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# Iterative algorithm for a family of split equilibrium problems and fixed point problems in Hilbert spaces with applications

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## Abstract

In this paper, we propose an iterative algorithm and, by using the proposed algorithm, prove some strong convergence theorems for finding a common element of the set of solutions of a finite family of split equilibrium problems and the set of common fixed points of a countable family of nonexpansive mappings in Hilbert spaces. An example is given to illustrate the main result of this paper. As an application, we construct an algorithm to solve an optimization problem.

**MSC:** 47H10; 54H25; 65J15; 90C30

**Keywords:** split equilibrium problem; nonexpansive mapping; split feasible solution problem; Hilbert space

## 1 Introduction

Throughout this paper, let  $\mathbb{R}$  denote the set of all real numbers,  $\mathbb{N}$  denote the set of all positive integer numbers,  $H$  be a real Hilbert space and  $C$  be a nonempty closed convex subset of  $H$ . A mapping  $S : C \rightarrow C$  is said to *nonexpansive* if

$$\|Sx - Sy\| \leq \|x - y\|$$

for all  $x, y \in C$ . The set of fixed points of  $S$  is denoted by  $\text{Fix}(S)$ . It is known that the set  $\text{Fix}(S)$  is closed and convex.

Let  $F : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a bifunction. The *equilibrium problem* for  $F$  is to find  $z \in C$  such that

$$F(z, y) \geq 0 \tag{1.1}$$

for all  $y \in C$ . The set of all solutions of the problem (1.1) is denoted by  $\text{EP}(F)$ , i.e.,

$$\text{EP}(F) = \{z \in C : F(z, y) \geq 0, \forall y \in C\}.$$

From the problem (1.1), we can consider some related problems, that is, variational inequality problems, complementarity problems, fixed point problems, game theory and

other problems. Also, many problems in physics, optimization, and economics can be reduced to finding a solution of the problem (1.1) (see [1–4]).

In 1997, Combettes and Hirstoaga [5] introduced an iterative scheme of finding a solution of the problem (1.1) under the assumption that  $EP(F)$  is nonempty. Later on, many iterative algorithms were considered to find a common element of the set of  $\text{Fix}(S) \cap EP(F)$  (see [6–11]).

Recently, some new problems called *split variational inequality problems* were considered by some authors. Especially, Censor *et al.* [12] initially studied this class of split variational inequality problems.

Let  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  be two real Hilbert spaces. Given the operators  $f : H_1 \rightarrow H_1$  and  $g : H_2 \rightarrow H_2$ , bounded linear operator  $A : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ , and nonempty closed convex subsets  $C \subset H_1$  and  $Q \subset H_2$ , the split variational inequality problem is formulated as follows:

Find a point  $x^* \in C$  such that

$$\langle f(x^*), x - x^* \rangle \geq 0$$

for all  $x \in C$  and such that

$$y^* = Ax^* \in Q \quad \text{solves} \quad \langle g(y^*), y - y^* \rangle \geq 0$$

for all  $y \in Q$ .

After investigating the algorithm of Censor *et al.*, Moudafi [13] introduced a new iterative scheme to solve the following split monotone variational inclusion:

Find  $x^* \in H_1$  such that

$$0 \in f(x^*) + B_1(x^*)$$

and such that

$$y^* = Ax^* \in H_2 \quad \text{solves} \quad 0 \in g(y^*) + B_2(y^*),$$

where  $B_i : H_i \rightarrow 2^{H_i}$  is a set-valued mappings for  $i = 1, 2$ .

In 2013, Kazmi and Rizvi [14] considered a new class of split equilibrium problems. Let  $F_1 : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $F_2 : Q \times Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be two bifunctions and  $A : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$  be a bounded linear operator. The *split equilibrium problem* is as follows:

Find  $x^* \in C$  such that

$$F_1(x^*, x) \geq 0 \tag{1.2}$$

for all  $x \in C$  and such that

$$y^* = Ax^* \in Q \quad \text{solves} \quad F_2(y^*, y) \geq 0 \tag{1.3}$$

for all  $y \in Q$ . The set of all solutions of the problems (1.2) and (1.3) is denoted by  $\Omega$ , i.e.,

$$\Omega = \{z \in C : z \in EP(F_1) \text{ such that } Az \in EP(F_2)\}.$$

For more details as regards the split equilibrium problems, refer to [15, 16], in which the author gave an iterative algorithm to find a common element of the sets of solutions of the split equilibrium problem and hierarchical fixed point problem.

In this paper, inspired by the results in [14] and [16], we propose an iterative algorithm to find a common element of the set of solutions for a family of split equilibrium problems and the set of common fixed points of a countable family of nonexpansive mappings. In particular, we use some new methods to prove the main result of this paper. As an application, we propose an iterative algorithm to solve a split variational inequality problem.

## 2 Preliminaries

Let  $H$  be a Hilbert space and  $C$  be a nonempty closed subset of  $H$ . For each point  $x \in H$ , there exists a unique nearest point of  $C$ , denoted by  $P_C x$ , such that

$$\|x - P_C x\| \leq \|x - y\|$$

for all  $y \in C$ . Such a  $P_C$  is called the *metric projection* from  $H$  onto  $C$ . It is well known that  $P_C$  is a firmly nonexpansive mapping from  $H$  onto  $C$ , i.e.,

$$\|P_C x - P_C y\|^2 \leq \langle P_C x - P_C y, x - y \rangle$$

for all  $x, y \in H$ . Further, for any  $x \in H$  and  $z \in C$ ,  $z = P_C x$  if and only if

$$\langle x - z, z - y \rangle \geq 0$$

for all  $y \in C$ .

A mapping  $B : C \rightarrow H$  is called  $\alpha$ -inverse strongly monotone if there exists  $\alpha > 0$  such that

$$\langle x - y, Bx - By \rangle \geq \alpha \|Bx - By\|^2$$

for all  $x, y \in H$ . For each  $\lambda \in (0, 2\alpha]$ ,  $I - \lambda B$  is a nonexpansive mapping of  $C$  into  $H$  (see [17]).

Consider the following *variational inequality* for an inverse strongly monotone mapping  $B$ :

Find  $u \in C$  such that

$$\langle v - u, Bu \rangle \geq 0$$

for all  $v \in C$ . The set of solutions of the variational inequality is denoted  $\text{VI}(C, B)$ . It is well known that

$$u \in \text{VI}(C, B) \iff u = P_C(u - \lambda Bu)$$

for any  $\lambda > 0$ . By this property, we can use a simple method to show that  $u \in \text{VI}(C, B)$ . In fact, let  $\{x_n\}$  be a sequence in  $C$  with  $x_n \rightharpoonup u$ . If  $x_n - P_C(I - \lambda B)x_n \rightarrow 0$ , then, by the demiclosedness principle, it follows that  $u = P_C(I - \lambda B)u$ , i.e.,  $u \in \text{VI}(C, B)$ . In Section 3, we use this method to show the conclusions of our main results in this paper.

