

On the Solutions of Higher Order Rational System of Recursive Sequences

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In this paper we deal with the solutions of the systems of the difference equations

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{y_n}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}},$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{y_n}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}, \quad z_{n+1} = \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}},$$

and

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{y_n}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}, \quad z_{n+1} = \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}}, \quad t_{n+1} = \frac{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}}{x_{n-3}y_{n-3}z_{n-3}t_{n-3}},$$

with a nonzero real numbers initial conditions. Also, the periodicity of the general k variable will be considered.

Key Words: difference equations, periodic solutions

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1. Introduction

Our aim in this paper is to investigate the periodic nature of solutions of the following systems of rational difference equations

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{y_n}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}},$$

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{y_n}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}, \quad z_{n+1} = \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}},$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}x_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{y_n}, \\y_{n+1} &= \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}, \\z_{n+1} &= \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}}, \\t_{n+1} &= \frac{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}}{x_{n-3}y_{n-3}z_{n-3}t_{n-3}},\end{aligned}$$

with a nonzero real numbers initial conditions. Also, the periodicity of the general k variable will be considered.

The periodicity of the positive solutions of the system of rational difference equations

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{m}{y_n}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{py_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}},$$

was studied by Cinar in [3].

Also, Cinar [4] has obtained the positive solution of the difference equation system

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{z_n}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}, \quad z_{n+1} = \frac{1}{x_{n-1}}.$$

Elabbasy et al. [6] has obtained the solution of particular cases of the following general system of difference equations

$$\begin{aligned}x_{n+1} &= \frac{a_1 + a_2y_n}{a_3z_n + a_4x_{n-1}z_n}, \\y_{n+1} &= \frac{b_1z_{n-1} + b_2z_n}{b_3x_ny_n + b_4x_ny_{n-1}}, \\z_{n+1} &= \frac{c_1z_{n-1} + c_2z_n}{c_3x_{n-1}y_{n-1} + c_4x_{n-1}y_n + c_5x_ny_n}.\end{aligned}$$

Özban [8] has investigated the positive solutions of the system of rational difference equations

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{y_{n-k}}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{y_n}{x_{n-m}y_{n-m-k}}.$$

Özban [9] has investigated the solutions of the following system

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{a}{y_{n-3}}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{by_{n-3}}{x_{n-q}y_{n-q}}.$$

Yang et al.[11] has investigated the positive solutions of the systems

$$x_n = \frac{a}{y_{n-p}}, \quad y_n = \frac{by_{n-p}}{x_{n-q}y_{n-q}}.$$

Similar nonlinear systems of rational difference equations were investigated see [1]-[11].

Definition (Periodicity) A sequence $\{x_n\}_{n=-k}^{\infty}$ is said to be periodic with period p if $x_{n+p} = x_n$ for all $n \geq -k$.

2. Main Results

2.1. First System

In this section, we study the periodicity of the solutions of the system of two difference equations

$$(1) \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{y_n}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}},$$

with a nonzero real numbers initial conditions.

Theorem 1. *Suppose that $\{x_n, y_n\}$ are solutions of system (1). Also, assume that x_{-1} , x_0 , y_{-1} , and y_0 are arbitrary nonzero real numbers. Then all solutions of equation system (1) are periodic with period four.*

Proof. From Eq.(1) we have

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{y_n}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}, \\ x_{n+2} &= \frac{1}{y_{n+1}} = \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{y_n}, \quad y_{n+2} = \frac{y_{n+1}}{x_n y_n} = \frac{1}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}x_n}, \\ x_{n+3} &= \frac{1}{y_{n+2}} = x_{n-1}y_{n-1}x_n, \quad y_{n+3} = \frac{y_{n+2}}{x_{n+1}y_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{x_n}, \\ x_{n+4} &= \frac{1}{y_{n+3}} = x_n, \quad y_{n+4} = \frac{y_{n+3}}{x_{n+2}y_{n+2}} = y_n. \end{aligned}$$

The proof is complete. ■

2.2. Second System

In this section we deal with the solutions of the system of the difference equations

$$(2) \quad x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{y_n}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}, \quad z_{n+1} = \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}},$$

with a nonzero real numbers initial conditions.

Theorem 2. *Suppose that $\{x_n, y_n, z_n\}$ are solutions of system (2). Also, assume that $x_{-2}, x_{-1}, x_0, y_{-2}, y_{-1}, y_0, z_{-2}, z_{-1}$, and z_0 are arbitrary nonzero real numbers. Then $\{x_n, y_n\}$ are also periodic with period four and $\{z_n\}$ is periodic with period twelve.*

