

STABILITY OF MULTIPLIERS ON BANACH ALGEBRAS

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Received 2 February 2004

Suppose A is a Banach algebra without order. We show that an approximate multiplier $T : A \rightarrow A$ is an exact multiplier. We also consider an approximate multiplier T on a Banach algebra which need not be without order. If, in addition, T is approximately additive, then we prove the Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability of T .

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 46J10.

1. Introduction and statement of results. It seems that the stability problem of functional equations had been first raised by Ulam (cf. [5, Chapter VI] and [6]): for what metric groups G is it true that a ε -automorphism of G is necessarily near to a strict automorphism?

An answer to the above problem has been given as follows. Suppose E_1 and E_2 are two real Banach spaces and $f : E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ is a mapping. If there exist $\delta \geq 0$ and $p \geq 0$, $p \neq 1$, such that

$$\|f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \varepsilon(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p) \quad (1.1)$$

for all $x, y \in E_1$, then there is a unique additive mapping $T : E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ such that $\|f(x) - T(x)\| \leq 2\varepsilon\|x\|^p / |2 - 2^p|$ for every $x \in E_1$. This result is called the Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability of the additive Cauchy equation $g(x+y) = g(x) + g(y)$. Indeed, Hyers [2] obtained the result for $p = 0$. Then Rassias [3] generalized the above result of Hyers to the case where $0 \leq p < 1$. Gajda [1] solved the problem for $1 < p$, which was raised by Rassias. In the same paper, Gajda also gave an example that a similar result does not hold for $p = 1$. We can also find another example in [4]. If $p < 0$, then $\|x\|^p$ is meaningless for $x = 0$. In this case, if we assume that $\|0\|^p$ means ∞ , then the proof given in [3] shows the existence of a mapping $T : E_1 \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow E_2$ such that $\|f(x) - T(x)\| \leq 2\varepsilon\|x\|^p / |2 - 2^p|$ for every $x \in E_1 \setminus \{0\}$. Moreover, if we define $T(0) = 0$, then we see that the extended mapping, denoted by the same letter T , is additive. The last inequality is valid for $x = 0$ since we assume $\|0\|^p = \infty$. Thus, the Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability holds for $p \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$, where \mathbb{R} denotes the real number field.

Suppose A is a Banach algebra. We say that a mapping $T : A \rightarrow A$ is a multiplier if $a(Tb) = (Ta)b$ for all $a, b \in A$. Recall that a Banach algebra A is *not* without order if there exist $x_0, y_0 \in A \setminus \{0\}$ such that $x_0A = Ay_0 = \{0\}$. Therefore, A is without order if and only if for all $x \in A$, $xA = \{0\}$ implies $x = 0$, or, for all $x \in A$, $Ax = \{0\}$ implies $x = 0$. We first prove the superstability of multipliers on a Banach algebra without order; that is, each approximate multiplier is an exact multiplier.

THEOREM 1.1. *Suppose A is a complex Banach algebra without order. If $T : A \rightarrow A$ is a mapping such that*

$$\|a(Tb) - (Ta)b\| \leq \varepsilon \|a\|^p \|b\|^p \quad (a, b \in A) \quad (1.2)$$

for some $\varepsilon \geq 0$ and $p \geq 0$, $p \neq 1$, then T is a multiplier.

In [Theorem 1.1](#), we only consider the case where $p \geq 0$, $p \neq 1$. Even if $p < 0$, we can also obtain a result similar to [Theorem 1.1](#) under an additional but natural assumption that $T(0) = 0$.

THEOREM 1.2. *Suppose A is a complex Banach algebra without order and suppose $T : A \rightarrow A$ is a mapping such that $T(0) = 0$ and $\|a(Tb) - (Ta)b\| \leq \varepsilon \|a\|^p \|b\|^p$ ($a, b \in A$) for some $\varepsilon \geq 0$ and $p < 0$, where $\|0\|^p$ means ∞ . Then T is a multiplier.*

[Theorem 1.1](#) need not be true for $p = 1$. In fact, in [Remark 2.1](#), we give an approximate multiplier which is not an exact multiplier; however, in [Remark 2.2](#), we see that the Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability holds for approximate multipliers between unital commutative Banach algebras.

