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ADDITIVE MAPPINGS SATISFYING ALGEBRAIC IDENTITIES IN SEMIPRIME RINGS

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Abstract

Let R be a k-torsion free semiprime and $F, d : R \to R$ be two additive mappings which satisfy the algebraic identity $F(x^{2n}) = F(x^n)\alpha(x^n) + \beta(x^n)d(x^n)$ for all $x \in R$, where α and β are automorphisms on R. Then F is a generalized (α, β)-derivation with associated (α, β)-derivation d on R, where $k \in \{2, n, 2n-1\}$. On the other hand, it is proved that f is a generalized Jordan left (α, β)-derivation associated with Jordan left (α, β)-derivation δ on R if they satisfy the algebraic identity $f(x^{2n}) = \alpha(x^n)f(x^n) + \beta(x^n)\delta(x^n)$ for all $x \in R$ together with some restrictions on R.

Keywords: semiprime rings, generalized (α, β)-derivation, generalized left (α, β)-derivation and additive mappings.

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1. Introduction

Throughout the present paper R will denote an associative ring with identity. $Z(R)$ denotes the center of R, $Q_l(R_C)$ is left Martindale ring of quotients and $\mathcal{C}$ its extended centroid. A ring R is termed as n-torsion free if $nx = 0$, implies $x = 0$, $\forall\, x \in R$, where $n > 1$ is an integer. The commutator $xy - yx$ will be represented as usual by $[x, y]$. Recall that a ring R is known as prime if $aRb = \{0\}$ implies either $a = 0$ or $b = 0$, and is called semiprime if $aRa = \{0\}$ implies $a = 0$. An additive mapping d from R to itself is known as a derivation if $d(xy) = d(x)y + xd(y)$ for all $x, y \in R$ and is said to be a Jordan derivation in case $d(x^2) = d(x)x + xd(x)$ is fulfilled for all $x \in R$. Clearly, every derivation is a Jordan derivation, but

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the converse is not always true. Herstein's classical conclusion [8, Theorem 3.3] argues that a Jordan derivation on a prime ring with a characteristic other than two is a derivation. This conclusion has been generalized by Cusack [6] to the 2-torsion free semiprime ring. An additive mapping F from R to itself is known as a generalized derivation if there exists a derivation d from R to itself such that $F(xy) = F(x)y + xd(y)$ for each pair $x, y \in R$. An additive mapping $F : R \to R$ is known as a generalized Jordan derivation if there exists a Jordan derivation $d : R \to R$ such that $F(x^2) = F(x)x + xd(x)$ for all $x \in R$. It is easy to verify that every generalized derivation is generalized Jordan derivation but the converse is not true in general. Suppose that α and β are two endomorphisms defined on R. An additive mapping d from R to itself is termed as an (α, β)-derivation (respectively Jordan (α, β)-derivation) if $d(xy) = d(x)\alpha(y) + \beta(x)d(y)$ (respectively $d(x^2) = d(x)\alpha(x) + \beta(x)d(x)$) fulfills for all $x, y \in R$. Every (α, β)-derivation is a Jordan (α, β)-derivation, although the converse is not always true. On 2-torsion free semiprime ring, both are same (for details see [9]). An additive mapping F from R to itself is known as a generalized (α, β)-derivation (respectively generalized Jordan (α, β)-derivation) if there exists an (α, β)-deviation (respectively Jordan (α, β)-deviation) d from R to itself such that $F(xy) = F(x)\alpha(y) + \beta(x)d(y)$ (respectively $F(x^2) = F(x)\alpha(x) + \beta(x)d(x)$) for all $x, y \in R$. Every generalized (α, β)-derivation is generalized Jordan (α, β)-derivation but in general, the converse does not hold. If R is 2-torsion free semiprime ring it is valid (see [2]). Now, if F is a generalized (α, β)-derivation (respectively generalized Jordan (α, β)-derivation) associated with an (α, β)-derivation (respectively Jordan (α, β)-derivation) d on R, then the identity $F(x^{2n}) = F(x^n)\alpha(x^n) + \beta(x^n)d(x^n)$ holds for all $x \in R$ but what about the converse? In this article, we have studied the converse of the this statement. Specifically, we planned under what condition on R, F is a generalized (α, β)-derivation associated with an (α, β)-derivation d if it satisfies the algebraic identity $F(x^{2n}) = F(x^n)\alpha(x^n) + \beta(x^n)d(x^n)$ for all $x \in R$. In the present paper, author uses the tools of Vander Monde determinant to relax the torsion condition on R in respect of the complimentary work carried by the authors in [4]. The suitable arguments and substantial modification are made to establish the proof of Theorem 2.1.

