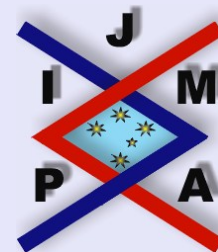


ON HYERS-ULAM STABILITY OF A SPECIAL CASE OF O'CONNOR'S AND GAJDA'S FUNCTIONAL EQUATIONS

¹BELAID BOUIKHALENE, ²ELHOUCIEN ELQORACHI AND
²AHMED REDOUANI

¹University of Ibn Tofail
Faculty of Sciences
Department of Mathematics
Kenitra, Morocco
EMail: bbouikhalene@yahoo.fr

²University of Ibn Zohr
Faculty of Sciences
Department of Mathematics
Agadir, Morocco
EMail: elqorachi@hotmail.com
EMail: redouani_ahmed@yahoo.fr



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Abstract

In this paper, we obtain the Hyers-Ulam stability for the following functional equation

$$\sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi|a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

where G is a locally compact group, K is a compact subgroup of G , ω_K is the normalized Haar measure of K , Φ is a finite group of K -invariant morphisms of G and $f, a : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are continuous complex-valued functions such that f satisfies the Kannappan type condition

$$\begin{aligned} (*) \quad \int_K \int_K f(zkxk^{-1}hyh^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \\ = \int_K \int_K f(zkyk^{-1}hxx^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h), \end{aligned}$$

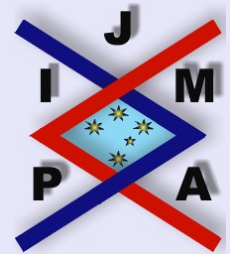
for all $x, y, z \in G$.

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Key words: Functional equations, Hyers-Ulam stability, Gelfand pairs.

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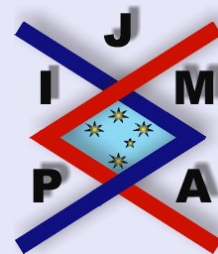
1. Introduction

Let G be a locally compact group. Let K be a compact subgroup of G . Let ω_K be the normalized Haar measure of K . A mapping $\varphi : G \rightarrow G$ is a morphism of G if φ is a homeomorphism of G onto itself which is either a group-homomorphism, (i.e. $\varphi(xy) = \varphi(x)\varphi(y)$, $x, y \in G$), or a group-antihomomorphism, (i.e. $\varphi(xy) = \varphi(y)\varphi(x)$, $x, y \in G$). We denote by $Mor(G)$ the group of morphisms of G and Φ a finite subgroup of $Mor(G)$ which is K -invariant (i.e. $\varphi(K) \subset K$, for all $\varphi \in \Phi$). The number of elements of a finite group Φ will be designated by $|\Phi|$. The Banach algebra of the complex bounded measures on G is denoted by $M(G)$, it is the topological dual of $C_0(G)$: Banach space of continuous functions vanishing at infinity. Finally the Banach space of all complex measurable and essentially bounded functions on G is denoted by $L_\infty(G)$ and $\mathcal{C}(G)$ designates the space of all continuous complex valued functions on G .

The stability problem for functional equations are strongly related to the question of S.M. Ulam concerning the stability of group homomorphisms [26], [16]. During the last decades, the stability problems of several functional equations have been extensively investigated by a number of mathematicians ([16], [2], [3], [22], [23], [24], [25], [20], ...). The main purpose of this paper is to generalize the Hyers-Ulam stability problem for the following functional equation

$$(1.1) \quad \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi|a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

where G is a locally compact group, and $f, a \in \mathcal{C}(G)$ with the assumption that



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f satisfies the Kannappan type condition: (*)

$$\int_K \int_K f(zkxk^{-1}hyh^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) = \int_K \int_K f(zkyk^{-1}hxx^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h),$$

for all $x, y, z \in G$.

In the case where G is a locally compact abelian group, O'Connor [19], Gajda [14] and Stetkær [21] studied respectively the functional equation

$$(1.2) \quad f(x - y) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x)\overline{a_i(y)}, \quad x, y \in G, n \in \mathbb{N},$$

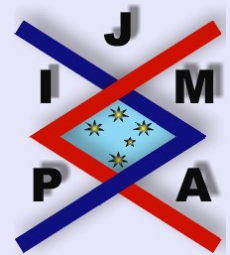
$$(1.3) \quad f(x + y) + f(x - y) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x)\overline{a_i(y)}, \quad x, y \in G, n \in \mathbb{N},$$

and

$$(1.4) \quad \int_H f(xh \cdot y)dh = a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in \tilde{G},$$

where \tilde{G} is a locally compact group and H is a compact subgroup of $Aut(\tilde{G})$.

In the case $n = 1$ equations (1.2) and (1.3) are special cases of (1.1). Moreover, taking $G = \tilde{G} \times_s H$ the semi direct product of \tilde{G} and H , and $K = \{e\} \times H$, we observe that equation (1.4) is also a special case of (1.1).



