

Hilbert 空间中的广义非线性混合拟变分包含

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【摘 要】本文在 Hilbert 空间考虑了一类广义混合拟变分包含,利用预解式概念,得到了这类广义非线性混合拟变分包含在 Hilbert 空间的解,证明了由算法生成的迭代序列的收敛性。

【关键词】变分包含,预解算子,迭代方法

【中图分类号】O177.91 **【文献标识码】**A **【文章编号】**1673-1891(2007)03-0042-03

一 预备知识

设 H 为具有范数 $\|\cdot\|$ 与内积 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 的实 Hilbert 空间, 2^H 表示 H 中所有非空子集所成的幂集, $C(H)$ 是 H 中所有非空紧闭子集的全体, K 是 H 上的非空闭凸集。

设 $M, N: K \rightarrow 2^H$ 是两个极大单调映象, $A, B: K \rightarrow K$ 是非线性单值映象。我们考虑如下广义非线性混合拟变分包含组问题: 找 $\chi^*, y^* \in K$ 使得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\in \chi^* - y^* + \rho A(y^*) + \rho M(\chi^*) \\ 0 &\in y^* - \chi^* + \gamma B(y^*) + \gamma N(\chi^*) \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $\rho > 0, \gamma > 0$ 是任意给定常数。

Huang 和 Tan 已经讨论了该变分包含组解的灵敏性分析。本文利用极大单调映象的预解式技术和辅助原理技术,构造了这类广义非线性混合拟变分包含组解的两步迭代算法,并证明了其解的存在性以及由算法生成的迭代序列的收敛性。

由于 M 是极大单调映象,我们可以定义映象 M 的预解算子:

$$J_{M(\cdot)}^{\rho}(u) = (I + \rho M(\cdot))^{-1}(u)$$

由预解算子的定义我们很容易得到如下:

引理 1.1 $\chi^*, y^* \in K$ 是广义非线性混合拟变分包含组问题(1.1)的解充要条件为

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^* &= J_{M(\cdot)}^{\rho}[y^* - \rho A(y^*)] \\ y^* &= J_{N(\cdot)}^{\gamma}[\chi^* - \gamma B(\chi^*)] \end{aligned}$$

其中 $J_{M(\cdot)}^{\rho}(u) = (I + \rho M(\cdot))^{-1}(u), J_{N(\cdot)}^{\gamma}(u) = (I + \gamma N(\cdot))^{-1}(u)$

引理 1.2 [1] 设 $M: H \rightarrow 2^H$ 是极大单调映象, 则

$$\|J_{M(\cdot)}^{\rho}(\chi) - J_{M(\cdot)}^{\rho}(y)\| \leq \|\chi - y\| \quad \forall \chi, y \in H$$

二 迭代算法

定义 2.1 设 $A: H \rightarrow H$ 是单值映象, 称 A

(1) α -Lipschitz 连续的, 如果: $\exists \alpha > 0$, 使得 $\|A(\chi) - A(y)\| \leq \alpha \|\chi - y\|, \forall \chi, y \in H$

(2) β -强单调的, 如果: $\exists \beta > 0$, 使得 $\langle \chi - y, A(\chi) - A(y) \rangle \geq \beta \|\chi - y\|^2, \forall \chi, y \in H$

算法 2.1 对给定 $\chi^0, y^0 \in K$, 构造序列 $\{\chi^k\}, \{y^k\} \in K$ 如下:

收稿日期 2007-03-14

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$$\begin{aligned}\chi^{k+1} &= (1-a^k)\chi^k + a^k J_{M(\cdot)}[y^k - \rho A(y^k)] \\ y^k &= (1-b^k)\chi^k + b^k J_{N(\cdot)}[\chi^k - \gamma B(\chi^k)] \\ \text{其中 } \rho > 0, \gamma > 0 &\text{ 是任意给定常数, 且对 } k \geq 0, \text{ 有 } 0 \leq a^k, b^k \leq 1\end{aligned}$$

三 存在性与收敛性

定理 设 H 为实 Hilbert 空间, K 是 H 中非空有界闭子集, 设 $M, N: K \rightarrow 2^H$ 是极大单调映象, $A, B: K \rightarrow K$ 是非线性单值映象. 假设 $\chi^*, y^* \in K$ 是问题(1.1)的解, 序列 $\{\chi^k\}$ 和 $\{y^k\}$ 是由算法 2.1 生成, 并且 $0 \leq a^k, b^k \leq 1$, $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k b^k = \infty$ 则当 $0 < \rho < 2\alpha_1/\beta_1^2, 0 < \gamma < 2\alpha_2/\beta_2^2$ 时, 序 $\{\chi^k\}, \{y^k\}$ 列, 分别收敛于 χ^*, y^* .

