

Darboux transformation with Dihedral reduction group

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Abstract

We construct the Darboux transformation with Dihedral reduction group for the 2-dimensional generalisation of the periodic Volterra lattice. The resulting Bäcklund transformation can be viewed as a nonevolutionary integrable differential difference equation. We also find its generalised symmetry and the Lax representation for this symmetry. Using formal diagonalisation of the Darboux matrix we obtain local conservation laws of the system.

1 Introduction

The connection among integrable partial differential equations, Darboux transformations of the corresponding Lax operators and partial difference equations and the corresponding Bäcklund transformations is well established (see, for instance, [1, 2, 3, 4]). Namely, the Darboux transformations serve as Lax representations for integrable difference equations, while the Bäcklund transformations are symmetries of these difference equations and are integrable differential-difference equations in their own right.

The motivation of this research is to extend the reduction groups [5, 6, 7] of Lax representations of integrable partial differential equations to integrable difference equations via Darboux transformations, and ultimately to describe all elementary Darboux transformations corresponding to affine Lie algebras and automorphic Lie algebras with finite reduction groups. Recently, the authors of [8, 9] have completed a comprehensive study for the Lax operators of the nonlinear Schrödinger equation type and they derived some new discrete equations and new maps. Here we go beyond sl_2 Lax representations and take outer automorphisms into account.

The concept of reduction groups for Lax representations of partial differential equations was first introduced in [5, 6, 7]. Later, a new class of infinite dimensional quasi-graded Lie algebra called automorphic Lie algebras based on a reduction group was studied in [10]. The reduction groups have been used to classify Lax representations and their corresponding integrable equations [11, 12]. The study of automorphic Lie algebras has become a research topic in its own right [13, 14].

In this paper, we construct the Darboux transformation for the 2-dimensional generalisation of the Volterra lattice [5]:

$$\begin{cases} \phi_t^{(i)} = \theta_x^{(i)} + \theta^{(i)} \phi_x^{(i)} - e^{2\phi^{(i-1)}} + e^{2\phi^{(i+1)}}, & \phi^{(i+n)} = \phi^{(i)}, \quad \theta^{(i+n)} = \theta^{(i)}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \phi^{(i)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \theta^{(i)} = 0. \\ \theta^{(i+1)} - \theta^{(i)} + \phi_x^{(i+1)} + \phi_x^{(i)} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

This system can be viewed as a discretisation of the Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation. Indeed, in the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^{(i)}(x, t) &= h^2 u(\xi, \eta, \tau), \quad h = n^{-1}, \\ \tau &= h^3 t, \quad \xi = ih + 4ht, \quad \eta = h^2 x, \end{aligned}$$

system (1) goes to

$$u_\tau = \frac{2}{3} u_{\xi\xi\xi} + 8uu_\xi - 2D_\xi^{-1} u_{\eta\eta} + O(h^2).$$

The exact solutions of system (1) have much in common with 2 + 1-dimensional integrable equations, which have recently been investigated by Bury and Mikhailov [12, 15]. For fixed period n , it is a bi-Hamiltonian system. When $n = 3$, its recursion operator and bi-Hamiltonian structure are explicitly constructed from its Lax representation in [16].

The Lax representation of (1) is invariant under the the dihedral reduction group \mathbb{D}_n [5, 7, 10, 11, 12] with both inner and outer Lie algebra automorphisms. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first example in which symmetries of a Darboux transformation are also generated by outer automorphisms. We rigorously prove that a Bäcklund transformation for the 2-dimensional generalisation of the Volterra lattice (1) is

$$(\mathcal{S}-1)\phi_x^{(k)} = -\frac{n}{\mu^2}(\Omega-1)^2 \left(a^{(k-1)}b^{(k)}p^{(k-1)} \exp(\phi^{(k-1)}) \right), \quad (2)$$

where \mathcal{S} is a shift operator and Ω is an n periodic shift operator acting on the upper index, and $a^{(k)}$, $b^{(k)}$ and $p^{(k)}$ are defined in terms of $\phi^{(i)}$ and $\phi_1^{(i)} = \mathcal{S}(\phi^{(i)})$, $i, k = 1, \dots, n-1$ by

$$p^{(i)} = \mu \exp\left\{ \left(\sum_{k=i}^{n-1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{k}{n} \right) (\phi_1^{(k)} - \phi^{(k)}) \right\};$$

$$a^{(i)2} = \frac{(p^{(i)2} - 1)\mu^{2(n-i)} \prod_{l=1}^{i-1} p^{(l)2}}{\mu^{2n} - \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} p^{(l)2}}; \quad b^{(i)} = \frac{a^{(i)} \prod_{l=i}^{n-1} p^{(l)2} (p^{(n)2} - 1)}{n\mu^{2(n-i)-1} p^{(i)}}.$$

Moreover, for the nonevolutionary integrable differential difference equation (2), we find its generalise symmetry

$$\phi_\tau^{(k)} = -\frac{n}{\mu \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} (\Omega-1) \left(b^{(k)} a_{-1}^{(k)} \right),$$

where $\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n b^{(i)} a_{-1}^{(i)}$ and conserved densities

$$\rho_0 = \log \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle;$$

$$\rho_1 = -\frac{1}{\mu \langle b_1, a \rangle \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \sum_{k,i=1}^n \Gamma_{k-q} b_1^{(k)} a^{(k)} b^{(i)} a_{-1}^{(i)}, \quad \Gamma_l = (l-1) \bmod n - \frac{n-1}{2}.$$

The arrangement of this paper is as follows: In Section 2, we give basic definitions related to the Lax–Darboux scheme such as Darboux transformation, Darboux map and Bäcklund transformation. Meanwhile, we also fix notations. In Section 3, we parametrise the rank 1 matrix with simple poles invariant under the dihedral group \mathbb{D}_n . Then in Section 4 we provide a rigorous proof for the rank 1 Darboux transformation of the 2-dimensional generalisation of Volterra lattice (1) and give the corresponding Bäcklund transformation, which can be viewed as an integrable nonevolutionary differential difference equation. In Section 5, we construct a local generalised symmetry for this nonevolutionary equation using the Darboux matrix. We also provide the Lax representation for this symmetry flow viewed as an evolutionary integrable equation. In Section 6, we transform the Lax pair for this symmetry flow into a formal block-diagonal form to get its conservation laws. The nonevolutionary integrable equation and its symmetry share the same conserved densities. Finally, we give a brief conclusion on what we have done in this paper and a short discussion about open problems. To improve the readability, we put the technical results required in the Appendix.

2 Generalised Volterra lattice and related structures

In this section, we discuss the known Lax representation for the 2-dimensional generalisation of the Volterra lattice (1) and its reduction group. Meanwhile we fix notations and introduce the definitions related to the Lax–Darboux scheme such as a Darboux transformation, Darboux map and Bäcklund transformation.

Consider the following linear differential operators with $n \times n$ matrix coefficients [5, 7]

$$\begin{aligned} L^{(1)} &= D_{t_1} - V^{(1)}, & V^{(1)} &= \lambda \mathbf{u} \Delta - \lambda^{-1} \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}, \\ L^{(2)} &= D_{t_2} - V^{(2)}, & V^{(2)} &= \lambda^2 \mathbf{u} \Delta \mathbf{u} \Delta + \lambda \mathbf{a} \Delta - \lambda^{-1} \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{a} - \lambda^{-2} \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u} \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $t_1 = x$, $t_2 = t$, $\mathbf{u} = \text{diag}(\exp(\phi^{(i)}))$, $\mathbf{a} = \text{diag}(\theta_i \exp(\phi^{(i)}))$ are diagonal matrices and $\Delta_{ij} = \delta_{i,j-1}$ whose indexes are count modulo n , i.e.,

$$\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4)$$

This convention to count indexes modulo n will be used throughout the whole paper, thus $\phi^{(i+n)} = \phi^{(i)}$ and $\theta^{(i+n)} = \theta^{(i)}$. We introduce an n periodic shift operator as follows:

$$\Omega(\phi^{(i)}) = \phi^{(i+1)} \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n-1 \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega(\phi^{(n)}) = \phi^{(1)}.$$

We set $\sum_{i=1}^n \phi^{(i)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \theta^{(i)} = 0$ without losing generality. The condition of commutativity of these operators

$$[L^{(1)}, L^{(2)}] = D_t(V^{(1)}) - D_x(V^{(2)}) + [V^{(1)}, V^{(2)}] = 0 \quad (5)$$

leads to the 2-dimensional generalisation of the Volterra lattice (1). This is often called a zero curvature representation or Lax representation of equation (1). These two operators, $L^{(1)}$ and $L^{(2)}$, are conventionally called the Lax pair. The commutativity of operators can be seen as a compatibility condition for the linear problems

$$D_x(\Psi) = V^{(1)}(\mathbf{u}; \lambda) \Psi, \quad D_t(\Psi) = V^{(2)}(\mathbf{u}; \lambda) \Psi, \quad (6)$$

i.e. the condition for the existence of a common fundamental solution Ψ ($\det \Psi \neq 0$).

