

Solutions of the Maximum Difference Equation

$$x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_{n-1}}, \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}} \right\}; y_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{y_{n-1}}, \frac{x_n}{y_{n-1}} \right\}$$

Nurtilek Camsitov¹, Dağıstan Şimşek^{*1,2}

¹Kyrgyz – Turkish Manas University, Faculty of Science, Department of Applied Mathematics and Informatics, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

²Selcuk University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Industrial Engineering, Konya, Turkey
dagistan.simsek@manas.edu.kg; dsimsek@selcuk.edu.tr

Received: 02-11-2017; Accepted: 21-02-2018

Abstract: *The behaviour and periodicity of the solutions of the following system of difference equations is examined*

$$x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_{n-1}}, \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}} \right\}; y_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{y_{n-1}}, \frac{x_n}{y_{n-1}} \right\}$$

where the initial conditions are positive real numbers.

Keywords: *Difference Equation, Maximum Operations, Semicycle, Periodicity*

$$x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_{n-1}}, \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}} \right\}; y_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{y_{n-1}}, \frac{x_n}{y_{n-1}} \right\}$$

Maksimumlu Fark Denkleminin Çözümleri

Özet: *Aşağıdaki fark denklemlerinin çözümlerinin periyodikliği ve davranışları incelenmiştir.*

$$x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_{n-1}}, \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}} \right\}; y_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{y_{n-1}}, \frac{x_n}{y_{n-1}} \right\}$$

Başlangıç şartları pozitif reel sayılardır.

Anahtar

Kelimeler: *Fark Denklemleri, Maksimum Operatörü, Yarı Dönmeler, Periyodiklik.*

* Corresponding Author.

1. INTRODUCTION

Recently, there has been a great interest in studying the periodic nature of nonlinear difference equations. Although difference equations are relatively simple in form, it is, unfortunately, extremely difficult to understand thoroughly the periodic behavior of their solutions. The periodic nature of nonlinear difference equations of the max type has been investigated by many authors. See for example [1-30].

Definition 1.1. Let I be an interval of real numbers and let $f : I^{s+1} \rightarrow I$ be a continuously differentiable function where s is a non-negative integer. Consider the difference equation

$$x_{n+1} = f(x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_{n-s}) \text{ for } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (2)$$

with the initial values $x_{-s}, \dots, x_0 \in I$. A point \bar{x} called an equilibrium point of the (2) if $\bar{x} = f(\bar{x}, \dots, \bar{x})$.

Definition 1.2. A positive semicycle of a solutions $\{x_n\}_{n=-s}^{\infty}$ of the (2) consist of a string of terms $\{x_l, x_{l+1}, \dots, x_m\}$ all greater than or equal to equilibrium \bar{x} with $l \geq -s$ and $m \leq \infty$ such that either $l = -s$ or $l > -s$ ve $x_{l-1} < \bar{x}$ and either $m = \infty$ or $m < \infty$ and $x_{m+1} < \bar{x}$.

Definition 1.3. A negative semicycle of a solutions $\{x_n\}_{n=-s}^{\infty}$ of (2) consist of a string of terms $\{x_l, x_{l+1}, \dots, x_m\}$ all less than or equal to equilibrium \bar{x} with $l \geq -s$ and $m \leq \infty$ such that either $l = -s$ or $l > -s$ and $x_{l-1} \geq \bar{x}$ and either $m = \infty$ or $m \leq \infty$ and $x_{m+1} \geq \bar{x}$.

2. MAIN RESULT

Let \bar{x} and \bar{y} be the unique positive equilibrium of the (1), then clearly

$$\bar{x} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{\bar{x}}, \frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{x}} \right\}; \bar{y} = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{\bar{y}}, \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{y}} \right\}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} \Rightarrow \bar{x}^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{x} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{x} = \frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{x}} \Rightarrow \bar{x}^2 = \bar{y},$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{\bar{y}} \Rightarrow \bar{y}^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{y} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{y} = \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{y}} \Rightarrow \bar{y}^2 = \bar{x},$$

We can obtain $\bar{x} = 1$ and $\bar{y} = 1$.

