

Bargmann 约束下一个新的有限维可积系统

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摘要: 为了研究一个新的线性特征值问题,引入一个 2×2 位势依赖能量的特征值问题,利用 $C^3 \rightarrow \text{sl}(2, C)$ 的线性映射,导出 3×3 阶矩阵形式的 Lenard 算子对,进而得到一族孤立子方程.通过引入 $\tau_\lambda: C^2 \rightarrow C^3$ 的映射,自然地导出 Bargmann 约束,将特征值问题非线性化为一个有限维可积系统,并利用母函数法导出该系统的对合守恒积分.

关键词: Lenard 算子对; 孤立子方程族; Bargmann 约束; 有限维可积系统

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有限维可积系统一直是人们感兴趣的研究课题.特征值问题的非线性化方法沟通了有限维可积系统与无限维可积系统之间的联系,是构造有限维可积系统的重要途径^[1-4].本文通过引入映射,导出递推算子和孤立子方程族.在 Bargmann 约束下,将 Lax 非线性化为有限维 Hamilton 系统,并利用母函数方法导出对合的守恒积分.

1 Lenard 算子与对孤子方程族

考虑 2×2 特征值问题,即

$$\varphi_x = U\varphi, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda + u & -4\lambda u + v \\ 1 & -\lambda - u \end{bmatrix}. \tag{1}$$

定义一个线性映射^[5] $\sigma_\lambda: C^3 \rightarrow \text{sl}(2, C)$, 即

$$\sigma_\lambda(\alpha) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda\alpha_3 + \alpha_1 & -4\lambda\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 & -\lambda\alpha_3 - \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha \in C^3. \tag{2}$$

则 $U = \sigma_\lambda(u, v, 1)^T$.

令 $V = \sigma_\lambda(G), G \in C^3$, 则

$$V_x - [U, V] = \sigma_\lambda\{ (K - \lambda J)G \}. \tag{3}$$

式(3)中: K, J 为 Lenard 的算子对, 即

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} \partial & 1 & -v \\ 2v & \partial - 2u & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & \partial + 2u \end{bmatrix}, \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2u \\ 0 & -2 & 2v \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \partial \equiv \frac{d}{dx}. \tag{4}$$

令 $G = \sum_{j=0}^\infty \lambda^{-j} g_{j-1}, g_j = (g_j^1, g_j^2, g_j^3)^T \in C^3$, 则容易证明如下命题成立.

命题 1 矩阵 $V = \sigma_\lambda(G)$ 满足 Lax 方程 $V_x - [U, V] = 0$ 的充分必要条件是: $Kg_j = Jg_{j+1}, Jg_{-1} = 0$, 其中: $j = -1, 0, 1, \dots$.

利用命题 1, 可以计算出 Lenard 序列 $\{g_j\}$ 和向量场 $\{X_j\}$, 即

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{K}\mathbf{g}_j &= j\mathbf{g}_{j+1}, & \mathbf{J}\mathbf{g}_{-1} &= 0, \\ \mathbf{X}_j &= P(\mathbf{J}\mathbf{g}_j) = P(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{g}_{j-1}), & j &= -1, 0, 1, 2, \cdots \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{5}$$

式(5)中:映射 $P:(r^1,r^2,r^3)^T\rightarrow(r^1,r^2)^T$ 为投影算子; $\mathbf{g}_{-1}=(u,v,1)^T$; $\mathbf{g}_0=(\frac{1}{2}u_x+u^2,-\frac{1}{2}v_x+uv,u)^T$;相对应的向量场为 $\mathbf{X}_0=(u_x,v_x)^T$; $\mathbf{X}_1=(\frac{1}{2}u_{xx}+2uu_x-\frac{1}{2}v_x,\frac{1}{2}v_{xx}+2u_xv+2uv_x)^T$.

