Path Integral Approach for Superintegrable Potentials on Spaces of Non-constant Curvature: II. Darboux Spaces $D_{III}$ and $D_{IV}$.

Christian Grosche

II. Institut für Theoretische Physik
Universität Hamburg, Luruper Chaussee 149
22761 Hamburg, Germany

George S. Pogosyan

Laboratory of Theoretical Physics
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna)
141980 Dubna, Moscow Region, Russia
and
Departamento de Matematicas
CUCEI, Universidad de Guadalajara
Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

Alexei N. Sissakian

Laboratory of Theoretical Physics
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Dubna)
141980 Dubna, Moscow Region, Russia

Abstract

This is the second paper on the path integral approach of superintegrable systems on Darboux spaces, spaces of non-constant curvature. We analyze in the spaces $D_{III}$ and $D_{IV}$ five respectively four superintegrable potentials, which were first given by Kalnins et al. We are able to evaluate the path integral in most of the separating coordinate systems, leading to expressions for the Green functions, the discrete and continuous wave-functions, and the discrete energy-spectra. In some cases, however, the discrete spectrum cannot be stated explicitly, because it is determined by a higher order polynomial equation.

We show that also the free motion in Darboux space of type III can contain bound states, provided the boundary conditions are appropriate. We state the energy spectrum and the wave-functions, respectively.
1 Introduction

In a previous publication [22] we have started to study superintegrable systems on spaces of non-constant curvature, i.e. Darboux spaces. These spaces were introduced by Kalnins et al. [27, 29]. In the first paper we have studied the Darboux spaces \( D_I \) and \( D_{II} \), and we continue our study by considering the two other Darboux spaces \( D_{III} \) and \( D_{IV} \) with five, respectively four superintegrable potentials as determined in [27].

We find a rich structure of the spectrum of these potentials yielding bound and continuous states. As it turns out, already the free motion on \( D_{III} \) can give a positive continuous and an infinite negative discrete spectrum. This situation is similar as for the quantum motion on the \( SU(1,1) \) manifold [2], respectively on the \( SU(2,2) \) [6] and \( SO(2,2) \) manifolds [31].

The notion of superintegrable systems was introduced by Winternitz and co-workers in [9, 48], Wojciechowski [49], and was developed further later on also by Evans [7]. Superintegrable potentials have the property that one finds additional constants of motion. In two dimensions one has in total three functional independent constants of motion and in three dimensions one has four (minimal superintegrable) and five (maximal superintegrable) functional independent constants of motion. Well-known examples are the Coulomb potential with its Lenz–Runge vector and the harmonic oscillator with its quadrupole moment. Another property of superintegrable potentials is that usually the corresponding equations in classical and quantum mechanics separate in more than one coordinate system.

Similar studies of the quantum motion on spaces with and without curvature have been investigated in [18] for two- and three-dimensional flat space, in [19] for the two- and three-dimensional sphere, and in [20] and [21] for the two- and three-dimensional hyperboloid. In all these cases the path integral method [8, 23, 46, 40] was applied to find the bound and continuous states, i.e., wave-functions and the explicit form of the spectrum. We have not considered complexified spaces as in [38] for the two-dimensional complex sphere or [35]–[37] for the two-dimensional complex Euclidean space. In particular, in [35] coordinate systems on the two-dimensional complex sphere and corresponding superintegrable potentials, and in [37] coordinate systems on the two-dimensional complex plane and corresponding superintegrable potentials were discussed. The goal of [35, 37] was to extend the notion of superintegrable potentials of real spaces to the corresponding complexified spaces. The findings were on the real two-dimensional Euclidean plane that there are three more coordinate systems and three more superintegrable potentials. Similarly, in addition to the two coordinate systems on the real two-dimensional sphere there are three more coordinate systems on the complex sphere and four more superintegrable potentials. This is not surprising because the complex plane contains not only the Euclidean plane but also the pseudo-Euclidean plane (10 coordinate systems [18, 25, 24] and the complex sphere contains not only the real sphere but also the two-dimensional hyperboloid (9 coordinate systems [18, 25, 30, 44]).

However, a complexified space is an abstract object. In order to obtain the actual spectrum of a given potential formulated in a coordinate system one has to consider a real version of the complexified space, e.g. the complex sphere: One has to determine whether one considers the potential on the real sphere or on the real hyperboloid. The complexification serves only as a tool for a unified investigation.

Further studies on superintegrability in spaces with constant curvature are due to [32, 34] (hyperboloid with new potentials), [38] (sphere and Euclidean space), [38], and [39] with a general
theory about the connection of separation in non-subgroup coordinate systems of superintegrable systems and quasi-exactly-solvable problems [47].

An extension of the study of path integration on spaces of constant curvature is the investigation of path integral formulations in spaces of non-constant curvature. Kalnins et al. [27, 29] denoted four types of two-dimensional spaces of non-constant curvature, labeled by $D_{I-IV}$, which are called Darboux spaces [11]. In terms of the infinitesimal distance they are described by (the coordinates $(u, v)$ will be called the $(u, v)$-system; the $(x, y)$-system in turn can be called light-cone coordinates):

\[
\begin{align*}
(I) \quad ds^2 &= (x + y)dx dy \\
&= 2u(du^2 + dv^2) , \quad (x = u + iv, y = u - iv) , \quad (1.1) \\

(II) \quad ds^2 &= \left( \frac{a}{(x - y)^2} + b \right)dx dy \\
&= \frac{bu^2 - a}{u^2}(du^2 + dv^2) , \quad \left( x = \frac{i}{2}(v + iv), y = \frac{i}{2}(v - iv) \right) , \quad (1.2) \\

(III) \quad ds^2 &= (ae^{-(x+y)/2} + be^{-x-y})dx dy \\
&= e^{-2u}(b + ae^u)(du^2 + dv^2) , \quad (x = u - iv, y = u + iv) , \quad (1.3) \\

(IV) \quad ds^2 &= -\frac{a(e^{-(x-y)/2} + e^{(y-x)/2}) + b}{(e^{(x-y)/2} - e^{(y-x)/2})^2}dx dy \\
&= \left( \frac{a_+}{\sin^2 u} + \frac{a_-}{\cos^2 u} \right)(du^2 + dv^2) \quad \left( x = u + iv, y = u - iv \right) . \quad (1.4)
\end{align*}
\]

$a$ and $b$ are additional (real) parameters ($a_\pm = (a \pm 2b)/4$). These surfaces are also called surfaces of revolution [31 20 27]. Kalnins et al. [27, 29] studied not only the solution of the free motion, but also emphasized on the superintegrable systems in theses spaces.

The Gaussian curvature in a space with metric $ds^2 = g(u, v)(du^2 + dv^2)$ is given by ($g = \det g(u, v)$)

\[
G = -\frac{1}{2g} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2} \right) \ln g . \quad (1.5)
\]

Equation (1.5) will be used to discuss shortly the curvature properties of the Darboux spaces, including their limiting cases of constant curvature.

In the following sections we discuss superintegrable potentials in each of the two Darboux spaces $D_{III}$ and $D_{IV}$, respectively. We set up the classical Lagrangian and Hamiltonian, the quantum operator, and formulate and solve (if this is possible) the corresponding path integral. We also discuss some of the limiting cases of the Darboux-spaces, i.e. where we obtain a space of constant (zero or negative) curvature. For the Darboux-space $D_{III}$ the zero-curvature case $\mathbb{R}^2$ emerges. In $D_{IV}$ we find a hyperboloid.

In the last section we summarize our results, where we include the findings of our previous paper which dealt with superintegrable potentials on $D_{I}$ and $D_{II}$.

In the first two appendices we add some additional material about the path integral evaluation of the free motion in $D_{IV}$ in degenerate elliptic coordinates. In the third appendix we summarize briefly the path integral investigation of some remaining superintegrable potentials on the two-dimensional Euclidean plane. Finally, in the fourth appendix an example of a potential on the two-dimensional complex sphere will be given.
2 Superintegrable Potentials on Darboux Space $D_{\mathrm{III}}$

The coordinate systems to be considered in the Darboux space $D_{\mathrm{III}}$ are as follows:

\[ ((u,v)\text{-System} ) \quad x = v + au, \quad y = v - au, \quad \text{ (2.1)} \]

(Polar: ) \quad \xi = \varrho \cos \varphi, \quad \eta = \varrho \sin \varphi, \quad (\varrho > 0, \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]), \quad \text{ (2.2)}

(Parabolic: ) \quad \xi = 2 e^{-u/2} \cos \frac{v}{2}, \quad \eta = 2 e^{-u/2} \sin \frac{v}{2}, \quad (\varrho > 0, \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]), \quad \text{ (2.3)}

(Parabolic: ) \quad u = \ln \frac{4}{\xi^2 + \eta^2}, \quad v = \arcsin \frac{2\xi \eta}{\xi^2 + \eta^2}, \quad (\xi \in \mathbb{R}, \eta > 0), \quad \text{ (2.4)}

(Elliptic: ) \quad \xi = d \cosh \omega \cos \varphi, \quad \eta = d \sinh \omega \sin \varphi, \quad (\omega > 0, \varphi \in [-\pi, \pi]), \quad \text{ (2.5)}

(Hyperbolic: ) \quad \xi = \frac{\mu - \nu}{2\sqrt{\mu \nu}} + \sqrt{\mu \nu}, \quad \eta = i \left( \frac{\mu - \nu}{2\sqrt{\mu \nu}} - \sqrt{\mu \nu} \right), \quad (\mu, \nu > 0). \quad \text{ (2.6)}

For the line element we get (we also display, where the metric is rescaled in such a way that we set $a = b = 1$ [27]):

\[ \text{ds}^2 = e^{-2u}(b + e^u)(du^2 + dv^2) = (e^{-u} + e^{-2u})(du^2 + dv^2) \quad \text{ (2.7)} \]

(Parabolic: ) \quad (a + \frac{1}{4} \varrho^2)(d\varrho^2 + \varrho^2 d\varphi^2) = (1 + \frac{1}{4} \varrho^2)(d\varrho^2 + \varrho^2 d\varphi^2), \quad \text{ (2.8)}

(Elliptic: ) \quad (a + \frac{1}{4} d^2(\sinh^2 \omega + \cos^2 \varphi))(d\omega^2 + d\varphi^2), \quad \text{ (2.9)}

(Hyperbolic: ) \quad (a + \frac{1}{4}(\mu - \nu))(\mu + \nu) \left( \frac{d\mu^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{d\nu^2}{\nu^2} \right). \quad \text{ (2.10)}

For the Gaussian curvature we find

\[ G = -\frac{ab e^{-3u}}{(b e^{-2u} + a e^{-u})^2}. \quad \text{ (2.11)} \]

For e.g. $a = 1, b = 0$ we recover two-dimensional flat space with the corresponding coordinate systems. To assure the positive definiteness of the metric (1.3), we require $a, b > 0$.

We introduce the following constants of motion on $D_{\mathrm{III}}$:

\[ X_1 = \frac{1}{4 a + b e^u} \cos v \cdot p_u^2 - \frac{1}{4} e^u (e^u + 2) \cos v \cdot p_v^2 + \frac{1}{2} e^u \sin v \cdot p_u p_v, \quad \text{ (2.12)} \]

\[ X_2 = \frac{1}{4 a + b e^u} \sin v \cdot p_u^2 - \frac{1}{4} e^u (e^u + 2) \sin v \cdot p_v^2 + \frac{1}{2} e^u \cos v \cdot p_u p_v, \quad \text{ (2.13)} \]

\[ K = p_v. \quad \text{ (2.14)} \]

These operators satisfy the Poisson relations

\[ \{ K, X_1 \} = -X_2, \quad \{ K, X_2 \} = X_1, \quad \{ X_1, X_2 \} = H_0, \quad \text{ (2.15)} \]

and the functional relation

\[ X_1^2 + X_2^2 - \tilde{H}_0^2 - \tilde{H}_0 K^2 = 0. \quad \text{ (2.16)} \]
The operators $K, X_1, X_2$ can be used to characterize the separating coordinate systems on $D_{III}$, as indicated in Table 1. The corresponding quantum operators are given by

$$X_1 = \frac{1}{4} e^u \left[ \frac{e^u \cos v}{a + b e^u} \cdot \partial_u^2 - \frac{e^u + 2}{a + b e^u} \cos v \cdot \partial_v^2 + (2 \sin v \cdot \partial_u \partial_v + \cos v \cdot \partial_u + \sin v \cdot \partial_v) \right],$$

$$X_2 = \frac{1}{4} e^u \left[ \frac{e^u \sin v}{a + b e^u} \cdot \partial_u^2 - \frac{e^u + 2}{a + b e^u} \sin v \cdot \partial_v^2 - (2 \cos v \cdot \partial_u \partial_v - \sin v \cdot \partial_u + \cos v \cdot \partial_v) \right],$$

$$K = \partial_v.$$

These operators satisfy the commutation relations

$$[\hat{K}, \hat{X}_1] = -\hat{X}_2, \quad [\hat{K}, \hat{X}_2] = \hat{X}_1, \quad [\hat{X}_1, \hat{X}_2] = \hat{K} \hat{H}_0,$$

and the relation

$$\hat{X}_1^2 + \hat{X}_2^2 - \hat{H}_0^2 - \hat{H}_0 \hat{K}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \hat{H}_0 = 0.$$

(Let us note that by $\hat{H}_0$ the classical Hamiltonian without the $1/2m$-factor is meant. Keeping this factor is no problem, however, in the present form the algebra is simpler.)

We now state the superintegrable potentials on $D_{III}$:

$$V_1(u, v) = \frac{2k_1 e^{-u} \cos \frac{v}{2} + 2k_2 e^{-u} \sin \frac{v}{2} + k_3}{a + \frac{b}{2} e^{-u}},$$

$$V_2(u, v) = \frac{1}{a + b e^{-u}} \left[ -\alpha + e^u \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} \left( \frac{k_1^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\cos^2 \frac{v}{2}} + \frac{k_2^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\cos^2 \frac{v}{2}} \right) \right],$$

$$V_3(u, v) = \frac{1}{a + b e^{-u}} \left[ -\alpha + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} 4 e^u \left( c_1 e^{-iv} - 2c_2 e^{-2iv} \right) \right],$$

$$V_4(\mu, \nu) = \frac{1}{(a + \frac{b}{2} (\mu - \nu)) (\mu + \nu)} \left[ d_1 \mu + d_2 \nu + \frac{m}{2} \omega^2 (\mu^2 - \nu^2) \right],$$

$$V_5(u, v) = \frac{1}{a + b e^{-u}} \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m}. $$
### Table 2: Separation of variables for the superintegrable potentials on $D_{III}$

| Potential | Constants of Motion                                                                 | Separating coordinate system         |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| $V_1$     | $R_1 = X_1 + \frac{2k_1\xi(2 + \eta^2) - 2k_2\eta(2 + \xi^2) + k_3(\xi^2 - \eta^2)}{4a + b(\xi^2 + \eta^2)}$ | Parabolic                            |
|           | $R_2 = X_2 + \frac{k_1\eta(\eta^2 - \xi^2 + 4) + k_2\xi(\xi^2 - \eta^2 + 4) - 2k_3\xi\eta}{4a + b(\xi^2 + \eta^2)}$ | Translated parabolic $(\xi, \eta \to \xi \eta + c)$ |
| $V_2$     | $R_1 = X_1 + \frac{k_1^2((k_1^2 - \frac{1}{4})\eta^2(\xi^2 + 2) - (k_2^2 - \frac{1}{4})\xi^2(\eta^2 + 2)) - \alpha(\eta^2 - \xi^2)}{4a + b(\xi^2 + \eta^2)}$ | $(u, v)$-System                       |
|           | $R_2 = K^2 + \frac{k_2}{8m}(k_1^2 - \frac{1}{4})\eta^2 + (k_2^2 - \frac{1}{4})\xi^2$ | Polar                                |
| $V_3$     | $R_1 = X_1 + iX_2 - \frac{-\alpha\mu^2\nu^2 + c_1\mu\nu - 2c_2(1 + \mu - \nu)}{(a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu))(\mu + \nu)}$ | Polar                                |
|           | $R_2 = K^2 - c_1^2\frac{\mu - \nu}{\mu\nu} + c_2(\mu - \nu)^2 \frac{\mu - \nu}{\mu^2\nu^2}$ | Hyperbolic                           |
| $V_4$     | $R_1 = X_1 + iX_2 - K^2 - \frac{\mu\nu(d_1(\nu - 2) + d_2(\mu + 2) + m\nu^2(\nu - \mu + \mu\nu))}{(a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu))(\mu + \nu)}$ | Hyperbolic                           |
|           | $R_1 = X_1 - iX_2$                                                                 | Elliptic                             |
| | $\frac{(\mu - \nu)(\mu - \nu)(d_1\mu + d_2\nu) - m\nu^2(\mu^2 + \nu^2 + \mu(2 + \mu - \nu))}{4(a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu))(\mu + \nu)}$ | |
| $V_5$     | $R_1 = X_1 + \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{8m} \frac{\eta^2 - \xi^2}{a + \frac{\eta^2}{\xi}(\xi^2 + \eta^2)}$ | $(u, v)$-System                       |
|           | $R_2 = X_1 - \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{4m} \frac{\xi\eta}{a + \frac{\xi}{\eta}(\xi^2 + \eta^2)}$ | Polar                                |
|           | $R_3 = K = p_v$                                                                   | Parabolic                            |
|           |                                                                                    | Elliptic                             |

In Table 2 we list the properties of these potentials on $D_{III}$, where the coordinate systems were an explicit path integral solution is possible are **underlined**. We see that $V_5$ is a special case, and it has three integrals of motion. We will treat this case in some more detail as in the other spaces, because on $D_{III}$ the free quantum motion can give bound state solutions (provided the constant are chosen properly). This feature has not been discussed in [14].
2.1 The Superintegrable Potential $V_1$ on $D_{III}$.

We state the potential $V_1$ in the respective coordinate systems

$$V_1(u, v) = \frac{2k_1e^{-u} \cos \frac{v}{2} + 2k_2e^{-u} \sin \frac{v}{2} + k_3}{a + \frac{b}{\alpha} e^{-u}},$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.27)$$

$$= \frac{k_1e + k_2u + k_3}{a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + \eta^2)},$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.28)$$

$$= \frac{k_1e + k_2u + (k_1e - k_2c + k_3)}{a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + (\eta - c)^2)}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.29)$$

and $V_1$ is also separable in translated parabolic coordinates $\xi \to \xi + c, \eta \to \eta - c$. The translated parabolic coordinates just modifies the solution of a shifted harmonic oscillator, and this case we do not discuss separately.

2.1.1 Separation of $V_1$ in Parabolic Coordinates.

The classical Lagrangian and Hamiltonian in parabolic coordinates on $D_{III}$ are given by

$$\mathcal{L}(\xi, \dot{\xi}, \eta, \dot{\eta}) = \frac{m}{2} \left( a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + \eta^2) \right) \left( \dot{\xi}^2 + \dot{\eta}^2 \right) - V(\xi, \eta),$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.30)$$

$$\mathcal{H}(\xi, p_\xi, \eta, p_\eta) = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{1}{a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + \eta^2)} \left( p_\xi^2 + p_\eta^2 \right) + V(\xi, \eta).$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.31)$$

The canonical momenta are given by

$$p_\xi = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{b\xi}{a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + \eta^2)} \right), \hspace{1cm} p_\eta = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + \frac{b\eta}{a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + \eta^2)} \right).$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.32)$$

and for the quantum Hamiltonian (product ordering) we find

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + \eta^2)} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \eta^2} \right) + V(\xi, \eta),$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.33)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + \eta^2)}} \left( p_\xi^2 + p_\eta^2 \right) \sqrt{\frac{1}{a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + \eta^2)}} + V(\xi, \eta).$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.34)$$

Therefore we obtain for the path integral formulation for $V_1$

$$K^{(V_1)}(\xi''', \xi', \eta''', \eta'; T) = \int_{\xi(t') = \xi'}^{\xi(t') = \xi''} \int_{\eta(t') = \eta'}^{\eta(t') = \eta''} \mathcal{D}\xi(t) \mathcal{D}\eta(t) \left( a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + \eta^2) \right) \times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ (a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + \eta^2)) (\dot{\xi}^2 + \dot{\eta}^2) - \frac{k_1e + k_2\eta + k_3}{(a + \frac{b}{\alpha}(\xi^2 + \eta^2))} \right] dt \right\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} \int_0^{\infty} ds' \exp \left[ \frac{i}{\hbar} \left( aE - k_3 - \frac{k_1^2 + k_2^2}{2m\omega^2} \right)s' \right] K^{(V_1)}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta; s''),$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.35)$$
with the time-transformed path integral $K(s'')$ given by

$$
K^{(V)}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; s'') = \left. \int_{\xi(0)=\xi'}^{\xi(\tau)=\xi''} \mathcal{D}\xi(s) \int_{\eta(0)=\eta'}^{\eta(\tau)=\eta''} \mathcal{D}\eta(s) \right\} \times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{\tau''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \left( (\xi'^2 + \eta'^2) - \frac{m}{2} \omega^2 (\xi''^2 + \eta''^2) \right) \right] \, ds \right\} .
$$

(2.36)

The transformed variable $\tilde{\xi}, \tilde{\eta}$ are given by $\tilde{\xi} = \xi + k_1/m\omega^2, \tilde{\eta} = \eta + k_2/m\omega^2$, and $\omega^2 = -bE/2m$. Similarly as in [14] we can determine the Green function to have the form

$$
G^{(V)}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; E) = \left. \int d\xi' \int d\eta' \mathcal{D}\xi(\gamma) \int \mathcal{D}\eta(\nu) \right\} \times D_{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\xi'}{\hbar \sqrt{-\frac{m\omega^2}{2}}} \xi_<}^\xi D_{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\eta'}{\hbar \sqrt{-\frac{m\omega^2}{2}}} \eta_<}^{\eta'} \left( \sqrt{\frac{8mEb^2 - \tilde{\xi}}{\hbar^2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left( \sqrt{\frac{8mEb^2 - \tilde{\eta}}{\hbar^2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}
$$

(2.37)

The $D_{\nu}(z)$ are parabolic cylinder-functions [10] p.1064, and the $\tilde{E}$ is defined by $\tilde{E} = aE - k_3 - (k_1^2 + k_2^2)/bE - \mathcal{E}$. On the other hand we can insert for the discrete part of the Green function the harmonic oscillator wave-functions and obtain

$$
G^{(V)}_{\text{discrete}}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; E) = \sum_{n_\xi = 0}^\infty \sum_{n_\eta = 0}^\infty \frac{N_{n_\xi n_\eta}}{E_{n_\xi n_\eta} - E} \times \psi_{n_\xi}^{(HO)}(\xi'', \nu, \eta'_n) \psi_{n_\eta}^{(HO)}(\eta, \eta'_n) .
$$

(2.38)

The wave-functions for the harmonic oscillator are given by the well-known form in terms of Hermite-polynomials [10]

$$
\psi_n^{(HO)}(x) = \left( \frac{m\omega}{\pi \hbar} \right)^{1/4} \left( \frac{1}{2^n n!} \right)^{1/2} H_n\left( \sqrt{\frac{m\omega}{\hbar}} x \right) \exp \left( -\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} x^2 \right) .
$$

(2.39)

$E_{n_\xi n_\eta}$ is determined by the equation

$$
aE - k_3 - \frac{k_1^2 + k_2^2}{2m\omega^2} - h(n_\xi + n_\eta + 1)\sqrt{\frac{bE}{2m}} = 0
$$

(2.40)

which is actually an equation of fourth order in $E$

$$
E_{n_\xi n_\eta}^4 + \left( \frac{bh^2}{2ma^2}(n_\xi + n_\eta + 1)^2 - \frac{2k_3}{a} \right) E_{n_\xi n_\eta}^3
- \left( \frac{2k_1^2 + k_2^3}{ab} - \frac{k_3^2}{a^2} \right) E_{n_\xi n_\eta}^2 + 2k_3 \frac{k_1^2 + k_2^3}{a^2b} E_{n_\xi n_\eta} - \frac{(k_1^2 + k_2^3)^2}{a^2b^2} = 0 .
$$

(2.41)
This equation we do not solve. Note that for \( k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0 \) a discrete spectrum emerges for the free motion on \( D_{III} \), a feature which we will discuss in more detail in the subsection for \( V_5 \). For the special case \( k_1 = k_2 = 0 \) we obtain the solution \((N = n_\xi + n_\eta + 1)\)

\[
E_{n_\xi n_\eta \pm} = -\frac{bh^2N^2}{4ma^2} + \frac{k_3}{a} \pm \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\left(\frac{bh^2N^2}{4am}\right)^2 - \frac{bk_3h^2N^2}{2am} - k_3^2}.
\]

(2.42)

Note that \( \omega_{n_\xi n_\eta} \) must be taken on \( \omega_{n_\xi n_\eta} = \sqrt{-bE_{n_\xi n_\eta}/2m} \). The normalization \( N_{n_\xi n_\eta} \) is determined by the residuum in \( G^{(V_1)}(E) \). If one fixes the parameters \( a \) and \( b \) and the specific surface of revolution, a more detailed investigation can be performed (special cases, limiting cases, which sign of the square-root gives a positive definite Hilbert space, etc.). Because we do not fix these parameters, we keep both signs of the square-root-expression (recall that the free motion on \( D_{III} \) allows already a discrete spectrum reaching to \( -\infty \)).

