UPPER SEMI-CONTINUITY FOR SOLUTION MAPPINGS OF WEAK QUASI-EQUILIBRIUM PROBLEMS

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Abstract

In this paper, we consider the weak quasi-equilibrium problems and show some sufficient conditions on the existence of their solutions and the upper semicontinuity of solution mappings.

1 Introduction

In recent years, there are many authors studying the generalized quasi - equilibrium problem. They often care about the existence of solutions and the stability of the solution mapping of problems. Namely, in [3], [9], [12] considered the existence of solutions of version of generalized quasi-equilibrium problems. In [2], [11], [13], [15] have obtained the lower and upper semicontinuity of the solution mappings in the some versions of parametric Ky Fan inequality.

Throughout this paper, unless otherwise specify, X, Y, T, Z are supposed to be locally convex Hausdorff topological vector spaces. Assume that $D \subset X, K \subset Z$ are nonempty subsets. Given multivalued mappings $A : D \times K \to 2^D, B : D \times K \to 2^K, F : T \times D \times K \times K \to 2^Y$ and $C : T \times D \times K \to 2^Y$ is a cone multivalued mapping with convex nonempty cone values. For any $t \in T$, we are interested in the following problems:

 (P_1) Find $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &\in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \\ F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}), \text{ for all } z \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}). \end{aligned}$$

Key words: Quasi-equilibrium problems, upper and lower C- continuous multivalued mappings, upper semicontinuity.

⁽²⁰¹⁰⁾ Mathematics Subject Classification: 49J27, 49J53, 91B50, 90C48.

 (P_2) Find $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that

$$\bar{x} \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}) = \emptyset, \text{ for all } z \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$$

 (P_3) Find $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that

 $\bar{x} \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x});$ $\exists z \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \text{ such that } F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}).$

- (P_4) Find $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that
 - $$\begin{split} \bar{x} &\in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \\ \exists z \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \text{ such that } F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}) = \emptyset. \end{split}$$

The aim of this paper is considering the existence of solution and the upper semicontinuity of solution mappings of problems (P_i) , i = 1, 2, 3, 4.

2 Preliminaries

Let us recall that the domain and the graph of a multivalued mapping $G:D\longrightarrow 2^Y$ are defined by

$$dom G = \{ x \in D | G(x) \neq \emptyset \},\$$

$$Gr(G) = \{ (x, y) \in D \times Y | y \in G(x) \},\$$

respectively. The mapping G is said to be closed (resp. open) if the graph Gr(G) is a closed (resp. open) subset in the product space $X \times Y$ and it is said to be a compact mapping if the closure clG(D) of its range G(D) is a compact set in Y. It is said to be upper (lower) semicontinuous (briefly, usc (respectively, lsc)) at $\bar{x} \in D$ if for each open set V containing $G(\bar{x})$ (respectively, $G(\bar{x}) \cap V \neq \emptyset$), there exists an open set U of \bar{x} that $G(x) \subseteq V$ (respectively, $G(x) \cap V \neq \emptyset$) for each $x \in U$ and G is said to be usc (lsc) on D if it is usc (respectively, lsc) at every point $x \in D$. We say that the mapping G has open lower sections if the set $G^{-1}(y) = \{x \in D \mid y \in G(x)\}$ is open.

The definition following is extracted in [13].

Definition 2.1. Let $G: D \longrightarrow 2^Y$ be multivalued mapping and $C: D \longrightarrow 2^Y$ be a cone multivalued mapping. G is called C- lower semicontinuous (shortly, C-lsc) at $\bar{x} \in D$ if there exists a compact set $W(\bar{x}) \subset C(\bar{x})$ such that, for any open set \mathcal{N} with $G(\bar{x}) \cap \mathcal{N} \neq \emptyset$, we can find a neighborhood $U(\bar{x})$ of \bar{x} such that $G(x) \cap (\mathcal{N} - W(\bar{x})) \neq \emptyset$, for all $x \in U(\bar{x})$. This set $W(\bar{x})$ is called the set associated to the C- lower semicontinuous of G at \bar{x} . G is called C-upper semicontinuous (shortly, C-usc) at $\bar{x} \in D$ if there exists a compact set

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 $W(\bar{x}) \subset C(\bar{x})$ such that, for any open set \mathcal{N} with $G(\bar{x}) \subset \mathcal{N}$, we can find a neighborhood $U(\bar{x})$ of \bar{x} such that $G(x) \cap (W(\bar{x}) + \mathcal{N}) \neq \emptyset$, for all $x \in U(\bar{x})$. This set $W(\bar{x})$ is called the set associated to the *C*- upper semicontinuous of *G* at \bar{x} .

Definition 2.2. a. Let $F : D \times K \times K \to 2^Y$ be multivalued mapping, $C : D \times K \to 2^Y$ be cone multivalued mapping. We say that F is called diagonally upper (lower) C-quasiconvex-like in the third variable if for any finite set $\{x_1, ..., x_n\} \subseteq D, x \in co\{x_1, ..., x_n\}, x = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j x_j, \alpha_j \ge 0, \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j = 1,$ there is an index $j \in \{1, ..., n\}$ it holds

$$F(y, x, x_j) \subseteq F(y, x, x) + C(y, x)$$

(respectively, $F(y, x, x) \subseteq F(y, x, x_j) - C(y, x)$).

b. Let $G : D \to 2^Y$ be multivalued mapping. We say that G is upper (lower) C-quasiconvex-like on D if for any $x_1, x_2 \in D, t \in [0, 1]$, either

$$G(x_1) \subseteq G(tx_1 + (1 - t)x_2) + C$$

or, $G(x_2) \subseteq G(tx_1 + (1 - t)x_2) + C$

(respectively, either $G(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) \subseteq G(x_1) - C$ or, $G(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) \subseteq G(x_2) - C$

holds.

