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# 广义二次函数方程在模糊赋范空间上的 Hyers-Ulam 稳定性

崔哲男<sup>1</sup>, 王彪<sup>2</sup>, 赵顺实<sup>1</sup>, 李林松<sup>2\*</sup>

( 1. 延吉市第二高级中学, 吉林 延吉 133000; 2. 延边大学理学院 数学系, 吉林 延吉 133002 )

**摘要:** 讨论了在模糊赋范空间下广义二次函数方程  $(4-k)f(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k f((\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i) - x_j) = 4 \sum_{i=1}^k f(x_i)$ ,  $k \geq 3$  的 Hyers-Ulam 函数方程稳定性, 指出在满足适当条件下按照模糊范数逼近的广义二次函数方程一定存在逼近的广义二次映射, 从而拓宽了函数方程稳定性定理的研究领域.

**关键词:** 模糊赋范空间; 广义二次方程; Hyers-Ulam 稳定性

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## Hyers-Ulam stability of general quadratic functional equation in fuzzy normed spaces

CUI Zhenan<sup>1</sup>, WANG Biao<sup>2</sup>, ZHAO Shunshi<sup>1</sup>, LI Linsong<sup>2\*</sup>

( 1. Yanji No. 2 High School, Yanji 133000, China;

2. Department of Mathematics, College of Science, Yanbian University, Yanji 133002, China )

**Abstract:** We investigate Hyers-Ulam stability result concerning the general quadratic functional equation  $(4-k)f(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k f((\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i) - x_j) = 4 \sum_{i=1}^k f(x_i)$ ,  $k \geq 3$  in the fuzzy normed spaces. More precisely, we show that under some suitable conditions that an approximately quadratic function can be approximated by a quadratic mapping in a fuzzy sense. Thus the research field of stability of functional equation is extended.

**Key words:** fuzzy normed spaces; general quadratic functional equation; Hyers-Ulam stability

## 0 引言

自从 1940 年 Ulam<sup>[1]</sup> 提出函数方程稳定性问题以来, 许多学者对该问题进行了研究并取得丰硕的研究成果<sup>[2-4]</sup>. 近年来 A. K. Mirmostafae, J. M. Rassias, M. Mursaleen 等在模糊赋范空间上研究了函数方程的稳定性, 并取得了有意义的结果<sup>[5-8]</sup>. 2010 年 Mohammad<sup>[9]</sup> 讨论了广义二次函数方程在一般赋范空间上的 Hyers-Ulam 稳定性, 在此基础上本文进一步讨论了广义二次函数方程在模糊赋范空间上的 Hyers-Ulam 稳定性.

首先给出模糊范数空间上的一些基本概念<sup>[10]</sup>.

**定义 1** 设  $X$  是实线性空间, 若函数  $N: X \times R \rightarrow [0, 1]$  满足条件  $\forall x, x' \in X, \forall t, t' \in R$ , 有:

(N1)  $\forall t \leq 0, N(x, t) = 0$ ;

- (N2)  $\forall t > 0, x = 0 \Leftrightarrow N(x, t) = 1$ ;
- (N3) 当  $c \neq 0$  时,  $N(cx, t) = N(x, \frac{t}{|c|})$ ;
- (N4)  $N(x + x', t + t') \geq \min \{N(x, t), N(x', t')\}$ ;
- (N5)  $N(x, t)$  关于  $t$  非减,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} N(x, t) = 1$ .

则称函数  $N$  为  $X$  上的模糊范数,  $(X, N)$  称为模糊赋范线性空间.

**定义 2** 设  $(X, N)$  是模糊赋范线性空间, 序列  $\{x_n\} \subset X$ . 若  $\exists x \in X, \forall t > 0$ , 有  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N(x_n - x, t) = 1$ , 则称  $\{x_n\}$  在  $(X, N)$  上收敛, 且  $x$  是  $\{x_n\}$  关于  $N(X, t)$  的极限, 记  $N - \lim x_n = x$ .

**定义 3** 设  $(X, N)$  是模糊赋范线性空间,  $\{x_n\} \subset X$ . 若  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \forall t > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ , 使得  $\forall n \geq N, \forall p > 0$ , 有  $N(x_{n+p} - x_n, t) > 1 - \epsilon$ , 则称  $\{x_n\}$  为  $(X, N)$  中的 Cauchy 列.

