n^Mx_n\| \\
 &\leq \|\Delta_n^0x_n - \Delta_n^1x_n\| + \|\Delta_n^1x_n - \Delta_n^2x_n\| + \dots + \|\Delta_n^{M-1}x_n - \Delta_n^Mx_n\| \\
 &\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.26}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|u_n - v_n\| &= \|\Lambda_n^0u_n - \Lambda_n^Nu_n\| \\
 &\leq \|\Lambda_n^0u_n - \Lambda_n^1u_n\| + \|\Lambda_n^1u_n - \Lambda_n^2u_n\| + \dots + \|\Lambda_n^{N-1}u_n - \Lambda_n^Nu_n\| \\
 &\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty,
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.27}$$

respectively. Thus, from (3.26) and (3.27) we obtain

$$\|x_n - v_n\| \leq \|x_n - u_n\| + \|u_n - v_n\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty. \tag{3.28}$$

In addition, it is clear that

$$\|x_n - Wx_n\| \leq \|x_n - W_nx_n\| + \|W_nx_n - Wx_n\|.$$

Thus, we conclude from Remark 2.2, (3.15), and the boundedness of $\{x_n\}$ that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - Wx_n\| = 0. \tag{3.29}$$

Noting that $\|x_n - y_n\| \leq \|x_n - v_n\| + \|v_n - y_n\|$, we have from (3.13) and (3.28) that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - y_n\| = 0. \tag{3.30}$$

Again, noting that $\|t_n - x_n\| \leq \|t_n - y_n\| + \|y_n - x_n\|$, we obtain from (3.17) and (3.30)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|t_n - x_n\| = 0. \tag{3.31}$$

Furthermore, from (3.1) we find that $z_n - t_n = \beta_n(x_n - t_n) + \sigma_n(Tt_n - t_n)$ and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_n(Tt_n - t_n) &= z_n - t_n - \beta_n(x_n - t_n) \\ &= z_n - x_n + x_n - t_n - \beta_n(x_n - t_n) \\ &= z_n - x_n + (1 - \beta_n)(x_n - t_n), \end{aligned}$$

which immediately leads to

$$\sigma_n \|Tt_n - t_n\| \leq \|z_n - x_n\| + (1 - \beta_n)\|x_n - t_n\| \leq \|z_n - x_n\| + \|x_n - t_n\|.$$

Consequently, from (3.14), (3.31), and $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n > 0$ we get

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|Tt_n - t_n\| = 0. \tag{3.32}$$

Step 3. $\omega_w(x_n) \subset \Omega$.

Since H is reflexive and $\{x_n\}$ is bounded, there exists at least a weak convergence subsequence of $\{x_n\}$. Hence it is well known that $\omega_w(x_n) \neq \emptyset$. Now, take an arbitrary $w \in \omega_w(x_n)$. Then there exists a subsequence $\{x_{n_i}\}$ of $\{x_n\}$ such that $x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup w$. From (3.24)-(3.26), (3.28), (3.30), and (3.31), we have $t_{n_i} \rightharpoonup w$, $y_{n_i} \rightharpoonup w$, $u_{n_i} \rightharpoonup w$, $v_{n_i} \rightharpoonup w$, $\Lambda_{n_i}^m u_{n_i} \rightharpoonup w$ and $\Delta_{n_i}^k x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup w$, where $m \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ and $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$. Utilizing Proposition 2.4(ii) and Lemma 2.2, we deduce from (3.29) and (3.32) that $w \in \text{Fix}(T)$ and $w \in \text{Fix}(W) = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(T_n)$ (due to Lemma 2.4). Next, we prove that $w \in \bigcap_{m=1}^N I(B_m, R_m)$. As a matter of fact, since B_m is η_m -inverse-strongly monotone, B_m is a monotone and Lipschitz-continuous mapping. It follows from Lemma 2.11 that $R_m + B_m$ is maximal monotone. Let $(v, g) \in G(R_m + B_m)$, i.e., $g - B_m v \in R_m v$. Again, since $\Lambda_n^m u_n = J_{R_m, \lambda_{m,n}}(I - \lambda_{m,n} B_m) \Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n$, $n \geq 1$, $m \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$, we have

$$\Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n - \lambda_{m,n} B_m \Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n \in (I + \lambda_{m,n} R_m) \Lambda_n^m u_n,$$

that is,

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{m,n}} (\Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^m u_n - \lambda_{m,n} B_m \Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n) \in R_m \Lambda_n^m u_n.$$

