Trevigintic and quattuorvigintic functional equations in matrix normed spaces

R. Murali\(^1\)* and V. Vithya\(^2\)

Abstract
In this work, we determine the general solution of trevigintic functional equation and we investigate the stability of trevigintic and quattuorvigintic functional equations in matrix normed space with the help fixed point method.

Keywords

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1* and V. Vithya

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Corresponding author: 1 shcrmurali@yahoo.co.in; 2 viprutha26@gmail.com

1,2 PG and Research Department of Mathematics, Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur - 635 601, Tamil Nadu, India.

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1. Introduction


In 1982, J. M. Rassias [14] solved the Ulam problem for different mappings and for many Euler-Lagrange type quadratic mappings, by involving a product of different powers of norms. In 1994, a generalization of the Rassias theorem was obtained by Gavruta [4] by replacing the unbounded Cauchy difference by a general control function. A further generalization of the stability for a large class of mapping was obtained by Isac and Th. M. Rassias [6]. They also presented some applications in non-linear analysis, especially in fixed point theory. This terminology may also be applied to the cases of other functional equations [2, 3, 10, 13, 16, 19, 20, 23]. Also, the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability of functional equations and inequalities in matrix normed space has been studied by number of authors [7, 8, 15, 18, 22].


In this paper, we introduce the following new functional equation

\[
\begin{align*}
\zeta(u+12v) - 23 \zeta(u+11v) + 253 \zeta(u+10v) \\
- 1771 \zeta(u+9v) + 8855 \zeta(u+8v) \\
- 33649 \zeta(u+7v) + 100947 \zeta(u+6v) \\
- 245157 \zeta(u+5v) + 490314 \zeta(u+4v) \\
- 817190 \zeta(u+3v) + 1144066 \zeta(u+2v) \\
- 1352078 \zeta(u+v) + 1352078 \zeta(u) \\
- 1144066 \zeta(u-v) - 817190 \zeta(u-2v) \\
- 490314 \zeta(u-3v) + 245157 \zeta(u-4v) \\
- 100947 \zeta(u-5v) + 33649 \zeta(u-6v) \\
- 8855 \zeta(u-7v) + 1771 \zeta(u-8v) - \zeta(u-11v) \\
- 253 \zeta(u-9v) + 23 \zeta(u-10v) = 23! \zeta(v),
\end{align*}
\]

(1.1)

where \(23! = 258520167400000000000000\), is said to be trevigintic functional equation if the function \(\zeta(u) = au^{23}\) is its solution and Murali et al.,[17] found the general solution...
Theorem 2.1. For all \( \zeta \), let us consider the following equation

\[
\zeta(u + 12v) - 24\xi(u + 11v) + 276\xi(u + 10v) - 2024\xi(u + 9v) + 10626\xi(u + 8v) - 42504\xi(u + 7v) + 134596\xi(u + 6v) - 346104\xi(u + 5v) + 735471\xi(u + 4v) - 1307504\xi(u + 3v) + 1961256\xi(u + 2v) - 2496144\xi(u + v) + 2704165\xi(u) - 2496144\xi(u - v) + 1961256\xi(u - 2v) + 134596\xi(u - 6v) - 42504\xi(u - 7v) + 10626\xi(u - 8v) - 2024\xi(u - 9v) + 276\xi(u - 10v) - 346104\xi(u - 5v) - 24\xi(u - 11v) + \xi(u - 12v) = 1.124000728 \times 10^{21} \xi(v),
\]

in matrix paranormed spaces. The above equation is called quattuordecic functional equation if the function \( f(u) = au^{14} \) is its solution. In this paper, we determine the general solution of the functional equation (1.1) and also prove the stability of the functional equations (1.1) and (1.2) in matrix normed space with the help of fixed point method.

2. Trevigintic functional equation (1.1) and its general solution

Throughout this segment, let us consider \( (X, \| \cdot \|_n) \) be a matrix normed space, \( (Y, \| \cdot \|_n) \) be a matrix Banach space and let \( n \) be a fixed non-negative integer.

In this part, we derive the general solution of trevigintic functional equation (1.1).

For this, let us consider \( \mathcal{D} \) be real vector spaces.

Theorem 2.1. If \( \xi : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D} \) be a mapping satisfying (1.1) for all \( x, y \in \mathcal{D} \), then \( \xi(2u) = 2^{23}\xi(u) \) for all \( u, v \in \mathcal{D} \).