显然, 模糊赋范空间上的所有的收敛列都是 Cauchy 列. 若模糊赋范空间上的每个 Cauchy 列都是收敛的, 则称这个模糊赋范空间是完备的, 完备的模糊赋范空间称为模糊 Banach 空间.

设  $X, Y$  是向量空间, 函数  $f: X \rightarrow Y, k \geq 3$ . 定义

$$Df(x_1, \dots, x_k) = (4 - k)f(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k f((\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i) - x_j) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k f(x_i),$$

其中  $x_i \in X, i = 1, \dots, k$ . 显然  $f(x) = x^2$  满足

$$Df(x_1, \dots, x_k) = 0, \tag{1}$$

所以称函数方程(1)为广义二次函数方程, 满足广义二次函数方程的函数称为广义二次函数.

**定理 1**<sup>[9]</sup> 广义二次函数方程(1)等价于  $f(x + y) + f(x - y) = 2f(x) + 2f(y)$ .

下面分两个部分给出广义二次函数方程的非一致广义模糊 Hyers-Ulam 稳定性定理及一致广义模糊 Hyers-Ulam 稳定性定理.

### 1 非一致广义模糊 Hyers-Ulam 定理

**定理 2** 设  $X$  是线性空间,  $(Y, N)$  是模糊 Banach 空间,  $(Z, N')$  是模糊赋范空间,  $k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1, 2\}$ ,  $\alpha \in (1, +\infty)$  且  $\alpha \neq 4$ , 记  $\underbrace{X \times X \times \dots \times X}_k = X^k$ , 设函数  $\varphi: X^k \rightarrow Z$  使得  $\forall x_1, \dots, x_k \in X, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

有  $\varphi(2^n x_1, \dots, 2^n x_k) = \alpha^n \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_k)$ . 若  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  使得  $\forall x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \in X, t > 0$ , 有

$$N((4 - k)f(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k f((\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i) - x_j) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k f(x_i), t) \geq N'(\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_k), t), \tag{2}$$

则存在唯一的二次映射  $Q: X \rightarrow Y$  满足方程(1)且

$$N(Q(x) - f(x), t) \geq N'(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), 2(4 - \alpha)t), 1 < \alpha < 4, \tag{3}$$

$$N(Q(x) - f(x), t) \geq N'(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), 2(\alpha - 4)t), \alpha > 4. \tag{4}$$

**证明** 情况(1): 当  $1 < \alpha < 4$  时. 对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \varphi(2^n x_1, \dots, 2^n x_k) = \alpha^n \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_k)$  成立, 取  $x_i = 0, 1 \leq i \leq k$ , 得  $\varphi(0, 0, \dots, 0) = \alpha^i \varphi(0, 0, \dots, 0) = \alpha^n \varphi(0, 0, \dots, 0)$ , 所以

$$\varphi(0, 0, \dots, 0) = 0. \tag{5}$$

在(2)式中取  $x_i = 0, 1 \leq i \leq k$ , 再由(5)式得  $N(4(1 - k)f(0), t) \geq N'(0, t)$ , 所以由(N2)得

$$f(0) = 0. \tag{6}$$

在(2)式中取  $x_1 = x, x_2 = x, x_i = 0, 3 \leq i \leq k$ , 再由(6)式得  $N(2f(2x) - 8f(x), t) \geq N'(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), t)$ , 所以由(N3)得

$$N\left(\frac{f(2x)}{4} - f(x), t\right) \geq N'(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), 8t). \tag{7}$$

将(7)式中  $x$  换成  $2^i x$ , 再由(N3)得

$$N\left(\frac{f(2^{i+1}x)}{2^{2(i+1)}} - \frac{f(2^i x)}{2^{2i}}, \frac{t}{2^{2i}}\right) \geq N'\left(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), \frac{8}{\alpha^i}t\right). \quad (8)$$

在(8)式中将  $t$  换成  $\alpha^i t$ , 再由(N4) 得

$$N\left(\frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}} - f(x), \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{\alpha^i}{2^{2i}}t\right) \geq N'(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), 8t). \quad (9)$$

在(9)式中将  $x$  换成  $2^m x$ , 再由(N3) 得

$$N\left(\frac{f(2^{n+m}x)}{2^{2(n+m)}} - \frac{f(2^m x)}{2^{2m}}, \sum_{i=m}^{n+m-1} \frac{\alpha^i}{2^{2i}}t\right) \geq N'(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), 8t). \quad (10)$$