In terms of the monotonicity of R_m , we get

$$\left\langle v - \Lambda_n^m u_n, g - B_m v - \frac{1}{\lambda_{m,n}} (\Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^m u_n - \lambda_{m,n} B_m \Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n) \right\rangle \geq 0$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle v - \Lambda_n^m u_n, g \rangle \\ &\geq \left\langle v - \Lambda_n^m u_n, B_m v + \frac{1}{\lambda_{m,n}} (\Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^m u_n - \lambda_{m,n} B_m \Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n) \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left\langle v - \Lambda_n^m u_n, B_m v - B_m \Lambda_n^m u_n + B_m \Lambda_n^m u_n - B_m \Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n + \frac{1}{\lambda_{m,n}} (\Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^m u_n) \right\rangle \\
 &\geq \left\langle v - \Lambda_n^m u_n, B_m \Lambda_n^m u_n - B_m \Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n \right\rangle + \left\langle v - \Lambda_n^m u_n, \frac{1}{\lambda_{m,n}} (\Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n - \Lambda_n^m u_n) \right\rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

In particular,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle v - \Lambda_{n_i}^m u_{n_i}, g \rangle &\geq \langle v - \Lambda_{n_i}^m u_{n_i}, B_m \Lambda_{n_i}^m u_{n_i} - B_m \Lambda_{n_i}^{m-1} u_{n_i} \rangle \\
 &\quad + \left\langle v - \Lambda_{n_i}^m u_{n_i}, \frac{1}{\lambda_{m,n_i}} (\Lambda_{n_i}^{m-1} u_{n_i} - \Lambda_{n_i}^m u_{n_i}) \right\rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\|\Lambda_n^m u_n - \Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n\| \rightarrow 0$ (due to (3.24)) and $\|B_m \Lambda_n^m u_n - B_m \Lambda_n^{m-1} u_n\| \rightarrow 0$ (due to the Lipschitz continuity of B_m), we conclude from $\Lambda_{n_i}^m u_{n_i} \rightarrow w$ and $\{\lambda_{i,n}\} \subset [a_i, b_i] \subset (0, 2\eta_i)$ that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \langle v - \Lambda_{n_i}^m u_{n_i}, g \rangle = \langle v - w, g \rangle \geq 0.$$

It follows from the maximal monotonicity of $B_m + R_m$ that $0 \in (R_m + B_m)w$, i.e., $w \in I(B_m, R_m)$. Therefore, $w \in \bigcap_{m=1}^N I(B_m, R_m)$. Next we prove that $w \in \bigcap_{k=1}^M \text{GMEP}(\Theta_k, \varphi_k, A_k)$. Since $\Delta_n^k x_n = T_{r_{k,n}}^{(\Theta_k, \varphi_k)}(I - r_{k,n} A_k) \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n$, $n \geq 1$, $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\Theta_k(\Delta_n^k x_n, y) + \varphi_k(y) - \varphi_k(\Delta_n^k x_n) + \langle A_k \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n, y - \Delta_n^k x_n \rangle \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{r_{k,n}} \langle y - \Delta_n^k x_n, \Delta_n^k x_n - \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n \rangle \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

By (A2), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\varphi_k(y) - \varphi_k(\Delta_n^k x_n) + \langle A_k \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n, y - \Delta_n^k x_n \rangle + \frac{1}{r_{k,n}} \langle y - \Delta_n^k x_n, \Delta_n^k x_n - \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n \rangle \\
 &\geq \Theta_k(y, \Delta_n^k x_n).
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $z_t = ty + (1-t)w$ for all $t \in (0, 1]$ and $y \in C$. This implies that $z_t \in C$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\langle z_t - \Delta_n^k x_n, A_k z_t \rangle \\
 &\geq \varphi_k(\Delta_n^k x_n) - \varphi_k(z_t) + \langle z_t - \Delta_n^k x_n, A_k z_t \rangle - \langle z_t - \Delta_n^k x_n, A_k \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n \rangle \\
 &\quad - \left\langle z_t - \Delta_n^k x_n, \frac{\Delta_n^k x_n - \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n}{r_{k,n}} \right\rangle + \Theta_k(z_t, \Delta_n^k x_n) \\
 &= \varphi_k(\Delta_n^k x_n) - \varphi_k(z_t) + \langle z_t - \Delta_n^k x_n, A_k z_t - A_k \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n \rangle \\
 &\quad + \langle z_t - \Delta_n^k x_n, A_k \Delta_n^k x_n - A_k \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n \rangle \\
 &\quad - \left\langle z_t - \Delta_n^k x_n, \frac{\Delta_n^k x_n - \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n}{r_{k,n}} \right\rangle + \Theta_k(z_t, \Delta_n^k x_n). \tag{3.33}
 \end{aligned}$$

