

# 一个新的 Loop 代数及其对 Levi 谱系的应用\*

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**摘要:**本文基于 loop 代数  $\tilde{A}_1$  的一个子代数, 构造了一个新的 loop 代数  $\tilde{G}$ ; 通过作一个适宜的 Lax 对变换, 成功地将  $\tilde{G}$  应用于 Levi 等谱问题上, 求得了 Levi 谱系的可积耦合. 这种方法可以普遍地应用.

**关键词:**loop 代数; 可积耦合; Levi 谱问题.

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## 1 引言

如何将一个可积系统扩展为较在的可积系统是可积理论中研究的课题之一. 可积耦合是孤立子理论的一个新的研究方向, 这一概念是在研究可积系的无中心 Virasoro 对称代数和孤立子方程时产生的<sup>[1]</sup>, 它是扩大可积系统的重要方法.

设

$$u_t = K(u) \quad (1.1)$$

为一个已知的可积系统, 称

$$\begin{cases} u_t = K(u), \\ v_t = S(u, v), \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

为(1.1)的可积耦合, 如果(1.2)仍是可积的, 且  $S(u, v)$  显含  $u$  或  $u$  对  $x$  的导数.

求可积耦合的方法已有两种<sup>[1,2]</sup>:

(1) 原方程加对称方程法; (2) 摄动方法.

这两种方法都是从原方程(1.1)入手, 所得结果仅是一个方程的可积耦合. 本文提出的方法, 是从一个等谱问题入手, 所得结果是一类方程族的可积耦合. 应用这种方法的关键是基于一个 loop 代数  $\tilde{A}_1$  的一组基元间的换位关系及阶数, 构造一个新的 loop 代数  $\tilde{G}$ , 由  $\tilde{G}$  出发构造一个等谱问题, 再利用屠格式求出一族可积的演化方程, 使之为已知方程族的可积耦合. 基于该思想, 我们以建立 Levi 谱系的可积耦合例述.

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对于等谱特征问题

$$\varphi_x = U_1(u, \lambda)\varphi, U = (q, r)^T, \quad (1.3)$$

其中  $U_1 = U_1(u, \lambda)$  是二阶矩阵,  $u$  表示位势. 设辅助方程

$$V_x = [U_1, V], V = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & -a \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1.4)$$

其中  $a = \sum_{n>0} a_n \lambda^{-n}$ ,  $b = \sum_{n>0} b_n \lambda^{-n}$ ,  $c = \sum_{n>0} c_n \lambda^{-n}$ . 取  $V_1^{(n)} = V_1^{(n)} + \Delta_n$ ,  $V_1^{(n)} = \sum_{m=0}^n V_m \lambda^{-m}$ ,  $V_n = \begin{pmatrix} a_n & b_n \\ c_n & -a_n \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\Delta_n$  为修正项, 则 Lax 对

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_x = U_1 \varphi, \\ \varphi_{t_n} = V_1^{(n)} \varphi, \end{cases} \quad (1.5)$$

的相容性条件即为零曲率方程

$$U_{t_n} - V_{1x}^{(n)} + [U_1, V_1^{(n)}] = 0. \quad (1.6)$$

利用屠格式<sup>[3]</sup>, 可将(1.6)化为广义 Hamilton 形式

$$u_t = \begin{pmatrix} q \\ r \end{pmatrix}_t = J \frac{\delta H_n}{\delta u}, \quad (1.7)$$

其中  $J$  为辛算子,  $H_n$  为 Hamilton 函数.

令  $U = U_1(u, \lambda) + e(u, \lambda)$ , 要求  $e(u, \lambda)$  使  $U$  为齐次秩, 并满足<sup>[4]</sup>

$$[e, V] = 0, [e, V_1^{(n)}] = 0. \quad (1.8)$$

设  $f_n = f_n(u, v)$  为与  $U_1$  同阶矩阵, 且满足

$$[U_1, f_n] = 0, [e, f_n] = 0, e_{t_n} = f_{nx}. \quad (1.9)$$

记  $V^{(n)} = V_1^{(n)} + f_n$ , 易见

$$U_{t_n} - V_x^{(n)} + [U, V^{(n)}] = U_{t_n} - V_{1x}^{(n)} + [U_1, V_1^{(n)}] = 0. \quad (1.10)$$

这表明新的 Lax 对

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_x = U \varphi, \lambda_t = 0, \\ \varphi_{t_n} = V^{(n)} \varphi, \end{cases} \quad (1.11)$$

的相容性条件也导出方程族(1.7), 但 Lax 对(1.5)与(1.11)不同.