Let  $S : C \rightarrow C$  be a mapping. It is well known that  $S$  is nonexpansive if and only if the complement  $I - S$  is  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inverse strongly monotone (see [18]). Assume that  $\text{Fix}(S) \neq \emptyset$ . Then we have

$$\|Sx - x\|^2 \leq 2\langle x - Sx, x - \hat{x} \rangle \quad (2.1)$$

for all  $x \in C$  and  $\hat{x} \in \text{Fix}(S)$ , which is obtained directly from

$$\begin{aligned} \|x - \hat{x}\|^2 &\geq \|Sx - S\hat{x}\|^2 = \|Sx - \hat{x}\|^2 = \|Sx - x + (x - \hat{x})\|^2 \\ &= \|Sx - x\|^2 + \|x - \hat{x}\|^2 + 2\langle Sx - x, x - \hat{x} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $F$  be a bifunction of  $C \times C$  into  $\mathbb{R}$  satisfying the following conditions:

- (A1)  $F(x, x) = 0$  for all  $x \in C$ ;
- (A2)  $F$  is monotone, i.e.,  $F(x, y) + F(y, x) \leq 0$  for all  $x, y \in C$ ;
- (A3) for each  $x, y, z \in C$ ,  $\lim_{t \downarrow 0} F(tz + (1-t)x, y) \leq F(x, y)$ ;
- (A4) for each  $x \in C$ ,  $y \mapsto F(x, y)$  is convex and lower semi-continuous.

**Lemma 2.1** [19] *Let  $C$  be a nonempty closed convex subset of a Hilbert space  $H$  and  $F : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a bifunction which satisfies the conditions (A1)-(A4). For any  $x \in H$  and  $r > 0$ , define a mapping  $T_r : H \rightarrow C$  by*

$$T_r^F(x) = \left\{ z \in C : F(z, y) + \frac{1}{r} \langle y - z, z - x \rangle \geq 0, \forall y \in C \right\}. \quad (2.2)$$

*Then  $T_r^F$  is well defined and the following hold:*

- (1)  $T_r^F$  is single-valued;
- (2)  $T_r^F$  is firmly nonexpansive, i.e., for any  $x, y \in H$ ,

$$\|T_r^F x - T_r^F y\|^2 \leq \langle T_r^F x - T_r^F y, x - y \rangle;$$

- (3)  $\text{Fix}(T_r^F) = \text{EP}(F)$ ;
- (4)  $\text{EP}(F)$  is closed and convex.

**Lemma 2.2** [20] *Let  $F : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a bifunction satisfying the conditions (A1)-(A4). Let  $T_r^F$  and  $T_s^F$  be defined as in Lemma 2.1 with  $r, s > 0$ . Then, for any  $x, y \in H$ , one has*

$$\|T_r^F x - T_s^F y\| \leq |x - y| + \left| 1 - \frac{s}{r} \right| \|T_r^F x - x\|.$$

**Remark 2.1** In [20], some other conditions are required besides the conditions (A1)-(A4). In fact, the conditions (A1)-(A4) are enough for Lemma 2.2. For the proof, refer to [9, 20].

**Lemma 2.3** [9] *Let  $F : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a functions satisfying the conditions (A1)-(A4) and  $T_s^F, T_t^F$  be defined as in Lemma 2.1 with  $s, t > 0$ . Then the following holds:*

$$\|T_s^F x - T_t^F x\|^2 \leq \frac{s-t}{s} \langle T_s x - T_t x, T_s x - x \rangle$$

*for all  $x \in H$ .*

**Lemma 2.4** [21] *Let  $\{a_n\}$  be a sequence in  $[0, 1]$  such that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = 1$ . Then we have the following:*

$$\left\| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x_n \right\|^2 \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \|x_n\|^2$$

for any bounded sequence  $\{x_n\}$  in a Hilbert space  $H$ .

**Lemma 2.5** (Demiclosedness principle) *Let  $T$  be a nonexpansive mapping on a closed convex subset  $C$  of a real Hilbert space  $H$ . Then  $I - T$  is demiclosed at any point  $y \in H$ , that is, if  $x_n \rightarrow x$  and  $x_n - Tx_n \rightarrow y \in H$ , then  $x - Tx = y$ .*

**Lemma 2.6** [22] *Assume that  $\{a_n\}$  is a sequence of nonnegative numbers such that*

$$a_{n+1} \leq (1 - \gamma_n)a_n + \delta_n$$

for each  $n \geq 0$ , where  $\{\gamma_n\}$  is a sequence in  $(0, 1)$  and  $\{\delta_n\}$  is a sequence in  $\mathbb{R}$  such that

- (1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n = \infty$ ;
- (2)  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n / \gamma_n \leq 0$  or  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\delta_n| < \infty$ .

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

**Lemma 2.7** [23, 24] *Let  $U$  and  $V$  be nonexpansive mappings. For  $\sigma \in (0, 1)$ , define  $S = \sigma U + (1 - \sigma)V$ . Suppose that  $\text{Fix}(U) \cap \text{Fix}(V) \neq \emptyset$ . Then  $\text{Fix}(U) \cap \text{Fix}(V) = \text{Fix}(S)$ .*

From [24] we can see that Lemma 2.7 holds whenever  $U$  and  $V$  are self or non-self mappings.

**Lemma 2.8** [24] *Let  $C$  be a nonempty closed convex subset of a Hilbert space  $H$  and  $T : C \rightarrow H$  be a nonexpansive mapping with  $\text{Fix}(T) \neq \emptyset$ . Let  $P_C$  be the metric projection from  $H$  onto  $C$ . Then  $\text{Fix}(P_C T) = \text{Fix}(T) = \text{Fix}(TP_C)$ .*

**Remark 2.2** Let  $S_1, S_2 : C \rightarrow H$  be two nonexpansive mappings with  $\text{Fix}(S_1) \cap \text{Fix}(S_2) \neq \emptyset$ . Let  $\sigma \in (0, 1)$  and define the mapping  $S : C \rightarrow H$  by  $S = \sigma S_1 + (1 - \sigma)S_2$ . By Lemmas 2.7 and 2.8, it is easy to see that  $\text{Fix}(P_C S) = \text{Fix}(P_C S_1) \cap \text{Fix}(P_C S_2)$ .

From Remark 2.2, we get the following result.

**Lemma 2.9** *Let  $\{B_i\}_{i=1}^N$  be a finite family of inverse strongly monotone mappings from  $C$  to  $H$  with the constants  $\{\beta_i\}_{i=1}^N$  and assume that  $\bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{VI}(C, B_i) \neq \emptyset$ . Let  $B = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i B_i$  with  $\{\alpha_i\}_{i=1}^N \subset (0, 1)$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i = 1$ . Then  $B : C \rightarrow H$  is a  $\beta$ -inverse strongly monotone mapping with  $\beta = \min\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_N\}$  and  $\text{VI}(C, B) = \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{VI}(C, B_i)$ .*

*Proof* It is easy to show that  $B$  is a  $\beta$ -inverse strongly monotone mapping. In fact, for all  $x, y \in C$ , by Lemma 2.4, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\beta \|Bx - By\|^2 &= \beta \left\| \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i (B_i x - B_i y) \right\|^2 \\ &\leq \beta \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \|B_i x - B_i y\|^2 \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \beta_i \|B_i x - B_i y\|^2 \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \langle x - y, B_i x - B_i y \rangle \\ &= \langle x - y, Bx - By \rangle,\end{aligned}$$

which implies that  $B$  is a  $\beta$ -inverse strongly monotone mapping.

