## A NOTE ON "GENERALIZED ITERATION PROCESS" BY T. HU AND G.-S. YANG

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In [1], T. Hu and G.-S. Yang obtained the following

THEOREM. Suppose f is a continuous mapping which maps the closed interval [0, 1] into itself, and  $A = (a_{nk})$  is a stable iteration matrix, then for any  $x_1 \in [0, 1]$ , the generalized iteration sequence  $\{v_n\}$  converges to a fixed point of f on [0, 1].

Here, a stable iteration matrix  $A = (a_{nk})$  is an infinite lower triangular matrix such that

- (1)  $a_{nk} \ge 0, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{nk} = 1,$
- (2)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_{nn} = 0, \ \lim_{n\to\infty} a_{nk} = 0, \ k = 1, 2, \dots, \text{ and}$
- (3)  $a_{n+1,k} = (1-a_{n+1,n+1})a_{nk}$  for  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$

and  $\{x_n\}$  and  $\{v_n\}$  are defined inductively by

$$v_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk} x_k, \ x_{n+1} = f v_n, \ n = 1, 2, \cdots$$
 [2].

In this note, Theorem of Hu and Yang is actually a simple consequence of the following

PROPOSITION ([3], Corollary 3.1). Let f be a continuous selfmap of a compact interval f, and f a sequence in f such that f and f for all f and f are f and f and f are f and f and f are f are f and f are f and f are f and f are f are f and f are f are f and f are f and f are f are f and f are f are f and f are f and f are f are f and f are f are f and f are f and f are f and f are f are f and f are f are f and f are f and f are f are f and f are f and f are f and f are f and f are f are f and f are f are f and f are f are f are f and f are f are f are f are f and f are f are

- (1)  $v_n v_{n+1} \rightarrow 0$  iff  $\{v_n\}$  converges, and
- (2)  $v_n fv_n \to 0$  iff  $\{v_n\}$  converges to a fixed point of f.

Here, - denotes the closed interval joining two points.

Note that the stable iteration matrix  $A = (a_{nk})$  in Theorem is regular. Hence, A maps every convergent sequence into a convergent sequence with invariant limit in the sense that if  $x_k \to l$ , then  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{nk} x_k \to l$  (cf. [4]).

*Proof* of Theorem. Since  $|v_{n+1}-v_n| \le a_{n+1}, \, _{n+1} \to 0$ ,  $\{v_n\}$  converges to some  $v_0 \in [0, 1]$  by Proposition (1). Therefore,  $x_k = f(v_{k-1}) \to fv_0$  from the continuity of f. Since A is regular,  $v_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk} x_k \to fv_0$ . Hence,  $v_0 = fv_0$ .

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## References

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