




Krasnoselskii–Mann Viscosity Approximation Method for Nonexpansive Mappings

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Abstract: We show that the viscosity approximation method coupled with the Krasnoselskii–Mann iteration generates a sequence that strongly converges to a fixed point of a given nonexpansive mapping in the setting of uniformly smooth Banach spaces. Our result shows that the geometric property (i.e., uniform smoothness) of the underlying space plays a role in relaxing the conditions on the choice of regularization parameters and step sizes in iterative methods.

Keywords: nonexpansive mapping; Krasnoselskii–Mann; viscosity approximation method; strong convergence; uniformly smooth Banach space

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1. Introduction

Iteratively finding a fixed point for a nonexpansive mapping is an active topic of nonlinear operator theory and optimization. A nonexpansive mapping does not increase distances. A typical example of a nonexpansive mapping is metric (i.e., nearest point) projection onto a closed convex subset of a Hilbert space. Thus, projection methods in Hilbert spaces fall, in principle, into the category of fixed point algorithms.

Whereas Picard's successive iterates always converge in the norm topology to the unique fixed point of a contraction, this is not the case for nonexpansive mapping (think of a rotation around the origin counterclockwise in a two-dimensional plane). Averaged iterative methods are thus employed. The Krasnoselskii–Mann (KM) method [1,2] is an averaged method. Let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of a real Banach space X and let $T : C \rightarrow C$ be a nonexpansive mapping [3] (i.e., $\|Tx - Ty\| \leq \|x - y\|$ for $x, y \in C$). Then, KM generates a sequence of iterates, (x_n) through the iteration procedure:

$$x_{n+1} = (1 - \tau_n)x_n + \tau_nTx_n, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, \quad (1)$$

where the initial guess $x_0 \in C$ and $(\tau_n) \subset [0, 1]$, which is interpreted as step sizes.

Reich [4] proved the weak convergence to a fixed point of T (if any) of KM (1) in a Banach space X that is uniformly convex with a Fréchet differentiable norm under the divergence condition $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tau_n(1 - \tau_n) = \infty$ (thus, constant step sizes $\tau_n \equiv \tau \in (0, 1)$ work). Strong convergence does not hold in general, even in a Hilbert space. See the counterexample [5] in ℓ_2 . An implicit version of KM for strongly accretive and strongly pseudo-contractive mappings may also be found in [6].

Halpern's method [7] is another averaged method for finding a fixed point of a nonexpansive mapping T . This method generates a sequence (x_n) via the process:

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n u + (1 - \alpha_n)Tx_n, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, \quad (2)$$

where the initial guess $x_0 \in C$ is arbitrary, $u \in C$ is a (fixed) point known as *anchor*, and $\alpha_n \in (0, 1)$ is known as a regularization parameter at iteration n .

There is an essential difference between KM (1) and Halpern (2): the former provides a convex combination of the n th iterate x_n with Tx_n as the $(n + 1)$ th iterate x_{n+1} , and the latter provides a convex combination of the fixed anchor u with Tx_n as the $(n + 1)$ th iterate x_{n+1} . Thus, Halpern's method (2) is, in nature, contractive with coefficient $1 - \alpha_n < 1$ at iteration n . Regarding the convergence of Halpern's method (2), we have the following result:

Theorem 1 ([7–11]). *Let X be a uniformly smooth Banach space, C a nonempty closed convex subset of X , and $T : C \rightarrow C$ a nonexpansive mapping with a fixed point. Then, the sequence (x_n) generated by Halpern's algorithm (2) converges strongly to a fixed point of T if the following conditions are satisfied:*

- (H1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$,
- (H2) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$,
- (H3) either $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |\alpha_{n+1} - \alpha_n| < \infty$ or $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha_n}{\alpha_{n+1}} = 1$.

Halpern's method was extended to the viscosity approximation method (VAM) for nonexpansive mappings [12–14], following Attouch [15], for selecting a particular fixed point of a given nonexpansive mapping. More precisely, VAM replaces the anchor u with a general ρ -contraction $f : C \rightarrow C$ (i.e., $\|f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \rho\|x - y\|$ for all $x, y \in C$ and some $\rho \in [0, 1)$). Consequently, VAM generates a sequence (x_n) via the iteration process:

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n f(x_n) + (1 - \alpha_n)Tx_n, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots \quad (3)$$

It was proved that VAM (3) converges in norm to a fixed point of T in a Hilbert space [13] and, more generally, in a uniformly smooth Banach space [14] under the same conditions (H1)–(H3) in Theorem (1).