In the proof of the main results in Section 3, we need the following theorems.

Theorem 2.3. ([7]) Let X, Y be Hausdorff topological spaces, $F: X \to 2^Y$ be a multivalued map.

(i) If F is an usc with closed values, then F is closed.

(ii) If Y is a compact space and F is closed, then F is usc.

Theorem 2.4. ([10]). Let X be a locally convex Hausdorff topological vector space, D be a nonempty convex compact subset of X and $F: D \to 2^D$ be a usc multivalued mapping with nonempty convex closed values. Then there exists $\bar{x} \in D$ such that $\bar{x} \in F(\bar{x})$.

Next, we recall that a multivalued mapping $H: D \to 2^X$ is said to be KKM (see, for example, in [6]), if for any finite set $\{t_1, ..., t_n\} \subset D$, it implies that $co\{t_1, ..., t_n\} \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n H(t_i)$.

Theorem 2.5. ([4]) Let D be a nonempty convex subset of a Hausdorff topological vector space X and let $f: D \to 2^X$ be KKM-map. For each $x \in D$, if f(x)is closed and for at least one $x' \in D$, f(x') is compact, then $\bigcap_{x \in D} f(x) \neq \emptyset$. **Lemma 2.6.** ([7]) Let E_1, E_2 and Z be real Hausdorff topological vector spaces, X and Y be nonempty subsets of E_1 and E_2 , respectively. If $F: X \times Y \to 2^Z$ is a closed multivalued mapping and $S: X \to 2^Y$ is an usc multivalued mapping with compact values, then $T: X \to 2^Z$ defined by $T(x) = \bigcup_{y \in S(x)} F(x, y) =$ F(x, S(x)) is a closed multivalued mapping.

Proposition 2.7. ([14]) Let $x_0 \in X$ and let $F : X \to 2^Y$ and $F(x_0)$ be compact set. Then, F is C-lsc (resp. C-usc) at x_0 if only if there exists a compact set $S(x_0) \subset C(x_0)$ such that for any neighborhood V of the origin in Y, there exists a neighborhood $U(x_0)$ of x_0 such that

$$F(x_0) \subset F(x) + V + S(x_0), \forall x \in U(x_0)$$

(resp.F(x) $\subset F(x_0) + V + S(x_0), \forall x \in U(x_0)$).

3 The upper semicontinuous of solution mappings

Let D, K be convex compact sets. Given multivalued mappings A, B, F and C with nonempty values as in Introduction. Denote

$$H = \{(y, x) \in D \times K : x \in A(y, x), y \in B(y, x)\}.$$

We defined the multivalued mappings $S_i: T \to 2^{D \times K}, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ by

$$S_1(t) = \{(y, x) \in H \mid F(t, y, x, z) \not\subseteq intC(t, y, x), \text{ for all } z \in A(y, x)\}.$$

$$\begin{split} S_2(t) &= \{(y,x) \in H \mid F(t,y,x,z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t,y,x) = \emptyset, \text{ for all } z \in A(y,x)\} \,. \\ S_3(t) &= \{(y,x) \in H \mid \exists z \in A(y,x), F(t,y,x,z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t,y,x)\} \,. \\ S_4(t) &= \{(y,x) \in H \mid \exists z \in A(y,x), F(t,y,x,z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t,y,x) = \emptyset\} \,. \end{split}$$

We will establish the sufficient conditions for the upper semicontinuity of (S_i) , i = 1, 2, 3, 4. In the Theorems following, we assume that the sets $S_i(t)$, i = 1, 2, 3, 4 are nonempty for all $t \in T$, $\operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) \neq \emptyset$ for all $y \in D$, $x \in K$, $t \in T$.

Theorem 3.1. Let A be continuous multivalued mapping with convex closed values, B be upper semicontinuous with convex closed values. For each $t_0 \in T$, assume the following conditions hold:

(i) intC is open on $\{t_0\} \times D \times K$; (ii) F is a closed map on $\{t_0\} \times D \times K \times K$. Then S_1 is use at t_0 .

Proof. Since $D \times K$ is a compact set, to proof the upper semicontinuity of S_1 we will show that S_1 is closed.

Assume that $x_{\beta} \to x_0, y_{\beta} \to y_0, t_{\beta} \to t_0, (y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}) \in S_1(t_{\beta})$. Then $(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}) \in H$ and $F(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}, z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$, for all $z \in A(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$.

For the upper semicontinuity of A, B with nonempty closed values in compact set imply the closed property of A and B. This means $y_0 \in B(y_0, x_0), x_0 \in A(y_0, x_0)$ and so $(y_0, x_0) \in H$.

