

一些多项式型的有限维对合系*

马文秀

(复旦大学数学研究所, 上海)

§1 前言

拓广 Liouville 意义下完全可积的有限维 Hamilton 系统是一个极其重要的课题. 其关键在于寻求对合的函数系, 常用的方法是通过 Lax 等谱技巧去求得, 继而产生新的完全可积系统^[1,2]. 曹策问提出了 Lax 系统非线性化的思想^[3], 成功地获得了许多有限维完全可积系统^[4]. 本文我们主要考虑三类通过文[5]中建议的方法生成的多项式函数系为对合系的可能性, 得到了一些对合的多项式函数系, 由此可产生许多新的有限维完全可积的 Hamilton 系统.

设矩阵 $A = \text{diag}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N)$, 这里 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N 是两两不同的实常数. $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 表示 \mathbb{R}^N 的标准内积, 变量 $p = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_N)^T, q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_N)^T \in \mathbb{R}^N$. 取定函数系 $\{B_m\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 如下:

$$2B_0 = b \langle p, p \rangle, \tag{1.1 a}$$

$$2B_{m+1} = a \sum_{\substack{i+j=m \\ i, j \geq 0}} \begin{vmatrix} \langle A^i p, p \rangle & \langle A^i p, q \rangle \\ \langle A^j q, p \rangle & \langle A^j q, q \rangle \end{vmatrix} + b \langle A^{m+1} p, p \rangle, \quad m \geq 0, \tag{1.1 b}$$

其中 a, b 是实常数. 再任取一函数系 $\{X_m\}_{m=0}^\infty$:

$$X_m = f_m(q), \quad m \geq 0, \text{ 其中 } f_m: \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ 是任意函数.} \tag{1.2}$$

我们令

$$I_m = B_m + X_m, \quad m \geq 0, \tag{1.3}$$

考虑函数系 $\{I_m\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 关于 Poisson 括弧

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial q}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial p} \right\rangle - \left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial p}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial q} \right\rangle \tag{1.4}$$

的对合性. 因 $\{B_m\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 是对合系, 而 $\{X_m\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 明显对合, 因而

$$\begin{aligned} \langle I_m, I_n \rangle &= \langle B_m + X_m, B_n + X_n \rangle = \langle B_m, X_n \rangle + \langle X_m, B_n \rangle \\ &= \left\langle \frac{\partial X_m}{\partial q}, \frac{\partial B_n}{\partial p} \right\rangle - \left\langle \frac{\partial B_m}{\partial p}, \frac{\partial X_n}{\partial q} \right\rangle, \quad m, n \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又} \quad \frac{\partial B_0}{\partial p} &= bp, \quad \frac{\partial B_{m+1}}{\partial p} = a \sum_{\substack{i+j=m \\ i, j \geq 0}} (\langle A^i q, q \rangle A^i p - \langle A^i p, q \rangle A^j q) + b A^{m+1} p \\ &\triangleq a D_m + b A^{m+1} p, \quad m \geq 0. \end{aligned} \tag{1.5}$$

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定义 $D_{-1} = 0$, 则

$$\frac{\partial B_m}{\partial p} = aD_{m-1} + bA^m p, \quad m \geq 0. \quad (1.6)$$

于是 $\{I_m, I_n\} = \langle \frac{\partial X_m}{\partial q}, aD_{n-1} + bA^n p \rangle - \langle aD_{m-1} + bA^m p, \frac{\partial X_n}{\partial q} \rangle$

$$= (\langle D_{n-1}, \frac{\partial X_m}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle D_{m-1}, \frac{\partial X_n}{\partial q} \rangle) + b(\langle A^n p, \frac{\partial X_m}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle A^m p, \frac{\partial X_n}{\partial q} \rangle). \quad (1.7)$$

由此我们立即得到如下结果:

定理 1 设 $f(m, n) = a\langle D_{n-1}, \frac{\partial X_m}{\partial q} \rangle + b\langle A^n p, \frac{\partial X_m}{\partial q} \rangle$, $m, n \geq 0$, 则

