Positive Solutions and Iterative Approximations for a Second Order Difference Equation

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Abstract

The existence of bounded positive solutions for a second order neutral difference equation and convergence of the Mann iterative methods relative to the bounded positive solutions are proved.

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1 Introduction and preliminaries

The oscillation and asymptotic behavior of second order neutral delay difference equations have been studied in [2, 3, 4]. Cheng [1] proved the existence of a nonoscillatory solution for the second order neutral delay difference equation with positive and negative coefficients

\[ \Delta^2 \left( x(n) + px(n-m) \right) + p(n)x(n-k) - q(n)x(n-l) = 0, \quad n \geq n_0. \]

The aim of this paper is to study the following second order difference equation

\[ \Delta^2 \left( x(n) + b(n)x(n-\tau) \right) + f(n, x(n-c), x(n-d)) = a(n), \quad n \geq n_0, \quad (1.1) \]

where \( \tau \in \mathbb{N} \), \( n_0 \in \mathbb{N}_0 \), \( c, d \in \mathbb{Z} \), \( a, b : \mathbb{N}_{n_0} \to \mathbb{R} \) and \( f : \mathbb{N}_{n_0} \times \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R} \). Using the Banach fixed point theorem, we show the existence of bounded positive solutions for Eq.(1.1) and convergence of the Mann iterative methods relative to the bounded positive solutions.

Throughout this paper, we assume that \( \Delta \) is the forward difference operator defined by \( \Delta x(n) = x(n+1) - x(n) \), \( \mathbb{R} = (-\infty, +\infty) \), \( \mathbb{R}^+ = [0, +\infty) \), \( \mathbb{Z} \) and \( \mathbb{N} \) denote the sets of all integers and positive integers, respectively,

\[
\begin{align*}
Z_t &= \{n : n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ with } n \geq t\}, \\
N_t &= \{n : n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ with } n \geq t\}, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}, \\
\beta &= \inf\{n_0 - \tau, n_0 - c, n_0 - d\}, \\
l_\beta^\infty &\text{ represents the Banach space of all bounded sequences on } \mathbb{Z}_\beta \text{ with norm} \\
\|x\| &= \sup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_\beta} |x(n)| \text{ for } x = \{x(n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_\beta} \in l_\beta^\infty \\
A(N, M) &= \{x = \{x(n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_\beta} \in l_\beta^\infty : N \leq x(n) \leq M, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}_\beta\}. 
\end{align*}
\]

It is clear that \( A(N, M) \) is a bounded closed subset of the Banach space \( l_\beta^\infty \). By a solution of Eq.(1.1), we mean a sequence \( \{x(n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_\beta} \) with a positive integer \( T \geq n_0 + \tau + |\beta| \) such that Eq.(1.1) is satisfied for all \( n \geq T \).

2 Bounded positive solutions and convergence of the Mann iterative methods

Our main results are as follows.
Theorem 2.1. Let $M$ and $N$ be two positive constants with $M > N$ and

$$b(n) = -1, \text{ eventually.} \quad (2.1)$$

Suppose that there exist two mappings $P, Q : \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ satisfying

$$|f(n, u_1, u_2) - f(n, \bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2)| \leq P(n) \max\{|u_1 - \bar{u}_1|, |u_2 - \bar{u}_2|\}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, u_1, u_2, \bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2 \in [N, M]; \quad (2.2)$$

$$|f(n, u_1, u_2)| \leq Q(n), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}_0, u_1, u_2 \in [N, M]; \quad (2.3)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=n_0 + i\tau}^{\infty} P(t) < +\infty; \quad (2.4)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=n_0 + i\tau}^{\infty} [Q(t) + |a(t)|] < +\infty. \quad (2.5)$$

