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On the stability of pexider functional equation in non-archimedean spaces

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Abstract

In this paper, the Hyers-Ulam stability of the Pexider functional equation

$$f_1(x+y)+f_2(x+\sigma(y))=f_3(x)+f_4(y)$$

in a non-Archimedean space is investigated, where σ is an involution in the domain of the given mapping *f*.

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1.Introduction

The stability problem for functional equations first was planed in 1940 by Ulam [1]:

Let G_1 be group and G_2 be a metric group with the metric $d(\cdot,\cdot)$. Does, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that, for any mapping $f : G_1 \to G_2$ which satisfies $d(f(xy), f(x)f(y)) \leq \delta$ for all $x, y \in G_1$, there exists a homomorphism $h : G_1 \to G_2$ so that, for any $x \in G_1$, we have $d(f(x), h(x)) \leq \varepsilon$?

In 1941, Hyers [2] answered to the Ulam's question when G_1 and G_2 are Banach spaces. Subsequently, the result of Hyers was generalized by Aoki [3] for additive mappings and Rassias [4] for linear mappings by considering an unbounded Cauchy difference. The paper of Rassias [4] has provided a lot of influences in the development of the Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability of functional equations (for more details, see [5] where a discussion on definitions of the Hyers-Ulam stability is provided by Moszner, also [6-12]).

In this paper, we give a modification of the approach of Belaid et al. [13] in non-Archimedean spaces. Recently, Ciepliński [14] studied and proved stability of multi-additive mappings in non-Archimedean normed spaces, also see [15-22].

Definition 1.1. The function $|\cdot| : K \to \mathbb{R}$ is called a *non-Archimedean valuation* or *absolute value* over the field K if it satisfies following conditions: for any $a, b \in K$,

(1) $|a| \geq 0$;
(2) $|a| = 0$ if and only if $a = 0$;
(3) $|ab| = |a|\ |b|$
(4) $|a + b| \leq \max\{|a|, |b|\}$;

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(5) there exists a member $a_0 \in K$ such that $|a_0| \neq 0, 1$.

A field K with a non-Archimedean valuation is called a *non-Archimedean field*.

Corollary 1.2. $|-1| = |1| = 1$ *and so, for any* $a \in K$, *we have* $|-a| = |a|$. *Also, if* $|a| < |b|$ *for any* $a, b \in K$, *then* $|a + b| = |b|$.

In a non-Archimedean field, the triangle inequality is satisfied and so a metric is defined. But an interesting inequality changes the usual *Archimedean* sense of the absolute value. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have $|n \cdot 1| \leq \mathbb{R}$. Thus, for any $a \in K$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and nonzero divisor $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ of n, the following inequalities hold:

$$|na| \leqslant |ka| \leqslant |a| \leqslant \left|\frac{a}{k}\right| \leqslant \left|\frac{a}{n}\right|. \tag{1.1}$$

Definition 1.3. Let V be a vector space over a non-Archimedean field K. A *non-Archimedean norm* over V is a function $|| \cdot || : V \to R$ satisfying the following conditions: for any $\alpha \in K$ and $u, v \in V$,

(1) $||u|| = 0$ if and only if $u = 0$;
(2) $||\alpha u|| = |\alpha| \, ||u||$;
(3) $||u + v|| \leq \max\{||u||, ||v||\}$.

Since $0 = ||0|| = ||v - v|| \leq \max\{||v||, ||-v||\} = ||v||$ for any $v \in V$, we have $||v|| \geq 0$. Any vector space V with a non-Archimedean norm $|| \cdot || : V \to \mathbb{R}$ is called a *non-Archimedean space*. If the metric $d(u, v) = ||u - v||$ is induced by a non-Archimedean norm $|| \cdot || : V \to \mathbb{R}$ on a vector space V which is complete, then $(V, || \cdot ||)$ is called a *complete non-Archimedean space*.

