

# 解变分不等式的三步松弛混合最速下降法<sup>\*</sup>

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摘要: 在 Hilbert 空间的非空闭凸子集上研究了具有 Lipschitz 和强单调算子的经典变分不等式. 为求解此变分不等式引入了一类新的三步松弛混合最速下降法. 在算法参数的适当假设下, 证明了此算法的强收敛性.

关键词: 变分不等式; 松弛混合最速下降法; 强收敛; 非扩张映射; Hilbert 空间  
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## 引 言

设  $H$  是一具有内积  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  和范数  $\| \cdot \|$  的实 Hilbert 空间,  $C$  是  $H$  的一非空闭凸子集和  $F: H \rightarrow H$  是一算子. Stampacchia<sup>[1]</sup> 首先研究了经典变分不等式问题: 求  $u^* \in C$  使得

$$\forall v \in C, \langle F(u^*), v - u^* \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall v \in C.$$

自此以后, 因为变分不等式理论适用于很多不同学科, 如偏微分方程、最优控制、最优化、数学规划、力学和金融等, 该理论已经被广泛研究, 例如见文献[1]至文献[5]和其中的参考文献. 在  $VI(F, C)$  的研究中, 最重要的问题之一是如何求  $VI(F, C)$  的解. 对求  $VI(F, C)$  解的问题已有大量的工作, 见文献[3]和文献[5].

已知  $VI(F, C)$  等价于不动点方程

$$u^* = P_C(u^* - \mu F(u^*)),$$

其中  $P_C$  是  $H$  到  $C$  的投影算子, 对每一  $x \in H$ ,  $P_C x = \arg \min_{y \in C} \|x - y\|$  和  $\mu > 0$  是一任意固定常数. 如果  $F$  在  $C$  上是 Lipschitz 强单调的和  $\mu > 0$  充分小, 则方程右边定义的映射是一压缩映射. Banach 压缩映象原理保证了 Picard 迭代按范数收敛于  $VI(F, C)$  的唯一解. 称此方法为投影方法. 长时间以来, 投影方法和它的变型已由很多作者广泛研究, 见文献[1]和文献[3]至文献[9]. 然而, 由于凸集的复杂性, 不动点方程中的投影  $P_C$  不容易计算. 为了减少由投影  $P_C$  引起的复杂性, 最近许多作者引入和研究了一类解  $VI(F, C)$  的混合最速下降法,

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见文献[10]至文献[12]。受此方向最近研究工作的启发,为寻求  $VI(F, C)$  的近似解,我们引入了三步松弛混合最速下降法。

**算法 1** 设  $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [0, 1)$ ,  $\{\beta_n\}$ ,  $\{\gamma_n\} \subset [0, 1]$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\}$ ,  $\{\lambda_n^*\}$ ,  $\{\lambda_n^{\#}\} \subset (0, 1)$ , 并取 3 个固定的数  $t, \rho, \gamma \in (0, 2\sqrt{K^2})$ 。任选初始点  $u_0, v_0, w_0 \in H$ , 计算序列  $\{u_n\}$ ,  $\{v_n\}$  和  $\{w_n\}$ ,

$$\begin{cases} u_{n+1} = \alpha_n u_n + (1 - \alpha_n)[Tv_n - \lambda_{n+1} t F(Tv_n)], \\ v_n = \beta_n u_n + (1 - \beta_n)[Tw_n - \lambda_{n+1}^* \rho F(Tw_n)], \\ w_n = \gamma_n u_n + (1 - \gamma_n)[Tu_n - \lambda_{n+1}^{\#} \gamma F(Tu_n)], \end{cases}$$

其中  $T: H \rightarrow H$  是一非扩张映射。在参数的适当限制下,我们将对算法 1 证明一个强收敛结果。

## 1 预备知识

为证明本文的主要结果,将需要下面引理。

**引理 1.1**<sup>[13]</sup> 设  $\{s_n\}$  是一满足下面不等式的非负实数序列

$$s_{n+1} \leq (1 - \alpha_n)s_n + \alpha_n \tau_n + \gamma_n, \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