Lemma 2.1. Assume that

$$0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < A, 0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < A, 0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < A,$$

$$0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < A, 0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < A, 0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < A,$$

$$0 < y_0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < A, 0 < y_0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < A, 0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < x_{-1} < A,$$

$$0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < x_0 < A, 0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < x_0 < A, 0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_{-1} < A,$$

$$0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < A, 0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < A, 0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < A,$$

$$0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < A, 0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < A, 0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < A,$$

$$0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_{-1} < A, 0 < x_0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < A, 0 < x_0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < A,$$

$$0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < y_{-1} < A, 0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < y_0 < A, 0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < y_0 < A,$$

Then the following statements are true for the solutions of the (1) :

(x_n, y_n) is the solution, solution x_n , for $n \geq 0$ and solution y_n , for $n \geq 0$;

a) Every positive semicycle consists of three terms.

b) Every negative semicycle consists of two terms.

c) Every positive semicycle of length three is followed by a negative semicycle of length two.

d) Every negative semicycle of length two is followed by a positive semicycle of three.

Proof.

$$x_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_{-1}}, \frac{y_0}{x_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_{-1}} > \bar{x},$$

$$y_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_{-1}}, \frac{x_0}{y_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_{-1}} > \bar{y},$$

$$x_2 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{y_1}{x_0} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}} > \bar{x},$$

$$y_2 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_0}, \frac{x_1}{y_0} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_0}, \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}} > \bar{y},$$

$$x_3 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_1}, \frac{y_2}{x_1} \right\} = \max \left\{ x_{-1}, \frac{1}{y_0} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_0} > \bar{x},$$

$$y_3 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_1}, \frac{x_2}{y_1} \right\} = \max \left\{ y_{-1}, \frac{1}{x_0} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_0} > \bar{y},$$

$$x_4 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_2}, \frac{y_3}{x_2} \right\} = \max \{ x_0 y_{-1}, y_{-1} \} = y_{-1} < \bar{x},$$

$$y_4 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_2}, \frac{x_3}{y_2} \right\} = \max \{ y_0 x_{-1}, x_{-1} \} = x_{-1} < \bar{y},$$

$$x_5 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_3}, \frac{y_4}{x_3} \right\} = \max \{ y_0, y_0 x_{-1} \} = y_0 < \bar{x},$$

$$y_5 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_3}, \frac{x_4}{y_3} \right\} = \max \{ x_0, x_0 y_{-1} \} = x_0 < \bar{y},$$

$$x_6 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_4}, \frac{y_5}{x_4} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_{-1}}, \frac{x_0}{y_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_{-1}} > \bar{x},$$

$$y_6 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_4}, \frac{x_5}{y_4} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_{-1}}, \frac{y_0}{x_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_{-1}} > \bar{y},$$

$$x_7 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_5}, \frac{y_6}{x_5} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_0}, \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}} > \bar{x},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_7 &= \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_5}, \frac{x_6}{y_5} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}} > \bar{y}, \\
 x_8 &= \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_6}, \frac{y_7}{x_6} \right\} = \max \left\{ y_{-1}, \frac{1}{x_0} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_0} > \bar{x}, \\
 y_8 &= \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_6}, \frac{x_7}{y_6} \right\} = \max \left\{ x_{-1}, \frac{1}{y_0} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_0} > \bar{y}, \\
 y_9 &= \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_7}, \frac{x_8}{y_7} \right\} = \max \{x_0 y_{-1}, y_{-1}\} = y_{-1} < \bar{y}, \\
 x_{10} &= \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_8}, \frac{y_9}{x_8} \right\} = \max \{x_0, x_0 y_{-1}\} = x_0 < \bar{x}, \\
 y_{10} &= \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_8}, \frac{x_9}{y_8} \right\} = \max \{y_0, x_{-1} y_0\} = y_0 < \bar{y}, \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, we have obtained:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1 > \bar{x}, x_2 > \bar{x}, x_3 > \bar{x}, x_4 < \bar{x}, x_5 < \bar{x}, x_6 > \bar{x}, x_7 > \bar{x}, x_8 > \bar{x}, x_9 < \bar{x}, x_{10} < \bar{x}, \dots \\
 y_1 > \bar{y}, y_2 > \bar{y}, y_3 > \bar{y}, y_4 < \bar{y}, y_5 < \bar{y}, y_6 > \bar{y}, y_7 > \bar{y}, y_8 > \bar{y}, y_9 < \bar{y}, y_{10} < \bar{y}, \\
 &\dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the solution is x_n for $n \geq 0$ and solution y_n for $n \geq 0$;

Every positive semicycle consists of three terms,

- a) Every negative semicycle consists of two terms,
- b) Using the proof a);

The solution is x_n for $n \geq 0$ and solution y_n for $n \geq 0$ every positive semicycle consists of three terms, every negative semicycle consists of two terms;

- c) Using the proof a);

Therefore, the solution x_n for $n \geq 0$ and solution y_n for $n \geq 0$ every negative semicycle of length two is followed by a positive semicycle of length three.

