

EQUIVARIANT AND SELF-SIMILAR STANDING WAVES FOR A HAMILTONIAN HYPERBOLIC-HYPERBOLIC SPIN-FIELD SYSTEM.

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we study the existence of special symmetric solutions to a Hamiltonian hyperbolic-hyperbolic coupled spin-field system, where the spins are maps from \mathbb{R}^{2+1} into the sphere \mathbb{S}^2 or the pseudo-sphere \mathbb{H}^2 . This model was introduced in [20] and it is also known as the *hyperbolic-hyperbolic generalized Ishimori system*. Relying on the hyperbolic coordinates introduced in [16], we prove the existence of equivariant standing waves in both regular hyperbolic coordinates as well as similarity variables, and describe their asymptotic behaviour.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we study hyperbolically equivariant standing wave solutions in standard as well as in self-similar variables for the hyperbolic-hyperbolic spin-field system,

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} u_t = u \wedge_{\pm} \square_{xy} u + u_y \phi_x - u_x \phi_y, \\ \phi_{xx} - \phi_{yy} = -2\langle u, u_x \wedge_{\pm} u_y \rangle_{\pm}, \end{cases}$$

for maps u from \mathbb{R}^{2+1} into either the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^2 or the pseudo sphere \mathbb{H}^2 which can be isometrically and equivariantly embedded into \mathbb{R}^3 equipped with the standard Euclidean or the Lorentz metric $\eta_{\pm} := \text{diag}(\pm 1, 1, 1)$; and $\phi = \phi(x, y, t)$, a real scalar field. As usual, we denote by $\square_{xy} := \partial_{xx} - \partial_{yy}$, while we denote by $\langle u, v \rangle_{\pm} := u \cdot (\eta_{\pm} v)$, and by $u \wedge_{\pm} v := \eta_{\pm}(u \wedge v)$ with \cdot and \wedge being the usual dot and wedge product in \mathbb{R}^3 .

The above system is also known as the hyperbolic-hyperbolic generalized Ishimori model. Spin-field systems of this type were proposed by physicists investigating nonlinear excitations of spin-field models in $2 + 1$ dimensions with a Hamiltonian formulation. They may be posed as elliptic-elliptic, elliptic-hyperbolic, hyperbolic-elliptic or, like (1.1) hyperbolic-hyperbolic systems. Y. Ishimori [13], seeking to show that the dynamics of topological vortices need not generally be non-integrable, first proposed the elliptic-elliptic and the hyperbolic-elliptic forms, in analogy with the 2d classical continuous isotropic Heisenberg spin chain. The elliptic-elliptic system is this intimately related to the Schrödinger map system, which has received increased attention in the last few years (e.g. [25, 5, 23, 21, 14, 22, 1, 3, 2] and references therein).

The integrable forms of the elliptic-hyperbolic and hyperbolic-elliptic systems have coupling terms $u_y \phi_x$ and $u_x \phi_y$ in the map equation of the same sign. These systems are gauge equivalent to the corresponding Davey-Stewartson systems and have been studied by inverse scattering methods ([17, 18, 26]). Local and global well-posedness results

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under various regularity, size and/or decay conditions on the data can be found in the literature (e.g. [24, 19, 11, 12, 10, 15, 4, 14, 2] and references therein.)

The 2+1 hyperbolic-hyperbolic spin-field system (1.1) was introduced by Martina et al. [20] who observed the integrability of the system when $\phi_{xy} = 0$ and posed the question of its integrability when $\phi_{xy} \neq 0$. In [20] the authors studied (1.1) for $\phi_{xy} \neq 0$ and although could not definitely answer the integrability question, they proved that the system (1.1) has a special symmetry algebra¹ which is a property shared by other integrable nonlinear field equations in 2+1 dimensions (eg. KP equations, Davey Stewartson system). Hayashi and Saut later studied the Cauchy problem of Ishimori type systems for maps into \mathbb{S}^2 and obtained well-posedness results for small smooth solutions with/without exponential decay assumption on initial data in [11, 12].

In the present paper and in view of our results in [16], we are interested instead in the existence and asymptotic behavior of standing wave solutions to (1.1) under special symmetry assumptions arising from the invariance of (1.1) under the hyperbolic rotations in the xy -plane. For the elliptic-hyperbolic and hyperbolic-elliptic Ishimori systems, where the coupling terms $u_y\phi_x$ and $u_x\phi_y$ have the same sign, a simple calculation shows that they do not process the desired symmetry property which prevents us to define equivariant solutions.

The system has a more complex nonlinear behavior than that of the purely power one studied in [16]. In analyzing the problem of standing waves solutions with certain symmetries, we adapt the geometric framework of [9] and [8] in the context of Schrödinger maps, to reduce (1.1) to an ODE system of independent variable a with a being a part of the hyperbolic coordinates (a, α) introduced in [16] (see section 3 for the exact change of coordinates), and study the existence of equivariant and self similar standing waves solutions which are weak solutions satisfying suitable compatibility conditions (see section 2). We also study the asymptotic behavior at spatial infinity of the solutions we construct. In fact, we observe rather different asymptotic properties between the different target manifolds \mathbb{S}^2 and \mathbb{H}^2 . When the problem is considered in similarity variables, equivariant standing waves behave even more differently at spatial infinity.

The maps of our standing wave solutions- just as the hyperbolically radial standing waves found in [16]- do not have finite L^2 gradient, as integration in $d\alpha$ becomes infinite. From this perspective, solutions with hyperbolic symmetry should be viewed as a limiting singular case. For the purposes of this paper, just as it was the case in [16], this situation is not viewed as extremely undesirable. On the one hand, some important elementary waves, like plane waves and kinks, have infinite L^2 norm. On the other hand, since the hyperbolic Laplacian $\square_{xy} = \partial_{xx} - \partial_{yy}$ does not correspond to a positive energy and has characteristics, it is reasonable, at least as an initial step, to relax the finite L^2 gradient requirement and look for hyperbolically equivariant continuous standing waves.

Our strategy is to first parameterize the target manifold by polar coordinates (s, β) with tangent vectors denoted by $(\partial_s, \partial_\beta)$. We express the unknown map u in terms of (s, β) to obtain a singular ordinary differential equation system.

Our combined results can be generally stated as follows:

Main Theorem. *The system (1.1) admits equivariant standing wave weak solutions, which are smooth off the cross $\{|x| = |y|\}$.*

¹infinite dimensional and of the Kac-Moody type with a loop algebra structure.

The system also has equivariant standing wave weak solutions in the similarity variables $(t^{-\frac{1}{2}}x, t^{-\frac{1}{2}}y)$, which are smooth off the cross $\{|x| = |y|\}$ for every $t \neq 0$. Furthermore, we obtained detailed asymptotics at spatial infinity.

Remark 1.1. In fact, along the cross $\{|x| = |y|\}$, the map u is C^κ for some $\kappa > 0$ and the field ϕ has logarithmic singularities.

Roughly speaking, at spatial infinity, the solutions we find in the standard hyperbolic variables converge to rotation centers while those we find in the similarity variables converge to some circle (most likely not the rotation center). The full statement of the above result and a more detailed description of the asymptotic behavior will be given in Section 4 and 5. Preliminarily, in Section 2, we first discuss weak solutions of (1.1) and their compatibility conditions to ensure that the solutions we find in Sections 4 and 5 are qualified. In Section 3 we introduce the equivariance and the relevant coordinate systems.

2. WEAK SOLUTION AND COMPATIBILITY CONDITION.

In this section, we define weak solution of system (1.1) and give sufficient and necessary compatibility conditions to be satisfied by a class of solutions which include the standing waves and self-similar standing waves found in later sections.

Weak Solution. We say (u, ϕ) is a weak solution of (1.1) on $I \times \mathbb{R}^2$, where $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an open interval, if

$$(2.1) \quad u \in \mathbb{S}^2 \text{ or } \mathbb{H}^2 \text{ a.e., } u, \nabla u, \phi, u \wedge_\pm \nabla u, \phi \nabla u, \langle u, u_x \wedge_\pm u_y \rangle_\pm \in L^1_{loc}(I \times \mathbb{R}^2),$$

and

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{cases} \int_{I \times \mathbb{R}^2} \langle u \wedge_\pm u_y, \psi_y \rangle_\pm - \langle u \wedge_\pm u_x, \psi_x \rangle_\pm + \langle u, \psi_t \rangle_\pm \\ \quad - \phi (\langle u_y, \psi_x \rangle_\pm - \langle u_x, \psi_y \rangle_\pm) dt dx dy = 0, \\ \int_{I \times \mathbb{R}^2} (\rho_{xx} - \rho_{yy}) \phi + 2\rho \langle u, u_x \wedge_\pm u_y \rangle_\pm dt dx dy = 0, \end{cases}$$

for any $\psi \in C_c^\infty(I \times \mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^3)$ and $\rho \in C_c^\infty(I \times \mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R})$.

Before we continue, it is worth pointing out a few useful properties of the Minkowski metric in \mathbb{R}^3 . Namely,

$$(2.3) \quad \langle v, w \wedge_- z \rangle_- = v \cdot (\eta_-(w \wedge_- z)) = v \cdot (w \wedge z)$$

and for $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^3$ satisfying $\langle u, v \rangle_- = 0$,

$$(2.4) \quad u \wedge_- (u \wedge_- v) = \langle u, u \rangle_- v.$$

These identities are parallel to those in the Euclidean metric. For any $u \in \mathbb{S}^2$ (or \mathbb{H}^2) and $v \in \mathbb{R}^3$, define

$$(2.5) \quad \mathcal{J}v := \mathcal{J}_u v := u \wedge_\pm v.$$

The above identities imply

$$\langle \mathcal{J}v, u \rangle_\pm = 0 \quad \langle v, \mathcal{J}v \rangle_\pm = 0$$

and

$$\mathcal{J}^2 v = -v \quad \langle \mathcal{J}v, \mathcal{J}v \rangle_\pm = \langle v, v \rangle_\pm \quad \text{if } \langle v, u \rangle_\pm = 0.$$

Therefore \mathcal{J} provides the almost complex structure on \mathbb{S}^2 or \mathbb{H}^2 .

We note that the linear operator $\square = \partial_x^2 - \partial_y^2$ has nontrivial characteristics $\{(k_1, k_2) \mid |k_1| = |k_2|\}$, where k_1, k_2 are the Fourier variables of x, y . Therefore, the solution may have singularities along any surface in the form of

$$\{(t, x_0(t) + \alpha_1 s, y_0(t) + \alpha_2 s \mid t, s \in \mathbb{R}\}, \quad \alpha_{1,2} = \pm 1.$$

A similar situation also occurs in the cubic hyperbolic Schrödinger equation in 2D

$$iu_t + \square u + |u|^2 u = 0.$$

In [16], the authors constructed (hyperbolically) radial standing wave which satisfies certain compatibility conditions along

$$S = \{(t, x, y) \mid |x| = |y|, t \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

In our case, we choose the same surface and consider solutions which are smooth except along S . The cross S separate the plane \mathbb{R}^2 into four cones: two horizontal (indexed by ‘h’) and two vertical (indexed by ‘v’). In the rest of the manuscript, we will use notation like $\phi_{\pm}^{h,v}$ to denote a function defined on one of the cones where \pm indicates the sign of x in horizontal cones or the sign of y in vertical cones.

To consider weak solutions, since u is mapped to a manifold, in general we require u being continuous. In particularly we are interested in weak solutions whose the field function is in the form of

$$\phi(t, x, y) = \phi_{1\pm}^{h,v}(t, x+y) \log |x-y| + \phi_{2\pm}^{h,v}(t, x-y) \log |x+y| + \phi_{3\pm}^{h,v}(t, x, y).$$

In the above form, we assumed that ϕ has exactly two orders $-O(1)$ and the logarithmic order $-$ in its asymptotic expansion near the possible singularity S . In fact,

$$\phi_{1+}^h(t, z) = \lim_{x+y \rightarrow z \text{ \& } x-y \rightarrow 0-} \frac{\phi(t, x, y)}{\log |x-y|}, \quad z > 0$$

and similar limiting property holds for all $\phi_{(1,2)\pm}^{h,v}$ as well. The adoption of the logarithmic order is due to the fact that, in the hyperbolic coordinates (a, α) on \mathbb{R}^2 to be introduced in Section 3,

$$\log |a| = \frac{1}{2}(\log |x+y| + \log |x-y|), \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\log |x+y| - \log |x-y|)$$

are solutions to the free wave equation which is the leading linear part of the ϕ equation.

Sometimes it is more convenient to work with characteristic coordinate (ξ, η)

$$\xi = x + y, \quad \eta = x - y$$

where the field ϕ takes the form

$$(2.6) \quad \phi(t, \xi, \eta) = \phi_{1\pm}^{h,v}(t, \xi) \log |\eta| + \phi_{2\pm}^{h,v}(t, \eta) \log |\xi| + \phi_{3\pm}^{h,v}(t, \xi, \eta)$$

and

$$S = \{(t, \xi, 0) \mid (t, \xi) \in I \times \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{(t, 0, \eta) \mid (t, \eta) \in I \times \mathbb{R}\}.$$

In addition to (2.1), we also assume that, for each $i \in \{u, l, d, r\}$ and $t \in I$ where $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an open interval,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & u \in C^0(I \times \mathbb{R}^2), \text{ and away from } S, (u, \phi) \text{ is smooth and satisfies (1.1);} \\
 & \phi_{(1,2,3)\pm}^{h,v} \text{ are locally bounded, and } \phi_{3\pm}^{h,v} \in C^0 \text{ on the closure of the cones;} \\
 (2.7) \quad & \phi_{(1,2)\pm}^{h,v}(t, z) = \phi_{(1,2)\pm}^{h,v}(t, 0) + O(|z|^\delta), \quad \delta \in (0, 1]; \\
 & \exists p > 1, \epsilon_n \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ so that on any bounded interval } I' \subset \mathbb{R}, \text{ it holds} \\
 & |u_\xi(t, \cdot, \pm \epsilon_n) - u_\xi(t, \cdot, 0)|_{L_\xi^p(I')} = O(\epsilon_n^\delta) = |u_\eta(t, \pm \epsilon_n, \cdot) - u_\eta(t, 0, \cdot)|_{L_\eta^p(I')} \quad .
 \end{aligned}$$

The $L_{loc}^p(\mathbb{R})$ convergence of u_ξ as a function of ξ as $\eta \rightarrow 0$ (or of u_η as a function of η as $\xi \rightarrow 0$) along a sequence $\eta = \pm \epsilon_n$ is a weak assumption which holds automatically if u is piecewise C^1 in the four cones and C^0 on \mathbb{R}^2 .

In the rest of the section, we will identify necessary and sufficient conditions which ensure such (u, ϕ) satisfy (2.2).

Compatibility Conditions. In characteristic coordinates (ξ, η) , equation (2.2) can be written as

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{cases} \int_{I \times \mathbb{R}^2} -\langle u \wedge_\pm u_\xi, \psi_\eta \rangle_\pm - \langle u \wedge_\pm u_\eta, \psi_\xi \rangle_\pm + \frac{1}{2} \langle u, \psi_t \rangle_\pm \\ \quad - \phi(\langle u_\xi, \psi_\eta \rangle_\pm - \langle u_\eta, \psi_\xi \rangle_\pm) \, dt d\eta d\xi = 0, \\ \int_{I \times \mathbb{R}^2} \rho_\xi \eta \phi + \rho \langle u, u_\eta \wedge_\pm u_\xi \rangle_\pm \, dt d\eta d\xi = 0. \end{cases}$$

In order to state the compatibility conditions, we first introduce some notation. Let

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_1^-(t, \xi) &= \begin{cases} \phi_{1-}^h(t, \xi) & \xi \leq 0 \\ \phi_{1+}^v(t, \xi) & \xi > 0 \end{cases} & \phi_1^+(t, \xi) &= \begin{cases} \phi_{1-}^v(t, \xi) & \xi \leq 0 \\ \phi_{1+}^h(t, \xi) & \xi > 0; \end{cases} \\
 \phi_2^-(t, \eta) &= \begin{cases} \phi_{2-}^h(t, \eta) & \eta \leq 0 \\ \phi_{2-}^v(t, \eta) & \eta > 0 \end{cases} & \phi_2^+(t, \eta) &= \begin{cases} \phi_{2+}^v(t, \eta) & \eta \leq 0 \\ \phi_{2+}^h(t, \eta) & \eta > 0 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$[\phi_{1,2}] = \phi_{1,2}^+ - \phi_{1,2}^-.$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_1(t, \xi) &\triangleq (\phi_{3+}^v - \phi_{3+}^h)(t, \xi, 0), & c_2(t, \eta) &\triangleq (\phi_{3-}^h - \phi_{3+}^v)(t, 0, \eta), \\
 c_3(t, \xi) &\triangleq (\phi_{3-}^v - \phi_{3-}^h)(t, \xi, 0), & c_4(t, \eta) &\triangleq (\phi_{3+}^h - \phi_{3-}^v)(t, 0, \eta).
 \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 2.1. *Functions (u, ϕ) satisfying the above assumptions (2.1) and (2.7) are weak solutions if and only if, for each $t \in I$,*

$$(2.9) \quad \phi_{1,2}^\pm \text{ are continuous at 0 and } [\phi_{1,2}] \text{ and } c_{1,2,3,4} \text{ depend only on } t.$$

$$(2.10) \quad c_2 + c_4 = 0 \text{ or } c_1 + c_3 = 0 \text{ at 0 or equivalently at } (0, 0),$$

$$(2.11) \quad \phi_{3-}^h + \phi_{3+}^h = \phi_{3-}^v + \phi_{3+}^v,$$

$$(2.12) \quad [\phi_1](t)u_\xi(t, \xi, 0), \, c_{1,3}(t)u_\xi(t, \xi, 0), \, [\phi_2](t)u_\eta(t, 0, \eta), \, c_{2,4}(t)u_\eta(t, 0, \eta) \text{ vanish}$$

where the indices in $c_{1,3}$ and $c_{2,4}$ are determined by the sign of ξ and η .

