

[文章编号] 1007-7405(2017)02-0066-09

带自相容源 KdV、mKdV 和 Harry Dym 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换

高良涓¹, 吴红霞¹, 曾云波²

(1. 集美大学理学院, 福建 厦门 361021; 2. 清华大学数学科学系, 北京 100084)

[摘要] 在 Sato 理论的框架下, 利用拟微分算子探讨了 1+1 维带源可积方程族之间的 Bäcklund 变换, 构造了带源 KdV 方程与带源 mKdV 方程、带源 mKdV 方程和带源 Harry Dym 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换, 结果表明, 在所构造的 Bäcklund 变换作用下, 第一 (二) 型标准的带源 KdV、mKdV 方程分别变换成非标准的第一 (二) 型的带源 mKdV、Harry Dym 方程。

[关键词] 带源 KdV 方程; 带源 mKdV 方程; 带源 Harry Dym 方程; Bäcklund 变换

[中图分类号] O 175.29

Bäcklund Transformations Between KdV Equation and mKdV Equation with Self-consistent Sources, mKdV Equation and Harry Dym Equation with Self-consistent Sources

GAO Liangjuan¹, WU Hongxia¹, ZENG Yunbo²

(1. School of Science, Jimei University, Xiamen 361021, China;

2. Department of Mathematical Sciences, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China)

Abstract: Bäcklund transformations between 1+1 dimensional integrable hierarchies by the pseudo-differential operator in the framework of Sato theory are discussed. Bäcklund transformation between KdV equation with self-consistent sources (with sources) and mKdV equation with sources, mKdV equation with sources and Harry Dym equation with sources are given, respectively. The results show that under the Bäcklund transformation, the first (two) standard type of KdV, mKdV equation with sources are transformed into the first (two) non-standard type of mKdV, Harry Dym equation with sources, respectively.

Keywords: KdV equation with sources; modified KdV equation with sources; Harry Dym equation with sources; Bäcklund transformation

0 引言

众所周知, 带源孤子方程是对原孤子方程的一种可积耦合推广, 它反映了不同孤立波之间的相互作用。例如, 带自相容源 KdV 方程描述了等离子体中高频-低频波的耦合现象或者是长短毛细-重

[收稿日期] 2016-05-22

[修回日期] 2016-12-19

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金项目 (11201178); 福建省自然科学基金项目 (2017J01402); 福建省教育厅高校青年自然基金重点项目

[作者简介] 高良涓 (1989—), 男, 硕士生, 从事孤子与可积系统方向研究。通信作者: 吴红霞 (1975—), 女, 副教授, 博士, 硕士生导师, 主要从事孤立子理论与可积系统研究, E-mail: wuhongxia@jmu.edu.cn。

力波的相互作用^[1-5]等。这些性质在流体力学、固体物理以及等离子体物理中均有广泛的应用。最近几年, 学者在带源的孤立子方程的研究中做了许多工作: Zeng 等基于高阶约束流的思想研究了带源孤子方程的构造及求解等问题^[6-7]; Hu 等利用 Pfaffian 的思想提出了源生成法, 并构造和求解了第一型(耦合特征值问题)、第二型(耦合特征函数随时间的演化方程)的带源孤立子方程^[8]; Zhang 等直接在 Lax 表示中加入递推算子的特征函数构造了带源方程, 并利用 Hirota 双线性方法和 Wronskian 行列式技巧求解了带源孤子方程^[9]。当然上述构造方法均具有一定的局限性。2008 年, 为了得到带源孤子方程的系统构造, Liu 等基于 KP (Kadomtsev-Petviashvili) 方程族由特征函数及共轭特征函数表示的对称约束, 构造了推广的 KP 方程族^[10], 并通过 n -约化及 k -约束, 得到第一、二型带源的 KdV 方程及带源的 Boussinesq 方程等。随后, 这种方法被用来构造推广的 mKP 方程族^[11]、推广的 2+1 维 Harry Dym 方程族^[12], 同样通过两种约化得到了第一、二型的带源 mKdV 方程以及带源 Harry Dym 方程。

贝克隆变换是研究可积方程族的一个重要工具。Oevel 等在 Sato 理论框架下, 详细考察了 KP 方程族和 mKP 方程族、mKP 方程族和 2+1 维 Harry Dym 方程族之间的 Bäcklund 变换^[13]。2010 年, 文献 [11] 给出了推广的 KP 方程族和推广的 mKP 方程族之间的 Bäcklund 变换, 并利用常数变易法及 dressing 法求出了推广的 KP 方程族 n -孤子解。最近, 文献 [14] 探讨了推广的 mKP 方程族和推广的 2+1 维 Harry Dym 方程族之间的 Bäcklund 变换。不难发现, 前人所考虑的均是 2+1 维带源可积方程族之间的 Bäcklund 变换, 1+1 维带源可积方程族作为 2+1 维带源可积方程族在某种约束条件下的产物, 它们之间的 Bäcklund 变换是否仍会满足该约束条件? 带源 KdV 方程和带源 mKdV 方程、带源 mKdV 方程和带源 Harry Dym 方程之间存在什么 Bäcklund 变换? 这些问题仍没有解决。基于此, 本文首次探讨了 1+1 维带源可积方程族之间的 Bäcklund 变换, 利用拟微分算子构造了带源 KdV 方程与带源 mKdV 方程、带源 mKdV 方程和带源 Harry Dym 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换, 是带源可积系统相关研究的一个完善和补充。

1 预备知识

1.1 推广的 KP、mKP、2+1 维 Harry Dym 方程族的构造

考察 Lax 方程族:

$$L_{t_n} = [(L^n)_{\geq k}, L], k = 0, 1, 2, \tag{1}$$

当 $k = 0$ 时, 拟微分算子 L 定义为

$$L_{KP} \triangleq L = \partial + u\partial^{-1} + u_2\partial^{-2} + \cdots, \tag{2}$$

当 $k = 1$ 时, 拟微分算子 L 定义为

$$L_{mKP} \triangleq \tilde{L} = \partial + v + v_1\partial^{-1} + v_2\partial^{-2} + \cdots, \tag{3}$$

