

超 Kaup-Newell 族的非线性可积耦合及其超哈密顿结构*

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基于一类新的 Lie 超代数, 介绍了构造超孤子族非线性可积耦合的一般方法. 由相应圈超代数上的超迹恒等式, 可以得到超孤子族非线性可积偶的超哈密顿结构. 作为应用, 给出了超 Kaup-Newell 族的非线性可积耦合及其超哈密顿结构, 这种方法还可以推广到其他的超孤子族.

关键词: Lie 超代数, 超迹恒等式, 超 Kaup-Newell 族, 非线性可积耦合

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1 引言

可积耦合是孤立子理论的一个新的研究方向, 利用 Lie 代数构造可积系统及其可积耦合是近年来研究的热点^[1-11]. 可积耦合是在研究可积系统的无中心 Virasoro 对称代数时产生的^[12,13], 它是获得新的可积系统的重要方法. 其定义叙述如下, 设

$$u_t = K(u) \quad (1)$$

为已知的可积系统, 称下面这个系统

$$\begin{cases} u_t = K(u), \\ v_t = S(u, v), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

为(1)式的可积耦合, 如果(2)式仍是可积系统, 且 $S(u, v)$ 显含 u 或 u 对 x 的导数. 特别地, 如果(2)式的第二个方程对 v 是非线性的, 我们称(2)式是(1)式的非线性可积耦合^[14-16]. 构造非线性可积耦合是可积理论的重要研究课题之一, 因为它具有更丰富的数学结构和物理意义.

随着孤立子理论的发展, 与 Lie 超代数相关的超可积系统^[17-27] 越来越受到人们的关注. 人们用

Lie 代数或 Kac-Moody 代数或其他方法构造可积系统或可积耦合的例子已经有很多, 但文献中还没有关于超可积系统的非线性可积耦合的研究. 最近, You^[28] 给出了超 AKNS 族的非线性可积耦合. 本文考虑超 Kaup-Newell 族的非线性可积耦合及其超哈密顿结构.

首先给出如何利用 Lie 超代数构造超可积系统的非线性可积耦合, 以及如何构造超可积系统非线性可积耦合的超哈密顿结构. 其次, 作为例子, 我们给出超 Kaup-Newell 族的非线性可积耦合及其超哈密顿结构, 最后给出方程族的约化.

2 超孤子族的非线性可积耦合

设一般的矩阵谱问题为

$$\varphi_x = U(u, \lambda)\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} U_e & U_{01} \\ U_{02} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \varphi, \quad (3)$$

相应的辅助谱问题为

$$\varphi_t = V(u, \lambda)\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} V_e & V_{01} \\ V_{02} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \varphi, \quad (4)$$

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其中 U, V 属于 Lie 超代数 $sl(m, n)$, U_e, V_e 是 $m \times m$ 的偶元矩阵, U_{01}, V_{01} 是 $m \times n$ 的奇元矩阵, U_{02}, V_{02} 是 $n \times m$ 的奇元矩阵, 由零曲率方程 $U_t - V_x + [U, V] = 0$, 可以得到一个超可积系统

$$u_{t_n} = K_n(u). \quad (5)$$

下面引进一个扩大的谱矩阵

$$\bar{U}(\bar{u}) = \begin{pmatrix} U_e & U_c & U_{01} \\ 0 & U_e + U_c & 0 \\ U_{02} & -U_{02} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

其中变量 \bar{u} 包含原变量 u 和新变量 v , \bar{U} 的子矩阵 $U_c = U_c(v)$ 是偶元矩阵. 相应的辅助谱矩阵为

$$\bar{V}(\bar{u}) = \begin{pmatrix} V_e & V_c & V_{01} \\ 0 & V_e + V_c & 0 \\ V_{02} & -V_{02} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7)$$

其中 $V_c = V_c(v)$ 也是偶元矩阵, 由扩大的零曲率方程

$$\bar{U}_t - \bar{V}_x + [\bar{U}, \bar{V}] = 0, \quad (8)$$

即

$$\begin{cases} U_t - V_x + [U, V] = 0, \\ U_{c,t} - V_{c,x} + [U_e, V_c] + [U_c, V_e] \\ + [U_c, V_c] - U_{01}V_{02} + V_{01}U_{02} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

得

$$\bar{u}_{t_n} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}_{t_n} = \bar{K}_n(\bar{u}) = \begin{pmatrix} K_n(u) \\ S_n(u, v) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (10)$$

这就是超可积族 (5) 式的非线性可积耦合.

