

Hilbert 空间中一类新广义非线性变分不等式组问题

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摘 要:变分不等式原理是当今数学技术中一个有力的研究工具,有重要的学术研究价值和意义。在运筹学、计算机科学、系统科学、工程技术、交通和经济与管理等方面有着广泛而重要的应用。利用 η -次微分算子的预解算子技巧和辅助原理技术,研究 Hilbert 空间中一类广义非线性变分不等式组问题,得出该问题的解。在此基础上,引入一个带有 Lipschitz 连续、强单调和松弛单调映射的辅助性问题,并且利用预解算子和集值压缩映像的不动点定理证明了解的存在性与唯一性,这一结果推广、改进和发展了相关文献的结果。

关键词:广义非线性变分不等式组;预解式技术;辅助原理技术;迭代算法;收敛性

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引 言

众所周知,预解算子技巧和辅助原理技术^[1]在变分不等式问题中有着十分广泛的应用。近年来,许多学者借助预解算子技巧和辅助原理技术,研究了 Hilbert 空间的非线性变分不等式组问题^[2-12]。本文在文献[1-5]的基础上,进一步讨论了一类新广义非线性变分不等式组解存在的唯一性,所得结果是文献[2-5]的推广和

改进。

设 H 是实的 Hilbert 空间,其内积和范数分别为: $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 和 $\| \cdot \|$ 。设 $A_i: H \times H \rightarrow H, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是非线性映射, $\eta: H \times H \rightarrow H, \varphi: H \rightarrow R \cup \{ +\infty \}$ 是真凸下半连续函数,考虑如下广义非线性变分不等式组问题:

$$\text{问题 1 求 } (x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*) \in \underbrace{H \times H \times \dots \times H}_n,$$

使得

$$\begin{cases} [x_1^* + x_2^* - \rho_1 A_1(x_1^*, x_2^*), \eta(x, x_1^*)] + \rho_1(\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_1^*)) \geq 0, \forall x \in H \\ [x_2^* + x_3^* - \rho_2 A_2(x_2^*, x_3^*), \eta(x, x_2^*)] + \rho_2(\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_2^*)) \geq 0, \forall x \in H \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ [x_{n-1}^* + x_n^* - \rho_{n-1} A_{n-1}(x_{n-1}^*, x_n^*), \eta(x, x_{n-1}^*)] + \rho_{n-1}(\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_{n-1}^*)) \geq 0, \forall x \in H \\ [x_n^* + x_1^* - \rho_n A_n(x_n^*, x_1^*), \eta(x, x_n^*)] + \rho_n(\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_n^*)) \geq 0, \forall x \in H \end{cases}$$

其中, $\rho_i > 0$ 为常数。

在问题 1 中令 $n = 2, A_1(x_1^*, x_2^*) = A(x, y), A_2(x_2^*, x_3^*) = T(x), \rho_1 = \rho, \rho_2 = \gamma$, 则问题 1 退化为:

$$\begin{cases} [x + y - \rho A(x, y), \eta(x, x^*)] + \rho(\varphi(x) - \varphi(x^*)) \geq 0, \forall x \in H \\ [y^* + x^* - \gamma T(x^*), \eta(x, y^*)] + \gamma(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y^*)) \geq 0, \forall x \in H \end{cases}$$

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其中, $\rho, \gamma > 0$ 为常数。此问题代宏震在文献[3]中已经研究。

1 基本定义和引理

定义 1 设非线性映射 $A(\cdot, \cdot): H \times H \rightarrow H$ 。

(1) 称 $A(\cdot, \cdot)$ 关于第二变元是 (a, b) - 松弛余强制的, 若 $\exists a > 0, b > 0$, 使得

$$[A(\cdot, u_1) - A(\cdot, u_2), u_1 - u_2] \geq -a \|A(\cdot, u_1) - A(\cdot, u_2)\|^2 + b \|u_1 - u_2\|^2$$

$$\forall u_1, u_2 \in H$$

当 $a = 0$ 时, 映射 $A(\cdot, \cdot)$ 就是 b - 强单调的; 因此 $A(\cdot, \cdot)$ 关于第二变元是 (a, b) - 松弛余强制映射比 $A(\cdot, \cdot)$ 是 b - 强单调映射更具一般性。

