

ADDITIVE MAPPINGS SATISFYING ALGEBRAIC IDENTITIES IN SEMIPRIME RINGS

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Abstract

Let R be a k -torsion free semiprime and $F, d : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $F : R \rightarrow R$ is known as a generalized Jordan derivation if there exists a Jordan derivation $d : R \rightarrow R$ 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) -derivation (respectively Jordan (α, β) -derivation) 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 $\delta : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $\delta : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $T : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $\delta : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $f : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $\delta : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $T : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $T : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $F, d : R \rightarrow R$ 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

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

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

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

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

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

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 $i = 1, 2, \dots, 2n - 1$. If we replace p by $1, 2, \dots, 2n - 1$, 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 $i = 1, 2, \dots, 2n-1$. In particular, we have

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

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

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

Next observe that

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

Rewrite the above expression by substituting e for x to obtain

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

This implies that

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

Since R is n -torsion free, we get

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

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

$$(3n-1)\left[F(e)\alpha(y^2)+d(y^2)\right] = (n-1)F(e)\alpha(y^2)+2n\left[F(e)\alpha(y)+d(y)\right]\alpha(y) \\ + (n-1)d(y^2)+2n\beta(y)d(y).$$

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

$$F(y^2) = F(e)\alpha(y^2) + d(y^2) \\ = [F(e)\alpha(y) + d(y)]\alpha(y) + \beta(y)d(y) \\ = F(y)\alpha(y) + \beta(y)d(y).$$

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 $F : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $d : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $F : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $\alpha = I_{\text{identity}}$ 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 $d : R \rightarrow R$ is an additive mapping which satisfies the identity $d(x^{2n}) = d(x^n)x^n + x^nd(x^n)$ for all $x \in R$. Then d is a derivation on R , where $k \in \{2, n, 2n - 1\}$.*

Proof. Considering $\alpha = \beta = I_{\text{identity}}$ 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 $f, \delta : R \rightarrow R$ 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

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

Replacing x by $x + qy$, we get

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Next,

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

Rewrite the above expression by substituting e for x to obtain

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

That is,

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

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

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

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

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

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 $\alpha = \beta = I_{\text{identity}}$.

Corollary 2.5 ([7], Theorem 2.4). *Let $n \geq 1$ be any fixed integer and R be k -torsion free semiprime ring. If $f, \delta : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $f, \delta : R \rightarrow R$ 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 $F, d, f, \delta, \alpha, \beta : R \rightarrow R$ 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 semiprimeness and torsion restriction on R are essential conditions in Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.2.

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