

Baxter T-Q Equation for Shape Invariant Potentials. The Finite-Gap Potentials Case

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Abstract

The Darboux transformation applied recurrently on a Schroedinger operator generates what is called a *dressing chain*, or from a different point of view, a set of supersymmetric shape invariant potentials. The finite-gap potential theory is a special case of the chain. For the finite-gap case, the equations of the chain can be expressed as a time evolution of a Hamiltonian system. We apply Sklyanin's method of separation of variables to the chain. We show that the classical equation of the separation of variables is the Baxter T-Q relation after quantization.

Key Words: Baxter Q-operator, Shape Invariant Potentials

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1 Introduction

What is the most universal method of solving completely integrable models? From Sklyanin's point of view [9] it is the separation of variables in its most general form. Therefore, it is desirable to understand old methods of integration in the light of the modern approach to the separation of variables. One of the most important “old” techniques applied with success to many physical

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and mathematical problems is the Darboux transformation. In short, the two main themes of this paper can be best described by two keywords: the Darboux transformation and the Sklyanin method of separation of variables. The Darboux transformation is, for example, a fundamental tool in the supersymmetric approach to quantum mechanics and in the theory of dressing chains [4, 16]. Though the model is different from the DST model studied in [1] this paper and [1] are closely related. The Sklyanin method aims to connect the separation of variables as we know it from the Hamiltonian mechanics with the new techniques of exactly solving mathematical physics problem, namely the Inverse Scattering Method and its quantum version [5]. The worked example in this paper is the dressing chain representation of the finite-gap potential theory. We review the main ideas from the Darboux transformations with an emphasis on the Hamiltonian view-point on the finite-gap theory, following A.P. Veselov and A.B. Shabat [4]. We then work the Sklyanin method [9, 10, 11] on the finite-gap theory. We find the canonical separated variables for the dressing chain representation of the finite-gap potential theory. From the Quantum Inverse Scattering Theory point of view, the equation for the separated variables is the classical version of the Baxter T-Q equation. Then the quantum version of the finite-gap theory is presented, together with the corresponding R-matrix and the Baxter Q-operator. The conclusions and outlook will close the paper.

2 The Darboux transformation and the Hamiltonian approach for the finite-gap theory

Consider the Schroedinger operator for a potential $u(x)$, $\mathcal{H} = -D^2 + u(x)$ where $D \equiv d/dx$. Factorize it as a product of two first order operators

$$\mathcal{H} = A^* A , \tag{2.1}$$

where $A = D - f(x)$ and $A^* = -D - f(x)$. The Darboux transformation sends $\mathcal{H}_1 = A^* A$ into $\mathcal{H}_2 = AA^* + \alpha \mathbf{1}$ where $\mathbf{1}$ is the identity operator and α is a constant. The functions f_1 and f_2 obtained from the factorization

$$\mathcal{H}_i = -(D + f_i)(D - f_i) , \tag{2.2}$$

are related by the equation

$$(f_1 + f_2)' = f_1^2 - f_2^2 + \alpha , \quad (2.3)$$

where the prime means differentiation with respect to x . From the supersymmetric quantum mechanics point of view, equation (2.3) is exactly the shape invariance condition [16], written in terms of the superpotentials $W_i = -f_i$.

We can continue this process of factorization and Darboux transformation and obtain a chain of equations

$$(f_i + f_{i+1})' = f_i^2 - f_{i+1}^2 + \alpha_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots . \quad (2.4)$$

This chain is called a *dressing chain*. In what follows we will consider only periodic chains

$$f_i = f_{i+N}, \quad \alpha_i = \alpha_{i+N} , \quad (2.5)$$

where the period N is a positive integer. Supersymmetrically speaking, periodic chains correspond to the cyclic shape invariant potentials [17]. The properties of the dressing chain depend drastically on the period N and the sum $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_N$. There are four cases to be considered depending if N is even or odd and α is equal to zero or not. The finite-gap theory, to be studied in this paper, corresponds to the case N odd and $\alpha = 0$. In this case the chain is a completely integrable Hamiltonian system. We will use for the case $\alpha = 0$ instead of the constant α_i , the constants β_i related with α by $\beta_i - \beta_{i+1} = \alpha_i$. If we regard the variable x in $f_i(x)$ as a *time* variable, then the dressing chain expresses the time evolution of the variables $f_i(x)$, $i = 1 \dots N$. Their evolution is generated by the Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^N N \left(\frac{1}{3} f_i^3 + \beta_i f_i \right) , \quad (2.6)$$

with the Poisson bracket

$$\{f_i, f_j\} = (-1)^{(j-i) \bmod N} , \quad (2.7)$$

$$\{f_i, f_i\} = 0 . \quad (2.8)$$

This Poisson bracket is not canonical. To obtain canonical variables, first let us denote by g_i a set of variables defined by

$$g_i = f_i + f_{i+1} \quad (2.9)$$

with the Poisson structure

$$\{g_i, g_{i-1}\} = 1 . \quad (2.10)$$

all other brackets being zero. Though the variables g_i seem to be redundant at this point, later on they will prove to be useful. Now, the canonical variables (X_i, x_i)

$$\{X_i, X_j\} = \{x_i, x_j\} = 0 , \quad \{X_i, x_j\} = \delta_{ij} , \quad (2.11)$$