其中  $\{\alpha_n\}$ ,  $\{\tau_n\}$  和  $\{\gamma_n\}$  满足条件

(i)  $\{\alpha_n\} \subset [0, 1]$ ,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$ , 或等价的,  $\prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha_n) = 0$ ;

(ii)  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tau_n \leq 0$ ;

(iii)  $\{\gamma_n\} \subset [0, \infty)$ ,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \gamma_n < \infty$ ;

则有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 0$ 。

**引理 1.2**<sup>[14]</sup> 半闭性原理。假设  $T$  是 Hilbert 空间  $H$  的非空闭凸子集  $C$  上的非扩张自映射。如果  $T$  有不动点,则  $I - T$  是半闭的,即是每当  $C$  中的一序列  $\{x_n\}$  弱收敛于  $x \in C$  和序列  $\{(I - T)x_n\}$  强收敛于  $y \in H$  时,有  $(I - T)x = y$ , 其中  $I$  是  $H$  上的恒等算子。

下面引理是内积的直接推论。

**引理 1.3** 在实 Hilbert 空间  $H$  中,下面不等式成立

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

**引理 1.4** 设  $\{\alpha_n\}$  是一非负实数列,满足  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n < \infty$ ;  $\{\beta_n\}$  是一实数列,满足  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n \beta_n \leq 0$ 。则  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n \beta_n \leq 0$ 。

**证明** 我们分两种情形证明结论。

**情形 1**  $\sup_{j \geq n} \beta_j \geq 0, \forall n \geq 0$ 。对任意固定的  $n \geq 0$ , 我们观察到

$$\sup_{i \geq n} \alpha_i \beta_i \leq \sup_{i \geq n} (\alpha_i \cdot \sup_{j \geq n} \beta_j) = (\sup_{i \geq n} \alpha_i) (\sup_{j \geq n} \beta_j).$$

因此当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时,取极限,我们得到结论。

**情形 2** 对某  $m_0 \geq 0, \beta = \sup_{n \geq m_0} \beta_n < 0$ 。容易看出  $\alpha_n \beta_n \leq \alpha_n \beta \leq 0, \forall n \geq m_0$ 。这蕴含结论成立。

**引理 1.5**  $C$  是 Hilbert 空间  $H$  的非空闭凸子集。对任意  $x, y \in H$  和  $z \in C$ , 下面陈述成立:

(i)  $\langle P_C x - x, z - P_C x \rangle \geq 0$ ;

(ii)  $\|P_C x - P_C y\|^2 \leq \|x - y\|^2 - \|P_C x - x + y - P_C y\|^2$ 。

## 2 收敛定理

设  $H$  是一 Hilbert 空间,  $C$  是  $H$  的非空闭凸子集和  $F: H \rightarrow H$  是一算子使得在  $C$  上对某常

数  $\kappa, \eta > 0$ ,  $F$  是  $\kappa$ -Lipschitz 和  $\eta$  强单调的, 即  $F$  满足下面条件:

$$\begin{aligned} \|Fx - Fy\| &\leq \kappa \|x - y\|, & \forall x, y \in C, \\ \langle Fx - Fy, x - y \rangle &\geq \eta \|x - y\|^2, & \forall x, y \in C, \end{aligned}$$

因为  $F$  是  $\eta$  强单调的, 变分不等式问题  $VI(F, C)$  有唯一解  $u^* \in C$ , 见文献[15]. 假使  $T: H \rightarrow H$  是一具有不动点集  $\text{Fix}(T) = C$  的非扩张映射. 显然  $\text{Fix}(PC) = C$ . 对任意给定的数  $\lambda \in (0, 1)$  和  $\mu \in (0, 2\eta/\kappa^2)$ , 我们定义映射  $T_\lambda^\mu: H \rightarrow H$  如下:

$$T_\lambda^\mu x := Tx - \lambda\mu F(Tx), \quad \forall x \in H.$$

引理 2.1<sup>[11]</sup> 如果  $0 < \lambda < 1$  和  $0 < \mu < 2\eta/\kappa^2$ , 则  $T_\lambda^\mu$  是一压缩映射.

