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Title *

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Abstract. Write your abstract here.

Keywords: Keyword 1; Keyword 2; Keyword 3.

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1 Introduction

Theorem 1. *Your theorem*

Proof. Your proof.

2 Numerical Examples

In this section, we perform some numerical examples to show the performance of Theorem 1.

Example 1. Let $E = \ell_3$ be the linear space whose elements consist of all 3-summable sequences $(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_i, \cdots)$ of scalars, that is

$$\ell_3 = \left\{ x : x = (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_i, \cdots) \text{ and } \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i|^3 < \infty \right\}$$

with an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \ell_3 \times \ell_3 \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by $\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i y_i$ for $x = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}, y = \{y_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ and an induced norm $\|\cdot\| : \ell_3 \to \mathbb{R}$ given by $\|x\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i|^3}$ for

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$x = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$. Define the mapping $B : \ell_3 \to \ell 2$ by $B(x) = \frac{x}{2} + [1, 0, \cdots, 0, \cdots]'$ where, $x = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$. Let the mapping T be defined by $T(x) = x$ for each $x = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$, $f(x) = \frac{x^4}{3}, \nabla f(x) = x^3, fx^* = \frac{3}{4}x^{*\frac{3}{4}}$ and $\nabla f^*(x^*) = x^{*\frac{1}{3}}$. For this example, choose the sequence, $\theta_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3n}$, $\beta_n = \frac{3}{10n+7}$, $\gamma_n = \frac{n+3}{10n+7}$, $\delta_n = 1 - \gamma_n - \beta_n$ and $\psi = \frac{1}{2}$. Also, let $\mu = 0.5$ and $u = 0.2$.

x_0	GRM		DISEM2		DISEM1		DISEM3		DISEGRM	
	(k)	(t)	(k)	(t)	(k)	(t)	(k)	(t)	(k)	(t)
$(1.5, 1.7)^T$	89	2.03378170	59	1.16966130	53	1.22236270	46	0.934204000	35	0.701941800
$(2.0, 3.0)^T$	87	1.59501840	47	0.663967400	59	0.994875800	46	0.660233000	29	0.385617100
$(1.0, 2.0)^T$	113	2.87636120	46	1.06539500	71	1.64377580	56	1.25295480	41	0.948971700
$(1.7, 2.7)^T$	92	4.08341020	57	1.28437500	54	1.23939930	53	1.15531850	38	0.862604300

The result of this example is given in Figure 1.

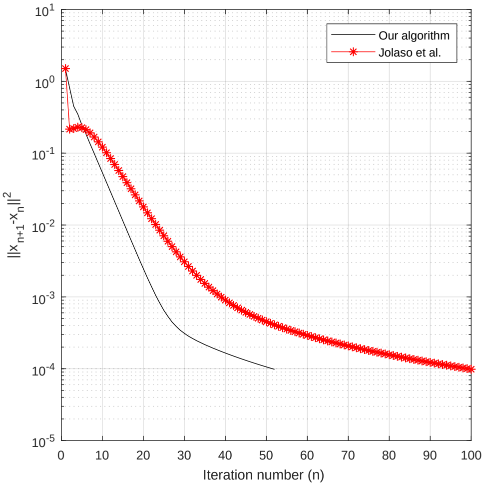

Fig. 1. top: Case 1; bottom left: Case 2; bottom right Case 3.

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