Proof. Letting \( u = v = 0 \) in (1.1), one gets \( \xi(0) = 0 \). Refilling \( u = 0, v = u \) and \( u = u, v = -u \) in (1.1) and adding the two out coming equations, we get \( \xi(-u) = -\xi(u) \). Hence, \( \xi \) is an odd mapping. Refilling \( u = 0, v = 2u \) and \( u = 12u, v = u \) in (1.1) and subtracting the two out coming equations, one gets

\[
23\xi(23u) - 275\xi(22u) + 1771\xi(21u) - 8625\xi(20u) + 33649\xi(19u) - 102465\xi(18u) + 245157\xi(17u) - 483230\xi(16u) + 817190\xi(15u) - 1168860\xi(14u) + 1352078\xi(13u) + 1144066\xi(11u) - 961400\xi(10u) + 490314\xi(9u) + 100947\xi(7u) - 360525\xi(6u) + 8855\xi(5u) + 325105\xi(4u) + 253\xi(3u) - 231\xi(u) - (208035 + 231)\xi(2u) - 1284780\xi(12u) = 0
\] (2.1)

for all \( u \in \mathcal{D} \). Refilling \( (u,v) \) by \( (11u,u) \) in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 23, and then subtracting the out coming equation from (2.1), we get

\[
254\xi(22u) - 4048\xi(21u) + 29953728\xi(11u) - 170016\xi(19u) + 671462\xi(18u) - 2076624\xi(17u) + 5155381\xi(16u) - 10460032\xi(15u) - 24961440\xi(13u) + 29813014\xi(12u) + 25352118\xi(10u) - 18305056\xi(9u) + 32108\xi(20u) - 11277222\xi(8u) - 5537664\xi(7u) + 1961256\xi(6u) - 765072\xi(5u) + 528770\xi(4u) - 40480\xi(3u) + 17626510\xi(14u) - (202216 + 231)\xi(2u) + 231(24)\xi(u) = 0
\] (2.2)

for all \( u \in \mathcal{D} \). Refilling \( (u,v) \) by \( (10u,u) \) in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 254, and then subtracting the out coming equation from (2.2), we have

\[
1794\xi(21u) - 32154\xi(20u) + 279818\xi(19u) - 1577708\xi(18u) + 6470222\xi(17u) + 51809846\xi(15u) - 106913246\xi(14u) + 182604820\xi(13u) - 260779750\xi(12u) + 313474084\xi(11u) - 318075694\xi(10u) + 272287708\xi(9u) - 196289038\xi(8u) + 119002092\xi(7u) - 60308622\xi(6u) + 24875466\xi(5u) - 8018076\xi(4u) + 2208690\xi(3u) - 652050 + 231\xi(2u) + 231(278)\xi(u) - 20485157\xi(16u) = 0
\] (2.3)

for all \( u \in \mathcal{D} \). Refilling \( (u,v) \) by \( (9u,u) \) in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 1794, and then subtracting the out coming equation from (2.3), we have

\[
9108\xi(20u) - 174064\xi(19u) + 1599466\xi(18u) - 9415648\xi(17u) + 39881149\xi(16u) - 129289072\xi(15u) + 332898412\xi(14u) - 697018496\xi(13u) + 1205259110\xi(12u) - 1738980320\xi(11u) + 2107552238\xi(10u) - 2153340224\xi(9u) + 185616536\xi(8u) - 1347036768\xi(7u) + 819314694\xi(6u) - 414936192\xi(5u) + 173080842\xi(4u) - 58157616\xi(3u) + 15232026 - 231\xi(2u) + 231(2072)\xi(u) = 0
\] (2.4)

for all \( u \in \mathcal{D} \). Refilling \( (u,v) \) by \( (8u,u) \) in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 9108, and then subtracting the out
coming equation from (2.4), we arrive at

\[ 35420\xi(19u) - 704858\xi(18u) + 6714620\xi(17u) - 40770191\xi(16u) + 171186020\xi(15u) - 586526864\xi(14u) + 1535871460\xi(13u) - 3260520802\xi(12u) + 5703986200\xi(11u) - 8312600890\xi(10u) + 10616386200\xi(9u) - 10458561060\xi(8u) + 9073116360\xi(7u) - 6623651826\xi(6u) + 4050843720\xi(5u) - 2059809114\xi(4u) + 861258552\xi(3u) - (291033582 + 23!)\xi(2u) + 23!(11180)\xi(u) = 0 \] (2.5)

for all \( u \in \mathcal{D} \). Refilling \((u, v)\) by \((7u, u)\) in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 35420, and then subtracting the out coming equation from (2.5), we arrive at