证明 对任何  $x, y \in H$ , 有

$$\|T_\lambda^\mu x - T_\lambda^\mu y\| \leq (1 - \lambda\tau) \|x - y\|,$$

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

我们现在陈述和证明本文的主要结果.

定理 2.1 假设在算法 1 中的实序列  $\{\alpha_n\}$ ,  $\{\beta_n\}$ ,  $\{\gamma_n\}$ ,  $\{\lambda_n\}$ ,  $\{\lambda'_n\}$ ,  $\{\lambda''_n\}$  满足下列条件:

$$(i) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}| < \infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\beta_n - \beta_{n-1}| < \infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\gamma_n - \gamma_{n-1}| < \infty;$$

$$(ii) \lim_n \alpha_n = 0, \lim_n \beta_n = 1, \lim_n \gamma_n = 1;$$

$$(iii) \lim_n \lambda_n = 0, \lim_n (\lambda_n / \lambda_{n+1}) = 1, \sum_n \lambda_n = \infty;$$

$$(iv) \lambda_n \geq \max\{\lambda'_n, \lambda''_n\}, \forall n \geq 1.$$

则由算法 1 生成的序列  $\{u_n\}$ ,  $\{v_n\}$  和  $\{w_n\}$  强收敛于  $u^*$  且  $u^*$  是  $VI(F, C)$  的唯一解.

证明 因为  $F$  是  $\eta$  强单调的,  $VI(F, C)$  有唯一解  $u^* \in C$ . 其次我们分 6 步完成证明.

步 1  $\{u_n\}$ ,  $\{v_n\}$  和  $\{w_n\}$  有界. 注意到  $T_{\rho^{n+1}}^{\lambda'} u^* = u^* - \lambda_{n+1} \rho F(u^*)$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_{n+1} - u^*\| &= \|\alpha_n u_n + (1 - \alpha_n) T_{\lambda_{n+1}}^{\lambda'} v_n - u^*\| \leq \\ &\alpha_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|T_{\lambda_{n+1}}^{\lambda'} v_n - u^*\| \leq \\ &\alpha_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \alpha_n) [\|T_{\lambda_{n+1}}^{\lambda'} w_n - T_{\lambda_{n+1}}^{\lambda'} u^*\| + \|T_{\lambda_{n+1}}^{\lambda'} u^* - u^*\|] \leq \\ &\alpha_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \alpha_n) [(1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau) \|v_n - u^*\| + \lambda_{n+1} \rho \|F(u^*)\|], \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中  $\tau = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \rho(2\eta - \rho\kappa^2)} \in (0, 1)$ . 而且我们也有

$$\begin{aligned} \|v_n - u^*\| &= \|\beta_n u_n + (1 - \beta_n) T_{\rho^{n+1}}^{\lambda'} w_n - u^*\| \leq \\ &\beta_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \beta_n) [\|T_{\rho^{n+1}}^{\lambda'} w_n - T_{\rho^{n+1}}^{\lambda'} u^*\| + \|T_{\rho^{n+1}}^{\lambda'} u^* - u^*\|] \leq \\ &\beta_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \beta_n) [(1 - \lambda'_{n+1} \tau') \|w_n - u^*\| + \lambda'_{n+1} \rho \|F(u^*)\|] \leq \\ &\beta_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \beta_n) \|w_n - u^*\| + (1 - \beta_n) \lambda'_{n+1} \rho \|F(u^*)\|, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中  $\tau' = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \rho(2\eta - \rho\kappa^2)} \in (0, 1)$ , 和

$$\begin{aligned} \|w_n - u^*\| &= \|\gamma_n u_n + (1 - \gamma_n) T_{\lambda_{n+1}}^{\lambda''} u_n - u^*\| \leq \\ &\gamma_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \gamma_n) [\|T_{\lambda_{n+1}}^{\lambda''} u_n - T_{\lambda_{n+1}}^{\lambda''} u^*\| + \|T_{\lambda_{n+1}}^{\lambda''} u^* - u^*\|] \leq \\ &\gamma_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \gamma_n) [(1 - \lambda''_{n+1} \tau'') \|u_n - u^*\| + \lambda''_{n+1} \rho \|F(u^*)\|] \leq \\ &\gamma_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \gamma_n) \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \gamma_n) \lambda''_{n+1} \rho \|F(u^*)\| = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \gamma_n) \lambda_{n+1}'' \gamma \|F(u^*)\| \leq \\ & \|u_n - u^*\| + \lambda_{n+1}'' \gamma \|F(u^*)\|, \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