Next, an additive mapping $\delta : R \to R$ is said to be a left derivation (respectively Jordan left derivation) if $\delta(xy) = x\delta(y) + y\delta(x)$ (respectively $\delta(x^2) = 2x\delta(x)$) holds for all $x, y \in R$. An additive mapping $\delta : R \to R$ is said to be a right derivation (respectively Jordan right derivation) if $\delta(xy) = \delta(x)y + \delta(y)x$ (respectively $\delta(x^2) = 2\delta(x)x$) holds for all $x, y \in R$. If δ is both left as well as right derivation, then it is a derivation. Clearly, every left (respectively right) derivation on a ring R is a Jordan left (respectively Jordan right) derivation but the converse need not be true in general (Details are present in [12]). Following [5], an additive mapping f from R to itself is known as a generalized left derivation (respectively generalized Jordan left derivation) if there exists a Jordan left deviation δ from R to itself such that $f(xy) = xf(y) + y\delta(x)$ (respectively $f(x^2) = xf(x) + x\delta(x)$) for all $x, y \in R$. Following Zalar [13], an additive mapping $T : R \to R$ is termed as a left (respectively right) centralizer of R if $T(xy) = T(x)y$ (respectively $T(xy) = xT(y)$) for all $x, y \in R$. Particularly, T will be a Jordan left (respectively Jordan right) centralizer of R if $x = y$. It is obvious that f is a generalized left derivation if and only if f has the form $f = \delta + T$, where δ is a left derivation and T is the right centralizer of R. Generalized left derivations encompass the notion of left derivation. A generalized left derivation with $\delta = 0$ incorporates the idea of right centralizer. The sum of two generalized left derivations will also be a generalized left derivation. If δ is any left derivation of R, then for any fixed element $a \in R$, every mapping of the form $f(x) = xa + \delta(x)$ will be a generalized left derivation. An additive mapping $\delta : R \to R$ is called a left (α, β)-derivation (respectively Jordan left (α, β)-derivation) if $\delta(xy) = \alpha(x)\delta(y) + \beta(y)\delta(x)$ (respectively $\delta(x^2) = \alpha(x)\delta(x) + \beta(x)\delta(x)$) for all $x, y \in R$. An additive mapping $f : R \to R$ is termed as a generalized left (α, β)-derivation (respectively generalized Jordan left (α, β)-derivation) if there is a Jordan left (α, β)-deviation $\delta : R \to R$ such that $f(xy) = \alpha(x)f(y) + \beta(y)\delta(x)$ (respectively $f(x^2) = \alpha(x)f(x) + \beta(x)\delta(x)$) for all $x, y \in R$. An additive mapping $T : R \to R$ is known as a left (respectively right) α-centralizer of R if $T(xy) = T(x)\alpha(y)$ (respectively $T(xy) = \alpha(x)T(y)$) for all $x, y \in R$. An additive mapping $T : R \to R$ is called Jordan left (respectively Jordan right) α-centralizer of R if $T(x^2) = T(x)\alpha(x)$ (respectively $T(x^2) = \alpha(x)T(x)$) for all $x \in R$. Obviously, every left α-centralizer is a Jordan left α-centralizer on R. Same conclusion holds for right α-centralizer on R. It is obvious that f is a generalized left (α, β)-derivation if and only if $f = \delta + T$, where δ and T are a left (α, β)-derivation and a right α-centralizer of R, respectively. Generalized left (α, β)-derivations encompass the idea of left (α, β)-derivation. A generalized left (α, β)-derivation with $\delta = 0$ incorporates the concept of right α-centralizer. Furthermore, the sum of two generalized left (α, β)-derivations will be a generalized left (α, β)-derivation. If δ is any left (α, β)-derivation of R and a is any fixed element in R, then every mapping of the form $f(x) = \alpha(x)a + \delta(x)$ will be a generalized left (α, β)-derivation on R. Suppose that $a \in R$ is a fixed element, then for any generalized left (α, β)-derivation f, the mapping g from R to itself such that $g(x) = f(x) + \alpha(x)a$ or $g(x) = f(x) - \alpha(x)a$ will also be a generalized left (α, β)-derivation on R. If f is a generalized Jordan left (α, β)-derivation with associated Jordan left (α, β)-derivation δ on R, then $f(x^{2n}) = \alpha(x^n)f(x^n) + \beta(x^n)\delta(x^n)$ holds for all $x \in R$ but the converse is not true in general. In this paper, we study the converse of this statement. More precisely, f is a generalized Jordan left (α, β)-derivation associated with Jordan left (α, β)-derivation δ on R if $f(x^{2n}) = \alpha(x^n)f(x^n) + \beta(x^n)\delta(x^n)$ holds for all

