

ON A MIXED MAX-TYPE RATIONAL SYSTEM OF DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS

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ABSTRACT. This note deals with the form and the periodicity of positive solutions of the mixed max-type rational system of difference equations

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n y_n}{y_{n-1}}, \quad y_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_n}{x_n}, y_{n-1} \right\}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

where $\mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ a positive two-periodic sequence, and initial values $x_0, y_0, y_{-1} \in (0, +\infty)$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Recently, there has been a great interest in solving and studying properties of rational difference equations (see, e.g., [1], [2], [3], [7], [9], [10], [11], [12], [16], [17]). Also numerous papers are devoted to the investigation of some max-type difference equations, see, for instance, [4], [5], [6], [8], [13], [14], [15] and references cited therein.

In this work, we study the behavior of positive solutions of the mixed max-type rational system of difference equations

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n y_n}{y_{n-1}}, \quad y_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_n}{x_n}, y_{n-1} \right\}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, $(A_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ a positive two-periodic sequence, and initial values $x_0, y_0, y_{-1} \in (0, +\infty)$.

Definition 1 A sequence $(x_n)_{n=-k}^{\infty}$ is said to be eventually periodic with period $p \in \mathbb{N}$ if there is an $n_0 \geq -k$, such that $x_{n+p} = x_n$ for $n \geq n_0$. If $n_0 = -k$, then we say that the sequence $(x_n)_{n=-k}^{\infty}$ is periodic with period p .

2. CLOSED FORM AND PERIODICITY OF THE SOLUTIONS

Now we give the solutions of system (1) in a closed form. For the sake of easier presentation, we formulate and prove our results depending of the relation between the quantities $\frac{A_0}{x_0}$ and y_{-1} .

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 39A10.

Key words and phrases. Closed form solutions, rational difference equations, max-type difference equations, periodicity.

Submitted August 26, 2014. Revised Sep. 25, 2014 .

Theorem 1 Suppose that $(x_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}, (y_n)_{n=-1}^{\infty}$ is a solution of system (1) such that $\frac{A_0}{x_0} \leq y_{-1}$. Then the following statements hold:

(1) If $\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \leq y_0$, then

$$x_{2n} = x_0, x_{2n+1} = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}}, y_{2n} = y_0, y_{2n+1} = y_{-1}, n \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (2)$$

(2) If $\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \geq y_0$, then

$$x_{2n} = x_0, x_{2n+1} = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}}, x_{2n+3} = \frac{A_1}{y_0}, y_{2n+2} = \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}, y_{2n+1} = y_{-1}, n \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (3)$$

Proof. From the condition $\frac{A_0}{x_0} \leq y_{-1}$, we have that

$$x_1 = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}}, \quad (4)$$

$$y_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_0}, y_{-1} \right\} = y_{-1}. \quad (5)$$

From (4) and (5) we get

$$x_2 = \frac{x_1 y_1}{y_0} = \frac{\left(\frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}} \right) y_{-1}}{y_0} = x_0 \quad (6)$$

and

$$y_2 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_1}{x_1}, y_0 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}, y_0 \right\}. \quad (7)$$

(1) If $\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \leq y_0$, we have

$$y_2 = y_0. \quad (8)$$

From (5), (6) and (8) we obtain

$$x_3 = \frac{x_2 y_2}{y_1} = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}}, \quad (9)$$

$$y_3 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_2}, y_1 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_0}, y_{-1} \right\} = y_{-1}. \quad (10)$$

Now, from (8), (9) and (10) we get

$$x_4 = \frac{x_3 y_3}{y_2} = \frac{\left(\frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}} \right) y_{-1}}{y_0} = x_0, \quad (11)$$

$$y_4 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_1}{x_3}, y_2 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}, y_0 \right\} = y_0. \quad (12)$$

Also, from (10), (11) and (12) we have

$$x_5 = \frac{x_4 y_4}{y_3} = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}},$$

$$y_5 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_4}, y_3 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_0}, y_{-1} \right\} = y_{-1}.$$

By induction we get

$$x_{2n} = x_0, x_{2n+1} = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}}, y_{2n} = y_0, y_{2n+1} = y_{-1}, n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

This completes the proof of formulas in (2).

(2) Now, we prove formulas in (3). Since $\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \geq y_0$, from (7), we get

$$y_2 = \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}. \quad (13)$$

From (5), (6) and (13) we have

$$x_3 = \frac{x_2 y_2}{y_1} = \frac{x_0 \left(\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \right)}{y_{-1}} = \frac{A_1}{y_0}, \quad (14)$$

$$y_3 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_2}, y_1 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_0}, y_{-1} \right\} = y_{-1}. \quad (15)$$

Now, from (13), (14) and (15) we obtain

$$x_4 = \frac{x_3 y_3}{y_2} = \frac{\left(\frac{A_1}{y_0} \right) y_{-1}}{\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}} = x_0, \quad (16)$$

$$y_4 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_1}{x_3}, y_2 \right\} = \max \left\{ y_0, \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \right\} = \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}. \quad (17)$$

Also from (15), (16) and (17)

$$x_5 = \frac{x_4 y_4}{y_3} = \frac{x_0 \left(\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \right)}{y_{-1}} = \frac{A_1}{y_0},$$

$$y_5 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_4}, y_3 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_0}, y_{-1} \right\} = y_{-1}.$$

By induction we get formulas in (3), that is

$$x_{2n} = x_0, \quad x_1 = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}}, \quad x_{2n+3} = \frac{A_1}{y_0}, \quad y_{2n+2} = \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}, \quad y_{2n+1} = y_{-1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

The proof is complete.

