

A NECESSARY AND SUFFICIENT CONDITION FOR THE EXISTENCE OF A UNIQUE SOLUTION OF A DISCRETE BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM

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A k th-order linear difference equation with constant coefficients subject to boundary conditions is considered. A necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of a unique solution for such a boundary value problem is established. The condition established answers a fundamental question for well-posedness and can be easily applied using a simple and computationally tractable algorithm that does not require finding the roots of the associated characteristic equation.

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1. Introduction. The present paper is motivated by the fact that, in general, the theory and the construction of solutions of boundary value problems are more difficult than those of initial value problems [4, page 629], and by the need for a simple criterion to determine whether a boundary value problem is well posed [5, page 43].

Our main objective in this research is to establish an easy-to-apply criterion for the fundamental question of existence and uniqueness of solutions of a discrete boundary value problem (DBVP). For definiteness, we consider a general k th-order linear difference equation with constant coefficients given as

$$\sum_{j=0}^k a_j y(n+j) = 0, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \quad a_0 a_k \neq 0, \quad (1.1)$$

subject to separable boundary conditions of the form

$$y(i) = y_i, \quad i = 0, \dots, k_1 - 1, \quad y(j) = y_j, \quad j = N, \dots, N + k_2 - 1, \quad (1.2)$$

where $k_1, k_2 \geq 1$, $k_1 + k_2 = k$, and $N > k_1$. We establish a criterion based upon the parameters of the given boundary value problem, namely, the coefficients, k , k_1 , and N .

In the literature, in general, existence and uniqueness theorems for DBVPs provide sufficient conditions in which a Green's function plays an essential role [6, pages 243-250]. Furthermore, unlike the results established in [1, 2, 3] and

conjectured in [7] (despite their applicability), the result established here does not require finding the zeros of the corresponding characteristic polynomial

$$p(\lambda) = \sum_{j=0}^k a_j \lambda^j \quad (1.3)$$

which may be a difficult task for higher-degree polynomials. Similar determinants (see Theorem 2.1) were used to characterize disconjugacy of linear second-order selfadjoint difference equations in [6, page 251].

This paper is organized as follows. In [Section 2](#), the main result, [Theorem 2.1](#), is presented along with several preliminary results that will be needed for the lengthy proof of the result. In [Section 3](#), a simple algorithm for applying the criterion is presented. In [Section 4](#), an illustrative example is given. Finally, in [Section 5](#), we conclude our research with an important remark that illustrates the applicability of the main result to a more general type of boundary conditions.

2. Existence and uniqueness criterion. Our main result in this research is the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.1. *DBVP (1.1) and (1.2) has a unique solution if and only if the following $(N - k_1 \times N - k_1)$ determinant*

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{k_1} & a_{k_1+1} & \cdots & a_{N-1} \\ a_{k_1-1} & a_{k_1} & \cdots & a_{N-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{2k_1-N+1} & a_{2k_1-N+2} & \cdots & a_{k_1} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \quad (2.1)$$

where $a_j = 0$ if $j < 0$ or $j > k$.

To prove [Theorem 2.1](#), we need to recall the following two results which were established in [1].

THEOREM 2.2. *If k, m_1, \dots, m_r and n_1, \dots, n_k are positive integers such that $k = m_1 + \dots + m_r$, $0 \leq n_1 < \dots < n_k$, $\vec{u}(z) = (1, z, \dots, z^{k-1})^t$, and $A = (A_1 \cdots A_r)$, where*

$$A_j = (\vec{u}(z_j), \dots, \vec{u}^{(m_j-1)}(z_j)) \quad (2.2)$$

and $\vec{u}^{(s)}$ is the s th componentwise derivative of the vector \vec{u} , then

$$|A| = \left(\prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{j_i=0}^{m_i-1} j_i! \right) \prod_{j=2}^r \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} (z_j - z_i)^{m_i m_j}. \quad (2.3)$$

THEOREM 2.3. *If k, m_1, \dots, m_r and n_1, \dots, n_k are positive integers such that $m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_r = k$, $0 \leq n_1 < \dots < n_k$, $\vec{u}(z) = (z^{n_1}, z^{n_2}, \dots, z^{n_k})^t$, $\vec{v}_i(z) = (n_1^{i-1}z^{n_1}, n_2^{i-1}z^{n_2}, \dots, n_k^{i-1}z^{n_k})^t$, and $B = (B_1 \cdots B_r)$ such that*

$$B_j = (\vec{v}_1(z_j) \cdots \vec{v}_{m_j}(z_j)), \quad (2.4)$$

then

$$|B| = \left(\prod_{j=1}^r z_j^{m_j(m_j-1)/2} \right) |A|, \quad (2.5)$$

where $A = (A_1 \cdots A_r)$ and

$$A_j = (\vec{u}(z_j), \dots, \vec{u}^{(m_j-1)}(z_j)). \quad (2.6)$$

Also, we need to establish the following two lemmas. The first lemma establishes a formula for higher-order derivatives of determinants. The second one plays the major role in the proof of [Theorem 2.1](#).