Proposition 1.4. ([23]) *A sequence* $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ *in a non-Archimedean space is a Cauchy sequence if and only if the sequence* $\{x_{n+1} - x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ *converges to zero*.

Since any non-Archimedean norm satisfies the triangle inequality, any non-Archimedean norm is a continuous function from its domain to real numbers.

Proposition 1.5. *Let* V *be a normed space and* E *be a non-Archimedean space. Let* $f : V \to E$ *be a function, continuous at* $0 \in V$ *such that, for any* $x \in V$, $f(2x) = 2f(x)$ (*for example, additive functions*). *Then,* $f = 0$.

Proof. Since $f(0) = 0$, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ that, for any $x \in V$ with $||x|| \leq \delta$,

$$||f(x) - f(0)|| = ||f(x)|| \leqslant \varepsilon$$

and, for any $x \in V$, there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ that $\left\|\frac{x}{2^n}\right\| \leqslant \delta$ and hence

$$||f(x)|| = \left\|2^n f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right)\right\| \leqslant \left\|f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right)\right\| \leqslant \varepsilon.$$

Since this inequality holds for all $\varepsilon > 0$, it follows that, for any $x \in V$, $f(x) = 0$. This completes the proof.

The preceding fact is a special case of a general result for non-Archimedean spaces, that is, *every continuous function from a connected space to a non-Archimedean space is constant*. This is a consequence of *totally disconnectedness* of every non-Archimedean space (see [23]).

2. Stability of quadratic and Cauchy functional equations

Throughout this section, we assume that V_1 is a normed space and V_2 is a complete non-Archimedean space. Let $\sigma : V_1 \to V_1$ be a continuous involution (i.e., $\sigma(x + y) = \sigma(x) + \sigma(y)$ and $\sigma(\sigma(x)) = x$) and $\phi : V_1 \times V_1 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a function with

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \varphi(x, y) = 0 \tag{2.1}$$

and define a function $\varphi : V_1 \times V_1 \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\phi(x, y) = \sup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \left\{ \varphi\left(\frac{x - \sigma(x)}{2}, \frac{y + \sigma(y)}{2}\right), \varphi\left(\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2^n}, \frac{y + \sigma(y)}{2^n}\right), \varphi\left(\frac{x - \sigma(x)}{2^n}, \frac{y - \sigma(y)}{2^n}\right) \right\}, \tag{2.2}$$

which easily implies

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \phi(x, y) = 0. \tag{2.3}$$

Theorem 2.1. *Suppose that* ϕ *satisfies the condition* 2.1 *and let* φ *is defined by Equation* 2.2. *If* $f : V_1 \to V_2$ *satisfies the inequality*

$$\left\| \frac{1}{2} f(x + y) + \frac{1}{2} f(x + \sigma(y)) - f(x) - f(y) \right\| \leqslant \varphi(x, y) \tag{2.4}$$

for all $x, y \in V_1$, *then there exists a unique solution* $q : V_1 \to V_2$ *of the functional equation*

$$f(x + y) + f(x + \sigma(y)) = 2f(x) + 2f(y) \tag{2.5}$$

such that

$$\| f(x) - q(x) \| \leqslant \phi(x, x) \tag{2.6}$$

for all $x \in V_1$.

Proof. Replacing x and y in Equation 2.4 with $\frac{x - \sigma(x)}{2}$ and $\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2}$, respectively, we obtain

$$\left\| f(x) - f\left(\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2}\right) - f\left(\frac{x - \sigma(x)}{2}\right) \right\| \leqslant \varphi\left(\frac{x - \sigma(x)}{2}, \frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2}\right). \tag{2.7}$$

Replacing x and y in Equation 2.4 with $\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2}$ and $\frac{x - \sigma(x)}{2}$, respectively, we obtain

$$\left\| \frac{f(x) + f(\sigma(x))}{2} - f\left(\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2}\right) - f\left(\frac{x - \sigma(x)}{2}\right) \right\| \leqslant \varphi\left(\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2}, \frac{x - \sigma(x)}{2}\right). \tag{2.8}$$