The operators $L^{(i)}$ are invariant under the group of automorphisms generated by following two transformations:

$$s : L^{(i)}(\lambda) \mapsto Q L^{(i)}(\lambda \omega) Q^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad r : L^{(i)}(\lambda) \mapsto -L^{(i)T}(\lambda^{-1}), \quad Q = \text{diag}(\omega^i), \quad \omega = \exp \frac{2\pi i}{n}. \quad (7)$$

Here T is the transpose of a matrix. These two transformations satisfy

$$s^n = r^2 = id, \quad r s r = s^{-1}$$

and therefore generate the dihedral group \mathbb{D}_n [5, 7, 10, 11, 12]. Note that the transformation r is an outer automorphism of the Lie algebra $sl(n)$ over the Laurent polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[\lambda, \lambda^{-1}]$.

A Darboux transformation is a linear map acting on a fundamental solution

$$\Psi \mapsto \bar{\Psi} = M_\mu \Psi, \quad \det M_\mu \neq 0 \quad (8)$$

such that the matrix function $\bar{\Psi}$ is a fundamental solution of the linear problems

$$D_x(\bar{\Psi}) = V^{(1)}(\bar{\mathbf{u}}; \lambda) \bar{\Psi}, \quad D_t(\bar{\Psi}) = V^{(2)}(\bar{\mathbf{u}}; \lambda) \bar{\Psi} \quad (9)$$

with new ‘‘potentials’’ $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$. The matrix M_μ is often called the Darboux matrix. From the compatibility of (8) and (9) it follows that

$$D_{t_i}(M_\mu) = V^{(i)}(\bar{\mathbf{u}}; \lambda) M_\mu - M_\mu V^{(i)}(\mathbf{u}; \lambda), \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (10)$$

Equations (10) are differential equations which relate two solutions \mathbf{u} and $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ of (1). In the literature they are also often called *Bäcklund transformations*.

A Darboux transformation maps one compatible system (6) into another one (9). It defines a Darboux map $\mathcal{S} : \mathbf{u} \mapsto \bar{\mathbf{u}}$. The map (8) is invertible ($\det M_\mu \neq 0$) and it can be iterated

$$\dots \underline{\Psi} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} \Psi \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} \bar{\Psi} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} \bar{\bar{\Psi}} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}} \dots$$

It suggests notations

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \Psi_{-1} = \underline{\Psi}, \Psi_0 = \Psi, \Psi_1 = \overline{\Psi}, \Psi_2 = \overline{\overline{\Psi}}, \dots, \\ \dots \mathbf{u}_{-1} = \underline{\mathbf{u}}, \mathbf{u}_0 = \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_1 = \overline{\mathbf{u}}, \mathbf{u}_2 = \overline{\overline{\mathbf{u}}}, \dots \end{aligned}$$

With a vertex k of the one dimensional lattice \mathbb{Z} we associate variables Ψ_k and \mathbf{u}_k ; with the edges joining vertices k and $k + 1$ we associate the matrix $\mathcal{S}^k(M_\mu)$. In these notations the Darboux maps \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}^{-1} increase and decrease the subscript index by one, and therefore we shall call it a \mathcal{S} -shift, or shift operator \mathcal{S} . In what follows we often shall omit zero in the subscript index and write \mathbf{u} instead of \mathbf{u}_0 . The map \mathcal{S} is an automorphism of the Lax structure (6) and a discrete symmetry of system (1).

In these notations the resulting Bäcklund transformations from (10) are integrable differential difference equations and (10) are their Lax-Darboux representations.

A Darboux transformation with matrix M_μ with a parameter μ results in the \mathcal{S} shift. If we also consider a Darboux transformation M_ν with a different choice of the parameter, then the corresponding shift (automorphism of the Lax structure (6)) we denote \mathcal{T} . The compatibility condition similar to (10) reads

$$D_{t_i}(M_\nu) = \mathcal{T}(V^{(i)})M_\nu - M_\nu V^{(i)}, \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (11)$$

These shifts act on \mathbb{Z}^2 lattice and with the vertex (n, m) we associate variables $\mathbf{u}_{n,m}$, so that $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{u}_{n,m}) = \mathbf{u}_{n+1,m}$, $\mathcal{T}(\mathbf{u}_{n,m}) = \mathbf{u}_{n,m+1}$. Commutativity of the shifts \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{T} leads to a system of partial-difference equations

$$\mathcal{T}(M_\mu)M_\nu - \mathcal{S}(M_\nu)M_\mu = 0.$$

Differential difference equations (10), (11) are the symmetries of this partial-difference equation. Indeed

$$D_{t_i}(\mathcal{T}(M_\mu)M_\nu - \mathcal{S}(M_\nu)M_\mu) = \mathcal{T}\mathcal{S}(V^{(i)})(\mathcal{T}(M_\mu)M_\nu - \mathcal{S}(M_\nu)M_\mu) - (\mathcal{T}(M_\mu)M_\nu - \mathcal{S}(M_\nu)M_\mu)V^{(i)} = 0.$$

The aim of this paper is to construct a Darboux matrix M_μ for the operators $L^{(1)}$ and the corresponding integrable Bäcklund transformation chain. We also show how to construct local symmetries for this chain and the corresponding Lax operators.

3 Parametrisation of \mathbb{D}_n invariant matrices $M_\mu(\lambda)$ with simple poles

In this section, we show that a rational in λ matrix which is invariant under the dihedral group \mathbb{D}_n and has simple poles at generic orbit $\{\mu\omega^i, i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$ can be completely parametrised by $n-1$ variables.

We assume that the Darboux matrix M_μ inherits the same reduction group (7), although the action of the automorphism r is different since M_μ is an element of a Lie group rather than Lie algebra. The matrix M_μ satisfies

$$M_\mu(\lambda)^{-1} = M_\mu^T(\lambda^{-1}), \quad QM_\mu(\lambda\omega)Q^{-1} = M_\mu(\lambda) \quad (12)$$

and has simple poles at $\mu\omega^i$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ($\mu\omega^i \neq 0, \pm 1$). We thus take it of the following form:

$$M_\mu(\lambda) = C + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i A Q^{-i}}{\lambda\omega^i - \mu}, \quad (13)$$

where C and A are $n \times n$ matrices. We now study the constraints on the Darboux matrix M_μ following from the condition (12).

It follows from the second identity in (12) that matrix C satisfies $QCQ^{-1} = C$ and thus C is diagonal. We write $C = \text{diag}(p^{(i)})$.

Proposition 1. Let I_n denote the identity $n \times n$ matrix. The matrix $M_\mu(\lambda)$ given by (13) is invariant under group \mathbb{D}_n if and only if the matrix A and diagonal matrix C satisfy the relations:

$$C^2 - \frac{1}{\mu} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} Q^{-i} A^T C Q^i = I_n; \quad CA + \mu \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^{-j} A^T Q^j A}{\omega^j - \mu^2} = 0. \quad (14)$$

Proof. To prove the statement, we need to check the identities in (12). It is obvious that the given $M_\mu(\lambda)$ satisfies $QM_\mu(\lambda\omega)Q^{-1} = M_\mu(\lambda)$. We now compute

$$M_\mu^T(\lambda^{-1})M_\mu(\lambda) = \left(C + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^{-j} A^T Q^j}{\omega^j \lambda^{-1} - \mu} \right) \left(C + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i A Q^{-i}}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu} \right)$$

which is the identity matrix according to (12). Taking the limit $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain the first equation in (14). Requesting the vanishing of the residue at $\lambda = \nu$ we obtain the second equation in (14). The residues at all other points of the reduction group orbit will vanish due to the manifest invariants of the expression with respect to the reduction group. \square

Using the first two lemmas in the Appendix, it follows from this proposition that the Darboux matrix $M_\mu(\lambda)$ is trivial if the matrix A is non-singular ($\det A \neq 0$).

Corollary 1. If $\det A \neq 0$, then $C^2 = \mu^{2n} I_n$ and $M_\mu(\lambda) = \frac{\lambda^n - \mu^{-n}}{\lambda^n - \mu^n} C$.

Proof. If $\det A \neq 0$, it follows from the second identity in (14) that

$$C + \mu \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^{-j} A^T Q^j}{\omega^j - \mu^2} = 0.$$

It follows from Lemma 2 (in Appendix) that matrix A is diagonal since C is diagonal, and thus

$$C = -\mu \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^{-j} A^T Q^j}{\omega^j - \mu^2} = -\mu \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\omega^j - \mu^2} A = \frac{n\mu^{2n-1}}{\mu^{2n} - 1} A,$$

where we used Lemma 2 in Appendix for the last equality. Substituting this into the first identity in (14), we have

$$C^2 - \frac{n}{\mu} AC = \frac{1}{\mu^{2n}} C^2 = I_n, \quad \text{that is, } C^2 = \mu^{2n} I_n.$$

Moreover, we have

$$M_\mu(\lambda) = C + A \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu} = C \left(1 - \frac{\mu^{2n} - 1}{\lambda n \mu^{2n-1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\mu \lambda^{-1} - \omega^i} \right) = C \left(1 - \frac{(\mu^{2n} - 1)(\mu \lambda^{-1})^{n-1}}{\lambda \mu^{2n-1} ((\mu \lambda^{-1})^n - 1)} \right).$$

Simplifying the above expression, we obtain the formula for $M_\mu(\lambda)$ in the statement. \square

We define the rank of the Darboux transformation as the rank of matrix A . In this paper we restrict ourself with Darboux matrices M_μ of rank 1. We represent the matrix A by a bi-vector $A = a \succ \langle b$, where $a \succ = (a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(n)})^T$ and $\langle b = (b^{(1)}, \dots, b^{(n)})$ are column and row vectors respectively and thus $A_{i,j} = a^{(i)} b^{(j)}$.

