The mixed cubic-quartic functional equation

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Abstract. In this paper, we obtain the general solution of the following generalized mixed cubic and quartic functional equation
\[ f(x + kx) + f(x - ky) = k^2 \{ f(x + y) + f(x - y) \} - 2(k^2 - 1)f(x) - 2k^2(k^2 - 1)f(y) + \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^2 - 1)f(2y), \]
for fixed integers \( k \) with \( k \neq 0, \pm 1 \). The Hyers-Ulam stability problem for the mentioned functional equation is also proved.

Keywords. Cubic functional equation · Quartic functional equation · Hyers-Ulam stability

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1 Introduction and preliminaries

In 1940, ULAM [15] proposed the following stability problem:

“When is it true that by slightly changing the hypotheses of a theorem one can still assert that the thesis of the theorem remains true or approximately true?”

In 1941, HYERS [7] solved this stability problem for additive mappings subject to the Hyers condition \( \| f(x + y) - f(x) - f(y) \| \leq \delta \) on approximately additive mappings...
\( f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \) for a fixed \( \delta \geq 0 \) and all \( x, y \in \mathcal{X} \), where \( \mathcal{X} \) is a real normed space and \( \mathcal{Y} \) a real Banach space. In 1950, Aoki [1] generalized the Hyers theorem for additive mappings. In 1978, Rassias [14] provided a generalized version of the Hyers theorem which permitted the Cauchy difference to become unbounded.

The cubic function \( f(x) = ax^3 \) satisfies the functional equation
\[
2f(2x + y) + f(2x - y) = 2f(x + y) + 2f(x - y) + 12f(x). \tag{1.1}
\]

So the equation (1.1) is called a cubic functional equation and every solution of equation (1.1) is said to be a cubic function. The stability result of equation (1.1) was obtained by Jun and Kim [8] for the first time. After that, they [9] introduced the following cubic functional equation
\[
f(x + 2y) + f(x - 2y) + 6f(x) = 4f(x + y) + 4f(x - y)
\]
and they established the general solution and the Hyers-Ulam stability problem for it. Recently, in [5], Bodaghi et al. introduced the following new form of cubic functional equations
\[
f(x + my) + f(x - my) = 2(2\cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) + m^2 - 1)f(x)
- \frac{1}{2}(\cos\left(\frac{m\pi}{2}\right) + m^2 - 1)f(2x) + m^2\{f(x + y) + f(x - y)\}, \tag{1.2}
\]

where \( m \) is an integer with \( m \geq 2 \). They studied the Hyers-Ulam stability of (1.2).

The quartic functional equation introduced by the third author in [13], and then was employed by other authors. Rassias [13] also investigated stability properties of the following quartic functional equation
\[
f(x + 2y) + f(x - 2y) + 6f(x) = 4f(x + y) + 4f(x - y) + 24f(y). \tag{1.3}
\]

It is easy to show that the function \( f(x) = bx^4 \) is a solution of (1.3). Every solution of the quartic functional equation is said to be a quartic mapping. For other forms of a quartic functional equation (see [11] and [12]). The second author [10] generalized (1.3) to the following equation
\[
f(mx + ny) + f(mx - ny) - 2m^2(m^2 - n^2)f(x) = mn^2\{f(x + y) + f(x - y)\} + f(y)
\]
for fixed integers \( m \) and \( n \) such that \( m \neq 0, n \neq 0, m + n \neq 0 \) (for the correction of some details in [10] see [2]). The Hyers-Ulam stability and the superstability for the functional equation (1.1) and quartic functional equations via a fixed point approach under certain conditions on Banach algebras are studied in [3] and [4].

In [6], Eshaghi et al. introduced the following mixed type cubic and quartic functional equation
\[
f(x + 2y) + f(x - 2y) = 9\{f(x + y) + f(x - y)\}
- 6f(x) - 24f(y) + 3f(2y). \tag{1.4}
\]

In this paper we consider the following functional equation which is a generalization of (1.4):
\[
f(x + ky) + f(x - ky) = k^2\{f(x + y) + f(x - y)\}
- 2(k^2 - 1)f(x) - 2k^2(k^2 - 1)f(y) + \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^2 - 1)f(2y). \tag{1.5}
\]
where $k$ is an integer with $k \neq 0, \pm 1$. Note that when $k = 2$, we have the equation (1.4). It is easily verified that the function $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^4$ is a solution of the functional equations (1.5).