Gwinner [16] combined KM (1) and VAM (3) to propose the following iteration method:

$$x_{n+1} = \beta_n[(1 - \alpha_n)Tx_n + \alpha_n f(x_n)] + (1 - \beta_n)x_n, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots, \quad (4)$$

where the initial guess $x_0 \in C$ is arbitrary and $(\alpha_n), (\beta_n)$ are two sequences in $[0, 1]$ satisfying some conditions to be specified. This algorithm is obtained by first applying the viscosity approximation method to the nonexpansive mapping T and then applying KM to the viscosized mapping $(1 - \alpha_n)T + \alpha_n f$. Hence, we call (4) the Krasnoselskii–Mann viscosity approximation method (KMVAM).

We now outline Gwinner's method to study the convergence of (4). His method is somewhat implicit. Let z_n be the unique fixed point of the contraction $T_n : C \rightarrow C$ defined by:

$$T_n z := (1 - \alpha_n)Tz + \alpha_n f(z), \quad z \in C. \quad (5)$$

z_n is the unique solution to the fixed point equation:

$$z_n = (1 - \alpha_n)Tz_n + \alpha_n f(z_n). \quad (6)$$

It is shown that T_n is $(1 - \alpha(1 - \rho))$ -contraction, with ρ being the contraction coefficient of f .

Gwinner proved the following result:

Theorem 2 ([16], Theorem 4). *Let X be a Banach space, C a bounded closed convex subset of X , and $T : C \rightarrow C$ a nonexpansive mapping with fixed points. Let (x_n) and (z_n) be defined by (4) and (6), respectively. Assume that (α_n) and (β_n) satisfy the conditions:*

- (G1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$,
- (G2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \beta_n = \infty$,

$$(G3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\alpha_{n+1} - \alpha_n|}{\alpha_{n+1}^2 \beta_n} = 0.$$

Assume, in addition, that:

(G4) the sequence (z_n) defined by the fixed point equation (6) converges in norm to a fixed point z of T .

Then, (x_n) converges in norm to the same fixed point z of T .

We observed that Gwinner used condition (G4) to obtain the strong convergence of (x_n) . This raises two interesting problems:

- (P1) What Banach spaces X satisfy the property that each sequence (z_n) defined by (6) converges in norm to a fixed point of T , given any closed convex subset C of X , any nonexpansive mapping $T : C \rightarrow C$ with fixed points, and any contraction $f : C \rightarrow C$?
- (P2) Can a particular structure (i.e., geometric property) of X relax the conditions (G1)–(G3) in Theorem (2) for the choices of the parameters (α_n) and (β_n) ?

Both problems have partial answers. Uniformly smooth Banach spaces [17] and reflexive Banach spaces with a weakly continuous duality map J_μ for some gauge μ [18] satisfy the property (G4), which is known as Reich's property [18], due to Reich [17] first proving the property (G4) (with f being constant) in a uniformly smooth Banach space.

In this paper, we address the second problem and provide an affirmative answer. More precisely, we prove that in a uniformly smooth Banach space X , the conclusion of Theorem (2) remains valid if the square raised to α_{n+1} in the denominator of condition (G3) is removed. This is a genuine improvement of the choice of (α_n) . Assuming constant step sizes $\beta_n \equiv \beta \in (0, 1]$, conditions (G1)–(G3) are satisfied for the choice $\alpha_n = (1 + n)^{-\tau}$ for $0 < \tau < 1$, which excludes the standard choice of $\alpha_n = (1 + n)^{-1}$. In contrast, our choice includes $\alpha_n = (1 + n)^{-1}$ (see Theorem (3) and Remark (1) in Section 3).