Lemma 2.2. Assume that

$$\begin{aligned}
 &A < x_0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_{-1} < 1, A < x_0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < 1, A < x_0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < 1, \\
 &A < y_0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_{-1} < 1, A < y_0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < 1, A < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < 1, \\
 &A < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < 1, A < x_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < 1, A < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < y_0 < 1, \\
 &A < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < y_{-1} < 1, A < x_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < y_0 < 1, A < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < 1, \\
 &A < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < 1, A < x_{-1} < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < 1, A < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < 1, \\
 &A < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < 1, A < y_{-1} < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < 1, A < y_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < x_0 < 1,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < x_0 < 1, A < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < x_{-1} < 1, A < y_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < 1, \\ A < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < 1, A < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < 1, A < y_0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < 1,$$

Then the following statements are true for the solutions of the (1) :

x_n, y_n is the solution, solution x_n , for $n \geq 1$ and solution y_n , for $n \geq 1$;

- a) Every position semicycle consists of three terms.
- b) Every negative semicycle consists of three terms.
- c) Every positive semicycle of length three is followed by a negative semicycle of length three.
- d) Every negative semicycle of length three is followed by a positive semicycle of three.

Proof. Similarly, we can obtain the proof of Lemma 2.2 as in the proof of Lemma 2.1.

Theorem 2.1. Let $A=1$ and (x_n, y_n) be the solution of the (1) for

$$0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < A, 0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < A, 0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < A, \\ 0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < A, 0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < A, 0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < A, \\ 0 < y_0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < A, 0 < y_0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < A, 0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < x_{-1} < A, \\ 0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < x_0 < A, 0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < x_0 < A, 0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_{-1} < A, \\ 0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < A, 0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < A, 0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < A, \\ 0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < A, 0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < A, 0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < A, \\ 0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_{-1} < A, 0 < x_0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < A, 0 < x_0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < A, \\ 0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < y_{-1} < A, 0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < y_0 < A, 0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < y_0 < A$$

Then every (x_n, y_n) is periodic with period ten:

$$x(n) = \left\{ \frac{1}{x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_0}; y_{-1}; y_0; \frac{1}{y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_0}; x_{-1}; x_0; \dots \right\}, \\ y(n) = \left\{ \frac{1}{y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_0}; x_{-1}; x_0; \frac{1}{x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_0}; y_{-1}; y_0; \dots \right\}.$$

Proof.

$$x_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_{-1}}, \frac{y_0}{x_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_{-1}}, \\ y_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_{-1}}, \frac{x_0}{y_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_{-1}}, \\ x_2 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{y_1}{x_0} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}}, \\ y_2 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_0}, \frac{x_1}{y_0} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_0}, \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}},$$

$$x_3 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_1}, \frac{y_2}{x_1} \right\} = \max \left\{ x_{-1}, \frac{1}{y_0} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_0},$$

$$x_4 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_2}, \frac{y_3}{x_2} \right\} = \max \{ x_0 y_{-1}, y_{-1} \} = y_{-1},$$

$$y_4 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_2}, \frac{x_3}{y_2} \right\} = \max \{ y_0 x_{-1}, x_{-1} \} = x_{-1},$$

$$x_5 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_3}, \frac{y_4}{x_3} \right\} = \max \{ y_0, y_0 x_{-1} \} = y_0,$$

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

$$x_6 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_4}, \frac{y_5}{x_4} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_{-1}}, \frac{x_0}{y_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_{-1}},$$

$$y_6 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_4}, \frac{x_5}{y_4} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_{-1}}, \frac{y_0}{x_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_{-1}},$$

$$x_7 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_5}, \frac{y_6}{x_5} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_0}, \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}},$$

$$y_7 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_5}, \frac{x_6}{y_5} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}},$$

$$x_8 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_6}, \frac{y_7}{x_6} \right\} = \max \left\{ y_{-1}, \frac{1}{x_0} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_0},$$

$$y_8 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_6}, \frac{x_7}{y_6} \right\} = \max \left\{ x_{-1}, \frac{1}{y_0} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_0},$$

$$x_9 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_7}, \frac{y_8}{x_7} \right\} = \max \{ x_{-1} y_0, x_{-1} \} = x_{-1},$$

$$y_9 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_7}, \frac{x_8}{y_7} \right\} = \max \{ x_0 y_{-1}, y_{-1} \} = y_{-1},$$

$$x_{10} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_8}, \frac{y_9}{x_8} \right\} = \max \{ x_0, x_0 y_{-1} \} = x_0,$$

$$y_{10} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_8}, \frac{x_9}{y_8} \right\} = \max \{ y_0, x_{-1} y_0 \} = y_0,$$