The lower semicontinuity of A and $x_{\beta} \to x_0, y_{\beta} \to y_0$ follow that for any $z_0 \in A(y_0, x_0)$, there exists $z_{\beta} \in A(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$ such that $z_{\beta} \to z_0$. Thus, $F(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}, z_{\beta}) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$. So $F(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}, z_{\beta}) \cap (Y \setminus \operatorname{int} C(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})) \neq \emptyset$. The openness of intC implies that $Y \setminus \operatorname{int} C$ is a closed map. Since Fand $Y \setminus \operatorname{int} C$ are closed, we have $F(t_0, y_0, x_0, z_0) \cap (Y \setminus \operatorname{int} C(t_0, y_0, x_0)) \neq \emptyset$. This reduces $F(t_0, y_0, x_0, z_0) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t_0, y_0, x_0)$ for any $z_0 \in A(y_0, x_0)$. Thus, $(y_0, x_0) \in S_1(t_0)$. This shows that S_1 is closed at t_0 . The proof is complete.

Theorem 3.2. Let A be continuous multivalued mapping with convex closed values, B be upper semicontinuous with convex closed values. For each $t_0 \in T$, assume the following conditions hold:

(i) int C is open on $\{t_0\} \times D \times K$;

(ii) F is (-C)-lsc with compact values on $\{t_0\} \times D \times K \times K$. Then S_2 is use at t_0 .

Proof. Since $D \times K$ is a compact set, to proof the upper semicontinuity of S_2 we will show that S_2 is closed.

Setting

 $\mathcal{S}_2(t) = \{(y, x) \in D \times K \mid F(t, y, x, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) = \emptyset, \text{ for all } z \in A(y, x)\}.$

$$\mathcal{S}'_2(t) = D \times K \setminus \mathcal{S}_2(t).$$

Taking arbitrary $(y_0, x_0) \in S'_2(t_0)$, there exists $z_0 \in A(y_0, x_0)$ such that $F(t_0, y_0, x_0, z_0) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t_0, y_0, x_0) \neq \emptyset$. Then there exists a point f_0 such that $f_0 \in F(t_0, y_0, x_0, z_0), f_0 \in \operatorname{int} C(t_0, y_0, x_0)$.

Let $W_0(y_0, x_0)$ be the compact set associated to the definition of the (-C)lower semicontinuity property of F, by $C(t_0, y_0, x_0)$ is convex cone and $W_0(y_0, x_0) \subseteq -C(t_0, y_0, x_0)$, therefore $f_0 - W_0(y_0, x_0) \subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t_0, y_0, x_0)$. Since intC is open, there exist a balanced neighborhood V of the origin in Y and neighborhoods $U_1(y_0)$ of $y_0, U_1(x_0)$ of $x_0, U_1(t_0)$ of t_0 such that

$$f_0 - W_0(y_0, x_0) + V \subset \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) \text{ for all } (t, y, x) \in U_1(t_0) \times U_1(y_0) \times U_1(x_0).$$
(1)

Since F is (-C)-lsc with compact values, there exist neighborhoods $U_2(y_0) \subset U_1(y_0), U_2(x_0) \subset U_1(x_0), U(t_0) \subset U_1(t_0)$ and $U(z_0)$ such that

$$F(t_0, y_0, x_0, z_0) \subset F(t, y, x, z) + W_0(y_0, x_0) + V$$
(2)

for all $(t, y, x, z) \in U(t_0) \times U_2(y_0) \times U_2(x_0) \times U(z_0)$.

Observe now that $U(z_0)$ is open and $A(y_0, x_0) \cap U(z_0) \neq \emptyset$, on the other hand A is lsc, then there are neighborhoods $U(y_0) \subset U_2(y_0), U(x_0) \subset U_2(x_0)$ such that

$$A(y, x) \cap U(z_0) \neq \emptyset$$
 for all $(y, x) \in U(y_0) \times U(x_0)$.

Therefore, there exists z such that $z \in A(y, x)$ and $z \in U(z_0)$.

Since $(t, y, x, z) \in U(t_0) \times U(y_0) \times U(x_0) \times U(z_0)$, and since (1),(2) hold, there is a point $f \in F(t, y, x, z)$ satisfies $f_0 \in f + W_0(y_0, x_0) + V$. This implies $f \in f_0 - W_0(y_0, x_0) + V$. So $f \in intC(t, y, x)$. This implies that

$$F(t, y, x, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) \neq \emptyset$$

for all $(t, y, x, z) \in U = U(t_0) \times U(y_0) \times U(x_0) \times U(z_0)$. Hence, $U \subset \operatorname{Gr} \mathcal{S}'_2$, and then \mathcal{S}'_2 is open multivalued mapping. This shows that \mathcal{S}_2 is closed multivalued mapping.

We see that $S_2(t) = S_2(t) \cap H$. The upper semicontinuity with closed values in compact set of A and B imply that H is a closed set. For S_2 is closed maps and H is a closed set, it is easy denotation S_2 is a closed map. The proof is complete.

Similar proof of above Theorems, we will show the upper semicontinuity of S_3, S_4 with weaker hypothesis of A.

Theorem 3.3. Let A be use with convex compact values, B be use with convex closed values. For each $t_0 \in T$, assume the following conditions hold:

(i) int C is open on $\{t_0\} \times D \times K$;

(ii) F is a closed map on $\{t_0\} \times D \times K \times K$.

Then S_3 is use at t_0 .

Proof. Since $D \times K$ is a compact set, to proof the upper semicontinuity of S_3 we will show that S_3 is closed.

