Research Article

Functional Inequalities Associated with Cauchy Additive Functional Equation in Non-Archimedean Spaces

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Received 30 October 2010; Accepted 19 January 2011

Academic Editor: Rigoberto Medina

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We investigate the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability of the functional inequalities $\|f((x+y+z)/4) + f((3x-y-4z)/4) + f((4x+3z)/4)\| \leq \|2f(x)\|$ and $\|f((y-x)/3) + f((x-3z)/3) + f((3x+3z-y)/3)\| \leq \|f(x)\|$ in non-Archimedean normed spaces in the spirit of the Th. M. Rassias stability approach.

1. Introduction

Ulam [1] gave a talk before the Mathematics Club of the University of Wisconsin in which he discussed a number of unsolved problems. Among these was the following question concerning the stability of 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 $h : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ 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 $H : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ with $d(h(x), H(x)) < \epsilon$ for all $x \in G_1$?

In 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 $f : E \rightarrow E'$ be a mapping between Banach spaces such that

$$\|f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \delta \quad (1.1)$$

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

$$\|f(x) - T(x)\| \leq \delta \quad (1.2)$$

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. In 1978, Rassias [3] proved the following theorem.

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

$$\|f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \epsilon(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p) \quad (1.3)$$

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 $T : E \rightarrow E'$ such that

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

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. The reader is referred to [5–13] for a number of results in this domain of research.

In 1994, a generalization of the Rassias theorem was obtained by Găvruta as follows [14].

Suppose $(G, +)$ is an abelian group, E is a Banach space, and that the so-called admissible control function $\varphi : G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfies

$$\tilde{\varphi}(x, y) := 2^{-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \varphi(2^n x, 2^n y) < \infty \quad (1.5)$$

for all $x, y \in G$. If $f : G \rightarrow E$ is a mapping with

$$\|f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \varphi(x, y) \quad (1.6)$$

for all $x, y \in G$, then there exists a unique mapping $T : G \rightarrow E$ such that $T(x+y) = T(x) + T(y)$ and $\|f(x) - T(x)\| \leq \tilde{\varphi}(x, x)$ for all $x, y \in G$.

During the last decades, several stability problems of functional equations have been investigated by a number of mathematicians, see [15–17] and references therein for more detailed information.

By a *non-Archimedean* field we mean a field K equipped with a function (valuation) $|\cdot|$ from K into $[0, 1)$ such that $|r| = 0$ if and only if $r = 0$, $|rs| = |r||s|$, and $|r+s| \leq \max\{|r|, |s|\}$ for all $r, s \in K$. Clearly $|1| = |-1| = 1$ and $|n| \leq 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Let X be a vector space over a scalar field $\mathbb{K}$ with a non-Archimedean nontrivial valuation $|\cdot|$. A function $\|\cdot\| : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a non-Archimedean norm (valuation) if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) $\|x\| = 0$ if and only if $x = 0$;
- (ii) $\|rx\| = |r|\|x\|$ ($r \in \mathbb{K}, x \in X$);
- (iii) the strong triangle inequality (ultrametric), namely,

$$\|x + y\| \leq \max\{\|x\|, \|y\|\} \quad (x, y \in X). \quad (1.7)$$

Then $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ is called a non-Archimedean space. Due to the fact that

$$\|x_n - x_m\| \leq \max\{\|x_{j+1} - x_j\| : m \leq j \leq n-1\} \quad (n > m), \quad (1.8)$$

a sequence $\{x_n\}$ is Cauchy if and only if $\{x_{n+1} - x_n\}$ converges to zero in a non-Archimedean space. By a complete non-Archimedean space we mean one in which every Cauchy sequence is convergent (see [18–22]).

Gilányi [23] and Rätz [24] showed that if f satisfies the functional inequality

$$\|2f(x) + 2f(y) - f(xy^{-1})\| \leq f(xy), \quad (1.9)$$

then f satisfies the Jordan-von Neumann functional equation

$$2f(x) + 2f(y) = f(xy) + f(xy^{-1}). \quad (1.10)$$

Gilányi [23] and Fechner [25] proved the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability of the functional inequality (1.3).

