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An algorithm with general errors for the zero point of monotone mappings in Banach spaces

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Dedicated to Professor Shih-sen Chang on the occasion of his 80th birthday

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Abstract

In this paper, we introduce a proximal point iterative algorithm with general errors for monotone mappings in Banach spaces. We prove that the proposed algorithm converges strongly to a proximal point for monotone mappings. Our theorems in this paper improve and unify most of the results that have been proposed for this important class of nonlinear mappings.

MSC: 47H09; 47H10; 47L25

Keywords: monotone mappings; fixed point; viscosity approximation; resolvent mappings

1 Introduction

Let E be a real Banach space with dual E^* . A normalized duality mapping $J : E \rightarrow 2^{E^*}$ is defined by

$$Jx = \{f^* \in E^* : \langle x, f^* \rangle = \|x\|^2 = \|f^*\|^2\},$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the generalized duality pairing between E and E^* . It is well known that E is smooth if and only if J is single-valued and if E is uniformly smooth then J is uniformly continuous on bounded subsets of E . Moreover, if E is reflexive and strictly convex Banach space with a strictly convex dual then J^{-1} is single-valued, one-to-one, surjective, uniformly continuous on bounded subsets and it is the duality mapping from E^* into E ; here $JJ^{-1} = I_{E^*}$ and $JJ^{-1} = I_E$. $D(A)$ denotes the domain of A .

A mapping $A : D(A) \subset E \rightarrow E^*$ is said to be monotone if for each $x, y \in D(A)$, the following inequality holds:

$$\langle x - y, Ax - Ay \rangle \geq 0.$$

The class of monotone mappings is one of the most important classes of mappings among nonlinear mappings. The mapping A is said to be maximal monotone if it is not properly contained in any other monotone operator. In the past several decades, many authors have been devoting to the studies on the existence and convergence of zero points for maximal

monotone mappings. A variety of problems, for example, convex optimization, linear programming, monotone inclusions, and elliptic differential equations can be formulated as finding a zero of maximal monotone operators. The proximal point algorithm is recognized as a powerful and successful algorithm in finding a solution of maximal monotone operators. In Hilbert spaces, many authors have studied monotone mappings by the viscosity approximation methods and obtained a series of good results, see [1–20] and the references therein.

Let C be closed convex subset of Banach space E . A mapping $A : C \rightarrow E$ is called accretive if there exists $j(x - y) \in J(x - y)$ such that

$$\langle j(x - y), Ax - Ay \rangle \geq 0.$$

The mapping A is called m -accretive if it is accretive and $R(I + rA)$, the range of $(I + rA)$, is E for all $r > 0$; and an accretive mapping A is said to satisfy the range condition if

$$D(A) \subseteq C \subseteq \bigcap_{r>0} R(I + rA), \tag{1.1}$$

for some nonempty, closed, and convex subset C of a real Banach space E (see [11, 18, 21]). Denote the zero set of A by

$$A^{-1}(0) = \{z \in D(A) : 0 \in Az\}.$$

The accretive mappings and monotone mappings have different natures in Banach spaces, these being more general than Hilbert spaces. For solving the original problem of finding a solution to the inclusion $0 \in Az$, Rockafellar [22] introduced the following algorithm:

$$z_k + e_k \in z_{k+1} + c_k Az_{k+1}, \tag{1.2}$$

where $\{e_k\}$ is a sequence of errors. Rockafellar obtained the weak convergence of the algorithm (1.2).

When A is maximal monotone mapping in Hilbert spaces, Xu [23] proposed the following regularization for the proximal algorithm:

$$z_{k+1} = J_{c_k}^A(\lambda_k u + (1 - \lambda_k)z_k + e_k),$$

where $J_{c_k}^A = (I + c_k A)^{-1}$ is the resolvent of A , converge strongly to a point in $A^{-1}(0)$.

Recently Yao and Shahzad [24] proved that sequences generated from the method of resolvent given by

$$z_{k+1} = \gamma_k z_k + \delta_k J_{c_k}^A(z_k) + \lambda_k e_k,$$

where $J_{c_k}^A = (I + c_k A)^{-1}$ is the resolvent of A , converge strongly to a point in $A^{-1}(0)$.

