Hindawi Publishing Corporation
Advances in Difference Equations
Volume 2009, Article ID 273165, 22 pages
doi:10.1155/2009/273165

Research Article

Stability of a Generalized Euler-Lagrange Type Additive Mapping and Homomorphisms in C^*-Algebras

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Received 17 June 2009; Revised 30 July 2009; Accepted 4 August 2009

Recommended by Patricia J. Y. Wong

Let X, Y be Banach modules over a C^*-algebra and let $r_1, \ldots, r_n \in \mathbb{R}$ be given. We prove the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability of the following functional equation in Banach modules over a unital C^*-algebra: $\sum_{j=1}^{n} f(-r_j x_j + \sum_{1\leq i\leq n, i\neq j} r_i x_i) + 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i f(x_i) = nf(\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i x_i)$. We show that if $\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i \neq 0$, $r_i, r_j \neq 0$ for some $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and a mapping $f : X \to Y$ satisfies the functional equation mentioned above then the mapping $f : X \to Y$ is Cauchy additive. As an application, we investigate homomorphisms in unital C^*-algebras.

1. Introduction and Preliminaries

The stability problem of functional equations originated from a question of Ulam [1] concerning the stability of group homomorphisms. Hyers [2] gave a first affirmative partial answer to the question of Ulam for Banach spaces. Hyers' theorem was generalized by Aoki [3] for additive mappings and by Th. M. Rassias [4] for linear mappings by considering an unbounded Cauchy difference.

Theorem 1.1 (Th. M. Rassias [4]). *Let $f : E \to E'$ be a mapping from a normed vector space E into a Banach space E' subject to the inequality*

$$\|f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \epsilon(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p) \tag{1.1}$$

for all $x, y \in E$, where ϵ and p are constants with $\epsilon > 0$ and $p < 1$. Then the limit

$$L(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{f(2^n x)}{2^n} \tag{1.2}$$

exists for all $x \in E$ and $L : E \to E'$ is the unique additive mapping which satisfies

$$\|f(x) - L(x)\| \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{2 - 2^p} \|x\|^p \tag{1.3}$$

for all $x \in E$. If $p < 0$, then (1.1) *holds for $x, y \neq 0$ and* (1.3) *for $x \neq 0$. Also, if for each $x \in E$ the mapping $t \mapsto f(tx)$ is continuous in $t \in \mathbb{R}$, then L is $\mathbb{R}$-linear.*

Theorem 1.2 (J. M. Rassias [5–7]). *Let X be a real normed linear space and Y a real Banach space. Assume that $f : X \to Y$ is a mapping for which there exist constants $\theta \geq 0$ and $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $r = p + q \neq 1$ and f satisfies the functional inequality*

$$\|f(x + y) - f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \theta \|x\|^p \|y\|^q \tag{1.4}$$

for all $x, y \in X$. Then there exists a unique additive mapping $L : X \to Y$ satisfying

$$\|f(x) - L(x)\| \leq \frac{\theta}{|2^r - 2|} \|x\|^r \tag{1.5}$$

for all $x \in X$. If, in addition, $f : X \to Y$ is a mapping such that the transformation $t \to f(tx)$ is continuous in $t \in \mathbb{R}$ for each fixed $x \in X$, then L is linear.

The paper of Th. M. Rassias [4] has provided a lot of influence in the development of what we call the *generalized Hyers-Ulam stability* of functional equations. In 1994, a generalization of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 was obtained by Găvruţa [8], who replaced the bounds $\varepsilon(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p)$ and $\theta\|x\|^p\|y\|^q$ by a general control function $\varphi(x, y)$.

The functional equation

$$f(x + y) + f(x - y) = 2f(x) + 2f(y) \tag{1.6}$$

is called a *quadratic functional equation*. In particular, every solution of the quadratic functional equation is said to be a *quadratic mapping*. The generalized Hyers-Ulam stability problem for the quadratic functional equation was proved by Skof [9] for mappings $f : X \to Y$, where X is a normed space and Y is a Banach space. Cholewa [10] noticed that the theorem of Skof is still true if the relevant domain X is replaced by an Abelian group. Czerwik [11] proved the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability of the quadratic functional equation. J. M. Rassias [12, 13] introduced and investigated the stability problem of Ulam for the Euler-Lagrange quadratic mappings (1.6) and

$$f(a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2) + f(a_2 x_1 - a_1 x_2) = \left(a_1^2 + a_2^2\right)[f(x_1) + f(x_2)]. \tag{1.7}$$

Grabiec [14] has generalized these results mentioned above. In addition, J. M. Rassias [15] generalized the Euler-Lagrange quadratic mapping (1.7) and investigated its stability problem. Thus these Euler-Lagrange type equations (mappings) are called as Euler-Lagrange-Rassias functional equations (mappings).

The stability problems of several functional equations have been extensively investigated by a number of authors and there are many interesting results concerning this problem (see [4–8, 12, 13, 15–55]).

Recently, C. Park and J. Park [45] introduced and investigated the following additive functional equation of Euler-Lagrange type:

$$\begin{aligned}&\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i L\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} r_j (x_i - x_j)\right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i\right) L\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i x_i\right)\\ &\quad = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i\right)\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i L(x_i), \quad r_1, \ldots, r_n \in (0,\infty)\end{aligned} \tag{1.8}$$

whose solution is said to be a *generalized additive mapping of Euler-Lagrange type.*

In this paper, we introduce the following additive functional equation of Euler-Lagrange type which is somewhat different from (1.8):

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} f\left(-r_j x_j + \sum_{1\le i\le n, i\ne j} r_i x_i\right) + 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i f(x_i) = n f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i x_i\right), \tag{1.9}$$

where $r_1, \ldots, r_n \in \mathbb{R}$. Every solution of the functional equation (1.9) is said to be a *generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping.*

We investigate the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability of the functional equation (1.9) in Banach modules over a C^*-algebra. These results are applied to investigate C^*-algebra homomorphisms in unital C^*-algebras.