We will prove the above equivalence property in the following manner. First we use the second equation of (2.8), which is equivalent to (2.13) to derive (2.15)–(2.18) below, which implies (2.9). Then we show (2.9) implies the field equation (or equivalently the second equation of (2.8)) if and only if (2.10) holds. In summary, the second equation of (2.8) is equivalent to (2.9) and (2.10). Finally, we derive that the first equation of (2.8) is equivalent to (2.20) which is true if and only if (2.9)–(2.12) hold.

Proof. We start with the field equation. Since the logarithmic function is locally integrable even near the singularity then, for any test function ρ , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_I \int_R \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} (\rho_{\xi\eta}\phi + \rho\langle u, u_\eta \wedge_\pm u_\xi \rangle_\pm)(t, \xi, \eta) \, d\eta d\xi dt &= 0, \\ \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_I \int_R \int_{-\epsilon}^{\epsilon} (\rho_{\xi\eta}\phi + \rho\langle u, u_\eta \wedge_\pm u_\xi \rangle_\pm)(t, \xi, \eta) \, d\xi d\eta dt &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} + \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} + \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \right) (\rho_{\xi\eta}\phi + \rho\langle u, u_\eta \wedge_\pm u_\xi \rangle_\pm)(t, \xi, \eta) \, d\eta d\xi dt = 0.$$

Since (u, ϕ) are classical solution away from S , integrate the above equation by parts, we have that the second equation of (2.8) holds if and only

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(- \int_I (\rho\phi)(t, -\epsilon, -\epsilon) - (\rho\phi)(t, \epsilon, -\epsilon) - (\rho\phi)(t, -\epsilon, \epsilon) + (\rho\phi)(t, \epsilon, \epsilon) \, dt \right. \\ (2.13) \quad &+ \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} + \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \right) \rho_{\xi\phi} \Big|_{\eta=\epsilon}^{\eta=-\epsilon} \, d\xi dt + \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} + \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \right) \rho_{\eta\phi} \Big|_{\xi=\epsilon}^{\xi=-\epsilon} \, d\eta dt \Big) \\ &\triangleq \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} -I + II + III. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing ρ to be vanishing on $\eta = 0$, namely, $\rho(t, \xi, 0) = 0$, then

$$|(\rho\phi)(t, \xi, \pm\epsilon)| \leq C|\epsilon \log \epsilon|, \quad |(\rho_{\xi\phi})(t, \xi, \pm\epsilon)| \leq C|\epsilon \log \epsilon|, \quad \text{for } |\xi| \geq \epsilon$$

where the constant C is independent of ϵ . It implies

$$|I| + |II| \leq C|\epsilon \log \epsilon|.$$

Together with (2.13), we get, for such ρ ,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} + \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \right) \rho_{\eta} (\phi_1 \log |\eta| + \phi_3) \Big|_{\xi=\epsilon}^{\xi=-\epsilon} \, d\eta dt \\ (2.14) \quad &+ \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} + \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \right) \rho_{\eta} \phi_2 \log \epsilon \Big|_{\xi=\epsilon}^{\xi=-\epsilon} \, d\eta dt \triangleq \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} III_1 + III_2. \end{aligned}$$

We first note that $|III_1| = O(1)$ and according to (2.6),

$$\begin{aligned} III_2 &= \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} + \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \right) \rho_{\eta}(t, \xi, \eta) \phi_2(t, \eta) \log \epsilon \Big|_{\xi=\epsilon}^{\xi=-\epsilon} \, d\eta dt \\ &= (\log \epsilon) \int_I \int_{-\infty}^0 \rho_{\eta}(t, 0, \eta) (\phi_{2-}^h - \phi_{2+}^v)(t, \eta) \, d\eta + \int_0^{\infty} \rho_{\eta}(t, 0, \eta) (\phi_{2-}^v - \phi_{2+}^h)(t, \eta) \, d\eta \, dt \\ &\quad + O(\epsilon \log \epsilon). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, (2.14) implies

$$\int_I \int_{-\infty}^0 \rho_\eta(t, 0, \eta) (\phi_{2-}^h - \phi_{2+}^v)(t, \eta) d\eta + \int_0^\infty \rho_\eta(t, 0, \eta) (\phi_{2-}^v - \phi_{2+}^h)(t, \eta) d\eta dt = 0$$

for all $\rho \in C_c^\infty(I \times \mathbb{R}^2)$ such that $\rho(t, \xi, 0) = 0$. Clearly, this condition is equivalent to

$$(2.15) \quad \phi_{2-}^h - \phi_{2+}^v \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_{2-}^v - \phi_{2+}^h \quad \text{are independent of } \eta.$$

Under this condition, we obtain

$$III_2 = O(\epsilon \log \epsilon),$$

and thus it has to hold that $|III_1| = o(1)$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$. To

analyze III_1 , we carry out a similar calculation using the integrability of $\log |\eta|$ and the dominant convergence theorem

$$\begin{aligned} III_1 &= \int_I \int_{-\infty}^0 \rho_\eta(t, 0, \eta) ((\phi_{1-}^h - \phi_{1+}^v)(t, 0) \log |\eta| + (\phi_{3-}^h - \phi_{3+}^v)(t, 0, \eta)) d\eta \\ &\quad + \int_0^\infty \rho_\eta(t, 0, \eta) ((\phi_{1-}^v - \phi_{1+}^h)(t, 0) \log |\eta| + (\phi_{3-}^v - \phi_{3+}^h)(t, 0, \eta)) d\eta dt + o(1) \end{aligned}$$

as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Again, (2.14) implies

$$(\phi_{1-}^h - \phi_{1+}^v)(t, 0) \log |\eta| + (\phi_{3-}^h - \phi_{3+}^v)(t, 0, \eta) \quad \& \quad (\phi_{1-}^v - \phi_{1+}^h)(t, 0) \log |\eta| + (\phi_{3-}^v - \phi_{3+}^h)(t, 0, \eta)$$

are independent of η for $\mp \eta > 0$. The piecewise continuity assumptions on $\phi_{1,3}$ immediately yield

$$(2.16) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi_{1-}^h(t, 0) &= \phi_{1+}^v(t, 0), \quad \phi_{1-}^v(t, 0) = \phi_{1+}^h(t, 0), \\ c_2(t, \eta) \quad \text{and} \quad c_4(t, \eta) &\text{ are independent of } \eta. \end{aligned}$$

Proceeding from (2.13) again and choosing $\rho(t, 0, \eta) = 0$, we then have that

$$(2.17) \quad \phi_{1-}^h - \phi_{1-}^v \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_{1+}^v - \phi_{1+}^h \quad \text{are independent of } \xi.$$

and

$$(2.18) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi_{2-}^h(t, 0) &= \phi_{2-}^v(t, 0), \quad \phi_{2+}^v(t, 0) = \phi_{2+}^h(t, 0), \\ c_1(t, \xi) \quad \text{and} \quad c_3(t, \xi) &\text{ are independent of } \xi. \end{aligned}$$

The above conditions (2.15)–(2.18) immediately imply (2.9). This is a necessary condition to ensure (2.13) hold which is equivalent to the second equation of (2.8), the weak solution criterion for the class of functions (u, ϕ) under our consideration.

Under condition (2.9), we shall analyze (2.13) for any given test function ρ . Using the dominant convergence theorem and (2.9), one may compute (skipping writing the t

variable)

$$\begin{aligned}
II &= \int_I \int_{\mathbb{R}} -(\log \epsilon) \rho_{\xi}(\xi, 0) [\phi_1](\xi) d\xi + \int_{-\infty}^0 \rho_{\xi}(\xi, 0) \left((\phi_{2-}^h(-\epsilon) - \phi_{2-}^v(\epsilon)) \log |\xi| \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \phi_{3-}^h(\xi, -\epsilon) - \phi_{3-}^v(\xi, \epsilon) \right) d\xi + \int_0^{\infty} \rho_{\xi}(\xi, 0) \left((\phi_{2+}^v(-\epsilon) - \phi_{2+}^h(\epsilon)) \log |\xi| \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \phi_{3+}^v(\xi, -\epsilon) - \phi_{3+}^h(\xi, \epsilon) \right) d\xi dt + O(\epsilon \log \epsilon) \\
&= \int_I \int_{-\infty}^0 -\rho_{\xi}(\xi, 0) c_3 d\xi + \int_0^{\infty} \rho_{\xi}(\xi, 0) c_1 d\xi dt + o(1) \\
&= - \int_I \rho(t, 0, 0) (c_1 + c_3) dt + o(1).
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly

$$III = \int_I \rho(t, 0, 0) (c_2 + c_4) dt + o(1).$$

Finally, we compute I using (2.9), the dominant convergence theorem, and the $O(|z|^{\delta})$ decay of $\phi_{1,2}(t, z)$ at $z = 0$ (skipping writing the t variable)

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= O(\epsilon \log \epsilon) + \int_I \rho(0, 0) \left((\phi_1^-(-\epsilon) + \phi_2^-(-\epsilon) - \phi_1^-(\epsilon) - \phi_2^+(-\epsilon) - \phi_1^+(\epsilon) - \phi_2^-(\epsilon) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \phi_1^+(\epsilon) + \phi_1^-(\epsilon)) \log \epsilon + \phi_{3-}^h(-\epsilon, -\epsilon) - \phi_{3-}^v(-\epsilon, \epsilon) - \phi_{3+}^v(\epsilon, -\epsilon) + \phi_{3+}^h(-\epsilon, -\epsilon) \right) dt \\
&= o(1) + \int_I (\rho(\phi_{3-}^h - \phi_{3-}^v - \phi_{3+}^v + \phi_{3+}^h))(0, 0) dt.
\end{aligned}$$

The above three estimates combined imply that, under condition (2.9), limit (2.13) holds if and only if

$$(2.19) \quad (\phi_{3-}^h - \phi_{3-}^v - \phi_{3+}^v + \phi_{3+}^h)(0, 0) \equiv 0 \quad \text{or} \quad c_1 + c_3 \equiv 0 \quad \text{or} \quad c_2 + c_4 \equiv 0$$

where the above conditions are all equivalent to (2.10).

Finally, integrating the first equation of (2.8) by parts along $\xi = \pm \epsilon_n$ and $\eta = \pm \epsilon_n$ where ϵ_n was given in (2.7), we obtain that it is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(- \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon_n} + \int_{\epsilon_n}^{\infty} \right) \langle u \wedge_{\pm} u_{\xi} + \phi u_{\xi}, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\eta=\epsilon_n}^{\eta=-\epsilon_n} d\xi dt \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon_n} + \int_{\epsilon_n}^{\infty} \right) \langle -u \wedge_{\pm} u_{\eta} + \phi u_{\eta}, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\xi=\epsilon_n}^{\xi=-\epsilon_n} d\eta dt \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Since it is assumed in (2.7) that $u \in C^0$, $u_{\xi}(t, \cdot, \eta = \pm \epsilon_n) \rightarrow u_{\xi}(t, \cdot, 0)$ in $L_{loc}^p(\mathbb{R})$, and a similar property for u_{η} , the integrals involving $u \wedge_{\pm} u_{\xi}$ and $u \wedge_{\pm} u_{\eta}$ converge to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and thus (2.8) holds if and only if

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.20) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon_n} + \int_{\epsilon_n}^{\infty} \right) \langle (\phi u_{\xi}), \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\eta=\epsilon_n}^{\eta=-\epsilon_n} d\xi dt \right. \\
\left. - \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon_n} + \int_{\epsilon_n}^{\infty} \right) \langle \phi u_{\eta}, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\xi=\epsilon_n}^{\xi=-\epsilon_n} d\eta dt \right) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

We will focus on the first integral and the second one can be treated similarly. By (2.7) (in particular the L^p convergence of u_ξ as $\eta \rightarrow 0$) and (2.18), we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon_n} + \int_{\epsilon_n}^{\infty} \right) \langle \phi_2(t, \eta) \log |\xi| u_\xi, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\eta=\epsilon_n}^{\eta=-\epsilon_n} d\xi dt = 0.$$

Again from (2.7) and (2.9), one can compute (skipping writing the t variable)

$$\int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon_n} + \int_{\epsilon_n}^{\infty} \right) \phi_1(\xi) \langle u_\xi, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\eta=\epsilon_n}^{\eta=-\epsilon_n} d\xi dt = - \int_I \int_{\mathbb{R}} [\phi_1] \langle u_\xi, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\eta=0} d\xi + O(\epsilon_n^\delta).$$

Finally, (2.9) and (2.7) imply

$$\int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon_n} + \int_{\epsilon_n}^{\infty} \right) \phi_3 \langle u_\xi, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\eta=\epsilon_n}^{\eta=-\epsilon_n} d\xi dt = \int_I \left(- \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} c_3 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} c_1 \right) \langle u_\xi, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\eta=0} d\xi dt + o(1).$$

Combining the above equalities we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon_n} + \int_{\epsilon_n}^{\infty} \right) \langle \phi u_\xi, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\eta=\epsilon_n}^{\eta=-\epsilon_n} d\xi dt &= -|\log \epsilon_n| \int_I \int_{\mathbb{R}} [\phi_1] \langle u_\xi, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\eta=0} d\xi dt \\ &\quad + \int_I \left(- \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} c_3 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} c_1 \right) \langle u_\xi, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\eta=0} d\xi dt + o(1). \end{aligned}$$

Much similarly, the other integral in (2.20) can also be computed

$$\begin{aligned} \int_I \left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon_n} + \int_{\epsilon_n}^{\infty} \right) \langle \phi u_\eta, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\xi=\epsilon_n}^{\xi=-\epsilon_n} d\eta dt &= -|\log \epsilon_n| \int_I \int_{\mathbb{R}} [\phi_2] \langle u_\eta, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\xi=0} d\eta dt \\ &\quad + \int_I \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^-} c_2 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} c_4 \right) \langle u_\eta, \psi \rangle_{\pm} \Big|_{\xi=0} d\eta dt + o(1). \end{aligned}$$

By considering all test functions, it is easy to see that, in addition to (2.9) and (2.10), (2.20) implies (2.12). \square

3. EQUIVARIANT MAPS AND COORDINATES

Suppose groups G_M and G_N act on two sets M and N , respectively, and $\rho : G_M \rightarrow G_N$ is a homomorphism. A mapping $m : M \rightarrow N$ is called ρ -equivariant if

$$(3.1) \quad m \circ f = \rho(f) \circ m, \quad f \in G_M.$$

For the Ishimori system (1.1), let $M = \mathbb{R}^{1+2}$, $N = \mathbb{S}^2$ (or \mathbb{H}^2) $\times \mathbb{R}$, then solutions are maps from M to N . We note that this system is invariant under the following commutative group actions on M and N , respectively,

$$\begin{aligned} G_M &= \left\{ f_{t_0, \alpha_0}(t, x, y) = \left(t + t_0, \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \alpha_0 & \sinh \alpha_0 \\ \sinh \alpha_0 & \cosh \alpha_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right) \Big| (t_0, \alpha_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \right\}, \\ G_N &= \left\{ \tilde{f}_{\tau_0, \alpha_0}(u_0, u_1, u_2, \phi) = \left(u_0, \begin{pmatrix} \cos \tau_0 & -\sin \tau_0 \\ \sin \tau_0 & \cos \tau_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}, \phi + \alpha_0 \right) \Big| (\tau_0, \alpha_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

The invariance of (1.1) under the action of $f_{t_0, 0}$ on M (invariance under translation in time) and under the action of $\tilde{f}_{\tau_0, \alpha_0}$ on N , due to the facts that $\tilde{f}_{\tau_0, \alpha_0}$ acts on \mathbb{S}^2 (or \mathbb{H}^2) isometrically and that only $\nabla \phi$ appears in the equations, is obvious. Though one may verify directly, it is easier to see the invariance of (1.1) under the action of f_{0, α_0} in

hyperbolic coordinates (a, α) .

Hyperbolic coordinates on \mathbb{R}^2 . For $|x| \neq |y|$, we let

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} x &= a \cosh \alpha, \quad y = a \sinh \alpha, \quad \text{when } |x| > |y|, \\ x &= a \sinh \alpha, \quad y = a \cosh \alpha, \quad \text{when } |x| < |y|. \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, the transformation is not well defined along the cross $|x| = |y|$, which actually correspond to $(|a| = 0, |\alpha| = \infty)$. One may easily compute, for $\pm(|x| - |y|) > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla a &= \pm\left(\frac{x}{a}, -\frac{y}{a}\right), \quad \nabla \alpha = \pm\left(-\frac{y}{a^2}, \frac{x}{a^2}\right), \quad a_x^2 - a_y^2 = \pm 1, \quad \alpha_x^2 - \alpha_y^2 = \mp \frac{1}{a^2} \\ D_x \partial_x - D_y \partial_y &= \pm(D_a \partial_a + \frac{1}{a} \partial_a - \frac{1}{a^2} D_\alpha \partial_\alpha), \quad \square a = \pm \frac{1}{a}, \quad \square \alpha = 0. \end{aligned}$$

In terms of (a, α) , (1.1) takes the following form in the horizontal/vertical cones (i.e. $|x| > |y|$ or $|x| < |y|$):

$$(3.3) \quad C^h : \begin{cases} u_t = \mathcal{J}(D_a u_a + \frac{1}{a} u_a - \frac{1}{a^2} D_\alpha u_\alpha) + \frac{1}{a}(u_\alpha \phi_a - u_a \phi_\alpha), \\ \phi_{aa} + \frac{1}{a} \phi_a - \frac{1}{a^2} \phi_{\alpha\alpha} = -\frac{2}{a} \langle u, u_a \wedge_\pm u_\alpha \rangle_\pm, \end{cases}$$

$$(3.4) \quad C^v : \begin{cases} u_t = -\mathcal{J}(D_a u_a + \frac{1}{a} u_a - \frac{1}{a^2} D_\alpha u_\alpha) - \frac{1}{a}(u_\alpha \phi_a - u_a \phi_\alpha), \\ \phi_{aa} + \frac{1}{a} \phi_a - \frac{1}{a^2} \phi_{\alpha\alpha} = -\frac{2}{a} \langle u, u_a \wedge_\pm u_\alpha \rangle_\pm, \end{cases}$$

where \mathcal{J} is the complex structure on \mathbb{S}^2 or \mathbb{H}^2 defined in (2.5) which is simply counter-clockwise rotation by $\frac{\pi}{2}$ on the tangent space.