The main purpose of the present paper is to solve and to prove the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability problem the functional equation (1.5).

\section{Solution of equation (1.5)}

We firstly solve the equation of (1.5) as follows:

\textbf{Theorem 2.1} Let $X$ and $Y$ be real vector spaces. Then a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ satisfies the functional equation (1.4) if and only if it satisfies the functional equation (1.5).

\textbf{Proof.} Replacing $x$ by $x + y$ and $x - y$ in (1.4), respectively, and adding the results we have $f(x + 3y) + f(x - 3y) = 9[f(x + y) + f(x - y)] - 16f(x) - 144f(y) + 18f(2y)$. Similar to the above, we get $f(x + 4y) + f(x - 4y) = 16[f(x + y) + f(x - y)] - 30f(x) - 480f(y) + 60f(2y)$. Using the above method, we can deduce that $f(x + ky) + f(x - ky) = k^2[f(x + y) + f(x - y)] - a_kf(x) - b_kf(y) + c_kf(2y)$ in which

\begin{align*}
  a_k &= -a_{k-2} + 4(k - 1)^2, \quad a_2 = 6, a_3 = 16 \\
  b_k &= -b_{k-2} + 2b_{k-1} + 24(k - 1)^2, \quad b_2 = 24, b_3 = 144 \\
  c_k &= -c_{k-2} + 2c_{k-1} + 3(k - 1)^2, \quad c_2 = 3, c_3 = 18.
\end{align*}

Solving the above recurrence equations, we obtain $a_k = 2(k^2 - 1)$, $b_k = 2k^2(k^2 - 1)$ and $c_k = \frac{3}{4}k^2(k^2 - 1)$, for all $x, y \in X$ and each positive integer $k \geq 3$. The result for the negative integers is clear.

Conversely, suppose that $f : X \rightarrow Y$ satisfies the functional equation (1.5) for any positive integer $k \geq 3$. We wish to show its correctness for the case $k = 1$. The mapping $f$ satisfies (1.5) for each $m \geq k$, in particular for $m = k(k - 1)$. Hence for each $x, y \in X$, we have

\begin{align*}
  f(x + k(k - 1)y) + f(x - k(k - 1)y) \\
  = k^2[f(x + (k - 1)y) + f(x - (k - 1)y)] - 2(k^2 - 1)f(x) - 2k^2(k^2 - 1)f((k - 1)y) + \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^2 - 1)f(2(k - 1)y). \tag{2.1}
\end{align*}

On the other hand,

\begin{align*}
  f(x + (k^2 - k)y) + f(x - (k^2 - k)y) \\
  = (k^2 - k)^2[f(x + y) + f(x - y)] - 2((k^2 - k)^2 - 1)f(x) - 2(k^2 - k)^2((k^2 - k)^2 - 1)f(2y). \tag{2.2}
\end{align*}
for all \( x, y \in \mathcal{X} \). Since \( n = k(k - 1) \geq 3 \), we have
\[
\begin{align*}
f(x + (k + 1)(k - 1)y) + f(x - (k + 1)(k - 1)y) & = (k + 1)^2 \{ f(x + (k - 1)y) + f(x - (k - 1)y) \} \\
- 2((k + 1)^2 - 1)f(x) - 2(k + 1)^2((k + 1)^2 - 1)f((k - 1)y) & = \frac{1}{4}(k + 1)^2((k + 1)^2 - 1)f(2(k - 1)y),
\end{align*}
\]
(2.3)
for all \( x, y \in \mathcal{X} \). Also
\[
\begin{align*}
f(x + (k^2 - 1)y) + f(x - (k^2 - 1)y) & = (k^2 - 1)^2 \{ f(x + y) + f(x - y) \} - 2((k^2 - 1)^2 - 1)f(x) \\
- 2(k^2 - 1)^2((k^2 - 1)^2 - 1)f(y) + \frac{1}{4}(k^2 - 1)^2((k^2 - 1)^2 - 1)f(2y),
\end{align*}
\]
(2.4)
for all \( x, y \in \mathcal{X} \). It follows from (2.1) and (2.2) that
\[
\begin{align*}
f(x + (k - 1)y) + f(x - (k - 1)y) & = (k - 1)^2 \{ f(x + y) + f(x - y) \} - 2k(k - 2)f(x) \\
- 2(k - 1)^2((k^2 - k)^2 - 1)f(y) + \frac{1}{4}(k - 1)^2((k^2 - k)^2 - 1)f(2y) + 2(k^2 - 1)f((k - 1)y) - \frac{1}{8}f(2(k - 1)y),
\end{align*}
\]
(2.5)
for all \( x, y \in \mathcal{X} \). Plugging (2.3) into (2.4), we get
\[
\begin{align*}
2k(k + 2)\{ f((k - 1)y) - \frac{1}{8}f(2(k - 1)y) \} & = f(x + (k - 1)y) + f(x - (k - 1)y) \\
- (k - 1)^2 \{ f(x + y) + f(x - y) \} + 2(k^2 + 2k)f(x) + 2k^3(k - 1)^2(k - 2)f(y) - \frac{1}{4}k^3(k - 1)^2(k - 2)f(2y),
\end{align*}
\]
(2.6)
for all \( x, y \in \mathcal{X} \). Multiplying both sides of (2.5) by \( k(k + 2) \) and using (2.6), we have
\[
\begin{align*}
f(x + (k - 1)y) + f(x - (k - 1)y) & = (k - 1)^2 \{ f(x + y) + f(x - y) \} - 2((k - 1)^2 - 1)f(x) - 2(k - 1)^2((k - 1)^2 - 1)f(y) + \frac{1}{8}(k - 1)^2((k - 1)^2 - 1)f(2y).
\end{align*}
\]
This completes the proof. \( \square \)