其中  $\tau'' = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \gamma(2\eta - \gamma k^2)} \in (0, 1)$ . 因此代(3)式入(2)式, 和代(2)和(3)式入(1)式, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \|v_n - u^*\| \leq \\ & \beta_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \beta_n) [(1 - \lambda_{n+1}' \tau') \|w_n - u^*\| + \lambda_{n+1}' \rho \|F(u^*)\|] \leq \\ & \beta_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \beta_n) [(1 - \lambda_{n+1}' \tau') (\|u_n - u^*\| + \\ & \lambda_{n+1}'' \gamma \|F(u^*)\|) + \lambda_{n+1}' \rho \|F(u^*)\|] \leq \\ & \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \beta_n) \max\{\lambda_{n+1}', \lambda_{n+1}''\} (\gamma + \rho) \|F(u^*)\|, \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \|u_{n+1} - u^*\| \leq \alpha_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \left\{ (1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau) [\|u_n - u^*\| + \right. \\ & \left. \max\{\lambda_{n+1}', \lambda_{n+1}''\} (\gamma + \rho) \|F(u^*)\|] + \lambda_{n+1} t \|F(u^*)\| \right\} \leq \\ & \alpha_n \|u_n - u^*\| + (1 - \alpha_n) [(1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau) (\|u_n - u^*\| + \\ & \max\{\lambda_{n+1}', \lambda_{n+1}'', \lambda_{n+1}''\} (\gamma + \rho + t) \|F(u^*)\|] \cdot \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

由归纳法, 容易推得

$$\|u_n - u^*\| \leq M, \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

其中  $M = \max\{\|u_0 - u^*\|, ((\gamma + \rho + t)/\tau) \|F(u^*)\|\}$ . 在此情形, 从(2)和(3)式推得

$$\begin{aligned} & \|v_n - u^*\| \leq M + \max\{\lambda_{n+1}', \lambda_{n+1}''\} (\gamma + \rho) \|F(u^*)\| \leq \\ & M + \tau ((\gamma + \rho)/\tau) \|F(u^*)\| \leq (1 + \tau) M, \quad \forall n \geq 0, \\ & \|w_n - u^*\| \leq M + \lambda_{n+1}'' \gamma \|F(u^*)\| \leq \\ & M + \lambda_{n+1}'' \tau (\gamma/\tau) \|F(u^*)\| \leq (1 + \tau) M, \quad \forall n \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

步2  $\|u_{n+1} - Tu_n\| \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$  的确由步1,  $\{u_n\}, \{v_n\}$  和  $\{w_n\}$  是有界的, 且因此  $\{Tu_n\}, \{Tv_n\}, \{Tw_n\}, \{F(Tu_n)\}, \{F(Tv_n)\}$  和  $\{F(Tw_n)\}$  也有界. 按条件  $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0, \lambda_n \rightarrow 0$  和  $\beta_n \rightarrow 1$ , 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \|v_n - u_n\| = \|(1 - \beta_n)u_n + (1 - \beta_n)(Tw_n - \lambda_{n+1}' \rho F(Tw_n))\| \leq \\ & (1 - \beta_n) (\|u_n\| + \|Tw_n\| + \lambda_{n+1}' \rho \|F(Tw_n)\|) \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|u_{n+1} - Tu_n\| = \|\alpha_n(u_n - Tu_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)(T_{\rho}^{\lambda_{n+1}} v_n - Tu_n)\| \leq \\ & \alpha_n \|u_n - Tu_n\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \|Tv_n - Tu_n\| + (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} t \|F(Tv_n)\| \leq \\ & \alpha_n \|u_n - Tu_n\| + \|v_n - u_n\| + \lambda_{n+1} t \|F(Tv_n)\| \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