(2) 称 $A(\cdot, \cdot)$ 关于第二变元是 β - Lipschitz 连续的, 若 $\exists \beta > 0$, 使得

$$\|A(\cdot, u_1) - A(\cdot, u_2)\| \leq \beta \|u_1 - u_2\|, \forall u_1, u_2 \in H$$

(3) 称 $A(\cdot, \cdot)$ 关于第一变元是 γ - Lipschitz 连续的, 若 $\exists \gamma > 0$, 使得

$$\|A(u_1, \cdot) - A(u_2, \cdot)\| \leq \gamma \|u_1 - u_2\|, \forall u_1, u_2 \in H$$

定义 2 设 $\eta: H \times H \rightarrow H, \varphi: H \rightarrow R \cup \{+\infty\}$, 称 φ 在 x 处是 η - 可微的, 若 $\exists f \in H$ 使得: $\varphi(y) - \varphi(x) \geq [f, \eta(y, x)], \forall y \in H$, 并称 f 为 φ 在 x 处的次 η - 梯度, 记 $\partial_\eta \varphi(x)$ 为 φ 在 x 处所有次 η - 梯度全体, 即

$$\partial_\eta \varphi(x) = \{f \in H: \varphi(y) - \varphi(x) \geq [f, \eta(y, x)], \forall y \in H\}$$

定义 3 设 $\eta: H \times H \rightarrow H, \varphi: H \rightarrow R \cup \{+\infty\}$ 。如果 $\exists \rho > 0$ 使得对每一个 $x \in H$, 都存在唯一的 $u \in H$ 满

足: $[u - x, \eta(y, u)] \geq \rho \varphi(u) - \rho \varphi(y), \forall y \in H$, 那么称映像 $x \rightarrow u$ 为 φ 的 η - 近似映像, 记作: $u = J_\rho^{\eta, \varphi}(x)$ 。

由定义 2 和定义 3, 有 $J_\rho^{\eta, \varphi}(x) = (I + \rho \partial_\eta \varphi)^{-1}$, $\forall x \in H$, 这里 I 为 H 上的恒等映像。

引理 1^[13] 设 $\eta: H \times H \rightarrow H$ 是 δ - 强单调的 τ - Lipschitz 连续映像, 满足: $\eta(x, y) + \eta(y, x) = 0, \forall x, y \in H$, 且 $\varphi: H \rightarrow R \cup \{+\infty\}$ 是一个真凸 η - 次可微函数, 又设函数 $h(y, u) = [x - u, \eta(y, u)]$, 若 $h(y, u)$ 关于 y 是 0 - 对角拟凹的, 那么 $J_\rho^{\eta, \varphi}(x)$ 有定义且是 $\frac{\tau}{\delta}$ - Lipschitz 连续的。

2 主要结论及其证明

定理 1 设 $A_i(\cdot, \cdot): H \times H \rightarrow H, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 是非线性映射, $\eta: H \times H \rightarrow H, \varphi: H \rightarrow R \cup \{+\infty\}$ 是真凸下半连续函数, 满足引理 1 的条件, 则 $(x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*) \in \underbrace{H \times H \times \dots \times H}_{n \uparrow H}$ 是广义非线性变分不等式组问题 1 的解当且仅当 $(x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*) \in \underbrace{H \times H \times \dots \times H}_{n \uparrow H}$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} x_1^* = J_{\rho_1}^{\eta, \varphi}(\rho_1 A_1(x_1^*, x_2^*) - x_2^*) \\ x_2^* = J_{\rho_2}^{\eta, \varphi}(\rho_2 A_2(x_2^*, x_3^*) - x_3^*) \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ x_{n-1}^* = J_{\rho_{n-1}}^{\eta, \varphi}(\rho_{n-1} A_{n-1}(x_{n-1}^*, x_n^*) - x_n^*) \\ x_n^* = J_{\rho_n}^{\eta, \varphi}(\rho_n A_n(x_n^*, x_1^*) - x_1^*) \end{cases}$$

其中, $\rho_i > 0$ 为常数。

证明 对 $\forall x \in H$, 广义非线性变分不等式组问题 1 可化为:

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(x) - \varphi(x_1^*) \geq -\frac{1}{\rho_1} [x_1^* + x_2^* - \rho_1 A_1(x_1^*, x_2^*), \eta(x, x_1^*)], \forall x \in H \\ \varphi(x) - \varphi(x_2^*) \geq -\frac{1}{\rho_2} [x_2^* + x_3^* - \rho_2 A_2(x_2^*, x_3^*), \eta(x, x_2^*)], \forall x \in H \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ \varphi(x) - \varphi(x_{n-1}^*) \geq -\frac{1}{\rho_{n-1}} [x_{n-1}^* + x_n^* - \rho_{n-1} A_{n-1}(x_{n-1}^*, x_n^*), \eta(x, x_{n-1}^*)], \forall x \in H \\ \varphi(x) - \varphi(x_n^*) \geq -\frac{1}{\rho_n} [x_n^* + x_1^* - \rho_n A_n(x_n^*, x_1^*), \eta(x, x_n^*)], \forall x \in H \end{cases} \tag{1}$$

由 η - 次微分的定义, 不等式组(1)等价于

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{\rho_1}(x_1^* + x_2^* - \rho_1 A_1(x_1^*, x_2^*)) \in \partial_\eta \varphi(x_1^*) \\ -\frac{1}{\rho_2}(x_2^* + x_3^* - \rho_2 A_2(x_2^*, x_3^*)) \in \partial_\eta \varphi(x_2^*) \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ -\frac{1}{\rho_{n-1}}(x_{n-1}^* + x_n^* - \rho_{n-1} A_{n-1}(x_{n-1}^*, x_n^*)) \in \partial_\eta \varphi(x_{n-1}^*) \\ -\frac{1}{\rho_n}(x_n^* + x_1^* - \rho_n A_n(x_n^*, x_1^*)) \in \partial_\eta \varphi(x_n^*) \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} x_1^* - (x_1^* + x_2^* - \rho_1 A_1(x_1^*, x_2^*)) \in (I + \partial_\eta \varphi)(x_1^*) \\ x_2^* - (x_2^* + x_3^* - \rho_2 A_2(x_2^*, x_3^*)) \in (I + \partial_\eta \varphi)(x_2^*) \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ x_{n-1}^* - (x_{n-1}^* + x_n^* - \rho_{n-1} A_{n-1}(x_{n-1}^*, x_n^*)) \in (I + \partial_\eta \varphi)(x_{n-1}^*) \\ x_n^* - (x_n^* + x_1^* - \rho_n A_n(x_n^*, x_1^*)) \in (I + \partial_\eta \varphi)(x_n^*) \end{cases}$$

于是广义非线性变分不等式组问题1的解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^* = J_{\rho_1}^{\partial, \varphi}(\rho_1 A_1(x_1^*, x_2^*) - x_2^*) \\ x_2^* = J_{\rho_2}^{\partial, \varphi}(\rho_2 A_2(x_2^*, x_3^*) - x_3^*) \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ x_{n-1}^* = J_{\rho_{n-1}}^{\partial, \varphi}(\rho_{n-1} A_{n-1}(x_{n-1}^*, x_n^*) - x_n^*) \\ x_n^* = J_{\rho_n}^{\partial, \varphi}(\rho_n A_n(x_n^*, x_1^*) - x_1^*) \end{cases}$$

证毕。

为研究广义非线性变分不等式组问题1的解,引入辅助性问题:给定 $w \in H$, 寻找 $x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^* \in H$ 使得

$$\begin{cases} [x_1^* + x_2^* - \rho_1 A_1(w, x_2^*), \eta(x, x_1^*)] + \rho_1(\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_1^*)) \geq 0, \forall x \in H \\ [x_2^* + x_3^* - \rho_2 A_2(x_2^*, x_3^*), \eta(x, x_2^*)] + \rho_2(\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_2^*)) \geq 0, \forall x \in H \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ [x_{n-1}^* + x_n^* - \rho_{n-1} A_{n-1}(x_{n-1}^*, x_n^*), \eta(x, x_{n-1}^*)] + \rho_{n-1}(\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_{n-1}^*)) \geq 0, \forall x \in H \\ [x_n^* + x_1^* - \rho_n A_n(x_n^*, x_1^*), \eta(x, x_n^*)] + \rho_n(\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_n^*)) \geq 0, \forall x \in H \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中, $\rho_i > 0$ 为常数。