$x \in R$ with some restrictions on R.

Let us start with the following theorem.

2. Main theorems

Theorem 2.1. *Let $n \geq 1$ be any fixed integer and R be a k-torsion free semiprime ring. Suppose that $F, d : R \to R$ are two additive mappings which satisfy the algebraic identity $F(x^{2n}) = F(x^n)\alpha(x^n) + \beta(x^n)d(x^n)$ for all $x \in R$, where α and β are automorphisms on R. Then F is a generalized (α, β)-derivation with associated (α, β)-derivation d on R, where $k \in \{2, n, 2n-1\}$.*

Proof. We have given that

$$F(x^{2n}) = F(x^n)\alpha(x^n) + \beta(x^n)d(x^n) \text{ for all } x \in R. \tag{2.1}$$

If we replace x by $x + py$ in the above equation, then we find

$$\begin{aligned}
&F\Big(x^{2n} + \tbinom{2n}{1}x^{2n-1}py + \tbinom{2n}{2}x^{2n-2}p^2y^2 + \cdots + p^{2n}y^{2n}\Big)\\
&= F\Big(x^n + \tbinom{n}{1}x^{n-1}py + \tbinom{n}{2}x^{n-2}p^2y^2 + \cdots + p^ny^n\Big)\Big(\alpha(x^n) + \tbinom{n}{1}\alpha(x^{n-1}py)\\
&+ \tbinom{n}{2}\alpha(x^{n-2}p^2y^2) + \cdots + p^n\alpha(y^n)\Big) + \Big(\beta(x^n) + \tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^{n-1}py) + \tbinom{n}{2}\beta(x^{n-2}p^2y^2)\\
&+ \cdots + p^n\beta(y^n)\Big)d\Big(x^n + \tbinom{n}{1}x^{n-1}py + \tbinom{n}{2}x^{n-2}p^2y^2 + \cdots + p^ny^n\Big)
\end{aligned}$$

for all $x, y \in R$, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned}
&p\Big[\tbinom{2n}{1}F(x^{2n-1}y) - \tbinom{n}{1}F(x^n)\alpha(x^{n-1}y) - \tbinom{n}{1}F(x^{n-1}y)\alpha(x^n) - \tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^n)d(x^{n-1}y)\\
&- \tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^{n-1}y)d(x^n)\Big] + p^2\Big[\tbinom{2n}{2}F(x^{2n-2}y^2) - \tbinom{n}{2}F(x^n)\alpha(x^{n-2}y^2)\\
&- \tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}F(x^{n-1}y)\alpha(x^{n-1}y) - \tbinom{n}{2}F(x^{n-2})\alpha(y^2x^n) - \tbinom{n}{2}d(x^{n-2}y^2)\\
&- \tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^{n-1}y)d(x^{n-1}y) - \tbinom{n}{2}\beta(x^{n-2}y^2)d(x^n)\Big] + \cdots\\
&+ p^{2n}\Big[F(x^{2n}) - F(x^n)\alpha(x^n) - \beta(x^n)d(x^n)\Big] = 0 \text{ for all } x, y \in R.
\end{aligned}$$