证明 设 $\chi^*, y^* \in K$ 是问题(1.1)的解, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^* &= J_{M(\cdot)}[y^* - \rho A(y^*)] \\ y^* &= J_{N(\cdot)}[\chi^* - \gamma B(\chi^*)]\end{aligned}$$

利用算法 2.1, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}\|\chi^{k+1} - \chi^*\| &= \|(1-a^k)\chi^k + a^k J_{M(\cdot)}[y^k - \rho A(y^k)] - (1-a^k)\chi^* - a^k J_{M(\cdot)}[y^* - \rho A(y^*)]\| \\ &\leq (1-a^k)\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| + a^k\|J_{M(\cdot)}[y^k - \rho A(y^k)] - J_{M(\cdot)}[y^* - \rho A(y^*)]\| \\ &\leq (1-a^k)\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| + a^k\|y^k - \rho A(y^k) - y^* + \rho A(y^*)\| \\ &\leq (1-a^k)\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| + a^k\|y^k - y^* - \rho[A(y^k) - A(y^*)]\|\end{aligned}$$

其中 $A: H \rightarrow H$ 是 k_1 -强单调的, β -Lipschitz 连续的, 故

$$\begin{aligned}\|y^k - y^* - \rho[A(y^k) - A(y^*)]\|^2 &= \|y^k - y^*\|^2 - 2\rho\langle y^k - y^*, A(y^k) - A(y^*) \rangle + \rho^2\|A(y^k) - A(y^*)\|^2 \\ &\leq \|y^k - y^*\|^2 - 2\rho\alpha_1\|y^k - y^*\|^2 + \rho^2\beta_1^2\|y^k - y^*\|^2 \\ &= (1-2\rho\alpha_1 + \rho^2\beta_1^2)\|y^k - y^*\|^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } \|\chi^{k+1} - \chi^*\| \leq (1-a^k)\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| + a^k\theta\|y^k - y^*\| \leq (1-a^k)\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| + a^k\|y^k - y^*\| \quad (1)$$

其中由于 $0 < \rho < 2\alpha_1/\beta_1^2$, 故 $\theta = \sqrt{1-2\rho\alpha_1 + \rho^2\beta_1^2} \leq 1$

类似地,

$$\begin{aligned}\|y^{k+1} - y^*\| &= \|(1-b^k)\chi^k + b^k J_{N(\cdot)}[\chi^k - \gamma B(\chi^k)] - (1-b^k)\chi^* - b^k J_{N(\cdot)}[\chi^* - \gamma B(\chi^*)]\| \\ &\leq (1-b^k)\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| + b^k\|J_{N(\cdot)}[\chi^k - \gamma B(\chi^k)] - J_{N(\cdot)}[\chi^* - \gamma B(\chi^*)]\| \\ &\leq (1-b^k)\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| + b^k\|\chi^k - \gamma B(\chi^k) - \chi^* + \gamma B(\chi^*)\| \\ &\leq (1-b^k)\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| + b^k\|\chi^k - \chi^* - \gamma[B(\chi^k) - B(\chi^*)]\|\end{aligned}$$

其中由 $B: H \rightarrow H$ 是 α_2 -强单调的, β_2 -Lipschitz 连续的, 故可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}\|\chi^k - \chi^* - \gamma[B(\chi^k) - B(\chi^*)]\|^2 &= \|\chi^k - \chi^*\|^2 - 2\gamma\langle \chi^k - \chi^*, B(\chi^k) - B(\chi^*) \rangle + \gamma^2\|B(\chi^k) - B(\chi^*)\|^2 \\ &\leq \|\chi^k - \chi^*\|^2 - 2\gamma\alpha_2\|\chi^k - \chi^*\|^2 + \gamma^2\beta_2^2\|\chi^k - \chi^*\|^2 \\ &\leq (1-2\gamma\alpha_2 + \gamma^2\beta_2^2)\|\chi^k - \chi^*\|^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是 } \|y^k - y^*\| \leq (1-b^k)\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| + b^k\delta\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| \quad (2)$$

其中由于 $0 < \gamma < 2\alpha_2/\beta_2^2$, 故 $\delta = \sqrt{1-2\gamma\alpha_2 + \gamma^2\beta_2^2} \leq 1$

由(1)和(2)可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}\|\chi^{k+1} - \chi^*\| &\leq (1-a^k)\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| + a^k[(1-b^k) + b^k\delta]\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| \\ &= [1 - (1-\delta)a^k b^k]\|\chi^k - \chi^*\| \\ &\leq \prod_{i=0}^k [1 - (1-\delta)a^i b^i]\|\chi^0 - \chi^*\| \quad (3)\end{aligned}$$

由于 $\delta < 1$ 且 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k b^k = \infty$, 即 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^k b^k$ 是发散的, 于是

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ \prod_{i=0}^k [1 - (1-\delta)a^i b^i] \right\} = 0$$

进而由(3)可以得到序列 $\{\chi^k\}$ 收敛于 χ^* 。又由于 $0 < \gamma < 2\alpha_2/\beta_2^2$, 由(2)可以得到 $\{y^k\}$ 收敛于 y^* 。

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Generalized Nonlinear Mixed Quasi-variational Inclusion in Hilbert Spaces

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Abstract: We consider a new class of generalized mixed quasi-variational inclusion problems in Hilbert spaces. Using the concept of resolvent operator, we suggest an algorithm for solving the generalized Nonlinear mixed quasi-variational inclusion problems in Hilbert spaces. Furthermore, we proved the convergence of the iterative sequences generated by the algorithm.

Key words: A variational inclusion; Resolvent operator; Iterative method

(责任编辑:张荣萍)

(上接 26 页)

Abstract: The experiment indicated that the germination rate, height of sprout, the length and number of root and seeding quality were raised, while the lack of germination and sprout rate were reduced with seed coating of corn. The panicle length, number of rows, spikelets per rows, 1000-grain weight and grain yield were higher with seed coating treatment than those of the control. Especially, the production increase by 7.96%. The prevention and cure of underground pests, such as agrotis, young chafer and dustbrand, etc. were displayed to advantage with seed coating. To sum up, the treatment of seed coating brought high economic profit and reduced the pollution by reducing the dosage of pesticide.

Key words: Seed coating; Seeding quality; Grain yield; Profit

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