Abstract

Bosonization approach to the classical supersymmetric systems is presented. By introducing the multi-fermionic parameters in the expansions of the superfields, the $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supersymmetric KdV (sKdV) equations are transformed to a system of coupled bosonic equations. The method can be applied to any fermionic systems. By solving the coupled bosonic equations, some novel types of exact solutions can be explicitly obtained. Especially, the richness of the localized excitations of the supersymmetric integrable system are discovered. The rich multi-soliton solutions obtained here have not yet been obtained by using other methods. Unfortunately, the traditional known multi-soliton solutions can also not be obtained by the bosonization approach of this paper. Some open problems on the bosonization of the supersymmetric integrable models are proposed in the both classical and quantum levels.
A. Introduction

It is known that the supersymmetric integrable systems are very important in many physical fields especially in quantum field theory and cosmology such as superstring theory where it appears as a basic part of the string worldsheet physics or the theory of two-dimensional solvable lattice models, e.g., tricritical Ising models [1, 2]. Though the supersymmetric integrable systems have been studied by many authors in the both quantum and classical levels, various important problems are still open. For instance, in the usual quantum field theory, the bosonization approach is one of the powerful methods which simplifies the procedure to treat complex fermionic fields [3]. However, in our knowledge, there is no method to find a proper bosonization procedure for both quantum and classical supersymmetric integrable models. To treat the integrable systems with fermions such as the super integrable systems [4], supersymmetric integrable systems [5] and pure integrable fermionic systems [6] is much more complicated than to study the integrable pure bosonic systems. Therefore, it is significant if one can establish a proper bosonization procedure to treat the supersymmetric systems even if in the classical level.

In this paper, taking the $N = 1$ classical supersymmetric KdV (sKdV) system as a simple example we propose a simple bosonization approach to find exact solutions of supersymmetric systems. Actually, the method has been used by Andrea et al. [7] to obtain new integrable bosonic systems. Here, we apply the method to find new exact solutions of supersymmetric integrable systems. One essential advantage of the method is that it can effectively avoid difficulties caused by intractable fermionic fields which are anticommuting. The $N = 1$ supersymmetric versions of the Korteweg-de Vries equation have been found more than 20 years ago [8–10], which are the beginning of the field of supersymmetric integrable systems. The far-reaching significance lies not only in mathematics, but also in the applications in various areas of modern theoretical physics. Therefore, investigating their properties and searching for their exact solutions are of great importance and interest.

For the integrable sKdV system in the sense of possessing a Lax pair, many remarkable properties have been discovered, such as the Painlevé property [11], the bi-Hamiltonian structures [12, 13], the Darboux transformation [14], the bilinear forms [15, 16], the Bäcklund transformation (BT) [18], the Lax representation [19] and the nonlocal conservation laws [20]. Some types of multisoliton solutions are also known for the integrable sKdV system [15–19]. However, because anticommutative fermionic fields bring some difficulties in dealing with supersymmetric...
equations, to get exact solutions of the supersymmetric systems is, especially, much more difficult than the usual pure bosonic systems.

The $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supersymmetric version of the KdV equation,

$$u_t + 6uu_x + u_{xxx} = 0,$$

is established by extending the classical spacetime $(x, t)$ to a super-spacetime $(\theta, x, t)$, where $\theta$ is a Grassmann variable, and the field $u$ to a fermionic superfield

$$\Phi(\theta, x, t) = \xi(x, t) + \theta u(x, t),$$

which leads to a nontrivial result [9]

$$\Phi_t + 3(D\Phi_x)\Phi + 3(D\Phi)\Phi_x + \Phi_{xxx} = 0,$$

where $D = \partial_\theta + \theta \partial_x$ is the covariant derivative. The component version of Eq. (3) reads

$$u_t + u_{xxx} - 3\xi\xi_{xx} + 6uu_x = 0, \quad (4a)$$

$$\xi_t + \xi_{xxx} + 3u_x \xi + 3u \xi_x = 0, \quad (4b)$$

where $u$ and $\xi$ are bosonic and fermionic component fields, respectively. Vanishing $\xi$ in Eq. (4), only the usual classical KdV equation remains.

Previous studies of the sKdV system were all directly based on Eq. (3) or (4). In this paper, we are only concentrated on bosonization of the sKdV equations by expanding the supperfields with respect to the multi-fermionic parameters. In the next section, we present the bosonization approach of the sKdV system, in which the superfields are expanded about two fermionic parameters. And then the general traveling (in the usual space-time) periodic wave solutions, including the solitary waves as special cases, of the model are found. Some special types of nontraveling (in the usual space-time) wave solutions (including all possible exact solutions of the usual KdV equation) are also obtained. In sections C and D we extend the bosonization approach of the sKdV system to the case of three fermionic parameters and $n$ fermionic parameters respectively. The last section is a short summary and discussion.