定理2 映射 $A_i(\cdot, \cdot): H \times H \rightarrow H, A_i(\cdot, \cdot)$ 关于第二变元是 (a_i, b_i) -松弛余强制的,且关于第二变元是 β_i -Lipschitz 连续的 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n), \eta: H \times H \rightarrow H$ 满足引理1的条件,假设

$$0 < \rho_i < \frac{b_i - a_i \beta_i^2}{\beta_i^2} + \sqrt{\frac{\delta^2}{\tau^2 \beta_i^2} + \frac{(b_i - a_i \beta_i^2)^2}{\beta_i^4}} - \frac{1}{\beta_i^2}, b_i > a_i \beta_i^2 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad (3)$$

成立,则辅助性问题不等式组(2)有唯一解。

证明 定义映射 $F_w: H \rightarrow H$ 为:

$$\begin{cases} F(w) = J_{\rho_1}^{\partial, \varphi}(\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2^*) - x_2^*) \\ x_2^* = J_{\rho_2}^{\partial, \varphi}(\rho_2 A_2(x_2^*, x_3^*) - x_3^*) \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ x_{n-1}^* = J_{\rho_{n-1}}^{\partial, \varphi}(\rho_{n-1} A_{n-1}(x_{n-1}^*, x_n^*) - x_n^*) \\ x_n^* = J_{\rho_n}^{\partial, \varphi}(\rho_n A_n(x_n^*, x) - x) \end{cases}$$

对任意 $x, y \in H$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \|F_w(x) - F_w(y)\| &= \\ \|J_{\rho_1}^{\partial, \varphi}(\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2) - x_2) - J_{\rho_1}^{\partial, \varphi}(\rho_1 A_1(w, y_2) - y_2)\| &\leq \\ \frac{\tau}{\delta} \|\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2) - x_2 - (\rho_1 A_1(w, y_2) - y_2)\| &\quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

由 $A_1(\cdot, \cdot)$ 关于第二变元是 (a_1, b_1) -松弛余强制的,且关于第二变元是 β_1 -Lipschitz 连续的,所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2) - x_2 - (\rho_1 A_1(w, y_2) - y_2)\|^2 &= \\ \|\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2) - \rho_1 A_1(w, y_2) - (x_2 - y_2)\|^2 &\leq \\ \rho_1^2 \|A_1(w, x_2) - A_1(w, y_2)\|^2 - & \\ 2\rho_1 [A_1(w, x_2) - A_1(w, y_2), x_2 - y_2] + \|x_2 - y_2\|^2 &\leq \\ \rho_1^2 \beta_1^2 \|x_2 - y_2\|^2 - & \\ 2\rho_1 [-a_1 \|A_1(w, x_2) - A_1(w, y_2)\|^2 + & \\ b_1 \|x_2 - y_2\|^2] + \|x_2 - y_2\|^2 = & \\ (1 - 2\rho_1 b_1 + \rho_1^2 \beta_1^2) \|x_2 - y_2\|^2 + & \\ 2\rho_1 a_1 \|A_1(w, x_2) - A_1(w, y_2)\|^2 \leq & \\ (1 - 2\rho_1 b_1 + \rho_1^2 \beta_1^2 + 2\rho_1 a_1 \beta_1^2) \|x_2 - y_2\|^2 &\quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

把(5)式代入(4)式,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|F_w(x) - F_w(y)\| &\leq \\ \frac{\tau}{\delta} \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_1 b_1 + \rho_1^2 \beta_1^2 + 2\rho_1 a_1 \beta_1^2} \|x_2 - y_2\| &\quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

又由于 $\frac{\tau}{\delta} \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_1 b_1 + \rho_1^2 \beta_1^2 + 2\rho_1 a_1 \beta_1^2} < 1$, 利用配方法即得:

$$0 < \rho_1 < \frac{b_1 - a_1 \beta_1^2}{\beta_1^2} + \sqrt{\frac{\delta^2}{\tau^2 \beta_1^2} + \frac{(b_1 - a_1 \beta_1^2)^2}{\beta_1^4}} - \frac{1}{\beta_1^2}$$

