

Research Article

On Generalized Implicit Vector Equilibrium Problems in Topological Ordered Spaces

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We discuss three classes of generalized implicit vector equilibrium problems in topological ordered spaces. Under some conditions, we prove three new existence theorems of solutions for the generalized implicit vector equilibrium problems in topological ordered spaces by using the Fan-Browder fixed point theorem.

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1. Introduction and Preliminaries

It is well known that the vector equilibrium problem is closely related to vector variational inequality, vector optimization problem, and many others (see, e.g., [1–6] and the references therein).

Recently, a large of generalized vector equilibrium problems have been studied in different conditions by many authors and a lot of results concerned with the existence of solutions and properties of solutions have been given in finite and infinite dimensional spaces (see [7] and the references therein).

The main purpose of this paper is to extend some known results for vector equilibrium problems to topological ordered spaces (see [8]). We discuss three classes of generalized implicit vector equilibrium problems in topological ordered spaces. Under some conditions, we prove three new existence theorems of solutions for the generalized implicit vector equilibrium problems in topological ordered spaces by using the Fan-Browder fixed point theorem.

A semilattice is a partially ordered set X , with the partial ordering denoted by \leq , for which any pair (x, x') of elements has a least upper bound, denoted by $x \vee x'$. It is easy to see that any nonempty finite subset A of X has a least upper bound, denoted by $\sup A$. In the

case $x \leq x'$, the set $[x, x'] = \{y \in X : x \leq y \leq x'\}$ is called an order interval. Now assume that (X, \leq) is a semilattice and $A \subseteq X$ is a nonempty finite subset. Thus, the set

$$\Delta(A) = \bigcup_{a \in A} [a, \sup A] \quad (1.1)$$

is well defined and it has the following properties:

- (a) $A \subseteq \Delta(A)$,
- (b) if $A \subseteq A'$, then $\Delta(A) \subseteq \Delta(A')$.

A subset $E \subseteq X$ is said to be Δ -convex if, for any nonempty finite subset $A \subseteq E$, we have $\Delta(A) \subseteq E$.

For any $D \subseteq X$, $F(D)$ denotes the family of all finite subsets of D and

$$\Delta(D) = \bigcup_{A \in F(D)} \Delta(A). \quad (1.2)$$

Let X be a topological semilattice, $K \subseteq X$ a nonempty Δ -convex subset, Y a Hausdorff topological vector space. Assume that $A : K \rightarrow 2^K$, $g : K \rightarrow 2^K$, $f : K \times K \rightarrow 2^Y$, and $C : K \rightarrow 2^Y$ such that, for any $x \in K$, $C(x)$ is a closed, pointed, and convex cone in Y and $\text{int} C(x) \neq \emptyset$.

In this paper, we consider the following three classes generalized implicit vector equilibrium problems:

(1) weak generalized implicit vector equilibrium problem (WGIVEP): find $x^* \in K$, such that $x^* \in A(x^*)$ and for any $y \in A(x^*)$, there exists an $u \in g(x^*)$ such that

$$f(u, y) \cap \text{int} C(x^*) = \emptyset; \quad (1.3)$$

(2) strong generalized implicit vector equilibrium problem (SGIVEP): find $x^* \in K$ such that $x^* \in A(x^*)$ and

$$f(u, y) \cap \text{int} C(x^*) = \emptyset, \quad \forall y \in A(x^*), \forall u \in g(x^*). \quad (1.4)$$

(3) uniform generalized implicit vector equilibrium problem (UGIVEP): find $x^* \in K$ such that $x^* \in A(x^*)$ and there exists $u^* \in g(x^*)$ such that

$$f(u^*, y) \cap C(x^*) = \emptyset, \quad \forall y \in A(x^*). \quad (1.5)$$

Definition 1.1. Let X and Y be two topological spaces.