will generate the Poisson structure for the variables g_i if

$$g_i = X_i + x_{i+1} . \quad (2.12)$$

As we mentioned before, the finite-gap case ($N = 2n + 1 = \text{odd}$) is completely integrable. Therefore the Hamiltonian responsible for the time evolution belongs to a set H_0, H_1, \dots, H_n of independent involutive Hamiltonians. To show this, we use the method of inverse scattering theory. The Lax matrix build on canonical variables (X_i, x_i) is

$$L_i^{(x)}(u) = \begin{pmatrix} x_i & 1 \\ x_i X_i + \beta_i + u & X_i \end{pmatrix} , \quad (2.13)$$

where $(x) \equiv (X_i, x_i)$ and u is a complex parameter. Then we construct the monodromy matrix

$$L^{(x)}(u) = \prod_{i=N}^1 L_i^{(x)}(u) = L_N^{(x)}(u) L_{N-1}^{(x)}(u) \dots L_1^{(x)}(u) \quad (2.14)$$

and take its trace:

$$\tau_N(u) = \text{Tr} L(u). \quad (2.15)$$

The trace $\tau_N(u)$ generates the set of involutive Hamiltonians

$$\tau_N(u) = H_1 u^n + H_3 u^{n-1} + \dots + H_{2N+1} . \quad (2.16)$$

The Hamiltonian H_3 is just the Hamiltonian for the chain. The fact that the set of the Hamiltonians is involutive, is a consequence of the classical r-matrix identity. Denoting by id_2 the unit 2×2 matrix and introducing the notations for the tensor products $l^{(1)} = l \otimes id_2$, $l^{(2)} = id_2 \otimes l$, we have

$$\{l_i^{(1)}(u_1), l_i^{(2)}(u_2)\} = [r_{12}(u_1 - u_2), l_i^{(1)}(u_1) l_i^{(2)}(u_2)] \delta_{ij} , \quad (2.17)$$

where

$$r_{12}(u) = -\frac{1}{u} \mathcal{P}_{12} , \quad (2.18)$$

and \mathcal{P}_{12} is the permutation operator in $\mathbf{C}^2 \otimes \mathbf{C}^2$. It is important to notice that although the Lax matrix is written in terms of the variable (X, x) , the Hamiltonians H_i (2.16) depend only on the variables g_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$. Moreover, it is possible to generate the Hamiltonians H_i as a trace of a monodromy matrix written directly in terms of the chain variables f_i

$$F(u) = \prod_{i=1}^N \begin{pmatrix} f_i & 1 \\ f_i^2 + \beta_i + u & f_i \end{pmatrix} , \quad (2.19)$$

$$\tau_N = \text{Tr} F(u) . \quad (2.20)$$

The connection of the dressing chain with the finite-gap theory for the Schroedinger operators is described in [4]. For the finite-gap theory see also [14, 15] and the references therein. Here we will emphasize only those notions which will be important later on. To each solution $f_i(x)$ of the dressing chain, or in other words, to each solution of the time evolution of the Hamiltonian system, corresponds a sequence of N finite-gap Schroedinger operators

$$\mathcal{H}_i = -D^2 + u_i(x) , \quad (2.21)$$

where the potentials $u_i(x)$ are given by

$$u_i = f_i' + f_i^2 . \quad (2.22)$$

The spectral curve of these operators is the spectral curve of the monodromy matrix $F(u)$

$$\det(F(\lambda) - \mu \mathbf{1}) = 0 , \quad (2.23)$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ is the unit matrix, and it can be written as

$$\mu^2 - \tau_N(\lambda) \mu - \prod_{i=1}^N (\lambda + \beta_i) = 0 . \quad (2.24)$$

From the Darboux transformation we can obtain a recurrence relation between the logarithmic derivatives of the Bloch eigenfunctions. The Bloch eigenfunctions ψ_i of the operator \mathcal{H}_i are given by

$$\mathcal{H}_i \psi_i = (\lambda + \beta_i) \psi_i . \quad (2.25)$$

Due to the Darboux transformation, two successive Bloch eigenfunctions are connected through

$$\psi_{i+1} = (D - f_i) \psi_i . \quad (2.26)$$

This implies that for the logarithmic derivatives $\chi_i = D \ln \psi_i$ we have the recurrence

$$\chi_i = f_i + \frac{\beta_i + \lambda}{f_i + \chi_{i+1}} . \quad (2.27)$$

3 Sklyanin method of separation of variables

To understand the Sklyanin method [9, 10, 11, 5], let us start with an old example. For an Hamiltonian of the form

$$H = \frac{1}{2}(p_1^2 + \dots + p_n^2) + \frac{1}{2}(\omega_1 q_1^2 + \dots + \omega_n q_n^2) , \quad (3.1)$$

we notice that the variables are not only *canonical*, $\{p_i, q_j\} = \delta_{ij}$ but also *separated* i.e. each pair $(p_i(t), q_i(t))$ lies on the curve

$$p_i^2 + \omega_i q_i^2 = \text{const} . \quad (3.2)$$

In general, let us consider a Hamiltonian system having d degrees of freedom and integrable in Liouville's sense. This means that it is given a $2d$ -dimensional symplectic manifold and d independent Hamiltonians H_i in involution

$$\{H_i, H_j\} = 0, \quad i, j = 1 \dots d . \quad (3.3)$$

A system of canonical variables $\lambda \equiv \{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^d$ and $\mu \equiv \{\mu_i\}_{i=1}^d$ satisfying

$$\{\lambda_i, \lambda_j\} = \{\mu_i, \mu_j\} = 0 , \quad \{\lambda_i, \mu_j\} = \delta_{ij} \quad (3.4)$$

will be called *separated* if there exists d relations of the form

$$W_j(\lambda_j, \mu_j, H_1, \dots, H_d) = 0 . \quad (3.5)$$

For the dressing chain the variables (X, x) are canonical but not separated. We can raise then the question of how to find *canonical separated* variables for the dressing chain. If the integrable system is solvable via the Inverse Scattering Method then we can use a method proposed by Sklyanin to find the transformation from the canonical variables (X, x) to the canonical separated variables (λ, μ) . The desired transformation will be obtained as a composition of Bäcklund transformations. The next section is devoted to the Bäcklund transformation for the dressing chain.