当 $k = 2$ 时, 拟微分算子 L 定义为

$$L_{Dym} \triangleq \bar{L} = w\partial + w_0 + w_1\partial^{-1} + w_2\partial^{-2} + \cdots. \tag{4}$$

其中 $\partial = \partial/\partial_x, u, u_i (i = 2, 3, \cdots), v, v_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots), w, w_i (i = 0, 1, \cdots)$ 均是变量 $t = (t_1 = x, t_2, t_3, \cdots)$ 的函数, $(L^n)_{\geq k}$ 表示 L^n 中阶数 $\geq k$ 的微分部分。

近几年, Liu 等^[10-11]、Ma 等^[12]为了得到带源孤子方程的系统构造, 基于 2+1 维可积方程族由特征函数和共轭特征函数表示的对称约束, 引进了一个新的 τ_s 流, 构造了推广的 2+1 维可积方程族

$$L_{(\tau_s)} = [(L^s)_{\geq k} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j \partial^k), L], k = 0, 1, 2, \tag{5}$$

其中特征函数 φ_j 及共轭特征函数 ψ_j 分别满足:

$$\varphi_{j,t_n} = [(L^n)_{\geq k} \varphi_j], \psi_{j,t_n} = -[\partial^{-k} (L^n)^* \partial^k \psi_j], \tag{6}$$

式(6)表示微分算子 $(L^n)_{\geq k} \cdot \partial^{-k} (L^n)^* \partial^k$ 直接作用在函数 φ_j, ψ_j 上。“*”表示微分算子的共轭算子,

其定义如下:

$$\left(\sum_i(u_i\partial^i)\right)^* = \sum_i[(-1)^i\partial^i u_i]. \quad (7)$$

当 $k = 0, 1, 2$ 时, 方程族(5)—(6)分别对应于推广的 KP 方程族^[10]、推广的 mKP 方程族^[11]及推广的 $2+1$ 维 Harry Dym 方程族^[12]。

由 $\partial\tau_s$ 流和 ∂t_n 流的可交换性, 得到了方程族(5)—(6)的零曲率方程

$$(L^n)_{\geq k, \tau_s} - ((L^s)_{\geq k} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j \partial^k))_{t_n} + [(L^n)_{\geq k}, (L^s)_{\geq k} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j \partial^k)] = 0, \quad (8)$$

其中 φ_j, ψ_j 满足式(6)。注意到方程族(8)本质上是 $2+1$ 维带自相容源的孤子方程族。当 $k = 0, 1, 2$ 时, 方程族(8)分别对应于带源 KP 方程族、带源 mKP 方程族及 $2+1$ 维带源 Harry Dym 方程族。

引理 1^[13] 对任意的微分算子 $(L^n)_{\geq k}$, 任意一对函数 φ, ψ 满足共轭方程 $\varphi_{t_n} = [(L^n)_{\geq k} \varphi]$, $\psi_{t_n} = -[\partial^{-k}(L^n)_{\geq k}^* \partial^k \psi]$, 则存在一个势函数 $\Omega(\psi^{(k)}, \varphi)$ 满足如下的相容性方程

$$\Omega(\psi^{(k)}, \varphi)_x = \psi^{(k)} \varphi, \quad \Omega(\psi^{(k)}, \varphi)_{t_n} = \text{res}(\partial^{-1} \psi^{(k)} (L^n)_{\geq k} \varphi \partial^{-1}), \quad (9)$$

其中, 当 $k = 0, 1, 2$ 时, $\psi^{(k)}$ 分别表示 ψ, ψ_x, ψ_{xx} , 势函数 $\hat{\Omega}(\psi, \varphi^{(k)})$ 定义为:

$$\hat{\Omega}(\psi, \varphi^{(k)}) = \begin{cases} \Omega(\psi, \varphi), & k = 0, \\ -\Omega(\psi_x, \varphi) + \psi \varphi, & k = 1, \\ \Omega(\psi_{xx}, \varphi) - \psi_x \varphi + \psi \varphi_x, & k = 2, \end{cases}$$

满足如下的相容性方程

$$\hat{\Omega}(\psi, \varphi^{(k)})_x = \psi \varphi^{(k)}, \quad \hat{\Omega}(\psi, \varphi^{(k)})_{t_n} = \text{res}(\partial^{-1} \psi \partial^k (L^n)_{\geq k} \partial^{-k} \varphi^{(k)} \partial^{-1}). \quad (10)$$

注 1 对任意的微分算子 $A_{\geq 0}, B_{\geq 0}$ 满足 $[A_{\geq 0} B_{\geq 0} f] = [A_{\geq 0} [B_{\geq 0} f]]$, 通过计算可知, 该式对于任意的拟微分算子也成立。

1.2 推广的 KP、mKP、 $2+1$ 维 Harry Dym 方程族的约化

1.2.1 n -约化

在标准 n -约化 $(L^n)_{<0} = 0$, 即 $L^n = (L^n)_{\geq 0} \triangleq B_n$ 下, 推广的 KP 方程族可约化为第一型 $1+1$ 维带源 Gelfand-Dickey 方程族

$$B_{n, \tau_s} + [B_n, (B_n)^{s/n}_{\geq 0} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j)] = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$[B_n \varphi_j] = \lambda_j^n \varphi_j, \quad [B_n^* \psi_j] = \lambda_j^n \psi_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (12)$$

特别地, 当 $n = 2, s = 3$ 时, 方程族(11)—(12)可化为如下第一型带源 KdV 方程^[10]

$$B_{2, \tau_3} = [(B_2)^{3/2}_{\geq 0} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j), B_2], \quad (13)$$

$$[B_2 \varphi_j] = \lambda_j^2 \varphi_j, \quad [B_2^* \psi_j] = \lambda_j^2 \psi_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (14)$$

Lax 表示为

$$[B_2 \phi] = \lambda \phi, \quad \phi_{\tau_3} = [((B_2)^{3/2}_{\geq 0} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j)) \phi]. \quad (15)$$

即

$$u_t - 3uu_x - u_{xxx}/4 + \sum_{j=1}^n (\varphi_j \psi_j)_x = 0, \quad (16)$$

$$\varphi_{j, xx} + 2u\varphi_j = \lambda_j^2 \varphi_j, \quad \psi_{j, xx} + 2u\psi_j = \lambda_j^2 \psi_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (17)$$