(1) A mapping $F : X \rightarrow 2^Y$ is called upper semicontinuous (usc) at $x_0 \in X$ if, for any neighborhood $N(F(x_0))$ of $F(x_0)$, there exists a neighborhood $N(x_0)$ of x_0 such that

$$F(x) \subset N(F(x_0)), \quad \forall x \in N(x_0). \quad (1.6)$$

F is called usc on X if it is usc at each point of X .

(2) A mapping $F : X \rightarrow 2^Y$ is called lower semicontinuous (lsc) at $x_0 \in X$ if, for any net $\{x_\alpha\}$ in X such that $x_\alpha \rightarrow x_0$ and for any $y_0 \in F(x_0)$, there exists $y_\alpha \in F(x_\alpha)$ such that $y_\alpha \rightarrow y_0$. F is called lsc on X if it is lsc at each point of X .

(3) A mapping $F : X \rightarrow 2^Y$ is called complement pseudo-upper semicontinuous (c p-usc) at $x_0 \in X$ if, for $y \notin F(x_\alpha)$ with $x_\alpha \rightarrow x_0$, we have $y \notin F(x_0)$. F is called c p-usc on X if F is c p-usc at each point x_0 of X .

Remark 1.2. (1) By [9], if F is usc with closed values, then for any net $\{x_\alpha\}$ in X such that $x_\alpha \rightarrow x_0$ and for any net $\{y_\alpha\}$ in Y with $y_\alpha \in F(x_\alpha)$ such that $y_\alpha \rightarrow y_0$ in Y , we have $y_0 \in F(x_0)$.

(2) If $Y \setminus F$ is usc with closed values, then F is c p-usc, where

$$(Y \setminus F)(x) = Y \setminus F(x), \quad \forall x \in X. \quad (1.7)$$

Lemma 1.3 (see [9]). *Let X and Y be two topological spaces. Let X be compact and $F : X \rightarrow 2^Y$ be usc such that $F(x)$ is compact for each $x \in X$. Then $F(X) = \bigcup_{x \in X} F(x)$ is compact.*

Definition 1.4. Let X be a topological semilattice or a Δ -convex subset of a topological semilattice, let Y be a Hausdorff topological vector space, and let $C \subset Y$ be a closed, pointed, and convex cone with $\text{int } C \neq \emptyset$.

(1) A mapping $F : X \rightarrow 2^Y$ is called a Δ -convex mapping (or a Δ -concave mapping) with respect to C if, for any nonempty finite subset $D = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq X$, $x \in \Delta(D)$, $z_i \in F(x_i)$, $t_i \geq 0$ with $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n t_i = 1$, there exists $z \in F(x)$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n t_i z_i - z \in C \left(\text{or } z - \sum_{i=1}^n t_i z_i \in C \right). \quad (1.8)$$

(2) A mapping $F : X \rightarrow 2^Y$ is called to have Δ -inheritance if, for any nonempty finite subset $D = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ of X , $x_0 \in \Delta(D)$, $K \subset X$ with $K \cap F(x_i) = \emptyset$ and $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, we have $K \cap F(x_0) = \emptyset$.

(3) Let $Q \subseteq X$. A mapping $G : X \times X \rightarrow 2^Y$ is called Q - Δ -convex (or Q - Δ -concave) with respect to C in second argument if, for any nonempty finite subset $D = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq X$, $x \in \Delta(D)$, $\{u_0, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\} \subseteq Q$, $z_i \in G(u_i, x_i)$, $t_i \geq 0$ with $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n t_i = 1$, there exists $z \in G(u_0, x)$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n t_i z_i - z \in C \left(\text{or } z - \sum_{i=1}^n t_i z_i \in C \right). \quad (1.9)$$

Remark 1.5. If $G : X \times X \rightarrow 2^Y$ is a Q - Δ -convex mapping (or a Q - Δ -concave mapping) with respect to C in second argument, then for any $u \in X$, $G(u, \cdot) : X \rightarrow 2^Y$ is a Δ -convex mapping (or a Δ -concave mapping) with respect to C .

