

## OPERATOR NORM INDEPENDENT SOLUTION OF SPLIT EQUALITY EQUILIBRIUM PROBLEM AND FIXED POINT PROBLEM FOR CERTAIN MULTIVALUED MAPS

Lateef Olakunle Jolaoso<sup>1</sup>, Ferdinard Udochukwu Ogbuisi<sup>2</sup> and Oluwatosin  
Temitope Mewomo<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>School of Mathematics, Statistics and Computer Science,  
University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa

<sup>2</sup>DST-NRF Center of Excellence in Mathematical and Statistical Sciences (CoE-MaSS),  
Johannesburg, South Africa.

**Abstract.** In this paper, we introduce a new multivalued  $k$ -strictly pseudononspreading mapping  $T$  with type-one condition and prove that the set of fixed points of  $T$  is closed and convex. We also proved that  $I - T$  is demiclosed at zero without the condition that the set of fixed point of  $T$  is strict. Using this new mapping, we study the strong convergence of a new iterative algorithm for approximating a common element of the set of solutions of a system of split equality generalized mixed equilibrium problems and fixed point problem of  $k$ -strictly pseudononspreading multivalued type-one mappings without a prior knowledge of the operator norm in real Hilbert space. Furthermore, we give a numerical example of our main theorem in real Hilbert spaces. Our result improves and complements some recent corresponding results in the literature.

**Keywords.** Finite family, split equality, generalized equilibrium, fixed point problems,  $k$ -strictly pseudononspreading, multivalued mappings.

**AMS (MOS) subject classification:** 47H06, 47H09, 47J05, 47J25.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $X$  be a nonempty set and  $T : X \rightarrow 2^X$  be a multivalued mapping, a point  $x^* \in X$  is called a fixed point of  $T$  if  $x^* \in Tx^*$ . If  $Tx^* = \{x^*\}$ , then  $x^*$  is called a strict fixed point of  $T$ . We shall denote the set of fixed points of  $T$  by  $F(T)$ . Let  $C$  be a nonempty closed subset of a real Hilbert space  $H$  and  $CB(X)$  denote the family of nonempty closed and bounded subsets of  $X$ . The Hausdorff metric on  $CB(X)$  is defined by

$$H(A, B) = \max \left\{ \sup_{x \in A} d(x, B), \sup_{y \in B} d(y, A) \right\},$$

for  $A, B \in CB(X)$ , where  $d(x, B) = \inf\{\|x - y\| : y \in B\}$ .

Let  $X$  be a normed space, a subset  $C$  of  $X$  is called proximal if for each