

广义集值拟变分不等式*

何中全

(四川师范学院数学系, 南充 637002)

摘要:本文研究了一类广义集值拟变分不等式, 得到了这类广义集值拟变分不等式解存在的一个充分条件, 并给出了近似解的迭代算法.

关键词:集值映射; 广义拟变分不等式; 迭代算法.

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1 引言

设 X 是 Hilbert 空间, $\|\cdot\|$ 、 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 分别表示 X 上的范数与内积. 设 $P_{f(c)}(X)$ 表示 X 中非空闭凸子集的全体. 集值映射 $T, S: X \rightarrow P_{f(c)}(X)$. 单值映射 $g, m: X \rightarrow X$. 设 $K \in P_{f(c)}(X)$, $K(u) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} m(u) + K, \forall u \in X$. 广义集值拟变分不等式问题即为

(GSQVIP): 求 $u \in X, x \in T(u), y \in S(u)$, 使得 $g(u) \in T(u)$, 且下面不等式成立

$$\langle x, v - g(u) \rangle \geq \langle y, v - g(u) \rangle, \forall v \in K(u). \quad (1)$$

迭代算法(A): 设 $\rho > 0$, 任取 $u_0 \in X, x_0 \in T(u_0), y_0 \in S(u_0)$, 令

$$u_1 = u_0 - g(u_0) + m(u_0) + P_k(g(u_0) - \rho(x_0 - y_0) - m(u_0)),$$

则存在 $x_1 \in T(u_0), y_1 \in S(u_0)$, 使得

$$\|x_1 - x_0\| \leq H(T(u_1), T(u_0)), \|y_1 - y_0\| \leq H(S(u_1), S(u_0)).$$

令 $u_2 \stackrel{\Delta}{=} u_1 - g(u_1) + m(u_1) + P_k(g(u_1) - \rho(x_1 - y_1) - m(u_1))$. 将这个工作不断进行下去, 可以得到序列 $\{u_n\}, \{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 满足下面条件

$$\begin{cases} u_n \stackrel{\Delta}{=} u_{n-1} - g(u_{n-1}) + m(u_{n-1}) + P_k(g(u_{n-1}) - \rho(x_{n-1} - y_{n-1}) - m(u_{n-1})); \\ x_n \in T(u_n), \|x_n - x_{n-1}\| \leq H(T(u_n), T(u_{n-1})); \\ y_n \in S(u_n), \|y_n - y_{n-1}\| \leq H(S(u_n), S(u_{n-1})), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$n=1, 2, \dots$. $H(A, B)$ 表示集合 A, B 的 Hausdorff 度量. P_k 是闭凸集 K 的投影算子.

条件(H): 设 T, S, g, m 如前面定义, 且满足

(i) T, S, g, m 都是 Lipschitz 连续的, $\eta, \sigma, \alpha, \lambda$ 分别是 T, S, g, m 的 Lipschitz 常数;

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作者简介: 何中全(1955-), 男, 四川南充市人, 硕士, 四川师范学院副教授.

(ii) T, g 是强单调的, γ, β 分别是 T, g 的强单调常数.

引理 1 (u, x, y) 是广义集值拟变分不等式问题(GSQVIP)的解的充分必要条件是

$$g(u) = m(u) + P_k(g(u) - \rho(x - y) - m(u)). \quad (3)$$

这里 $\rho > 0$ (常数), $x \in T(u)$, $y \in S(u)$.

定理 1 如果条件(H)成立, $0 < k = 2\sqrt{1-2\beta+\alpha^2}+2\lambda < 1$, 并且下列条件之一成立时

$$(i) \sigma > \eta, \gamma > \frac{(1-k)^2\eta^2+\sigma^2}{2(1-k)\sigma};$$

$$(ii) \sigma = \eta, \gamma > \sigma(1-k);$$

$$(iii) \sigma(\eta, \gamma) \sigma(1-k) + \sqrt{(\eta^2-\sigma^2)k(2-k)},$$

则存在 (u, x, y) 满足(GSQVIP).

证明 任取 $u_0 \in X, x_0 \in T(u_0), y_0 \in S(u_0)$. 由迭代算法(A)知, 存在序列 $\{u_n\}, \{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 满足(2).