4 Bäcklund transformations

Following Sklyanin, we need to find a canonical transformation (we will use also the name Bäcklund transformation) from the variables (X, x) to (Y, y) . The important property is that the canonical

transformation will depend on the spectral parameter λ . This parameter λ will allow us to find at the end the canonical separated variables. Being a canonical transformation, the Poisson structure and the set of Hamiltonians H_i must remain unchanged when expressed in the variable (Y, y) . Since Lax matrix $L(u)$ is a monodromy matrix

$$L^{(x)}(u) = L_N^{(x)}(u) \cdots L_2^{(x)}(u) L_1^{(x)}(u) , \quad (4.1)$$

we can transform the Lax matrices at each site $L_i^{(x)}(u)$

$$M_i(u - \lambda) L_i^{(x)}(u) = L_i^{(y)}(u) M_{i-1}(u - \lambda) , \quad (4.2)$$

because the trace $\tau_N(u)$ is invariant due to $M_N(u - \lambda) L^{(x)}(u) = L^{(y)}(u) M_N(u - \lambda)$. To keep the same Poisson structure we ask that the matrices $M_i(u)$ should obey the same Poisson bracket (2.17) as $L_i(u)$ obeys. Practically, we first have to choose one out of many matrices which obeys the r-matrix Poisson bracket (2.17) and then be lucky enough to find that (4.2) has a solution $Y(X, x), y(X, x)$ for every spectral parameter u . The solution will depend on the parameter λ which is exactly what we want. The technical way to solve (4.2) is quite interesting. The idea is to use, besides the phase spaces (X, x) and (Y, y) , two more spaces: (S, s) and (T, t) . The phase spaces (S, s) and (T, t) are auxiliary spaces, the Bäcklund transformation being between (X, x) and (Y, y) . With the help of these auxiliary spaces, we can write a version of (4.2) as

$$M_i^{(s)}(u - \lambda) L_i^{(x)}(u) = L_i^{(y)}(u) M_i^{(t)}(u - \lambda) . \quad (4.3)$$

To go back to (4.2) we simply need to impose the constraints

$$t_i = s_{i-1} , \quad T_i = S_{i-1} . \quad (4.4)$$

We apply now the above method to the dressing chain. The Lax matrix is

$$L_i^{(x)}(u) = \begin{pmatrix} x_i & 1 \\ x_i X_i + \beta_i + \lambda & X_i \end{pmatrix} . \quad (4.5)$$

Here (x) stands for the pair of variables (X, x) and u is the spectral parameter. We choose the matrix M to be identical with L . Because in (4.3) the index i is the same on both sides, we can drop it and write the matrix equation as

$$\begin{pmatrix} s & 1 \\ u - \lambda + sS & S \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & 1 \\ u + \beta + xX & X \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y & 1 \\ u + \beta + yY & Y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t & 1 \\ u - \lambda + tT & T \end{pmatrix} . \quad (4.6)$$

The solution to the system is

$$S = -x + \xi , \quad (4.7)$$

$$X = -s + \frac{\lambda + \beta}{t - x} , \quad (4.8)$$

$$T = -y + \frac{\lambda + \beta}{t - x} , \quad (4.9)$$

$$Y = -t + \xi . \quad (4.10)$$

We remark that ξ is a free variable. This is a consequence of the fact that the conserved Hamiltonians depend only on the combination $X_i + x_{i+1}$. The generating function $F_\lambda(yt, xs)$ is

$$F_\lambda(yt, xs) = y(t - \xi) - (x - \xi)s - (\lambda + \beta) \ln(t - x) , \quad (4.11)$$

from which we get

$$X = \frac{\partial F_\lambda}{\partial x} , \quad S = \frac{\partial F_\lambda}{\partial s} , \quad (4.12)$$

$$Y = -\frac{\partial F_\lambda}{\partial y} , \quad T = -\frac{\partial F_\lambda}{\partial t} . \quad (4.13)$$

To simplify the formulas we choose the $\xi = x$. The generating function becomes

$$F_\lambda = y(t - x) - (\lambda + \beta) \ln(t - x) . \quad (4.14)$$

The constraints $t_i = s_{i-1}$, $T_i = S_{i-1}$ give:

$$X_i = -s_i + \frac{\lambda + \beta_i}{s_{i-1} - x_i} \quad (4.15)$$

which can be solved, in principle, for s_i . Then

$$Y_i + y_{i+1} = X_{i+1} + x_i + s_{i+1} - s_{i-1} . \quad (4.16)$$

In terms of the old variables $g_i = X_i + x_{i+1}$ the transformation reads:

$$g_i = z_i - \frac{\lambda + \beta_i}{z_{i-1}} , \quad (4.17)$$

$$\tilde{g}_i = g_{i+1} + z_{i-1} - z_{i+1} , \quad (4.18)$$

where \tilde{g}_i are the transformed variables and

$$z_i = x_{i+1} - s_i . \quad (4.19)$$

Note that (4.17) and (4.18) are just the canonical transformations we were looking for. To obtain the concrete form of these transformations we need to solve (4.17) for z_i , and then to use these values to find \tilde{g}_i . Because for an arbitrary λ equation (4.17) cannot be explicitly solved, we leave the canonical transformation in an implicit form. However for special values of λ , the canonical transformation can be explicitly solved, as we are going to exemplify in the section 10, eqs. (10.2), (10.3) and (10.4).