Also, replacing both of x, y in Equation 2.4 with $\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2}$, we get

$$\left\| f(x + \sigma(x)) - 2f\left(\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2}\right) \right\| \leqslant \varphi\left(\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2}, \frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2}\right)$$

and so, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we get

$$\left\| f\left(\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2^n}\right) - 2f\left(\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}\right) \right\| \leqslant \varphi\left(\frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}, \frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}\right). \tag{2.9}$$

Similarly, replacing both of x, y in Equation 2.4 with $\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|f\left(x-\sigma(x)\right)+f(0)-4f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2}\right)\right\| &\leqslant \left\|\frac{1}{2}f(x-\sigma(x))+\frac{1}{2}f(0)-2f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2}\right)\right\| \\ &\leqslant \varphi\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2},\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2}\right).\end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

Replacing x in Equation 2.7 with $\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2}$, we obtain

$$\|f(0)\| \leqslant \varphi\left(0,\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2}\right)$$

for all $x \in V_1$ and so, by assumption Equation 2.1,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\varphi\left(0,\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^n}\right)=0.$$

Thus, $f(0) = 0$ and the inequality Equation 2.10 reduces to

$$\left\|f(x-\sigma(x))-4f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2}\right)\right\| \leqslant \varphi\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2},\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2}\right)$$

and so,

$$\left\|f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^n}\right)-4f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}\right)\right\| \leqslant \varphi\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}},\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}\right). \tag{2.11}$$

For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$q_n(x)=2^{n-1}f\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^n}\right)+2^{2n-2}f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^n}\right)$$

and

$$\phi_n(x,y)=\max_{1\leqslant i\leqslant n}\left\{\varphi\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2},\frac{y+\sigma(y)}{2}\right),\varphi\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^i},\frac{y+\sigma(y)}{2^i}\right),\varphi\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^i},\frac{y-\sigma(y)}{2^i}\right)\right\}.$$

Then,

$$\phi_n(x,y) \leqslant \phi(x,y) \tag{2.12}$$

for all x, $y \in V_1$.

From Equations (2.9) and (2.11), we get

$$\begin{aligned}\|q_n(x)-q_{n+1}(x)\| &\leqslant \max\left\{\left\|2^{n-1}f\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^n}\right)-2^nf\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}\right)\right\|,\right. \\ &\qquad \left.\left\|2^{2n-2}f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^n}\right)-2^{2n}f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}\right)\right\|\right\} \\ &\leqslant \max\left\{\left\|f\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^n}\right)-2f\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}\right)\right\|,\right. \\ &\qquad \left.\left\|f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^n}\right)-4f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}\right)\right\|\right\} \\ &\leqslant \max\left\{\varphi\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}},\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}\right),\varphi\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}},\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}\right)\right\}\end{aligned}$$

and so Proposition 1.4 and the hypothesis Equation 2.1 imply that $\{q_n(x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a Cauchy sequence. Since V_2 is complete, the sequence $\{q_n(x)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges to a point of V_2 which defines a mapping $q : V_1 \to V_2$.

Now, we prove

$$\|f(x) - q_n(x)\| \leqslant \phi(x, x) \tag{2.13}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since Equation 2.7 implies

$$\|f(x) - q_1(x)\| \leqslant \varphi\left(\frac{x - \sigma(x)}{2}, \frac{x + \sigma(x)}{2}\right) \leqslant \phi_1(x, x).$$

Assume that $||f(x) - q_n(x)|| \leq \varphi_n(x, x)$ holds for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|f(x) - q_{n+1}(x)\| &\leqslant \max\{\|f(x) - q_n(x)\|, \|q_n(x) - q_{n+1}(x)\|\}\\ &\leqslant \max\left\{\phi_n(x,x), \varphi\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}, \frac{y+\sigma(y)}{2^{n+1}}\right), \varphi\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n+1}}, \frac{y-\sigma(y)}{2^{n+1}}\right)\right\}\\ &= \phi_{n+1}(x,x).\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by induction on n, Equation 2.13 follows from Equation 2.12. Taking the limit of both sides of Equation 2.13, we prove that q satisfies Equation 2.6.