Throughout this paper, assume that A is a unital C^*-algebra with norm $\|\cdot\|_A$ and unit e, that B is a unital C^*-algebra with norm $\|\cdot\|_B$, and that X and Y are left Banach modules over a unital C^*-algebra A with norms $\|\cdot\|_X$ and $\|\cdot\|_Y$, respectively. Let $U(A)$ be the group of unitary elements in A and let $r_1, \ldots, r_n \in \mathbb{R}$. For a given mapping $f : X \to Y, u \in U(A)$ and a given $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$, we define $D_{u,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f$ and $D_{\mu,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f : X^n \to Y$ by

$$\begin{aligned}D_{u,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1,\ldots,x_n) &:= \sum_{j=1}^{n} f\left(-r_j u x_j + \sum_{1\le i\le n, i\ne j} r_i u x_i\right) + 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i u f(x_i) - n f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i u x_i\right),\\ D_{\mu,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1,\ldots,x_n) &:= \sum_{j=1}^{n} f\left(-\mu r_j x_j + \sum_{1\le i\le n, i\ne j} \mu r_i x_i\right) + 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu r_i f(x_i) - n f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu r_i x_i\right)\end{aligned} \tag{1.10}$$

for all $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in X$.

2. Generalized Hyers-Ulam Stability of the Functional Equation (1.9) in Banach Modules Over a C^*-Algebra

Lemma 2.1. *Let $\mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{Y}$ be linear spaces and let $r_1, \ldots, r_n$ be real numbers with $\sum_{k=1}^{n} r_k \neq 0$ and $r_i, r_j \neq 0$ for some $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Assume that a mapping $L : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$ satisfies the functional equation (1.9) for all $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in \mathcal{X}$. Then the mapping L is Cauchy additive. Moreover, $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and all $1 \leq k \leq n$.*

Proof. Since $\sum_{k=1}^{n} r_k \neq 0$, putting $x_1 = \cdots = x_n = 0$ in (1.9), we get $L(0) = 0$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $r_1, r_2 \neq 0$. Letting $x_3 = \cdots = x_n = 0$ in (1.9), we get

$$L(-r_1x_1 + r_2x_2) + L(r_1x_1 - r_2x_2) + 2r_1L(x_1) + 2r_2L(x_2) = 2L(r_1x_1 + r_2x_2) \tag{2.1}$$

for all $x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{X}$. Letting $x_2 = 0$ in (2.1), we get

$$2r_1L(x_1) = L(r_1x_1) - L(-r_1x_1) \tag{2.2}$$

for all $x_1 \in \mathcal{X}$. Similarly, by putting $x_1 = 0$ in (2.1), we get

$$2r_2L(x_2) = L(r_2x_2) - L(-r_2x_2) \tag{2.3}$$

for all $x_1 \in \mathcal{X}$. It follows from (2.1), (2.2) and (2.3) that

$$L(-r_1x_1 + r_2x_2) + L(r_1x_1 - r_2x_2) + L(r_1x_1) + L(r_2x_2) - L(-r_1x_1) - L(-r_2x_2) = 2L(r_1x_1 + r_2x_2) \tag{2.4}$$

for all $x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{X}$. Replacing x_1 and x_2 by x/r_1 and y/r_2 in (2.4), we get

$$L(-x + y) + L(x - y) + L(x) + L(y) - L(-x) - L(-y) = 2L(x + y) \tag{2.5}$$

for all $x, y \in \mathcal{X}$. Letting $y = -x$ in (2.5), we get that $L(-2x) + L(2x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. So the mapping L is odd. Therefore, it follows from (2.5) that the mapping L is additive. Moreover, let $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and $1 \leq k \leq n$. Setting $x_k = x$ and $x_l = 0$ for all $1 \leq l \leq n,\ l \neq k$, in (1.9) and using the oddness of L, we get that $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$. □

Using the same method as in the proof of Lemma 2.1, we have an alternative result of Lemma 2.1 when $\sum_{k=1}^{n} r_k = 0$.

Lemma 2.2. *Let $\mathcal{X}$ and $\mathcal{Y}$ be linear spaces and let $r_1, \ldots, r_n$ be real numbers with $r_i, r_j \neq 0$ for some $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Assume that a mapping $L : \mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$ with $L(0) = 0$ satisfies the functional equation (1.9) for all $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in \mathcal{X}$. Then the mapping L is Cauchy additive. Moreover, $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$ and all $1 \leq k \leq n$.*

We investigate the generalized Hyers-Ulam stability of a generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping in Banach spaces.

Throughout this paper, $r_1, \ldots, r_n$ will be real numbers such that $r_i, r_j \neq 0$ for fixed $1 \leq i < j \leq n$.

Theorem 2.3. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be a mapping satisfying $f(0) = 0$ for which there is a function $\varphi : X^n \to [0,\infty)$ such that*

$$\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}(x,y) := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \varphi\left(0,\ldots,\underbrace{2^k x}_{ith},0,\ldots,\underbrace{2^k y}_{jth},0,\ldots,0\right) < \infty, \tag{2.6}$$

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \varphi(2^k x_1,\ldots,2^k x_n) = 0, \tag{2.7}$$

$$\|D_{e,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)\|_Y \le \varphi(x_1,\ldots,x_n) \tag{2.8}$$

for all $x, x_1,\ldots,x_n \in X$ and $y \in \{0,\pm x\}$. Then there exists a unique generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $L : X \to Y$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(x) - L(x)\|_Y \le \frac{1}{4}\Bigg\{ &\left[\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{r_i},\frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i},-\frac{x}{2r_j}\right)\right] \\ &+ \left[\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{r_i},0\right) + 2\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i},0\right)\right] + \left[\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(0,\frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(0,-\frac{x}{2r_j}\right)\right]\Bigg\} \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

for all $x \in X$. Moreover, $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and all $1 \le k \le n$.

