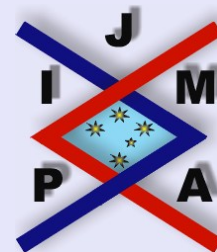


FIXED POINTS AND THE STABILITY OF JENSEN'S FUNCTIONAL EQUATION

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Abstract

Contents



Home Page

Go Back

Close

Quit

Abstract

We will present a fixed point method for the stability theorems of functional equations of Jensen type as given by S.-M. Jung [11] and Wang Jian [10].

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Key words: Jensen functional equation, Fixed point, Stability.

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Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	The Alternative of Fixed Point	6
3	A Generalized Theorem of Stability for Jensen's Equation ..	8
	References	



Fixed Points and the Stability of Jensen's Functional Equation

Liviu Cădariu and Viorel Radu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 2 of 15

1. Introduction

The study of stability problems for functional equations is strongly related to the following question of S. M. Ulam concerning the stability of group homomorphisms:

Let G_1 be a group and let G_2 be a metric group with the metric $d(\cdot, \cdot)$. Given $\varepsilon > 0$ does there exist a $\delta > 0$ such that if a mapping $h : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ satisfies the inequality

$$d(h(xy), h(x)h(y)) < \delta$$

for all $x, y \in G_1$, then a homomorphism $H : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ exists with $d(h(x), H(x)) < \varepsilon$ for all $x \in G_1$?

D. H. Hyers [7] gave the first affirmative answer to the question of Ulam, for Banach spaces. Subsequently, his result was extended and generalized in several ways (see e.g. [8, 18]). Th. M. Rassias in [17] and Z. Gajda in [4] considered the stability problem with unbounded Cauchy differences. The above results can be partially summarized in the following

Theorem 1.1. (Hyers-Rassias-Gajda) [4, 8, 17]. Suppose that E is a real normed space, F is a real Banach space, $f : E \rightarrow F$ is a given function, and the following condition holds

$$(C_p) \quad \|f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)\|_F \leq \theta(\|x\|_E^p + \|y\|_E^p), \forall x, y \in E,$$

for some $p \in [0, \infty) \setminus \{1\}$. Then there exists a unique additive function $c : E \rightarrow F$ such that

$$(Est_p) \quad \|f(x) - c(x)\|_F \leq \frac{2\theta}{|2 - 2^p|} \|x\|_E^p, \forall x \in E.$$



Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 3 of 15

This phenomenon is called *generalized Hyers-Ulam stability*. It is worth noting that almost all subsequent proofs in this very active area used the Hyers' method. Namely, the function $c : E \rightarrow F$ is explicitly constructed, starting from the given function f , by the formulae

$$(J_{p < 1}) \quad c(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} f(2^n x), \quad \text{if } p < 1;$$

$$(J_{p > 1}) \quad c(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right), \quad \text{if } p > 1.$$

This method is called a direct method.

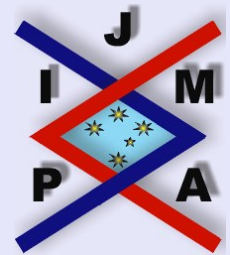
There are known also other approaches, for example using the invariant mean technique introduced by Szekelyhidi (see e.g. [22, 23]), or based on the sandwich theorems (see [14]). The interested reader is referred to the expository papers [3, 18, 24] and the book [8].

One of the present authors observed recently (see [16]) that *the existence of c and the estimation (Est_p)* can be obtained from the *fixed point alternative*.

We will show how this method can be applied to stability theorems of Jensen type, that is starting from initial conditions of the form

$$(J_\varphi) \quad \left\| 2f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) - f(x) - f(y) \right\|_F \leq \varphi(x, y), \forall x, y \in E.$$

As a particular case, we obtain a new proof for the following theorem:



Fixed Points and the Stability of Jensen's Functional Equation

Liviu Cădariu and Viorel Radu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 4 of 15

Theorem 1.2. (compare with [11, 12]). Let $p \geq 0$ be given, with $p \neq 1$. Assume that $\delta \geq 0$ and $\theta \geq 0$ are fixed. Suppose that the mapping $f : E \rightarrow F$ satisfies the inequality

$$(\mathbf{J}_p) \quad \left\| 2f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) - f(x) - f(y) \right\|_F \leq \delta + \theta(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p), \forall x, y \in E,$$

Further, assume $f(0) = \delta = 0$ in the case $p > 1$.