B. Two-fermionic-parameter bosonization

Firstly, we expand the component fields $\xi$ and $u$ in the form of

$$\xi(x, t) = p\zeta_1 + q\zeta_2.$$  

(5a)
\[ u(x, t) = u_0 + u_1 \xi_1 \xi_2, \quad (5b) \]

where \( \xi_1 \) and \( \xi_2 \) are two Grassmann parameters, while the coefficients \( p \equiv p(x, t), q \equiv q(x, t), u_0 \equiv u_0(x, t) \) and \( u_1 \equiv u_1(x, t) \) are four usual real or complex functions with respect to the spacetime variables \( x \) and \( t \), then the sKdV system (4a)–(4b) is changed to

\[ u_{0t} + u_{0xxx} + 6u_0u_{0x} = 0, \quad (6a) \]
\[ p_t + p_{xxx} + 3u_0p_x + 3u_{0x}p = 0, \quad (6b) \]
\[ q_t + q_{xxx} + 3u_0q_x + 3u_{0x}q = 0, \quad (6c) \]
\[ u_{1t} + u_{1xxx} + 6u_0u_{1x} + 6u_{0x}u_1 = 3(pq_{xx} - qp_{xx}) \quad (6d) \]

that is just the bosonic-looking of the sKdV system (4) in two fermionic parameter case. Eq. (6a) is exactly the usual KdV equation which has been widely studied. Eqs. (6b) and (6c) are linear homogeneous in \( p \) and \( q \) respectively, and Eq. (6d) is linear nonhomogeneous in \( u_1 \). Thereby, in principle, these equations can be easily solved. This is just one of the advantages of the bosonization approach.

Now let us consider the traveling wave solutions of the bosonic-looking equations (6). Introducing the traveling wave variable \( X = kx + \omega t + c_0 \) with constants \( k, \omega \) and \( c_0 \), the system (6a)–(6d) are transformed to the ordinary differential equations (ODEs)

\[ k^3 u_{0xxx} + (6u_0 + \omega)u_{0x} = 0, \quad (7a) \]
\[ k^3 p_{xxx} + (3u_0 + \omega)p_x + 3ku_0x = 0, \quad (7b) \]
\[ k^3 q_{xxx} + (3u_0 + \omega)q_x + 3ku_0x = 0, \quad (7c) \]
\[ k^3 u_{1xxx} + (6u_0 + \omega)u_{1x} + 6u_{0x}u_1 = 3k^2(pq_{xx} - qp_{xx}). \quad (7d) \]

**Remark.** The traveling waves in the superspace, \( \Phi(x, t, \theta) = \Phi(kx + \omega t + c_0 + \zeta \theta) \), with Grassmann constant \( \zeta \) are different from those of in the usual space-time \( \{x, t\} \). Hereafter, the traveling waves we discuss are only in the usual space-time \( \{x, t\} \) but not in the superspace \( \{x, t, \theta\} \).

Obviously, Eq. (7a) is the traveling wave reduction of the KdV equation, and its periodic wave solutions including solitary wave solutions are well known. To solve the ODE system (7a)–(7d), we try to build the mapping and deformation relation between the traveling wave solutions of the classical KdV equation and the sKdV equation, and then to construct the exact solutions of the sKdV equation by using the known solutions of the KdV equation.
We first solve out \( u_{0x} \) from Eq. \((7a)\). The result reads
\[
u_{0x} = \frac{a_0}{k^2} \sqrt{-k(2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3)}, \tag{8}\]
where \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \) are two integral constants and \( a_0 = \pm1 \). The only linear inhomogeneous ODE \((7d)\) can be directly integrated once, and becomes
\[
k^3u_{1xx} + (6ku_0 + \omega)u_1 = f(X), \tag{9}\]
where the inhomogeneous term is
\[
f(X) = 3k^2(pq_X - qp_X) - b_0 \tag{10}\]
with an integral constant \( b_0 \).

To get the mapping relations of \( p, q \) and \( u_1 \), we introduce the variable transformations as follows
\[
p(X) = P(u_0(X)), \quad q(X) = Q(u_0(X)), \quad u_1(X) = U_1(u_0(X)). \tag{11}\]
Using the transformation \((11)\) and eliminating \( u_{0x} \) via Eq. \((8)\), the linear ODEs \((7b)-(7c)\) as well as \((9)\) are changed to
\[
(2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3) \frac{d^3 P}{d u_0^3} + 3(3ku_0^3 + \omega u_0 + c_1) \frac{d^2 P}{d u_0^2} + 3ku_0 \frac{dP}{du_0} - 3kP = 0, \tag{12a}\]
\[
(2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3) \frac{d^3 Q}{d u_0^3} + 3(3ku_0^3 + \omega u_0 + c_1) \frac{d^2 Q}{d u_0^2} + 3ku_0 \frac{dQ}{du_0} - 3kQ = 0, \tag{12b}\]
\[
(2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3) \frac{d^2 U_1}{d u_0^2} + (3ku_0^2 + \omega u_0 + c_1) \frac{dU_1}{du_0} - (6ku_0 + \omega)U_1 = F(u_0), \tag{12c}\]
where
\[
F(u_0) = 3a_0 \left( \frac{dP}{du_0} - \frac{dQ}{du_0} \right) \sqrt{-k(2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3) + b_0}. \tag{13}\]
On this basis, the mapping and deformation relations are constructed as
\[
P(u_0) = A_1u_0 + A_2 \sqrt{ku_0^2 + c_1 \sin [R(u_0) + A_3]}, \tag{14a}\]
\[
Q(u_0) = A_4u_0 + A_5 \sqrt{ku_0^2 + c_1 \sin [R(u_0) + A_6]}, \tag{14b}\]
where \( A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 \) and \( A_6 \) are arbitrary constants, and
\[
R(u_0) = \int \frac{\sqrt{-c_1(c_2k^3 + c_1\omega)}}{(ku_0^2 + c_1) \sqrt{2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3}} \, du_0.
\]
Following the relation (14), the solution for \( U_1 \) can be obtained from Eq. (12c) as