It is clear that the above equations, which are equivalent to (1.1), are invariant under the translation in α which is equivalent to the action f_{0, α_0} .

For any $(\mu, k, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, define a homomorphism $\rho_{\mu, k, c} : G_M \rightarrow G_N$ as

$$\rho(f_{t_0, \alpha_0}) = \tilde{f}_{\mu t_0 + k \alpha_0, c \alpha_0}.$$

We say a map (u, ϕ) is (μ, k, c) -equivariant or simply equivariant if

$$(3.5) \quad (u, \phi) \circ f_{t_0, \alpha_0} = \rho(f_{t_0, \alpha_0})(u, \phi), \quad \forall t_0, \alpha_0 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

When $k = 0$, an equivariant solution becomes radial in hyperbolic coordinates.

Lemma 3.1. *Suppose (u, ϕ) are (μ, k, c) -equivariant satisfying that $u \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^{1+2})$ and $u_0(t, 0, 0) > 0$. It holds*

- (1) *If $k = 0$, then $u(t, x, \pm x) = u(t, 0, 0)$ for all t, x .*
- (2) *If $k \neq 0$, then $u_0(t, x, \pm x) = 1$ and $u_1(t, x, \pm x) = u_2(t, x, \pm x) = 0$ for all t, x .*
- (3) *If in addition u is piecewise C^1 with possible derivative discontinuity along $\{|x| = |y|\}$, then in each cone separated by $\{|x| = |y|\}$, $\partial_x u(t, 0, 0) = \partial_y u(t, 0, 0) = 0$ for all t .*

Proof. Obviously statement (3) is only a corollary of (1) and (2). Taking $t_0 = 0$ in (3.5) and letting $\lambda_\pm = \cosh \alpha_0 \pm \sinh \alpha_0 = e^{\pm \alpha_0}$, we obtain

$$u(t, \lambda_\pm x, \pm \lambda_\pm x) = \left(u_0, \begin{pmatrix} \cos k \alpha_0 & -\sin k \alpha_0 \\ \sin k \alpha_0 & \cos k \alpha_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \right)(t, x, \pm x).$$

If $k = 0$, it is immediately clear that $u(t, x, \pm x) = u(t, 0, 0)$ and thus conclusion (1) follows.

If $k \neq 0$, taking $x = 0$ in the above equality implies $u(t, 0, 0)$ is invariant under the rotation on \mathbb{S}^2 (or \mathbb{H}^2) and thus it has to be a rotation center which implies $u_{1,2}(t, 0, 0) = 0$. Moreover, that equality also implies that the image of $\{(t, x, \pm x) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is a pair of curves both containing the rotation center and invariant under the rotation. Therefore statement (2) follows. \square

Since rotations are involved in the equivariance, it is natural to introduce the ‘polar’ coordinates on the target surfaces.

‘Polar’ coordinates on surfaces of revolution. Let N be a connected complete surface, $O \in N$, \exp_O be the exponential map from $T_O N$ to N . Let (s, β) be a polar coordinate on $T_O N$ centered at the origin. We say N is a surface of revolution, i.e. rotationally invariant, if the rotation by β_0 on N

$$(3.6) \quad R(\beta_0) = \exp_O(s, \beta + \beta_0), \quad \text{where } \exp_O(s, \beta) = p$$

is an isometry for all β_0 . For any such surface, (s, β) through \exp_O , for $\beta \in S^1$ and $s \in (0, s_0)$ where $s_0 \in (0, +\infty]$, is a global coordinate system on N except for O and at most one more point – the point realizing the maximal distance s_0 to O on N if $s_0 < \infty$. The Riemannian structure on N is given in terms of (s, β)

$$ds^2 + \Gamma(s)^2 d\beta^2$$

where $\Gamma(s)$ satisfies

$$\Gamma \text{ is odd, } 2s_0\text{-periodic, } \Gamma(s) = 0 \text{ iff } s = ns_0, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \Gamma_s(ns_0) = (-1)^n, \quad \Gamma_{ss}(ns_0) = 0.$$

When $s_0 < \infty$, it is only for convenience to extend the definition of Γ to an odd and periodic function. The condition $\Gamma_{ss}(ns_0) = 0$ is to ensure continuity of the curvature. When $s_0 = \infty$, the above property becomes simply Γ being odd, $\Gamma_s(0) = 1$ and $\Gamma(s) = 0$ if and only if $s = 0$. Special examples of this type of surfaces are \mathbb{S}^2 and \mathbb{H}^2 where $O = (u_0 = 1, u_1 = 0, u_2 = 0)$ and

$$(3.7) \quad \Gamma_{\mathbb{S}^2}(s) = \sin s, \quad s \in [0, \pi], \quad \Gamma_{\mathbb{H}^2}(s) = \sinh s, \quad s \in [0, \infty).$$

It is straight forward to compute

$$(3.8) \quad \mathcal{J}\partial_s = \frac{1}{\Gamma}\partial_\beta, \quad \mathcal{J}\partial_\beta = -\Gamma\partial_s$$

and the connection

$$(3.9) \quad D_{\partial_s}\partial_s = 0, \quad D_{\partial_s}\partial_\beta = D_{\partial_\beta}\partial_s = \frac{\Gamma_s}{\Gamma}\partial_\beta, \quad D_{\partial_\beta}\partial_\beta = -\Gamma\Gamma_s\partial_s.$$

Moreover, for $N = \mathbb{S}^2$ or \mathbb{H}^2 , $u \in N$, $X, Y \in T_u N$,

$$\langle u, X \wedge_\pm Y \rangle_\pm = \mathcal{J}X \cdot Y.$$

4. EQUIVARIANT STANDING WAVES.

In this section, we study equivariant standing wave solutions of (1.1) which are weak solutions. The equivariance is in the sense of (3.5). In terms of the hyperbolic coordinates (a, α) given in (3.2) in each of the four cones in \mathbb{R}^2 and the polar coordinates (s, β) on the target manifold (with the metric given by Γ) introduced in Section 3, such solutions are in the form of

$$(4.1) \quad (u, \phi)(t, a, \alpha) = (R(\mu t + k\alpha)W(a), \psi(a) + c\alpha) \quad \text{and} \quad W(a) = \exp_O(s(a), \beta(a)),$$

where $R(\cdot)$ is the rotation defined in (3.6). Moreover, Lemma 3.1 implies that when u is C^0 , it satisfies

$$(4.2) \quad W(0) = (1, 0, 0) \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad s(0) = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad k \neq 0.$$

Moreover, if u is piecewise C^1 on $\{|x| \neq |y|\}$, then $W_a(0) = 0$. As in Section 2, we use notations like $u_{\pm}^{h,v}$ etc. to denote quantities u restricted in the horizontal and vertical cones with the sign \pm determined by the sign of x and y , respectively. Our main results are as follows:

Main Theorem 1. *For any given $(\mu, k, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ none of which vanishes, system (1.1) admits nontrivial (μ, k, c) -equivariant standing wave solution solutions from \mathbb{R}^{1+2} to \mathbb{S}^2 or \mathbb{H}^2 which are weak solutions.*

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\pm}^{h,v}(t, x, y) &= (u_{0\pm}^{h,v}, u_{1\pm}^{h,v}, u_{2\pm}^{h,v}) \\ &= (\Gamma_s(s_{\pm}^{h,v}(|a|)), \Gamma(s_{\pm}^{h,v}(|a|)) \cos(\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(|a|) + k\alpha + \mu t), \\ &\quad \Gamma(s_{\pm}^{h,v}(|a|)) \sin(\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(|a|) + k\alpha + \mu t)), \\ \phi_{\pm}^{h,v}(t, x, y) &= c\alpha + b \log |a| - \int_0^{|a|} \frac{2k}{a'} F(s(a')) da', \end{aligned}$$

where

$$|a| = \sqrt{|x^2 - y^2|}, \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|x + y|}{|x - y|},$$

b is any constant satisfying $-4(k^2 + bk) > c^2$ and $F(s) = \int_0^s \Gamma(s') ds'$. Moreover,

$$s_{\pm}^{h,v}(0) = 0, \quad s_{-}^{h,v}(a) = s_{+}^{h,v}(a), \quad \beta_{-}^{h,v}(a) = \beta_{+}^{h,v}(a), \quad \forall a \geq 0$$

and $s_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)$ and $\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)$ are smooth for $a > 0$ and are locally C^{κ} for $a \geq 0$ with the exponent $\kappa = \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk) - \frac{c^2}{4}}$.

We further obtain asymptotic expansion of $s_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)$ and $\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)$ of these solutions in terms of the (hyperbolic) radial variable a near ∞ .

Main Theorem 2. *Given a triple (μ, k, c) , none of which vanishes, and a constant b such that $0 < c^2 < -4(k^2 + bk)$. The solutions given in Theorem 1 satisfy for $a \gg 1$,*

(1) If $\mu < 0$, there exist $E_\infty > 0$ such that,

$$\begin{aligned} s_\pm^h(a) &= \sqrt{\frac{2E_\infty}{a|\mu|}} \cos\left(\theta_0 - |\mu|^{\frac{1}{2}}a - \frac{|\mu|^{-\frac{1}{2}}\Gamma'''(0)E_\infty}{8} \log|a| + O(a^{-1})\right) + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}), \\ \partial_a s_\pm^h(a) &= \sqrt{\frac{2E_\infty}{a}} \sin\left(\theta_0 - |\mu|^{\frac{1}{2}}a - \frac{|\mu|^{-\frac{1}{2}}\Gamma'''(0)E_\infty}{8} \log|a| + O(a^{-1})\right) + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}), \\ (\Gamma\partial_a\beta_\pm^h)(a) &= -c\sqrt{\frac{E_\infty}{2a^3|\mu|}} \cos\left(\theta_0 - |\mu|^{\frac{1}{2}}a - \frac{|\mu|^{-\frac{1}{2}}\Gamma'''(0)E_\infty}{8} \log|a| + O(a^{-1})\right) + O(a^{-\frac{5}{2}}). \end{aligned}$$

If $\mu > 0$, then s_\pm^v and β_\pm^v satisfy the above estimates.

(2) Suppose the target manifold is \mathbb{S}^2 (compact) and $\mu > 0$, then we have either

$$\begin{aligned} s(a) &= \pi - \sqrt{2}\mu^{-\frac{1}{4}}|c|^{\frac{1}{2}}a^{-\frac{1}{2}} + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}), \quad s_a(a) = O(a^{-1}), \\ (\Gamma\beta_a)(a) &= -\frac{\sqrt{2c}\mu^{\frac{1}{4}}}{\sqrt{a|c|}} + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}). \end{aligned}$$

or there exist constants $\bar{E}_\infty > 2\sqrt{\mu}|c|$ and θ_0 such that

$$\begin{aligned} s_\pm^h(a) &= \pi - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu a}} \sqrt{\bar{E}_\infty + (\bar{E}_\infty^2 - 4\mu c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}a)} + O(a^{-1}), \\ \partial_a s_\pm^h(a) &= -a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\bar{E}_\infty^2 - 4\mu c^2}{\bar{E}_\infty + (\bar{E}_\infty^2 - 4\mu c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}a)}} \cos(\theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}a) + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}), \\ (\Gamma\partial_a\beta_\pm^h)(a) &= -\sqrt{\mu}cF(\pi)a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\bar{E}_\infty + (\bar{E}_\infty^2 - 4\mu c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}a)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}). \end{aligned}$$

Suppose the target manifold is \mathbb{S}^2 (compact) and $\mu < 0$, then s_\pm^v and β_\pm^v satisfy the above estimates.

(3) Suppose the target manifold is \mathbb{H}^2 (noncompact). For the solutions obtained in Theorem 1, $s_\pm^h \equiv 0$ if $\mu > 0$ or $s_\pm^v \equiv 0$ if $\mu < 0$.

In particular, the above asymptotic expansions, which actually hold for general target manifolds with rotational symmetry, indicate that these solutions are not trivial. Geometrically, these solutions map each branch of hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = h$ to a equi-distance circle to the rotation center on the target manifold. Each ray in \mathbb{R}^2 other than $\{|x| = |y|\}$ is mapped to a curve on the target manifold starting at the rotation center. From one pair of cones (the horizontal pair or the vertical pair), these curves end at the same rotation center (the above case (1)). From the other pair of cones, these curves either are taken to be a single point – the rotational center – in the case of non-compact target manifolds (the above case (3)) or end at the other rotation center (the above case (2)) in the case of compact target manifolds. Therefore, the image of the quadrants in the case (1) can be viewed as a retractable bubble and, while those of the case (2) are not retractable and occupy the whole target manifold. Moreover, in the case (1), the image curves of the rays converge to the limit along a single direction as $a \rightarrow \infty$ and, in the case (2), they converge in a spiraling fashion. On the other hand, in the case when the target manifolds are non-compact like \mathbb{H}^2 and $\mu > 0$, we can not rule out equivariant

solutions which are non-trivial in horizontal cones as the corresponding ODE becomes too technical to be analyzed whose solution may not always exist globally in a . We took trivial solutions in those cases for simplicity.

In Subsection 4.1, we rewrite the problem into ODE systems and derive some of their basic properties. Main Theorem 1 is proved in subsection 4.2 and 4.3. Asymptotic estimates in Main Theorem 2 are obtained in Subsection 4.4 (case (1)) and Subsection 4.5 (case (2)). In Subsection 4.6 where we verify that the solutions obtained in this section are weak solution of the Ishimori system. Except this subsection, most of the argument in this section are carried out for general surface of revolution with the metric given by a general Γ as described in the last section.

Finally, we discuss radial solutions (in hyperbolic coordinates) in Subsection 4.7 and prove that there do not exist equivariant standing waves which are weak solution of (1.1) such that u maps the cross $\{|x| = |y|\}$ to the rotation center.

4.1. Preliminaries. In this ansatz (4.1), the Ishimori system, which can be rewritten as equations (3.3) and (3.4), is equivalent (in hyperbolic coordinate system) to

$$(4.3) \quad C^h : \begin{cases} \mu \partial_\beta = \mathcal{J}(D_a W_a + \frac{1}{a} W_a - \frac{k^2}{a^2} D_{\partial_\beta} \partial_\beta) + \frac{1}{a} (k \psi_a \partial_\beta - c W_a), \\ \psi_{aa} + \frac{1}{a} \psi_a = -\frac{2k\Gamma(s)}{a} s_a, \end{cases}$$

$$(4.4) \quad C^v : \begin{cases} \mu \partial_\beta = -\mathcal{J}(D_a W_a + \frac{1}{a} W_a - \frac{k^2}{a^2} D_{\partial_\beta} \partial_\beta) - \frac{1}{a} (k \psi_a \partial_\beta - c W_a), \\ \psi_{aa} + \frac{1}{a} \psi_a = -\frac{2k\Gamma(s)}{a} s_a, \end{cases}$$

where $\Gamma(s) = \sin s$ for \mathbb{S}^2 and $\Gamma(s) = \sinh s$ for \mathbb{H}^2 and $s(a) = s(W(a))$ is the s coordinate of $W(a)$. However, in most of the arguments, we do not have to limit to these two manifolds.

Remark 4.1. *Observations:*

- (1) If $(W(a), \psi(a))$ is a solution of (4.3) with parameters (μ, k, b, c) , then $(W(a), \psi(a))$ is also a solution of (4.4) with parameters $(-\mu, k, b, c)$.
- (2) (4.3) and (4.4) are both reversible, i.e. if $(W(a), \psi(a))$, $a > 0$ is a solution of (4.3) with parameters (μ, k, b, c) , then $(W(-a), \psi(-a))$, $a < 0$, is also a solution of (4.3).

Therefore, we will focus on (4.3) for $a > 0$.

Before starting to analyze (4.3), we first make two observations. Firstly, the form of $\phi_\pm^{h,v}$ of solutions presented in Main Theorem 1 implies that $\psi_\pm^{h,v}$ in (4.1) satisfies

$$(4.5) \quad b = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} a \partial_a \psi_\pm^{h,v}(a) \text{ exists and are identical for the four cones.}$$

In the rest of the section, we will work under this assumption. This assumption/properties, which admits logarithmic singularity of ϕ , is in line with the form (2.6) of weak solutions we considered in Section 2. In fact, one may start working with $b_\pm^{h,v} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^\pm} a \partial_a \psi_\pm^{h,v}(a)$, but it turns out that $b_\pm^{h,v}$ arising from different cones must be the same in order for the compatibility condition 2.1 to be satisfied.

Secondly, recall our goal is to find equivariant standing waves qualified to be weak solutions of (1.1). They satisfy (4.3) and (4.4) only in the interior of horizontal and vertical cones (i.e. $a \neq 0$), respectively. In order to verify what we will find in the following subsections are actual weak solutions, one necessary condition is $\nabla u \in L^1_{loc}$ as required in (2.1). In terms of the characteristic coordinates (ξ, η) which satisfy in the right side horizontal cone $\{\xi, \eta > 0\}$

$$\xi = x + y, \quad \eta = x - y, \quad a = \sqrt{\xi\eta}, \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\log \xi - \log \eta),$$

one may compute for equivariant maps given in (4.1)

$$|u_\xi| = |a_\xi W_a + k\alpha_\xi \partial_\beta| = \frac{1}{2\xi} |aW_a + k\Gamma \mathcal{J} \partial_s|.$$

Therefore it is natural (at least for the case $k \neq 0$) to look for solutions satisfying assumptions

$$(4.6) \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^\pm} aW_a(a) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad s(0) = 0$$

in the rest of this section.