函数系 $\{I_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 为对合系当且仅当 $f(m, n)$ 关于 m, n 对称. ■

应用定理 1 我们考虑如下函数系的对合性:

$$I_m = \frac{1}{2}b\langle A^m p, p \rangle + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^l b_i \langle A^{m+i} q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0, \quad (1.8)$$

其中 $l > 1$, $b_i (1 \leq i \leq l)$ 是实常数. 因

$$\frac{\partial X_m}{\partial q} = \sum_{i=1}^l b_i A^{m+i} q,$$

故 $f(m, n) = b\langle A^n p, \frac{\partial X_m}{\partial q} \rangle = b\langle A^n p, \sum_{i=1}^l b_i A^{m+i} q \rangle = b\sum_{i=1}^l b_i \langle A^{m+n+i} p, q \rangle$.

显然 $f(m, n)$ 关于 m, n 对称, 因此由 (1.8) 确定的函数系 $\{I_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 是一个对合系.

为了下一节证明的需要我们列出二条文[6]中的结论.

引理 1 $\langle D_m, q \rangle = 0, \quad m \geq 0$,

$$\langle D_m, A^k q \rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (\langle A^i q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+k-i} p, q \rangle - \langle A^i p, q \rangle \langle A^{m+k-i} q, q \rangle), \quad k \geq 1, m \geq 0. \quad \blacksquare$$

引理 2 $\langle D_m, A^{n+1} q \rangle - \langle D_n, A^{m+1} q \rangle = 0, \quad m, n \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle D_m, A^{n-k+1} q \rangle - \langle D_n, A^{m-k+1} q \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k (\langle A^{m+i} p, q \rangle \langle A^{n-k-i+1} q, q \rangle - \langle A^{m+i} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n-k-i+1} p, q \rangle), \quad k \geq 1, m, n \geq 0. \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

在 § 2 中我们将取 $\{X_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 为三类特殊的多项式函数系, 考察其成为对合系的充要条件.

§ 2 三类多项式型的对合函数系

设 $\{B_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 由 (1.1) 定义, $\{R_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 为下式定义的四次多项式函数系

$$2R_m = c\langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle + d\langle q, q \rangle \langle A^m q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0, \quad (2.1)$$

这里 c, d 是任意实常数. 我们作叠加

$$I_m^{(1)} = B_m + R_m, \quad m \geq 0. \quad (2.2)$$

容易算得 $\frac{\partial R_m}{\partial q} = cA^{m+1}q + d\langle A^m q, q \rangle q + d\langle q, q \rangle A^m q, \quad m \geq 0. \quad (2.3)$

特别地 $\frac{\partial R_0}{\partial q} = cAq + 2d\langle q, q \rangle q. \quad (2.4)$

我们考察 $\{I_m^{(1)}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 关于 Poisson 弧 (1.4) 的对合性. 为此先证明引理

引理 3 $\{I_0^{(1)}, I_{n-1}^{(1)}\} = (ac + bd)(\langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle), \quad n \geq -1,$
 $\{I_{m-1}^{(1)}, I_n^{(1)}\} = (ac + bd)(\langle A^{m-1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{m+1} p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle),$
 $m, n \geq 0.$

证明 由(1.7), 对 $n \geq -1$ 我们有

$$\{I_0^{(1)}, I_{n+1}^{(1)}\} = a \langle D_n, \frac{\partial R_0}{\partial q} \rangle + b \langle A^{n+1} p, \frac{\partial R_0}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle p, \frac{\partial R_{n+1}}{\partial q} \rangle.$$

再注意(2.3)(2.4)两式,

$$\begin{aligned} \{I_0^{(1)}, I_{n+1}^{(1)}\} &\stackrel{\text{由引理1}}{=} ac \langle \langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle \rangle \\ &\quad + (bc \langle A^{n+2} p, q \rangle + 2bd \langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle) \\ &\quad - (bc \langle A^{n+2} p, q \rangle + bd \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle \langle p, q \rangle + bd \langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle) \\ &= (ac + bd) (\langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