步3  $\|u_{n+1} - u_n\| \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$  的确, 由简单的计算, 我们能得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \|w_n - w_{n-1}\| = \|\gamma_n u_n - \gamma_{n-1} u_{n-1} + (1 - \gamma_n) T_{\gamma}^{\lambda_{n+1}} u_n - (1 - \gamma_{n-1}) T_{\gamma}^{\lambda_n} u_{n-1}\| \leq \\ & \|\gamma_n u_n - \gamma_{n-1} u_{n-1}\| + \|(1 - \gamma_n) T_{\gamma}^{\lambda_{n+1}} u_n - (1 - \gamma_{n-1}) T_{\gamma}^{\lambda_n} u_{n-1}\| \leq \\ & \|u_n - u_{n-1}\| + |1 - \gamma_n| \lambda_{n+1} - |1 - \gamma_{n-1}| \lambda_n \cdot \gamma \|F(Tu_{n-1})\| + \\ & |\gamma_n - \gamma_{n-1}| \cdot (\|u_{n-1}\| + \|Tu_{n-1}\|), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \|v_n - v_{n-1}\| = \|\beta_n u_n - \beta_{n-1} u_{n-1} + (1 - \beta_n) T_{\rho}^{\lambda_{n+1}} w_n - (1 - \beta_{n-1}) T_{\rho}^{\lambda_n} w_{n-1}\| \leq \\ & \|\beta_n u_n - \beta_{n-1} u_{n-1}\| + \|(1 - \beta_n) T_{\rho}^{\lambda_{n+1}} w_n - (1 - \beta_{n-1}) T_{\rho}^{\lambda_n} w_{n-1}\| \leq \\ & \|u_n - u_{n-1}\| + |\beta_n - \beta_{n-1}| \cdot (\|u_{n-1}\| + \|Tw_{n-1}\| + \|Tw_n\|) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & | (1 - \beta_n)(1 - \lambda'_{n+1} \tau) \| y_n - y_{n-1} \| ( \| u_{n-1} \| + \| Tu_{n-1} \| ) + \\ & (1 - \beta_n)(1 - \lambda'_{n+1} \tau) | (1 - \gamma_n) \lambda''_{n+1} - (1 - \gamma_{n-1}) \lambda''_n | \cdot \gamma \| F(Tu_{n-1}) \| + \\ & | (1 - \beta_n) \lambda'_{n+1} - (1 - \beta_{n-1}) \lambda'_n | \cdot \rho ( \| F(Tw_{n-1}) \| ) \cdot \end{aligned}$$

因此从上面不等式推得

$$\begin{aligned} \| u_{n+1} - u_n \| &= \| \alpha_n u_n - \alpha_{n-1} u_{n-1} + (1 - \alpha_n) T_t^{\lambda_{n+1}} v_n - (1 - \alpha_{n-1}) T_t^{\lambda_n} v_{n-1} \| \leq \\ & \alpha_n \| u_n - u_{n-1} \| + | \alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1} | \cdot \| u_{n-1} \| + \\ & (1 - \alpha_n)(1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau) \| v_n - v_{n-1} \| + | \alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1} | \cdot \| Tv_{n-1} \| + \\ & | (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_{n-1}) \lambda_n | \cdot t \| F(Tv_{n-1}) \| \leq \\ & \alpha_n \| u_n - u_{n-1} \| + | \alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1} | \cdot ( \| u_{n-1} \| + \| Tv_{n-1} \| ) + \\ & (1 - \alpha_n)(1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau) [ \| u_n - u_{n-1} \| + \\ & | \beta_n - \beta_{n-1} | \cdot ( \| u_{n-1} \| + \| Tw_{n-1} \| + \| Tw_n \| ) + \\ & (1 - \beta_n)(1 - \lambda'_{n+1} \tau) \| y_n - y_{n-1} \| ( \| u_{n-1} \| + \| Tu_{n-1} \| ) + \\ & (1 - \beta_n)(1 - \lambda'_{n+1} \tau) | (1 - \gamma_n) \lambda''_{n+1} - (1 - \gamma_{n-1}) \lambda''_n | \cdot \gamma \| F(Tu_{n-1}) \| + \\ & | (1 - \beta_n) \lambda'_{n+1} - (1 - \beta_{n-1}) \lambda'_n | \cdot \rho ( \| F(Tw_{n-1}) \| ) ] + \\ & | (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_{n-1}) \lambda_n | \cdot t \| F(Tv_{n-1}) \| \cdot \end{aligned}$$