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This equation may be considered as a common generalization of functional equations

$$(1.5) \quad f(xy^{-1}) = a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

$$(1.6) \quad f(xy) + f(xy^{-1}) = 2a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G.$$

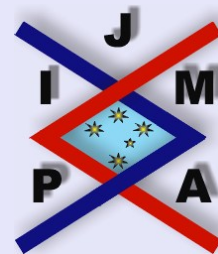
It is also a generalization of the equations

$$(1.7) \quad \int_K f(xky^{-1}k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

$$(1.8) \quad \int_K f(xkyk^{-1})d\omega_K(k) + \int_K f(xky^{-1}k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = 2a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

$$(1.9) \quad \int_K f(xky^{-1})\overline{\chi}(k)d\omega_K(k) = a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

$$(1.10) \quad \int_K f(xky)\overline{\chi}(k)d\omega_K(k) + \int_K f(xky^{-1})\overline{\chi}(k)d\omega_K(k) = 2a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$



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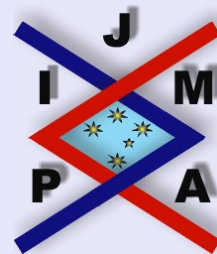


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$$(1.11) \quad \int_K f(xky^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

$$(1.12) \quad \int_K f(xky)d\omega_K(k) + \int_K f(xk\varphi(y^{-1}))d\omega_K(k) \\ = 2a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G, \quad ([10], [11]).$$

If G is a compact group, equation (1.1) may be considered as a generalization of the equations

$$(1.13) \quad \int_G f(xty^{-1}t^{-1})dt = a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

$$(1.14) \quad \int_G f(xtyt^{-1})dt + \int_G f(xty^{-1}t^{-1})dt = 2a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

$$(1.15) \quad \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_G f(xt\varphi(y^{-1})t^{-1})dt = |\Phi|a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G.$$

Furthermore the following equations are also a particular case of (1.1).

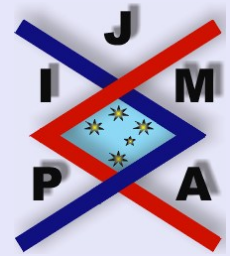
$$(1.16) \quad \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} f(x\varphi(y^{-1})) = |\Phi|a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

$$(1.17) \quad \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y^{-1}))d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi|a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

$$(1.18) \quad \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y^{-1}))\overline{\chi}(k)d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi|a(x)\overline{a(y)}, \quad x, y \in G,$$

where χ is a character of K . For more information about the equations (1.1) – (1.18) (see [1], [4], [6], [7], [11], [12], [14], [15], [19], [21]).

In the next section, we note some results for later use.



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2. Generalized Stability Results of Cauchy's and Wilson's Equations

Let G , K and Φ be given as above. One can prove (see [4]) the following two propositions.

Proposition 2.1. *For an arbitrary fixed $\tau \in \Phi$, the mapping*

$$\Phi \ni \varphi \mapsto \varphi \circ \tau \in \Phi$$

is a bijection and for all $x, y \in G$, we have

$$\sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(\tau(y))k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = \sum_{\psi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\psi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k).$$

Proposition 2.2. *Let $\varphi \in \Phi$ and $f \in \mathcal{C}(G)$. Then*

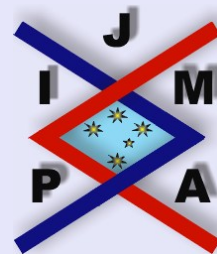
i)

$$\int_K f(xk\varphi(hy)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = \int_K f(xk\varphi(yh)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k), \quad x, y \in G, h \in K.$$

ii) *Moreover, if f satisfies the Kannappan type condition (*), then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_K \int_K f(zh\varphi(ykxk^{-1})h^{-1})d\omega_K(h)d\omega_K(k) \\ = \int_K \int_K f(zh\varphi(xkyk^{-1})h^{-1})d\omega_K(h)d\omega_K(k), \end{aligned}$$

for all $z, y, x \in G$.



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The next results extend the ones obtained in [4], [8], [9], [10] and [13].

Theorem 2.3. Let $\varepsilon : G \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be a continuous function. Let $f, g : G \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be continuous functions such that f satisfies the Kannappan type condition (*) and

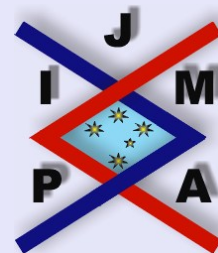
$$(2.1) \quad \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|f(x)g(y) \right| \leq \varepsilon(y), \quad x, y \in G.$$

If f is unbounded, then g satisfies the functional equation

$$(2.2) \quad \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K g(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi|g(x)g(y), \quad x, y \in G.$$

Proof. Let $\varepsilon : G \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be a continuous function, and let $f, g \in C(G)$ satisfying inequality (2.1). Let $\Phi = \Phi^+ \cup \Phi^-$, where Φ^+ (resp. Φ^-) is a set of group-homomorphisms (resp. of group-antihomomorphisms). By using Propositions 2.1, 2.2 and the fact that f satisfies the condition (*), for all $x, y, z \in G$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & |\Phi||f(z)| \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K g(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|g(x)g(y) \right| \\ &= \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K |\Phi|f(z)g(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|^2f(z)g(x)g(y) \right| \end{aligned}$$