其中 $t \triangleq \tau_3$ 。

当 $n = 2, s = 3$ 时, $\tilde{L}^2 = \tilde{L}_{\geq 1}^2 = \tilde{B}_2$, 推广的 mKP 方程族约化为第一型带源 mKdV 方程^[11]

$$\tilde{B}_{2, \tau_3} = [(\tilde{B}_2)^{3/2}_{\geq 1} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial), \tilde{B}_2], \quad (18)$$

$$[\tilde{B}_2 \tilde{\varphi}_j] = \lambda_j^2 \tilde{\varphi}_j, [\partial^{-1} \tilde{B}_2^* \partial \tilde{\psi}_j] = \lambda_j^2 \tilde{\psi}_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (19)$$

Lax 表示为

$$[\tilde{B}_2 \phi] = \tilde{\lambda} \phi, \phi_{\tau_3} = [((\tilde{B}_2)^{3/2}_{\geq 1} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial)) \phi]. \quad (20)$$

为考虑带源方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换, 考虑在 $\tilde{L}^2 = \tilde{L}^2_{\geq 1} + \lambda \triangleq \tilde{B}_2$ 的约化下, 方程 (18)—(19) 即为第一型非标准带源 mKdV 方程

$$v_t + 3v^2 v_x / 2 - v_{xxx} / 4 - 3\lambda v_x / 2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \tilde{\psi}_j)_x = 0, \quad (21)$$

$$\tilde{\varphi}_{j,xx} + 2v \tilde{\varphi}_{j,x} = (\lambda_j^2 - \lambda) \tilde{\varphi}_j, \tilde{\psi}_{j,xx} - 2v \tilde{\psi}_{j,x} = (\lambda_j^2 - \lambda) \tilde{\psi}_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (22)$$

当 $n = 2, s = 3, \tilde{L}^2 = (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2} + \tilde{\lambda} \bar{x} \partial_x \triangleq \bar{B}_2$ 时, 推广的 Harry Dym 方程族可化为第一型非标准带源 Harry Dym 方程

$$\bar{B}_{2, \bar{\tau}_3} = [(\bar{B}_2)^{3/2}_{\geq 2} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2), \bar{B}_2], \quad (23)$$

$$[\tilde{B}_2 \bar{\varphi}_j] = \lambda_j^2 \bar{\varphi}_j, [\partial_x^{-2} \bar{B}_2^* \partial_x^2 \bar{\psi}_j] = \lambda_j^2 \bar{\psi}_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (24)$$

即

$$w_{\bar{t}} - w^3 w_{xxx} / 4 - 3\bar{x} \bar{\lambda}^2 (1 - \bar{x} w_x / w) / 4 + \sum_{j=1}^m (w (\bar{\varphi}_j \bar{\psi}_j)_x - \bar{\varphi}_j \bar{\psi}_j w_x) = 0, \quad (25)$$

$$w^2 \bar{\varphi}_{j,xx} + \bar{\lambda} \bar{x} \bar{\varphi}_{j,x} = \lambda_j^2 \bar{\varphi}_j, \quad (26)$$

$$w^2 \bar{\psi}_{j,xx} - \bar{\lambda} \bar{x} \bar{\psi}_{j,x} = (\lambda_j^2 - \bar{\lambda}) \bar{\psi}_j, j = 1, \dots, m, \bar{t} \triangleq \bar{\tau}_3. \quad (27)$$

1.2.2 s - 约束

在 s - 约束 $(L^s)_{<k} = \sum_{i=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j \partial^k)$, 即 $L^s = (L^s)_{\geq k} + \sum_{i=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j \partial^k)$ 下, 方程族 (8) 可约化为第二型的 $1+1$ 维带源孤子方程族

$$((L^s)_{\geq k} + \sum_{i=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j \partial^k))_{t_n} = [((L^s)_{\geq k} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j \partial^k))^{n/s}_{\geq k}, (L^s)_{\geq k} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j \partial^k)], \quad (28)$$

$$\varphi_{j,t_n} = [((L^s)_{\geq k} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j \partial^k))^{n/s}_{\geq k} \varphi_j], \quad (29)$$

$$\psi_{j,t_n} = -[((L^s)_{\geq k} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j \partial^k))^{n/s}_{\geq k} \psi_j], j = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (30)$$

当 $k = 0, s = 2, n = 3$ 时, 方程族 (28)—(30) 可化为第二型带源 KdV 方程^[10]

$$(B_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j))_{t_3} = [(B_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j))^{3/2}_{\geq 0}, B_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j)], \quad (31)$$

$$\varphi_{j,t_3} = [(B_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j))^{3/2}_{\geq 0} \varphi_j], \quad (32)$$

$$\psi_{j,t_3} = -[(B_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j))^{3/2}_{\geq 0} \psi_j], j = 1, 2, \dots, m, B_2 = (L^2_{\text{KP}})_{\geq 0}. \quad (33)$$

其相应的 Lax 表示为

$$[(B_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j)) \phi] = \mu \phi, \phi_{t_3} = [(B_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1} \psi_j))^{3/2}_{\geq 0} \phi]. \quad (34)$$

即

$$u_t - 3uu_x - u_{xxx} / 4 + 3 \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \psi_{j,xx} - \varphi_{j,xx} \psi_j) / 4 = 0, \quad (35)$$

$$\varphi_{j,t_3} = \varphi_{j,xxx} + 3u \varphi_{j,x} + 3 \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \psi_j + u_x) \varphi_j / 2, \quad (36)$$

$$\psi_{j,t_3} = \psi_{j,xxx} + 3u\psi_{j,x} - 3\left(\sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \psi_j) - u_x\right)\psi_j/2, j = 1, 2, \dots, m, t \triangleq t_3. \quad (37)$$