同理由(1.7), 并注意(2.3), 对 $m, n \geq 0$ 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \{I_{m+1}^{(1)}, I_{n+1}^{(1)}\} &= a \langle \langle D_n, \frac{\partial R_{m+1}}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle D_m, \frac{\partial R_{n+1}}{\partial q} \rangle \rangle + b \langle \langle A^{n+1} p, \frac{\partial R_{m+1}}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle A^{m+1} p, \frac{\partial R_{n+1}}{\partial q} \rangle \rangle \\ &\stackrel{\text{由引理1}}{=} a (c \langle D_n, A^{m+2} q \rangle + d \langle q, q \rangle \langle D_n, A^{m+1} q \rangle - c \langle D_m, A^{n+2} q \rangle \\ &\quad - d \langle q, q \rangle \langle D_m, A^{n+1} q \rangle) + b (d \langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - d \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+1} p, q \rangle) \\ &\stackrel{\text{由引理2}}{=} ac \langle \langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{m+1} p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle \rangle \\ &\quad + bd \langle \langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+1} p, q \rangle \rangle \\ &= (ac + bd) (\langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{m+1} p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

由引理3 我们看到只要存在一对 $I_{m_0}^{(1)}, I_{n_0}^{(1)}$ ($m_0 \neq n_0$) 对合, 那么 $\{I_m^{(1)}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 就是对合系.

定理2 通过(2.1), (2.2)定义的四次多项式函数系 $\{I_m^{(1)}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 为对合系当且仅当 $ac + bd = 0$.

证明 由引理3显然.

同样设 $\{B_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 由(1.1)定义, 而 $\{S_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 为下式定义的六次多项式函数系

$$\begin{aligned} 2S_m &= c_1 \langle A^{m+2} q, q \rangle + c_2 \langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \\ &\quad + c_3 \langle Aq, q \rangle \langle A^m q, q \rangle + c_4 \langle q, q \rangle^2 \langle A^m q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

其中 $c_i (1 \leq i \leq 4)$ 是任意实常数. 我们作叠加

$$I_m^{(2)} = B_m + S_m, \quad m \geq 0. \quad (2.6)$$

容易算得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial q} &= c_1 A^{m+2} q + c_2 \langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle q + c_2 \langle q, q \rangle A^{m+1} q + c_3 \langle A^m q, q \rangle Aq \\ &\quad + c_3 \langle Aq, q \rangle A^m q + 2c_4 \langle q, q \rangle \langle A^m q, q \rangle q + c_4 \langle q, q \rangle^2 A^m q, \quad m \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\text{特别地} \quad \frac{\partial S_0}{\partial q} = c_1 A^2 q + (c_2 + c_3) \langle Aq, q \rangle q + (c_2 + c_3) \langle q, q \rangle Aq + 3c_4 \langle q, q \rangle^2 q. \quad (2.8)$$

关于函数系 $\{I_m^{(2)}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 的对合性我们有

定理3 由(2.5), (2.6)确定的六次多项式函数系 $\{I_m^{(2)}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 为对合系当且仅当其系数满足下列关系式

$$\begin{cases} ac_1 + bc_2 = 0 \\ ac_1 + bc_3 = 0 \\ a(c_2 + c_3) + 2bc_4 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.9)$$

证明 由(1.7), 对 $n \geq -1$ 我们有

$$\{I_0^{(2)}, I_{n+1}^{(2)}\} = a \langle D_n, \frac{\partial S_0}{\partial q} \rangle + b \langle \langle A^{n+1} p, \frac{\partial S_0}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle p, \frac{\partial S_{n+1}}{\partial q} \rangle \rangle.$$

从(2.8)出发用引理1,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D_n, \frac{\partial S_0}{\partial q} \rangle &= c_1(\langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+2} p, q \rangle + \langle Aq, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+2} q, q \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle Ap, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle) + (c_2 + c_3) \langle q, q \rangle (\langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