\[
U_1(u_0) = \sqrt{2k u_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1 u_0 - c_2 k^3} \left[ A_8 + \int \frac{A_7 + \int F(u_0) du_0}{(2k u_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1 u_0 - c_2 k^3)^{3/2}} du_0 \right],
\]

(15)

where \( A_7 \) and \( A_8 \) are two integral constants. Thus, we have obtained the general two-fermionic-parameter traveling wave solutions of the sKdV system

\[
u = u_0 + \zeta_1 \zeta_2 \sqrt{2k u_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1 u_0 - c_2 k^3} \left[ A_8 + \int \frac{A_7 + \int F(u_0) du_0}{(2k u_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1 u_0 - c_2 k^3)^{3/2}} du_0 \right] \]

(16a)

\[
\xi = \zeta_1 \left\{ A_1 u_0 + A_2 \sqrt{k u_0^3 + c_1 \sin[R(u_0) + A_3]} \right\} + \zeta_2 \left\{ A_4 u_0 + A_5 \sqrt{k u_0^3 + c_1 \sin[R(u_0) + A_6]} \right\},
\]

(16b)

with the known solution \( u_0 \) of the usual KdV equation.

For a special case, \( A_2 = A_5 = A_7 = b_0 = 0 \), the above traveling wave solution becomes

\[
P = a_1 u_0, \quad (a_1 = A_1)
\]

(17a)

\[
Q = a_2 u_0, \quad (a_2 = A_4)
\]

(17b)

and

\[
U_1 = A_8 \sqrt{2k u_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1 u_0 - c_2 k^3} = a_3 u_0, \quad \left( a_3 = \frac{A_8}{a_0} \sqrt{-k^3} \right),
\]

(18)

where the second equal sign of the above equation is due to the relation (8). It is interesting that the expression \( U_1 \) (18) is an ordinary type of the symmetries of the traveling wave equation (7a).

In fact, for any given \( u_0(x, t) \) being a solution of the usual KdV equation, a certain type of solutions of the bosonic-looking equation (6) can be constructed as follows

\[
p = a_1 u_0, \quad (19a)
\]

\[
q = a_2 u_0, \quad (19b)
\]

\[
u_1 = \sigma(u_0), \quad (19c)
\]

where \( \sigma(u_0) \) represents any symmetry of the usual KdV equation (6a).

Under the circumstances of describing \( p \) and \( q \) as the form of (19a)–(19b), \( u_0 \) can be chosen as any solution of the KdV equation. Then the first three equations of the bosonic-looking equations (6) are satisfied automatically. Obviously, the righthand side of the nonhomogeneous equation (6d) equals zero because of Eqs. (19a) and (19b). In such situations, \( u_1 \) from Eq. (6d) exactly satisfies
the symmetry equation of the usual KdV system (6a). This means that we have much freedom to choose \( u_0 \) so as to construct solutions of the sKdV equations. Furthermore, it is not limited to the traveling wave solutions of \( u_0 \). It is worth mentioning that the KdV equation possesses infinitely many symmetries, and thus infinitely many \( u_1 \) can be generated. All in all, we can construct not only traveling wave solutions but also many other new types of solutions of the sKdV system by using the solutions and infinitely many symmetries of the KdV equation.