Assume that $x_{\beta} \to x_0, y_{\beta} \to y_0, t_{\beta} \to t_0, (y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}) \in S_3(t_{\beta})$. Then $(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}) \in H$ and there is $z \in A(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$ such that $F(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}, z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$. So $F(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}, z) \cap (Y \setminus \operatorname{int} C(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})) \neq \emptyset$ with $z \in A(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$. Therefore

$$F(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}, A(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})) \cap (Y \setminus \text{int}C(t_{\beta}, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})) \neq \emptyset.$$
(3)

For A is use with nonempty compact values and B is use with closed values in compact set imply the closed property of A and B. This means $y_0 \in B(y_0, x_0), x_0 \in A(y_0, x_0)$ and so $(y_0, x_0) \in H$.

Since A is use with compact values and F is closed, the multivalued mapping G defined by $G(t, y, x) = \bigcup_{z \in A(y,x)} F(t, y, x, z) = F(t, y, x, A(y, x))$, for all $(t, y, x) \in T \times D \times K$ is closed.

The openness of int*C* implies that $Y \setminus \text{int}C$ is a closed map. Combination (3) with the closedness of *G* and $Y \setminus \text{int}C$, we have $F(t_0, y_0, x_0, A(y_0, x_0)) \cap (Y \setminus \text{int}C(t_0, y_0, x_0)) \neq \emptyset$. This reduces

$$F(t_0, y_0, x_0, A(y_0, x_0)) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t_0, y_0, x_0).$$

Thus, there is $z \in A(y_0, x_0)$ such that $F(t_0, y_0, x_0, z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t_0, y_0, x_0)$. This implies $(y_0, x_0) \in S_3(t_0)$. This shows that S_3 is closed at t_0 . The proof is complete.

Theorem 3.4. Let A be use with convex compact values, B be use with convex closed values. For each $t_0 \in T$, assume the following conditions hold:

(i) intC is open on {t₀} × D × K;
(ii) F is (−C)-lsc with compact values on {t₀} × D × K × K.

Then S_4 is use at t_0 .

Proof. Since $D \times K$ is a compact set, to proof the upper semicontinuity of S_4 we will show that S_4 is closed.

Setting

$$\mathcal{S}_4(t) = \{(y, x) \in D \times K \mid \exists z \in A(y, x), F(t, y, x, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) = \emptyset \}.$$
$$\mathcal{S}'_4(t) = D \times K \setminus \mathcal{S}_4(t).$$

Taking arbitrary $(y_0, x_0) \in \mathcal{S}'_4(t_0)$, then

 $F(t_0, y_0, x_0, z_0) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t_0, y_0, x_0) \neq \emptyset$ for all $z_0 \in A(y_0, x_0)$.

This shows that there exists a point f_0 such that $f_0 \in F(t_0, y_0, x_0, A(y_0, x_0)), f_0 \in int C(t_0, y_0, x_0)$.

Let $W_0(y_0, x_0)$ be the compact set associated to the definition of the (-C)lower semicontinuity property of F, by $C(t_0, y_0, x_0)$ is convex cone and $W_0(y_0, x_0) \subseteq -C(t_0, y_0, x_0)$, therefore $f_0 - W_0(y_0, x_0) \subset \operatorname{int} C(t_0, y_0, x_0)$. Since intC is open, there exist a balanced neighborhood V of the origin in Y and neighborhoods $U_1(y_0)$ of $y_0, U_1(x_0)$ of $x_0, U_1(t_0)$ of t_0 such that

$$f_0 - W_0(y_0, x_0) + V \subset \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x), \ \forall (t, y, x) \in U_1(t_0) \times U_1(y_0) \times U_1(x_0).$$
(4)

Since F is (-C)-lsc with compact values, there exist neighborhoods $U_2(y_0) \subset U_1(y_0), U_2(x_0) \subset U_1(x_0), U(t_0) \subset U_1(t_0)$ and $U_A(y_0, x_0)$ such that

$$F(t_0, y_0, x_0, A(y_0, x_0)) \subset F(t, y, x, z) + W_0(y_0, x_0) + V$$
(5)

for all $(t, y, x, z) \in U(t_0) \times U_2(y_0) \times U_2(x_0) \times U_A(y_0, x_0)$. For $A(y_0, x_0)$ is a compact set, we can cover it by a finite number n of neighborhood $U(z_i), z_i \in A(y_0, x_0)$. Therefore,

 $U = (\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} U(z_i)) \cap U_A(y_0, x_0)$ is a neighborhood of $A(y_0, x_0)$.

On the other hand, A is use, then there are neighborhoods $U(y_0) \subset U_2(y_0)$, $U(x_0) \subset U_2(x_0)$ such that

$$A(y, x) \subset U$$
 for all $(y, x) \in U(y_0) \times U(x_0)$.

Therefore, for all $z \in A(y, x)$ and $z \in U$, and (5) becomes

$$F(t_0, y_0, x_0, A(y_0, x_0)) \subset F(t, y, x, A(y, x)) + W_0(y_0, x_0) + V$$
(6)

for all $(t, y, x, A(y, x)) \in U(t_0) \times U(y_0) \times U(x_0) \times U$.