因此我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \| u_{n+1} - u_n \| &\leq (1 - (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} \tau) \| u_n - u_{n-1} \| + \\ & | \alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1} | ( \| u_{n-1} \| + \| Tv_{n-1} \| ) + | \beta_n - \beta_{n-1} | ( \| u_{n-1} \| + \\ & \| Tw_{n-1} \| + \| Tw_n \| ) + | \gamma_n - \gamma_{n-1} | ( \| u_{n-1} \| + \| Tu_{n-1} \| ) + \\ & | (1 - \gamma_n) \lambda''_{n+1} - (1 - \gamma_{n-1}) \lambda''_n | \cdot \gamma \| F(Tu_{n-1}) \| + \\ & | (1 - \beta_n) \lambda'_{n+1} - (1 - \beta_{n-1}) \lambda'_n | \cdot \rho \| F(Tw_{n-1}) \| + \\ & | (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_{n-1}) \lambda_n | \cdot t \| F(Tv_{n-1}) \| \cdot \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= \sup \left\{ \| u_n \| + \| Tu_n \| + \| Tv_n \| + \right. \\ & \left. \| Tw_n \| + \| F(Tu_n) \| + \| F(Tv_n) \| + \| F(Tw_n) \| : n \geq 0 \right\}, \\ M &= \| u^* \| + (\rho + \gamma + t) \| F(u^*) \| + \xi \end{aligned}$$

我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} \| u_{n+1} - u_n \| &\leq (1 - (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} \tau) \| u_n - u_{n-1} \| + \\ & ((1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} \tau) v_n + \delta_n, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_n &= | \alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1} | \cdot ( \| u_{n-1} \| + \| Tv_{n-1} \| ) + \\ & | \beta_n - \beta_{n-1} | \cdot ( \| u_{n-1} \| + \| Tw_{n-1} \| + \| Tw_n \| ) + \\ & | \gamma_n - \gamma_{n-1} | \cdot ( \| u_{n-1} \| + \| Tu_{n-1} \| ) \leq \\ & M ( | \alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1} | + | \beta_n - \beta_{n-1} | + | \gamma_n - \gamma_{n-1} | ) \rightarrow 0, \\ v_n &\leq \frac{tM | (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} - (1 - \alpha_{n-1}) \lambda_n |}{(1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} \tau} + \frac{\rho M | (1 - \beta_n) \lambda'_{n+1} - (1 - \beta_{n-1}) \lambda'_n |}{(1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} \tau} + \\ & \frac{\gamma M | (1 - \gamma_n) \lambda''_{n+1} - (1 - \gamma_{n-1}) \lambda''_n |}{(1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} \tau} = \\ & \frac{tM}{\tau} \left| 1 - \frac{1 - \alpha_{n-1}}{1 - \alpha_n} \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{n+1}} \right| + \frac{\rho M}{\tau} \left[ \frac{(1 - \beta_n) \lambda'_{n+1}}{(1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1}} - \frac{(1 - \beta_{n-1}) \lambda'_n}{(1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1}} \right] + \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\forall M}{\tau} \left[ \frac{(1 - \gamma_n) \lambda_{n+1}''}{(1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1}'} - \frac{(1 - \gamma_{n-1}) \lambda_n''}{(1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1}'} \right] \leq$$

$$\frac{tM}{\tau} \left| 1 - \frac{1 - \alpha_{n-1}}{1 - \alpha_n} \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{n+1}} \right| + \frac{\rho M}{\tau} \left| \frac{1 - \beta_n}{1 - \alpha_n} \frac{\lambda_{n+1}'}{\lambda_{n+1}} - \frac{1 - \beta_{n-1}}{1 - \alpha_n} \frac{\lambda_n'}{\lambda_{n+1}} \right| +$$

$$\frac{\forall M}{\tau} \left| \frac{1 - \gamma_n}{1 - \alpha_n} \frac{\lambda_{n+1}''}{\lambda_{n+1}} - \frac{1 - \gamma_{n-1}}{1 - \alpha_n} \frac{\lambda_n''}{\lambda_{n+1}} \right| \rightarrow 0.$$