Note that for the translated parabolic coordinates, the variables \( \tilde{\xi}, \tilde{\eta} \) are translated by \( \pm c \), respectively, and the quantity \( E \) by an additional \( Ebc^2/2 \).

### 2.2 The Superintegrable Potential \( V_2 \) on \( D_{III} \)

We state the potential \( V_2 \) in the respective coordinate systems

\[
V_2(u,v) = \frac{1}{a + be^{-a}} \left[ -\alpha + e^{\frac{a}{2}} \frac{h^2}{8m} \left( \frac{k_1^2}{\cos^2(\frac{1}{4})} + \frac{k_2^2}{\cos^2(\frac{1}{2})} \right) \right],
\]

(2.43)

\[
= \frac{1}{a + \frac{b}{4} \varphi^2} \left[ -\alpha + e^{\varphi^2} \frac{h^2}{2m} \left( \frac{k_1^2}{\cos^2(\varphi)} + \frac{k_2^2}{\sin^2(\varphi)} \right) \right],
\]

(2.44)

\[
= \frac{1}{a + \frac{b}{4} (\xi^2 + \eta^2)} \left[ -\alpha + e^{\frac{a}{2} (\xi^2 + \eta^2)} \left( \frac{k_1^2}{\xi^2} + \frac{k_2^2}{\eta^2} \right) \right],
\]

(2.45)

\[
= \frac{1}{a + be^{-a}} \left[ -\alpha + \frac{h^2}{2md^2} \left( \frac{k_1^2}{\cosh^2(\omega \sin^2(\varphi))} + \frac{k_2^2}{\sinh^2(\omega \sin^2(\varphi))} \right) \right].
\]

(2.46)

\( V_2 \) is obviously separable in elliptic coordinates, but the corresponding path integral is not solvable; this case will be omitted.

#### 2.2.1 Separation of \( V_2 \) in the \((u,v)\)-System.

The classical Lagrangian and Hamiltonian are given by:

\[
L(u,\dot{u},v,\dot{v}) = \frac{m}{2} b + a e^{\frac{u}{2}} (\dot{u}^2 + \dot{v}^2) - V(u,v),
\]

(2.47)

\[
H(u,p_u,v,p_v) = \frac{1}{2m} be^{\frac{u}{2}} (p_u^2 + p_v^2) + V(u,v) \cdot
\]

(2.48)

The canonical momenta are given by

\[
p_u = \hbar \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{2} a e^{-u} + 2b e^{-2u} \right), \quad p_v = \hbar \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial v} - \frac{1}{2} a e^{-u} + b e^{-2u} \right).
\]

(2.49)
and for the quantum Hamiltonian we find
\[
H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{a e^{-u} + b e^{-2u}} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2} \right) + V(u, v) , \tag{2.50}
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{2m} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a e^{-u} + b e^{-2u}}} \left( p_u^2 + p_v^2 \right) \sqrt{\frac{1}{a e^{-u} + b e^{-2u}}} + V(u, v) . \tag{2.51}
\]
Therefore we obtain for the path integral \((f(u) = a e^{-u} + b e^{-2u})\)
\[
K^{(V_2)}(u'', u', v'', v'; T) = \int_{u'(t)=u'}^{u(t'')=u''} \int_{v(t')=v'}^{v(t'')=v''} \mathcal{D}u(t) \mathcal{D}v(t) (a e^{-u} + b e^{-2u})
\]
\[
\times \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left\{ (a e^{-u} + b e^{-2u})(u^2 + \dot{v}^2) - \frac{1}{a + b e^{-u}} \left[ -\alpha + e^u \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} \left( \frac{k_1^2}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} + \frac{k_2^2}{\cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2}} \right) \right] \right\} dt \right) \]
\[
= \frac{1}{[f(u')]^{1/4}} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \Phi_l^{(k_2,k_1)}(\frac{u''}{2}) \Phi_l^{(k_2,k_1)}(\frac{v''}{2})
\]
\[
\times \int_{u'(t)=u'}^{u(t'')=u''} \int_{v(t')=v'}^{v(t'')=v''} \mathcal{D}u(t) (a e^{-u} + b e^{-2u})^{1/2} \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left\{ (a e^{-u} + b e^{-2u})\dot{u}^2 - \frac{1}{a + b e^{-u}} \left[ -\alpha + e^u \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} (2l + 1 + |k_1| + |k_2|) \right] \right\} dt \right) \]
\[
= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} \int_0^{\infty} ds'' \exp \left[ -\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} (2l + 1 + |k_1| + |k_2|)^2 s'' \right] K_l^{(V_2)}(u'', u'; s''), \tag{2.52}
\]
with the time-transformed path integral \(K_l(s'')\) given by
\[
K_l^{(V_2)}(u'', u'; s'') = \int_{u(0)=u'}^{u(s'')=u''} \mathcal{D}u(s) \exp \left[ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left( \frac{m}{2} \dot{u}^2 + E b e^{-2u} + (aE - \alpha) e^{-u} \right) ds \right] . \tag{2.53}
\]
The \(\Phi_n^{(k_1,k_2)}(\beta)\) are the wave-functions of the Pöschl–Teller potential, which are given by
\[
V(x) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\alpha^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{\beta^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\cos^2 x} \right) \tag{2.54}
\]
\[
\Phi_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(x) = \left[ 2(\alpha + \beta + 2l + 1) \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \beta + l + 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha + l + 1) \Gamma(\beta + l + 1)} \right]^{1/2}
\times (\sin x)^{\alpha+1/2} (\cos x)^{\beta+1/2} P_n^{(\alpha,\beta)}(\cos 2x) . \tag{2.55}
\]
Equation (2.53) is a path integral for the Morse potential. Inserting the corresponding solution
\[
G^{(V_2)}(u'', u', v'', v'; E) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \Phi_l^{(k_2,k_1)}(\frac{v''}{2}) \Phi_l^{(k_2,k_1)}(\frac{v'}{2})
\]
\[ \times \sqrt{\frac{m}{2bE}} \frac{m \Gamma \left( \frac{1}{2} + \lambda + \frac{aE - \alpha}{\hbar} \sqrt{-m/2bE} \right)}{\hbar \Gamma (1 + 2\lambda) \alpha (u'' + u'')^{1/2}} \times W_{\frac{aE - \alpha}{\hbar}} \left( \sqrt{-8m\beta E} \right) e^{-u} \mathcal{M}_{\frac{aE - \alpha}{\hbar}} \sqrt{-m/2bE} \lambda \left( \sqrt{-8m\beta E} \right) e^{-u} . \]

Inserting the bound state wave-functions for the Morse-potential gives the bound state contribution of \( G^{(V_2)}(E) \)

\[ G^{(V_2)}_{\text{discrete}}(u'', u', v'', v'; E) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \Phi_{k_{l_2}}(\frac{u''}{2}) \Phi_{k_{l_1}}(\frac{v''}{2}) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{N_{nl}^2}{E_{nl} - E} \Psi^{(MP)}_n(\frac{u''}{2}) \Psi^{(MP)}_n(\frac{v''}{2}) \]  

\[ \Psi^{(MP)}_n(u) = N_{nl} \left[ \left( \frac{2mbE_{nl}}{h^2} \right)^{aE_{nl} - \alpha} \sqrt{-m/2bE_{nl} - n - 1/2} \right] \frac{1}{\Gamma \left( \frac{aE_{nl} - \alpha}{h} \sqrt{\frac{2m}{bE_{nl}} - n} \right)} \times \exp \left( \left( u' + u'' \right) \left( \frac{aE_{nl} - \alpha}{h} \right) - \sqrt{-2m/bE_{nl}} e^u \right) \times L_{n}^{(a)}(2.61) . \]

The \( L_{n}^{(a)}(z) \) are Laguerre polynomials [10]. Here, the spectrum \( E_{nl} \) is determined by

\[ aE_{nl} - \alpha - \hbar \sqrt{-\frac{bE_{nl}}{2m} (2n + 2l + |k_1| + |k_2| + 2)} , \]

which is a quadratic equation in \( E_{nl} \) with solution \( (N = 2n + 2l + |k_1| + |k_2| + 2) \)

\[ E_{nl\pm} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[ - \left( \frac{bh^2}{2m} N^2 - 2a \alpha \right) \pm \frac{bh^2}{2m} N^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{8a \alpha m}{bh^2 N^2}} \right] , \]

and the the normalization constants \( N_{nl} \) are determined by the residuum of \( 2.60 \). For large \( n, l \) we have

\[ E_{nl-} \approx -\frac{bh^2}{m} (2n + 2l + |k_1| + |k_2| + 2)^2 , \]

\[ E_{nl+} \approx -\frac{ma^2}{2b}\frac{2n+2l+|k_1|+|k_2|+2}{m} , \]

with \( E_{nl+} \) showing a Coulomb-like behavior.

### 2.2.2 Separation of \( V_2 \) in Polar Coordinates

In the coordinates \((\rho, \varphi)\) the classical Lagrangian and Hamiltonian take on the form

\[ \mathcal{L}(\rho, \dot{\rho}, \varphi, \dot{\varphi}) = \frac{m}{2} (a + \frac{b}{2} \rho^2) (\dot{\rho}^2 + \rho^2 \dot{\varphi}^2) - V(\rho, \varphi) , \]

\[ \mathcal{H}(\rho, p_\rho, \varphi, p_\varphi) = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{1}{a + \frac{b}{4} \rho^2} \left( p_\rho^2 + \frac{1}{\rho^2} p_\varphi^2 \right) + V(\rho, \varphi) . \]
The canonical momenta are given by
\[ p_\theta = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{b\theta}{4a + b\theta^2} + \frac{1}{2\theta} \right), \quad p_\varphi = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}. \] (2.65)

Therefore the quantum Hamiltonian is given by:
\[ H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) + V(\theta, \varphi) \] (2.66)
\[ = \frac{1}{2m} \left[ \frac{1}{\theta^2} \left( p_\theta^2 + \frac{1}{\theta^2} p_\varphi^2 \right) \right] + V(\theta, \varphi) - (a + \frac{b}{4} \theta^2)^{-1} \frac{\hbar^2}{8m a^2}, \] (2.67)

and in this case we have an additional quantum potential \( \propto \hbar^2 \). This gives for the path integral \( (f(\theta) = a + \frac{b}{4} \theta^2) \)

\[ K^{(V_2)}(\theta'', \theta', \varphi'', \varphi'; T) = \int_{\theta(0) = \theta'}^{\theta(T) = \theta''} \left[ \int_D \mathcal{D}(t) \int_D \mathcal{D}(\varphi(t,f(\theta))) \right] \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left( \frac{m}{2} f(\theta) (\dot{\theta}^2 + \theta^2 \dot{\varphi}^2) - \frac{1}{f(\theta)} \left[ -\alpha + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m \theta^2} \left( \frac{k_1^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\cos^2 \varphi} + \frac{k_2^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\sin^2 \varphi} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] \right) dt \)
\[ = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \Phi^{(k_2,k_1)}_{l}(\varphi'') \Phi^{(k_2,k_1)}_{l}(\varphi') \frac{1}{\left( f(\theta'') f(\theta') \right)^{1/4}} \]
\[ \times \int_{\theta(0) = \theta'}^{\theta(T) = \theta''} \mathcal{D}(t) \mathcal{D}(\varphi(t,f(\theta))) \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} f(\theta) (\dot{\theta}^2 + \theta^2 \dot{\varphi}^2) - \frac{1}{f(\theta)} \left( -\alpha + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\lambda^2}{\theta^2} \right) \right] dt \)
\[ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta'' \theta' \int_{0}^{\infty}} \Phi^{(k_2,k_1)}_{l}(\varphi'') \Phi^{(k_2,k_1)}_{l}(\varphi') \]
\[ \times \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} \exp \left( -\frac{i}{\hbar} ET/n \right) \int_0^{\infty} ds'' \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} (aE - \alpha) s'' \right) K^{(V_2)}(\theta'', \theta'; s'') \] (2.68)

with the time-transformed path integral \( K_l(s'') \) given by \( (\lambda = 2l + |k_1| + |k_2| + 1) \)

\[ K^{(V_2)}(\theta'', \theta'; s'') = \int_{\theta(0) = \theta'}^{\theta(T) = \theta''} \mathcal{D}(\theta) \exp \left[ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left( \frac{m}{2} \dot{\theta}^2 + \frac{Eb}{4} \theta^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\lambda^2}{\theta^2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) ds \right] \]
\[ = \frac{m\omega\sqrt{\theta''}}{i \hbar \sin \omega s''} \exp \left[ -\frac{m\omega}{2\hbar} (\theta'^2 + \theta''^2) \cot \omega s'' \right] I_{\lambda \left( \frac{m\omega\theta'}{2\hbar \sin \omega s''} \right)}. \] (2.69)

Performing the \( s'' \)-integration yields the Green function

\[ G^{(V_2)}(\theta'', \theta', \varphi'', \varphi'; E) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \Phi^{(k_2,k_1)}_{l}(\varphi'') \Phi^{(k_2,k_1)}_{l}(\varphi') \]
\[ \times \sqrt{-\frac{2m}{Eb}} \Gamma \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \lambda - \frac{\hbar}{i} (aE - \alpha) \sqrt{-2m/bE} \right) \right] \]
\[ \times M_{\frac{aE - \alpha}{2\hbar} \sqrt{-\frac{2m}{bE}}} \left( \frac{m}{\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{bE}{2m} \varphi''} \right) M_{\frac{aE - \alpha}{2\hbar} \sqrt{-\frac{2m}{bE}}} \left( \frac{m}{\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{bE}{2m} \varphi'} \right). \] (2.70)
Inserting the expansion into Laguerre polynomial yields the discrete contribution of the Green-function

\[
G_{\text{disc}}^{(2.3)}(q'', q', q'', \varphi'; E) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q'q''}} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \phi_i^{(2.3)}(\varphi'') \phi_i^{(2.3)}(\varphi') \sum_{n=0}^{N_{2.3}} \frac{N_{2.3}^2}{E_{2.3} - E} \psi_n^{(3.3, \lambda)}(q'') \psi_n^{(3.3, \lambda)}(q') .
\]  

(2.71)

The wave-functions for the radial harmonic oscillator \( V(r) = \frac{m}{2} \omega^2 - \frac{k^2}{2m} \frac{\lambda^2 - 1/4}{r^2} \) have the form

\[
\psi_n^{(3.3, \lambda)}(r) = \sqrt{\frac{2m}{\pi h} n!} \frac{\lambda^2}{\Gamma(n + \lambda + 1)} \left( \frac{m \omega}{h} r \right)^{\lambda/2} \exp \left( - \frac{m \omega}{2h} r^2 \right) L_n^{(\lambda)} \left( \frac{m \omega}{h} r^2 \right)
\]  

(2.72)

The spectrum \( E_{n \ell} \) is determined by

\[
aE_{n \ell} - \alpha = -h \sqrt{-\frac{bE_{n \ell}}{2m}} (2n + 2\ell + |k_1| + |k_2| + 2),
\]

(2.73)

which is the same as in (2.69). In the wave-functions \( \psi_n^{(3.3, \lambda)}(q) \) the quantity \( \omega \) has to be taken on \( \omega = \sqrt{-bE_{n \ell}/2m} \), and the the normalization constants \( N_{n \ell} \) are determined by the residuum of (2.69).

### 2.2.3 Separation of \( V_2 \) in Parabolic Coordinates

We insert the potential \( V_2 \) into the path integral and obtain \( (f = a + \frac{b}{4}(\xi^2 + \eta^2)) \)

\[
K^{(2.3)}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; T) = \int_{\xi^{(t')}=\xi'}^{\xi^{(t'')}=\xi''} \int_{\eta^{(t')}=\eta'}^{\eta^{(t'')}=\eta''} \mathcal{D} \xi(t) \mathcal{D} \eta(t) f(\xi, \eta)
\]

\[
\times \exp \left( \frac{i}{h} \int_0^T \left[ f(\xi, \eta)(\dot{\xi}^2 + \dot{\eta}^2) - \frac{1}{f(\xi, \eta)} \left[ -\alpha + \frac{h^2}{2m} \left( k_1^2 - \frac{1}{\xi^2} + k_2^2 - \frac{1}{\eta^2} \right) \right] \right) dt \right)
\]

\[
= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi h} e^{-iET/h} \int_0^\infty ds'' \exp \left[ \frac{i}{h} (aE - \alpha) s'' \right] K^{(2.3)}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; s'') ,
\]

(2.74)

with the time-transformed path integral \( K^{(2.3)}(s'') \) given by \( \omega^2 = -bE/2m \)

\[
K^{(2.3)}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; s'') = \int_{\xi(0)=\xi'}^{\xi(s'')=\xi''} \int_{\eta(0)=\eta'}^{\eta(s'')=\eta''} \mathcal{D} \xi(s) \mathcal{D} \eta(s)
\]

\[
\times \exp \left[ \frac{i}{h} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} (\dot{\xi}^2 + \dot{\eta}^2) - \frac{m}{2} \omega^2 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) - \frac{h^2}{2m} \left( k_1^2 - \frac{1}{\xi^2} + k_2^2 - \frac{1}{\eta^2} \right) \right] ds \right]
\]

\[
= \frac{m \omega \sqrt{\xi'' \eta''}}{ih \sin \omega s''} \exp \left[ - \frac{m \omega \sqrt{\xi'' \eta''}}{ih \sin \omega s''} (\xi^2 + \eta^2 \cot \omega s'') I_{k_2} \left( \frac{m \omega \sqrt{\xi'' \eta''}}{ih \sin \omega s''} \right) \right]
\]

\[
\times \frac{m \omega \sqrt{\xi'' \eta''}}{ih \sin \omega s''} \exp \left[ - \frac{m \omega \sqrt{\xi'' \eta''}}{ih \sin \omega s''} (\xi^2 + \eta^2 \cot \omega s'') I_{k_1} \left( \frac{m \omega \sqrt{\xi'' \eta''}}{ih \sin \omega s''} \right) \right].
\]

(2.75)
Performing the $s''$-integration yields the Green function ($\tilde{E} = aE - \alpha - E$)

\[
G^{(V_2)}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; E) = \int dE \sqrt{\frac{2m}{bE}} \frac{\Gamma[\frac{1}{2}1 + |k_1| - \epsilon \sqrt{-2m/bE/h}]}{\hbar \Gamma(1 + |k_1|)} \sqrt{\xi''} \\
\times W_\epsilon \sqrt{-2m/bE/2h, |k_1|/2} \left( m / h \sqrt{bE / 2m} \xi'' > \right) M_\epsilon \sqrt{-2m/bE/2h, |k_1|/2} \left( m / h \sqrt{bE / 2m} \xi'' > \right) \\
\times \sqrt{-2m} \frac{\Gamma[\frac{1}{2}1 + |k_2| - \tilde{E} \sqrt{-2m/bE/h}]}{\hbar \Gamma(1 + |k_2|)} \sqrt{\eta''} \\
\times W_{\tilde{E}} \sqrt{-2m/bE/2h, |k_2|/2} \left( m / h \sqrt{bE / 2m} \eta'' > \right) M_{\tilde{E}} \sqrt{-2m/bE/2h, |k_2|/2} \left( m / h \sqrt{bE / 2m} \eta'' > \right) .
\]

(2.76)

On the other we insert the expansion of the bound states of the radial harmonic oscillator and obtain for the discrete spectrum contribution of the Green function:

\[
G^{(V_2)}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; E) = \sum_{n_\xi=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n_\eta=0}^{\infty} \frac{N^2_{n_\xi,n_\eta}}{E_{n_\xi,n_\eta} - E} \\
\times \Psi_{n_\xi}^{(RHO,|k_1|)}(\xi'') \Psi_{n_\xi}^{(RHO,|k_2|)}(\xi') \Psi_{n_\eta}^{(RHO,|k_2|)}(\eta'') \Psi_{n_\eta}^{(RHO,|k_1|)}(\eta') ,
\]

(2.77)

where the energy $E_{n_\xi,n_\eta}$ is determined by the equation

\[
2n_\xi + 2n_\eta + |k_1| + |k_2| + 2 = \frac{aE_{n_\xi,n_\eta} - \alpha}{h} \sqrt{-\frac{2m}{bE_{n_\xi,n_\eta}}} ,
\]

(2.78)

which is equivalent with [2.60]. The normalization constants $N_{n_\xi,n_\eta}$ are determined by the residuum of [2.59], and $\omega$ in the $\Psi_{n_\xi}^{(RHO,|k_2|)} \Psi_{n_\eta}^{(RHO,|k_1|)}$ has to be taken on $\omega_{n_\xi,n_\eta} = \sqrt{-bE_{n_\xi,n_\eta}/2m}$.