It is known that the solution (8) can be expressed by means of the Jacobi elliptic functions, say,

\[
\begin{align*}
u_0 &= - \frac{k^3(2m^2 - 1) + \omega}{6k} + \frac{k^2m^2}{2} \text{cn}^2 \left( \frac{kx + \omega t + c_0}{2}, m \right),
\end{align*}
\]

where the constants \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \) are related to the other constants through

\[
c_1 = \frac{\omega^2}{12k} - \frac{k^5}{12} (1 - m^2 + m^4),
\]

and

\[
c_2 = - \frac{\omega^3}{108k^5} + \frac{k\omega}{36} (1 - m^2 + m^4) - \frac{k^4}{108} (2 - 3m^2 - 3m^4 + 2m^6).
\]

Therefore, we obtain a special type of exact solutions of the sKdV system

\[
\begin{align*}
u &= - \frac{k^3(2m^2 - 1) + \omega}{6k} + \frac{k^2m^2}{2} \text{cn}^2 \left( \frac{kx + \omega t + c_0}{2}, m \right) \\
&\quad + \zeta_1 \zeta_2 \left[ C_1 J + C_2 [1 + 3k^3m^2tJ] + C_3 [2(\omega - k^3(m^2 + 1)) + 6k^3m^2S^2 \right. \\
&\quad + 3k^3m^2(3\omega t + kx)J] + C_4 [18k^6m^4S^4 - 12k^3m^2(2\omega + k^3(1 + m^2))S^2 \\
&\quad - 2(m^2 - 2)k^6 + 8\omega k^3(m^2 + 1) - 4\omega^2 + k^2(3k^2m^2(k^3(m^2 + 1) - 4\omega)x \\
&\quad - 3km^2(2k^6(1 - m^2 + m^4) + \omega k^3(2m^2 - 1) + 8\omega^2)t - 9k^5m^4 \int S^2dx J] \\
&\quad + C_5 [6k^2m^3S^4 - 6mk^2S^2 + (1 - m^2)mk^2 + 3mk^2((E + m^2 - 1)(kx + \omega t) + 2Z)J]\right], \\
\xi &= (a_1 \zeta_1 + a_2 \zeta_2) \left[ - \frac{k^3(2m^2 - 1) + \omega}{6k} + \frac{k^2m^2}{2} \text{cn}^2 \left( \frac{kx + \omega t + c_0}{2}, m \right) \right],
\end{align*}
\]

where \( C_i \ (i = 1, \ldots, 5) \), \( k \), \( \omega \), \( a_1 \), \( a_2 \), \( c_0 \), \( m \) are usual arbitrary constants, \( \zeta_1 \) and \( \zeta_2 \) are arbitrary Grassmann odd constants, \( Z \equiv Z \left( \frac{1}{2}(kx + \omega t + c_0), m \right) \) is the Jacobi zeta function, \( E = \frac{E_{(m)}}{K(m)} \) is the ratio of the complete elliptic integral of the second kind to the first kind, and

\[
S \equiv \text{sn} \left( \frac{kx + \omega t + c_0}{2}, m \right), \quad J \equiv \text{cn} \left( \frac{kx + \omega t + c_0}{2}, m \right) \text{dn} \left( \frac{kx + \omega t + c_0}{2}, m \right) S.
\]

It is worth to mention that the solution (21a) is neither a traveling nor a periodic wave solution for \( C_2C_3C_4 \neq 0 \).
It is noted that for the solution (21), the soliton limit, $m = 1$, $\omega = -k^3$, exists for $C_2 = C_5 = 0$. The result reads ($\eta \equiv \frac{k^2}{2}(x - k^2 t - x_0)$, $T \equiv \tanh(\eta)$)

$$u = \xi_1 \xi_2 \left\{ k(n_2 + 2n_3)x - k^3(3n_2 + 4n_3)t + n_1 + n_3 \ln \frac{1 - T}{1 + T} \right\} \text{sech}^2 (\eta)$$

$$+ \frac{k^2}{2} \text{sech}^2 (\eta),$$

$$\xi = (a_1 \xi_1 + a_2 \xi_2) \text{sech}^2 (\eta),$$

with the usually arbitrary constants $\{k, a_1, a_2, x_0, n_1, n_2, n_3\}$, and arbitrary Grassmann odd constants $\{\xi_1, \xi_2\}$.

The solution (5) with (19) extends every solution of the KdV equation to many special types of solutions for the sKdV system, due to the existence of the infinitely many symmetries of the KdV equation. For instance, the N-soliton solution of the KdV equation reads

$$u_{KdV} = 2 \left\{ \ln \left| 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{N} \sum_{i_1 > i_2 > \cdots > i_k \in n > n} A_{i_{i_1}i_{i_2} \cdots i_{i_k}} \exp \left( \sum_{j=1}^{k} \eta_{i_j} \right) \right| \right\}_{xx}$$

(23)

with arbitrary constants $\{k_i, \eta_{0i}, i = 1, 2, \ldots, N\}$ and

$$A_{ij} = \frac{(k_i - k_j)^2}{(k_i + k_j)^2}, \quad \eta_j = k_j x - k_j^3 t + \eta_{0j}.$$ 

Correspondingly, a special type of multiple soliton solutions of the sKdV (4) can be simply written as

$$u = u_{KdV} + \xi_1 \xi_2 \sum_{i=0}^{N} \left( B_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta_{0i}} u_{KdV} + M_i \frac{\partial}{\partial k_i} u_{KdV} \right),$$

(24a)

$$\xi = (a_1 \xi_1 + a_2 \xi_2) u_{KdV}$$

(24b)

with further arbitrary constants $B_i$ and $M_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, N$.