Proof. For each $1 \le k \le n$ with $k \ne i, j$, let $x_k = 0$ in (2.8), tthen we get the following inequality

$$\begin{aligned} &\|f(-r_i x_i + r_j x_j) + f(r_i x_i - r_j x_j) - 2f(r_i x_i + r_j x_j) + 2r_i f(x_i) + 2r_j f(x_j)\|_Y \\ &\quad \le \varphi\left(0,\ldots,0,\underbrace{x_i}_{i\text{th}},0,\ldots,0,\underbrace{x_j}_{j\text{th}},0,\ldots,0\right) \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

for all $x_i, x_j \in X$. For convenience, set

$$\varphi_{ij}(x,y) := \varphi\left(0,\ldots,0,\underbrace{x}_{i\text{th}},0,\ldots,0,\underbrace{y}_{j\text{th}},0,\ldots,0\right) \tag{2.11}$$

for all $x, y \in X$ and all $1 \le i < j \le n$. Letting $x_i = 0$ in (2.10), we get

$$\|f(-r_j x_j) - f(r_j x_j) + 2r_j f(x_j)\|_Y \le \varphi_{ij}(0, x_j) \tag{2.12}$$

for all $x_j \in X$. Similarly, letting $x_j = 0$ in (2.10), we get

$$\|f(-r_i x_i) - f(r_i x_i) + 2r_i f(x_i)\|_Y \le \varphi_{ij}(x_i, 0) \tag{2.13}$$

for all $x_i \in X$. It follows from (2.10), (2.12) and (2.13) that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| f(-r_ix_i + r_jx_j) + f(r_ix_i - r_jx_j) - 2f(r_ix_i + r_jx_j) + f(r_ix_i) + f(r_jx_j) - f(-r_ix_i) - f(-r_jx_j) \right\|_Y \\
&\quad \le \varphi_{ij}(x_i, x_j) + \varphi_{ij}(x_i, 0) + \varphi_{ij}(0, x_j)
\end{aligned} \tag{2.14}$$

for all $x_i, x_j \in X$. Replacing x_i and x_j by x/r_i and y/r_j in (2.14), we get that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| f(-x+y) + f(x-y) - 2f(x+y) + f(x) + f(y) - f(-x) - f(-y) \right\|_Y \\
&\quad \le \varphi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{r_i}, \frac{y}{r_j}\right) + \varphi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{r_i}, 0\right) + \varphi_{ij}\left(0, \frac{y}{r_j}\right)
\end{aligned} \tag{2.15}$$

for all $x, y \in X$. Putting $y = x$ in (2.15), we get

$$\left\| 2f(x) - 2f(-x) - 2f(2x) \right\|_Y \le \varphi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{r_i}, \frac{x}{r_j}\right) + \varphi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{r_i}, 0\right) + \varphi_{ij}\left(0, \frac{x}{r_j}\right) \tag{2.16}$$

for all $x \in X$. Replacing x and y by $x/2$ and $-x/2$ in (2.15), respectively, we get

$$\left\| f(x) + f(-x) \right\|_Y \le \varphi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i}, -\frac{x}{2r_j}\right) + \varphi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i}, 0\right) + \varphi_{ij}\left(0, -\frac{x}{2r_j}\right) \tag{2.17}$$

for all $x \in X$. It follows from (2.16) and (2.17) that

$$\left\| f(2x) - 2f(x) \right\|_Y \le \psi(x) \tag{2.18}$$

for all $x \in X$, where

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi(x) := \frac{1}{2}\Bigg\{ &\left[\varphi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{r_i}, \frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\varphi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i}, -\frac{x}{2r_j}\right) \right] \\
&+ \left[\varphi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{r_i}, 0\right) + 2\varphi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i}, 0\right) \right] + \left[\varphi_{ij}\left(0, \frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\varphi_{ij}\left(0, -\frac{x}{2r_j}\right) \right] \Bigg\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.19}$$

It follows from (2.6) that

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \psi\left(2^k x\right) = \frac{1}{2}\Bigg\{ &\left[\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{r_i}, \frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i}, -\frac{x}{2r_j}\right) \right] \\
&+ \left[\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{r_i}, 0\right) + 2\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i}, 0\right) \right] + \left[\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(0, \frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\widetilde{\varphi_{ij}}\left(0, -\frac{x}{2r_j}\right) \right] \Bigg\} < \infty
\end{aligned} \tag{2.20}$$

for all $x \in X$. Replacing x by $2^k x$ in (2.18) and dividing both sides of (2.18) by 2^{k+1}, we get

$$\left\| \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} f(2^{k+1}x) - \frac{1}{2^k} f(2^k x) \right\|_Y \le \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \varphi\left(2^k x\right) \tag{2.21}$$

for all $x \in X$ and all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\| \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} f(2^{k+1}x) - \frac{1}{2^m} f(2^m x) \right\|_Y \\ &\quad \le \sum_{l=m}^{k} \left\| \frac{1}{2^{l+1}} f(2^{l+1}x) - \frac{1}{2^l} f(2^l x) \right\|_Y \le \frac{1}{2} \sum_{l=m}^{k} \frac{1}{2^l} \varphi\left(2^l x\right) \end{aligned} \tag{2.22}$$

for all $x \in X$ and all integers $k \ge m$. It follows from (2.20) and (2.22) that the sequence $\{f(2^k x)/2^k\}$ is Cauchy in Y for all $x \in X$, and thus converges by the completeness of Y. Thus we can define a mapping $L : X \to Y$ by

$$L(x) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{f(2^k x)}{2^k} \tag{2.23}$$

for all $x \in X$. Letting $m = 0$ in (2.22) and taking the limit as $k \to \infty$ in (2.22), we obtain the desired inequality (2.9).

It follows from (2.7) and (2.8) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|D_{e,r_1,\ldots,r_n} L(x_1,\ldots,x_n)\|_Y &= \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \left\| D_{e,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(2^k x_1,\ldots,2^k x_n) \right\|_Y \\ &\le \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \varphi\left(2^k x_1,\ldots,2^k x_n\right) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{2.24}$$

for all $x_1,\ldots,x_n \in X$. Therefore, the mapping $L : X \to Y$ satisfies (1.9) and $L(0) = 0$. Hence by Lemma 2.2, L is a generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping and $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and all $1 \le k \le n$.

To prove the uniqueness, let $T : X \to Y$ be another generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping with $T(0) = 0$ satisfying (2.9). By Lemma 2.2, the mapping T is additive. Therefore, it follows from (2.9) and (2.20) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|L(x) - T(x)\|_Y &= \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \left\| f(2^k x) - T(2^k x) \right\|_Y \le \frac{1}{2} \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^l} \varphi\left(2^{l+k} x\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{k \to \infty} \sum_{l=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^l} \varphi\left(2^l x\right) = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{2.25}$$

So $L(x) = T(x)$ for all $x \in X$. □

Theorem 2.4. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be a mapping satisfying $f(0) = 0$ for which there is a function $\varphi : X^n \to [0,\infty)$ satisfying* (2.6), (2.7) *and*

$$\left\|D_{u,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)\right\| \le \varphi(x_1,\ldots,x_n) \tag{2.26}$$

for all $x_1,\ldots,x_n \in X$ and all $u \in U(A)$. Then there exists a unique A-linear generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $L : X \to Y$ satisfying (2.9) *for all $x \in X$. Moreover, $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and all $1 \le k \le n$.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.3, there exists a unique generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $L : X \to Y$ satisfying (2.9) and moreover $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and all $1 \le k \le n$.