设 \bar{W} 是下面伴随表示方程的一个解:

$$\bar{W}_x = [\bar{U}, \bar{W}], \quad (11)$$

则由超迹恒等式 [29,30]

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}} \int \text{Str} \left(\bar{W}, \frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial \lambda} \right) dx \\ & = \lambda^{-\gamma} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \lambda^\gamma \text{Str} \left(\bar{W} \frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial \bar{u}} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中常数 γ 为

$$\gamma = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \ln \left| \text{Str}(\bar{W}\bar{W}) \right|, \quad (13)$$

于是便得到超可积系统非线性可积耦合的超哈密顿结构.

3 超 Kaup-Newell 族

考虑 Lie 超代数 $sl(2, 1)$ 的一组基 [26,27]:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & E_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ E_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & E_4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ E_5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其中 E_1, E_2, E_3 是偶元, E_4, E_5 是奇元. 用 $[\cdot, \cdot]$ 和 $[\cdot, \cdot]_+$ 表示换位子和反换位子, 它们的运算关系如下: $[E_1, E_2] = 2E_2, [E_1, E_3] = -2E_3, [E_2, E_3] = E_1, [E_1, E_4] = [E_2, E_5] = E_4, [E_1, E_5] = [E_4, E_3] = -E_5, [E_4, E_5]_+ = E_1, [E_4, E_4]_+ = -2E_2, [E_5, E_5]_+ = 2E_3$.

相应的圈超代数 G 定义如下:

$$G = sl(2, 1) \otimes C[\lambda, \lambda^{-1}]. \quad (15)$$

超 Kaup-Newell 族的谱问题 [26,27] 为

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_x &= U(u, \lambda)\varphi, \\ U &= \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & \lambda q & \lambda \alpha \\ r & \lambda & \beta \\ \beta & -\lambda \alpha & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_e & U_{01} \\ U_{02} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ u &= \begin{pmatrix} q \\ r \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

其中

$$U_e = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & \lambda q \\ r & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad U_{01} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix},$$

$U_{02} = (\beta, -\lambda \alpha)$, λ 是谱参数, q, r 是偶变量, α, β 是奇变量.

若取伴随表示方程 (11) 的一个解

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{W} &= \begin{pmatrix} A & \lambda B & \lambda \rho \\ C & -A & \sigma \\ \sigma & -\lambda \rho & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{W}_e & \mathbf{W}_{01} \\ \mathbf{W}_{02} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{m \geq 0} \mathbf{W}_m \lambda^{-m} \\ &= \sum_{m \geq 0} \begin{pmatrix} a_m & \lambda b_m & \lambda \rho_m \\ c_m & -a_m & \sigma_m \\ \sigma_m & -\lambda \rho_m & 0 \end{pmatrix} \lambda^{-m}, \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{W}_e &= \begin{pmatrix} A & \lambda B \\ C & -A \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{W}_{01} &= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \rho \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{W}_{02} &= (\sigma, -\lambda \rho). \end{aligned}$$

把 \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{W} 代入伴随表示方程 (11), 得

$$\begin{cases} a_{mx} = -rb_{m+1} + qc_{m+1} + \beta \rho_{m+1} + \alpha \delta_{m+1}, \\ b_{mx} = -2b_{m+1} - 2qa_m - 2\alpha \rho_{m+1}, \\ c_{mx} = 2ra_m + 2c_{m+1} + 2\beta \delta_m, \\ \rho_{mx} = -\rho_{m+1} - \beta b_m + q\delta_m - \alpha a_m, \\ \sigma_{mx} = \beta a_m - \alpha c_{m+1} + r\rho_{m+1} + \delta_{m+1}, \\ b_0 = c_0 = \rho_0 = \sigma_0 = 0, \quad a_0 = 1, \\ b_1 = -q, \quad c_1 = -r, \\ \rho_1 = -\alpha, \quad \sigma_1 = -\beta, \quad a_1 = -\frac{1}{2}qr - \alpha\beta, \dots \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

令

$$\mathbf{V}^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}_e^{(n)} & \mathbf{V}_{01}^{(n)} \\ \mathbf{V}_{02}^{(n)} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (19)$$

其中 $\mathbf{V}_e^{(n)} = (\lambda^n \mathbf{W}_e)_+ + \begin{pmatrix} -a_n & 0 \\ 0 & a_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{V}_{01}^{(n)} =$