The first equation in (4.17) is the discrete Riccati equation. It can be linearized with the help of the following change of variables:

$$z_i = \frac{\psi_{i+1}}{\psi_i} . \quad (4.20)$$

We obtain

$$\psi_{i+1} = \psi_i g_i + (\lambda + \beta_i) \psi_{i-1} , \quad i = 0, \dots, N . \quad (4.21)$$

The periodic boundary condition $z_0 = z_N$ implies

$$\psi_1 \psi_{N-1} = \psi_0 \psi_N . \quad (4.22)$$

From (4.14), the generating function for the canonical transformation is

$$X_i = \frac{\partial \Phi_\lambda}{\partial x_i} , \quad (4.23)$$

$$Y_i = -\frac{\partial \Phi_\lambda}{\partial y_i} , \quad (4.24)$$

$$\Phi_\lambda(\vec{y}, \vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N F_\lambda(y_i s_{i-1} | x_i s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i (s_{i-1} - x_i) - (\lambda + \beta_i) \ln(s_{i-1} - x_i) . \quad (4.25)$$

Here we denote by $\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$. Finally in terms of z_i the generating function can be written as

$$\Phi_\lambda(\vec{y}, \vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i (-z_{i-1}) - (\lambda + \beta_i) \ln(-z_{i-1}) . \quad (4.26)$$

5 Canonical transformations and Darboux factorization

To decipher the meaning of the variables z_i present in the canonical transformation (4.17) we will use the knowledge obtained from the Darboux method of factorization. First, from (4.17), find z_{i-1}

$$-z_{i-1} = \frac{\lambda + \beta_i}{g_i - z_i} . \quad (5.1)$$

Then, compare this result with formula (2.27) that gives the recurrence relation between two logarithmic derivatives of the Bloch eigenfunctions

$$\chi_i = f_i + \frac{\lambda + \beta_i}{f_i + \chi_{i+1}} . \quad (5.2)$$

We obtain thus:

$$z_{i-1} = f_i - \chi_i , \quad (5.3)$$

which in terms of the superpotentials $W_i = -f_i$ reads as

$$-z_i = W_i + \chi_i .$$

Therefore the variable z_i taken with a minus sign, is the sum between the superpotential W_i and the logarithmic derivative of the Bloch eigenfunction. It is interesting to obtain the time evolution of the variables z_i . From

$$-\psi_i'' + u_i \psi_i = (\lambda + \beta_i) \psi_i , \quad (5.4)$$

$$u_i = f_i' + f_i^2 , \quad (5.5)$$

$$z_{i-1}' = f_i' - (\psi_i' / \psi_i)' \quad (5.6)$$

we get

$$z_{i-1}' = \chi_i^2 - f_i^2 + \lambda + \beta_i . \quad (5.7)$$

6 Separated canonical variables

At this point we have the canonical Bäcklund transformations (4.17). Let us use the symbol B_λ for this transformation. Our goal is to find separated canonical variables. Following Sklyanin, we consider the composition $B_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N} = B_{\lambda_1} \circ \dots \circ B_{\lambda_N}$ of Bäcklund transformations and the corresponding generating function $F_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}(y, x)$. If we treat λ 's as dynamical variables and y 's as parameters then $F_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}(y, x)$ becomes the generating function of the N -parametric canonical transformation from (X, x) to (μ, λ) given by

$$X_i = \frac{\partial F_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}}{\partial x_i} , \quad \mu_i = -\frac{\partial F_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}}{\partial \lambda_i} . \quad (6.1)$$

This transformation is not only canonical but also separates the variables. See [5] for details.

Each pair (λ_i, μ_i) lie on a curve given implicitly by

$$W(\lambda_i, \mu_i) = 0 . \quad (6.2)$$

To find the curve W we use the parameter μ which is the variable conjugated to λ

$$\mu = -\frac{\partial F_\lambda}{\partial \lambda} , \quad (6.3)$$

and search for a function $f(\mu)$ such that

$$\det(f(\mu) - L(\lambda)) = 0 . \quad (6.4)$$

Then the spectral curve W is

$$W(\lambda_i, f(\mu_i); H_i) \equiv \det(f(\mu_i) - L(\lambda_i)) = 0 . \quad (6.5)$$

For the dressing chain

$$f(\mu) = -e^\mu . \quad (6.6)$$

To prove this, we will show that $-e^\mu$ is an *eigenvalue* for $L(\lambda)$ so the property $\det(f(\mu) - L(\lambda)) = 0$ is immediate.

From the definition of μ (6.3) and from the generating function (4.26) we get

$$z_1 \cdots z_n = -e^\mu . \quad (6.7)$$

Now, by a simple computation

$$L_i^{(x)}(\lambda) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -s_{i-1} \end{pmatrix} = z_{i-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -s_i \end{pmatrix} , \quad (6.8)$$

This proves that for $L = L_N \cdots L_1$ the eigenvalue is $z_1 \cdots z_N$.

