A Linear Functional Equation of Third Order Associated with the Fibonacci Numbers

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1. Introduction

The problem of stability of functional equations was motivated by a question of Ulam [1] and a solution to it by Hyers [2]. Since then, numerous papers have been published on that subject and we refer to [3–6] for more details, some discussions, and further references; for examples of very recent results, see, for example, [7].

In this paper, as usual, C, R, Z, and N stand for the sets of complex numbers, real numbers, integers, and positive integers, respectively. For a nonempty subset S of a vector space, let ξ : S → S be a function. Moreover, ξ^n(x) = x, ξ^(n+1)(x) = ξ(ξ^n(x)), and (only for bijective ξ) ξ^-1(ξ^n(x)) = ξ^-1(ξ^n(x)) for x ∈ S and n ∈ N₀ := N ∪ {0}.

Jung has proved in [3] (see also [8]) some results on solutions and Hyers-Ulam stability of the functional equation

f(x) = pf(ξ(x)) − qf(ξ^2(x)),

in the case where S = R and ξ(x) = x − 1 for x ∈ R.

If S := N₀ and p, q ∈ Z, then solutions x : N₀ → Z of the difference equation f(x) = pf(x − 1) − qf(x − 2) are called the Lucas sequences (see, e.g., [9]). In some special cases they are called with specific names, for example, the Fibonacci numbers (p = 1, q = −1, x(0) = 0, and x(1) = 1), the Lucas numbers (p = 1, q = −1, x(0) = 2, and x(1) = 1), the Pell numbers (p = 2, q = −1, x(0) = 0, and x(1) = 1), the Pell-Lucas (or companion Lucas) numbers (p = 2, q = −1, x(0) = 2, and x(1) = 2), and the Jacobsthal numbers (p = 1, q = −2, x(0) = 0, and x(1) = 1).

For some information and further references concerning the functional equations in a single variable, we refer to [10–12]. Let us mention yet that the problem of Hyers-Ulam stability of functional equations is connected to the notions of controlled chaos and shadowing (see [13]).

We remark that if ξ : S → S is bijective, then (1) can be written in the following equivalent form:

f(η^2(x)) = pf(η(x)) − qf(x),

where η := ξ^-1.

In view of the last remark, the following Hyers-Ulam stability result concerning (1) can be derived from [14, Theorem 2] (see also [15]).

Theorem 1. Let p, q ∈ R be given with q ≠ 0 and let S be a nonempty subset of a vector space. Assume that a₁, a₂ are the complex roots of the quadratic equation x² − px + q = 0 with |aᵢ| ≠ 1 for i ∈ {1, 2}. Moreover, assume that X is either a real vector space if p² − 4q > 0 or a complex vector space if p² − 4q < 0.
Let \( \xi : S \to S \) be bijective. If a function \( f : S \to X \) satisfies the inequality
\[
\| f(x) - pf(\xi(x)) + qf(\xi^2(x)) \| \leq \varepsilon
\]
for all \( x \in S \) and for some \( \varepsilon \geq 0 \), then there exists a unique solution \( F : S \to X \) of (1) with
\[
\| f(x) - F(x) \| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\|a_1 - a_2\| (|a_1| - 1) + |a_2| - 1)}
\]
for all \( x \in S \).

In [16, Theorem 1.4], the method presented in [3] was modified so as to prove a theorem which is a complement of Theorem 1. Note that, for bijective \( \xi \), the following theorem improves the estimation (4) in some cases (e.g., \( a_1 = 3/2 \), \( a_2 = -3/2 \), or \( a_1 = 1/2 \), \( a_2 = -1/2/2 \)). However, in some other situations (e.g., \( a_1 = 3 \), \( a_2 = -3 \)), the estimation (4) is better than (5). The following theorem also complements Theorem 1, because \( \xi \) can be quite arbitrary in the case of \( a \).