又

$$\|x_2 - y_2\| =$$

$$\|J_{\rho_2}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_2 A_2(x_2, x_3) - x_3) - J_{\rho_2}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_2 A_2(y_2, y_3) - y_3)\| \leq \frac{\tau}{\delta} \|\rho_2 A_2(x_2, x_3) - x_3 - (\rho_2 A_2(y_2, y_3) - y_3)\| \quad (7)$$

由 $A_2(\cdot, \cdot)$ 关于第二变元是 (a_2, b_2) - 松弛余强制的, 且关于第二变元是 β_2 - Lipschitz 连续的, 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\rho_2 A_2(x_2, x_3) - x_3 - (\rho_2 A_2(y_2, y_3) - y_3)\|^2 = \\ & \|\rho_2 A_2(x_2, x_3) - \rho_2 A_2(y_2, y_3) - (x_3 - y_3)\|^2 \leq \\ & \rho_2^2 \|A_2(x_2, x_3) - A_2(y_2, y_3)\|^2 - \\ & 2\rho_2 [A_2(x_2, x_3) - A_2(y_2, y_3), x_3 - y_3] + \|x_3 - y_3\|^2 \leq \\ & \rho_2^2 \beta_2^2 \|x_3 - y_3\|^2 - \\ & 2\rho_2 [-a_2 \|A_2(x_2, x_3) - A_2(y_2, y_3)\|^2 + \\ & b_2 \|x_3 - y_3\|^2] + \|x_3 - y_3\|^2 = \\ & (1 - 2\rho_2 b_2 + \rho_2^2 \beta_2^2) \|x_3 - y_3\|^2 + \\ & 2\rho_2 a_2 \|A_2(x_2, x_3) - A_2(y_2, y_3)\|^2 \leq \\ & (1 - 2\rho_2 b_2 + \rho_2^2 \beta_2^2 + 2\rho_2 a_2 \beta_2^2) \|x_3 - y_3\|^2 \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

把(8)式代入(7)式,得

$$\|x_2 - y_2\| \leq \frac{\tau}{\delta} \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_2 b_2 + \rho_2^2 \beta_2^2 + 2\rho_2 a_2 \beta_2^2} \|x_3 - y_3\| \quad (9)$$

又由于 $\frac{\tau}{\delta} \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_2 b_2 + \rho_2^2 \beta_2^2 + 2\rho_2 a_2 \beta_2^2} < 1$, 利用配方法即得:

$$0 < \rho_2 < \frac{b_2 - a_2 \beta_2^2}{\beta_2^2} + \sqrt{\frac{\delta^2}{\tau^2 \beta_2^2} + \frac{(b_2 - a_2 \beta_2^2)^2}{\beta_2^4}} - \frac{1}{\beta_2^2}$$

把(9)式代入(6)式,可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \|F_w(x) - F_w(y)\| \leq \\ & \frac{\tau^2}{\delta^2} \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_1 b_1 + \rho_1^2 \beta_1^2 + 2\rho_1 a_1 \beta_1^2} \cdot \\ & \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_2 b_2 + \rho_2^2 \beta_2^2 + 2\rho_2 a_2 \beta_2^2} \|x_3 - y_3\| \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

在(10)式中由 $A_i(\cdot, \cdot)$ 关于第二变元是 (a_i, b_i) - 松弛余强制的, 且关于第二变元是 β_i - Lipschitz 连续的 ($i = 3, 4, \dots, n$), 所以有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|x_3 - y_3\| = \\ & \|J_{\rho_3}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_3 A_3(x_3, x_4) - x_4) - J_{\rho_3}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_3 A_3(y_3, y_4) - y_4)\| \leq \\ & \frac{\tau}{\delta} \|\rho_3 A_3(x_3, x_4) - x_4 - (\rho_3 A_3(y_3, y_4) - y_4)\| \leq \\ & \frac{\tau}{\delta} \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_3 b_3 + \rho_3^2 \beta_3^2 + 2\rho_3 a_3 \beta_3^2} \|x_4 - y_4\| \leq \dots \leq \\ & \frac{\tau^{n-2}}{\delta^{n-2}} \prod_{i=3}^n \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_i b_i + \rho_i^2 \beta_i^2 + 2\rho_i a_i \beta_i^2} \|x - y\| \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\frac{\tau}{\delta} \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_i b_i + \rho_i^2 \beta_i^2 + 2\rho_i a_i \beta_i^2} < 1 (i = 3, 4, \dots, n)$, 利用配方法即得:

$$0 < \rho_i < \frac{b_i - a_i \beta_i^2}{\beta_i^2} + \sqrt{\frac{\delta^2}{\tau^2 \beta_i^2} + \frac{(b_i - a_i \beta_i^2)^2}{\beta_i^4}} - \frac{1}{\beta_i^2}$$