Cho and Kim [26] proved the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability of the following functional inequalities:

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{x-y}{2} - z\right) + f(y) + 2f(z) \right\| \leq \left\| f\left(\frac{x+y}{2} + z\right) \right\| + \varphi(x, y, z), \quad (1.11)$$

$$\|f(x) + f(y) + 2f(z)\| \leq \left\| 2f\left(\frac{x+y}{2} + z\right) \right\| + \varphi(x, y, z),$$

which are associated with Jordan-von Neumann-type Cauchy-Jensen additive functional equations.

Now, we consider the following functional inequality:

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x-y-4z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{4x+3z}{4}\right) \right\| \leq \|2f(x)\|, \quad (1.12)$$

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{y-x}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{x-3z}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x+3z-y}{3}\right) \right\| \leq \|f(x)\|, \quad (1.13)$$

which is associated with Cauchy additive functional equation.

The purpose of this paper is to prove that if f satisfies the inequalities (1.12) and (1.13), which satisfies certain conditions, then f is Cauchy additive, and thus we prove the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability of the functional inequalities (1.12) and (1.13) in non-Archimedean normed spaces.

2. Stability of Functional Inequality (1.12)

In this section, we prove the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability of the functional inequality (1.12). Throughout this section, we assume that S is an additive semigroup and X is a complete non-Archimedean space.

We need the following lemma in the main results.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $f : S \rightarrow X$ be a mapping such that*

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x-y-4z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{4x+3z}{4}\right) \right\| \leq \|2f(x)\| \quad (2.1)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. If $|3| > |2|$, then the mapping f is Cauchy additive.

Proof. Letting $x = y = z = 0$ in (2.1), we get $|3|\|f(0)\| \leq |2|\|f(0)\|$. So, $f(0) = 0$. Letting $x = z = 0$ and replacing y by $4y$ in (2.1), we get $\|f(y) + f(-y)\| \leq |2|\|f(0)\|$ for all $y \in S$. So, $f(-y) = -f(y)$ for all $y \in S$. Setting $x = 0$ in (2.1), we obtain

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{y+z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{-y-4z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3z}{4}\right) \right\| \leq |2|\|f(0)\|. \quad (2.2)$$

So,

$$f\left(\frac{y+z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{-y-4z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3z}{4}\right) = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

for all $y, z \in S$. Replacing y by $2z$ in (2.3), we get

$$2f\left(\frac{3z}{4}\right) = f\left(\frac{3z}{2}\right) \quad (2.4)$$

for all $z \in S$. Using (2.4), we obtain $f(2z) = 2f(z)$ and $f(4z) = 4f(z)$ for all $z \in S$. Letting $x = 0$, $w_1 = (y+z)/4$ and $w_2 = (y-4z)/4$, in (2.1) we get

$$f(w_1) + f(w_2) = f(w_1 + w_2) \quad (2.5)$$

for all $w_1, w_2 \in S$. Hence, f is additive. $\square$

Theorem 2.2. *Let $\varphi : S \times S \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$ be a function such that*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left[\frac{\varphi(2^n x, 2^n y, 2^n z)}{|2|^n}, \frac{\varphi(-2^n x, -2^n y, -2^n z)}{|2|^n} \right] = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$ and let the limit

$$\tilde{\varphi}(z) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 2 \cdot 2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i}, \frac{\varphi(0, -2 \cdot 2^i z, -2^i z)}{|2|^i} \right]; 0 \leq i < n \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

exists for all $z \in S$. Suppose that $f : S \rightarrow X$ with $f(0) = 0$ is a mapping satisfying

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x-y-4z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{4x+3z}{4}\right) \right\| \leq |2| \|f(x)\| + \varphi(x, y, z) \quad (2.8)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. Then there exists an additive mapping $h : S \rightarrow X$ such that

$$\left\| \frac{f(z) - f(-z)}{2} - h(z) \right\| \leq \frac{1}{|2|^2} \tilde{\varphi}(z) \quad (2.9)$$

for all $z \in S$. Moreover, if

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 2 \cdot 2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i}, \frac{\varphi(0, -2 \cdot 2^i z, -2^i z)}{|2|^i} \right]; k \leq i < n+k \right\} = 0 \quad (2.10)$$

then h is the unique additive mapping satisfying (2.9).