**Theorem 2.** Given \( p, q \in \mathbb{R} \) with \( q \neq 0 \), assume that the distinct complex roots \( a_1, a_2 \) of the quadratic equation \( x^2 - px + q = 0 \) satisfy one of the following two conditions:

\[ a_i \mid a_i \mid < 1 \ \text{for} \ i = 1, 2; \]
\[ a_i \mid a_i \mid \neq 1 \ \text{for} \ i = 1, 2 \]

Moreover, assume that \( X \) is either a real vector space if \( p^2 - 4q > 0 \) or a complex vector space if \( p^2 - 4q < 0 \). If a function \( f : S \to X \) satisfies inequality (3), then there exists a solution \( F : S \to X \) of (1) such that
\[
\| f(x) - F(x) \| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\|a_1 - a_2\| (|a_1| - 1) + |a_2| - 1)}
\]
for all \( x \in S \). Moreover, if the condition (8) is true, then the \( F \) is the unique solution of (1) satisfying (5).

In this paper, we investigate the solutions of the functional equation
\[
f(x) = pf(x - 1) + qf(x - 2) + rf(x - 3),
\]
where \( p, q, r \) are real constants. Moreover, we also prove the Hyers-Ulam stability of that equation. Equation (6) is a kind of linear functional equations of third order because it is of the form
\[
f(x) = a_1(x) f(\xi(x)) + a_2(x) f(\xi^2(x)) + a_3(x) f(\xi^3(x))
\]
for the case of \( a_1(x) = p, a_2(x) = q, a_3(x) = r \), and \( \xi(x) = x - 1 \).

**2. General Solution**

In the following theorem, we apply [16, Theorem 1.1] for the investigation of general solutions of the functional equation (6).

**Theorem 3.** Let \( p, q, r \) be real constants such that the cubic equation
\[
x^3 + px^2 - qx + r = 0
\]
has the following properties:

(i) \( a_1 \) and \( a_2 \) are two distinct nonzero real roots of the cubic equation (8);

(ii) it holds true that either \((a_i + p)^2 + 4r/a_i > 0 \) for \( i = 1, 2 \)

or \((a_i + p)^2 + 4r/a_i < 0 \) for \( i = 1, 2 \). Then, a function \( f : \mathbb{R} \to X \) is a solution of the functional equation (6) if and only if there exist functions \( h_1, h_2 : [-1, 1) \to X \) such that
\[
f(x) = \frac{a_1}{a_1 - a_2} U_{[x]} h_2(x - [x])
\]
\[
+ \frac{a_2 r}{a_1 - a_2} V_{[x]} h_2(x - [x] - 1)
\]
\[
- \frac{a_2}{a_1 - a_2} U_{[x]+1} h_1(x - [x])
\]
\[
- \frac{a_2 r}{a_1 - a_2} V_{[x]+1} h_1(x - [x] - 1)
\]
where \([x]\) denotes the largest integer not exceeding \( x \), and \( U_{n}, V_{n} \) are defined in (13) and (23).

**Proof.** Assume that \( f : \mathbb{R} \to X \) is a solution of (6). If we define an auxiliary function \( g : \mathbb{R} \to X \) by
\[
g_1(x) = f(x) + a_1 f(x - 1),
\]
then it follows from (6) that \( g_1 \) satisfies
\[
g_1(x) = (a_1 + p) g_1(x - 1) + \frac{r}{a_1} g_1(x - 2)
\]
for any \( x \in \mathbb{R} \). According to [16, Theorem 1.1] or [3, Theorem 2.1], there exists a function \( h_1 : [-1, 1) \to X \) such that
\[
g_1(x) = f(x) + a_1 f(x - 1)
\]
\[
= U_{[x]} h_1(x - [x]) + \frac{r}{a_1} U_{[x]+1} h_1(x - [x] - 1)
\]
for all \( x \in \mathbb{R} \), where
\[
U_{n} = \frac{a^n - b^n}{a - b} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z})
\]
and \( a, b \) are the distinct roots of the quadratic equation
\[
x^2 - (a_1 + p) x - \frac{r}{a_1} = 0,
\]
that is,
\[
a = \frac{a_1 + p}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{a_1 + p}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{r}{a_1}},
\]
\[
b = \frac{a_1 + p}{2} - \frac{\left(\frac{a_1 + p}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{r}{a_1}}.
\]
Since $a$ is a root of the quadratic equation (14), we have

$$a^2 = (\alpha_1 + p) a + \frac{r}{\alpha_1}. \quad (16)$$

We multiply both sides of (16) with $a$ and make use of (16) and (i) to get

$$a^3 = pa^2 + \alpha_1 a^2 + \frac{r}{\alpha_1} a = pa^2 + \alpha_1 \left( (\alpha_1 + p) a + \frac{r}{\alpha_1} a \right) + \frac{r}{\alpha_1} a = pa^2 + \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \left( \alpha_1 \alpha_1 + p \alpha_1^2 + r \right) + r = pa^2 + qa + r.$$