把(11)式代入(10)式,故有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|F_w(x) - F_w(y)\| \leq \\ & \frac{\tau^n}{\delta^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_i b_i + \rho_i^2 \beta_i^2 + 2\rho_i a_i \beta_i^2} \|x - y\| \end{aligned}$$

由(3)式知映象 $F_w(x)$ 是一个压缩映象, 从而对 $\forall w \in H$, 都存在唯一 $x_1^* \in H$, 使得 $F_w(x_1^*) = x_1^*$. 设 $x_i^* = J_{\rho_i}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_i A_i(x_i^*, x_{i+1}^*) - x_{i+1}^*)$, $i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1$; $x_n^* = J_{\rho_n}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_n A_n(x_n^*, x_1) - x_1)$, 由 F_w 的定义有

$$\begin{cases} x_1^* = J_{\rho_1}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2^*) - x_2^*) \\ x_2^* = J_{\rho_2}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_2 A_2(x_2^*, x_3^*) - x_3^*) \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ x_{n-1}^* = J_{\rho_{n-1}}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_{n-1} A_{n-1}(x_{n-1}^*, x_n^*) - x_n^*) \\ x_n^* = J_{\rho_n}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_n A_n(x_n^*, x) - x) \end{cases}$$

由定理 1, 有 $(x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*)$ 是辅助性问题(3)的唯一解。证毕

由定理 2 的辅助性问题(3)式可确定单值映象 $G: H \rightarrow H$ 如下: $G(w) = x_1$, 其中

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = J_{\rho_1}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2) - x_2) \\ x_2 = J_{\rho_2}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_2 A_2(x_2, x_3) - x_3) \\ \dots \dots \dots \\ x_{n-1} = J_{\rho_{n-1}}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_{n-1} A_{n-1}(x_{n-1}, x_n) - x_n) \\ x_n = J_{\rho_n}^{\theta,\varphi}(\rho_n A_n(x_n, x_1) - x_1) \end{cases}$$

定理 3 假设定理 2 的所有条件都成立, $A(\cdot, \cdot)$ 关于第一变元是 γ - Lipschitz 连续的, 且

$$\frac{\tau}{\delta} \rho_1 \gamma + \frac{\tau^{n-1}}{\delta^{n-1}} \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_i b_i + \rho_i^2 \beta_i^2 + 2\rho_i a_i \beta_i^2} < 1$$

成立, 那么广义非线性变分不等式组问题 1 的解存在且唯一。

证明 $G(w) = x_1$ 是一个压缩映象, 任取 $w, w^* \in H$, 设 $G(w) = x_1, G(w^*) = x_1^*$ 分别为辅助性问题(2)的解, 由定理 2 的证明过程中所定义的映象 $F_w: H \rightarrow H$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & A(\cdot, \cdot) = \frac{\tau}{\delta} \|\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2) - \rho_1 A_1(w, x_2^*) + \\ & \rho_1 A_1(w, x_2^*) - \rho_1 A_1(w^*, x_2^*) - (x_2 - x_2^*)\| \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\tau}{\delta} \{ \|\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2) - \rho_1 A_1(w, x_2^*) - (x_2 - x_2^*)\| + \|\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2^*) - \rho_1 A_1(w^*, x_2^*)\| \} \quad (12)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2) - \rho_1 A_1(w, x_2^*) - (x_2 - x_2^*)\|^2 \leq \\ & \|x_2 - x_2^*\|^2 - 2\rho_1 [\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2) - \rho_1 A_1(w, x_2^*), x_2 - x_2^*] + \\ & \rho_1^2 \|A_1(w, x_2) - A_1(w, x_2^*)\|^2 \leq \\ & (1 - 2\rho_1 b_1 + \rho_1^2 \beta_1^2 + 2\rho_1 a_1 \beta_1^2) \|x_2 - x_2^*\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\|x_1 - x_1^*\| \leq \frac{\tau}{\delta} \left\{ \frac{\tau^{n-1}}{\delta^{n-1}} \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_i b_i + \rho_i^2 \beta_i^2 + 2\rho_i a_i \beta_i^2} \|x_1 - x_1^*\| + \rho_1 \gamma \|w - w^*\| \right\}$$

