



The discrete Markus–Yamabe problem¹

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1. Statement of the problem

Let $F: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ be a \mathcal{C}^1 map and consider the differential system

$$\dot{x} = F(x). \quad (1)$$

Assume that p is a critical point of Eq. (1), i.e., $F(p) = 0$. We say that p is a global attractor of the continuous dynamical system induced by Eq. (1) if $\phi(t, x)$ tends to p as t tends to infinity for each $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$, where $\phi(t, x)$ is the solution of Eq. (1) with $\phi(0, x) = x$.

The next conjecture was explicitly stated by Markus and Yamabe (see [15]) in 1960.

MYC (n) (Markus–Yamabe Conjecture). *Let F be a \mathcal{C}^1 map from \mathbf{R}^n to itself such that for any $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$, the Jacobian of F at x has all its eigenvalues with negative real part. If $F(p) = 0$, then p is a global attractor of $\dot{x} = F(x)$.*

This conjecture was proved for planar polynomial maps in 1988 [16] and for planar \mathcal{C}^1 maps in 1993 [9, 11] and in 1994 see [10]. In [1, 3] there are examples of smooth vector fields of \mathbf{R}^n , $n \geq 4$ satisfying the hypothesis of the Conjecture which have a periodic orbit and in [4] there is an example of a polynomial vector fields of \mathbf{R}^n , $n \geq 3$ satisfying the same hypothesis which has some orbits that scape at infinity. Therefore

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