

SOME APPLICATIONS OF THE PERIODIC STRUCTURE OF PERMUTATION-PRODUCT MAPS

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The aim of this talk is to present some results recently obtained concerning the periodic structure of permutation-product maps and apply them to get for $k \geq 2$ the periodic structure of *delayed difference equations* of the form

$$x_n = f(x_{n+k})$$

on the unit interval $I = [0, 1]$ and the unit circle \mathbb{S}^1 .

Given a compact metric space X we say that $F : X^k \rightarrow X^k$ is a *permutation-product map* if

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = (f_{\sigma(1)}(x_{\sigma(1)}), f_{\sigma(2)}(x_{\sigma(2)}), \dots, f_{\sigma(k)}(x_{\sigma(k)})) ,$$

where σ is a cyclic permutation of $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ and each $f_i : X \rightarrow X$ is continuous, $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$.

In the case of $X = I$ it is possible to find a periodic structure for this class of maps, similar to that given by Šarkovskii's Theorem. For $X = \mathbb{S}^1$ the periodic structure obtained for permutation-product maps is strongly related to the periodic structure in the circle. In the general case of a compact metric space X (even a simple set X), we can also obtain information of the periodic structure of F if we know what is the periodic structure in X .

Now we apply the above results on periodicity to get the periodic structure of difference equations of the form $x_{n+k} = f(x_n)$, where f is a continuous map defined from I (or \mathbb{S}^1) into itself, with $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ fix. The basic idea is to define from f a particular permutation-map F , namely

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) = (x_2, x_3, \dots, x_k, f(x_1)).$$

Then the periodic structure of the delayed difference equation is given in terms of that of F .

Finally, it can be noticed that the knowledge of the periodic structure of a difference equation allows us to deduce some properties on its dynamics. For instance, we will present some results related to the existence of global attractors of $x_{n+k} = f(x_n)$.

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