Since $(t, y, x, A(y, x)) \in U(t_0) \times U(y_0) \times U(x_0) \times U$, and since (4),(6) hold, there is a point $f \in F(t, y, x, A(y, x))$ and $f_0 \in f + W_0(y_0, x_0) + V$, this implies $f \in f_0 - W_0(y_0, x_0) + V$. So $f \in intC(t, y, x)$. This implies that

 $F(t, y, x, A(y, x)) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) \neq \emptyset$ for all $(t, y, x, A(y, x)) \in \mathcal{U} = U(t_0) \times U(y_0) \times U(x_0) \times U$. This means $F(t, y, x, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) \neq \emptyset$ for all $z \in A(y, x), (t, y, x) \in U(t_0) \times U(y_0) \times U(x_0)$. Hence, $U(t_0) \times U(y_0) \times U(x_0) \subset \operatorname{Gr} \mathcal{S}'_4$, and then \mathcal{S}'_4 is open multivalued mapping. This shows that \mathcal{S}_4 is a closed multivalued mapping.

We see that $S_4(t) = S_4(t) \cap H$. The upper semicontinuity with closed values in compact set of A and B imply that H is a closed set. For S_4 is closed maps and H is a closed set, it is easy denotation S_4 is a closed map. The proof is complete.

4 Existence of solutions

In this section, we prove the existence solution of (P_i) , i = 1, 2, 3, 4. Let the sets D, K be convex compact, the multivalued mappings A, B, F, C be defined as the same as in Section 3.

Theorem 4.1. Let A be a multivalued mapping with convex closed values, B be upper semicontinuous with convex closed values. For each $t \in T$, assume the following conditions hold:

(i) A has open lower sections, H is a closed set;

(*ii*) *intC* is a open map;

(iii) F is a closed map, F is a diagonally lower (-C)-quasiconvex-like in the fourth variable and $F(t, y, x, x) \not\subseteq intC(t, y, x)$.

Then for each $t \in T$, there exists $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that

$$\bar{x} \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, z) \not\subseteq intC(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}), \text{ for all } z \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}).$$

Proof. We define the multivalued mapping $M: D \times K \to 2^K$ by

$$M(y,x) = \{ z \in K \mid F(t,y,x,z) \subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t,y,x) \}$$

Assume on the contrary that for all $(y, x) \in H$ such that $F(t, y, x, z) \subseteq$ intC(t, y, x), for some $z \in A(y, x)$. This means for all $(y, x) \in H$ then $M(y, x) \cap$ $A(y, x) \neq \emptyset$. Hence, the multivalued mapping $Q: D \times K \to 2^K$ by

$$Q(y,x) = \begin{cases} co(M(y,x)) \cap A(y,x), & \text{if } (y,x) \in H; \\ A(y,x), & \text{if } (y,x) \in (D \times K) \setminus H \end{cases}$$

has nonempty values.

Setting $E = \{(y, x) \in D \times K \mid F(t, y, x, z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x)\}$. We will show that E is a closed set. Indeed, assume $x_{\beta} \to x, y_{\beta} \to y, (y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}) \in E$. This means $F(t, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}, z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$. Then

$$F(t, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}, z) \cap (Y \setminus \text{int}C(t, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})) \neq \emptyset.$$
(7)

The openness of int C implies that $Y \setminus \text{int}C$ is a closed map. Since (7) and $F, Y \setminus \text{int}C$ are closed, we have

$$F(t, y, x, z) \cap (Y \setminus -intC(t, y, x)) \neq \emptyset.$$

Thus, $(y, x) \in E$ so E is a closed set. This follows that $M^{-1}(z)$ is a open set.

$$Q^{-1}(z) = (coM)^{-1}(z) \cap A^{-1}(z) \cup (A^{-1}(z) \cap (D \times K \setminus H)).$$

We reduce that Q has nonempty convex values and open lower sections, $D \times K$ is a compact in Hausdorff topological space, we claim from Theorem 8.1.3 of [5] that there exists a continuous single-valued map $\phi : D \times K \to K$ such that $\phi(y, x) \in Q(y, x)$.

We see that, the set-valued map $\psi: D \times K \to 2^{D \times K}$ defined by

$$\psi(y, x) = B(y, x) \times \{\phi(y, x)\}\$$

is compact usc with nonempty convex closed in $D \times K$, then it has fixed point. This means, there exists $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that $\bar{x} \in \phi(\bar{y}, \bar{x}), \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$.

Obviously, $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in H$ and $\bar{x} \in Q(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$. By the definition of $Q, \bar{x} \in coM(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$ and $\bar{x} \in A(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$.

Since $\bar{x} \in coM(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$, there exists a finite subset $\{x_1, ..., x_n\}$ of $M(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$ and $\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i, \alpha_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 1$. Thus

$$F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, x_i) \subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x})$$
 for all $i = 1, 2, ..., n$.

For F is diagonally lower (-C)-quasiconvex-like in the fourth variable, we conclude that there is an index $j \in \{1, ..., n\}$ such that

$$F(t,\bar{y},\bar{x},\bar{x}) \subset F(t,\bar{y},\bar{x},x_j) + C(t,\bar{y},\bar{x}) \subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t,\bar{y},\bar{x}).$$

This contrary to (iii). Then for each $t \in T$, there exists $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that

$$\bar{x} \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}), \text{ for all } z \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}).$$

The proof is complete.