The paper is organized as follows. The next section introduces uniformly smooth Banach spaces and two inequalities that are helpful in the subsequent argument. Our main result is presented in Section 3, where we prove the strong convergence of Algorithm (4) under certain conditions on the parameters (α_n) and (β_n) weaker than Gwinner's conditions (G1)–(G3) with a different proof. Our result shows that intelligently manipulating the geometric property (i.e., uniform smoothness) of the underlying space X can improve the choices of the regularization parameters (α_n) and the step sizes (β_n) in the algorithm (4). Finally, a brief summary of this paper is given in Section 4.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Uniform Smooth Banach Spaces

Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a real Banach space and let $S(X)$ be the unit sphere of X , i.e., $S(X) = \{x \in X : \|x\| = 1\}$. Consider the limit:

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|x + \tau y\| - \|x\|}{\tau}, \quad (7)$$

where $x, y \in X$. A Banach space X is said to be smooth if the limit (7) exists for each pair of $x, y \in S(X)$. A smooth Banach space X is:

- Fréchet differentiable if the limit (7) is attained uniformly over $y \in S(X)$,
- uniformly Gâteaux differentiable if the limit (7) is attained uniformly over $x \in S(X)$, and
- uniformly smooth if the limit (7) is attained uniformly for $x, y \in S(X)$.

Examples of uniformly convex Banach spaces include Hilbert spaces H and l^p (and also L^p) spaces for $1 < p < \infty$.

Uniform smoothness can be characterized by the normalized duality map $J : X \rightarrow X^*$, which is defined by:

$$J(x) = \{\xi \in X^* : \langle x, \xi \rangle = \|x\|^2 = \|\xi\|^2\}, \quad x \in X. \quad (8)$$

X is uniformly smooth if and only if J is single-valued and uniformly continuous on each bounded subset of X . For more knowledge on geometric properties of Banach spaces, the reader is referred to the book [19].

2.2. Two Lemmas

Below we list two lemmas that are used in the proof of the main result in Section 3.

Lemma 1. *In a Banach space X , the following inequality holds:*

$$\|u + w\|^2 \leq \|u\|^2 + 2\langle w, J(u + w) \rangle, \quad u, w \in X.$$

Lemma 2 ([20]). *Assume (τ_n) is a sequence of nonnegative real numbers satisfying the condition:*

$$\tau_{n+1} \leq (1 - \lambda_n)\tau_n + \lambda_n\beta_n + \sigma_n \quad (9)$$

for all $n \geq 0$, where (λ_n) and (σ_n) are sequences in $(0, 1)$ and (β_n) is a sequence in \mathbb{R} . Assume

- (i) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n = \infty$,
- (ii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \beta_n \leq 0$ (or $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n |\beta_n| < \infty$),
- (iii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_n < \infty$.

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

3. Strong Convergence of Krasnoselskii–Mann Viscosity Approximation Method

Let X be a Banach space and let C be a nonempty closed convex subset of X . For convenience, we use the notation:

- $N_C := \{T : T : C \rightarrow C \text{ a nonexpansive mapping such that } \text{Fix}(T) \neq \emptyset\}$,
- $\text{Fix}(T) := \{x \in C : Tx = x\}$ is the set of fixed points of T ,
- $\Pi_C := \{f : f : C \rightarrow C \text{ a } \rho\text{-contraction for some } \rho \in [0, 1)\}$.

Some related class of mappings may be found in [21,22].

Given $T \in N_C$, $f \in \Pi_C$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. Define a contraction $T_\alpha \in \Pi_C$ by:

$$T_\alpha x := (1 - \alpha)Tx + \alpha f(x), \quad x \in C. \quad (10)$$

It is easy to show that T_α is a $(1 - \alpha(1 - \rho))$ -contraction. Let $z_\alpha \in C$ be the unique fixed point of T_α . Equivalently, we have:

$$z_\alpha = (1 - \alpha)Tz_\alpha + \alpha f(z_\alpha). \quad (11)$$

Lemma 3 ([14,17]). *Assume X is a uniformly smooth Banach space. Then (z_α) converges as $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ to a point $Q(f) \in \text{Fix}(T)$, and $Q : \Pi_C \rightarrow \text{Fix}(T)$ defines a retraction, satisfying the variational inequality:*

$$\langle (I - f)Q(f), J(Q(f) - p) \rangle \leq 0, \quad f \in \Pi_C, p \in \text{Fix}(T). \quad (12)$$

Lemma 4. *Let $T \in N_C$ and $f \in \Pi_C$. Then, for $x \in C$ and $p \in \text{Fix}(T)$, we have:*

$$\|T_\alpha x - p\| \leq (1 - \alpha(1 - \rho))\|x - p\| + \alpha\|f(p) - p\|. \quad (13)$$

Here, $\rho \in [0, 1)$ is the contraction coefficient of f .