•
•
•

If $n \geq 0$, then

$$x(n) = \left\{ \frac{1}{x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_0}; y_{-1}; y_0; \frac{1}{y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_0}; x_{-1}; x_0; \dots \right\},$$

$$y(n) = \left\{ \frac{1}{y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_0 x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_0}; x_{-1}; x_0; \frac{1}{x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_0 y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_0}; y_{-1}; y_0; \dots \right\}.$$

Theorem 2.2. Let $A < 1$ and (x_n, y_n) be the solution of the system of difference equations (1) for

$$A < x_0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_{-1} < 1, A < x_0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < 1, A < x_0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < 1,$$

$$A < y_0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_{-1} < 1, A < y_0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < 1, A < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_{-1} < y_0 < 1,$$

$$A < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < y_{-1} < 1, A < x_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < y_{-1} < 1, A < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < y_0 < 1,$$

$$A < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < y_{-1} < 1, A < x_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < y_0 < 1, A < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < 1,$$

$$A < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < 1, A < x_{-1} < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < 1, A < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < 1,$$

$$A < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < 1, A < y_{-1} < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_0 < 1, A < y_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < x_0 < 1,$$

$$A < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_{-1} < x_0 < 1, A < y_0 < y_{-1} < x_0 < x_{-1} < 1, A < y_{-1} < x_0 < y_0 < x_{-1} < 1,$$

$$A < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_{-1} < x_0 < 1, A < y_{-1} < y_0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < 1, A < y_0 < x_0 < x_{-1} < y_{-1} < 1$$

Then every (x_n, y_n) is periodic with period six:

$$x(n) = \left\{ \frac{y_0}{x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_0}; \frac{y_{-1}}{x_0}; x_{-1}; x_0; \dots \right\},$$

$$y(n) = \left\{ \frac{x_0}{y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_0}; \frac{x_{-1}}{y_0}; y_{-1}; y_0; \dots \right\}.$$

Proof.

$$x_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_{-1}}, \frac{y_0}{x_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{y_0}{x_{-1}},$$

$$y_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{y_{-1}}, \frac{x_0}{y_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{y_0}{x_{-1}},$$

$$x_2 = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_0}, \frac{y_1}{x_0} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_0}, \frac{1}{y_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_{-1}},$$

$$y_2 = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{y_0}, \frac{x_1}{y_0} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{y_0}, \frac{1}{x_{-1}} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_{-1}},$$

$$x_3 = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_1}, \frac{y_2}{x_1} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{Ax_{-1}}{y_0}, \frac{1}{y_0} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_0},$$

$$y_3 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_1}, \frac{x_2}{y_1} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{Ay_{-1}}{x_0}, \frac{1}{x_0} \right\} = \frac{1}{x_0},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_4 &= \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_2}, \frac{y_3}{x_2} \right\} = \max \left\{ Ay_{-1}, \frac{y_{-1}}{x_0} \right\} = \frac{y_{-1}}{x_0}, \\
 y_4 &= \max \left\{ \frac{A}{y_2}, \frac{x_3}{y_2} \right\} = \max \left\{ Ax_{-1}, \frac{x_{-1}}{y_0} \right\} = \frac{x_{-1}}{y_0}, \\
 x_5 &= \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_3}, \frac{y_4}{x_3} \right\} = \max \{ Ay_0, x_{-1} \} = x_{-1}, \\
 y_5 &= \max \left\{ \frac{A}{y_3}, \frac{x_4}{y_3} \right\} = \max \{ Ax_0, y_{-1} \} = y_{-1}, \\
 x_6 &= \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_4}, \frac{y_5}{x_4} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{Ax_0}{y_{-1}}, x_0 \right\} = x_0, \\
 y_6 &= \max \left\{ \frac{A}{y_4}, \frac{x_5}{y_4} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{Ay_0}{x_{-1}}, y_0 \right\} = y_0, \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\vdots \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