再注意(2.7), (2.8), 经过简单计算可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \{I_0^{(2)}, I_{n+1}^{(2)}\} &= (ac_1 + bc_3) (\langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+2} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle \langle Ap, q \rangle) \\ &\quad + (ac_1 + bc_2) (\langle Aq, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{n+2} q, q \rangle \langle p, q \rangle) \\ &\quad + [a(c_2 + c_3) + 2bc_4] \langle q, q \rangle (\langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle \langle p, q \rangle). \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

仍由(1.7), 对 $m, n \geq 0$ 我们有

$$\{I_{m+1}^{(2)}, I_{n+1}^{(2)}\} = a(\langle D_n, \frac{\partial S_{m+1}}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle D_m, \frac{\partial S_{n+1}}{\partial q} \rangle) + b(\langle A^{n+1} p, \frac{\partial S_{m+1}}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle A^{m+1} p, \frac{\partial S_{n+1}}{\partial q} \rangle).$$

利用引理1及引理2可得

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D_n, \frac{\partial S_{m+1}}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle D_m, \frac{\partial S_{n+1}}{\partial q} \rangle &= c_1(\langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+2} p, q \rangle + \langle A^{m+2} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle A^{m+1} p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+2} q, q \rangle - \langle A^{m+2} p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle) \\ &\quad + (c_2 + c_3) \langle q, q \rangle (\langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+1} p, q \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

另外直接可算出

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A^{n+1} p, \frac{\partial S_{m+1}}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle A^{m+1} p, \frac{\partial S_{n+1}}{\partial q} \rangle &= c_2(\langle A^{m+2} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{n+2} q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+1} p, q \rangle) \\ &\quad + c_3(\langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+2} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+2} p, q \rangle) \\ &\quad + 2c_4 \langle q, q \rangle (\langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+1} p, q \rangle). \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \{I_{m+1}^{(2)}, I_{n+1}^{(2)}\} &= (ac_1 + bc_2) (\langle A^{m+2} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{m+1} p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+2} q, q \rangle) \\ &\quad + (ac_1 + bc_3) (\langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+2} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{m+2} p, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle) \\ &\quad + [a(c_2 + c_3) + 2bc_4] \langle q, q \rangle (\langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{n+1} p, q \rangle - \langle A^{n+1} q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+1} p, q \rangle). \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

从(2.10), (2.11)我们看到定理结论为真. ■

由(2.10), (2.11)我们还可看到, 只要有一对函数 $I_{m_0}^{(2)}, I_{n_0}^{(2)}$ ($m_0 \neq n_0$) 对合, 那么函数系 $\{I_m^{(2)}\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 就对合.

再次设 $\{B_m\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 由(1.1)确定, $\{T_m\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 为下式确定的八次多项式函数系

$$\begin{aligned} 2T_m &= d_1 \langle A^{m+3} q, q \rangle + d_2 \langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+2} q, q \rangle + (d_3 \langle q, q \rangle^2 + d_4 \langle Aq, q \rangle) \langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \\ &\quad + (d_5 \langle q, q \rangle^3 + d_6 \langle q, q \rangle \langle Aq, q \rangle + d_7 \langle A^2 q, q \rangle) \langle A^m q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

这里 $d_i (1 \leq i \leq 7)$ 是任意实常数. 类似地作叠加

$$I_m^{(3)} = B_m + T_m, \quad m \geq 0. \quad (2.13)$$

关于函数系 $\{I_m^{(3)}\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 的对合性我们有如下结果:

定理4 由(2.12), (2.13)确定的八次多项式函数系 $\{I_m^{(3)}\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 为对合系当且仅当其系数满足下列关系式

$$\begin{cases} bd_2 = bd_4 = bd_7 = -ad_1 \\ ad_2 = ad_4 = ad_7 = -bd_3 = -\frac{1}{2}bd_6 \\ 3bd_5 + a(d_3 + d_6) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

证明 象定理 3 的证明一样, 计算

$$\{I_m^{(3)}, I_n^{(3)}\} = a\langle\langle D_{n-1}, \frac{\partial T_m}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle D_{m-1}, \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial q} \rangle\rangle + b\langle\langle A^n p, \frac{\partial T_m}{\partial q} \rangle - \langle A^m p, \frac{\partial T_n}{\partial q} \rangle\rangle,$$