Theorem 1. For a rank 1 matrix $A = a \succ \langle b$, and a diagonal matrix $C = \text{diag}(p^{(i)})$, the matrix $M_\mu(\lambda)$ given by (13) is invariant under group \mathbb{D}_n if

$$a^{(i)2} = \frac{(p^{(i)2} - 1) \prod_{l=1}^{i-1} p^{(l)2}}{\mu^{2i} (1 - p^{(n-i)2})}; \quad (15)$$

$$b^{(i)} = \frac{a^{(i)} \prod_{l=i}^{n-1} p^{(l)2} (p^{(n)2} - 1)}{n \mu^{2(n-i)-1} p^{(i)}}, \quad (16)$$

where $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $\prod_{l=1}^n p^{(l)2} = \mu^{2n}$.

Proof. To prove this statement we need to check the conditions (14) in Proposition 1 for the given matrix A . It follows from Lemma 1 that matrix $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} Q^{-i} A^T C Q^i$ is diagonal. The diagonal entries of the first identity of (14) are

$$p^{(i)^2} - \frac{n}{\mu} a^{(i)} b^{(i)} p^{(i)} = 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (17)$$

The matrix entries of the second identity of (14) can be represented as

$$0 = p^{(k)} a^{(k)} b^{(l)} + \mu \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{\omega^{j(r-k)} b^{(k)} a^{(r)^2} b^{(l)}}{\omega^j - \mu^2}, \quad k, l = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Notice that all terms have a factor $b^{(l)}$. For a nonzero vector b , it is equivalent to

$$0 = p^{(k)} a^{(k)} + \mu \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{\omega^{j(r-k)} b^{(k)} a^{(r)^2}}{\omega^j - \mu^2}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (18)$$

Notice that there are only n independent relations, from which we can determine all $b^{(k)}$ as follows:

$$b^{(k)} = \frac{p^{(k)} a^{(k)}}{\mu \sum_{r=1}^n \gamma_{r-k}(\mu^2) a^{(r)^2}}, \quad \gamma_{r-k}(\mu^2) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\omega^{j(r-k)}}{\mu^2 - \omega^j} = \frac{n\mu^{2\{(r-k-1) \bmod n\}}}{\mu^{2n} - 1},$$

which is the direct result from Lemma 2 in Appendix. This leads to

$$b^{(k)} = \frac{(\mu^{2n} - 1) a^{(k)} p^{(k)}}{n\mu \sum_{r=1}^n a^{(r)^2 \mu^{2\{(r-k-1) \bmod n\}}}. \quad (19)$$

These formulas for $b^{(k)}$ have appeared in [12], where the author used them when computing soliton solutions for the Volterra system.

Combining (17) and (19), we obtain the following system of linear homogeneous equations for $a^{(i)^2}$:

$$\mu^2(p^{(i)^2} - 1) \sum_{k=1, k \neq i}^n a^{(k)^2} \mu^{2\{(k-i-1) \bmod n\}} + (p^{(i)^2} - \mu^{2n}) a^{(i)^2} = 0.$$

This system has a nontrivial solution if

$$\prod_{l=1}^n p^{(l)^2} = \mu^{2n}. \quad (20)$$

Setting $a^{(n)^2} = 1$ we obtain a unique solution of this linear system

$$a^{(j)^2} = \frac{(p^{(j)^2} - 1) \mu^{2(n-j)} \prod_{l=1}^{j-1} p^{(l)^2}}{\mu^{2n} - \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} p^{(l)^2}}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1,$$

which can be brought to the form (15) in the statement using (20). Here we use the convention that $\prod_{l=1}^0 p^{(l)^2} = 1$.

Substituting (15) into (17), we get

$$b^{(i)} = \frac{\mu(p^{(i)^2} - 1)}{n a^{(i)} p^{(i)}} = \frac{a^{(i)} (\mu^{2n} - \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} p^{(l)^2})}{n \mu^{2(n-i)-1} p^{(i)} \prod_{l=1}^{i-1} p^{(l)^2}} = \frac{a^{(i)} \prod_{l=i}^{n-1} p^{(l)^2} (p^{(n)^2} - 1)}{n \mu^{2(n-i)-1} p^{(i)}},$$

where we used $\mu^{2n} = \prod_{l=1}^n p^{(l)^2}$, and we complete the proof. \square

Following from this theorem, the matrix $M_\mu(\lambda)$ is completely parametrised by $p^{(i)}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

4 Darboux transformation for the generalised Volterra lattice

We construct the rank 1 Darboux matrix M_μ , invariant under the \mathbb{D}_n reduction group, for the Lax operator $L^{(1)}$.

From the compatibility condition (10), we know M_μ satisfy

$$D_x M_\mu = \mathcal{S}(V^{(1)}) M_\mu - M_\mu V^{(1)} \quad (21)$$

First we write out the right hand of the above identity. It equals to

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda \mathbf{u}_1 \Delta - \lambda^{-1} \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}_1)(C + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i A Q^{-i}}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu}) - (C + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i A Q^{-i}}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu})(\lambda \mathbf{u} \Delta - \lambda^{-1} \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}) \\ = & \lambda(\mathbf{u}_1 \Delta C - C \mathbf{u} \Delta) + \lambda^{-1}(C \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u} - \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}_1 C) \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (\frac{1}{\omega^i} + \frac{\mu}{\omega^i(\lambda \omega^i - \mu)})(\mathbf{u}_1 \Delta Q^i A Q^{-i} - Q^i A Q^{-i} \mathbf{u} \Delta) \\ & + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (\frac{1}{\mu \lambda} - \frac{\omega^i}{\mu(\lambda \omega^i - \mu)})(\Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}_1 Q^i A Q^{-i} - Q^i A Q^{-i} \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}). \end{aligned}$$

Notice that $\frac{1}{\omega^i} Q^{-i} \Delta Q^i = \Delta$. Then we compare the residues at different poles $\lambda = +\infty, 0, \mu$ and constant terms on both sides of (21). The zero curvature condition (21) is equivalent to the following four identities:

$$\mathbf{u}_1 \Delta C - C \mathbf{u} \Delta = 0; \quad (22)$$

$$C \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u} - \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}_1 C + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \mu^{-1} (\Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}_1 Q^i A Q^{-i} - Q^i A Q^{-i} \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}) = 0; \quad (23)$$

$$A_x = \mu(\mathbf{u}_1 \Delta A - A \mathbf{u} \Delta) - \frac{1}{\mu} (\Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}_1 A - A \Delta^{-1} \mathbf{u}); \quad (24)$$

$$C_x = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\omega^i} (\mathbf{u}_1 \Delta Q^i A Q^{-i} - Q^i A Q^{-i} \mathbf{u} \Delta). \quad (25)$$

It follows from (22) that

$$p^{(i+1)} = p^{(i)} \exp(\phi^{(i)} - \phi_1^{(i)}) = p^{(1)} \exp(\sum_{k=1}^i (\phi^{(k)} - \phi_1^{(k)})). \quad (26)$$

Substituting (26) into the identity $\prod_{i=1}^n p^{(i)2} = \mu^{2n}$ from Theorem 1, we have

$$p^{(1)2n} \prod_{i=2}^n \exp(2 \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} (\phi^{(k)} - \phi_1^{(k)})) = p^{(1)2n} \exp(2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (n-k)(\phi^{(k)} - \phi_1^{(k)})) = \mu^{2n},$$

which leads to

$$p^{(1)} = \mu \exp(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (1 - \frac{k}{n})(\phi_1^{(k)} - \phi^{(k)})).$$

Using the relation (26), we obtain

$$p^{(i)} = \mu \exp\{(\sum_{k=i}^{n-1} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{k}{n})(\phi_1^{(k)} - \phi^{(k)})\}. \quad (27)$$

It follows from Lemma 1 in Appendix that

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\omega^i} Q^i A Q^{-i} = n \sum_{j=1}^n a^{(j)} b^{(j-1)} \mathbf{e}_{j,j-1}.$$

From (25) we get

$$p_x^{(k)} = n \left(a^{(k+1)} b^{(k)} \exp(\phi_1^{(k)}) - a^{(k)} b^{(k-1)} \exp(\phi^{(k-1)}) \right), \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \quad (28)$$

where the upper indexes are again counted modulo n .

So far, we only deal with two of four equivalent identities of the zero curvature condition (21). We used (22) and (25) to obtain (27) and (28), respectively. To claim that we have obtain a Darboux transformation and further the Bäcklund transformation, we need to show that the other two identities are satisfied due to the reduction group invariance of the matrix M_μ .

Indeed, it can be easily checked that the identity (23) holds from (22) as follows:

We know that $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} Q^i A Q^{-i} = n \text{diag } A$ following from Lemma 1 in Appendix. So the non-zero entries of the left side of (23) are

$$\begin{aligned} & p^{(i+1)} \exp(\phi^{(i)}) - p^{(i)} \exp(\phi_1^{(i)}) + \frac{n}{\mu} a^{(i)} b^{(i)} \exp(\phi_1^{(i)}) - \frac{n}{\mu} a^{(i+1)} b^{(i+1)} \exp(\phi^{(i)}) \\ &= \frac{1}{p^{(i+1)}} \exp(\phi^{(i)}) - \frac{1}{p^{(i)}} \exp(\phi_1^{(i)}) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where we used formulas (17) and (26).