当 $k = 1, s = 2, n = 3, \tilde{L}^2 = \tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial)$ 时, 方程族 (28)—(30) 可化为第二型带源 mKdV 方程^[11]

$$(\tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial))_{t_3} = [(\tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial))_{\geq 1}^{3/2}, \tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial)], \quad (38)$$

$$\tilde{\varphi}_{j,t_3} = [(\tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial))_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \tilde{\varphi}_j], \quad (39)$$

$$\tilde{\psi}_{j,t_3} = -[(\partial^{-1}(\tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial))_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \partial) \tilde{\psi}_j], j = 1, \dots, m, \tilde{B}_2 = (L_{\text{mKP}}^2)_{\geq 1}. \quad (40)$$

其相应的 Lax 表示为

$$[(\tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial))\phi] = \mu\phi, \phi_{t_3} = [(\tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial))_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \phi]. \quad (41)$$

为考虑带源方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换, 考虑在 $\tilde{L}^2 \triangleq \tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial)$ 下的约化, 方程 (38)—(40) 即为第二型非标准带源 mKdV 方程

$$v_t + 3v^2 v_x/2 - v_{xxx}/4 + 3 \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\tilde{\varphi}_j \tilde{\psi}_{j,xx} - \tilde{\varphi}_{j,xx} \tilde{\psi}_j - 2(v \tilde{\varphi}_j \tilde{\psi}_j)_x)/4 = 0, \quad (42)$$

$$\tilde{\varphi}_{j,t} = \tilde{\varphi}_{j,xxx} + 3v \tilde{\varphi}_{j,xx} + 3\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\tilde{\varphi}_j \tilde{\psi}_j) + v_x + v^2\right) \tilde{\varphi}_{j,x}/2, \quad (43)$$

$$\tilde{\psi}_{j,t} = \tilde{\psi}_{j,xxx} - 3v \tilde{\psi}_{j,xx} + 3\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\tilde{\varphi}_j \tilde{\psi}_j) - v_x + v^2\right) \tilde{\psi}_{j,x}/2. \quad (44)$$

当 $k = 2, s = 2, n = 3, \tilde{L}^2 \triangleq \bar{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2)$ 时, 方程族 (28)—(30) 可约化为第二型非标准带源 Harry Dym 方程

$$(\bar{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2))_{\bar{t}_3} = [(\bar{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2))_{\geq 2}^{3/2}, \bar{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2)], \quad (45)$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_{j,\bar{t}_3} = [(\bar{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2))_{\geq 2}^{3/2} \bar{\varphi}_j], \quad (46)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_{j,\bar{t}_3} = -[(\partial_x^{-2}(\bar{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2))_{\geq 2}^{3/2} \partial_x^2) \bar{\psi}_j], j = 1, \dots, m, \bar{B}_2 = (L_{\text{Dym}}^2)_{\geq 2}. \quad (47)$$

即

$$w_{\bar{t}} - w^3 w_{\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}}/4 + 3 \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} [w^2 (\bar{\varphi}_j \bar{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}\bar{x}} - \bar{\varphi}_{j,\bar{x}\bar{x}} \bar{\psi}_j) + (\bar{\varphi}_j \bar{\psi}_j (\bar{\varphi}_j \bar{\psi}_{j,w_{\bar{x}}} - (\bar{\varphi}_j \bar{\psi}_j)_{\bar{x}} w))/w]/4 = 0, \quad (48)$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_{j,\bar{t}} = w^3 \bar{\varphi}_{j,\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}} + 3(w^2 w_{\bar{x}} + w \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \bar{\psi}_j)) \bar{\varphi}_{j,\bar{x}\bar{x}}/2, \quad (49)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_{j,\bar{t}} = w^3 \bar{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}\bar{x}\bar{x}} + 3(w^2 w_{\bar{x}} - w \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \bar{\psi}_j)) \bar{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}\bar{x}}/2, \bar{t} \triangleq \bar{t}_3. \quad (50)$$

2 带源 KdV、mKdV 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换

下面分别考察第一、二型带源 KdV、mKdV 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换。

2.1 第一型带源 KdV、mKdV 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换

定理 1 设 B_2 是第一型带源 KdV 方程 (13) 的解, $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_m$ 满足式 (14), g 为满足式

(15) 的特征函数, 则 $\tilde{B}_2 = g^{-1}B_2g$, $\tilde{\varphi}_j = g^{-1}\varphi_j$, $\tilde{\psi}_j = -\hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g)$ 为第一型非标准带源 mKdV 方程 (18) — (20) 的解。

证明 欲证定理 1 成立, 只需证 $\tilde{B}_2 = g^{-1}B_2g$, $\tilde{\varphi}_j = g^{-1}\varphi_j$, $\tilde{\psi}_j = -\hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g) = -\Omega(\psi_j, g)$ 分别满足式 (18) 及式 (19) 即可。

首先证明式 (18) 成立。 $\tilde{B}_{2,\tau_3} = (g^{-1}B_2g)_{\tau_3} = -g_{\tau_3}/g^2B_2g + g^{-1}B_{2,\tau_3}g + g^{-1}B_2g_{\tau_3} = [-g^{-1}g_{\tau_3}, \tilde{B}_2] + g^{-1}B_{2,\tau_3}g$, 注意到 $g_{\tau_3} = [(B_2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g] + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g))$ 及 $B_{2,\tau_3} = [(B_2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1}\psi_j), B_2]$, 由引理 1 知 $(\hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g))_x = \psi_j g$ 。故 $\tilde{B}_{2,\tau_3} = [-g^{-1}[(B_2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g] - g^{-1}\sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g)), \tilde{B}_2] + [g^{-1}((B_2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1}\psi_j)g, g^{-1}B_2g)] = [(g^{-1}(B_2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g)_{\geq 1} - \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g)) + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1}(\partial \hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g) - \hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g)\partial)), \tilde{B}_2] = [(g^{-1}(B_2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g)_{\geq 1} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j \partial), \tilde{B}_2]$ 。通过计算知 $(g^{-1}(B_2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g)_{\geq 1} = (\tilde{B}_2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2}$, 从而 $\tilde{B}_{2,\tau_3} = [(\tilde{B}_2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j \partial), \tilde{B}_2]$ 。