From assumption (5.14) and the second equation of (4.3), it is easy to see

$$(4.7) \quad \psi_a(a) = \frac{b}{a} - \frac{2k}{a} F(s(a)) \quad \text{where} \quad F(s) = \int_0^s \Gamma(s') ds'.$$

Substituting it into the first equation of (4.3) and using $\partial_\beta = \Gamma \mathcal{J} \partial_s$, we obtain

$$(4.8) \quad D_a W_a + \frac{1}{a} W_a + \left(\frac{k^2}{a^2} \Gamma \Gamma' - \frac{2k^2}{a^2} F \Gamma + \frac{bk}{a^2} \Gamma - \mu \Gamma \right) \partial_s + \frac{c}{a} \mathcal{J} W_a = 0.$$

It seems that this equation is well defined only for $s \neq 0$ (and $s \neq \pi$ as well for \mathbb{S}^2) where ∂_β is defined. However, this is only a coordinate singularity which can be removed by rewriting the equation. Let, for $W \in \mathbb{S}^2$ or \mathbb{H}^2 ,

$$G(W) = G(s) = \frac{k^2}{2} \Gamma^2 + bkF - k^2 F^2, \quad F(W) = F(s), \quad s = s(W).$$

Even though the radial coordinate $s(W)$ can take multiple values for given W , our odd (and periodic in the case of \mathbb{S}^2) extension of Γ implies that G and F are smooth functions defined on the surface and thus their gradients define smooth vector fields on the surface. Equation (4.8) can be written as

$$(4.9) \quad D_a W_a + \frac{1}{a} W_a + \frac{1}{a^2} \nabla G - \mu \nabla F + \frac{c}{a} \mathcal{J} W_a = 0.$$

This equation is subject to boundary conditions (4.2) and (4.6) at $a = 0$.

Lemma 4.2. *Suppose $k^2 + bk > 0$. If a solution $W(a)$ of (4.8) for $a > 0$ is continuous at $a = 0$ and satisfies $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} a|W_a(a)| = 0$, then $W(a) \equiv (1, 0, 0)$.*

When $k^2 + bk = 0$, we have either $k = 0$ or $b = -k$. The first case corresponds to radial solutions, which will be discussed in subsection 4.7. Our analysis fails in the second case. However, this case is not generic (compared with $b \neq -k$) and has no significant geometric difference as $k = 0$. We thus skip this case. In the spirit of this lemma and assumption (4.6), in the rest of this section except subsection 4.7, we will work under the assumption $k^2 + bk < 0$.

Proof. Since $k \neq 0$, Lemma 3.1 implies $W(0) = (1, 0, 0)$ and thus $s(0) = 0$ (Lemma 3.1 can be easily modified for general surfaces of revolution). Multiplying (4.9) by $a^2 W_a$ and using (3.9), we obtain

$$(4.10) \quad E_a = -2\mu a F$$

where

$$(4.11) \quad E(a) = \frac{a^2}{2} |W_a|^2 + G - \mu a^2 F.$$

For small $|s| \ll 1$,

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{2} s^2 + O(s^3) \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{2} (k^2 + bk) s^2 + O(s^3).$$

Since $k^2 + bk > 0$ the above equality implies that there exist $a_0, c_{1,2} > 0$ such that for $a \in (0, a_0)$

$$c_1 s^2 \leq E(a) \leq 2|\mu| \int_0^a a' F(s(a')) da' \leq c_2 \int_0^a s(a')^2 da'.$$

The Gronwall inequality immediately implies that $s \equiv 0$ which competes the proof. \square

Since the Ishimori system is invariant under rotations on the target manifold, the angular β coordinate of W is not as important as the radial coordinate s and the component of W_a in the radial and angular directions in the tangent space. We first rewrite equation (4.8) or equivalently (4.9). While $s_a = \langle W_a, \partial_s \rangle$, let

$$\sigma = \langle W_a, \mathcal{J} \partial_s \rangle.$$

One may compute using (3.8), (3.9),

$$(4.12) \quad \begin{aligned} s_{aa} &= \partial_a \langle \partial_s, W_a \rangle = \langle D_{W_a} \partial_s, W_a \rangle + \langle \partial_s, D_a W_a \rangle \\ &= \frac{\sigma}{\Gamma} \langle D_{\partial_\beta} \partial_s, W_a \rangle - \langle \partial_s, \frac{1}{a} W_a + \frac{1}{a^2} \nabla G - \mu \nabla F + \frac{c}{a} \mathcal{J} W_a \rangle \\ &= \frac{\Gamma_s}{\Gamma} \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{a} s_a - \frac{1}{a^2} G_s + \mu \Gamma + \frac{c}{a} \sigma. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$(4.13) \quad \begin{aligned} \sigma_a &= \partial_a \langle \mathcal{J} \partial_s, W_a \rangle = \langle \mathcal{J} D_{W_a} \partial_s, W_a \rangle + \langle \mathcal{J} \partial_s, D_a W_a \rangle \\ &= \frac{\sigma}{\Gamma} \langle \mathcal{J} D_{\partial_\beta} \partial_s, W_a \rangle - \langle \mathcal{J} \partial_s, \frac{1}{a} W_a + \frac{1}{a^2} \nabla G - \mu \nabla F + \frac{c}{a} \mathcal{J} W_a \rangle \\ &= -\frac{\Gamma_s}{\Gamma} \sigma s_a - \frac{1}{a} \sigma - \frac{c}{a} s_a. \end{aligned}$$

Boundary condition (4.2) implies

$$(4.14) \quad s(0) = 0 \text{ if } k \neq 0; \quad s_a(0) = \sigma(0) = 0 \text{ if } W \text{ is } C^1 \text{ at } 0.$$

Clearly the above equations form a non-autonomous system (with singularity at $a = 0$) of unknowns (s, s_a, σ) .

Motivated by (4.10) and (4.11), we rewrite W_a in (scaled) polar coordinates in $T_W \mathbb{S}^2$ (or $T_W \mathbb{H}^2$). Let

$$\frac{a s_a}{\Gamma} = r \cos \gamma, \quad \frac{a \sigma}{\Gamma} = r \sin \gamma.$$

One may compute using equations (4.12) and (4.13)

$$(4.15) \quad \begin{cases} r_a = \frac{1}{a}(-\Gamma_s r^2 - \frac{G_s}{\Gamma} + \mu a^2) \cos \gamma \\ r\gamma_a = \frac{1}{a}(-\Gamma_s r^2 + \frac{G_s}{\Gamma} - \mu a^2) \sin \gamma - \frac{c}{a}. \end{cases}$$

We notice that the term $\frac{G_s}{\Gamma}$ is smooth at $s = 0$ and for $r \neq 0$, the only singularity in the above is $\frac{1}{a}$. To remove this singularity, we change the variable to $\tau = \log a$ and obtain

$$(4.16) \quad \begin{cases} s_\tau = r\Gamma \cos \gamma \\ r_\tau = (-\Gamma_s r^2 - \frac{G_s}{\Gamma} + \mu a^2) \cos \gamma \\ \gamma_\tau = (-\Gamma_s r + \frac{G_s}{r\Gamma} - \mu \frac{a^2}{r}) \sin \gamma - c \\ a_\tau = a. \end{cases}$$

Depending on the goals in different steps, we will use equations (4.8), (4.12), (4.13), (4.15), and (4.16) in an intertwined way.

The rest of this section is divided into six subsections. In subsection 4.2, we prove the local existence of solutions of (4.9) based on invariant manifold theory. Then we give some global existence results in subsection 4.3. It turns out the sign of μ and the geometry of the target manifold (compactness and non-compactness) affects the asymptotic analysis. In subsection 4.4, we obtain asymptotic formulae of solutions obtained from subsection 4.2 at $a = \infty$ for $\mu < 0$. The next subsection gives asymptotic formulae of solutions on compact surfaces for $\mu > 0$. In subsection 4.6, we verify that our equivariant solutions are weak solutions of (1.1) according to (2.1) and (2.2). Finally, we present some non-existence result for radial solutions in subsection 4.7.

4.2. Solution of (4.9) near $a = 0$ assuming $bk + k^2 < 0$. Notice the plane $\Pi \triangleq \{a = 0, s = 0\}$ is invariant under the system (4.16) and a solution of (4.9) satisfying $s(a = 0) = 0$ corresponds to a solution of (4.16) which converges to Π as $\tau \rightarrow -\infty$. On Π , (4.16) is reduced to

$$(4.17) \quad \begin{cases} r_\tau = -(r^2 + k^2 + bk) \cos \gamma \\ \gamma_\tau = (-r + \frac{k^2 + bk}{r}) \sin \gamma - c. \end{cases}$$

Recall that we have assumed,

$$k^2 + bk \leq 0$$

due to Lemma 4.2, and thus $\{r^2 = \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk)}\}$ is an invariant circle of (4.17) if $k^2 + bk < 0$.

Case I ($k^2 + bk < 0, c^2 < -4(k^2 + bk)$). In this case, the invariant circle contains two fixed points

$$(\sqrt{-(k^2 + bk)}, \gamma_\pm), \quad \cos \gamma_\pm = \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2}{4(k^2 + bk)}}.$$

Linearizing (4.16) at $(s, a, r, \gamma) = (0, 0, \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk)}, \gamma_{\pm})$, the Jacobian matrix is

$$(4.18) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \pm\sqrt{-(k^2 + bk) - \frac{c^2}{4}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mp 2\sqrt{-(k^2 + bk) - \frac{c^2}{4}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mp 2\sqrt{-(k^2 + bk) - \frac{c^2}{4}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

which implies by standard invariant manifold theory that $(0, \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk)}, \gamma_{\pm}, 0)$ has 2 or 3 dimensional smooth unstable manifold, respectively. In the later case where $\cos \gamma_- < 0$, the unique unstable manifold is given by $\{s = 0\}$. So we look for a nontrivial solution near $(0, \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk)}, \gamma_+, 0)$. The unique local unstable manifold is given by $\{(s, r(s, a), \gamma(s, a), a)\}$ for $(s, a) \in [-s_*, s_*] \times [-a_*, a_*]$, where

$$(4.19) \quad r(s, a) = \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk)} + O(a^2 + s^2), \quad \gamma(s, a) = \gamma_+ + O(a^2 + s^2).$$

This manifold is locally invariant under the flow of (4.9), i.e. solutions with initial data on this manifold can only exit this manifold through its boundary. Moreover, given any solution $(a, r, \gamma, a)(\tau)$ of (4.16), clearly $(\pm s, r, \gamma, \pm a)(\tau)$ is still a solution and it implies that

$$r(s, a) \text{ and } \gamma(s, a) \text{ are even functions.}$$

It is standard that solutions on the unstable manifold converge to the steady state as $\tau \rightarrow -\infty$. We give a more precise description of solutions on this manifold in the following. Let $s = a^\kappa q$, where $\kappa = \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk) - \frac{c^2}{4}}$. By the first equation of (4.16), we obtain

$$(4.20) \quad q_a = \frac{r(a, a^\kappa q) \Gamma(a^\kappa q) \cos \gamma(a, a^\kappa q) - \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk) - \frac{c^2}{4}} a^\kappa q}{a^{\kappa+1}} \triangleq h(a, q).$$

Note that $h \in C^0([-a_*, a_*] \times [-q_*, q_*])$, where $q_* = a^{-\kappa} s_*$, is smooth except for $a = 0$ and smooth in q everywhere. Moreover, both h and h_q are of order $O(a^{\min\{2\kappa-1, 1\}})$. Thus, $h, h_q \in L_a^1 L_q^\infty$ for $(a, q) \in [-a_*, a_*] \times [-q_*, q_*]$. Consequently, for any $a_0 \in (-a_*, a_*)$ and $q(a_0) \in (-q_*, q_*)$, (4.20) has a unique solution for $a \in (-a_*, a_*)$ continuously depending on $q(a_0)$, which is $C^{\min\{2\kappa, 1\}}$ in a at $a = 0$ and C^1 everywhere else. Clearly $q(a) \equiv 0$ is the solution for $q(a_0) = 0$.

Remark 4.3. *Since we only require κ to be positive, the local solution can possibly be only Hölder continuous at $a = 0$.*

Case II ($k^2 + bk < 0, c^2 = -4(k^2 + bk)$). In this case, the invariant circle contains only one fixed point. Linearizing (4.16) at such point, the Jacobian matrix is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In this case, the unique 1-d local unstable manifold coincides with the unstable manifold of the sub-system in the invariant subset $\{s = 0\}$ and thus is contained in $\{s = 0\}$.

Case III ($k^2 + bk < 0, c^2 > -4(k^2 + bk)$). In this case, the invariant circle is a periodic orbit. To find solutions asymptotic to this orbit, it is natural to study eigenvalues of the monodromy matrix. If we denote the fundamental matrix solution of linearized equation around the periodic solution by $D\Phi(t)$, then the monodromy matrix $\mathcal{M}(t)$ is given by $D\Phi(t+T)(D\Phi(t))^{-1}$, where T is the period of the periodic solution. The Floquet theory shows the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{M}(t)$ is independent of t . To compute the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{M}(t)$, we reparametrize (4.16) by γ in a neighborhood of the circle to obtain

$$(4.21) \quad \begin{cases} s_\gamma = \frac{r\Gamma \cos \gamma}{f(s, r, a, \gamma)} \\ r_\gamma = \frac{(-\Gamma s r^2 - \frac{G_s}{\Gamma} + \mu a^2) \cos \gamma}{f(s, r, a, \gamma)} \\ a_\gamma = \frac{a}{f(s, r, a, \gamma)}, \end{cases}$$

where $f(s, r, a, \gamma) = (-\Gamma s r + \frac{G_s}{r\Gamma} - \mu \frac{a^2}{r}) \sin \gamma - c$. Linearizing such system around the periodic solution $(s_0, r_0, a_0) = (0, \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk)}, 0)$, one can compute the monodromy matrix is given by

$$\exp \left(\begin{pmatrix} \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{r_0 \cos \gamma}{2r_0 \sin \gamma + c} d\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2r_0 \cos \gamma}{2r_0 \sin \gamma + c} d\gamma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{1}{2r_0 \sin \gamma + c} d\gamma \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\lambda > 1$ if $c < 0$. It follows the periodic orbit can at most have one unstable direction, which is in a -direction. Since $\{s = 0\}$ is again invariant, there is no nontrivial solution.

Remark 4.4. *We obtain local solutions of (4.16) by constructing the unstable manifold of some fixed point. In the degenerate case of $b = -k$, one needs a different approach rather than change of coordinates leading to (4.16).*

We summarize the local existence result in the following lemma.

Proposition 4.5. *Suppose $c^2 < -4(k^2 + bk)$. There exist $a_* > 0$ and $s_* > 0$ such that for any $\tilde{s} \in [0, s_*)$, there exists a unique solution $(s, r, \gamma)(a)$ of (4.16), or equivalently a unique solution $W(a)$ of (4.9) up to the rotation, such that its domain contains $[0, a_*]$ and $s(a_*) = \tilde{s}$ and $s(0) = 0$. Moreover, this solution satisfies $s(a) = O(a^\kappa)$ and $|W_a(a)| = O(a^{\kappa-1})$ for $|a| < 1$, where $\kappa = \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk) - \frac{c^2}{4}} > 0$.*

The σ variable can be solved explicitly in terms of s . In fact

Lemma 4.6. *Let $W(a)$ be a solution of (4.9) such that $s(0) = 0$ and $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0+} a|w_a(a)| = 0$, then it satisfies*

$$(4.22) \quad \sigma = -\frac{cF}{a\Gamma} \text{ and } |W_a|^2 = s_a^2 + \sigma^2 = s_a^2 + \frac{c^2 F^2}{a^2 \Gamma^2}$$

Proof. Multiplying (4.13) by $a\Gamma(s)$, one has

$$a\Gamma\sigma_a + a\sigma\Gamma_s s_a + \sigma\Gamma = -c\Gamma s_a,$$

which can be written as

$$(a\Gamma\sigma)_a = (-cF)_a.$$

Integrating the above equation with respect to a and using the fact $a|W_a| \rightarrow 0$ as $a \rightarrow 0$ and $F(0) = 0$, the proof of the lemma is complete. \square

Remark 4.7. Recall β is the angular coordinate on the target surface. For any solution given by Proposition 4.5, $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0+} a\beta_a = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0+} \frac{a\sigma}{\Gamma} = -\frac{c}{2}$. Therefore $\beta(a) = O(\log a)$ diverges as $a \rightarrow 0+$ if $c \neq 0$. It mean that these solutions converge to $s = 0$ as $a \rightarrow 0+$ in a spiral fashion.

According to Lemma 4.6, for solutions of (4.9) obtained in Proposition 4.5 we have

$$(4.23) \quad s_{aa} + \frac{1}{a}s_a - \mu\Gamma + \frac{1}{a^2}\left(G + \frac{c^2 F^2}{2\Gamma^2}\right)_s = 0.$$

Corollary 4.8. Suppose $c \neq 0$ and $s_0 < \infty$ where s_0 was given in the definition of Γ in Section 3. Let $W(a)$, $a \in (-a_1, a_2)$, $a_{1,2} \in (0, \infty]$, be a solution of (4.9) obtained in Proposition 4.5. Then $s(a) \in (-s_0, s_0)$ for all $a \in (-a_1, a_2)$.

In fact, the corollary simply follows from $s_a^2 + \frac{c^2 F^2}{a^2 \Gamma^2} = |W_a|^2 < \infty$ at any $a \in (-a_1, a_2)$.

The assumption $s_0 < \infty$ is equivalent to compactness of the surface of revolution. In the case of \mathbb{S}^2 , the above corollary means those solutions (starting at the north pole) would never reach the south poles for any finite a in the interval of their existence.