Then there exist $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and $T \geq n_0 + \tau + |\beta|$ such that for each $x_0 \in A(N, M)$, the Mann iterative method $\{x_m\}_{m \geq 0}$ generated by

$$x_{m+1}(n) = \begin{cases} 
(1 - \alpha_m)x_m(n) + \alpha_m \left\{ \frac{N+M}{2} 
+ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=n+ir}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x_m(t-c), x_m(t-d))] 
- a(t) \right\}, & n \geq T, m \geq 0, \\
(1 - \alpha_m)x_m(T) + \alpha_m \left\{ \frac{N+M}{2} 
+ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=T+ir}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x_m(t-c), x_m(t-d))] 
- a(t) \right\}, & n < T, m \geq 0 
\end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

converges to a bounded positive solution $x \in A(N, M)$ of Eq.(1.1) and has the following error estimate:

$$\|x_m - x\| \leq e^{-(1-\theta)\sum_{k=0}^{m} \alpha_k} \|x_0 - x\|, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}_0, \quad (2.7)$$

where $\{\alpha_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}_0}$ is a sequence in $[0, 1]$ with

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \alpha_m = +\infty. \quad (2.8)$$

Proof. It follows from (2.1), (2.4) and (2.5) that there exist $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and $T \geq n_0 + \tau + |\beta|$ satisfying

$$b(n) = -1, \quad n \geq T; \quad (2.9)$$

$$\theta = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=T+ir}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} P(t); \quad (2.10)$$
Define a mapping \( S : A(N, M) \to l_\infty^\beta \) by

\[
S(x(n)) = \begin{cases} 
  \frac{N+M}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{s=n+i\tau}^\infty \sum_{t=s}^\infty [f(t, x(t-c), x(t-d)) - a(t)], & n \geq T, x \in A(N, M), \\
  S(x(T)), & \beta \leq n < T, x \in A(N, M).
\end{cases}
\] (2.12)

In light of (2.2), (2.3) and (2.10)~(2.12), we conclude that

\[
|S(x(n)) - S(y(n))| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{s=n+i\tau}^\infty \sum_{t=s}^\infty [f(t, x(t-c), x(t-d)) - f(t, y(t-c), y(t-d))] \right|
\leq \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{s=n+i\tau}^\infty \sum_{t=s}^\infty |f(t, x(t-c), x(t-d)) - f(t, y(t-c), y(t-d))|
\leq \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{s=n+i\tau}^\infty \sum_{t=s}^\infty P(t) \max\{|x(t-c) - y(t-c)|, |x(t-d) - y(t-d)|\}
\leq \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{s=T+i\tau}^\infty \sum_{t=s}^\infty P(t)\|x - y\|
= \theta\|x - y\|, \quad n \geq T, x, y \in A(N, M),
\]

\[
S(x(n)) = \frac{N+M}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{s=n+i\tau}^\infty \sum_{t=s}^\infty [f(t, x(t-c), x(t-d)) - a(t)]
\leq \frac{N+M}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{s=n+i\tau}^\infty \sum_{t=s}^\infty |f(t, x(t-c), x(t-d))| + |a(t)|
\leq \frac{N+M}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{s=T+i\tau}^\infty \sum_{t=s}^\infty [Q(t) + |a(t)|]
\leq \frac{N+M}{2} + \frac{M-N}{2}
= M, \quad n \geq T, x, y \in A(N, M)
\]
and

\[ Sx(n) = \frac{N + M}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=n+i\tau}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) - a(t)] \]

\[ \geq \frac{N + M}{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=n+i\tau}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} |f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d))| + |a(t)| \]

\[ \geq \frac{N + M}{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=T+i\tau}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [Q(t) + |a(t)|] \]

\[ \geq \frac{N + M}{2} - \frac{M - N}{2} \]

\[ = N, \quad n \geq T, \quad x, y \in A(N, M), \]

which yields that, for all \( x, y \in A(N, M) \)

\[ S(A(N, M)) \subseteq A(N, M) \quad \text{and} \quad \|Sx - Sy\| \leq \theta \|x - y\|. \quad (2.13) \]