其次证明式 (19) 成立。注意到 $[\tilde{B}_2 \tilde{\varphi}_j] - \lambda_j^2 \tilde{\varphi}_j = [g^{-1}B_2g g^{-1}\varphi_j] - \lambda_j^2 \tilde{\varphi}_j = g^{-1}([B_2\varphi_j] - \lambda_j^2 \varphi_j) = 0$, 从而 $[\tilde{B}_2 \tilde{\varphi}_j] = \lambda_j^2 \tilde{\varphi}_j$ 。此外, $[\partial^{-1}\tilde{B}_2^* \partial \tilde{\psi}_j] = [\partial^{-1}\tilde{B}_2^* [\partial \tilde{\psi}_j]] = -[\partial^{-1}g\tilde{B}_2^* g^{-1}g\psi_j] = \lambda_j^2 \tilde{\psi}_j$, 故定理 1 得证。

注 2 由定理 1 知, $\tilde{B}_2 = \tilde{L}_{\geq 1}^2 + \lambda = g^{-1}B_2g \Rightarrow \partial^2 + 2v\partial + \lambda = \partial^2 + 2g^{-1}g_x\partial + g^{-1}g_{xx} + 2u$, 通过比较 ∂ 前面的系数, 容易得到 $v = g^{-1}g_x$, 进而第一型带源 KdV 方程与第一型非标准带源 mKdV 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换为: $v_x + v^2 + 2u - \lambda = 0, \tilde{\varphi}_j = g^{-1}\varphi_j, \tilde{\psi}_j = -\hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g) = (\psi_{j,x}g - \psi_j g_x)/(\lambda - \lambda_j^2)$, 其中 g 由 $[L^2g] = g_{xx} + 2ug = \lambda g, g_{\tau_3} = [(B_2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g] + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g))$ 所确定。

2.2 第二型带源 KdV、mKdV 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换

定理 2 设 $L^2 = B_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1}\psi_j)$ 是第二型带源 KdV 方程 (31) 的解, $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_m$ 分别满足式 (32) 及式 (33), g 为式 (34) 的特征函数, 则 $\tilde{L}^2 = g^{-1}L^2g$ 满足 $\tilde{L}^2 = (g^{-1}B_2g)_{\geq 1} + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j \partial) = \tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j \partial)$, 且是自由度为 $m+1$ 的第二型非标准带源 mKdV 方程 (38) — (41) 的解, 其中 $\tilde{\varphi}_{m+1} = g^{-1}([B_2g] + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g)))$, $\tilde{\psi}_{m+1} = 1, \tilde{\varphi}_j = g^{-1}\varphi_j, \tilde{\psi}_j = -\hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g)$ 。

证明 首先证明 $\tilde{L}^2 = (g^{-1}B_2g)_{\geq 1} + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j \partial) = \tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j \partial)$ 。事实上, $\tilde{L}^2 = g^{-1}L^2g = g^{-1}(B_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1}\psi_j))g = (g^{-1}B_2g)_{\geq 1} + g^{-1}[B_2g] + g^{-1}\sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \partial^{-1}(\partial \hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g) - \hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g)\partial)) = (g^{-1}B_2g)_{\geq 1} + g^{-1}([B_2g] + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g))) + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j \partial) = \tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j \partial)$ 。

其次证明 \tilde{L}^2 是自由度为 $m+1$ 的第二型带源 mKdV 方程 (38) — (41) 的解。

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{L}_{t_3}^2 &= (g^{-1}L^2g)_{t_3} = -g_{t_3}/g^2L^2g + g^{-1}L_{t_3}^2g + g^{-1}L^2g_{t_3} = [-g^{-1}g_{t_3}, \tilde{L}^2] + g^{-1}L_{t_3}^2g = \\ &= [g^{-1}((L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g - [(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g]), \tilde{L}^2] = [g^{-1}(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g, \tilde{L}^2] = [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2}, \tilde{L}^2]。 \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\varphi}_{j,t_3} &= (g^{-1}\varphi_j)_{t_3} = -g^{-1}g_{t_3}g^{-1}\varphi_j + g^{-1}\varphi_{j,t_3} = -g^{-1}[(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g]g^{-1}\varphi_j + g^{-1}[(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}\varphi_j] = \\ &= g^{-1}[(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g\tilde{\varphi}_j] - g^{-1}[(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g]\tilde{\varphi}_j = g^{-1}[(L^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2}g\tilde{\varphi}_j] - g^{-1}[(L^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2}g]\tilde{\varphi}_j = [(g^{-1}(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g)_{\geq 0}\tilde{\varphi}_j] - \end{aligned}$$

$$g^{-1}[(L^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2}g]\tilde{\varphi}_j = [(g^{-1}(L^2)^{3/2}g)_{\geq 0}\tilde{\varphi}_j] = [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2}\tilde{\varphi}_j]。 \quad (52)$$

由引理 1, 势函数 $\hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g)_x = \psi_j g$, 故有 $\psi_j = -g^{-1}[\partial\tilde{\psi}_j]$, 进而有

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}_{j,t_3} &= -[\partial^{-1}\psi_j g]_{t_3} = -[\partial^{-1}(\psi_{j,t_3}g + \psi_j g_{t_3})] = -[\partial^{-1}(-g[(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}\psi_j] + [(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g]\psi_j)] = \\ &= -[\partial^{-1}([(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g]\psi_j - g[(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}\psi_j])] = -[\partial^{-1}((g^{-1}(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g)^*(\partial\tilde{\psi}_j)) - [(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g]g^{-1}(\partial\tilde{\psi}_j))] = \\ &= -[\partial^{-1}(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2}\partial\tilde{\psi}_j]。 \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

故定理 2 得证。

注 3 由定理 2 知, $\tilde{L}^2 = g^{-1}L^2g = g^{-1}(B_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m(\varphi_j\partial^{-1}\psi_j))g$, 从而 $\partial^2 + 2v\partial + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1}(\tilde{\varphi}_j\partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j\partial) = \partial^2 + 2g^{-1}g_x\partial + g^{-1}g_{xx} + 2u + g^{-1}\sum_{j=1}^m(\varphi_j\partial^{-1}\psi_jg)$ 。通过计算易知 $\sum_{j=1}^{m+1}(\tilde{\varphi}_j\partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j\partial) = g^{-1}g_{xx} + 2u + g^{-1}\sum_{j=1}^m(\varphi_j\partial^{-1}\psi_jg)$, 故欲使上式成立, 只需 $v = g^{-1}g_x$, 进而第二型带源 KdV 方程与第二型非标准带源 mKdV 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换为: $v = g^{-1}g_x, \tilde{\varphi}_j = g^{-1}\varphi_j, \tilde{\psi}_j = -\hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g)$, 其中 g 由 $g_{xx} + 2ug + \sum_{j=1}^m(\varphi_j\hat{\Omega}(\psi_j, g)) = \mu g, g_{t_3} = [(L^2)_{\geq 0}^{3/2}g] = g_{i,xxx} + 3ug_x + 3[\sum_{j=1}^m(\varphi_j\psi_j) + u_x]g/2$ 所确定。