对于 Levi 等谱问题<sup>[5]</sup>

$$\varphi_x = U_1 \varphi, \lambda_t = 0, \varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2)^T, U_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & q \\ r & \lambda + r - q \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1.12)$$

由辅助方程  $V_x = [U_1, V]$  得递推关系

$$\begin{cases} a_{nx} = qc_n - rb_n, \end{cases} \quad (1.13a)$$

$$\begin{cases} b_{nx} = -b_{n+1} + (q - r)b_n - 2qa_n, \end{cases} \quad (1.13b)$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{nx} = c_{n+1} + (r - q)c_n + 2ra_n, \end{cases} \quad (1.13c)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_0 = -1, b_0 = c_0 = 0, b_1 = 2q, c_1 = 2r, a_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

取

$$V_1^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda^{n-i} & \sum_{i=0}^n b_i \lambda^{n-i} \\ \sum_{i=0}^n c_i \lambda^{n-i} & -\sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda^{n-i} + c_n - b_n + 2a_n \end{pmatrix},$$

则 Lax 对

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_x = U_1 \varphi, \\ \varphi_{t_n} = V_1^{(n)} \varphi, \end{cases} \quad (1.14)$$

的相容性条件导出 Levi 谱系

$$\begin{cases} q_t = -b_{n+1} - (c_n - b_n + 2a_n)q, \\ r_t = c_{n+1} + (c_n - b_n + 2a_n)r. \end{cases} \quad (1.15)$$

令  $\bar{b}_n = b_n - a_n$ ,  $\bar{c}_n = c_n + a_n$ , 由迹恒等式<sup>[3]</sup>得

$$u_t = \begin{pmatrix} q \\ r \end{pmatrix}_t = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{b}_{nx} \\ \bar{c}_{nx} \end{pmatrix} = JL^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{c}_1 \\ \bar{b}_1 \end{pmatrix} = J \frac{\delta H_n}{\delta u}, \quad (1.16)$$

其中 Hamilton 算子  $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \partial \\ \partial & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 递推算子

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} \partial - r + \partial^{-1} q \partial & r + \partial^{-1} r \partial \\ -q - \partial^{-1} q \partial & -\partial + q - \partial^{-1} r \partial \end{pmatrix}, \quad H_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{n}.$$

令  $e = -\frac{\lambda+r-q}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $f_n = -\frac{1}{2}(c_n - b_n + 2a_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 可验证  $e$  和  $f_n$  满足(1.8)和(1.

9). 比如, 验证  $e_t = f_{nx}$  如下(记  $t_n = t$ ):

$e_t = f_{nx}$  成立当且仅当  $q_t - r_t = b_{nx} - c_{nx} - 2a_{nx}$  成立. 由(1.15)知,

$$q_t - r_t = -b_{n+1} - c_{n+1} - (c_n - b_n + 2a_n)(q + r), \quad (1.17)$$

(1.13b)减(1.13c)得:  $-b_{n+1} - c_{n+1} = b_{nx} - c_{nx} + 2(q+r)a_n + (r-q)(b_n + c_n)$ , 代入(1.17)式得

$$q_t - r_t = b_{nx} - c_{nx} + 2rb_n - 2qc_n \stackrel{(1.13a)}{=} b_{nx} - c_{nx} - 2a_{nx},$$

故  $e_t = f_{nx}$ . 于是新的 Lax 对

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_x = U\varphi = (U_1 + e)\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda+r-q}{2} & q \\ r & \frac{\lambda+r-q}{2} \end{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \varphi_{t_n} = V^{(n)}\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda^{n-i} - \frac{1}{2}(c_n - b_n + 2a_n) & \sum_{i=0}^n b_i \lambda^{n-i} \\ \sum_{i=0}^n c_i \lambda^{n-i} & -\sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda^{n-i} + \frac{1}{2}(c_n - b_n + 2a_n) \end{pmatrix} \varphi \end{array} \right. \quad (1.18a)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi_x = U\varphi = (U_1 + e)\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\lambda+r-q}{2} & q \\ r & \frac{\lambda+r-q}{2} \end{pmatrix} \varphi \\ \varphi_{t_n} = V^{(n)}\varphi = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda^{n-i} - \frac{1}{2}(c_n - b_n + 2a_n) & \sum_{i=0}^n b_i \lambda^{n-i} \\ \sum_{i=0}^n c_i \lambda^{n-i} & -\sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda^{n-i} + \frac{1}{2}(c_n - b_n + 2a_n) \end{pmatrix} \varphi \end{array} \right. \quad (1.18b)$$

的相容性条件也导出 Levi 方程族(1.15). 这里 Lax 对变换方法与文献[7]中的相同.