For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $x, y \in V_1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\|q_n(x+y) + q_n(x+\sigma(y)) - 2q_n(x) - 2q_n(y)\|\\ &\leqslant \max\left\{\left\|f\left(\frac{x+y+\sigma(x+y)}{2^n}\right) + f\left(\frac{x+\sigma(y)+\sigma(x)+y}{2^n}\right) - 2f\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^n}\right) - 2f\left(\frac{y+\sigma(y)}{2^n}\right)\right\|,\right.\\ &\qquad \left.\left\|f\left(\frac{x+y-\sigma(x+y)}{2^n}\right) + f\left(\frac{x+\sigma(y)-\sigma(x)-y}{2^n}\right) - 2f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^n}\right) - 2f\left(\frac{y-\sigma(y)}{2^n}\right)\right\|\right\}\\ &\leqslant \max\left\{\varphi\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^n}, \frac{y+\sigma(y)}{2^n}\right), \varphi\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^n}, \frac{y-\sigma(y)}{2^n}\right)\right\}\end{aligned}$$

and so, by the continuity of non-Archimedean norm and taking the limit of both sides of the above inequality, we get

$$\|q(x+y) + q(x+\sigma(y)) - 2q(x) - 2q(y)\| = 0.$$

Thus, q is a solution of the Equation 2.5 which satisfies Equation 2.6.

Then, by replacing x, y with $\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2}$ in Equation 2.5, we obtain the following identities: for any solution $g : V_1 \to V_2$ of the Equation (2.5),

$$g(x+\sigma(x)) = 2g\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2}\right), \quad g(x-\sigma(x)) = 4g\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2}\right)$$

and

$$g(x) = g\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2}\right) + g\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2}\right). \tag{2.14}$$

By induction on n, one can show that

$$g(x+\sigma(x)) = 2^n g\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^n}\right) \tag{2.15}$$

and

$$g\left(x-\sigma(x)\right)=4^{n}g\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right) \tag{2.16}$$

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

Now, suppose that $q' : V_1 \to V_2$ is another solution of 2.5 that satisfies the Equation 2.6. It follows from Equations 2.14 to 2.16 that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|q(x)-q'(x)\| \\
&\leqslant \max\left\{\left\|2^{n-1}q(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}})-2^{n-1}q'\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)\right\|,\right. \\
&\qquad\left.\left\|2^{2n-2}q\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)-2^{2n-2}q'\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)\right\|\right\} \\
&\leqslant \max\left\{\left\|q\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)-q'\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)\right\|,\left\|q\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)-q'\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)\right\|\right\} \\
&\leqslant \max\left\{\left\|f\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)-q\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)\right\|,\left\|f\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)-q'\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)\right\|,\right. \\
&\qquad\left.\left\|f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)-q\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)\right\|,\left\|f\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)-q'\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)\right\|\right\} \\
&\leqslant \max\left\{\phi\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}},\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right),\phi\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}},\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)\right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, since

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\phi\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}},\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)=\lim_{n\to\infty}\phi\left(\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}},\frac{x-\sigma(x)}{2^{n}}\right)=0,$$

we have $q(x) = q'(x)$ for all $x \in V_1$. This completes the proof.

In the proof of the next theorem, we need a result concerning the Cauchy functional equation

$$f(x+y)=f(x)+f(y), \tag{2.17}$$

which has been established in [20].