Lemma 1.6 (see [10]). *Let K be a nonempty compact Δ -convex subset of a topological semilattice with path-connected intervals M , let $F : K \rightarrow 2^K$ be a mapping with nonempty Δ -convex values such that, for each $y \in K$, $F^{-1}(y)$ is an open set in K . Then F has a fixed point.*

2. Existence Theorems

Theorem 2.1. *Let K be a nonempty compact Δ -convex subset of a topological semilattice with path-connected intervals M , let Y be a Hausdorff topological vector space. Let $A : K \rightarrow 2^K$ be a mapping with nonempty Δ -convex values, and let $g : K \rightarrow 2^K$ and $f : K \times K \rightarrow 2^Y$ be mappings and $C : K \rightarrow 2^Y$ be a mapping such that, for each $x \in K$, $C(x)$ is a closed, pointed, and convex cone in Y with $\text{int } C(x) \neq \emptyset$. Assume that*

- (1) *For any $y \in K$, $A^{-1}(y)$ is open;*
- (2) *$B = \{x \in K : x \in A(x)\}$ is closed;*
- (3) *g is usc with compact values;*
- (4) *$f(u, x) \cap \text{int } C(x) = \emptyset$ for any $x \in K$ and $u \in g(x)$;*
- (5) *for any $x \in K$ and $u \in g(x)$, $y \rightarrow f(u, y)$ is Δ -concave with respect to $C(x)$;*
- (6) *for any $y \in K$, $x \rightarrow f(x, y)$ is lsc;*
- (7) *$W : K \rightarrow 2^Y$ is usc, where $W(x) = Y \setminus \text{int } C(x)$ for each $x \in K$.*

Then there exists an $x^ \in K$ such that $x^* \in A(x^*)$ and for any $y \in A(x^*)$, there exists an $u^* \in g(x^*)$ such that*

$$f(u^*, y) \cap \text{int } C(x^*) = \emptyset. \quad (2.1)$$

Furthermore, the solution set of (WGIVEP) is closed, and hence is compact.

Proof. Define $P : K \rightarrow 2^K$ by

$$P(x) = \{y \in K : \forall u \in g(x), f(u, y) \cap \text{int } C(x) \neq \emptyset\}, \quad \forall x \in K. \quad (2.2)$$

We first prove that for any $y \in K$, $P^{-1}(y)$ is open, that is,

$$\begin{aligned} K \setminus P^{-1}(y) &= \{x \in K : x \notin P^{-1}(y)\} \\ &= \{x \in K : y \notin P(x)\} \\ &= \{x \in K : \exists u \in g(x), f(u, y) \cap \text{int } C(x) = \emptyset\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

is closed. Let a net $\{x_\alpha\} \subset K \setminus P^{-1}(y)$ and $x_\alpha \rightarrow x_0 \in K$. Then there exists $u_\alpha \in g(x_\alpha)$ such that $f(u_\alpha, y) \cap \text{int } C(x_\alpha) = \emptyset$, $f(u_\alpha, y) \subset W(x_\alpha)$, for any α . By (3) and Lemma 1.3, we know that

$$g(K) = \bigcup_{x \in K} g(x) \quad (2.4)$$

is compact and so $\{u_\alpha\} \subset g(K)$ has a cluster point $u_0 \in g(K)$. We may assume that $u_\alpha \rightarrow u_0$ and thus, $u_0 \in g(x_0)$. For any $v_0 \in f(u_0, y)$, by (6), there exists $v_\alpha \in f(u_\alpha, y)$ such that $v_\alpha \rightarrow v_0$ and so $v_\alpha \in f(u_\alpha, y) \subset W(x_\alpha)$. It follows from (7) that $v_0 \in W(x_0) = Y \setminus \text{int } C(x_0)$ and hence $f(u_0, y) \cap \text{int } C(x_0) = \emptyset$. Thus, $K \setminus P^{-1}(y)$ is closed and so $P^{-1}(y)$ is open.

