

双线性等式的一个组合学证明

屠 规 彰

(中国科学院计算中心, 南开数学所理论物理室)

双线性等式是近年来日本学者Dete, Jimbo, Kashiwara与Miwa(DJKM)等人提出的^[1,2,3], 是用于引出KP方程的一个关键等式. 但DJKM的原证不仅不够严格, 而且晦涩难懂(见Newell评论^[4]). 本文给出了这一等式的一个简单而初等的组合学证明, 并将这一等式推广到矩阵情形, 还导出了KP方程族的明显表达式.

1976年, Гельфанд与Дикий^[5]讨论了Lax方程:

$$L_t = [A, L] \quad (1)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} L &= (\partial^n + v_{n-2}\partial^{n-2} + \cdots + v_1\partial + v_0), \\ \partial &= \partial/\partial x, v_i = v_i(x, t). \end{aligned}$$

他们成功地运用了分数幂算子 $R = L^{1/n}$, 导出了一族方程. 算子 R 实际上为拟微分算子,

$$R = \partial + u_1\partial^{-1} + u_2\partial^{-2} + \cdots, \quad (2)$$

其中 ∂^{-1} 定义为 $\partial\partial^{-1} = \partial^{-1}\partial = 1$. 拟微分算子的一般形式为

$$P = \sum_{i=-\infty}^m a_i \partial^i,$$

对之我们以 P_+ , P^* 分别表示 P 的微分算子部分及形式共轭:

$$P_+ = \sum_{i>0} a_i \partial^i, \quad P^* = \sum_{i=-\infty} (-\partial)^i a_i^T,$$

并记 $P_- = P - P_+$. 此处 a_i^T 表示阵 a_i 的转置.

Гельфанд与Дикий引出的方程族为

$$L_t = [B_k, L], \quad (3)$$

其中 $B_k = (L^{k/n})_+$, 亦即

$$B_k = (R^k)_+. \quad (4)$$

方程式(3)实际上是次之线性问题

$$B_n \psi = \lambda \psi, \quad \psi_t = B_k \psi.$$

* 1987年3月23日收到.

国家自然科学基金资助课题.

的可积条件(注及 $B_n = L$). 特别取 $L = \partial^2 + v$, 此时 $B_3 = (L^{3/2})_+ = \partial^3 + (3/2)v\partial + (3/4)v_x$, (3)即引出孤立子论中最著名的KdV方程.

$$4v_t = v_{xxx} + 6vv_x,$$

此方程广泛出现于流体力学等一系列力学、物理领域中.

Date等人显然是受了Гельфанд与Дикий的上述工作的启发, 直接从微分算子 R 出发, 并认定诸系数 $u_i = u_i(x)$ 依赖于无穷多个变元

$$x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots).$$

此时当不必仍然有 $R^n = (R^n)_+$. 进而他们考察线性方程族

$$(\partial/\partial x_n)w(x, k) = B_n(x, \partial)w(x, k) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (5)$$

其中 k 为复参数, B_k 仍由(2), (4)所定义. 方程族(5)的可积条件 $\partial^2 w / (\partial x_n \partial x_m) = \partial^2 w / (\partial x_m \partial x_n)$ 引出

$$(\partial B_m / \partial x_n) - (\partial B_n / \partial x_m) = [B_n, B_m], \quad (6)$$

称之为KP方程族. 特别当 $m = 3, n = 2$ 时(6)式引出 u_1 与 u_2 满足的一对方程, 从中消去 u_2 , 可得:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x_1^3} - \frac{3}{2} u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \right) = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x_2^2},$$

若改记 $x_1 = x, x_2 = y, x_3 = t, u_1 = u$, 上述方程即

$$(u_t - \frac{1}{4}u_{xxx} - \frac{3}{2}uu_x)_x = \frac{3}{4}u_{yy},$$

此方程称为KP方程, 又称为二维KdV方程, 最初出现于二维流体运动的研究中.