Proof. It is easy to see that $\{x_n, y_n\}$ are periodic with period four. So, to prove theorem we prove that $\{z_n\}$ is periodic with period twelve. From the given equations we see that

$$\begin{aligned} z_{n+1} &= \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}}, \\ z_{n+2} &= \frac{x_n y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}z_{n-1}}, \\ z_{n+3} &= \frac{x_{n+1}y_{n+1}}{x_n y_n z_n} = \frac{\frac{1}{y_n} \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}}{x_n y_n z_n} = \frac{1}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}x_n y_n z_n}, \\ z_{n+4} &= \frac{x_{n+2}y_{n+2}}{x_{n+1}y_{n+1}z_{n+1}} = \\ &= \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{y_n x_{n-1}y_{n-1}x_n} \frac{1}{y_n \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}} \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}}} = \frac{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}}{y_n x_n}, \\ z_{n+5} &= \frac{x_{n+3}y_{n+3}}{x_{n+2}y_{n+2}z_{n+2}} = \\ &= \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}x_n}{x_n \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{y_n} \frac{1}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}x_n} \frac{x_n y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}z_{n-1}}} = x_{n-1}^2 y_{n-1}^2 z_{n-1}, \\ z_{n+6} &= \frac{x_{n+4}y_{n+4}}{x_{n+3}y_{n+3}z_{n+3}} = \frac{x_n y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}x_n \frac{1}{x_n} \frac{1}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}x_n y_n z_n}} = x_n^2 y_n^2 z_n, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
z_{n+7} &= \frac{x_{n+5}y_{n+5}}{x_{n+4}y_{n+4}z_{n+4}} = \\
&= \frac{y_n,}{y_n x_{n-1} y_{n-1} x_n y_n \frac{x_{n-2} y_{n-2} z_{n-2}}{y_n x_n}} = \frac{1}{x_{n-1} y_{n-1} x_{n-2} y_{n-2} z_{n-2}}, \\
z_{n+8} &= \frac{x_{n+6}y_{n+6}}{x_{n+5}y_{n+5}z_{n+5}} = \\
&= \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{y_n x_{n-1} y_{n-1} x_n \frac{1}{y_n} \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1} y_{n-1}} x_{n-1}^2 y_{n-1}^2 z_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{x_n y_n x_{n-1} y_{n-1} z_{n-1}}, \\
z_{n+9} &= \frac{x_{n+7}y_{n+7}}{x_{n+6}y_{n+6}z_{n+6}} = \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}x_n}{x_n \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{y_n} \frac{1}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}x_n} x_n^2 y_n^2 z_n} = \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{x_n y_n z_n}, \\
z_{n+10} &= \frac{x_{n+8}y_{n+8}}{x_{n+7}y_{n+7}z_{n+7}} = \\
&= \frac{x_n y_n}{x_{n-1} y_{n-1} x_n \frac{1}{x_n} \frac{1}{x_{n-1} y_{n-1} x_{n-2} y_{n-2} z_{n-2}}} = x_n y_n x_{n-2} y_{n-2} z_{n-2}, \\
z_{n+11} &= \frac{x_{n+9}y_{n+9}}{x_{n+8}y_{n+8}z_{n+8}} = \frac{y_n}{y_n x_{n-1} y_{n-1} x_n y_n \frac{1}{x_n y_n x_{n-1} y_{n-1} z_{n-1}}} = z_{n-1}, \\
z_{n+12} &= \frac{x_{n+10}y_{n+10}}{x_{n+9}y_{n+9}z_{n+9}} = \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{y_n x_{n-1} y_{n-1} x_n \frac{1}{y_n} \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1} y_{n-1}} \frac{x_{n-1} y_{n-1}}{x_n y_n z_n}} = z_n.
\end{aligned}$$

The proof is complete. ■

2.3. Third System

In this section, we obtain the solutions of the system of the difference equations

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{y_n}, \quad y_{n+1} = \frac{y_n}{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}, \\ z_{n+1} &= \frac{x_{n-1}y_{n-1}}{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}}, \quad t_{n+1} = \frac{x_{n-2}y_{n-2}z_{n-2}}{x_{n-3}y_{n-3}z_{n-3}t_{n-3}}, \end{aligned}$$

with a nonzero real numbers initial conditions.

Theorem 3. *Suppose that $\{x_n, y_n, z_n\}$ are solutions of system (3). Also, assume that $x_{-3}, x_{-2}, x_{-1}, x_0, y_{-3}, y_{-2}, y_{-1}, y_0, z_{-3}, z_{-2}, z_{-1}, z_0, t_{-3}, t_{-2}, t_{-1}$ and t_0 are arbitrary nonzero. Then $\{x_n, y_n\}$ are also periodic with period four, $\{z_n\}$ is periodic with period twelve, and $\{t_n\}$ is periodic with period 24.*

Proof. As the proof of Theorem 2. ■

Numerical Example:-

We consider the difference equation system (4) with the initial conditions $x_{-3} = 7, x_{-2} = -5, x_{-1} = 1.1, x_0 = 3, y_{-3} = 1.5, y_{-2} = 13, y_{-1} = -8, y_0 = 6, z_{-3} = -0.3, z_{-2} = 0.011, z_{-1} = .07, z_0 = 4, t_{-3} = 9, t_{-2} = -14, t_{-1} = -17$ and $t_0 = 2.3$. (See Fig. 1-4).