Suppose that there exists an $x_0 \in K$ such that $P(x_0)$ is not Δ -convex, that is, there exist $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \in P(x_0)$ such that $\Delta(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \notin P(x_0)$. Hence, there exists $y_0 \in \Delta(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$, $y_0 \notin P(x_0)$, that is, there exists $u_0 \in g(x_0)$ such that $f(u_0, y_0) \cap \text{int} C(x_0) = \emptyset$. For each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $y_i \in P(x_0)$, take $u = u_0$, $f(u_0, y_i) \cap \text{int} C(x_0) \neq \emptyset$. Let $v_i \in f(u_0, y_i) \cap \text{int} C(x_0)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. For any $t_i \geq 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, and $\sum_{i=1}^n t_i = 1$, we have $\sum_{i=1}^n t_i v_i \in \text{int} C(x_0)$. By (5), there exists $v \in f(u_0, y_0)$ such that

$$v - \sum_{i=1}^n t_i v_i \in C(x_0). \quad (2.5)$$

Since $v \notin \text{int} C(x_0)$, we know that

$$v - \left(v - \sum_{i=1}^n t_i v_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n t_i v_i \notin \text{int} C(x_0), \quad (2.6)$$

which is a contradiction. Therefore, for any $x \in K$, $P(x)$ is Δ -convex.

By (1) and Lemma 1.6, $B \neq \emptyset$. Define $S : K \rightarrow 2^K$ by

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} A(x) \cap P(x), & \text{if } x \in B, \\ A(x), & \text{if } x \in K \setminus B. \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

Then $S(x)$ is Δ -convex for each $x \in K$. It follows from (1) and (2) that

$$S^{-1}(y) = \left(A^{-1}(y) \cap P^{-1}(y) \right) \cup \left((K \setminus B) \cap A^{-1}(y) \right), \quad \forall y \in K \quad (2.8)$$

is open.

Suppose that for all $x \in K$, $S(x)$ is nonempty. Then, by Lemma 1.6 S has a fixed point, that is, there exists $x_0 \in K$, such that $x_0 \in S(x_0)$. If $x_0 \in B$, then $x_0 \in S(x_0) = A(x_0) \cap P(x_0)$, hence $x_0 \in P(x_0)$, for all $u \in g(x_0)$, $f(u, x_0) \cap \text{int} C(x_0) \neq \emptyset$ which contradicts to assumption (4); If $x_0 \in K \setminus B$, then $x_0 \in S(x_0) = A(x_0)$, hence $x_0 \in B$ which contradicts with $x_0 \in K \setminus B$. Therefore, there exists $x^* \in K$, such that $S(x^*) = \emptyset$. Since $A(x)$ is nonempty for any $x \in K$, then $x^* \in B$, $S(x^*) = A(x^*) \cap P(x^*) = \emptyset$, that is, $x^* \in A(x^*)$ and for any $y \in A(x^*)$, $y \notin P(x^*)$. Therefore, $x^* \in A(x^*)$ and for any $y \in A(x^*)$, there exists an $u^* \in g(x^*)$ such that

$$f(u^*, y) \cap \text{int} C(x^*) = \emptyset. \quad (2.9)$$

Let T denote the solution set of (WGIVEP) and $\{x_\alpha\} \subset T$ with $x_\alpha \rightarrow x_0 \in K$. We show that $x_0 \in T$, that is, $x_0 \in A(x_0)$, and for all $y \in A(x_0)$, there exists $u_0 \in g(x_0)$ such that

$$f(u_0, y) \cap \text{int} C(x_0) = \emptyset. \quad (2.10)$$

In fact, it follows from (2) that $x_0 \in A(x_0)$. For any $y \in A(x_0)$, $x_0 \in A^{-1}(y)$. By (1), there exists an open neighborhood $N(x_0)$ of x_0 such that $N(x_0) \subset A^{-1}(y)$. Since $x_\alpha \rightarrow x_0$, there