\[ 109802\xi(18u) - 2246640\xi(17u) + 21958629\xi(16u) - 136458080\xi(15u) + 605320716\xi(14u) - 2039671280\xi(13u) + 5422940138\xi(12u) - 11662935680\xi(11u) + 20632268910\xi(10u) - 30361431520\xi(9u) + 37432041700\xi(8u) - 38817486400\xi(7u) + 33899165890\xi(6u) - 24894026080\xi(5u) + 15307077350\xi(4u) - 7821387728\xi(3u) + (3275547898 - 23!1)\xi(2u) + 23!(46600)\xi(u) = 0 \] (2.6)

\[ \forall u \in \mathcal{D}. \text{ Refilling } (u, v) \text{ by } (6u, u) \text{ in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 109802, and then subtracting the out coming equation from (2.6), we have have} \]

\[ 278806\xi(17u) - 5821277\xi(16u) + 58001262\xi(15u) - 366975994\xi(14u) + 1655056218\xi(13u) - 5661242356\xi(12u) + 15255793230\xi(11u) - 33205188920\xi(10u) + 59367664860\xi(9u) - 88188693230\xi(8u) + 109643382200\xi(7u) - 114561702700\xi(6u) + 100726599100\xi(5u) - 74419493590\xi(4u) + 45988290190\xi(3u) - (23448721670 + 23!)\xi(2u) + 23!(156402)\xi(u) = 0 \] (2.7)

for all \( u \in \mathcal{D}. \text{ Refilling } (u, v) \text{ by } (5u, u) \text{ in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 278806, and then subtracting the out coming equation from (2.7), we have have} \]

\[ 591261\xi(16u) - 12536656\xi(15u) - 813770912\xi(14u) + 23!(435208)\xi(u) + 3720300738\xi(12u) - 12888836050\xi(11u) + 35146053620\xi(10u) - 77334820220\xi(9u) + 139648781900\xi(8u) - 209329083000\xi(7u) + 262405477400\xi(6u) - 276234447300\xi(5u) + 244482433700\xi(4u) - 181355419500\xi(3u) + 126789432\xi(2u) - (110784936300 - 23!)\xi(2u) = 0 \] (2.8)

for all \( u \in \mathcal{D}. \text{ Refilling } (u, v) \text{ by } (4u, u) \text{ in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 591261, and then subtracting the out coming equation from (2.8), we have have} \]

\[ 1062347\xi(15u) + 233352319\xi(13u) - 1515315417\xi(12u) + 7006505341\xi(11u) - 24539970540\xi(10u) + 67616952750\xi(9u) - 15025476400\xi(8u) + 273842902300\xi(7u) - 414022530800\xi(6u) + 523046954000\xi(5u) - 553901433400\xi(4u) + 489850571600\xi(3u) - (23! + 35249228900)\xi(2u) - 22799601\xi(14u) + 23!(1026469)\xi(u) = 0 \] (2.9)

\[ \forall u \in \mathcal{D}. \text{ Refilling } (u, v) \text{ by } (3u, u) \text{ in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 1062347, and then subtracting the out coming equation from (2.9), we have have} \]

\[ 1634380\xi(14u) + (755662041400 - 23!)\xi(2u) - 2400577344\xi(11u) + 11206943660\xi(10u) - 39623789860\xi(9u) + 110185977100\xi(8u) - 247016270700\xi(7u) + 453848043000\xi(6u) - 690466712300\xi(5u) + 87306749000\xi(4u) - 910778521300\xi(3u) - 35421472\xi(13u) + 366101120\xi(12u) + 23!(2088816)\xi(u) = 0 \] (2.10)

\[ \forall u \in \mathcal{D}. \text{ Refilling } (u, v) \text{ by } (2u, u) \text{ in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 1634380, and then subtracting the out coming equation from (2.10), we have have} \]

\[ 2169268\xi(13u) - 47397020\xi(12u) + 493909636\xi(11u) - 3265491240\xi(10u) + 15369828380\xi(9u) - 54762190030\xi(8u) + 153249928800\xi(7u) - 344616868000\xi(6u) + 630659845000\xi(5u) - 941775845500\xi(4u) + 1134044963000\xi(3u) + 23!(3732196)\xi(u) - (23! + 105346750300)\xi(2u) = 0 \] (2.11)

\[ \forall u \in \mathcal{D}. \text{ Refilling } (u, v) \text{ by } (v, u) \text{ in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 2169268, and then subtracting the out}