On the other hand, with regard to a finite family of m -accretive mappings, Zegeye and Shahzad [21] proved that under appropriate conditions in Hilbert spaces, an iterative process of Halpern type defined by

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n u + (1 - \alpha_n) S_{r_n} x_n, \quad n \geq 0,$$

where $S_r = a_0I + a_1J_r^1 + a_2J_r^2 + \dots + a_NJ_r^N$ with $J_r^i = (I + rA_i)^{-1}$ for $a_i \in (0, 1)$, $\{i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N\}$ and $\sum_{i=1}^N a_i = 1$, for $\{A_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, N\}$ accretive mappings, converge strongly to a point in $\bigcap_{i=1}^N A_i^{-1}(0)$. Very recently, Kimura and Takahashi [25] defined the mapping in Banach space:

$$y_i = J^*(\alpha_i J x_i + (1 - \alpha_i) J S_i x_i),$$

where $\{S_i\}$ are sequences of nonexpansive mappings of C into itself. Then $\{J y_i\}$ converges weakly and $\{J x_i - J S_i x_i\}$ converges strongly to 0 if $\varphi(x_0, y_i) \leq \varphi(x_0, x_i)$ for all $i \in \mathbf{N}$.

Motivated and inspired by the above results, our concern now is the following: Is it possible to construct a new sequence with general errors in Banach spaces which converges strongly to a zero of monotone operators? Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Banach space E . Let $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ be a continuous monotone mapping satisfying the range condition (2.1) with $A^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$. It is our purpose in this paper to introduce an iterative scheme (two-step iterative scheme) which converges strongly to a zero of a monotone operators in Banach spaces. Our theorems presented in this paper improve and extend the corresponding results of Yao and Shahzad [24], and Zegeye and Shahzad [21] and some other results in this direction.

2 Preliminaries

Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Banach space E with dual E^* . A monotone mapping A is said to satisfy the range condition if we have

$$D(A) \subseteq C \subseteq \bigcap_{r>0} J^{-1}R(J + rA) \tag{2.1}$$

for some nonempty, closed, and convex subset C of a smooth, strictly convex, and reflexive Banach spaces E (see [11, 18, 26]). In the sequel, the resolvent of a monotone mapping $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ shall be denoted by $S_r^A = (J + rA)^{-1}J$ for $r > 0$. It is well known that the fixed points of the operator S_r^A are the zeros of the monotone mapping A , denote $F := A^{-1}(0)$. We recall that a Banach space E has the *Kadee-Klee* property if for any sequence $\{x_n\} \subset E$ and $x \in E$ with $x_n \rightharpoonup x$ and $\|x_n\| \rightarrow \|x\|$, $x_n \rightarrow x$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. We note that every uniformly convex Banach space enjoys the *Kadee-Klee* property.

Lemma 2.1 [26] *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Banach space E with dual E^* . $A \subset E \times E^*$ is a monotone mapping satisfying (2.1). Let S_r^A be the resolvent of A for $r \in (0, \infty)$. If $\{x_n\}$ is a bounded sequence of C such that $S_r^A x_n \rightharpoonup z$, then $z \in A^{-1}(0)$.*

Lemma 2.2 *For $\lambda, \mu > 0$, the identity*

$$S_\lambda^A x = S_\mu^A \left(\frac{\mu}{\lambda} Jx + \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{\lambda} \right) J S_\lambda^A x \right)$$

holds.

Proof By the definition of the operator S_r^A , the identity holds. □

Let E be a smooth Banach space with dual E^* . Let the Lyapunov function $\varphi : E \times E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, introduced by Alber [11], be defined by

$$\varphi(y, x) = \|y\|^2 - 2\langle y, Jx \rangle + \|x\|^2 \quad \forall x, y \in E.$$

Obviously, by the definition of the mapping J , $\varphi(\cdot, \cdot) \geq 0$.

Lemma 2.3 [12] *Let E be a smooth and strictly convex Banach space, and C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of E . Let $A \subset E \times E^*$ be a monotone mapping satisfying (2.1), $A^{-1}(0)$ be nonempty and S_r^A be the resolvent of A for some $r > 0$. Then, for each $r > 0$, we have*

$$\varphi(p, S_r^A x) + \varphi(S_r^A x, x) \leq \varphi(p, x) \quad \forall p \in A^{-1}(0), x \in C.$$

Let E be a reflexive, strictly convex, and smooth Banach space, and let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of E . The generalized projection mapping, introduced by Alber [11], is a mapping $\Pi_C : E \rightarrow C$ that assigns an arbitrary point $x \in E$ to the minimizer, $\bar{x} = \Pi_C x$, where \bar{x} is the solution to the minimization problem

$$\varphi(x, \bar{x}) = \min\{\varphi(y, x), y \in C\}.$$

Lemma 2.4 [11] *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real reflexive Banach space E . Let $x \in E$, then, $\forall y \in C$,*

$$\varphi(y, \Pi_C x) + \varphi(\Pi_C x, x) \leq \varphi(y, x).$$

Lemma 2.5 [11] *Let C be a nonempty closed and convex subset of a real smooth Banach space E . A mapping $\Pi_C : E \rightarrow C$ is a generalized projection. Let $x \in E$, then $x_0 = \Pi_C x$ if and only if*

$$\langle z - x_0, Jx - Jx_0 \rangle \leq 0, \quad \forall z \in C.$$

We make use of the function $V : E \times E^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $V(x, x^*) = \varphi(x, J^{-1}x^*)$. That is $V(x, x^*) = \|x\|^2 - 2\langle x, x^* \rangle + \|x^*\|^2$ for all $x \in E$ and $x^* \in E^*$.