If $n \geq 1$, then:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(n) &= \left\{ \frac{y_0}{x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{y_0}; \frac{y_{-1}}{x_0}; x_{-1}; x_0; \dots \right\}, \\
 y(n) &= \left\{ \frac{x_0}{y_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_{-1}}; \frac{1}{x_0}; \frac{x_{-1}}{y_0}; y_{-1}; y_0; \dots \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. EXAMPLES

Example 3.1. If the initial conditions are selected as follows:

$$x[-1] = 0.3; x[0] = 0.4; y[-1] = 0.8; y[0] = 0.9; A = 1;$$

The following solutions are obtained:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(n) &= \left\{ 3.3333333, 3.125, 1.11111112, 0.8, 0.899999999, 1.25, 3.703703703704, 2.5, 0.3, 0.4, 3.333333335, \dots \right\} \\
 y(n) &= \left\{ 1.25, 3.703703703704, 2.5, 0.3, 0.4, 3.333333335, 3.125, 1.111111112, 0.8, 0.899999999, 1.25, \dots \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

The graph of the solutions is given below.

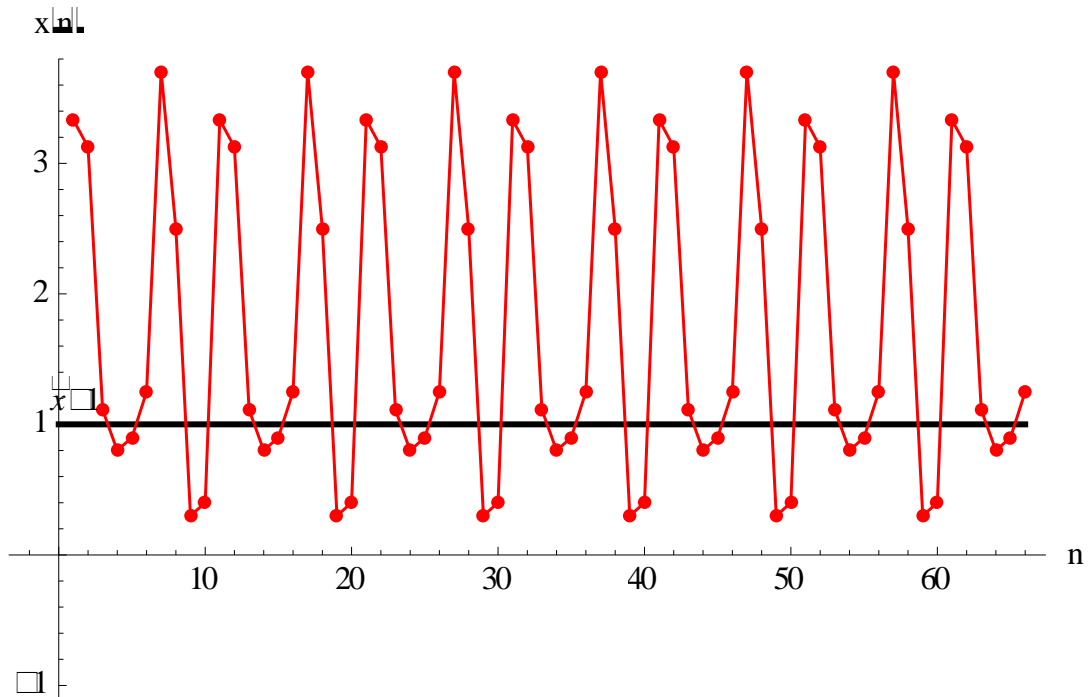


Figure 1. $x(n)$ graph of the solutions

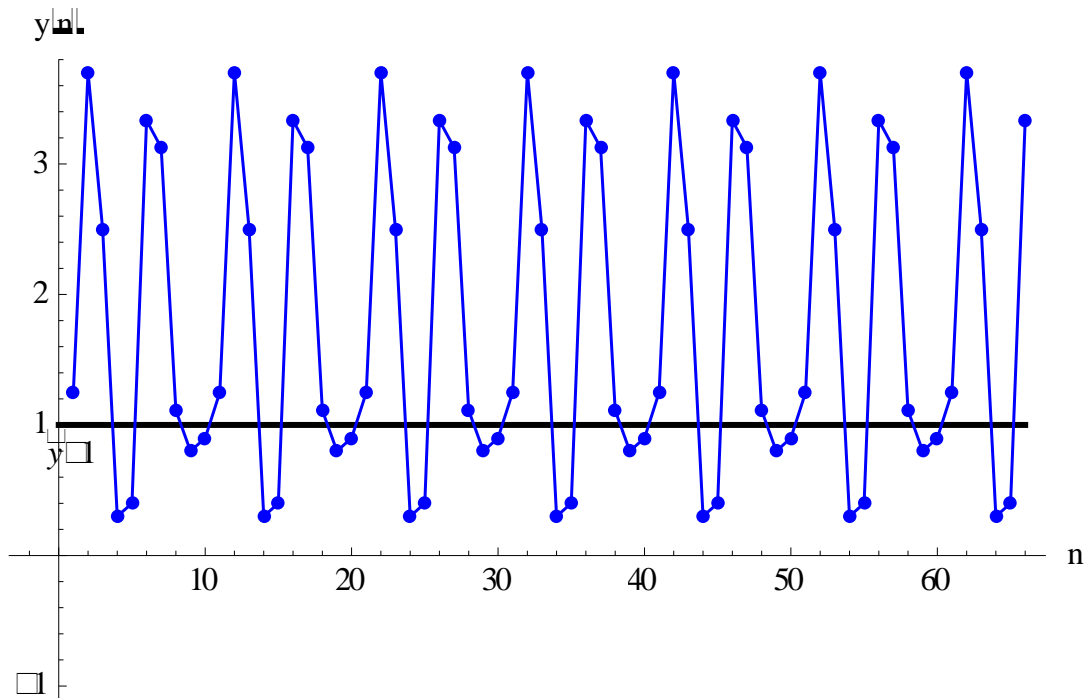


Figure 2. $y(n)$ graph of the solutions

Example 3.2. If the initial conditions are selected as follows:

$$A = 0.1 \quad x[-1] = 0.9; \quad x[0] = 0.3; \quad y[-1] = 0.5; \quad y[0] = 0.7$$

The following solutions are obtained:

$$x(n) = \{0.777778, 2., 1.42857, 1.66667, 0.9, 0.3, 0.777778, 2., 1.42857, 1.66667, 0.9, 0.3, \dots\}$$

$$y(n) = \{0.6, 1.11111, 3.33333, 1.28571, 0.5, 0.7, 0.6, 1.11111, 3.33333, 1.28571, 0.5, 0.7, \dots\}$$

The graph of the solutions is given below.