Theorem 2.2. ([20]) *Suppose that* $\phi(x, y)$ *satisfies the condition* 2.1 *and, for a mapping* $f : V_1 \to V_2$,

$$\|f(x+y)-f(x)-f(y)\| \leqslant \varphi(x,y) \tag{2.18}$$

for all $x, y \in V_1$. *Then, there exists a unique solution* $q : V_1 \to V_2$ *of the Equation* 2.17 *such that*

$$\|f(x)-q(x)\| \leqslant \psi(x,x) \tag{2.19}$$

for all $x \in V_1$, *where*

$$\psi(x,y)=\sup_{n\in\mathbb{N}}\varphi\left(\frac{x}{2^{n}},\frac{y}{2^{n}}\right)$$

for all $x, y \in V_1$

3. Stability of the Pexider functional equation

In this section, we assume that V_1 is a normed space and V_2 is a complete non-Archimedean space. For any mapping $f : V_1 \to V_2$, we define two mappings F^e and F^o as follows:

$$F^e(x) = \frac{F(x) + F\left(\sigma(x)\right)}{2}, \quad F^o(x) = \frac{F(x) - F\left(\sigma(x)\right)}{2}$$

and also define $F(x) = f(x) - f(0)$. Then, we have obviously

$$\begin{gathered} F(0) = F^e(0) = F^o(0) = 0, \quad F^e(x + \sigma(x)) = F(x + \sigma(x)), \quad F^o(x + \sigma(x)) = 0 \\ F^o(\sigma(x)) = -F^o(x), \quad F^e(\sigma(x)) = F^e(x). \end{gathered} \tag{3.1}$$

Theorem 3.1. *Let* $\sigma : V_1 \to V_1$ *be a continuous involution and the mappings* $f_i : V_1 \to V_2$ *for* $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$ *and* $\delta > 0$, *satisfy*

$$\left\| f_1(x + y) + f_2(x + \sigma(y)) - f_3(x) - f_4(y) \right\| \leqslant \delta \tag{3.2}$$

for all $x, y \in V_1$, *then there exists a unique solution* $q : V_1 \to V_2$ *of the Equation* 2.5 *and a mapping* $v : V_1 \to V_2$ *which satisfies*

$$v(x + y) = v(x + \sigma(y))$$

for all $x, y \in V_1$ *and exists two additive mappings* $\mathbb{A}_1, \mathbb{A}_2 : V_1 \to V_2$ *such that* $\mathbb{A}_i \circ \sigma = -\mathbb{A}_i$ *for* $i = 1, 2$ *and, for all* $x \in V_1$,

$$\left\| 2f_1(x) - \mathbb{A}_1(x) - \mathbb{A}_2(x) - v(x) - q(x) - 2f_1(0) \right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta, \tag{3.3}$$

$$\left\| 2f_2(x) - \mathbb{A}_1(x) + \mathbb{A}_2(x) + v(x) - q(x) - 2f_2(0) \right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta, \tag{3.4}$$

$$\left\| f_3(x) - \mathbb{A}_2(x) - q(x) - f_3(0) \right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta, \tag{3.5}$$

$$\left\| f_4(x) - \mathbb{A}_1(x) - q(x) - f_4(0) \right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta. \tag{3.6}$$

Proof. It follows from (3.2) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| F_1(x + y) + F_2(x + \sigma(y)) - F_3(x) - F_4(y) \right\| \\ & \leqslant \max\left\{ \left\| f_1(x + y) + f_2(x + \sigma(y)) - f_3(x) - f_4(y) \right\|, \right. \\ & \qquad \left. \left\| f_1(0) + f_2(0) - f_3(0) - f_4(0) \right\| \right\} \\ & \leqslant \max\{\delta, \delta\} \\ & = \delta \end{aligned}$$

and so, for all $x, y \in V_1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| 2F_1^e(x + y) + 2F_2^e(x + \sigma(y)) - 2F_3^e(x) - 2F_4^e(y) \right\| \\ & \leqslant \max\left\{ \left\| F_1(x + y) + F_2(x + \sigma(y)) - F_3(x) - F_4(y) \right\|, \right. \\ & \qquad \left. \left\| F_1(\sigma(x) + \sigma(y)) + F_2(\sigma(x) + \sigma(\sigma(y))) - F_3(\sigma(x)) - F_4(\sigma(y)) \right\| \right\} \\ & \leqslant \delta. \end{aligned}$$

then,

$$\left\| F_1^e(x + y) + F_2^e(x + \sigma(y)) - F_3^e(x) - F_4^e(y) \right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta. \tag{3.7}$$

Similarly, we have

$$\left\|F_1^o(x+y)+F_2^o(x+\sigma(y))-F_3^o(x)-F_4^o(y)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta \tag{3.8}$$

for all $x, y \in V_1$.