Lemma 2.6 [11] *Let E be a reflexive, strictly convex, and smooth real Banach space with dual E^* . Then*

$$V(x, x^*) + 2\langle J^{-1}x^* - x, y^* \rangle \leq V(x, x^* + y^*),$$

for all $x \in E$ and $x^*, y^* \in E^*$.

Lemma 2.7 [13] *Let $\{a_n\}$ be a sequence of nonnegative real numbers satisfying the following relation:*

$$a_{n+1} \leq (1 - \theta_n)a_n + \sigma_n, \quad n \geq 0,$$

where $\{\theta_n\}$ is a sequence in $(0,1)$ and $\{\sigma_n\}$ is a real sequence such that

- (i) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \theta_n = \infty$;
- (ii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sigma_n}{\theta_n} \leq 0$ or $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sigma_n < \infty$.

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

Lemma 2.8 [14] *Let E be a uniformly convex, and smooth real Banach space with dual E^* , and let $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_n\}$ be two sequences of E . If either $\{x_n\}$ or $\{y_n\}$ is bounded and $\varphi(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then $x_n - y_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.*

Lemma 2.9 [15] *Let E be a uniformly convex and smooth real Banach space and $B_R(0)$ be a closed ball of E . Then there exists a continuous strictly increasing convex function $g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ with $g(0) = 0$ such that*

$$\|\alpha_0 x_0 + \alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_N x_N\|^2 \leq \sum_{i=0}^N \alpha_i \|x_i\|^2 - \alpha_i \alpha_j g(\|x_i - x_j\|),$$

for $\alpha_i \in (0,1)$ such that $\sum_{i=0}^N \alpha_i = 1$ and $x_i \in B_R(0) := \{x \in E : \|x\| \leq R\}$ for some $R > 0$.

3 Main results

In this section, we introduce our algorithm and state our main result.

Theorem 3.1 *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Banach space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ be a continuous monotone mapping satisfying (2.1), and $u \in C$ be a constant. Assume that $F := A^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$, for $x_0, u \in C$ arbitrarily, let the sequence $\{x_n\}$ be generated iteratively by*

$$\begin{cases} y_n = \Pi_C(J^{-1}(\lambda_n Jx_n + (1 - \lambda_n)JS_c^A x_n)), \\ x_{n+1} = J^{-1}(\alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A y_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n), \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

where $c \in (0, \infty)$, $\{e_n\} \in E$ is an error, $\lambda_n \in [0,1]$, $\{\alpha_n\}$, $\{\beta_n\}$, $\{\gamma_n\}$, $\{\varepsilon_n\}$ are sequences of nonnegative real numbers in $[0,1]$ and

- (i) $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1$, $n \geq 0$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$;
- (ii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = 1$;
- (iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0$, $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0$,

then the sequence (3.1) converges strongly to $\bar{x} = \Pi_F u$.

Proof From the Lemma 2.3 and Kamimura *et al.* [12], we see that $A^{-1}(0)$ is closed and convex. Thus $\Pi_F u$ is well defined. First we prove that $\{x_n\}$ is bounded. Take $p \in F := A^{-1}(0)$, then from (3.1) and Lemmas 2.3, 2.4, and the property of φ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(p, y_n) &= \varphi(p, \Pi_C(J^{-1}(\lambda_n Jx_n + (1 - \lambda_n)JS_c^A x_n))) \\ &\leq \varphi(p, J^{-1}(\lambda_n Jx_n + (1 - \lambda_n)JS_c^A x_n)) \\ &= \|p\|^2 - 2\langle p, (1 - \lambda_n)JS_c^A x_n + \lambda_n Jx_n \rangle + \|(1 - \lambda_n)JS_c^A x_n + \lambda_n Jx_n\|^2 \\ &\leq \|p\|^2 - 2(1 - \lambda_n)\langle p, JS_c^A x_n \rangle - 2\lambda_n \langle p, Jx_n \rangle \\ &\quad + (1 - \lambda_n)\|JS_c^A x_n\|^2 + \lambda_n \|Jx_n\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq (1 - \lambda_n)\varphi(p, S_c^A x_n) + \lambda_n\varphi(p, x_n) \\ &\leq (1 - \lambda_n)\varphi(p, x_n) + \lambda_n\varphi(p, x_n) = \varphi(p, x_n). \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