为了引出双线性等式, 我们先给出拟微分算子的次之公式.

$$\partial^n a = \sum_{i \geq 0} \binom{n}{i} a^{(i)} \partial^{n-i}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (7)$$

这里 $a^{(i)} = \partial^i a / \partial x^i$, \mathbb{Z} 表示整数集合, 二项式系数定义为

$$\binom{n}{i} = \frac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-i+1)}{i!}, \quad \binom{0}{i} = \delta_{0i}, \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}, i \geq 0).$$

并约定当 $i > n \geq 0$ 时 $\binom{n}{i} = 0$. 此时(7)式即

$$\partial^{-n} a = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \binom{n+i-1}{i} a^{(i)} \partial^{-n-i}, \quad n > 0, \quad (7)'$$

此处须注意(7)或(7)'式为算子等式, $\partial^n a$ 表示算子 $(\partial^n a) = \partial^n (af)$. 等式(7)当 $n = 1$ 时乃

$$\partial a = a^{(1)} + a\partial \quad (8)$$

此即周知的Leibniz法则 $\partial(af) = a^{(1)}f + a\partial f$. 由(8)对 $n (> 0)$ 施行归纳法即得 $n > 0$ 时的(7)式. 为证(7)'式, 我们在(8)式两边施以 ∂^{-1} 得:

$$\partial^{-1} a = a\partial^{-1} - \partial^{-1} a^{(1)} \partial^{-1}, \quad (9)$$

由此 $\partial^{-1} a^{(1)} = a^{(1)} \partial^{-1} - \partial^{-1} a^{(2)} \partial^{-1}$, 代入(9)式得 $\partial^{-1} a = a\partial^{-1} - a^{(1)} \partial^{-2} + (\partial^{-1} a^{(2)}) \partial^{-2}$, 如此反复即得

$$\partial^{-1} a = a\partial^{-1} - a^{(1)} \partial^{-2} + a^{(2)} \partial^{-3} - + \dots \quad (10)$$

此即(7)'式当且 $n = 1$ 时之特例. 利用(10)式即可对 $n (> 0)$ 施以归纳法证明(7)'式.

命题1 设 $A = \sum_{i \geq 0} a_i \partial^{-i}$, $B = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i b_i \partial^{-i}$ 为两个矩阵系数拟微分算子, 其中 $a_i = a_i(x_1)$, $b_i = b_i(x_1)$ 为 s 阶矩阵, $\partial = \partial / \partial x_1$, 则有:(i) 等式

$$\operatorname{Res}_k(A(x'_1, \partial') e^{x'_1 k} B(x_1, \partial) e^{-x_1 k}) = 0, \quad (11)$$

成立当且仅当

$$\sum_{l,i} \binom{m}{l} a_i^{(l)} b_{m-l-i+1} = 0, \quad (m=0, 1, \dots), \quad (12)$$

其中 $\partial' = \partial/\partial x'_1$, $\operatorname{Res}_k \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} f_i k^i = f_{-1}$,

(ii) 若 $a_0 = b_0 = 1$ (s 阶单位阵), 则 (11) 式成立当且仅当 $A^T B^* = 1$,

(iii) 若 $a_0 = 0, b_0 = 1$, 则 (11) 式成立当且仅当 $A = 0$.

证明 (i) 记 $\delta = x'_1 - x_1$, $a'_i = a_i(x'_1)$. 若无特别说明, 下面诸式中求和指标均为从 0 到 $+\infty$. 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Res}_k(A(x'_1, \partial') e^{x'_1 k} B(x_1, \partial) e^{-x_1 k}) \\ &= \operatorname{Res}_k \left(\sum_{i,j} a'_i b_j k^{-(i+j)} e^{\delta k} \right) \\ &= \sum_{l,n} \frac{\delta^n}{n!} a_l(x'_1) b_{n+1-l}(x_1) \\ &= \sum_{n,i,l} \frac{\delta^n}{n!} \frac{\delta^l}{l!} a_i^{(l)}(x_1) b_{n+1-l}(x_1) \\ &= \sum_m \frac{\delta^m}{m!} \left(\sum_{l,i} \binom{m}{l} a_i^{(l)} b_{m-l-i+1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

由 δ 之任意性即知 (i) 之结论为真.