## 2 一个新的 Loop 代数 $\tilde{G}$

取 loop 代数  $\tilde{A}_1$  的基为:

$$\begin{cases} h(n) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^n & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda^n \end{pmatrix}, e(n) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda^n \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, f(n) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \lambda^n & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ [h(m), e(n)] = 2e(m+n), [h(m), f(n)] = -2f(m+n), \\ [e(m), f(n)] = h(m+n), \deg h(n) = \deg e(n) = \deg f(n) = n \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

则 Levi 等谱问题可表示为：

$$\varphi_x = U\varphi, \lambda_t = 0, U = -\frac{1}{2}h(1) + \frac{q-r}{2}h(0) + qe(0) + rf(0). \quad (2.2)$$

下面根据(2.1)中基元间的换位关系及对阶数的规定,构造一个新的 loop 代数  $\tilde{G}$ ,由此建立相应于(2.2)的一个等谱问题,利用屠格式导出一族可积方程族,使之成为 Levi 谱系(1.16)的可积耦合.

设  $G$  是以  $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5\}$  为基的线性空间,规定基元间的换位关系为

$$\begin{cases} [e_1, e_2] = 2e_2, [e_1, e_3] = -2e_3, [e_2, e_3] = e_1, \\ [e_1, e_4] = e_4, [e_1, e_5] = -e_5, [e_2, e_4] = 0, \\ [e_2, e_5] = e_4, [e_3, e_4] = e_5, [e_3, e_5] = 0, \\ [e_4, e_5] = 0. \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

(2.3) 中前三个换位关系与(2.1)中  $h, e, f$  间的换位关系完全相同. 设  $a = \sum_{i=1}^5 a_i e_i, b = \sum_{i=1}^5 b_i e_i,$

$c = \sum_{i=1}^5 c_i e_i$ , 其中  $a_i, b_i, c_i$  为任意常数(或函数), 则有

$$[a, [b, c]] + [b, [c, a]] + [c, [a, b]] = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

即 Jacobi 恒等式成立,因此  $G$  是一个 Lie 代数. 以

$$\begin{cases} e_i(n) = e_i \lambda^n, \\ [e_i(m), e_j(n)] = [e_i, e_j] \lambda^{m+n}, 1 \leq i, j \leq 5, \\ \deg e_i(n) = n, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

为基,构成 loop 代数  $\tilde{G}$ . 令  $\tilde{G} = \tilde{G}_1 + \tilde{G}_2$ , + 表示直和,  $\tilde{G}_1$  和  $\tilde{G}_2$  分别是以  $\{e_1(n), e_2(n), e_3(n)\}$ ,  $\{e_4(n), e_5(n)\}$  为基的子代数,则由(2.3)可见,  $\tilde{G}_1$  与  $\tilde{G}_2$  满足:  $\tilde{G}_1$  同构于  $\tilde{A}_1$ ,

$$[\tilde{G}_1, \tilde{G}_2] \subset \tilde{G}_2. \quad (2.6)$$

取线性问题形式为

$$\begin{cases} \psi_x = [U, \psi], \lambda_t = 0, \\ \psi_t = [V, \psi], \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

其中  $\psi = \sum_{i=1}^5 \psi_i e_i$ ,  $\psi_i$  为任意函数,  $U = U(u, \lambda) \in \tilde{G}$ ,  $V = V(U, \lambda) \in \tilde{G}$ ,  $u = (u_{i_1}, \dots, u_{i_p})^T$  为函数向量,  $\lambda$  为谱参数. (2.7) 的相容性条件为:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_x &= [U_x, \psi] + [U, \psi_x] = [U_x, \psi] + [U, [V, \psi]] = \psi_{xx} \\ &= [V_x, \psi] + [V, \psi_x] = [V_x, \psi] + [V, [U, \psi]], \\ &[U_x, \psi] + [U, [V, \psi]] - [V_x, \psi] - [V, [U, \psi]] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