4.3. Global existence of solutions to (4.9). Before we consider the asymptotic behavior as $a \rightarrow +\infty$ of solutions to (4.8) or equivalently (4.9), we first establish certain general global existence of solutions.

Lemma 4.9. (1) If the target manifold satisfies that there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$|F| \leq C(1 + |s|),$$

then any solution $W(a)$ of (4.9) with value given at $a_0 > 0$ is defined for all $a \geq a_0$.

(2) Suppose $\mu < 0$. For any $a_0 > 0$ and $S > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $W(a)$ is a solution of (4.9) and

$$\frac{1}{2}|W_a(a_0)|^2 - \mu F(W(a_0)) \leq \delta,$$

then $W(a)$ exists for all $a \geq a_0$,

$$\frac{1}{2}|W_a|^2 - \mu F \leq S, \quad \forall a \geq a_0$$

and

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}|W_a|^2 - \mu F \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{a_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a'} |W_a|^2 da' = \int_{a_0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a'} (s_a^2 + \sigma^2) da' \quad \text{exist.}$$

Remark 4.10. 1.) Note the first conclusion of the lemma applies to any smooth compact manifold of revolution.

2.) Recall that, as defined in Section 3, $\Gamma(s)$ is $2s_0$ -periodic in s and F achieves its maximum at $s = (2n+1)s_0$, an odd multiple of $s_0 \in (0, \infty]$. In particular $s_0 = \pi$ for \mathbb{S}^2 and ∞ for \mathbb{H}^2 . If in the second part of the lemma $S < -\mu \sup_{s \in [0, s_0]} F(s)$, then $\mu < 0$ and $\frac{1}{2}|W_a|^2 - \mu F \leq S$ imply that the solution satisfies $|s(a)| \leq s_1 \triangleq \inf_{s > 0} \{F(s) > -\frac{S}{\mu}\} \in (0, s_0)$ for all $a \geq a_0$.

3.) If $\mu > 0$ and the target surface is \mathbb{H}^2 , it is not clear if there exist an open set of initial data whose solutions do not blow up at finite $a > 0$.

Proof. To prove the first statement, let $a_1 > a_0$ and we will obtain a priori estimates on $s(a)$ and $|W_a(a)|$ on $[a_0, a_1]$. In fact, for any $a \in [a_0, a_1]$, on the one hand,

$$s(a) = s(a_0) + \int_{a_0}^a s_a(a') da'$$

implies

$$s(a)^2 \leq 2s(a_0)^2 + 2\left(\int_{a_0}^a |W_a(a')| da'\right)^2 \leq C'(1 + \int_{a_0}^a |W_a(a')|^2 da')$$

where the constant C' depends on a_0 , a_1 , $s(a_0)$, but independent of a . On the other hand, from (4.10) and (4.11) and the assumptions on F , we obtain, for $a \in [a_0, a_1]$,

$$\begin{aligned} |W_a(a)|^2 &= \frac{2}{a^2} \left(\frac{a_0^2}{2} |W_a(a_0)|^2 + G(a_0) - \mu a_0^2 F(a_0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{k^2}{2} \Gamma^2 - bkF + k^2 F^2 + \mu a^2 F - 2\mu \int_{a_0}^a a' F da' \right) \\ &\leq C'(1 + |s(a)|^2 + \int_{a_0}^a s(a')^2 da') \end{aligned}$$

where again the constant C' depends on a_0 , a_1 , $|W_a(a_0)|$ and $|\Gamma(a_0)|$ but independent of a . The above inequalities imply

$$C_1 s(a)^2 + |W_a(a)|^2 \leq C_2 \left(1 + \int_{a_0}^a C_1 s(a')^2 + |W_a(a')|^2 da' \right)$$

where $C_{1,2}$ are independent of a . The Gronwall inequality implies the estimates of $s(a)$ and $|W_a(a)|$ on $[a_0, a_1]$. As a_1 is arbitrary, we obtain the global existence of $W(a)$ for $a \geq a_0$.

To prove the second statement where $\mu < 0$, without loss of generality, we may assume $S < -\mu \sup_{s \in [0, s_0]} F(s)$ where s_0 was given in the definition of Γ in Section 3. Let

$$s_1 = \inf_{s > 0} \{F(s) > -\frac{S}{\mu}\} \in (0, s_0), \quad C_0 = \sup_{s \in [-s_1, s_1]} \left| \frac{G_s}{\sqrt{-\mu F}} \right| < \infty.$$

where $C_0 < \infty$ since near $s = 0$, both G_s and \sqrt{F} are of order $O(s)$. Let

$$a_1 = \sup\{a \geq a_0 : \frac{1}{2}|W_a|^2 - \mu F \leq S \text{ on } [a_0, a]\}.$$

Clearly $a_1 > a_0$ if we choose $\delta < S$. Multiplying (4.9) by W_a we obtain, for $a \in [a_0, a_1]$,

$$\begin{aligned} (4.24) \quad \partial_a \left(\frac{1}{2} |W_a|^2 - \mu F \right) &= -\frac{1}{a} |W_a|^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} G_s s_a \leq -\frac{1}{a} |W_a|^2 + \frac{C_0}{a^2} \sqrt{-\mu F} s_a \\ &\leq -\frac{1}{a} |W_a|^2 + \frac{C_0}{a^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} |W_a|^2 - \mu F \right). \end{aligned}$$

Taking $\delta = S e^{-\frac{C_0}{a_0}}$, dropping the good term $-\frac{1}{a} |W_a|^2$ in the above, and applying Gronwall inequality, we obtain $a_1 = \infty$ and $\frac{1}{2} |W_a|^2 - \mu F \leq S$ for all $a \geq a_0$. In particular, we have for all $a \geq a_0$,

$$|s(a)| < s_1, \quad |s_a(a)| \leq \sqrt{2S}, \quad F(s(a)) \leq -\frac{S}{\mu},$$

which implies

$$|G_s s_a| \leq C_0 S, \quad \text{for } a \geq a_0.$$

Finally let

$$g(a) = \int_{a_0}^a \frac{1}{a^2} G_s s_a da'.$$

Clearly g is bounded and $\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} g(a)$ exists since $\frac{1}{a^2} |G_s s_a| \leq \frac{C_0 S}{a^2}$ is integrable. The first equality in (4.24) implies $\frac{1}{2} |W_a|^2 - \mu F + g$ is bounded in the below by $S - \frac{C_0 S}{a_0}$ and is decreasing and thus we obtain the last convergence results claimed in the lemma. \square

In the following, we split our discussion into cases $\mu < 0$ and $\mu > 0$.

4.4. Asymptotic behavior of solutions near $a = \infty$ assuming $c^2 < -4(bk + k^2)$ and $\mu < 0$. We will analyze the asymptotic behavior of solutions given by Proposition 4.5 under the assumption

$$(A1) \quad S \triangleq \limsup_{a \rightarrow \infty} |s(a)| < s_0.$$

Lemma 4.9 ensures that all solutions given by Proposition 4.5 sufficiently close to $W(a) \equiv 0$ satisfy the above condition. In fact, the following lemma indicates that a larger class of solutions satisfy this assumption.

Lemma 4.11. *Suppose $\mu < 0$ and $c^2 < -4(k^2 + bk)$. Let $W(a)$, $a \in (0, a_0]$, be a nontrivial solution of (4.9) satisfying $s(0) = 0$ and $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0+} a|W_a(a)| = 0$. Then for all $a \in (0, a_0]$*

$$|s(a)| \leq \bar{s} \triangleq \sup\{s : \frac{c^2 F^2}{2\Gamma^2} + G \leq 0 \text{ on } [0, s]\}.$$

Remark 4.12. 1.) Note that if $\bar{s} < s_0$ and a solution $W(a)$ of (4.9) satisfies $s(0) = 0$ and $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0+} a|W_a(a)| = 0$, then the above lemma implies that $W(a)$ exists for all $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and satisfies (A1).

2.) If $c \neq 0$ and $s_0 < \infty$ (i.e. the target manifold is compact), since

$$\frac{c^2 F^2(a_0)}{2\Gamma^2(a_0)} + G(a_0) = +\infty,$$

then clearly $\bar{s} < s_0$.

3.) If $c = 0$ or $s_0 = \infty$, some manifolds may still satisfy $\bar{s} < s_0$.

Proof. Note that a simple Taylor expansion at $s = 0$ implies $\bar{s} > 0$ under the assumption of the lemma. Moreover, we claim $\bar{s} < s_0$ or $\bar{s} = +\infty$. For $s_0 = +\infty$, the claim is trivial. For $s_0 < +\infty$ and $c \neq 0$, we have $\bar{s} < s_0$. Therefore, we only need to consider the case where $s_0 < \infty$ and $c = 0$. In this case, we note G is even about $s = 0$ and $2s_0$ -periodic and thus if $\bar{s} \geq s_0$, we must have $\bar{s} = +\infty$.

To complete the proof of the lemma, we assume $\bar{s} < s_0$ without loss of generality. Let

$$a_1 = \sup\{a > 0 : |s| \leq \bar{s} \text{ on } [0, a]\} > 0.$$

If $a_1 < a_0$, then $|s(a_1)| = \bar{s}$ and $F(s(a_1)) \geq F(s(a))$ for all $a \in [0, a_1]$ due to the monotonicity of F on $[0, s_0]$. Multiplying (4.23) by $a^2 s_a$ and integrating from 0 to a_1 , we obtain

$$\frac{a_1^2}{2} s_a^2 - \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^2}{2} s_a^2(a) \right) = \int_0^{a_1} a^2 (\mu F)_a da + \left(\frac{c^2 F^2}{2\Gamma^2} + G \right) (s(a_1)).$$

Lemma 4.2 shows the second term on the left hand side vanishes. Then we integrate the first term on the right hand side by parts to obtain

$$\frac{a_1^2}{2}s_a^2 = \int_0^{a_1} 2a\mu(F(s(a_1)) - F(s(a))) da + \left(\frac{c^2 F^2}{2\Gamma^2} + G\right)(s(a_1)) < 0,$$

which is impossible. \square

Let us returned to the study of the asymptotic properties of solutions given by Proposition 4.5 under assumption **(A1)**. Let

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{2}S + \frac{1}{2}\min\{s_0, 1\} \in [0, s_0).$$

Due to remark 2.) following Lemma 4.9, **(A1)** implies that there exists $a_1 > 0$ such that

$$(4.25) \quad |s(a)| \leq s_1 < s_0, \text{ for } a \geq a_1 \text{ and } |s(a)| < s_0 \text{ for all } a \geq 0.$$

Let $w = \sqrt{a}s$ and plug into (4.23), we obtain

$$(4.26) \quad w_{aa} + \frac{1}{4a^2}w - \sqrt{a}\mu\Gamma\left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}\right) = -\frac{G_s\left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}\right)}{a^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{c^2\tilde{G}\left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}\right)}{a^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

where $\tilde{G}(s) = -\left(\frac{F^2}{2\Gamma^2}\right)_s = \frac{\Gamma_s F^2}{\Gamma^3} - \frac{F}{\Gamma}$. Multiplying the above equation by w_a , we obtain

$$(4.27) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_a E(a) &\triangleq \partial_a \left[\frac{1}{2}w_a^2 + \frac{1}{8a^2}w^2 - \mu a F(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}w) \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{4a^3}w^2 + \mu\Gamma(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}w)\left(\frac{1}{2}a^{-\frac{1}{2}}w\right) - \mu F(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}w) \\ &\quad + a^{-\frac{3}{2}}\left(-G_s\left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}\right) + c^2\tilde{G}\left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}\right)\right)w_a. \end{aligned}$$

Since (4.25) implies $s(a)$ for $a > 0$ is uniformly bounded, the last terms of (4.27) can estimated by

$$(4.28) \quad |a^{-\frac{3}{2}}(G_s\left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}\right) + c^2\tilde{G}\left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}\right))w_a| \leq \min\left\{\frac{1}{4a}w_a^2 + \frac{C}{a^2}, \frac{C}{a^2}|w||w_a|\right\},$$

by controlling $|G_s|$ and $|\tilde{G}|$ by C or $C|s|$ respectively, the latter of which holds as $G_s(0) = \tilde{G}(0) = 0$. We also claim that there exists $d \in [0, 1)$ such that

$$(4.29) \quad F(s(a)) - \frac{1}{2}s(a)\Gamma(s(a)) \leq dF(s(a)) \quad \forall a > 0.$$

In fact, on the one hand, (4.25) implies $s(a)\Gamma(s(a))$ is uniformly bounded away from 0 except when $s(a)$ is close to 0. On the other hand, both $F(s)$ and $s\Gamma(s)$ are of order $O(s^2)$ for $|s| < 1$. Therefore $\frac{F(s(a))}{s(a)\Gamma(s(a))}$ is bounded for all $a > 0$ which implies (4.29). By (4.27), (4.29) and (4.28), we have

$$(4.30) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_a E(a) &\leq \mu\Gamma(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}w)\left(\frac{1}{2}a^{-\frac{1}{2}}w\right) - \mu F(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}w) + \frac{1}{4a}w_a^2 + O(a^{-2}) \\ &\leq \frac{d}{a}E(a) + O(a^{-2}), \end{aligned}$$

where $d \in [0, 1)$. Consequently, $E(a) = O(a^d)$. Again by (4.25),

$$\frac{-\mu}{C}w^2 < -\mu a F(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}w),$$

and thus

$$(4.31) \quad |w_a| + |w| = O(a^{\frac{d}{2}}),$$

which implies

$$s(\infty) = 0.$$

A more precise asymptotic formula for s as $a \rightarrow \infty$ can be obtained as follows. By the Taylor's expansions at $s = 0$,

$$(4.32) \quad \begin{aligned} & |\mu\Gamma(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}w)(\frac{1}{2}a^{-\frac{1}{2}}w) - \mu F(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}w)| \\ &= |\mu| |(s + O(s^3))\frac{1}{2}s - \frac{1}{2}s^2 - O(s^4)| = O(\frac{|w|^4}{a^2}). \end{aligned}$$

From (4.27), and (4.31), we obtain for $a \gg 1$, there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$(4.33) \quad \partial_a E \leq C(a^{d-3} + (\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}})^4 + a^{d-2}),$$

where the second term on the right hand side is given by (4.32) and the third term is given by (4.28). Hence,

$$\partial_a E \leq C(a^{d-2} + \frac{w^2}{a^2}w^2) \leq Ca^{d-2}(E + 1).$$

This shows

$$(4.34) \quad E = O(1) = |w| + |w_a|.$$

Therefore, in (4.33) d can be taken as 0 and it gives

$$|\partial_a E| \leq \frac{C}{a^2}.$$

Meanwhile we also deduce from (4.27) along with (4.28) and (4.32) that

$$\partial_a E \geq -\frac{1}{4a^3}w^2 - C\frac{w^2}{a^2}|w|^2 - \frac{C}{a^2}(|w|^2 + |w_a|^2) \geq -\frac{C}{a^2}E,$$

which implies $|\partial_a(\log E)| \leq \frac{C}{a^2}$ is integrable as $a \rightarrow \infty$. Hence unless $w(a) \equiv 0$ we have

$$(4.35) \quad E_\infty \triangleq \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} E(a) \in (0, \infty) \text{ and } E(a) = E_\infty + O(\frac{1}{a}).$$

Finally, we let

$$w = r \cos \theta, \quad w_a = (-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} r \sin \theta.$$

Clearly

$$E_\infty + O(\frac{1}{a}) = E(a) = -\frac{\mu}{2}r^2 + \frac{1}{8a^2}r^2 \cos^2 \theta - \mu(aF(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}r \cos \theta) - \frac{1}{2}r^2 \cos^2 \theta)$$

which along with the evenness of F implies

$$(4.36) \quad r = r_\infty + O(\frac{1}{a}) > 0 \text{ where } r_\infty = \sqrt{-\frac{2E_\infty}{\mu}}.$$

One may compute using the oddness of Γ and (4.36)

$$(4.37) \quad \begin{aligned} r_a &= -(-\mu a)^{\frac{1}{2}}(\Gamma(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}r \cos \theta) - a^{-\frac{1}{2}}r \cos \theta) \sin \theta \\ &\quad - (-\mu)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\frac{1}{4a^2}r \cos \theta + a^{-\frac{3}{2}}(G_s - c^2\tilde{G})(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}r \cos \theta)) \sin \theta = O(\frac{1}{a}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.38) \quad \theta_a &= -(-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{r} a^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos \theta \Gamma(a^{-\frac{1}{2}} r \cos \theta) \right) \\
&\quad - (-\mu)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \left(\frac{1}{4a^2} r \cos \theta + a^{-\frac{3}{2}} (G_s - c^2 \tilde{G})(a^{-\frac{1}{2}} r \cos \theta) \right) \\
&= -(-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{(-\mu)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma'''(0) E_\infty}{3a} \left(\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4\theta \right) + O\left(\frac{1}{a^2}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Note that (4.37) and (4.38) and some tedious but straight forward calculation of θ_{aa} imply $\theta_{aa} = O(\frac{1}{a})$, and thus for $n = 2, 4$,

$$\int_{a_0}^a \frac{\cos n\theta}{a'} da' = \frac{\sin n\theta}{na'\theta_a} \Big|_{a_0}^a + \frac{1}{n} \int_{a_0}^a \frac{\sin n\theta(\theta_a + a'\theta_{aa})}{(a'\theta_a)^2} da'$$

which converges at the rate $O(\frac{1}{a})$. Therefore, for some $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(4.39) \quad \theta(a) = \theta_0 - (-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} a - \frac{(-\mu)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma'''(0) E_\infty}{8} \log a + O(a^{-1}).$$

In summary, we have proved

Proposition 4.13. *Suppose $\mu < 0$ and $c^2 < -4(bk + k^2)$. Let $W(a)$, defined for sufficiently large $a > 0$, be a solution of (4.9) satisfying condition **(A1)**. Then there exist constants $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $E_\infty > 0$ such that as $a \rightarrow +\infty$*

$$\begin{aligned}
s(a) &= \sqrt{\frac{-2E_\infty}{a\mu}} \cos \left(\theta_0 - (-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} a - \frac{(-\mu)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma'''(0) E_\infty}{8} \log a + O(a^{-1}) \right) + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}), \\
s_a(a) &= \sqrt{\frac{2E_\infty}{a}} \sin \left(\theta_0 - (-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} a - \frac{(-\mu)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma'''(0) E_\infty}{8} \log a + O(a^{-1}) \right) + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}), \\
\sigma(a) &= -c \sqrt{\frac{-E_\infty}{2a^3\mu}} \cos \left(\theta_0 - (-\mu)^{\frac{1}{2}} a - \frac{(-\mu)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma'''(0) E_\infty}{8} \log a + O(a^{-1}) \right) + O(a^{-\frac{5}{2}}) \\
&= -\frac{cF(s(a))}{a\Gamma(s(a))}.
\end{aligned}$$

In particular, the asymptotic form of σ implies $\beta_a = \frac{\sigma}{\Gamma} = O(\frac{1}{a})$ and is oscillatory. A simple argument based on integration by parts implies that $W(a)$ converges to the rotation center $s = 0$ (at the tangential level) along one single geodesic as $a \rightarrow \infty$.