C. Three-fermionic-parameter bosonization

In the case of three Grassmann parameters $\xi_1, \xi_2$ and $\xi_3$, the component fields $\xi$ and $u$ are expanded as

$$\xi(x, t) = p_1 \xi_1 + p_2 \xi_2 + p_3 \xi_3 + p_4 \xi_1 \xi_2 \xi_3,$$

(25a)

$$u(x, t) = u_0 + u_1 \xi_2 \xi_3 + u_2 \xi_3 \xi_1 + u_3 \xi_1 \xi_2,$$

(25b)
where the coefficients \( p_i \equiv p_i(x, t) \) \((i = 1, 2, 3, 4)\) and \( u_j \equiv u_j(x, t) \) \((j = 0, 1, 2, 3)\) are eight real or complex bosonic functions of the indicated variables. Then the sKdV system (4a)–(4b) is changed to

\[
\begin{align*}
      u_{0t} + u_{0xxx} + 6u_0u_{0x} &= 0, \quad (26a) \\
      p_{1t} + p_{1xxx} + 3u_0p_{1x} + 3u_{0x}p_1 &= 0, \quad (26b) \\
      p_{2t} + p_{2xxx} + 3u_0p_{2x} + 3u_{0x}p_2 &= 0, \quad (26c) \\
      p_{3t} + p_{3xxx} + 3u_0p_{3x} + 3u_{0x}p_3 &= 0, \quad (26d) \\
      u_{1t} + u_{1xxx} + 6u_0u_{1x} + 6u_{0x}u_1 &= 3(p_2p_{3xx} - p_3p_{2xx}), \quad (26e) \\
      u_{2t} + u_{2xxx} + 6u_0u_{2x} + 6u_{0x}u_2 &= 3(p_3p_{1xx} - p_1p_{3xx}), \quad (26f) \\
      u_{3t} + u_{3xxx} + 6u_0u_{3x} + 6u_{0x}u_3 &= 3(p_1p_{2xx} - p_2p_{1xx}), \quad (26g) \\
      p_{4t} + p_{4xxx} + 3u_0p_{4x} + 3u_{0x}p_4 &= -3(u_1p_1 + u_2p_2 + u_3p_3)x. \quad (26h)
\end{align*}
\]

Just similar to the previous case, the system (26a)–(26h) also has no fermionic quantities. Besides, Eq. (26a) is exactly the KdV equation. The rest seven equations are linear in \( p_i \) \((i = 1, 2, 3, 4)\), and \( u_l \) \((l = 1, 2, 3)\), respectively. It is observed that the number of the inhomogeneous equations increases, so that this bosonic-looking of the sKdV system is somewhat complex.

Introducing the traveling wave variable \( X = kx + \omega t + c_0 \), where \( k, \omega \) and \( c_0 \) are arbitrary constants, the bosonization system (26) becomes

\[
\begin{align*}
      k^3 u_{0xxx} + (6u_0 + \omega)u_{0x} &= 0, \quad (27a) \\
      k^3 p_{1xxx} + (3k_0 + \omega)p_{1x} + 3ku_{0x}p_1 &= 0, \quad (27b) \\
      k^3 p_{2xxx} + (3k_0 + \omega)p_{2x} + 3ku_{0x}p_2 &= 0, \quad (27c) \\
      k^3 p_{3xxx} + (3k_0 + \omega)p_{3x} + 3ku_{0x}p_3 &= 0, \quad (27d) \\
      k^3 u_{1xxx} + (6u_0 + \omega)u_{1x} + 6ku_{0x}u_1 &= 3k^2(p_2p_{3xx} - p_3p_{2xx}), \quad (27e) \\
      k^3 u_{2xxx} + (6u_0 + \omega)u_{2x} + 6ku_{0x}u_2 &= 3k^2(p_3p_{1xx} - p_1p_{3xx}), \quad (27f) \\
      k^3 u_{3xxx} + (6u_0 + \omega)u_{3x} + 6ku_{0x}u_3 &= 3k^2(p_1p_{2xx} - p_2p_{1xx}), \quad (27g) \\
      k^3 p_{4xxx} + (3k_0 + \omega)p_{4x} + 3ku_{0x}p_4 &= -3(u_1p_1 + u_2p_2 + u_3p_3)x. \quad (27h)
\end{align*}
\]

It is quite obvious that Eq. (27a) is the same as (7a), while Eqs. (27b)–(27d) have an analogy with (7b)–(7c) and (27e)–(27g) with (7d). Coefficients of the left-hand side of the last equation (27h)
is consistent with Eqs. (27b)-(27d), but its right-hand side is related to \( p_i \) and \( u_l \) \((l = 1, 2, 3)\), not always zero.

