Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Abstract and Applied Analysis
Volume 2008, Article ID 801904, 17 pages
doi:10.1155/2008/801904

Research Article

Stability of a Functional Equation Deriving from Cubic and Quartic Functions

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Received 11 September 2008; Revised 29 October 2008; Accepted 21 November 2008

Recommended by John Rassias

We obtain the general solution and the generalized Ulam-Hyers stability of the cubic and quartic functional equation $4(f(3x+y)+f(3x-y)) = -12(f(x+y)+f(x-y))+12(f(2x+y)+f(2x-y)) - 8f(y) - 192f(x) + f(2y) + 30f(2x)$.

1. Introduction

The stability problem of functionalequations originated from a question of Ulam [1] in 1940, concerning the stability of group homomorphisms. Let $(G_1, \cdot)$ be a group and let $(G_2, *)$ be a metric group with the metric $d(\cdot,\cdot)$. Given $\epsilon > 0$, does there exist a $\delta > 0$, such that if a mapping $h : G_1 \to G_2$ satisfies the inequality $d(h(x\cdot y), h(x)*h(y)) < \delta$ for all $x, y \in G_1$, then there exists a homomorphism $H : G_1 \to G_2$ with $d(h(x), H(x)) < \epsilon$ for all $x \in G_1$? In the other words, under what condition does there exist a homomorphism near an approximate homomorphism? The concept of stability for functional equation arises when we replace the functional equation by an inequality which acts as a perturbation of the equation. In 1941, Hyers [2] gave the first affirmative answer to the question of Ulam for Banach spaces. Let $f : E \to E'$ be a mapping between Banach spaces such that

$$\|f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)\| \le \delta \tag{1.1}$$

for all $x, y \in E$, and for some $\delta > 0$. Then there exists a unique additive mapping $T : E \to E'$ such that

$$\|f(x) - T(x)\| \le \delta \tag{1.2}$$

for all $x \in E$. Moreover, if $f(tx)$ is continuous in $t \in \mathbb{R}$ for each fixed $x \in E$, then T is linear. Finally, in 1978, Th. M. Rassias [3] proved the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $f : E \to E'$ be a mapping from a normed vector space E into a Banach space E' subject to the inequality*

$$\|f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)\| \le \epsilon\left(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p\right) \tag{1.3}$$

for all $x, y \in E$, where ϵ and p are constants with $\epsilon > 0$ and $p < 1$. Then there exists a unique additive mapping $T : E \to E'$ such that

$$\|f(x) - T(x)\| \le \frac{2\epsilon}{2 - 2^p}\|x\|^p \tag{1.4}$$

for all $x \in E$. If $p < 0$, then inequality (1.3) *holds for all $x, y \neq 0$, and* (1.4) *for $x \neq 0$. Also, if the function $t \mapsto f(tx)$ from $\mathbb{R}$ into E' is continuous in real t for each fixed $x \in E$, then T is linear.*

In 1991, Gajda [4] answered the question for the case $p > 1$, which was raised by Rassias. This new concept is known as Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability of functional equations (see [2, 4–13]). On the other hand, J. M. Rassias [14–16] generalized the Hyers stability result by presenting a weaker condition controlled by a product of different powers of norms. According to J. M. Rassias theorem.

Theorem 1.2. *If it is assumed that there exist constants $\Theta \ge 0$ and $p_1, p_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $p = p_1 + p_2 \neq 1$, and $f : E \to E'$ is a map from a norm space E into a Banach space E' such that the inequality*

$$\|f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)\| \le \epsilon\|x\|^{p_1}\|y\|^{p_2} \tag{1.3p}$$

for all $x, y \in E$, then there exists a unique additive mapping $T : E \to E'$ such that

$$\|f(x) - T(x)\| \le \frac{\Theta}{2 - 2^p}\|x\|^p, \tag{1.5}$$

for all $x \in E$. If in addition for every $x \in E$, $f(tx)$ is continuous in real t for each fixed x, then T is linear (see [14, 15, 17–22]).

The oldest cubic functional equation, and was introduced by J. M. Rassias [23, 24] is as follows:

$$f(x+2y) + 3f(x) = 3f(x+y) + f(x-y) + 6f(y). \tag{1.6}$$

Jun and Kim [25] introduced the following cubic functional equation:

$$f(2x+y) + f(2x-y) = 2f(x+y) + 2f(x-y) + 12f(x), \tag{1.7}$$

and they established the general solution and the generalized Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability for the functional equation (1.7). The function $f(x) = x^3$ satisfies the functional equation (1.7), which is thus called a cubic functional equation. Every solution of the cubic functional equation is said to be a cubic function. Jun and Kim proved that a function f between real vector spaces X and Y is a solution of (1.7) if and only if there exists a unique function $C : X \times X \times X \to Y$ such that $f(x) = C(x, x, x)$ for all $x \in X$, and C is symmetric for each fixed one variable and is additive for fixed two variables. The oldest quartic functional equation, and was introducedby J. M. Rassias [16, 26], and then was employed by Park and Bae [27] , such that