Proof. Putting $x = 0$ and $y = 2z$ in (2.8), we get

$$\left\| 2f\left(\frac{3z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{-3z}{2}\right) \right\| \leq \varphi(0, 2z, z) \quad (2.11)$$

for all $z \in S$. Replacing z by $4z/3$ in (2.11), we obtain

$$\|2f(z) + f(-2z)\| \leq \varphi\left(0, \frac{8z}{3}, \frac{4z}{3}\right) \quad (2.12)$$

for all $z \in S$. Replacing z by $-z$ in (2.12), we get

$$\|2f(-z) + f(2z)\| \leq \varphi\left(0, \frac{-8z}{3}, \frac{-4z}{3}\right) \quad (2.13)$$

for all $z \in S$. Let $g(z) := (f(z) - f(-z))/2$. It follows from (2.12) and (2.13) that

$$\|g(2z) - 2g(z)\| \leq \frac{1}{|2|} \max \left[\varphi\left(0, \frac{8z}{3}, \frac{4z}{3}\right), \varphi\left(0, \frac{-8z}{3}, \frac{-4z}{3}\right) \right] \quad (2.14)$$

for all $z \in S$. Replacing z by $2^{n-1}z$ in (2.14), we get

$$\left\| \frac{g(2^n z)}{2^n} - \frac{g(2^{n-1} z)}{2^{n-1}} \right\| \leq \frac{1}{|2|^{n+1}} \max \left[\varphi \left(0, \frac{8 \cdot 2^{n-1} z}{3}, \frac{4 \cdot 2^{n-1} z}{3} \right), \varphi \left(0, \frac{-8 \cdot 2^{n-1} z}{3}, \frac{-4 \cdot 2^{n-1} z}{3} \right) \right] \quad (2.15)$$

for all $z \in S$. It follows from (2.6) and (2.15) that the sequence $\{g(2^n z)/2^n\}$ is Cauchy. Since X is complete, we conclude that $\{g(2^n z)/2^n\}$ is convergent. Set $h(z) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (g(2^n z)/2^n)$ for all $z \in S$. Using induction one can show that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \frac{g(2^n z)}{2^n} - g(z) \right\| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{|2|^2} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 8 \cdot 2^k z/3, 4 \cdot 2^k z/3)}{|2|^k}, \frac{\varphi(0, -8 \cdot 2^k z/3, -4 \cdot 2^k z/3)}{|2|^k} \right]; 0 \leq k < n \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

for all $z \in S$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By taking n to approach infinity in (2.16) and using (2.7) one obtains (2.9).

It follows from (2.8) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| h \left(\frac{x+y+z}{4} \right) + h \left(\frac{3x-y-4z}{4} \right) + h \left(\frac{4x+3z}{4} \right) \right\| \\ & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|2|^n} \left\| g \left(2^n \left(\frac{x+y+z}{4} \right) \right) + g \left(2^n \left(\frac{3x-y-4z}{4} \right) \right) + g \left(2^n \left(\frac{4x+3z}{4} \right) \right) \right\| \\ & = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|2|^{n+1}} \left\| \frac{f(2^n(x+y+z))}{4} + \frac{f(2^n(3x-y-4z))}{4} + \frac{f(2^n(4x+3z))}{4} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \frac{f(2^n(-x-y-z))}{4} - \frac{f(2^n(-3x+y+4z))}{4} - \frac{f(2^n(-4x-3z))}{4} \right\| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{|2|^n} \|f(2^n z) - f(-2^n z)\| + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|2|} \max \left[\frac{\varphi(2^n x, 2^n y, 2^n z)}{|2|^n}, \frac{\varphi(-2^n x, -2^n y, -2^n z)}{|2|^n} \right] \\ & = |2| \|h(z)\| \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. So,

$$\left\| h \left(\frac{x+y+z}{4} \right) + h \left(\frac{3x-y-4z}{4} \right) + h \left(\frac{4x+3z}{4} \right) \right\| \leq |2| \|h(z)\| \quad (2.18)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. By Lemma 2.1, the mapping $h : S \rightarrow X$ is additive.