在(10)中令  $\sum_{i=m}^{n+m-1} (\frac{\alpha}{4})^i = a_{mn}$ , 再将  $t$  换成  $\frac{1}{a_{mn}}t$  得

$$N\left(\frac{f(2^{n+m}x)}{2^{2(n+m)}} - \frac{f(2^m x)}{2^{2m}}, t\right) \geq N'\left(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), \frac{8}{a_{mn}}t\right). \quad (11)$$

考虑  $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} N'(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), s) = 1$ , 即  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists T > 0$ , 使得  $\forall s > T$ , 有  $N'(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), s) > 1 - \varepsilon$ . 因为级数  $\sum (\frac{\alpha}{4})^i$  收敛, 故  $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}, t > 0, \exists M \in \mathbf{N}$ , 使得  $\forall m > M$ , 有  $\frac{8}{a_{mn}}t > T$ . 因此, 由

(N5) 和(11) 式得  $N\left(\frac{f(2^{n+m}x)}{2^{2(n+m)}} - \frac{f(2^m x)}{2^{2m}}, t\right) \geq N'\left(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), \frac{8}{a_{mn}}t\right) > 1 - \varepsilon$ , 所以  $\{\frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}\}$  是  $(Y, N)$  中的 Cauchy 列. 又由  $(Y, N)$  的完备性,  $\exists Q: X \rightarrow Y, \forall x \in X$ , 可定义  $Q(x) =: N - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}$ .

在(11)式中固定  $x \in X$ , 取  $m=0$ , 则有  $N\left(\frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}} - f(x), t\right) \geq N'\left(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), \frac{8}{a_{0n}}t\right)$ . 令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{0n} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\frac{\alpha}{4})^i = \frac{4}{4-\alpha}$ , 则有  $N(Q(x) - f(x), t) \geq N'(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), 2(4-\alpha)t)$ , 即得到(3) 式.

在(2)式中将  $x_i, t$  分别用  $2^n x_i, 2^{2n}t$  代替, 可得

$$N\left((4-k) \frac{1}{2^{2n}} f(2^n \sum_{i=1}^k x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{1}{2^{2n}} f(2^n ((\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i) - x_j)) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{f(2^n x_i)}{2^{2n}}, t\right) \geq N'\left(\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_k), \frac{2^{2n}}{\alpha^n}t\right). \quad (12)$$

因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{4}{\alpha})^n = \infty$ , 所以由(N5),  $\forall t > 0$  有  $N'\left(\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_k), \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2n}}{\alpha^n}t\right) = 1$ . 在(12)式中令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 得

$$N((4-k)Q(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k Q((\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i) - x_j) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k Q(x_i), t) = 1, \text{ 再由(N2) 得}$$

$$(4-k)Q(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k Q((\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i) - x_j) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k Q(x_i) = 0.$$

下证唯一性. 假设存在另一个二次映射  $Q': X \rightarrow Y$  且满足(3) 式, 则  $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}$ , 有  $Q(2^n x) = 2^{2n}Q(x)$ ,  $Q'(2^n x) = 2^{2n}Q'(x)$ . 因此有

$$\begin{aligned} N(Q(x) - Q'(x), t) &= N\left(\frac{Q(2^n x)}{2^{2n}} - \frac{Q'(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}, t\right) \geq \\ &\min\left\{N\left(\frac{Q(2^n x)}{2^{2n}} - \frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}, \frac{t}{2}\right), N\left(\frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}} - \frac{Q'(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}, \frac{t}{2}\right)\right\} \geq \\ &N'(\varphi(2^n x, 2^n x, 0, \dots, 0), (4-\alpha)2^{2n}t) = N'\left(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), (4-\alpha)\left(\frac{4}{\alpha}\right)^n t\right). \end{aligned}$$

令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 则  $\forall t > 0$ , 可得  $N(Q(x) - Q'(x), t) = 1$ , 因此  $Q(x) = Q'(x)$ .

情况(2): 当  $\alpha > 4$  时, 在(7)式中用  $2^{-n}x$  代替  $x$ , 则有

$$N\left(\frac{f(2^{-n+1}x)}{4} - f(2^{-n}x), t\right) \geq N'(\varphi(2^{-n}x, 2^{-n}x, 0, \dots, 0), 8t).$$

同情况(1)的方法类似可得

$$N\left(2^{2n}f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}\right) - f(x), \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{4}{\alpha}\right)^i t\right) \geq N'(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0), t). \quad (13)$$

由(13)式易得 $\{2^{2n}f(\frac{x}{2^n})\}$ 是 $(Y, N)$ 中的Cauchy列,故令 $Q(x) =: N - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{2n}f(\frac{x}{2^n})$ . 则类似于情况(1),  $Q(x)$ 满足广义二次函数方程且满足不等式(4).