Using (28), (15) and (16), we are able to check identity (24) is valid as shown in Proposition 3 in Appendix. Thus we have the following result:

Theorem 2. *The Bäcklund transformation for system (1) is*

$$(\mathcal{S}-1)\phi_x^{(k)} = -\frac{n}{\mu^2} (\Omega - 1)^2 \left(a^{(k-1)} b^{(k)} p^{(k-1)} \exp(\phi^{(k-1)}) \right), \quad (29)$$

where $p^{(i)}$, $a^{(i)}$ and $b^{(i)}$ can be expressed via (27), (15) and (16) in terms of $\phi^{(k)}$, and Ω is the n periodic shift operator.

Proof. We have shown that the zero curvature condition (21) are equivalent to (27) and (28). It leads from (26) that the dependent variables $\phi^{(k)}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ are determined by $p^{(i)}$ as follows:

$$(\mathcal{S}-1)\phi^{(k)} = \ln p^{(k)} - \ln p^{(k+1)} = -(\Omega - 1) \ln p^{(k)}. \quad (30)$$

Differentiating both sides of (30) with respect to x and using (28), we get

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{S}-1)\phi_x^{(k)} &= -n(\Omega - 1) \left(\frac{a^{(k+1)} b^{(k)} \exp(\phi_1^{(k)})}{p^{(k)}} - \frac{a^{(k)} b^{(k-1)} \exp(\phi^{(k-1)})}{p^{(k)}} \right) \\ &= -n(\Omega - 1) \left(\frac{a^{(k+1)} b^{(k)} \exp(\phi^{(k)})}{p^{(k+1)}} - \frac{a^{(k)} b^{(k-1)} \exp(\phi^{(k-1)})}{p^{(k)}} \right) \\ &= -n(\Omega - 1)^2 \left(\frac{a^{(k)} b^{(k-1)} \exp(\phi^{(k-1)})}{p^{(k)}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

It follows from (16) that $\mu^2 a^{(k)} b^{(k-1)} = a^{(k-1)} b^{(k)} p^{(k)} p^{(k-1)}$. Substituting it into the above formula, we get the Bäcklund transformation as stated. \square

The matrix M_μ satisfies the relation in Theorem 1, together with the relations (27) and (28) it is the Darboux transformation for the operator $L^{(1)}$ given by (3).

It can be verified that the right-hand side of (29) is not in the image of $\mathcal{S} - 1$ of any function of a finite number of variables $\phi_l^{(m)}$, $m = 1, \dots, n$. Thus the differential-difference equation for $\phi^{(i)}$ is not evolutionary. However, equation (29) possesses a proper zero curvature representation and is integrable in this sense. A direct search for its symmetries is a rather hard task for arbitrary n . In the next section, we show that there exists another Lax operator with matrix part U_μ such that the zero curvature condition between M_μ and U_μ defined by (34) naturally leads to the symmetry flow for the nonevolutionary equation (29).

5 An evolutionary flow of the Bäcklund transformation

The Bäcklund transformation (29) given in the previous section can be viewed as an integrable differential difference equation. For arbitrary n , it is not easy to directly compute the generalised symmetries for this nonevolutionary system according to the following definition. In this section, we compute one of its higher symmetries using the Darboux matrix M_μ . Meanwhile, we also provide its Lax representation.

We first give the general definition of symmetry. More details on it can be found in [17].

Definition 1. *Given a k -component system $\mathbf{Q}([\mathbf{u}]) = 0$, we say an evolutionary vector $\mathbf{P}([\mathbf{u}])$ is its symmetry if and only if the system is invariant along the flow $\mathbf{u}_\tau = \mathbf{P}$, that is, $D_\tau(\mathbf{Q}) = 0$.*

In what follows, we construct a symmetry using the Darboux matrix M_μ and check the resulting flow is indeed a symmetry of (29) according to the above definition.

Notice that (21) is equivalent to

$$M_\mu^{-1} D_x(M_\mu) = M_\mu^{-1} \mathcal{S}(V^{(1)}) M_\mu - V^{(1)}. \quad (31)$$

Its left hand side has simple poles at points of the generic orbit, that is, $\omega^i \mu, \omega^i \mu^{-1}$ ($i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$), and matrix $V^{(1)}$ has simple poles at points of a degenerated orbit $\lambda = 0, \infty$. We replace matrix $V^{(1)}$ by a matrix U_μ and require that U_μ has poles consistent to the left hand side of (31).

In other words, we have

$$\mathcal{S}\Psi = \bar{\Psi} = M_\mu \Psi \quad \text{and} \quad D_\tau \Psi = U_\mu \Psi. \quad (32)$$

It follows from (32) that matrix U_μ inherits the same reduction group (7), that is, it satisfies

$$U_\mu(\lambda) = -U_\mu^T(\lambda^{-1}), \quad QU_\mu(\lambda\omega)Q^{-1} = U_\mu(\lambda). \quad (33)$$

Thus it is of the following form:

$$U_\mu(\lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{Q^i B Q^{-i}}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu} - \frac{Q^{-i} B^T Q^i}{\omega^i \lambda^{-1} - \mu} \right), \quad (34)$$

where B is an $n \times n$ matrix. Unlike what we have seen for the Darboux matrix M_μ , such $U_\mu(\lambda)$ satisfying (33) is automatically invariant under the \mathbb{D}_n group.

We now derive the differential-difference equation for $p^{(i)}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ using the zero curvature condition

$$D_\tau M_\mu = \mathcal{S}(U_\mu) M_\mu - M_\mu U_\mu, \quad (35)$$

or it can be written explicitly in the form

$$\begin{aligned} & C_\tau + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i A_\tau Q^{-i}}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu} - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{Q^i B_1 Q^{-i}}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu} - \frac{Q^{-i} B_1^T Q^i}{\omega^i \lambda^{-1} - \mu} \right) \left(C + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i A Q^{-i}}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu} \right) \\ & + \left(C + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i A Q^{-i}}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu} \right) \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{Q^i B Q^{-i}}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu} - \frac{Q^{-i} B^T Q^i}{\omega^i \lambda^{-1} - \mu} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The vanishing conditions for the second order pole at $\lambda = \mu$, the value at $\lambda = \infty$, and the residues at

$\lambda = \mu^{-1}$ and $\lambda = \mu$ have the form:

$$B_1 A - AB = 0; \quad (36)$$

$$C_\tau = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^{-i}(B_1^T C - CB^T)Q^i}{\mu}; \quad (37)$$

$$\frac{B_1^T C - CB^T}{\mu} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i A Q^{-i} B^T - B_1^T Q^i A Q^{-i}}{\omega^i - \mu^2}; \quad (38)$$

$$A_\tau = B_1 C - CB - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(B_1 Q^j A - A Q^j B) Q^{-j} + Q^j (B_1 Q^{-j} A - A Q^{-j} B)}{\mu(1 - \omega^j)} \\ + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{(A Q^{-j} B^T Q^j - Q^{-j} B_1^T Q^j A) \mu}{\omega^j - \mu^2}. \quad (39)$$

Due to the reduction group symmetry all singularities vanishes and thus the above conditions are equivalent to (35). It is easy to check that

$$B = \frac{a_{-1} \gg b}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \quad (40)$$

is a solution of (36) when $A = a \gg b$. It follows from (37) and Lemma 1 (see Appendix) that

$$p_\tau^{(i)} = \frac{n}{\mu} \left(\frac{b_1^{(i)} a^{(i)} p^{(i)}}{\langle b_1, a \rangle} - \frac{b^{(i)} a_{-1}^{(i)} p^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \right) = \frac{n}{\mu} p^{(i)} (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(i)} a_{-1}^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle}, \quad (41)$$

where a and b satisfy (15) and (16).

The consistent condition (38) can be obtained from (40). To see this, we are going to show that

$$\frac{B_1^T C}{\mu} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{B_1^T Q^i A Q^{-i}}{\mu^2 - \omega^i} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{CB^T}{\mu} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i A Q^{-i} B^T}{\mu^2 - \omega^i}.$$

Indeed, we write out the entries for the matrices by substituting (40) and $A = a \gg b$ into them. They both are equivalent to the identity (18). Finally, according to Proposition 4 in Appendix, the identity (39) follows from (41). Thus we obtain the following result:

Theorem 3. *Let $A = a \gg b$ and B be defined by (40). The evolutionary differential-difference equation (41) possesses a Lax representation (35) with*

$$M_\mu = C + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i A Q^{-i}}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu}, \quad U_\mu = \frac{Q^i B Q^{-i}}{\lambda \omega^i - \mu} - \frac{Q^{-i} B^T Q^i}{\omega^i \lambda^{-1} - \mu},$$

where $C = \text{diag}(p^{(i)})$, $Q = \text{diag}(\omega^i)$, $\omega = \exp \frac{2\pi i}{n}$, and a and b satisfy (15) and (16) respectively.