Now, first by putting $y = 0$ in Equation 3.7 and applying Equation 3.2 and second by putting $x = 0$ in Equation 3.7 and applying Equation 3.2 once again, we obtain

$$\left\|F_1^e(x)+F_2^e(x)-F_3^e(x)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta, \tag{3.9}$$

$$\left\|F_1^e(y)+F_2^e(y)-F_4^e(y)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta, \tag{3.10}$$

for all $x, y \in V_1$ and so these inequalities with Equation 3.7 imply

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\|F_1^e(x+y)+F_2^e(x+\sigma(y))-(F_1^e+F_2^e)(x)-(F_1^e+F_2^e)(y)\right\| \\ &\leqslant \max\left\{\left\|F_1^e(x+y)+F_2^e(x+\sigma(y))-F_3^e(x)-F_4^e(y)\right\|,\right. \\ &\qquad \left.\left\|F_1^e(x)+F_2^e(x)-F_3^e(x)\right\|, \left\|F_1^e(y)+F_2^e(y)-F_4^e(y)\right\|\right\} \\ &\leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta. \end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

Replacing y with $\sigma(y)$ in Equation 3.11, we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\|F_1^e(x+\sigma(y))+F_2^e(x+y)-(F_1^e+F_2^e)(x)-(F_1^e+F_2^e)(\sigma(y))\right\| \\ &\leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta. \end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

It follows from Equations 3.1, 3.11 and 3.12 that

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\|(F_1^e+F_2^e)(x+y)+(F_1^e+F_2^e)(x+\sigma(y))-2(F_1^e+F_2^e)(x)-2(F_1^e+F_2^e)(y)\right\| \\ &\leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta. \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 2.1 of [24], there exists a unique solution $q : V_1 \to V_2$ of the functional Equation 2.5 such that

$$\left\|(F_1^e+F_2^e)(x)-q(x)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta \tag{3.13}$$

for all $x \in V_1$.

As a result of the inequalities Equations 3.11 and 3.12, we have

$$\left\|(F_1^e-F_2^e)(x+y)-(F_1^e-F_2^e)(x+\sigma(y))\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta. \tag{3.14}$$

It is easily seen that the mapping $v : V_1 \to V_2$ defined by

$$v(x) = (F_1^e-F_2^e)\left(\frac{x+\sigma(x)}{2}\right)$$

is a solution of the functional equation

$$v(x+y) = v(x+\sigma(y))$$

for all $x, y \in V_1$.

Replacing both of x, y in Equation 3.14 with $\frac{x}{2}$, We get

$$\left\|(F_1^e - F_2^e)(x) - v(x)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta \tag{3.15}$$

for all $x \in V_1$. Now, Equations 3.13 and 3.15 imply

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|2F_1^e(x) - q(x) - v(x)\right\| &\leqslant \left\|(F_1^e + F_2^e)(x) - q(x) + (F_1^e - F_2^e)(x) - v(x)\right\| \\ &\leqslant \max\left\{\left\|(F_1^e + F_2^e)(x) - q(x)\right\|, \left\|(F_1^e - F_2^e)(x) - v(x)\right\|\right\} \\ &\leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta\end{aligned} \tag{3.16}$$

and

$$\left\|2F_2^e(x) - q(x) + v(x)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta. \tag{3.17}$$

Similarly, it follows from the inequalities Equations 3.7, 3.10 and 3.13 that

$$\left\|F_3^e(x) - q(x)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta, \tag{3.18}$$

$$\left\|F_4^e(x) - q(x)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta. \tag{3.19}$$