2.4. General System

In this section, we investigate the solutions of the system of the difference equations

$$(4) \quad x_{n+1}^1 = \frac{1}{x_n^2}, \quad x_{n+1}^2 = \frac{x_n^2}{x_{n-1}^1 x_{n-1}^2}, \quad x_{n+1}^3 = \frac{x_{n-1}^1 x_{n-1}^2}{x_{n-2}^1 x_{n-2}^2 x_{n-2}^3},$$

$$x_{n+1}^4 = \frac{x_{n-2}^1 x_{n-2}^2 x_{n-2}^3}{x_{n-3}^1 x_{n-3}^2 x_{n-3}^3 x_{n-3}^4}, \dots, x_{n+1}^j = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{j-1} x_{n-(j-2)}^i}{\prod_{i=1}^j x_{n-(j-1)}^i}, \dots, x_{n+1}^k = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{k-1} x_{n-(k-2)}^i}{\prod_{i=1}^k x_{n-(k-1)}^i},$$

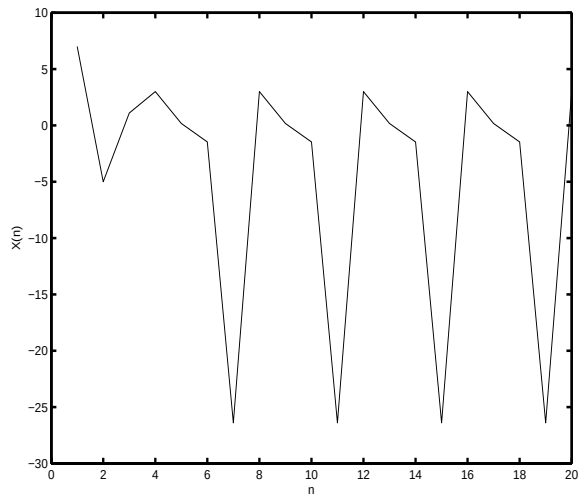


Figure 1:

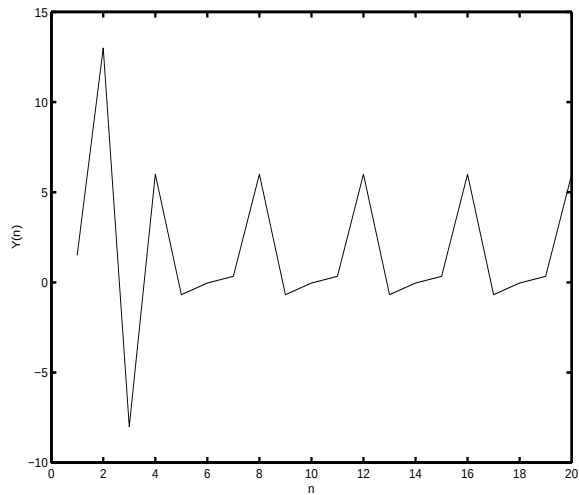


Figure 2:

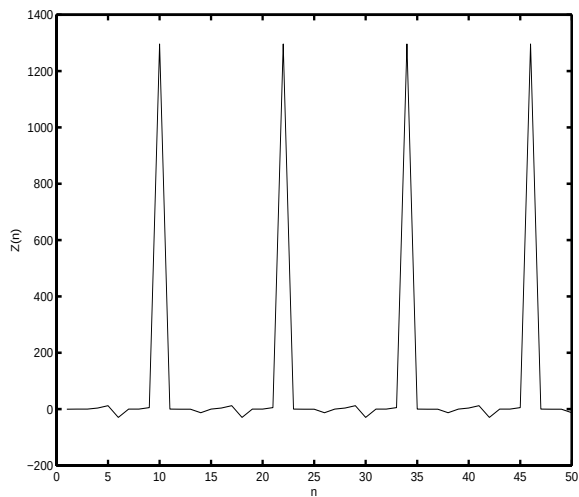


Figure 3:

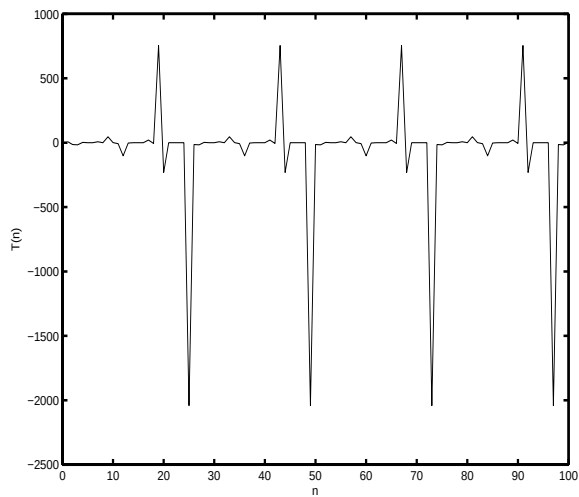


Figure 4:

with a nonzero real numbers initial conditions.

As the above calculations it is easy to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 4. Suppose that $\{x_n^1, x_n^2, x_n^3, \dots, x_n^k\}$ are solutions of the system (4). Then $\{x_n^1, x_n^2\}$ are periodic with period four and $\{x_n^j\}$ is periodic with period $(P(x_n^{j-1}) + 4(j-1))$, where $P(x_n^j)$ the period of (x_n^{j-1}) , $j = 3, 4, 5, \dots$.

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