**Lemma 2.2** Let \( \mathcal{X} \) and \( \mathcal{Y} \) be real vector spaces.

(i) If an odd function \( f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \) satisfies the functional equation (1.5), then \( f \) is cubic.

(ii) If an even function \( f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \) satisfies the functional equation (1.5), then \( f \) is quartic.

**Proof.** The result follows from Theorem 2.1 and [6, Lemma 2.1 and Lemma 2.2]. \( \square \)
Theorem 2.3 Let $X$ and $Y$ be real vector spaces. Then a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ satisfies the functional equation (1.5), for all $x, y \in X$ if and only if there exists a unique function $C : X \times X \times X \rightarrow Y$ and a unique symmetric multiadditive function $Q : X \times X \times X \rightarrow Y$ such that $f(x) = C(x, x, x) + D(x, x, x, x)$, for all $x \in X$, and that $C$ is symmetric for each fixed one variable and is additive for fixed two variables.

Proof. Using Theorem 2.1 and [6, Theorem 2.3], one can obtain the desired result. □

3 Hyers-Ulam stability of (1.5) in real Banach spaces

In this section, we investigate the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability problem for the functional equation (1.5). Throughout this section, we assume that $X$ is a normed real linear space with norm $\| \cdot \|_X$ and $Y$ is a real Banach space with norm $\| \cdot \|_Y$.

Let $k$ be an integer such that with $k \neq 0, \pm 1$. We use the abbreviation for the given mapping $f : X \rightarrow Y$ as follows: $D_k f(x, y) := f(x + ky) - f(x) - ky f(x) + f(x - ky) + 2k^2 f(x + ky) - 2k^2 f(x - ky) + 2k^2 (k^2 - 1) f(x)$, for all $x, y \in X$.

**Theorem 3.1** Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an even mapping with $f(0) = 0$ for which there exists a function $\phi : X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ such that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^k} \phi(0, 2^k x) < \infty, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{16^k} \phi(2^k x, 2^k y) = 0$$ (3.1)

and

$$\|D_k f(x, y)\|_Y \leq \phi(x, y),$$ (3.2)

for all $x, y \in X$, where $k$ is an integer with $k \neq 0, \pm 1$. Then, there exists a unique quartic mapping $Q : X \rightarrow Y$ such that

$$\|f(2x) - 4f(x) - Q(x)\|_Y \leq \frac{1}{16} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi_q(2^n x)}{16^n},$$ (3.3)

for all $x \in X$, where the mapping $Q(x)$ and $\Phi_q(2^n x)$ are defined by $Q(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{16^n} \{f(2^{n+1} x) - 4f(2^n x)\}$ and

$$\Phi_q(2^n x) = \frac{4}{k^2(k^2 - 1)} \left[ 2\phi(k^2 x, 2^n x) + 2k^2 \phi(2^n x, 2^n x) + 2(k^2 - 1)\phi(0, 2^n x) + \phi(0, 2^{n+1} x) \right],$$ (3.4)

for all $x \in X$.