The spectral curve $W(\lambda, \mu)$ can be expressed in terms of the trace τ_N and β_i

$$\det(v - L(\lambda)) = v^2 - \tau_N(\lambda) v + \prod_{i=1}^N (\lambda + b_i) \quad (6.9)$$

so

$$e^{2\mu} + \tau_N(\lambda) e^\mu - \prod_{i=1}^N (\lambda + b_i) = 0 . \quad (6.10)$$

Here

$$\tau_N(\lambda) = H_1 \lambda^n + H_3 \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + H_{2N+1} , \quad (6.11)$$

where $N = 2n + 1$ and $H_1, H_3, \dots, H_{2N+1}$ are integrals of the chain.

7 Quantum case

To get the quantum version of the theory described so far we will use the R-matrix approach. This will ensure the commutativity of the Hamiltonians H_i after quantization. From classical variables (x, X) we move to the quantum variables (x, ∂_x) . The local quantum Lax matrix

$$L(u|x, \partial_x) = \begin{pmatrix} x & 1 \\ u + x\partial_x & \partial_x \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.1)$$

verifies the quantum commutation relation

$$R_{12}(u_1 - u_2)L^{(1)}(u_1)L^{(2)}(u_2) = L^{(2)}(u_2)L^{(1)}(u_1)R_{12}(u_1 - u_2) , \quad (7.2)$$

where

$$R_{12}(u) = u + \mathcal{P}_{12} \quad (7.3)$$

is the $SL(2)$ -invariant solution to the quantum Yang-Baxter equation [13]. The monodromy operator and its trace are defined like in the classical case. The commutativity of the Hamiltonians H_i

$$[H_i, H_j] = 0 , \quad (7.4)$$

is a consequence of (7.2). The whole machinery of the Quantum Inverse Scattering Method can be put to work at this stage. We will limit to study only the Baxter Q-operator and the Baxter T-Q relation. The Q-operator will depend upon the spectral parameter λ . Let us denote it by $Q(\lambda)$. The interesting aspect is that the classical Bäcklund transformation B_λ is the classical limit of the similarity transformation

$$\mathcal{O} \rightarrow Q(\lambda)\mathcal{O}Q^{-1}(\lambda) . \quad (7.5)$$

For details see [5]. In the next section we will explicitly construct $Q(\lambda)$ as an integral operator.

8 Q-operator

For the Baxter Q-operator we require the three usual properties. First, it has to commute with the trace of the monodromy matrix $\tau_N(u) = \prod_{i=N}^1 L(u|x_i, \partial_{x_i})$

$$[\tau_N(u), Q(\lambda)] = 0 , \quad (8.1)$$

second, it has to commute with itself

$$[Q(\lambda_1), Q(\lambda_2)] = 0 , \quad (8.2)$$

and the last important property imposed is the Baxter T-Q equation, i.e. the Q -operator should satisfy a finite difference equation

$$\tau_N(\lambda)Q(\lambda) = A(\lambda)Q(\lambda - 1) + B(\lambda)Q(\lambda + 1) \quad (8.3)$$

where $A(\lambda)$ and $B(\lambda)$ are two functions (not operators) of the spectral parameter λ .

We will follow [1] and construct $Q(\lambda)$ as an integral operator

$$(Q(\lambda)\psi)(\vec{x}) = \int d\vec{t} \int d\vec{y} \prod_{i=1}^N R_{\lambda+\beta_i-1}(t_i, x_i | t_{i-1} y_i) \psi(\vec{y}) . \quad (8.4)$$

Here $d\vec{t} = dt_N \dots dt_1$ and similar for alike symbols. If we introduce the \mathcal{R} -operator as

$$(\mathcal{R}_\lambda \psi)(s, x) = \int dy \int dt R_\lambda(s, x | t, y) \psi(y) , \quad (8.5)$$

the formula (8.4) can be understood in the general sense of the trace of a monodromy matrix

$$Q(\lambda) = \text{Tr}_{t_N} \mathcal{R}_{\lambda+\beta_N-1}^1 \dots \mathcal{R}_{\lambda+\beta_1-1}^N . \quad (8.6)$$

In the notation $R_\lambda(t, y | s, x)$ we recognize the *auxiliary* indexes s, t and the *quantum* indexes x, y . The Q -operator can be expressed as an integral operator

$$(Q(\lambda)\psi)(\vec{x}) = \int dy_1 \dots \int dy_N \mathcal{Q}_\lambda(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) \psi(\vec{y}) \quad (8.7)$$

with the kernel

$$\mathcal{Q}_\lambda(\vec{x} | \vec{y}) = \int dt_N \dots \int dt_1 \prod_{i=N}^1 R_{\lambda+\beta_i-1}(t_{i-1}, x_i | t_i, y_i) . \quad (8.8)$$

After this general introduction, we move forward to find the concrete form of the operator \mathcal{R}_λ . The first property of the Baxter Q -operator, namely the commutation $[\tau_N(u), Q(\lambda)] = 0$ is fulfilled if \mathcal{R}_λ is a solution of an equation similar to (7.2)

$$M(u - \lambda | s, \partial_s) L(u | x, \partial_x) \mathcal{R}_\lambda = \mathcal{R}_\lambda L(u | y, \partial_y) M(u - \lambda | t, \partial_t) , \quad (8.9)$$

where $L(u | x, \partial_x)$ is the local quantum Lax matrix (7.1) and $M(u - \lambda)$ is another matrix which obeys the quantum commutation (7.2.) The main difficulty is how to choose the matrix $M(u - \lambda)$ so that,

the equation (8.9) for $\mathcal{R}(\lambda)$ has a solution for every complex parameter u and by the other hand the Q -operator thus obtained has the required properties. The second property of the Q -operator comes from the Yang-Baxter equation which can be obtained from (8.9) by a standard technique, see [13]. Returning to equation (8.9) we take M to be of the same form as the Lax matrix (7.1). We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} s & 1 \\ u - \lambda + s\partial_s & \partial_s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & 1 \\ u + x\partial_x & \partial_x \end{pmatrix} R_\lambda(t, y|s, x) = \\ & R_\lambda(t, y|s, x) \begin{pmatrix} y & 1 \\ u + y\partial_y & \partial_y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t & 1 \\ u - \lambda + t\partial_t & \partial_t \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (8.10)$$