By (3.25), we have $\|A_k \Delta_n^k x_n - A_k \Delta_n^{k-1} x_n\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Furthermore, by the monotonicity of A_k , we obtain $\langle z_t - \Delta_n^k x_n, A_k z_t - A_k \Delta_n^k x_n \rangle \geq 0$. Then by (A4) we obtain

$$\langle z_t - w, A_k z_t \rangle \geq \varphi_k(w) - \varphi_k(z_t) + \Theta_k(z_t, w). \tag{3.34}$$

Utilizing (A1), (A4), and (3.34), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \Theta_k(z_t, z_t) + \varphi_k(z_t) - \varphi_k(z_t) \\ &\leq t\Theta_k(z_t, y) + (1-t)\Theta_k(z_t, w) + t\varphi_k(y) + (1-t)\varphi_k(w) - \varphi_k(z_t) \\ &\leq t[\Theta_k(z_t, y) + \varphi_k(y) - \varphi_k(z_t)] + (1-t)\langle z_t - w, A_k z_t \rangle \\ &= t[\Theta_k(z_t, y) + \varphi_k(y) - \varphi_k(z_t)] + (1-t)t\langle y - w, A_k z_t \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$0 \leq \Theta_k(z_t, y) + \varphi_k(y) - \varphi_k(z_t) + (1-t)\langle y - w, A_k z_t \rangle.$$

Letting $t \rightarrow 0$, we have, for each $y \in C$,

$$0 \leq \Theta_k(w, y) + \varphi_k(y) - \varphi_k(w) + \langle y - w, A_k w \rangle.$$

This implies that $w \in \text{GMEP}(\Theta_k, \varphi_k, A_k)$ and hence $w \in \bigcap_{k=1}^M \text{GMEP}(\Theta_k, \varphi_k, A_k)$. Furthermore, let us show that $w \in \text{VI}(C, A)$. In fact, define

$$\tilde{T}v = \begin{cases} Av + N_C v, & \text{if } v \in C, \\ \emptyset, & \text{if } v \notin C, \end{cases}$$

where $N_C v = \{u \in H : \langle v - x, u \rangle \geq 0, \forall x \in C\}$. Then \tilde{T} is maximal monotone and $0 \in \tilde{T}v$ if and only if $v \in \text{VI}(C, A)$; see [25]. Let $(v, \tilde{v}) \in G(\tilde{T})$. Then we have $\tilde{v} \in \tilde{T}v = Av + N_C v$, and hence $\tilde{v} - Av \in N_C v$. So, we have $\langle v - x, \tilde{v} - Av \rangle \geq 0$ for all $x \in C$. On the other hand, from $y_n = P_C(v_n - v_n A_n v_n)$ and $v \in C$, we get $\langle v_n - v_n A_n v_n - y_n, y_n - v \rangle \geq 0$, and hence,

$$\left\langle v - y_n, \frac{y_n - v_n}{v_n} + A_n v_n \right\rangle \geq 0.$$

Therefore, from $\tilde{v} - Av \in N_C v$ and $y_{n_i} \in C$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v - y_{n_i}, \tilde{v} \rangle &\geq \langle v - y_{n_i}, Av \rangle \\ &\geq \langle v - y_{n_i}, Av \rangle - \left\langle v - y_{n_i}, \frac{y_{n_i} - v_{n_i}}{v_{n_i}} + A_{n_i} v_{n_i} \right\rangle \\ &= \langle v - y_{n_i}, Av \rangle - \left\langle v - y_{n_i}, \frac{y_{n_i} - v_{n_i}}{v_{n_i}} + Av_{n_i} \right\rangle - \alpha_{n_i} \langle v - y_{n_i}, v_{n_i} \rangle \\ &= \langle v - y_{n_i}, Av - Ay_{n_i} \rangle + \langle v - y_{n_i}, Ay_{n_i} - Av_{n_i} \rangle - \left\langle v - y_{n_i}, \frac{y_{n_i} - v_{n_i}}{v_{n_i}} \right\rangle \\ &\quad - \alpha_{n_i} \langle v - y_{n_i}, v_{n_i} \rangle \\ &\geq \langle v - y_{n_i}, Ay_{n_i} - Av_{n_i} \rangle - \left\langle v - y_{n_i}, \frac{y_{n_i} - v_{n_i}}{v_{n_i}} \right\rangle - \alpha_{n_i} \langle v - y_{n_i}, v_{n_i} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, it is easy to see that $\langle v - w, \tilde{v} \rangle \geq 0$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. Since \tilde{T} is maximal monotone, we have $w \in \tilde{T}^{-1}0$, and hence, $w \in \text{VI}(C, A)$. Consequently, $w \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap$

$\bigcap_{k=1}^M \text{GMPEP}(\Theta_k, \varphi_k, A_k) \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{I}(B_i, R_i) \cap \text{VI}(C, A) \cap \text{Fix}(T) =: \Omega$. This shows that $\omega_w(x_n) \subset \Omega$.