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coming equation from (2.11), we have
\[
2496144\zeta(12u) + (815929566100 - 23!\zeta(2u)) + 574113120\zeta(10u) - 3789146592\zeta(9u) \\
+ 1768268410\zeta(8u) - 6188934340\zeta(7u) + 167985498900\zeta(6u) - 35966892620\zeta(5u) \\
+ 611947174600\zeta(4u) - 815929566100\zeta(3u) - 54915168\zeta(11u) + 23!(5892464)\zeta(u) = 0
\] (2.12)
\[\forall u \in \mathcal{D}.\] Refilling (\(u, v\)) by (0, \(u\)) in (1.1), and increasing the out coming equation by 2494644, and then subtracting the out coming equation from (2.12), we have \(\zeta(2u) = 2^{23}\zeta(u)\) for all \(u \in \mathcal{D} .\) Thus \(\zeta : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}\) is a trevigintic mapping.

3. Stability of functional equations (1.1) and (1.2)

We will prove the Generalized Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability for the functional equations (1.1) and (1.2) in matrix normed space with the help of fixed point method. For a mapping \(\zeta : X \to Y\), define \(\mathcal{H} \zeta : X^2 \to Y\) and \(\mathcal{H} \zeta_0 : M_n(X)^2 \to M_n(Y)\) by,
\[
\mathcal{H} \zeta(c, d) = +8855\zeta(c + 8d) - 23\zeta(c + 11d) \\
+ 253\zeta(c + 10d) - 1771\zeta(c + 9d) \\
- 33649\zeta(c + 7d) + 100947\zeta(c + 6d) \\
- 245157\zeta(c + 5d) + 490314\zeta(c + 4d) \\
- 817190\zeta(c + 3d) + 1144066\zeta(c + 2d) \\
- 1352078\zeta(c + d) + 1352078\zeta(c) \\
- 1144066\zeta(c - d) + 817190\zeta(c - 2d) \\
- 490314\zeta(c - 3d) + 245157\zeta(c - 4d) \\
- 100947\zeta(c - 5d) + 33649\zeta(c - 6d) \\
- 8855\zeta(c - 7d) + 1771\zeta(c - 8d) \\
- 253\zeta(c - 9d) + 23\zeta(c - 10d) \\
- \zeta(c - 11d) - 23!\zeta(d)\zeta(c + 12d)
\]
\[
\mathcal{H} \zeta(x_{rs}, y_{rs}) = \zeta([x_{rs} + 12y_{rs}]) - 23\zeta([x_{rs} + 11y_{rs}]) \\
+ 253\zeta([x_{rs} + 10y_{rs}]) - 1771\zeta([x_{rs} + 9y_{rs}]) \\
+ 8855\zeta([x_{rs} + 8y_{rs}]) - 33649\zeta([x_{rs} + 7y_{rs}]) \\
+ 100947\zeta([x_{rs} + 6y_{rs}]) - 245157\zeta([x_{rs} + 5y_{rs}]) \\
+ 490314\zeta([x_{rs} + 4y_{rs}]) - 817190\zeta([x_{rs} + 3y_{rs}]) \\
+ 1144066\zeta([x_{rs} + 2y_{rs}]) - 1352078\zeta([x_{rs} + y_{rs}]) \\
+ 1352078\zeta(x_{rs}) - 1144066\zeta(x_{rs} - y_{rs}) \\
+ 817190\zeta(x_{rs} - 2y_{rs}) - 490314\zeta(x_{rs} - 3y_{rs}) \\
+ 245157\zeta(x_{rs} - 4y_{rs}) - 100947\zeta(x_{rs} - 5y_{rs}) \\
+ 33649\zeta(x_{rs} - 6y_{rs}) + 8855\zeta(x_{rs} - 7y_{rs}) \\
+ 1771\zeta(x_{rs} - 8y_{rs}) - 253\zeta(x_{rs} - 9y_{rs}) \\
+ 23\zeta(x_{rs} - 10y_{rs}) - \zeta([x_{rs} - 11y_{rs}]) - 23!\zeta([y_{rs}])
\]

for all \(c, d \in X.\)

where 23! = 25852016740000000000000 and all \(x = [x_{rs}], y = [y_{rs}] \in M_n(X).\) Similarly, we can define the another functional equation (1.2) in the above form.