On the right hand side of the above equation, move $R_\lambda(ty, sy)$ from the left side of the matrices product, to the right side. We have to change $\partial_x \rightarrow -\partial_x$ and $x\partial_x \rightarrow -1 - x\partial_x$. Then the equation becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} s & 1 \\ u - \lambda + s\partial_s & \partial_s \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & 1 \\ u + x\partial_x & \partial_x \end{pmatrix} R_\lambda(t, y|s, x) = \\ & \begin{pmatrix} y & 1 \\ u - 1 - y\partial_y & -\partial_y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t & 1 \\ u - \lambda - 1 - t\partial_t & -\partial_t \end{pmatrix} R_\lambda(t, y|s, x). \end{aligned} \quad (8.11)$$

The solution is:

$$R_\lambda(t, y|s, x) = \rho_\lambda \delta(s - y) e^{y(t-x)} (t - x)^{-\lambda-1}. \quad (8.12)$$

We notice that $R \sim \exp(F_\lambda)$ for $\beta = 1$. Due to the Dirac function, the solution is gauge independent, i.e. the solution does not depend on the free variable ξ from (4.11). The \mathcal{R} -operator (8.5) becomes, after integration over y and changing the variable $t - x = \xi$

$$(\mathcal{R}\psi)(s, x) = \rho_\lambda \int d\xi e^{s\xi} \xi^{-\lambda-1} \psi(x + \xi, s), \quad (8.13)$$

or

$$(\mathcal{R}\psi)(s, x) = \rho_\lambda s^\lambda \int d\xi e^\xi \xi^{-\lambda-1} \psi(x + s^{-1}\xi, s). \quad (8.14)$$

The branch for the many valued function s^λ from (8.14) is fixed by making a cut along $(-\infty, 0)$ and taking $\arg(s) \in [-\pi, \pi]$. We have to specify the factor ρ_λ and the integration contour (in the complex ξ plane) in (8.14). The integration contour is the Hankel contour for the Gamma function

[6]

$$\int_{-\infty}^{(0+)} e^{\xi} \xi^{-z} d\xi = \frac{2\pi i}{\Gamma(z)} . \quad (8.15)$$

The previous formula inspired us to choose

$$\rho_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \Gamma(\lambda + 1) . \quad (8.16)$$

Then

$$(\mathcal{R}_{\lambda}(\psi))(s, x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \Gamma(\lambda + 1) s^{\lambda} \int d\xi e^{\xi} \xi^{-\lambda-1} \psi(x + s^{-1}\xi, s) . \quad (8.17)$$

We are ready now to write the kernel of the Q -operator (8.8). From (8.12) and (8.6) we obtain

$$\mathcal{Q}_{\lambda}(\vec{x}|\vec{y}) = \prod_{i=1}^N w_i(\lambda; y_{i-1}, y_i, x_i) \quad (8.18)$$

where

$$w_i(\lambda; y_{i-1}, y_i, x_i) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \Gamma(\lambda + \beta_i) e^{y_i(y_{i-1} - x_i)} (y_{i-1} - x_i)^{-\lambda - \beta_i} . \quad (8.19)$$

Therefore we have found an explicit form for the Baxter Q -operator (8.18). Next we are going to investigate the third property of the Q -operator, namely the Baxter T-Q equation.

9 Baxter T-Q equation

This last paragraph aims to show that the Baxter T-Q equation is the quantum version of the classical separation of variables (6.1). The computation parallels the one in [1]. Start from the left side of the Baxter T-Q equation (8.3)

$$[\tau(\lambda)Q(\lambda)\psi](\vec{x}) = Tr \left[\int d\vec{t} d\vec{y} \left(\prod_{i=N}^1 L(\lambda|x_i, \partial_{x_i}) R_{\lambda+\beta_i-1}(t_i, x_i|t_{i-1}, y_i) \right) \psi(\vec{y}) \right] . \quad (9.1)$$

We can integrate over t_i and get

$$[\tau(\lambda)Q(\lambda)\psi](\vec{x}) = Tr \left[\int d\vec{y} \left(\prod_{i=N}^1 L(\lambda|x_i, \partial_{x_i}) w_i \right) \psi(\vec{y}) \right] , \quad (9.2)$$

where w_i are given by (8.19).