$(\lambda^n \mathbf{W}_{01})_+$, $\mathbf{V}_{02}^{(n)} = (\lambda^n \mathbf{W}_{02})_+$. 谱问题 (16) 式和辅助谱问题 (19) 式的相容性条件给出了零曲率方程

$$\mathbf{U}_{t_n} - \mathbf{V}_x^{(n)} + [\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V}^{(n)}] = 0. \quad (20)$$

由上式便可得超 Kaup-Newell 孤子方程族

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_{t_n} &= K_n(u) = (b_{nx}, c_{nx} - 2\beta \delta_n, \beta b_n - q\delta_n + \rho_{nx}, \delta_{nx})^T \\ &= \mathbf{J} \frac{\delta H_n}{\delta u} \quad (n \geq 1), \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\mathbf{u}_n = K_n(u)$ 称为这个族的第 n 个 Kaup-Newell 流, 超哈密顿算子 \mathbf{J} 和超哈密顿函数分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{J} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \partial & 0 & 0 \\ \partial & 0 & -\beta & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & -\frac{1}{2}q & -\frac{1}{2}\partial \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}\partial & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ H_n &= \int \frac{2a_n - qc_n + 2\alpha \delta_n}{n} dx. \end{aligned}$$

超 Kaup-Newell 族 (21) 式的第一个非平凡的非线性方程组是其第 2 个流, 即

$$\begin{cases} q_{t_2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}q_x + \frac{1}{2}q^2 r + q\alpha\beta - \alpha\alpha_x \right)_x, \\ r_{t_2} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}r_x + \frac{1}{2}qr^2 \right)_x + r\alpha\beta_x - r\alpha_x\beta + 2\beta\beta_x, \\ \alpha_{t_2} = \left(\alpha_x + \frac{1}{2}qra \right)_x + \frac{1}{2}qr_x\alpha + \frac{1}{2}q_x\beta + q\beta_x \\ \quad + qr\alpha_x - \alpha\alpha_x\beta, \\ \beta_{t_2} = \left(-\beta_x + \frac{1}{2}qr\beta - \frac{1}{2}r_x\alpha - r\alpha_x \right)_x. \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

4 超 Kaup-Newell 族的非线性可积耦合

下面我们引进 $sl(4, 1)$ 的一组新基^[28]:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{e}_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{e}_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbf{e}_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 e_5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 e_6 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 e_7 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 e_8 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{23}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6$ 是偶元, e_7, e_8 是奇元. Lie 超代数 $sl(4,1)$ 的生成元 $e_i, 1 \leq i \leq 8$, 运算关系如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [e_2, e_1] &= [e_4, e_4] = -2e_2, \\
 [e_3, e_1] &= [e_5, e_5] = 2e_3, \\
 [e_1, e_4] &= [e_2, e_5] = e_4, \\
 [e_5, e_1] &= [e_3, e_4] = e_5, \\
 [e_2, e_3] &= [e_4, e_5] = e_1, \\
 [e_1, e_7] &= [e_2, e_8] = e_7, \\
 [e_1, e_8] &= [e_7, e_3] = -e_8, \\
 [e_7, e_8]_+ &= e_1 - e_6,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$[e_7, e_7]_+ = 2e_4 - 2e_2,$$

$$[e_8, e_8]_+ = 2e_3 - 2e_5.$$

定义与 Lie 超代数 $sl(4,1)$ 相关的圈超代数如下:

$$\bar{G} = sl(4,1) \otimes C[\lambda, \lambda^{-1}]. \tag{24}$$

下面我们引进一个与 Lie 超代数 $sl(4,1)$ 相关的扩大谱矩阵

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{U}(\bar{u}) &= \begin{pmatrix} U_e & U_c & U_{01} \\ 0 & U_e + U_c & 0 \\ U_{02} & -U_{02} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 \bar{u} &= \begin{pmatrix} q \\ r \\ \alpha \\ \beta \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{25}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 U_e, U_{01} 和 U_{02} 如 (16) 式所示, U_c 定义如下

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c(v) &= U_c = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda u_1 \\ u_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 v &= \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{26}
 \end{aligned}$$

设 \bar{W} 是伴随表示方程 (11) 的一个解

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{W}(\bar{u}) &= \begin{pmatrix} W_e & W_c & W_{01} \\ 0 & W_e + vW_c & 0 \\ W_{02} & -W_{02} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 W_c &= \begin{pmatrix} E & \lambda F \\ G & -E \end{pmatrix}, \tag{27}
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 W_e, W_{01} 和 W_{02} 如 (17) 式所示. 由伴随表示方程 (11) 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{c,x} &= [U_e, W_c] + [U_c, W_e] + [U_c, W_c] \\
 &\quad - U_{01}W_{02} + W_{01}U_{02}. \tag{28}
 \end{aligned}$$