$$f(x+2y) + f(x-2y) = 4\big(f(x+y) + f(x-y)\big) + 24f(y) - 6f(x). \tag{1.8}$$

In fact, they proved that a function f between real vector spaces X and Y is a solution of (1.8) if and only if there exists a unique symmetric multiadditive function $Q : X \times X \times X \times X \to Y$ such that $f(x) = Q(x, x, x, x)$ for all x (see also [27–33]). It is easy to show that the function $f(x) = x^4$ satisfies the functional equation (1.8), which is called a quartic functional equation and every solution of the quartic functional equation is said to be a quartic function.

We deal with the following functional equation deriving from quartic and cubic functions:

$$\begin{aligned} 4\big(f(3x+y) + f(3x-y)\big) = -12\big(f(x+y) + f(x-y)\big) + 12\big(f(2x+y) + f(2x-y)\big) \\ - 8f(y) - 192f(x) + f(2y) + 30f(2x). \end{aligned} \tag{1.9}$$

It is easy to see that the function $f(x) = ax^4 + bx^3$ is a solution of the functional equation (1.9). In the present paper, we investigate the general solution and the generalized Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability of the functional equation (1.9).

2. General solution

In this section, we establish the general solution of functional equation (1.9).

Theorem 2.1. *Let X, Y be vector spaces, and let $f : X \to Y$ be a function. Then f satisfies* (1.9) *if and only if there exists a unique symmetric multiadditive function $Q : X \times X \times X \times X \to Y$ and a unique function $C : X \times X \times X \to Y$ such that C is symmetric for each fixed one variable and is additive for fixed two variables, and that $f(x) = Q(x, x, x, x) + C(x, x, x)$ for all $x \in X$.*

Proof. Suppose there exists a symmetric multiadditive function $Q : X \times X \times X \times X \to Y$ and a function $C : X \times X \times X \to Y$ such that C is symmetric for each fixed one variable and is additive for fixed two variables, and that $f(x) = Q(x, x, x, x) + C(x, x, x)$ for all $x \in X$. Then it is easy to see that f satisfies (1.9). For the convlet f satisfy (1.9). We decompose f into the even part and odd part by setting

$$f_e(x) = \frac{1}{2}\big(f(x) + f(-x)\big), \qquad f_o(x) = \frac{1}{2}\big(f(x) - f(-x)\big) \tag{2.1}$$

for all $x \in X$. By (1.9), we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&4f_e(3x+y)+4f_e(3x-y)\\
&\quad=\frac{1}{2}\left[4f(3x+y)+4f(-3x-y)+4f(3x-y)+4f(-3x+y)\right]\\
&\quad=\frac{1}{2}\left[4f(3x+y)+4f(3x-y)\right]+\frac{1}{2}\left[4f\big((-3x)+(-y)\big)+4f\big((-3x)-(-y)\big)\right]\\
&\quad=\frac{1}{2}\big[12f(2x+y)+12f(2x-y)-12f(x+y)-12f(x-y)\\
&\qquad\quad-8f(y)-192f(x)+f(2y)+30f(2x)\big]\\
&\qquad+\frac{1}{2}\big[12f(-2x-y)+12f\big((-2x)+y\big)-12f(-x-y)-12f(-x+y)\\
&\qquad\qquad-8f(-y)-192f(-x)+f(-2y)+30f(-2x)\big]\\
&\quad=12\left[\frac{1}{2}\big(f(2x+y)+f(-(2x+y))\big)\right]+12\left[\frac{1}{2}\big(f(2x-y)+f(-(2x-y))\big)\right]\\
&\qquad-12\left[\frac{1}{2}\big(f(x+y)+f(-(x+y))\big)\right]-12\left[\frac{1}{2}\big(f(x-y)+f(-(x-y))\big)\right]\\
&\qquad-8\left[\frac{1}{2}\big(f(y)+f(-y)\big)\right]-192\left[\frac{1}{2}\big(f(x)+f(-x)\big)\right]\\
&\qquad+\frac{1}{2}\left[f(2y)+f(-2y)\right]+30\left[\frac{1}{2}\big(f(2x)+f(-2x)\big)\right]\\
&\quad=12\big(f_e(2x+y)+f_e(2x-y)\big)-12\big(f_e(x+y)+f_e(x-y)\big)\\
&\qquad-8f_e(y)-192f_e(x)+f_e(2y)+30f_e(2x)
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.2}
$$

for all $x, y \in X$. This means that f_e satisfies (1.9), or

$$
\begin{aligned}
4\big(f_e(3x+y)+f_e(3x-y)\big)&=-12\big(f_e(x+y)+f_e(x-y)\big)+12\big(f_e(2x+y)+f_e(2x-y)\big)\\
&\quad-8f_e(y)-192f_e(x)+f_e(2y)+30f_e(2x).
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.9e}
$$