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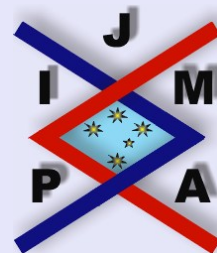
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$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})h^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K |\Phi|f(z)g(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) \right| \\
 &+ \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})h^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - |\Phi|g(y) \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(x)h^{-1})d\omega_K(h) \right| \\
 &+ |\Phi||g(y)| \left| \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zk\tau(x)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|f(z)g(x) \right| \\
 &= \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})h^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K |\Phi|f(z)g(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) \right| \\
 &+ \left| \sum_{\psi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi^+} \int_K f(zh\tau(x)k\psi(y)k^{-1})h^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \sum_{\psi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi^-} \int_K f(zhk^{-1}\psi(y)k\tau(x)h^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \right|
 \end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 & -|\Phi|g(y) \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(x)h^{-1})d\omega_K(h) \Big| \\
 & + |\Phi||g(y)| \left| \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zk\tau(x)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|f(z)g(x) \right| \\
 = & \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})h^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 & \left. - \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K |\Phi|f(z)g(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) \right| \\
 & + \left| \sum_{\psi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi^+} \int_K f(zh\tau(x)h^{-1}k\psi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 & \left. + \sum_{\psi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi^-} \int_K f(zh\tau(x)h^{-1}k\psi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 & \left. - |\Phi|g(y) \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(x)h^{-1})d\omega_K(h) \right| \\
 & + |\Phi||g(y)| \left| \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zk\tau(x)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|f(z)g(x) \right| \\
 = & \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})h^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \right.
 \end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| - \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K |\Phi| f(z) g(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1}) d\omega_K(k) \right| \\
 & + \left| \sum_{\psi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(x)h^{-1}k\psi(y)k^{-1}) d\omega_K(k) d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - |\Phi| g(y) \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(x)h^{-1}) d\omega_K(h) \right| \\
 & + |\Phi| |g(y)| \left| \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zk\tau(x)k^{-1}) d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi| f(z) g(x) \right| \\
 \leq & \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \left| \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})h^{-1}) d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - |\Phi| f(z) g(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1}) \right| d\omega_K(k) \\
 & + \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K \left| \sum_{\psi \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(x)h^{-1}k\psi(y)k^{-1}) d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - |\Phi| f(zh\tau(x)h^{-1}) g(y) \right| d\omega_K(h) \\
 & + |\Phi| |g(y)| \left| \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(zh\tau(x)h^{-1}) d\omega_K(h) - |\Phi| f(z) g(x) \right| \\
 \leq & \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \varepsilon(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1}) d\omega_K(k) + |\Phi| \varepsilon(y) + |\Phi| |g(y)| \varepsilon(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

Since f is unbounded, then it follows that g is a solution of (2.1). This ends the proof of our theorem. \square

The next results extend the ones obtained in [8] and [13].

Theorem 2.4. Let $\varepsilon : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$. Let $f, g : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be continuous functions such that f satisfies the condition (*) and

$$(2.3) \quad \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|f(x)g(y) \right| \leq \varepsilon(y), \quad x, y \in G.$$

Suppose furthermore there exists $x_0 \in G$ such that $|g(x_0)| > 1$. Then there exists exactly one solution $F \in C(G)$ of the equation

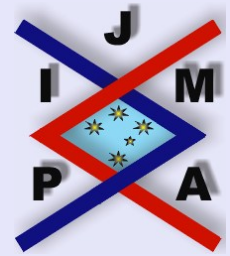
$$(2.4) \quad \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K F(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi|F(x)g(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

such that $F - f$ is bounded and one has

$$(2.5) \quad |F(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon(x_0)}{|\Phi|(|g(x_0)| - 1)}, \quad x \in G.$$

Proof. In the proof, we use the ideas and methods that are analogous to the ones used in [8], [13] and [20]. Let $\beta = |\Phi|g(x_0)$, for all $x \in G$, one has

$$(2.6) \quad \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - \beta f(x) \right| \leq \varepsilon(x_0), \quad x, y \in G.$$



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We define the following functions sequence

$$(2.7) \quad G_1(x) = \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k), \quad x \in G,$$

$$(2.8) \quad G_{n+1}(x) = \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K G_n(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k), \quad x \in G \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Next, we will prove the uniform convergence of the function sequence $(\beta^{-n}G_n)_{n \geq 1}$, therefore we need to show by induction the following inequalities

$$(2.9) \quad |G_{n+1}(x) - \beta G_n(x)| \leq |\Phi|^n \varepsilon(x_0), \quad x \in G, n \geq 1,$$

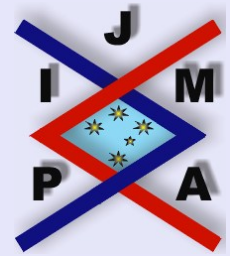
$$(2.10) \quad |G_n(x) - \beta^n f(x)| \leq \varepsilon(x_0)(|\Phi|^{n-1} + |\Phi|^{n-2}|\beta| + \dots + |\beta|^{n-1}),$$

and

$$(2.11) \quad |\beta^{-(n+1)}G_{n+1}(x) - \beta^{-n}G_n(x)| \leq |\beta|^{-(n+1)}|\Phi|^n \varepsilon(x_0).$$

In view of (2.5) one has for all $x \in G$

$$\begin{aligned} & |G_2(x) - \beta G_1(x)| \\ &= \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K G_1(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - \beta \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) \right| \end{aligned}$$