Using (30), we obtain the evolutionary differential-difference equations for $\phi^{(k)}$ from (41), that is,

$$\phi_\tau^{(i)} = -(\Omega - 1) \begin{pmatrix} p_\tau^{(i)} \\ p^{(i)} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{n}{\mu} (\Omega - 1) \begin{pmatrix} b^{(i)} a_{-1}^{(i)} \\ \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle \end{pmatrix} \quad (42)$$

Notice that both equations (29) and (42) are obtained from the same Darboux matrix M_μ . This implies that both of them share the same generalised symmetries and conserved densities derived from the zero curvature conditions [18, 19, 20]. Equation (42) is evolutionary, which can be viewed as a symmetry of the nonevolutionary equation (29). We are going to show it by direct calculation in the following theorem.

Theorem 4. *Equation (42) is a symmetry of the nonevolutionary equation (29).*

Proof. To prove this statement we need to show that equation (29) is invariant along the flow (42), that is, to check

$$(\mathcal{S}-1)D_x\phi_\tau^{(i)} = -\frac{n}{\mu^2}(\Omega-1)^2\frac{\partial}{\partial\tau}\left(a^{(i-1)}b^{(i)}p^{(i-1)}\exp(\phi^{(i-1)})\right).$$

Therefore, we only need to show

$$\mu(\mathcal{S}-1)D_x\left(\frac{b^{(i)}a_{-1}^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle}\right) = (\Omega-1)\frac{\partial}{\partial\tau}\left(a^{(i-1)}b^{(i)}p^{(i-1)}\exp(\phi^{(i-1)})\right). \quad (43)$$

Using the expressions for $a_x^{(i)}$ and $b_x^{(j)}$ in the proof of Proposition 3 in Appendix, we get

$$\begin{aligned} b_x^{(i)}a_{-1}^{(i)} + b^{(i)}a_{-1,x}^{(i)} &= (\Omega-1)\left(\frac{a_{-1}^{(i-1)}b^{(i)}}{\mu} + \mu a_{-1}^{(i)}b^{(i-1)}\exp(\phi^{(i-1)})\right) \\ &+ \mu a_{-1}^{(i)}b^{(i)}(\mathcal{S}-1)\left(\frac{a_{-1}^{(1)}p_{-1}^{(n)}\exp(\phi_{-1}^{(n)})}{p_{-1}^{(1)}a_{-1}^{(n)}} - \frac{b_{-1}^{(n-1)}\exp(\phi_{-1}^{(n-1)})}{p_{-1}^{(n)2}b_{-1}^{(n)}}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

This leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\frac{b^{(i)}a_{-1}^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} &= \frac{b_x^{(i)}a_{-1}^{(i)} + b^{(i)}a_{-1,x}^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} - \frac{b^{(i)}a_{-1}^{(i)}(\langle b, a_{-1,x} \rangle + \langle b_x, a_{-1} \rangle)}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle}(\Omega-1)\left(\frac{a_{-1}^{(i-1)}b^{(i)}}{\mu} + \mu a_{-1}^{(i)}b^{(i-1)}\exp(\phi^{(i-1)})\right). \end{aligned}$$

To prove the identity (43), we now only need to show that

$$(\mathcal{S}-1)\frac{1}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle}(a_{-1}^{(i-1)}b^{(i)} + \mu^2 a_{-1}^{(i)}b^{(i-1)})\exp(\phi^{(i-1)}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial\tau}\left(a^{(i-1)}b^{(i)}p^{(i-1)}\exp(\phi^{(i-1)})\right),$$

which is the identity (70) proved in Appendix. \square

6 Formal diagonalisation of the Lax-Darboux scheme and Conservation laws

In this section, we study the conservation laws for integrable equation (29). Given the Lax representation of an equation, its conservation laws, both conserved densities and conserved fluxes, can be computed by performing formal diagonalisation of its Lax pair [18]. This idea has been adapted to differential difference and partial difference equations. See, for example, [19, 20]. Instead of directly working on the Lax pair of (29), we work on the Lax pair of its symmetry. Then we prove that the obtained conserved densities are the conserved densities of (29).

Consider the gauge transformation $\Psi = W(\lambda)\tilde{\Psi}$. It follows from (32) that the Lax operators transform into

$$\begin{aligned} M_\mu(\lambda) &\mapsto \mathcal{M}_\mu(\lambda) = \mathcal{S}(W^{-1}(\lambda))M_\mu(\lambda)W(\lambda); \\ U_\mu(\lambda) &\mapsto \mathcal{U}_\mu(\lambda) = W^{-1}(\lambda)U_\mu(\lambda)W(\lambda) - W^{-1}(\lambda)D_\tau(W(\lambda)). \end{aligned}$$

In this section we shall show that both operator $U_\mu(\lambda)$ and the Darboux matrix $M_\mu(\lambda)$ defined in Theorem 3 can be simultaneously brought to a formal block-diagonal form by a suitable transformation $W(\lambda)$. In other words, we show that there exists $W(\lambda)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}_\mu(\lambda) &= \frac{\pi}{\lambda - \mu} + \mathcal{U}_0 + (\lambda - \mu)\mathcal{U}_1 + (\lambda - \mu)^2\mathcal{U}_2 + \dots; \\ \mathcal{M}_\mu(\lambda) &= \frac{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle > \pi}{\lambda - \mu} + \mathcal{M}_0 + (\lambda - \mu)\mathcal{M}_1 + (\lambda - \mu)^2\mathcal{M}_2 + \dots, \end{aligned}$$

where π is a matrix (a projector) with 1 at the (1,1) position and 0 elsewhere, and also $\text{ad}_\pi \mathcal{U}_k = \text{ad}_\pi \mathcal{M}_k = 0$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, i.e. the coefficient $n \times n$ matrices \mathcal{U}_k and \mathcal{M}_k have a block-diagonal form

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \end{pmatrix}.$$

We shall also show that the entries of \mathcal{M}_k and \mathcal{U}_k are local, which means that they can be expressed in terms of variables $\phi^{(i)}$ and their \mathcal{S} -shifts.

Obviously, it follows from (35) that the transformed operators also satisfy the zero curvature condition

$$D_\tau \mathcal{M}_\mu(\lambda) = \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{U}_\mu(\lambda)) \mathcal{M}_\mu(\lambda) - \mathcal{M}_\mu(\lambda) \mathcal{U}_\mu(\lambda). \quad (45)$$

The projection to the element (1,1) leads to

$$D_\tau m(z) = m(z)(\mathcal{S} - 1)u(z).$$

Here we introduced a new parameter $z = \lambda - \mu$ and denoted

$$m(z) = (\mathcal{M}_\mu(z + \mu))_{1,1} \quad \text{and} \quad u(z) = (\mathcal{U}_\mu(z + \mu))_{1,1}.$$

Thus $\log m(z)$ and $u(z)$ are generating functions of local conservation laws and corresponding fluxes

$$D_\tau \rho_k = (\mathcal{S} - 1)\sigma_k, \quad \log m(z) = -\log(z) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k \rho_k, \quad u(z) = z^{-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k \sigma_k. \quad (46)$$

We represent the transformation $W(z + \mu)$ in the form

$$W = W_* \mathcal{W}, \quad \mathcal{W} = I + zW_1 + z^2W_2 + z^3W_3 + \cdots,$$

where W_* is a z -independent invertible matrix and \mathcal{W} is a formal series in z with ‘‘off block-diagonal’’ coefficients W_k (in the image of ad_π). The entries of W_* and W_k are local. The gauge transformation W_* brings simultaneously the residues

$$\text{res}_{\lambda=\mu} U_\mu(\lambda) = \frac{a_{-1} \gg \langle b}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle}, \quad \text{res}_{\lambda=\mu} M_\mu(\lambda) = a \gg \langle b \quad (47)$$

to the diagonal form

$$W_*^{-1} \frac{a_{-1} \gg \langle b}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} W_* = \pi, \quad \mathcal{S}(W_*^{-1}) a \gg \langle b W = \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle \pi,$$

while the formal series \mathcal{W} takes care of the regular in z parts.

To construct the gauge transformation W_* we note that vector $\langle b$ is non-zero and therefore for some k it has a non-zero component $b^{(k)} \neq 0$. Let $\alpha_k \gg$ denotes a vector-column with 1 at the k -th position and zeros elsewhere and $\langle \alpha_k$ is the transpose of $\alpha_k \gg$, i.e., $\langle \alpha_k = (\alpha_k \gg)^T$. Then matrix W_* can be written in the form

$$W_* = \left(b^{(k)} I - \alpha_k \gg \langle b + a_{-1} \gg \langle \alpha_k \right) \Delta^{1-k}$$

where Δ is a matrix defined in (4). One can check that $\det W_* = (b^{(k)})^{n-2} \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle \neq 0$

The gauge transformation W_* brings the singular parts of $U_\mu(z + \mu)$ and $M_\mu(z + \mu)$ to a diagonal form

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{U}}(z) &= W_*^{-1} U_\mu(z + \mu) W_* - W_*^{-1} D_\tau(W_*) = z^{-1} \pi + z \hat{\mathcal{U}}_1 + z^2 \hat{\mathcal{U}}_2 + \cdots \\ \hat{\mathcal{M}}(z) &= \mathcal{S}(W_*^{-1}) M_\mu(z + \mu) W_* = z^{-1} \langle p_{-1} q \rangle \pi + z \hat{\mathcal{M}}_1 + z^2 \hat{\mathcal{M}}_2 + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

The coefficients of the regular part can be easily found, but they are not yet in the block-diagonal form. For example, we obtain

$$\hat{\mathcal{U}}_0 = \frac{1}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} W_*^{-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i a_{-1} \rangle \langle b Q^{-i}}{\mu(\omega^i - 1)} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\mu Q^{-i} b \rangle \langle a_{-1} Q^i}{\omega^i - \mu^2} \right) W_* - W_*^{-1} D_\tau(W_*),$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{M}}_0 = \mathcal{S}(W_*^{-1}) \left(C + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{Q^i a \rangle \langle b Q^{-i}}{\mu(\omega^i - 1)} \right) W_*.$$

In particular, we have

$$(\hat{\mathcal{U}}_0)_{1,1} = -\frac{\langle b, a_{-1, \tau} \rangle}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} - \frac{1}{\mu \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle^2} \sum_{k,q=1}^n \left(\Gamma_{k-q} b^{(k)} a_{-1}^{(k)} b^{(q)} a_{-1}^{(q)} - \mu^2 \gamma_{q-k}(\mu^2) (b^{(k)} a_{-1}^{(q)})^2 \right), \quad (48)$$

$$(\hat{\mathcal{M}}_0)_{1,1} = \frac{\langle b_1, C a_{-1} \rangle}{\langle b_1, a \rangle} - \frac{1}{\mu \langle b_1, a \rangle} \sum_{k,q=1}^n \Gamma_{k-q} b_1^{(k)} a^{(k)} b^{(q)} a_{-1}^{(q)}, \quad (49)$$

where the functions $\Gamma_k, \gamma_k(x)$ were introduced in Lemma 2 in Appendix.