To solve the ODE system (27a)-(27h), following the approach adopted in the previous section, we first solve \( p_l \) and \( u_l \). Integrating the inhomogeneous ODEs (27e)-(27h) once, we have

\[
k^3 u_{lxx} + (6ku_0 + \omega)u_l = f_l(X),
\]

\[
k^3 p_{4xx} + (3ku_0 + \omega)p_4 = f_4(X),
\]

where

\[
f_1(X) = 3k^2(p_2p_{3x} - p_3p_{2x}) - b_1,
\]

\[
f_2(X) = 3k^2(p_3p_{1x} - p_1p_{3x}) - b_2,
\]

\[
f_3(X) = 3k^2(p_1p_{2x} - p_2p_{1x}) - b_3,
\]

\[
f_4(X) = -3k(u_1p_1 + u_2p_2 + u_3p_3) - b_4,
\]

with constants \( b_1, b_2, b_3 \) and \( b_4 \).

Considering the variable transformations

\[
u_l(X) = U_l(u_0(X)), \ (l = 1, 2, 3),
\]

\[
p_i(X) = P_i(u_0(X)), \ (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)
\]

and using (8) to eliminate \( u_{0x} \), we can transform the linear ODEs (27b)-(27d) and (28) to

\[
(2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3)\frac{d^3P_i}{du_0^3} + 3(3ku_0^2 + \omega u_0 + c_1)\frac{d^2P_i}{du_0^2} + 3ku_0\frac{dP_i}{du_0} - 3kP_i = 0,
\]

\[
(2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3)\frac{d^2U_l}{du_0^2} + (3ku_0^2 + \omega u_0 + c_1)\frac{dU_l}{du_0} - (6ku_0 + \omega)U_l = F_l(u_0),
\]

\[
(2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3)\frac{d^2P_4}{du_0^2} + (3ku_0^2 + \omega u_0 + c_1)\frac{dP_4}{du_0} - (3ku_0 + \omega)P_4 = F_4(u_0),
\]

where

\[
F_1(u_0) = 3a_0 \left( P_3 \frac{dP_2}{du_0} - P_2 \frac{dP_3}{du_0} \right) \sqrt{-k(2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3)} + b_1
\]

\[
F_2(u_0) = 3a_0 \left( P_1 \frac{dP_3}{du_0} - P_3 \frac{dP_1}{du_0} \right) \sqrt{-k(2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3)} + b_2,
\]

\[
F_3(u_0) = 3a_0 \left( P_2 \frac{dP_1}{du_0} - P_1 \frac{dP_2}{du_0} \right) \sqrt{-k(2ku_0^3 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3)} + b_3,
\]

\[
F_4(u_0) = 3k(U_1P_1 + U_2P_2 + U_3P_3) + b_4.
\]
By repeating the processes in the last section, the general three-fermionic-parameter traveling wave solutions for the sKdV system can be derived

\[
u = u_0 + u_{0x} \sum_{l=1}^{3} \xi_l \xi_{l+1} \left[ h_l + \int \frac{g_l + \int F_l(u_0) du_0}{(2ku_0^3 + ou_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3)^{3/2}} du_0 \right],
\]

\[
\xi = \sum_{l=1}^{3} \xi_l \left\{ r_l u_0 + s_l \sqrt{ku_0^2 + c_1 \sin[R(u_0) + \alpha_l]} \right\}
+ \xi_1 \xi_2 \xi_3 \left\{ r_4 u_0 + s_4 \sqrt{ku_0^2 + c_1 \sin[R(u_0) + \alpha_4]} \right\}
+ \sqrt{ku_0^2 + c_1} \int_{u_0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin[R(u_0) - R(y)]}{\sqrt{c_1(c_2k^4 + c_1\omega)(c_2k^3 - 2k^3 - \omega y^2 - 2c_1\omega)}} dy \right\},
\]

(33)

where \{g_l, h_l, r_l, r_4, s_l, s_4, \alpha_l, \alpha_4\} are arbitrary constants and \(\xi_4 = \xi_1\).

Similar to the two fermionic parameter case, for nontraveling wave solutions of Eq. (26), we just write down a special case with

\[
p_l = d_l u_0, \quad (l = 1, 2, 3, 4),
\]

(34a)

\[
u_1 = \sigma_1(u_0),
\]

(34b)

\[
u_2 = \sigma_2(u_0),
\]

(34c)

\[
u_3 = -d_3^{-1}(d_1 u_1 + d_2 u_2),
\]

(34d)

where \(d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4\) are constants, \(u_0\) is an arbitrary solution of the usual KdV equation, \(\sigma_1(u_0)\) and \(\sigma_2(u_0)\) are arbitrary symmetries of the usual KdV equation. Finally, the sKdV system (4) possesses the following special solution

\[
u = u_0 + \sigma_1(u_0)\xi_2 \xi_3 + \sigma_2(u_0)\xi_3 \xi_1 - d_3^{-1}[d_1 \sigma_1(u_0) + d_2 \sigma_2(u_0)]\xi_1 \xi_2,
\]

(35a)

\[
\xi = (d_1 \xi_1 + d_2 \xi_2 + d_3 \xi_3 + d_4 \xi_1 \xi_2 \xi_3) u_0
\]

(35b)

with an arbitrary solution \(u_0\), two arbitrary symmetries \(\sigma_1(u_0)\) and \(\sigma_2(u_0)\) of the usual KdV equation, three Grassmann numbers \(\xi_i\) \((i = 1, 2, 3)\) and four arbitrary usual real constants \(d_l\) \((l = 1, 2, 3, 4)\). When one of the \(\xi_i\) tends to zero, the solution (35) turns back to that of the last section for two fermionic parameters.