Proof. We have, noticing that $T_\alpha p = (1 - \alpha)p + \alpha f(p)$:

$$\begin{aligned}\|T_\alpha x - p\| &\leq \|T_\alpha x - T_\alpha p\| + \|T_\alpha p - p\| \\ &\leq (1 - \alpha(1 - \rho))\|x - p\| + \alpha\|f(p) - p\|.\end{aligned}$$

This proves (13). \square

In terms of T_{α_n} , the KMOVAM (4) can be rewritten as:

$$x_{n+1} = \beta_n T_{\alpha_n} x_n + (1 - \beta_n)x_n. \quad (14)$$

We next discuss certain properties of (x_n) .

Property 1. (x_n) is bounded. For $p \in \text{Fix}(T)$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_{n+1} - p\| &= \beta_n \|T_{\alpha_n} x_n - p\| + (1 - \beta_n)\|x_n - p\| \\ &\leq \beta_n [(1 - \alpha_n(1 - \rho))\|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n\|f(p) - p\|] + (1 - \beta_n)\|x_n - p\| \\ &= (1 - \alpha_n\beta_n(1 - \rho))\|x_n - p\| + \alpha_n\beta_n\|f(p) - p\| \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \|x_n - p\|, (1 - \rho)^{-1}\|f(p) - p\| \right\}.\end{aligned}$$

By induction, we have:

$$\|x_n - p\| \leq \max \left\{ \|x_0 - p\|, (1 - \rho)^{-1}\|f(p) - p\| \right\}$$

for all $n \geq 0$; in particular, $\{x_n\}$ is bounded.

Property 2. Asymptotic estimate for $\|x_{n+1} - x_n\|$:

$$\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \leq (1 - \alpha_n\beta_n(1 - \rho))\|x_n - x_{n-1}\| + (|\alpha_n\beta_n - \alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1}| + |\beta_n - \beta_{n-1}|)M, \quad (15)$$

where M is a constant such that $M \geq \sup\{\|Tx_n - x_n\| + \|f(x_n) - x_n\| : n \geq 0\}$.

Toward this, we use (14) to obtain:

$$x_{n+1} - x_n = \beta_n T_{\alpha_n} x_n - \beta_{n-1} T_{\alpha_{n-1}} x_{n-1} + (1 - \beta_n)x_n - (1 - \beta_{n-1})x_{n-1}.$$

After some manipulations, we can rewrite $x_{n+1} - x_n$ as:

$$\begin{aligned}x_{n+1} - x_n &= \beta_n(T_{\alpha_n} x_n - T_{\alpha_n} x_{n-1}) + \beta_n(T_{\alpha_n} x_{n-1} - T_{\alpha_{n-1}} x_{n-1}) \\ &\quad + (\beta_n - \beta_{n-1})(T_{\alpha_{n-1}} x_{n-1} - x_{n-1}) + (1 - \beta_n)(x_n - x_{n-1}) \\ &= \beta_n(T_{\alpha_n} x_n - T_{\alpha_n} x_{n-1}) + \beta_n(\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1})(f(x_{n-1}) - Tx_{n-1}) \\ &\quad + \alpha_{n-1}(\beta_n - \beta_{n-1})(f(x_{n-1}) - Tx_{n-1}) + (\beta_n - \beta_{n-1})(Tx_{n-1} - x_{n-1}) \\ &\quad + (1 - \beta_n)(x_n - x_{n-1}) \\ &= \beta_n(T_{\alpha_n} x_n - T_{\alpha_n} x_{n-1}) + (\alpha_n\beta_n - \alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1})(f(x_{n-1}) - Tx_{n-1}) \\ &\quad + (\beta_n - \beta_{n-1})(Tx_{n-1} - x_{n-1}) + (1 - \beta_n)(x_n - x_{n-1}).\end{aligned}$$