Now we can construct a formal series \mathcal{W} which transforms simultaneously $\hat{\mathcal{U}}(z)$ and $\hat{\mathcal{M}}(z)$ into a block-diagonal form. Actually, it follows from equation (45) that if we formally (block) diagonalise the Darboux matrix, then the corresponding Lax operator must also be block-diagonal and vice-versa.

Proposition 2. *There exists a unique formal series $\mathcal{W} = I + zW_1 + z^2W_2 + z^3W_3 + \dots$ with $W_k \in ad_\pi \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathcal{F})$ such that all coefficients \mathcal{M}_k of*

$$\mathcal{M}(z) = \mathcal{S}(W^{-1}) \hat{\mathcal{M}}(z) \mathcal{W} = z^{-1} \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle \pi + \mathcal{M}_0 + z\mathcal{M}_1 + z^2\mathcal{M}_2 + \dots \quad (50)$$

are block-diagonal.

Proof. All matrices in the equation (50) we split into four blocks associated with the projector π :

$$\mathcal{M}(z) = \begin{pmatrix} m & \langle 0 \\ 0 \rangle & N \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{\mathcal{M}}(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{m} & \langle f \\ g \rangle & \hat{N} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{W} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \langle q \\ r \rangle & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

where $0 \rangle, g \rangle, r \rangle$ and $\langle 0, \langle f, \langle q$ are $n-1$ dimensional column and row vectors respectively, N, \hat{N}, I_{n-1} are square $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ matrices.

We rewrite equation (50) in the form

$$\hat{\mathcal{M}}(z) \mathcal{W} = \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{W}) \mathcal{M}(z) \quad (51)$$

and split it into four blocks as above. It leads to one scalar, two vector and one matrix equations

$$\hat{m} + \langle f, r \rangle = m, \quad (52)$$

$$\hat{N} r \rangle + g \rangle = \mathcal{S}(r \rangle) m, \quad (53)$$

$$\hat{m} \langle q + \langle f = \mathcal{S}(\langle q) N, \quad (54)$$

$$g \rangle \langle f + \hat{N} = N. \quad (55)$$

Using (52) and (55) we eliminate m and N from ((53) and (54)

$$\hat{N} r \rangle + g \rangle = \mathcal{S}(r \rangle) \hat{m} + \mathcal{S}(r \rangle) \langle f, r \rangle \quad (56)$$

$$\hat{m} \langle q + \langle f = \mathcal{S}(\langle q) g \rangle \langle f + \mathcal{S}(\langle q) \hat{N} \quad (57)$$

Substitution of the formal expansions

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{m} &= z^{-1} \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle + \hat{m}_0 + z\hat{m}_1 + z^2\hat{m}_2 + z^3\hat{m}_3 \dots, \\ \hat{N} &= \hat{N}_0 + z\hat{N}_1 + z^2\hat{N}_2 + z^3\hat{N}_3 \dots, \\ r \rangle &= zr_1 \rangle + z^2r_2 \rangle + z^3r_3 \rangle \dots, \\ \langle q &= z \langle q_1 + z^2 \langle q_2 + z^3 \langle q_3 \dots \end{aligned}$$

leads to recurrence relations for determining elements $r_k >$ and $< q_k$. From (56) it follows that

$$r_{k+1} > = \frac{1}{< b_{-1}, a_{-2} >} \mathcal{S}^{-1} \left(g_k > + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (\hat{N}_i r_{k-i} > - \mathcal{S}(r_{k-i} > \hat{m}_i) - \sum_{i,j=1}^{i+j \leq k} \mathcal{S}(r_i >) < f_{k-i-j}, r_j >) \right). \quad (58)$$

Then the coefficients m_k in the expansion

$$m = z^{-1} < b, a_{-1} > + m_0 + z m_1 + z^2 m_2 + z^3 m_3 \dots$$

are determined by (52)

$$m_k = \hat{m}_k + \sum_{i=1}^k < f_{k-i}, r_i >. \quad (59)$$

Coefficients \mathbf{N}_k in the expansion $\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{N}_0 + z \mathbf{N}_1 + z^2 \mathbf{N}_2 + \dots$ and $< q_k$ can be uniquely found from (54), (55) in a similar way. \square

It follows from (59) and (49) that

$$m = z^{-1} < b, a_{-1} > - \frac{1}{\mu < b_1, a >} \sum_{k,q=1}^n \Gamma_{k-q} b_1^{(k)} a^{(k)} b^{(q)} a_{-1}^{(q)} + \mathcal{O}(z)$$

and thus the conserved densities densities (46) for equation (41) are of the form

$$\rho_0 = \log < b, a_{-1} >, \quad (60)$$

$$\rho_1 = - \frac{1}{\mu < b_1, a > < b, a_{-1} >} \sum_{k,q=1}^n \Gamma_{k-q} b_1^{(k)} a^{(k)} b^{(q)} a_{-1}^{(q)}. \quad (61)$$

We have formally diagonalised the Darboux matrix M_μ in Proposition 2. It follows from (21) that the corresponding Lax operator $V^{(1)}$ must also be block-diagonal. Therefore, we have the following result:

Corollary 2. *The above expressions (60) and (61) are conserved densities for the integrable nonevolutionary equation (29) given in Theorem 2, where a and b are defined in Theorem 1.*

In fact, we can directly check $D_x \rho_k \in \text{Im}(\mathcal{S} - 1)$ for $k = 0, 1$ for equation (29). Here we only present it for $k = 0$. Using (44) we have

$$\begin{aligned} D_x \rho_0 &= \frac{1}{< b, a_{-1} >} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(b_x^{(i)} a_{-1}^{(i)} + b^{(i)} a_{-1,x}^{(i)} \right) \\ &= \mu(\mathcal{S} - 1) \left(\frac{a_{-1}^{(1)} p_{-1}^{(n)} \exp(\phi_{-1}^{(n)})}{p_{-1}^{(1)} a_{-1}^{(n)}} - \frac{b_{-1}^{(n-1)} \exp(\phi_{-1}^{(n-1)})}{p_{-1}^{(n)^2} b_{-1}^{(n)}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

7 Discussion

In this paper, we construct a Darboux transformation with Dihedral reduction group for the 2-dimensional generalisation of the Volterra lattice (1) with period n . The reduction group enables us to parametrise the Darboux matrix by $n - 1$ dependent variables. The Dihedral reduction group is generated by both inner automorphisms and outer automorphisms. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first example to deal with arbitrary n and the outer automorphisms.

The Bäcklund transformation resulting from the Darboux transformation can be viewed as a nonevolutionary multi-component integrable differential difference equation. Assuming the Lax operator having

the same simple poles as the logarithmic derivative of Darboux matrix, we obtain its local higher symmetry. In the similar way, local symmetries can be found for the ABS equations [21, 22].

In this paper, we only investigated the conservation laws of this nonevolutionary multi-component integrable differential difference equation. To obtain them we transform the Darboux matrix and the Lax operator into block-diagonal form. The corresponding recursion operator and bi-Hamiltonian structure are not studied yet. Knowing the Lax representation, in principle, we are able to construct the recursion operator for a fixed period n as it was done for equation (1) in [16] applying the method given in [23]. It would be interesting to see whether that can be done for arbitrary n as in the case for the Narita-Itoh-Bogoyavlensky lattice [24].

Following from the Bianchi commutativity, we can construct a new integrable discrete equation with Dihedral reduction group using the Darboux matrix, which we have not included in this paper since we could not write it down in a neat way. The integrable nonevolutionary system and the symmetry flow are its nonlocal and local symmetry, respectively. It would be interesting to find continuous limits of the systems obtained.

Appendix: Technical results used in the proofs

We first give two simple lemmas, which will be used to simplify expression throughout the paper. We then give the detailed computation to check the consistency required for the zero curvature conditions.

