

Conservation Laws and Symmetries of Generalized Sine-Gordon Equations

B. A. Kupershmidt¹ and George Wilson²

1 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA

2 Mathematical Institute, 24–29 St Giles, Oxford OX1 3LB, England

Abstract. We study some systems of non-linear PDE's (Eqs. 1.1 below) which can be regarded either as generalizations of the sine-Gordon equation or as two-dimensional versions of the Toda lattice equations. We show that these systems have an infinite number of non-trivial conservation laws and an infinite number of symmetries. The second result is deduced from the first by a variant of the Hamiltonian formalism for evolution equations. We also consider some specializations of the systems.

1. Introduction

The title refers to the following system of equations for n unknown functions $R_0(x, t), \dots, R_{n-1}(x, t)$:

$$R_{i,xt} = c_{i-1} \exp(R_{i-1} - R_i) - c_i \exp(R_i - R_{i+1}). \quad (1.1)$$

The c_i are constants, and the suffixes are read mod n where necessary. It follows from (1.1) that $(\Sigma R_i)_{xt} = 0$, and the most interesting case is when $\Sigma R_i = 0$ too, so that there are really only $n - 1$ independent unknown functions in (1.1), say R_0, \dots, R_{n-2} . However, even in this case it is more pleasant to write the equations in the symmetrical form (1.1).

These equations have been studied recently by several other authors (see [4, 9, 10]). The work [10] is in some respects more advanced than ours: we did not see either this paper or [9] until the present manuscript had been completed. We feel that since our point of view is rather different from that of [10], it is best to present our results without any alteration. However, at the end of the introduction we have inserted a few comments comparing our results with those of [10].

Let us first explain how the Eqs. (1.1) arise from our point of view. In the simplest case $n = 2$ and $R_0 + R_1 = 0$, we have just one unknown $R = R_0$, and the equation is

$$R_{xt} = c_1 \exp(-2R) - c_0 \exp(2R). \quad (1.2)$$

For suitable values of c_i we get the well known sinh-Gordon equation

$$R_{xt} = \sinh 2R.$$

The factor 2 is of course inessential, and could be removed by rescaling. Replacing