Step 4. $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a unique solution $x^* \in \Omega$ of SHVI (1.10).

Indeed, according to $\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \rightarrow 0$, we can take a subsequence $\{x_{n_i}\}$ of $\{x_n\}$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle &= \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_n - x^* \rangle \\ &= \limsup_{i \rightarrow \infty} \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n_i} - x^* \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Without loss of generality, we may further assume that $x_{n_i} \rightharpoonup \tilde{x}$; then $\tilde{x} \in \Omega$ due to Step 3. Since x^* is a solution of SHVI (1.10), we get

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle = \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, \tilde{x} - x^* \rangle \leq 0. \tag{3.35}$$

Repeating the argument of (3.35), we have

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle (\gamma S - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \leq 0. \tag{3.36}$$

From (3.1) and (3.9), it follows that (noticing that $x_{n+1} = P_C w_n$ and $0 < \gamma \leq \tau$)

$$\begin{aligned} &\|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2 \\ &= \langle w_n - x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle + \langle P_C w_n - w_n, P_C w_n - x^* \rangle \\ &\leq \langle w_n - x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\ &= \langle (I - \epsilon_n \mu F)z_n - (I - \epsilon_n \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle + \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma \langle Vx_n - Vx^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\ &\quad + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \gamma \langle Sx_n - Sx^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle + \delta_n \epsilon_n \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\ &\quad + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \langle (\gamma S - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\ &\leq (1 - \epsilon_n \tau) \|z_n - x^*\| \|x_{n+1} - x^*\| + [\delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma \rho + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \gamma] \|x_n - x^*\| \|x_{n+1} - x^*\| \\ &\quad + \delta_n \epsilon_n \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \langle (\gamma S - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\ &\leq (1 - \epsilon_n \tau) \frac{1}{2} (\|z_n - x^*\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2) \\ &\quad + [\delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma \rho + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \gamma] \frac{1}{2} (\|x_n - x^*\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2) \\ &\quad + \delta_n \epsilon_n \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \langle (\gamma S - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\ &\leq (1 - \epsilon_n \tau) \frac{1}{2} [(\|x_n - x^*\| + \sqrt{2} v_n \alpha_n \|x^*\|)^2 + \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2] \\ &\quad + [\delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma \rho + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \gamma] \frac{1}{2} (\|x_n - x^*\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2) \\ &\quad + \delta_n \epsilon_n \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \langle (\gamma S - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\ &\leq (1 - \epsilon_n \tau) \frac{1}{2} (\|x_n - x^*\|^2 + \alpha_n \tilde{M}_2 + \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2) \\ &\quad + [\delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma \rho + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \gamma] \frac{1}{2} (\|x_n - x^*\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \delta_n \epsilon_n \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \langle (\gamma S - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\
 \leq & [1 - \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)] \frac{1}{2} (\|x_n - x^*\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2) + \delta_n \epsilon_n \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\
 & + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \langle (\gamma S - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle + \alpha_n \tilde{M}_2,
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{M}_2 = \sup_{n \geq 1} \{2v_n \|x^*\| (\sqrt{2} \|x_n - x^*\| + v_n \alpha_n \|x^*\|)\} < \infty$. It turns out that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2 \\
 \leq & \frac{1 - \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)}{1 + \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)} \|x_n - x^*\|^2 + \frac{2}{1 + \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)} [\delta_n \epsilon_n \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\
 & + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \langle (\gamma S - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle + \alpha_n \tilde{M}_2] \\
 \leq & [1 - \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)] \|x_n - x^*\|^2 + \frac{2}{1 + \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)} [\delta_n \epsilon_n \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\
 & + \epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \langle (\gamma S - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle] + 2\alpha_n \tilde{M}_2 \\
 = & (1 - s_n) \|x_n - x^*\|^2 + s_n b_n + t_n, \tag{3.37}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $t_n = 2\alpha_n \tilde{M}_2$, $s_n = \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_n = & \frac{2}{\gamma (1 - \rho) [1 + \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)]} \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\
 & + \frac{2(1 - \delta_n)}{\delta_n \gamma (1 - \rho) [1 + \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)]} \langle (\gamma S - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