利用条件  $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0, \beta_n \rightarrow 1, \gamma_n \rightarrow 1, \max\{\lambda_n', \lambda_n''\} \leq \lambda_n (n \geq 1)$  和  $(\lambda_n / \lambda_{n+1}) \rightarrow 1$  并且注意到  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n = \infty$  蕴涵  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} = \infty$  和条件  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}| < \infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\beta_n - \beta_{n-1}| < \infty$  和  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\gamma_n - \gamma_{n-1}| < \infty$  蕴涵  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \delta_n < \infty$  由引理 1.1, 我们推得  $\|u_{n+1} - u_n\| \rightarrow 0$ .

步 4  $\|u_n - Tu_n\| \rightarrow 0$  这是步 2 和步 3 的直接推论.

步 5  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - u^* \rangle \leq 0$  为证明此结论, 我们选出  $\{Tu_{n_i}\}$  的一子序列  $\{Tu_{n_i}\}$  使得

$$\lim_n \sup \langle -F(u^*), Tu_{n_i} - u^* \rangle = \lim_i \langle -F(u^*), Tu_{n_i} - u^* \rangle.$$

不失一般性, 我们可进一步假设对某  $u \in H, Tu_{n_i}$  弱收敛到  $u$ . 由步 4, 我们推得  $u_{n_i}$  弱收敛到  $u$ . 但由引理 1.2 和步 4, 我们有  $u \in \text{Fix}(T) = C$ . 因为  $u^*$  是  $VI(F, C)$  的唯一解, 我们得到

$$\lim_n \sup \langle -F(u^*), Tu_{n_i} - u^* \rangle = \langle -F(u^*), u - u^* \rangle \leq 0.$$

因为从步 2 的证明推得

$$\|Tv_n - Tu_n\| \leq \|v_n - u_n\| \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

我们立即推得

$$\lim_n \sup \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - u^* \rangle =$$

$$\lim_n \sup \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - Tu_n \rangle + \langle -F(u^*), Tu_n - u^* \rangle =$$

$$\lim_n \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - Tu_n \rangle + \lim_n \sup \langle -F(u^*), Tu_n - u^* \rangle =$$

$$\lim_n \sup \langle -F(u^*), Tu_n - u^* \rangle \leq 0.$$

步 6 按范数  $u_n \rightarrow u^*$  和  $v_n \rightarrow u^*$ . 的确, 用引理 1.3 和简单的计算, 我们能得到

$$\|u_{n+1} - u^*\|^2 = \|\alpha_n(u_n - u^*) + (1 - \alpha_n)(T_t^{\lambda_{n+1}} v_n - u^*)\|^2 \leq$$

$$\alpha_n \|u_n - u^*\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) [\|T_t^{\lambda_{n+1}} v_n - T_t^{\lambda_{n+1}} u^*\|^2 +$$

$$2 \langle T_t^{\lambda_{n+1}} u^* - u^*, T_t^{\lambda_{n+1}} v_n - T_t^{\lambda_{n+1}} u^* \rangle + \|T_t^{\lambda_{n+1}} u^* - u^*\|^2] \leq$$

$$\alpha_n \|u_n - u^*\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) (1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau)^2 \|v_n - u^*\|^2 +$$

$$2t \lambda_{n+1} \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - u^* - \lambda_{n+1} t F(Tv_n) \rangle \leq$$

$$\alpha_n \|u_n - u^*\|^2 + (1 - \alpha_n) (1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau)^2 [\|u_n - u^*\| +$$

$$(1 - \beta_n) \max\{\lambda_{n+1}', \lambda_{n+1}''\} (\gamma + \rho) \|F(u^*)\|]^2 +$$

$$2t \lambda_{n+1} \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - u^* - \lambda_{n+1} t F(Tv_n) \rangle \leq$$

$$(\alpha_n + (1 - \alpha_n) (1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau)) \|u_n - u^*\|^2 + 2(1 - \alpha_n) (1 -$$

