THE RECURSION OPERATOR FOR A CONSTRAINED CKP HIERARCHY

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ABSTRACT. This paper gives a recursion operator for a 1-constrained CKP hierarchy, and by the recursion operator it proves that the 1-constrained CKP hierarchy can be reduced to the mKdV hierarchy under condition \( q = r \).

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1. Introduction

It is well known that conserved quantities are closely related to symmetries of equations, and possessing infinite number of conserved quantities or symmetries is a common property of the classical integrable systems. There are many results on finding concrete forms of them [1, 2, 3]. Recursion operator is one kind of effective tools to generate symmetries of the classical integrable systems [4, 5]. On the other hand, recursion operator is also used to establish the Hamiltonian structure of the classical systems [6, 7]) and integrable flows of curves [8]. So it is vital to construct the recursion operator for the classical systems. In the papers [7, 9, 10, 11], several different methods are used to construct recursion operators. Furthermore, it is highly non-trivial to reduce some results from constrained KP (cKP) to constrained BKP (cBKP) and constrained CKP (cCKP) hierarchies which can be seen from bilinear forms [12, 13, 14] and gauge transformations [15]. In the paper [10], the recursion operator for a 1-constrained cBKP hierarchy has been given. So the purpose of this paper is to give the recursion operator of a cCKP hierarchy and to show the relation between cCKP hierarchy and mKdV hierarchy.

The organization of this paper is as follows. We recall some basic facts for the KP hierarchy and a constrained CKP hierarchy in section 2. In section 3, the recursion operator for the cCKP hierarchy is discussed and used to generate the
2. The constrained CKP hierarchy

Since its introduction in 1980s, the KP hierarchy \[16, 17\] is one of the most important research topics in the area of classical integrable systems. The KP hierarchy is constructed by the pseudo-differential operator \( L = \partial + u_2 \partial^{-1} + u_3 \partial^{-2} + \ldots \) like this:

\[
L_{t_n} = [B_n, L],
\]

where \( B_n = (L^n)_+ \). The \( t_2 \) (denoted by \( y \)) flows and \( t_3 \) (denoted by \( t \)) flows imply the KP equation

\[
(4u_t - u_{xxx} - 12u u_x)_x - 3u_{yy} = 0 \tag{2.1}
\]

where \( u = u_2 \). The eigenfunction \( q \) and conjugate eigenfunction \( r \) of KP hierarchy are defined by

\[
q_{t_m} = B_m q, \quad r_{t_m} = -B_m^* r. \tag{2.2}
\]

It is well known that there are two kinds of sub-hierarchies of KP hierarchy, i.e. BKP hierarchy \[16\] and CKP hierarchy \[18\]. In order to define the CKP hierarchy, we need a formal adjoint operation \( * \) for an arbitrary pseudo-differential operator \( P = \sum p_i \partial^i \), \( P^* = \sum (-1)^i \partial^i p_i \). For example, \( \partial^* = -\partial \), \((\partial^{-1})^* = -\partial^{-1}\), and \((AB)^* = B^* A^*\) for two operators. The CKP hierarchy is a reduction of the KP hierarchy by the constraint

\[
L^* = -L, \tag{2.3}
\]

which compresses all even flows of the KP hierarchy, i.e. the Lax equation of the CKP hierarchy has only odd flows,

\[
\frac{\partial L}{\partial t_{2n+1}} = [B_{2n+1}, L], \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \tag{2.4}
\]

which indicates \( u_i = u_i(t_1, t_3, t_5, \ldots) \) for the CKP hierarchy. This hierarchy contains the \((2 + 1)\) dimensional CKP equation:

\[
9v_{x,t_5} - 5v_{t_3 t_5} + (v_{xxxx} + 15v_x v_{xxx} + 15v_x^3 - 5v_{xx, t_3} - 15v_x v_{t_3} + \frac{45}{4} v_x^2)_x = 0, \tag{2.5}
\]
where \( v = \int u_2 \). Let \( v_{t_3} = 0 \), eq. (2.5) becomes a well-known equation called Kaup-Kupershmidt equation \([19, 20]\)

\[
9u_{t_5} + (u_{xxxx} + 15uu_{xx} + 15u^3 + \frac{45}{4}u_x^2)_x = 0,
\]

(2.6)

where \( u = u_2 \).