Now, let $T : S \rightarrow X$ be another additive mapping satisfying (2.9). Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|h(z) - T(z)\| &= \frac{1}{|2|^k} \|h(2^k z) - T(2^k z)\| \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{|2|^k} \max \left[\|T(2^k z) - g(2^k z)\|, \|g(2^k z) - h(2^k z)\| \right] \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{|2|^2} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 2.2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i}, \frac{\varphi(0, -2.2^i z, -2^i z)}{|2|^i} \right]; k \leq i < i + k \right\} \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.19}$$

for all $z \in S$. Therefore $h = T$. This completes the proof of the uniqueness of h . $\square$

Corollary 2.3. Let $p > 1$ and θ be positive real numbers, and let $f : S \rightarrow X$ be a mapping satisfying

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x-y-4z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{4x+3z}{4}\right) \right\| \leq |2| \|f(x)\| + \theta(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p + \|z\|^p) \tag{2.20}$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. If $|2| < 1$ then there exists a unique additive mapping $h : S \rightarrow X$ such that

$$\left\| \frac{f(z) - f(-z)}{2} - h(z) \right\| \leq \frac{2\theta}{|2|^2} \|z\|^p \tag{2.21}$$

for all $z \in S$.

Proof. Defining $\varphi : S \times S \times S \rightarrow X$ by $\varphi(x, y, z) := \theta(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p + \|z\|^p)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left[\frac{\varphi(2^n x, 2^n y, 2^n z)}{|2|^n}, \frac{\varphi(-2^n x, -2^n y, -2^n z)}{|2|^n} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\theta |2|^{np}}{|2|^n} (\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p + \|z\|^p) = 0, \\
 \tilde{\varphi}(z) &:= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 2.2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i}, \frac{\varphi(0, -2.2^i z, -2^i z)}{|2|^i} \right]; 0 \leq i < n \right\} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \frac{|2|^{(i+1)p} + |2|^{ip}}{|2|^i} \theta \|z\|^p; 0 \leq i < n \right\} \leq 2\theta \|z\|^p, \\
 &\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 2.2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i}, \frac{\varphi(0, -2.2^i z, -2^i z)}{|2|^i} \right]; k \leq i < n + k \right\} \\
 &\leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |2|^{kp} \theta \|z\|^p = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.22}$$

for all $z \in S$.

Applying Theorem 2.2, we conclude the required result. $\square$

Corollary 2.4. Let $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$ be a function satisfying

$$\varphi(|2|r) \leq \varphi(|2|)\varphi(r) \quad (r \geq 0), \quad \varphi(|2|) < |2|. \quad (2.23)$$

Let $\theta > 0$, let S be a normed space and let $f : S \rightarrow X$ fulfill the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x-y-4z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{4x+3z}{4}\right) \right\| \\ & \leq |2| \|f(x)\| + \theta [\varphi(\|x\|) + \varphi(\|y\|) + \varphi(\|z\|)] \end{aligned} \quad (2.24)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. Then there exists a unique additive mapping $h : S \rightarrow X$ such that

$$\left\| \frac{f(z) - f(-z)}{2} - h(z) \right\| \leq \frac{2\theta}{|2|^2} \varphi(\|z\|) \quad (2.25)$$

for all $z \in S$.

Proof. Defining $\varphi : S \times S \times S \rightarrow X$ by $\varphi(x, y, z) := \theta [\varphi(\|x\|) + \varphi(\|y\|) + \varphi(\|z\|)]$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left[\frac{\varphi(2^n x, 2^n y, 2^n z)}{|2|^n}, \frac{\varphi(-2^n x, -2^n y, -2^n z)}{|2|^n} \right] \\ & \leq \theta \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left[\left(\frac{\varphi(|2|)}{|2|} \right)^n (\varphi(x, y, z), \varphi(-x, -y, -z)) \right] = 0, \\ & \tilde{\varphi}(z) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 2 \cdot 2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i}, \frac{\varphi(0, -2 \cdot 2^i z, -2^i z)}{|2|^i} \right]; 0 \leq i < n \right\} \\ & = 2\theta \varphi(\|z\|), \\ & \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 2 \cdot 2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i}, \frac{\varphi(0, -2 \cdot 2^i z, -2^i z)}{|2|^i} \right]; k \leq i < n + k \right\} \\ & \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\varphi(|2|)}{|2|} \right)^k \varphi(\|z\|) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.26)$$

for all $z \in S$.