$$\lambda_{n+1} \tau)^2 (1 - \beta_n) \max\{\lambda_{n+1}', \lambda_{n+1}''\} (\gamma + \rho) \|F(u^*)\| \|u_n - u^*\| +$$

$$(1 - \alpha_n) (1 - \beta_n)^2 (1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau)^2 (\max\{\tau \lambda_{n+1}', \lambda_{n+1}''\})^2 (\gamma + \rho)^2 \|F(u^*)\|^2 +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2t \lambda_{n+1} \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - u^* - \lambda_{n+1} t F(Tv_n) \rangle \leq \\
& (1 - (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} \tau) \|u_n - u^*\|^2 + \\
& (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} \tau \left[ \frac{2t \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - u^* - \lambda_{n+1} t F(Tv_n) \rangle}{\tau(1 - \alpha_n)} + \right. \\
& \frac{2(1 - \beta_n)(1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau)^2 \max\{\lambda'_{n+1}, \lambda''_{n+1}\} (\gamma + \rho) M^2}{\tau \lambda_{n+1}} + \\
& \left. \frac{(1 - \beta_n)^2 (1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau)^2 (\max\{\lambda'_{n+1}, \lambda''_{n+1}\})^2 (\gamma + \rho)^2 M^2}{\tau \lambda_{n+1}} \right] \leq \\
& (1 - (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} \tau) \|u_n - u^*\|^2 + \\
& (1 - \alpha_n) \lambda_{n+1} \tau \left[ \frac{2t \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - u^* - \lambda_{n+1} t F(Tv_n) \rangle}{\tau(1 - \alpha_n)} + \right. \\
& \frac{2}{\tau} (1 - \beta_n) (1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau)^2 (\gamma + \rho) M^2 + \\
& \left. \frac{1}{\tau} (1 - \beta_n)^2 (1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau)^2 (\max\{\lambda'_{n+1}, \lambda''_{n+1}\})^2 (\gamma + \rho)^2 M^2 \right].
\end{aligned}$$

因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = 0$ ,  $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - u^* \rangle \leq 0$  和  $\{F(Tv_n)\}$  有界, 由引理 1.4 推得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \limsup_n \left[ \frac{2t \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - u^* - \lambda_{n+1} t F(Tv_n) \rangle}{\tau(1 - \alpha_n)} + \right. \\
& \frac{2(1 - \beta_n)(1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau)^2 (\gamma + \rho) M^2}{\tau} + \\
& \left. \frac{(1 - \beta_n)^2 (1 - \lambda_{n+1} \tau)^2 (\max\{\lambda'_{n+1}, \lambda''_{n+1}\})^2 (\gamma + \rho)^2 M^2}{\tau} \right] \leq \\
& \limsup_n \frac{2t}{\tau(1 - \alpha_n)} \langle -F(u^*), Tv_n - u^* \rangle + \\
& \limsup_n \frac{2t^2 \lambda_{n+1}}{\tau(1 - \alpha_n)} \langle -F(u^*), -F(Tv_n) \rangle \leq 0 + 0 = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

由此从引理 1.1 我们得到  $\|u_n - u^*\| \rightarrow 0$  且因此从  $\|u_n - v_n\| \rightarrow 0$  和  $\|u_n - w_n\| \rightarrow 0$  推得  $\|v_n - u^*\| \rightarrow 0$  和  $\|w_n - u^*\| \rightarrow 0$ .

最后我们注意到定理 2.1 能被应用到约束广义伪逆问题. 对详细情形, 读者可参考文献 [10] 至文献 [12].

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## Three-Step Relaxed Hybrid Steepest-Descent Methods for Variational Inequalities

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**Abstract:** The classical variational inequality problem with a Lipschitzian and strongly monotone operator on a nonempty closed convex subset in a real Hilbert space was studied. A new three-step relaxed hybrid steepest-descent method for this class of variational inequalities was introduced. Strong convergence of this method was established under suitable assumptions imposed on the algorithm parameters.

**Key words:** variational inequality; relaxed hybrid steepest-descent method; strong convergence; non-expansive mapping; Hilbert space