Moreover, the so called “constrained KP hierarchy” (cKP) \([9, 21, 22]\) is a very interesting sub-hierarchy developed from the point of view of symmetry constraint, and the Lax operator for 1-constrained KP is given by

\[
L = \partial + \sum_{i=1}^{n} q_i \partial^{-1} r_i,
\]

(2.7)

here \( q_i, (r_i) \) is the eigenfunction(conjugation eigenfunction) of \( L \) in eq.(2.7). By considering CKP condition on the constrained KP hierarchy, i.e. \( L^* = -L \), the constrained CKP hierarchy (cCKP) can be defined through a following Lax operator \([23]\)

\[
L = \partial + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (q_i \partial^{-1} r_i + r_i \partial^{-1} q_i).
\]

(2.8)

In the following context, we take \( n = 1 \) for simplicity, i.e.,

\[
\mathcal{L} = \partial + q \partial^{-1} r + r \partial^{-1} q.
\]

(2.9)

Note that \( q \) and \( r \) satisfy the eigenfunction eqs.(2.2) associated with \( \mathcal{L} \) in eq.(2.9).

As we know, the evolutions of CKP hierarchy with respect to \( t_2, t_4, t_6, ... \) are freezed. They are also done to **1-constrained CKP hierarchy** whose evolution equations are like this:

\[
\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t_{2n+1}} = [B_{2n+1}, \mathcal{L}], \quad n = 0, 1, 2, ..., \tag{2.10}
\]

In order to get the explicit form of the flow equations, we need \( B_{2n+1} \),

\[
B_1 = \partial,
\]

\[
B_3 = \partial^3 + 6qr \partial + 3rq_x + 3qr_x,
\]

\[
B_5 = \partial^5 + 10qr \partial^3 + (15r_q x + 15qr_x) \partial^2 + (15qr_{xx} + 15r_q x x + 40q^2 r^2 + 20q_x r_x) \partial
\]

\[
+ 40qr^2 q_x + 40r q^2 r_x + 5q r_{xxx} + 5r q_{xxx} + 10q x r_{xx} + 10r_x q_{xx}.
\]

After a direct computation from eigenfunction eqs.(2.2), we can get the first few flows of the cCKP hierarchy

\[
\begin{cases}
q_{t_1} = q_x \\
r_{t_1} = r_x,
\end{cases}
\]

(2.11)
The following four operators:

\[
\begin{align*}
q_t &= q_{xxx} + 9qrq_x + 3q^2r_x \\
q_t &= r_{xxx} + 9qrr_x + 3r^2q_x,
\end{align*}
\]

Let \( q = r \), eq. (2.12) implies mKdV equation

\[
q_t = q_{xxx} + 12q^2q_x. \tag{2.14}
\]

A transformation \( q = \frac{\sqrt{3}u}{6} \) leads it to the form of mKdV equation in [24]

\[
u_t = u_{xxx} + u^2u_x. \tag{2.15}
\]

Let \( q = r \), eq. (2.13) implies 5th order mKdV equation

\[
q_t = q_{xxxxx} + 20q^2q_{xxx} + 80q^2r_{xxx} + 120q^4q_x + 20(q_x)^3. \tag{2.16}
\]

A transformation \( q = \frac{\sqrt{3}u}{6}, t_5 = t \) leads it to the standard 5th order mKdV equation in [24]

\[
u_t = u_{xxxxx} + \frac{5}{3}u^2u_{xxx} + \frac{20}{3}uu_xu_{xx} + \frac{5}{6}u^4u_x + \frac{5}{3}(u_x)^3. \tag{2.17}
\]

Note that there exist other forms of mKdV equation and 5th order mKdV equation, for example [23, 25]. It is very difficult to observe recursion operator from equations on \( t_3 \) flows and \( t_5 \) flows above. We shall find it in next section from eigenfunction equations on \( q \) and \( r \), and may use it to generate any higher order flows. To illustrate the validity of recursion operator, we shall use it to generate \( t_3 \) flows from trivial flows, i.e. \( t_1 \) flows, and further generate \( t_5 \) flows from \( t_3 \) flows.

3. Recursion operator

In this section, we will give the form of recursion operator \( R \). Now, we define the following four operators:

\[
R_{11} = \mathcal{L}^2 + 3qr + \mathcal{L}(r)\partial^{-1}q + 2q_r\partial^{-1}r - q\partial^{-1}qr\partial^{-1}r - r\partial^{-1}q\partial - r\partial^{-1}q^2\partial^{-1}r - 2r\partial^{-1}rq\partial^{-1}q - r\partial^{-1}q(\int rq) - q\partial^{-1}q(\int r^2),
\]

