

# Instability of a Class of Nonlinear Discrete Dynamical Systems

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**Abstract**—We give an instability result of the nonlinear discrete dynamical system

$$X(n+1) = (AE + B)X(n) + F(X(n))X(n),$$

$$(n, X) \in N \times R^m$$

by means of the analysis and computing method.

**Index Terms**—discrete system, initial value, integer, instability.

## I. INTRODUCTION

We do research on the nonlinear discrete dynamical system

$$X(n+1) = (AE + B)X(n) + F(X(n))X(n) \quad (1)$$

where  $A$  is a constant,  $E$  is an  $n \times n$  identity matrix,  $B$  is an  $n \times n$  anti-symmetric matrix,  $B \neq 0$ ,  $X \in R^m$ ,  $R = (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,  $R^m$  is an  $m$ -dimensional linear vector space over the reals with norm  $\|\cdot\|$ ,  $n \in N$ ,  $N$  is a set of nonnegative integer,  $F: R^m \rightarrow R$  is a given continuous scalar function. There is a unique solution of the system (1) through initial value  $(n_0, X_0)$ .

The instability problem of discrete dynamical system (1) is very important [1—4]. In this paper, an instability result of the system (1) is given.

## II. ANALYSIS

Let

$$V(X) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_m^2 = X^T X.$$

Thus, if

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$$X(n) = X(n, n_0, X_0)$$

is a solution of dynamical system (1) through  $(n_0, X_0)$ , then the difference  $\Delta V_{(1)}$  of  $V$  along the solution  $X(n)$  satisfies

$$\Delta V_{(1)} = V(X(n+1)) - V(X(n))$$

$$= X^T(n+1)X(n+1) - X^T(n)X(n).$$

Using (1), we obtain

$$\Delta V_{(1)} = X^T(n+1)X(n+1) - X^T(n)X(n)$$

$$= [(AE + B)X(n) + F(X(n))X(n)]^T \times$$

$$[(AE + B)X(n) + F(X(n))X(n)] - X^T(n)X(n).$$

Using the equality

$$(C + D)^T = C^T + D^T \text{ for the matrix } C \text{ and } D,$$

we have

$$\Delta V_{(1)} = [(AE + B)X(n) + F(X(n))X(n)]^T \times$$

$$[(AE + B)X(n) + F(X(n))X(n)] -$$

$$X^T(n)X(n)$$

$$= \{[(AE + B)X(n)]^T + [F(X(n))X(n)]^T\} \times$$

$$[(AE + B)X(n) + F(X(n))X(n)] -$$

$$X^T(n)X(n).$$

Using the equality  $(CD)^T = D^T C^T$ , we have

$$\Delta V_{(1)} = \{[(AE + B)X(n)]^T + [F(X(n))X(n)]^T\} \times$$

$$[(AE + B)X(n) + F(X(n))X(n)] -$$

$$X^T(n)X(n)$$

$$= \{[X^T(n)(AE + B)^T] + [F(X(n))X(n)]^T\} \times$$

$$[(AE + B)X(n) + F(X(n))X(n)] -$$

$$X^T(n)X(n)$$

$$= \{[X^T(n)(AE + B^T)] + [F(X(n))X^T(n)]\} \times$$

$$[(AE + B)X(n) + F(X(n))X(n)] -$$

$$X^T(n)X(n).$$

Using the equality

$$(C_1 + D_1)D = C_1 D + D_1 D \text{ for the matrix } C_1, D_1 \text{ and } D,$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_{(1)} &= \{ [X^T(n)(AE + B^T)] + [F(X(n))X^T(n)] \} \times \\ & \quad [ (AE + B)X(n) + F(X(n))X(n) ] - \\ & \quad X^T(n)X(n) \\ &= X^T(n)(AE + B^T)(AE + B)X(n) + \\ & \quad X^T(n)(AE + B^T)F(X(n))X(n) + \\ & \quad F(X(n))X^T(n)(AE + B)X(n) + \\ & \quad F(X(n))X^T(n)F(X(n))X(n) - \\ & \quad X^T(n)X(n). \end{aligned}$$

Using the equality

$$(k_1 C k_2)D = (k_1 k_2)CD \text{ for the constant } k_1 \text{ and } k_2,$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_{(1)} &= X^T(n)(AE + B^T)(AE + B)X(n) + \\ & \quad X^T(n)(AE + B^T)F(X(n))X(n) + \\ & \quad F(X(n))X^T(n)(AE + B)X(n) + \\ & \quad F(X(n))X^T(n)F(X(n))X(n) - \\ & \quad X^T(n)X(n). \\ &= A^2 X^T(n)X(n) + AX^T(n)B^T X(n) + \\ & \quad AX^T(n)BX(n) + X^T(n)B^T BX(n) + \\ & \quad AF(X(n))X^T(n)X(n) + \\ & \quad F(X(n))X^T(n)B^T X(n) + \\ & \quad AF(X(n))X^T(n)X(n) + \\ & \quad F(X(n))X^T(n)BX(n) + \\ & \quad F^2(X(n))X^T(n)X(n) - X^T(n)X(n). \end{aligned}$$

$B$  is an  $n \times n$  anti-symmetric matrix. Therefore,

$$X^T(n)BX(n) = 0, \quad X^T(n)B^T X(n) = 0,$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V_{(1)} &= A^2 X^T(n)X(n) + AX^T(n)B^T X(n) + \\ & \quad AX^T(n)BX(n) + X^T(n)B^T BX(n) + \\ & \quad AF(X(n))X^T(n)X(n) + \\ & \quad F(X(n))X^T(n)B^T X(n) + \\ & \quad AF(X(n))X^T(n)X(n) + \\ & \quad F(X(n))X^T(n)BX(n) + \\ & \quad F^2(X(n))X^T(n)X(n) - X^T(n)X(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= A^2 X^T(n)X(n) + X^T(n)B^T BX(n) + \\ & \quad 2AF(X(n))X^T(n)X(n) + \\ & \quad F^2(X(n))X^T(n)X(n) - X^T(n)X(n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= [A^2 + 2AF(X(n)) + F^2(X(n)) - 1]X^T(n)X(n) \\ & \quad + [BX(n)]^T BX(n) \\ &= \{ [A + F(X(n))]^2 - 1 \} X^T(n)X(n) \\ & \quad + [BX(n)]^T BX(n). \end{aligned}$$

If  $[A + F(X)]^2 \geq 1$  for  $X \in R^m$ , then the difference  $\Delta V_{(1)}$  of  $V$  along the solution  $X(n)$  satisfies

$$\Delta V_{(1)} > 0 \text{ for } BX \neq 0.$$

Thus, the nonlinear discrete dynamical system (1) is unstable.

### III. MAIN RESULT

From analysis above, we have result as follow:

If  $(A + F(X))^2 \geq 1$  for  $X \in R^m$ , then the system (1) is unstable.

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