By the assumption, for each $u \in U(A)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\Bigg\|D_{u,r_1,\ldots,r_n} L(0,\ldots,0,\underbrace{x}_{i\text{th}},0\cdots,0)\Bigg\|_Y &= \lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{1}{2^k}\Bigg\|D_{u,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(0,\ldots,0,\underbrace{2^k x}_{i\text{th}},0\cdots,0)\Bigg\|_Y \\ &\le \lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{1}{2^k}\varphi\Bigg(0,\ldots,0,\underbrace{2^k x}_{i\text{th}},0\cdots,0\Bigg) = 0\end{aligned} \tag{2.27}$$

for all $x \in X$. So

$$r_i u L(x) = L(r_i u x) \tag{2.28}$$

for all $u \in U(A)$ and all $x \in X$. Since $L(r_i x) = r_i L(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and $r_i \neq 0$,

$$L(ux) = uL(x) \tag{2.29}$$

for all $u \in U(A)$ and all $x \in X$.

By the same reasoning as in the proofs of [41, 43],

$$L(ax+by) = L(ax) + L(by) = aL(x) + bL(y) \tag{2.30}$$

for all $a, b \in A$ $(a, b \neq 0)$ and all $x, y \in X$. Since $L(0x) = 0 = 0L(x)$ for all $x \in X$, the unique generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $L : X \to Y$ is an A-linear mapping. □

Corollary 2.5. *Let $\delta \ge 0$, $\{\epsilon_k\}_{k\in J}$ and $\{p_k\}_{k\in J}$ be real numbers such that $\epsilon_k \ge 0$ and $0 < p_k < 1$ for all $k \in J$, where $J \subseteq \{1,2,\ldots,n\}$. Assume that a mapping $f : X \to Y$ with $f(0) = 0$ satisfies the inequality*

$$\left\|D_{u,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)\right\|_Y \le \delta + \sum_{k\in J}\epsilon_k \|x_k\|_X^{p_k} \tag{2.31}$$

for all $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in X$ *and all* $u \in U(A)$*. Then there exists a unique* A*-linear generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping* $L : X \to Y$ *such that*

$$\|f(x) - L(x)\|_Y \leq \begin{cases} M_{ij}(x), & i, j \in J; \\ M_i(x), & i \in J,\ j \notin J; \\ M_j(x), & j \in J,\ i \notin J; \\ M, & i, j \notin J. \end{cases} \tag{2.32}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ij}(x) &= \frac{9}{2}\delta + \sum_{k \in \{i,j\}} \frac{(1 + 2^{1-p_k})\epsilon_k}{(2 - 2^{p_k}) r_k^{p_k}} \|x\|_X^{p_k}, \\ M_i(x) &= \frac{9}{2}\delta + \frac{(1 + 2^{1-p_i})\epsilon_i}{(2 - 2^{p_i}) r_i^{p_i}} \|x\|_X^{p_i}, \\ M_j(x) &= \frac{9}{2}\delta + \frac{(1 + 2^{1-p_j})\epsilon_j}{(2 - 2^{p_j}) r_j^{p_j}} \|x\|_X^{p_j}, \qquad M = \frac{9}{2}\delta. \end{aligned} \tag{2.33}$$

Moreover, $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ *for all* $x \in X$ *and all* $1 \leq k \leq n$*.*

Proof. Define $\varphi(x_1, \ldots, x_n) := \delta + \sum_{k \in J} \epsilon_k \|x_k\|_X^{p_k}$, and apply Theorem 2.4. □

Corollary 2.6. *Let* $\delta, \epsilon \geq 0$, $p, q > 0$ *with* $\lambda = p + q < 1$*. Assume that a mapping* $f : X \to Y$ *with* $f(0) = 0$ *satisfies the inequality*

$$\|D_{u,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)\|_Y \leq \delta + \epsilon \|x_i\|_X^p \|x_j\|_X^q \tag{2.34}$$

for all $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in X$ *and all* $u \in U(A)$*. Then there exists a unique* A*-linear generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping* $L : X \to Y$ *such that*

$$\|f(x) - L(x)\|_Y \leq \frac{9}{2}\delta + \frac{(1 + 2^{1-\lambda})\epsilon}{2(2 - 2^{\lambda}) r_i^p r_j^q} \|x\|_X^{\lambda} \tag{2.35}$$

for all $x \in X$*. Moreover,* $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ *for all* $x \in X$ *and all* $1 \leq k \leq n$*.*

Proof. Define $\varphi(x_1, \ldots, x_n) := \delta + \epsilon \|x_i\|_X^p \|x_j\|_X^q$. Applying Theorem 2.4, we obtain the desired result. □

Theorem 2.7. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be a mapping satisfying $f(0) = 0$ for which there is a function $\phi : X^n \to [0,\infty)$ such that*

$$\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}(x,y) := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^k \phi\left(0,\ldots,\underbrace{\frac{x}{2^k}}_{ith},0,\ldots,\underbrace{\frac{y}{2^k}}_{jth},0,\ldots,0 \right) < \infty, \tag{2.36}$$

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} 2^k \phi\left(\frac{x_1}{2^k},\ldots,\frac{x_n}{2^k}\right) = 0, \tag{2.37}$$

$$\left\| D_{e,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1,\ldots,x_n) \right\|_Y \le \phi(x_1,\ldots,x_n) \tag{2.38}$$

for all $x, x_1,\ldots,x_n \in X$ and $y \in \{0,\pm x\}$. Then there exists a unique generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $L : X \to Y$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(x) - L(x)\|_Y \le \frac{1}{4}\Bigg\{ &\left[\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{r_i},\frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i},-\frac{x}{2r_j}\right)\right] \\ &+ \left[\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{r_i},0\right) + 2\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i},0\right)\right] + \left[\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(0,\frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(0,-\frac{x}{2r_j}\right)\right]\Bigg\} \end{aligned} \tag{2.39}$$

for all $x \in X$. Moreover, $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and all $1 \le k \le n$.