令 $\mathbf{G}_N=(\lambda^N\mathbf{G})_+=\sum_{j=0}^N\lambda^{N-j}\mathbf{g}_{j-1}$, $\mathbf{V}_N=\sigma_\lambda(\mathbf{G}_N)$,则由零曲率方程,可得孤子方程族为

$$\mathbf{U}_{t_N}-\mathbf{V}_{N_x}+[\mathbf{U},\mathbf{V}_N]=0\Leftrightarrow\frac{\partial}{\partial t_N}\begin{pmatrix}u\\v\end{pmatrix}=\mathbf{X}_N.\tag{6}$$

特别地,当 $N=1,2$ 时,由式(8),分别可得孤立子方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_{t_2} &= \frac{1}{4}u_{xxx} + \frac{3}{2}u_x^2 + \frac{3}{2}uu_{xx} + 3u^2u_x - \frac{3}{2}u_xv - \frac{3}{2}uv_x, \\ v_{t_2} &= \frac{1}{4}v_{xxx} - \frac{3}{2}u_xv_x - \frac{3}{2}uv_{xx} + 6uvu_x + 3u^2v_x - \frac{3}{2}vv_x, \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{7}$$

$$u_{t_1} = \frac{1}{2}u_{xx} + 2uu_x - \frac{1}{2}v_x, \qquad v_{t_1} = -\frac{1}{2}v_{xx} + 2u_xv + 2uv_x. \tag{8}$$

Lax 对为

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}_x = \mathbf{U}\boldsymbol{\varphi}, \qquad \boldsymbol{\varphi}_{t_1} = \mathbf{V}_1\boldsymbol{\varphi}, \tag{9}$$

式(9)中: $\mathbf{V}_1=\begin{bmatrix} \lambda^2+2\lambda u+\frac{1}{2}u_x+u^2 & -4\lambda^2u-2\lambda u_x-4\lambda u^2+\lambda v+uv-\frac{1}{2}v_x \\ \lambda+u & -\lambda^2-2\lambda u-\frac{1}{2}u_x-u^2 \end{bmatrix}$.

2 Bargmann 系统

令 $\boldsymbol{\varphi}=(\varphi_1,\varphi_2)^T$ 是方程(1)的一个解,定义一个映射^[5] $\boldsymbol{\tau}_\lambda:C^2\rightarrow C^3$ 为

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_\lambda(\boldsymbol{\varphi}) = (-\lambda\varphi_2^2+\varphi_1\varphi_2,-\varphi_1^2-4\lambda^2\varphi_2^2+4\lambda\varphi_1\varphi_2,\varphi_2^2)^T, \tag{10}$$

则 $\boldsymbol{\tau}_\lambda(\boldsymbol{\varphi})$ 满足方程

$$(\mathbf{K}-\lambda\mathbf{J})\boldsymbol{\tau}_\lambda(\boldsymbol{\varphi})=0. \tag{11}$$

设 $\lambda_j(j=1,2,\cdots,N)$ 为方程(1)的 N 个互异特征值,对应的特征函数满足方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{j_1} \\ \varphi_{j_2} \end{bmatrix}_x = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_j+u & -4\lambda_ju+v \\ 1 & -\lambda_j-u \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_{j_1} \\ \varphi_{j_2} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad j=1,2,\cdots,N. \tag{12}$$

其映射定义为

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_k = (-\lambda_kq_k^2+p_kq_k,-p_k^2-4\lambda_k^2q_k^2+4\lambda_kp_kq_k,q_k^2)^T, \qquad \mathbf{G}_\lambda = \mathbf{g}_{-1} + \sum_{k=1}^N\frac{\boldsymbol{\tau}_k}{\lambda-\lambda_k}, \tag{13}$$

式(13)中: $q_k=\varphi_{k_2},p_k=\varphi_{k_1}$. 由式(13),可得到一个 Lax 阵,即

$$\mathbf{V}(\lambda)\equiv\sigma_\lambda(\mathbf{G}_\lambda)=\begin{bmatrix} \lambda+2\langle\mathbf{q},\mathbf{q}\rangle+Q_\lambda(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}) & -4\lambda\langle\mathbf{q},\mathbf{q}\rangle-2\langle\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}\rangle-Q_\lambda(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{p}) \\ 1+Q_\lambda(\mathbf{q},\mathbf{q}) & -\lambda-2\langle\mathbf{q},\mathbf{q}\rangle-Q_\lambda(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}) \end{bmatrix}. \tag{14}$$

式(14)中: $Q_\lambda(\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\eta})\equiv\sum_{j=1}^N\frac{\boldsymbol{\xi}_j\boldsymbol{\eta}_j}{\lambda-\lambda_j}=\sum_{s=1}^\infty\frac{\langle\boldsymbol{\xi},\boldsymbol{\Lambda}^s\boldsymbol{\eta}\rangle}{\lambda^{s+1}}$.