Now, putting $x = y = 0$ in (1.9e), we get $f_e(0) = 0$. Setting $x = 0$ in (1.9e), by evenness of f_e we obtain

$$
f_e(2y)=16f_e(y)
\tag{2.3}
$$

for all $y \in X$. Hence, (1.9e) can be written as

$$
\begin{aligned}
&f_e(3x+y)+f_e(3x-y)+3\big(f_e(x+y)+f_e(x-y)\big)\\
&\quad=3\big(f_e(2x+y)+f_e(2x-y)\big)+72f_e(x)+2f_e(y)
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.4}
$$

for all $x, y \in X$. With the substitution $y := 2y$ in (2.4), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &f_e(3x+2y)+f_e(3x-2y)+3f_e(x+2y)+3f_e(x-2y)\\ &\quad=48f_e(x+y)+48f_e(x-y)+72f_e(x)+32f_e(y). \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

Replacing y by $x+2y$ in (2.4), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &16f_e(2x+y)+16f_e(x-y)+48f_e(x+y)+48f_e(y)\\ &\quad=3f_e(3x+2y)+3f_e(x-2y)+2f_e(x+2y)+72f_e(x). \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

Substituting $-y$ for y in (2.6) gives

$$\begin{aligned} &16f_e(2x-y)+16f_e(x+y)+48f_e(x-y)+48f_e(y)\\ &\quad=3f_e(3x-2y)+3f_e(x+2y)+2f_e(x-2y)+72f_e(x). \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

By utilizing (2.5), (2.6), and (2.7), we obtain

$$4f_e(2x+y)+4f_e(2x-y)+f_e(x+2y)+f_e(x-2y)=20f_e(x+y)+20f_e(x-y)+90f_e(x). \tag{2.8}$$

Interchanging x and y in (2.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned} &f_e(2x+3y)+f_e(2x-3y)+3f_e(2x+y)+3f_e(2x-y)\\ &\quad=48f_e(x+y)+48f_e(x-y)+32f_e(x)+72f_e(y). \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

If we add (2.5) to (2.9), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &f_e(2x+3y)+f_e(3x+2y)+f_e(2x-3y)+f_e(3x-2y)+3f_e(2x+y)\\ &\quad+3f_e(x+2y)+3f_e(2x-y)+3f_e(x-2y)\\ &=96f_e(x+y)+96f_e(x-y)+104f_e(x)+104f_e(y). \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

And by utilizing (2.6), (2.7), and (2.10), we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} &3f_e(2x+3y)+3f_e(2x-3y)\\ &\quad=-25f_e(2x+y)-25f_e(2x-y)-4f_e(x-2y)-4f_e(x+2y)\\ &\qquad+224f_e(x+y)+224f_e(x-y)+456f_e(x)+216f_e(y). \end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

Let us interchange x and y in (2.11). Then we see that

$$\begin{aligned}3f_e(3x+2y)+3f_e(3x-2y)&\\=-25f_e(x+2y)-25f_e(x-2y)-4f_e(2x-y)-4f_e(2x+y)&\\+224f_e(x+y)+224f_e(x-y)+456f_e(y)+216f_e(x).&\end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

Comparing (2.12) with (2.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned}4f_e(2x-y)+4f_e(2x+y)=-16f_e(x+2y)-16f_e(x-2y)+80f_e(x+y)&\\+80f_e(x-y)+360f_e(y).&\end{aligned} \tag{2.13}$$

If we compare (2.13) and (2.8), we conclude that

$$f_e(x+2y)+f_e(x-2y)+6f_e(x)=4f_e(x+y)+4f_e(x-y)+24f_e(y). \tag{2.14}$$

This means that f_e is quartic function. Thus, there exists a unique symmetric multiadditive function $Q : X\times X\times X\times X \to Y$ such that $f_e(x) = Q(x,x,x,x)$ for all $x \in X$. On the other hand, we can show that f_o satisfies (1.9), or

$$\begin{aligned}4\big(f_o(3x+y)+f_o(3x-y)\big)=-12\big(f_o(x+y)+f_o(x-y)\big)+12\big(f_o(2x+y)+f_o(2x-y)\big)&\\-8f_o(y)-192f_o(x)+f_o(2y)+30f_o(2x).&\end{aligned} \tag{1.9o}$$