Applying Theorem 2.2, we conclude the required result. $\square$

Theorem 2.5. Let $\varphi : S \times S \times S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$ be a function such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \{ |2|^n \varphi(2^{-n} x, 2^{-n} y, 2^{-n} z), |2|^n \varphi(-2^{-n} x, -2^{-n} y, -2^{-n} z) \} = 0 \quad (2.27)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$ and let the limit

$$\tilde{\varphi}(z) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[|2|^n \varphi(0, 2 \cdot 2^{-i} z, 2^{-i} z), |2|^n \varphi(0, -2 \cdot 2^{-i} z, -2^{-i} z) \right]; 0 \leq i < n \right\} \quad (2.28)$$

exist for all $z \in S$. Suppose that $f : S \rightarrow X$ with $f(0) = 0$ is a mapping satisfying

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x-y-4z}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{4x+3z}{4}\right) \right\| \leq |2| \|f(x)\| + \varphi(x, y, z) \quad (2.29)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. Then there exists an additive mapping $h : S \rightarrow X$ such that

$$\left\| \frac{f(z) - f(-z)}{2} - h(z) \right\| \leq \frac{1}{|2|} \tilde{\varphi}(z) \quad (2.30)$$

for all $z \in S$. Moreover, if

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[|2|^i \varphi(0, 2 \cdot 2^{-i} z, 2^{-i} z), |2|^i \varphi(0, -2 \cdot 2^{-i} z, -2^{-i} z) \right]; k \leq i < n+k \right\} = 0 \quad (2.31)$$

then h is the unique additive mapping satisfying (2.30).

Proof. It follows from (2.14) that

$$\left\| 2g\left(\frac{z}{2}\right) - g(z) \right\| \leq \frac{1}{|2|} \max \left\{ \varphi\left(0, \frac{4z}{3}, \frac{2z}{3}\right), \varphi\left(0, \frac{-4z}{3}, \frac{-2z}{3}\right) \right\} \quad (2.32)$$

for all $z \in S$. Hence,

$$\left\| 2^n g(2^{-n} z) - 2^{(n+1)} g(2^{-(n+1)} z) \right\| \leq |2|^n \max \left\{ \varphi\left(0, \frac{4 \cdot 2^{-n} z}{3}, \frac{2 \cdot 2^{-n} z}{3}\right), \varphi\left(0, \frac{-4 \cdot 2^{-n} z}{3}, \frac{-2 \cdot 2^{-n} z}{3}\right) \right\} \quad (2.33)$$

for all $z \in S$. It follows from (2.27) and (2.33) that the sequence $\{2^n g(2^{-n} z)\}$ is a Cauchy sequence for all $z \in S$. Since X is complete, the sequence $\{2^n g(2^{-n} z)\}$ converges. So, one can define the mapping $h : S \rightarrow X$ by $h(z) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{2^n g(2^{-n} z)\}$ for all $z \in S$.

The rest of the proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 2.2. $\square$

Remark 2.6. We can obtain similar results to Corollary 2.3 for $p < 1$ and Corollary 2.4.

3. Stability of Functional Inequality (1.13)

We prove the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability of the functional inequality (1.13). Throughout this section, we assume that S is an additive semigroup and X is a complete non-Archimedean space.

We need the following lemma in the main results.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $f : S \rightarrow X$ be a mapping such that*

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{y-x}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{x-3z}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x+3z-y}{3}\right) \right\| \leq \|f(x)\| \quad (3.1)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. If $f(0) = 0$, then the mapping f is Cauchy additive.