exists α_0 such that for any $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$, $x_\alpha \in N(x_0) \subset A^{-1}(y)$. Thus, $y \in A(x_\alpha)$ and so there exists $u_\alpha \in g(x_\alpha)$ such that $f(u_\alpha, y) \cap \text{int } C(x_\alpha) = \emptyset$, that is, $f(u_\alpha, y) \subset W(x_\alpha)$. Since $g(K) = \bigcup_{x \in K} g(x)$ is compact, $\{u_\alpha\} \subset g(K)$ has a cluster point $u_0 \in g(K)$. We may assume that $u_\alpha \rightarrow u_0$. From (3), we have $u_0 \in g(x_0)$. By (6), for any $q \in f(u_0, y)$, there exists $q_\alpha \in f(u_\alpha, y)$ such that $q_\alpha \rightarrow q$. It follows from (7) that $q \in W(x_0)$, that is, $f(u_0, y) \cap \text{int } C(x_0) = \emptyset$. Thus, T is closed, and hence is compact. This completes the proof. \square

Theorem 2.2. *Let K be a nonempty compact Δ -convex subset of a topological semilattice with path-connected intervals M , let Y be a Hausdorff topological vector space. Let $A : K \rightarrow 2^K$ be with nonempty Δ -convex values, and let $g : K \rightarrow 2^K$ and $f : K \times K \rightarrow 2^Y$ be mappings and $C : K \rightarrow 2^Y$ be a mapping such that, for each $x \in K$, $C(x)$ is a closed, pointed, and convex cone in Y with $\text{int } C(x) \neq \emptyset$. Assume that*

- (1) For any $y \in K$, $A^{-1}(y)$ is open;
- (2) $B = \{x \in K : x \in A(x)\}$ is closed;
- (3) g is lsc;
- (4) for all $x \in K$ and $u \in g(x)$, $f(u, x) \cap \text{int } C(x) = \emptyset$;
- (5) for all $x \in K$, f is $g(x)$ - Δ -concave with respect to $C(x)$ in second argument;
- (6) for all $y \in K$, $x \rightarrow f(x, y)$ is lsc;
- (7) $W : K \rightarrow 2^Y$ is usc, where $W(x) = Y \setminus \text{int } C(x)$ for all $x \in K$.

Then there exists an $x^* \in K$ such that $x^* \in A(x^*)$ and

$$f(u, y) \cap \text{int } C(x^*) = \emptyset, \quad \forall y \in A(x^*), \forall u \in g(x^*). \quad (2.11)$$

Furthermore, the solution set of (SGIVEP) is closed, and hence is compact.

Proof. Define $P : K \rightarrow 2^K$ by

$$P(x) = \{y \in K : \exists u \in g(x), f(u, y) \cap \text{int } C(x) \neq \emptyset\}, \quad \forall x \in K. \quad (2.12)$$

Then the proof is similar to that of Theorem 2.1 and so we omit it. \square

Theorem 2.3. *Let K be a nonempty compact Δ -convex subset of a topological semilattice with path-connected intervals M and let Y be a Hausdorff topological vector space. Let $A : K \rightarrow 2^K$ be with nonempty Δ -convex values, let $g : K \rightarrow 2^K$ and $f : K \times K \rightarrow 2^Y$ be mappings, and let $C : K \rightarrow 2^Y$ be a mapping such that, for each $x \in K$, $C(x)$ is a closed, pointed, and convex cone in Y with $\text{int } C(x) \neq \emptyset$. Assume that*

- (1) A is usc with compact values;
- (2) For any $x \in K$, $g(x)$ is nonempty Δ -convex;
- (3) g is c p-usc on X ;
- (4) f is usc with nonempty compact values;
- (5) for all $x, u \in K$, $f(u, x) \cap C(x) = \emptyset$;
- (6) for all $u, y \in K$, $x \rightarrow f(u, x)$ is Δ -concave with respect to $C(y)$;

(7) C has Δ -inheritance;

(8) C is c p -usc on X .