\[
R_{12} = 2q_r\partial^{-1}q + 3q^2 - 2q\partial^{-1}q^2\partial^{-1}r - q\partial^{-1}qr\partial^{-1}q - q\partial^{-1}qr\partial^{-1}q - r\partial^{-1}q^2\partial^{-1}q - q\partial^{-1}q(\int rq) - r\partial^{-1}q(\int q^2) + \mathcal{L}(q)\partial^{-1}q,
\]

\[
R_{21} = 2r_x\partial^{-1}r + 3r^2 - 2r\partial^{-1}r^2\partial^{-1}q - r\partial^{-1}r\partial - r\partial^{-1}qr\partial^{-1}r - q\partial^{-1}r^2\partial^{-1}r.
\]
Theorem 3.1. The recursion relation of flows for the 1-cCKP hierarchy (2.10) is like this:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
q \\
\hline
r
\end{pmatrix}_{t_{m+2}} = \begin{pmatrix}
R_{11} & R_{12} \\
R_{21} & R_{22}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
q \\
\hline
r
\end{pmatrix}_{t_m}. \quad (3.1)
\]

Proof. Using the identities (2.26) below

\[
(B_n \varphi \partial^{-1} g)_- = B_n(f) \partial^{-1} g, \quad (3.2)
\]

\[
(f \partial^{-1} g B_n)_- = f \partial^{-1} B_n^*(g), \quad (3.3)
\]

\[
f_1 \partial^{-1} g_1 \cdot f_2 \partial^{-1} g_2 = f_1(\int g_1 f_2) \partial^{-1} g_2 - f_1 \partial^{-1} g_2(\int f_2 g_1), \quad (3.4)
\]

we can calculate the \( \mathcal{L}^2 \) as following:

\[
\mathcal{L}^2 = \partial^2 + 4qr + q \partial^{-1} \mathcal{L}^*(r) + r \partial^{-1} \mathcal{L}^*(q) + \mathcal{L}(q) \partial^{-1} r + \mathcal{L}(r) \partial^{-1} q \quad (3.5)
\]

with

\[
\mathcal{L}(q) = q_x + q \int r q + r \int q^2, \quad \mathcal{L}(r) = r_x + q \int r^2 + r \int qr,
\]

\[
\mathcal{L}^*(q) = -q_x - q \int r q - r \int q^2, \quad \mathcal{L}^*(r) = -r_x - q \int r^2 - r \int qr.
\]

Therefore,

\[
B_2 = \partial^2 + 4qr.
\]

Denote \( A_n \) as \( (\mathcal{L}^n)_- \), \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \). Considering CKP condition and eqs.(2.22), \( q \) and \( r \) should satisfy the same equation, i.e.

\[
B_m(q) = q_{t_m}, \quad B_m(r) = r_{t_m}, \quad (3.6)
\]

then

\[
q_{t_{m+2}} = (\mathcal{L}^2 \mathcal{L}^m)_+ q = B_2 B_m q + (B_2 A_m)_+ q + (A_2 B_m)_+ q, \quad (3.7)
\]

\[
r_{t_{m+2}} = (\mathcal{L}^2 \mathcal{L}^m)_+ r = B_2 B_m r + (B_2 A_m)_+ r + (A_2 B_m)_+ r. \quad (3.8)
\]

Firstly, we will calculate \( (B_2 A_m)_+ \). Now, we set \( A_m = \partial^{-1} a_1 + \partial^{-2} a_2 + \ldots \). So, \( (B_2 A_m)_+ = \partial a_1 + a_2 \). The identity \( \text{Res}_\partial[\mathcal{L}^m, \mathcal{L}] = 0 \) yields:

\[
\text{Res}_\partial[B_m, \mathcal{L}] = \text{Res}_\partial[-A_m, \mathcal{L}] = \text{Res}_\partial[-A_m, B_1]. \quad (3.9)
\]
The first residue of eq. (3.9) equals \( \text{Res}_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{t_m} = 2(qr)_{t_m} \), the last residue of eq. (3.9) yields \( \text{Res}_{\theta}[\partial, \partial^{-1}a_1 + \partial^{-2}a_2 + ...] = a_{1x} \). So,

\[
a_1 = \int 2(qr)_{t_m}. \tag{3.10}
\]

To compute \( a_2 \), we should use identity \( \text{Res}_{\theta}[\mathcal{L}^m, \mathcal{L}^2] = 0 \), considering the similar identity

\[
\text{Res}_{\theta}[B_m, \mathcal{L}^2] = \text{Res}_{\theta}[-A_m, \mathcal{L}^2] = \text{Res}_{\theta}[-A_m, B_2]. \tag{3.11}
\]