2.3 The Superintegrable Potential $V_3$ on $D_{III}$.

First we state the potential $V_3$ in the respective coordinate systems

\[
V_3(u, v) = \frac{1}{a + b e^{-u}} \left[ -\alpha + \frac{h^2}{2m} 4e^u \left( c_1^2 e^{-iv} - 2c_2 e^{-2iv} \right) \right] ,
\]

(2.79)

\[
= \frac{1}{a + \frac{h^2}{2m} \epsilon^2} \left[ -\alpha \frac{h^2}{2m} \epsilon^2 \left( c_1^2 e^{-2i\varphi} - 2c_2 e^{-4i\varphi} \right) \right] 
\]

(2.80)

\[
= -\alpha(\mu + \nu) + c_1^2 \frac{\mu + \nu}{\mu \nu} - c_2 \frac{\mu^2 - \nu^2}{\mu \nu^2} \\
= \frac{(a + \frac{h^2}{2m} (\mu - \nu))(\mu + \nu)}{(a + \frac{h^2}{2m} (\mu - \nu))}. 
\]

(2.81)

In hyperbolic coordinates no closed solution can be obtained due to the involved mixture of linear, quadratic, inverse-linear and inverse-quadratic terms. In polar coordinates the path integral in $\varphi$ turns out to be a path integral for the radial harmonic oscillator. Note that the $(u, v)$-system is equivalent to polar coordinates.
2.3.1 Separation of $V_3$ in Polar Coordinates

We insert the potential $V_3$ into the path integral and get $(f(\varphi) = a + \frac{b}{2} \varphi^2 = \sqrt{\varphi})$

$$K(V_3)(\varphi'', \varphi', \varphi'', \varphi'; T) = \int_{\varphi(t')=\varphi'}^{\varphi(t'')=\varphi''} D\varphi(t) \int_{\varphi(t')=\varphi'}^{\varphi(t'')=\varphi''} D\varphi(t) f(\varphi) g(t') \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left( \frac{m}{2} f(\varphi) (\dot{\varphi}^2 + \varphi'^2) - \frac{1}{f(\varphi)} \left[ -\alpha + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m c_1^2} 4c_1^2 (e^{-4i\varphi} - 2 \frac{c_2}{c_1} e^{-2i\varphi} - \frac{1}{2}) \right] \right) dt \right)$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \Phi^{(c_1, c_2)}_{[cMP], l}(\varphi'') \Phi^{(c_1, c_2)}_{[cMP], l}(\varphi') \frac{1}{([g''(\varphi')^2 f(\varphi') f(\varphi'')])^{1/4}}$$

$$\times \int_{\varphi(t')=\varphi'}^{\varphi(t'')=\varphi''} D\varphi(t) f^{1/2}(\varphi) \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left( \frac{m}{2} f(\varphi) \dot{\varphi}^2 - \frac{1}{f(\varphi)} \left( -\alpha + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{(l + \frac{c_2}{c_1} + \frac{3}{2})^2}{2 - l} \right) \right) dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{g''}} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \Phi^{(c_1, c_2)}_{[cMP], l}(\varphi'') \Phi^{(c_1, c_2)}_{[cMP], l}(\varphi')$$

$$\times \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} \int_0^{\infty} ds'' \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} (aE - \alpha) s'' \right) K_l(V_3)(\varphi'', \varphi'; s'') , \quad (2.82)$$

with the time-transformed path integral $K_l(s'')$ given by

$$K_l(V_3)(\varphi'', \varphi'; s'') = \int_{\varphi(0)=\varphi'}^{\varphi''(s'')} D\varphi(s) \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left( \frac{m}{2} \dot{\varphi}^2 + \frac{E b}{4} \varphi^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{(l + \frac{c_2}{c_1} + \frac{3}{2})^2}{2 - l} \right) ds \right)$$

$$= \frac{m \omega \sqrt{g''}}{i \hbar \sin \omega s''} \exp \left[ - \frac{m \omega}{2i \hbar} \left( \dot{\varphi}^2 + \varphi'^2 \right) \cot \omega s'' \right] I_{l + \frac{c_2}{c_1} + \frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{m \omega \dot{g}''}{i \hbar \sin \omega s''} \right) \quad (2.83)$$

By $\Phi^{(c_1, c_2)}_{[cMP], l}(\varphi)$ we denote the wave-functions of the complex periodic Morse potential in the variable $\varphi$ with spectrum $E_l = \hbar^2 (l + \frac{c_2}{c_1} + \frac{3}{2})^2 / 2m, \quad 11 \ 13 \ 37 \ 51 \ 52$, c.f. Appendix C:

$$\Phi^{(c_1, c_2)}_{[cMP], l}(\varphi) = \left( \frac{4 \omega^2}{c_1} - 2n - 1 \right)! \Gamma(\frac{4 \omega^2}{c_1} - 2n) \left( \frac{4 \omega^2}{c_1} - 2n - 1 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\times \exp \left[ - 2i \left( \frac{c_2}{c_1} - n - \frac{1}{2} \right) \varphi - 2c_1 e^{-2i\varphi} \right] L_n^{(\frac{c_2}{c_1} - 2n - 1)} \left( 4c_1 e^{-2i\varphi} \right). \quad (2.84)$$

Performing the $s''$-integration gives the Green function

$$G(V_3)(\varphi'', \varphi', \varphi'', \varphi'; E) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \Phi^{(c_1, c_2)}_{[cMP], l}(\varphi'') \Phi^{(c_1, c_2)}_{[cMP], l}(\varphi')$$

$$\times \sqrt{-\frac{2m}{E b}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( l + \frac{c_2}{c_1} + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (aE - \alpha) \sqrt{-2m/bE} \right) \right]$$

$$\times M_{\frac{E - \alpha}{2m}} \sqrt{\frac{2m}{E b}} \frac{1}{2} (l + \frac{c_2}{c_1} + 1) \left( \frac{m}{\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{bE}{2m} \varphi^2} \right) M_{\frac{E - \alpha}{2m}} \sqrt{\frac{2m}{E b}} \frac{1}{2} (l + \frac{c_2}{c_1} + 1) \left( \frac{m}{\hbar} \sqrt{\frac{bE}{2m} \varphi^2} \right). \quad (2.85)$$
Inserting the expansion into Laguerre polynomials yields the discrete contribution of the Green-function \((\lambda = l + \frac{2c_2}{c_1} + \frac{1}{2})\)

\[
G_{\text{disc}}^{(V_3)}(\theta'', \theta', \varphi'', \varphi'; E) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{N_{nl}^2} \frac{N_{nl}^2}{E_{nl} - E} \Phi_n^{(RHO, \lambda)}(\theta'') \Phi_n^{(RHO, \lambda)}(\theta') \cdot (2.86)
\]

and the the normalization constants \(N_{nl}\) are determined by the residuum of \((2.85)\). Here, the spectrum \(E_{nl}\) is determined by

\[
aE_{nl} - \alpha - \hbar \sqrt{\frac{bE_{nl}}{2m}} \left(2n + 2l + \frac{c_2}{c_1} + 1\right). (2.87)
\]

which is quadratic equation in \(E_{nl}\) with solution \((N = 2n + 2l + \frac{c_2}{c_1} + 1)\)

\[
E_{nl\pm} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[ - \left( \frac{b\hbar^2}{2m}N^2 - 2\alpha \omega \right) \pm \frac{b\hbar^2}{2m}N^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{8ao\alpha m}{bh^2N^2}} \right], (2.88)
\]

In the wave-functions \(\Psi_n^{(RHO, \lambda)}(\theta)\) the quantity \(\omega\) has to be taken on \(\omega = \sqrt{-bE_{nl}/2m}\). For large \(n, l\) we have

\[
E_{nl-} \simeq - \frac{b\hbar^2}{m}(2n + 2l + 1)^2, (2.89)
\]

\[
E_{nl+} \simeq - \frac{ma^2}{2b\hbar^2(2n + 2l + 1)^2}, (2.90)
\]

with \(E_{nl+}\) showing a Coulomb-like behavior.

### 2.4 The Superintegrable Potential \(V_4\) on \(D_{III}\).

\[
V_4(\mu, \nu) = \frac{1}{(a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu))(\mu + \nu)} \left[ d_1\mu + d_2\nu + \frac{m}{2}\omega^2(\mu^2 - \nu^2) \right] (2.91)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{a + b e^{-u}} \left[ 2(d_1 + d_2)(\cos 2\varphi - \cosh 2\omega) + 2(d_1 - d_2)(2i \sin 2\varphi + \sinh 2\omega) \right.
\]

\[
+ 2d_3(2i \sin 2\varphi + \sinh 4\omega) \right]. (2.92)
\]

We can evaluate the path integral in hyperbolic coordinates (application of the Morse potential); in elliptic coordinates no closed solution can be found.

#### 2.4.1 Separation of \(V_4\) in Hyperbolic Coordinates

The classical Lagrangian and Hamiltonian have the form

\[
\mathcal{L}(\mu, \dot{\mu}, \nu, \dot{\nu}) = \frac{m}{2} \left( a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu) \right)(\mu + \nu) \left( \frac{\mu^2}{\mu^2} \right) - V(\mu, \nu), \quad (2.93)
\]

\[
\mathcal{H}(\mu, p_\mu, \nu, p_\nu) = \frac{1}{2m} \left( \frac{\mu^2 p_\mu^2 - \nu^2 p_\nu^2}{a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu)} \right) + V(\mu, \nu). \quad (2.94)
\]
The canonical momentum operators are given by

\[
p_{\mu} = \hbar \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\mu + \nu} + \frac{b}{a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu)} - \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \right], \quad (2.95)
\]

\[
p_{\nu} = \hbar \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\mu + \nu} - \frac{b}{a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu)} - \frac{1}{\nu} \right) \right], \quad (2.96)
\]

and the quantum Hamiltonian has the form

\[
H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{(a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu))(\mu + \nu)} \left[ \mu^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} - \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \right) - \nu^2 \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \nu^2} - \frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu} \right) \right] + V(\mu, \nu) \quad (2.97)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2m} \left[ \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{(a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu))(\mu + \nu)}} \dot{\mu}^2 - \frac{\nu}{\sqrt{(a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu))(\mu + \nu)}} \dot{\nu}^2 \right] + V(\mu, \nu). \quad (2.98)
\]

Note that from each coordinate there comes a quantum potential \( \Delta V = \hbar^2/8m \), however they are canceling each other due to the minus-sign in the metric in \( \nu \).

We insert the potential \( V_4 \) into the path integral which has the form \( (f(\mu, \nu) = (a + \frac{b}{2}(\mu - \nu))(\mu + \nu)) \)

\[
K^{(V_4)}(\mu'', \mu', \nu', \nu'; T) = \int_{\mu'(t)=\mu'}^{\nu'(t)=\nu'} D\mu(t) \int_{\nu'(t)=\nu'}^{\nu(t)=\nu'} D\nu(t) \frac{f(\mu, \nu)}{\mu \nu} \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} f(\mu, \nu) \left( \frac{\dot{\mu}^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{\dot{\nu}^2}{\nu^2} \right) - \frac{1}{f(\mu, \nu)} \left( d_1 \dot{\mu} + d_2 \dot{\nu} + \frac{m}{2} \omega^2 (\mu^2 - \nu^2) \right) \right] dt \right\}
\]

\[
= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi\hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} \int_0^{\infty} ds'' K^{(V_4)}(\mu'', \mu', \nu'', \nu'; s'') \quad , \quad (2.99)
\]

and the path integral \( K^{(V_4)}(s'') \) is given by

\[
K^{(V_4)}(\mu'', \mu', \nu'', \nu'; s'') = \int_{\mu(0)=\mu'}^{\nu(s'')=\nu''} D\mu(s) \int_{\nu(0)=\nu'}^{\nu(s'')=\nu''} D\nu(s) \frac{1}{\mu \nu} \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \left( \frac{\dot{\mu}^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{\dot{\nu}^2}{\nu^2} \right) + aE(\mu + \nu) + \frac{1}{2} bE(\mu^2 - \nu^2) - \left( d_1 \dot{\mu} + d_2 \dot{\nu} + \frac{m}{2} \omega^2 (\mu^2 - \nu^2) \right) \right] ds \right\} \quad . \quad (2.100)
\]

Each of the last path integrals has a similar form as the one discussed in [14]. One can perform the transformation \( \mu = e^{x}, \nu = e^{y} \). Then the path-integration in \( (\mu, \nu) \) gives a path-integration in \( (x, y) \) of the following form...
and we find the product of two path integrals for the Morse potential. This can be evaluated as follows. We introduce the abbreviations

\[ V_0^2 = \frac{m}{\hbar^2}(m\omega^2 - bE) , \quad \alpha_{x,y} = -\frac{d_1,2 \mp aE}{m\omega^2 - bE} . \]  

We expand each path integral into the discrete spectrum contribution by means of the known solution of the Morse potential in terms of Laguerre polynomials with the quantum numbers \( n \) and \( l \), respectively, and the corresponding energy-spectra. The \( s'' \)-integration gives the energy-spectrum

\[ E_{n,l} = \frac{m\omega^2}{b} - \frac{m}{4b\hbar^2} \frac{(d_1 + d_2)^2}{(n + l + 1)^2} , \]  

for \( z = x, y \) with \( k = n, l \). The continuous spectrum is examined in an analogous way yielding

\[ E = \frac{\hbar^2 p^2}{2m} , \]  

with the wave-functions

\[ \Psi_{\mu,\nu}(x,y) = \Psi^{\mu,\nu}_{\mu,\nu}(x) \cdot \Psi^{\mu,\nu}_{\mu,\nu}(y) \]  

\[ \Psi^{\mu,\nu}_{\mu,\nu}(z) = \left( \frac{p_{\mu,\nu} \sinh 2\pi p_{\mu,\nu}}{2\pi^2 V_0} \right)^{1/2} \Gamma(ip_{\mu,\nu} - \omega_{\mu,\nu} + \frac{1}{2})e^{-z}W_{\omega_{\mu,\nu},ip_{\mu,\nu}}(2V_0 e^x) . \]  

with \( p_{\pm} = p \pm \lambda \) for \( z = x, y \). The entire Green function has the form

\[ G(\mu'',\mu',\mu'',\nu';E) = \sum_{n,l} \frac{\Psi_{\mu,\nu}(\mu'',\nu'')(\mu,\nu)}{E_{n,l} - E} + \int dp \int d\lambda \frac{\Psi_{\mu,\nu}(\mu'',\nu'')(\mu',\nu')}{\frac{\hbar^2 p^2}{2m} - E} , \]  

together with the replacement \( \mu = e^x, \nu = e^y \). This concludes the discussion.
2.5 The Superintegrable Potential $V_5$ on $D_{III}$.

We display the potential $V_5$ in the respective coordinate systems

$$V_5(u, v) = \frac{1}{a + be^{-u}} \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m} \quad (2.110)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a + \frac{b}{a^2}} \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m} \quad (2.111)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a + \frac{b}{a^2} (\xi^2 + \eta^2)} \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m} \quad (2.112)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a + \frac{b}{a^2} (\mu - \nu)(\mu + \nu)} \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m} \quad (2.113)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(a + \frac{b}{a^2})(\mu - \nu))} \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m}. \quad (2.114)$$

We discuss the path integral solution of $V_5$ in some extend, where the case of elliptic coordinates is omitted due to intractability of this system in the path integral. Provided that $b > 0$, there is in the case of the free motion a discrete spectrum

$$E_N = -\frac{\hbar^2 b}{2ma^2} (2N + 1)^2, \quad (2.115)$$

with the principal quantum number $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

2.5.1 Separation of $V_5$ in the $(u, v)$-System.

We insert the potential $V_5$ into the path integral for the $(u, v)$-system and obtain

$$K^{(V_5)}(u'', u', v'', v'; T) = \int_{u'(0) = u'}^{u''} \mathcal{D}u(t) \int_{v'(0) = v'}^{v''} \mathcal{D}v(t) (ae^{-u} + be^{-2u})$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} (ae^{-u} + be^{-2u})(\dot{u}^2 + \dot{v}^2) - \frac{1}{a + be^{-u}} \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m} \right] dt \right\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iEt/\hbar} \int_0^\infty ds'' e^{-i\nu_0 s''/2m} K^{(V_5)}(u'', u', v'', v'; s''), \quad (2.116)$$

with the time-transformed path integral $K^{(V_5)}(s'')$ given by

$$K^{(V_5)}(u'', u', v'', v'; s'') = \int_{u(0) = u'}^{u''} \mathcal{D}u(s) \int_{v(0) = v'}^{v''} \mathcal{D}v(s)$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2}(\dot{u}^2 + \dot{v}^2) + E_b \left[ e^{-2u} + \left( \frac{aE - \hbar^2 v_0^2/2m}{Eb} \right) e^{-u} \right] \right] ds \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} e^{i(\nu'' - \nu')l} e^{-i\nu l^2 s''/2m}$$

$$\times \int_{u(0) = u'}^{u''} \mathcal{D}u(s) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \dot{u}^2 + E_b \left[ e^{-2u} + \left( \frac{aE - \hbar^2 v_0^2/2m}{Eb} \right) e^{-u} \right] \right] ds \right\}. \quad (2.117)$$
The path integral in \( u \) is a path integral for the Morse potential. Performing the \( s' \)-integration gives, c.f. [14], the Green function as follows (\( E = [E_a - (\hbar^2 v_0^2 / 2m)] \sqrt{-2m/\hbar E}/2\hbar \))

\[
G^{(V_5)}(u'', u', v'', v'; E) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i(l(v''-v') / 2\pi}}{2\pi} \frac{n\Gamma(\frac{1}{2} + l - E)}{\hbar \sqrt{-2mbE} \Gamma(1 + 2l)} e^{(u'+u'')/2} \times W_{E,l}\left(\sqrt{-8mbE} / h \right) e^{-u} M_{E,l}\left(\sqrt{-8mbE} \right) e^{-u} . \tag{2.118}
\]

The corresponding continuous part of the Green function is evaluated as [14]

\[
G^{(V_5)}_{\text{cont.}}(u'', u', v'', v'; E) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i(l(v''-v') / 2\pi}}{2\pi} e^{(u'+u'')/2} \times \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-p^2/2m}}{2\pi \Gamma^2(1 + 2l)} -2 E - p^2 (1 + 2l) M_{ip/2,l}(-2ip e^{-u'}) M_{-ip/2,l}(2ip e^{-u'}) . \tag{2.119}
\]

In addition, we have a discrete spectrum. This is found by analyzing the poles of the Green function (2.118):

\[
\frac{1}{2} + l - \frac{aE_{nl} - \hbar^2 v_0^2}{2\hbar} \sqrt{-\frac{2m}{bE_{nl}}} = -n , \tag{2.120}
\]

In the case of \( v_0 = 0 \) this simplifies to

\[
n + l + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{a}{2\hbar} \sqrt{-\frac{2m}{bE_{nl}}} = 0 , \tag{2.121}
\]

with the solution

\[
E_{nl} = -\frac{\hbar^2 b}{2m a^2}(2n + 2l + 1)^2 . \tag{2.122}
\]

yielding for \( b > 0 \) an infinite number of bound states. For \( v_0 \neq 0 \) the equation for \( E_{nl} \) is a quadratic equation in \( E \) with solution

\[
E_{nl}^{\pm} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m a^2} \left[ b(2n + 2l + 1)^2 - 2a v_0^2 \pm b(2n + 2l + 1)^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{4av_0^2}{b(2n + 2l + 1)^2}} \right] , \tag{2.123}
\]

\[
E_{nl}^{\pm} \underset{(n,l) \rightarrow \infty}{\approx} -\frac{\hbar^2 b}{2m a^2} \left[ (2n + 2l + 1)^2 - 2a v_0^2 \right] , \tag{2.124}
\]

\[
E_{nl}^{\pm} \underset{(n,l) \rightarrow \infty}{\approx} -\frac{\hbar^2 v_0^4}{2bm (2n + 2l + 1)^2} . \tag{2.125}
\]

For \( v_0 = 0 \), there is only \( E_{nl}^+ \). For \( (2n + 2l + 1)^2 < 4av_0^2 / b \) there are semi-bound states located approximately around \( E_0 = -\hbar^2 v_0^2 / 2ma \).