If A is a Banach algebra which need not be without order, then under an additional assumption, we show the Hyers-Ulam-Rassias stability of multiplier on A : if f is an approximate multiplier which is also approximately additive, then there is a multiplier near to f .

THEOREM 1.3. *Suppose A is a Banach algebra, which need not be without order, and $f : A \rightarrow A$ is a mapping such that*

$$\|f(a+b) - f(a) - f(b)\| \leq \varepsilon (\|a\|^p + \|b\|^p) \quad (a, b \in A), \quad (1.3)$$

$$\|af(b) - f(a)b\| \leq \varepsilon \|a\|^p \|b\|^p \quad (a, b \in A) \quad (1.4)$$

for some $\varepsilon \geq 0$ and $p \in \mathbb{R}$. If $p \geq 0$ and $p \neq 1$, or $p < 0$ and $f(0) = 0$, then there is a multiplier $T : A \rightarrow A$ such that

$$\|f(a) - Ta\| \leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{|2-2p|} \|a\|^p \quad (a \in A). \quad (1.5)$$

2. Proofs of the results

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1. We first show that T is homogeneous, that is, $T(\lambda a) = \lambda Ta$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and $a \in A$. To do this, pick $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $a \in A$ and fix $x \in A$ arbitrarily. Put $s = (1-p)/|1-p|$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, it follows from (1.2) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|n^s x [T(\lambda a) - \lambda Ta]\| &\leq \|n^s x [T(\lambda a)] - [T(n^s x)](\lambda a)\| \\ &\quad + \| [T(n^s x)](\lambda a) - n^s x (\lambda Ta) \| \\ &\leq \varepsilon \|n^s x\|^p \|\lambda a\|^p + |\lambda| \varepsilon \|n^s x\|^p \|a\|^p \\ &\leq n^{sp} \varepsilon (|\lambda|^p + |\lambda|) \|x\|^p \|a\|^p, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

and hence

$$\|x[T(\lambda a) - \lambda Ta]\| \leq n^{s(p-1)} \varepsilon (|\lambda|^p + |\lambda|) \|x\|^p \|a\|^p \quad (2.2)$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $s(p-1) < 0$, we obtain by letting $n \rightarrow \infty$ in (2.2) that $x[T(\lambda a) - \lambda Ta] = 0$. Similarly to the argument above, we can also get $[T(\lambda a) - \lambda Ta]x = 0$. Since A is without order, we conclude that $T(\lambda a) = \lambda Ta$, which implies the homogeneity of T .

Now we are ready to prove that T is a multiplier. Since T is homogeneous, $T(a) = n^{-s}T(n^s a)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Recall that, by definition, $s(p-1) < 0$. We thus obtain for all $a, b \in A$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|a(Tb) - (Ta)b\| &= n^{-s} \|n^s a(Tb) - T(n^s a)b\| \\ &\leq n^{-s} \varepsilon \|n^s a\|^p \|b\|^p = n^{s(p-1)} \varepsilon \|a\|^p \|b\|^p \\ &\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

Hence $a(Tb) = (Ta)b$, proving T is a multiplier. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2. Since $T(0) = 0$, it suffices to show that $a(Tb) = (Ta)b$ for all $a, b \in A \setminus \{0\}$. So, fix $a, b \in A \setminus \{0\}$ arbitrarily. In this case, inequalities (2.1) and (2.2) are also valid for $p < 0$. Recall that we assume $\|0\|^p = \infty$, and hence

$$x[T(\lambda a) - \lambda Ta] = 0, \quad [T(\lambda a) - \lambda Ta]x = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

for $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ and $x \in A \setminus \{0\}$. Note that (2.4) is also true for $x = 0$. Since A is without order, we thus obtain $T(\lambda a) = \lambda Ta$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. An argument similar to (2.3) shows $a(Tb) = (Ta)b$, and the proof is complete. \square