For $n \geq 0$, by using the definition of φ and Lemma 2.3 we have from (3.2)

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(p, x_{n+1}) &= \varphi(p, J^{-1}(\alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A y_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n)) \\ &= \|p\|^2 - 2\langle p, \alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A y_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n \rangle \\ &\quad + \|\alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A y_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n\|^2 \\ &\leq \|p\|^2 - 2\alpha_n \langle p, Ju \rangle - 2\beta_n \langle p, Jx_n \rangle - 2\gamma_n \langle p, JS_c^A y_n \rangle - 2\varepsilon_n \langle p, J e_n \rangle + \alpha_n \|u\|^2 \\ &\quad + \beta_n \|x_n\|^2 + \gamma_n \|S_c^A y_n\|^2 + \varepsilon_n \|e_n\|^2 \\ &= \alpha_n \varphi(p, u) + \beta_n \varphi(p, x_n) + \gamma_n \varphi(p, S_c^A y_n) + \varepsilon_n \varphi(p, e_n) \\ &\leq \alpha_n \varphi(p, u) + (\beta_n + \gamma_n)\varphi(p, x_n) + \varepsilon_n \varphi(p, e_n). \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

Since $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0$, assume that $\sup \varphi(p, e_n) \leq M$ is a real nonnegative constant, then by induction, we have

$$\varphi(p, x_{n+1}) \leq \max\{\varphi(p, u), \varphi(p, x_0), M\}, \quad \forall n \geq 0,$$

which implies that $\{x_n\}$ is bounded. Therefore, we see that $\{S_c^A x_n\}$, $\{S_c^A y_n\}$, and $\{y_n\}$ are bounded. Next we show that $\varphi(x_n, x_{n+1}) \rightarrow 0$.

Because the sequence $\{x_n\}$ is bounded, by the reflexivity of E , there exists a subsequence $\{x_{n_j}\}$ of $\{x_n\}$ and $p_1 \in C$ such that $x_{n_j} \rightarrow p_1 \in C$ weakly. Denote $x^* = \Pi_C u$, then $x^* \in C$ is the unique element that satisfies $\inf_{x \in C} \varphi(x, u) = \varphi(x^*, u)$. By using the weakly lower semi-continuity of the norm on E , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x^*, u) &\leq \varphi(p_1, u) \leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x_{n_j}, u) \\ &\leq \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x_{n_j}, u) \leq \inf_{x \in C} \varphi(x, u) = \varphi(x^*, u), \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

which implies that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x_{n_j}, u) = \varphi(x^*, u) = \varphi(p_1, u) = \inf_{x \in C} \varphi(x, u). \tag{3.5}$$

Thus, from (3.5) and Lemma 2.5, we have

$$\langle z - x^*, Jx^* - Ju \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall z \in C, \tag{3.6}$$

$$\langle z - p_1, Jp_1 - Ju \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall z \in C. \tag{3.7}$$

Putting $z := p_1$ in (3.6) and $z := x^*$ in (3.7), we get

$$\langle p_1 - x^*, Jx^* - Ju \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall z \in C, \tag{3.8}$$

$$\langle x^* - p_1, Jp_1 - Ju \rangle \geq 0, \quad \forall z \in C. \tag{3.9}$$

Adding (3.8) and (3.9) we have $\langle x^* - p_1, Jp_1 - Jx^* \rangle \geq 0$, i.e. $\langle x^* - p_1, Jx^* - Jp_1 \rangle \leq 0$. By using the fact that J is monotone we get $\langle x^* - p_1, Jx^* - Jp_1 \rangle = 0$. Since strict convexity of E implies that J is strictly monotone, we have $p_1 = x^*$. Consequently, $x_{n_j} \rightarrow x^*$ weakly.

Furthermore, by the definition of φ and (3.5), we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\|x_n\|^2 - 2\langle x_n, Ju \rangle + \|u\|^2) = \|x^*\|^2 - 2\langle x^*, Ju \rangle + \|u\|^2,$$

which shows that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x_n\| = \|x^*\|$. In view of the *Kadee-Klee* property of E , we have $\|x_n - x^*\| \rightarrow 0$. Thus, $\varphi(x_n, x_{n+1}) \rightarrow 0$.