Next, we prove that  $\text{VI}(C, B) = \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{VI}(C, B_i)$ . Obviously, we have

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{VI}(C, B_i) \subset \text{VI}(C, B).$$

Now, for any  $w \in \text{VI}(C, B)$ , we show that  $w \in \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{VI}(C, B_i)$ . Take a constant  $\lambda \in (0, 2\beta]$ . Then  $I - \lambda B$  is nonexpansive. Note that  $I - \lambda B = \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i (I - \lambda B_i)$  and each  $I - \lambda B_i$  is nonexpansive. From Remark 2.2, it follows that

$$\text{Fix}(P_C(I - \lambda B)) = \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{Fix}(P_C(I - \lambda B_i)).$$

Thus we have

$$w \in \text{VI}(C, B) \iff w = P_C(I - \lambda B)w = P_C(I - \lambda B_i)w \iff w \in \text{VI}(C, B_i)$$

for each  $i = 1, \dots, N$ . Therefore,  $w \in \bigcap_{i=1}^N \text{VI}(C, B_i)$ . This completes the proof.  $\square$

### 3 Main result

Now, we give the main results of this paper.

**Theorem 3.1** *Let  $H_1, H_2$  be two real Hilbert spaces and  $C \subset H_1, Q \subset H_2$  be nonempty closed convex subsets. Let  $A_i : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$  be a bounded linear operator for each  $i = 1, \dots, N_1$  with  $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $B_i : C \rightarrow H_1$  be a  $\beta_i$ -inverse strongly monotone operator for each  $i = 1, \dots, N_2$  with  $N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ . Assume that  $F : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfies (A1)-(A4),  $F_i : Q \times Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ( $i = 1, \dots, N_1$ ) satisfies (A1)-(A4). Let  $\{S_n\}$  be a countable family of nonexpansive mappings from  $C$  into  $C$ . Assume that  $\Theta = \Gamma \cap \Omega \cap \text{VI} \neq \emptyset$ , where  $\Gamma = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(S_n)$ ,  $\Omega = \{z \in C :$*

$z \in \text{EP}(F)$  and  $A_i z \in \text{EP}(F_i), i = 1, \dots, N_1$  and  $\text{VI} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{N_2} \text{VI}(C, B_i)$ . Let  $\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{N_2}\} \subset (0, 1)$  with  $\sum_{i=1}^{N_2} \gamma_i = 1$ . Take  $v, x_1 \in C$  arbitrarily and define an iterative scheme in the following manner:

$$\begin{cases} u_{i,n} = T_{r_n}^F(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)x_n, & i = 1, \dots, N_1, \\ y_n = P_C(I - \lambda_n(\sum_{i=1}^{N_2} \gamma_i B_i))(\frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n}), \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n v + \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) S_i y_n, \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

for each  $i = 1, \dots, N_1$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , where  $\{r_n\} \subset (r, \infty)$  with  $r > 0$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\} \subset (0, 2\beta)$  with  $\beta = \min\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{N_2}\}$  and  $\gamma \in (0, 1/L^2]$ ,  $L = \max\{L_1, \dots, L_{N_1}\}$  and  $L_i$  is the spectral radius of the operator  $A_i^* A_i$  and  $A_i^*$  is the adjoint of  $A_i$  for each  $i \in \{1, \dots, N_1\}$ , and  $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0, 1)$  is a strictly decreasing sequence. Let  $\alpha_0 = 1$  and assume that the control sequences  $\{\alpha_n\}$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\}$ ,  $\{r_n\}$  satisfy the following conditions:

- (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$ ;
- (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |r_{n+1} - r_n| < \infty$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n| < \infty$ ;
- (3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = \lambda > 0$ .

Then the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  defined by (3.1) converges strongly to a point  $z = P_{\Theta} v$ .

*Proof* We first show that, for each  $i = 1, \dots, N_1$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i$  is a  $\frac{1}{2L_i^2}$ -inverse strongly monotone mapping. In fact, since  $T_{r_n}^{F_i}$  is (firmly) nonexpansive and  $I - T_{r_n}^{F_i}$  is  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inverse strongly monotone, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x - A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i y\|^2 \\ &= \langle A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})(A_i x - A_i y), A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})(A_i x - A_i y) \rangle \\ &= \langle (I - T_{r_n})(A_i x - A_i y), A_i A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})(A_i x - A_i y) \rangle \\ &\leq L_i^2 \langle (I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})(A_i x - A_i y), (I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})(A_i x - A_i y) \rangle \\ &= L_i^2 \|(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})(A_i x - A_i y)\|^2 \\ &\leq 2L_i^2 \langle A_i x - A_i y, (I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})(A_i x - A_i y) \rangle \\ &= 2L_i^2 \langle x - y, A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x - A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

for all  $x, y \in H_1$ , which implies that  $A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i$  is a  $\frac{1}{2L_i^2}$ -inverse strongly monotone mapping. Note that  $\gamma \in (0, \frac{1}{L_i^2}]$ . Thus  $I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i$  is nonexpansive for each  $i = 1, \dots, N_1$  and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Now, we complete the proof by the next steps.

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

Let  $p \in \Theta$ . Then  $p = T_{r_n}^{F_i} p$  and  $(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)p = p$ . Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_{i,n} - p\| &= \|T_{r_n}^F(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)x_n - T_{r_n}^{F_i}(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)p\| \\ &\leq \|(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)x_n - (I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)p\| \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

Let  $B = \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} \gamma_i B_i$ . Then  $B$  is a  $\beta$ -inverse strongly monotone mapping. Since  $\{\lambda_n\} \subset (0, 2\beta)$ ,  $I - \lambda_n B$  is nonexpansive. Thus from (3.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|y_n - p\| &= \left\| P_C(I - \lambda_n B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n} - P_C(I - \lambda_n B)p \right\| \\
 &\leq \left\| (I - \lambda_n B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n} - (I - \lambda_n B)p \right\| \\
 &\leq \left\| \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n} - p \right\| \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \|u_{i,n} - p\| \\
 &\leq \|x_n - p\|.
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

Thus from (3.3), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x_{n+1} - p\| &= \left\| \alpha_n(v - p) + \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i)(S_i y_n - S_i p) \right\| \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\| + \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) \|y_n - p\| \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\| + \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) \|x_n - p\| \\
 &= \alpha_n \|v - p\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - p\| \\
 &\leq \max\{\|v - p\|, \|x_n - p\|\}
 \end{aligned}$$

for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , which implies that  $\{x_n\}$  is bounded and so are  $\{u_{i,n}\}$  ( $i = 1, \dots, N_1$ ) and  $\{y_n\}$ .

**Step 2.**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| = 0$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{i,n+1} - u_{i,n}\| = 0$  for each  $i = 1, \dots, N_1$ .