LEMMA 2.4. *If $F(z) = |C_1(z) \cdots C_k(z)|$ such that $C_j(z) : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^k$ are sufficiently differentiable functions, then*

$$F^{(r)}(z) = \sum_{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k = r} \frac{r!}{\alpha_1! \cdots \alpha_k!} \left| C_1^{(\alpha_1)}(z) \cdots C_k^{(\alpha_k)}(z) \right|, \quad (2.7)$$

where $\alpha_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, r\}$.

PROOF. Clearly, the result is true for $r = 1$. Furthermore, if it holds for r , then

$$\begin{aligned} F^{(r+1)} &= \sum_{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_2 = r} \frac{r!}{\alpha_1! \cdots \alpha_k!} \left[\left| C_1^{(\alpha_1+1)}(z) \cdots C_k^{(\alpha_k)}(z) \right| + \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left| C_1^{(\alpha_1)}(z) \cdots C_k^{(\alpha_k+1)}(z) \right| \right] \\ &= \sum_{\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_2 = r+1} \left[\frac{r!}{(\beta_1-1)! \cdots \beta_k!} + \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{r!}{(\beta_1-1)! \cdots (\beta_k-1)!} \right] \left| C_1^{(\beta_1)}(z) \cdots C_k^{(\beta_k)}(z) \right| \quad (2.8) \\ &= \sum_{\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_2 = r+1} \left[\frac{(\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_k)r!}{\beta_1! \cdots \beta_k!} \right] \left| C_1^{(\beta_1)}(z) \cdots C_k^{(\beta_k)}(z) \right| \\ &= \sum_{\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_2 = r+1} \frac{(r+1)!}{\beta_1! \cdots \beta_k!} \left| C_1^{(\beta_1)}(z) \cdots C_k^{(\beta_k)}(z) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, the result is true for all r .

□

LEMMA 2.5. *Suppose that the k th-degree polynomial with complex coefficients*

$$p(\lambda) = \lambda^k + a_{k-1}\lambda^{k-1} + \cdots + a_1\lambda + a_0, \quad a_0 \neq 0, \quad (2.9)$$

has r distinct roots z_1, \dots, z_r with multiplicities m_1, \dots, m_r , respectively, such that $m_1 + \cdots + m_r = k$.

If

$$\begin{aligned} E_k(\ell, m; z_1, \dots, z_r) &= |\vec{u}_m(z_1) \cdots \vec{u}_m^{(m_1-1)}(z_1) \cdots \vec{u}_m(z_r) \cdots \vec{u}_m^{(m_r-1)}(z_r)|, \\ 0 &\leq \ell \leq k, \quad m \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

where $\vec{u}_m(z) = (1, \dots, z^{\ell-1}, z^{\ell+m}, \dots, z^{k+m-1})^t \in \mathbb{C}^k$, and

$$D_k^a(\ell, m) = \begin{vmatrix} a_\ell & a_{\ell+1} & \cdots & a_{\ell+m-1} \\ a_{\ell-1} & a_\ell & \cdots & a_{\ell+m-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{\ell-m+1} & a_{\ell-m+2} & \cdots & a_\ell \end{vmatrix} \quad (2.11)$$

such that $a_j = 0$ if $j < 0$ or $j > k$, then

$$E_k(\ell, m; z_1, \dots, z_r) = (-1)^{m(k-\ell)} D_k^a(\ell, m) V_k(z_1, \dots, z_r), \quad (2.12)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} V_k(z_1, \dots, z_r) &= E_k(\ell, 0; z_1, \dots, z_r) \\ &= \left(\prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{j_i=0}^{m_i-1} j_i! \right) \prod_{j=2}^r \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} (z_j - z_i)^{m_i m_j}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

PROOF. The last part of the above result follows from [Theorem 2.2](#).