Proof. By a similar method to the proof of Theorem 2.3, we have the following inequality

$$\|f(2x) - 2f(x)\|_Y \le \Psi(x) \tag{2.40}$$

for all $x \in X$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(x) : = \frac{1}{2}\Bigg\{ &\left[\phi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{r_i},\frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\phi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i},-\frac{x}{2r_j}\right)\right] \\ &+ \left[\phi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{r_i},0\right) + 2\phi_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i},0\right)\right] + \left[\phi_{ij}\left(0,\frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\phi_{ij}\left(0,-\frac{x}{2r_j}\right)\right]\Bigg\}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.41}$$

It follows from (2.36) that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^k \Psi\left(\frac{x}{2^k}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\Bigg\{ &\left[\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{r_i},\frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i},-\frac{x}{2r_j}\right)\right] \\ &+ \left[\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{r_i},0\right) + 2\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(\frac{x}{2r_i},0\right)\right] + \left[\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(0,\frac{x}{r_j}\right) + 2\widetilde{\phi_{ij}}\left(0,-\frac{x}{2r_j}\right)\right]\Bigg\} < \infty \end{aligned} \tag{2.42}$$

for all $x \in X$. Replacing x by $x/2^{k+1}$ in (2.40) and multiplying both sides of (2.40) by 2^k, we get

$$\left\| 2^{k+1} f\left(\frac{x}{2^{k+1}}\right) - 2^k f\left(\frac{x}{2^k}\right) \right\|_Y \leq 2^k \Psi\left(\frac{x}{2^{k+1}}\right) \tag{2.43}$$

for all $x \in X$ and all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\| 2^{k+1} f\left(\frac{x}{2^{k+1}}\right) - 2^m f\left(\frac{x}{2^m}\right) \right\|_Y \\ &\quad \leq \sum_{l=m}^{k} \left\| 2^{l+1} f\left(\frac{x}{2^{l+1}}\right) - 2^l f\left(\frac{x}{2^l}\right) \right\|_Y \leq \sum_{l=m}^{k} 2^l \Psi\left(\frac{x}{2^{l+1}}\right) \end{aligned} \tag{2.44}$$

for all $x \in X$ and all integers $k \geq m$. It follows from (2.42) and (2.44) that the sequence $\{2^k f(x/2^k)\}$ is Cauchy in Y for all $x \in X$, and thus converges by the completeness of Y. Thus we can define a mapping $L : X \to Y$ by

$$L(x) = \lim_{k \to \infty} 2^k f\left(\frac{x}{2^k}\right) \tag{2.45}$$

for all $x \in X$. Letting $m = 0$ in (2.44) and taking the limit as $k \to \infty$ in (2.44), we obtain the desired inequality (2.39).

The rest of the proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 2.3. □

Theorem 2.8. *Let $f : X \to Y$ be a mapping with $f(0) = 0$ for which there is a function $\phi : X^n \to [0, \infty)$ satisfying* (2.36), (2.37) *and*

$$\left\| D_{u,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \right\| \leq \phi(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \tag{2.46}$$

for all $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in X$ and all $u \in U(A)$. Then there exists a unique A-linear generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $L : X \to Y$ satisfying (2.39) *for all $x \in X$. Moreover, $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and all $1 \leq k \leq n$.*

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 2.4. □

Corollary 2.9. *Let $\{\epsilon_k\}_{k \in J}$ and $\{p_k\}_{k \in J}$ be real numbers such that $\epsilon_k \geq 0$ and $p_k > 1$ for all $k \in J$, where $J \subseteq \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$. Assume that a mapping $f : X \to Y$ with $f(0) = 0$ satisfies the inequality*

$$\left\| D_{u,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \right\|_Y \leq \sum_{k \in J} \epsilon_k \|x_k\|_X^{p_k} \tag{2.47}$$

for all $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in X$ and all $u \in U(A)$. Then there exists a unique A-linear generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $L : X \to Y$ such that

$$\|f(x) - L(x)\|_Y \le \begin{cases} N_{ij}(x), & i, j \in J; \\ N_i(x), & i \in J,\ j \notin J; \\ N_j(x), & j \in J,\ i \notin J; \\ N, & i, j \notin J. \end{cases} \tag{2.48}$$

for all $x \in X$, where

$$\begin{aligned} N_{ij}(x) &= \sum_{k\in\{i,j\}} \frac{(1+2^{1-p_k})\epsilon_k}{(2^{p_k}-2)r_k^{p_k}} \|x\|_X^{p_k}, \\ N_i(x) &= \frac{(1+2^{1-p_i})\epsilon_i}{(2^{p_i}-2)r_i^{p_i}} \|x\|_X^{p_i}, \\ N_j(x) &= \frac{(1+2^{1-p_j})\epsilon_j}{(2^{p_j}-2)r_j^{p_j}} \|x\|_X^{p_j}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.49}$$

Moreover, $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and all $1 \le k \le n$.

Proof. Define $\phi(x_1, \ldots, x_n) := \sum_{k\in J} \epsilon_k \|x_k\|_X^{p_k}$. Applying Theorem 2.8, we obtain the desired result. □

Corollary 2.10. *Let $\epsilon \ge 0$, $p, q > 0$ with $\lambda = p + q > 1$. Assume that a mapping $f : X \to Y$ with $f(0) = 0$ satisfies the inequality*

$$\|D_{u,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)\|_Y \le \epsilon \|x_i\|_X^p \|x_j\|_X^q \tag{2.50}$$

for all $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in X$ and all $u \in U(A)$. Then there exists a unique A-linear generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $L : X \to Y$ such that

$$\|f(x) - L(x)\|_Y \le \frac{(1+2^{1-\lambda})\epsilon}{2(2^\lambda - 2) r_i^p r_j^q} \|x\|_X^\lambda \tag{2.51}$$

for all $x \in X$. Moreover, $L(r_k x) = r_k L(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and all $1 \le k \le n$.

Proof. Define $\phi(x_1, \ldots, x_n) := \epsilon \|x_i\|_X^p \|x_j\|_X^q$. Applying Theorem 2.8, we obtain the desired result. □

Remark 2.11. In Theorems 2.7 and 2.8 and Corollaries 2.9 and 2.10 one can assume that $\sum_{k=1}^n r_k \ne 0$ instead of $f(0) = 0$.