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_{n+1}-u_n\| &= \|u_n-u_{n-1}-(g(u_n)-g(u_{n-1}))+(\bar{m}(u_n)-\bar{m}(u_{n-1}))+P_k(g(u_n)- \\ &\quad \rho(x_n-y_n)-\bar{m}(u_n))-P_k(g(u_{n-1})-\rho(x_{n-1}-y_{n-1})-\bar{m}(u_{n-1}))\| \\ &\leqslant (2(\sqrt{1-2\beta+\alpha^2}+\lambda)+\sqrt{1-2\rho\gamma+\eta^2\rho^2}+\sigma\rho)\|u_n-u_{n-1}\|. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

令 $\theta = 2(\sqrt{1-2\beta+\alpha^2}+\lambda)+\sqrt{1-2\rho\gamma+\eta^2\rho^2}+\sigma\rho = k+\sqrt{1-2\rho\gamma+\eta^2\rho^2}+\sigma\rho$. 由(4)式可得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \|u_{n+1}-u_n\| \leqslant \theta \|u_n-u_{n-1}\| \leqslant \theta^n \|u_1-u_0\|; \\ \|x_{n+1}-x_n\| \leqslant \eta \|u_{n+1}-u_n\| \leqslant \eta \theta^n \|u_1-u_0\|; \\ \|y_{n+1}-y_n\| \leqslant \sigma \|u_{n+1}-u_n\| \leqslant \sigma \theta^n \|u_1-u_0\|. \end{array} \right. \quad (5)$$

如果条件(i)成立, 令 $f(\rho) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} (\sigma^2-\eta^2)\rho^2+2(\gamma-\sigma+k\sigma)\rho+k(k-2)$, 则有 $f(\frac{1-k}{\sigma}) > 0$, 故存在 $0 < \rho < \frac{1-k}{\sigma}$, 使得 $f(\rho) > 0$, 从而有 $0 < \theta < 1$.

如果条件(ii)成立, 因 $\gamma > \sigma(1-k)$, 故存在 $\rho > 0$, 使得 $f(\rho) > 0$, 从而有 $0 < \theta < 1$.

如果条件(iii)成立, 设 ρ_1 是 $f(\rho)$ 的右零点 ($\Delta = 4((\gamma-\sigma+k\sigma)^2-(\sigma^2-\eta^2)k(k-2)) > 0$), 则

$$\rho_1 = \frac{-2(\gamma-\sigma+k\sigma)+\sqrt{4((\gamma-\sigma+k\sigma)^2-(\sigma^2-\eta^2)k(k-2))}}{2(\sigma^2-\eta^2)} > 0, (\sigma < \eta, \gamma > \sigma(1-k)).$$

故存在 $\rho > \rho_1 > 0$, 使得 $f(\rho) > 0$, 从而有 $0 < \theta < 1$.

综上所述, 当条件(i), (ii), (iii)有一个成立时, $\{u_n\}, \{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 都是 X 中的 Cauchy 列. 故存在 $u, x, y \in X$, 使得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n-u\| = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n-x\| = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_n-y\| = 0$. 因

$$d(x, T(u)) \leqslant \|x-x_n\| + d(x_n, T(u)) \leqslant \|x-x_n\| + \eta \|u_n-u\|, \quad (6)$$

$$d(y, S(u)) \leqslant \|y-y_n\| + d(y_n, S(u)) \leqslant \|y-y_n\| + \sigma \|u_n-u\|, \quad (7)$$

故 $d(x, T(u))=0, d(y, S(u))=0$. 由 $T(u), S(u)$ 的闭性知, $x \in T(u), y \in S(u)$, 并且

$$g(u) = m(u) + P_k(g(u) - \rho(x - y) - m(u)).$$

故 $g(u) \in K(u)$. 由引理 1 知, (u, x, y) 满足(GSQVIP).

定理 2 设定理 1 的条件成立, (u, x, y) 是广义集值拟变分不等式问题(GSQVIP)的解,

则由(2)式给出的近似解序列 $\{(u_n, x_n, y_n) | (u_0=u, x_0=x, y_0=y)\}$ 强收敛于 (u, x, y) .

证明 仿定理1的证明有

$$\begin{cases} \|u_{n+1}-u\| \leq \theta \|u_n-u\| \leq \theta^n \|u_1-u\|, \\ \|x_{n+1}-x\| \leq \eta \|u_{n+1}-u\| \leq \eta \theta^n \|u_1-u\|, \\ \|y_{n+1}-y\| \leq \sigma \|u_{n+1}-u\| \leq \sigma \theta^n \|u_1-u\|, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

其中 θ 如定理1的证明所取. 因 $0 < \theta < 1$, 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{n+1}-u\| = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_{n+1}-x\| = 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|y_{n+1}-y\| = 0.$$

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Generalized Set-Value Quasi-Variational Inequalities

HE Zhong-quan

(Dept. of Math., Sichuan Teacher's College, Nanchong 637002, China)

Abstract: In this paper, we study a type generalized set-value quasi-variational inequalities and get a sufficient condition on extension of the inequalities solutions and present on iterated algorithm for approximation solutions of the inequalities.

Key words: set-value-mapping; generalized quasi-variational inequality; iterated algorithm.