Proof. Letting $x = y = 0$ in (3.1), we get

$$\|f(-z) + f(z)\| \leq \|f(0)\| = 0 \quad (3.2)$$

for all $z \in S$. Hence, $f(-z) = -f(z)$ for all $z \in S$. Letting $x = 0$ and $y = 6z$ in (3.1), we get

$$\|f(2z) - 2f(z)\| \leq \|f(0)\| = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

for all $z \in S$. Hence,

$$f(2z) = 2f(z) \quad (3.4)$$

for all $z \in S$. Letting $x = 0$ and $y = 9z$ in (3.1), we get

$$\|f(3z) - f(z) - 2f(z)\| \leq \|f(0)\| = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

for all $z \in S$. Hence,

$$f(3z) = 3f(z) \quad (3.6)$$

for all $z \in S$. Letting $x = 0$ in (3.1), we get

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{y}{3}\right) + f(-z) + f\left(z - \frac{y}{3}\right) \right\| \leq \|f(0)\| = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. So,

$$f\left(\frac{y}{3}\right) + f(-z) + f\left(z - \frac{y}{3}\right) = 0 \quad (3.8)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. Let $t_1 = z - y/3$ and $t_2 = y/3$ in (3.8). Then

$$f(t_2) - f(t_1 + t_2) + f(t_1) = 0 \quad (3.9)$$

for all $t_1, t_2 \in S$. So, f is additive. $\square$

Theorem 3.2. Let $\varphi : S \times S \times S \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a function such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi(2^n x, 2^n y, 2^n z)}{|2|^n} = 0 \quad (3.10)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$ and let the limit

$$\tilde{\varphi}(z) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 6 \cdot 2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i}, \frac{|2| \varphi(0, 3 \cdot 2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i} \right]; 0 \leq i < n \right\} \quad (3.11)$$

exist for all $z \in S$. Suppose that $f : S \rightarrow X$ with $f(0) = 0$ is a mapping satisfying

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{y-x}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{x-3z}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x+3z-y}{3}\right) \right\| \leq \|f(x)\| + \varphi(x, y, z) \quad (3.12)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. Then there exists an additive mapping $T : S \rightarrow X$ such that

$$\|f(z) - T(z)\| \leq \frac{1}{|2|} \tilde{\varphi}(z) \quad (3.13)$$

for all $z \in S$. Moreover, if

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 6 \cdot 2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i}, \frac{|2| \varphi(0, 3 \cdot 2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i} \right]; k \leq i < n+k \right\} = 0 \quad (3.14)$$

then T is the unique additive mapping satisfying (3.13).

Proof. Letting $x = 0$ and $y = 6z$ in (3.12), we get

$$\|f(2z) + 2f(-z)\| \leq \varphi(0, 6z, z) \quad (3.15)$$

for all $z \in S$. Putting $x = 0$ and $y = 3z$ in (3.12), we get

$$\|2f(z) + 2f(-z)\| \leq |2| \varphi(0, 3z, z) \leq \varphi(0, 3z, z) \quad (3.16)$$

for all $z \in S$. It follows from (3.15) and (3.16) that

$$\|f(2z) - 2f(z)\| \leq \max\{\varphi(0, 6z, z), \varphi(0, 3z, z)\} \quad (3.17)$$

for all $z \in S$. Replacing z by $2^{n-1}z$ in (3.17), we get

$$\left\| \frac{f(2^n z)}{2^n} - \frac{f(2^{n-1} z)}{2^{n-1}} \right\| \leq \frac{1}{|2|^n} \max \left[\varphi(0, 6 \cdot 2^{n-1} z, 2^{n-1} z), \varphi(0, 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} z, 2^{n-1} z) \right] \quad (3.18)$$

for all $z \in S$. It follows from (3.10) and (3.18) that the sequence $\{f(2^n z)/2^n\}$ is Cauchy. Since X is complete, we conclude that $\{f(2^n z)/2^n\}$ is convergent. Set $T(z) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (f(2^n z)/2^n)$ for all $z \in S$. Using induction one can show that

$$\left\| \frac{f(2^n z)}{2^n} - f(z) \right\| \leq \frac{1}{|2|} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 6 \cdot 2^k z, 2^k z)}{|2|^k}, \frac{|2|\varphi(0, 3 \cdot 2^k z, 2^k z)}{|2|^k} \right]; 0 \leq k < n \right\} \quad (3.19)$$

for all $z \in S$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By taking n to approach infinity in (3.19) and using (3.11) one obtains (3.13).