Actually, applying the similar procedure for any numbers of the fermionic parameters, one can obtain various exact solutions such as the general traveling wave solution and the special solutions like Eq. (35).
D. N-fermionic-parameter bosonization

For the supersymmetric system introduced $N \geq 2$ fermionic parameters $\zeta_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots, N)$, the component fields $u$ and $\xi$ can be expanded as

$$u(x, t) = u_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{[N+1]} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_{2n} \leq N} u_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{2n}} \zeta_{i_1} \zeta_{i_2} \cdots \zeta_{i_{2n}}, \quad (36a)$$

$$\xi(x, t) = \sum_{k=1}^{[N+1]} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_{2n-1} \leq N} v_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{2n-1}} \zeta_{i_1} \zeta_{i_2} \cdots \zeta_{i_{2n-1}}, \quad (36b)$$

where the coefficients $u_0 \equiv u_0(x, t)$, $u_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{2n}} \equiv u_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{2n}}(x, t)$ ($1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_{2n} \leq N$) and $v_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{2n-1}} \equiv v_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{2n-1}}(x, t)$ ($1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_{2n-1} \leq N$) are $2^N$ real or complex bosonic functions of classical spacetime variable $x$ and $t$. Substituting Eq. (36) into the sKdV model (4), we obtain the following bosonic system of $2^N$ equations

$$u_{0t} + u_{0xxx} + 6u_0u_{0x} = 0, \quad (37a)$$

$$L_o v_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{2n-1}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } n = 1 \\ -3 \sum_{W_1} (-1)^{r(j_1, j_2, \cdots, j_{2n-1})} [u_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{2n-1}} v_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_{2n-1}}]_x & \text{for } n = 2, 3, \cdots, \lfloor \frac{N+1}{2} \rfloor \end{cases} \quad (37b)$$

$$L_c u_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{2n}} = \begin{cases} 3 \sum_{W_2} (-1)^{r(j_1, j_2)} [v_{j_1} (v_{j_2})]_x, & \text{for } n = 1 \\ 3 \sum_{W_2} (-1)^{r(j_1, j_2, \cdots, j_{2n})} [v_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_{2n}} (v_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_{2n}})]_x & \text{for } n = 2, 3, \cdots, \lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor, \\ -3 \sum_{W_3} (-1)^{r(j_1, j_2, \cdots, j_{2n})} [u_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{2n}} v_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_{2n}}]_x & \text{for } n = 2, 3, \cdots, \lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor, \end{cases} \quad (37c)$$

where

$$\tau(j_1, j_2, \cdots, j_N) = \begin{cases} 0, & j_1, j_2, \cdots, j_N \text{ is even permutation} \\ 1, & j_1, j_2, \cdots, j_N \text{ is odd permutation} \end{cases}.$$

$$W_1 = \{(j_1, j_2, \cdots, j_{2n-1}) | 1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_{2l} \leq 2n - 1, 1 \leq j_{2l+1} < j_{2l+2} < \cdots < j_{2n-1} \leq 2n - 1, 1 \leq l \leq n - 1, j_{h_1} \neq j_{h_2} (h_1 \neq h_2)\},$$

$$W_2 = \{(j_1, j_2, \cdots, j_{2n}) | 1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_{2l} \leq 2n, 1 \leq j_{2l} < j_{2l+1} < \cdots < j_{2n} \leq 2n, 1 \leq l \leq n, j_{h_1} \neq j_{h_2} (h_1 \neq h_2)\},$$

$$W_3 = \{(j_1, j_2, \cdots, j_{2n}) | 1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_{2l} \leq 2n, 1 \leq j_{2l+1} < j_{2l+2} < \cdots < j_{2n} \leq 2n, 1 \leq l \leq n - 1, j_{h_1} \neq j_{h_2} (h_1 \neq h_2)\},$$
and two operators read

\[ L_e(u_0) = \partial_t + \partial_{xxx} + 6u_0\partial_x + 6u_{0x}, \]
\[ L_o(u_0) = \partial_t + \partial_{xxx} + 3u_0\partial_x + 3u_{0x}. \]