Theorem 4.2. Let A be a multivalued mapping with convex closed values, B be upper semicontinuous with convex closed values. For each $t \in T$, assume the following conditions hold:

(i) A has open lower sections, H is a closed set;

(*ii*) *intC* is a open map;

(iii) For any $z \in K$, F(t, ..., z) is (-C)-lsc, F is a diagonally upper (-C)-quasiconvex-like in the fourth variable and $F(t, y, x, x) \cap intC(t, y, x) = \emptyset$ for all $(y, x) \in D \times K$.

Then for each $t \in T$, there exists $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that

$$\begin{split} \bar{x} &\in A(\bar{y},\bar{x}); \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y},\bar{x}); \\ F(t,\bar{y},\bar{x},z) \cap intC(t,\bar{y},\bar{x}) = \emptyset, \ for \ all \ z \in A(\bar{y},\bar{x}). \end{split}$$

Proof. We define the multivalued mapping $N: D \times K \to 2^K$ by

 $N(y,x) = \{ z \in K | F(t,y,x,z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(x) \neq \emptyset \}$

Assume on the contrarily that for all $(y, x) \in H$ such that $F(t, y, x, z) \cap$ int $C(t, y, x) \neq \emptyset$, for some $z \in A(y, x)$. This means for all $(y, x) \in H$ then $N(y, x) \cap A(y, x) \neq \emptyset$. Hence, the multivalued mapping $Q' : D \times K \to 2^K$ by

$$Q'(y,x) = \begin{cases} co(N(y,x)) \cap A(y,x), & \text{if } (y,x) \in H; \\ A(y,x), & \text{if } (y,x) \in (D \times K) \setminus H \end{cases}$$

has nonempty values.

$$N^{-1}(z) = \{(y, x) \in D \times K | F(t, y, x, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) \neq \emptyset\}.$$

We will show that $N^{-1}(z)$ is open in $D \times K$.

Taking arbitrary $(y_0, x_0) \in N^{-1}(z)$, we reduce

$$F(t, y_0, x_0, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y_0, x_0) \neq \emptyset.$$

Then there exists a point f_0 such that $f_0 \in F(t, y_0, x_0, z), f_0 \in intC(t, y_0, x_0)$.

Let $W_0(y_0, x_0)$ be the compact set associated to the definition of the (-C)lower semicontinuity property of F, by $C(t, y_0, x_0)$ is convex cone and $W_0(y_0, x_0) \subseteq -C(t, y_0, x_0)$, therefore $f_0 - W_0(y_0, x_0) \subset \operatorname{int} C(t, y_0, x_0)$. Since

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int C is open, for any neighborhood V of the origin in Y, there exist neighborhoods $U_1(y_0), U_1(x_0)$ of y_0, x_0 such that

$$f_0 - W_0(y_0, x_0) + V \subset \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x)$$
 for all $(y, x) \in U_1(y_0) \times U_1(x_0)$.

Since F is (-C)-lsc, there exist neighborhoods $U_2(y_0) \subset U_1(y_0), U_2(x_0) \subset U_1(x_0)$ such that

$$F(t, y, x, z) \cap (f_0 - W_0(y_0, x_0) + V) \neq \emptyset$$
 for all $(y, x) \in U_2(y_0) \times U_2(x_0)$.

Thus, there exists a point $f \in F(t, y, x, z)$ and $f \in f_0 - W_0(y_0, x_0) + V$. So $f \in \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x)$. This implies that $F(t, y, x, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) \neq \emptyset$ for all $(y, x) \in U_2(y_0) \times U_2(x_0)$. So $U_2(y_0) \times U_2(x_0) \subset N^{-1}(z)$, and then N^{-1} is a open set. On the other hand

$$Q'^{-1}(z) = (coN)^{-1}(z) \cap A^{-1}(z) \cup (A^{-1}(z) \cap (D \times K) \setminus H).$$

Combination the openness of $N^{-1}(z)$, $A^{-1}(z)$ and the closedness of H, we conclude the openness of $Q'^{-1}(z)$. Hence, Q' has nonempty convex values and open lower sections, $D \times K$ is a compact in Hausdorff topological space, we claim from Theorem 8.1.3 of [5] that there exists a continuous single-valued map $\phi': D \times K \to K$ such that $\phi'(y, x) \in Q'(y, x)$.

We see that, the set-valued map $\psi': D \times K \to 2^{D \times K}$ defined by

$$\psi'(y,x) = B(y,x) \times \{\phi'(y,x)\}\$$

is compact use with nonempty convex closed in $D \times K$, then it has fixed point. This means, there exists $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that $\bar{x} \in \phi'(\bar{y}, \bar{x}), \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$.

Obviously, $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in H$ and $\bar{x} \in Q'(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$. By the definition of $Q', \bar{x} \in coN(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$ and $\bar{x} \in A(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$.

Since $\bar{x} \in coN(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$, there exists a finite subset $\{x_1, ..., x_n\}$ of $M(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$ and $\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i, \alpha_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i = 1$. Thus

$$F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, x_i) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}) \neq \emptyset$$
 for all $i = 1, 2, ..., n$.