**Theorem 3.1.** Let \(t = \pm 1\) be fixed and \(\sigma : X \to [0, \infty)\) be a function such that there exists a \(\lambda < 1\) with
\[
\sigma(c, d) \leq 2^{23}\lambda\sigma \left(\frac{c}{2^7}, \frac{d}{2^7}\right) \quad \forall c, d \in X.
\] (3.1)

Let \(\zeta : X \to Y\) be a mapping satisfying
\[
||\mathcal{H} \zeta([x_{rs}], [y_{rs}])|| \leq \sum_{r=1}^{n} \sigma(x_{rs}, y_{rs})
\] (3.2)
\[\forall x = [x_{rs}], y = [y_{rs}] \in M_n(X).\] Then there exists a unique trevigintic mapping \(V : X \to Y\) such that
\[
||\zeta_n([x_{rs}]) - V_n([x_{rs}])|| \leq \sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{\lambda^r}{2^{23}(1-\lambda)} \sigma^r(x_{rs})
\] (3.3)
\[\forall x = [x_{rs}] \in M_n(X),\]

\[
\sigma^r(x_{rs}) = \frac{1}{23^r} [\sigma(0, 2x_{rs}) + 2494644\sigma(0, x_{rs}) + \sigma(12x_{rs}, x_{rs}) + 23\sigma(11x_{rs}, x_{rs}) + 254\sigma(10x_{rs}, x_{rs}) + 1794\sigma(9x_{rs}, x_{rs}) + 9108\sigma(8x_{rs}, x_{rs}) + 35420\sigma(7x_{rs}, x_{rs}) + 109802\sigma(6x_{rs}, x_{rs}) + 1062347\sigma(5x_{rs}, x_{rs}) + 278806\sigma(4x_{rs}, x_{rs}) + 591261\sigma(3x_{rs}, x_{rs}) + 1634380\sigma(2x_{rs}, x_{rs}) + 2169268\sigma(x_{rs}, x_{rs})]
\]

Proof. Switching \(n = 1\) in (3.2), we get
\[
||\mathcal{H} \zeta(c, d)|| \leq \sigma(c, d)
\] (3.4)

By utilizing Theorem 2.1, we can get
\[
||\zeta(2c) + 2^{23}\zeta(c)|| \leq \frac{1}{2^{23}} \left[\sigma(0, 2c) + \sigma(12c, c) + 23\sigma(11c, c) + 254\sigma(10c, c) + 591261\sigma(4c, c) + 1794\sigma(9c, c) + 9108\sigma(8c, c) + 35420\sigma(7c, c) + 109802\sigma(6c, c) + 278806\sigma(5c, c) + 1062347\sigma(4c, c) + 1634380\sigma(2c, c) + 2169268\sigma(c, c)\right]
\]

Therefore,
\[
||\zeta(2c) + 2^{23}\zeta(c)|| \leq \sigma^*(c)
\] (3.5)
\[\forall c \in X.\]

Hence
\[
\left\|\zeta(c) - \frac{1}{2^{23}}\zeta(2c)\right\| \leq \frac{23}{2^{23}} \sigma^*(c)
\] (3.6)
\[\forall c \in X.\]

Taking \(T = \{\zeta : X \to Y\}\) and the generalized metric \(\rho\) on \(T\) as follows:
\[
\rho(\zeta, \zeta_1) = \inf\{\tau \in \mathbb{R}_+ : \|\zeta(c) - \zeta_1(c)\| \leq \tau \sigma^*(c), \forall c \in X\},
\]
It is easy to check that \((\mathcal{T}, \rho)\) is a complete generalized metric (see also [9]). Define the mapping \(\mathcal{S} : \mathcal{T} \to \mathcal{T}\) by

\[
\mathcal{S}(c) = \frac{1}{2^3 \lambda} \mathcal{S}(2c) \quad \forall \, c \in \mathcal{T} \text{ and } c \in X.
\]

Letting \(\zeta, \zeta_1 \in \mathcal{T}\) and \(v\) be an arbitrary constant with \(\rho(\zeta, \zeta_1) = v\). Then \(\|\mathcal{S}(c) - \mathcal{S}(c')\| \leq v \sigma^*(c)\) for all \(c \in X\).

Utilizing (3.1), we find that

\[
\|\mathcal{S}(c) - \mathcal{S}(c_1)\| = \left| \frac{1}{2^3 \lambda} \mathcal{S}(2c) - \frac{1}{2^3 \lambda} \mathcal{S}(2c_1) \right| \leq \lambda v \sigma^*(c)
\]

for all \(c \in X\).