Then there exists a unique additive mapping $j : E \rightarrow F$ such that

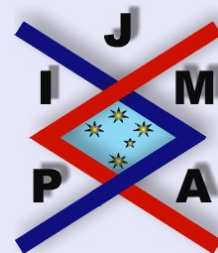
$$(\mathbf{Est}_{p < 1}) \quad \|f(x) - j(x)\| \leq \frac{\delta}{2^{1-p} - 1} + \|f(0)\| + \frac{\theta}{2^{1-p} - 1} \|x\|^p, \forall x \in E,$$

or

$$(\mathbf{Est}_{p > 1}) \quad \|f(x) - j(x)\| \leq \frac{2^{p-1}\theta}{2^{p-1} - 1} \|x\|^p, \forall x \in E.$$

For the proof, see Section 3.

We think that our method of proof is working in more situations, allowing to obtain, in a simple manner, general stability theorems.



Fixed Points and the Stability of Jensen's Functional Equation

Liviu Cădariu and Viorel Radu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 5 of 15

2. The Alternative of Fixed Point

For the sake of convenience and for explicit later use, we will recall two fundamental results in fixed point theory.

Theorem 2.1. (*Banach's contraction principle*). *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space, and consider a mapping $J : X \rightarrow X$, which is strictly contractive, that is*

$$(B_1) \quad d(Jx, Jy) \leq Ld(x, y), \forall x, y \in X,$$

for some (Lipschitz constant) $L < 1$. Then

(i) *The mapping J has one, and only one, fixed point $x^* = J(x^*)$;*

(ii) *The fixed point x^* is globally attractive, that is*

$$(B_2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J^n x = x^*,$$

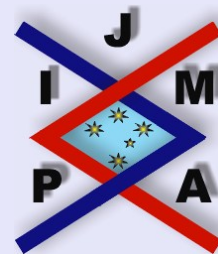
for any starting point $x \in X$;

(iii) *One has the following estimation inequalities:*

$$(B_3) \quad d(J^n x, x^*) \leq L^n d(x, x^*), \forall n \geq 0, \forall x \in X;$$

$$(B_4) \quad d(J^n x, x^*) \leq \frac{1}{1-L} d(J^n x, J^{n+1} x), \forall n \geq 0, \forall x \in X;$$

$$(B_5) \quad d(x, x^*) \leq \frac{1}{1-L} d(x, Jx), \forall x \in X.$$



Fixed Points and the Stability of
Jensen's Functional Equation

Liviu Cădariu and Viorel Radu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 6 of 15

Theorem 2.2. (The alternative of fixed point) [13, 19]. Suppose we are given a complete generalized metric space (X, d) and a strictly contractive mapping $J : X \rightarrow X$, with the Lipschitz constant L . Then, for each given element $x \in X$, either

$$(A_1) \quad d(J^n x, J^{n+1} x) = +\infty, \forall n \geq 0,$$

or

(A₂) There exists a natural number n_0 such that:

$$(A_{20}) \quad d(J^n x, J^{n+1} x) < +\infty, \forall n \geq n_0;$$

(A₂₁) The sequence $(J^n x)$ is convergent to a fixed point y^* of J ;

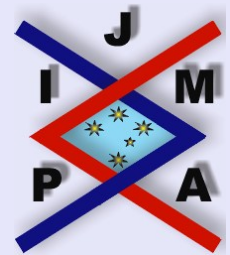
(A₂₂) y^* is the unique fixed point of J in the set $Y = \{y \in X, d(J^{n_0} x, y) < +\infty\}$;

$$(A_{23}) \quad d(y, y^*) \leq \frac{1}{1-L} d(y, Jy), \forall y \in Y.$$

Remark 2.1.

(a) The fixed point y^* , if it exists, is not necessarily unique in the whole space X ; it may depend on x .

(b) Actually, if (A₂) holds, then (Y, d) is a complete metric space and $J(Y) \subset Y$. Therefore the properties (A₂₁) – (A₂₃) are easily seen to follow from Theorem 2.1.



Fixed Points and the Stability of Jensen's Functional Equation

Liviu Cădariu and Viorel Radu

Title Page	
Contents	
◀◀	▶▶
◀	▶
Go Back	
Close	
Quit	
Page 7 of 15	

3. A Generalized Theorem of Stability for Jensen's Equation

Using the fixed point alternative we can prove our main result, a generalized theorem of stability for Jensen's functional equation (see also [5, 10, 11, 12]):

Theorem 3.1. *Let E be a (real or complex) linear space, F and Banach space, and $q_i = \begin{cases} 2, & i = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & i = 1 \end{cases}$. Suppose that the mapping $f : E \rightarrow F$ satisfies the condition $f(0) = 0$ and an inequality of the form*

$$(J_\varphi) \quad \left\| 2f\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) - f(x) - f(y) \right\|_F \leq \varphi(x, y), \forall x, y \in E,$$

where $\varphi : E \times E \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a given function.