The first residue of eq. (3.11) equals \( \text{Res}_{\theta} \mathcal{L}^2_{t_m} = 0 \), the last residue of eq. (3.11) yields \( \text{Res}_{\theta}[\partial^2 + 4qr, \partial^{-1}a_1 + \partial^{-2}a_2 + ...] = a_{1xx} + 2a_{2x} \). We can easily get

\[
a_2 = a_{1x}/2 = (qr)_{t_m}. \tag{3.12}
\]

Hence,

\[
(B_2 A_m)_+ = \partial \cdot \int 2(qr)_{t_m} + (qr)_{t_m}. \tag{3.13}
\]

About the term \( (A_2 B_m)_+ \), we write it as \( A_2 B_m - (A_2 B_m)_- \). The first term is relevant to \( t_m \) flow. Using the identity (3.3), we can compute the second term

\[
(A_2 B_m)_- = [(q \partial^{-1} \mathcal{L}^* (r) + r \partial^{-1} \mathcal{L}^*(q) + \mathcal{L}(q) \partial^{-1} r + \mathcal{L}(r) \partial^{-1} q)] B_m - \\
= q \partial^{-1} B_m^* \mathcal{L}^*(r) + r \partial^{-1} B_m^* \mathcal{L}^*(q) + \mathcal{L}(q) \partial^{-1} B_m^*(r) + \mathcal{L}(r) \partial^{-1} B_m^*(q).
\]

Considering eqs. (3.6),

\[
B_m^* \mathcal{L}^*(q) = \mathcal{L}^* B_m^*(q) + [B_m^*, \mathcal{L}^*](q) = \\
= \mathcal{L} B_m(q) + [B_m, \mathcal{L}](q) = \mathcal{L}(q_t) + \mathcal{L}_{t_m}(q) = \\
= q_{xt_m} + r \int q q_{t_m} + \int r q_{t_m} + (r_m \partial^{-1} q + r \partial^{-1} q_{t_m} + q_{t_m} \partial^{-1} r + q \partial^{-1} q_{t_m})(q) = \\
= q_{xt_m} + 2r \int q q_{t_m} + r \int q q_{t_m} + r \int q q_{t_m} + r_m \int q + q \int r_m q.
\]

Similarly, we can get

\[
B_m^* \mathcal{L}^*(r) = r_{xt_m} + 2q \int r q_{t_m} + r \int r q_{t_m} + q_{t_m} \int r^2 + r \int q_{t_m} + q \int r + \int q_{t_m} r.
\]

After bringing these results into eq. (3.7), we get the recursion flow of \( q 
\]

\[
q_{t_m+2} = \left[ \mathcal{L}^2 + 3qr + \mathcal{L}(r) \partial^{-1} q + 2q_r \partial^{-1} r - q \partial^{-1} qr \partial^{-1} r - r \partial^{-1} q \partial - r \partial^{-1} q^2 \partial^{-1} r - \\
2r \partial^{-1} r q \partial^{-1} r - \partial^{-1} q (\int r q) - q \partial^{-1} q (\int r^2) \right] q_{t_m} + \\
+ \left[ 2q_r \partial^{-1} q + 3q^2 - 2q \partial^{-1} q^2 \partial^{-1} r - q \partial^{-1} q \partial - q \partial^{-1} q r \partial^{-1} r - r \partial^{-1} q^2 \partial^{-1} q \right]
\]
By a very tedious calculation, we have checked that they are consistent on the eigenfunction eqs. (2.2).

Now, let us inspect whether the results from this recursion operator are consistent with what from Sato’s methods.

Similarly after bringing these results into eq. (3.8), we get the recursion flow of $r$

$$ r_{m+2} = \left[ 2r_x \partial^{-1}r + 3r^2 - 2r \partial^{-1}r^2 \partial^{-1}q - r \partial^{-1}r \partial - r \partial^{-1}qr \partial^{-1}r - q \partial^{-1}r^2 \partial^{-1}r \\
- r \partial^{-1}r(\int rq) - q \partial^{-1}r(\int r^2 + L(r) \partial^{-1}r) \right] q_m $$

$$ + \left[ L^2 + 3qr + L(q) \partial^{-1}r + 2r_x \partial^{-1}r - r \partial^{-1}qr \partial^{-1}q - q \partial^{-1}r \partial - q \partial^{-1}r^2 \partial^{-1}q \\
- 2q \partial^{-1}qr \partial^{-1}r - q \partial^{-1}r(\int rq) - r \partial^{-1}r(\int q^2) \right] r_m. $$

Then we get the recursion operator written in eq. (3.1).