Now setting $x = y = 0$ in (1.9o) gives $f_o(0) = 0$. Putting $x = 0$ in (1.9o), then by oddness of f_o, we have

$$f_o(2y)=8f_o(y). \tag{2.15}$$

Hence, (1.9o) can be written as

$$f_o(3x+y)+f_o(3x-y)+3f_o(x+y)+3f_o(x-y)=3f_o(2x+y)+3f_o(2x-y)+12f_o(x) \tag{2.16}$$

for all $x,y \in X$. Replacing x by $x+y$, and y by $x-y$ in (2.16) we have

$$8f_o(2x+y)+8f_o(x+2y)+24f_o(x)+24f_o(y)=3f_o(3x+y)+3f_o(x+3y)+12f_o(x+y) \tag{2.17}$$

and interchanging x and y in (2.16) yields

$$f_o(x+3y)-f_o(x-3y)+3f_o(x+y)-3f_o(x-y)=3f_o(x+2y)-3f_o(x-2y)+12f_o(y). \tag{2.18}$$

Which on substitution of $-y$ for y in (2.16) gives

$$f_o(3x-y)+f_o(3x+y)+3f_o(x-y)+3f_o(x+y)=3f_o(2x-y)+3f_o(2x+y)+12f_o(x). \tag{2.19}$$

Replace y by $x+2y$ in (2.16). Then we have

$$8f_o(2x+y)+8f_o(x-y)+24f_o(x+y)-24f_o(y)=3f_o(3x+2y)+3f_o(x-2y)+12f_o(x). \tag{2.20}$$

From the substitution $y:=-y$ in (2.20) it follows that

$$8f_o(2x-y)+8f_o(x+y)+24f_o(x-y)+24f_o(y)=3f_o(3x-2y)+3f_o(x+2y)+12f_o(x). \tag{2.21}$$

If we add (2.20) to (2.21), we have

$$\begin{aligned}3f_o(3x-2y)+3f_o(3x+2y)&=8f_o(2x+y)+8f_o(2x-y)-3f_o(x+2y)-3f_o(x-2y)\\&\quad+32f_o(x-y)+32f_o(x+y)-24f_o(x).\end{aligned} \tag{2.22}$$

Let us interchange x and y in (2.22). Then we see that

$$\begin{aligned}3f_o(2x+3y)-3f_o(2x-3y)&=8f_o(x+2y)-8f_o(x-2y)-3f_o(2x+y)+3f_o(2x-y)\\&\quad+32f_o(x+y)-32f_o(x-y)-24f_o(y).\end{aligned} \tag{2.23}$$

With the substitution $y:=x+y$ in (2.16), we have

$$f_o(4x+y)+f_o(2x-y)+3f_o(2x+y)-3f_o(y)=3f_o(3x+y)+3f_o(x-y)+12f_o(x), \tag{2.24}$$

and replacing $-y$ by y gives

$$f_o(4x-y)+f_o(2x+y)+3f_o(2x-y)+3f_o(y)=3f_o(3x-y)+3f_o(x+y)+12f_o(x). \tag{2.25}$$

If we add (2.24) to (2.25), we have

$$\begin{aligned}f_o(4x+y)+f_o(4x-y)&=3f_o(3x+y)+3f_o(3x-y)-4f_o(2x-y)-4f_o(2x+y)\\&\quad+3f_o(x-y)+3f_o(x+y)+24f_o(x).\end{aligned} \tag{2.26}$$

By comparing (2.19) with (2.26), we arrive at

$$f_o(4x+y)+f_o(4x-y)=5f_o(2x+y)+5f_o(2x-y)-6f_o(x+y)-6f_o(x-y)+60f_o(x) \tag{2.27}$$

and replacing y by $2y$ in (2.16) gives

$$f_o(3x+2y)+f_o(3x-2y)=24f_o(x+y)+24f_o(x-y)-3f_o(x+2y)-3f_o(x-2y)+12f_o(x). \tag{2.28}$$

By comparing (2.28) with (2.22), we arrive at

$$3f_o(x+2y)+3f_o(x-2y)=20f_o(x+y)+20f_o(x-y)-4f_o(2x+y)-4f_o(2x-y)+30f_o(x). \tag{2.29}$$

Let us interchange x and y in (2.28). Then we see that

$$f_o(2x+3y)-f_o(2x-3y)=24f_o(x+y)-24f_o(x-y)-3f_o(2x+y)+3f_o(2x-y)+12f_o(y). \tag{2.30}$$

Thus combining (2.30) with (2.23) yields

$$4f_o(x+2y)-4f_o(x-2y)=3f_o(2x-y)-3f_o(2x+y)+20f_o(x+y)-20f_o(x-y)+30f_o(y). \tag{2.31}$$

By comparing (2.31) with (2.18), we arrive at

$$4f_o(x+3y)-4f_o(x-3y)=9f_o(2x-y)-9f_o(2x+y)+48f_o(x+y)-48f_o(x-y)+138f_o(y). \tag{2.32}$$

