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一个有限维可积系统^{*}

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摘 要: 对一个特征值及其伴随特征值问题非线性化, 得到一个有限维 Hamilton 系统, 并得到这个系统的 Lax 表示和 r -矩阵. 通过 r -矩阵, 得到 $4N$ 个函数不相关并互相对合的运动积分, 由此证明了 Liouville 意义下的完全可积性.

关键词: Hamilton 系统; r -矩阵; 可积性

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Lax 对的非线性化方法^[1,2]广泛应用于各种孤子方程族, 得到大批有意义的 Liouville 可积的有限维 Hamilton 系统. 最近, 这个方法又推广到讨论孤子方程 Lax 对及其伴随 Lax 对的非线性化^[3~5].

本文对一个 4×4 特征值问题进行非线性化, 并利用 r -矩阵理论证明所得到的有限维 Hamilton 系统的可积性. r -矩阵方法是研究有限维可积系统的一个有力工具. 利用 r -矩阵, 很容易得到从 Lax 算子中产生的运动积分的对合性.

1 孤子方程族

考虑 4×4 特征值问题

$$\psi_x = U(u, \lambda) \psi, \quad \psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi^1 \\ \psi^2 \\ \psi^3 \\ \psi^4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ v_2 & 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ v_3 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

这里, $u = (u_1, u_2, u_3, v_1, v_2, v_3)^T$ 是位势向量, λ 是一谱常数, 稳态零曲率方程

$$V_x = [U, V], \quad V = \sum_{l \geq 0} V_l \lambda^{-l}, \quad V_l = (V_{ij}^{(l)})_{4 \times 4} \quad (2)$$

等价于 Lenard 形式

$$KG_{l-1} = JG_l, \quad G_{l-1} = (V_{21}^{(l)}, V_{31}^{(l)}, V_{41}^{(l)}, V_{12}^{(l)}, V_{13}^{(l)}, V_{14}^{(l)})^T, \quad l \geq 1 \quad (3)$$

其中, $G_0 = (v_1, v_2, v_3, u_1, u_2, u_3)^T$, 满足条件 $G_l|_{u=0} = 0$. 这里 J 和 K 是 2 个斜对称算子

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$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, K = (K_{ij})_{6 \times 6}, K_{ij}^* = -K_{ji}$$

其中, $K_{11} = 2u_1 \partial^{-1} u_1, K_{12} = u_1 \partial^{-1} u_2 + u_2 \partial^{-1} u_1, K_{13} = u_1 \partial^{-1} u_3 + u_3 \partial^{-1} u_1,$
 $K_{14} = \partial - 2u_1 \partial^{-1} v_1 - u_2 \partial^{-1} v_2 - u_3 \partial^{-1} v_3, K_{15} = -u_1 \partial^{-1} v_2, K_{16} = -u_1 \partial^{-1} v_3,$
 $K_{22} = 2u_2 \partial^{-1} u_2, K_{23} = u_2 \partial^{-1} u_3 + u_3 \partial^{-1} u_2, K_{24} = -u_2 \partial^{-1} v_1,$
 $K_{25} = \partial - u_1 \partial^{-1} v_1 - 2u_2 \partial^{-1} v_2 - u_3 \partial^{-1} v_3, K_{26} = -u_2 \partial^{-1} v_3, K_{33} = 2u_3 \partial^{-1} u_3,$
 $K_{34} = -u_3 \partial^{-1} v_1, K_{35} = -u_3 \partial^{-1} v_2, K_{36} = \partial - u_1 \partial^{-1} v_1 - u_2 \partial^{-1} u_2 - 2u_3 \partial^{-1} v_3,$
 $K_{44} = 2v_1 \partial^{-1} v_1, K_{45} = v_1 \partial^{-1} v_2 + v_2 \partial^{-1} v_1, K_{46} = v_1 \partial^{-1} v_3 + v_3 \partial^{-1} v_1, K_{55} = 2v_2 \partial^{-1} v_2,$
 $K_{56} = v_2 \partial^{-1} v_3 + v_3 \partial^{-1} v_2, K_{66} = 2v_3 \partial^{-1} v_3.$

特征值问题(1) 与其辅助问题

$$\psi_m = V^{(m)} \psi, V^{(m)} = V^{(m)}(u, \lambda) = (\lambda^m V)_+, m \geq 1 \quad (4)$$