REMARK 2.1. A result similar to [Theorem 1.1](#) need not be true for $p = 1$, that is, there exists an approximate multiplier which is not an exact multiplier. More explicitly, to each $\varepsilon > 0$ there corresponds a function $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which is not a multiplier such that

$$|z_1 f(z_2) - f(z_1) z_2| \leq \varepsilon |z_1| |z_2| \quad (2.5)$$

for all $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ arbitrarily. By the continuity of the function $t \mapsto e^{it}$, there corresponds a δ with $0 < \delta < 1$ such that $|t| < 2\pi(1 - \delta)$ implies $|e^{it} - 1| < \varepsilon$. With this δ , we define the mapping $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} 0 & z = 0, \\ |z| e^{i\delta\theta} & z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

where $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ denotes the argument of z . Then we see that f satisfies inequality (2.5) for all $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$. Since the case where $z_1 = 0$ or $z_2 = 0$ is trivial, we only consider $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. If $z_j = |z_j| e^{i\theta_j}$ for $j = 1, 2$, then we get

$$|z_1 f(z_2) - f(z_1) z_2| = |z_1| |z_2| |e^{i(1-\delta)(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} - 1|. \quad (2.7)$$

Note that $|\theta_1 - \theta_2| < 2\pi$. By the definition of δ , we obtain (2.5), which implies that f is an approximate multiplier. Moreover, f is not an exact multiplier, and hence [Theorem 1.1](#) does not hold for $p = 1$ in general.

REMARK 2.2. Suppose A is a unital commutative Banach algebra. If $f : A \rightarrow A$ is a mapping such that

$$\|af(b) - f(a)b\| \leq \varepsilon \|a\| \|b\| \quad (a, b \in A) \quad (2.8)$$

for some $\varepsilon \geq 0$, then there is an exact multiplier $T : A \rightarrow A$ such that

$$\|f(a) - Ta\| \leq \varepsilon \|a\| \quad (a \in A). \quad (2.9)$$

Indeed, let $e \in A$ be a unit element. Taking $b = e$ in (2.8), we obtain

$$\|af(e) - f(a)\| \leq \varepsilon \|a\| \quad (a \in A). \quad (2.10)$$

If we consider the mapping $T : A \rightarrow A$ defined by

$$Ta = af(e) \quad (a \in A), \quad (2.11)$$

then T is a multiplier such that $\|f(a) - Ta\| \leq \varepsilon \|a\|$ for all $a \in A$.

PROOF OF THEOREM 1.3. Suppose $p \neq 1$. By (1.3), it follows from a theorem of Rassias [3] and Gajda [1] that there exists a unique additive mapping $T : A \rightarrow A$ such that (1.5) holds. So, we need to show that $a(Tb) = (Ta)b$ for all $a, b \in A$. Since T is additive, $T(0) = 0$, and hence it is enough to consider $a, b \in A \setminus \{0\}$. Put $s = (1-p)/|1-p|$ and fix $a, b \in A \setminus \{0\}$ arbitrarily. Since T is additive, we see that $Ta = n^{-s}T(n^s a)$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Now it follows from (1.5) that

$$\|n^{-s}f(n^s b) - Tb\| \leq n^{-s} \frac{2\varepsilon}{|2-2^p|} \|n^s b\|^p = n^{s(p-1)} \frac{2\varepsilon}{|2-2^p|} \|b\|^p \quad (2.12)$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and hence

$$\|n^{-s}f(n^s b) - Tb\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.13)$$

Since f is an approximate multiplier, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|n^{-s}af(n^s b) - f(a)b\| &= n^{-s}\|af(n^s b) - f(a)n^s b\| \\ &\leq n^{-s}\varepsilon\|a\|^p\|n^s b\|^p \\ &= n^{s(p-1)}\varepsilon\|a\|^p\|b\|^p \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

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

$$\|n^{-s}af(n^s b) - f(a)b\| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.15)$$

Now it follows from (2.13) and (2.15) that

$$\begin{aligned} &\|a(Tb) - (Ta)b\| \\ &\leq \|a\|\|Tb - n^{-s}f(n^s b)\| + \|n^{-s}af(n^s b) - f(a)b\| + \|f(a)b - (Ta)b\| \\ &\rightarrow \|f(a)b - (Ta)b\| \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

By (1.5), we obtain

$$\|a(Tb) - (Ta)b\| \leq \frac{2\varepsilon}{|2-2^p|} \|a\|^p \|b\|. \quad (2.17)$$

An argument similar to (2.3) implies $\|a(Tb) - (Ta)b\| = 0$, proving T is a multiplier. \square

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