4.5. Asymptotic behavior of solutions targeted on compact surfaces near $a = \infty$ assuming $0 < c^2 < -4(bk + k^2)$ and $\mu > 0$. In this case of $\mu > 0$, it is not clear if the solutions obtained in Proposition 4.5 exist globally if the target surface is like \mathbb{H}^2 . Instead, we will focus on *compact* target surface, i.e. $s_0 < \infty$. In addition to the global existence of solutions given by Lemma 4.9, we have

Lemma 4.14. *Suppose $c \neq 0$, $s_0 < \infty$, and $\mu > 0$. Let $W(a)$, $a > 0$, be a nontrivial solution of (4.9) such that $s(0) = 0$ and $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0+} a|W_a(a)| = 0$. Then $\Gamma(s(a)) \neq 0$ for all $a > 0$ and $\liminf_{a \rightarrow +\infty} |s(a)| > 0$.*

Proof. On the one hand, Corollary 4.8 implies $s(a) \neq (2n+1)s_0$ for any $a > 0$. On the other hand, from the assumptions of $W(a)$ at $a = 0$ and equalities (4.6) and (4.10), we have for any $a > 0$

$$0 > -2\mu \int_0^a a' F(s(a')) da' = \frac{a^2}{2} |W_a(a)|^2 + G(s(a)) - \mu a^2 F(s(a))$$

and thus $s(a) \neq 2ns_0$ for any $a > 0$. Without loss of generality, we may assume $s(a) \in (0, s_0)$ for all $a > 0$.

To prove the lemma, we argue by contradiction. Assume $\liminf_{a \rightarrow +\infty} s(a) = 0$. Hence there exists a sequence $0 < a_0 < a_1 < \dots \rightarrow \infty$ such that $s_0 > s(a_0) > s(a_1) > s(a_2) > \dots \rightarrow 0$ and $s(a_n) = \min_{a \in [a_0, a_n]} s(a)$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &> -2\mu \int_0^{a_0} a F(s(a)) da = \frac{a_0^2}{2} |W_a(a_0)|^2 + G(s(a_0)) - \mu a_0^2 F(s(a_0)) \\ &= \frac{a_n^2}{2} |W_a(a_n)|^2 + G(s(a_n)) - \mu a_0^2 F(s(a_n)) + 2\mu \int_{a_0}^{a_n} a (F(s(a)) - F(s(a_n))) da. \end{aligned}$$

On the right side of the above, due to the choice of the sequence $\{a_n\}$, $G(s(a_n))$ and $F(s(a_n))$ converge to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and the other two terms are non-negative. This is impossible and the lemma follows. \square

In the spirit of Lemma 4.14, without loss of generality, we assume

$$(4.40) \quad s(a) \in (0, s_0)$$

in the rest of this subsection. We shall study the behavior of solutions given by Proposition 4.5 as $a \rightarrow +\infty$ in a procedure much that in the last subsection. As Lemma 4.14 hints that $s(a) \rightarrow s_0$ as $a \rightarrow +\infty$, let

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{s}(a) &= s_0 - s(a) \in (0, s_0), \quad F_1(\tilde{s}) = F(s_0) - F(s_0 - \tilde{s}) \geq 0, \quad \Gamma_1(\tilde{s}) = \Gamma(s_0 - \tilde{s}), \\ G_1(\tilde{s}) &= \left(G + \frac{c^2 F^2}{2\Gamma^2} - bkF(s_0) + k^2 F(s_0)^2 + A \right) |_{s_0 - \tilde{s}} \geq A > 0, \quad \forall \tilde{s} \in (0, s_0) \end{aligned}$$

where we added the positive constant A and those involving $F(s_0)$ to make G_1 have positive lower bound without changing $G_{1\tilde{s}}$. We rewrite equation (4.23)

$$(4.41) \quad \tilde{s}_{aa} + \frac{1}{a} \tilde{s}_a + \mu \Gamma_1(\tilde{s}) + \frac{1}{a^2} G_{1\tilde{s}}(\tilde{s}) = 0.$$

Let $w = \sqrt{a} \tilde{s}$ and we have

$$(4.42) \quad w_{aa} + \frac{1}{4a^2} w + \mu \sqrt{a} \Gamma_1\left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}\right) + a^{-\frac{3}{2}} G_{1\tilde{s}}\left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}\right) = 0.$$

Let

$$E(a) = \frac{1}{2} w_a^2 + \frac{1}{8a^2} w^2 + \mu a F_1\left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}\right) + \frac{1}{a} G_1\left(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}\right)$$

and one may compute

$$(4.43) \quad \partial_a E = -\frac{1}{4a^3} w^2 + \left(\mu \left(F_1(\tilde{s}) - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{s} \Gamma_1(\tilde{s}) \right) - \frac{1}{a^2} \left(G_1(\tilde{s}) + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{s} G_{1s}(\tilde{s}) \right) \right) \Big|_{\tilde{s} = \frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}}.$$

Since $\Gamma(s_0) = 0$ and $\Gamma_s(s_0) = -1$, we have both $F_1(\tilde{s})$ and $\frac{1}{2}\tilde{s}\Gamma_1(\tilde{s})$ are like $\frac{1}{2}\tilde{s}^2 + O(\tilde{s}^4)$ for $|\tilde{s}| \ll 1$. Moreover Lemma 4.14 implies that $\tilde{s}\Gamma_1(\tilde{s})$ is away from 0 for $a \geq 1$. Therefore, there exists $d \in [0, 1)$ and $C_1 > 0$ such that

$$(4.44) \quad F_1(\tilde{s}) - \frac{1}{2}\mu\tilde{s}\Gamma_1(\tilde{s}) \leq dF_1(\tilde{s}) \text{ and } |F_1(\tilde{s}) - \frac{1}{2}\tilde{s}\Gamma_1(\tilde{s})| \leq C_1\tilde{s}^2F_1(\tilde{s}) \quad \forall a > 1.$$

To handle the terms involving G_1 , which is even in \tilde{s} , we use the Taylor expansions of F and Γ at s_0 to obtain, for $|\tilde{s}| \ll 1$,

$$(4.45) \quad \begin{aligned} G_1(\tilde{s}) &= \frac{c^2F(s_0)^2}{2\tilde{s}^2} + \frac{c^2F(s_0)}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}F(s_0)\Gamma'''(s_0) - 1 \right) + A + O(\tilde{s}^2) \\ \frac{1}{2}\tilde{s}G_{1\tilde{s}}(\tilde{s}) &= -\frac{c^2F(s_0)^2}{2\tilde{s}^2} + O(\tilde{s}^2). \end{aligned}$$

Since G_1 is smooth away from s_0 , therefore by choosing A reasonably large we have

$$C_2\tilde{s}^2G_1(\tilde{s}) > G_1(\tilde{s}) + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{s}G_{1\tilde{s}}(\tilde{s}) > 0$$

for some constant $C_2 > 0$. It along with (4.44) implies

$$\partial_a E \leq \frac{d}{a}E.$$

Based on (4.44) and proceeding much as in (4.27)–(4.35), one can show

$$(4.46) \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} E(a) = E_\infty > 0, \quad \partial_a E(a) = O\left(\frac{1}{a^2}\right), \quad E(a) = E_\infty + O\left(\frac{1}{a}\right), \quad |w| + |w_a| = O(1).$$

After the above convergence is derived, we may set

$$A = 0$$

in the definition in G_1 without changing anything. Using the above Taylor's expansions of G_1 and F_1 , we also obtain

$$(4.47) \quad E(a) = \frac{1}{2}w_a^2 + \frac{1}{2}\mu w^2 + \frac{c^2F(s_0)^2}{2w^2} - \frac{\mu\Gamma'''(s_0)}{24a}w^4 + O\left(\frac{1}{a^2}\right) \Rightarrow E_\infty \geq \sqrt{\mu}|c|F(s_0).$$

As in the previous case, we shall derive more detailed expansion of $w(a)$. In fact we need further distinguish two cases, namely, $E_\infty = \sqrt{\mu}|c|F(s_0)$ and $E_\infty > \sqrt{\mu}|c|F(s_0)$.

In the case of $E_\infty = \sqrt{\mu}|c|F(s_0)$, (4.47) immediately implies

$$w = \mu^{-\frac{1}{4}}|c|^{\frac{1}{2}}F(s_0)^{\frac{1}{2}} + O\left(\frac{1}{a}\right), \quad |w_a| = O(a^{-\frac{1}{2}}).$$

For $E_\infty > \sqrt{\mu}|c|F(s_0)$, The leading order of w_a would be of $O(a^{-\frac{1}{2}})$. In fact, multiplying (4.47) by w^2 we obtain

$$w^2w_a^2 + \mu(w^2 - \mu^{-1}E_\infty)^2 + c^2F(s_0)^2 - \mu^{-1}E_\infty^2 = O(a^{-1})$$

which motivates us to introduce

$$(4.48) \quad w_a w = \mu^{\frac{1}{2}}r \cos \theta, \quad w^2 - \mu^{-1}E_\infty = r \sin \theta.$$

Clearly

$$r = r_\infty + O(a^{-1}) \text{ where } r_\infty = \mu^{-1}\sqrt{E_\infty^2 - \mu c^2 F(s_0)^2}.$$

One may compute

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}r)\theta_a &= \mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(r \sin \theta)_a \cos \theta - (\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}r \cos \theta)_a \sin \theta \\
&= \mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(w^2 - \mu^{-1}E_\infty)_a \cos \theta - (w_a w)_a \sin \theta \\
&= \mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}r \cos \theta) \cos \theta - (w_{aa}w + w_a^2) \sin \theta \\
&= 2\mu r \cos^2 \theta + (\mu\sqrt{a}w\Gamma_1(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}) + a^{-\frac{3}{2}}wG_{1\tilde{s}}(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}) - w_a^2) \sin \theta + O(\frac{1}{a^2})
\end{aligned}$$

where we used (4.42) in the last equality. From (4.45) and the Taylor expansion of F_1 , it is straight forward to compute

$$\mu\sqrt{a}w\Gamma_1(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}) + a^{-\frac{3}{2}}wG_{1\tilde{s}}(\frac{w}{\sqrt{a}}) = \mu w^2 - \frac{c^2 F(s_0)^2}{w^2} - \frac{\mu\Gamma'''(s_0)}{6a}w^4 + O(a^{-2}).$$

It implies

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.49) \quad \theta_a &= 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\mu}r}(\mu w^2 - E(a) - \frac{\mu\Gamma'''(s_0)}{8a}w^4) \sin \theta + O(a^{-2}) \\
&= 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\mu}r}(E_\infty - E(a) - \frac{\mu\Gamma'''(s_0)}{8a}(r_\infty \sin \theta + \mu^{-1}E_\infty)^2) \sin \theta + O(\frac{1}{a^2}).
\end{aligned}$$

Similar (but tedious) calculation shows

$$(4.50) \quad r_a = O(\frac{1}{a}), \quad \theta_{aa} = O(\frac{1}{a}).$$

Integrating the right hand side of (4.49) by parts much as in the previous subsection, using the faster decay of $\partial_a E(a) = O(a^{-2})$ and r_a and θ_{aa} , we obtain

$$\theta(a) = \theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}a + O(\frac{1}{a})$$

for some $\theta_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
w &= (\mu^{-1}E_\infty + r \sin \theta)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \mu^{-\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{E_\infty + (E_\infty^2 - \mu c^2 F(s_0)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}a)} + O(\frac{1}{a}), \\
w_a &= \frac{\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}r \cos \theta}{w} = \sqrt{\frac{E_\infty^2 - \mu c^2 F(s_0)^2}{E_\infty + (E_\infty^2 - \mu c^2 F(s_0)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}a)}} \cos(\theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}a) + O(\frac{1}{a}).
\end{aligned}$$

Consequently, we obtain

Proposition 4.15. *Suppose $s_0 < \infty$, $\mu > 0$, and $0 < c^2 < -4(bk + k^2)$. Let $W(a)$, $a \gg 1$, be a solution of (4.9) such that $s(a) \in (0, s_0)$ and $\liminf_{a \rightarrow +\infty} s(a) > 0$. Then we have either*

$$\begin{aligned}
s(a) &= s_0 - \mu^{-\frac{1}{4}}|c|^{\frac{1}{2}}F(s_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}a^{-\frac{1}{2}} + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}), \quad s_a(a) = O(a^{-1}), \\
\sigma(a) &= -\frac{cF}{a\Gamma} = -\frac{\mu^{\frac{1}{4}}cF(s_0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{|c|a}} + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}).
\end{aligned}$$

or there exist constants $E_\infty > \sqrt{\mu}|c|F(s_0)$ and θ_0 such that

$$\begin{aligned} s(a) &= s_0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu a}} \sqrt{E_\infty + (E_\infty^2 - \mu c^2 F(s_0)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}} a)} + O\left(\frac{1}{a}\right), \\ s_a(a) &= -a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{E_\infty^2 - \mu c^2 F(s_0)^2}{E_\infty + (E_\infty^2 - \mu c^2 F(s_0)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}} a)}} \cos(\theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}} a) + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}), \\ \sigma(a) &= -\frac{cF}{a\Gamma} = -\sqrt{\mu}cF(s_0)a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(E_\infty + (E_\infty^2 - \mu c^2 F(s_0)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(\theta_0 + 2\mu^{\frac{1}{2}} a) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + O(a^{-\frac{3}{2}}). \end{aligned}$$

Remark 4.16. (1) According to Lemma 4.14, all solutions $W(a)$ of (4.9) given by Proposition 4.5 satisfies the assumptions of the above proposition.

(2) The first scenario in the above is a rare phenomenon. In fact, one can prove that, among all solutions satisfying the assumptions (near $a = \infty$) of the above proposition, exactly one solution is in the first scenario. However, the proof is more technical and also it is not clear whether that particular solution $W(a)$ satisfies $s(0) = 0$. So we omit that proof.

(3) Recall (s, β) is the polar coordinate system on the target surface. The angular derivative

$$\beta_a = \frac{\sigma}{\Gamma} = -\frac{cF(s_0)}{w^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) \geq C_0 > 0$$

for some constant $C_0 > 0$. Therefore, unlike the case of $\mu < 0$ where $W(a)$ converges to the rotation center $s = 0$ (at the tangential level) along one single geodesic as $a \rightarrow \infty$, here the curve $W(a)$ converges to the other rotation center $s = s_0$ in a spiraling fashion with the angular speed uniformly bounded away from 0.

4.6. Equivariant standing waves of the Ishimori system. In this subsection, given (μ, k, c) none of which vanishes, we construct weak solutions $(u(t, x, y), \phi(t, x, y))$ of the original Ishimori system (1.1) targeted on \mathbb{S}^2 or \mathbb{H}^2 which are (μ, k, c) -equivariant in the sense of (3.5). In hyperbolic coordinates in each cone of \mathbb{R}^2 , these solutions are written in terms of $(W(a), \psi(a))$ as in (4.1) and satisfy equations (4.3)–(4.4) in respective cones.