Therefore we have for the discrete spectrum contribution

\[
G^{(V_5)}_{\text{discrete}}(u'', u', v'', v'; E) = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i(l(v''-v') / 2\pi}}{2\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{E_{nl} - E} \Psi^{(V_5)}_{nl}(u'') \Psi^{(V_5)}_{nl}(u') , \tag{2.126}
\]
with the functions $\Psi_{nl}(V_5)(u)$ given by (E as in (2.118))

$$\Psi_{nl}(V_5)(u) = N_{nl} \frac{(2E - 2n - 1)n!}{\Gamma(2E - n)} \left( \frac{\sqrt{-8mbE_{nl}}}{\hbar} \right)^{E - n - 1/2} \times e^{(E - n - 1/2)u} \sqrt{8mbE_{nl}/\hbar} \Gamma_n(2E - 2n - 1) \left( \frac{\sqrt{-8mbE_{nl}}}{\hbar} e^u \right).$$

The constant $N_{nl}$ is determined by taking the Green function at the residuum $E_{nl}$. The wavefunctions vanish for $u \to \infty$ due to $e^{-\sqrt{-8mbE_{nl}e^u}/\hbar} \to e^{-2b\hbar(2n+2l+1)e^u/a} \to 0$ for $u \to \infty$, provided $b/a > 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, which shows that the discrete spectrum is indeed infinite. 1

2.5.2 Separation of $V_5$ in Polar Coordinates.

We insert the potential $V_5$ into the path integral in polar coordinates and obtain:

$$K(V_5)(\vartheta'', \vartheta', \varphi'', \varphi'; T) = \int \int D\vartheta(t) D\varphi(t) \frac{e^{(t'')=\vartheta''(t')=\varphi''}}{\vartheta(\vartheta')=\vartheta' \varphi(\varphi')} \times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} (a + b \vartheta^2)(\dot{\vartheta}^2 + \dot{\varphi}^2) + (a + b \vartheta^2)^{-1} \hbar^2 \left( \frac{v_0^2 + 1}{4\vartheta^2} \right) \right] dt \right\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} G(V_5)(\vartheta'', \vartheta', \varphi'', \varphi'; E),$$

and the Green function is evaluated to have the form (13) ($E = (aE - \hbar^2v_0^2/2m)/\hbar \omega$, $\omega^2 = -bE/2m$)

$$G(V_5)(\vartheta'', \vartheta', \varphi'', \varphi'; E) \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i(\varphi''-\varphi')}}{2\pi} \vartheta'' \vartheta' \frac{1}{\Gamma \left[ \frac{1}{2} (1 + l - E) \right]} \times W_{E/2, \frac{1}{2}} \left( \sqrt{-\frac{2mbE}{\hbar^2}} \vartheta'' \right) M_{E/2, \frac{1}{2}} \left( \sqrt{-\frac{2mbE}{\hbar^2}} \vartheta' \right).$$

The Green function has poles which are determined by

$$2n + l + 1 - \frac{1}{\hbar} \left( aE_{nl} - \frac{v_0^2\hbar^2}{2m} \right) - \frac{2m}{Eb_{nl}} = 0.$$  

In the case of $v_0 = 0$ this simplifies to

$$(2n + l + 1) - \frac{a}{\hbar} \frac{2m}{Eb_{nl}} = 0.$$  

with the solution

$$E_{nl} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{b}{a^2(2n + l + 1)^2}.$$  

1The feature that an homogeneous space with curvature has at the same time a discrete and a continuous spectrum is already know from the path integration on the SU(1, 1) group manifold [24]. Actually, this property allows the analysis of the modified Pöschl–Teller potential with its continuous and (finite) discrete spectrum.
yielding for $b > 0$ an infinite number of bound states. For $v_0 \neq 0$ the equation for $E_{nl}$ is a quadratic equation in $E$ with solution

$$E_{nl\pm} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{1}{2a^2} \left[ b(2n + l + 1)^2 - 2a v_0^2 \pm b(2n + l + 1)^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{4av_0^2}{b(2n + l + 1)^2}} \right].$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.133)

The limit of $N, l \to \infty$ yields

$$E_{nl+} \simeq -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[ \frac{b}{a^2} (2n + l + 1)^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{a} \right],$$

$$E_{nl-} \simeq -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{v_0^2}{4b(2n + l + 1)^2},$$

and $E_{nl+}$ corresponds in this limit to the spectrum of the free motion.

### 2.5.3 Separation of $V_5$ in Parabolic Coordinates.

We insert the potential $V_5$ into the path integral in parabolic coordinates and obtain:

$$K^{V_5}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; T) = \int_{\xi(0)=\xi'}^{\xi(T)=\xi''} \int_{\eta(0)=\eta'}^{\eta(T)=\eta''} \mathcal{D}(\xi'(t)) \mathcal{D}(\eta'(t)) \left(a + \frac{b}{4}(\xi''^2 + \eta'')^2\right)$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2}(a + \frac{b}{4}(\xi''^2 + \eta'')^2)(\xi''^2 + \eta'')^2 - \frac{1}{a + \frac{b}{4}(\xi''^2 + \eta'')^2} \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m} \right] dt \right\}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} \mathcal{G}^{V_5}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; E),$$

with the time-transformed path integral $K(s'')$ given by

$$K^{V_5}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; s'') = \int_{\xi(0)=\xi'}^{\xi''} \mathcal{D}(\xi(s)) \int_{\eta(0)=\eta'}^{\eta''} \mathcal{D}(\eta(s))$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2}(\xi''^2 + \eta'')^2 + E \frac{b}{4}(\xi''^2 + \eta'')^2 \right] ds + \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(aE - \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m} \right) ds \right\}. \hspace{1cm} (2.137)$$

The only difference in comparison the the result in [14] is the the additional $\frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m}$ term in the $s''$-integration. In order to find the discrete spectrum we insert the solution for the harmonic oscillator, and get

$$\mathcal{G}^{V_5}_{\text{disc.}}(\xi'', \xi', \eta'', \eta'; E) = \sum_{n_{\xi}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n_{\eta}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n_{\xi n_{\eta}}} N_{n_{\xi n_{\eta}}}^2 \frac{E_{n_{\xi n_{\eta}}}}{E_{n_{\xi n_{\eta}}} - E} \Psi^{(HO)}_{n_{\xi}}(\xi'') \Psi^{(HO)}_{n_{\eta}}(\eta'') \Psi^{(HO)}_{n_{\xi}}(\xi') \Psi^{(HO)}_{n_{\eta}}(\eta'),$$

$$\hspace{1cm} (2.138)$$

where $E_{n_{\xi n_{\eta}}}$ is determined by the equation

$$(n_{\xi} + n_{\eta} + 1) - \frac{1}{\hbar} \left(aE - \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m} \right) \sqrt{\frac{bE}{2m}} = 0 \hspace{1cm} (2.139)$$
which is (up to a different counting in the quantum numbers) identical with (2.131). The normalization $N_{n_{\xi} n_{\eta}}$ is determined by the residuum in $G^{(V_5)}(E)$. The continuous spectrum part we do not state, it can be derived from [14] by the replacement $aE \rightarrow aE - \hbar^2 v_0^2/2m$

### 2.5.4 Separation of $V_5$ in Hyperbolic Coordinates.

We insert the potential $V_5$ into the path integral in hyperbolic coordinates and obtain: The path integral has the form

$$K^{(V_5)}(\mu'', \mu', \nu'', \nu'; T) = \int_{\mu(\tau)'' = \mu''}^{\mu(\tau)'} \int_{\nu(\tau)'' = \nu''}^{\nu(\tau)'} \mathcal{D}_\mu(t) \mathcal{D}_\nu(t) \frac{\left( a + \frac{i}{2}(\mu - \nu) \right)(\mu + \nu)}{\mu \nu} \times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \left( a + \frac{i}{2}(\mu - \nu) \right)(\mu + \nu) \left( \frac{\dot{\mu}^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{\dot{\nu}^2}{\nu^2} \right) - \frac{1}{(\mu + \nu)(\mu + \nu) 2m} \hbar^2 v_0^2 \right] dt \right\}$$

and the path integral $K^{(V_5)}(s'')$ is given by

$$K^{(V_5)}(\mu'', \mu', \nu'', \nu'; s'') = \int_{\mu(\tau)'' = \mu''}^{\mu(\tau)'} \int_{\nu(\tau)'' = \nu''}^{\nu(\tau)'} \mathcal{D}_\mu(s) \mathcal{D}_\nu(s) \frac{1}{\mu \nu} \times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \left( \frac{\dot{\mu}^2}{\mu^2} - \frac{\dot{\nu}^2}{\nu^2} \right) + (\mu + \nu) \left( aE - \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m} \right) + \frac{1}{2} bE \left( \mu^2 - \nu^2 \right) \right] ds \right\}.$$  

Each of the last path integrals has a similar form as the one discussed in [11]. One can perform the transformation $\mu = e^{x}$, $\nu = e^{y}$ yielding

$$K^{(V_5)}(x'', x', y'', y'; s'') = \int_{x(0) = x'}^{x(s'') = x''} \mathcal{D}x(s) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \dot{x}^2 + \left( E_\mu^b e^{2x} + aE - \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m} \right) e^x \right] ds \right\} \times \int_{y(0) = y'}^{y(s'') = y''} \mathcal{D}y(s) \exp \left\{ -\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \dot{y}^2 + \left( E_\nu^b e^{2y} - (aE - \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m}) e^y \right) \right] ds \right\}$$

and we find the product of two path integrals for the Morse potential, however more complicated as in [14]. The continuous part of the spectrum can be analyzed similarly as in [14] yielding products of M-Whittaker functions. Analyzing the discrete spectrum contribution from the Morse potential we find the quantization condition

$$(n_{\xi} + n_{\eta} + 1) - \frac{1}{\hbar} \left( aE - \frac{\hbar^2 v_0^2}{2m} \right) \sqrt{-\frac{4m}{E_{\mu} b}} = 0,$$

which is up to a different counting in the quantum numbers equivalent with [20.33]. This concludes the discussion.
3 Superintegrable Potentials on Darboux Space $D_{IV}$

Finally, we consider the Darboux space $D_{IV}$. We have the coordinate systems:

- **(u, v)-System:** $x = v + iu$, $y = v - iu$, $u \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $v \in \mathbb{R}$
- **(Equidistant):** $u = \arctan(e^\alpha)$, $v = \frac{\beta}{2}$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$
- **(Horospherical):** $x = \log \frac{\mu - iv}{2}$, $y = \log \frac{i}{2} + \frac{iv}{2}$, $\mu = 2e^v \cos u$, $\nu = -2e^v \sin u$
- **(Elliptic):** $\mu = d \cosh \omega \cos \varphi$, $\nu = d \sinh \omega \sin \varphi$, $\omega > 0$, $\varphi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

We obtain the following forms of the line-element $(a > 2b, a_\pm = (a \pm 2b)/4)$:

$$ds^2 = \frac{2b \cos u + a}{4 \sin^2 u} (du^2 + dv^2)$$

(3.1)

$$= \left( \frac{a_+}{\sin^2 u} + \frac{a_-}{\cos^2 u} \right) (du^2 + dv^2) \quad \text{(rescaling} \frac{u}{2} \text{to} u)$$

(3.2)

$$= \frac{a - 2b \tanh \alpha}{4} (d\omega^2 + \cosh^2 \alpha d\beta^2)$$

(3.3)

$$= \left( \frac{a_+}{\nu^2} + \frac{a_-}{\mu^2} \right) (d\mu^2 + d\nu^2)$$

(3.4)

$$= \left( \frac{a_+}{\cosh^2 \omega \cos^2 \varphi} + \frac{a_-}{\sinh^2 \omega \sin^2 \varphi} \right) (\cosh^2 \omega - \cos^2 \varphi) (d\omega^2 + d\varphi^2)$$

(3.5)

$$= \left( \frac{a_+}{\cosh^2 \omega \cos^2 \varphi} + \frac{a_-}{\sinh^2 \omega \sin^2 \varphi} \right) (\cosh^2 \omega \cos^2 \varphi) (d\omega^2 + d\varphi^2)$$

(3.6)

$$\text{(Degenerate Elliptic I:)} \quad \left[ a_+ \left( \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \omega} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} \right) - a_- \left( \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \omega} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi} \right) \right] (d\omega^2 + d\varphi^2), \quad (\gamma = 1)$$

(3.7)

$$\text{(Degenerate Elliptic II:)} \quad \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{a_+}{\sinh^2 \omega} + \frac{a_-}{\sin^2 \varphi} \right) (d\omega^2 + d\varphi^2), \quad (\gamma = 2)$$

(3.8)

We observe that the diagonal term in the metric corresponds in most cases to a combination of a Pöschl–Teller potential and a modified Pöschl–Teller, respectively. In particular, the $(u, v)$ and the equidistant systems are the same, they just differ in the parameterization. The limiting cases $a = 2b$ and $b = 0$ give particular cases for the metric on the two-dimensional hyperboloid. We have also displayed two versions of degenerate elliptic coordinates. They come from the observation that for the representatives

$$K^2, \quad X_2, \quad \gamma X_2 + K^2, \quad X_1 + X_2 + \gamma K^2$$

(3.9)

one can distinguish the cases $\gamma = 0, \gamma = 2$, and $\gamma \neq 0, 2$. For $\gamma \neq 0, 2$, one has coordinate systems which can be explicitly formulated in terms of the elliptic functions $\text{sn}(\alpha, k)$, $\text{cn}(\beta, k)$, and only for a special choice of the parameter $k$ they can be simplified in trigonometric and hyperbolic functions. Then the line element has the form

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{4} [a_+ k^4 \text{sn}^2(\alpha, k) - \text{sn}^2(\beta, k) + k^2 a_-] (d\alpha^2 + d\beta^2)$$

(3.10)
and separated equations are versions of Lame’s equation, if we assume an Ansatz of the form
\[ \Psi = A(\alpha)B(\beta) \]

\[
\frac{\partial^2 A(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{4}k^4 E a_+ \sin^2(\alpha, k) - \lambda_1\right) A(\alpha) = 0 ,
\]

\[
\frac{\partial^2 B(\beta)}{\partial \beta^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{4}k^4 E a_+ \sin^2(\beta, k) - \lambda_2\right) B(\beta) = 0, 
\]

where \( \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = -E a_- k^2 / 4. \) \( k \) denotes the modulus of the elliptic functions.

In particular for the potential \( V_2 \) one has the possibilities taking \( \gamma = 0 \), and \( \gamma = 2. \) For \( \gamma = 0 \), the modulus \( k \) of the elliptic functions equals \( k = -i. \) We do not treat \( V_2 \) in these elliptic coordinates, but only the degenerate case of \( \gamma = 2. \)

For the potential \( V_3, \) however, the elliptic systems with \( \gamma = 1 \) can be explicitly worked out. We have stated the respective line elements for these two cases. Note that for \( \gamma = 2 \) the coordinate transformation can be put into
\[
x = \ln \left[ \tan(\tilde{\varphi} - i\tilde{\omega}) \right], \quad y = \ln \left[ \tan(\tilde{\varphi} + i\tilde{\omega}) \right], \quad (\tilde{\omega} > 0, \tilde{\varphi} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})) .
\]

We do not dwell into a discussion of elliptic systems any further, for details we refer to [27]. Let us finally note that the notion elliptic is also used for the \((\omega, \varphi)\)-system, and they must not be confused with the general elliptic coordinates just discussed.

Because we have not worked out the path integral for the free motion in these two further coordinates systems, this will be done in the appendix.

For the Gaussian curvature we obtain e.g. in the \((u, v)\)-system
\[
G = \frac{a_+^2}{\sin^6 u} + \frac{a_-^2}{\cos^6 u} + \frac{a_- a_+}{\sin^4 u \cos^4 u} \left( \frac{a_+}{\sin^2 u} + \frac{a_-}{\cos^2 u} \right)^3 .
\]

The case \( a = 2b \) yields \( a_- = 0, \) and
\[
G = -\frac{1}{b} ,
\]

and therefore again a space of constant curvature, the hyperboloid \( \Lambda^{(2)} \) is given for \( b > 0. \) We have set the sign in the metric (1.4) in such a way that from \( a = 2b > 0 \) the hyperboloid \( \Lambda^{(2)} \) emerges. We could also choose the metric (1.4) with the opposite sign, then \( a = 2b < 0 \) would give the same result. In the following it is understood that we make this restriction of positive definiteness of the metric and we do not dwell into the problem of continuation into non-positive definiteness. Because the \((u, v)\)-coordinates and the equidistant system are the same, we do not evaluate the path integral in the equidistant system. In the following we assume \( a_+ > 0 \) and \( a_+ > a_- \).

We introduce the following three constants of motion on \( D_{IV} \):
\[
X_1 = e^{2v}(-\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_0 + \cos 2u \cdot p_u^2 + \sin 2u \cdot p_u p_v) ,
\]

\[
X_2 = e^{2v}(-\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_0 + \cos 2u \cdot p_u^2 - \sin 2u \cdot p_u p_v) ,
\]

\[
K = p_v .
\]
These integrals of motion satisfy the Poisson relations
\[ \{K, X_1\} = 2X_1 \quad , \quad \{K, X_2\} = -2X_2 \quad , \quad \{X_1, X_2\} = -K^3 - 4aKH_0 \quad , \]
and satisfy the relation
\[ X_1X_2 - K^4 - aK^2H_0 - H_0^2 = 0 \quad . \]

The corresponding quantum operators have the form
\[ \hat{H}_0 = \frac{\sin^2 2u}{2\cos 2u + a} \left( \partial_u^2 + \partial_v^2 \right) \quad , \]
\[ \hat{X}_1 = e^{2v}(-\hat{H}_0 + \cos 2u \cdot (\partial_u^2 + \partial_v) + \sin 2u \cdot (\partial_u \partial_v + \partial_u) \quad , \]
\[ \hat{X}_2 = e^{2v}(-\hat{H}_0 + \cos 2u \cdot (\partial_u^2 - \partial_v) - \sin 2u \cdot (\partial_u \partial_v - \partial_u) \quad , \]

and the commutation relations read
\[ [\hat{K}, \hat{X}_1] = 2\hat{X}_1 \quad , \quad [\hat{K}, \hat{X}_2] = -2\hat{X}_2 \quad , \quad [\hat{X}_1, \hat{X}_2] = -8\hat{K}^3 - 4a\hat{K}\hat{H}_0 - 4\hat{K} \quad , \]
and satisfy the operator relation
\[ \frac{1}{2}\{\hat{X}_1, \hat{X}_2\} - \hat{K}^4 - a\hat{H}_0\hat{K}^2 - 5\hat{K}^2 - \hat{H}_0^2 - a\hat{H}_0 = 0 \quad . \]

In Table 3 we list the connection with these operators and the corresponding coordinate systems on \( D_{IV} \). We state the superintegrable potentials on \( D_{IV} \):

\[ V_1(u,v) = \left( \frac{a+}{\sin^2 u} + \frac{a-}{\cos^2 u} \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{h^2}{2m} \left( \frac{k^2}{\cos^2 u} + \frac{k^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 4ae^{2v} + 8m\omega^2e^{4v} \right] \quad (3.29) \]
\[ V_2(u,v) = \left( \frac{a+}{\sin^2 u} + \frac{a-}{\cos^2 u} \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{h^2}{2m} \left( \frac{k^2}{\sinh^2 v} - \frac{k^2}{\cos^2 v} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{\alpha}{4} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 u} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} \right) \right] \quad (3.30) \]
### Separation of variables for the superintegrable potentials on $D_{IV}$

| Potential | Constants of Motion | Separating coordinate system |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| $V_1$     | $R_1 = K^2 - \alpha(\mu^2 + \nu^2) + \frac{\mu}{2}\omega^2(\mu^2 + \nu^2)$  
$R_2 = X_2 + \frac{-2\alpha(a_+\mu^2 - a_\nu^2) + 8(k_2^2 - \frac{1}{2})k_3^2 + 2m\omega^2(a_+a_\mu - a_\nu^2)}{a_+\mu^2 + a_\nu^2}$ | (u, v)-System Horospherical Elliptic |
| $V_2$     | $R_1 = X_1 + X_2 + (2\cos a + a)^{-1}\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[(k_1^2 + k_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}) - 2(k_3^2 - \frac{1}{2}) \cosh 2v\right]$  
$+ (\cos 4u + 2a \cos 2u + 3) \left(\frac{k_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\sinh^2 v} - \frac{k_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\cosh^2 v}\right)$  
$R_2 = K^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{k_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\sinh^2 v} + \frac{k_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\cosh^2 v}\right)$ | (u, v)-System Degenerate elliptic I |
| $V_3$     | $R_1 = X_1 + X_2 + 2K^2 + aH + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{a_+}{\sinh^2 \omega} + \frac{a_-}{\sin^2 \varphi}\right)^{-1}$  
$\times \left[\frac{a_+}{\sinh^2 \omega} \left(\frac{c_3}{\sin \varphi} + \frac{c_1}{\sin^2 \varphi}\right) + \frac{a_-}{\sin^2 \omega} \left(\frac{c_3}{\sinh^2 \omega} - \frac{c_4}{\cos^2 \omega}\right)\right]$  
$R_2 = X_1 - X_2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{a_+}{\sinh^2 \omega} + \frac{a_-}{\sin^2 \omega}\right)$  
$\times \left[\frac{a_+}{\sinh^2 \omega} \left(c_1 \cosh 2\omega \tan^2 \varphi - c_2 \cos 2\varphi - c_3(2 \cos^2 \varphi (\sinh^2 \omega - \sin^2 \varphi) + 1)\right)\right]  
+ \frac{a_-}{\sin^2 2\varphi} \left(c_2 \cos 2\varphi \tanh^2 \omega + c_1 \cosh 2\omega - c_3(2 \cosh^2 \omega (\sin^2 \omega - \sin^2 \varphi) + 1)\right)$ | Degenerate elliptic I & II |
| $V_4$     | $R_1 = X_1 + \frac{2\hbar^2}{m} \left(k_0^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)(\mu^2 + \nu^2)$  
$a_+\mu^2 + a_\nu^2$  
$R_2 = X_2 + \frac{32\hbar^2}{m} \left(k_0^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)$  
$a_+\mu^2 + a_\nu^2$  
$R_3 = \mu p_\mu + \nu p_\nu$ | (u, v)-System Horospherical Elliptic |

\[
\begin{align*}
V_3(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\varphi}) &= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{a_+}{\sinh^2 \omega} - \frac{a_+}{\cosh^2 \omega} + \frac{a_-}{\sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{a_-}{\cos^2 \varphi}\right)^{-1} \\
&\times \left[\frac{c_3}{\sin \varphi} + \frac{c_2}{\cos \varphi} - \frac{c_3}{\sinh^2 \omega} + \frac{c_2}{\cosh^2 \omega}\right], \\
V_4(\mu, \nu) &= \left(\frac{a_+}{\nu^2} + \frac{a_-}{\mu^2}\right)^{-1} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(k_0^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\mu^2} + \frac{1}{\nu^2}\right)
\end{align*}
\]

(3.31) (3.32)

In Table 4 we list the properties of these potentials on $D_{IV}$. We see that $V_4$ is a special case, and it has three integrals of motion. The variables $\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\varphi}$ are defined by

\[
x = \log[\tan(\tilde{\varphi} - i\tilde{\omega})], \quad y = \log[\tan(\tilde{\varphi} + i\tilde{\omega})].
\]

(3.33)
In terms of these coordinates the line element is given by
\[ ds^2 = \frac{a + 2b}{\sin^2 \omega} + \frac{a + 2b}{\sin^2 \varphi} = \frac{a_+}{\sinh^2 \omega} - \frac{a_+}{\cosh^2 \omega} - \frac{a_-}{\sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{a_-}{\cos^2 \varphi}. \] (3.34)

### 3.1 The Superintegrable Potential \( V_1 \) on \( D_{IV} \)

We start by stating the potential \( V_1 \) in the respective coordinate systems
\[
V_1(u, v) = \left( \frac{a_+}{\sin^2 u} + \frac{a_-}{\cos^2 u} \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{k^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\cos^2 u} + \frac{k^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\sin^2 u} \right) - 4\alpha e^{2v} + 8m \alpha^2 e^{4v} \right]
\] (3.35)
\[
= \left( \frac{a_+}{\nu^2} + \frac{a_-}{\mu^2} \right)^{-1} \left[ -\alpha + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{k^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\mu^2} + \frac{k^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\nu^2} \right) + \frac{m}{2} \omega^2 (\mu^2 + \nu^2) \right]
\] (3.36)
\[
= d^2 \left( \frac{a_+}{\sinh^2 \omega \sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{a_-}{\cosh^2 \omega \cos^2 \varphi} \right)^{-1} \times \left[ -\alpha + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{k^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\sinh^2 \omega \sin^2 \varphi} + \frac{k^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\cosh^2 \omega \cos^2 \varphi} \right) + \frac{m}{2} \omega^2 d^2 (\cosh^2 \omega - \sin^2 \varphi) \right].
\] (3.37)

The path integral for the potential \( V_1 \) can be solved in the \((u, v)\)-system and in horospherical coordinates. We also keep the parameters \( k_1 \) and \( k_2 \) different in comparison to Kalnins et al.