In terms of conditions (C5) and (C6), we conclude from $0 < 1 - \rho \leq 1$ that $\{s_n\} \subset (0, 1]$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} s_n = \infty$. Note that $\frac{2}{\gamma (1 - \rho) [1 + \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)]} \leq \frac{2}{\gamma (1 - \rho)}$ and $\frac{2(1 - \delta_n)}{\delta_n \gamma (1 - \rho) [1 + \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)]} \leq \frac{2}{a\gamma (1 - \rho)}$, where $a = \inf\{\delta_n : n \geq 1\} > 0$. Consequently, utilizing Lemma 2.13 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n & \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\gamma (1 - \rho) [1 + \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)]} \langle (\gamma V - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\
 & + \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(1 - \delta_n)}{\delta_n \gamma (1 - \rho) [1 + \delta_n \epsilon_n \gamma (1 - \rho)]} \langle (\gamma S - \mu F)x^*, x_{n+1} - x^* \rangle \\
 & \leq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

So, applying Lemma 2.12 to (3.37), we infer that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - x^*\| = 0$. The proof is complete. \square

Remark 3.1 In Theorem 3.1, whenever $V \equiv 0$, the iterative scheme (3.1) reduces to the following one:

$$\begin{cases}
 u_n = T_{r_{M,n}}^{(\Theta_M, \varphi_M)} (I - r_{M,n} A_M) T_{r_{M-1,n}}^{(\Theta_{M-1}, \varphi_{M-1})} (I - r_{M-1,n} A_{M-1}) \cdots T_{r_{1,n}}^{(\Theta_1, \varphi_1)} (I - r_{1,n} A_1) x_n, \\
 v_n = J_{R_N, \lambda_N, n} (I - \lambda_{N,n} B_N) J_{R_{N-1}, \lambda_{N-1}, n} (I - \lambda_{N-1,n} B_{N-1}) \cdots J_{R_1, \lambda_1, n} (I - \lambda_{1,n} B_1) u_n, \\
 y_n = P_C (v_n - v_n A_n v_n), \\
 z_n = \beta_n W_n x_n + \gamma_n P_C (v_n - v_n A_n y_n) + \sigma_n T P_C (v_n - v_n A_n y_n), \\
 x_{n+1} = P_C [\epsilon_n (1 - \delta_n) \gamma S x_n + (I - \epsilon_n \mu F) z_n], \quad \forall n \geq 1,
 \end{cases} \tag{3.38}$$

where $A_n = \alpha_n I + A$ for all $n \geq 1$. Assume that the SHVI (1.11) has a solution and that all the conditions in Theorem 3.1 are satisfied. If $\{Sx_n\}$ is bounded, then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a unique solution of SHVI (1.11) provided $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| = 0$.

Next we consider a special case of SHVI (1.10). In SHVI (1.10), put $\mu = 2$, $F = \frac{1}{2}I$ and $\gamma = \tau = 1$. In this case, the objective is to find $x^* \in \Omega$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \langle (I - V)x^*, x - x^* \rangle \geq 0, & \forall x \in \Omega, \\ \langle (I - S)x^*, y - x^* \rangle \geq 0, & \forall y \in \Omega. \end{cases} \quad (3.39)$$

Utilizing Theorem 3.1 we immediately derive the following.

Corollary 3.1 *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H . Let M, N be two positive integers. Let Θ_k be a bifunction from $C \times C$ to \mathbf{R} satisfying (A1)-(A4) and $\varphi_k : C \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ be a proper lower semicontinuous and convex function with restriction (B1) or (B2), where $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$. Let $R_i : C \rightarrow 2^H$ be a maximal monotone mapping and let $A_k : H \rightarrow H$ and $B_i : C \rightarrow H$ be μ_k -inverse-strongly monotone and η_i -inverse-strongly monotone, respectively, where $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$, $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$. Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of nonexpansive self-mappings on C and $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence in $(0, b]$ for some $b \in (0, 1)$. Let $T : C \rightarrow C$ be a ξ -strictly pseudocontractive mapping, $S : C \rightarrow C$ be a nonexpansive mapping and $V : C \rightarrow H$ be a ρ -contraction with coefficient $\rho \in [0, 1)$. Let $A : C \rightarrow H$ be a $\frac{1}{L}$ -inverse-strongly monotone mapping. Assume that the SHVI (3.39) has a solution, where $\Omega := \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \bigcap_{k=1}^M \text{GMEP}(\Theta_k, \varphi_k, A_k) \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{I}(B_i, R_i) \cap \text{VI}(C, A) \cap \text{Fix}(T)$. Let $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [0, \infty)$, $\{v_n\} \subset (0, \frac{1}{L})$, $\{\epsilon_n\}, \{\delta_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\sigma_n\} \subset (0, 1)$ and $\{\lambda_{i,n}\} \subset [a_i, b_i] \subset (0, 2\eta_i)$, $\{r_{k,n}\} \subset [c_k, d_k] \subset (0, 2\mu_k)$ where $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ and $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$. For arbitrarily given $x_1 \in C$, let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence generated by*