The case of \mathbb{S}^2 . Take a constant b such that

$$0 < c^2 < -4(bk + k^2).$$

Let

$$(W_\pm^{h,v}(a), \psi_\pm^{h,v}(a)), \quad a > 0,$$

be solutions of (4.3) with parameters (μ, k, c, b) (for solutions with superscript ‘h’) and $(-\mu, k, c, b)$ (for solutions with superscript ‘v’). such that

$$W_\pm^{h,v}(0) = \text{north pole} = (1, 0, 0), \quad \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} a |\partial_a W_\pm^{h,v}(a)| = 0.$$

The existence of such solutions are guaranteed by (4.7) and Proposition 4.5, 4.13, and 4.15. The functions $\psi_\pm^{h,v}$ have logarithmic growth as $a \rightarrow 0^+$ and $W_\pm^{h,v}(a)$ are locally Hölder continuous. Moreover,

$$|\partial_a W_\pm^{h,v}(a)| = O(a^{\kappa-1}), \quad \kappa = \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk) - \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2} > 0.$$

As $a \rightarrow +\infty$, depending on the sign of μ , two of the four solutions $W_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)$ converge to the north pole and the other two converge to the south pole. As in the previous subsections, denote the polar coordinates on \mathbb{S}^2

$$s_{\pm}^{h,v}(a) = s_{\pm}^{h,v}(W_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)) = O(a^{\kappa}), \quad \beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(a) = \beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(W_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)).$$

From Lemma 4.6,

$$\partial_a \beta_{\pm}^{h,v} = \sigma_{\pm}^{h,v}, \quad \text{where } \sigma_{\pm}^{h,v}(a) = -\frac{c}{a} \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}s_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)\right).$$

Therefore $\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)$ converges to some $\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(0)$ at the rate $O(a^{\kappa_{\pm}^{h,v}})$ as $a \rightarrow 0+$. Due to the rotational invariance, without loss of generality, we may require

$$\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(0) = 0.$$

With \mathbb{S}^2 embedded into \mathbb{R}^3 , we construct solutions of (1.1) by giving their values in each cone $C_{\pm}^{h,v}$ as

$$(4.51) \quad \begin{aligned} u(t, x, y) = (u_{0\pm}^{h,v}, u_{1\pm}^{h,v}, u_{2\pm}^{h,v}) = & \cos(s_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)) \tilde{\mathbf{e}}_0 \\ & + \sin(s_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)) \cos(\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(a) + k\alpha + \mu t) \tilde{\mathbf{e}}_1 \\ & + \sin(s_{\pm}^{h,v}(a)) \sin(\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(a) + k\alpha + \mu t) \tilde{\mathbf{e}}_2 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$a = \sqrt{|x^2 - y^2|} = \sqrt{|\xi\eta|} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|x+y|}{|x-y|} = \frac{1}{2} (\log |\xi| - \log |\eta|).$$

Here as in Section 2,

$$\xi = x + y, \quad \eta = x - y.$$

From equation (4.7), the field $\phi_{\pm}^{h,v}$ can be chosen to be

$$(4.52) \quad \phi_{\pm}^{h,v}(t, x, y) = b \log a + c\alpha - \int_0^a \frac{2k}{a'} (1 - \cos(s_{\pm}^{h,v}(a'))) da'$$

where a and α are given as in the above.

From our construction, $u(t, \tau, \pm\tau) = (1, 0, 0)$ for all $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ and functions $(u, \phi)(t, x, y)$ satisfy (1.1) pointwisely at any (t, x, y) as long as $|x| \neq |y|$. In order to show that they are weak solutions of (1.1), we will apply Proposition 2.1. We start with verifying conditions (2.1). Since u is continuous and ϕ has at most logarithmic singularity (as $\xi, \eta \rightarrow 0$), it is obvious that $u, \phi \in L_{loc}^1$. The estimate on u_{ξ} and u_{η} are similar and we shall focus on u_{ξ} . Being tangent vectors on \mathbb{S}^2 , one may compute u_{ξ} using (4.1)

$$(4.53) \quad \begin{aligned} |u_{\xi}| = |a_{\xi} W_a| + |k\alpha_{\xi} \Gamma(s) \mathcal{J} \partial_s| & \leq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{|\eta|}{|\xi|}} (|s_a| + |\sigma|) + \frac{|k \sin s(a)|}{2|\xi|} \\ & \leq O(|\eta|^{\frac{1}{2}} |\xi|^{-\frac{1}{2}} a^{\kappa-1} + a^{\kappa} |\xi|^{-1}) \leq O(|\eta|^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} |\xi|^{\frac{\kappa}{2}-1}) \end{aligned}$$

This inequality, along with a similar estimate on u_{η} , implies that ∇u , $\phi \nabla u$, and $u_x \wedge u_y$ belong to $L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and thus (2.1) is satisfied.

In order to verify (2.7), we rewrite the above defined ϕ near the cross $\xi\eta = 0$ to single out the logarithmic terms

$$\phi_{\pm}^{h,v}(t, \xi, \eta) = \phi_{1\pm}^{h,v}(t, \xi) \log |\eta| + \phi_{2\pm}^{h,v}(t, \eta) \log |\xi| + \phi_{3\pm}^{h,v}(t, \xi, \eta).$$

Here

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{1\pm}^{h,v}(t, \xi) &= \frac{1}{2}b - \frac{1}{2}c, \quad \phi_{2\pm}^{h,v}(t, \eta) = \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}c \\ \phi_{3\pm}^{h,v}(t, \xi, \eta) &= - \int_0^a \frac{2k}{a'} (1 - \cos(s_{\pm}^{h,v}(a'))) da' = O(a^{2\kappa}) = O((|\xi||\eta|)^{\kappa}).\end{aligned}$$

Obviously $\phi_{(1,2,3)\pm}^{h,v}$ satisfy all the conditions given in (2.7). Since $u(t, \xi, 0) \equiv (1, 0, 0)$, clearly $|u_{\xi}(t, \xi, 0)| = 0$. From the above estimate on u_{ξ} , take any $1 < p$ such that $(1 - \frac{1}{2}\kappa)p < 1$ which is always possible, then on any finite interval I' of ξ , we have

$$|u_{\xi}(t, \cdot, \eta)|_{L_{\xi}^p(I')} = O(|\eta|^{\frac{\kappa}{2}}).$$

Similar estimate holds for u_{η} and thus conditions (2.7) are satisfied.

Finally, we look at the conditions in Proposition 2.1. Since $\phi_{1,2}$ are t -independent and piecewise constant, $u_{\xi}(t, \xi, 0) \equiv 0 \equiv u_{\eta}(t, 0, \eta)$, and $\phi_{3\pm}^{h,v}(t, \xi, 0) \equiv 0 \equiv \phi_{3\pm}^{h,v}(t, 0, \eta)$ which implies ϕ_3 is continuous on \mathbb{R}^2 , we only need to consider the continuity of $\phi_{1,2}^{\pm}$ which in our case is equivalent to

$$\phi_{1+}^v = \phi_{1-}^h, \quad \phi_{1+}^h = \phi_{1-}^v, \quad \phi_{2-}^h = \phi_{2-}^v, \quad \phi_{2+}^h = \phi_{2+}^v \quad \text{at } (0, 0).$$

These are satisfied as these constant functions are identical. Therefore the above constructed (u, ϕ) are weak solutions of (1.1) which are equivariant.

The case of \mathbb{H}^2 . The construction of weak solutions of (1.1) which are weak solutions targeted on \mathbb{H}^2 is very similar with (4.51) and (4.52) slightly modified. We will not repeat the whole procedure. Compared to the \mathbb{S}^2 case, the major difference in the \mathbb{H}^2 case is that we have to take the value of u in one pair of cones (either horizontal or vertical) to be constant ($u_0 = 1, u_1 = 0, u_2 = 0$) since we did not obtain Proposition 4.15 for noncompact target manifolds. Namely, if $\mu > 0$, u takes constant value in horizontal cones and if $\mu < 0$, u takes constant value in vertical cones. The verification that these (u, ϕ) are weak solutions also follows from the same procedure. In particular, the same inequality (4.53) yields the local (in ξ and η) estimate on the geometric length $(\langle u_{\xi}, u_{\xi} \rangle_-)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ of u_{ξ} on $T_u \mathbb{H}^2$. Since on any bounded subset of \mathbb{H}^2 , when restricted to $T\mathbb{H}^2$, the Lorenz metric is equivalent to the Euclidean metric, we conclude $\nabla u \in L_{loc}^1$. Other conditions of Proposition 2.1 are verified following identically same steps.

The proof of Main Theorems 1 and 2 is completed.

4.7. Radial standing waves. The radial solutions can be thought as a special class of equivariant solutions, which correspond to $k = 0$. The main statement of this subsection is the following lemma.

Lemma 4.17. *No nontrivial radial standing wave of (1.1) satisfies (4.6).*

Proof. We will prove the lemma by contradiction. We will only consider (4.3) in the right side horizontal cone. Since $k = 0$, equation (4.9) becomes

$$(4.54) \quad D_a W_a + \frac{1}{a} W_a - \mu \nabla F + \frac{c}{a} \mathcal{J} W_a = 0.$$

Meanwhile through the same argument as in Lemma 4.6 and using (4.6), one may verify that

$$(4.55) \quad \partial_a(a\Gamma\sigma + cF) = 0 \implies \sigma = \frac{cF}{a\Gamma}.$$

We will consider the cases of $c \neq 0$ and $c = 0$ separately.

The case of $c \neq 0$. Multiplying it by a^2W_a we obtain

$$\partial_a\left(\frac{1}{2}a^2|W_a^2|\right) = \mu a^2\Gamma s_a.$$

This and the above formula for σ implies

$$|\partial_a(a^2s_a^2 + \frac{c^2F^2}{\Gamma^2})| = 2|\mu a^2\Gamma s_a| \leq \frac{|\mu|}{|c|}(a^2s_a^2 + c^2a^2\Gamma^2).$$

For $|a| \ll 1$ which yields $|s| \ll 1$, we obtain from $\frac{F}{\Gamma} = O(\Gamma)$, (4.6), and Gronwall inequality

$$a^2s_a^2 + \frac{c^2F^2}{\Gamma^2} \equiv 0 \implies s(a) \equiv 0.$$

The case $c = 0$. In this case, (4.54) and (4.55) imply

$$s_{aa} + \frac{1}{a}s_a - \mu\Gamma(s) = 0.$$

Let $\rho = as_a$ and $\tau = \log a$ and it is easy to obtain

$$(4.56) \quad \begin{cases} s_\tau = \rho \\ \rho_\tau = \mu a^2\Gamma \\ a_\tau = a. \end{cases}$$

Linearize at $(s, \rho, a) = (0, 0, 0)$, the Jacobian matrix is $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. The 2-dim center manifold corresponds to $\{a = 0\}$ and the 1-dim unstable manifold is exactly $\{s = 0, \rho = 0\}$ and thus no nontrivial solution exists satisfying (4.6). \square

5. EQUIVARIANT STANDING WAVES IN SIMILARITY VARIABLES.

We note that (1.1) is invariant under scaling

$$u_\lambda(t, x, y) \triangleq u(\lambda^2 t, \lambda x, \lambda y), \quad \phi_\lambda(x, y) \triangleq \phi(\lambda x, \lambda y).$$

Thus, we also consider equivariant standing wave solutions of (1.1) in the similarity variables

$$(u, \phi)(t, r, \alpha) = (R(\mu \log |t| + k\alpha)W(r), \psi(r) + c\alpha),$$

where $r = a|t|^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ is the similarity variable and a is the hyperbolic radial variable. Without loss of generality, we take $t > 0$, namely, $r = at^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. Our main result of this section is

Main Theorem 3. *For any given $(\mu, k, c) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ none of which vanishes, system (1.1) admits nontrivial (μ, k, c) -equivariant standing wave solution solutions from $\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^2$ to*

\mathbb{S}^2 or \mathbb{H}^2 which are weak solutions. These solutions satisfy $u(t, \tau, \pm\tau) = (1, 0, 0)$ for all $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ and take the following form in each of the four cones on \mathbb{R}^2

$$\begin{aligned} u_{\pm}^{h,v}(t, x, y) &= (u_{0\pm}^{h,v}, u_{1\pm}^{h,v}, u_{2\pm}^{h,v}) \\ &= (\Gamma_s(s_{\pm}^{h,v}(|r|)), \Gamma(s_{\pm}^{h,v}(|r|)) \cos(\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(|r|) + k\alpha + \mu \log t), \\ &\quad \Gamma(s_{\pm}^{h,v}(|r|)) \sin(\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(|r|) + k\alpha + \mu \log t)), \\ \phi_{\pm}^{h,v}(t, x, y) &= c\alpha + b \log |r| - \int_0^{|r|} \frac{2k}{r'} F(s(r')) dr', \end{aligned}$$

where

$$|r| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{t}|x^2 - y^2|}, \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{|x + y|}{|x - y|},$$

b is any constant satisfying $-4(k^2 + bk) > c^2$ and $F(s) = \int_0^s \Gamma(s') ds'$. Moreover,

$$s_{\pm}^{h,v}(0) = 0, \quad s_{-}^{h,v}(r) = s_{+}^{h,v}(r), \quad \beta_{+}^{h,v}(r) = \beta_{-}^{h,v}(r), \quad \forall r \geq 0$$

and $s_{\pm}^{h,v}(r)$ and $\beta_{\pm}^{h,v}(r)$ are smooth for $r > 0$ and are locally C^{κ} for $r \geq 0$ with the exponent $\kappa = \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk) - \frac{c^2}{4}}$. Finally, as $r \rightarrow +\infty$

$$s_{\star\pm}^{h,v} \triangleq \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} s_{\pm}^{h,v}(r) > 0, \quad s_{\pm}^{h,v}(r) = s_{\star\pm}^{h,v} + O(r^{-2}), \quad \partial_r u_{\pm}^{h,v} = O(r^{-1})$$

where $s_0 = \pi$ for \mathbb{S}^2 and $+\infty$ for \mathbb{H}^2 .

Remark 5.1. In fact, in the case of \mathbb{S}^2 , if

$$\frac{c^2}{4} + 3k^2 + 2\mu c < 0$$

then it is possible to choose b such that in each cones the limit $s_{\star} \in (0, \pi)$. This is due to Corollary 5.8. The above condition allows us to choose b such that the conditions there are satisfied.

We notice that the existence of equivariant standing waves in similarity variables is very similar to that in regular hyperbolic variables, as well as their properties near the cross $|x| = |y|$. However, their asymptotic properties at $|r| = +\infty$ and $|a| = +\infty$ are drastically different. Equivariant standing waves in regular hyperbolic variables converge to one of the rotation centers on the target manifold, while those in similarity variables converge to points on the target manifolds which are most likely not rotation centers.

5.1. Existence of solutions. Equations (3.3)–(3.4) can be written as

$$(5.1) \quad C^h : \begin{cases} -\frac{r}{2} W_r + \mu \partial_{\beta} = \mathcal{J}(D_r W_r + \frac{1}{r} W_r - \frac{k^2}{r^2} D_{\partial_{\beta}} \partial_{\beta}) + \frac{1}{r} (k \psi_r \partial_{\beta} - c W_r), \\ \psi_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} \psi_r = -\frac{2k\Gamma(s)}{r} s_r, \end{cases}$$

$$(5.2) \quad C^v : \begin{cases} -\frac{r}{2} W_r + \mu \partial_{\beta} = -\mathcal{J}(D_r W_r + \frac{1}{r} W_r - \frac{k^2}{r^2} D_{\partial_{\beta}} \partial_{\beta}) - \frac{1}{r} (k \psi_r \partial_{\beta} - c W_r), \\ \psi_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} \psi_r = -\frac{2k\Gamma(s)}{r} s_r, \end{cases}$$

It is clear that these equations are invariant under $r \rightarrow -r$, so we will consider $r > 0$ in the following.

Comparing the above systems with (4.3) and (4.4), we observe that the only difference is the extra term $-\frac{r}{2}W_r$. On the one hand, this term does make substantial difference in our analysis of the asymptotic properties of these ODE systems. Indeed the solutions of the ODE systems may not converge to rotation centers as $a \rightarrow \infty$ and we will obtain less detailed asymptotic expansion of solutions as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, one also realizes that the first part of symmetry properties in Remark 4.1 doesn't hold here. On the other hand, some part of the analysis does not depend on the sign in front of $\frac{r}{2}W_r$ and are similar to that of (5.1) and (5.2). Therefore, we will still mainly focus on equation (5.1) in the horizontal cones. Some details will be skipped because some of the analysis we are able to carry out in this section (especially for local solutions where r is small) is much as (but somewhat less than) those in the regular hyperbolic variable case in Section 4.

As in Section 4, we will work under assumptions

$$(5.3) \quad b = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \partial_r \psi_{\pm}^{h,v}(a) \text{ exists and are identical for the four cones.}$$

$$(5.4) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0 \pm} r W_r(r) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad s(0) = 0$$

In particular, as in Section 4, b is chosen such that

$$(5.5) \quad c^2 < -4(kb + k^2).$$

From (5.1), we have

$$(5.6) \quad D_r W_r + \frac{1}{r} W_r + \frac{1}{r^2} \nabla G - \mu \nabla F + \left(\frac{c}{r} - \frac{r}{2}\right) \mathcal{J} W_r = 0,$$

where F and G are defined as in (4.9). It is easy to see Lemma 4.2 still holds in this case. Therefore, we continue to work under the condition $k^2 + bk < 0$ in the rest of this section.

Projecting this equation to the directions of ∂_s and $\mathcal{J}\partial_s$, we obtain

$$(5.7) \quad s_{rr} = \frac{\Gamma_s}{\Gamma} \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{r} s_r - \frac{1}{r^2} G_s + \mu \Gamma + \left(\frac{c}{r} - \frac{r}{2}\right) \sigma,$$

$$(5.8) \quad \sigma_r = -\frac{\Gamma_s}{\Gamma} \sigma s_r - \frac{1}{r} \sigma + \left(\frac{r}{2} - \frac{c}{r}\right) s_r,$$

where $\sigma = \langle W_r, \mathcal{J}\partial_s \rangle$. Let

$$\frac{r s_r}{\Gamma} = \rho \cos \gamma, \quad \frac{r \sigma}{\Gamma} = \rho \sin \gamma.$$

By (5.7) and (5.8) and let $p = \log r$, we have

$$(5.9) \quad \begin{cases} s_p = \rho \Gamma \cos \gamma \\ \rho_p = \left(-\Gamma_s \rho^2 - \frac{G_s}{\Gamma} + \mu r^2\right) \cos \gamma \\ \gamma_p = \left(-\Gamma_s \rho + \frac{G_s}{\rho \Gamma} - \mu \frac{r^2}{\rho}\right) \sin \gamma - c + \frac{r^2}{2} \\ r_p = r. \end{cases}$$

Remark 5.2. By applying the same analysis to (5.2), one obtains a system similar to (5.9) except the last term $\frac{r^2}{2}$ in γ -equation is replaced by $-\frac{r^2}{2}$.

It is clear that the method in Subsection 4.2 is also applicable to (5.9) because the term $\frac{r^2}{2}$ vanishes up to the first order at $r = 0$. Therefore, we skip the proof of the following proposition.