3 带源 mKdV、Harry Dym 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换

3.1 第一型带源 mKdV、Harry Dym 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换

定理 3 设 \tilde{B}_2 是第一型带源 mKdV 方程 (18)—(20) 的解, $\tilde{\varphi}_1, \dots, \tilde{\varphi}_m, \tilde{\psi}_1, \dots, \tilde{\psi}_m$ 满足式 (19)。 \tilde{g} 为满足式 (20) 的特征函数, $\bar{B}_2 = \tilde{B}_2, \bar{\varphi}_j = \tilde{\varphi}_j, \bar{\psi}_j = -\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)$ 为第一型非标准带源 Harry Dym 方程式 (23)—(24) 的解, 其中 $\bar{x} = \tilde{g}, \bar{\tau}_3 = \tau_3$ 。

证明 要证定理 3, 只需证明 $\bar{B}_2 = \tilde{B}_2, \bar{\varphi}_j = \tilde{\varphi}_j, \bar{\psi}_j = -\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)$ 分别满足式 (23) 及式 (24)。首先证明式 (23) 成立。由变换 $\bar{L} = \tilde{L}$ 知 $\bar{B}_2 = \tilde{B}_2$, 所以, $\bar{B}_{2,\bar{\tau}_3} = [\partial_{\bar{\tau}_3}, \bar{B}_2] = [\partial_{\bar{\tau}_3} - \tilde{g}_{\bar{\tau}_3}\partial_{\bar{x}}, \bar{B}_2] = [\partial_{\bar{\tau}_3}, \bar{B}_2] - [\tilde{g}_{\bar{\tau}_3}\tilde{g}_x^{-1}\partial, \bar{B}_2] = \bar{B}_{2,\tau_3} - [\tilde{g}_{\bar{\tau}_3}\tilde{g}_x^{-1}\partial, \bar{B}_2]$ 。注意到 $\tilde{g}_{\bar{\tau}_3} = [((\tilde{B}_2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} + \sum_{j=1}^m(\tilde{\varphi}_j\partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j\partial))\tilde{g}]$ 及 $\bar{B}_{2,\tau_3} = [(\tilde{B}_2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} + \sum_{j=1}^m(\tilde{\varphi}_j\partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j\partial), \bar{B}_2]$, 从而 $\bar{B}_{2,\bar{\tau}_3} = \bar{B}_{2,\tau_3} - [(\tilde{B}_2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2}\tilde{g}]\tilde{g}_x^{-1}\partial + \sum_{j=1}^m(\tilde{\varphi}_j\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)\tilde{g}_x^{-1}\partial), \bar{B}_2] = [(\tilde{B}_2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} - [(\tilde{B}_2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2}\tilde{g}]\tilde{g}_x^{-1}\partial + \sum_{j=1}^m(\tilde{\varphi}_j\partial^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j\partial - \tilde{\varphi}_j\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)\tilde{g}_x^{-1}\partial), \bar{B}_2]$, 由引理 1 知, $\tilde{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}} = -\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)\tilde{g}_x^{-1} = -\tilde{\psi}_j$, 所以 $\bar{B}_{2,\bar{\tau}_3} = [(\tilde{B}_2)_{\geq 2}^{3/2} - \sum_{j=1}^m(\tilde{\varphi}_j\partial_x^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}}\partial_{\bar{x}} + \tilde{\varphi}_j\tilde{\psi}_j\partial_{\bar{x}}), \bar{B}_2] = [(\tilde{B}_2)_{\geq 2}^{3/2} + \sum_{j=1}^m(\tilde{\varphi}_j\partial_x^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_j\partial_x^2), \bar{B}_2]$ 。

接着证明式 (24) 成立。注意到 $[\bar{B}_2\bar{\varphi}_j] - \lambda_j^2\bar{\varphi}_j = [\tilde{B}_2\tilde{\varphi}_j] - \lambda_j^2\tilde{\varphi}_j = 0$, 从而 $[\bar{B}_2\bar{\varphi}_j] = \lambda_j^2\bar{\varphi}_j$ 。此外, $[\partial_x^{-2}\bar{B}_2^*\partial_x^2\tilde{\psi}_j] = -[\partial^{-1}\tilde{g}_x\partial^{-1}\tilde{g}_x\tilde{B}_2^*\tilde{\psi}_{j,x}\tilde{g}_x^{-1}] = -[\partial^{-1}\tilde{g}_x\partial^{-1}\tilde{g}_x\partial[\partial^{-1}\tilde{B}_2^*\partial\tilde{\psi}_j]\tilde{g}_x^{-1}] = -\lambda_j^2[\partial^{-1}\tilde{g}_x\partial^{-1}\tilde{g}_x\partial\tilde{\psi}_j\tilde{g}_x^{-1}] = -\lambda_j^2[\partial^{-1}\tilde{g}_x\partial^{-1}\tilde{g}_x[\partial\tilde{\psi}_j]\tilde{g}_x^{-1}] = -\lambda_j^2[\partial^{-1}\tilde{g}_x\tilde{\psi}_j] = -\lambda_j^2\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x) = \lambda_j^2\tilde{\psi}_j$, 故定理 3 得证。