我们可以得证: $\{I_0^{(3)}, I_{n_0+1}^{(3)}\} = 0$ ($n_0 \geq 0$) 当且仅当系数满足下列条件

$$\begin{cases} bd_2 = bd_4 = bd_7 = -ad_1 \\ 2bd_3 = bd_6 = -2ad_4 = -a(d_2 + d_7); \\ 3bd_5 + a(d_3 + d_6) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2.15)$$

$\{I_{m_0+1}^{(3)}, I_{n_0+1}^{(3)}\} = 0$ ($m_0, n_0 \geq 0, m_0 \neq n_0$) 当且仅当系数满足下列关系式

$$\begin{aligned} bd_2 &= bd_4 = bd_7 = -ad_1 \\ ad_4 &= ad_7 \\ 2bd_3 &= -a(d_2 + d_4) \\ bd_6 &= -a(d_2 + d_7) = -a(d_4 + d_7) \\ 3bd_5 + a(d_3 + d_6) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

易知系数满足 (2.16) 时一定也满足 (2.15), 且 (2.16) 等价于 (2.14). 因此定理结论为真. ■

从定理 4 的证明过程可知: 只要存在一对 $I_{m_0+1}^{(3)}, I_{n_0+1}^{(3)}$ ($m_0, n_0 \geq 0, m_0 \neq n_0$) 对合就能保证 $\{I_m^{(3)}\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 是对合的, 但 $I_0^{(3)}, I_{n_0+1}^{(3)}$ ($n_0 \geq 0$) 对合却不能保证 $\{I_m^{(3)}\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 是对合的. 这一点与前面二类函数系 $\{I_m^{(1)}\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 及 $\{I_m^{(2)}\}_{m=0}^\infty$ 不一样.

§ 3 对合函数系的具体形式

(I) 按定理 2 我们考察四次多项式对合系 $\{I_m^{(1)}\}_{m=0}^\infty$.

设 $a=0$. 当 $b=0$ 时, 则 c, d 任意, 得到平凡对合系 $\{R_m\}_{m=0}^\infty$. 当 $b \neq 0$ 时, 则 $d=0, c$ 任意, 相应的对合系为

$$I_m^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2}b\langle A^m p, p \rangle + \frac{1}{2}c\langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0.$$

设 $a \neq 0$. 当 $b=0$ 时, 则 $c=0, d$ 任意, 得到对合系

$$I_m^{(1)} = \frac{1}{2}a \sum_{\substack{i+j=m-1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} \begin{vmatrix} \langle A^i p, p \rangle & \langle A^i p, q \rangle \\ \langle A^j q, p \rangle & \langle A^j q, q \rangle \end{vmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}d\langle q, q \rangle \langle A^m q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0. \quad (3.1)$$

当 $b \neq 0$ 时, 则 $d = -\frac{a}{b}c$, c 任意, 此时相应的对合系为

$$\begin{aligned} I_m^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{2}a \sum_{\substack{i+j=m-1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} \begin{vmatrix} \langle A^i p, p \rangle & \langle A^i p, q \rangle \\ \langle A^j q, p \rangle & \langle A^j q, q \rangle \end{vmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}b\langle A^m p, p \rangle \\ &+ \frac{1}{2}c\langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle - \frac{a}{2b}c\langle q, q \rangle \langle A^m q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

特别地, 取 $a=4, b=1, c=-\frac{1}{4}$, 此时 $d=1$, 由 (3.2) 我们就得到文 [7] 中的一个对合

系; 取 $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1, c = 1$, 此时 $d = -\frac{1}{2}$, 则得到文[8]中讨论过的一个对合系.

(2) 根据定理 3 我们考察六次多项式对合系 $\{I_m^{(2)}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$.