Then there exists an $x^* \in K$ such that $x^* \in A(x^*)$ and there exists $u^* \in g(x^*)$ such that

$$f(u^*, y) \cap C(x^*) = \emptyset, \quad \forall y \in A(x^*). \quad (2.13)$$

Proof. Define $F : K \times K \rightarrow 2^{K \times K}$ by

$$F(x, u) = B(x, u) \times g(x), \quad \forall (x, u) \in K \times K, \quad (2.14)$$

where

$$B(x, u) = \{y \in A(x) : f(u, z) \cap C(y) = \emptyset, \forall z \in A(x)\}. \quad (2.15)$$

The proof is divided into the following five steps.

(I) For any $(x, u) \in K \times K$, $B(x, u)$ is nonempty.

If it is false, then there exists $(x, u) \in K \times K$ such that $B(x, u) = \emptyset$, that is, for any $y \in A(x)$, there exists $z \in A(x)$ such that $f(u, z) \cap C(y) \neq \emptyset$. Let

$$G(y) = \{z \in A(x) : f(u, z) \cap C(y) \neq \emptyset\}. \quad (2.16)$$

Then $G : A(x) \rightarrow 2^{A(x)}$ is nonempty values. If there exists $y_0 \in A(x)$ such that $G(y_0)$ is not Δ -convex, then there exist $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \in G(y_0)$ such that $\Delta(\{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n\}) \not\subset G(y_0)$, that is, there exists $q \in \Delta(\{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n\})$ with $q \notin G(y_0)$. Thus, $f(u, q) \cap C(y_0) = \emptyset$. For each $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $k_i \in G(y_0)$, take $v_i \in f(u, k_i) \cap C(y_0)$. For any $t_i \geq 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n t_i = 1$, we have $\sum_{i=1}^n t_i v_i \in C(y_0)$. By (6), there exists $v \in f(u, q)$ such that

$$v - \sum_{i=1}^n t_i v_i \in C(y_0). \quad (2.17)$$

Since $f(u, q) \cap C(y_0) = \emptyset$, $v \notin C(y_0)$. Hence,

$$v - \left(v - \sum_{i=1}^n t_i v_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n t_i v_i \notin C(y_0), \quad (2.18)$$

which is a contradiction. Thus, for any $y \in A(x)$, $G(y)$ is nonempty Δ -convex.

For any $z \in A(x)$,

$$G^{-1}(z) = \{y \in A(x) : z \in G(y)\} = \{y \in A(x) : f(u, z) \cap C(y) \neq \emptyset\}. \quad (2.19)$$

It follows from (8) that

$$A(x) \setminus G^{-1}(z) = \{y \in A(x) : f(u, z) \cap C(y) = \emptyset\} \quad (2.20)$$

is closed and so $G^{-1}(z)$ is open. Since $A(x)$ is nonempty compact and Δ -convex, by Lemma 1.6 G has a fixed point. Thus, there exists $y^* \in A(x)$ such that $y^* \in G(y^*)$, that is, $f(u, y^*) \cap C(y^*) \neq \emptyset$ which contradicts with Assumption (5). Hence $B(x, u) \neq \emptyset$ for any $(x, u) \in K \times K$.

(II) For any $(x, u) \in K \times K$, $B(x, u)$ is Δ -convex. If it is false, then there exists $(x, u) \in K \times K$ such that $B(x, u)$ is not Δ -convex, that is, there exist $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \in B(x, u)$ such that

$$\Delta(\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}) \not\subset B(x, u). \quad (2.21)$$

Thus, there exists $y_0 \in \Delta(\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\})$ such that $y_0 \notin B(x, u)$. Then $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \in A(x)$ and for all $z \in A(x)$, $f(u, z) \cap C(y_i) = \emptyset$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Since $A(x)$ is Δ -convex, $y_0 \in A(x)$. By (7), $f(u, z) \cap C(y_0) = \emptyset$. Since $y_0 \notin B(x, u)$, there exists $z_0 \in A(x)$ such that

$$f(u, z_0) \cap C(y_0) \neq \emptyset, \quad (2.22)$$

which is a contradiction. Therefore, for any $(x, u) \in K \times K$, $B(x, u)$ is Δ -convex.