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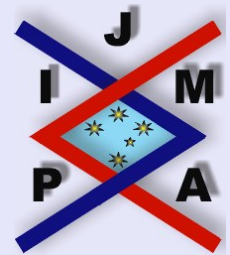
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$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1}h\tau(x_0)h^{-1})d\omega_K(h)d\omega_K(k) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \beta \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\tau(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) \right| \\
&\leq \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\tau(x_0)k^{-1}h\varphi(x_0)h^{-1})d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \beta f(xk\tau(x_0)k^{-1}) \right| d\omega_K(k) \\
&\leq |\Phi|\varepsilon(x_0).
\end{aligned}$$

Assume (2.8) holds for $n \geq 1$, then for $n + 1$, one has

$$\begin{aligned}
|G_{n+2}(x) - \beta G_{n+1}(x)| &= \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K G_{n+1}(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \beta \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K G_n(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) \right| \\
&\leq \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K |G_{n+1}(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) \\
&\quad - \beta G_n(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})| d\omega_K(k) \\
&\leq |\Phi|^{n+1}\varepsilon(x_0).
\end{aligned}$$



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In view of (2.5) we have for all $x \in G$

$$\begin{aligned} |G_1(x) - \beta f(x)| &= \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - \beta f(x) \right| \\ &\leq \varepsilon(x_0). \end{aligned}$$

Suppose (2.9) is true for $n \geq 1$. For $n + 1$ one has

$$\begin{aligned} |G_{n+1}(x) - \beta^{n+1}f(x)| &\leq |G_{n+1}(x) - \beta G_n(x)| + |\beta||G_n(x) - \beta^n f(x)| \\ &\leq |\Phi|^n \varepsilon(x_0) + |\beta| \varepsilon(x_0) (|\Phi|^{n-1} + |\Phi|^{n-2}|\beta| + \dots + |\beta|^{n-1}) \\ &= \varepsilon(x_0) (|\Phi|^n + |\Phi|^{n-1}|\beta| + \dots + |\beta|^n). \end{aligned}$$

For inequality (2.10), using (2.8), for all $x \in G$ we get

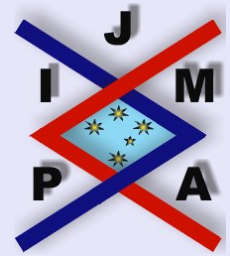
$$\begin{aligned} |\beta^{-(n+1)}G_{n+1}(x) - \beta^{-n}G_n(x)| &= |\beta^{-(n+1)}||G_{n+1}(x) - \beta G_n(x)| \\ &\leq |\beta|^{-(n+1)}|\Phi|^n \varepsilon(x_0). \end{aligned}$$

So by using inequality (2.10) we deduce the uniform convergence of the sequence $(\beta^{-n}G_n)_{n \geq 1}$. Let F be a continuous function defined by

$$F(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \beta^{-n}G_n(x), \quad x \in G.$$

Since

$$\beta^{-(n+1)}G_{n+1}(x) = \beta^{-1} \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \beta^{-n}G_n(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k),$$



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then one has

$$\beta F(x) = \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K F(xk\varphi(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k), \quad x \in G.$$

In view of (2.9), one has for all $x \in G$

$$|\beta^{-n}G_n(x) - f(x)| \leq |\beta|^{-n}\varepsilon(x_0)(|\Phi|^{n-1} + |\Phi|^{n-2}|\beta| + \dots + |\beta|^{n-1}),$$

which proves that

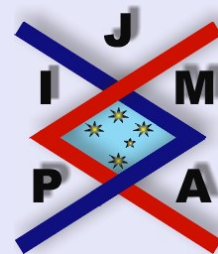
$$|F(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon(x_0)}{|\Phi|(|g(x_0)| - 1)}, \quad x \in G.$$

Now we are going to show that F satisfies the equation

$$\sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K F(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi|F(x)g(y), \quad x, y \in G.$$

Thus we need to show by induction the inequality

$$(2.12) \quad \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \beta^{-n}G_n(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|\beta^{-n}G_n(x)g(y) \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon(y)}{|g(x_0)|^n}.$$



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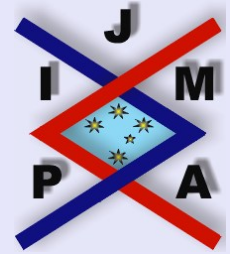
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For $n = 1$, one has, by using the fact that f satisfies the condition (*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{\beta} \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K G_1(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|G_1(x)g(y) \right| \\
 &= \frac{1}{\beta} \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1}h\tau(x_0)h^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - |\Phi|g(y) \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\tau(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) \right| \\
 &= \frac{1}{\beta} \left| \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\tau(x_0)k^{-1}h\varphi(y)h^{-1})d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - |\Phi|g(y) \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\tau(x_0)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\tau(x_0)k^{-1}h\varphi(y)h^{-1})d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - |\Phi|g(y)f(xk\tau(x_0)k^{-1})g(y) \right| d\omega_K(k) \\
 &\leq \frac{|\Phi|\varepsilon(y)}{|\beta|} = \frac{\varepsilon(y)}{|g(x_0)|}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Assume (2.12) holds for some $n \geq 1$. For $n + 1$, one has by using the fact that