Rewrite the above expression by using (2.1) as

$$pf_1(x, y) + p^2f_2(x, y) + \cdots + p^{2n-1}f_{2n-1}(x, y) = 0,$$

where $f_i(x, y)$ stand for the coefficients of p^i's for all $i = 1, 2, \ldots, 2n-1$. If we replace p by $1, 2, \ldots, 2n-1$, then we find a system of $2n-1$ homogeneous equations. It gives us a Vander Monde matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^{2n-1} \\ \cdots & & & \\ \cdots & & & \\ 2n-1 & (2n-1)^2 & \cdots & (2n-1)^{2n-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Which yields that $f_i(x,y)=0$ for all $x,y\in R$ and for all $i=1,2,\ldots,2n-1$. In particular, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x,y) &= \tbinom{2n}{1}F(x^{2n-1}y)-\tbinom{n}{1}F(x^n)\alpha(x^{n-1}y)-\tbinom{n}{1}F(x^{n-1}y)\alpha(x^n)\\ &- \tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^n)d(x^{n-1}y)-\tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^{n-1}y)d(x^n)=0 \text{ for all } x,y\in R. \end{aligned}$$

Let us put $x=e$ and making use of $d(e)=0$ and $\alpha(e)=\beta(e)=e$ to appear $2nF(y)=nF(e)\alpha(y)+nF(y)+nd(y)$. Since R is n-torsion free, we have

$$F(y)=F(e)\alpha(y)+d(y) \text{ for all } y\in R. \tag{2.2}$$

Next observe that

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(x,y) &= \tbinom{2n}{2}F(x^{2n-2}y^2)-\tbinom{n}{2}F(x^n)\alpha(x^{n-2}y^2)-\tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}F(x^{n-1}y)\alpha(x^{n-1}y)\\ &- \tbinom{n}{2}F(x^{n-2})\alpha(y^2x^n)-\tbinom{n}{2}d(x^{n-2}y^2)-\tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^{n-1}y)d(x^{n-1}y)\\ &- \tbinom{n}{2}\beta(x^{n-2}y^2)d(x^n)=0 \text{ for all } x,y\in R. \end{aligned}$$

Rewrite the above expression by substituting e for x to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tbinom{2n}{2}F(y^2) &= \tbinom{n}{2}F(e)\alpha(y^2)+\tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}F(y)\alpha(y)+\tbinom{n}{2}F(y^2)\\ &+ \tbinom{n}{2}d(y^2)+\tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}\beta(y)d(y) \text{ for all } y\in R. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \tfrac{2n(2n-1)}{2}F(y^2) &= \tfrac{n(n-1)}{2}F(e)\alpha(y^2)+n^2F(y)\alpha(y)+\tfrac{n(n-1)}{2}F(y^2)\\ &+ \tfrac{n(n-1)}{2}d(y^2)+n^2\beta(y)d(y). \end{aligned}$$

Since R is n-torsion free, we get

$$\begin{aligned} 2(2n-1)F(y^2) &= (n-1)F(e)\alpha(y^2)+2nF(y)\alpha(y)+n(n-1)F(y^2)\\ &+ (n-1)d(y^2)+2n\beta(y)d(y). \end{aligned}$$

A simple manipulation give us

$$(3n-1)F(y^2)=(n-1)F(e)\alpha(y^2)+2nF(y)\alpha(y)+(n-1)d(y^2)+2n\beta(y)d(y).$$