(ii) 当 $a_0 = b_0 = 1$ 时, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} B(A^T)^* &= \left(\sum_j (-1)^j b_j \partial^{-j} \right) \left(\sum_i (-1)^i \partial^{-i} a_i \right) \\ &= \sum_{l,j} (-1)^{i+j} b_j \partial^{-(i+j)} a_i = 1 + \sum_{l,r} (-1)^{r+1} b_{r+1-l} \partial^{-(r+1)} a_l \\ &\stackrel{(7)'}{=} 1 + \sum_{l,i,r} (-1)^{r+1} b_{r+1-i} (-1)^i \binom{l+r}{l} a_i^{(l)} \partial^{-(l+r+1)} \\ &= 1 + \sum_m (-1)^{m+1} \left(\sum_{l,i} \binom{m}{l} a_i^{(l)} b_{m-l-i+1} \right) \partial^{-(m+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

比较 (12) 式即知结论为真.

(iii) 当 $A = 0$ 时当有 (11) 式. 故只须证明当 $a_0 = 0$ 时可由 (12) 式推知所有 $a_i = 0$. 我们归纳假设 $a_0 = a_1 = \dots = a_r = 0$, 则由 (12) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{l,i} \binom{r}{l} a_i^{(l)} b_{r-l-i+1} \\ &= a_{r+1} b_0 + \sum_{l \leq r} a_l b_{r-l+1} + \sum_{l \geq 1, l} \binom{r}{l} a_i^{(l)} b_{r-l-i+1} \end{aligned}$$

注及最后一项和式中应有 $r-l-i+1 \geq 0$, 即 $i \leq r-l+1 \leq r$, 故由归纳假设上式右端两个和式均为零, 从而 $a_{r+1} = 0$, 归纳证毕.

今设 $w_i = w_i(x)$, $w_i^* = w_i^*(x)$ 为两组 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$ 的矩阵函数,

$$P = 1 + w_1 \partial^{-1} + w_2 \partial^{-2} + \dots, \quad Q = 1 - w_1^* \partial^{-1} + w_2^* \partial^{-2} - w_3^* \partial^{-3} + \dots$$

$$w(x, k) = Pe^{\xi(x, k)} = (1 + w_1 k^{-1} + w_2 k^{-2} + \dots) e^{\xi(x, k)}$$

$$w^*(x, k) = Qe^{-\xi(x, k)} = (1 + w_1^* k^{-1} + w_2^* k^{-2} + \dots) e^{-\xi(x, k)},$$

$$L = P\partial P^{-1}, \quad B_n = (L^n)_+, \quad \partial = \partial/\partial x_1.$$

式中

$$\xi(x, k) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} x_l k^l \quad (13)$$

定理(双线性等式)([7, 11]). 在上述记号下

$$\operatorname{Res}_k(w(x', k) w^*(x, k)) = 0. \quad (14)$$

当且仅当 $P^T Q^* = 1$ 及

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x_n} = B_n w. \quad (15)$$

证明 充分性. 设 $P^T Q^* = 1$ 并(15)式成立, 则由命题1知

$$\operatorname{Res}(w(x'_1, x_2, \dots, k) w^*(x_1, x_2, \dots, k)) = 0. \quad (16)$$

将式中 $w(x'_1)$ 按 $\delta = x'_1 - x_1$ 展开可见

$$\operatorname{Res}\left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}\right)^{i_1} w(x_1, x_2, \dots, k) \cdot w^*(x_1, x_2, \dots, k)\right) = 0.$$

由设(15)式可见 $\partial w/\partial x_n$ 可表为 $(\partial/\partial x_1)^i w$ 之线性组合, 故由上式推知

$$\operatorname{Res}\left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}\right)^{i_1} \cdots \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}\right)^{i_n} w(x, k) \cdot w^*(x, k)\right) = 0.$$

由此即推知(14)式为真.