Hence it holds that \(\rho(\mathcal{S}(\zeta), \mathcal{S}(\zeta_1)) \leq \lambda v\), that is,

\[
\rho(\mathcal{S}(\zeta), \mathcal{S}(\zeta_1)) \leq \lambda \rho(\zeta, \zeta_1) \quad \forall \, \zeta, \zeta_1 \in \mathcal{T}.
\]

By (3.6), we have \(\rho(\zeta, \mathcal{S}(\zeta)) \leq \frac{1}{2^3 \lambda}\). By Theorem 2.2 in [3], there exists a mapping \(\nu : X \to Y\) which satisfying:

1. \(\nu\) is a unique fixed point of \(\mathcal{S}\), which is satisfied \(\nu(2c) = 2^{-3} \nu(c) \forall \, c \in \mathcal{T}\).
2. \(\rho(\mathcal{S}^k(\zeta), \nu) \to 0\) as \(k \to \infty\). This implies that \(\lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^3 \lambda} \mathcal{S}(2^k c) = \nu(c) \forall \, c \in X\).
3. \(\rho(\zeta, \nu) \leq \frac{1}{1 - \lambda} \rho(\zeta, \mathcal{S}(\zeta))\) \(\Rightarrow\)

\[
\|\zeta - \nu(c)\| \leq \frac{\lambda^{1/k}}{2^3 \lambda} \sigma^*(c) \quad \forall \, c \in X.
\]

It follows from (3.1) and (3.2) that

\[
\|\mathcal{S}^n(c, d)\| = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^3 \lambda} \|\mathcal{S}(2^k c, 2^k d)\|
\]

\[
\leq \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^3 \lambda} \sigma(2^k c, 2^k d)
\]

\[
\leq \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{2^k \lambda}{2^3 \lambda} \sigma(c, d) = 0
\]

for all \(c, d \in X\). Therefore, the mapping \(\mathcal{S} : X \to Y\) is trevigintic mapping. By Lemma 2.1 in [7] and (3.7), we can get (3.3) Hence \(\mathcal{S} : X \to Y\) is a unique trevigintic mapping satisfying (3.3).

**Theorem 3.2.** Let \(t = \pm 1\) be fixed and \(\sigma : X^2 \to [0, \infty)\) be a function such that there exists a \(\lambda < 1\) with

\[
\sigma(c, d) \leq 2^{-3} \lambda \sigma\left(\frac{c}{2}, \frac{d}{2}\right)
\]

\(\forall \, c, d \in X\). Let \(\mathcal{S} : X \to Y\) be a mapping satisfying

\[
\|\mathcal{S}^n(x_n, y_n)\| \leq \sum_{r,s=1}^{n} \sigma(x_r, y_s)
\]

\(\forall \, x = [x_n], y = [y_n] \in M_n(X)\). Then there exists a unique quattuorvigintic mapping \(\mathcal{Q} : X \to Y\) such that

\[
\|\mathcal{Q}^n(x_n) - Q_n(x_n)\| \leq \sum_{r,s=1}^{n} \frac{\lambda^{1+r}}{2^4}\|x_n\| \sigma^*(x_n)
\]

\(\forall \, x = [x_n] \in M_n(X),\) where

\[
\sigma^*(x_n) = \frac{2}{24!} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \sigma(0, 2x_n) + \sigma(12x_n, x_n)
\]

\(+ 24\sigma(11x_n, x_n) + 276\sigma(10x_n, x_n)
\]

\(+ 2024\sigma(9x_n, x_n) + 10626\sigma(8x_n, x_n)
\]

\(+ 42504\sigma(7x_n, x_n) + 134596\sigma(6x_n, x_n)
\]

\(+ 346104\sigma(5x_n, x_n) + 735471\sigma(4x_n, x_n)
\]

\(+ 1307504\sigma(3x_n, x_n) + 1961256\sigma(2x_n, x_n)
\]

\(+ 2496144\sigma(x_n, x_n) + 1352078\sigma(0, x_n)\)]

**Proof.** The proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 3.1.

The following corollary gives the Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability for the trevigintic and quattuorvigintic functional equations (1.1), (1.2) respectively. This stability involving the sum of powers of norms.