Replacing x , y , and z by $2^n x$, $2^n y$, and $2^n z$, respectively, in (3.12) we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| f\left(\frac{2^n(y-x)}{3 \cdot 2^n}\right) + f\left(\frac{2^n(x-3z)}{3 \cdot 2^n}\right) + f\left(\frac{2^n(3x+3z-y)}{3 \cdot 2^n}\right) \right\| \\ & \leq \left\| \frac{f(2^n x)}{2^n} \right\| + \frac{1}{|2|^n} \varphi(2^n x, 2^n y, 2^n z) \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. Taking the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and using (3.10) we get

$$\left\| T\left(\frac{y-x}{3}\right) + T\left(\frac{x-3z}{3}\right) + T\left(\frac{3x+3z-y}{3}\right) \right\| \leq \|T(x)\| \quad (3.21)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. By Lemma 3.1, the mapping $T : S \rightarrow X$ is additive.

If T' is another additive mapping satisfying (3.13), then

$$\begin{aligned} \|T(z) - T'(z)\| &= \frac{1}{|2|^k} \|T(2^k z) - T'(2^k z)\| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{|2|^k} \max \left[\|T(2^k z) - f(2^k z)\|, \|f(2^k z) - T'(2^k z)\| \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{|2|} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \max \left\{ \max \left[\frac{\varphi(0, 6 \cdot 2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i}, \frac{|2|\varphi(0, 3 \cdot 2^i z, 2^i z)}{|2|^i} \right]; k \leq i < i+k \right\} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

for all $z \in S$. Therefore $T' = T$. This proves the uniqueness of T . Hence, the mapping $T : S \rightarrow X$ is a unique additive mapping satisfying (3.13). $\square$

Corollary 3.3. Let $p > 1$ and θ be positive real numbers, and let $f : S \rightarrow X$ be a mapping satisfying

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{y-x}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{x-3z}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x+3z-y}{3}\right) \right\| \leq \|f(x)\| + \theta(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p + \|z\|^p) \quad (3.23)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. If $|2| < 1$ then there exists a unique additive mapping $T : S \rightarrow X$ such that

$$\|f(z) - T(z)\| \leq \frac{2\theta}{|2|} \|z\|^p \quad (3.24)$$

for all $z \in S$.

Proof. Letting $\varphi(x, y, z) := \theta(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p + \|z\|^p)$ in Theorem 3.2, we obtain the result. $\square$

Corollary 3.4. Let $\varphi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a function satisfying

$$\varphi(|2|r) \leq \varphi(|2|)\varphi(r) \quad (r \geq 0), \quad \varphi(|2|) < |2|. \quad (3.25)$$

Let $\theta > 0$, let S be a normed space, and let $f : S \rightarrow X$ fulfill the inequality

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{y-x}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{x-3z}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{3x+3z-y}{3}\right) \right\| \leq \|f(x)\| + \theta[\varphi(\|x\|) + \varphi(\|y\|) + \varphi(\|z\|)] \quad (3.26)$$

for all $x, y, z \in S$. Then there exists a unique additive mapping $T : S \rightarrow X$ such that

$$\|f(z) - T(z)\| \leq \frac{2\theta}{|2|} \varphi(\|z\|) \quad (3.27)$$

for all $z \in S$.

Proof. If we define $\varphi(x, y, z) := \theta[\varphi(\|x\|) + \varphi(\|y\|) + \varphi(\|z\|)]$ in Theorem 3.2, then we get the result. $\square$

Remark 3.5. We can formulate a similar statement to Theorem 3.2 in which we can define the sequence $T(z) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n f(z/2^n)$ under suitable conditions on the function φ and ψ and then obtain similar results to Corollary 3.3 for $p < 1$ and Corollary 3.4.

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