For F is diagonally upper (-C)-quasiconvex-like in the fourth variable, we conclude that there is an index $j \in \{1, ..., n\}$ such that

$$F(t,\bar{y},\bar{x},x_j) \subset F(t,\bar{y},\bar{x},\bar{x}) - C(t,\bar{y},\bar{x})$$

This reduce

$$(F(t,\bar{y},\bar{x},\bar{x}) - C(t,\bar{y},\bar{x})) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t,\bar{y},\bar{x}) \neq \emptyset$$

Therefore $F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, \bar{x}) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}) \neq \emptyset$. This contrary to (iii). Then for each $t \in T$, there exists $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that

$$\bar{x} \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}) = \emptyset, \text{ for all } z \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}).$$

The proof is complete.

Theorem 4.3. Let A be use multivalued mapping with convex compact values, B be use multivalued mapping with convex closed values. For each $t \in T$, assume the following conditions hold:

(i) intC is a open map;

(ii) F is a closed map, F is upper C-quasiconvex-like in the third and fourth variable;

(iii) For all $(t, y, x) \in T \times D \times K, z \notin coN(t, y, x, z)$ where $N(t, y, x, z) = \{\xi \in K \mid F(t, y, \xi, z) \subseteq intC(t, y, x)\}.$

Then for each $t \in T$, there exists $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that

$$\bar{x} \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \exists z \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}), F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, z) \not\subseteq intC(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}).$$

Proof. We define the multivalued mapping $M: D \times K \to 2^K, W: D \times K \to 2^{D \times K}$ by

$$\begin{split} M(y,x) &= \{\xi \in A(y,x) \mid \exists z \in A(y,x), F(t,y,\xi,z) \not\subseteq \ \operatorname{int} C(t,y,x) \} \\ W(y,x) &= B(y,x) \times M(y,x). \end{split}$$

The first, we will show that M is closed. Assume that $x_{\beta} \to x, y_{\beta} \to y, \xi_{\beta} \to \xi, \xi_{\beta} \in M(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$. Then $\xi_{\beta} \in A(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$ and there is $z \in A(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$ such that

$$F(t, y_{\beta}, \xi_{\beta}, z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}).$$

So $F(t, y_{\beta}, \xi_{\beta}, A(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})) \cap Y \setminus \operatorname{int} C(t, y_{\beta}, x_{\beta}) \neq \emptyset$.

For the usc with nonempty compact values of A and $\xi_{\beta} \in A(y_{\beta}, x_{\beta})$ implies $\xi \in A(y, x)$.

Since A is use with compact values and F is closed, the multivalued mapping G defined by $G(t, y, \xi, x) = \bigcup_{z \in A(y,x)} F(t, y, \xi, z) = F(t, y, \xi, A(y, x))$, for all $(t, y, x) \in T \times D \times K$ is closed.

The openness of int*C* implies that $Y \setminus \text{int}C$ is a closed map. Since the closedness of *G* and $Y \setminus \text{int}C$, we have $F(t, y, \xi, A(y, x)) \cap (Y \setminus \text{int}C(t, y, x)) \neq \emptyset$. This reduces $F(t, y, \xi, A(y, x)) \not\subseteq \text{int}C(t, y, x)$. Thus, there is $z \in A(y, x)$ such that $F(t, y, \xi, z)) \not\subseteq \text{int}C(t, y, x)$. This implies $\xi \in M(y, x)$. This shows that *M* is closed.

In the next step, we prove M(y, x) is a convex set. Taking arbitrary $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in M(y, x)$. Then there are $z_1, z_2 \in A(y, x)$ such that

$$F(t, y, \xi_1, z_1) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x), F(t, y, \xi_2, z_2) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x).$$
(8)

Since A(y, x) is convex, $\lambda z_1 + (1 - \lambda)z_2 \in A(y, x)$ and $\lambda \xi_1 + (1 - \lambda)\xi_2 \in A(y, x)$ for all $\lambda \in [0, 1]$.

For F is upperC-quasiconvex-like in the third and fourth variable implies that for all $\lambda \in [0, 1]$

$$F(t, y, \xi_1, z_1) \subset F(t, y, \lambda\xi_1 + (1 - \lambda)\xi_2, \lambda z_1 + (1 - \lambda)z_2) + C(t, y, x), \quad (9)$$

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or

$$F(t, y, \xi_2, z_2) \subset F(t, y, \lambda\xi_1 + (1 - \lambda)\xi_2, \lambda z_1 + (1 - \lambda)z_2) + C(t, y, x).$$
(10)

Combination conclusions (8), (9), (10), we conclude that

$$F(t, y, \lambda\xi_1 + (1-\lambda)\xi_2, \lambda z_1 + (1-\lambda)z_2) + C(t, y, x) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x).$$

Hence,

$$F(t, y, \lambda \xi_1 + (1 - \lambda)\xi_2, \lambda z_1 + (1 - \lambda)z_2) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x).$$

This shows $\lambda \xi_1 + (1 - \lambda) \xi_2 \in M(y, x)$. So M(y, x) is a convex set. Setting $L : A(y, x) \to A(y, x)$ defined by

$$L(z) = \{ \xi \in A(y, x) \mid F(t, y, \xi, z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) \}.$$

Suppose, there exists a finite subset $\{z_1, ..., z_n\} \in A(y, x)$ such that $coz_i \not\subset \cup_{i=1}^n L(z_i)$. So we can find $z = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i z_i, \alpha_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i z_i = 1$ such that $z \not\subset \cup_{i=1}^n L(z_i)$. This means $F(t, y, z, z_i) \subset \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x)$ for all i = 1, 2, ..., n or equivalent $z_i \in N(t, y, x, z)$. Thus, $z \in coN(t, y, x, z)$, which contradicts with (iii).