**Corollary 3.3.** Let \(t = \pm 1\) be fixed and \(\sigma, \omega\) be non-negative real numbers with \(l \neq 23\). Let \(\mathcal{S} : X \to Y\) be a mapping such that

\[
\|\mathcal{S}^n(x_n, y_n)\| \leq \sum_{r,s=1}^{n} \omega(|x_n| + \|y_n\|)
\]

\(\forall \, x = [x_n], y = [y_n] \in M_n(X)\). Then there exists a unique trevigintic mapping \(\mathcal{S} : X \to Y\) such that

\[
\|\mathcal{S}^n(x_n) - \mathcal{S}_n(x_n)\| \leq \sum_{r,s=1}^{n} \frac{\omega_0}{2^{23} - 2} \|x_n\|
\]

\(\forall \, x = [x_n] \in M_n(X),\) where

\[
\omega_0 = \frac{\omega}{23^l} \left[10557876 + 1634381(2^l)
\]

\(+ 1062347(3^l) + 591261(4^l) + 278806(5^l)
\]

\(+ 35420(7^l) + 9108(8^l) + 1794(9^l)
\]

\(+ 254(10^l) + 23(11^l) + 109802(12^l)\]

**Proof.** The proof is identical to the proof of Theorem 3.1 by taking \(\sigma(c, d) = \omega(|c|^{l} + \|d|^{l})\) for all \(c, d \in X\). Then we can choose \(\lambda = 2^{-l(23)}\), and we can obtain the required result.

**Corollary 3.4.** Let \(t = \pm 1\) be fixed and \(\sigma, \omega\) be non-negative real numbers with \(l \neq 24\). Let \(\mathcal{S} : X \to Y\) be a mapping satisfying (3.11). Then there exists a unique quattuorvigintic mapping \(\mathcal{Q} : X \to Y\) such that

\[
\|\mathcal{Q}^n(x_n) - Q_n(x_n)\| \leq \sum_{r,s=1}^{n} \frac{\omega_0}{2^{23} - 2} \|x_n\|
\]

\(\forall \, x = [x_n] \in M_n(X),\) where

\[
\omega_0 = \frac{2 \omega}{24!} \left[10884752 + 196125.2(2^l) + 1307504(3^l)
\]

\(+ 735471(4^l) + 346104(5^l) + 134596(6^l)
\]

\(+ 42504(7^l) + 10626(8^l) + 2024(9^l)
\]

\(+ 276(10^l) + 24(11^l) + 12^l)\]

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Theorem 3.6. Let \( t = \pm 1 \) be fixed and let \( l, \omega \) be non-negative real numbers with \( l = a + b \neq 23 \). Let \( \xi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) be a mapping that satisfies (3.12). Then there exists a unique quattuorvigintic mapping \( \varphi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) such that
\[
\| \xi_n([x_{rs}], [y_{rs}]) \|_n \leq \sum_{r,s=1}^{n} \omega (\| x_{rs} \|^a \cdot \| y_{rs} \|^b)
\]
\( \forall x = [x_{rs}], y = [y_{rs}] \in M_n(X) \), where
\[
\omega_0 = \frac{\omega}{24!} [2496144 + 1961256(2^a) + 1307504(3^a)
+ 735471(4^a) + 346104(5^a) + 134596(6^a)
+ 42504(7^a) + 10626(8^a) + 2024(9^a)
+ 276(10^a) + 24(11^a) + 12^a)]
\]
Proof. The proof is resembling to the proof of Theorem 3.1.

Corollary 3.7. Let \( t = \pm 1 \) be fixed and let \( l, \omega \) be non-negative real numbers with \( l = a + b \neq 23 \). Let \( \xi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) be a mapping such that
\[
\| \xi_n([x_{rs}], [y_{rs}]) \|_n \leq \sum_{r,s=1}^{n} \omega (\| x_{rs} \|^a \cdot \| y_{rs} \|^b)
\]
\( \forall x = [x_{rs}], y = [y_{rs}] \in M_n(X) \), where
\[
\omega_0 = \frac{\omega}{24!} [2496144 + 1961256(2^a)
+ 1307504(3^a) + 735471(4^a) + 346104(5^a)
+ 134596(6^a) + 42504(7^a) + 10626(8^a) + 2024(9^a)
+ 276(10^a) + 24(11^a) + 12^a)]
\]
Proof. The proof is identical to the proof of Theorem 3.2.