It follows from Lemma (4) that:

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| &\leq \beta_n(1 - \alpha_n(1 - \rho))\|x_n - x_{n-1}\| + |\alpha_n\beta_n - \alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1}|M \\ &\quad + |\beta_n - \beta_{n-1}|M + (1 - \beta_n)\|x_n - x_{n-1}\| \\ &= (1 - \alpha_n\beta_n(1 - \rho))\|x_n - x_{n-1}\| + (|\alpha_n\beta_n - \alpha_{n-1}\beta_{n-1}| + |\beta_n - \beta_{n-1}|)M.\end{aligned}$$

This is (15), and Property 2 is verified.

Property 3. Approximating fixed point property of (x_n) : $\|x_n - Tx_n\| \leq \|x_n - x_{n+1}\|/\beta_n + \alpha_n M$. Indeed, from (14), we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_{n+1} - Tx_n\| &\leq \beta_n\|T_{\alpha_n}x_n - Tx_n\| + (1 - \beta_n)\|x_n - Tx_n\| \\ &= \beta_n\alpha_n\|Tx_n - f(x_n)\| + (1 - \beta_n)\|x_n - Tx_n\| \\ &\leq \alpha_n\beta_n M + (1 - \beta_n)\|x_n - Tx_n\|.\end{aligned}$$

It turns out that:

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_n - Tx_n\| &\leq \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| + \|x_{n+1} - Tx_n\| \\ &\leq \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| + \alpha_n\beta_n M + (1 - \beta_n)\|x_n - Tx_n\|.\end{aligned}$$

Consequently, $\|x_n - Tx_n\| \leq \|x_n - x_{n+1}\|/\beta_n + \alpha_n M$ and Property 3 is proved.

Lemma 5. Suppose $\|x_n - Tx_n\| \rightarrow 0$. Then:

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle x^* - f(x^*), J(x^* - x_n) \rangle \leq 0 \quad (16)$$

where $x^* = Q(f)$, and Q is the retraction defined by (12).

Proof. Notice $z_\alpha \rightarrow x^*$ in norm as $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, where z_α satisfies the fixed point Equation (11), from which we obtain:

$$z_\alpha - x_n = (1 - \alpha)(Tz_\alpha - x_n) + \alpha(f(z_\alpha) - x_n).$$

By Lemma 1, we derive that:

$$\begin{aligned}\|z_\alpha - x_n\|^2 &\leq (1 - \alpha)^2\|Tz_\alpha - x_n\|^2 + 2\alpha\langle f(z_\alpha) - x_n, J(z_\alpha - x_n) \rangle \\ &\leq (1 - \alpha)^2(\|Tz_\alpha - Tx_n\| + \|Tx_n - x_n\|)^2 \\ &\quad + 2\alpha(\langle f(z_\alpha) - z_\alpha, J(z_\alpha - x_n) \rangle + \|z_\alpha - x_n\|^2) \\ &\leq (1 - \alpha)^2\|z_\alpha - x_n\|^2 + \|Tx_n - x_n\|(2\|z_\alpha - x_n\| + \|Tx_n - x_n\|) \\ &\quad + 2\alpha(\langle f(z_\alpha) - z_\alpha, J(z_\alpha - x_n) \rangle + \|z_\alpha - x_n\|^2).\end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Therefore:

$$\langle z_\alpha - f(z_\alpha), J(z_\alpha - x_n) \rangle \leq \frac{\tau}{\alpha}\|Tx_n - x_n\| + \alpha\tau, \quad (18)$$

where $\tau > 0$ is such that $\tau \geq \max\{\|z_\alpha - x_n\|^2, \|z_\alpha - x_n\| + (1/2)\|Tx_n - x_n\|\}$ for all $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $n \geq 0$.

Since $\|Tx_n - x_n\| \rightarrow 0$, it follows from (18) that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle z_\alpha - f(z_\alpha), J(z_\alpha - x_n) \rangle \leq \alpha\tau. \quad (19)$$

Now since $z_\alpha \rightarrow x^*$ in norm as $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ and since the duality map J is norm-to-norm uniformly continuous over any bounded subset of X , taking the limit as $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ in (19) and swapping the order of the two limits yields (16). \square

We are now in the position to prove the strong convergence of the KMOVAM (4) by showing that wise manipulations of the geometric property (i.e., uniform smoothness) of the underlying space X can improve Theorem 2. Hence, the solution to problem (P2) in the Introduction is affirmative.