Since Equation 3.8 implies

$$\left\|F_3^o(x) - F_1^o(x) - F_2^o(x)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta, \tag{3.20}$$

$$\left\|F_4^o(y) - F_1^o(y) - F_2^o(y)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta \tag{3.21}$$

for all $x, y \in V_1$, we have

$$\left\|2F_1^o(x) - F_3^o(x) - F_4^o(x)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta, \tag{3.22}$$

$$\left\|2F_2^o(x) - F_3^o(x) + F_4^o(x)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta \tag{3.23}$$

for all $x \in V_1$. Now, from Equations 3.8 and 3.20, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}&\left\|F_3^o(x+y) + F_3^o(x+\sigma(y)) - 2F_3^o(x)\right\| \\ &\leqslant \max\left\{\left\|F_3^o(x+y) - F_1^o(x+y) - F_2^o(x+y)\right\|,\right. \\ &\qquad \left\|F_3^o(x+\sigma(y)) - F_1^o(x+\sigma(y)) - F_2^o(x+\sigma(y))\right\|, \\ &\qquad \left\|F_1^o(x+y) + F_2^o(x+\sigma(y)) - F_3^o(x) - F_4^o(y)\right\|, \\ &\qquad \left.\left\|F_1^o(x+\sigma(y)) + F_2^o(x+y) - F_3^o(x) - F_4^o(\sigma(y))\right\|\right\} \\ &\leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta\end{aligned} \tag{3.24}$$

and so, by interchanging role of x, y in the preceding inequality,

$$\begin{aligned}&\left\|F_3^o(y+x)+F_3^o(y+\sigma(x))-2F_3^o(y)\right\|\\ &\leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta\end{aligned} \tag{3.25}$$

for all $x, y \in V_1$. Since $y + \sigma(x) = \sigma(x + \sigma(y))$, it follows from Equations 3.1, 3.24 and 3.25 that

$$\left\|2F_3^o(x+y)-2F_3^o(x)-2F_3^o(y)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta. \tag{3.26}$$

By Theorem 2.2, there exists a unique additive mapping $\mathbb{A}_1 : V_1 \to V_2$ such that

$$\left\|F_3^o(x)-\mathbb{A}_1(x)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta. \tag{3.27}$$

Since

$$\left\|\mathbb{A}_1(x)+\mathbb{A}_1(\sigma(x))\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta,$$

for all $x \in V_1$, we deduce $\mathbb{A}_1(\sigma(x)) = -\mathbb{A}_1(x)$ for all $x \in V_1$.

By a similar deduction, Equations 3.8 and 3.21 imply that there exists a unique additive mapping $\mathbb{A}_2 : V_1 \to V_2$ such that

$$\left\|F_4^o(x)-\mathbb{A}_2(x)\right\| \leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta. \tag{3.28}$$

Moreover, we have $\mathbb{A}_2(\sigma(x)) = -\mathbb{A}_2(x)$ for all $x \in V_1$. Thus, by Equations 3.16, 3.22, 3.27 and 3.28, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}&\left\|2F_1(x)-q(x)-v(x)-\mathbb{A}_1(x)-\mathbb{A}_2(x)\right\|\\ &\leqslant \max\left\{\left\|2F_1^e(x)-q(x)-v(x)\right\|,\left\|2F_1^o(x)-F_3^o(x)-F_4^o(x)\right\|,\right.\\ &\qquad\left.\left\|F_3^o(x)-\mathbb{A}_1(x)\right\|,\left\|F_4^o(x)-\mathbb{A}_2(x)\right\|\right\}\\ &\leqslant \frac{1}{|2|}\delta.\end{aligned} \tag{3.29}$$

This proves Equation 3.3. Similarly, one can prove Equations 3.4 to 3.6.

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Authors' contributions
All authors carried out the proof. All authors conceived of the study, and participated in its design and coordination. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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