令

$$E = \sum_{m \geq 0} e_m \lambda^{-m}, \quad F = \sum_{m \geq 0} f_m \lambda^{-m}, \quad G = \sum_{m \geq 0} g_m \lambda^{-m},$$

由 (28) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{mx} &= qg_{m+1} - rf_{m+1} + u_1c_{m+1} - u_2b_{m+1} \\
 &\quad + u_1g_{m+1} - u_2f_{m+1} - \alpha\delta_{m+1} - \beta\rho_{m+1},
 \end{aligned}$$

5 超哈密顿结构

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{mx} &= -2f_{m+1} - 2qe_m - 2u_1a_m - 2u_1e_m \\
 &\quad + 2\alpha\rho_{m+1}, \\
 g_{mx} &= 2g_{m+1} + 2re_m + 2u_2a_m + 2u_2e_m - 2\beta\delta_m, \\
 f_0 &= g_0 = 0, \quad e_0 = \varepsilon, f_1 = -u_1 - (q + u_1)\varepsilon, \\
 g_1 &= -u_2 - (r + u_2)\varepsilon, \\
 e_1 &= (1 + \varepsilon)\left(-\frac{1}{2}qu_2 - \frac{1}{2}u_1u_2 - \frac{1}{2}ru_1\right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon qr + \alpha\beta, \dots
 \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

对于任意的整数 $n \geq 0$, 令

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{V}^{(n)} &= \begin{pmatrix} V_e^{(n)} & V_c^{(n)} & V_{01}^{(n)} \\ 0 & V_e^{(n)} + V_c^{(n)} & 0 \\ V_{02}^{(n)} & -V_{02}^{(n)} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\
 V_c^{(n)} &= (\lambda^n W_e)_+ + \begin{pmatrix} a_n & 0 \\ 0 & -a_n \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

由扩大的零曲率方程 (8)

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{c,t} - V_{c,x}^{(n)} + [U_e, V_c^{(n)}] + [U_c, V_e^{(n)}] \\
 + [U_c, V_c^{(n)}] - U_{01}V_{02}^{(n)} + V_{01}^{(n)}U_{02} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

以及超 Kaup-Newell 族 (21) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_{t_n} &= \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}_{t_n} = S_n(u, v) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} f_{nx} \\ g_{nx} + 2\beta\delta_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (n \geq 0).
 \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

这样, 就得到超 Kaup-Newell 族 (21) 式的非线性可积耦合:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{u}_n &= \begin{pmatrix} q \\ r \\ \alpha \\ \beta \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \bar{K}(\bar{u}) = \begin{pmatrix} K_n(u) \\ S_n(u, v) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} b_{nx} \\ c_{nx} - 2\beta\delta_n \\ \beta b_n - q\delta_n + \rho_{nx} \\ \delta_{nx} \\ f_{nx} \\ g_{nx} + 2\beta\delta_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (n \geq 1).
 \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

经过直接的计算可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Str}\left(\bar{W} \frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial \lambda}\right) &= -4A - 2E + qG + u_1C \\
 &\quad + u_1G + 2qC + 2\alpha\delta, \\
 \text{Str}\left(\bar{W} \frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial q}\right) &= 2\lambda C + \lambda G, \\
 \text{Str}\left(\bar{W} \frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial r}\right) &= 2\lambda B + \lambda F, \\
 \text{Str}\left(\bar{W} \frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial u_1}\right) &= \lambda C + \lambda G, \\
 \text{Str}\left(\bar{W} \frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial u_2}\right) &= \lambda B + \lambda F, \\
 \text{Str}\left(\bar{W} \frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial \alpha}\right) &= -2\lambda\delta, \\
 \text{Str}\left(\bar{W} \frac{\partial \bar{U}}{\partial \beta}\right) &= 2\lambda\rho.
 \end{aligned}$$

把上面的结果代入超迹恒等式 (12) 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}} \int (-4A - 2E + qG + u_1C + u_1G + 2qC \\
 + 2\alpha\delta) dx = \lambda^\gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \lambda^\gamma \begin{pmatrix} 2\lambda C + \lambda G \\ 2\lambda B + \lambda F \\ -2\lambda\delta \\ 2\lambda\rho \\ \lambda C + \lambda G \\ \lambda B + \lambda F \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