First, since z_1, \dots, z_r are zeros of polynomial p with multiplicities m_1, \dots, m_r , respectively, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{u}_0^t(z_1) \\ \vdots \\ (\vec{u}_0^t)^{(m_1-1)}(z_1) \\ \vdots \\ \vec{u}_0^t(z_r) \\ \vdots \\ (\vec{u}_0^t)^{(m_r-1)}(z_r) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{k-1} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} z_1^k \\ \vdots \\ (z_1^k)^{(m_1-1)} \\ \vdots \\ z_r^k \\ \vdots \\ (z_r^k)^{(m_r-1)} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.14)$$

Therefore, by Cramer's rule and the invariance under the transposition property of the determinants, we have

$$E_k(\ell, 1; z_1, \dots, z_r) = (-1)^{(k-\ell)} a_\ell V_k(z_1, \dots, z_r), \quad (2.15)$$

that is, the result holds for $m = 1$.

Now, if the result holds for m , then

$$\begin{aligned} E_{k+1}(\ell + 1, m; z_1, \dots, z_r, z) \\ = (-1)^{m(k-\ell)} D_{k+1}^b(\ell + 1, m) V_{k+1}(z_1, \dots, z_r, z), \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

where $b_j = a_{j-1} - a_j z$ are the coefficients of the $(k+1)$ -degree polynomial $q(\lambda) = (\lambda - z)p(\lambda)$. But, by Leibnitz rule of differentiation,

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^{(k+\ell)} \ell! E_k(\ell, m+1; z_1, \dots, z_r) \\ &= \frac{\partial^\ell E_{k+1}(\ell + 1, m; z_1, \dots, z_r, z)}{\partial z^\ell} \Big|_{z=0} \\ &= (-1)^{m(k-\ell)} \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \binom{\ell}{j} \frac{\partial^j D_{k+1}^b(\ell + 1, m)}{\partial z^j} \Big|_{z=0} \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell-j} V_{k+1}(z_1, \dots, z_r, z)}{\partial z^{\ell-j}} \Big|_{z=0}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

However,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^i V_{k+1}(z_1, \dots, z_r, z)}{\partial z^i} \Big|_{z=0} &= (-1)^{i+k} i! E_k(i, 1; z_1, \dots, z_k) \\ &= i! a_i V_k(z_1, \dots, z_r), \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

$$\frac{\partial^i D_{k+1}^b(\ell + 1, m)}{\partial z^i} \Big|_{z=0} = (-1)^i i! M_{m+1, m+1-i}, \quad (2.19)$$

where M_{rs} is the rs -minor of $D_k^a(\ell, m+1)$ if $r, s \geq 0$ and 0 otherwise. Therefore, after some simplifications, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & E_k(\ell, m+1; z_1, \dots, z_r) \\ &= (-1)^{(m+1)(k-\ell)} \left[\sum_{j=0}^{\ell} (-1)^j a_{\ell-j} M_{m+1, m+1-j} \right] V_k(z_1, \dots, z_r) \\ &= (-1)^{(m+1)(k-\ell)} D_k^a(\ell, m+1) V_k(z_1, \dots, z_r). \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

and, hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, the result holds for all m .

To complete the proof, we need to justify (2.18) and (2.19).

Equation (2.18) can be easily checked out by differentiating the last column of $V_{k+1}(z_1, \dots, z_r, z)$ i times, substituting $z = 0$ and applying the Laplace expansion of determinants through the $(k+1)$ th column.

As for (2.19), since b_j are linear in z , by Lemma 2.4,

$$\frac{\partial^i D_{k+1}^b(\ell+1, m)}{\partial z^i} = \sum_{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_m = i} \frac{i!}{\alpha_1! \dots \alpha_m!} \left| C_1^{(\alpha_1)}(z) \dots C_m^{(\alpha_m)}(z) \right|, \quad (2.21)$$

where $\alpha_i \in \{0, 1\}$ and $C_j(z) = (b_{\ell+j} \dots b_{\ell+j-m+1})^t$. But at $z = 0$ and $b_j = a_{j-1}$,

$$\frac{\partial^i D_{k+1}^b(\ell+1, m)}{\partial z^i} \Big|_{z=0} = i! \left| C_1(0) \dots C_{m-i}(0) C'_{m-i+1}(0) \dots C'_m(0) \right|. \quad (2.22)$$

Finally, using the fact that $b'_j = -a_j$, the result follows. This completes the proof. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.1. First, without loss of generality, we assume that $a_k = 1$.