Theorem 3. Let X be a uniformly smooth Banach space, C a nonempty closed convex subset of X , $T \in N_C$, and $f \in \Pi_C$. Assume the following conditions:

- (A1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$,
- (A2) either $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (|\alpha_n \beta_n - \alpha_{n-1} \beta_{n-1}| + |\beta_n - \beta_{n-1}|) < \infty$
or $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\alpha_n \beta_n - \alpha_{n-1} \beta_{n-1}|}{\alpha_n \beta_n} = 0$ (i.e., $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha_{n-1} \beta_{n-1}}{\alpha_n \beta_n} = 1$) and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\beta_n - \beta_{n-1}| < \infty$,
- (A3) $\beta_n \geq \underline{\beta} > 0$ for all $n \geq 0$.

Then, (x_n) converges strongly to $x^* = Q(f)$, where Q is the retraction defined by (12).

Proof. Noticing $T_{\alpha_n} x_n = (1 - \alpha_n)Tx_n + \alpha_n f(x_n)$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} - x^* &= \beta_n(T_{\alpha_n} x_n - x^*) + (1 - \beta_n)(x_n - x^*) \\ &= \beta_n(1 - \alpha_n)(Tx_n - x^*) + (1 - \beta_n)(x_n - x^*) + \alpha_n \beta_n(f(x_n) - x^*). \end{aligned}$$

Applying Lemma 1, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2 &\leq \|\beta_n(1 - \alpha_n)(Tx_n - x^*) + (1 - \beta_n)(x_n - x^*)\|^2 + 2\alpha_n \beta_n \langle f(x_n) - x^*, J(x_{n+1} - x^*) \rangle \\ &\leq \beta_n(1 - \alpha_n)^2 \|Tx_n - x^*\|^2 + (1 - \beta_n) \|x_n - x^*\|^2 + 2\alpha_n \beta_n \langle f(x_n) - x^*, J(x_{n+1} - x^*) \rangle \\ &\leq [1 - \beta_n + \beta_n(1 - \alpha_n)^2] \|x_n - x^*\|^2 + 2\alpha_n \beta_n \langle f(x_n) - x^*, J(x_{n+1} - x^*) \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Since f is a ρ -contraction, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f(x_n) - x^*, J(x_{n+1} - x^*) \rangle &= \langle f(x_n) - f(x^*), J(x_{n+1} - x^*) \rangle + \langle f(x^*) - x^*, J(x_{n+1} - x^*) \rangle \\ &\leq \rho \|x_n - x^*\| \cdot \|x_{n+1} - x^*\| + \langle f(x^*) - x^*, J(x_{n+1} - x^*) \rangle \\ &\leq (\rho/2)(\|x_n - x^*\|^2 + \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2) + \langle f(x^*) - x^*, J(x_{n+1} - x^*) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting this into (20), we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2 &\leq (1 - \alpha_n \beta_n(2 - \rho - \alpha_n)) \|x_n - x^*\|^2 + \rho \alpha_n \beta_n \|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2 \\ &\quad + 2\alpha_n \beta_n \langle f(x^*) - x^*, J(x_{n+1} - x^*) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore:

$$\|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2 \leq \frac{1 - \alpha_n \beta_n(2 - \rho - \alpha_n)}{1 - \rho \alpha_n \beta_n} \|x_n - x^*\|^2 + \frac{2\alpha_n \beta_n}{1 - \rho \alpha_n \beta_n} \langle f(x^*) - x^*, J(x_{n+1} - x^*) \rangle. \quad (21)$$

Setting

$$\gamma_n = 1 - \frac{1 - \alpha_n \beta_n(2 - \rho - \alpha_n)}{1 - \rho \alpha_n \beta_n} = \frac{\alpha_n \beta_n(2(1 - \rho) - \alpha_n)}{1 - \rho \alpha_n \beta_n} = O(\alpha_n \beta_n) \quad (22)$$

and

$$\delta_n = \frac{2}{1 - \rho \alpha_n \beta_n} \langle f(x^*) - x^*, J(x_{n+1} - x^*) \rangle, \quad (23)$$

we can rewrite (21) as:

$$\|x_{n+1} - x^*\|^2 \leq (1 - \gamma_n)\|x_n - x^*\|^2 + \gamma_n \delta_n. \quad (24)$$

To use Lemma 2 to prove $\|x_n - x^*\|^2 \rightarrow 0$, we need to verify these two conditions:

- (γ) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \gamma_n = \infty$ and
- (δ) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n \leq 0$.