Now we show that $x^* \in A^{-1}(0)$. By using the definition of φ and Lemma 2.3 and Lemma 2.9, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(p, x_{n+1}) &= \varphi(p, J^{-1}(\alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A y_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n)) \\ &\leq \|p\|^2 - 2\langle p, \alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A y_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n \rangle \\ &\quad + \|\alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A y_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n\|^2 \\ &\leq \|p\|^2 - 2\alpha_n \langle p, Ju \rangle - 2\beta_n \langle p, Jx_n \rangle - 2\gamma_n \langle p, JS_c^A y_n \rangle - 2\varepsilon_n \langle p, J e_n \rangle + \alpha_n \|u\|^2 \\ &\quad + \beta_n \|x_n\|^2 + \gamma_n \|S_c^A y_n\|^2 + \varepsilon_n \|e_n\|^2 - \beta_n \gamma_n g(\|Jx_n - JS_c^A y_n\|) \\ &= \alpha_n \varphi(p, u) + (1 - \alpha_n - \varepsilon_n) \varphi(p, x_n) + \varepsilon_n \varphi(p, e_n) - \beta_n \gamma_n g(\|Jx_n - JS_c^A y_n\|). \end{aligned}$$

Because $x_n \rightarrow x^*$, $\varphi(p, x_n)$ is convergent, and noticing the conditions (i), (ii) and (iii), we get

$$g(\|Jx_n - JS_c^A y_n\|) \rightarrow 0. \tag{3.10}$$

The property of the function g implies that

$$Jx_n - JS_c^A y_n \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty. \tag{3.11}$$

Thus, since J^{-1} is uniformly continuous on bounded sets, we obtain

$$x_n - S_c^A y_n \rightarrow 0, \quad n \rightarrow \infty. \tag{3.12}$$

From Lemma 2.4, the property of φ , and the condition (ii) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x_n, y_n) &= \varphi(x_n, \Pi_C(J^{-1}(\lambda_n Jx_n + (1 - \lambda_n) JS_c^A x_n))) \\ &\leq \varphi(x_n, J^{-1}(\lambda_n Jx_n + (1 - \lambda_n) JS_c^A x_n)) \\ &\leq (1 - \lambda_n) \varphi(x_n, S_c^A x_n) + \lambda_n \varphi(x_n, x_n) \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

Using Lemma 2.8, we get $x_n - y_n \rightarrow 0$, furthermore $y_n \rightarrow x^*$, and from (3.12) we get $y_n - S_c^A y_n \rightarrow 0$ and from Lemma 2.1, we obtain $x^* \in F = A^{-1}(0)$.

Now take $\bar{x} = \Pi_F u$, then $\bar{x} \in F$, by the Lemma 2.5 and Lemma 2.6, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\bar{x}, u) &= V(\bar{x}, Ju) \\ &\leq V(\bar{x}, Ju - (Ju - J\bar{x})) - 2\langle u - \bar{x}, -(Ju - J\bar{x}) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{x}) + 2\langle u - \bar{x}, Ju - J\bar{x} \rangle \\
 &= 2\langle u - \bar{x}, Ju - J\bar{x} \rangle \leq 0.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.14}$$

Since $\varphi(\cdot, \cdot) \geq 0$, so we have $\varphi(\bar{x}, u) = 0$.

Furthermore, from (3.3) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi(\bar{x}, x_{n+1}) &\leq (\beta_n + \gamma_n)\varphi(\bar{x}, x_n) + \alpha_n\varphi(\bar{x}, u) + \varepsilon_n\varphi(\bar{x}, e_n) \\
 &\leq (1 - \alpha_n - \varepsilon_n)\varphi(\bar{x}, x_n) + (\alpha_n + \varepsilon_n)(\varphi(\bar{x}, u) + \varphi(\bar{x}, e_n)).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.15}$$

Notice the conditions (i) and (iii), from (3.15), by the Lemma 2.7 we have $\varphi(\bar{x}, x_{n+1}) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Consequently, from Lemma 2.8 we have $x_n \rightarrow \bar{x}$. In fact, we get $x^* = \bar{x}$. The proof is complete. \square

Theorem 3.2 *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Banach space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ be a continuous monotone mapping satisfying (2.1), and $u \in C$ be a constant. Assume that $F := A^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$, let x_n be a sequence generated by $x_0 \in C$*

$$x_{n+1} = J^{-1}(\alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A x_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n),
 \tag{3.16}$$

where $\{e_n\} \in E$ is an error, $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\varepsilon_n\}$ are sequences of nonnegative real numbers in $[0, 1]$ and

- (i) $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1, n \geq 0$;
- (ii) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$;
- (iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0$,

then the sequence converges strongly to $\Pi_F u$.