Similarly to the section, the general traveling wave solution of the sKdV equation (3) with \( N \) fermionic parameters can be written as

\[
\Phi = \sum_{n=1}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_{2n-1} \leq N} v_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}} \zeta_{i_1} \zeta_{i_2} \cdots \zeta_{i_{2n-1}} + \theta(u_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_{2n} \leq N} u_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}} \zeta_{i_1} \zeta_{i_2} \cdots \zeta_{i_{2n}}),
\]

where

\[
v_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}} = V_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}}(u_0)
= r_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}} u_0 + s_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}} \sqrt{ku_0^2 + c_1 \sin[R(u_0) + \alpha_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}}]}
+ \sqrt{ku_0^2 + c_1} \int_0^{\varpi} \frac{\sin[R(u_0) - R(y)] E_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}}(y) \sqrt{ky^2 + c_1}}{\sqrt{c_1(c_2k^4 + c_1\omega)(c_2k^3 - 2ky^2 - \omega^2 - 2c_1\omega^2)}}
\]

\[
u_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}} = U_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}}(u_0)
= \sqrt{2ku_0^2 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3} \left[ h_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}} + \int \frac{g_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}} + \int F_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}}(u_0) du_0}{(2ku_0^2 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3)^{3/2}} du_0 \right],
\]

with

\[
E_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}}(u_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 3k \sum_{W_1} (-1)^{(j_1,j_2,\cdots,j_{2n-1})} U_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}} V_{j_1j_2\cdots j_{2n-2}} + b_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}} & \text{if } n = 2, 3, \cdots, \frac{N+1}{2} \\ -3k^2 u_{0x} \sum_{W_2} (-1)^{(j_1,j_2)} V_{i_1}(V_{j_2}) u_0 + b_{i_1i_2} & \text{if } n = 1 \end{cases}
\]
\[
F_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}}(u_0) = \begin{cases} 3k \sum_{W_3} (-1)^{(j_1,j_2,\cdots,j_{2n})} U_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}} U_{j_1j_2\cdots j_{2n-1}} + b_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}} & \text{if } n = 1 \\ -3k^2 u_{0x} \sum_{W_2} (-1)^{(j_1,j_2,\cdots,j_{2n})} V_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}}(V_{j_2j_3}) u_0 + b_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}} & \text{if } n = 2, 3, \cdots, \frac{N}{2} \end{cases}
\]

and

\[
R(u_0) = \int \frac{\sqrt{-c_1(c_2k^4 + c_1\omega)}}{(ku_0^2 + c_1) \sqrt{2ku_0^2 + \omega u_0^2 + 2c_1u_0 - c_2k^3}} du_0,
\]

where \( u_0 \) represents the solution of KdV equation (37a), \( r_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}}, s_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}}, \alpha_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}}, h_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}}, g_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}}, b_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n-1}}, b_{i_1i_2\cdots i_{2n}} \) are arbitrary constants.
E. Conclusions

In summary, a simple bosonization approach to deal with supersymmetric system is developed. With $n$ fermionic parameters, the bosonization procedure of the supersymmetric systems has been successfully applied to the sKdV equation in detail. Such an integrable nonlinear system is simplified to the usual KdV equation together with several linear differential equations without fermionic variables. The traveling wave solutions of the bosonization systems can be obtained simply by integrations, say, (16) and (33) for the two and three fermionic parameter cases, respectively.

Some special types of exact supersymmetric extensions of any solutions of the usual KdV equation can be obtained straightforwardly through the exact solutions of the KdV equation and the related symmetries (for instance, (21) and (35)). The general extensions of the KdV solutions to those of supersymmetric form are obtained by solving some linear systems with variable coefficients depending on the usual exact KdV solutions.

From the procedure exhibited in this paper, we can conclude that the bosonization approach can be applicable to not only the supersymmetric integrable systems but also all the models with fermion fields no matter they are integrable or not.

It should be emphasized that the solutions obtained via the bosonization procedure are completely different from those obtained via other methods such as the bilinear approach [21]. Especially, the traditional multisoliton solutions of the sKdV are different from ours, say, Eq. (24). This fact shows us that for the sKdV equation there exist various kinds of localized excitations. In other words, in additional to the single supersymmetric traveling wave soliton solution (in the super space-time $(x, t, \theta)$) known in literature [21], there are infinitely many single traveling soliton extensions in the usual space-time $(x, t)$.

The abundant property of the soliton excitations of the classical sKdV reveals some open problems in the both classical and quantum theories. In the classical level, one of the most important problems may be how to further develop the bosonization procedure such that the known solutions obtained in other approaches can also be included in. In other words, How to developed a bosonization procedure such that the bosonized system is completely equivalent to the classic supersymmetric one. In the quantum level, three of the important topics should be mentioned to investigated: How to reflect the richness of the localized excitations in the usual quantization procedure of the supersymmetry models[2]?
supersymmetric integrable systems? What is about the quantization versions of the bosonized systems of this paper?

**F. Acknowledgement**

The work was sponsored by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 10735030 and 10905038), the National Basic Research Programs of China (973 Programs 2007CB814800 and 2005CB422301) and K. C. Wong Magna Fund in Ningbo University.

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