

ON THE CHORD METHOD

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In the paper [1] I. K. Argyros considers as divided difference of the mapping $f: X_1 \rightarrow X_2$, where X_1 and X_2 are Banach spaces, a linear mapping $[x, y; f] \in \mathcal{L}(X_1, X_2)$ which fulfills the following conditions:

(a) $[x, y; f](y-x) = f(y) - f(x)$ for every $x, y \in D$, where $D \subseteq X_1$ is a subset of X_1 ;

(b) there exist the real constants $l_1 \geq 0$, $l_2 \geq 0$, $l_3 \geq 0$ and $p \in (0, 1]$ such that for every $x, y, u \in L$ the following inequality holds:

$$\| [y, u; f] - [x, y; f] \| \leq l_1 \|x-u\|^p + l_2 \|x-y\|^p + l_3 \|y-u\|^p .$$