If there exists $L = L(i) < 1$ such that the mapping

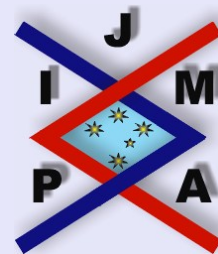
$$x \rightarrow \psi(x) = \varphi(x, 0)$$

has the property

$$(H_i) \quad \psi(x) \leq L \cdot q_i \cdot \psi\left(\frac{x}{q_i}\right), \forall x \in E,$$

and the mapping φ has the property

$$(H_i^*) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi(2q_i^n x, 2q_i^n y)}{2q_i^n} = 0, \forall x, y \in E,$$



Fixed Points and the Stability of
Jensen's Functional Equation

Liviu Cădariu and Viorel Radu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 8 of 15

then there exists a unique additive mapping $j : E \rightarrow F$ such that

$$(\mathbf{Est}_i) \quad \|f(x) - j(x)\|_F \leq \frac{L^{1-i}}{1-L} \psi(x), \forall x \in E.$$

Proof. Consider the set

$$X := \{g : E \rightarrow F, g(0) = 0\}$$

and introduce the *generalized metric* on X :

$$d(g, h) = d_\psi(g, h) = \inf \{C \in R_+, \|g(x) - h(x)\|_F \leq C\psi(x), \forall x \in E\}$$

It is easy to see that (X, d) is *complete*.

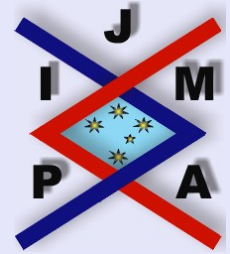
Now we will consider the (linear) mapping

$$J : X \rightarrow X, Jg(x) := \frac{1}{q_i} \cdot g(q_i x).$$

Note that $q_0 = 2$ if (\mathbf{H}_0) holds, and $q_1 = 2^{-1}$ if (\mathbf{H}_1) holds.

We have, for any $g, h \in X$:

$$\begin{aligned} d(g, h) < C &\implies \|g(x) - h(x)\|_F \leq C\psi(x), \forall x \in E \\ &\implies \left\| \frac{1}{q_i} g(q_i x) - \frac{1}{q_i} h(q_i x) \right\|_F \leq \frac{1}{q_i} C\psi(q_i x), \forall x \in E \\ &\implies \left\| \frac{1}{q_i} g(q_i x) - \frac{1}{q_i} h(q_i x) \right\|_F \leq LC\psi(x), \forall x \in E \\ &\implies d(Jg, Jh) \leq LC. \end{aligned}$$



Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 9 of 15

Therefore we see that

$$d(Jg, Jh) \leq Ld(g, h), \forall g, h \in X,$$

that is J is a *strictly contractive* self-mapping of X , with the Lipschitz constant L .

If the hypothesis (\mathbf{H}_0) holds, and we set $x = 2t$ and $y = 0$ in the condition (\mathbf{J}_φ) , then we see that

$$\left\| f(t) - \frac{1}{2}f(2t) \right\|_F \leq \frac{1}{2}\psi(2t) \leq L\psi(t), \forall t \in E,$$

that is $d(f, Jf) \leq L = L^1 < \infty$. Now, if the hypothesis (\mathbf{H}_1) holds, and we set $y = 0$ in the condition (\mathbf{J}_φ) , then we see that

$$\left\| 2f\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) - f(x) \right\|_F \leq \psi(x), \forall x \in E.$$

Therefore $d(f, Jf) \leq 1 = L^0 < \infty$.

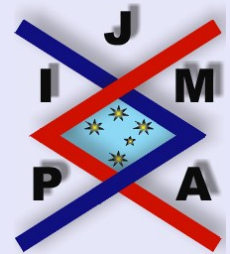
In both cases we can apply the fixed point alternative, and we obtain the existence of a mapping $j : X \rightarrow X$ such that:

- j is a fixed point of J , that is

$$(3.1) \quad j(2x) = 2j(x), \forall x \in E.$$

The mapping j is the unique fixed point of J in the set

$$Y = \{g \in X, d(f, g) < \infty\}.$$



**Fixed Points and the Stability of
Jensen's Functional Equation**

Liviu Cădariu and Viorel Radu

Title Page

Contents

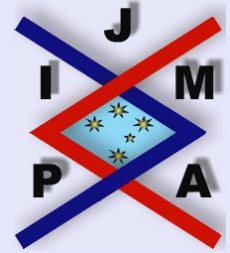


Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 10 of 15



Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 11 of 15

This says that j is the unique mapping with *both* the properties (3.1) and (3.2), where

$$(3.2) \quad \exists C \in (0, \infty) \text{ such that } \|j(x) - f(x)\|_F \leq C\psi(x), \forall x \in E.$$

- $d(J^n f, j) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$, which implies the equality

$$(3.3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(q_i^n x)}{q_i^n} = j(x), \forall x \in X.$$

- $d(f, j) \leq \frac{1}{1-L} d(f, Jf)$, which implies the inequality

$$d(f, j) \leq \frac{L^{1-i}}{1-L},$$

that is (**Est_i**) is seen to be true.

The additivity of j follows immediately from (**J_φ**) and (3.3): If in (**J_φ**) we replace x by $2q_i^n x$ and y by $2q_i^n y$, then we obtain

$$\left\| \frac{f(q_i^n(x+y))}{q_i^n} - \frac{f(2q_i^n x)}{2q_i^n} - \frac{f(2q_i^n y)}{2q_i^n} \right\|_F \leq \frac{\varphi(2q_i^n x, 2q_i^n y)}{2q_i^n}, \forall x, y \in E.$$

Taking into account the hypothesis (**H_i***) and letting $n \rightarrow \infty$, we get

$$j(x+y) = j(x) + j(y), \quad \forall x, y \in E,$$

which ends the proof. □

The proof of Theorem 1.2. If we suppose that $f(0) = 0$, then the proof follows from our Theorem 3.1 by taking

$$\varphi(x, y) := \delta + \theta(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p), \quad \forall x, y \in E,$$

which appears in the hypothesis (\mathbf{J}_p). We see that

$$\frac{\varphi(2q_i^n x, 2q_i^n y)}{2q_i^n} = \frac{\delta}{2q_i^n} + (2q_i^n)^{p-1} \theta(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0,$$

that is (\mathbf{H}_i^*) is true, and our method works by the following reasons:

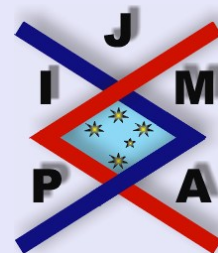
- $\frac{1}{2}\psi(2x) = \frac{1}{2}\delta + 2^{p-1}\theta\|x\|^p \leq 2^{p-1}\psi(x)$, for $p < 1$;
- $2\psi\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}\theta\|x\|^p \leq \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}\psi(x)$, for $p > 1$,

which actually say that either (\mathbf{H}_0) holds with $L = 2^{p-1}$ or (\mathbf{H}_1) holds with $L = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}}$.

The general case (for $p < 1$) follows immediately by considering the mapping $\tilde{f} = f - f(0)$:

$$\|f(x) - j(x)\| \leq \|\tilde{f}(x) - j(x)\| + \|f(0)\| \leq \frac{\delta}{2^{1-p} - 1} + \|f(0)\| + \frac{\theta}{2^{1-p} - 1} \|x\|^p.$$

□



Fixed Points and the Stability of Jensen's Functional Equation

Liviu Cădariu and Viorel Radu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

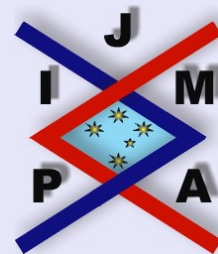
Close

Quit

Page 12 of 15

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Fixed Points and the Stability of Jensen's Functional Equation

Liviu Cădariu and Viorel Radu

Title Page

Contents



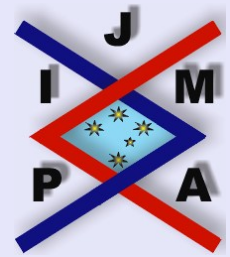
Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 13 of 15

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**Fixed Points and the Stability of
Jensen’s Functional Equation**

Liviu Cădariu and Viorel Radu

Title Page

Contents



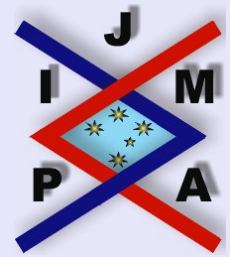
Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 14 of 15

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Fixed Points and the Stability of Jensen's Functional Equation

Liviu Cădariu and Viorel Radu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 15 of 15