Argument similar to proof the closed property of M, we can easy show that L(z) is a closed set in A(y, x) compact. Hence, according the Theorem 2.4, it follows

$$\bigcap_{z \in A(y,x)} L(z) \neq \emptyset.$$

This means M has nonempty values.

Combining all these facts proves that M is use with nonempty closed convex values. Since B is use with closed convex values, W is too. Hence, W has a fixed point. This follows there exists $\bar{x} \in M(\bar{y}, \bar{x}), \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$. So $\bar{x} \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$ and there is $z \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$ such that $F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, z) \not\subseteq \operatorname{int} C(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x})$.

Theorem 4.4. Let A be use multivalued mapping with convex compact values, B be use multivalued mapping with convex closed values. For each $t \in T$, assume the following conditions hold:

(i) intC is a open map;

(iii) For any $z \in K$, F(t, ..., z) is (-C)-lsc with compact values and F is lower C-quasiconvex-like in the third and fourth variable;

(iii) For all $(t, y, x) \in T \times D \times K, z \notin coQ(t, y, x, z)$ where $Q(t, y, x, z) = \{\xi \in K \mid F(t, y, \xi, z) \cap intC(t, y, x) \neq \emptyset\}.$

Then for each $t \in T$, there exists $(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) \in D \times K$ such that

$$\begin{split} \bar{x} &\in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x}); \\ \exists z &\in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}), F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, z) \cap intC(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}) = \emptyset. \end{split}$$

Proof. We define the multivalued mapping $N: D \times K \to 2^K, W: D \times K \to 2^{D \times K}$ by

$$\begin{split} N(y,x) &= \{\xi \in A(y,x) \mid \exists z \in A(y,x), F(t,y,\xi,z) \cap \mathrm{int}C(t,y,x) = \emptyset \} \\ W(y,x) &= B(y,x) \times N(y,x). \end{split}$$

Since int*C* is open and *F* is (-C)-lsc with compact values, we can prove the closedness of *N* as the same as the closedness of S_4 in Theorem 3.4.

Let $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in N(y, x)$. Then there are $z_1, z_2 \in A(y, x)$ such that

$$F(t, y, \xi_1, z_1) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) = \emptyset, F(t, y, \xi_2, z_2) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) = \emptyset.$$

These facts show that

$$(F(t, y, \xi_1, z_1) - C(t, y, x)) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) = \emptyset,$$

$$(F(t, y, \xi_2, z_2) - C(t, y, x)) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) = \emptyset.$$
(11)

Since A(y, x) is convex, $\lambda z_1 + (1 - \lambda)z_2 \in A(y, x)$ and $\lambda \xi_1 + (1 - \lambda)\xi_2 \in A(y, x)$ for all $\lambda \in [0, 1]$.

For F is C-lower quasiconvex-like in the third and fourth variable implies that

$$F(t, y, \lambda\xi_1 + (1 - \lambda)\xi_2, \lambda z_1 + (1 - \lambda)z_2) \subset F(t, y, \xi_1, z_1) - C(t, y, x), \quad (12)$$

or

$$F(t, y, \lambda\xi_1 + (1 - \lambda)\xi_2, \lambda z_1 + (1 - \lambda)z_2) \subset F(t, y, \xi_2, z_2) - C(t, y, x).$$
(13)

Combination conclusions (11), (12), (13), we conclude that

$$F(t, y, \lambda\xi_1 + (1 - \lambda)\xi_2, \lambda z_1 + (1 - \lambda)z_2) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) = \emptyset.$$

This shows $\lambda \xi_1 + (1 - \lambda) \xi_2 \in N(y, x)$. So N(y, x) is a convex set. Setting $L' : A(y, x) \to A(y, x)$ defined by

$$L'(z) = \{\xi \in A(y, x) \mid F(t, y, \xi, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) = \emptyset\}.$$

We will show that L' is KKM. Suppose, there exists a finite subset $\{z_1, ..., z_n\} \in A(y, x)$ such that $coz_i \not\subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n L'(z_i)$. So we can find $z = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i z_i, \alpha_i \ge 0, \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i z_i = 1$ such that $z \not\subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n L'(z_i)$. This means

$$F(t, y, z, z_i) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, y, x) \neq \emptyset$$
 for all $i = 1, 2, ..., n$

or equivalent $z_i \in Q(t, y, x, z)$. Thus, $z \in coQ(t, y, x, z)$, which contradicts with (iii).

Argument similar to proof the closed property of N, we can easy show that L'(z) is a closed set in A(y, x) compact. Hence, according the Theorem 2.4, it follows

$$\bigcap_{z \in A(y,x)} L'(z) \neq \emptyset$$

This means M has nonempty values.

Combining all these facts proves that N is usc with nonempty, closed convex values. Since B is usc with closed convex values, W is too. Hence, W has a fixed point. This follows there exists $\bar{x} \in N(\bar{y}, \bar{x}), \bar{y} \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$. So $\bar{x} \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x}), y \in B(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$ and there is $z \in A(\bar{y}, \bar{x})$ such that $F(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}, z) \cap \operatorname{int} C(t, \bar{y}, \bar{x}) = \emptyset$.

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