#### 3.1.1 Separation of \( V_1 \) in the \((u, v)\)-System.

The classical Lagrangian and Hamiltonian are given by
\[
\mathcal{L}(u, \dot{u}, v, \dot{v}) = \frac{m}{2} \frac{2b \cos 2u + a}{\sin^2 2u} (u^2 + v^2) + V(u, v), \quad (3.38)
\]
\[
\mathcal{H}(u, p_u, v, p_v) = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{2b \cos 2u + a}{\sin^2 2u} (p_u^2 + p_v^2) + V(u, v). \quad (3.39)
\]

The canonical momentum operators are given by
\[
p_u = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + 2 \cot 2u - \frac{2b \sin 2u}{2b \cos 2u + a} \right), \quad p_v = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial v}, \quad (3.40)
\]
and the Hamiltonian operator has the form
\[
H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\sin^2 2u}{2b \cos 2u + a} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2} \right) + V(u, v)
\] (3.41)
\[
= \frac{1}{2m} \frac{\sin 2u}{\sqrt{2b \cos 2u + a}} (p_u^2 + p_v^2) \frac{\sin 2u}{\sqrt{2b \cos 2u + a}} + V(u, v). \quad (3.42)
\]

We insert \( V_1 \) into the path integral and obtain (\( f = a_+ / \sin^2 u + a_- / \cos^2 u \))
\[
K(V_1)(u'', u', v'', v'; T) = \int_{u(u')=u''}^{u(t'')=u''} \int_{v(v')=v''}^{v(t'')=v''} \mathcal{D}u(t) \mathcal{D}v(t) f(u)
\]
\[ \times \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left\{ \frac{m}{2} f(\dot{u}^2 + \dot{v}^2) - \frac{1}{f} \left[ \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{k_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\cos^2 u} - \frac{k_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\sin^2 u} \right) + 8m\omega^2 \left( e^{4v} - \frac{\alpha}{2m\omega^2} e^{2v} \right) \right] \right\} dt \right). \] (3.43)

We see that the \( v \)-dependence has the form of a Morse-potential (\( \tilde{\alpha} = \alpha/4m\omega^2 \)): \[ V^{(MP)}(x) = \frac{\hbar^2 V_0^2}{2M} \left( e^{2x} - 2\tilde{\alpha} e^x \right), \] (3.44)

where the (finite) discrete energy spectrum is given by \[ E_l = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} (\tilde{\alpha} - l - \frac{1}{2})^2. \] (3.45)

Proceeding in the usual way we obtain for the time-transformed path integral \[ K^{(V)}(u'', u', v'', v'; s'') = \int_{u(0)=u'}^{u(s'')=u''} \int_{v(0)=v'}^{v(s'')=v''} Dv(s) \times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} (\dot{u}^2 + \dot{v}^2) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\lambda_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\cos^2 u} - \frac{\lambda_2^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\sin^2 u} \right) - 8m\omega^2 \left( e^{4v} - \frac{\alpha}{2m\omega^2} e^{2v} \right) \right] ds \right\}. \]

\[ = \sum_n \Phi_n^{(\lambda_2, \lambda_1)}(u'') \Phi_n^{(\lambda_2, \lambda_1)}(u') \exp \left[ -\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 2n + 1)2s'' \right] \times \left\{ \int d\kappa \Psi^{(MP)}_{\kappa}(v'') \Phi^{(MP)\ast}_{\kappa}(u') e^{-i\hbar\kappa^2 s''/2m} \right\} \]

\[ + \sum_l \Psi_l^{(MP)}(v'') \Phi_l^{(MP)\ast}(u') \exp \left[ \frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (\tilde{\alpha} - l - \frac{1}{2})^2 \right]. \] (3.46)

Here, \( \lambda_{1,2}^2 = k_{1,2}^2 - 2ma_{-\lambda} E/\hbar^2 \), and in the variable \( v \) we have used the solution of the Morse potential and in the variable \( u \) the solution of the Pöschl–Teller potential, respectively. This form of the solution is convenient to obtain the bound state solutions. The bound state energy-levels are determined by: \[ 2(n + l + 1) + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \frac{\alpha}{\hbar\omega} = 0. \] (3.47)

By denoting \[ N_{n,l} = \left( 2(n + l + 1) - \frac{\alpha}{\hbar\omega} \right)^2 - (k_1^2 + k_2^2) \] (3.48)

the quadratic equation in \( E \) can be solved to give (with the further abbreviation \( K_a = 4(a_+ k_1^2 + a_- k_2^2) \)) \[ E_{n,l} = \frac{\hbar^2}{4ma^2} \left\{ \pm \sqrt{(aN_{n,l} + K_a)^2 - 4b^2(N_{n,l}^2 - 4k_1^2 k_2^2) - (aN_{n,l} + K_a)} \right\}. \] (3.49)

We keep the \( \pm \)-sign to allow for different boundary conditions which may depend on the parameters \( a \) and \( b \). For instance, for \( a = 2b \) we get the the limiting case: \[ E_{n,l} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2ma} \left[ \left( 2(n + l + 1) + k_1^2 - \frac{\alpha}{\hbar\omega} \right)^2 - k_2^2 \right]. \] (3.50)
For \( k_2 = \pm \frac{1}{2} \) it has the form of the usual zero-energy on the two-dimensional hyperboloid.

In order to obtain the continuous spectrum, the formulation in \((u, v)\)-coordinates is inconvenient. Following \[12\] we perform the coordinate transformation \( \cos u = \tanh \tau \), and additionally we make a time-transformation with the time-transformation function \( f = a_+/\sin^2 u + a_−/\cos^2 u \).

Due to the coordinate transformation \( \cos u = \tanh \tau \) additional quantum terms appear according to

\[
\exp \left( \frac{i m}{2 \epsilon \hbar \cos u(j-1) \cos u(j)} \right) \Rightarrow \exp \left[ \frac{i m}{2 \epsilon \hbar} (\Delta u(j))^2 - \frac{ih}{8 m} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \tau(j)} \right) \right].
\]

(3.51)

We get for the path integral

\[
K^{(V_1)}(u'', u', v'', v'; T) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} \int_0^\infty ds'' \exp \left[ \frac{i}{\hbar} \left( a_+ E - \frac{\hbar^2 k_2^2}{2 m} \right) \right] K^{(V_1)}(\tau'', \tau', v'', v'; s''),
\]

and the time-transformed path integral \( K^{(V_1)}(s'') \) is given by

\[
K^{(V_1)}(\tau'', \tau', v'', v'; s'') \propto \left( \cosh \tau' \cosh \tau'' \right)^{-1/2} \times \left[ \sum \Psi_i^{(MP)}(u') \Psi_i^{(MP)}(v'') K_l(\tau'', \tau'; s'') + \int d\kappa \Psi_i^{(MP)}(u') \Psi_i^{(MP)}(v'') K_\kappa(\tau'', \tau'; s'') \right]
\]

(3.52)

(3.53)

\[
K_{l,\kappa}^{(V_1)}(\tau'', \tau'; s'') = \int_{\tau(0)=\tau'}^{\tau''} D\tau(s) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \tau^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2 m} \left( \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{4} \right) \tau - \nu^2 \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \tau} \right] ds \right\}.
\]

(3.54)

The parameters \( \lambda_1,2 \) are the same as in the previous paragraph and \( \nu \) is given be

\[
\nu_l = 2l + 1 - \frac{\alpha}{\hbar \omega} \quad \text{(discrete)}, \quad \nu_\kappa = i \kappa \quad \text{(continuous)},
\]

(3.55)

where discrete and continuous means the discrete and continuous contribution of the Morse potential. Of course, the analysis of the discrete spectrum gives the same result as before.

The kernel \( K_{l,\kappa}^{(V_1)}(s'') \) now allow us to write down the entire kernel \( K^{(V_1)}(T) \) in terms of Morse wave-functions and modified Pöschl–Teller wave-functions in the following form:

\[
K^{(V_1)}(u'', u', v'', v'; T) = (\cosh \tau' \cosh \tau'')^{-1/2} \times \left\{ \sum_{l_n} N_{l_n}^2 \Psi_i^{(MP)}(v') \Psi_i^{(MP)}(v'') \Psi^{(\lambda_1, \nu)}_l(\tau') \Psi^{(\lambda_1, \nu)}_n(\tau'') e^{-iE_{l_n}T/\hbar} \right.
\]

\[
+ \int dp \sum_{l_p} N_{l_p}^2 \Psi_i^{(MP)}(v') \Psi_i^{(MP)}(v'') \Psi^{(\lambda_1, \nu)}_l(\tau') \Psi^{(\lambda_1, \nu)}_p(\tau'') e^{-iE_{l_p}T/\hbar} \right.
\]

\[
+ \int dp \int d\kappa N_{l_p}^2 \Psi^{(MP)}_l(\tau') \Psi^{(MP)}_p(\tau'') \Psi^{(\lambda_1, \kappa)}_l(\tau') \Psi^{(\lambda_1, \kappa)}_p(\tau'') e^{-iE_{l_p}T/\hbar} \right\}.
\]

(3.56)

with the proper normalization constants \( N_{l_n}, N_{l_p}, N_{\kappa p} \), where e.g. \( N_{l_n} \) is determined by the residuum corresponding to \( E_{l_n} \) in the Green function, and with the continuous spectrum

\[
E_p = \frac{\hbar^2}{2 m a_+} (p^2 + k_2^2).
\]

(3.57)
Note that for \( k_2 = 1/2 \) we obtain the well-known zero-energy on the two-dimensional hyperboloid, which appears here in a natural way after performing the coordinate transformation \( \cos u = \tanh \tau \).

The \( \Psi^{(\mu, \nu)}_n(\omega) \) are the modified Pöschl–Teller functions, which are given by

\[
\Psi^{(\eta, \nu)}(r) = N^{(\eta, \nu)}(\sinh r)^{2k_2 - \frac{3}{2}}(\cosh r)^{-2k_1 + \frac{3}{2}}
\]

\[
\times 2F_1(-k_1 + k_2 + \kappa, -k_1 + k_2 - \kappa + 1; 2k_2; -\sinh^2 r)
\]

\[
N^{(\eta, \nu)}_n = \frac{1}{\Gamma(2k_2)} \left[ \frac{2(2\kappa - 1)\Gamma(k_1 + k_2 - \kappa)\Gamma(k_1 + k_2 + \kappa + 1)}{\Gamma(k_1 - k_2 + \kappa)\Gamma(k_1 - k_2 - \kappa + 1)} \right]^{1/2}.
\]

The scattering states are given by:

\[
V(r) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\eta^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\sinh^2 r} - \frac{\nu^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{\cosh^2 r} \right)
\]

\[
\Psi^{(\eta, \nu)}_p(r) = N^{(\eta, \nu)}_p(\cosh r)^{2k_1 - \frac{3}{2}}(\sinh r)^{2k_2 - \frac{1}{2}}
\]

\[
\times 2F_1(k_1 + k_2 - \kappa, k_1 + k_2 + \kappa - 1; 2k_2; -\sinh^2 r)
\]

\[
N^{(\eta, \nu)}_p = \frac{1}{\Gamma(2k_2)} \sqrt{\frac{p\sinh \pi p}{2\pi^2}} \left[ \frac{\Gamma(k_1 + k_2 - \kappa)\Gamma(-k_1 + k_2 + \kappa)}{\Gamma(-k_1 + k_2 - \kappa + 1)\Gamma(k_1 - k_2 - \kappa + 1)} \right]^{1/2}.
\]

\( k_1, k_2 \) defined by: \( k_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \mu), \ k_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \eta) \), where the correct sign depends on the boundary-conditions for \( r \to 0 \) and \( r \to \infty \), respectively. The number \( N_M \) denotes the maximal number of states with \( 0, 1, \ldots, N_M < k_1 - k_2 - \frac{1}{2}, \kappa = k_1 - k_2 - n \) for the bound states and \( \kappa = \frac{1}{2}(1 + i\nu) \) for the scattering states. \( 2F_1(a, b; c; z) \) is the hypergeometric function [10] p.1057.

### 3.1.2 Separation of \( V_1 \) in Horospherical Coordinates.

We evaluate the path integral for \( V_1 \) in horospherical coordinates. The classical Lagrangian and Hamiltonian are given by

\[
\mathcal{L}(\mu, \dot{\mu}, \nu, \dot{\nu}) = \frac{m}{2} \left( \frac{\dot{\mu}^2 + \dot{\nu}^2}{a^2 + a^2} \right) - V(\mu, \nu),
\]

\[
\mathcal{H}(\mu, p_\mu, \nu, p_\nu) = \frac{1}{2m} \frac{\mu^2 \nu^2 (p_\mu^2 + p_\nu^2)}{a^2 + a^2} + V(\mu, \nu).
\]

For the canonical momentum operators we have

\[
p_\mu = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} - \frac{\nu^2 a_- / \mu}{a^2 + a^2} \right),
\]

\[
p_\nu = \frac{\hbar}{i} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu} - \frac{\mu^2 a_- / \nu}{a^2 + a^2} \right),
\]

and for the quantum Hamiltonian we get

\[
H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m a^2 + a^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \nu^2} \right) + V(\mu, \nu)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2m} \sqrt{\frac{\mu^2 \nu^2}{a^2 + a^2}} (p_\mu^2 + p_\nu^2) \sqrt{\frac{\mu^2 \nu^2}{a^2 + a^2}} + V(\mu, \nu).
\]
We insert $V_1$ into the path integral and obtain ($f = a_+ / \nu^2 + a_- / \mu^2$ and keeping to constants $k_{1,2}$)

\[
K^{(V_1)}(\mu'', \mu', \nu'', \nu'; T) = \int_{\mu(t')=\mu''}^{\mu(t')=\mu''} \mathcal{D} \mu(t) \int_{\nu(t')=\nu''}^{\nu(t')=\nu''} \mathcal{D} \nu(t) f(\mu, \nu) \times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} f(\mu, \nu)(\dot{\mu}^2 + \dot{\nu}^2) - \frac{1}{f(\mu, \nu)} \left( \frac{m}{2} \omega^2 (\mu^2 + \nu^2) - \alpha + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{k_1^2 - \frac{4}{\nu^2}}{\mu^2} + \frac{k_2^2 - \frac{4}{\nu^2}}{\mu^2} \right) \right) \right] dt \right\}
\]

\[
= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} \int_0^{\infty} ds'' e^{i s''/\hbar} K^{(V_1)}(\mu'', \mu', \nu'', \nu'; s''),
\]

and the time-transformed path integral $K^{(V_1)}(s'')$ is given by

\[
K^{(V_1)}(\mu'', \mu', \nu'', \nu'; s'') = \int_{\mu(0)=''}^{\mu(0)=\mu''} \mathcal{D} \mu(s) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^s \left[ \frac{m}{2} (\dot{\mu}^2 - \omega^2 \mu^2) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{k_1^2 - \frac{4}{\nu^2}}{\mu^2} - \frac{k_2^2 - \frac{4}{\nu^2}}{\mu^2} \right) \right] ds \right\}
\]

\[
\times \int_{\nu(0)=\nu'}^{\nu(0)=\nu''} \mathcal{D} \nu(s) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^s \left[ \frac{m}{2} (\dot{\nu}^2 - \omega^2 \nu^2) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{k_1^2 - \frac{4}{\nu^2}}{\mu^2} - \frac{k_2^2 - \frac{4}{\nu^2}}{\mu^2} \right) \right] ds \right\}
\]

\[
= \frac{m^2 \omega^2 \sqrt{\mu' \nu' \mu'' \nu''}}{i^2 \hbar^2 \sin^2 \omega s''} \exp \left[ - \frac{m \omega}{2i \hbar} (\mu'^2 + \mu''^2 + \nu'^2 + \nu''^2) \cot \omega s'' \right] I_{\lambda_1} \left( \frac{m \omega \mu' \mu''}{i \hbar \sin \omega s''} \right) I_{\lambda_2} \left( \frac{m \omega \nu' \nu''}{i \hbar \sin \omega s''} \right),
\]

where $\lambda_{1,2} = k_1^2 - 2ma_\pm E/\hbar^2$. We can extract the bound state wave-functions for the bound state contribution of the Green function according to:

\[
G^{(V_1)}(\mu'', \mu', \nu'', \nu'; E) = \sum_{n_\mu=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n_\nu=0}^{\infty} \frac{N_{n_\mu n_\nu}}{E_{n_\mu n_\nu} - E} \Psi^{(RHO, \lambda_1)}_{n_\mu}(\mu') \Psi^{(RHO, \lambda_1)}_{n_\mu}(\mu'') \Psi^{(RHO, \lambda_2)}_{n_\nu}(\nu') \Psi^{(RHO, \lambda_2)}_{n_\nu}(\nu'').
\]

The bound states are determined by the equation

\[
\frac{\alpha}{\hbar \omega} - 2(n_\mu + n_\nu + 1) = \sqrt{k_1^2 - \frac{2ma_- E}{\hbar^2}} + \sqrt{k_2^2 - \frac{2ma_+ E}{\hbar^2}}.
\]

This quadratic equation in $E$ is identical with (3.47).

### 3.2 The Superintegrable Potential $V_2$ on $D_{IV}$.

We state the potential in the respective coordinate systems

\[
V_2(u, v) = \left( \frac{a_+}{\sin^2 u} + \frac{a_-}{\cos^2 u} \right)^{-1} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[ k_1^2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{k_2^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\sinh^2 v} + \frac{k_3^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\cosh^2 v} + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 u} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} \right) \right]
\]
It is possible to evaluate the path integral for \( V_2 \) in the \((u, v)\) and the degenerate elliptic system with \( \gamma = 2 \). The elliptic system with \( \gamma = 0 \) is not treated.

### 3.2.1 Separation of \( V_2 \) in the \((u, v)\)-System.

We insert \( V_2 \) into the path integral and obtain \((f = a_+/\sin^2 u + a_-/\cos^2 u)\)

\[
K^{(V_2)}(u'', u', v'', v'; T) = \int_{u'(t) = u'}^{u'(t') = v'} \int_{v'(t) = v'}^{v(t') = v''} Du(t) Du(t) f(u) \times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} f(u^2 + v^2) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{k_2^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\sinh^2 v} - \frac{k_2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\cosh^2 v} \right) \right] dt \right\}.
\]

(3.74)

This formulation in \((u, v)\)-coordinates is inconvenient. Following the procedure as for \( V_1 \) in the \((u, v)\)-system we perform the coordinate transformation \( \cos u = \tanh \tau \), and get for the path integral \((3.74)\)

\[
K^{(V_2)}(u'', u', v'', v'; T) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE' \int_0^\infty ds'' \exp \left[ \frac{i}{\hbar} \left( a_+ E - \frac{\hbar^2 k_2^2}{2m} \right) \right] K(\tau'', \tau', v'', v'; s'') .
\]

(3.75)

and the time-transformed path integral \( K^{(V_2)}(s'') \) is given by

\[
K^{(V_2)}(\tau'', \tau', v'', v'; s'') = (\cosh \tau' \cosh \tau'')^{-1/2} \sum_{n_v = 0}^{N_{\max}} \Psi_{n_v}^{(k_1, k_2)}(v') \Psi_{n_v}^{(k_1, k_2)}(v'') \times \int_{\tau(0) = \tau'}^{\tau(s'') = \tau''} D\tau(s) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \tau^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\sinh^2 \tau} - \frac{\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\cosh^2 \tau} \right) \right] ds \right\} .
\]

(3.76)

\( (\lambda^2 = (2n_v + |k_1| - |k_2| + 1)^2, \lambda^2 = k_2^2 - 2ma_+ E/\hbar^2). \)

The \( v \)-path integration gives a discrete and a continuous spectrum, thus two different parts for the \( \tau \)-path integration. We therefore find for the Green function

\[
G^{(V_2)}(\tau'', \tau', v'', v'; E) = (\cosh \tau' \cosh \tau'')^{-1/2} \sum_{n_v = 0}^{N_{\max}} \Psi_{n_v}^{(k_1, k_2)}(v') \Psi_{n_v}^{(k_1, k_2)}(v'')
\]
A discrete spectrum is only possible for the first summand in (3.76). First, we can analyze

\[ \left( k_{\lambda} - |k_1| \right) \left( k_{\lambda} + |k_2| \right) = 0 \] (3.78)

(\( \lambda_+^2 = k_3^2 - 2ma_+E/h^2 \)). This gives a quadratic equation in \( E \) with solution (\( N_k = 2n_\tau - 2n_v - |k_1| + |k_2| \))

\[ E_{n_\tau n_v} = \frac{-ah^2N_k^2}{4b^2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4b^2}{a^2} \left( \frac{k_3^2}{N_k^2} - 1 \right)} \right) . \] (3.79)

The entire Green function in terms of the wave-functions is given by

\[ G^{(12)}(\tau'', \tau', v'', v'; E) = \left( \cosh \tau' \cosh \tau'' \right)^{-1/2} \int \frac{d\psi}{E_p - E} \int d\psi \nabla_{k_v} \Psi_{k_v}^{(k_1,k_2)}(v') \Psi_{k_v}^{(k_1,k_2)}(v'') \Psi_{k_v}^{(\lambda_2,ik_v)}(\tau') \Psi_{k_v}^{(\lambda_2,ik_v)}(\tau'') \]

\[ + \left( \cosh \tau' \cosh \tau'' \right)^{-1/2} \sum_{n_\tau=0}^{N_{n_\tau n_v}} \sum_{n_v=0}^{N_{n_\tau n_v}} \Psi_{n_\tau}^{(k_1,k_2)}(v') \Psi_{n_v}^{(k_1,k_2)}(v'') \]

\[ \times \left\{ \sum_{n_\tau=0}^{N_{n_\tau n_v}} \frac{N_{n_\tau n_v}^2}{E_{n_\tau n_v} - E} \Psi_{n_\tau}^{(\lambda_2,\lambda_1)}(\tau') \Psi_{n_v}^{(\lambda_2,\lambda_1)}(\tau'') + \int \frac{d\psi}{E_p - E} \Psi_{p}^{(\lambda_2,\lambda_1)}(\tau') \Psi_{p}^{(\lambda_2,\lambda_1)}(\tau'') \right\} , \] (3.80)

where \( N_{n_\tau n_v}, N_{k_v} \) is determined by the residuum in (3.77). The continuous spectrum has the form

\[ E_p = \frac{h^2}{2ma_+} \left( p^2 + k_3^2 \right) . \] (3.81)

For \( k_3 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \) we obtain the usual zero-point energy on the two-dimensional hyperboloid. Re-inserting \( \cos u = \tanh v \) gives the Green function in the \((u,v)\)-system.
3.2.2 Separation of $V_2$ in Degenerate Elliptic Coordinates.