Proposition 5.3. *Suppose $c^2 < -4(k^2 + bk)$. There exist $r_\star > 0$ and $s_\star > 0$ such that for any $\tilde{s} \in [0, s_\star)$, there exists a unique solution $(s, \rho, \gamma)(r)$ of (5.9), or equivalently a unique solution $W(a)$ of (5.6) up to the rotation, such that its domain contains $[0, r_\star]$ and $s(r_\star) = \tilde{s}$ and $s(0) = 0$. Moreover, this solution satisfies $s(r) = O(r^\kappa)$ and $|W_r(r)| = O(r^{\kappa-1})$ for $|r| < 1$, where $\kappa = \sqrt{-(k^2 + bk) - \frac{c^2}{4}} > 0$.*

Remark 5.4. (1) *The solution (s, ρ, γ) obtained above can be used to construct solutions of (5.1) (in horizontal cones). The above proposition also applies to yield solutions of (5.2) (in vertical cones) as $\pm \frac{r^2}{2}$ is a higher order term for $|r| < 1$ and does not affect the argument.*
 (2) *Under same type of assumptions, the global existence of solutions of (5.6) is obtained in exactly the same way as in Lemma 4.9 where the term involving $\mathcal{J}W_a$ did not play any role.*
 (3) *Following the same arguments as in Subsection 4.6, one may verify that solutions to (5.1) and (5.2) yield weak solutions of (1.1) for $t \neq 0$.*

The above proposition and remarks completing the proof of the statements in the main theorems concerning the existence of solutions and their properties for $|r| < 1$. We shall focus on analyzing the asymptotic behavior of these solutions as $r \rightarrow \infty$.

5.2. Asymptotic properties of solutions of (5.1) at $r = +\infty$. We first claim

Lemma 5.5. *Assume $c^2 < -4(bk + k^2)$.*

(1) *Suppose the target surface is compact then solutions obtained in Proposition 5.3 exist for all r and*

$$(5.10) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2}|W_r|^2 - \mu F \text{ exists and } \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{r}|W_r|^2 dr < \infty.$$

(2) *Suppose $\mu < 0$. For any $r_0 > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if a solution obtained in Proposition 5.3 satisfies $\frac{1}{2}|W_r(r_0)|^2 - \mu F(s(r_0)) < \delta$ then it is defined for all $r > 0$ and (5.10) holds.*

Proof. The proof of the second part of the lemma is same as as the that of the second part of Lemma 4.9, where the extra term $\frac{r}{2}\mathcal{J}W_r$ disappears in the energy estimates. We omit the details. The proof of the first part where the target manifold is compact is only a small modification as well. To see this, we multiply (5.6) by W_r to obtain

$$(5.11) \quad \partial_r \left(\frac{1}{2}|W_r|^2 - \mu F \right) = -\frac{1}{r}|W_r|^2 - \frac{1}{r^2}G_s s_r$$

which yields

$$\partial_r \left(\frac{1}{2}|W_r|^2 - \mu F \right) - \frac{1}{2r^3}G_s^2 = -\frac{1}{r}|W_r|^2 + \frac{1}{2r}s_r^2 - \frac{1}{2}(r^{-\frac{1}{2}}s_r + r^{-\frac{3}{2}}G_s)^2 \leq -\frac{1}{2r}|W_r|^2.$$

Since Γ , Γ_s , and F are uniformly bounded, we obtain that $\frac{1}{2r^3}G_s^2$ is integrable as $r \rightarrow \infty$. and

$$\frac{1}{2}|W_r|^2 - \mu F - \int_1^r \frac{1}{(r')^3}|G_s(s(r'))|^2 dr'$$

is decreasing and bounded from below. Therefore, this quantity converges and $\frac{1}{r}|W_r|^2$ is integrable, which also implies the convergence of $\frac{1}{2}|W_r|^2 - \mu F$. \square

Lemma 5.6. *Under the assumptions of Lemma 5.5, solutions obtained in Proposition 5.3 satisfy*

- (1) $s(r) \neq 0$ for any $r > 0$;
- (2) $|s_r| + |\sigma| = O(\frac{1}{r})$ as $r \rightarrow +\infty$;
- (3) $s_\star \triangleq \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} s(r)$ exists.

Proof. From (5.8), we have

$$(5.12) \quad (r\Gamma\sigma)_r = \left(\frac{r^2}{2} - c\right)F_r.$$

Multiplying (5.6) by r^2W_r and using the above equality, we obtain

$$\partial_r\left(\frac{1}{2}|rW_r|^2 + G - 2\mu(r\Gamma\sigma + cF)\right) = 0.$$

Since $s(0) = 0$ for all solutions obtained in Proposition 5.3, it implies

$$\frac{1}{2}|rW_r|^2 + G - 2\mu(r\Gamma\sigma + cF) = 0,$$

which is equivalent to

$$(5.13) \quad r^2 \left(s_r^2 + \left(\sigma - \frac{2\mu\Gamma}{r} \right)^2 \right) = -2G + 4\mu cF + 4\mu^2\Gamma^2 \triangleq H(s).$$

The conclusions of the lemma follow immediately from the above identity. In fact, under the assumptions of Lemma 5.5, the right hand side of (5.13) is uniformly bounded for all r (any μ for compact target surface and $\mu < 0$ and small $s(r_0)$ for noncompact surfaces), we first obtain the estimates on s_r and σ . Consequently, those estimates along with (5.10) imply the convergence of $s(r)$. Finally, suppose $s(r_0) = 0$ for some $r_0 \neq 0$, which means $W(s(r_0))$ is at the starting rotation center, then (5.13) and the fact $H(0) = 0$ immediately implies $W_r(r_0) = 0$. By the uniqueness of solutions to (5.1), we obtain $W_r \equiv 0$ which is a contradiction. \square

Equality (5.13) actually has stronger implications. It is clear the function $H(s)$ defined in (5.13) is smooth, even in s , and satisfies $H(0) = 0$ and $H_{ss}(0) > 0$ due to the assumption $c^2 < -4(bk + k^2)$. Let

$$(5.14) \quad s_1 = \sup\{s > 0 \mid H(s') \geq 0 \text{ on } (0, s]\} > 0.$$

Clearly

$$s_1 \in [0, s_0) \text{ or } s_1 = +\infty$$

and Lemma 5.6 and (5.13) imply

$$s(r) \in (0, s_1] \quad \forall r > 0 \text{ and } s_\star \in [0, s_1].$$

In fact, we can prove

Lemma 5.7. *Under the assumptions of Lemma 5.6, solutions obtained in Proposition 5.3 satisfy*

$$0 < s_\star \leq \min\{s_0, s_1\} \quad \text{and} \quad s(r) = s_\star + O(r^{-2}).$$

Proof. We will consider 3 different cases.

Case I: $s_\star = s_1 \in (0, s_0)$. In this case, we only need to estimate $s - s_\star$. Clearly (5.13) implies $|W_r| = O(r^{-1})$ for $r \gg 1$. Integrating (5.11) from r to $+\infty$, we obtain

$$\mu(F - F(s_1)) + O(r^{-2}) = \int_r^{+\infty} O(r'^{-3}) dr' \implies F - F(s_1) = O(r^{-2}).$$

Since $s_1 \in (0, s_0)$ which implies $F_s(s_1) \neq 0$ and thus

$$|s - s_\star| = |s - s_1| = O(r^{-2}).$$

Case II: $s_\star = s_0 < s_1 = +\infty$ and $H(s_0) > 0$. Again we only need to estimate $|s - s_0|$ in this case. Near $s = s_0$, there exists a smooth function

$$\tilde{s} = \tilde{s}(s) \quad \text{such that} \quad \frac{1}{2}\tilde{s}^2 = F(s_0) - F(s) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{s}'(s_0) = -1.$$

In this case, we will use \tilde{s} to replace s as the equivalent variable. One may compute using (5.13) and Lemma 5.6

$$|W_r|^2 = s_r^2 + \sigma^2 = r^{-2}H + 4\mu r^{-2}\Gamma(r\sigma - \mu\Gamma) = r^{-2}H(s_0) + O(r^{-2}\tilde{s}).$$

Equation (5.11) implies

$$\partial_r \left(\frac{1}{2}|W_r|^2 + \frac{\mu}{2}\tilde{s}^2 + r^{-2}(G - G(s_0)) \right) = -\frac{1}{r}|W_r|^2 - \frac{2}{r^3}(G - G(s_0)).$$

Subtracting $-H(s_0)r^{-3}$ and dividing by μ in the above, integrating it from r to $+\infty$, and singling out the principle terms, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{2}\tilde{s}^2 + O(r^{-2}\tilde{s}) = \int_r^{+\infty} O(r'^{-3}\tilde{s}) dr'.$$

For $r \gg 1$, we have

$$\tilde{s}^2 \leq \int_r^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r'}\tilde{s}^2 dr' + O(r^{-4}).$$

The next step is exactly same as in the proof of the Gronwall inequality. Namely, let

$$f(r) = \int_r^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r'}\tilde{s}^2 dr' \geq 0$$

then it satisfies $f(+\infty) = 0$ and

$$-rf' \leq f + O(r^{-4}) \implies -(rf)' \leq O(r^{-4}).$$

Therefore,

$$0 \leq rf(r) \leq O(r^{-3}),$$

which implies

$$\tilde{s}^2 \leq f(r) + O(r^{-4}) = O(r^{-4}) \implies s_\star - s = s_0 - s = O(\tilde{s}) = O(r^{-2}).$$

Case III: Others. There exists an odd function $h(s) \in C^0([-s_1, s_1])$ such that $h^2 = H$. Moreover, h is smooth at any $s \in [-s_1, s_1]$ except possibly at s_1 . In fact, h is smooth at s_1 unless $H_s(s_1) < 0$, in which case h is Hölder with exponent $\frac{1}{2}$. In particular, since $H_s(0) = H_s(s_0) = 0$, h is smooth near 0 and s_0 (if $s_0 \leq s_1$).

For $s(r) \notin \{H\Gamma = 0\}$, equation (5.13) motivates us to consider

$$(5.15) \quad s_r = \frac{1}{r}h(s) \cos \theta, \quad \sigma = \frac{2\mu\Gamma}{r} + \frac{1}{r}h(s) \sin \theta.$$

Using (5.12) one may compute

$$(5.16) \quad \theta_r = \frac{r}{2} - \frac{1}{r}(c + 4\mu\Gamma_s + h_s \sin \theta) - \frac{\Gamma_s h \sin \theta}{r\Gamma} \triangleq \frac{r}{2} + \frac{1}{r}g(s, \sin \theta).$$

Even though the above equations are derived under the assumption $H\Gamma \neq 0$, it is easy to see that g can be extended smoothly onto $s \in [-s_1, s_1]$ except possibly

- (1) at s_1 if $s_1 \in (0, s_0)$ and $H_s(s_1) < 0$ or
- (2) at s_0 if $s_0 < s_1 = \infty$ and $H(s_0) > 0$.

In fact, if $s_1 = +\infty$ and $H(s_0) = 0$ then h is smooth near s_0 of order $O(|s_0 - s_1|)$ and thus the term $\frac{\Gamma_s h \sin \theta}{r\Gamma}$ is smooth in a neighborhood of s_0 as well. Therefore in this case

g is smooth near s_* .

Obviously, (5.13) implies that $H(s(r))$ can not vanish on any nontrivial interval of r , otherwise $s_r(r)$ would be identically zero on such an interval and the uniqueness of ODE solutions implies that the solution $s(r)$ is a constant. Therefore, there exists δ , $r_0 > 0$ such that

$$g \text{ is smooth on } [s_* - \delta, s_* + \delta] \cap [-s_1, s_1]$$

and

$$h(s(r_0)) \neq 0 \text{ and } s(r) \in [s_* - \delta, s_* + \delta] \cap [-s_1, s_1], \quad r \geq r_0.$$

Let

$$r_* = \sup\{r \geq r_0 \mid h(s(r')) \neq 0, r' \in (r_0, r)\} > r_0.$$

For any $r_1, r_2 \in (r_0, r_*)$ with $r_1 \leq r_2$, using the fact that the range of $s(r)$, $r \geq r_0$, is in a compact subset of the target surface which means continuous quantities such as Γ , h , *etc.* are effectively uniformly bounded, we may compute

$$\begin{aligned} \log |h(s)| \Big|_{r_1}^{r_2} &= \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{h_s}{h} s_r dr = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{h_s \cos \theta \theta_r}{r \theta_r} dr \\ &= \frac{2h_s \sin \theta}{r^2 + 2g} \Big|_{r_1}^{r_2} - \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \left(\frac{2h_s}{r^2 + 2g} \right)_r \sin \theta dr \\ &= O\left(\frac{1}{r_1^2}\right) + 2 \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{2h_s \left(r + \frac{1}{r} \partial_1 g h \cos \theta + \partial_2 g \left(\frac{r}{2} + \frac{1}{r} g \right) \right) - \left(r + \frac{1}{r} g \right) h_{ss} h \cos \theta}{(r^2 + 2g)^2} \sin \theta dr \\ &= O\left(\frac{1}{r_1^2}\right) + \int_{r_1}^{r_2} O\left(\frac{1}{r^3}\right) dr = O\left(\frac{1}{r_1^2}\right) < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $r_* = +\infty$ and

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \log |h(s(r))| \text{ exists} \implies H(s_*) \neq 0.$$

Immediately we obtain $s_* \neq 0$.

Finally, now that we have proved $s_* \neq 0$ or s_0 , we may compute

$$s(r_2) - s(r_1) = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} s_r dr = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{h \cos \theta \theta_r}{r \theta_r} dr.$$

Following the same integration by parts argument as in the above, we obtain $s(r) = s_* + O(r^{-2})$.

The analysis of the above 3 cases completes the proof. \square

Corollary 5.8. *Suppose $s_0 < \infty$ and*

$$-(bk + k^2) > \frac{c^2}{4} \quad \text{and} \quad 2\mu c - bk + k^2 F(s_0) < 0$$

then $s_\star \in (0, s_0)$.

Obviously the first condition is for Proposition 5.3. The second condition is equivalent to $H(s_0) < 0$ which implies $s_1 < s_0$ and thus $s_\star \leq s_1 < s_0$.

6. APPENDIX: A BASIC STATEMENT OF LOCAL INVARIANT MANIFOLDS THEOREM

In this appendix, we give a basic statement of the local invariant manifold theorem from dynamical system theory that were used in Subsections 4.2 and 5.1 to construct local solutions. If readers are interested in more details or the proof, they can be found in, for example, [6, 7].

Let us consider a general nonlinear system near a fixed point

$$(6.1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} S & 0 \\ 0 & U \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} f(x, y) \\ g(x, y) \end{pmatrix},$$

where $x \in X$, $y \in Y$, and X and Y are Banach spaces. Assume

(A1) $f \in C^k(X \times Y, X)$, $g \in C^k(X \times Y, Y)$, $k \geq 1$, and $f(0, 0) = 0$, $g(0, 0) = 0$, $Df(0, 0) = 0$, $Dg(0, 0) = 0$.

(A2) S generates a C^0 semigroup e^{tS} and U generates a C^0 group e^{tU} .

(A3) There exist constants $K > 0$ and $b > a$ such that

$$(6.2) \quad |e^{tS}| \leq Ke^{at} \quad \text{for } t \geq 0, \quad |e^{tU}| \leq Ke^{bt} \quad \text{for } t \leq 0.$$

In the following we will use $B_X(r)$ to denote the ball in X centered at 0 with radius $r > 0$.

Theorem 6.1. *Consider (6.1) under assumptions (A1)–(A3). There exists $\delta > 0$ such that the following properties hold.*

(1) *There exists a C^1 surface*

$$\mathcal{W}^s = \{(x, h_s(x)) \mid x \in B_X(\delta), h_s \in C^k(B_X(\delta), B_Y(\delta))\},$$

which satisfies

(a) $h_s(0) = 0$ and $Dh_s(0) = 0$.

(b) h_s is C^k if $b > ka$.

(c) \mathcal{W}^s is locally invariant, i.e., if $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathcal{W}^s$ and its trajectory $(x(t), y(t)) \in B_X(\delta) \times B_Y(\delta)$ for all $t \in [0, T]$, then $(x(t), y(t)) \in \mathcal{W}^s$ for all $t \in [0, T]$.

(d) If $a < 0$, there exist $\gamma \in (a, \min\{b, 0\})$ and $K_1 > 0$ such that $(x_0, y_0) \in B_X(\delta) \times B_Y(\delta)$ belongs to \mathcal{W}^s if and only if its trajectory $(x(t), y(t))$ satisfies

$$|x(t)| + |y(t)| \leq K_1(|x_0| + |y_0|)e^{\gamma t}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

This also implies the uniqueness of \mathcal{W}^s when $a < 0$.

(2) *There exists a C^1 surface*

$$\mathcal{W}^u = \{(h_u(y), y) \mid y \in B_Y(\delta), h_u \in C^k(B_Y(\delta), B_X(\delta))\},$$

which satisfies

(a) $h_u(0) = 0$ and $Dh_u(0) = 0$.

(b) h_u is C^k if $a < kb$.

- (c) \mathcal{W}^u is locally invariant, i.e., if $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathcal{W}^s$ and its trajectory $(x(t), y(t)) \in B_X(\delta) \times B_Y(\delta)$ for all $t \in [0, T]$, then $(x(t), y(t)) \in \mathcal{W}^u$ for all $t \in [0, T]$.
- (d) For $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathcal{W}^u$, it has a backward trajectory and \mathcal{W}^u is also locally invariant for these backward trajectories much as in property (c).
- (e) If $b > 0$, there exist $\gamma \in (\max\{a, 0\}, b)$ and $K_1 > 0$ such that $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathcal{W}^u$ if and only if it has a backward trajectory $(x(t), y(t))$, $t \leq 0$, satisfying

$$|x(t)| + |y(t)| \leq K_1(|x_0| + |y_0|)e^{\gamma t}, \quad t \leq 0.$$

This also implies the uniqueness of \mathcal{W}^u when $b > 0$.

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