Proof Putting $\lambda_n = 1$ in Theorem 3.1, we obtain the result. \square

We note the method of the proof of Theorem 3.1 provides a convergence theorem for a finite family of continuous monotone mappings. In fact, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 3.3 *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Banach space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let $A_i : C \rightarrow E^*$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ be continuous monotone mappings satisfying (2.1), and $u \in C$ be a constant. Assume that $F := \bigcap_{i=1}^N A_i^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$, for $x_0, u \in C$ arbitrarily, let the sequence $\{x_n\}$ be generated iteratively by*

$$\begin{cases}
 y_n = \Pi_C(J^{-1}(\lambda_n Jx_n + (1 - \lambda_n) \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i JS_c^{A_i} x_n)), \\
 x_{n+1} = J^{-1}(\alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i JS_c^{A_i} y_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n),
 \end{cases}
 \tag{3.17}$$

where $c \in (0, \infty)$, $\{e_n\} \in E$ is an error, $\lambda_n \in [0, 1], \lambda_n \in [0, 1], \{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\varepsilon_n\}$ are sequences of nonnegative real numbers in $[0, 1]$ and

- (i) $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1, n \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i = 1, \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i = 1; \mu_i \geq 0, \sigma_i \geq 0$;
- (ii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = 1; \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$;
- (iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0$,

then the sequence converges strongly to $\bar{x} = \Pi_F u$.

If in Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.2 we put $u \equiv 0$, we have the following corollaries.

Corollary 3.4 *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Banach space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ be a continuous monotone mapping satisfying (2.1), and $u \in C$ be a constant. Assume that $F := A^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$, for $x_0 \in C$ arbitrarily, let the sequence $\{x_n\}$ be generated iteratively by*

$$\begin{cases} y_n = \Pi_C(J^{-1}(\lambda_n Jx_n + (1 - \lambda_n)JS_c^A x_n)), \\ x_{n+1} = J^{-1}(\beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A y_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n), \end{cases} \quad (3.18)$$

where $c \in (0, \infty)$, $\{e_n\} \in E$ is an error $\lambda_n \in [0, 1]$, $\{\beta_n\}$, $\{\gamma_n\}$, $\{\varepsilon_n\}$ be sequences of nonnegative real numbers in $[0, 1]$, and

- (i) $\beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1, n \geq 0$;
- (ii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = 1$;
- (iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0$,

then the sequence converges strongly to $\bar{x} = \Pi_F(0)$.

Corollary 3.5 *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Banach space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ be a continuous monotone mapping satisfying (2.1). Assume that $F := A^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$, let x_n be a sequence generated by*

$$x_{n+1} = J^{-1}(\beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A x_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n), \quad (3.19)$$

$x_0 \in C$, where $c > 0$ and $\{e_n\} \in E$ is an error, $\{\beta_n\}$, $\{\gamma_n\}$, $\{\varepsilon_n\}$ are sequences of nonnegative real numbers in $[0, 1]$ and

- (i) $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1, n \geq 0$;
- (ii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0$,

then the sequence converges strongly to $\Pi_F(0)$.

If E is a Hilbert space, then E is a uniformly convex and smooth real Banach space. In this case, $J = I$, and $\varphi(x, y) = \|x - y\|^2$, and $\Pi_C = P_C$, the projection mapping from E on C . It is well known that P_C and S_c^A are nonexpansive. Furthermore, (2.1) reduces to (1.1). Thus the following theorems hold.

Theorem 3.6 *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Hilbert space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ be a continuous monotone mapping satisfying (1.1), and $f : C \rightarrow C$ be a contraction with a contraction coefficient $\rho \in (0, 1)$. Assume that $F := A^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$, let the sequence $\{x_n\}$ be generated iteratively by*

$$\begin{cases} y_n = P_C(\lambda_n x_n + (1 - \lambda_n)S_c^A x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n f(x_n) + \beta_n x_n + \gamma_n S_c^A y_n + \varepsilon_n e_n, \end{cases} \quad (3.20)$$

where $c > 0$ and $\{e_n\} \in H$ is an error, $S_c^A = (I + cA)^{-1}$, and the sequences $\lambda_n \in [0, 1]$, $\{\alpha_n\}$, $\{\beta_n\}$, $\{\gamma_n\}$, $\{\varepsilon_n\}$ be nonnegative real numbers in $[0, 1]$ and

- (i) $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1, n \geq 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty;$
 - (ii) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n < \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n < 1;$
 - (iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \text{ and } \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0,$
- then the sequence converges strongly to $\bar{x} = P_F f(\bar{x})$.