It follows from (2.13) that \( S \) is a contraction mapping in the nonempty closed set \( A(N, M) \) and it has a unique fixed point \( x \in A(N, M) \), that is,

\[ x(n) = \frac{N + M}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=n+i\tau}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) - a(t)], \quad n \geq T \]

and

\[ x(n - \tau) = \frac{N + M}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=n+(i-1)\tau}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) - a(t)], \]

\[ n \geq T + \tau, \]

which imply that

\[ x(n) - x(n - \tau) = -\sum_{s=n}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) - a(t)], \quad n \geq T + \tau \]

and

\[ \Delta(x(n) - x(n - \tau)) = \sum_{t=n}^{\infty} [f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) - a(t)], \quad n \geq T + \tau, \]

which gives that

\[ \Delta^2(x(n) - x(n - \tau)) = -f(n, x(n - c), x(n - d)) + a(n), \quad n \geq T + \tau, \]
that is, $x$ a bounded positive solution of Eq. (1.1). It follow from (2.6), (2.10), (2.12) and (2.13) that

$$
|x_{m+1}(n) - x(n)|
= \left| (1 - \alpha_m)x_m(n) + \alpha_m \left\{ \frac{N + M}{2} \right. \right.
+ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=n+ir}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x_m(t-c), x_m(t-d)) - a(t)] \left. \right\} - x(n)
\leq (1 - \alpha_m)|x_m(n) - x(n)| + \alpha_m|Sx_m(n) - Sx(n)|
\leq (1 - \alpha_m)||x_m - x|| + \alpha_m\theta||x_m - x||
= (1 - (1 - \theta)\alpha_m)||x_m - x||
\leq e^{-(1-\theta)\alpha_m}||x_m - x||, \quad n \geq T, \ m \in \mathbb{N}_0,
$$

which guarantees that

$$
||x_{m+1} - x|| \leq e^{-(1-\theta)\alpha_m}||x_m - x||
\leq e^{-(1-\theta)\sum_{k=0}^{m} \alpha_k}||x_0 - x||, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}_0,
$$

(2.14)

which together with (2.8) implies that $\lim_{m \to \infty} x_m = x$. This completes the proof. \hfill \Box

**Theorem 2.2.** Assume that there exists a constant $\bar{b} \in [0, 1)$ satisfying

$$
0 \leq b(n) \leq \bar{b}, \quad \text{eventually.}
$$

(2.15)

Let $M$ and $N$ be two positive constants with $(1 - \bar{b})M > N$ and there exist two mappings $P, Q : \mathbb{N}_{n_0} \to \mathbb{R}^+$ satisfying (2.2), (2.3),

$$
\sum_{s=n_0}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} P(t) < +\infty
$$

(2.16)

and

$$
\sum_{s=n_0}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} Q(t) < +\infty.
$$

(2.17)

Then there exist $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and $T \geq n_0 + \tau + |\beta|$ such that for any $x_0 \in A(N, M)$, the Mann iterative method $\{x_m\}_{m \geq 0}$ generated by

$$
x_{m+1}(n) = \begin{cases}
(1 - \alpha_m)x_m(n) + \alpha_m \left\{ \frac{M(1+\bar{b})+N}{2} - b(n)x_m(n - \tau) \right. \\
+ \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x_m(t-c), x_m(t-d)) - a(t)] \left. \right\}, \\
n \geq T + 1, m \geq 0,
\end{cases}
$$

(2.18)

and

$$
x_{m+1}(n) = \begin{cases}
(1 - \alpha_m)x_m(T + 1) \\
+ \alpha_m \left\{ \frac{M(1+\bar{b})+N}{2} - b(T + 1)x_m(T + 1 - \tau) \\
+ \sum_{t=T}^{\infty} [f(t, x_m(t-c), x_m(t-d)) - a(t)] \right\}, \\
\beta \leq n \leq T, m \geq 0
\end{cases}
$$
converges to a bounded positive solution \( x \in A(N, M) \) of Eq.(1.1) and satisfies the error estimate (2.7), where \( \{ \alpha_m \}_{m \geq 0} \) is a sequence in \([0, 1]\) satisfying (2.8).