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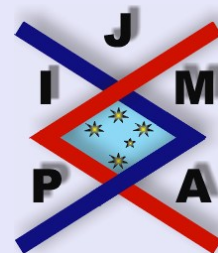
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f satisfies the condition (*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \beta^{-(n+1)} G_{n+1}(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1}) d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi| \beta^{-(n+1)} G_{n+1}(x)g(y) \right| \\
 &= \frac{1}{\beta} \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K \beta^{-n} G_n(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1}h\tau(x_0)h^{-1}) d\omega_K(h) d\omega_K(k) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - |\Phi| g(y) \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K \beta^{-n} G_n(xk\tau(x_0)k^{-1}) d\omega_K(k) \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{\tau \in \Phi} \int_K \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \beta^{-n} G_n(xk\tau(x_0)k^{-1}h\varphi(y)h^{-1}) d\omega_K(h) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - |\Phi| g(y) \beta^{-n} G_n(xk\tau(x_0)k^{-1}) \right| d\omega_K(k) \\
 &\leq \frac{|\Phi|}{|\Phi|} \frac{\varepsilon(y)}{|g(x_0)|^n} = \frac{\varepsilon(y)}{|g(x_0)|^{n+1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

□



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3. The Main Results

In the next proposition, we investigate the stability of the functional equation (1.1).

Proposition 3.1. *Let $\delta > 0$. Let $f, a \in C(G)$ such that*

$$(3.1) \quad \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y^{-1})k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|a(x)\bar{a}(y) \right| \leq \delta, \quad x, y \in G.$$

Then

i) *If f is bounded then a is bounded and one has,*

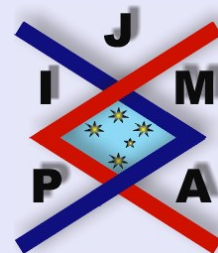
$$|a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}}, \quad x \in G,$$

$$|f(x)| \leq |a(e)| \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}} + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}, \quad x \in G.$$

ii) *If f is unbounded then $a(e) \neq 0$. Furthermore there exists $x_0 \in G$ such that $|a(x_0)| > |a(e)|$.*

Proof. i) Let f be a continuous bounded solution of (3.1), then by taking $x = y$ in (3.1) we get

$$|\Phi||a(x)|^2 \leq |\Phi| \sup |f| + \delta, \quad x \in G,$$



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i.e.

$$|a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}}, \quad x \in G.$$

For $y = e$ in (3.1) we get

$$|f(x)| \leq |a(x)||a(e)| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|},$$

i.e.

$$|f(x)| \leq |a(e)| \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}} + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}, \quad x \in G.$$

We will prove (ii) by contradiction. If $a(e) = 0$ then $|f(x)| < \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}$.

If $|a(x)| \leq |a(e)|$, for all $x \in G$, then by taking $y = e$ in (3.1) one has

$$|f(x)| \leq |a(e)|^2 + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}, \quad x \in G,$$

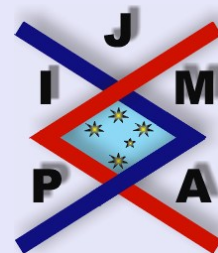
i.e. f is bounded, which is the desired contradiction. \square

The main results are the following theorems.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $\delta > 0$. Assume that $f, a \in C(G)$ satisfy inequality (3.1) and f fulfills (*). Then*

i) f, a are bounded

or



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ii) f is unbounded and

$$(3.2) \quad \bar{a}(e) \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \check{\bar{a}}(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi|\check{\bar{a}}(x)\check{\bar{a}}(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

where $\check{\bar{a}}(x) = \overline{a(x^{-1})}$, for $x \in G$.

Proof. ii) Since f is unbounded then by Proposition 3.1 we have $a(e) \neq 0$. By using the fact that f and a satisfy inequality (3.1) one has

$$\sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi|a(x)\check{\bar{a}}(y) + \theta(x, y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

where $|\theta(x, y)| < \delta$. By taking $y = e$ we get for all $x \in G$

$$|\Phi|f(x) = |\Phi|a(x)\bar{a}(e) + \theta(x, e),$$

so

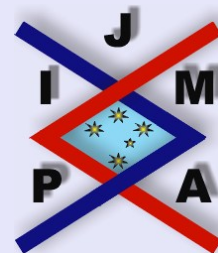
$$(f(x) - a(x)\bar{a}(e)) = \frac{1}{|\Phi|}\theta(x, e),$$

then we get

$$\left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|f(x)g(y) \right| < \varepsilon(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

where

$$g(y) = \frac{\check{\bar{a}}(y)}{\bar{a}(e)}, \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon(y) = \delta(1 + |g(y)|).$$



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In view of Theorem 2.3, we deduce that

$$\bar{a}(e) \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K \check{a}(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi|\check{a}(x)\check{a}(y), \quad x, y \in G.$$

The cases of f bounded follows from Proposition 3.1. □

Theorem 3.3. *Let $\delta > 0$. Assume that $f, a \in C(G)$ satisfy inequality (3.1) and f fulfills (*). Then either*

$$(3.3) \quad |a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}}, \quad x \in G,$$

$$(3.4) \quad |f(x)| \leq |a(e)|\sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}} + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}, \quad x \in G,$$

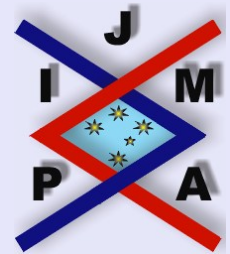
or there exist $x_0 \in G$ such that $|a(x_0)| > |a(e)|$ and a unique continuous function $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

a)

$$\bar{a}(e) \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K F(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi|F(x)\check{a}(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

b) $F - f$ is bounded and one has

$$|F(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\delta(|a(e)| + |a(x_0)|)}{|\Phi|(|a(x_0)| - |a(e)|)}, \quad x \in G.$$



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Proof. If f is bounded, by using Theorem 3.2 and Proposition 3.1, we obtain the first case of the theorem.