Which, by putting $y:=2y$ in (2.17), leads to

$$64f_o(x+y)+8f_o(x+4y)+24f_o(x)+192f_o(y)=3f_o(3x+2y)+3f_o(x+6y)+12f_o(x+2y). \tag{2.33}$$

Replacing y by $-y$ in (2.33) gives

$$64f_o(x-y)+8f_o(x-4y)+24f_o(x)-192f_o(y)=3f_o(3x-2y)+3f_o(x-6y)+12f_o(x-2y). \tag{2.34}$$

If we subtract (2.33) from (2.34), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}8f_o(x+4y)-8f_o(x-4y)&=3f_o(3x+2y)-3f_o(3x-2y)+3f_o(x+6y)\\&\quad-3f_o(x-6y)+12f_o(x+2y)-12f_o(x-2y)\\&\quad+64f_o(x-y)-64f_o(x+y)-384f_o(y).\end{aligned} \tag{2.35}$$

Setting x instead of y and y instead of x in (2.27), we get

$$f_o(x+4y)-f_o(x-4y)=5f_o(x+2y)-5f_o(x-2y)+6f_o(x-y)-6f_o(x+y)+60f_o(y). \tag{2.36}$$

Combining (2.35) and (2.36) yields

$$\begin{aligned}3f_o(3x+2y)-3f_o(3x-2y)&=28f_o(x+2y)-28f_o(x-2y)+3f_o(x-6y)-3f_o(x+6y)\\&\quad+16f_o(x+y)-16f_o(x-y)+864f_o(y)\end{aligned} \tag{2.37}$$

and subtracting (2.21) from (2.20), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}3f_o(3x+2y)-3f_o(3x-2y)&=3f_o(x+2y)-3f_o(x-2y)+8f_o(2x+y)-8f_o(2x-y)\\&\quad+16f_o(x+y)-16f_o(x-y)-48f_o(y).\end{aligned} \tag{2.38}$$

By comparing (2.37) with (2.38), we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned}3f_o(x+6y)-3f_o(x-6y)&=25f_o(x+2y)-25f_o(x-2y)+8f_o(2x-y)\\&\quad-8f_o(2x+y)+912f_o(y).\end{aligned} \tag{2.39}$$

Interchanging y with $2y$ in (2.32) gives the equation

$$\begin{aligned}4f_o(x+6y)-4f_o(x-6y)&=48f_o(x+2y)-48f_o(x-2y)+72f_o(x-y)\\&\quad-72f_o(x+y)+1104f_o(y).\end{aligned} \tag{2.40}$$

We obtain from (2.39) and (2.40)

$$\begin{aligned}44f_o(x+2y)-44f_o(x-2y)&=32f_o(2x-y)-32f_o(2x+y)+216f_o(x+y)\\&\quad-216f_o(x-y)+336f_o(y).\end{aligned} \tag{2.41}$$

By using (2.31) and (2.41), we lead to

$$f_o(2x+y)-f_o(2x-y)=4f_o(x+y)-4f_o(x-y)-6f_o(y). \tag{2.42}$$

And interchanging x with y in (2.42) gives

$$f_o(x+2y)+f_o(x-2y)=4f_o(x+y)+4f_o(x-y)-6f_o(x). \tag{2.43}$$

If we compare (2.43) and (2.29), we conclude that

$$8f_o(x+y)+8f_o(x-y)+48f_o(x)=4f_o(2x+y)+4f_o(2x-y). \tag{2.44}$$

This means that f_o is cubic function and that there exits a unique function $C : X\times X\times X \to Y$ such that $f_o(x) = C(x,x,x)$ for all $x\in X$, and C is symmetric for each fixed one variable and is additive for fixed two variables. Thus for all $x \in X$, we have

$$f(x)=f_e(x)+f_o(x)=C(x,x,x)+Q(x,x,x,x). \tag{2.45}$$

This completes the proof of theorem. □

The following corollary is an alternative result of Theorem 2.1.

Corollary 2.2. *Let X, Y be vector spaces, and let $f : X \to Y$ be a function satisfying* (1.9). *Then the following assertions hold.*

(a) *If f is even function, then f is quartic.*

(b) *If f is odd function, then f is cubic.*

3. Stability

We now investigate the generalized Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability problem for functional equation (1.9). From now on, let X be a real vector space and let Y be a Banach space. Now before taking up the main subject, given $f : X \to Y$, we define the difference operator $D_f : X\times X \to Y$ by

$$\begin{aligned}D_f(x,y)&=4\left[f(3x+y)+f(3x-y)\right]-12\left[f(2x+y)+f(2x-y)\right]+12\left[f(x+y)+f(x-y)\right]\\&\quad-f(2y)+8f(y)-30f(2x)+192f(x)\end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

for all $x,y\in X$. We consider the following functional inequality:

$$\left\|D_f(x,y)\right\|\le\phi(x,y) \tag{3.2}$$

for an upper bound $\phi : X\times X \to [0,\infty)$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $s\in\{1,-1\}$ be fixed. Suppose that an even mapping $f : X \to Y$ satisfies $f(0)=0$, and*

$$\left\|D_f(x,y)\right\|\le\phi(x,y) \tag{3.3}$$

for all $x,y\in X$. If the upper bound $\phi : X\times X \to [0,\infty)$ is a mapping such that the series $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}2^{4si}\phi(0,x/2^{si})$ converges, and that $\lim_{n\to\infty}2^{4sn}\phi(x/2^{sn},y/2^{sn})=0$ for all $x,y\in X$, then *the limit* $Q(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} 2^{4sn} f(x/2^{sn})$ *exists for all* $x \in X$, *and* $Q : X \to Y$ *is a unique quartic function satisfying* (1.9), *and*

$$\|f(x) - Q(x)\| \leq \frac{1}{16} \sum_{i=(s-1)/2}^{\infty} 2^{4s(i+1)} \phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{s(i+1)}}\right) \tag{3.4}$$

for all $x \in X$.

Proof. Let $s = 1$. Putting $x = 0$ in (3.3), we get

$$\|f(2y) - 16f(y)\| \leq \phi(0, y). \tag{3.5}$$

Replacing y by $x/2$ in (3.5), yields

$$\left\|f(x) - 16f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right\| \leq \phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2}\right). \tag{3.6}$$

Interchanging x with $x/2$ in (3.6), and multiplying by 16 it follows that

$$\left\|16f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - 16^2 f\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right\| \leq 16\phi\left(0, \frac{x}{4}\right). \tag{3.7}$$

Combining (3.6) and (3.7), we lead to

$$\left\|16^2 f\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) - f(x)\right\| \leq \phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2}\right) + 16\phi\left(0, \frac{x}{4}\right). \tag{3.8}$$

From the inequality (3.6) we use iterative methods and induction on n to prove our next relation:

$$\left\|16^n f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) - f(x)\right\| \leq \frac{1}{16} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 16^{i+1} \phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{i+1}}\right). \tag{3.9}$$

We multiply (3.9) by 16^m and replace x by $x/2^m$ to obtain that

$$\left\|16^{m+n} f\left(\frac{x}{2^{m+n}}\right) - 16^m f\left(\frac{x}{2^m}\right)\right\| \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 16^{m+i} \phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{i+m+1}}\right). \tag{3.10}$$

This shows that $\{16^n f(x/2^n)\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in Y by taking the limit $m \to \infty$. Since Y is a Banach space, it follows that the sequence $\{16^n f(x/2^n)\}$ converges. We define $Q : X \to Y$ by $Q(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} 2^{4n} f(x/2^n)$ for all $x \in X$. It is clear that $Q(-x) = Q(x)$ for all $x \in X$, and it follows from (3.3) that

$$\|D_Q(x, y)\| = \lim_{n\to\infty} 16^n \left\|D_f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}, \frac{y}{2^n}\right)\right\| \leq \lim_{n\to\infty} 16^n \phi\left(\frac{x}{2^n}, \frac{y}{2^n}\right) = 0 \tag{3.11}$$

for all $x, y \in X$. Hence, by Corollary 2.2, Q is quartic. It remains to show that Q is unique. Suppose that there exists another quartic function $Q' : X \to Y$ which satisfies (1.9) and (3.4). Since $Q(2^n x) = 16^n Q(x)$, and $Q'(2^n x) = 16^n Q'(x)$ for all $x \in X$, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}\|Q(x) - Q'(x)\| &= 16^n \left\| Q\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) - Q'\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) \right\| \\ &\le 16^n \left\| Q\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) - f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) \right\| + 16^n \left\| Q'\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) - f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) \right\| \\ &\le 2\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 16^{n+i} \phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{n+i+1}}\right)\end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

for all $x \in X$. By letting $n \to \infty$ in this inequality, it follows that $Q(x) = Q'(x)$ for all $x \in X$, which gives the conclusion. For $s = -1$, we obtain

$$\left\| \frac{f(2^m x)}{16^m} - f(x) \right\| \le \frac{1}{16} \sum_{i=-1}^{n-2} \frac{\phi(0, 2^{i+1} x)}{16^{i+1}}, \tag{3.13}$$

from which one can prove the result by a similar technique. □

Theorem 3.2. *Let $s \in \{1, -1\}$ be fixed. Suppose that an odd mapping $f : X \to Y$ satisfies*

$$\|D_f(x, y)\| \le \phi(x, y) \tag{3.14}$$

for all $x, y \in X$. If the upper bound $\phi : X \times X \to [0, \infty)$ is a mapping such that $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2^{3si} \phi(0, x/2^{si})$ converges, and that $\lim_{n\to\infty} 2^{3si} \phi(x/2^{si}, y/2^{si}) = 0$ for all $x, y \in X$, then the limit $C(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} 2^{3sn} f(x/2^{sn})$ exists for all $x \in X$, and $C : X \to Y$ is a unique cubic function satisfying (1.9), *and*

$$\|f(x) - C(x)\| \le \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=(s-1)/2}^{\infty} 2^{3s(i+1)} \phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{s(i+1)}}\right) \tag{3.15}$$

for all $x \in X$.