(III) $F(x, u)$ is nonempty Δ -convex for any $(x, u) \in K \times K$. By steps (I) and (II), the conclusion follows directly from (2).

(IV) For any $(y, v) \in K \times K$,

$$\begin{aligned} F^{-1}(y, v) &= \{(x, u) \in K \times K : (y, v) \in F(x, u)\} \\ &= \{(x, u) \in K \times K : y \in B(x, u) \text{ and } v \in g(x)\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.23)$$

is open. In fact, we only need to show that

$$\begin{aligned} (K \times K) \setminus F^{-1}(y, v) &= \{(x, u) \in K \times K : (y, v) \notin B(x, u) \times g(x)\} \\ &= \{(x, u) \in K \times K : y \notin B(x, u)\} \cup \{(x, u) \in K \times K : v \notin g(x)\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.24)$$

is closed. Let a net $\{(x_\alpha, u_\alpha)\} \subset \{(x, u) \in K \times K : y \notin B(x, u)\}$ and $(x_\alpha, u_\alpha) \rightarrow (x_0, u_0) \in K \times K$. If $y \notin A(x_0)$, then $y \notin B(x_0, u_0)$ and hence

$$(x_0, u_0) \in \{(x, u) \in K \times K : y \notin B(x, u)\}. \quad (2.25)$$

If $y \in A(x_0)$ and there exists $z_\alpha \in A(x_\alpha)$ such that

$$f(u_\alpha, z_\alpha) \cap C(y) \neq \emptyset. \quad (2.26)$$

Take $p_\alpha \in f(u_\alpha, z_\alpha) \cap C(y)$. By (1) and Lemma 1.3, $A(K) = \bigcup_{x \in K} A(x)$ is compact and hence $\{z_\alpha\} \subset A(K)$ has a cluster point $z_0 \in A(K)$. We may assume that $z_\alpha \rightarrow z_0$ and so $z_0 \in A(x_0)$. Similarly, by (4), $\{p_\alpha\}$ has a cluster point p_0 . We assume that $p_\alpha \rightarrow p_0$ and hence $p_0 \in f(u_0, z_0)$. Since $C(y)$ closed, $p_0 \in C(y)$. Thus, $f(u_0, z_0) \cap C(y) \neq \emptyset$, $y \notin B(x_0, u_0)$, and $(x_0, u_0) \in \{(x, u) \in K \times K : y \notin B(x, u)\}$. Hence, $\{(x, u) \in K \times K : y \notin B(x, u)\}$ is closed. Let a net

$$\{(x_\alpha, u_\alpha)\} \subset \{(x, u) \in K \times K : v \notin g(x)\} \quad (2.27)$$

and $(x_\alpha, u_\alpha) \rightarrow (x_0, u_0) \in K \times K$, then $v \notin g(x_\alpha)$. By (3), we have $v \notin g(x_0)$, and hence $\{(x, u) \in K \times K : v \notin g(x)\}$ is closed. Thus, $(K \times K) \setminus F^{-1}(y, v)$ is closed and so $F^{-1}(y, v)$ is open.

(V) The UGIVEP has a solution. By Lemma 1.6, F has a fixed point. Thus, there exists $(x^*, u^*) \in K \times K$ such that $(x^*, u^*) \in F(x^*, u^*) = B(x^*, u^*) \times g(x^*)$, that is, $x^* \in K$ and $u^* \in g(x^*)$ such that $x^* \in A(x^*)$ and

$$f(u^*, y) \cap C(x^*) = \emptyset, \quad \forall y \in A(x^*). \quad (2.28)$$

This completes the proof. \square

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