First, we verify (γ). From (22) and (A3), we find that $\gamma_n = O(\alpha_n)$, which implies (γ) by virtue of (A1).

Regarding (δ), using condition (A2), we can apply Lemma 2 to Property 2 to obtain $\|x_{n+1} - x_n\| \rightarrow 0$, which in turns implies that $\|x_n - Tx_n\| \rightarrow 0$ via Property 3. Then, by Lemma 5, we obtain (16), which implies (δ) for $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$.

Now the two conditions (γ) and (δ) are sufficient to guarantee $\|x_n - x^*\| \rightarrow 0$ (i.e., $x_n \rightarrow x^*$ in norm) by virtue of Lemma 2. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 1. In the proof of Theorem 3, we manipulated the uniform smoothness of X (i.e., norm-to-norm uniform continuity of the duality J). As a result, we relaxed the conditions on the selections of the parameters (α_n) and (β_n) . Note that the parameter α_n is referred to as a regularization parameter and therefore tends to zero, and the parameter β_n , as a step size in KM, is better not to be diminishing. In the case of a constant step size, i.e., $\beta_n = \beta$ for all n , the conditions (G1)–(G3) of Theorem 2 are reduced to the conditions:

- (G1)' $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$,
- (G2)' $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$,
- (G3)' $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\alpha_{n+1} - \alpha_n|}{\alpha_{n+1}^2} = 0$.

The conditions (A1)–(A3) of Theorem 3 are:

- (A1)' $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$,
- (A2)' either $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}| < \infty$ or $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}|}{\alpha_n} = 0$ (i.e., $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha_{n-1}}{\alpha_n} = 1$).

(A2)' is genuinely weaker than (G3)'. For instance, if we take $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{(1+n)^\alpha}$ for all $n \geq 0$, then (G1)'–(G3)' hold for $0 < \alpha < 1$, but (A1)'–(A2)' hold for $0 < \alpha \leq 1$.

Note that the conditions (G1)'–(G3)' were also used by Lions [8] for proving the strong convergence of Halpern's method (2) in a Hilbert space, which were improved by Xu [11] by removing the square in the denominator of condition (G3)' in a uniformly smooth Banach space. Note that in a recent paper [23], the conclusion of Theorem 3 was proved under Gwinner's conditions (G1)–(G3) of Theorem 2 in a reflexive Banach space with a weakly continuous duality map. The class of uniformly smooth Banach spaces is different from the class of reflexive Banach space with a weakly duality map. For example, L^p ($1 < p < \infty$, $p \neq 2$) is uniformly smooth, but fails to have a weakly continuous duality map [24].

A key difference of our proof of Theorem 3 from Gwinner's proof of Theorem ([16], Theorem 4) is that we used the uniform smoothness of the underlying space X , which allowed us to discover more helpful information about (x_n) from the implicitly defined net of (z_α) (see (18) and (19)), which leads to a more accurate estimate for $\|x_n - x^*\|$, whereas Gwinner estimated $\|x_n - z_{\alpha_n}\|$ (not estimated directly on $\|x_n - x^*\|$), due to the lack of available geometric properties of X . This again verifies that the geometric properties of the underlying Banach space can improve the convergence of iterative methods in Banach spaces.

4. Conclusions

In this paper, we proved the strong convergence of the Krasnoselskii–Mann viscosity approximation method (KMVAM) to a fixed point of a given nonexpansive self-mapping T of a closed convex subset C of a uniformly smooth Banach space X , and identified the limit as the unique retraction from the family of all contractions on C onto the set of fixed points of T . Our argument

showed that wise manipulations of the uniform smoothness of X can relax the selections of the regularization parameters and step sizes in KVMAM.

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