利用 Jacobi 恒等式(2.4),(2.8)可化为:

$$[U_x, \psi] - [V_x, \psi] + [[U, V], \psi] = 0. \quad (2.9)$$

由  $\psi$  的任意性, 由(2.9)得到零曲率方程

$$U_x - V_x + [U, V] = 0. \quad (2.10)$$

### 3 Levi 谱系的可积耦合

取等谱问题为

$$\psi_x = [U, \psi],$$

$$U = -\frac{1}{2}e_1(1) + \frac{u_1 - u_2}{2}e_1(0) + u_1e_2(0) + u_2e_3(0) + u_3e_4(0) + u_4e_5(0). \quad (3.1)$$

设  $V = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} [a_m e_1(-m) + b_m e_2(-m) + c_m e_3(-m) + d_m e_4(-m) + f_m e_5(-m)]$ , 解辅助方程

$$V_x = [U, V], \quad (3.2)$$

得递推关系

$$\begin{cases} a_{mx} = u_1c_m - u_2b_m, & b_{mx} = -b_{m+1} + (u_1 - u_2)b_m - 2u_1a_m, \\ c_{mx} = c_{m+1} - (u_1 - u_2)c_m + 2u_2a_m, & \\ d_{mx} = -\frac{1}{2}d_{m+1} + \frac{u_1 - u_2}{2}d_m + u_1f_m - u_3a_m - u_4b_m, & \\ f_{mx} = \frac{1}{2}f_{m+1} - \frac{u_1 - u_2}{2}f_m + u_2d_m - u_3c_m + u_4a_m, & \\ a_0 = -1, b_0 = c_0 = d_0 = f_0 = 0, b_1 = 2u_1, c_1 = 2u_2, a_1 = 0, & \\ d_1 = 2 = 2u_3, f_1 = 2u_4 & \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

记  $V_{1+}^{(n)} = \sum_{m=0}^n (a_m e_1(n-m) + b_m e_2(n-m) + c_m e_3(n-m) + d_m e_4(n-m) + f_m e_5(n-m))$ ,

$V_{1-}^{(n)} = \lambda^n V - V_{1+}^{(n)}$ , 则(3.2)可写为

$$-V_{1+x}^{(n)} + [U, V_{1+}^{(n)}] = V_{1-x}^{(n)} - [U, V_{1-}^{(n)}], \quad (3.4)$$

(3.4)左端所含在元阶数(deg)  $\geq 0$ , 右端阶数  $\leq 0$ , 则

$$-V_{1+x}^{(n)} + [U, V_{1+}^{(n)}] = b_{n+1}e_2(0) - c_{n+1}e_3(0) + \frac{1}{2}d_{n+1}e_4(0) - \frac{1}{2}f_{n+1}e_5(0).$$

取  $V^{(n)} = V_{1+}^{(n)} - \frac{1}{2}(c_n - b_n + 2a_n)e_1(0)$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} -V_x^{(n)} + [U, V^{(n)}] &= \frac{1}{2}(c_n - b_n + 2a_n)_x e_1(0) + \\ &(b_{n+1} + (c_n - b_n + 2a_n)u_1)e_2(0) - (c_{n+1} + (c_n - b_n + 2a_n)u_2)e_3(0) + \\ &\frac{1}{2}(d_{n+1} + u_3(c_n - b_n + 2a_n))e_4(0) - \frac{1}{2}(f_{n+1} + u_4(c_n - b_n + 2a_n))e_5(0), \end{aligned}$$

于是由零曲率方程

$$U_x - V_x^{(n)} + [U, V^{(n)}] = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

确定可积系

$$\begin{aligned}
u_i &= \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -b_{n+1} - (c_n - b_n + 2a_n)u_1 \\ c_{n+1} + (c_n - b_n + 2a_n)u_2 \\ -\frac{1}{2}(d_{n+1} + (c_n - b_n + 2a_n)u_3) \\ \frac{1}{2}(f_{n+1} + (c_n - b_n + 2a_n)u_4) \end{pmatrix} \\
&\stackrel{(3.3)}{=} \begin{pmatrix} b_{nx} - a_{nx} \\ c_{nx} + a_{nx} \\ -\frac{1}{2}d_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}(c_n - b_n + 2a_n)u_3 \\ \frac{1}{2}f_{n+1} + \frac{1}{2}(c_n - b_n + 2a_n)u_4 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.6}
\end{aligned}$$