An application of (2.2) yields that

$$\begin{aligned}(3n-1)\Big[F(e)\alpha(y^2)+d(y^2)\Big] &= (n-1)F(e)\alpha(y^2)+2n\Big[F(e)\alpha(y)+d(y)\Big]\alpha(y)\\ &+ (n-1)d(y^2)+2n\beta(y)d(y).\end{aligned}$$

On simplifying above expression, we obtain

$$2nd(y^2)=2nd(y)\alpha(y)+2n\beta(y)d(y) \text{ for all } y\in R.$$

$2n$-torsion freeness of R allow us to write last expression as $d(y^2)=d(y)\alpha(y)+\beta(y)d(y)$. That is d is a Jordan (α,β)-derivation. Since R is a 2-torsion free semiprime ring, then use [9] to get that d is an (α,β)-derivation on R. Consider (2.2) once again, so that

$$\begin{aligned}F(y^2) &= F(e)\alpha(y^2)+d(y^2)\\ &= \big[F(e)\alpha(y)+d(y)\big]\alpha(y)+\beta(y)d(y)\\ &= F(y)\alpha(y)+\beta(y)d(y).\end{aligned}$$

Hence F is generalized Jordan (α,β)-derivation on R associated with the (α,β)-derivation d. Using main theorem from [2], we get the required result. ■

There are immediate consequences of the above theorem.

Corollary 2.1. *Let $n\geq 1$ be any fixed integer and R be any k-torsion free semiprime ring. If $F:R\to R$ is an additive mapping satisfying $F(x^{2n})=F(x^n)\alpha(x^n)$ for all $x\in R$, where α is an automorphisms on R. Then, F is an α-centralizer on R, where $k\in\{2,n,2n-1\}$.*

Proof. Taking $d=0$ in Theorem 2.1, we get the required result.

Corollary 2.2. *Let $n\geq 1$ be any fixed integer and R be a k-torsion free semiprime ring. Suppose that $d:R\to R$ is an additive mapping which satisfies the algebraic identity $d(x^{2n})=d(x^n)\alpha(x^n)+\beta(x^n)d(x^n)$ for all $x\in R$, where α and β are automorphisms on R. Then d is an (α,β)-derivation on R, where $k\in\{2,n,2n-1\}$.*

Proof. Considering d as F and using same steps as we did in Theorem 2.1, we get the required result.

Corollary 2.3. *Let $n\geq 1$ be any fixed integer and R be any k-torsion free semiprime ring. If $F:R\to R$ is an additive mapping satisfying $F(x^{2n})=F(x^n)x^n$ for all $x\in R$. Then, F is a centralizer on R, where $k\in\{2,n,2n-1\}$.*

Proof. Taking $\alpha=I_{identity}$ in Corollary 2.1, we get the required result.

Corollary 2.4. *Let $n \geq 1$ be any fixed integer and R be a k-torsion free semiprime ring. Suppose that $d : R \to R$ is an additive mapping which satisfies the identity $d(x^{2n}) = d(x^n)x^n + x^n d(x^n)$ for all $x \in R$. Then d is a derivation on R, where $k \in \{2, n, 2n-1\}$.*

Proof. Considering $\alpha = \beta = I_{identity}$ in Corollary 2.2, we get the required result.

Come to the next main theorem of the paper.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $n \geq 1$ be any fixed integer and R be k-torsion free ring. If $f, \delta : R \longrightarrow R$ are two additive mappings which satisfy the algebraic identity $f(x^{2n}) = \alpha(x^n)f(x^n) + \beta(x^n)\delta(x^n)$ for all $x \in R$, where α and β are automorphisms on R, then f is generalized Jordan left (α, β)-derivation associated with Jordan left (α, β)-derivation δ on R, where $k \in \{2, n, 2n-1\}$.*

Proof. We have given that

$$f(x^{2n}) = \alpha(x^n)f(x^n) + \beta(x^n)\delta(x^n) \text{ for all } x \in R. \tag{2.3}$$