必要性. 设(14)式为真, 则(16)式当然成立, 故由命题1知 $P^T Q^* = 1$. 此外又有

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Res}\left(\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} - B_n\right) w(x, k) \cdot w^*(x', k)\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} - B_n\right) \operatorname{Res}(w(x, k) w^*(x', k)) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

另一方面注及 $L^n = P\partial^n P^{-1}$, 从而 $P\partial^n = L^n P$, 故有

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} - B_n\right) w(x, k) &= \left(-\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_n} e^\xi + P \frac{\partial e^\xi}{\partial x_n}\right) - B_n P e^\xi \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_n} + k^n P - B_n P\right) e^\xi = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_n} + P\partial^n - B_n P\right) e^\xi \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_n} + L^n P - B_n P\right) e^\xi = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_n} + (L^n)_- P\right) e^\xi, \end{aligned}$$

显然 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_n} + (L^n)_- P$ 中所含的 ∂^i 的阶 $i < 0$, 故由上式及(17)式, 结合命题1(iii)知(15)式为真.

当 w_i, w_i^* 为标量函数时, w 与 w^* 亦为标量函数, 此时由上述定理及KP方程族的定义(5), (6)有

系 w 为KP方程族相应的线性问题族(5)的解当且仅当双线性等式(14)成立.

波函数 $w(x, k)$ 与 $w^*(x, k)$ 可以经引入 τ 函数表示成^[1, 3].

$$w(x, k) = (X(k)\tau(x))/\tau(x), \quad (18a)$$

$$w^*(x, k) = (X^*(k)\tau(x))/\tau(x), \quad (18b)$$

其中 $X(k), X^*(k)$ 为顶点算子

$$X(k) = e^{\xi(x, k)} e^{-\xi(\tilde{\theta}, k^{-1})}$$

$$X^*(k) = e^{-\xi(x, k)} e^{\xi(\tilde{\theta}, k^{-1})},$$

$$(\tilde{\theta} = (\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}, \dots))$$

此时不难证明由双线性等式(14)可以推知 τ 函数所满足的方程

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} p_j(-2y) p_{j+1}(\tilde{D}_x) e^{\sum y_i D_i} \tau(x) \cdot \tau(x) = 0, \quad (19)$$

其中 p_j 为 Schur 多项式, 定义为 $e^{\xi(x, k)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n(x) k^n$, 或即 $p_n(x) = \sum_{\|a\|=n} \frac{x^a}{a!}$, 这里 $a = (a(1), a(2), a(3), \dots)$, $a! = \prod_i a(i)!$, $x^a = \prod_i x_i^{a(i)}$, $\|a\| = \sum i a(i)$. 此外 D_i 为 Hirota 双线性算子

$$P(D_x) f(x) \cdot g(x) = P((\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_1}), (\frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x'_2}), \dots) f(x) g(x') \Big|_{x=x'}$$

$$= P(\partial_y) (f(x+y) g(x-y)) \Big|_{y=0},$$

又 $\tilde{D}_x = (D_1, \frac{1}{2}D_2, \frac{1}{3}D_3, \dots)$.

方程族(19)可以写成更明显的形式. 实际上

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_j p_j(-2y) p_{j+1}(\tilde{D}_x) e^{\sum y_i D_i} \\ &= \sum_j \left(\sum_{\|a\|=j} \frac{(-2y)^a}{a!} p_{j+1}(\tilde{D}) \right) \sum_{\beta} \frac{y^\beta}{\beta!} D^\beta \\ &\equiv \sum_{a, \beta} \left(\frac{(-2y)^a}{a!} p_{\|a\|+1}(\tilde{D}) \frac{y^\beta}{\beta!} D^\beta \right) \\ &= \sum_y y^y \left(\sum_{a+\beta=y} \frac{(-2)^{|a|}}{a! \beta!} p_{\|a\|+1}(\tilde{D}) D^\beta \right). \end{aligned}$$

此处 a, β, y 均为重指标, $|a| = \sum a(i)$. 由上式可见对每一重指标 $y = (y(1), y(2), \dots)$ 都对应一个 τ 函数所满足的方程

$$\sum_{a+\beta=y} \frac{(-2)^{|a|}}{a! \beta!} p_{\|a\|+1}(\tilde{D}) D^\beta \tau \cdot \tau = 0. \quad (20)$$

此即 KP 方程族的显式.