设 $a = 0$. 当 $b = 0$ 时, $c_i (1 \leq i \leq 4)$ 任意, 得到平凡对合系 $\{S_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$. 当 $b \neq 0$ 时, $c_2 = c_3 = c_4 = 0, c_1$ 任意, 相应的对合系为

$$I_m^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} b \langle A^m p, p \rangle + \frac{1}{2} c_1 \langle A^{m+2} q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0.$$

设 $a \neq 0$. 当 $b = 0$ 时, $c_1 = 0, c_3 = -c_2, c_2, c_4$ 任意, 此时有对合系

$$I_m^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} a \sum_{\substack{i+j=m-1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} \begin{vmatrix} \langle A^i p, p \rangle & \langle A^i p, q \rangle \\ \langle A^j q, p \rangle & \langle A^j q, q \rangle \end{vmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} c_2 \langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \\ - \frac{1}{2} c_2 \langle A q, q \rangle \langle A^m q, q \rangle + \frac{1}{2} c_4 \langle q, q \rangle^2 \langle A^m q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0. \quad (3.3)$$

当 $b \neq 0$ 时, 一旦 c_1 确定后, 由(2.9), c_2, c_3, c_4 唯一确定, 且 $c_2 = c_3 = -\frac{a}{b} c_1, c_4 = (\frac{a}{b})^2 c_1$, 于是得到相应的对合系

$$I_m^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} a \sum_{\substack{i+j=m-1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} \begin{vmatrix} \langle A^i p, p \rangle & \langle A^i p, q \rangle \\ \langle A^j q, p \rangle & \langle A^j q, q \rangle \end{vmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} b \langle A^m p, p \rangle + \frac{1}{2} c_1 \langle A^{m+2} q, q \rangle \\ - \frac{a}{2b} c_1 \langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle - \frac{a}{2b} c_1 \langle A q, q \rangle \langle A^m q, q \rangle + \frac{a^2}{2b^2} c_1 \langle q, q \rangle^2 \langle A^m q, q \rangle, \\ m \geq 0. \quad (3.4)$$

特别地, 取 $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1, c_1 = 1$, 此时由(3.4)确定的对合函数系 $\{I_m^{(2)}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ 就是经典 Boussinesq 族非线性化特征值问题的一串对合的运动积分^[9].

(3) 最后按定理 4 考察八次多项式对合系 $\{I_m^{(3)}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$.

设 $a = 0$. 当 $b = 0$ 时, $d_i (1 \leq i \leq 7)$ 任意, 得到平凡对合系 $\{T_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$. 当 $b \neq 0$ 时, 由(2.14) 我们得到 $d_i = 0, 2 \leq i \leq 7, d_1$ 任意, 故相应的对合系为

$$I_m^{(3)} = \frac{1}{2} b \langle A^m p, p \rangle + \frac{1}{2} d_1 \langle A^{m+3} q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0.$$

设 $a \neq 0$. 当 $b = 0$ 时, 由(2.14)得到 $d_1 = d_2 = d_4 = d_7 = 0, d_6 = -d_3, d_3, d_5$ 任意, 这样得到相应的对合系

$$I_m^{(3)} = \frac{1}{2} a \sum_{\substack{i+j=m-1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} \begin{vmatrix} \langle A^i p, p \rangle & \langle A^i p, q \rangle \\ \langle A^j q, p \rangle & \langle A^j q, q \rangle \end{vmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} d_3 \langle q, q \rangle^2 \langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle \\ + \frac{1}{2} (d_5 \langle q, q \rangle^3 - d_3 \langle q, q \rangle \langle A q, q \rangle) \langle A^m q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0. \quad (3.5)$$

当 $b \neq 0$ 时, 一旦 d_1 确定后, $d_i (2 \leq i \leq 7)$ 唯一确定, 且 $d_2 = d_4 = d_7 = -\frac{a}{b} d_1, d_3 = (\frac{a}{b})^2 d_1,$