Lemma 1. *Let P be an $n \times n$ matrix, $Q = \text{diag}(\omega, \omega^2, \dots, \omega^{n-1}, 1)$, and $\omega = \exp \frac{2\pi i}{n}$. Then*

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n \omega^{km} Q^m P Q^{-m} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_{i, i+k} \mathbf{e}_{i, i+k}, \quad (62)$$

where all indexes are counted modulo n , matrix $\mathbf{e}_{i, j}$ has a unit entry at the position (i, j) and zero elsewhere. In the case $k = 0$ it is a projection to the diagonal part of the matrix P , i.e.,

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{m=1}^n Q^m P Q^{-m} = \text{diag } P.$$

Proof. Let us compute the (i, j) entry of $\sum_{m=1}^n \omega^{km} Q^m P Q^{-m}$, which equals to

$$\sum_{m=1}^n \omega^{km+im-jm} P_{i, j} = \begin{cases} 0 & k+i-j \not\equiv 0 \pmod{n} \\ nP_{i, j} & k+i-j \equiv 0 \pmod{n} \end{cases}.$$

This is exactly the right hand of the identity in the statement. □

Lemma 2. *Let $\omega = \exp \frac{2\pi i}{n}$. Then*

$$\gamma_l(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\omega^{lj}}{x - \omega^j} = \frac{nx^{(l-1) \bmod n}}{x^n - 1} \quad \text{and} \quad \Gamma_l = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\omega^{lj}}{1 - \omega^j} = (l-1) \bmod n - \frac{n-1}{2}.$$

Proof. We first prove the identity for $\gamma_0(x)$. Since ω is a primitive n^{th} root of unity, we have

$$x^n - 1 = \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} (x - \omega^j) \quad (63)$$

We now take logarithm of both sides of (63) and get $\ln(x^n - 1) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \ln(x - \omega^j)$. We then differentiate it with respect to x . This leads to the value for $l = 0$, that is,

$$\gamma_0(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{x - \omega^j} = \frac{nx^{n-1}}{x^n - 1} = \frac{nx^{(-1) \bmod n}}{x^n - 1}.$$

Notice that $(\omega^{lj} - x^l) = (\omega^j - x) \sum_{r=0}^{l-1} \omega^{rj} x^{l-1-r}$ for $0 < l < n - 1$. Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_l(x) &= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\omega^{lj}}{x - \omega^j} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{x^l}{x - \omega^j} + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{\omega^{lj} - x^l}{x - \omega^j} \\ &= x^l \gamma_0(x) - \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{r=0}^{l-1} \omega^{rj} x^{l-1-r} = \frac{nx^{n+l-1}}{x^n - 1} - nx^{l-1} = \frac{nx^{l-1}}{x^n - 1} = \frac{nx^{(l-1) \bmod n}}{x^n - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

We know that $\omega^r = \omega^l$ if $l - r \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$. Thus $\gamma_l(x) = \gamma_r(x)$ if $r \equiv l \pmod{n}$.

We now prove the second part of the statement based on the formula for $\gamma_l(x)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_l &= \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\omega^{lj}}{1 - \omega^j} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{\omega^{lj}}{x - \omega^j} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{nx^{(l-1) \bmod n}}{x^n - 1} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{nx^{(l-1) \bmod n} - \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} x^l}{x^n - 1} = (l - 1) \bmod n - \frac{n - 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

and hence we complete the proof. \square

In Theorem 1, we give the relation between the entries of matrix A and those of matrix C . In the following lemma we give the formulas on their derivatives.

Lemma 3. Consider $p^{(j)}$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, are the smooth function of variable τ . Then

$$a_\tau^{(i)} = a^{(i)} \left(\frac{p^{(i)} p_\tau^{(i)}}{p^{(i)^2} - 1} + \sum_{r=1}^{i-1} \frac{p_\tau^{(r)}}{p^{(r)}} - \frac{p_\tau^{(n)}}{p^{(n)}(p^{(n)^2} - 1)} \right); \quad (64)$$

$$b_\tau^{(i)} = b^{(i)} \left(\frac{a_\tau^{(i)}}{a^{(i)}} + \sum_{r=i}^{n-1} \frac{2p_\tau^{(r)}}{p^{(r)}} - \frac{p_\tau^{(i)}}{p^{(i)}} + \frac{2p^{(n)} p_\tau^{(n)}}{p^{(n)^2} - 1} \right). \quad (65)$$

Proof. Taking the logarithmic derivatives in τ of (15) and (16) we obtain (64) and (65) respectively. \square

Proposition 3. For the matrix M_μ satisfying Theorem 1, identity (24) holds given formula (28).

Proof. To compute the left-hand side of (24), we first compute a_x and b_x . Using the above lemma, Theorem 1 and (28), we have

$$\begin{aligned} a_x^{(i)} &= a^{(i)} \left(\frac{p^{(i)} p_x^{(i)}}{p^{(i)^2} - 1} + \sum_{r=1}^{i-1} \frac{p_x^{(r)}}{p^{(r)}} - \frac{p_x^{(n)}}{p^{(n)}(p^{(n)^2} - 1)} \right) \\ &= na^{(i)} \frac{p^{(i)} \left(a^{(i+1)} b^{(i)} \exp(\phi_1^{(i)}) - a^{(i)} b^{(i-1)} \exp(\phi^{(i-1)}) \right)}{p^{(i)^2} - 1} \quad (p^{(i)^2} - 1 = \frac{n}{\mu} a^{(i)} b^{(i)} p^{(i)}) \\ &\quad + na^{(i)} \sum_{r=1}^{i-1} \frac{a^{(r+1)} b^{(r)} \exp(\phi_1^{(r)}) - a^{(r)} b^{(r-1)} \exp(\phi^{(r-1)})}{p^{(r)}} \quad \left(\frac{\exp(\phi_1^{(r)})}{p^{(r)}} = \frac{\exp(\phi^{(r)})}{p^{(r+1)}} \right) \\ &\quad - na^{(i)} \frac{\left(a^{(1)} b^{(n)} \exp(\phi_1^{(n)}) - a^{(n)} b^{(n-1)} \exp(\phi^{(n-1)}) \right)}{p^{(n)}(p^{(n)^2} - 1)} \quad (p^{(n)^2} - 1 = \frac{n}{\mu} a^{(n)} b^{(n)} p^{(n)}) \\ &= \mu a^{(i+1)} \exp(\phi_1^{(i)}) - \frac{\mu a^{(i)} b^{(i-1)} \exp(\phi^{(i-1)})}{b^{(i)}} + \frac{na^{(i)^2} b^{(i-1)} \exp(\phi^{(i-1)})}{p^{(i)}} \\ &\quad - \frac{na^{(i)} a^{(1)} b^{(n)} \exp(\phi^{(n)})}{p^{(1)}} - \frac{\mu a^{(i)} a^{(1)} \exp(\phi^{(n)})}{p^{(1)} a^{(n)} p^{(n)}} + \frac{\mu a^{(i)} b^{(n-1)} \exp(\phi^{(n-1)})}{p^{(n)^2} b^{(n)}} \\ &= \mu a^{(i+1)} \exp(\phi_1^{(i)}) - \frac{\mu a^{(i)} b^{(i-1)} \exp(\phi^{(i-1)})}{b^{(i)} p^{(i)^2}} - \frac{\mu a^{(i)} a^{(1)} p^{(n)} \exp(\phi^{(n)})}{p^{(1)} a^{(n)}} + \frac{\mu a^{(i)} b^{(n-1)} \exp(\phi^{(n-1)})}{p^{(n)^2} b^{(n)}} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
b_x^{(j)} &= b^{(j)} \left(\frac{a_x^{(j)}}{a^{(j)}} + \sum_{r=j}^{n-1} \frac{2p_x^{(r)}}{p^{(r)}} - \frac{p_x^{(j)}}{p^{(j)}} + \frac{2p^{(n)}p_x^{(n)}}{p^{(n)^2} - 1} \right) \\
&= \frac{\mu a^{(j+1)} b^{(j)} \exp(\phi_1^{(j)})}{a^{(j)}} - \frac{\mu b^{(j-1)} \exp(\phi^{(j-1)})}{p^{(j)^2}} - \frac{\mu b^{(j)} a^{(1)} p^{(n)} \exp(\phi^{(n)})}{p^{(1)} a^{(n)}} \\
&\quad + \frac{\mu b^{(j)} b^{(n-1)} \exp(\phi^{(n-1)})}{p^{(n)^2} b^{(n)}} + \frac{2n b^{(j)} a^{(n)} b^{(n-1)} \exp(\phi^{(n-1)})}{p^{(n)}} - \frac{n b^{(j)} a^{(j)} b^{(j-1)} \exp(\phi^{(j-1)})}{p^{(j)}} \\
&\quad - \frac{n b^{(j)^2} a^{(j+1)} \exp(\phi_1^{(j)})}{p^{(j)}} + \frac{2\mu b^{(j)} a^{(1)} \exp(\phi_1^{(n)})}{a^{(n)}} - \frac{2\mu b^{(j)} b^{(n-1)} \exp(\phi^{(n-1)})}{b^{(n)}} \\
&= \frac{\mu a^{(j+1)} b^{(j)} \exp(\phi_1^{(j)})}{a^{(j)} p^{(j)^2} - \mu b^{(j-1)} \exp(\phi^{(j-1)})} + \frac{\mu b^{(j)} a^{(1)} p^{(n)} \exp(\phi^{(n)})}{p^{(1)} a^{(n)}} - \frac{\mu b^{(j)} b^{(n-1)} \exp(\phi^{(n-1)})}{p^{(n)^2} b^{(n)}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Notice that $\mu^2 a^{(i+1)} b^{(i)} = a^{(i)} b^{(i+1)} p^{(i)} p^{(i+1)}$ following from (16). Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial(a^{(i)} b^{(j)})}{\partial x} &= a_x^{(i)} b^{(j)} + a^{(i)} b_x^{(j)} \\
&= \mu \left(\exp(\phi_1^{(i)}) a^{(i+1)} b^{(j)} - a^{(i)} b^{(j-1)} \exp(\phi^{(j-1)}) \right) - \frac{1}{\mu} \left(\exp(\phi_1^{(i-1)}) a^{(i-1)} b^{(j)} - a^{(i)} b^{(j+1)} \exp(\phi^{(j)}) \right),
\end{aligned}$$

which is the (i, j) entry of the right-hand side of (24) and thus we prove the statement. \square

Proposition 4. For the matrix M_μ satisfying Theorem 1, the identity (39) holds if $p^{(i)}$ satisfy (41).