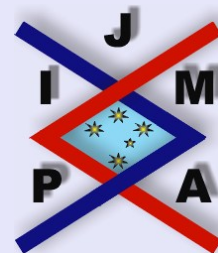
Now, let f be unbounded. Since $a(e) \neq 0$ it follows that

$$\left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y)k^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|f(x)g(y) \right| < \varepsilon(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

where

$$g(y) = \frac{\check{a}(y)}{a(e)}, \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon(y) = \delta(1 + |g(y)|).$$

Finally, by using Proposition 3.1 and Theorem 2.4 we get the rest of the proof. \square



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4. Applications

The following theorems are a particular case of Theorem 3.3.

If $K \subset Z(G)$, then we have

Theorem 4.1. *Let $\delta > 0$. Let f, a be a complex-valued functions on G such that f satisfies the Kannappan condition (see [18])*

$$(4.1) \quad f(zxy) = f(zyx), \quad x, y \in G$$

and the functional inequality

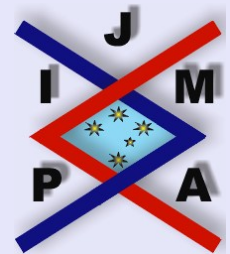
$$(4.2) \quad \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} f(x\varphi(y)) - |\Phi|a(x)\bar{a}(y) \right| \leq \delta, \quad x, y \in G.$$

Then either

$$(4.3) \quad |a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}}, \quad x \in G,$$

$$(4.4) \quad |f(x)| \leq |a(e)| \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}} + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}, \quad x \in G,$$

or there exist $x_0 \in G$ such that $|a(x_0)| > |a(e)|$ and a unique function $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that



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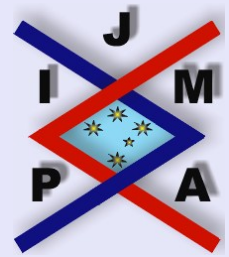


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a)

$$\bar{a}(e) \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} F(x\varphi(y)) = |\Phi|F(x)\check{\bar{a}}(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

b) $F - f$ is bounded and one has

$$|F(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\delta(|a(e)| + |a(x_0)|)}{|\Phi|(|a(x_0)| - |a(e)|)}, \quad x \in G.$$

If G is abelian then condition (4.1) holds. By taking $\Phi = \{I\}$ (resp. $\Phi = \{I, -I\}$), we get the following corollaries.

Corollary 4.2. Let $\delta > 0$. Let f, a be complex-valued functions on G such that

$$(4.5) \quad |f(x - y) - a(x)\bar{a}(y)| \leq \delta, \quad x, y \in G.$$

Then either

$$(4.6) \quad |a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f|} + \delta, \quad x \in G,$$

$$(4.7) \quad |f(x)| \leq |a(e)|\sqrt{\sup |f|} + \delta + \delta, \quad x \in G,$$

or there exist $x_0 \in G$ such that $|a(x_0)| > |a(e)|$ and a unique function $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

a)

$$\bar{a}(e)F(x + y) = F(x)\check{\bar{a}}(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

b) $F - f$ is bounded and one has

$$|F(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\delta(|a(e)| + |a(x_0)|)}{(|a(x_0)| - |a(e)|)}, \quad x \in G.$$

Corollary 4.3. Let $\delta > 0$. Let f, a be a complex-valued functions on G such that

$$(4.8) \quad |f(x+y) + f(x-y) - 2a(x)\bar{a}(y)| \leq \delta, \quad x, y \in G.$$

Then either

$$(4.9) \quad |a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{2}}, \quad x \in G,$$

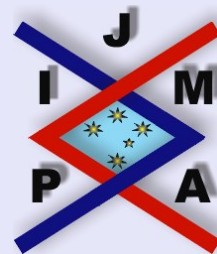
$$|f(x)| \leq |a(e)|\sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{2}} + \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad x \in G,$$

or there exist $x_0 \in G$ such that $|a(x_0)| > |a(e)|$ and a unique function $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$a) \quad \bar{a}(e)F(x+y) + \bar{a}(e)F(x-y) = 2F(x)\bar{a}(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

b) $F - f$ is bounded and one has

$$|F(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\delta(|a(e)| + |a(x_0)|)}{2(|a(x_0)| - |a(e)|)}, \quad x \in G.$$



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If $f(kxh) = \chi(k)f(x)\chi(h)$, $k, h \in K$ and $x \in G$, where χ is a character of K , then we have

Theorem 4.4. Let $\delta > 0$ and let χ be a character of K . Assume that $(f, a) \in \mathcal{C}(G)$ satisfy $f(kxh) = \chi(k)f(x)\chi(h)$, $k, h \in K$, $x \in G$,

$$(4.10) \quad \int_K \int_K f(zkxhy)\bar{\chi}(k)\bar{\chi}(h)d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h) \\ = \int_K \int_K f(zkyhx)\bar{\chi}(k)\bar{\chi}(h)d\omega_K(k)d\omega_K(h)$$

and

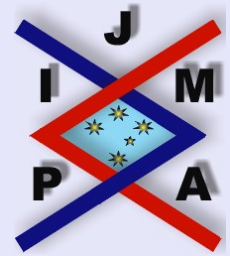
$$(4.11) \quad \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y^{-1}))\bar{\chi}(k)d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|a(x)\bar{a}(y) \right| \leq \delta, \quad x, y \in G.$$