的相容性条件导出零曲率方程 $U_t - V_x + [U, V] = 0$, 这里 $+$ 表示取 λ 的非负次幂. 它蕴含孤子方程族

$$u_{t_m} = X_m = JG_m, m \geq 1 \quad (5)$$

2 有限维 Hamilton 系统

方程(1) 的伴随特征值问题是

$$\varphi_x = -U(u, \lambda)^T \varphi, \varphi = (\varphi^1, \varphi^2, \varphi^3, \varphi^4)^T \quad (6)$$

令 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_N$ 是 N 个两两不同的特征值, 联系方程(1) 和(6) 的系统可写为

$$(q_l^1, q_l^2, q_l^3, q_l^4)_x = (q_l^1, q_l^2, q_l^3, q_l^4) U(u, \lambda)^T \\ (p_l^1, p_l^2, p_l^3, p_l^4)_x = -(p_l^1, p_l^2, p_l^3, p_l^4) U(u, \lambda) \quad (7)$$

这里, $q_l^i = \psi(\lambda_l), p_l^i = \varphi^i(\lambda_l), 1 \leq i \leq 4, 1 \leq l \leq N$ 是特征函数, 直接计算可得特征值 λ_l 关于位势 u 的泛函梯度

$$\nabla \lambda_l = \frac{\partial \lambda_l}{\partial u} = \left(\frac{\partial \lambda_l}{\partial u_1}, \frac{\partial \lambda_l}{\partial u_2}, \frac{\partial \lambda_l}{\partial u_3}, \frac{\partial \lambda_l}{\partial v_1}, \frac{\partial \lambda_l}{\partial v_2}, \frac{\partial \lambda_l}{\partial v_3} \right)^T = (q_l^2 p_l^1, q_l^3 p_l^1, q_l^4 p_l^1, q_l^1 p_l^2, q_l^1 p_l^3, q_l^1 p_l^4)^T$$

这个泛函梯度满足方程 $K \nabla \lambda_l = \lambda_l J \nabla \lambda_l$.

考虑 Bargmann 约束 $G_0 = \sum_{l=1}^N \nabla \lambda_l$, 得 $u_1 = \langle q^1, p^2 \rangle, u_2 = \langle q^1, p^3 \rangle, u_3 = \langle q^1, p^4 \rangle, v_1 = \langle q^2, p^1 \rangle, v_2 = \langle q^3, p^1 \rangle, v_3 = \langle q^4, p^1 \rangle$. 这里 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 是 $\mathbf{R}^N$ 中标准内积, $q^i = (q_1^i, q_2^i, \dots, q_N^i)^T, p^i = (p_1^i, p_2^i, \dots, p_N^i)^T, 1 \leq i \leq 4$. 由方程(7) 得到一个有限维 Hamilton 系统

$$q_x^i = \partial H / \partial p^i, p_x^i = -\partial H / \partial q^i, 1 \leq i \leq 4 \quad (8)$$

其中, Hamilton 函数

$$H = -\langle \Lambda q^1, p^1 \rangle + \langle \Lambda q^2, p^2 \rangle + \langle \Lambda q^3, p^3 \rangle + \langle \Lambda q^4, p^4 \rangle + \langle q^1, p^2 \rangle \langle q^2, p^1 \rangle +$$

$$\langle q^1, p^3 \rangle \langle q^3, p^1 \rangle + \langle q^1, p^4 \rangle \langle q^4, p^1 \rangle$$

这里, $\Lambda_q = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_N)$.

3 r -矩阵

本节求系统(8)的 Lax 算子的 r -矩阵. 如文献[6]的计算得定理 1.