Theorem 3.7 *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Hilbert space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ be a continuous monotone mapping satisfying (1.1), and $f : C \rightarrow C$ be a contraction with a contraction coefficient $\rho \in (0, 1)$. Assume that $F := A^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$, let x_n be a sequence generated by $x_0 \in C$*

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n f(x_n) + \beta_n x_n + \gamma_n S_c^A x_n + \varepsilon_n e_n, \tag{3.21}$$

where $c > 0$ and $\{e_n\} \in H$ is an error, $S_c^A = (I + cA)^{-1}$, and the sequences $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\varepsilon_n\}$ are nonnegative real numbers in $[0, 1]$ and

- (i) $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1, n \geq 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty;$
 - (ii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \text{ and } \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0,$
- then the sequence converges strongly to $\bar{x} = P_F f(\bar{x})$.

If in Theorem 3.6 and Theorem 3.7 we put $f \equiv u$ constant, we have the following corollaries.

Corollary 3.8 *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Hilbert space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ be a continuous monotone mapping satisfying (1.1), and $u \in C$ be a constant. Assume that $F := A^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$, let the sequence $\{x_n\}$ be generated iteratively by*

$$\begin{cases} y_n = P_C(\lambda_n x_n + (1 - \lambda_n) S_c^A x_n), \\ x_{n+1} = \alpha_n u + \beta_n x_n + \gamma_n S_c^A y_n + \varepsilon_n e_n, \end{cases} \tag{3.22}$$

where $c > 0$ and $\{e_n\} \in H$ is an error, $S_c^A = (I + cA)^{-1}$, and the sequences $\lambda_n \in [0, 1], \{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\varepsilon_n\}$ be nonnegative real numbers in $[0, 1]$ and

- (i) $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1, n \geq 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty;$
 - (ii) $0 < \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n < \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n < 1;$
 - (iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \text{ and } \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0,$
- then the sequence converges strongly to $\bar{x} = P_F u$.

Theorem 3.9 *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Hilbert space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ be a continuous monotone mapping satisfying (1.1), and $u \in C$ be a constant. Assume that $F := A^{-1}(0) \neq \emptyset$, let x_n be a sequence generated by $x_0 \in C$*

$$x_{n+1} = \alpha_n u + \beta_n x_n + \gamma_n S_c^A x_n + \varepsilon_n e_n, \tag{3.23}$$

where $c > 0$ and $\{e_n\} \in H$ is an error, $S_c^A = (I + cA)^{-1}$, and the sequences $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\varepsilon_n\}$ are nonnegative real numbers in $[0, 1]$ and

- (i) $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1, n \geq 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty;$
 - (ii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \text{ and } \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0,$
- then the sequence converges strongly to $\bar{x} = P_F u$.

Remark 3.10 In fact, if A is a maximal monotone mapping, then all the above results hold.

4 Applications

In this section, we study the problem of finding a minimizer of a continuously Fréchet differentiable convex functional in Banach spaces. Let g be continuously Fréchet differentiable convex functionals such that the gradient of g ($\nabla g|_C$) are continuous and monotone. Denote $B := \nabla g$, then the following theorem holds.

Theorem 4.1 *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Banach space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let g be continuously Fréchet differentiable convex functionals such that the gradient of g , $B := \nabla g$, is continuous, monotone, and $F := \arg \min_{y \in C} g(y) := \{z \in C : g(z) = \min_{y \in C} g(y)\} \neq \emptyset$. Let $u \in C$ be a constant, for $x_0, u \in C$ arbitrarily, and the sequence $\{x_n\}$ be generated iteratively by*

$$\begin{cases} y_n = \Pi_C(J^{-1}(\lambda_n Jx_n + (1 - \lambda_n)JS_c^B u_n)), \\ x_{n+1} = J^{-1}(\alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^B y_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n), \end{cases} \tag{4.1}$$

where $c \in (0, \infty)$, $\{e_n\} \in E$ is an error, $\lambda_n \in [0, 1]$, $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\varepsilon_n\}$ are sequences of nonnegative real numbers in $[0, 1]$ and

- (i) $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1, n \geq 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty;$
 - (ii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = 1;$
 - (iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0,$
- then the sequences $\{x_n\}, \{u_n\}$ converge strongly to $\bar{x} = \Pi_F u$.