Now, it is not difficult to see that if the characteristic polynomial (1.3) has r distinct characteristic roots denoted by z_1, z_2, \dots, z_r with corresponding multiplicities m_1, \dots, m_r such that $1 \leq r \leq k$, $1 \leq m_j \leq k$, $j = 1, \dots, r$, and $m_1 + \dots + m_r = k$, then the general solution of (1.1) is given by

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=1}^r q_i(n) z_i^n, \quad (2.23)$$

where $q_i(n)$ is a polynomial in n of degree $m_i - 1$. Therefore, the existence of a unique solution of the DBVP (1.1) and (1.2) is equivalent to the nonsingularity of the block matrix A defined by

$$A = (A_1 \dots A_r), \quad (2.24)$$

where A_j is a $k \times m_j$ matrix given by

$$A_j = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ z_j^{k_1-1} & (k_1-1)z_j^{k_1-1} & \dots & (k_1-1)^{m_j-1}z_j^{k_1-1} \\ z_j^N & Nz_j^N & \dots & N^{m_j-1}z_j^N \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ z_j^{N+k_2-1} & (N+k_2-1)z_j^{N+k_2-1} & \dots & (N+k_2-1)^{m_j-1}z_j^{N+k_2-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.25)$$

for $j = 1, \dots, r$.

Hence, by [Theorem 2.3](#),

$$|A| = \left(\prod_{j=1}^r z_j^{m_j(m_j-1)/2} \right) E_k(k_1, N-k_1; z_1, \dots, z_r). \quad (2.26)$$

Therefore, by [Lemma 2.5](#), A is nonsingular if and only if $D_k^a(k_1, N-k_1) \neq 0$, and so the result follows. \square

3. A computational algorithm. To determine the solvability of the DBVP [\(1.1\)](#) and [\(1.2\)](#), we propose the following easy-to-apply algorithm.

ALGORITHM 3.1

Input. k (order of the difference equation), a_i , $i = 0, 1, \dots, k$ (coefficients), k_1 (number of initial conditions), N (starting index of final conditions).

Step 1. Form the following table:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_k & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & a_0 & a_1 & \cdots & a_{k-1} & a_k & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_0 & \cdots & a_{k-2} & a_{k-1} & a_k & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{array} \quad (3.1)$$

Step 2. Skip k_1 columns by starting from the left.

Step 3. Form a determinant of size $(N-k_1) \times (N-k_1)$ starting from the first row.

Output. If the determinant calculated in Step 3 is not zero, then DBVP [\(1.1\)](#) and [\(1.2\)](#) has a unique solution.

REMARK 3.2. It is worthwhile mentioning that the determinant needed in the above algorithm corresponds to a banded matrix with constant diagonals. In fact, there will be at most $k+1$ diagonals. This will definitely minimize the cost of computations as far as computer time is concerned.

4. Applications. To illustrate the applicability of [Theorem 2.1](#) (and [Algorithm 3.1](#)), we present the following example.

EXAMPLE 4.1. Consider the difference equation

$$y(n+k) + a y(n) = 0, \quad a \neq 0, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (4.1)$$

subject to the boundary conditions

$$y(0) = y_0, \quad y(N+1) = y_{N+1}, \dots, y(N+k-2) = y_{N+k-2}, \quad N \geq 1. \quad (4.2)$$

By [Theorem 2.1](#), if $1 \leq N \leq k-1$, then a solution of the DBVP [\(4.1\)](#) and [\(4.2\)](#), if it exists, is not unique. Furthermore, for $N \geq k$, it is not difficult to see that

a unique solution exists if and only if the $N \times N$ determinant

$$D_N(a) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ a & 0 & 1 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \quad (4.3)$$

where the missing elements are zeros.

But

$$D_N(a) = (-a)^{k-1} D_{N-k}(a), \quad N = k, k+1, \dots, \quad (4.4)$$

where

$$D_0 = 1, \quad D_1 = \dots = D_{k-1} = 0. \quad (4.5)$$

Therefore, one can see that $D_n = 0$ for all N except for $N = 0, k, 2k, \dots$. Hence, the DBVP (4.1) and (4.2) has a unique solution if and only if $N = 0, k, 2k, \dots$. Otherwise, if there is a solution, it is not unique.

5. Conclusion. Finally, it is important to mention that [Theorem 2.1](#) is also applicable for a wider class of boundary conditions. Namely, the boundary conditions are described as

$$B \begin{pmatrix} \gamma(0) \\ \vdots \\ \gamma(k_1-1) \\ \gamma(N) \\ \vdots \\ \gamma(N+k_2-1) \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\gamma}_b, \quad (5.1)$$

in which B is a $k \times k$ matrix of full rank.

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