Since the mappings  $I - \gamma A^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A$  are nonexpansive, by Lemmas 2.2 and 2.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\|u_{i,n+1} - u_{i,n}\| \\
 &= \|T_{r_{n+1}}^F (I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i})A_i)x_{n+1} - T_{r_n}^F (I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)x_n\| \\
 &\leq \|(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i})A_i)x_{n+1} - (I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)x_n\| \\
 &\quad + \frac{|r_{n+1} - r_n|}{r_{n+1}} \|T_{r_{n+1}}^F (I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i})A_i)x_{n+1} - (I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i})A_i)x_{n+1}\| \\
 &\leq \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \|(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i})A_i)x_n - (I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)x_n\| \\
 &\quad + \frac{|r_{n+1} - r_n|}{r_{n+1}} \delta_{n+1} \\
 &= \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \|\gamma A_i^*(T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i} A_i x_n - T_{r_n}^{F_i} A_i x_n)\| + \frac{|r_{n+1} - r_n|}{r_{n+1}} \delta_{n+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \gamma \|A_i^*\| \left[ \frac{|r_{n+1} - r_n|}{r_{n+1}} \left| \langle T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i} A_i x_n - T_{r_n}^{F_i} A_i x_n, T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i} A_i x_n - A_i x_n \rangle \right| \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\quad + \frac{|r_{n+1} - r_n|}{r} \delta_{n+1} \\
&\leq \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \gamma \|A_i^*\| \left[ \frac{|r_{n+1} - r_n|}{r} \sigma_{n+1} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{|r_{n+1} - r_n|}{r} \delta_{n+1} \\
&\leq \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \eta_{i,n+1},
\end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{n+1} &= \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left| \langle T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i} A_i x_n - T_{r_n}^{F_i} A_i x_n, T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i} A_i x_n - A_i x_n \rangle \right|, \\
\delta_{n+1} &= \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left\| T_{r_{n+1}}^F (I - \gamma A_i^* (I - T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i}) A_i) x_{n+1} - (I - \gamma A_i^* (I - T_{r_{n+1}}^{F_i}) A_i) x_{n+1} \right\|,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\eta_{i,n+1} = \gamma \|A_i^*\| \left[ \frac{|r_{n+1} - r_n|}{r} \sigma_{n+1} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{|r_{n+1} - r_n|}{r} \delta_{n+1}.$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| (I - \lambda_{n+1} B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n+1} - (I - \lambda_n B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n} \right\| \\
&= \left\| (I - \lambda_{n+1} B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n+1} - (I - \lambda_{n+1} B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n} + (\lambda_n - \lambda_{n+1}) B w_n \right\| \\
&\leq \left\| (I - \lambda_{n+1} B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n+1} - (I - \lambda_{n+1} B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n} \right\| \\
&\quad + |\lambda_n - \lambda_{n+1}| \|B w_n\| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \|u_{i,n+1} - u_{i,n}\| + |\lambda_n - \lambda_{n+1}| \|B w_n\|,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

where  $w_n = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n}$ . Let  $M_1 = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|B w_n\|$ . By (3.1), (3.4), and (3.5), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|y_{n+1} - y_n\| &= \left\| P_C(I - \lambda_{n+1} B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n+1} - P_C(I - \lambda_n B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n} \right\| \\
&\leq \left\| (I - \lambda_{n+1} B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n+1} - (I - \lambda_n B) \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n} \right\| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \|u_{i,n+1} - u_{i,n}\| + |\lambda_n - \lambda_{n+1}| \|B w_n\| \\
&\leq \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \eta_{i,n+1} + |\lambda_n - \lambda_{n+1}| M_1.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

Since  $\{\alpha_n\}$  is strictly decreasing, by using (3.6), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \\
 &= \left\| (\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1})v + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i)(S_i y_n - S_i y_{n-1}) + (\alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n)S_n y_n \right\| \\
 &\leq (\alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n)\|v\| + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i)\|S_i y_n - S_i y_{n-1}\| + (\alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n)\|S_n y_n\| \\
 &\leq (\alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n)\|v\| + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i)\|y_n - y_{n-1}\| + (\alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n)\|S_n y_n\| \\
 &= (\alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n)\|v\| + (1 - \alpha_{n-1})\|y_n - y_{n-1}\| + (\alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n)\|S_n y_n\| \\
 &\leq (1 - \alpha_{n-1})\|x_n - x_{n-1}\| + \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \eta_{i,n} + |\lambda_{n-1} - \lambda_n|M_1 + (\alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n)M_2,
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $M_2 = \sup\{\|S_n y_n\| + \|v\| : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ . By (i) and (ii) and Lemma 2.6, we conclude that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| = 0. \quad (3.7)$$

Further, by (3.4) and (3.6), we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_{n+1} - y_n\| = 0, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{i,n+1} - u_{i,n}\| = 0, \quad i \in \{1, \dots, N_1\}. \quad (3.8)$$

*Step 3.*  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|S_i x_n - x_n\| \rightarrow 0$  for each  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ .

First, we show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{i,n} - x_n\| = 0$  for each  $i \in \{1, \dots, N_1\}$ . Since each  $A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i$  is  $\frac{1}{2L_i^2}$ -inverse strongly monotone, by (3.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|u_{i,n} - p\|^2 &= \|T_{r_n}^F(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)x_n - T_{r_n}^F(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)p\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)x_n - (I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)p\|^2 \\
 &= \|(x_n - p) - \gamma(A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n - A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i p)\|^2 \\
 &= \|x_n - p\|^2 - 2\gamma \langle x_n - p, A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n - A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i p \rangle \\
 &\quad + \gamma^2 \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n - A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i p\|^2 \\
 &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \frac{\gamma}{L_i^2} \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n - A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i p\|^2 \\
 &\quad + \gamma^2 \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n - A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i p\|^2 \\
 &= \|x_n - p\|^2 + \gamma \left( \gamma - \frac{1}{L_i^2} \right) \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n - A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i p\|^2 \\
 &= \|x_n - p\|^2 + \gamma \left( \gamma - \frac{1}{L_i^2} \right) \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n\|^2.
 \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

From Lemma 2.4 and (3.9), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 &= \left\| \alpha_n(v - p) + \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i)(S_i y_n - p) \right\|^2 \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) \|S_i y_n - p\|^2 \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) \|y_n - p\|^2 \\
 &= \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) \|y_n - p\|^2 \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} \|u_{i,n} - p\|^2 \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 \\
 &\quad + (1 - \alpha_n) \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} \left[ \|x_n - p\|^2 + \gamma \left( \gamma - \frac{1}{L_i^2} \right) \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n\|^2 \right] \\
 &= \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - p\|^2 \\
 &\quad + (1 - \alpha_n) \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} \gamma \left( \gamma - \frac{1}{L_i^2} \right) \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + \|x_n - p\|^2 \\
 &\quad + (1 - \alpha_n) \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} \gamma \left( \gamma - \frac{1}{L_i^2} \right) \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n\|^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\gamma < \frac{1}{L^2} = \max\{\frac{1}{L_1^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{L_{N_1}^2}\}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(1 - \alpha_n) \frac{1}{N_1} \gamma \left( \frac{1}{L_i^2} - \gamma \right) \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq (1 - \alpha_n) \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} \gamma \left( \frac{1}{L_i^2} - \gamma \right) \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| (\|x_n - p\| + \|x_{n+1} - p\|).
 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$ , by (3.7), we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n\| = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

for each  $i \in \{1, \dots, N_1\}$ , which implies that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i x_n\| = 0 \quad (3.11)$$

for each  $i \in \{1, \dots, N_1\}$ . Since  $T_{r_n}^F$  is firmly nonexpansive and  $I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i$  is nonexpansive, by (3.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|u_{i,n} - p\|^2 &= \|T_{r_n}^F(x_n + \gamma A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n) - T_{r_n}^F(p)\|^2 \\
 &\leq \langle u_{i,n} - p, x_n + \gamma A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n - p \rangle \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \|u_{i,n} - p\|^2 + \|x_n + \gamma A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n - p\|^2 \\
 &\quad - \|u_{i,n} - p - [x_n + \gamma A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n - p]\|^2 \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \|u_{i,n} - p\|^2 + \|(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)x_n - (I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_2})A_i)p\|^2 \\
 &\quad - \|u_{i,n} - x_n - \gamma A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n\|^2 \} \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \{ \|u_{i,n} - p\|^2 + \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|u_{i,n} - x_n - \gamma A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n\|^2 \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \|u_{i,n} - p\|^2 + \|x_n - p\|^2 - [\|u_{i,n} - x_n\|^2 + \gamma^2 \|A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad - 2\gamma \langle u_{i,n} - x_n, A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n \rangle] \},
 \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\|u_{i,n} - p\|^2 \leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|u_{i,n} - x_n\|^2 + 2\gamma \|u_{i,n} - x_n\| \|A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n\|. \quad (3.12)$$