In addition, we can extend it to the equilibrium problem for a bifunction $\phi : C \times C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ where C is a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a smoothly, strictly convex, and reflexive real Banach space E with dual E^* . The problem is to find $x \in C$ such that $\phi(x, y) \geq 0$ for all $y \in C$ and the set of solutions if denoted by $EP(\phi)$. The mapping $T_{r_n} : E \rightarrow C$ is defined as follows: for $x \in E$,

$$T_{r_n}(x) := \left\{ z \in C : \phi(z, y) + \frac{1}{r_n} \langle j(y - z), z - x \rangle \geq 0, \forall y \in C \right\}.$$

It is proved in [27] that $\{T_{r_n}\}$ is single-valued and nonexpansive. Furthermore, we see that $F(T_{r_n}) = EP(\phi)$ is closed and convex if the bifunction ϕ satisfies (A1) $\phi(x, x) = 0, \forall x \in C$, (A2) $\phi(x, y) + \phi(y, x) \leq 0, \forall x, y \in C$, (A3) for each $x, y, z \in C, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \phi(tz + (1 - t)x, y) \leq \phi(x, y)$, and (A4) for each $x \in C, y \mapsto \phi(x, y)$ is convex and lower semicontinuous.

The following theorems are connected with the problem of obtaining a common element of the sets of zeros of a monotone operator and an equilibrium problem.

Theorem 4.2 *Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Banach space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let ϕ be a bifunction from $C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ satisfying (A1)-(A4), and $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ be a continuous monotone mapping*

satisfying (2.1), and $u \in C$ be a constant. Assume that $F := A^{-1}(0) \cap EP(\phi) \neq \emptyset$, for $x_0, u \in C$ arbitrarily, let the sequence $\{x_n\}$ be generated iteratively by

$$\begin{cases} \phi(u_n, y) + \frac{1}{r_n} \langle j(y - u_n), u_n - x_n \rangle \geq 0, & \forall y \in C, \\ y_n = \Pi_C(J^{-1}(\lambda_n Ju_n + (1 - \lambda_n)JS_c^A u_n)), \\ x_{n+1} = J^{-1}(\alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A y_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n), \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

where $c \subset (0, \infty)$, $\{e_n\} \in E$ is an error, $\lambda_n \in [0, 1]$, $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\varepsilon_n\}$ are sequences of nonnegative real numbers in $[0, 1]$ and

- (i) $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1, n \geq 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$;
- (ii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = 1$;
- (iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0$,

then the sequences $\{x_n\}, \{u_n\}$ converge strongly to $\bar{x} = \Pi_F u$.

Theorem 4.3 Let C be a nonempty, closed, and convex subset of a uniformly smooth strictly convex real Banach space E which also enjoys the Kadec-Klee property. Let ϕ be a bifunction from $C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ satisfying (A1)-(A4), $A : C \rightarrow E^*$ be a continuous monotone mapping satisfying (2.1), and $u \in C$ be a constant. Assume that $F := A^{-1}(0) \cap EP(\phi) \neq \emptyset$, for $x_0, u \in C$ arbitrarily, let the sequence $\{x_n\}$ be generated iteratively by

$$\begin{cases} \phi(u_n, y) + \frac{1}{r_n} \langle j(y - u_n), u_n - x_n \rangle \geq 0, & \forall y \in C, \\ x_{n+1} = J^{-1}(\alpha_n Ju + \beta_n Jx_n + \gamma_n JS_c^A u_n + \varepsilon_n J e_n), \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

where $c \subset (0, \infty)$, $\{e_n\} \in E$ is an error, $\lambda_n \in [0, 1]$, $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\beta_n\}, \{\gamma_n\}, \{\varepsilon_n\}$ are sequences of nonnegative real numbers in $[0, 1]$ and

- (i) $\alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n + \varepsilon_n = 1, n \geq 0$;
- (ii) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n = \infty$;
- (iii) $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_n = 0, \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|e_n\| = 0$,

then the sequences $\{x_n\}, \{u_n\}$ converge strongly to $\bar{x} = \Pi_F u$.

Remark 4.4 Our results extend and unify most of the results that have been proved for this important class of nonlinear operators. In particular, our theorems provide a convergence scheme to the proximal point of a monotone mapping which improves the results of Yao and Shahzad [24] to Banach spaces, being more general than Hilbert spaces. We also note that our results complement the results of Zegeye and Shahzad [21], which are convergence results for accretive mappings. At the same time, Theorem 3.1 extends the results of Tang [9] and Zegeye and Shahzad [18] which have not involved errors.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed equally to this work. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements

The authors express their sincere gratitude to the referee and the editor for his/her valuable comments and suggestions. This article was funded by the National Science Foundation of China (11001287), Natural Science Foundation Project of

Chongqing (CSTC, 2014jcyjA00026) and Science and Technology Research Project of Chongqing Municipal Education Commission (KJ1400614).

Received: 3 May 2014 Accepted: 14 November 2014 Published: 07 Dec 2014

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Cite this article as: Tang et al.: An algorithm with general errors for the zero point of monotone mappings in Banach spaces. *Journal of Inequalities and Applications* 2014, **2014**:484