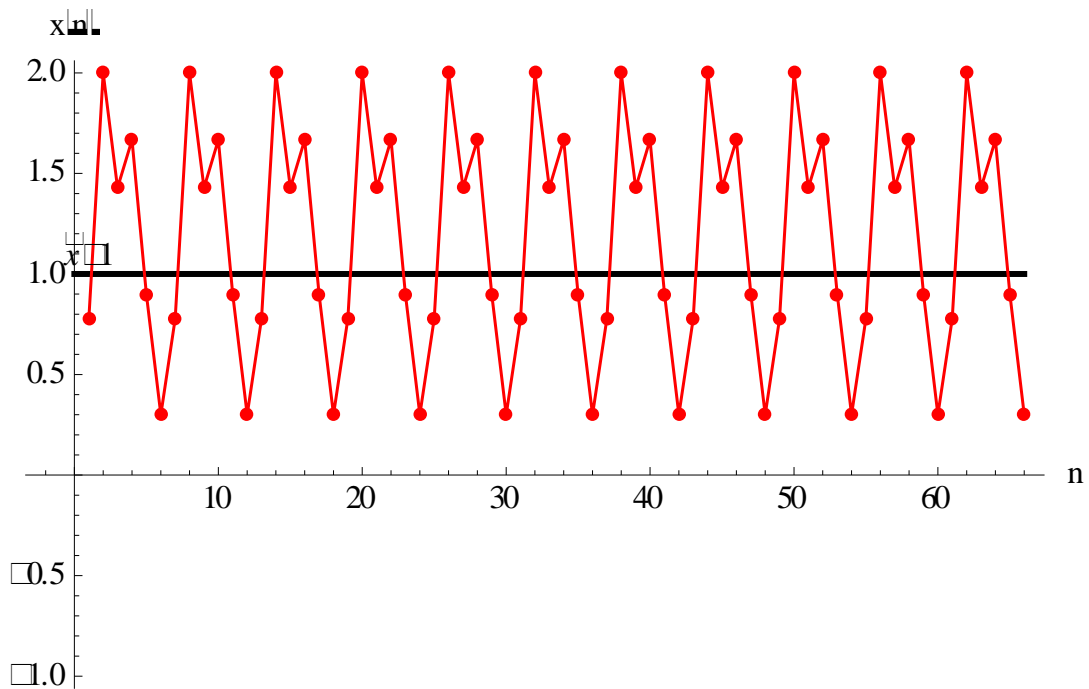


Figure 3. $x(n)$ graph of the solutions

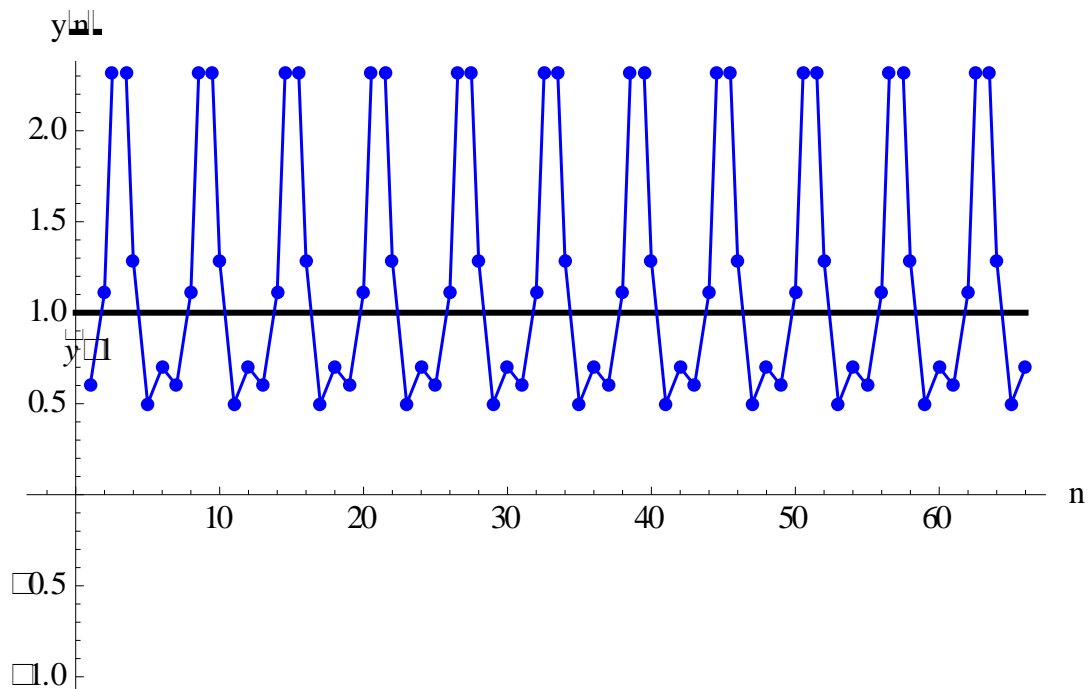


Figure 4. $y(n)$ graph of the solutions

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This article was produced from Camsitov N. Master's Thesis.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Amleh A.M., "Boundedness Periodicity and Stability of Some Difference Equations," Ph.D dissertation, University of Rhode Island, (1998).
- [2]. Çınar C., Stevic S., Yalçınkaya İ., On the positive solutions of reciprocal difference equation with minimum, *Journal of Applied Mathematics and Computing*, 17, 2, (2005). 307-314.
- [3]. Elaydi S., *An Introduction to Difference Equations*, Springer-Verlag, New York, (1996).
- [4]. Elsayed E.M., Stevic S., On the max-type equation $x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_n}, x_{n-2} \right\}$, *Nonlinear Analysis Theory, Methods and Applications*, 71, (2009), 910-922.
- [5]. Elsayed E.M., Iricanin B., Stevic S., On the max-type equation $x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A_n}{x_n}, x_{n-1} \right\}$, *ARS Combin.*, 4/1, (2010), 187-192.
- [6]. Feuer J., Periodic solutions of the Lyness max equation, *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications*, 288, (2003), 147-160.
- [7]. Gelişken A., Çınar C., Karataş R., A note on the periodicity of the Lyness max equation, *Advances in Difference Equations*, (2008), 651747.