Now, from (3.1) and (3.12), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) \|y_n - p\|^2 \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} \|u_{i,n} - p\|^2 \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} (\|x_n - p\|^2 - \|u_{i,n} - x_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\gamma \|u_{i,n} - x_n\| \|A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n\|) \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + \|x_n - p\|^2 - (1 - \alpha_n) \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} \|u_{i,n} - x_n\|^2 \\
 &\quad + 2\gamma \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} \|u_{i,n} - x_n\| \|A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n\|,
 \end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1 - \alpha_n) \frac{1}{N_1} \|u_{i,n} - x_n\|^2 &\leq (1 - \alpha_n) \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} \|u_{i,n} - x_n\|^2 \\
 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| (\|x_n - p\| + \|x_{n+1} - p\|) \\
 &\quad + 2\gamma \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} (\|u_{i,n}\| + \|x_n\|) \|A_i^*(T_{r_n}^{F_i} - I)A_i x_n\|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$ , both  $\{u_{i,n}\}$  and  $\{x_n\}$  are bounded, by (3.7) and (3.10), we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{i,n} - x_n\| = 0 \quad (3.13)$$

for each  $i \in \{1, \dots, N_1\}$ .

Next, we show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n - u_n\| = 0$ , where  $u_n = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n}$ . Note that  $p = P_C(I - \lambda_n B)p$ . By (3.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) \|y_n - p\|^2 \\ &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) \|u_n - p - \lambda_n (Bu_n - Bp)\|^2 \\ &= \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 \\ &\quad + (1 - \alpha_n) (\|u_n - p\|^2 - 2\lambda_n \langle u_n - p, Bu_n - Bp \rangle + \lambda_n^2 \|Bu_n - Bp\|^2) \\ &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 \\ &\quad + (1 - \alpha_n) (\|u_n - p\|^2 - 2\lambda_n \beta \|Bu_n - Bp\|^2 + \lambda_n^2 \|Bu_n - Bp\|^2) \\ &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 \\ &\quad + (1 - \alpha_n) (\|x_n - p\|^2 - 2\lambda_n \beta \|Bu_n - Bp\|^2 + \lambda_n^2 \|Bu_n - Bp\|^2) \\ &= \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - p\|^2 \\ &\quad + (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_n (\lambda_n - 2\beta) \|Bu_n - Bp\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned} &(1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_n (2\beta - \lambda_n) \|Bu_n - Bp\|^2 \\ &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| (\|x_n - p\| + \|x_{n+1} - p\|). \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$  and  $0 < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = \lambda < 2\beta$ , by (3.7), we have

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

Since  $P_C$  is firmly nonexpansive and  $(I - \lambda_n B)$  is nonexpansive, by (3.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_n - p\|^2 &= \|P_C(u_n - \lambda_n Bu_n) - P_C(p - \lambda_n Bp)\|^2 \\ &\leq \langle y_n - p, u_n - \lambda_n Bu_n - (p - \lambda_n Bp) \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\|y_n - p\|^2 + \|(I - \lambda_n B)u_n - (I - \lambda_n B)p\|^2 - \|y_n - u_n + \lambda_n (Bu_n - Bp)\|^2) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} (\|y_n - p\|^2 + \|u_n - p\|^2 - \|y_n - u_n + \lambda_n (Bu_n - Bp)\|^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\|y_n - p\|^2 + \|u_n - p\|^2 - \|y_n - u_n\|^2 - \lambda_n^2 \|Bu_n - Bp\|^2 \\ &\quad - 2\lambda_n \langle y_n - u_n, Bu_n - Bp \rangle) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} (\|y_n - p\|^2 + \|u_n - p\|^2 - \|y_n - u_n\|^2 - \lambda_n^2 \|Bu_n - Bp\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2\lambda_n \|y_n - u_n\| \|Bu_n - Bp\|) \end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned}\|y_n - p\|^2 &\leq \|u_n - p\|^2 - \|y_n - u_n\|^2 - \lambda_n^2 \|Bu_n - Bp\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2\lambda_n \|y_n - u_n\| \|Bu_n - Bp\| \\ &\leq \|x_n - p\|^2 - \|y_n - u_n\|^2 + 2\lambda_n \|y_n - u_n\| \|Bu_n - Bp\|.\end{aligned}\quad (3.15)$$

From (3.1) and (3.15), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_{n+1} - p\|^2 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) \|y_n - p\|^2 \\ &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 \\ &\quad + (1 - \alpha_n) (\|x_n - p\|^2 - \|y_n - u_n\|^2 + 2\lambda_n \|y_n - u_n\| \|Bu_n - Bp\|) \\ &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + \|x_n - p\|^2 - (1 - \alpha_n) \|y_n - u_n\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2(1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_n \|y_n - u_n\| \|Bu_n - Bp\|.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned}(1 - \alpha_n) \|y_n - u_n\|^2 &\leq \alpha_n \|v - p\|^2 + \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| (\|x_{n+1} - p\| + \|x_n - p\|) \\ &\quad + 2(1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_n (\|y_n\| + \|u_n\|) \|Bu_n - Bp\|.\end{aligned}$$

Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$  and both  $\{y_n\}$  and  $\{u_n\}$  are bounded, by (3.7) and (3.14), we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n - u_n\| = 0. \quad (3.16)$$

Further, from (3.7), (3.13), (3.16), and

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_{n+1} - y_n\| &\leq \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \|x_n - u_n\| + \|u_n - y_n\| \\ &\leq \|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \frac{1}{N_1} \|x_n - u_{i,n}\| + \|u_n - y_n\|,\end{aligned}$$

it follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{n+1} - y_n\| = 0. \quad (3.17)$$

Now, from (3.1), it follows that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) (S_i y_n - y_n) = x_{n+1} - y_n - \alpha_n (v - y_n). \quad (3.18)$$

Since  $\{\alpha_n\}$  is strictly decreasing, for each  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ , by (2.1) and (3.18), we have

$$\begin{aligned}(\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) \|S_i y_n - y_n\|^2 &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) \|S_i y_n - y_n\|^2 \\ &\leq 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) \langle S_i y_n - y_n, p - y_n \rangle\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2\langle x_{n+1} - y_n, y_n - p \rangle - 2\alpha_n \langle v - y_n, p - y_n \rangle \\
&\leq 2\|x_{n+1} - y_n\| \|y_n - p\| + 2\alpha_n \|v - y_n\| \|y_n - p\|.
\end{aligned}$$

Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$  and  $\{y_n\}$  is bounded, by (3.17), one has

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|S_i y_n - y_n\| = 0 \quad (3.19)$$

for all  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ . Further, since

$$\begin{aligned}
\|S_i x_n - x_n\| &\leq \|S_i x_n - S_i y_n\| + \|S_i y_n - y_n\| + \|y_n - x_n\| \\
&\leq 2\|y_n - x_n\| + \|S_i y_n - y_n\| \\
&\leq 2\|y_n - x_{n+1}\| + 2\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| + \|S_i y_n - y_n\|,
\end{aligned}$$

by (3.7), (3.17), and (3.19), we obtain

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|S_i x_n - x_n\| = 0 \quad (3.20)$$

for all  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ .

*Step 4.*  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle v - z, x_n - z \rangle \leq 0$ .

Let  $z = P_{\Theta} v$ . Since  $\{x_n\}$  is bounded, we can choose a subsequence  $\{x_{n_j}\}$  of  $\{x_n\}$  such that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle v - z, x_n - z \rangle = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle v - z, x_{n_j} - z \rangle.$$

Since  $\{x_{n_j}\}$  is bounded, there exists a subsequence  $\{x_{n_{j_i}}\}$  of  $\{x_{n_j}\}$  converging weakly to a point  $w \in C$ . Without loss of generality, we can assume that  $x_{n_j} \rightharpoonup w$ .

Now, we show that  $w \in \Theta$ . First of all, we prove that  $w \in \Gamma = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(S_i)$ . In fact, since  $x_n - S_i x_n \rightarrow 0$  for each  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $x_{n_j} \rightharpoonup w$ , by Lemma 2.5, we obtain  $w \in \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(S_i) = \Gamma$ .

Next, we show that  $w \in \Omega$ , i.e.,  $w \in \text{EP}(F)$  and  $A_i w \in \text{EP}(F_i)$  for each  $i = 1, \dots, N_1$ .

Let  $w_{i,n} = (I - A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i}))A_i x_n$  for each  $i = 1, \dots, N_1$ . By (3.10) and (3.13) we see that  $w_{i,n} - x_n \rightarrow 0$  and  $T_{r_n}^F w_{i,n} - w_{i,n} \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . By Lemma 2.2 we see that  $\|T_{r_n}^F w_{i,n} - T_r^F w_{i,n}\| \leq |1 - \frac{r}{r_n}| \|T_{r_n}^F w_{i,n} - w_{i,n}\| \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Hence  $T_r^F w_{i,n} - w_{i,n} \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  for each  $i = 1, \dots, N_1$ . Since  $T_r^F$  is non-expansive and  $\{w_{i,n}\}$  converges weakly to  $w$ , by Lemma 2.5 we get  $w = T_r^F w$ , i.e.,  $w \in \text{EP}(F)$ . On the other hand, since  $(I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)x_n - x_n \rightarrow 0$  (by (3.13)) and  $I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i$  is non-expansive, from Lemmas 2.2 and 2.5 it follows that  $w = (I - \gamma A_i^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_i})A_i)w$ , i.e.,  $w = T_r^F A_i w$ . Therefore,  $w \in \Omega$ .

Finally, we prove that  $w \in \text{VI} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{N_2} \text{VI}(C, B_i)$  by demiclosedness principle. Obviously, we only need to show that  $w = P_C(w - \lambda B_i w)$ , where  $\lambda = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n$ . By (3.1) and (3.16), one has  $\|u_n - P_C(I - \lambda_n B)u_n\| \rightarrow 0$ , where  $u_n = \frac{1}{N_1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_1} u_{i,n}$ . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|u_n - P_C(I - \lambda B)u_n\| &\leq \|u_n - P_C(I - \lambda_n B)u_n\| + \|P_C(I - \lambda_n B)u_n - P_C(I - \lambda B)u_n\| \\
&\leq \|u_n - P_C(I - \lambda_n B)u_n\| + \|(I - \lambda_n B)u_n - (I - \lambda B)u_n\| \\
&\leq \|u_n - P_C(I - \lambda_n B)u_n\| + |\lambda - \lambda_n| \|B u_n\|.
\end{aligned}$$

Since  $\lambda_n \rightarrow \lambda > 0$ ,  $\{B u_n\}$  is bounded and  $\|u_n - P_C(I - \lambda B)u_n\| \rightarrow 0$ , we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n - P_C(I - \lambda B)u_n\| = 0.$$

On the other hand, since  $\{\lambda_n\} \subset (0, 2\beta)$ , one has  $\lambda \in (0, 2\beta]$ . Thus  $I - \lambda B$  is nonexpansive and, further,  $P_C(I - \lambda B)$  is nonexpansive. Noting that  $u_{n_j} \rightarrow w$  as  $j \rightarrow \infty$ , by Lemma 2.5, we obtain  $w = P_C(I - \lambda B)w$ . By Lemma 2.8, we get  $w \in \text{VI} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{N_2} \text{VI}(C, B_i)$ . Therefore,  $w \in \Theta$ . By the property on  $P_C$ , we have

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle v - z, x_n - z \rangle = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle v - z, x_{n_j} - z \rangle = \langle v - z, w - z \rangle \leq 0. \quad (3.21)$$

*Step 5.*  $x_n \rightarrow z = P_\Theta v$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

By (3.1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - z\|^2 &= \left\| \alpha_n v + \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) S_i y_n - z \right\|^2 \\ &= \alpha_n \langle v - z, x_{n+1} - z \rangle + \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) \langle S_i y_n - z, x_{n+1} - z \rangle \\ &\leq \alpha_n \langle v - z, x_{n+1} - z \rangle + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i)}{2} (\|S_i y_n - z\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - z\|^2) \\ &\leq \alpha_n \langle v - z, x_{n+1} - z \rangle + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i)}{2} (\|x_n - z\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - z\|^2) \\ &= \alpha_n \langle v - z, x_{n+1} - z \rangle + \frac{1 - \alpha_n}{2} (\|x_n - z\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - z\|^2) \\ &\leq \alpha_n \langle v - z, x_{n+1} - z \rangle + \frac{1 - \alpha_n}{2} \|x_n - z\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|x_{n+1} - z\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\|x_{n+1} - z\|^2 \leq (1 - \alpha_n) \|x_n - z\|^2 + 2\alpha_n \langle v - z, x_{n+1} - z \rangle.$$

By Lemma 2.6 and (3.21), we can conclude that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n - z\| = 0$ . This completes the proof.  $\square$

The following results follow directly from Theorem 3.1.