For the case $p_1 = \cdots = p_n = 1$ in Corollaries 2.5 and 2.9, using an idea from the example of Gajda [56], we have the following counterexample.

Example 2.12. Let $\phi : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ be defined by

$$\phi(x) := \begin{cases} x & \text{for } |x| < 1; \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \tag{2.52}$$

Consider the function $f : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ by the formula

$$f(x) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} \phi(2^n x). \tag{2.53}$$

It is clear that f is continuous and bounded by 2 on $\mathbb{C}$. We prove that

$$\left| D_{\mu, r_1, \ldots, r_n} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \right| \leq 8 \left(n + \sum_{i=1}^{n} |r_i| \right) \sum_{i=1}^{n} (|r_i| + 1)|x_i| \tag{2.54}$$

for all $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in \mathbb{C}$ and all $\mu \in U(\mathbb{C}) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| = 1\}$. If $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(|r_i| + 1)|x_i| = 0$ or $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(|r_i| + 1)|x_i| \geq 1$, then

$$\left| D_{\mu, r_1, \ldots, r_n} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \right| \leq 4n + 4 \sum_{i=1}^{n} |r_i| \leq 4 \left(n + \sum_{i=1}^{n} |r_i| \right) \sum_{i=1}^{n} (|r_i| + 1)|x_i|. \tag{2.55}$$

Now suppose that $0 < \sum_{i=1}^{n}(|r_i| + 1)|x_i| < 1$. Then there exists a nonnegative integer k such that

$$\frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} (|r_i| + 1)|x_i| < \frac{1}{2^k}. \tag{2.56}$$

Therefore

$$2^k \left| -\mu r_j x_j + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, i \neq j} \mu r_i x_i \right|, \ 2^k \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu r_i x_i \right|, \ 2^k |x_1|, \ldots, 2^k |x_n| \in (-1, 1). \tag{2.57}$$

Hence

$$2^m \left| -\mu r_j x_j + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n, i \neq j} \mu r_i x_i \right|, \ 2^m \left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu r_i x_i \right|, \ 2^m |x_1|, \ldots, 2^m |x_n| \in (-1, 1) \tag{2.58}$$

for all $m = 0, 1, \ldots, k$. From the definition of f and (2.56), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\left|D_{\mu,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1,\ldots,x_n)\right| &\le 4\left(n + \sum_{i=1}^{n}|r_i|\right)\sum_{m=k+1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{2^m} \\
&= 8\left(n + \sum_{i=1}^{n}|r_i|\right)\frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \\
&\le 8\left(n + \sum_{i=1}^{n}|r_i|\right)\sum_{i=1}^{n}(|r_i|+1)|x_i|.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.59}$$

Therefore f satisfies (2.54). Let $L : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ be an additive mapping such that

$$\left|f(x) - L(x)\right| \le \beta|x| \tag{2.60}$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{C}$. Then there exists a constant $c \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $L(x) = cx$ for all rational numbers x. So we have

$$\left|f(x)\right| \le (\beta + |c|)|x| \tag{2.61}$$

for all rational numbers x. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m > \beta + |c|$. If x is a rational number in $(0, 2^{1-m})$, then $2^n x \in (0,1)$ for all $n = 0, 1, \ldots, m-1$. So

$$f(x) \ge \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} 2^{-n}\phi(2^n x) = mx > \left(\beta + |c|\right)|x| \tag{2.62}$$

which contradicts with (2.61).

3. Homomorphisms in Unital C^*-Algebras

In this section, we investigate C^*-algebra homomorphisms in unital C^*-algebras.

We will use the following lemma in the proof of the next theorem.

Lemma 3.1 (see [43]). *Let $f : A \to B$ be an additive mapping such that $f(\mu x) = \mu f(x)$ for all $x \in A$ and all $\mu \in \mathbb{S}^1 := \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| = 1\}$. Then the mapping $f : A \to B$ is $\mathbb{C}$-linear.*

Theorem 3.2. *Let $\epsilon \geq 0$ and $\{p_k\}_{k\in J}$ be real numbers such that $p_k > 0$ for all $k \in J$, where $J \subseteq \{1,2,\ldots,n\}$ and $|J| \geq 3$. Let $f : A \to B$ be a mapping with $f(0) = 0$ for which there is a function $\varphi : A^n \to [0,\infty)$ satisfying (2.7) and*

$$\left\| D_{\mu,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1,\ldots,x_n) \right\|_B \leq \epsilon \prod_{k\in J} \|x_k\|_A^{p_k}, \tag{3.1}$$

$$\left\| f(2^k u^*) - f(2^k u)^* \right\|_B \leq \varphi\Bigg(\underbrace{2^k u,\ldots,2^k u}_{n \text{ times}}\Bigg), \tag{3.2}$$

$$\left\| f(2^k ux) - f(2^k u) f(x) \right\|_B \leq \varphi\Bigg(\underbrace{2^k ux,\ldots,2^k ux}_{n \text{ times}}\Bigg) \tag{3.3}$$

for all $x, x_1, \ldots, x_n \in A$, for all $u \in U(A)$, all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $\mu \in \mathbb{S}^1$. Then the mapping $f : A \to B$ is a C^*-algebra homomorphism.

Proof. Since $|J| \geq 3$, letting $\mu = 1$ and $x_k = 0$ for all $1 \leq k \leq n$, $k \neq i, j$, in (3.1), we get

$$f(-r_i x_i + r_j x_j) + f(r_i x_i - r_j x_j) + 2r_i f(x_i) + 2r_j f(x_j) = 2f(r_i x_i + r_j x_j) \tag{3.4}$$

for all $x_i, x_j \in A$. By the same reasoning as in the proof of Lemma 2.1, the mapping f is additive and $f(r_k x) = r_k f(x)$ for all $x \in A$ and $k = i, j$. So by letting $x_i = x$ and $x_k = 0$ for all $1 \leq k \leq n$, $k \neq i$, in (3.1), we get that $f(\mu x) = \mu f(x)$ for all $x \in A$ and all $\mu \in \mathbb{S}^1$. Therefore, by Lemma 3.1, the mapping f is $\mathbb{C}$-linear. Hence it follows from (2.7), (3.2) and (3.3) that