Proof. Replacing $(x, y)$ by $(0, x)$ in (3.2) and using the evenness of $f$, we get

$$\|2f(kx) + 2k^2(k^2 - 2)f(x) - \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^2 - 1)f(2x)\|_Y \leq \phi(0, x),$$ (3.5)
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). Interchanging \((x, y)\) by \((kx, x)\) in (3.2), we deduce that
\[
\left\| f(2kx) - k^2[f((k+1)x) + f((k-1)x)] + 2(k^2 - 1)f(kx) + 2k^2(k^2 - 1)f(x) - \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^2 - 1)f(2x) \right\|_y \leq \phi(kx, x),
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). Putting \( x = y \) in (3.2), we obtain
\[
\left\| [f((k+1)x) + f((k-1)x)] - k^2f(2x) + 2(k^2 - 1)f(x) + 2k^2(k^2 - 1)f(x) - \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^2 - 1)f(2x) \right\|_y \leq \phi(x, x),
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). Thus we have
\[
\left\| [f((k+1)x) + f((k-1)x)] + 2(k^4 - 1)f(x) - \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^2 + 3)f(2x) \right\|_y \leq \phi(x, x),
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). The above inequality implies that
\[
\left\| k^2[f((k+1)x) + f((k-1)x)] + 2k^2(k^4 - 1)f(x) - \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^2 + 3)f(2x) \right\|_y \leq k^2\phi(x, x),
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). It follows from (3.6), (3.7) and triangular inequality that
\[
\left\| f(2kx) + 2(k^2 - 1)f(kx) + 2k^2(k^2 - 1)(k^2 + 2)f(x) - \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^4 + 4k^2 - 1)f(2x) \right\|_y \leq \phi(kx, x) + k^2\phi(x, x),
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). Multiplying both sides of (3.5) by \( k^2 - 1 \), we get
\[
\left\| 2(k^2 - 1)f(kx) + 2k^2(k^2 - 1)(k^2 - 2)f(x) - \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^2 - 1)^2f(2x) \right\|_y \leq (k^2 - 1)\phi(0, x),
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). Plugging (3.8) into (3.9), we have
\[
\left\| f(2kx) + 8k^2(k^2 - 1)f(x) - \frac{1}{2}k^2(3k^2 - 1)f(2x) \right\|_y \leq \phi(kx, x) + k^2\phi(x, x) + (k^2 - 1)\phi(0, x),
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). It also follows from (3.5) that
\[
\left\| 2f(2kx) + 2k^2(k^2 - 2)f(2x) - \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^2 - 1)f(4x) \right\|_y \leq \phi(0, 2x),
\]
for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. Multiplying both sides of (3.10) by 2 and then adding the result to (3.11), we obtain

$$
\| 5k^2(k^2 - 1)f(2x) - 16k^2(k^2 - 1)f(x) - \frac{1}{4}k^2(k^2 - 1)f(4x) \|_Y \\
\leq 2\phi(kx, x) + 2k^2\phi(x, x) + 2(k^2 - 1)\phi(0, x) + \phi(0, 2x),
$$

for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. Thus

$$
\| 20f(2x) - 64f(x) - f(4x) \|_Y \\
\leq \frac{4}{k^2(k^2 - 1)} \left[ 2\phi(kx, x) + 2k^2\phi(x, x) + 2(k^2 - 1)\phi(0, x) + \phi(0, 2x) \right],
$$

for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. The above relation implies that

$$
\| g(2x) - 16g(x) \|_Y \leq \Phi_q(x),
$$

(3.12)

for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$ in which $g(x) = f(2x) - 4f(x)$ and

$$
\Phi_q(x) = \frac{4}{k^2(k^2 - 1)} \left[ 2\phi(kx, x) + 2k^2\phi(x, x) + 2(k^2 - 1)\phi(0, x) + \phi(0, 2x) \right],
$$

for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. The equality (3.12) shows that

$$
\| \frac{1}{16}g(2x) - g(x) \|_Y \leq \frac{1}{16}\Phi_q(x),
$$

(3.13)

for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. Now replacing $x$ by $2x$ and dividing by 16 in (3.13), we obtain

$$
\| \frac{1}{16^2}g(4x) - \frac{1}{16}g(2x) \|_Y \leq \frac{1}{16^2}\Phi_q(2x),
$$