Similarly, we also obtain

$$b^3 = pb^2 + qb + r. \quad (18)$$

Using (13), (17), and (18), we have

$$p U_{n-1} + q U_{n-2} + r U_{n-3} = \frac{\left( pa^2 + qa + r \right) a^{n-3} - \left( pb^2 + qb + r \right) b^{n-3}}{a - b} \quad (19)$$

$$= \frac{a^n - b^n}{a - b} = U_n$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

If we define an auxiliary function $g_2 : \mathbb{R} \to X$ by

$$g_2(x) := f(x) + \alpha_2 f(x - 1), \quad (20)$$

then it follows from (6) that $g_2$ satisfies

$$g_2(x) = (\alpha_2 + p) g_2(x - 1) + \frac{r}{\alpha_2} g_2(x - 2) \quad (21)$$

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}$. According to [16, Theorem 1.1] or [3, Theorem 2.1], there exists a function $h_2 : [-1, 1) \to X$ such that

$$g_2(x) = f(x) + \alpha_2 f(x - 1) = V_{[x]+1} h_2(x - [x]) + \frac{r}{\alpha_2} V_{[x]} h_2(x - [x] - 1) \quad (22)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, where

$$V_n = \frac{c^n - d^n}{c - d} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad (23)$$

and $c, d$ are the distinct roots of the quadratic equation

$$x^2 - (\alpha_2 + p) x - \frac{r}{\alpha_2} = 0, \quad (24)$$

that is,

$$c = \frac{\alpha_2 + p}{2} + \sqrt{\left( \frac{\alpha_2 + p}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{r}{\alpha_2}},$$

$$d = \frac{\alpha_2 + p}{2} - \sqrt{\left( \frac{\alpha_2 + p}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{r}{\alpha_2}}. \quad (25)$$

As in the first part, we verify that

$$V_n = p V_{n-1} + q V_{n-2} + r V_{n-3} \quad (26)$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

We now multiply (12) with $\alpha_2$ and (22) with $\alpha_1$, we subtract the former from the latter, and we then divide the resulting equation by $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)$ to get (9).

We assume that a function $f : \mathbb{R} \to X$ is given by (9), where $h_1, h_2 : [-1, 1) \to X$ are arbitrarily given functions and $U_n, V_n$ are given by (13) and (23), respectively. Then, by (9), (19), and (26), we have

$$pf(x - 1) + qf(x - 2) + rf(x - 3)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2} \left( p V_{[x]} + q V_{[x] - 1} + r V_{[x] - 2} \right) h_2(x - [x])$$

$$+ \frac{\alpha_1 r}{\alpha_2 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)} \left( p V_{[x] - 1} + q V_{[x] - 2} + r V_{[x] - 3} \right) \times h_2(x - [x] - 1)$$

$$- \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2} \left( p U_{[x]} + q U_{[x] - 1} + r U_{[x] - 2} \right) h_1(x - [x])$$

$$- \frac{\alpha_2 r}{\alpha_1 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)} \left( p U_{[x] - 1} + q U_{[x] - 2} + r U_{[x] - 3} \right) \times h_1(x - [x] - 1)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2} V_{[x]+1} h_2(x - [x])$$

$$+ \frac{\alpha_1 r}{\alpha_2 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)} V_{[x]} h_2(x - [x] - 1)$$

$$- \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1 - \alpha_2} U_{[x]+1} h_1(x - [x])$$

$$- \frac{\alpha_2 r}{\alpha_1 (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)} U_{[x]} h_1(x - [x] - 1) = f(x) \quad (27)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, which implies that $f$ is a solution of (6). \qed