## 2 一致广义模糊 Hyers-Ulam 定理

**定理 3** 设  $X$  是线性空间,  $(Y, N)$  是模糊 Banach 空间, 函数  $\varphi: X^k \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  对所有的  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k \in X$ , 满足

$$\psi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi(2^n x_1, 2^n x_2, \dots, 2^n x_k)}{2^{2n}} < \infty. \quad (14)$$

若函数  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  是关于函数  $\varphi$  模糊范数一致逼近广义二次函数, 即

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} N\left((4-k)f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i\right) + \sum_{j=1}^k f\left(\left(\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i\right) - x_j\right) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k f(x_i), t\varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)\right) = 1 \quad (15)$$

在  $X^k$  上一致成立, 则  $\exists U: X \rightarrow Y$  使得  $U(x) =: N - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}$  为广义二次函数, 并且若  $\exists \delta > 0$ ,  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ , 使得对所有的  $x_i \in X$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , 有

$$N\left((4-k)f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i\right) + \sum_{j=1}^k f\left(\left(\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i\right) - x_j\right) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k f(x_i), \delta\varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)\right) \geq \alpha, \quad (16)$$

则对所有  $x \in X$ , 有  $N\left(f(x) - U(x), \frac{1}{8}\delta(\psi(x, x, 0, \dots) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)}\psi(0, \dots))\right) \geq \alpha$ .

**证明** 由(15)式,  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists T > 0$ ,  $\forall t \geq T$ , 对所有的  $x_i \in X$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , 有

$$N\left((4-k)f\left(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i\right) + \sum_{j=1}^k f\left(\left(\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i\right) - x_j\right) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k f(x_i), t\varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)\right) \geq 1 - \epsilon. \quad (17)$$

在(17)式中取  $x_i = 0$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , 得

$$N(4(1-k)f(0), t\varphi(0, \dots, 0)) \geq 1 - \epsilon. \quad (18)$$

在(17)式中取  $x_1 = x_2 = x$ ,  $x_i = 0$ ,  $3 \leq i \leq k$ , 得

$$N(2f(2x) - 8f(x) - 2(2k-5)f(0), t\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0)) \geq 1 - \epsilon. \quad (19)$$

由(18)式和(19)式, 再结合(N4)得

$$N\left(2f(2x) - 8f(x), t(\varphi(x, x, 0, \dots, 0) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)}\varphi(0, \dots, 0))\right) \geq 1 - \epsilon. \quad (20)$$

在(20)式中将  $x$  换成  $2^n x$ , 再结合(N4)得

$$\begin{aligned} & N\left(\frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}} - f(x), \frac{1}{8}t \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(2^i x, 2^i x, 0, \dots, 0) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)} \frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(0, \dots, 0)\right)\right) = \\ & N\left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{f(2^{i+1} x)}{2^{2(i+1)}} - \frac{f(2^i x)}{2^{2i}}\right), \frac{1}{8}t \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(2^i x, 2^i x, 0, \dots, 0) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)} \frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(0, \dots, 0)\right)\right) \geq \\ & \min_{0 \leq i \leq n-1} \left\{ N\left(\frac{f(2^{i+1} x)}{2^{2(i+1)}} - \frac{f(2^i x)}{2^{2i}}, \frac{1}{8}t \left(\frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(2^i x, 2^i x, 0, \dots, 0) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)} \frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(0, \dots, 0)\right)\right) \right\} \geq \\ & 1 - \epsilon. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

在(21)式中取  $t = T$ ,  $n = p$ , 将  $x$  换成  $2^n x$ , 则对所有的整数  $n \geq 0$ ,  $p > 0$ , 有

$$N\left(\frac{f(2^{p+n} x)}{2^{2(p+n)}} - \frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}, \frac{1}{8}T \sum_{i=n}^{n+p-1} \left(\frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(2^i x, 2^i x, 0, \dots, 0) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)} \frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(0, \dots, 0)\right)\right) \geq 1 - \epsilon. \quad (22)$$