Then either

$$(4.12) \quad |a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}}, \quad x \in G,$$

$$(4.13) \quad |f(x)| \leq |a(e)|\sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}} + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}, \quad x \in G,$$

or there exist $x_0 \in G$ such that $|a(x_0)| > |a(e)|$ and a unique continuous function $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that



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a)

$$\bar{a}(e) \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K F(xk\varphi(y)) \bar{\chi}(k) d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi| F(x) \bar{a}(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

b) $F - f$ is bounded and one has

$$|F(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\delta(|a(e)| + |a(x_0)|)}{|\Phi|(|a(x_0)| - |a(e)|)}, \quad x \in G.$$

Corollary 4.5. Let $\delta > 0$ and let χ be a character of K . Assume that $(f, a) \in \mathcal{C}(G)$ satisfy $f(kxh) = \chi(k)f(x)\chi(h)$, $k, h \in K$, $x \in G$,

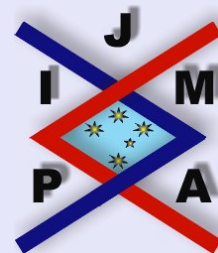
$$\begin{aligned} \int_K \int_K f(zkxhy) \bar{\chi}(k) \bar{\chi}(h) d\omega_K(k) d\omega_K(h) \\ = \int_K \int_K f(zkyhx) \bar{\chi}(k) \bar{\chi}(h) d\omega_K(k) d\omega_K(h) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(4.14) \quad \left| \int_K f(xky) \bar{\chi}(k) d\omega_K(k) + \int_K f(xky^{-1}) \bar{\chi}(k) d\omega_K(k) - 2a(x) \bar{a}(y) \right| \leq \delta, \quad x, y \in G.$$

Then either

$$(4.15) \quad |a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{2}}, \quad x \in G,$$



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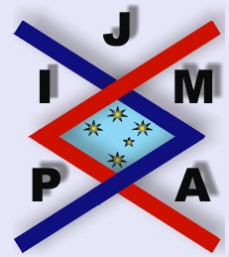


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$$(4.16) \quad |f(x)| \leq |a(e)| \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{2}} + \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad x \in G,$$

or there exist $x_0 \in G$ such that $|a(x_0)| > |a(e)|$ and a unique continuous function $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

a)

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{a}(e) \int_K F(xky) \bar{\chi}(k) d\omega_K(k) + \bar{a}(e) \int_K F(xky^{-1}) \bar{\chi}(k) d\omega_K(k) \\ = 2F(x) \bar{a}(y), \quad x, y \in G, \end{aligned}$$

b) $F - f$ is bounded and one has

$$|F(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\delta(|a(e)| + |a(x_0)|)}{2(|a(x_0)| - |a(e)|)}, \quad x \in G.$$

Corollary 4.6. Let $\delta > 0$ and let χ be a character of K . Assume that $(f, a) \in \mathcal{C}(G)$ satisfy $f(kxh) = \chi(k)f(x)\chi(h)$, $k, h \in K$, $x \in G$, and

$$(4.17) \quad \left| \int_K f(xky^{-1}) \bar{\chi}(k) d\omega_K(k) - a(x) \bar{a}(y) \right| \leq \delta, \quad x, y \in G.$$

Then either

$$(4.18) \quad |a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \delta}, \quad x \in G,$$

$$|f(x)| \leq |a(e)|\sqrt{\sup |f|} + \delta + \delta, \quad x \in G,$$

or there exist $x_0 \in G$ such that $|a(x_0)| > |a(e)|$ and a unique continuous function $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

a)

$$\bar{a}(e) \int_K F(xky) \bar{\chi}(k) d\omega_K(k) = F(x) \check{a}(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

b) $F - f$ is bounded and one has

$$|F(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\delta(|a(e)| + |a(x_0)|)}{(|a(x_0)| - |a(e)|)}, \quad x \in G.$$

Remark 1. If the algebra $\bar{\chi}\omega_K * M(G) * \bar{\chi}\omega_K$ is commutative then the condition (*) holds [4]. Furthermore in the case where $\Phi = \{I\}$, we do not need the condition (*).

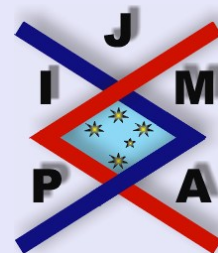
In the next theorem we assume that f is bi- K -invariant (i.e. $f(hxk) = f(x)$, $h, k \in K, x \in G$), then we have

Theorem 4.7. Let $\delta > 0$ and assume that $(f, a) \in \mathcal{C}(G)$ satisfy $f(kxh) = f(x)$, $k, h \in K, x \in G$,

$$(4.19) \quad \int_K \int_K f(zkxhy) d\omega_K(k) d\omega_K(h) = \int_K \int_K f(zkyhx) d\omega_K(k) d\omega_K(h)$$

and

$$(4.20) \quad \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K f(xk\varphi(y^{-1})) d\omega_K(k) - |\Phi|a(x)\bar{a}(y) \right| \leq \delta, \quad x, y \in G.$$