Proof. We write out the (l, k) entry of the right-hand side of (39), simplify it using Lemma 2 and (18) and obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{a^{(l)} b_1^{(k)} p^{(k)}}{\langle b_1, a \rangle} - \frac{p^{(l)} a_{-1}^{(l)} b^{(k)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} - \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{a^{(l)} b^{(k)} (\omega^{(r-k)j} + \omega^{(l-r)j})}{\mu(1 - \omega^j)} \left(\frac{b_1^{(r)} a^{(r)}}{\langle b_1, a \rangle} - \frac{b^{(r)} a_{-1}^{(r)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{r=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{\mu a^{(l)} \omega^{(k-r)j} b^{(r)^2} a_{-1}^{(k)}}{(\omega^j - \mu^2) \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} - \frac{\mu b_1^{(l)} \omega^{(r-l)j} a^{(r)^2} b^{(k)}}{(\omega^j - \mu^2) \langle b_1, a \rangle} \right) \\
&= \frac{a^{(l)} b_1^{(k)} p^{(k)}}{\langle b_1, a \rangle} - \frac{p^{(l)} a_{-1}^{(l)} b^{(k)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} - \frac{a^{(l)} b^{(k)}}{\mu} \sum_{r=1}^n ((r-k-1)|n + (l-r-1)|n - n + 1) (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(r)} a_{-1}^{(r)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \\
&+ \frac{p^{(l)} b^{(k)} b_1^{(l)} a^{(l)}}{b^{(l)} \langle b_1, a \rangle} - \frac{a^{(l)} p^{(k)} b^{(k)} a_{-1}^{(k)}}{a^{(k)} \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \tag{66}
\end{aligned}$$

To compute the left-hand side of (39) for the corresponding entry, we first compute a_τ and b_τ using (41). Substituting it into (64) and (65) in Lemma 3, we have

$$a_\tau^{(i)} = \frac{n a^{(i)}}{\mu} \left(\sum_{r=1}^{i-1} (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(r)} a_{-1}^{(r)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} - \frac{1}{p^{(n)^2} - 1} (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(n)} a_{-1}^{(n)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \right) + \frac{p^{(i)}}{b^{(i)}} (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(i)} a_{-1}^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \tag{67}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
b_\tau^{(i)} &= \frac{n b^{(i)}}{\mu} \left(\sum_{r=1}^{i-1} (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(r)} a_{-1}^{(r)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} + \frac{1}{p^{(n)^2} - 1} (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(n)} a_{-1}^{(n)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \right) + \frac{p^{(i)}}{a^{(i)}} (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(i)} a_{-1}^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \\
&+ \frac{n b^{(i)}}{\mu} \left(\sum_{r=i}^n (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{2b^{(r)} a_{-1}^{(r)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} - (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(i)} a_{-1}^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \right) \\
&= \frac{n b^{(i)}}{\mu} \left(\sum_{r=1}^i -(\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(r)} a_{-1}^{(r)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} + \frac{1}{p^{(n)^2} - 1} (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(n)} a_{-1}^{(n)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \right) + \frac{p^{(i)}}{a^{(i)}} (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(i)} a_{-1}^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \tag{68}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
a_\tau^{(l)}b^{(k)} + a^{(l)}b_\tau^{(k)} &= \frac{na^{(l)}b^{(k)}}{\mu} \left(\sum_{r=1}^{l-1} - \sum_{r=1}^k \right) (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(r)}a_{-1}^{(r)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \\
&+ \frac{p^{(l)}b^{(k)}b_1^{(l)}a^{(l)}}{b^{(l)} \langle b_1, a \rangle} - \frac{p^{(l)}b^{(k)}a_{-1}^{(l)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} + \frac{a^{(l)}p^{(k)}b_1^{(k)}}{\langle b_1, a \rangle} - \frac{a^{(l)}p^{(k)}b^{(k)}a_{-1}^{(k)}}{a^{(k)} \langle b, a_{-1} \rangle},
\end{aligned} \tag{69}$$

which equals to (66) and we complete the proof. \square

The following identity will be used in the proof of Theorem 4.

Proposition 5. *Given the relations (15), (16), (26) and (41), the following identity holds:*

$$(\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{1}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} (a_{-1}^{(i)}b^{(i+1)} + \mu^2 a_{-1}^{(i+1)}b^{(i)}) \exp(\phi^{(i)}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} a^{(i)}b^{(i+1)}p^{(i)} \exp(\phi^{(i)}). \tag{70}$$

Proof. We prove the identity by direct calculation. The left-hand side equals

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{a^{(i)}b_1^{(i+1)} + \mu^2 a^{(i+1)}b_1^{(i)}}{\langle b_1, a \rangle} \exp(\phi_1^{(i)}) - \frac{a_{-1}^{(i)}b^{(i+1)} + \mu^2 a_{-1}^{(i+1)}b^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \exp(\phi^{(i)}) \\
&= \left(\frac{a^{(i)}b_1^{(i+1)} + \mu^2 a^{(i+1)}b_1^{(i)}}{\langle b_1, a \rangle} \frac{p^{(i)}}{p^{(i+1)}} - \frac{a_{-1}^{(i)}b^{(i+1)} + \mu^2 a_{-1}^{(i+1)}b^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \right) \exp(\phi^{(i)}) \quad \left(\frac{\exp(\phi_1^{(i)})}{p^{(i)}} = \frac{\exp(\phi^{(i)})}{p^{(i+1)}} \right) \\
&= \left(\frac{a^{(i)}p^{(i)}}{a^{(i+1)}p^{(i+1)}} \frac{a^{(i+1)}b_1^{(i+1)}}{\langle b_1, a \rangle} + \frac{b^{(i+1)}p^{(i)2}}{b^{(i)}} \frac{a^{(i)}b_1^{(i)}}{\langle b_1, a \rangle} \right) \exp(\phi^{(i)}) \\
&- \left(\frac{b^{(i+1)}}{b^{(i)}} \frac{a_{-1}^{(i)}b^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} + \frac{a^{(i)}p^{(i)}p^{(i+1)}}{a^{(i+1)}} \frac{a_{-1}^{(i+1)}b^{(i+1)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \right) \exp(\phi^{(i)}) \quad (\mu^2 a^{(i+1)}b^{(i)} = a^{(i)}b^{(i+1)}p^{(i)}p^{(i+1)}).
\end{aligned}$$

We now compute the right-hand side of (70). First using formula (69), we have

$$a_\tau^{(i)}b^{(i+1)} + a^{(i)}b_\tau^{(i+1)} = \frac{b^{(i+1)}}{b^{(i)}p^{(i)}} (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(i)}a_{-1}^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} + \frac{a^{(i)}}{a^{(i+1)}p^{(i+1)}} (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(i+1)}a_{-1}^{(i+1)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle}.$$

So the right-hand side of (70) is equal to

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(a_\tau^{(i)}b^{(i+1)}p^{(i)} + a^{(i)}b_\tau^{(i+1)}p^{(i)} + a^{(i)}b^{(i+1)}p_\tau^{(i)} + na^{(i)}b^{(i+1)}p^{(i)}\phi_\tau^{(i)} \right) \exp(\phi^{(i)}) \\
&= \frac{b^{(i+1)}}{b^{(i)}} \exp(\phi^{(i)}) (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(i)}a_{-1}^{(i)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} + \frac{a^{(i)}p^{(i)}}{a^{(i+1)}p^{(i+1)}} \exp(\phi^{(i)}) (\mathcal{S} - 1) \frac{b^{(i+1)}a_{-1}^{(i+1)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \\
&+ \frac{na^{(i)}b^{(i+1)}p^{(i)}}{\mu} \exp(\phi^{(i)}) \left(\frac{b_1^{(i)}a^{(i)}}{\langle b_1, a \rangle} - \frac{b^{(i+1)}a_{-1}^{(i+1)}}{\langle b, a_{-1} \rangle} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

which is the same as the left-hand side after we use (17) and substitute $\frac{n}{\mu}a^{(i)}p^{(i)} = \frac{p^{(i)2}-1}{b^{(i)}}$ for the term containing b_1 and $\frac{n}{\mu}b^{(i+1)} = \frac{p^{(i+1)2}-1}{a^{(i+1)}p^{(i+1)}}$ for the term containing a_{-1} . \square

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