Now, let us inspect whether the results from this recursion operator are consistent with what from the eigenfunction eqs. (2.2).

By a very tedious calculation, we have checked that they are consistent on the $t_3$ flows and $t_5$ flows. Of course we can generate the $t_7$ flows, $t_9$ flows etc. in the same way which should be also consistent with the corresponding flows from Sato’s methods.

**Corollary 3.2.** The 1-constrained CKP hierarchy (2.10) can be reduced to the mKdV hierarchy by condition $q = r$.

**Proof.** Let $q = r$, we can get

$$ q_{m+2} = \left[ L^2(q, q) + 3qq + L(q) \partial^{-1}q + 2q_x \partial^{-1}q - q \partial^{-1}qq \partial^{-1}q - q \partial^{-1}q \partial - q \partial^{-1}q^2 \partial^{-1}q \\
- 2q \partial^{-1}qq \partial^{-1}q - q \partial^{-1}q(\int qq) - q \partial^{-1}q(\int q^2) \right] q_m $$

$$ + \left[ 2q_x \partial^{-1}q + 3q^2 - 2q \partial^{-1}q^2 \partial^{-1}q - q \partial^{-1}q \partial - q \partial^{-1}qq \partial^{-1}q - q \partial^{-1}q^2 \partial^{-1}q \\
- q \partial^{-1}q(\int qq) - q \partial^{-1}q(\int q^2 + L(q) \partial^{-1}q) \right] q_m $$

$$ = \left[ \partial^2 + 4qq + q \partial^{-1}(-q_x - q \int q^2 - q \int qq) + q \partial^{-1}(-q_x - q \int qq - q \int q^2) \\
+ 2(q_x + q \int qq + q \int q^2) \partial^{-1}q + (q_x + q \int q^2 + q \int qq) \partial^{-1}q + 3qq \\
+ 2q \partial^{-1}q - q \partial^{-1}qq \partial^{-1}q - q \partial^{-1}q \partial - q \partial^{-1}q^2 \partial^{-1}q \\
- 2q \partial^{-1}qq \partial^{-1}q - q \partial^{-1}q(\int qq) - q \partial^{-1}q(\int q^2) \right] q_m $$
\[8\text{ CHUANZHONG LI} \dagger, \text{KELEI TIAN} \dagger, \text{JINGSONG HE}^*\ddagger, \text{YI CHENG} \dagger\]

Then we can get the reduced recursion operator which is just the recursion operator for mKdV hierarchy

\[
R_r = \partial^2 + 8q^2 + 8q_x \partial^{-1}q.
\]

(3.14)

The same transformation \(q = \sqrt{3u}\) leads to the form of mKdV hierarchy in [24]

\[
R = \partial^2 + \frac{2}{3}u^2 + \frac{2}{3}u_x \partial^{-1}u.
\]

(3.15)

So we can get the whole mKdV hierarchy from the trivial flow under the condition \(q = r\). For example, mKdV eq.(2.15) and 5th order mKdV eq.2.16 can be got from this cCKP hierarchy. Now we will say that condition \(q = r\) can reduce the cCKP hierarchy to mKdV hierarchy.

\(\square\)

4. Conclusions and Discussions

The recursion operator in eq.(3.1) for a cCKP system was found from the eigenfunction equations on \(q\) and \(r\). This operator was used to generate \(t_3\) flows (eqs.(2.12)) and \(t_5\) flows (eqs.(2.13)) from the \(t_1\) flows of this special hierarchy, which are consistent with flows got from eigenfunction eqs.(3.6). That demonstrated the validity of the recursion operator. Of course one can also use it to generate higher order flows. On the other hand, our results are more complicated than recursion operator for cKP hierarchy [9]. Moreover, we can also get the following reduction chain from corollary 3.2

\[
cKP \text{ hierarchy } \xrightarrow{L^*} \text{cCKP hierarchy } \xrightarrow{q=r} \text{mKdV hierarchy}.
\]

(4.1)

Similarly, the KdV hierarchy will appear in the reduction of cBKP hierarchy [10]. As we know, the relationship of KdV hierarchy and mKdV hierarchy can be represented by miura transformation, but what is the similar transformation between cBKP hierarchy and cCKP hierarchy. In [27], the relationship of KdV hierarchy and mKdV hierarchy can be seen from the decomposition of differential Lax operator, but whether the relationship of cBKP hierarchy and
cCKP hierarchy can be comprehended from the decomposition of pseudo-differential Lax operator is still unknown and interesting.

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