顺便需指出的是当 $|a|$ 为奇数时

$$D^a \tau \cdot \tau \equiv (D_1^{a(1)} D_2^{a(2)} \cdots) \tau \cdot \tau = 0. \quad (21)$$

此因记 $\partial' = \partial/\partial x'$, $\tau' = \tau(x')$ 乃有

$$\begin{aligned} D^a \tau \cdot \tau &= \prod (\partial_i - \partial'_i)^{a(i)} \tau \tau' \Big|_{x=x'} \\ &= \sum_{\beta} \binom{a}{\beta} (-1)^{|\beta|} \partial'^\beta \partial^{a-\beta} \tau \cdot \tau' \Big|_{x=x'} = \sum_{\beta} \binom{a}{\beta} (-1)^\beta \tau^{(\beta)} \tau^{(a-\beta)}. \end{aligned}$$

这里我们用到了 $(-1)^\beta \equiv \prod (-1)^{\beta(i)} = (-1)^{|\beta|}$. 因此

$$2D^a \tau \cdot \tau = \sum_{\beta} \binom{a}{\beta} ((-1)^\beta + (-1)^{a-\beta}) \tau^{(a-\beta)} \tau^{(\beta)} = (1 + (-1)^{|a|}) D^a \tau \cdot \tau = 0.$$

(21)式的例子如

$$D_n \tau \cdot \tau = 0, (|\alpha| = 1), D_1^2 D_2 \tau \cdot \tau = 0, (|\alpha| = 2 + 1 = 3).$$

作为(20)的特例, 取 $\gamma = (3, 0, 0, \dots)$, 注及 $3 = 3 + 0 = 2 + 1 = 1 + 2 = 0 + 3$, 即得相应的双线性算子

$$\begin{aligned} H &= p_1(\tilde{D}) \frac{D_1^3}{3!} - 2p_2(\tilde{D}) \frac{D_1^2}{2!} + \frac{(-2)^2}{2!} p_3(\tilde{D}) D_1 + \frac{(-2)^3}{3!} p_4(\tilde{D}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{18}(D_1^4 - 3D_1^2 D_2 - 4D_1 D_3 + 3D_2^2 + 6D_4). \end{aligned}$$

注及由(21)式有 $D_4 \tau \cdot \tau = D_1^2 D_2 \tau \cdot \tau = 0$, 即得方程

$$H \tau \cdot \tau \equiv (D_1^4 - 4D_1 D_3 + 3D_2^2) \tau \cdot \tau = 0,$$

令 $u = 2(\log \tau)_{x_1 x_1}$, 此方程即化至KP方程

$$3u_{x_2 x_2} + (-4u_{x_3} + 6uu_{x_1} + u_{x_1 x_1 x_1})_{x_1} = 0.$$

参 考 文 献

- [1] Jimbo, M. and Miwa, T., Publ. RIMS, Kyoto Univ., 19(1983), 943—1001.
- [2] Kashiwara M. Jimbo M., Date E., and Miwa T., Sugaku 34(1982), 1—17.
- [3] Date, E., Kashiwara M., Jimbo, M. and Miwa, T., in "Proc. RIMS Symp. on Nonlinear Integrable Systems, 1981", eds. Jimbo, M. and Miwa, T., World Sci. Pr. Singapore, 1983, 39—119.
- [4] Newell, A. C., Solitons in Mathematics and Physics, SIAM, 1985, p140. 1)
- [5] Тельфанд, И. М., Дикий, Л. А., Функция Анал. Прил., Т. 10, Вып 4(1976), 13—29.

A Combinatorial Proof to a Bilinear Identity

Tu Gui-zhang

Computing Center, Academia Sinica

Theoretical Physics Division, Nankai Institute of Mathematics

Abstract

A combinatorial proof is given to an important bilinear identity from soliton theory. The extended matrix version of the identity is proposed. The explicit expression of the KP hierarchy of equations is deduced.