$$\begin{cases} u_n = T_{r_{M,n}}^{(\Theta_M, \varphi_M)}(I - r_{M,n}A_M)T_{r_{M-1,n}}^{(\Theta_{M-1}, \varphi_{M-1})}(I - r_{M-1,n}A_{M-1}) \cdots T_{r_{1,n}}^{(\Theta_1, \varphi_1)}(I - r_{1,n}A_1)x_n, \\ v_n = J_{R_N, \lambda_{N,n}}(I - \lambda_{N,n}B_N)J_{R_{N-1}, \lambda_{N-1,n}}(I - \lambda_{N-1,n}B_{N-1}) \cdots J_{R_1, \lambda_{1,n}}(I - \lambda_{1,n}B_1)u_n, \\ y_n = P_C(v_n - v_n A_n v_n), \\ z_n = \beta_n W_n x_n + \gamma_n P_C(v_n - v_n A_n y_n) + \sigma_n T P_C(v_n - v_n A_n y_n), \\ x_{n+1} = P_C[\epsilon_n(\delta_n V x_n + (1 - \delta_n)S x_n) + (1 - \epsilon_n)z_n], \quad \forall n \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (3.40)$$

where $A_n = \alpha_n I + A$ for all $n \geq 1$. Suppose that

- (C1) $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \alpha_n < \infty$;
- (C2) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n < \frac{1}{L}$;
- (C3) $\beta_n + \gamma_n + \sigma_n = 1$ and $(\gamma_n + \sigma_n)\xi \leq \gamma_n$ for all $n \geq 1$;
- (C4) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n < 1$ and $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n > 0$;
- (C5) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n < 1$;
- (C6) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \epsilon_n = 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \epsilon_n = \infty$.

If $\{Sx_n\}$ is bounded, then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a unique solution of the SHVI (3.39) provided $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| = 0$.

In Theorem 3.1, putting $M = 1$ and $N = 2$, we obtain the following.

Corollary 3.2 *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H . Let Θ_1 be a bifunction from $C \times C$ to \mathbf{R} satisfying (A1)-(A4), $\varphi_1 : C \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ be a proper*

lower semicontinuous and convex function with restriction (B1) or (B2), and $A_1 : H \rightarrow H$ be μ_1 -inverse strongly monotone. Let $R_i : C \rightarrow 2^H$ be a maximal monotone mapping and $B_i : C \rightarrow H$ be η_i -inverse-strongly monotone, for $i = 1, 2$. Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of nonexpansive self-mappings on C and $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence in $(0, b]$ for some $b \in (0, 1)$. Let $T : C \rightarrow C$ be a ξ -strictly pseudocontractive mapping, $S : C \rightarrow C$ be a nonexpansive mapping and $V : C \rightarrow H$ be a ρ -contraction with coefficient $\rho \in [0, 1)$. Let $A : C \rightarrow H$ be a $\frac{1}{L}$ -inverse-strongly monotone mapping, and $F : C \rightarrow H$ be κ -Lipschitzian and η -strongly monotone with positive constants $\kappa, \eta > 0$ such that $0 < \mu < \frac{2\eta}{\kappa^2}$ and $0 < \gamma \leq \tau$ where $\tau = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \mu(2\eta - \mu\kappa^2)}$. Assume that the SHVI (1.10) has a solution, where $\Omega := \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \text{GMEP}(\Theta_1, \varphi_1, A_1) \cap \text{I}(B_2, R_2) \cap \text{I}(B_1, R_1) \cap \text{VI}(C, A) \cap \text{Fix}(T)$. Let $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [0, \infty)$, $\{v_n\} \subset (0, \frac{1}{L})$, $\{\epsilon_n\}, \{\delta_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\sigma_n\} \subset (0, 1)$, $\{r_{1,n}\} \subset [c_1, d_1] \subset (0, 2\mu_1)$ and $\{\lambda_{i,n}\} \subset [a_i, b_i] \subset (0, 2\eta_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. For arbitrarily given $x_1 \in C$, let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence generated by