(3.14)

for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. From (3.13) and (3.14), we arrive at

$$
\| \frac{1}{16^2}g(4x) - g(x) \|_Y \leq \frac{1}{16} \left( \Phi_q(x) + \frac{1}{16}\Phi_q(2x) \right),
$$

(3.15)

for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. In general for any positive integer $n$, we get

$$
\| \frac{1}{16^n}g(2^n x) - g(x) \|_Y \leq \frac{1}{16} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\Phi_q(2^j x)}{16^j},
$$

(3.16)

for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. In order to prove the convergence of the sequence $\left\{ \frac{g(2^n x)}{16^n} \right\}$, replace $x$ by $2^m x$ and divide by $16^m$ in (3.16). For any $m, n > 0$, we have

$$
\| \frac{g(2^{n+m} x)}{16^{n+m}} - \frac{g(2^m x)}{16^m} \|_Y \leq \frac{1}{16} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\Phi_q(2^{j+m} x)}{16^{j+m}},
$$

(3.17)
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). Since the right hand side of the inequality (3.17) tends to 0 as \( m \) tends to infinity, the sequence \( \left\{ \frac{g(2^m x)}{16^m} \right\} \) is Cauchy. The completeness of \( \mathcal{Y} \) allows us to assume that there exists a map \( Q : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \) such that

\[
Q(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{g(2^n x)}{16^n} \quad (x \in \mathcal{X}).
\]

Letting \( n \to \infty \) in (3.16), we see that (3.3) holds for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). To prove that \( Q \) satisfies (1.5), replace \((x, y)\) by \((2^n x, 2^n y)\) and divide by \(16^n\) in (3.2). Then, we obtain

\[
\frac{1}{16} \left| \frac{1}{16^n} \| D_k g(2^n x, 2^n y) \|_Y \right|
\leq \frac{1}{16^{n+1}} \| D_k f(2^{n+1} x, 2^{n+1} y) - 4D_k f(2^n x, 2^n y) \|_Y
\leq \frac{1}{16^{n+1}} \| D_k f(2^{n+1} x, 2^{n+1} y) \|_Y + \frac{4}{16^n} \| D_k f(2^n x, 2^n y) \|_Y
\leq \frac{\phi(2^{n+1} x, 2^{n+1} y)}{16^{n+1}} + 4 \cdot \frac{\phi(2^n x, 2^n y)}{16^n},
\]

for all \( x, y \in \mathcal{X} \). Letting \( n \to \infty \) in the above inequality and using (3.1), we observe that \( D_k Q(x, y) = 0 \), for all \( x, y \in \mathcal{X} \). Therefore, by the part (ii) of Lemma 2.2, \( Q \) is a quartic mapping. Now, let \( Q' : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \) be another quartic mapping satisfying (3.3). Then we have

\[
\| Q(x) - Q'(x) \|_Y = \frac{1}{16^n} \| Q(2^n x) - Q'(2^n x) \|_Y
\leq \frac{1}{16^n} \left( \| Q(2^n x) - g(2^n x) \|_Y + \| g(2^n x) - Q'(2^n x) \|_Y \right)
\leq \frac{1}{16^n} 8 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(2^j x)}{16^j},
\]

for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). Taking \( n \to \infty \) in the preceding inequality, we immediately find the uniqueness of \( Q \). This finishes the proof. \( \square \)

The following corollary is an immediate consequence of Theorem 3.1 concerning the stability of (1.5).