定理 1 系统(8)有如下 Lax 表示

$$L(\lambda)_x = [M(\lambda), L(\lambda)] \quad (9)$$

$$\text{这里, } L(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^1 p_k^1}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^1 p_k^2}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^1 p_k^3}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^1 p_k^4}{\lambda - \lambda_k} \\ \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^2 p_k^1}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & 1 + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^2 p_k^2}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^2 p_k^3}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^2 p_k^4}{\lambda - \lambda_k} \\ \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^3 p_k^1}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^3 p_k^2}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & 1 + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^3 p_k^3}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^3 p_k^4}{\lambda - \lambda_k} \\ \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^4 p_k^1}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^4 p_k^2}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^4 p_k^3}{\lambda - \lambda_k} & 1 + \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{q_k^4 p_k^4}{\lambda - \lambda_k} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & \langle q^1, p^2 \rangle & \langle q^1, p^3 \rangle & \langle q^1, p^4 \rangle \\ \langle q^2, p^1 \rangle & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ \langle q^3, p^1 \rangle & 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ \langle q^4, p^1 \rangle & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

利用文[7]中的记号, $L_1(\lambda) = L(\lambda) \otimes I$, $L_2(\mu) = I \otimes L(\mu)$, I 是 4×4 单位阵, $\{L_1(\lambda), L_2(\mu)\}$ 是一个 16×16 矩阵, $\{L_1(\lambda), L_1(\mu)\}_{\bar{j}, kl} = \{L(\lambda)_{\bar{k}}, L(\mu)_{jl}\}$. 直接计算可得定理 2.

定理 2 Lax 算子 $L(\lambda)$ 满足如下 r -矩阵关系

$$\{L_1(\lambda), L_2(\mu)\} = \left[\frac{1}{\mu - \lambda} P, L_1(\lambda) + L_2(\mu) \right] \quad (10)$$

其中, P 是排序矩阵.

4 对合运动积分及其可积性

本节利用 r -矩阵理论得到 $4N$ 个对合运动积分, 并证明系统(8)的 Liouville 可积性.

根据 r -矩阵理论^[8], 从方程(10)有

$$\{\text{tr} L^n(\lambda), \text{tr} L^m(\mu)\} = 0, \quad \forall n, m = 1, \dots, 4 \quad (11)$$

对 $\text{tr} L^n(\lambda)$, $n = 1, \dots, 4$ 关于 λ 展开, 有

$$\text{tr} L(\lambda) = 2 + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{-m-1} F_m^{(1)},$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\text{tr}^2 L(\lambda) - \text{tr} L^2(\lambda)) - \text{tr} L(\lambda) = -2 + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{-m-1} F_m^{(2)},$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \text{tr}^3 L(\lambda) + \frac{1}{3} \text{tr} L^3(\lambda) - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} L(\lambda) \text{tr} L^2(\lambda) -$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\text{tr}^2 L(\lambda) - \text{tr} L^2(\lambda)) + 2 \text{tr} L(\lambda) = 2 + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{-m-1} F_m^{(3)},$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{24} \text{tr}^4 \mathbf{L}(\lambda) - \frac{1}{4} \text{tr} \mathbf{L}^4(\lambda) + \frac{1}{8} (\text{tr} \mathbf{L}^2(\lambda))^2 - \frac{1}{4} \text{tr}^2 \mathbf{L}^2(\lambda) \text{tr} \mathbf{L}^2(\lambda) + \\ & \frac{1}{3} \text{tr} \mathbf{L}(\lambda) \text{tr} \mathbf{L}^3(\lambda) - \frac{1}{6} \text{tr}^3 \mathbf{L}(\lambda) - \frac{1}{3} \text{tr} \mathbf{L}^3(\lambda) + \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \mathbf{L}(\lambda) \text{tr} \mathbf{L}^2(\lambda) + \\ & \frac{1}{2} (\text{tr}^2 \mathbf{L}(\lambda) - \text{tr} \mathbf{L}^2(\lambda)) - \text{tr} \mathbf{L}(\lambda) = -1 + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \lambda^{-m-1} F_m^{(4)} \end{aligned}$$

其中, $F_m^{(1)} = \langle \Lambda^m \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle + \langle \Lambda^m \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle + \langle \Lambda^m \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle + \langle \Lambda^m \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle$, $m \geq 0$, $F_0^{(2)} = 2 \langle \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle$,

$$F_m^{(2)} = 2 \langle \Lambda^m \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle + \sum_{\substack{l \leq j \leq 4 \\ l=1}}^m \sum_{i=1}^m \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \Lambda^{l-1} \mathbf{q}^i, \mathbf{p}^i \rangle & \langle \Lambda^{m-l} \mathbf{q}^i, \mathbf{p}^i \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^{l-1} \mathbf{q}^j, \mathbf{p}^i \rangle & \langle \Lambda^{m-l} \mathbf{q}^j, \mathbf{p}^i \rangle \end{array} \right|, m \geq 1, F_0^{(3)} = 3 \langle \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle$$