**Corollary 3.2** *Let  $H_1, H_2$  be two real Hilbert spaces and  $C \subset H_1, Q \subset H_2$  be nonempty closed convex subsets. Let  $A : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$  be a bounded linear operator and  $B : C \rightarrow H_1$  be a  $\beta$ -inverse strongly monotone operator. Assume that  $F : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, F_1 : Q \times Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are bi-functions satisfying the conditions (A1)-(A4). Let  $\{S_n\}$  be countable family of nonexpansive mappings from  $C$  into  $C$ . Assume that  $\Theta = \Gamma \cap \Omega \cap \text{VI}(C, B) \neq \emptyset$ , where  $\Gamma = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(S_n)$  and  $\Omega = \{z \in C : z \in \text{EP}(F) \text{ and } Az \in \text{EP}(F_1)\}$ . Take  $v \in C$  arbitrarily and define an iterative scheme in the following manner:*

$$\begin{cases} u_n = T_{r_n}^F (I - \gamma A^* (I - T_{r_n}^{F_1}) A) x_n, \\ y_n = P_C (u_n - \lambda_n B u_n), \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n v + \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) S_i y_n, \end{cases} \quad (3.22)$$

for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , where  $\{r_n\} \subset (r, \infty)$  with  $r > 0$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\} \subset (0, 2\beta)$ , and  $\gamma \in (0, 1/L^2]$ ,  $L$  is the spectral radius of the operator  $A^*A$  and  $A^*$  is the adjoint of  $A$ ,  $\alpha_0 = 1$ , and  $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0, 1)$  is a

strictly decreasing sequence. Assume that the control sequences  $\{\alpha_n\}$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\}$ , and  $\{r_n\}$  satisfy the following conditions:

- (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$ ;
- (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |r_{n+1} - r_n| < \infty$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n| < \infty$ ;
- (3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = \lambda \in (0, 2\beta)$ .

Then the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  defined by (3.22) converges strongly to a point  $z = P_{\Theta}v$ .

**Corollary 3.3** Let  $H_1, H_2$  be two real Hilbert spaces and  $C \subset H_1$ ,  $Q \subset H_2$  be nonempty closed convex subsets. Let  $A : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$  be a bounded linear operator and  $B : C \rightarrow H_1$  be a  $\beta$ -inverse strongly monotone operator. Assume that  $F : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $F_1 : Q \times Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are the bifunctions satisfying the conditions (A1)-(A4). Let  $S : C \rightarrow C$  be a nonexpansive mapping. Assume that  $\Theta = \text{Fix}(S) \cap \Omega \cap \text{VI}(C, B) \neq \emptyset$ , where  $\Omega = \{z \in C : z \in \text{EP}(F) \text{ and } Az \in \text{EP}(F_1)\}$ . Take  $v \in C$  arbitrarily and define an iterative scheme in the following manner:

$$\begin{cases} u_n = T_{r_n}^F(I - \gamma A^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_1})A)x_n, \\ y_n = P_C(u_n - \lambda_n B u_n), \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n v + (1 - \alpha_n) S y_n \end{cases} \quad (3.23)$$

for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , where  $\{r_n\} \subset (r, \infty)$  with  $r > 0$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\} \subset (0, 2\beta)$ , and  $\gamma \in (0, 1/L^2]$ ,  $L$  is the spectral radius of the operator  $A^*A$  and  $A^*$  is the adjoint of  $A$ ,  $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0, 1)$  is a sequence. Assume that the control sequences  $\{\alpha_n\}$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\}$ , and  $\{r_n\}$  satisfy the following conditions:

- (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$ ;
- (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |r_{n+1} - r_n| < \infty$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n| < \infty$ ;
- (3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = \lambda \in (0, 2\beta)$ .

Then the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  defined by (3.23) converges strongly to a point  $z = P_{\Theta}v$ .

**Remark 3.4** Theorem 3.1 and Corollary 3.3 extend the corresponding one of Kazmi and Rizvi [14] from a nonexpansive mapping to a finite of family of nonexpansive mappings and from a split equilibrium problem to a finite of family of split equilibrium problems. It is a little simple to prove that  $w \in \text{VI}$  by the demiclosedness principle in Theorem 3.1.

We give an example to illustrate Theorem 3.1 as follows.

**Example 3.5** Let  $H_1 = \mathbb{R}$  and  $H_2 = \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $C = [0, 1]$ , and  $Q = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ . Let  $A_1 : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$  and  $A_2 : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$  defined by  $A_1 x = (x, x)^T$  and  $A_2 x = (\frac{x}{2}, \frac{x}{2})^T$  for each  $x \in H_1$ . Then  $A_1^* y = y_1 + y_2$  and  $A_2^* y = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$  for each  $y = (y_1, y_2)^T \in H_2$ . Then  $L_1 = 2$  and  $L_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ , where  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are the spectral radius of  $A_1^* A_1$  and  $A_2^* A_2$ , respectively.

Let  $B_1 = 2(x - 1)$  and  $B_2 = -4$  for all  $x \in C$ . Then it is easy to see that  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1-inverse strongly monotone operators from  $C$  into  $H_1$ . Find that  $\text{VI} = \text{VI}(C, B_1) \cap \text{VI}(C, B_2) = \{1\}$ . For each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $S_n : C \rightarrow C$  defined by  $S_n(x) = x + \frac{1}{3n}$  for each  $x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$  and  $S_n(x) = x$  for each  $x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ . Then  $\{S_n\}$  is a countable family of nonexpansive mappings from  $C$  into  $C$  and it is easy to see that  $\Gamma = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Fix}(S_n) = (\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ . For each  $x, y \in C$ , define the bifunction  $F : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by  $F(x, y) = x - y$  for all  $x, y \in C$ . For each  $u = (u_1, u_2)^T$  and  $v = (v_1, v_2)^T \in Q$ , define  $F_1 : Q \times Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $F_2 : Q \times Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$F_1(u, v) = u_1 + u_2 - v_1 - v_2$$

and

$$F_2(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } u = v, \\ 2, & \text{if } u = (1, 1) \text{ or } (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ and } v \neq (1, 1) \text{ or } (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), \\ -2, & \text{if } v = (1, 1) \text{ or } (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ and } u \neq (1, 1) \text{ or } (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), \\ u_1^2 + u_2^2 - v_1 - v_2, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It is easy to check that the bifunctions  $F$ ,  $F_1$ , and  $F_2$  satisfy the conditions (A1)-(A4) and  $F_1$ . Moreover,  $\Omega = \{1\}$ , where  $\Omega = \{z \in C : z \in \text{EP}(F), A_1 z \in \text{EP}(F_1) \text{ and } A_2 z \in \text{EP}(F_2)\}$ . Therefore,  $\Theta = \Gamma \cap \text{VI} \cap \Omega = \{1\}$ .

Let  $\alpha_0 = 1$ ,  $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\gamma = \frac{1}{4}$ . For each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $r_n = 2$ ,  $\lambda_n = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{n}$ . Then the sequences  $\{\alpha_n\}$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\}$ ,  $\{r_n\}$  satisfy the conditions (1)-(3) in Theorem 3.1.

For each  $x \in C$  and each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we compute  $T_{r_n}^{F_1} A_1 x$ , i.e.,  $T_{r_n}^{F_1}(x, x)$ . Find  $z = (1, 1)$  such that

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(z, y) + \frac{1}{r_n} \langle y - z, z - A_1 x \rangle &= 2 - (y_1 + y_2) + \frac{1}{2} [(y_1 - 1)(1 - x) + (y_2 - 1)(1 - x)] \\ &= 2 - (y_1 + y_2) + \frac{1}{2} (1 - x)(y_1 + y_2 - 2) \\ &= [2 - (y_1 + y_2)] \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 - x) \right] \\ &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

for all  $y = (y_1, y_2) \in Q$ . Thus, from Lemma 2.1(1), it follows that  $T_{r_n}^{F_1} A_1 x = (1, 1)$  for each  $x \in C$ . Similarly, for each  $x \in [0, 1]$ , we can find  $z = (1, 1)$  such that, for  $y = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ ,

$$F_2(z, y) + \frac{1}{r_n} \langle y - z, z - A_2 x \rangle = 1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 - x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{4} \geq 0;$$

for  $y = (1, 1)$ ,

$$F_2(z, y) + \frac{1}{r_n} \langle y - z, z - A_2 x \rangle = 0;$$

for  $y \in Q \setminus \{(1, 1), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})\}$ ,

$$F_2(z, y) + \frac{1}{r_n} \langle y - z, z - A_2 x \rangle = 2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[ (y_1 - 1) \left( 1 - \frac{x}{2} \right) + (y_2 - 1) \left( 1 - \frac{x}{2} \right) \right] \geq 0.$$

Thus  $z = (1, 1) = T_{r_n}^{F_2} A_2 x$  for all  $x \in C$  by Lemma 2.1(1).