$$\begin{cases} \Theta_1(u_n, y) + \varphi_1(y) - \varphi_1(u_n) + \langle A_1 x_n, y - u_n \rangle + \frac{1}{r_{1,n}} \langle u_n - x_n, y - u_n \rangle \geq 0, & \forall y \in C, \\ v_n = J_{R_2, \lambda_{2,n}}(I - \lambda_{2,n} B_2) J_{R_1, \lambda_{1,n}}(I - \lambda_{1,n} B_1) u_n, \\ y_n = P_C(v_n - v_n A_n v_n), \\ z_n = \beta_n W_n x_n + \gamma_n P_C(v_n - v_n A_n y_n) + \sigma_n T P_C(v_n - v_n A_n y_n), \\ x_{n+1} = P_C[\epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n V x_n + (1 - \delta_n) S x_n) + (I - \epsilon_n \mu F) z_n], & \forall n \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (3.41)$$

where $A_n = \alpha_n I + A$ for all $n \geq 1$. Suppose that

- (C1) $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \alpha_n < \infty$;
- (C2) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n < \frac{1}{L}$;
- (C3) $\beta_n + \gamma_n + \sigma_n = 1$ and $(\gamma_n + \sigma_n)\xi \leq \gamma_n$ for all $n \geq 1$;
- (C4) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n < 1$ and $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n > 0$;
- (C5) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n < 1$;
- (C6) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \epsilon_n = 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \epsilon_n = \infty$.

If $\{Sx_n\}$ is bounded, then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a unique solution of the SHVI (1.10) provided $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| = 0$.

In Theorem 3.1, putting $M = N = 1$, we obtain the following.

Corollary 3.3 *Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Hilbert space H . Let Θ_1 be a bifunction from $C \times C$ to \mathbf{R} satisfying (A1)-(A4), $\varphi_1 : C \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ be a proper lower semicontinuous and convex function with restriction (B1) or (B2), and $A_1 : H \rightarrow H$ be μ_1 -inverse strongly monotone. Let $R_1 : C \rightarrow 2^H$ be a maximal monotone mapping and $B_1 : C \rightarrow H$ be η_1 -inverse-strongly monotone. Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of nonexpansive self-mappings on C and $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence in $(0, b]$ for some $b \in (0, 1)$. Let $T : C \rightarrow C$ be a ξ -strictly pseudocontractive mapping, $S : C \rightarrow C$ be a nonexpansive mapping and $V : C \rightarrow H$ be a ρ -contraction with coefficient $\rho \in [0, 1)$. Let $A : C \rightarrow H$ be a $\frac{1}{L}$ -inverse-strongly monotone mapping, and $F : C \rightarrow H$ be κ -Lipschitzian and η -strongly monotone with positive constants $\kappa, \eta > 0$ such that $0 < \mu < \frac{2\eta}{\kappa^2}$ and $0 < \gamma \leq \tau$ where $\tau = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \mu(2\eta - \mu\kappa^2)}$. Assume that the SHVI (1.10) has a solution, where $\Omega := \bigcap_{n=1}^\infty \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \text{GMEP}(\Theta_1, \varphi_1, A_1) \cap \text{I}(B_1, R_1) \cap \text{VI}(C, A) \cap \text{Fix}(T)$. Let $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [0, \infty)$, $\{v_n\} \subset (0, \frac{1}{L})$, $\{\epsilon_n\}, \{\delta_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\sigma_n\} \subset (0, 1)$, $\{\lambda_{1,n}\} \subset [a_1, b_1] \subset (0, 2\eta_1)$ and $\{r_{1,n}\} \subset [c_1, d_1] \subset (0, 2\mu_1)$. For arbitrarily given $x_1 \in C$,*

let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence generated by

$$\begin{cases} \Theta_1(u_n, y) + \varphi_1(y) - \varphi_1(u_n) + \langle A_1 x_n, y - u_n \rangle + \frac{1}{r_{1,n}} \langle u_n - x_n, y - u_n \rangle \geq 0, & \forall y \in C, \\ v_n = J_{R_1, \lambda_{1,n}}(I - \lambda_{1,n} B_1) u_n, \\ y_n = P_C(v_n - v_n A_n v_n), \\ z_n = \beta_n W_n x_n + \gamma_n P_C(v_n - v_n A_n y_n) + \sigma_n T P_C(v_n - v_n A_n y_n), \\ x_{n+1} = P_C[\epsilon_n \gamma (\delta_n V x_n + (1 - \delta_n) S x_n) + (I - \epsilon_n \mu F) z_n], & \forall n \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad (3.42)$$

where $A_n = \alpha_n I + A$ for all $n \geq 1$. Suppose that

- (C1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n < \infty$;
- (C2) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} v_n < \frac{1}{L}$;
- (C3) $\beta_n + \gamma_n + \sigma_n = 1$ and $(\gamma_n + \sigma_n)\xi \leq \gamma_n$ for all $n \geq 1$;
- (C4) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n < 1$ and $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n > 0$;
- (C5) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n < 1$;
- (C6) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \epsilon_n = 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \epsilon_n = \infty$.