记  $\bar{b}_n = b_n - a_n$ ,  $\bar{c}_n = c_n + a_n$ , 则(3.6)可写为

$$u_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \partial & 0 & 0 \\ \partial & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{u_3}{2} & \frac{u_3}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{u_4}{2} & -\frac{u_4}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{c}_n \\ \bar{b}_n \\ f_{n+1} \\ d_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} \bar{c}_n \\ \bar{b}_n \\ f_{n+1} \\ d_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.7}$$

由(3.3)知

$$\begin{cases} b_{n+1} = -\bar{b}_{nx} + u_1\bar{b}_n - u_1\bar{c}_n, c_{n+1} = \bar{c}_{nx} + u_2\bar{b}_n - u_2\bar{c}_n, \\ a_{n+1} = \partial^{-1}u_1\bar{x}_n + \partial^{-1}u_2\bar{d}_n, \\ \bar{c}_n = (\partial - u_2 + \partial^{-1}u_1\partial)\bar{c}_{n-1} + (u_2 + \partial^{-1}u_2\partial)\bar{b}_{n-1}, \\ \bar{b}_n = (-\partial + u_1 - \partial^{-1}u_2\partial)\bar{b}_{n-1} + (-u_1 - \partial^{-1}u_1\partial)\bar{c}_{n-1}, \\ f_{n+1} = (2\partial + u_1 - u_2)f_n - 2u_2d_n + (2u_3\partial - 2u_2u_3 - 2u_4\partial^{-1}u_1\partial)\bar{c}_{n-1} + (2u_2u_3 - 2u_4\partial^{-1}u_2\partial)\bar{b}_{n-1}, \\ d_{n+1} = (-2\partial + u_1 - u_2)d_n + 2u_1f_n + (2u_1u_4 - 2u_3\partial^{-1}u_1\partial)\bar{c}_{n-1} + (2u_4\partial - 2u_1u_4 - 2u_3\partial^{-1}u_2\partial)\bar{b}_{n-1}, \end{cases}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{pmatrix} \bar{c}_n \\ \bar{b}_n \\ f_{n+1} \\ d_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \partial - u_2 + \partial^{-1}u_1\partial & u_2 + \partial^{-1}u_2\partial & 0 & 0 \\ -u_1 - \partial^{-1}u_1\partial & -\partial + u_1 - \partial^{-1}u_2\partial & 0 & 0 \\ 2u_3\partial - 2u_2u_3 - 2u_4\partial^{-1}u_1\partial & 2u_2u_3 - 2u_4\partial^{-1}u_2\partial & 2\partial + u_1 - u_2 & -2u_2 \\ 2u_1u_4 - 2u_3\partial^{-1}u_1\partial & 2u_4\partial - 2u_1u_4 - 2u_3\partial^{-1}u_2\partial & 2u_1 & -2\partial + u_1 - u_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \\
\begin{pmatrix} \bar{c}_{n-1} \\ \bar{b}_{n-1} \\ f_n \\ d_n \end{pmatrix} &= L \begin{pmatrix} \bar{c}_{n-1} \\ \bar{b}_{n-1} \\ f_n \\ d_n \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

(3.7)可写为

$$u_t = JL^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2u_2 \\ 2u_1 \\ 2(u_1 - u_2)u_4 + 4u_{4x} \\ 2(u_2 - u_1)u_3 - 4u_{3x} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.8)$$

方程族(3.8)由零曲率方程(3.5)导出,是可积的.由  $J$  与  $L$  的构造与(1.16)比较知,(3.8)是可积方程族(1.16)的可积耦合.

导出已有方程族的等谱问题,大部分由 loop 代数  $\tilde{A}_1$  构成<sup>[3]</sup>,因此本文提出的方法具有普遍应用价值.

**注** 尽管本文与[6]都是寻求同一 Levi 方程族的可积耦合系统,但用的 loop 代数不同.本文中方法更具普遍应用性<sup>[7]</sup>.另外,文中所得(3.8)式中的递推算子  $L$  与[6]中的相应算子亦不同.

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## A New Loop Algebra and Its Application to the Levi Hierarchy

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**Abstract:** A new loop algebra  $\tilde{G}$  is constructed from a subalgebra of loop algebra  $\tilde{A}_1$ , and then is applied to the Levi's isospectral problem to give an integrable coupling of the Levi hierarchy by making a suitable transformation of Lax pair. This method can be used generally.

**Key words:** loop algebra; integrable coupling; Levi spectral problem.