Theorem 2 Suppose that $(x_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}, (y_n)_{n=-1}^{\infty}$ is a solution of system (1) such that $\frac{A_0}{x_0} \geq y_{-1}$. Then the following statements hold:

(1) If $\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \leq y_0$, then

$$x_{2n+2} = \frac{A_0}{y_{-1}}, \quad x_{2n+1} = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}}, \quad y_{2n} = y_0, \quad y_{2n+1} = \frac{A_0}{x_0}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (18)$$

(2) If $\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \geq y_0$, then

$$x_{2n+2} = \frac{A_0}{y_{-1}}, \quad x_1 = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}}, \quad x_{2n+3} = \frac{A_1}{y_0}, \quad y_{2n+2} = \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}, \quad y_{2n+1} = \frac{A_0}{x_0}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (19)$$

Proof. From the condition $\frac{A_0}{x_0} \geq y_{-1}$, we have that

$$x_1 = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}}, \quad (20)$$

$$y_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_0}, y_{-1} \right\} = \frac{A_0}{x_0}. \quad (21)$$

From (20) and (21) we get

$$x_2 = \frac{x_1 y_1}{y_0} = \frac{\left(\frac{x_0 y_0}{y-1}\right) \frac{A_0}{x_0}}{y_0} = \frac{A_0}{y-1}, \quad (22)$$

and

$$y_2 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_1}{x_1}, y_0 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}, y_0 \right\}. \quad (23)$$

(1) If $\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \leq y_0$, we get

$$y_2 = y_0. \quad (24)$$

From (21), (22) and (24) we have

$$x_3 = \frac{x_2 y_2}{y_1} = \frac{\left(\frac{A_0}{y-1}\right) y_0}{\frac{A_0}{x_0}} = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y-1}, \quad (25)$$

$$y_3 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_2}, y_1 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{\frac{A_0}{y-1}}, \frac{A_0}{x_0} \right\} = \frac{A_0}{x_0}. \quad (26)$$

Now, from (24), (25) and (26) we obtain

$$x_4 = \frac{x_3 y_3}{y_2} = \frac{\left(\frac{x_0 y_0}{y-1}\right) \left(\frac{A_0}{x_0}\right)}{y_0} = \frac{A_0}{y-1}, \quad (27)$$

$$y_4 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_1}{x_3}, y_2 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}, y_0 \right\} = y_0. \quad (28)$$

Also from (26), (27) and (28) we get

$$x_5 = \frac{x_4 y_4}{y_3} = \frac{\left(\frac{A_0}{y-1}\right) y_0}{\frac{A_0}{x_0}} = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y-1},$$

$$y_5 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_4}, y_3 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{\frac{A_0}{y-1}}, \frac{A_0}{x_0} \right\} = \frac{A_0}{x_0}.$$

By induction we have

$$x_{2n+2} = \frac{A_0}{y-1}, \quad x_{2n+1} = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y-1}, \quad y_{2n} = y_0, \quad y_{2n+1} = \frac{A_0}{x_0}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

This completes the proof of formulas in (18).

(2) Now, we prove formulas in (19). Since $\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \geq y_0$, from (23) we have

$$y_2 = \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}. \quad (29)$$

From (21), (22) and (29) we get

$$x_3 = \frac{x_2 y_2}{y_1} = \frac{\left(\frac{A_0}{y-1}\right) \left(\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}\right)}{\frac{A_0}{x_0}} = \frac{A_1}{y_0}, \quad (30)$$

$$y_3 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_2}, y_1 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{\frac{A_0}{y-1}}, \frac{A_0}{x_0} \right\} = \frac{A_0}{x_0}. \quad (31)$$

Now, from (29), (30) and (31) we obtain

$$x_4 = \frac{x_3 y_3}{y_2} = \frac{\left(\frac{A_1}{y_0}\right) \left(\frac{A_0}{x_0}\right)}{\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}} = \frac{A_0}{y_{-1}}, \quad (32)$$

$$y_4 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_1}{x_3}, y_2 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_1}{\frac{A_1}{y_0}}, \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0} \right\} = \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}. \quad (33)$$

Also from (31), (32) and (33) we get

$$x_5 = \frac{x_4 y_4}{y_3} = \frac{\left(\frac{A_0}{y_{-1}}\right) \left(\frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}\right)}{\frac{A_0}{x_0}} = \frac{A_1}{y_0},$$

$$y_5 = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{x_4}, y_3 \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_0}{\frac{A_0}{y_{-1}}}, \frac{A_0}{x_0} \right\} = \frac{A_0}{x_0}.$$

By induction we get the formulas in (19), that is

$$x_{2n+2} = \frac{A_0}{y_{-1}}, \quad x_1 = \frac{x_0 y_0}{y_{-1}}, \quad x_{2n+3} = \frac{A_1}{y_0}, \quad y_{2n+2} = \frac{A_1 y_{-1}}{x_0 y_0}, \quad y_{2n+1} = \frac{A_0}{x_0}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

The proof is complete.

Corollary 1 Let $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and $(y_n)_{n \geq -1}$ be a solution of system (1). Then $(x_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and $(y_n)_{n \geq -1}$ are either periodic (or eventually periodic) of period two.

Proof. It follows from Theorem 1 and Theorem 2.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to thank the referees for their helpful suggestions.

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