Replacing x by $x + qy$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&q\Big[\tbinom{2n}{1}F(x^{2n-1}y) - \tbinom{n}{1}\alpha(x^{n-1}y)F(x^n) - \tbinom{n}{1}\alpha(x^n)F(x^{n-1}y) - \tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^n)\delta(x^{n-1}y)\\
&- \tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^{n-1}y)\delta(x^n)\Big] + q^2\Big[\tbinom{2n}{2}F(x^{2n-2}y^2) - \tbinom{n}{2}\alpha(x^{n-2}y^2)F(x^n)\\
&- \tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}\alpha(x^{n-1}y)F(x^{n-1}y) - \tbinom{n}{2}\alpha(y^2x^n)F(x^{n-2}) - \tbinom{n}{2}\delta(x^{n-2}y^2)\\
&- \tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^{n-1}y)\delta(x^{n-1}y) - \tbinom{n}{2}\beta(x^{n-2}y^2)\delta(x^n)\Big] + \cdots\\
&+ q^{2n}\Big[F(x^{2n}) - \alpha(x^n)F(x^n) - \beta(x^n)\delta(x^n)\Big] = 0 \text{ for all } x, y \in R.
\end{aligned}$$

Rewrite the above expression by using (2.3) as $qP_1(x,y) + q^2P_2(x,y) + \cdots + q^{2n-1}P_{2n-1}(x,y) = 0$, where $P_i(x,y)$ stand for the coefficients of q^i's for all $i = 1, 2, \ldots, 2n-1$. If we replace q by $1, 2, \ldots, 2n-1$, then we find a system of $2n-1$ homogeneous equations. It gives us a Vander Monde matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & \cdots & 1\\
2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^{2n-1}\\
\cdots & & & \\
\cdots & & & \\
2n-1 & (2n-1)^2 & \cdots & (2n-1)^{2n-1}
\end{bmatrix}.$$

Which yields that $P_i(x,y) = 0$ for all $x, y \in R$ and for all $i = 1, 2, .., 2n-1$. In particular, We have

$$\begin{aligned}
P_1(x,y) = {} & \tbinom{2n}{1}F(x^{2n-1}y) - \tbinom{n}{1}\alpha(x^{n-1}y)F(x^n) - \tbinom{n}{1}\alpha(x^n)F(x^{n-1}y)\\
& - \tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^n)\delta(x^{n-1}y) - \tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^{n-1}y)\delta(x^n) = 0 \text{ for all } x, y \in R.
\end{aligned}$$

Putting $x = e$ and making use of $d(e) = 0$ and n-torsion freeness of R, we have

$$f(y) = \alpha(y)f(e) + \delta(y) \text{ for all } y \in R. \tag{2.4}$$

Next,

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(x,y) &= \tbinom{2n}{2}F(x^{2n-2}y^2) - \tbinom{n}{2}\alpha(x^{n-2}y^2)F(x^n) - \tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}\alpha(x^{n-1}y)F(x^{n-1}y) \\ &- \tbinom{n}{2}\alpha(y^2x^n)F(x^{n-2}) - \tbinom{n}{2}\delta(x^{n-2}y^2) - \tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}\beta(x^{n-1}y)\delta(x^{n-1}y) \\ &- \tbinom{n}{2}\beta(x^{n-2}y^2)\delta(x^n) = 0 \text{ for all } x, y \in R. \end{aligned}$$

Rewrite the above expression by substituting e for x to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tbinom{2n}{2}F(y^2) &= \tbinom{n}{2}\alpha(y^2)F(e) + \tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}\alpha(y)F(y) + \tbinom{n}{2}F(y^2) \\ &+ \tbinom{n}{2}\delta(y^2) + \tbinom{n}{1}\tbinom{n}{1}\beta(y)\delta(y). \end{aligned}$$

That is,

$$\begin{aligned} \tfrac{2n(2n-1)}{2}F(y^2) &= \tfrac{n(n-1)}{2}\alpha(y^2)F(e) + n^2\alpha(y)F(y) + \tfrac{n(n-1)}{2}F(y^2) \\ &+ \tfrac{n(n-1)}{2}d(y^2) + n^2\beta(y)d(y). \end{aligned}$$