**Corollary 3.2** Let \( \alpha \) and \( p, q \) be nonnegative real numbers. Suppose that \( f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \) is an even mapping fulfilling

\[
\| D_k f(x, y) \| \leq \begin{cases} 
\alpha & 0 \leq p + q < 4 \\
\alpha \| x \|^p \| y \|^q & 0 \leq p < 4 \\
\alpha (\| x \|^p + \| y \|^p) & 0 \leq p < 2 \\
\alpha (\| x \|^p \| y \|^p + \| x \|^p \| y \|^p + \| y \|^p) & 0 \leq p < 2
\end{cases}
\]
The mixed cubic-quartic functional equation for all \(x, y \in \mathcal{X}\). Then there exists a unique quartic function \(Q : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}\) such that

\[
\|f(2x) - 4f(x) - Q(x)\|_\mathcal{Y} \leq \begin{cases} 
\lambda_1 \alpha, & 0 \leq p + q < 4 \\
\frac{\alpha \|x\|^{p+q}}{16 - 2^{p+q}} \lambda_2, & 0 \leq p < 4 \\
\frac{\alpha \|x\|^{2p}}{16 - 2^{2p}} \lambda_3, & 0 \leq p < 2,
\end{cases}
\]

where

\[
\lambda_1 = \frac{4(4k^2 + 1)}{15k^2(k^2 - 1)}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{8(k^p + k^2)}{k^2(k^2 - 1)}, \\
\lambda_3 = \frac{8(k^p + 3k^2 + 2^{p-1})}{k^2(k^2 - 1)}, \quad \lambda_4 = \frac{8(k^p + 4k^2 + k^{2p} + 2^{2p-1})}{k^2(k^2 - 1)}.
\]

In analogy with Theorem 3.1, we have the following theorem for the stability of (1.5) when \(f\) is an odd mapping.

**Theorem 3.3** Let \(f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}\) be an odd mapping with \(f(0) = 0\) for which there exists a function \(\phi : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow [0, \infty)\) such that

\[
\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{8^j} \phi(0, 2^j x) < \infty, \quad \lim_{j \to \infty} \frac{1}{8^j} \phi(2^j x, 2^j y) = 0 \tag{3.19}
\]

and

\[
\|D_k f(x, y)\|_\mathcal{Y} \leq \phi(x, y), \tag{3.20}
\]

for all \(x, y \in \mathcal{X}\), where \(k\) is an integer with \(k \neq 0, \pm 1\). Then, there exists a unique cubic mapping \(C : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}\) such that

\[
\|f(x) - C(x)\|_\mathcal{Y} \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\psi_\epsilon(2^n x)}{8^n}, \tag{3.21}
\]

for all \(x \in \mathcal{X}\), where the mapping \(C(x)\) and \(\Phi(2^n x)\) are defined by \(C(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{8^n} f(2^n x)\) and

\[
\psi_\epsilon(2^n x) = \frac{1}{2k^2(k^2 - 1)} \phi(0, 2^n x), \tag{3.22}
\]

for all \(x \in \mathcal{X}\).

**Proof.** Replace \((x, y)\) by \((0, x)\) in (3.20). By the oddness of \(f\) we have

\[
\left\| 2k^2(k^2 - 1) f(x) - \frac{1}{4} k^2(k^2 - 1) f(2x) \right\|_\mathcal{Y} \leq \phi(0, x),
\]