- [8]. Gelişken A., Çınar C., Yalçınkaya İ., On the periodicity of a difference equation with maximum, *Discrete Dynamics in Nature and Society*, (2008), 820629.
- [9]. Gelişken A., Çınar C., Kurbanlı A.S., On the asymptotic behavior and periodic nature of a difference equation with maximum, *Computers & Mathematics with Applications*, 59, (2010), 898-902.
- [10]. Iricanin B., Elsayed E.M., On a max-type equation $x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_n}, x_{n-3} \right\}$, *Discrete Dynamics in Nature and Society*, (2010), 675413.
- [11]. Kulonevic M.R.S., Ladas G., *Dynamics of Second Order Rational Difference Equations with Open Problems and Conjecture*, Boca Raton, London, (2002).
- [12]. Mishev D.P., Patula W.T., Voulov H.D., A reciprocal difference equation with maximum, *Computers & Mathematics with Applications*, 43, (2002), 1021-1026.
- [13]. Moybe L.A., *Difference Equations with Public Health Applications*, New York, USA, (2000).
- [14]. Ogul B., Şimşek D., $x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_{n-4}}, \frac{y_{n-4}}{x_{n-4}} \right\}; y_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_{n-4}}, \frac{x_{n-4}}{y_{n-4}} \right\}$ Sistema reshenie raznostnogo uravnenija, *Vesnik Kyrgyzskogo Gosudarstvennogo Tehnicheskogo Universiteta*, 34, (2015).
- [15]. Papaschinopoulos G., Hatzifilippidis V., On a max difference equation, *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications*, 258, (2001), 258-268.