We insert the potential $V_2$ in degenerate elliptic coordinates into the path integral and obtain

$$(f(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\varphi}) = 4(a_+ / \sinh^2 2\tilde{\omega} + a_- / \sin^2 2\tilde{\varphi}))$$

$$K^{(V_2)}(\tilde{\omega}''\tilde{\omega}', \tilde{\omega}'', \tilde{\varphi}'', \tilde{\varphi}'; T) = \int_{\tilde{\omega}(t) = \tilde{\omega}'}^{\tilde{\omega}(t') = \tilde{\omega}''} \int_{\tilde{\varphi}(t) = \tilde{\varphi}'}^{\tilde{\varphi}(t') = \tilde{\varphi}''} D\tilde{\omega}(t) D\tilde{\varphi}(t) f(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\varphi}) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} f(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\varphi})(\tilde{\omega}^2 + \tilde{\varphi}^2) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \right] \right\} dt \right\} \, (3.82)

The calculation is similar as in the case of the $(u, v)$-system: First, we re-scale $2\tilde{\omega} \to \tilde{\omega}$, $2\tilde{\varphi} \to \tilde{\varphi}$, then we perform the transformation $\cos \tilde{\varphi} = \tanh \tilde{\tau}$. Finally, we perform a time-transformation $f(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\varphi}) \to f(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\tau})$ yielding

$$G^{(V_2)}(\tilde{\tau}'', \tilde{\tau}', \tilde{\omega}'', \tilde{\omega}'; E) = \int_0^\infty ds'' \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} s'' \left( E_{a-} - \frac{\hbar^2 k_3^2}{2m} \right) \right\} K^{(V_2)}(\tilde{\tau}'', \tilde{\tau}', \tilde{\omega}'', \tilde{\omega}'; s'') \, (3.83)

with the transformed path integral $K^{(V_2)}(s'')$ given by

$$K^{(V_2)}(\tilde{\tau}'', \tilde{\tau}', \tilde{\omega}'', \tilde{\omega}'; s'') = \int_{\tilde{\tau}(0) = \tilde{\tau}'}^{\tilde{\tau}(s'') = \tilde{\tau}''} \int_{\tilde{\omega}(0) = \tilde{\omega}'}^{\tilde{\omega}(s'') = \tilde{\omega}''} D\tilde{\tau}(s) D\tilde{\omega}(s) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} \left( \tilde{\tau}^2 + \cosh^2 \tilde{\tau} \tilde{\omega}^2 \right) \right] \right\} ds \right\} \, (3.84)

Again we evaluate this path integral by a successive $\tilde{\omega}$- and $\tilde{\tau}$-path integration. Performing finally the $s''$-integration we obtain

$$G^{(V_2)}(\tilde{\tau}'', \tilde{\tau}', \tilde{\omega}'', \tilde{\omega}'; E) = (\cosh \tilde{\tau} \cosh \tilde{\tau}'')^{-1/2} \times \left\{ \int \frac{\mathcal{E}_{k, \lambda, \epsilon}^2}{\mathcal{E}_p} \right\} \int \frac{d\mathcal{E}_p}{\mathcal{E}_p - E} \Psi_p^{(k_1, \lambda_1)}(\tilde{\tau}') \Psi_p^{(k_1, \lambda_2)}(\tilde{\tau}'') \Psi_p^{(k_1, \lambda_2)}(\tilde{\omega}') \Psi_p^{(k_1, \lambda_2)}(\tilde{\omega}'') + \sum_{n_\omega = 0}^{N_{\max}} \frac{\mathcal{E}_p}{\mathcal{E}_p - E} \Psi_p^{(k_1, \lambda_1, \epsilon, \eta)}(\tilde{\tau}') \Psi_p^{(k_1, \lambda_2, \epsilon, \eta)}(\tilde{\tau}'') \Psi_p^{(k_1, \lambda_2, \epsilon, \eta)}(\tilde{\omega}') \Psi_p^{(k_1, \lambda_2, \epsilon, \eta)}(\tilde{\omega}'') \right\} \, (3.85)

The normalization constants $N_{k, \omega}$, $N_{k, \omega, p}$, $N_{n, \omega}$ are determined by the respective residue in $G^{(V_2)}(E)$ and the discrete spectrum is determined by the quadratic equation $\mathcal{B}_{78}$. The continuous spectrum has the form

$$E_p = \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma_-} \left( p^2 + k_3^2 \right) \, (3.86)

The difference of $E_p$ in comparison to the $(u, v)$-system can be resolved by making in the $(u, v)$-system the transformation $\sin u = \tanh \tau$ which changes the sign in the energy term. This concludes the discussion of $V_2$ on $D_4$. 

3.3 The Superintegrable Potential $V_3$ on $D_{IV}$.

We state the potential in the respective coordinate systems

$$V_3(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\varphi}) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{4a_+}{\sinh^2 2\tilde{\omega}} + \frac{4a_-}{\sinh^2 \tilde{\varphi}} \right)^{-1} \left[ \frac{c_1}{\cos^2 \tilde{\varphi}} + \frac{c_2}{\cosh^2 \tilde{\omega}} + c_3 \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 \tilde{\varphi}} - \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \tilde{\omega}} \right) \right].$$

(3.87)

$$= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[ a_+ \left( \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \tilde{\omega}} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \tilde{\varphi}} \right) - a_- \left( \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \tilde{\omega}} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \tilde{\varphi}} \right) \right]^{-1} \times \left[ \frac{c_3}{\sinh^2 \tilde{\omega}} + \frac{c_2}{\cosh^2 \tilde{\omega}} + c_3 \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 \tilde{\varphi}} - \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \tilde{\omega}} \right) \right].$$

(3.88)

It is possible to evaluate the path integral for $V_3$ in both separating coordinate systems. However, due to the similarity in the evaluations, only the degenerate elliptic II case will be presented.

3.3.1 Separation of $V_3$ in Degenerate Elliptic Coordinates II.

We insert the potential $V_3$ in the path integral formulation for degenerate elliptic coordinates on $D_{IV}$ and obtain $f(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\varphi}) = 4(a_+/\sinh^2 2\tilde{\omega} + a_-/\sin^2 2\tilde{\varphi})$

$$K^{(V_3)}(\tilde{\omega}''', \tilde{\omega}', \tilde{\varphi}'', \tilde{\varphi}'; T) = \int_{\tilde{\omega}(t) = \tilde{\omega}'}^{\tilde{\omega}(t) = \tilde{\omega}''} \int_{\tilde{\varphi}(t) = \tilde{\varphi}'}^{\tilde{\varphi}(t) = \tilde{\varphi}''} \mathcal{D}\tilde{\varphi}(t) \mathcal{D}\tilde{\omega}(t) f(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\varphi})$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} f(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\varphi})(\dot{\tilde{\omega}}^2 + \dot{\tilde{\varphi}}^2) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m f(\tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\varphi})} \left( \frac{c_1}{\cos^2 \tilde{\varphi}} + \frac{c_2}{\cosh^2 \tilde{\omega}} + c_3 \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 \tilde{\varphi}} - \frac{1}{\sinh^2 \tilde{\omega}} \right) \right) \right] dt \right\}. \quad (3.89)$$

In order to obtain a convenient form to evaluate $K^{(V_3)}$ we perform the coordinate transformation $\cos \tilde{\varphi} = \tanh \tilde{\tau}$ in the same way as for $V_2$. Performing also the corresponding time-transformation gives

$$K^{(V_3)}(\tilde{\omega}''', \tilde{\omega}', \tilde{\tau}'', \tilde{\tau}'; T) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar}$$

$$\times \int_0^\infty \frac{ds''}{2} \exp \left[ \frac{i}{\hbar} \left( \frac{h^2}{2m} \lambda_2^{(2)} \lambda_3^{(2)} \right) \right] K^{(V_3)}(\tilde{\omega}'', \tilde{\omega}', \tilde{\tau}'', \tilde{\tau}'; s'') , \quad (3.90)$$

and the time-transformed path integral $K^{(V_3)}(s'')$ is given by

$$K^{(V_3)}(\tilde{\omega}''', \tilde{\omega}', \tilde{\tau}'', \tilde{\tau}'; s'') = \int_{\tilde{\omega}(0) = \tilde{\omega}'}^{\tilde{\omega}(s'') = \tilde{\omega}''} \int_{\tilde{\tau}(0) = \tilde{\tau}'}^{\tilde{\tau}(s'') = \tilde{\tau}''} \mathcal{D}\tilde{\varphi}(s) \cosh \tilde{\tau}$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \tilde{\tau}^2 + \cosh^2 \tilde{\omega} \dot{\tilde{\omega}}^2 \right] - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\lambda_2^{(2)} - \frac{1}{4}}{\sinh^2 \tilde{\omega}} - \frac{\lambda_2^{(2)} - \frac{1}{4}}{\cosh^2 \tilde{\omega}} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \right\} ds \right\}. \quad (3.91)$$
\[ \lambda^2 = \frac{1}{4} + c_i - 2ma_\epsilon E/h^2, \ i = 1, 2, 3. \] The latter path integral has the form of two successive modified Pöschl–Teller path integrations in \( \tilde{\omega} \) and \( \tilde{\tau} \). In the \( \omega \)-path integration we get a contribution form the continuous and from the discrete spectrum. The continuous contribution gives in the \( \tilde{\tau} \)-path integration only a continuous part, whereas the other gives a discrete and continuous contribution in \( \tilde{\tau} \). We denote the continuous parameter in \( \tilde{\omega} \) by \( p \), the discrete parameter in \( \tilde{\omega} \) by \( \epsilon_n = 2n_\omega + \lambda_{3+} - \lambda_{2-} - 1 \), the continuous parameter in \( \tilde{\tau} \) by \( \tau \), the discrete parameter in \( \tilde{\tau} \) by \( \epsilon_n = 2n_\tau + \lambda_{1+} - \epsilon_{n_\omega} - 1 \), therefore:

\[ K(V_3)(\tilde{\omega}', \tilde{\omega}'', \tilde{\tau}', \tilde{\tau}'', s''; s') = (\cosh \tilde{\tau}' \cosh \tilde{\tau}'')^{-1/2} \left( \int_0^\infty dp_\omega \Psi_p \right) (\tilde{\omega}') \Psi_p (\tilde{\omega}'') \times \left( \int_{\tilde{\tau}(s')=\tilde{\tau}''} d\tilde{\tau}(s) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{s'}^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \tilde{\omega}' + \frac{\hbar}{2m} \left( \frac{\lambda^2 - 1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_{n_\omega} - 1}{2} \right) \right] ds \right\} \right) \]

\[ + (\cosh \tilde{\tau}' \cosh \tilde{\tau}'')^{-1/2} \left( \int_0^\infty dp_\omega \Psi_{p_\omega} \right) (\tilde{\omega}) \Psi_{p_\omega} (\tilde{\omega}'') \times \left( \int_{\tilde{\tau}(s'=\tilde{\tau}'')} d\tilde{\tau}(s) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{s'}^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} \tilde{\omega}' + \frac{\hbar}{2m} \left( \frac{\lambda^2 - 1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon_{n_\omega} - 1}{2} \right) \right] ds \right\} \right) \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{n_\omega=0}^{N_{max}} (\tilde{\omega}'') \frac{1}{i} \sum_{n=0}^{N_{max}} (\tilde{\omega}) \frac{1}{i} \sum_{n=0}^{N_{max}} (\tilde{\omega}') \frac{1}{i} \sum_{n=0}^{N_{max}} (\tilde{\omega}'') \]

Performing the \( s'' \)-integration gives the spectrum. For the continuous spectrum we obtain

\[ E_p = \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma_\epsilon} \left( p^2 + \frac{1}{4} - c_3 \right). \]

The discrete spectrum is determined by

\[ 2(n_\omega + n_\tau) + \lambda_{1+} + \lambda_{3+} - \lambda_{2-} - 2 = \lambda_{4+}. \]

This is an equation in \( E \) in eighth order which we will not solve.

### 3.4 The Superintegrable Potential \( V_4 \) on \( D_{IV} \).

We state the potential in the respective coordinate systems

\[ V_4(\mu, \nu) = \left( \frac{a_+}{\sin^2 u} + \frac{a_-}{\cos^2 u} \right)^{-1} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (k^2_0 - \frac{1}{4}) \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 u} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} \right). \]
It is possible to evaluate the path integral for $V_4$ is all the separating coordinate systems. However, we evaluate the path integral for $V_4$ only in the $(u, v)$-system because $V_4$ is trivial.

### 3.4.1 Separation of $V_4$ in the $(u, v)$-System.

We insert $V_4$ into the path integral and obtain $(f = a_+/\sin^2 u + a_-/\cos^2 u)$

$$K(u'', u', v'', v'; T) = \int_{u(t')=u'}^{u(t'')=u''} \int_{v(t')=v'}^{v(t'')=v''} Dv(t) f(u)$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} f(u)(u''^2 + v^2) - \frac{\hbar^2 k_0^2}{2m} \frac{1}{\sin^2 u} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 v} \right) \right] dt \right\}. \quad (3.98)$$

We proceed similarly as in [13]. Because the formulation in $(u, v)$-coordinates is inconvenient, we perform following [12] the coordinate transformation $\cos u = \tanh \tau$. Further, we separate off the $v$-path integration, and additionally we make a time-transformation with the time-transformation function $f = a_+/\sin^2 u + a_-/\cos^2 u$. Due to the coordinate transformation $\cos u = \tanh \tau$ additional quantum terms appear according to

$$\exp \left( \frac{im}{2\epsilon h \cos u} \frac{(\Delta u^{(j)})^2}{\cos u^{(j)}} \right) \equiv \exp \left[ \frac{im}{2\epsilon h} (\Delta \tau^{(j)})^2 - \frac{h}{8m} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \tau^{(j)}} \right) \right]. \quad (3.99)$$

We get for the path integral

$$K(u'', u', v'', v'; T) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} \int_{0}^{\infty} ds'' \exp \left[ \frac{i}{\hbar} \left( a_+ E - \frac{h^2 k_0^2}{2m} \right) \right] K(\tau'', \tau', v'', v'; s''), \quad (3.100)$$

and the time-transformed path integral $K(s'')$ is given by

$$K(\tau'', \tau', v'', v'; s'') = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk e^{i(ku'' - v') - \frac{h^2}{2m} (\cosh \tau' \cosh \tau'')^{-1/2}}$$

$$\times \int_{\tau(0) = \tau'}^{\tau(s'') = \tau''} D\tau(s) e^{i\int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m+2}{2} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{\lambda_0^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\sinh^2 \tau} - \frac{\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{\cosh^2 \tau} \right) \right] ds}. \quad (3.101)$$

Inserting the solution for the modified Pöschl–Teller potential and evaluating the Green function on the cut yields for the path integral solution on $D_{IV}$ as follows $(K(u'', u', v'', v'; T) = K(\tau'', \tau', v'', v'; T))$:

$$K(u'', u', v'', v'; T) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk e^{-i\epsilon \epsilon_p T E_p h} \Psi_{p, k}(\tau'', v'') \Psi^*_{p, k'}(\tau', v') \quad \text{for} \quad E_p = \frac{h^2}{2m} (p^2 + \frac{1}{4}). \quad (3.102)$$

$$\Psi_{p, k}(\tau, v) = \frac{e^{ik\phi}}{\sqrt{2\pi a_+ \cosh \tau}} \Psi(\lambda_0, i\epsilon_p)(\tau), \quad (3.103)$$

$$E_p = \frac{h^2}{2m} (p^2 + \frac{1}{4}). \quad (3.104)$$
where $\lambda_0^2 = k_0^2 - 2maeE/h^2$ and the wave-functions for the modified Pöschl-Teller functions. Re-inserting $\cos u = \tanh \tau$ gives the solution in terms of the variable $u$.

We also see from this example that the introduction of a third variable $w$, say, to a three-dimensional version of Darboux space $D_{IV}$ allows separation of variables, where the additional quantum number $k_0$ corresponds to the motion in $w$.

## 4 Summary and Discussion

In this second paper we have finished the discussion of superintegrable potentials on the Darboux spaces of non-constant curvature. The results are very satisfactory. There are two potentials on $D_I$, four potentials on $D_{II}$, five potentials on $D_{III}$, and four potentials on $D_{IV}$, respectively. We could solve many of the emerging quantum mechanical problems. To give an overview, we summarize our results in Table 5. We list for each space the corresponding potentials including the general form of the solution (if explicitly possible). We omit the trivial potentials here, because they are separable in all corresponding coordinate systems.

In the first Darboux space $D_I$ the superintegrable were related to the Holt potential and a shifted isotropic harmonic oscillator in two-dimensional Euclidean space. Whereas the solution in the coordinate $v$ can be expressed in terms of the wave-functions for the radial harmonic oscillator (Laguerre polynomials) and the shifted harmonic oscillator (Hermite polynomials), the solution in the coordinate $u$ was determined by a boundary condition for $u$. This gave wave-functions in terms of parabolic cylinder functions and a transcendental equation for the bound state energy levels. The corresponding solution in the rotated $(r,q)$-system was similar. An explicit solution in parabolic coordinates could not be found.

In the second Darboux space there were three non-trivial superintegrable potentials. The potentials were related to the Hold-potential, the isotropic singular oscillator, and the Coulomb potential in two-dimensional Euclidean space. We found combinations of polynomial wave-functions for the discrete states and combinations of polynomials and Whittaker functions for the scattering states. The discrete energy spectrum for the oscillator-related potentials was usually given by a quadratic equation in the energy. For the Coulomb-related potential we found an equation in eight order in the energy, which could be studied in a special case. Also, in the semiclassical limit, we found that the energy-spectra indeed had the behavior of an harmonic oscillator and a Coulomb potential, respectively.

On $D_{III}$ we had potentials related to a linear potential, a Coulomb potential, and a shifted oscillator in two-dimensional flat space. We found for the first potential an equation in fourth order in the energy $E$, and quadratic equations in the energy $E$ for the second potential and third potential. The coulomb-related potential showed again in the semiclassical limit the behavior of a Coulomb potential. Of some special interest was the feature of the complex periodic Morse potential for the separation of $V_3$ in polar coordinates. Such complex potentials have attracted in the recent years some attention, because the involved $\mathcal{PT}$-symmetry in these potentials has the consequence that they nevertheless have a real spectrum, e.g. [3, 4, 5, 50, 51]. Such kind a potentials also appear as subsystems in the list of superintegrable potentials on the complex Euclidean plane [57].

A special feature in $D_{III}$ was that there is already for the free motion a positive continuous and a negative infinite discrete spectrum. A similar feature also exists for the free quantum motion on the SU(1, 1) and SO(2, 2) hyperboloid.
Table 5: Solutions of the path integration for superintegrable potentials in Darboux spaces

| Space and Potential | Solution in terms of the wave-functions |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|
| $D_I$               |                                        |
| $V_1$: $(u, v)$     | Hermite polynomials × Parabolic cylinder functions |
| Parabolic           | No explicit solution                    |
| $V_2$: $(u, v)$     | Hermite polynomials × Parabolic cylinder functions |
| $(r, q)$            | Hermite polynomials × Parabolic cylinder functions |
| $D_{II}$            |                                        |
| $V_1$: $(u, v)$     | Hermite polynomial × Whittaker functions* |
| Parabolic           | No explicit solution                    |
| $V_2$: $(u, v)$     | Laguerre polynomial × Whittaker functions* |
| Polar               | Gegenbauer polynomial × Whittaker functions* |
| Elliptic            | No explicit solution                    |
| $V_3$: Polar        | Gegenbauer polynomials × Bessel functions |
| Parabolic           | Product of Whittaker functions*        |
| Elliptic            | No explicit solution                    |
| $D_{III}$           |                                        |
| $V_1$: Parabolic    | Product of Hermite polynomials/Parabolic cylinder functions |
| Translated parabolic| Product of Hermite polynomials/Parabolic cylinder functions |
| $V_2$: $(u, v)$     | Gegenbauer polynomials × Whittaker functions* |
| Polar               | Gegenbauer polynomials × Whittaker functions* |
| Parabolic           | Product of Whittaker functions*        |
| $V_3$: Polar        | Gegenbauer polynomials × Whittaker functions* |
| Parabolic           | No explicit solution                    |
| $V_4$: Hyperbolic   | Product of Whittaker functions*        |
| Elliptic            | No explicit solution                    |
| $D_{IV}$            |                                        |
| $V_1$: $(u, v)$-system | Product of hypergeometric functions     |
| Horospherical       | Product of Whittaker functions*        |
| Elliptic            | No explicit solution                    |
| $V_2$: $(u, v)$     | hypergeometric functions               |
| Degenerate Elliptic | hypergeometric functions               |
| $V_3$: Elliptic     | hypergeometric functions               |
| Degenerate Elliptic | hypergeometric functions               |

(* The notion Whittaker functions means for a discrete spectrum Laguerre polynomials, and for a continuous spectrum Whittaker functions $W_{\mu,\nu}(z)$, respectively $M_{\mu,\nu}(z)$.)

In the fourth Darboux space we found potentials which were related to the Morse and Pöschl–Teller potential, and combined modified Pöschl–Teller potentials. The modified Pöschl–Teller potentials had, of course, solutions in terms of hypergeometric functions, respectively Jacobi polynomials (discrete spectrum) and Jacobi functions (scattering states).
We were able to solve the various path integral representations, because we have now to our
disposal not only the basic path integrals for the harmonic oscillator, the linear oscillator, the
radial harmonic oscillator, and the (modified) Pöschl–Teller Potential, but also path integral
identities derived from path integration on harmonic spaces like the elliptic and spheroidal path
integral representations with its more complicated special functions. This includes also numerous
transformation techniques to find a particular solution based on one of the basic solutions.
Various Green function analysis techniques can be applied to find not only an expression for
the Green function but also for the wave-functions and the energy spectrum. Usually, we stated
in all cases the solution for the discrete spectrum contribution, i.e. the energy-spectrum and the
bound-states wave-functions. However, not in all cases we stated explicitly the scattering states.
In the cases, where we omitted the explicit representation, this can be done in a straightforward
way by inserting the corresponding solution by the potential problem in question and inserting
the various coupling constants and scattering quantum numbers.