If $\{Sx_n\}$ is bounded, then $\{x_n\}$ converges strongly to a unique solution of the SHVI (1.10) provided $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| = 0$.

Remark 3.2 It is obvious that our iterative scheme (3.1) is very different from Yao *et al.*'s iterative one (1.5) and Kong *et al.*'s iterative one (1.8). Here, the three-step iterative scheme in [7, Algorithm I] is extended to develop our five-step iterative scheme (3.1) for the SHVI (1.10) by combining Korpelevich's extragradient method, viscosity approximation method, hybrid steepest-descent method [48], Mann's iteration method and projection method. It is worth pointing out that under the lack of the assumptions similar to those in [31, Theorem 3.2], e.g., $\{x_n\}$ is bounded and $\text{Fix}(T) \cap \text{int}C \neq \emptyset$, the sequence $\{x_n\}$ generated by (3.1) converges strongly to a point $x^* \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \bigcap_{k=1}^M \text{GMEP}(\Theta_k, \varphi_k, A_k) \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^N I(B_i, R_i) \cap \text{VI}(C, A) \cap \text{Fix}(T) =: \Omega$, which is a unique solution $x^* \in \Omega$ of the SHVI (1.10) (over the fixed point set of an infinite family of nonexpansive mappings $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ and a ξ -strictly pseudocontractive mapping T). It is worth emphasizing that the nonexpansive mapping T in (1.5) is extended to a ξ -strictly pseudocontractive mapping T in (3.1) and the VIP in SHVI (1.6) is extended to the setting of finitely many GMEPs and finitely many variational inclusions in SHVI (1.10).

Remark 3.3 Our Theorem 3.1 improves, extends, supplements and develops Yao *et al.* [31, Theorems 3.1 and 3.2] and Kong *et al.* [7, Theorem 17] in the following aspects:

- (a) Our SHVI (1.10) with the unique solution $x^* \in \Omega$ satisfying

$$x^* = P_{\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \bigcap_{k=1}^M \text{GMEP}(\Theta_k, \varphi_k, A_k) \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^N I(B_i, R_i) \cap \text{VI}(C, A) \cap \text{Fix}(T)} (I - (\mu F - \gamma S)) x^*$$

is more general than the problem of finding a point $\tilde{x} \in C$ satisfying $\tilde{x} = P_{\text{Fix}(T)} S \tilde{x}$ in [31] and than the problem of finding a point $x^* \in \text{Fix}(T) \cap \text{VI}(C, A)$ satisfying $x^* = P_{\text{Fix}(T) \cap \text{VI}(C, A)} (I - (\mu F - \gamma S)) x^*$ in [7, Theorem 17]. It is worth emphasizing that S is nonexpansive if and only if the complement $I - S$ is $\frac{1}{2}$ -inverse-strongly monotone; see [19].

- (b) Our five-step iterative scheme (3.1) for SHVI (1.10) is more flexible, more advantageous and more subtle than Kong *et al.*'s three-step iterative one in

[7, Algorithm I] and than Yao *et al.*'s two-step iterative one (1.5) because it can be used to solve several kinds of problems, *e.g.*, the SHVI, the HVIP and the problem of finding a common point of four sets: $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(T_n) \cap \text{Fix}(T)$, $\bigcap_{k=1}^M \text{GMEP}(\Theta_k, \varphi_k, A_k)$, $\bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{I}(B_i, R_i)$ and $\text{VI}(C, A)$. In addition, our Theorem 3.1 drops the crucial requirements in [31, Theorem 3.2] that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{\beta_n} = 0$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\beta_n^2}{\alpha_n} = 0$, $\text{Fix}(T) \cap \text{int}C \neq \emptyset$ and $\{x_n\}$ is bounded, generalizes [7, Theorem 17] from one nonlinear mapping T to an infinite family of nonlinear mappings $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ and T and extends [7, Theorem 17] to the setting of finitely many GMEPs and finitely many variational inclusions.

- (c) The argument techniques in our Theorem 3.1 are very different from the argument ones in [31, Theorems 3.1 and 3.2] and from the argument ones in [7, Theorem 17] because we make use of the properties of the W -mappings W_n (see Lemmas 2.4 and 2.5), the properties of resolvent operators and maximal monotone mappings (see Proposition 2.4 and Lemmas 2.9-2.13), the inclusion problem $0 \in \tilde{T}v$ ($\Leftrightarrow v \in \text{VI}(C, A)$ for maximal monotone operator \tilde{T}) (see (2.3)) and the contractive coefficient estimates for the contractions associating with nonexpansive mappings (see Lemma 2.7).

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed equally and significantly in writing this article. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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