According to [17, p. 92], the Fibonacci numbers $F_n$ satisfy the identity

$$F_n^2 = 2F_{n-1}^2 + 2F_{n-2}^2 - F_{n-3}^2 \quad (28)$$

for all integers $n > 3$. We can easily notice that the linear equation of third order

$$f(x) = 2f(x - 1) + 2f(x - 2) - f(x - 3) \quad (29)$$

is strongly related to identity (28).
Corollary 4. Let $X$ be a real vector space. A function $f : \mathbb{R} \to X$ is a solution of the functional equation (29) if and only if there exist functions $h_1, h_2 : [-1, 1) \to X$ such that

$$f(x) = \frac{5 + 3\sqrt{5}}{10} U_{[x]+1} h_1(x - [x]) + \frac{15 + 7\sqrt{5}}{10} U_{[x]} h_1(x - [x] - 1) + \frac{5 - 3\sqrt{5}}{10} V_{[x]+1} h_2(x - [x]) + \frac{15 - 7\sqrt{5}}{10} V_{[x]} h_2(x - [x] - 1),$$

(30)

where $U_n$ and $V_n$ are defined in (33).

Proof. If we set $p = 2, q = 2, r = -1$ in (8), then the cubic equation

$$x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

has three distinct nonzero roots including

$$\alpha_1 = -\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad \alpha_2 = -\frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}.\tag{32}$$

Moreover, it holds that $(\alpha_1 + p)^2 + 4r/\alpha_1 > 0$ and $(\alpha_2 + p)^2 + 4r/\alpha_2 > 0$. By (13), (15), (23), and (25), we have

$$U_n = \frac{a^n - b^n}{a - b}, \quad V_n = \frac{c^n - d^n}{c - d},$$

(33)

where we make use of (15) and (25) to calculate

$$a = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad b = -1, \quad c = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad d = -1.$$

(34)

Finally, in view of Theorem 3, we conclude that the assertion of our corollary is true. □

Corollary 5. If a function $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is a solution of functional equation (29), then there exist real constants $\mu_1, \mu_2, \nu_1, \nu_2$ such that

$$f(n) = \frac{5 + 3\sqrt{5}}{10} \mu_1 U_{n+1} + \frac{15 + 7\sqrt{5}}{10} \mu_2 U_n + \frac{5 - 3\sqrt{5}}{10} \nu_1 V_{n+1} + \frac{15 - 7\sqrt{5}}{10} \nu_2 V_n$$

(35)

for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, where $U_n$ and $V_n$ are defined in (33).

3. Hyers-Ulam Stability

We apply the classical direct method to the proof of the following theorem. The classical direct method was first proposed by Hyers [2].

Theorem 6. Let $p, q, r$ be real constants with $r \neq 0$, let $\alpha$ be a nonzero root of the cubic equation (8), and let $a, b$ be the roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 - (\alpha + p)x - r/\alpha = 0$ with $|a| > 1$ and $0 < |b| < 1$. Let $X$ be either a real Banach space if $(\alpha + p)^2 + 4r/\alpha > 0$ or a complex Banach space if $(\alpha + p)^2 + 4r/\alpha < 0$. If a function $f : \mathbb{R} \to X$ satisfies the inequality

$$\|f(x) - pf(x-1) - qf(x-2) - rf(x-3)\| \leq \varepsilon,$$

(36)

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and for some $\varepsilon \geq 0$, then there exists a solution $G : \mathbb{R} \to X$ of (6) such that

$$\|f(x) + af(x-1) - G(x)\| \leq \frac{|a| - |b|}{|a - b|} \varepsilon$$

(37)

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. If we define an auxiliary function $g : \mathbb{R} \to X$ by

$$g(x) := f(x) + af(x-1),$$

(38)

then, as we did in (11), it follows from (36) that $g$ satisfies the inequality

$$\|g(x) - (\alpha + p)g(x-1) - r\alpha g(x-2)\| \leq \varepsilon$$

(39)

or

$$\|g(x) - ag(x-1) - b[g(x-1) - ag(x-2)]\| \leq \varepsilon$$

(40)

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

If we replace $x$ with $x - k$ in the last inequality, then we have

$$\|g(x - k) - ag(x - k - 1) - b[g(x - k - 1) - ag(x - k - 2)]\| \leq \varepsilon$$

(41)

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Furthermore, we get

$$\|b^k[g(x - k) - ag(x - k - 1)] - b^{k+1}[g(x - k - 1) - ag(x - k - 2)]\| \leq |b|^k\varepsilon$$