- [16]. Pappaschinopoulos G., Schinas J., Hatzifilippidis V., Global behaviour of the solutions of a max-equation and of a system of two max-equation, *Journal of Computational Analysis and Applications*, 5, 2, (2003) 237-247.
- [17]. Patula W.T., Voulov H.D., On a max type recursive relation with periodic coefficients, *Journal of Difference Equations and Applications*, 10, 3, (2004), 329-338.
- [18]. Stefanidou G., Pappaschinopoulos G., The periodic nature of the positive solutions of a nonlinear fuzzy max--difference equation, *Information Sciences*, 176, (2006), 3694-3710.
- [19]. Stević S., On the recursive sequence $x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{cx_n^p}{x_{n-1}^p} \right\}$, *Applied Mathematics Letters*, 21, 8, (2008) 791-796.
- [20]. Simsek D., Cinar C., Yalçinkaya I., On the solutions of the difference equation $x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_{n-1}}, x_{n-1} \right\}$, *International Journal of Contemporary Mathematical Sciences*, 9-12, (2006), 481-487.
- [21]. Simsek D., Demir B., Kurbanlı A. S., $x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_n}, \frac{y_n}{x_n} \right\}; y_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_n}, \frac{x_n}{y_n} \right\}$ Denklem Sistemlerinin Çözümleri Üzerine, *Ahmet Keleşoğlu Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi*, 28, (2009), 91-104.
- [22]. Simsek D., Demir B., Cinar C., On the Solutions of the System of Difference Equations $x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{x_n}, \frac{y_n}{x_n} \right\}; y_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{A}{y_n}, \frac{x_n}{y_n} \right\}$, *Discrete Dynamics in Nature and Society*, 11, (2009), 325296.
- [23]. Şimşek D., Kurbanlı A.S., Erdoğan M.E., $x_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{x_{n-1}}, \frac{y_{n-1}}{x_{n-1}} \right\}; y_{n+1} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{y_{n-1}}, \frac{x_{n-1}}{y_{n-1}} \right\}$ Fark Denklem Sisteminin Çözümleri, XXIII. Ulusal Matematik Sempozyumu, 04-07 Ağustos, (2010), 153.
- [24]. Şimşek D., Dogan A., Solutions Of The System Of Maximum Difference Equations, *Manas Journal of Engineering*, 2, (2014), 9-22.
- [25]. Teixeira C.T., "Existence Stability Boundedness and Periodicity of Some Difference Equations", Ph.D dissertation, University of Rhode Island, (2000).
- [26]. Valiicenti S., Periodicity and Global Attractivity of Some Difference Equations, University Rhode Island, (1999).
- [27]. Voulov H.D., On the periodic character of some difference equations, *Journal of Difference Equations and Applications*, 8, (2002) 799-810.
- [28]. Voulov H.D., Periodic solutions to a difference equation with maximum, *Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society*, 131, (2002), 2155-2160.
- [29]. Yalçinkaya İ., Iricanin B.D., Çınar C., On a max-type difference equation, *Discrete Dynamics in Nature and Society*, (2007), 47264.
- [30]. Yalçinkaya İ., Çınar C., Atalay M., On the solutions of systems of difference equations, *Advances in Difference Equations*, (2008), 143943.