Corollary 3.8. Let \( t = \pm 1 \) be fixed and let \( l, \omega \) be non-negative real numbers with \( l = a + b \neq 24 \). Let \( \xi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) be a mapping satisfying (3.13). Then there exists a unique quattuorvigintic mapping \( \varphi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) such that
\[
\| \xi_n([x_{rs}], [y_{rs}]) \|_n \leq \sum_{r,s=1}^{n} \omega (\| x_{rs} \|^a \cdot \| y_{rs} \|^b)
\]
\( \forall x = [x_{rs}], y = [y_{rs}] \in M_n(X) \), where
\[
\omega_0 = \frac{\omega}{24!} [13380896 + 1961256(2^a)
+ 1307504(3^a) + 735471(4^a) + 346104(5^a)
+ 134596(6^a) + 42504(7^a) + 10626(8^a) + 2024(9^a)
+ 276(10^a) + 24(11^a) + 12^a)]
\]
Proof. The proof is identical to the proof of Theorem 3.2.

The following corollary gives the Ulam J Rassias stability for the trevigintic and quattuorvigintic functional equations (1.1), (1.2) respectively. This stability involving the mixed product of sum of powers of norms.

Example 3.9. Let \( \sigma : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) be a function defined by
\[
\sigma(x) = \begin{cases} 
\omega_0 x^{23}, & \text{if } |x| < 1 \\
\omega_0, & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]
where $\omega_k > 0$ is a constant, and define a function $\zeta : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ by $\zeta(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sigma(2^n x)}{2^{23n}}$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Then $\zeta$ satisfies the inequality

$$|\zeta(x) - \zeta(y)| \leq \frac{2585201673888497664000}{8388607} \left(|x|^{23} + |y|^{23}\right)^{2/3} |x - y|^{2/3}$$

(3.14)

for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Then there does not exist a trevigintic mapping $\mathcal{V} : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ and a constant $\lambda > 0$ such that

$$|\zeta(x) - \mathcal{V}(x)| \leq \lambda |x|^{23} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$  

(3.15)

Proof. It is easy to see that $h$ is bounded by $8388608\varepsilon$ on $\mathbb{R}$. If $|x|^{23} + |c|^{23} = 0$, then (3.14) is trivial. If $|x|^{23} + |c|^{23} \geq \frac{1}{2^{23}}$, then $\lambda \mathcal{S}(h) > 0$. Suppose that $0 < |x|^{23} + |c|^{23} < \frac{1}{2^{23}}$, then there exists a non-negative integer $k$ such that

$$\frac{1}{2^{23(k+1)}} \leq |b|^{23} + |c|^{23} < \frac{1}{2^{23k}}.$$  

(3.16)

so that $2^{23(k-1)} |b|^{23} < \frac{1}{2^{23}}, 2^{23(k-1)} |c|^{23} < \frac{1}{2^{23}},$ and $2^{23} |x|, 2^{23} (x + 7), 2^{23} (x + 6), 2^{23} (x + 5), 2^{23} (x + 4), 2^{23} (x + 3), 2^{23} (x + 2), 2^{23} (x + 1), 2^{23} (x + 0), 2^{23} (x) \in (-1, 1)$ for all $n = 0, 1, 2, ..., k - 1$. Hence $\zeta (2^n x, 2^n y) = 0$ for $n = 0, 1, 2, ..., k - 1$. From the definition of $\zeta$ and (3.16), we obtain that

$$|\zeta(x, y)| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{23n}} |\zeta(2^n x, 2^n y)| \leq \frac{2585201673888497664000}{8388607} \left(|x|^{23} + |y|^{23}\right)^{2/3} |x - y|^{2/3}$$

Therefore, $\zeta$ satisfies (3.14) for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Suppose on the contrary that there exists a trevigintic mapping $\mathcal{V} : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ and a constant $\lambda > 0$ satisfying (3.15). Then there exists a constant $c \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\mathcal{V}(x) = cx^{23}$ for any $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Thus we obtain the following inequality $|h(b)| \leq (\lambda + |c|)|b|^{23}$. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m \omega_k > \lambda + |c|$. If $b \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2^{23m}}\right)$, then $2^{23m}x \in (0, 1)$ for all $n = 0, 1, 2, ..., m - 1$, and for this case we get $\zeta(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\psi(2^{23m} x)}{2^{23m}} \geq \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} \frac{\omega_k (2^{23m} x)^{23}}{2^{23m}} > (\lambda + |c|)|x|^{23}$ which is a contradiction to above inequality $|h(b)| \leq (\lambda + |c|)|b|^{23}$. Therefore the trevigintic functional equation (1.1) is not stable for $t = 23$. 

4. Conclusion

In this investigation, we identified a general solution of trevigintic functional equation (1.1) and we establish the generalized Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability, Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability, Ulam-Gavruta-Rassias stability and J. M. Rassias stability of these functional equations (1.1) and (1.2) in matrix normed spaces with the help of fixed point method and also provided the example for nonstability.

References