Move all w_i to the left using

$$L(\lambda|x_i, \partial_{x_i}) w_i = w_i \tilde{L}(\lambda|x_i, \partial_{x_i}) \quad (9.3)$$

with

$$\tilde{L}(\lambda|x_i, \partial_{x_i}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_i & 1 \\ \lambda + \beta_i + x_i \partial_{x_i} \ln w_i & \partial_{x_i} \ln w_i \end{pmatrix}, \quad (9.4)$$

or

$$\tilde{L}(\lambda|x_i, \partial_{x_i}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_i & 1 \\ -x_i y_i + \frac{(\lambda + \beta_i) y_{i-1}}{y_{i-1} - x_i} & -y_i + \frac{(\lambda + \beta_i)}{y_{i-1} - x_i} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (9.5)$$

At this point we can write

$$[\tau(\lambda)Q(\lambda)\psi](\vec{x}) = \int d\vec{y} \prod_{i=N}^1 w_i \text{Tr} \left(\tilde{L}(\lambda|x_N, \partial_{x_N}) \dots \tilde{L}(\lambda|x_1, \partial_{x_1}) \right) \psi(\vec{y}). \quad (9.6)$$

The last step is to perform a gauge transformation which leaves the trace invariant and make the matrices $\tilde{L}(\lambda|x_i, \partial_{x_i})$ triangular, so the trace will be easy to compute

$$\tilde{L}(\lambda|x_i, \partial_{x_i}) \rightarrow N_i^{-1} \tilde{L}(\lambda|x_i, \partial_{x_i}) N_{i-1}. \quad (9.7)$$

With the help of the following gauge matrix

$$N_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ y_i & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (9.8)$$

the triangular form for $\tilde{L}(\lambda|x_i, \partial_{x_i})$ is

$$N_i^{-1} \tilde{L}(\lambda|x_i, \partial_{x_i}) N_{i-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -(y_{i-1} - x_i) & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{\lambda + \beta_i}{y_{i-1} - x_i} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (9.9)$$

The entries of the previous matrix can be expressed in terms of the w_i (8.19)

$$-(y_{i-1} - x_i) = -(\lambda + \beta_i) \frac{w_i(\lambda - 1)}{w_i(\lambda)}, \quad (9.10)$$

$$\frac{\lambda + \beta_i}{y_{i-1} - x_i} = \frac{w_i(\lambda + 1)}{w_i(\lambda)}, \quad (9.11)$$

so we get for the trace

$$\text{Tr} \left(\tilde{L}(\lambda|x_N, \partial_{x_N}) \dots \tilde{L}(\lambda|x_1, \partial_{x_1}) \right) = \prod_{i=1}^N -(\lambda + \beta_i) \frac{w_i(\lambda - 1)}{w_i(\lambda)} + \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{w_i(\lambda + 1)}{w_i(\lambda)}. \quad (9.12)$$

The last result implies the Baxter T-Q equation

$$\tau(\lambda)Q(\lambda) = - \prod_{i=1}^N (\lambda + \beta_i) Q(\lambda - 1) + Q(\lambda + 1). \quad (9.13)$$

Compare (9.13) with the classical result (6.10) written in the form

$$e^\mu + \tau_N - \prod_{i=1}^N (\lambda + b_i) e^{-\mu} = 0 . \quad (9.14)$$

The connection is obvious if we quantify the canonical pair (μ, λ) as

$$\mu \rightarrow \frac{d}{d\lambda} , \quad \lambda \rightarrow \lambda . \quad (9.15)$$

Then (9.14) becomes an operator acting on the Q-operator

$$\left(e^\mu + \tau_N - \prod_{i=1}^N (\lambda + b_i) e^{-\mu} \right) Q(\lambda) = 0 , \quad (9.16)$$

which is the T-Q equation up to a minus sign. To obtain a T-Q equation which exactly matches the classical formula, we have to chose for ρ_λ the one in (8.16) multiplied with $(-1)^\lambda$.

10 The case N=3

It is instructive to study the case $N = 3$ which corresponds to the one-gap potentials. The trace (2.15) of the monodromy matrix (2.14) for $N = 3$ is

$$\tau_3(u) = (g_1 + g_2 + g_3)u + g_1 g_2 g_3 + g_1 \beta_3 + g_2 \beta_1 + g_3 \beta_2 . \quad (10.1)$$

The variables g_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$ are (2.12): $g_1 = X_1 + x_2$, $g_2 = X_2 + x_3$ and $g_3 = X_3 + x_1$. The transformation $B(\lambda)$ (4.17, 4.18) can be explicitly found for $\lambda = -\beta_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. For example, for $\lambda = -\beta_2$ we get

$$\tilde{g}_1 = g_3 + \frac{\beta_3 - \beta_2}{g_2} , \quad (10.2)$$

$$\tilde{g}_2 = g_1 - \frac{\beta_3 - \beta_2}{g_2} + \frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{g_3 + \frac{\beta_3 - \beta_2}{g_2}} , \quad (10.3)$$

$$\tilde{g}_3 = g_2 - \frac{\beta_1 - \beta_2}{g_3 + \frac{\beta_3 - \beta_2}{g_2}} . \quad (10.4)$$

This transformation can be recovered from the Bäcklund transformations T_k , $k = 1, 2, 3$ from [4, 2]. Recall that T_k is given by

$$T_k(g_{k\pm 1}) = g_{k\pm 1} \pm \frac{\beta_{k+1} - \beta_k}{g_k} , \quad (10.5)$$

$$T_k(\beta_k) = \beta_{k+1} , \quad (10.6)$$

$$T_k(\beta_{k+1}) = \beta_k , \quad (10.7)$$

the remaining β_j and g_j being not changed. We also need to introduce the shift S acting as

$$S(\beta_i) = \beta_{i-1} , \quad (10.8)$$

$$S(g_i) = g_{i-1} . \quad (10.9)$$

In terms of these last transformations, we can write

$$B(-\beta_2) = T_2 S T_1 . \quad (10.10)$$

We cannot recover T_k from $B(\lambda)$ because of the difference in nature between these transformations. T_k transforms the parameters β_j so it changes solutions of one system of equations (2.4) to solutions of another system of the same type (2.4). The transformations $B(\lambda)$ change the solutions of the same system (2.4) among themselves. In this respect $B(\lambda)$ is an auto-Bäcklund transformation.