for all \(x \in \mathcal{X}\).
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). Hence
\[
\|8f(x) - f(2x)\|_Y \leq \frac{4}{k^2(k^2 - 1)} \phi(0, x),
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). In other words
\[
\left\| \frac{f(x)}{8} - f(2x) \right\|_Y \leq \psi_c(x),
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \) in which \( \psi_c(x) = \frac{1}{2k^2(k^2 - 1)} \phi(0, x) \). Interchanging \( x \) by \( 2x \) and then dividing both sides by 8 in the above inequality, we deduce that
\[
\left\| \frac{1}{8} f(2x) - \frac{1}{8} f(2^2x) \right\|_Y \leq \frac{1}{8} \psi_c(2x),
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). The inequalities (3.24) and (3.25) imply that
\[
\left\| f(x) - \frac{1}{8^n} f(2^n x) \right\|_Y \leq \left( \psi_c(x) + \frac{1}{8} \psi_c(2x) \right),
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). This method can be repeated to obtain
\[
\left\| f(x) - \frac{1}{8^n} f(2^n x) \right\|_Y \leq \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\psi_c(2^j x)}{8^j},
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). Putting \( x \) by \( 2^n x \) and then dividing both sides by \( 8^m \) in (3.27), we get
\[
\left\| \frac{f(2^m x)}{8^m} - \frac{f(2^{n+m} x)}{8^{n+m}} \right\|_Y \leq \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\psi_c(2^{j+m} x)}{8^{j+m}},
\]
for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \) and all positive integers \( m, n \). Thus, we conclude from (3.19) and (3.28) that the sequence \( \{ f(2^n x) \} \) is Cauchy. Since the space \( \mathcal{Y} \) is complete, this sequence converges in \( \mathcal{Y} \) to the mapping \( C \). Indeed,
\[
C(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(2^n x), \quad (x \in \mathcal{X}).
\]
It follows from (3.20) that \( \frac{1}{8^n} \| D_k f(2^n x, 2^n y) \|_Y \leq \frac{\phi(2^n x, 2^n y)}{8^n} \), for all \( x, y \in \mathcal{X} \). Letting \( n \to \infty \) in the above inequality and applying (3.19), (3.29), we get \( D_k C(x, y) = 0 \), for all \( x, y \in \mathcal{X} \). Hence, the part (i) of Lemma 2.2 shows that \( C \) is a cubic mapping. Also the relations (3.27) and (3.29) imply that (3.21) holds for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). For the uniqueness of \( C \), assume that \( C' : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y} \) is another cubic mapping satisfying (3.21). Then, we have
\[
\| C(x) - C'(x) \|_Y = \frac{1}{8^n} \| C(2^n x) - C'(2^n x) \|_Y \\
\leq \frac{1}{8^n} \left( \| C(2^n x) - f(2^n x) \|_Y + \| f(2^n x) - C'(2^n x) \|_Y \right) \\
\leq \frac{2}{8^n} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \psi_c(2^j x) \frac{1}{8^j},
\]
for all $x \in X$. Taking $n \to \infty$ in the last inequality, we have $C(x) = C'(x)$, for all $x \in X$. □

**Corollary 3.4** Let $\alpha$ and $p, q$ be nonnegative real numbers. Suppose that $f : X \to Y$ is an odd mapping fulfilling

$$\|D_k f(x, y)\| \leq \begin{cases} \alpha \|x\|_X^p + \|y\|_X^p, & 0 \leq p < 3, \\ \alpha \|x\|_X^p \lambda_6, & 0 \leq p < 3, \end{cases}$$

for all $x, y \in X$. Then there exists a unique cubic function $C : X \to Y$ such that

$$\|f(x) - C(x)\|_Y \leq \begin{cases} \lambda_5 \alpha \|x\|_X^p, & 0 \leq p < 3, \\ \frac{\lambda_5}{2^p} \alpha \|x\|_X^p \lambda_6, & 0 \leq p < 3, \end{cases}$$

where $\lambda_5 = \frac{4}{1 + 7k^2 - 11}, \lambda_6 = \frac{4}{1 + 7k^2 - 17}$.

In particular, if $\|D_k f(x, y)\| \leq \alpha \|x\|_X^p \|y\|_X^q$ where $p + q \neq 3$, then the mapping $f$ is cubic.

**Theorem 3.5** Let $\phi : X \times X \to [0, \infty)$ be a function such that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{8^n} \phi(0, 2^nx) < \infty, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16^n} \phi(0, 2^nx) < \infty$$

and

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{8^n} \phi(2^n, 2^ny) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{16^n} \phi(2^n, 2^ny) = 0.$$ 

(3.30)

Suppose that $f : X \to Y$ is a mapping with $f(0) = 0$ satisfies

$$\|D_k f(x, y)\|_Y \leq \phi(x, y),$$

(3.32)

for all $x, y \in X$, where $k$ is an integer with $k \neq 0, \pm 1$. Then there exists a unique cubic mapping $C : X \to Y$ and a unique quartic mapping $Q : X \to Y$ such that

$$\|f(2x) - 4f(x) - C(x) - Q(x)\|_Y \leq \frac{1}{32} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi_q(2^n x) + \Phi_q(-2^n x)}{16^n} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi_c(2^n x) + \Phi_c(-2^n x)}{8^n},$$

(3.33)

for all $x \in X$, where $\Phi_c(2^nx) = \frac{1}{2^k(2^n + 1)}[\phi(0, 2^{n+1}x) + 4\phi(0, 2^nx)]$ and $\Phi_q(2^nx)$ is given in (3.4).