注 4 由定理 3 知, $\bar{B}_2 = w^2\partial_x^2 + \tilde{\lambda}\bar{x}\partial_{\bar{x}} = \tilde{B}_2$, 从而 $w^2\partial_x^2 + \tilde{\lambda}\bar{x}\partial_{\bar{x}} = \tilde{g}_x^2\partial_x^2 + (\tilde{g}_{xx} + 2v\tilde{g}_x)\partial_{\bar{x}}$ 。通过比较 ∂_x^2 前面的系数, 容易得到 $w = \tilde{g}_x$, 进而第一型带源 mKdV 方程与第一型非标准带源 Harry Dym 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换为: $w = \tilde{g}_x, w\bar{w}_x + 2v\bar{w} - \tilde{\lambda}\bar{x} = 0, \bar{x} = \tilde{g}, \bar{\tau}_3 = \tau_3$, 其中 \tilde{g} 由 $[\tilde{L}^2\tilde{g}] = \tilde{g}_{xx} + 2v\tilde{g}_x = \tilde{\lambda}\tilde{g}, \tilde{g}_{\bar{\tau}_3} = [(\tilde{B}_2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2}\tilde{g}] + \sum_{j=1}^m(\tilde{\varphi}_j\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}))$ 所确定。

3.2 第二型带源 mKdV、Harry Dym 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换

定理 4 设 $\tilde{L}^2 = \tilde{B}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial)$ 是第二型带源 mKdV 方程 (38)—(41) 的解, $\tilde{\varphi}_1, \dots, \tilde{\varphi}_m, \tilde{\psi}_1, \dots, \tilde{\psi}_m$ 分别满足式 (39)、(40), \tilde{g} 为满足式 (41) 的特征函数, 则 $\tilde{L}^2 = \tilde{L}^2$ 满足 $\tilde{L}^2 = (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2} + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2) = \bar{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2)$, 且为自由度是 $m+1$ 的第二型非标准带源 Harry Dym 方程 (45)—(47) 的解, 其中 $\bar{\varphi}_j = \bar{\varphi}_j, \bar{\psi}_j = -\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x), \bar{x} = \tilde{g}, \bar{t}_3 = t_3, \bar{\varphi}_{m+1} = [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1} \tilde{g}] + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)), \tilde{\psi}_{m+1} = 1$ 。

证明 首先证明 $\tilde{L}^2 = (\tilde{B}_2)_{\geq 2} + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2) = \bar{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2)$ 。由变换 $\tilde{L} = \tilde{L}$ 得 $\tilde{L}^2 = \tilde{L}^2 = \tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial) = (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2} + [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1} \tilde{g}] \partial_x^- + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial)$ 。由引理 1 知, $\tilde{\psi}_j = -\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)$, 故 $\tilde{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}} = -\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)_{\bar{x}} \tilde{g}_x^{-1} = -\tilde{\psi}_j$, 从而 $\tilde{L}^2 = (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2} + [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1} \tilde{g}] \partial_x^- - \sum_{j=1}^m (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}} \partial_x^-) = (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2} + [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1} \tilde{g}] \partial_x^- - \sum_{j=1}^m (\bar{\varphi}_j \tilde{\psi}_j \partial_x^-) + \sum_{j=1}^m (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2) = (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2} + (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1} \tilde{g} + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)) \partial_x^- + \sum_{j=1}^m (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2) = \bar{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2)$ 。

其次证明 \tilde{L}^2 为自由度是 $m+1$ 的第二型非标准带源 Harry Dym 方程 (45)—(47) 的解。 $\tilde{L}_{t_3}^2 = [\partial_{t_3}, \tilde{L}^2] = [\partial_{t_3} - \tilde{g}_{t_3} \partial_x, \tilde{L}^2] = \tilde{L}_{t_3}^2 - [\tilde{g}_{t_3} \partial_x, \tilde{L}^2]$, 注意到 $\tilde{g}_{t_3} = [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1} \tilde{g}]$ 及 $(\tilde{L}^2)_{t_3} = [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}, \tilde{L}^2]$, 从而 $\tilde{L}_{t_3}^2 = [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} - [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \tilde{g}] \tilde{g}_x^{-1} \partial, \tilde{L}^2] = [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2}^{3/2}, \tilde{L}^2]$ 。

易知, $\bar{\varphi}_{j,\bar{t}_3} = \tilde{\varphi}_{j,\bar{t}_3} - \tilde{g}_{\bar{t}_3} \bar{\varphi}_{j,\bar{x}} = [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \tilde{\varphi}_j - [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \tilde{g}] \bar{\varphi}_{j,\bar{x}}] = [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2}^{3/2} \tilde{\varphi}_j]$ 。记 $\hat{\Omega} = \hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)$, 由引理 1 知, 势函数 $\hat{\Omega}_x = \tilde{\psi}_j \tilde{g}_x, \hat{\Omega}_{t_3} = \text{res}(\partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \partial^{-1} \tilde{g}_x \partial^{-1})$, 从而 $\bar{\psi}_{j,\bar{t}_3} = -\hat{\Omega}_{t_3} + \hat{\Omega} \tilde{g}_{t_3}^{-1} \tilde{g}_{t_3} = \text{res}(\partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \partial^{-1} \tilde{g}_x \partial^{-1}) + \tilde{\psi}_j \tilde{g}_{t_3}$, 因为 $\tilde{\psi}_j \tilde{g}_{t_3} = \tilde{\psi}_j [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \tilde{g}] = \text{res}(\tilde{\psi}_j (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \partial^{-1} \tilde{g}_x \partial^{-1}) = \text{res}(\partial^{-1} \partial \tilde{\psi}_j (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \partial^{-1} \tilde{g}_x \partial^{-1})$, 在微分算子 ∂_x 表示下, 有 $\overline{\text{res}(A)} = \text{res}(A \tilde{g}_x^{-1})$, 其中 A 为微分算子, 所以 $\bar{\psi}_{j,\bar{t}_3} = \text{res}(\partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}} (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \partial^{-1} \tilde{g}_x \partial^{-1}) = \text{res}(\partial_x^{-1} \tilde{g}_x^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}} (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \partial_x^{-2} \tilde{g}_x^{-1}) = \text{res}[\partial_x^{-1} \tilde{g}_x^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}} [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2}^{3/2} + [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \tilde{g}]] \partial_x^- \tilde{g}_x^{-1}] = \overline{\text{res}(\partial_x^{-1} \tilde{g}_x^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}} (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2}^{3/2} \partial_x^{-2})}$ 。