Now, take  $v = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $x_1 = \frac{1}{4}$  and define the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  defined by (3.1). Since each  $x_n \in C$ , from the statement above we get  $T_{r_n}^{F_i} A_i x_n = (1, 1)$  for each  $i = 1, 2$ . Furthermore, we

can get

$$\begin{aligned}
 (I - \gamma A_1^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_1})A_1)x_n &= (x_n - \gamma A_1^*(A_1x_n - T_{r_n}^{F_1}A_1x_n)) \\
 &= (x_n - \gamma A_1^*((x_n, x_n) - (1, 1))) \\
 &= x_n - 2\gamma(x_n - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1 + x_n}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(1, y) + \frac{1}{r_n} \left\langle y - z, z - \frac{1 + x_n}{2} \right\rangle &= 1 - y + \frac{1}{2}(y - 1) \left( 1 - \frac{1 + x_n}{2} \right) \\
 &= (1 - y) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1 + x_n}{2} \right) \right) \\
 &= (1 - y) \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1 + x_n}{4} \right) \\
 &\geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

for all  $y \in C$ . Thus  $u_{1,n} = 1$  by Lemma 2.1(1) for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Similarly, we can conclude that  $u_{2,n} = 1$  for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Next, we compute the sequence  $\{y_n\}$ . By the definition of  $\{y_n\}$ , we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_n &= P_C \left[ \left( I - \lambda_n \frac{B_1 + B_2}{2} \right) \frac{u_{1,n} + u_{2,n}}{2} \right] \\
 &= P_C \left( 1 + \frac{2}{4} \right) = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Finally, we compute the sequence  $\{x_n\}$  by the following iteration:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_{n+1} &= \alpha_n v + \sum_{i=1}^n (\alpha_{i-1} - \alpha_i) S_i y_n \\
 &= \alpha_n v + 1 - \alpha_n \\
 &= 1 - \frac{1}{2n} \\
 &\rightarrow 1 = P_{\Theta} v = P_{\{1\}} \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  as shown by Theorem 3.1.

#### 4 Applications

In this section, let  $H_1, H_2$  be two real Hilbert spaces and  $C, Q$  be two nonempty closed convex subsets of  $H_1$  and  $H_2$ , respectively. Let  $f : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g : Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be two operators and  $A : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$  be a bounded linear operator.

We consider the following optimization problem:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{find } x^* \in C \text{ such that } f(x^*) \leq f(x), \quad \forall x \in C, \\ \text{and } y^* = Ax^* \text{ such that } g(y^*) \leq g(y), \quad \forall y \in Q. \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

We denote the set of solutions of (4.1) by  $\Theta$  and assume that  $\Theta \neq \emptyset$ . Let  $F(x, y) = f(y) - f(x)$  for all  $x, y \in C$  and  $F_1(x, y) = g(y) - g(x)$  for all  $x, y \in Q$ . Then  $F(x, y)$  and  $G(x, y)$  satisfy the conditions (A1)-(A4) in Section 2 provided that  $f$  is convex and lower semicontinuous on  $C$  and  $g$  is convex and lower semicontinuous on  $Q$ . Let  $\Omega = \{z \in C : z \in \text{EP}(F) \text{ and } Az \in \text{EP}(F_1)\}$ . Obviously,  $\Theta = \Omega$ .

By Corollary 3.3 with  $B = I$  and  $S = I$ , we have the following iterative algorithm, which strongly converges to a point  $z = P_{\Theta}v$ , which solves the optimization problem (4.1):

$$\begin{cases} u_n = T_{r_n}^F(I - \gamma A^*(I - T_{r_n}^{F_1})A)x_n, \\ y_n = P_C(u_n - \lambda_n u_n), \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n v + (1 - \alpha_n)y_n, \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

where  $\{r_n\} \subset (r, \infty)$  with  $r > 0$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\} \subset (0, 2)$ , and  $\gamma \in (0, 1/L^2]$ ,  $L$  is the spectral radius of the operator  $A^*A$  and  $A^*$  is the adjoint of  $A$ ,  $\{\alpha_n\} \subset (0, 1)$  is a sequence. Assume that the control sequences  $\{\alpha_n\}$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\}$ , and  $\{r_n\}$  satisfy the following conditions:

- (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$ ;
- (2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |r_{n+1} - r_n| < \infty$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_{n+1} - \alpha_n| < \infty$ , and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n| < \infty$ ;
- (3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = \lambda \in (0, 2)$ .

For the special case with  $H_1 = H_2$  and  $C = Q$ , we consider the following multi-objective optimization problem:

$$\begin{cases} \min\{f(x), g(x)\}, \\ x \in C. \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

We denote the set of solution of (4.3) by  $\Gamma$  and assume that  $\Gamma \neq \emptyset$ . In (4.2), setting  $A = I$  we get the following algorithm, which strongly converges to the solution of multi-objective optimization problem (4.3):

$$\begin{cases} u_n = T_{r_n}^F(I - \gamma(I - T_{r_n}^{F_1}))x_n, \\ y_n = P_C(u_n - \lambda_n u_n), \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n v + (1 - \alpha_n)y_n, \end{cases}$$

where  $\gamma \in (0, 1/L^2]$ ,  $L$  is the spectral radius of the operator  $I^*I$  and  $I^*$  is the adjoint of  $I$ , other parameters such as  $\{\alpha_n\}$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\}$ , and  $\{r_n\}$  satisfy the same conditions (1)-(3).

## 5 Conclusion

In this paper, we construct an iterative algorithm to find a common element of the set of solutions of a finite family of split equilibrium problems and the set of common fixed points of a countable family of nonexpansive mappings in Hilbert spaces. In the proof methods, we use the inverse strong monotonicity of each  $A^*(I - T_{r_n})A$ , which is such that

the proof is simple and is different from the ones given in [14–16]. Also, in the results of this paper, we do not assume that each  $F_i$  is upper semi-continuous in the first argument for each  $i = 1, \dots, N_1$ , which is required in the result in [14–16]. As an application, we solve an optimization problem by the result of this paper.

#### Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

#### Authors' contributions

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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#### Acknowledgements

This work is supported by the Natural Science Funds of Hebei (Grant Number: A2015502021), the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (Grant Number: 2014ZD44) and the Project-sponsored by SRF for ROCS, SEM. The fourth author thanks the Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Science, ICT and future Planning (Grant Number: 2014R1A2A2A01002100).

Received: 7 July 2015 Accepted: 29 November 2015 Published online: 07 January 2016

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