Proof. Let $s = 1$. Set $x = 0$ in (3.14). We obtain

$$\|8f(y) - f(2y)\| \le \phi(0, y). \tag{3.16}$$

Replacing y by $x/2$ in (3.16) to get

$$\left\| 8f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - f(x) \right\| \le \phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2}\right). \tag{3.17}$$

An induction argument now implies

$$\left\| 8^n f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) - f(x) \right\| \le \frac{1}{8}\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 8^{i+1}\phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{i+1}}\right). \tag{3.18}$$

Multiply (3.18) by 8^m and replace x by $x/2^m$, we obtain that

$$\left\| 8^{m+n} f\left(\frac{x}{2^{m+n}}\right) - 8^m f\left(\frac{x}{2^m}\right) \right\| \le \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} 8^{m+i}\phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{m+i+1}}\right). \tag{3.19}$$

The right hand side of the inequality (3.19) tends to 0 as $m \to \infty$ because of

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 8^i \phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{i+1}}\right) < \infty \tag{3.20}$$

by assumption, and thus the sequence $\{2^{3n} f(x/2^n)\}$ is Cauchy in Y, as desired. Therefore we may define a mapping $C : X \to Y$ as $C(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} 2^{3n} f(x/2^n)$. The rest of proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 3.1. □

Theorem 3.3. *Let $s \in \{1, -1\}$ be fixed. Suppose a mapping $f : X \to Y$ satisfies $f(0) = 0$, and $\|D_f(x, y)\| \le \phi(x, y)$ for all $x, y \in X$. If the upper bound $\phi : X \times X \to [0, \infty)$ is a mapping such that*

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}\left[(|s|+s)2^{4si}\phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{si-1}}\right) + (|s|-s)2^{3si}\phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{si-1}}\right)\right] < \infty, \\ &\lim_{n\to\infty}\left[(|s|+s)2^{(4sn-1)}\phi\left(\frac{x}{2^{sn}}, \frac{y}{2^{sn}}\right) + (|s|+s)2^{3sn}\phi\left(\frac{x}{2^{sn}}, \frac{y}{2^{sn}}\right)\right] = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{3.21}$$

for all $x, y \in X$. Then there exists a unique quartic function $Q : X \to Y$ and a unique cubic function $C : X \to Y$ satisfying

$$\|f(x) - Q(x) - C(x)\| \le \sum_{i=(s-1)/2}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{2^{4s(i+1)}}{32} + \frac{2^{3s(i+1)}}{16}\right)\left[\phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{s(i+1)}}\right) + \phi\left(0, \frac{-x}{2^{s(i+1)}}\right)\right]\right\} \tag{3.22}$$

for all $x \in X$.

Proof. Let $f_e(x) = (1/2)(f(x) + f(-x))$ for all $x \in X$. Then $f_e(0) = 0$ and f_e is even function satisfying $\|D_{f_e}(x, y)\| \le (1/2)[\phi(x, y) + \phi(-x, -y)]$ for all $x, y \in X$. From Theorem 3.1, it follows that there exists a unique quartic function $Q : X \to Y$ satisfies

$$\|f_e(x) - Q(x)\| \le \frac{1}{32}\sum_{i=(s-1)/2}^{\infty}\left\{2^{4s(i+1)}\phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{s(i+1)}}\right) + 2^{4s(i+1)}\phi\left(0, \frac{-x}{2^{s(i+1)}}\right)\right\} \tag{3.23}$$

for all $x \in X$. Let now $f_o(x) = (1/2)(f(x) - f(-x))$ for all $x \in X$. Then f_o is odd function satisfying

$$\|D_{f_o}(x,y)\| \le \frac{1}{2}[\phi(x,y) + \phi(-x,-y)] \tag{3.24}$$

for all $x, y \in X$. Hence, in view of Theorem 3.2, it follows that there exists a unique cubic function $C : X \to Y$ such that

$$\|f_o(x) - C(x)\| \le \frac{1}{16}\sum_{i=(s-1)/2}^{\infty}\left\{2^{3s(i+1)}\phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{s(i+1)}}\right) + 2^{3s(i+1)}\phi\left(0, \frac{-x}{2^{s(i+1)}}\right)\right\} \tag{3.25}$$

for all $x \in X$. On the other hand, we have $f(x) = f_e(x)+f_o(x)$ for all $x \in X$. Then by combining (3.23) and (3.25), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\|f(x) - C(x) - Q(x)\| &\le \|f_e(x) - Q(x)\| + \|f_o(x) - C(x)\| \\ &\le \sum_{i=(s-1)/2}^{\infty}\left\{\left(\frac{2^{4s(i+1)}}{32} + \frac{2^{3s(i+1)}}{16}\right)\left[\phi\left(0, \frac{x}{2^{s(i+1)}}\right) + \phi\left(0, \frac{-x}{2^{s(i+1)}}\right)\right]\right\}\end{aligned} \tag{3.26}$$

for all $x \in X$, and the proof of theorem is complete. □

We are going to investigate the Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability problem for functional equation (1.9).