注意到 $\bar{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}} = -\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)_{\bar{x}} \tilde{g}_x^{-1} = -\tilde{\psi}_j, \bar{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}\bar{x}} = -\tilde{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}}$, 所以, $\bar{\psi}_{j,\bar{t}_3} = \overline{\text{res}[\partial_x^{-1} \tilde{g}_x^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}} (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2}^{3/2} \partial_x^{-2}]} = -\overline{\text{res}(\partial_x^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{j,\bar{x}\bar{x}} (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2}^{3/2} \partial_x^{-2})} = -[\partial_x^{-2} (\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 2}^{3/2} \partial_x^2 \tilde{\psi}_j]$ 。故定理 4 得证。

注 5 由定理 4 知, $\tilde{L}^2 = \tilde{L}^2 = \tilde{B}_2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial)$, 从而 $w^2 \partial_x^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2) = \tilde{g}_x^2 \partial_x^2 + (\tilde{g}_{xx} + 2v \tilde{g}_x) \partial_x + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial)$ 。通过计算易知 $\sum_{j=1}^{m+1} (\bar{\varphi}_j \partial_x^{-1} \bar{\psi}_j \partial_x^2) = (\tilde{g}_{xx} + 2v \tilde{g}_x) \partial_x + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \partial^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_j \partial)$, 故欲使上式成立, 只需 $w = \tilde{g}_x$, 进而第二型带源 mKdV 方程与第二型非标准带源 Harry Dym 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换为: $w = \tilde{g}_x, \bar{x} = \tilde{g}, \bar{t}_3 = t_3, \bar{\varphi}_j = \tilde{\varphi}_j, \bar{\psi}_j = -\hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)$, 其中 \tilde{g} 由 $\tilde{g}_{xx} + 2v \tilde{g}_x + \sum_{j=1}^m (\tilde{\varphi}_j \hat{\Omega}(\tilde{\psi}_j, \tilde{g}_x)) = \tilde{g} \tilde{g}_{xx}, \tilde{g}_{t_3} = [(\tilde{L}^2)_{\geq 1}^{3/2} \tilde{g}] = \tilde{g}_{xxx} + 3v \tilde{g}_{xx} + 3(v_x + v^2 + \sum_{j=1}^m (\varphi_j \psi_j)) \tilde{g}_x / 2$ 所确定。

4 结论

本文首次在 Sato 理论的框架下, 利用拟微分算子探讨了 $1+1$ 维带源孤子方程族之间的 Bäcklund 变换, 构造了带源 KdV 方程与带源 mKdV 方程、带源 mKdV 方程和带源 Harry Dym 方程之间的 Bäcklund 变换。结果表明, 在文中所构造的 Bäcklund 变换作用下, 第一 (二) 型标准的带源 KdV、mKdV 方程分别变换成非标准的第一 (二) 型的带源 mKdV、Harry Dym 方程。

[参 考 文 献]

- [1] MEL'NIKOV V K. Capture and confinement of solitons in nonlinear integrable systems [J]. Commun Math Phys, 1989, 120(3): 451-468. DOI:10.1007/BF01225507.
- [2] MMEL'NIKOV V K. Integration of solitary waves in the system described by the Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation with a self-consistent source [J]. Commun Math Phys, 1989, 126(1): 201-215. DOI:10.1007/BF02124337.
- [3] MMEL'NIKOV V K. Integration of the Korteweg-de Vries equation with a source [J]. Inverse Probl, 1998, 6(2): 233-246. DOI:10.1088/0266-5611/6/2/007.
- [4] MMEL'NIKOV V K. Integration of the nonlinear Schrodinger equation with a source [J]. Inverse Probl, 1992, 8(1): 133-147. DOI:10.1088/0266-5611/8/1/009.
- [5] ZENG Y B, MA W X, LIN R L. Integration of the soliton hierarchy with self-consistent sources [J]. J Math Phys, 2000, 41(8): 5453-5489. DOI:10.1063/1.533420.
- [6] ZENG Y B, LI Y S. The constraints of potentials and the finite-dimensional integrable systems [J]. J Math Phys, 1989, 30(8): 1679-1689. DOI:10.1063/1.528253.
- [7] ZENG Y B, LI Y S. An approach to the integrability of Hamiltonian systems obtained by reduction [J]. J Phys A, 1999, 23(3): 89-94. DOI:10.1088/0305-4470/23/3/002.
- [8] HU X B, WANG H Y. Construction of dKP and BKP equations with self-consistent sources [J]. Inverse Problems, 2006, 22(5): 1903-1920. DOI:10.1088/0266-5611/22/5/022.
- [9] ZHANG D J, CHEN D Y. The N -soliton solutions of the sine-Gordon equation with self-consistent sources [J]. Physica A, 2003, 321(3/4): 467-481. DOI:10.1016/S0378-4371(02)01742-9.
- [10] LIU X J, ZENG Y B, LIN R L. A new extended KP hierarchy [J]. Phys Lett A, 2008, 372(21): 3819-3823. DOI: 10.1016/j.physleta.2008.02.070.
- [11] LIU X J, LIN R L, ZENG Y B. A generalized dressing approach for solving the extended KP and the extended mKP hierarchy [J]. J Math Phys, 2009, 50(5): 3806. DOI:10.1063/1.3126494.
- [12] MA W X. An extended Harry Dym hierarchy [J]. J Phys A, 2010, 43(16): 165 202-165 215. DOI:10.1088/1751-8113/43/16/165202.
- [13] OEVEL W, CARILLO S. Squared eigenfunction symmetries for soliton equations: Part I [J]. J Math Anal Appl, 1998, 217(1): 161-178. DOI:10.1006/jmaa.1997.5707.
- [14] HUANG Y H, YAO Y Q, ZENG Y B. Links between (γ_n, σ_k) -KP hierarchy, (γ_n, σ_k) -mKP hierarchy, and $(2+1)$ - (γ_n, σ_k) -Harry Dym hierarchy [J]. Advances in Mathematical Physics, 2015, 2015: 1-11. DOI: 10.1155/2015/392723.

(责任编辑 马建华 英文审校 黄振坤)