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| f(u^*) - f(u)^* \right\|_B &= \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \left\| f(2^k u^*) - f(2^k u)^* \right\|_B \\
&\leq \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \varphi\Bigg(\underbrace{2^k u,\ldots,2^k u}_{n \text{ times}}\Bigg) = 0, \\
\left\| f(ux) - f(u) f(x) \right\|_B &= \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \left\| f\left(2^k ux\right) - f\left(2^k u\right) f(x) \right\|_B \\
&\leq \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \varphi\Bigg(\underbrace{2^k ux,\ldots,2^k ux}_{n \text{ times}}\Bigg) = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

for all $x \in A$ and all $u \in U(A)$. So $f(u^*) = f(u)^*$ and $f(ux) = f(u)f(x)$ for all $x \in A$ and all $u \in U(A)$. Since f is $\mathbb{C}$-linear and each $x \in A$ is a finite linear combination of unitary elements (see [57]), that is, $x = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k u_k$, where $\lambda_k \in \mathbb{C}$ and $u_k \in U(A)$ for all $1 \le k \le n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x^*) &= f\left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \overline{\lambda_k} u_k^*\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \overline{\lambda_k} f(u_k^*) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \overline{\lambda_k} f(u_k)^* \\
&= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k f(u_k)\right)^* = f\left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k u_k\right)^* = f(x)^*, \\
f(xy) &= f\left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k u_k y\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k f(u_k y) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k f(u_k) f(y) = f\left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k u_k\right) f(y) = f(x) f(y)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

for all $x, y \in A$. Therefore, the mapping $f : A \to B$ is a C^*-algebra homomorphism, as desired. □

The following theorem is an alternative result of Theorem 3.2.

Theorem 3.3. *Let $\epsilon \ge 0$ and $\{p_k\}_{k \in J}$ be real numbers such that $p_k > 0$ for all $k \in J$, where $J \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and $|J| \ge 3$. Let $f : A \to B$ be a mapping with $f(0) = 0$ for which there is a function $\varphi : A^n \to [0, \infty)$ satisfying* (2.37) *and*

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| D_{\mu, r_1, \dots, r_n} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \right\|_B \le \epsilon \prod_{k \in J} \|x_k\|_A^{p_k} \\
&\left\| f\left(\frac{u^*}{2^k}\right) - f\left(\frac{u}{2^k}\right)^* \right\|_B \le \phi\Bigg(\underbrace{\frac{u}{2^k}, \dots, \frac{u}{2^k}}_{n \text{ times}}\Bigg), \\
&\left\| f\left(\frac{ux}{2^k}\right) - f\left(\frac{u}{2^k}\right) f(x) \right\|_B \le \phi\Bigg(\underbrace{\frac{ux}{2^k}, \dots, \frac{ux}{2^k}}_{n \text{ times}}\Bigg)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

for all $x, x_1, \dots, x_n \in A$, for all $u \in U(A)$, all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $\mu \in \mathbb{S}^1$. Then the mapping $f : A \to B$ is a C^*-algebra homomorphism.

Remark 3.4. In Theorems 3.2 and 3.3, one can assume that $\sum_{k=1}^{n} r_k \ne 0$ instead of $f(0) = 0$.

Theorem 3.5. *Let $f : A \to B$ be a mapping with $f(0) = 0$ for which there is a function $\varphi : A^n \to [0, \infty)$ satisfying* (2.6), (2.7), (3.2), (3.3) *and*

$$\left\| D_{\mu, r_1, \dots, r_n} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \right\|_B \le \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n), \tag{3.8}$$

for all $x_1, \dots, x_n \in A$ and all $\mu \in \mathbb{S}^1$. Assume that $\lim_{k \to \infty} (1/2^k) f(2^k e)$ is invertible. Then the mapping $f : A \to B$ is a C^*-algebra homomorphism.

Proof. Consider the C^*-algebras A and B as left Banach modules over the unital C^*-algebra $\mathbb{C}$. By Theorem 2.4, there exists a unique $\mathbb{C}$-linear generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $H : A \to B$ defined by

$$H(x) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} f\left(2^k x\right) \tag{3.9}$$

for all $x \in A$. Therefore, by (2.7), (3.2) and (3.3), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\|H(u^*) - H(u)^*\|_B &= \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \left\| f(2^k u^*) - f\left(2^k u\right)^* \right\|_B \\
&\le \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \varphi\left(\underbrace{2^k u, \ldots, 2^k u}_{n \text{ times}} \right) = 0, \\
\|H(ux) - H(u)f(x)\|_B &= \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \left\| f(2^k ux) - f(2^k u) f(x) \right\|_B \\
&\le \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \varphi\left(\underbrace{2^k ux, \ldots, 2^k ux}_{n \text{ times}} \right) = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

for all $u \in U(A)$ and for all $x \in A$. So $H(u^*) = H(u)^*$ and $H(ux) = H(u)f(x)$ for all $u \in U(A)$ and all $x \in A$. Therefore, by the additivity of H we have

$$H(ux) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} H\left(2^k ux\right) = H(u) \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} f\left(2^k x\right) = H(u)H(x) \tag{3.11}$$

for all $u \in U(A)$ and all $x \in A$. Since H is $\mathbb{C}$-linear and each $x \in A$ is a finite linear combination of unitary elements, that is, $x = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k u_k$, where $\lambda_k \in \mathbb{C}$ and $u_k \in U(A)$ for all $1 \le k \le n$, it follows from (3.11) that

$$\begin{aligned}
H(xy) &= H\left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k u_k y \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k H(u_k y) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k H(u_k) H(y) = H\left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k u_k \right) H(y) = H(x)H(y), \\
H(x^*) &= H\left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \overline{\lambda_k} u_k^* \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \overline{\lambda_k} H(u_k^*) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \overline{\lambda_k} H(u_k)^* \\
&= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k H(u_k) \right)^* = H\left(\sum_{k=1}^{m} \lambda_k u_k \right)^* = H(x)^*
\end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

for all $x, y \in A$. Since $H(e) = \lim_{k\to\infty}(1/2^k) f(2^k e)$ is invertible and

$$H(e)H(y) = H(ey) = H(e)f(y) \tag{3.13}$$

for all $y \in A$, $H(y) = f(y)$ for all $y \in A$, therefore, the mapping $f : A \to B$ is a C^*-algebra homomorphism. □

The following theorem is an alternative result of Theorem 3.5.