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Then either

$$(4.21) \quad |a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}}, \quad x \in G,$$

$$(4.22) \quad |f(x)| \leq |a(e)| \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}} + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}, \quad x \in G,$$

or there exist $x_0 \in G$ such that $|a(x_0)| > |a(e)|$ and a unique continuous function $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

a)

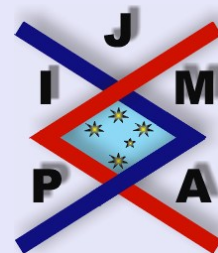
$$\bar{a}(e) \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_K F(xk\varphi(y)) d\omega_K(k) = |\Phi| F(x) \check{a}(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

b) $F - f$ is bounded and one has

$$|F(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\delta(|a(e)| + |a(x_0)|)}{|\Phi|(|a(x_0)| - |a(e)|)}, \quad x \in G.$$

Corollary 4.8. Let $\delta > 0$ and assume that $(f, a) \in \mathcal{C}(G)$ satisfy $f(kxh) = f(x)$, $k, h \in K$, $x \in G$,

$$\int_K \int_K f(zkxhy) d\omega_K(k) d\omega_K(h) = \int_K \int_K f(zkyhx) d\omega_K(k) d\omega_K(h)$$



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and

$$(4.23) \quad \left| \int_K f(xky)d\omega_K(k) + \int_K f(xky^{-1})d\omega_K(k) - 2a(x)\bar{a}(y) \right| \leq \delta, \quad x, y \in G.$$

Then either

$$(4.24) \quad |a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{2}}, \quad x \in G,$$

$$|f(x)| \leq |a(e)|\sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{2}} + \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad x \in G,$$

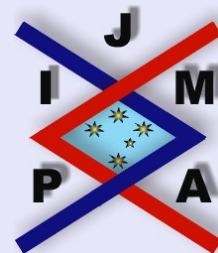
or there exist $x_0 \in G$ such that $|a(x_0)| > |a(e)|$ and a unique continuous function $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

a)

$$\bar{a}(e) \int_K F(xky)d\omega_K(k) + \bar{a}(e) \int_K F(xky^{-1})d\omega_K(k) = 2F(x)\check{\bar{a}}(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

b) $F - f$ is bounded and one has

$$|F(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\delta(|a(e)| + |a(x_0)|)}{2(|a(x_0)| - |a(e)|)}, \quad x \in G.$$



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Corollary 4.9. Let $\delta > 0$ and assume that $(f, a) \in \mathcal{C}(G)$ satisfy $f(kxh) = f(x)$, $k, h \in K$, $x \in G$, and

$$(4.25) \quad \left| \int_K f(xky^{-1}) d\omega_K(k) - a(x)\bar{a}(y) \right| \leq \delta, \quad x, y \in G.$$

Then either

$$(4.26) \quad |a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \delta}, \quad x \in G,$$

$$|f(x)| \leq |a(e)|\sqrt{\sup |f| + \delta} + \delta, \quad x \in G,$$

or there exist $x_0 \in G$ such that $|a(x_0)| > |a(e)|$ and a unique continuous function $F : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

a)

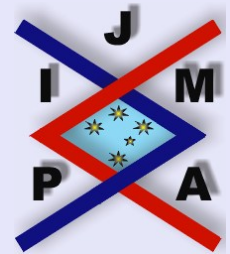
$$\bar{a}(e) \int_K F(xky) d\omega_K(k) = F(x)\bar{a}(y), \quad x, y \in G,$$

b) $F - f$ is bounded and one has

$$|F(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{\delta(|a(e)| + |a(x_0)|)}{(|a(x_0)| - |a(e)|)}, \quad x \in G.$$

Remark 2. If the algebra $\omega_K * M(G) * \omega_K$ is commutative then the condition (*) holds [4].

In the next corollary, we assume that $G = K$ is a compact group.



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Theorem 4.10. Let $\delta > 0$ and let f, a be complex measurable and essentially bounded functions on G such that f is a central function and (f, a) satisfy the inequality

$$(4.27) \quad \left| \sum_{\varphi \in \Phi} \int_G f(xt\varphi(y)t^{-1})dt - |\Phi|a(x)\bar{a}(y) \right| \leq \delta, \quad x, y \in G.$$

Then

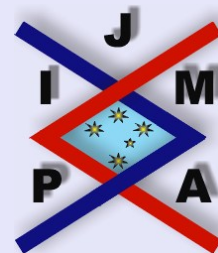
$$(4.28) \quad |a(x)| \leq \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}},$$

and

$$|f(x)| \leq |a(e)| \sqrt{\sup |f| + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|}} + \frac{\delta}{|\Phi|},$$

for all $x \in G$.

Proof. Let $f, a \in L^\infty(G)$. Since f is central, then it satisfies the condition $(*)$ ([4], [6]). If f is unbounded then a is a solution of the functional equation (3.2). In view of [15], we get the fact that a is continuous. Since G is compact then a is bounded. Consequently f is bounded, which is the desired property. \square



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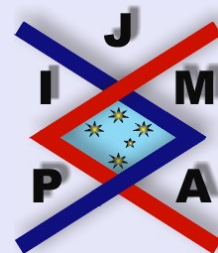
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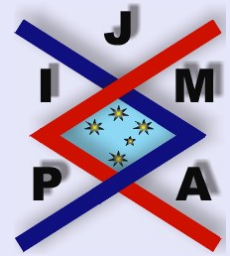
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