Corollary 3.4. *Let $p \in (-\infty, 3) \cup (4, +\infty)$, $\theta > 0$. Suppose $f : X \to Y$ satisfies $f(0) = 0$, and inequality*

$$\|D_f(x,y)\| \le \theta(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p), \tag{3.27}$$

for all $x, y \in X$. Then there exists a unique quartic function $Q : X \to Y$, and a unique cubic function $C : X \to Y$ satisfying

$$\|f(x) - Q(x) - C(x)\| \le \begin{cases}\theta\|x\|^p\left(\dfrac{1}{2^p - 2^4} + \dfrac{1}{2^p - 2^3}\right), & p > 4, \\ \theta\|x\|^p\left(\dfrac{1}{2^4 - 2^p} + \dfrac{1}{2^3 - 2^p}\right), & p < 3\end{cases} \tag{3.28}$$

for all $x \in X$.

Proof. Let $s = 1$ in Theorem 3.3. Then by taking $\phi(x,y) = \theta(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p)$ for all $x, y \in X$, the relations (3.21) hold for $p > 4$. Then there exists a unique quartic function $Q : X \to Y$ and a unique cubic function $C : X \to Y$ satisfying

$$\|f(x) - Q(x) - C(x)\| \le \theta\left\|\frac{x}{2}\right\|^p\left(\frac{1}{1 - 2^{4-p}} + \frac{1}{1 - 2^{3-p}}\right) \tag{3.29}$$

for all $x \in X$. Let now $s = -1$ in Theorem 3.3 and put $\phi(x, y) = \theta(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p)$ for all $x, y \in X$. Then the relations (3.21) hold for $p < 3$. Then there exists a unique quartic function $Q : X \to Y$ and a unique cubic function $C : X \to Y$ satisfying

$$\|f(x) - Q(x) - C(x)\| \leq \theta\|x\|^p \left(\frac{1}{2^4 - 2^p} + \frac{1}{2^3 - 2^p}\right) \tag{3.30}$$

for all $x \in X$. □

Similarly, we can prove the following Ulam stability problem for functional equation (1.9) controlled by the mixed type product-sum function

$$(x, y) \longmapsto \theta\left(\|x\|_X^u \|y\|_X^v + \|x\|^p + \|y\|^p\right) \tag{3.31}$$

introduced by J. M. Rassias (e.g., [34]).

Corollary 3.5. *Let u, v, p be real numbers such that $u + v, p \in (-\infty, 3) \cup (4, +\infty)$, and let $\theta > 0$. Suppose $f : X \to Y$ satisfies $f(0) = 0$, and inequality*

$$\|D_f(x, y)\| \leq \theta\left(\|x\|_X^u \|y\|_X^v + \|x\|^p + \|y\|^p\right), \tag{3.32}$$

for all $x, y \in X$. Then there exists a unique quartic function $Q : X \to Y$, and a unique cubic function $C : X \to Y$ satisfying

$$\|f(x) - Q(x) - C(x)\| \leq \begin{cases} \theta\|x\|^p \left(\dfrac{1}{2^p - 2^4} + \dfrac{1}{2^p - 2^3}\right), & p > 4, \\ \theta\|x\|^p \left(\dfrac{1}{2^4 - 2^p} + \dfrac{1}{2^3 - 2^p}\right), & p < 3 \end{cases} \tag{3.33}$$

for all $x \in X$.

By Corollary 3.4, we solve the following Hyers-Ulam stability problem for functional equation (1.9).

Corollary 3.6. *Let ϵ be a positive real number. Suppose $f : X \to Y$ satisfies $f(0) = 0$, and $\|D_f(x, y)\| \leq \epsilon$, for all $x, y \in X$. Then there exists a unique quartic function $Q : X \to Y$, and a unique cubic function $C : X \to Y$ satisfying*

$$\|f(x) - Q(x) - C(x)\| \leq \frac{22}{105}\epsilon \tag{3.34}$$

for all $x \in X$.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to express their sincere thanks to the referee for his invaluable comments. The first author would like to thank the Semnan University for its financial support. Also, the third author would like to thank the office of gifted students at Semnan University for its financial support.

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