Let us also note that our solutions are often on a more or less formal level. Neither have
we specified an embedding space, nor have we specified boundary conditions on our spaces. For
instance, in $D_1$ boundary conditions and the signature of the ambient space is very important,
because choosing a positive or a negative signature of the ambient space changes the boundary
conditions, and hence the quantization conditions [22]. The same line of reasoning is, of course,
valid in the other three Darboux spaces. We have not discussed in detail special cases of the
parameters (say $a$ and $b$), including the limiting cases to flat spaces or spaces with constant
(negative) curvature. Such a discussion would go far beyond the scope of this paper.

Let us finally mention an important observation due to [27]. At the end of their paper Kahnis
et al. gave a list of superintegrable potentials on the two-dimensional complex plane and complex
sphere. As it turns out [28], all of the potentials on Darboux spaces can be generated by taking
a two-dimensional line element and dividing this line element by a superintegrable potential
belonging to a specific class.$^2$ Not every class generates a new potential on a Darboux space,
some are simply related by a coordinate transformation, and some potentials can be generated
from the Euclidean plane as well as the complex sphere. The appearance of the complex sphere
is especially obvious in the general elliptic coordinate system on $D_{IV}$. Some of the various
different potentials coming from the complex plane and sphere are also related by the so-called
“coupling constant metamorphosis”. Coupling constant metamorphosis always comes into play
if the energy $E$ of the quantum system appears in the form of $E \times$ metric terms. This observation
leads to the notion that every nondegenerate superintegrable system in two dimensions is “Stäckel
equivalent” to a superintegrable system in a two-dimensional space of constant curvature [28].

In the language of path integrals coupling constant metamorphosis comes from “time-” or
“space-time” transformations (also called Duru–Kleinert transformations [10]). Here the most
important example is the Coulomb problem, where by means of a space-time transformation the
Coulomb-coupling $\alpha$ just becomes a constant and the emerging harmonic oscillator problem has
the frequency $\omega^2 = -2E/m$, i.e. the negative energy of the Coulomb problem appears as an
harmonic oscillator frequency. As we have seen this kind of coupling constant metamorphosis
or space-time transformation, respectively, had been indispensable tools in the path integral
evaluations of the free motion and for the superintegrable potentials, and we can use both
notions as synonymous.

$^2$The cases for two-dimensional flat space with two-dimensional superintegrable potentials is discussed in [10].
It turns out that the quantization conditions for the bound energy states is always determined by an equation of
eighth order in $E$. 
We did not go into details of three-dimensional generalization of the Darboux spaces \[15\]. Of course, it is possible to extend the notion of superintegrability to three-dimensional Darboux spaces. In particular, in three dimensions there are more of such potentials. In total, there are five maximally superintegrable potentials \[18\], the first four of them also are superintegrable on, including the singular harmonic oscillator, the Holt potential and the Coulomb potential. New features will arise due to the fact that on three-dimensional generalization of the more complicated Darboux spaces \( D_{\text{III}} \) and \( D_{\text{IV}} \), coordinate systems from the three-dimensional complex sphere come into play \[31\]. Studies along such lines will be performed in future investigations.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Heisenberg–Landau program.

The authors are grateful to Ernie Kalnins for fruitful and pleasant discussions on superintegrability and separating coordinate systems. C.Grosche would like to thank the organizers of the “XII. International Conference on Symmetry Methods in Physics”, July 3–8, Yerevan, Armenia, for the warm hospitality during the stay in Yerevan.

G.S.Pogosyan acknowledges the support of the Dirección General de Asuntos del Personal Académico, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (DGAPA–UNAM) by the grant 102603 Optica Matemática, SEP–CONACyT project 44845 and PROMEP 103.5/05/1705.

A Path Integral for the Free Motion on \( D_{\text{IV}} \)
in Degenerate Elliptic Coordinates (\( \gamma = 1 \))

We start by considering the metric in elliptic coordinates (\( \gamma = 1 \)):

\[
ds^2 = \left[ a_-(\frac{1}{\sinh^2 \omega} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \phi}) - a_+\left(\frac{1}{\cosh^2 \omega} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \phi}\right)\right] (d\omega^2 + d\phi^2) .
\]

We formulate the path integral in the usual way. We perform the space-time transformation

\[
\omega(t') = \omega' \quad \phi(t') = \phi'
\]

yielding

\[
\begin{align*}
K(\omega'', \omega', \phi'', \phi'; T) &= \int_{\omega(0)=\omega''}^{\omega(T')=\omega''} \int_{\phi(0)=\phi''}^{\phi(T')=\phi''} \mathcal{D}\omega(t) \mathcal{D}\phi(t) \sqrt{g} \\
&\times \exp \left[ \frac{im}{2\hbar} \int_0^T \left( \frac{a_-}{\sinh^2 \omega} - \frac{a_+}{\cosh^2 \omega} + \frac{a_-}{\sin^2 \phi} - \frac{a_+}{\cos^2 \phi} \right) (\dot{\omega}^2 + \dot{\phi}^2) dt \right] \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} \int_0^\infty ds'' \exp \left[ \frac{i}{\hbar} \left( a_- E - \frac{\hbar^2}{8m} s'' \right) \right] K(\omega'', \omega', \phi'', \phi'; s'') \tag{A.2}
\end{align*}
\]

with the transformed path integral given by

\[
K(\tilde{\omega}'', \tilde{\omega}', \tilde{\phi}'', \tilde{\phi}'; s'') = \int_{\tilde{\omega}(0)=\tilde{\omega}''}^{\tilde{\omega}(T')=\tilde{\omega}''} \int_{\tilde{\phi}(0)=\tilde{\phi}''}^{\tilde{\phi}(T')=\tilde{\phi}''} \mathcal{D}\tilde{\omega}(s) \mathcal{D}\tilde{\phi}(s) \cosh \tilde{\tau} \\
	imes \exp \left( \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left\{ \frac{m}{2} (\tilde{\tau}^2 + \cosh^2 \tilde{\tau} \tilde{\omega}'^2) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left[ \frac{1}{\cosh^2 \tilde{\tau}} + \frac{\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{4}}{\sinh^2 \tilde{\tau}} \right] \right\} ds \right) . \tag{A.3}
\]
where $\lambda_\pm^2 = \frac{1}{4} - 2ma_\pm E/h^2$. The successive path integrations are of the modified Pöschl–Teller type. Therefore the solution can be written as follows:

$$K(\tilde{\omega}'', \tilde{\omega}', \tilde{\varphi}'', \tilde{\varphi}'; T) = \int dk \int p \psi_k^{(\lambda_-, \lambda_+)}(\tilde{\omega}'') \psi_k^{(\lambda_-, \lambda_+)}(\tilde{\omega}') \psi_p^{(\lambda_+, \lambda_+)}(\tilde{\tau}'') \psi_p^{(\lambda_+, \lambda_+)}(\tilde{\tau}') e^{-iHTp^2/2m}. \tag{A.4}$$

with the energy spectrum

$$E_p = \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma_-(p^2 + \frac{1}{4})} \tag{A.5}$$

and we can re-insert $\tanh \tilde{\tau} \to \cos \tilde{\varphi}$. The difference of the energy spectra in degenerate elliptic and elliptic coordinates (interchanging of $a_+$ and $a_-$) can be removed by a shift of the coordinates $\tilde{\varphi}$ and $\tilde{\varphi}$ by $\pi/2$, respectively.

### B Path Integral for the Free Motion on $D_{IV}$ in Degenerate Elliptic Coordinates ($\gamma = 2$)

We start by considering the metric in degenerate elliptic coordinates ($\gamma = 2$):

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{a_+}{\sinh^2 2\tilde{\omega}} + \frac{a_-}{\sin^2 2\tilde{\varphi}} \right) (d\tilde{\omega}^2 + d\tilde{\varphi}^2). \tag{B.1}$$

We formulate the path integral in the usual way. We scale both variables by the factor 2 and perform the space-time transformation with the coordinate transformation $\cos \tilde{\varphi} = \tanh \tilde{\tau}$ yielding ($\lambda^2 = \frac{1}{4} - 2ma_\pm E/h^2$):

$$K(\tilde{\omega}'', \tilde{\omega}', \tilde{\varphi}'', \tilde{\varphi}'; T) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll}
\frac{1}{2} \int_D \mathcal{D}\tilde{\omega}(t) \int_{\tilde{\varphi}(t') = \tilde{\varphi}'} \mathcal{D}\tilde{\varphi}(t) \left( \frac{a_+}{\sinh^2 2\tilde{\omega}} + \frac{a_-}{\sin^2 2\tilde{\varphi}} \right) \\
\times \exp \left[ \frac{im}{2\hbar} \int_0^T \left( \frac{a_+}{\sinh^2 2\tilde{\omega}} + \frac{a_-}{\sin^2 2\tilde{\varphi}} \right) (d\tilde{\omega}^2 + d\tilde{\varphi}^2) dt \right] \\
\end{array} \right. \tag{B.2}$$

with the transformed path integral given by

$$\tilde{\tau}(s'') = \tilde{\omega}'' \quad \tilde{\omega}(s') = \tilde{\omega}'$$

$$K(\tilde{\omega}'', \tilde{\omega}', \tilde{\varphi}'', \tilde{\varphi}''; s'') = \int_{\tilde{\tau}(0) = \tilde{\tau}'} \mathcal{D}\tilde{\tau}(s) \int_{\tilde{\omega}(0) = \tilde{\omega}'} \mathcal{D}\tilde{\omega}(s) \cosh \tilde{\tau}$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^{s''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} (\tilde{\varphi}^{'2} + \cosh^2 \tilde{\omega}^{'2}) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m \cosh^2 \tilde{\tau}} (\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{4}) \right] ds \right\}$$

$$= (\cosh \tilde{\tau}' \cosh \tilde{\omega}'')^{-1/2} \sum_{\pm} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dk}{\cosh^2 \pi \lambda + \sinh^2 \pi \tilde{k}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dp}{\cosh^2 \pi k + \sinh^2 \pi \tilde{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{d\lambda}{\cosh^2 \pi \lambda + \sinh^2 \pi \lambda} P^i_{\lambda-1/2}(\pm \tanh \omega'') P^i_{\lambda-1/2}(\pm \tanh \tilde{\omega}')$$

$$\times \sum_{\pm} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dp \sinh \pi p}{\cosh^2 \pi k + \sinh^2 \pi \tilde{p}} P^i_{\lambda-1/2}(\pm \tanh \omega'') P^i_{\lambda-1/2}(\pm \tanh \tilde{\omega}') e^{-iHTp^2/2m}. \tag{B.3}$$
Therefore we obtain the wave-functions and the energy-spectrum, respectively
\[ \Psi_{k,p}(\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\omega}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cosh \tilde{\tau}}} \left( \frac{k \sinh \pi k}{\cosh^2 \pi \lambda + \sinh^2 \pi k} \frac{p \sinh \pi p}{\cosh^2 \pi k + \sinh^2 \pi p} \right)^{1/2} \times P_{\lambda-1/2}^{ik}(\pm \tanh \omega) P_{\lambda-1/2}^{ip}(\pm \tanh \tilde{\tau}) \] (B.4)

and \( E_p = \frac{\hbar^2}{2ma} (p^2 + \frac{1}{4}) \), and we can re-insert \( \tanh \tilde{\tau} \to \cos \tilde{\varphi} \).

\section{Superintegrable Potentials on \( E(2, \mathbb{C}) \).}

In this appendix we shortly discuss the path integral representation of superintegrable potentials on the two-dimensional complex Euclidean plane. A thorough path integral discussion on the real two-dimensional complex Euclidean plane has been done in [18], and therefore these solutions will not be repeated here, only some new due to the appearance of three more potentials \( V_5 - V_7 \).

As usual \( P_1 = -i\hbar \partial_x \) and \( P_2 = -i\hbar \partial_y \) denote the momentum operators, and \( M = yP_1 - xP_2 \) is the angular momentum. The potentials now read as follows [28, 35, 36, 37]

\[ V_5 = \frac{B}{2}(x - iy) \quad \text{(Cartesian Semi-hyperbolic Light Cone)} \]
\[ V_6 = \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{x - iy}} \quad \text{(Parabolic Semi-hyperbolic Light Cone)} \]
\[ V_7 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\alpha x^2 + y^2}{(x + iy)^2} + \frac{\beta}{(x + iy)^2} + \gamma(x^2 + y^2) \right] \quad \text{(Polar Hyperbolic)} \] (C.1)

In the underlined cases we give a (formal) path integral representation.

\section{The Potential \( V_5 \).}

For the potential \( V_5 \) the corresponding Lagrangian has the form
\[ \mathcal{L} = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) - \frac{B}{2} (x - iy) \] (C.2)

Thus, we identify two linear potentials [13, 46]

\[ K^{(V_5)}(x'', x', y'', y'; T) \]
\[ = \int_{x(t') = x'}^{x(t'') = x''} \int_{y(t') = y'}^{y(t'') = y''} \mathcal{D}x(t) \mathcal{D}y(t) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t'}^{t''} \left[ \frac{m}{2}(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2) - \frac{B}{2}(x - iy) \right] dt \right\} \]
\[ = \left( \frac{m}{2\pi i\hbar T} \right) \exp \left[ \frac{i}{\hbar} \left( \frac{m}{2} \frac{(x'' - x')^2 + (x'' - x')^2}{T} - \frac{BT}{4}(x' + x'' - iy' - iy'') \right) \right] \] (C.3)
Table 6: Coordinate Systems on the Complex Plane \( E(2, \mathbb{C}) \)

| Coordinate System | Integrals of Motion | Coordinates |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. Cartesian, \((x, y \in \mathbb{R})\) | \( I = p_1^2 \) | \( x, y \) |
| 2. Polar \((\rho > 0, \varphi \in [0, \pi])\) | \( I = m^2 \) | \( x = \rho \cos \varphi \), \( y = \rho \sin \varphi \) |
| 3. Light Cone \((x, y \in \mathbb{R})\) | \( I = (P_1 + iP_2)^2 \) | \( \dot{x} = x - iy \), \( \dot{y} = x + iy \), |
| 4. Elliptic \((\omega > 0, \alpha \in [0, 2\pi])\) | \( I = M^2 - a^2 P_2^2 \) | \( x = \cosh \omega \cos \alpha \), \( y = \sinh \omega \sin \alpha \) |
| 5. Parabolic \((\xi, \eta > 0)\) | \( I = \{M, P_2\} \) | \( x = 1/2(\xi^2 - \eta^2) \), \( y = \xi \eta \) |
| 6. Hyperbolic \((u, v > 0)\) | \( I = M^2 + (P_1 + iP_2)^2 \) | \( x = u^2 + u^2e^2 + v^2 \) \(2uv \), \( y = iu^2 - u^2e^2 + v^2 \) \(2uv \) |
| 7. Semi-hyperbolic \((w, z \in \mathbb{R})\) | \( I = \{M, P_1 + iP_2\} + (P_1 - iP_2)^2 \) | \( x = \frac{1}{2}(w - z)^2 + \frac{i}{4}(w + z) \), \( y = -\frac{1}{2}(w - z)^2 - \frac{i}{4}(w + z) \) |

\[
\left(\frac{4m}{\hbar^2 B}\right)^4 \int_{\mathbb{R}} dE e^{-iET/\hbar} \int_{\mathbb{R}} d\lambda \\
\times \text{Ai} \left[ \left( x' - \frac{2E + \lambda}{k} \right) \left( mB \right)^{1/3} \right] \text{Ai} \left[ \left( x'' - \frac{2E + \lambda}{k} \right) \left( mB \right)^{1/3} \right] \\
\times \text{Ai} \left[ i \left( y' - \frac{2E - \lambda}{k} \right) \left( mB \right)^{1/3} \right] \text{Ai} \left[ i \left( y'' - \frac{2E - \lambda}{k} \right) \left( mB \right)^{1/3} \right],
\]

(C.4)

with the continuous spectrum \( E = \hbar^2 p^2 / 2m \), and \( \lambda \) is the second separation constant.

For \( V_5 \) in the semi-hyperbolic coordinates we obtain for the corresponding Lagrangian \((\dot{w} = dw/dt)\)

\[
\mathcal{L}_E = \frac{m}{2} (w - z)(\dot{w}^2 - \dot{z}^2) - \frac{B}{2} (w + z) + E,
\]

(C.5)

which gives after a time transformation \((\dot{w} = dw/ds, \dot{z} = dz/ds)\) and \( dt = (w - z)ds \) a transformed Lagrangian

\[
\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_E = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{w}^2 - \dot{z}^2) - \frac{B}{2} (w^2 - z^2) + E(w - z).
\]

(C.6)

Therefore the potential \( v_5 \) has been transformed into the problem of a shifted harmonic oscillator, whose solution is well-known. In order to determine the path integral solution we consider the Green function of the harmonic oscillator \([23]\), use the convolution formula for the kernel in terms
of a product of two Green functions

$$K^{(V_5)}(w'', w', z'', z'; T) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} \int_{0}^{\infty} ds'' K_w(w'', w') \cdot K_z(z'', z; s'')$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dE}{2\pi \hbar} e^{-iET/\hbar} \frac{\hbar}{2\pi i} \int dE G_w(E; w'', w'; -E) G_z(E; z'', z'; E), \quad (C.7)$$

and obtain therefore

$$K^{(V_5)}(w'', w', z'', z'; T)$$

$$w(t') = w'' \quad z(t') = z''$$

$$= \int \mathcal{D}w(t) \int \mathcal{D}z(t) \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int \mathcal{D}t' \left[ \frac{m}{2} (w - z) (w^2 - z^2) - \frac{B}{2} (w + z) \right] dt' \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dE \int d\lambda \frac{m}{\pi \hbar} \sqrt{\frac{mB}{\lambda}} \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{E + \lambda}{\hbar \omega} \right\}$$

$$\times \mathcal{D} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{E + \lambda}{\hbar \omega} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\hbar}} \sqrt{mB} \left( w_+ - \frac{E}{b} \right) \right] \mathcal{D} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{E + \lambda}{\hbar \omega} \left[ -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\hbar}} \sqrt{mB} \left( w_- - \frac{E}{b} \right) \right]$$

$$\times \mathcal{D} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{E + \lambda}{\hbar \omega} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{2}{\hbar}} \sqrt{mB} \left( z_+ - \frac{E}{b} \right) \right] \mathcal{D} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{E + \lambda}{\hbar \omega} \left[ -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\hbar}} \sqrt{mB} \left( z_- - \frac{E}{b} \right) \right], \quad (C.8)$$

with the continuous spectrum $E = \hbar^2 p^2 / 2m$, and $\lambda$ is the second separation constant. The Green function may be evaluated in terms of even and odd parabolic cylinder functions $E_{\nu}^{(0)}(z)$ and $E_{\nu}^{(1)}(z)$, e.g. [14, 42, 23, 18], which is omitted here.

**The Potential $V_6$.**

Let us consider the two Lagrangians of the potential $V_6$ expressed in parabolic and semi-hyperbolic coordinates, respectively

$$\mathcal{L}_E = \frac{m}{2} (\xi^2 + \eta^2)(\dot{\xi}^2 + \eta^2) + \sqrt{2}\alpha \frac{\xi - i\eta}{\xi^2 + \eta^2} + E$$

$$= \frac{m}{2} (w - z)(\dot{w}^2 - \dot{z}^2) + i\sqrt{2} \alpha \frac{\dot{w} - \dot{z}}{w - z} + E, \quad (C.9)$$

which gives after a time transformation ($\dot{\xi} = d\xi/ds$, $\dot{\eta} = d\eta/ds$ and $dt = (\xi^2 + \eta^2)ds$ in parabolic coordinates; $\dot{w} = dw/ds$, $\dot{z} = dz/ds$ and $dt = (w - z)ds$ in semi-hyperbolic coordinates) the transformed Lagrangians

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}_E = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{\xi}^2 + \dot{\eta}^2) + \sqrt{2} \alpha (\xi - i\eta) + (\xi^2 + \eta^2)$$

$$= \frac{m}{2} (\dot{w}^2 - \dot{z}^2) + i\sqrt{2} \alpha + E(w - z). \quad (C.11)$$

In parabolic coordinates we have a shifted harmonic oscillator and in semi-hyperbolic coordinates a linear potential plus a constant. The solution is consequently almost identical to the corresponding solutions for the potential $V_5$ with appropriate replacement of the coupling constants. See also [14, 23, 18, 42] for more details.
D Superintegrable Potentials on $S(2, \mathbb{C})$.

The Potential $V_7$.

Let us consider the last potential $V_7$. In polar coordinates we have the effective Lagrangian (note the additional $\hbar^2$-potential [23]):

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{m}{2} \left( \dot{\varpi}^2 + \varpi^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 - \omega^2 \right) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m\varpi^2} \left( \alpha e^{-4i\varphi} - 2\beta e^{-2i\varphi} - \frac{1}{4} \right).$$  \hspace{1cm} (C.13)

In the variable $\varphi$ we have a complex periodic Morse potential, the same kind of potentials we have encountered on $D_{III}$ for $V_3$ in polar coordinates. We identify $\alpha = 4c_1^2$ and $\beta = c_2/c_1$.

Furthermore we see that the remaining path integral in the variable $\varpi$ is just a radial harmonic oscillator path integral. Putting everything together yields

$$K(V_7)(\varpi''', \varpi', \varphi''', \varphi'; T) = \int_{\varphi' = \varphi''} D\varphi(t) \int_{\varpi' = \varpi''} D\varpi(t)$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} (\dot{\varphi}^2 + \varphi^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 - \omega^2 \varpi^2) - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m\varpi^2} \left( \alpha e^{-4i\varphi} - 2\beta e^{-2i\varphi} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] dt \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \Phi_{[c_1,c_2],l}(\varphi'') \Phi_{[c_1,c_2],l}(\varphi) \frac{m\omega}{i\hbar \sin \omega T} \exp \left[ - \frac{m\omega}{2i\hbar} (\varphi''^2 + \varphi'^2) \cot \omega T \right] I_{l+2c_1+\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{m\omega \varphi'' \varphi'^*}{i\hbar \sin \omega T} \right),$$  \hspace{1cm} (C.14)

with the well-known expansion by means of the Hille–Hardy formula in terms of Laguerre polynomials for $\varpi$. We leave the result as it stands.

D Superintegrable Potentials on $S(2, \mathbb{C})$.