**Proof.** We decompose $f$ into the even part and odd part by setting $f_e(x) = \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{2}, f_o(x) = \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{2}$, for all $x \in X$. Obviously, $f(x) = f_e(x) + f_o(x)$, for all $x \in X$. Then
\[ \|D_k f(x, y)\|_Y = \frac{1}{2} \|D_k f(x, y) + D_k f(-x, -y)\|_Y \leq \frac{1}{2} (\|D_k f(x, y)\|_Y + \|D_k f(-x, -y)\|_Y) \leq \frac{1}{2} (\phi(x, y) + \phi(-x, -y)) \]

for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). By Theorems 3.1 and 3.3, there exists a unique quadratic function \( \mathcal{Q}_0 : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \) and a unique cubic function \( \mathcal{C}_0 : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \) such that

\[ \|f_0(2x) - 4f_0(x) - \mathcal{Q}_0(0, x)\|_Y \leq \frac{1}{32} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \Phi_q(2^n x) + \Phi_q(-2^n x) \]  
\[ \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi_q(2^n x) + \Phi_q(-2^n x)}{8^n} \]  

(3.34)

and

\[ \|f_0(x) - \mathcal{C}_0(0, x)\|_Y \leq \frac{1}{32} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi_q(2^n x) + \Phi_q(-2^n x)}{16^n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi_q(2^n x) + \Phi_q(-2^n x)}{8^n} \]  

(3.35)

for all \( x \in \mathcal{X} \). Put \( \mathcal{Q}(x) = \mathcal{Q}_0(x) \) and \( \mathcal{C}(x) = 4\mathcal{C}_0(x) \). Since \( \mathcal{C}_0(x) \) is odd and satisfies the equation (1.5), it is easy to check that \( \mathcal{C}_0(2x) = 8\mathcal{C}_0(x) \). Thus we have

\[ \|f(2x) - 4f(x) - \mathcal{Q}(x) - \mathcal{C}(x)\|_Y = \|f(2x) - 4f(x) - \mathcal{Q}_0(0, x) - 4\mathcal{C}_0(x)\|_Y \]

\[ \leq \|f_0(2x) - 4f_0(x) - \mathcal{Q}_0(0, x)\|_Y + \|f_0(2x) - 8\mathcal{C}_0(x)\|_Y + 4\|f_0(x) - \mathcal{C}_0(0, x)\|_Y \]

\[ \leq \|f(2x) - 4f(x) - \mathcal{Q}(x) - \mathcal{C}(x)\|_Y \leq \frac{1}{32} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi_q(2^n x) + \Phi_q(-2^n x)}{16^n} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Phi_q(2^n x) + \Phi_q(-2^n x)}{8^n} \]

in which \( \Phi_q(2^n x) = \frac{1}{2^n} (\phi(0, 2^n x) + 4\phi(0, 2^n x)) \) and \( \Phi_q(2^n x) \) is given in (3.4).

\( \square \)

The following corollary is a direct consequence of Theorem 3.5 concerning the stability of (1.5).

**Corollary 3.6:** Let \( \alpha \) and \( p, q \) be nonnegative real numbers. Suppose that \( f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \) is an even mapping fulfilling

\[ \|D_k f(x, y)\| \leq \begin{cases} \alpha, & 0 \leq p + q < 3 \\ \alpha \|x\|_X^p \|y\|_X^q, & 0 \leq p < 3 \\ \alpha (\|x\|_X^p + \|y\|_X^p), & 0 \leq p < 2 \\ \alpha (\|x\|_X^p \|y\|_X^p + \|x\|_X^{2p} + \|y\|_X^{2p}), & 0 \leq p < \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \]
for all \( x, y \in X \). Then there exists a unique cubic mapping \( C : X \rightarrow Y \) and a unique quartic mapping \( Q : X \rightarrow Y \) such that

\[
\| f(2x) - 4f(x) - C(x) - Q(x) \|_Y \leq \begin{cases} 
(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)\alpha, \\
\alpha\|x\|^{p+q}_X \lambda_2, \\
\left( \frac{1}{16 - 2^p} \lambda_3 + \frac{4 + 2^p}{8 - 2^p} \lambda_6 \right) \alpha\|x\|_X^{p+q}, \\
\left( \frac{1}{16 - 2^p} \lambda_4 + \frac{4 + 2^p}{8 - 2^p} \lambda_6 \right) \alpha\|x\|_X^{2p},
\end{cases}
\]

where \( \lambda_j \) (\( j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \)) are given in Corollaries 3.2 and 3.4.

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**References**