比较上式两端 λ^{-n} 的系数

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}} \int (-4a_n - 2e_n + qg_n + u_1c_n + u_1g_n + 2qc_n \\
 + 2\alpha\delta_n) dx = (\gamma - n) \begin{pmatrix} 2c_n + g_n \\ 2b_n + f_n \\ -2\delta_n \\ 2\rho_n \\ c_n + g_n \\ b_n + f_n \end{pmatrix} \\
 (n \geq 0).
 \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

由公式 (13) 可得常数 $\gamma = 0$, 于是

$$\frac{\delta \bar{H}_n}{\delta \bar{u}} = \begin{pmatrix} 2c_n + g_n \\ 2b_n + f_n \\ -2\delta_n \\ 2\rho_n \\ c_n + g_n \\ b_n + f_n \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\bar{H}_n = \int \frac{1}{n} (4a_n + 2e_n - qg_n - u_1c_n - u_1g_n - 2qc_n - 2\alpha\delta_n) dx. \quad (35)$$

则超 Kaup-Newell 族的非线性可积耦合 (32) 式, 具有下面的超哈密顿形式:

$$\bar{u}_{t_n} = \bar{K}_n(\bar{u}) = \bar{J} \frac{\delta \bar{H}_n}{\delta \bar{u}} \quad (n \geq 1), \quad (36)$$

其中超哈密顿算子

$$\bar{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \partial & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\partial \\ \partial & 0 & \beta & 0 & -\partial & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & \frac{1}{2}q & \frac{1}{2}\partial & 0 & -\beta \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}\partial & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\partial & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\partial \\ -\partial & 0 & -\beta & 0 & 2\partial & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (37)$$

经过复杂的计算可得递推关系

$$\bar{L} \frac{\delta \bar{H}_n}{\delta \bar{u}} = \frac{\delta \bar{H}_{n+1}}{\delta \bar{u}}, \quad (38)$$

递归算子

$$\bar{L} = \begin{pmatrix} L_1 & L_2 & L_3 \\ L_4 & L_5 & -L_4 \\ 0 & 0 & L_1 + L_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (39)$$

其中

$$L_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\partial - \frac{1}{2}r\partial^{-1}q\partial & -\frac{1}{2}r\partial^{-1}r\partial \\ -\frac{1}{2}q\partial^{-1}q\partial & -\frac{1}{2}\partial - \frac{1}{2}q\partial^{-1}r\partial + \alpha\beta \end{pmatrix},$$

$$L_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(\beta + r\beta + r\alpha) & -(r + u_2)\beta \\ q\alpha & \frac{1}{2}(\alpha\partial + q\beta) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$L_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{L}_{311} & \mathcal{L}_{312} \\ \mathcal{L}_{321} & -\mathcal{L}_{322} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{311} = -\frac{1}{2}(r + u_2)\partial^{-1}u_1\partial - \frac{1}{2}u_2\partial^{-1}q\partial$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{312} = -\frac{1}{2}(r + u_2)\partial^{-1}u_2\partial - \frac{1}{2}u_2\partial^{-1}r\partial$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{321} = -\frac{1}{2}(q + u_1)\partial^{-1}u_1\partial - \frac{1}{2}u_1\partial^{-1}q\partial$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{322} = -\frac{1}{2}(q + u_1)\partial^{-1}u_2\partial - \frac{1}{2}u_1\partial^{-1}r\partial - \alpha\beta$$

$$L_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha\partial + \beta\partial^{-1}q\partial & -2r\beta + \beta\partial^{-1}r\partial \\ -\alpha\partial^{-1}q\partial & -2\beta - \alpha\partial^{-1}r\partial \end{pmatrix},$$

$$L_5 = \begin{pmatrix} \partial - rq & -r\partial \\ -q & -\partial + \alpha\beta \end{pmatrix}.$$

6 方程族的约化

如果令 $u_1 = u_2 = 0$, 则方程族 (36) 约化成经典 Kaup-Newell 族的非线性可积耦合.