Let us shortly enumerate the superintegrable potentials on the complex sphere. On the real two-dimensional sphere there are two superintegrable potentials, a feature which has been already investigated, e.g. [19]. On the complex two-dimensional sphere there are four more potentials which are are listed in (D.4) [28, 31, 35]. In the underlined cases we give a path integral representation. These representations remain, however, on a formal level, because the complex sphere is an abstract space and serves just as a tool to find the relevant potentials. Going to the corresponding real spaces, i.e. the sphere and the hyperboloid, respectively, requires the real representation of the coordinate system in question, including the corresponding path integral representation.

In Table 7 we list the five coordinate systems on the complex sphere $S(2, \mathbb{C})$ according to [28, 31, 35]. Let us note that we can also use $\upsilon = ie^{-ix}$ as a parameterization in the horospherical system $(x,y \in \mathbb{R})$. As usual $J_1, J_2, J - 3$ are the angular momentum operators in three dimensions.

The Potential $V_3$.

Let us start superintegrable potential on the two-dimensional complex sphere. It has the form

$$V_3(s) = \frac{\alpha}{s_3^2} + \frac{\beta}{(s_1 - is_2)^2} + \gamma \frac{(s_1 + is_2)}{(s_1 - is_2)^3}$$  \hspace{1cm} (D.1)
and we have inserted spherical and horospherical coordinates on the (complex) sphere, respectively.

\[
V_3(s) = \frac{\alpha}{s_3^3} + \frac{\beta}{(s_1 - is_2)^2} + \gamma \frac{s_1 + is_2}{(s_1 - is_2)^3} \quad \text{Spherical}
\]

\[
V_4(s) = \frac{\alpha}{(s_1 - is_2)^2} + \frac{\beta s_3}{\sqrt{s_1^2 + s_2^2}} + \frac{i\gamma}{\sqrt{(s_1 + is_2)(s_1 - is_2)^2}} \quad \text{Horospherical}
\]

\[
V_5(s) = \frac{\alpha z_+ + c^2 z_-}{\sqrt{(c^2 z_+ - z_+)^2 - 4c^2 z_3}} + \frac{\beta(z_+ - c^2 z_-)(z_+ z_- + z_3^2)}{z_3^2 \sqrt{(c^2 z_+ - z_+)^2 - 4c^2 z_3}} + \frac{\gamma z_+ z_-}{z_3^2}.
\]

\[
(z_\pm = s_1 \pm is_2, z_3 = \sqrt{1 - s_1^2 - s_2^2}, c^2 = \frac{1+\epsilon}{1-\epsilon}) \quad \text{Degenerate Elliptic I}
\]

\[
V_6(s) = \frac{\alpha}{(s_1 - is_2)^2} + \frac{\beta s_3}{(x - iy)^2} + \gamma \frac{1 - 4s_3^2}{(s_1 - is_2)^4} \quad \text{Horospherical}
\]

\[
V_7(s) = \frac{\alpha}{(s_1 - is_2)^2} + \frac{\beta s_3}{\sqrt{s_1^2 + s_2^2}} + \gamma \frac{1 - 4s_3^2}{(s_1 - is_2)^4} \quad \text{Degenerate Elliptic II}
\]

This potential has now in spherical coordinates in the \( \varphi \)-dependence the same structure as the potential \( V_7 \) on the complex plane, thus the solution is the same (\( c_{1,2} \) in the complex Morse potential appropriately). In the \( \vartheta \) dependence we obtain after the separation of \( \varphi \) a Pöschl–Teller potential. In comparison to \( V_7 \) on the complex plane, we must therefore replace the wave-functions in \( \vartheta \) in terms of Laguerre polynomials by the Pöschl–Teller wave-functions

\[
\Phi_n^{(\tilde{\alpha},l+\frac{2c^2}{c_1}+\frac{1}{2})}(\vartheta) (\tilde{\alpha}^2 = 2ma/h^2 + \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{and we are done. Summarizing we obtain}
\]

\[
K^{(V_5)}(\vartheta'', \vartheta', \varphi'', \varphi'; T) = \int_{\vartheta(t')=\vartheta''}^{\vartheta(t')=\varphi''} D\vartheta(t) \int_{\varphi(t')=\vartheta'}^{\varphi(t')=\varphi''} D\varphi(t) \sin \vartheta
\]

\[
\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{\vartheta'}^{\vartheta''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} (\dot{\vartheta}^2 + \sin^2 \vartheta \dot{\varphi}^2) - \frac{\alpha}{\cos^2 \vartheta} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \left( \beta e^{-2i\varphi} - \gamma e^{-4i\varphi} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right] dt \right\}
\]

\[
= (\sin \vartheta' \sin \vartheta'')^{-1/2} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=l}^{\infty} \Phi_{c_{1,2},l}(\varphi'') \Phi_{c_{1,2},l}(\varphi') \Phi_n^{(l+\frac{2c^2}{c_1}+\frac{1}{2},\tilde{\alpha})} (\vartheta'' \vartheta'') \Phi_n^{(l+\frac{2c^2}{c_1}+\frac{1}{2},\tilde{\alpha})} (\vartheta') \times \exp \left[ \frac{-i}{\hbar} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( 2n + l + 2\frac{c^2}{c_1} + \frac{3}{2} \right)^2 T \right].
\]
**Table 7: Coordinate Systems on the Complex Sphere $S(2, \mathbb{C})$**

| Coordinate System | Integrals of Motion | Coordinates |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. Spherical \ \ \ \ (θ ∈ [0, π], φ ∈ [0, 2π]) | $L = J_3^2$ | $s_1 = \sin \theta \cos \varphi$ \ \ \ \ $s_2 = \sin \theta \sin \varphi$, $s_3 = \cos \theta$ |
| 2. Elliptic | $L = J - 1^2 + rJ_2^2$ | $s_1 = \frac{(ru - 1)(rv - 1)}{1 - r}$ \ \ \ \ $s_2 = \frac{r(u - 1)(v - 1)}{1 - r}$, $z^2 = ruv$ |
| 3. Horospherical | $L = (J_1 + ij_2)^2$ | $s_1 = \frac{i}{2} \left( v + \frac{y^2 - 1}{v} \right)$ \ \ \ \ $s_2 = \frac{i}{2} \left( v + \frac{y^2 - 1}{v} \right)$, $s_3 = iy/v$ |
| 4. Degenerate \ \ Elliptic 1 \ \ (τ_1, τ_2 ∈ \mathbb{R}) | $L = (J_1 + ij_2)^2 - c^2 J_3^2$ | $s_1 + is_3 = \frac{1}{\cosh \tau_1 \cosh \tau_2}$ \ \ \ \ $s_2 - is_3 = \frac{\cosh \tau_1 - \cosh \tau_2}{\cosh \tau_1 \cosh \tau_2}$, $s_3 = \tanh \tau_1 \tan \tau_2$ |
| 5. Degenerate \ \ Elliptic 2 \ \ (ξ, η > 0) | $L = J_3(J_1 - ij_2)^2$ | $s_1 + is_2 = \frac{1}{\xi \eta}$ \ \ \ \ $s_1 + is_2 = \frac{1}{\xi \eta} (\xi^2 - \eta^2)^2$, $s_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\xi^2 + \eta^2}{\xi \eta}$ |

In horospherical coordinates we have in the variable $y$ a radial harmonic oscillator (set $γ = m\omega^2/2$, $\tilde{α}^2 = 2mα/h^2 + \frac{1}{4}$) and in the same way ($c_{1,2}$ in the complex Morse potential appropriately)

$$K^{(V_3)}(x'', x', y'', y'; T) = \int_{x(t')=x'}^{x(t'')=x''} \int_{y(t')=y'}^{y(t'')=y''} Dx(t) \ D\gamma(t) e^{2ix}$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t'}^{t''} \left[ \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x} + e^{2ix} y^2) - e^{-2ix} \left( \gamma y^2 + \frac{\alpha}{y^2} + \beta \right) - \gamma e^{-4ix} \right] dt \right\}$$

$$= e^{-i(x' + x'')} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \Psi_l^{(RHO, \tilde{α})}(y'') \Psi_l^{(RHO, \tilde{α})}(y') \Phi_{c_{1,2}}(\varphi'') \Phi_{c_{1,2}}(\varphi')$$

$$\times \exp \left[ - \frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( n + 2 \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right) - 1 \right] T , \quad (D.6)$$

and the $\Psi_l^{(RHO, \tilde{α})}(y)$ are the wave-functions of the radial harmonic oscillator \[23\].

**The Potential $V_6$.**

As the last potential we consider $V_6$. We have (set $γ = -m\omega^2/8$)

$$V_6(s) = \frac{\alpha}{(s_1 - is_2)^2} + \frac{\beta s_3}{(x - iy)^3} + \frac{1 - 4s_3^2}{(s_1 - is_2)^4} \quad (D.7)$$
and we have inserted horospherical coordinates. This potential is in the variable \( y \) a shifted harmonic oscillator, however, the shift is a complex one. In the variable \( x \) we have the complex periodic Morse potential. Again we encounter a complex potential, this time a \( \mathcal{PT} \)-symmetric harmonic oscillator with spectrum \( E_1 = \hbar \omega (l + \frac{1}{2}) \), e.g. \([50]\). Consequently we have in a similar way as before (\( c_{1,2} \) in the complex Morse potential appropriately, set \( \kappa = i\beta/m\omega^2 \)):

\[
K^{(V_6)}(x'', x', y'', y'; T) = \int_{x'(t') = x'}^{x(t') = x''} \int_{y'(t') = y'}^{y(t') = y''} \mathcal{D}x(t) \mathcal{D}y(t) e^{2ix} \\
\times \exp \left\{ \frac{i}{\hbar} \int_0^T \left[ \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}'^2 + e^{2ix} \dot{y}'^2) - \left( \frac{m}{2} \omega^2 \left( y + \frac{i\beta}{m\omega^2} \right)^2 + \left( \alpha + \frac{\beta^2}{2m\omega^2} \right) \right) \right] dt \right\} \\
= e^{-i(x' + x'')} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \Psi_{l}^{(HO)}(y'') \Phi_{[cMP],n}^{(c_1,c_2)}(\varphi'') \Phi_{[cMP],n}^{(c_1,c_2)}(\varphi') \\
\times \exp \left[ -\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (n + 2c_1 + 1)^2 T \right], \tag{D.9}
\]

and the \( \Psi_{l}^{(HO)}(y) \) are the wave-functions of the shifted harmonic oscillator \([23]\). The representations of the potentials \( V_4 \) and \( V_5 \) in the separating coordinate systems lead to intractable powers in the various coordinates, respectively powers of \( \cosh \gamma_{1,2} \), i.e. highly anharmonic terms which cannot be treated. The same holds for \( V_3 \) and \( V_6 \) in the remaining separating coordinate systems. This concludes the discussion.

References

[1] Bender, C.M., Brod, J.; Refig, A., Reuter, M.E.: The \( \mathcal{C} \) Operator in \( \mathcal{PT} \)-Symmetric Quantum Theories. *J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.* **37** (2004) 10139–10165.

[2] Böhm, M., Junker, G.: Path Integration Over Compact and Noncompact Rotation Groups. *J. Math. Phys.* **28** (1987) 1978–1994.

[3] Bagchi, B., Quesne, C., Znojil, M.: Generalized Continuity Equation and Modified Normalization in PT-Symmetric Quantum Mechanics. *Mod. Phys. Lett. A* **16** (2001) 2047–2057.

[4] Cannata, F., Junker, J., Trost, J.: Schrödinger Operators with Complex Potential but Real Spectrum. *Phys. Lett. A* **246** (1998) 219–226.

[5] Daskaloyannis, C., Ypsilantis, K.: Unified Treatment and Classification of Superintegrable Systems with Integrals Quadratic in Momenta on a Two Dimensional Manifold. *J. Math. Phys.* **45** (2006) 042904.

[6] Del Olmo, M.A., Rodríguez, M.A., Winternitz, P.: The Conformal Group \( SU(2,2) \) and Integrable Systems on a Lorentzian Hyperboloid. *Fortschr. Phys.* **44** (1996) 199–233. Integrable Systems Based on \( SU(p, q) \) Homogeneous Manifolds. *J. Math. Phys.* **34** (1993) 5118–5139.

[7] Evans, N.W.: Superintegrability in Classical Mechanics. *Phys. Rev. A* **41** (1990) 5666–5676. Group Theory of the Smorodinsky-Winternitz System. *J. Math. Phys.* **32** (1991) 3369–3375. Super-Integrability of the Winternitz System. *Phys. Lett. A* **147** (1990) 483–486.
REFERENCES

[8] Feynman, R.P., Hibbs, A.: *Quantum Mechanics and Path Integrals*. McGraw Hill, New York, 1965.

[9] Friš, J., Mandrosov, V., Smorodinsky, Ya.A., Uhlíř, M., Winternitz, P.: On Higher Symmetries in Quantum Mechanics. *Phys. Lett.* **16** (1965) 354–356.
Friš, J., Smorodinskii, Ya.A., Uhlíř, M., Winternitz, P.: Symmetry Groups in Classical and Quantum Mechanics. *Sov.J.Nucl. Phys.* **4** (1967) 444–450.

[10] Gradshteyn, I.S., Ryzhik, I.M.: *Table of Integrals, Series, and Products*. Academic Press, New York, 1980.

[11] Grosche, C.: The Path Integral on the Poincaré Upper Half-Plane With a Magnetic Field and for the Morse Potential. *Ann. Phys. (N.Y.)* **187** (1988) 110–134.

[12] Grosche, C.: The Path Integral on the Poincaré Disc, the Poincaré Upper Half-Plane and on the Hyperbolic Strip. *Fortschr. Phys.* **38** (1990) 531–569.

[13] Grosche, C.: *Path Integrals, Hyperbolic Spaces, and Selberg Trace Formulae*. World Scientific, Singapore, 1996.

[14] Grosche, C.: Path Integration on Darboux Spaces. *Phys. Part. Nucl.* **37** (2006) 368–389.

[15] Grosche, C.: Path Integral Approach for Spaces of Non-constant Curvature in Three Dimensions. DESY Report, DESY 05–221, November 2005, quant-ph/0511135. To appear in *Proceedings of the “II. International Workshop on Superintegrable Systems in Classical and Quantum Mechanics”, Dubna, Russia, June 27 - July 1, 2005, Physics Atomic Nuclei* **69** (2006).

[16] Grosche, C.: Path Integral Approach for Quantum Motion on Spaces of Non-constant Curvature According to Koenigs. DESY Report, DESY 06–140, August 2006, quant-ph/0608231. To appear in *Proceedings of the “XII. International Conference on Symmetry Methods in Physics”, July 3–8, Yerevan, Armenia, 2006, Physics Atomic Nuclei* **70** (2007).

[17] Grosche, C., Karayan, Kh., Pogosyan, G.S., Sissakian, A.N.: Quantum Motion on the Three-Dimensional Sphere: The Ellipso-Cylindrical Bases. *J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.* **30** (1997) 1629–1657.

[18] Grosche, C., Pogosyan, G.S., Sissakian, A.N.: Path Integral Discussion for Smorodinsky-Winternitz Potentials: I. Two- and Three-Dimensional Euclidean Space. *Fortschr. Phys.* **43** (1995) 453–521.

[19] Grosche, C., Pogosyan, G.S., Sissakian, A.N.: Path Integral Discussion for Smorodinsky-Winternitz Potentials: II. The Two- and Three-Dimensional Sphere. *Fortschr. Phys.* **43** (1995) 523–563.

[20] Grosche, C., Pogosyan, G.S., Sissakian, A.N.: Path-Integral Approach to Superintegrable Potentials on the Two-Dimensional Hyperboloid. *Phys. Part. Nucl.* **27** (1996) 244–278.

[21] Grosche, C., Pogosyan, G.S., Sissakian, A.N.: Path Integral Approach for Superintegrable Potentials on the Three-Dimensional Hyperboloid. *Phys. Part. Nucl.* **28** (1997) 486–519.

[22] Grosche, C., Pogosyan, G.S., Sissakian, A.N.: Path Integral Approach for Superintegrable Potentials on Spaces of Non-constant Curvature: I. Darboux Spaces $D_1$ and $D_{11}$. DESY preprint DESY 06-113, July 2006, quant-ph/0608083. *Phys. Part. Nucl.*, to appear.

[23] Grosche, C., Steiner, F.: *Handbook of Feynman Path Integrals. Springer Tracts in Modern Physics* **145**. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 1998.

[24] Kahnis, E.G.: On the Separation of Variables for the Laplace Equation $\Delta \psi + K^2 \psi = 0$ in Two- and Three-Dimensional Minkowski Space. *SIAM J. Math. Anal.* **6** (1975) 340–374.

[25] Kahnis, E.G.: *Separation of Variables for Riemannian Spaces of Constant Curvature*. Longman Scientific & Technical, Essex, 1986.
[26] Kalnins, E.G., Kress, J.M., Miller, W.Jr.: Jacobi, Ellipsoidal Coordinates, and Superintegrable Systems. *J. Nonlinear Math. Phys.* **12** (2005). 209-229.

[27] Kalnins, E.G., Kress, J.M., Miller, W.Jr., Winternitz, P.: Superintegrable Systems in Darboux Spaces. *J. Math. Phys.* **44** (2003) 5811–5848.

[28] Kalnins, E.G., Kress, J.M., Pogosyan, G.S., Miller, W.Jr.: Completeness of Superintegrability in Two-Dimensional Constant-Curvature Spaces. *J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.* **34** (2001) 4705–4720.

[29] Kalnins, E.G., Kress, J.M., Winternitz, P.: Superintegrability in a Two-Dimensional Space of Non-constant Curvature. *J. Math. Phys.* **43** (2002) 970–983.

[30] Kalnins, E.G., Miller Jr., W.: Lie Theory and Separation of Variables. 4. The Groups SO(2,1) and SO(3). *J. Math. Phys.* **15** (1974) 1263–1274.

[31] Kalnins, E.G., Miller Jr., W.: The Wave Equation, O(2, 2), and Separation of Variables on Hyperboloids. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh A* **79** (1977) 227–256.

Kalnins, E.G., Miller Jr., W.: Lie Theory and the Wave Equation in Space-Time. 2. The Group SO(4,4). *SIAM J. Math. Anal.* **9** (1978) 12–33.

[32] Kalnins, E.G., Miller Jr., W., Hakobyan, Ye.M., Pogosyan, G.S.: Superintegrability on the Two-Dimensional Hyperboloid II. *J. Math. Phys.* **40** (1999) 2291–2306.

[33] Kalnins, E.G., Miller Jr., W., Pogosyan, G.S.: Superintegrability and Associated Polynomial Solutions. Euclidean Space and the Sphere in Two Dimensions. *J. Math. Phys.* **37** (1996) 6439–6467.

[34] Kalnins, E.G., Miller Jr., W., Pogosyan, G.S.: Superintegrability on the Two-Dimensional Hyperboloid. *J. Math. Phys.* **38** (1997) 5416–5433.

[35] Kalnins, E.G., Miller Jr., W., Pogosyan, G.S.: Completeness of Multiseparable Superintegrability on the Complex 2-Sphere. *J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.* **33** (2000) 6791–6806.

[36] Kalnins, E.G., Miller Jr., W., Pogosyan, G.S.: Completeness of Multiseparable Superintegrability in $E_{2,C}$. *J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.* **33** (2000) 4105–4120.

[37] Kalnins, E.G., Miller Jr., W., Pogosyan, G.S.: Superintegrability on Two-Dimensional Complex Euclidean Space. In *Algebraic Methods in Physics. A Symposium for the 60th Birthdays of Jiří Patera and Pavel Winternitz*, pp.95–103. CRM Series in Mathematical Physics, Eds.: Yvan Saint-Aubin, Luc Vinet. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2001.

[38] Kalnins, E.G., Miller Jr., W., Pogosyan, G.S.: Completeness of Multiseparable Superintegrability in Two Dimensions. *Phys. Atomic. Nucl.* **65** (2002) 1033–1035

[39] Kalnins, E.G., Miller Jr., W., Pogosyan, G.S.: Exact and quasi-exact solvability of two-dimensional superintegrable quantum systems. I. Euclidean space. *math-ph/0412035*.

[40] Kleinert, H.: *Path Integrals in Quantum Mechanics, Statistics and Polymer Physics*. World Scientific, Singapore, 1990.

[41] Koenigs, G.: Sur les géodésiques a intégrales quadratiques. A note appearing in “Lecons sur la théorie générale des surface”. Darboux, G., Vol.4, 368–404, Chelsea Publishing, 1972.

[42] Lutsenko, I.V., Pogosyan, G.S., Sisakyan, A.N.,TerAntonyan, V.M.: Hydrogen Atom as Indicator of Hidden Symmetry of a Ring-Shaped Potential; *Theor. Math. Phys.* **83** (1990) 633–639.

[43] Mostafazadeh, A., Batal, A.: Physical Aspects of Pseudo-Hermitian and PT-Symmetric Quantum Mechanics. *J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.* **A 37** (2004) 11645–11680.
[44] Olevski˘ı, M.N.: Triorthogonal Systems in Spaces of Constant Curvature in which the Equation \( \Delta_2 u + \lambda u = 0 \) Allows the Complete Separation of Variables. *Math. Sb.* 27 (1950) 379–426.

[45] Peak, D., Inomata, A.: Summation Over Feynman Histories in Polar Coordinates. *J. Math. Phys.* 10 (1969) 1422–1428.

[46] Schulman, L.S.: *Techniques and Applications of Path Integration*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1981.

[47] Ushveridze, A.: *Quasi-exactly Solvable Models in Quantum Mechanics*. Bristol, Institute of Physics Publishing, 1994.

[48] Winternitz, P., Smorodinskii, Ya.A., Uhlir, M., Fris, I.: Symmetry Groups in Classical and Quantum Mechanics. *Sov. J. Nucl. Phys.* 4 (1967) 444–450.

[49] Wojciechowski, S.: Superintegrability of the Calogero-Moser System. *Phys.Lett.* A 95 (1983) 279–281.

[50] Znojil, M.: \( \mathcal{PT} \)-Symmetric Harmonic Oscillators. *Phys.Lett.* A 259 (1999) 220–223.

[51] Znojil, M.: Exact solution for Morse oscillator in \( \mathcal{PT} \)-Symmetric Quantum Mechanics. *Phys.Lett.* A 264 (1999) 108–111.

[52] Znojil, M.: Workshop on Pseudo-Hermitian Hamiltonians in Quantum Physics. I–III. *Czech.J.Phys.* 54 (2004) 1–156. *Czech.J.Phys.* 54 (2004) 1005–1148. *Czech.J.Phys.* 55 (2005) 1045–1192. And http://gemma.ujf.cas.cz/%7Eznojil/conf/index.html.