Theorem 3.6. *Let $f : A \to B$ be a mapping with $f(0) = 0$ for which there is a function $\phi : A^n \to [0, \infty)$ satisfying* (2.36), (2.37), (3.7) *and*

$$\left\| D_{\mu,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \right\|_B \leq \phi(x_1, \ldots, x_n), \tag{3.14}$$

for all $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in A$ and all $\mu \in \mathbb{S}^1$. Assume that $\lim_{k\to\infty} 2^k f(e/2^k)$ is invertible. Then the mapping $f : A \to B$ is a C^*-algebra homomorphism.

Corollary 3.7. *Let $\{\epsilon_k\}_{k\in J}$ and $\{p_k\}_{k\in J}$ be real numbers such that $\epsilon_k \geq 0$ and $p_k > 1$ $(0 < p_k < 1)$ for all $k \in J$, where $J \subseteq \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$. Assume that a mapping $f : A \to B$ with $f(0) = 0$ satisfies the inequalities*

$$\begin{gathered}
\left\| D_{\mu,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \right\|_B \leq \sum_{k\in J} \epsilon_k \|x_k\|_A^{p_k}, \\
\left\| f\left(\frac{u^*}{2^m}\right) - f\left(\frac{u}{2^m}\right)^* \right\|_B \leq \sum_{k\in J} \frac{\epsilon_k}{2^{mp_k}} \\
\left(\textit{resp.}, \left\| f(2^m u^*) - f(2^m u)^* \right\|_B \leq \sum_{k\in J} \epsilon_k 2^{mp_k} \right), \\
\left\| f\left(\frac{ux}{2^m}\right) - f\left(\frac{u}{2^m}\right) f(x) \right\|_B \leq \sum_{k\in J} \frac{\epsilon_k}{2^{mp_k}} \|x\|_A^{p_k} \\
\left(\textit{resp.}, \left\| f(2^m ux) - f(2^m u) f(x) \right\|_B \leq \sum_{k\in J} \epsilon_k 2^{mp_k} \|x\|_A^{p_k} \right),
\end{gathered} \tag{3.15}$$

for all $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in A$, all $u \in U(A)$, all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $\mu \in \mathbb{S}^1$. Assume that $\lim_{k\to\infty} 2^k f(e/2^k)$ (resp., $\lim_{k\to\infty}(1/2^k) f(2^k e)$) is invertible. Then the mapping $f : A \to B$ is a C^*-algebra homomorphism.

Proof. The result follows from Theorem 3.6 (resp., Theorem 3.5). □

Remark 3.8. In Theorem 3.6 and Corollary 3.7, one can assume that $\sum_{k=1}^n r_k \neq 0$ instead of $f(0) = 0$.

Theorem 3.9. *Let $f : A \to B$ be a mapping with $f(0) = 0$ for which there is a function $\varphi : A^n \to [0, \infty)$ satisfying* (2.6), (2.7), (3.2), (3.3) *and*

$$\left\| D_{\mu,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \right\|_B \leq \varphi(x_1, \ldots, x_n), \tag{3.16}$$

for $\mu = i, 1$ *and all* $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in A$. *Assume that* $\lim_{k\to\infty}(1/2^k)f(2^k e)$ *is invertible and for each fixed* $x \in A$ *the mapping* $t \mapsto f(tx)$ *is continuous in* $t \in \mathbb{R}$. *Then the mapping* $f : A \to B$ *is a* C^**-algebra homomorphism.*

Proof. Put $\mu = 1$ in (3.16). By the same reasoning as in the proof of Theorem 2.3, there exists a unique generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $H : A \to B$ defined by

$$H(x) = \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{f(2^k x)}{2^k} \tag{3.17}$$

for all $x \in A$. By the same reasoning as in the proof of [4], the generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $H : A \to B$ is $\mathbb{R}$-linear.

By the same method as in the proof of Theorem 2.4, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Bigg\| D_{\mu,r_1,\ldots,r_n} H(0,\ldots,0,\underbrace{x}_{j\text{th}},0,\ldots,0)\Bigg\|_Y \\
&\quad = \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \Bigg\| D_{\mu,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(0,\ldots,0,\underbrace{2^k x}_{j\text{th}},0,\ldots,0)\Bigg\|_Y \\
&\quad \le \lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{2^k} \varphi\Bigg(0,\ldots,0,\underbrace{2^k x}_{j\text{th}},0,\ldots,0\Bigg) = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{3.18}$$

for all $x \in A$. So

$$r_j \mu H(x) = H(r_j \mu x) \tag{3.19}$$

for all $x \in A$. Since $H(r_j x) = r_j H(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and $r_j \neq 0$,

$$H(\mu x) = \mu H(x) \tag{3.20}$$

for $\mu = i, 1$ and for all $x \in A$.

For each element $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ we have $\lambda = s + it$, where $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
H(\lambda x) &= H(sx + itx) = sH(x) + tH(ix) \\
&= sH(x) + itH(x) = (s + it)H(x) = \lambda H(x)
\end{aligned} \tag{3.21}$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and all $x \in A$. So

$$H(\zeta x + \eta y) = H(\zeta x) + H(\eta y) = \zeta H(x) + \eta H(y) \tag{3.22}$$

for all $\zeta, \eta \in \mathbb{C}$ and all $x, y \in A$. Hence the generalized Euler-Lagrange type additive mapping $H : A \to B$ is $\mathbb{C}$-linear. The rest of the proof is the same as in the proof of Theorem 3.5. □

The following theorem is an alternative result of Theorem 3.9.

Theorem 3.10. *Let $f : A \to B$ be a mapping with $f(0) = 0$ for which there is a function $\phi : A^n \to [0, \infty)$ satisfying* (2.36), (2.37), (3.7) *and*

$$\left\| D_{\mu,r_1,\ldots,r_n} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \right\|_B \le \phi(x_1, \ldots, x_n), \tag{3.23}$$

for $\mu = i, 1$ and all $x, x_1, \ldots, x_n \in A$. Assume that $\lim_{k\to\infty} 2^k f(e/2^k)$ is invertible and for each fixed $x \in A$ the mapping $t \mapsto f(tx)$ is continuous in $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the mapping $f : A \to B$ is a C^*-algebra homomorphism.

Remark 3.11. In Theorem 3.10, one can assume that $\sum_{k=1}^{n} r_k \ne 0$ instead of $f(0) = 0$.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the referees for a number of valuable suggestions regarding a previous version of this paper. C. Park author was supported by Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (NRF-2009-0070788).

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