如果在 (36) 式中令 $n = 2$, 可以得到超 Kaup-Newell 族的第一个非平凡的非线性方程组 (22) 的非线性可积耦合:

$$q_{t_2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}q_x + \frac{1}{2}q^2r + q\alpha\beta - \alpha\alpha_x \right)_x,$$

$$r_{t_2} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}r_x + \frac{1}{2}qr^2 \right)_x + r\alpha\beta_x - r\alpha_x\beta + 2\beta\beta_x,$$

$$\alpha_{t_2} = \left(\alpha_x + \frac{1}{2}qr\alpha \right)_x + \frac{1}{2}qr_x\alpha + \frac{1}{2}q_x\beta + q\beta_x + qr\alpha_x - \alpha\alpha_x\beta,$$

$$\beta_{t_2} = \left(-\beta_x + \frac{1}{2}qr\beta - \frac{1}{2}r_x\alpha - r\alpha_x \right)_x.$$

$$u_{1t_2} = \left[\varepsilon \left(\frac{1}{2}q_x + \frac{1}{2}q^2r \right) - q\alpha\beta + \alpha\alpha_x + (1 + \varepsilon) \left(\frac{1}{2}u_{1x} + \frac{1}{2}q^2u_2 + \frac{1}{2}u_1^2u_2 + \frac{1}{2}ru_1^2 + qu_1u_2 + qru_1 \right) \right]_x,$$

$$u_{2t_2} = \left[\varepsilon \left(-\frac{1}{2}r_x + \frac{1}{2}qr^2 \right) + (1 + \varepsilon) \left(-\frac{1}{2}u_{2x} + \frac{1}{2}r^2u_1 + ru_1u_2 + qru_2 + qu_2^2 + u_1u_2^2 \right) \right]_x + r\alpha_x\beta - r\alpha\beta_x - 2\beta\beta_x. \quad (40)$$

如果在 (40) 式中令 $\varepsilon = 0$, 有

$$q_{t_2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}q_x + \frac{1}{2}q^2r + q\alpha\beta - \alpha\alpha_x \right)_x,$$

$$r_{t_2} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}r_x + \frac{1}{2}qr^2 \right)_x + r\alpha\beta_x - r\alpha_x\beta + 2\beta\beta_x,$$

$$\alpha_{t_2} = \left(\alpha_x + \frac{1}{2}qr\alpha \right)_x + \frac{1}{2}qr_x\alpha + \frac{1}{2}q_x\beta + q\beta_x + qr\alpha_x - \alpha\alpha_x\beta,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{t_2} &= \left(-\beta_x + \frac{1}{2}qr\beta - \frac{1}{2}r_x\alpha - r\alpha_x \right)_x, \\ u_{1t_2} &= \left(-q\alpha\beta + \alpha\alpha_x + \frac{1}{2}u_{1x} + \frac{1}{2}q^2u_2 + \frac{1}{2}u_1^2u_2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2}ru_1^2 + qu_1u_2 + qru_1 \right)_x, \\ u_{2t_2} &= \left(-\frac{1}{2}u_{2x} + \frac{1}{2}r^2u_1 + ru_1u_2 + qru_2 + qu_2^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + u_1u_2^2 \right)_x + r\alpha_x\beta - r\alpha\beta_x - 2\beta\beta_x. \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

特别地, 如果取 $\varepsilon = -1$, $p = -r$, $q = -s$, 则方程组 (40) 能约化成 (22) 式.

7 结论

本文引进一类新的 Lie 超代数来构造超 Kaup-Newell 族的非线性可积耦合及其超哈密顿结构. 特别地, 当我们取偶位势 u_1 和 u_2 为 0 时, 超 Kaup-Newell 族的非线性可积耦合就约化为经典 Kaup-Newell 族的非线性可积耦合. 利用 Lie 超代数上的超迹恒等式, 给出了超 Kaup-Newell 族非线性可积耦合的超哈密顿结构. 本文提供了一个系统的方法来构造超孤子族的非线性可积耦合及其超哈密顿结构. 本文的方法还可以应用到其他的超可积系统.

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Nonlinear integrable couplings of super Kaup-Newell hierarchy and its super Hamiltonian structures*

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Abstract

Based on a kind of new Lie superalgebras, we introduce the general method of constructing the nonlinear integrable couplings of super soliton hierarchy. Super trace identity over the corresponding loop superalgebras is used to obtain the super Hamiltonian structures for the resulting nonlinear integrable couplings of the super soliton hierarchy. As an application, we give the nonlinear integrable couplings of super Kaup-Newell hierarchy and its super Hamiltonian structures. This method can be generalized to other super soliton hierarchy.

Keywords: Lie superalgebras, super trace identity, super Kaup-Newell hierarchy, nonlinear integrable couplings

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