$d_6 = 2(\frac{a}{b})^2 d_1, d_5 = -(\frac{a}{b})^3 d_1$, 此时相应的对合系为

$$I_m^{(3)} = \frac{1}{2} a \sum_{\substack{i+j=m-1 \\ i, j \geq 0}} \begin{vmatrix} \langle A^i p, p \rangle & \langle A^i p, q \rangle \\ \langle A^j q, p \rangle & \langle A^j q, q \rangle \end{vmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} b \langle A^m p, p \rangle \\ + \frac{1}{2} d_1 \langle A^{m+3} q, q \rangle - \frac{a}{b} d_1 \langle q, q \rangle \langle A^{m+2} q, q \rangle + \frac{a}{b} d_1 (\frac{a}{b} \langle q, q \rangle^2 - \langle A q, q \rangle) \langle A^{m+1} q, q \rangle$$

$$-\frac{a}{b}d_1\left[\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2\langle q, q \rangle^3 - 2\frac{a}{b}\langle q, q \rangle\langle Aq, q \rangle + \langle A^2q, q \rangle\right]\langle A^m q, q \rangle, \quad m \geq 0. \quad (3.6)$$

选取 $a = \frac{1}{2}$, $b = 1$, $d_1 = 1$, 则 $d_2 = d_4 = d_7 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $d_3 = \frac{1}{4}$, $d_5 = -\frac{1}{8}$, $d_6 = \frac{1}{2}$, 此时由(2.5)

(2.6) 或 (3.6) 确定的对合函数系在文[5]中被讨论过。

从以上三点分析讨论可以看出: 当 $a = 0$ 时, 我们得到平凡的对合系或者是 § 1 中已经得到的对合系; 当 $a \neq 0$ 时, 我们得到由 (3.1—3.6) 确定的六组非平凡的多项式型对合函数系。另外还可看到: 当 $ab \neq 0$ 时, 一旦 R_m 、 S_m 、 T_m 的第一个系数 c 、 c_1 、 d_1 被确定后(可为任意实常数), 其它系数均被唯一确定, 从而只有一个任意参数。以 (3.1—3.6) 定义的六组对合系为基础可以生成许多新的有限维完全可积的 Hamilton 系统。 ■

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随机排列最优成组剖分的算法

丁克詮

(美国威斯康星—麦迪逊大学数学系)

摘 要

本文研究随机排列的最优成组剖分问题. 这一问题源于铁路列车的最优调度计划方法的设计问题. 寻找切实可行的有效算法是问题的焦点. 1978年这一问题被列入文献[1]的公开问题之一. 1986年许国志、陈庆华和刘继勇提出猜测: 此乃NP-完全问题, 即多项式时间的算法可能不会存在, 除非 $NP = P$.

本文引入一种强同构剪枝策略, 以标号树形上的隐式枚举法为工具, 得到了上述问题精确最优解的一个算法. 其计算时间复杂度为 $O(n^3 2^{n-2})$, 其中 n 为随机排列中相异数字的个数. 算法在给定 n 的条件下, 关于随机排列的长度是二次稳定的. 因此, 由铁路工程实际需要来看, 该算法是切实可行的. 至此, 文献[1]的公开问题得解. 特别地, 本文将此类问题归入两步优化结构模式, 使问题的几何特征有明显的表露. 这一策略在相关的领域中有着良好的应用前景.

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Some Finite-Dimensional Involutive Systems with Polynomial Forms

Ma Wenxiu

(Institute of Mathematics, Fudan University)

Abstract

In this paper, starting from the combination of two involutive systems, we consider separately some systems of polynomial functions: $\{I_m^{(1)} = B_m + R_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$, $\{I_m^{(2)} = B_m + S_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$, $\{I_m^{(3)} = B_m + T_m\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ and so on; and analyse carefully the sufficient and necessary conditions of the involution of three systems of functions $\{I_m^{(i)}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ ($1 \leq i \leq 3$) with general coefficients. Furthermore, we present concrete forms of the involutive systems hidden in $\{I_m^{(i)}\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ ($1 \leq i \leq 3$); and thus obtain six kinds of nontrivial involutive systems of functions, which include a few involutive systems discussed in the literature. Based upon these involutive systems, we can generate a lot of new finite-dimensional Hamiltonian systems which are completely integrable in the sense of Liouville.