$$F_1^{(3)} = 3 \langle \Lambda \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle + \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle \\ \langle \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle \\ \langle \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \end{array} \right| -$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle \\ \langle \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \end{array} \right|$$

$$F_m^{(3)} = 2 \langle \Lambda^m \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle + \sum_{\substack{l+n=m-1 \\ l, n \geq 0}} \left(\left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle \end{array} \right| + \right.$$

$$\left. \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle \end{array} \right| - \right.$$

$$\left. \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \end{array} \right| - \left| \begin{array}{cc} \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \end{array} \right| \right) +$$

$$\sum_{\substack{l \leq j \leq 4 \\ l=1}} \sum_{\substack{l+n+s=m-2 \\ l, n, s \geq 0}} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^i, \mathbf{p}^i \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^i, \mathbf{p}^j \rangle & \langle \Lambda^s \mathbf{q}^i, \mathbf{p}^k \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^j, \mathbf{p}^i \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^j, \mathbf{p}^j \rangle & \langle \Lambda^s \mathbf{q}^j, \mathbf{p}^k \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^k, \mathbf{p}^i \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^k, \mathbf{p}^j \rangle & \langle \Lambda^s \mathbf{q}^k, \mathbf{p}^k \rangle \end{array} \right|, m \geq 2$$

$$F_0^{(4)} = -2 \langle \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle, F_1^{(4)} = -2 \langle \Lambda \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle,$$

$$F_2^{(4)} = -2 \langle \Lambda^2 \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle - 2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \langle \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \end{array} \right|$$

$$F_m^{(4)} = -2 \langle \Lambda^m \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle - 2 \sum_{\substack{l+n+s=m-2 \\ l, n, s \geq 0}} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^s \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^s \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^s \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \end{array} \right| +$$

$$\sum_{\substack{l+n+s+t=m-3 \\ l, n, s, t \geq 0}} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^s \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^t \mathbf{q}^1, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^s \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^t \mathbf{q}^2, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^s \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^t \mathbf{q}^3, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \\ \langle \Lambda^l \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^1 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^n \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^2 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^s \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^3 \rangle & \langle \Lambda^t \mathbf{q}^4, \mathbf{p}^4 \rangle \end{array} \right|, m \geq 3$$

易见系统(8)的 Hamilton 函数可写为

$$H = F_1^{(1)} - \frac{1}{2} F_1^{(2)} - \frac{1}{2} F_1^{(3)} - \frac{1}{4} F_1^{(4)} + \frac{1}{2} F_0^{(2)} (F_0^{(1)} - \frac{1}{2} F_0^{(2)})$$

方程(11)说明了如下事实(定理3).

定理3 函数 $\{F_m^{(i)}\}$, $1 \leq i \leq 4$, $m \geq 0$, 两两对合, 即 $\{F_k^{(i)}, F_l^{(j)}\} = 0$, $1 \leq i, j \leq 4$.

$k, l \geq 0$.

简单证明可知函数

$$F_1^{(1)}, \dots, F_N^{(1)}; F_1^{(2)}, \dots, F_N^{(2)}; F_2^{(3)}, \dots, F_{N+1}^{(3)}; F_3^{(4)}, \dots, F_{N+2}^{(4)}$$

的不相关性. 由此有系统(8)的可积性并得定理 4.

定理 4 有限维 Hamilton 系统(8) 是 Liouville 意义下完全可积的, 具有对合运动积分 $F_m^{(1)}, F_m^{(2)}, F_{m+1}^{(3)}, F_{m+2}^{(4)}, 1 \leq m \leq N$.

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A Finite-dimensional Integrable System

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Abstract: A finite-dimensional Hamiltonian system is obtained by nonlinearization of an eigenvalue problem and its adjoint one. For the system, a Lax representation is deduced, and an r -matrix is established from the Lax operator. $4N$ functionally independent and involutive integrals of motion are obtained via the r -matrix, which shows that the system is completely integrable in the Liouville sense.

Keywords: Hamiltonian system; r -matrix; integrability

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