引理 1 Lax 阵满足关系 $\mathbf{V}_x(\lambda)-[\mathbf{U},\mathbf{V}(\lambda)]=\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{g}_0-\sum_{k=1}^N\boldsymbol{\tau}_k)$.

证明 通过式(3),(11) 即可证明.

引入 Bargmann 约束

$$u=\langle\mathbf{q},\mathbf{q}\rangle, \qquad v=-4\langle\mathbf{q},\boldsymbol{\Lambda}\mathbf{q}\rangle+2\langle\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}\rangle. \tag{15}$$

式(15)中: $\mathbf{p}\equiv(p_1,\cdots,p_N)^T$; $\mathbf{q}\equiv(q_1,\cdots,q_N)^T$; $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}=\text{diag}(\lambda_1,\cdots,\lambda_N)$.

则特征值问题(1)被非线性化为 N 维 Hamilton 系统,即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_x &= (\mathbf{A} + \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \rangle) \mathbf{p} + (-4\mathbf{A}\langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \rangle - 4\langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{q} \rangle + 2\langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} \rangle) \mathbf{q} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{q}}, \\ q_x &= \mathbf{p} - (\mathbf{A} + \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \rangle) \mathbf{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{p}}. \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{H}$$

系统(H)中: $H=2\langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \rangle \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{q} \rangle - \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} \rangle \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \rangle - \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{q} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p} \rangle$. 定义母函数为

$$F(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \det \mathbf{V}(\lambda). \tag{16}$$

引理 2 令 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \text{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$, \mathbf{A} 满足 Lax 方程 $\mathbf{A}_x = [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]$, 则有 $\frac{d}{dx} \det \mathbf{A} = 0$.

证明 利用 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \text{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$ 的特殊性质, 及 Lax 方程 $\mathbf{A}_x = [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}]$, 直接计算可证. 将母函数 $F(\lambda)$ 展开为 λ 的洛朗级数, 得到

$$F(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \det \mathbf{V}(\lambda) = -\frac{\lambda^2}{2} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{F_m}{\lambda^{m+1}} \cdot \det \mathbf{V}(\lambda) \tag{17}$$

式(17)中: $F_0=2\langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \rangle \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{q} \rangle - \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} \rangle \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \rangle - \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{A}\mathbf{q} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p} \rangle$;

$$F_m = 2\langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \rangle \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{A}^{m+1} \mathbf{q} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} \rangle \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{A}^m \mathbf{q} \rangle - 2\langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{A}^m \mathbf{q} \rangle \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q} \rangle - \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{A}^{m+1} \mathbf{q} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{A}^m \mathbf{p} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{A}^m \mathbf{p} \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{A}^k \mathbf{q} \rangle \\ \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{A}^{m-k-1} \mathbf{q} \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{A}^{m-k-1} \mathbf{q} \rangle \end{array} \right|, \quad m \geq 1. \tag{18}$$

定理 1 $\{F_m\}$ 是 N -维 Hamilton 系统(H)的守恒积分, 即 $\{F_m, H\} = \frac{dF_m}{dx} = 0$.

证明 由于 $F(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \det \mathbf{V}(\lambda)$ 在 Bargmann 约束下是 Lax 方程 $\mathbf{V}_x - [\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}]$ 的一个解, 由引理 2 知, $F(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} \det \mathbf{V}(\lambda)$ 是沿 x 流守恒的. 将式(8)对 x 求导, 得 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{dF_m}{dx} \frac{1}{\lambda^{m+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} [\det \mathbf{V}(\lambda)] = 0$. 比较 λ 同次幂系数, 可得 $\frac{dF_m}{dx} = 0$. 即 $\{F_m\}$ 是系统(H)的守恒积分.

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A New Finite Dimensional Integrable System in Bargmann Constrain

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Abstract: In this paper a new linear eigenvalue problem is studied. The Lenard operators and solitonian hierarchy are obtained by means of a linear map. The linear eigenvalue problem is nonlinearied as a finite-dimensional Hamilton system in Bargmann constrain. The conserved integrals of the system are obtained by means of generating function method.

Keywords: Lenard operators; solitonian hierarchy; bargmann constrain; finite integrable system