After simple manipulation, we arrive at

$$(3n^2 - n)f(y^2) = n(n-1)\alpha(y^2)f(e) + 2n^2\alpha(y)f(y) + n(n-1)\delta(y^2) + 2n^2\delta d(y).$$

Since R is n torsion free, we get

$$(3n-1)f(y^2) = (n-1)\alpha(y^2)f(e) + 2n\alpha(y)f(y) + (n-1)\delta(y^2) + 2n\beta(y)\delta(y).$$

Use (2.4) to get the following

$$\begin{aligned} (3n-1)\Big[\alpha(y^2)f(e) + \delta(y^2)\Big] &= (n-1)\alpha(y^2)f(e) \\ + 2n\Big[\alpha(y)f(e) + \delta(y)\Big]\alpha(y) &+ (n-1)\delta(y^2) + 2n\beta(y)\delta(y). \end{aligned}$$

Simplify the above expression and making use of $2n$-torsion freeness of R, we have

$$\delta(y^2) = \alpha(y)\delta(y) + \beta(y)\delta(y) \text{ for all } y \in R.$$

Hence δ is a Jordan left (α, β)-derivation on R. Now, from (2.4), we get

$$\begin{aligned} f(y^2) &= \alpha(y^2)f(e) + \delta(y^2) \\ &= \alpha(y)\big[\alpha(y)f(e) + \delta(y)\big] + \beta(y)\delta(y) \\ &= \alpha(y)f(y) + \beta(y)\delta(y) \end{aligned}$$

Hence F is generalized Jordan left (α, β)-derivation on R associated with Jordan left (α, β)-derivation δ on R. ∎

The following corollary is a consequence of the above theorem by assuming $\alpha = \beta = I_{identity}$.

Corollary 2.5 ([7], Theorem 2.4)**.** *Let $n \geq 1$ be any fixed integer and R be k-torsion free semiprime ring. If $f, \delta : R \longrightarrow R$ are two additive mappings which satisfy the algebraic identity $f(x^{2n}) = x^n f(x^n) + x^n \delta(x^n)$ for all $x \in R$, then f is generalized left derivation associated with left derivation δ on R, where $k \in \{2, n, 2n-1\}$.*

Corollary 2.6 ([7], Theorem 2.5)**.** *Let $n \geq 1$ be any fixed integer and R be a k-torsion free semiprime ring. If $f, \delta : R \to R$ are additive mappings satisfying $f(x^{2n}) = x^n f(x^n) + x^n \delta(x^n)$ for all $x \in R$, where $k \in \{2, n, 2n-1\}$. Then*

(1) *$[\delta(x), y] = 0$ for all $x, y \in R$, where δ is a derivation on R,*

(2) *δ maps R into $Z(R)$,*

(3) *δ is zero or R is commutative,*

(4) *For some $q \in Q_l(R_C)$, $f(x) = xq$ for all $x \in R$,*

(5) *f is a generalized derivation on R.*

The following example is in the favour of our theorems.

Example 2.1. Define a ring $R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix} \mid m_1, m_2 \in 2\mathbb{Z}_8 \right\}$, $\mathbb{Z}_8$ has its usual meaning. Define mappings $F, d, f, \delta, \alpha, \beta : R \to R$ by $F\begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $d\begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $f\begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\delta\begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha\begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\beta\begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. It is clear that F is not a generalized (α, β)-derivation and f is not a generalized Jordan left (α, β)-derivation on R but F, d, f, δ satisfy the algebraic conditions $F(x^6) = \alpha(x^2)F(x^4) + \beta(x^2)D(x^4)$ and $f(x^6) = f(x^2)\alpha(x^4) + \beta(x^4)\delta(x^2)$ for all $x \in R$. Which shows that semipriness and torsion restriction on R are essential conditions in Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.2.

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