**Proof.** It follows from (2.16)~(2.18) that there exist \( \theta \in (0, 1) \) and \( T \geq n_0 + \tau + |\beta| \) such that

\[
0 \leq b(n) \leq \overline{b}, \quad n \geq T;
\]

\[
\theta = \overline{b} + \sum_{s=T}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} P(t);
\]

\[
\sum_{s=T}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [Q(t) + |a(t)|] < \frac{M(1 - \overline{b}) - N}{2}.
\]

Define a mapping \( S : A(N, M) \to l^\infty_{\beta} \) by

\[
Sx(n) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{M(1+\overline{b})+N}{2} - b(n)x(n-\tau) + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x(t-c), x(t-d)) - a(t)], \\
n \geq T+1, x \in A(N, M), \\
Sx(T+1), \quad \beta \leq n \leq T, x \in A(N, M).
\end{cases}
\]

By means of (2.2), (2.3) and (2.20)~(2.22), we infer that

\[
|Sx(n) - Sy(n) - b(n)x(n-\tau) - b(n)y(n-\tau)|
\]

\[
\leq b(n)|x(n-\tau) - y(n-\tau)|
\]

\[
+ \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} |f(t, x(t-c), x(t-d)) - f(t, y(t-c), y(t-d))|
\]

\[
\leq \overline{b} \|x - y\| + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} P(t) \max\{|x(t-c) - y(t-c)|, |x(t-d) - y(t-d)|\}
\]

\[
\leq \left( \overline{b} + \sum_{s=T}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} P(t) \right) \|x - y\|
\]

\[
= \theta \|x - y\|, \quad n \geq T + 1, x, y \in A(N, M),
\]
\[ Sx(n) = \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} - b(n)x(n - \tau) \]
\[ + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) - a(t)] \]
\[ \leq \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} |f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d))| + |a(t)| \]
\[ \leq \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [Q(t) + |a(t)|] \]
\[ \leq \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} + \frac{M(1 - \bar{b}) - N}{2} \]
\[ = M, \quad n \geq T + 1, \quad x, y \in A(N, M) \]

and
\[ Sx(n) = \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} - b(n)x(n - \tau) + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) \]
\[ \geq \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} - \bar{b}M - \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} |f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d))| \]
\[ \geq \frac{M(1 - \bar{b}) + N}{2} - \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [Q(t) + |a(t)|] \]
\[ \geq \frac{M(1 - \bar{b}) + N}{2} - \frac{M(1 - \bar{b}) - N}{2} \]
\[ = N, \quad n \geq T + 1, \quad x, y \in A(N, M), \]

which imply (2.13). Thus the Banach fixed point theorem means that \( S \) has a unique fixed point \( x \in A(N, M) \), which is a bounded positive solution of Eq. (1.1).

By means of (2.13), (2.19), (2.20) and (2.22), we deduce that
\[ |x_{n+1}(n) - x(n)| \]
\[ = |(1 - \alpha_m)x_m(n) + \alpha_m \left\{ \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} - b(n)x(n - \tau) \right. \]
\[ - \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x_m(t - c), x_m(t - d)) - a(t)] \left. \right\} - x(n) | \]
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\[ \leq (1 - \alpha_m)|x_m(n) - x(n)| + \alpha_m|Sx_m(n) - Sx(n)| \]
\[ \leq (1 - \alpha_m)||x_m - x|| + \alpha_m \theta||x_m - x|| \]
\[ = (1 - (1 - \theta)\alpha_m)||x_m - x|| \]
\[ \leq e^{-(1-\theta)\alpha_m}||x_m - x||, \quad n \geq T + 1, \ m \in \mathbb{N}_0, \]

which yields (2.14). It follows from (2.8) and (2.14) that \( \lim_{m \to \infty} x_m = x \). This completes the proof. \( \square \)

**Theorem 2.3.** Assume that there exists a constant \( \beta \in (-1, 0) \) satisfying
\[ \beta \leq b(n) \leq 0, \quad \text{eventually}. \] (2.23)

Let \( M \) and \( N \) be two positive constants with \( M(1 + \beta) > N \) and there exist two mappings \( P, Q : \mathbb{N}_{n_0} \to \mathbb{R}^+ \) satisfying (2.2), (2.3), (2.16) and (2.17). Then there exist \( \theta \in (0, 1) \) and \( T \geq n_0 + \tau + |\beta| \) such that for any \( x_0 \in A(N, M) \), the Mann iterative method \( \{x_m\}_{m \geq 0} \) generated by

\[
x_{m+1}(n) = \begin{cases} 
(1 - \alpha_m)x_m(n) + \alpha_m \left\{ \frac{M(1+\beta)+N}{2} - b(n)x_m(n - \tau) \right\} \\
+ \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x_m(t - c), x_m(t - d)) - a(t)] \\
& \quad n \geq T + 1, \ m \geq 0,
\end{cases}
\]