(42)

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. By (42), we obviously have

$$\|g(x) - ag(x - 1) - b^n[g(x - n) - ag(x - n - 1)]\| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |b|^k\varepsilon$$

(43)

for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

For any $x \in \mathbb{R}$, (42) implies that the sequence $\{b^n[g(x - n) - ag(x - n - 1)]\}$ is a Cauchy sequence (note that $0 < |b| < 1$). Therefore, we can define a function $G_1 : \mathbb{R} \to X$ by

$$G_1(x) := \lim_{n \to \infty} b^n[g(x - n) - ag(x - n - 1)],$$

(44)
since $X$ is complete. In view of the definition of $G_1$ and using the relations, $a + b = \alpha + p$ and $ab = -r/\alpha$, we obtain

\[
(\alpha + p)G_1(x - 1) + \frac{r}{\alpha}G_1(x - 2) = (a + b)G_1(x - 1) - abG_1(x - 2)
\]

\[
= \frac{a + b}{b} \lim_{n \to \infty} b^{n+1} \left[ g(x - (n + 1)) - ag(x - (n + 1) - 1) \right]
\]

\[
- \frac{ab}{b^2} \lim_{n \to \infty} b^{n+2} \left[ g(x - (n + 2)) - ag(x - (n + 2) - 1) \right]
\]

\[
= \frac{a + b}{b} G_1(x) - \frac{a}{b} G_1(x) = G_1(x)
\]

(45)

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Since $\alpha$ is a nonzero root of the cubic equation (8), it follows from (45) that

\[
G_1(x) - pG_1(x - 1) - qG_1(x - 2) - rG_1(x - 3)
\]

\[
= (\alpha + p)G_1(x - 1) + \frac{r}{\alpha}G_1(x - 2) - pG_1(x - 1)
\]

\[
- qG_1(x - 2) - rG_1(x - 3)
\]

\[
= \alpha G_1(x - 1) + \left(-q + \frac{r}{\alpha}\right)G_1(x - 2) - rG_1(x - 3)
\]

\[
= \alpha G_1(x - 1) + \left(-\alpha^2 - pa\right)G_1(x - 2) - rG_1(x - 3)
\]

\[
= \alpha \left((\alpha + p)G_1(x - 2) + \frac{r}{\alpha}G_1(x - 3)\right)
\]

\[
- a (\alpha + p) G_1(x - 2) - rG_1(x - 3) = 0
\]

(46)

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Hence, we conclude that $G_1$ is a solution of (6).

If $n$ tends to infinity, then (43) yields that

\[
\|g(x) - ag(x - 1) - G_1(x)\| \leq \frac{e}{1 - |b|}
\]

(47)

for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

On the other hand, it also follows from (36) that

\[
\|g(x) - bg(x - 1) - a \left[ g(x - 1) - bg(x - 2) \right]\| \leq \varepsilon
\]

(48)

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Analogously to (42), replacing $x$ by $x + k$ in the last inequality and then dividing by $|a|^k$ both sides of the resulting inequality, then we have

\[
\|a^{-k} [g(x + k) - bg(x + k - 1)]
\]

\[
- a^{-k+1} [g(x + k - 1) - bg(x + k - 2)]\| \leq |a|^{-k} \varepsilon
\]

(49)

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. By using (49), we further obtain

\[
\|a^{-n} [g(x + n) - bg(x + n - 1)] - [g(x) - bg(x - 1)]\|
\]

\[
\leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} |a|^{-k} \varepsilon
\]

(50)

for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

On account of (49), we see that the sequence $\{a^{-n} [g(x + n) - bg(x + n - 1)]\}$ is a Cauchy sequence for any fixed $x \in \mathbb{R}$ (note that $|a| > 1$). Hence, we can define a function $G_2 : \mathbb{R} \to X$ by

\[
G_2(x) := \lim_{n \to \infty} a^{-n} [g(x + n) - bg(x + n - 1)].
\]

(51)

Due to the definition of $G_2$ and the relations, $a + b = \alpha + p$ and $ab = -r/\alpha$, we get

\[
(\alpha + p)G_2(x - 1) + rG_2(x - 2) = (a + b)G_2(x - 1) - abG_2(x - 2)
\]

\[
= \frac{a + b}{b} \lim_{n \to \infty} b^{n+1} \left[ g(x - (n + 1)) - bg(x - (n + 1) - 1) \right]
\]

\[
- \frac{ab}{b^2} \lim_{n \to \infty} b^{n+2} \left[ g(x - (n + 2)) - bg(x - (n + 2) - 1) \right]
\]

\[
= \frac{a + b}{b} G_2(x) - \frac{a}{b} G_2(x) = G_2(x)
\]

(52)

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Similarly as in the first part, we can show that $G_2$ is a solution of (6).