由(14)式级数的收敛性知:  $\forall \delta > 0, \exists n_0 \in \mathbf{N}, \forall n \geq n_0, p \in \mathbf{N}$ , 有  $\frac{1}{8}T \sum_{i=n}^{n+p-1} (\frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(2^i x, 2^i x, 0, \dots, 0) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)} \frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(0, \dots, 0)) < \delta$ , 故由(22)式及(N5)得  $N(\frac{f(2^{p+n}x)}{2^{2p+2n}} - \frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}, \delta) \geq 1 - \epsilon$ . 因此,  $\{\frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}\}$  为  $(Y, N)$  空间中的 Cauchy 列, 又因为  $(Y, N)$  是模糊 Banach 空间, 所以可以定义映射  $U: X \rightarrow Y$  使得  $U(x) := N - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}$ , 即  $\forall t > 0, x \in X, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N(U(x) - \frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}, t) = 1$ . 现给定  $t > 0$ , 因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi(2^n x_1, 2^n x_2, \dots, 2^n x_k)}{2^{2n}} = 0$ , 故  $\exists n_1 > n_0$ , 使得  $\forall n \geq n_1$ , 有

$$T \frac{\varphi(2^n x_1, 2^n x_2, \dots, 2^n x_k)}{2^{2n}} < \frac{t}{2k+2}. \quad (23)$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} & N\left((4-k)U\left(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i\right) + \sum_{j=1}^k U\left(\left(\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i\right) - x_j\right) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k U(x_i), t\right) \geq \\ & \min\left\{N\left((4-k)U\left(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i\right) - (4-k) \frac{1}{2^{2n}} f(2^n \sum_{i=1}^k x_i), \frac{t}{2k+2}\right), \right. \\ & N\left(U\left(\left(\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i\right) - x_j\right) - \frac{1}{2^{2n}} f(2^n \left(\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i\right) - x_j), \frac{t}{2k+2}\right), 1 \leq j \leq k, \\ & N\left(4U(x_i) - 4 \frac{f(2^n x_i)}{2^{2n}}, \frac{t}{2k+2}\right), 1 \leq i \leq k, \\ & \left. N\left((4-k) \frac{1}{2^{2n}} f(2^n \sum_{i=1}^k x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{1}{2^{2n}} f(2^n \left(\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i\right) - x_j) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{f(2^n x_i)}{2^{2n}}, \frac{t}{2k+2}\right)\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 则不等式右边的前  $2k+1$  项趋于 1, 最后一项由(17)式和(23)式可知大于或等于  $1 - \epsilon$ . 因此,

$\forall t > 0, 0 < \epsilon < 1$ , 有  $N((4-k)U(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k U((\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i) - x_j) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k U(x_i), t) \geq 1 - \epsilon$ , 所以有

$(4-k)U(\sum_{i=1}^k x_i) + \sum_{j=1}^k U((\sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^k x_i) - x_j) - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k U(x_i) = 0$ . 进一步, 若  $\exists \delta > 0, \alpha > 0$ , 对所有的  $x_i \in X, 1 \leq i \leq k$ , 使得(16)式成立, 则类似于前面的方法,  $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}$ , 有

$$N\left(\frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}} - f(x), \frac{1}{8}\delta \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(2^i x, 2^i x, 0, \dots, 0) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)} \frac{1}{2^{2i}}\varphi(0, \dots, 0)\right)\right) \geq \alpha. \quad (24)$$

令  $s > 0, \phi_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{\varphi(2^i x_1, 2^i x_2, \dots, 2^i x_k)}{2^{2i}}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & N\left(f(x) - U(x), \frac{1}{8}\delta(\phi_n(x, x, 0, \dots) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)}\phi_n(0, \dots)) + s\right) \geq \\ & \min\left\{N\left(f(x) - \frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}}, \frac{1}{8}\delta(\phi_n(x, x, 0, \dots) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)}\phi_n(0, \dots))\right), N\left(\frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}} - U(x), s\right)\right\}. \end{aligned}$$

令  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 则由(24)式及  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N(\frac{f(2^n x)}{2^{2n}} - U(x), s) = 1$  可得

$$N\left(f(x) - U(x), \frac{1}{8}\delta(\phi(x, x, 0, \dots) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)}\phi(0, \dots)) + s\right) \geq \alpha,$$

再令  $s \rightarrow 0$  即得

$$N\left(f(x) - U(x), \frac{1}{8}\delta(\phi(x, x, 0, \dots) + \frac{2k-5}{2(k-1)}\phi(0, \dots))\right) \geq \alpha.$$

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