(2.24)

converges to a bounded positive solution \( x \in A(N, M) \) of Eq.(1.1) and satisfies the error estimate (2.7), where \( \{\alpha_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}_0} \) is a sequence in \([0, 1]\) satisfying (2.8).

**Proof.** It follows from (2.16), (2.17) and (2.23) that there exist \( \theta \in (0, 1) \) and \( T \geq n_0 + \tau + |\beta| \) satisfying
\[ \beta \leq b_n \leq 0, \quad n \geq T; \] (2.25)
\[ \theta = |\beta| + \sum_{s=T}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} P(t); \] (2.26)
\[ \sum_{s=T}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [Q(t) + |a(t)|] < \frac{(1 + \beta)M - N}{2}. \] (2.27)

Define a mapping \( S : A(N, M) \to l^\infty_\beta \) by

\[
Sx(n) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{M(1+\beta)+N}{2} - b(n)x(n - \tau) \\
+ \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) - a(t)], \\
n \geq T + 1, \ x \in A(N, M),
\end{cases}
\]

(2.28)

\[
Sx(T + 1), \ \beta \leq n \leq T, \ x \in A(N, M).
\]
It follows from (2.3), (2.25), (2.27) and (2.28) that

\[
|Sx(n) - Sy(n)| = \left| \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} - b(n)x(n - \tau) + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) - a(t)]
  - \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} + b(n)y(n - \tau) - \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, y(t - c), y(t - d)) - a(t)] \right| \\
\leq b(n)|x(n - \tau) - y(n - \tau)| \\
+ \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} |f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) - f(t, y(t - c), y(t - d))| \\
\leq \bar{b}\|x - y\| + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} P(t) \max\{|x(t - c) - y(t - c)|, |x(t - d) - y(t - d)|\} \\
\leq \left( \bar{b} + \sum_{s=T}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} P(t) \right) \|x - y\| \\
= \theta\|x - y\|, \quad n \geq T + 1, \ x, y \in A(N, M),
\]

\[
Sx(n) = \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} - b(n)x(n - \tau)
  + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) - a(t)]
\leq \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} - bM + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [\|f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d))\| + |a(t)|] \\
\leq \frac{M(1 - \bar{b}) + N}{2} + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [Q(t) + |a(t)|] \\
\leq \frac{M(1 - \bar{b}) + N}{2} + \sum_{s=T}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [Q(t) + |a(t)|] \\
\leq \frac{M(1 - \bar{b}) + N}{2} + \frac{(1 + \bar{b})M - N}{2} \\
= M, \quad n \geq T + 1, \ x \in A(N, M),
\]

and

\[
Sx(n) = \frac{M(1 + \bar{b}) + N}{2} - b(n)x(n - \tau)
  + \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} [f(t, x(t - c), x(t - d)) - a(t)]
\]
\[ \geq \frac{M(1+b) + N}{2} - \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} |f(t, x(t-c), x(t-d))| + |a(t)| \]
\[ \geq \frac{M(1+b) + N}{2} - \sum_{s=T}^{n-1} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} |Q(t) + |a(t)|| \]
\[ \geq \frac{M(1+b) + N}{2} - \sum_{s=T}^{\infty} \sum_{t=s}^{\infty} |Q(t) + |a(t)|| \]
\[ \geq \frac{M(1+b) + N}{2} - \frac{(1+b)M - N}{2} \]
\[ = N, \quad n \geq T + 1, \quad x \in A(N, M), \]

which imply (2.13). It follows from (2.13) and the Banach fixed point theorem that \( S \) has a unique fixed point \( x \in A(N, M) \), which is a bounded positive solution of Eq.(1.1). The rest of the proof is similar to that of Theorem 2.2, and is omitted. This completes the proof. \qed

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