If we let $n$ tend to infinity, then it follows from (50) that

\[
\|G_2(x) - g(x) + bg(x - 1)\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{|a| - 1}
\]

(53)

for $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

It follows from (47) and (53) that

\[
\|g(x - 1) - \frac{1}{a - b} G_2(x) + \frac{1}{a - b} G_1(x)\|
\]

\[
\leq \left\| \frac{1}{a - b} G_1(x) - \frac{1}{a - b} g(x) + \frac{a}{a - b} g(x - 1) \right\|
\]

\[
+ \left\| \frac{1}{a - b} g(x) - \frac{b}{a - b} g(x - 1) - \frac{1}{a - b} G_2(x) \right\|
\]

\[
\leq \frac{|a| - |b|}{|a - b|} \frac{\varepsilon}{(|a| - 1)(1 - |b|)}
\]

(54)

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Finally, if we define a function $G : \mathbb{R} \to X$ by

\[
G(x) := \frac{1}{a - b} G_2(x + 1) - \frac{1}{a - b} G_1(x + 1)
\]

(55)
for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, then $G$ is also a solution of (6). Moreover, the validity of (37) follows from the last inequality.

The following theorem is the main theorem of this paper.

**Theorem 7.** Given real constants $p, q, r$ with $r \neq 0$, let $\alpha_1$ and $\alpha_2$ be distinct nonzero roots of cubic equation (8) and let $a_i, b_i$ be the roots of the quadratic equation $x^2 - (\alpha_i + p)x - r/\alpha_i = 0$ with $|a_i| > 1$ and $0 < |b_i| < 1$ for $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Assume that either $(\alpha_i + p)^2 + 4r/\alpha_i > 0$ for all $i \in \{1, 2\}$ or $(\alpha_i + p)^2 + 4r/\alpha_i < 0$ for all $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Let $X$ be a real Banach space if $(\alpha_i + p)^2 + 4r/\alpha_i > 0$ or a complex Banach space if $(\alpha_i + p)^2 + 4r/\alpha_i < 0$. If a function $f : \mathbb{R} \to X$ satisfies inequality (36) for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and for some $\varepsilon \geq 0$, then there exists a solution $F : \mathbb{R} \to X$ of (6) such that

$$
\|f(x) - F(x)\| \leq \left|\frac{a_1}{a_1 - a_2} - 1\right| \frac{|\alpha_1| + |\alpha_2|}{|a_1| - 1} \varepsilon
$$

(56)

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

**Proof.** According to Theorem 6, there exists a solution $F_1 : \mathbb{R} \to X$ of (6) such that

$$
\|f(x) + \alpha_1 f(x-1) - F_1(x)\| \leq \left|\frac{a_1}{a_1 - b_1} - 1\right| \frac{|b_1|}{(|a_1| - 1)(1 - |b_1|)} \varepsilon
$$

(57)

for any $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $i \in \{1, 2\}$. In view of the last inequalities, we have

$$
\|f(x) - \frac{\alpha_1}{a_1 - a_2} F_2(x) + \frac{\alpha_2}{a_1 - a_2} F_1(x)\| \\
\leq \left|\frac{\alpha_2}{a_1 - a_2} - 1\right| \frac{|\alpha_1|}{|a_1| - 1} \varepsilon
$$

(58)

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

If we define a function $F : \mathbb{R} \to X$ by

$$
F(x) := \frac{\alpha_1}{a_1 - a_2} F_2(x) - \frac{\alpha_2}{a_1 - a_2} F_1(x)
$$

(59)

for each $x \in \mathbb{R}$, then $F$ is also a solution of (6), and inequality (56) follows from the last inequality.

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**Conflict of Interests**

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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