即

$$\|x_1 - x_1^*\| \leq \frac{\frac{\tau}{\delta} \rho_1 \gamma}{1 - \frac{\tau^{n-1}}{\delta^{n-1}} \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_i b_i + \rho_i^2 \beta_i^2 + 2\rho_i a_i \beta_i^2}} \|w - w^*\|$$

因为

$$\frac{\frac{\tau}{\delta} \rho_1 \gamma}{1 - \frac{\tau^{n-1}}{\delta^{n-1}} \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_i b_i + \rho_i^2 \beta_i^2 + 2\rho_i a_i \beta_i^2}} < 1$$

即

$$\frac{\tau}{\delta} \rho_1 \gamma + \frac{\tau^{n-1}}{\delta^{n-1}} \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_i b_i + \rho_i^2 \beta_i^2 + 2\rho_i a_i \beta_i^2} < 1 \quad (15)$$

由(15)式知 $G(w) = x_1$ 是压缩映像,从而存在唯一 $x_1 \in H$ 使得 $G(x_1) = x_1$, 即 x_1 是映像 $G(w) = x_1$ 的唯一不动点. 由定理2的证明过程中所定义的映像 $F_w: H \rightarrow H$, 令

$$\begin{aligned} x_i^* &= J_{\rho_i}^{\beta_i}(\rho_i A_i(x_i^*, x_{i+1}^*) - x_{i+1}^*), i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1 \\ x_n^* &= J_{\rho_n}^{\beta_n}(\rho_n A_n(x_n^*, x_1) - x_1) \end{aligned}$$

则

$$x_1 = J_{\rho_1}^{\beta_1}(\rho_1 A_1(x_1, x_2) - x_2)$$

于是有 $(x_1^*, x_2^*, \dots, x_n^*) \in \underbrace{H \times H \times \dots \times H}_{n \uparrow H}$ 是广义非线性变分不等式组问题1的唯一解. 证毕.

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$$\begin{aligned} & \|\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2) - \rho_1 A_1(w, x_2^*) - (x_2 - x_2^*)\| \leq \\ & \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_1 b_1 + \rho_1^2 \beta_1^2 + 2\rho_1 a_1 \beta_1^2} \|x_2 - x_2^*\| \leq \dots \leq \\ & \frac{\tau^{n-1}}{\delta^{n-1}} \prod_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 - 2\rho_i b_i + \rho_i^2 \beta_i^2 + 2\rho_i a_i \beta_i^2} \|x_1 - x_1^*\| \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

又由条件 $A(\cdot, \cdot)$ 关于第一变元是 γ -Lipschitz 连续的, 故有

$$\|\rho_1 A_1(w, x_2^*) - \rho_1 A_1(w^*, x_2^*)\| \leq \rho_1 \gamma \|w - w^*\| \quad (14)$$

由(12)式、(13)式、(14)式得

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A New Class of Generalized Nonlinear Variational Inequalities Problem in Hilbert Space

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Abstract: Variational inequality principle is a powerful research tool in the current mathematical technology, and has important academic research value and significance. It is widely and importantly applied in operations research, computer science, system science, engineering technology, transportation, economic and management and other aspects. In this essay, by using the resolvent operator technique and the auxiliary principle technique of η a differential operator, a class of generalized nonlinear variational inequalities problem in Hilbert space is researched, and the solution of the problem is obtained. On this basis, a auxiliary problem with Lipschitz continuous, strongly monotone and relaxed monotone mapping is introduced, and the existence and the uniqueness of the solution are proved by using the resolvent operator and the fixed point theorem of set-valued contractive mappings. This result has extended, improved and developed the results in relevant literatures.

Key words: generalized nonlinear variational inequalities; preconditioning techniques; auxiliary principle technique; iterative algorithm; astringency