We can try to solve the discrete Riccati equation (4.20) for ψ_i . In this case, we will get ψ_1, \dots, ψ_3 in terms of ψ_0 and ψ_4

$$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{Z} [\psi_4 - \psi_0(g_2 g_3 + \lambda + \beta_3)(\lambda + \beta_1)] , \quad (10.11)$$

$$\psi_2 = \frac{1}{Z} [\psi_4 g_1 + \psi_0 g_3(\lambda + \beta_2)(\lambda + \beta_1)] , \quad (10.12)$$

$$\psi_3 = \frac{1}{Z} [\psi_4(g_1 g_2 + \lambda + \beta_2) - \psi_0(\lambda + \beta_1)(\lambda + \beta_2)(\lambda + \beta_3)] , \quad (10.13)$$

with $Z = g_1 g_2 g_3 + g_1(\lambda + \beta_3) + g_3(\lambda + \beta_2)$. It obvious that $z_i = \psi_{i+1}/\psi_i$ will depend on ψ_4 and ψ_0 only through their ratio ψ_4/ψ_0 . This ratio is not a free parameter because the periodic boundary condition $z_0 = z_3$ imposes a restriction on it.

Though the τ -functions are not one of the major players of this paper, it is worthwhile to mention the connection it has with canonical transformations.

The τ -functions for the dressing chain were reported in [18] for $N = 3$. For $N = 3$ case, the dressing chain (2.4) written in variables g_i , (2.9), is:

$$\begin{aligned} g'_0 &= -g_0(g_1 - g_2) + \beta_0 - \beta_1 , \\ g'_1 &= -g_1(g_2 - g_0) + \beta_1 - \beta_2 , \\ g'_2 &= -g_2(g_0 - g_1) + \beta_2 - \beta_0 . \end{aligned} \quad (10.14)$$

With the change of variables

$$g_0 = F'_1 - F'_2 + c ,$$

$$g_1 = F'_2 - F'_0 + c , \quad (10.15)$$

$$g_2 = F'_0 - F'_1 + c ,$$

where the constant c is given by $3c = g_0 + g_1 + g_2$, the system of equations (10.14) transforms into

$$\begin{aligned} F''_0 + F''_1 + (F'_0 - F'_1)^2 - c(F'_0 - F'_1) + \beta_1 &= 0 , \\ F''_1 + F''_2 + (F'_1 - F'_2)^2 - c(F'_1 - F'_2) + \beta_2 &= 0 , \\ F''_2 + F''_0 + (F'_2 - F'_0)^2 - c(F'_2 - F'_0) + \beta_0 &= 0 . \end{aligned} \quad (10.16)$$

The τ -functions τ_0, τ_1, τ_2 are now given by

$$F_0 = \log \tau_0 , \quad F_1 = \log \tau_1 , \quad F_2 = \log \tau_2 . \quad (10.17)$$

In terms of the τ -functions, the dressing chain becomes a Hirota type system of equations:

$$\begin{aligned} (D_x^2 - cD_x + \beta_1) \tau_0 \cdot \tau_1 &= 0 , \\ (D_x^2 - cD_x + \beta_2) \tau_1 \cdot \tau_2 &= 0 , \\ (D_x^2 - cD_x + \beta_0) \tau_2 \cdot \tau_0 &= 0 , \end{aligned} \quad (10.18)$$

where for a polynomial P , the operator $P(D_x)$ is defined as

$$P(D_x) F(x) \cdot G(x) = P(\partial_y) F(x+y) G(x-y)|_{y=0} . \quad (10.19)$$

At this point the goal is to work the canonical transformation (4.17) and (4.18) in terms of the τ -functions. The canonical transformation (4.17), (4.18) namely

$$g_i = z_i - \frac{\lambda + \beta_i}{z_{i-1}} \quad (10.20)$$

and

$$\tilde{g}_i = g_{i+1} + z_{i-1} - z_{i+1} , \quad (10.21)$$

cannot be written explicitly as a formula which comprise only \tilde{g}_i and g_i . Therefore we use the following strategy: given g_i , we have to solve for z_i in (10.20), and then obtain the transformed variables \tilde{g}_i with the aid of (10.21). As a result, the canonical transformation for the τ -functions will be written in terms of the variables z_i .

First, by simple manipulations of (10.14) and (10.15) we get

$$F_0'' = g_1 g_2 - c^2 - \frac{\beta_0 + \beta_1 - \beta_2}{2} , \quad (10.22)$$

and similarly for F_1'' and F_2'' . Using (10.17) we get

$$\left(\log e^{-\gamma_0 x^2} \tau_0 \right)'' = g_1 g_2 , \quad (10.23)$$

and similarly for τ_1 and τ_2 . Here $\gamma_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(c^2 + \frac{\beta_0 + \beta_1 - \beta_2}{3} \right)$.

After we apply the canonical transformation we obtain the function $\tilde{\tau}_0$ given by

$$\left(\log e^{-\gamma_0 x^2} \tilde{\tau}_0 \right)'' = \tilde{g}_1 \tilde{g}_2 . \quad (10.24)$$

Now it is easy to write the canonical transformation for τ_0, τ_1, τ_2 in terms of the variable z_i . Use (10.20) and (10.21) in (10.23) and (10.24) and get:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\log e^{-\gamma_0 x^2} \tau_0 \right)'' &= \left(z_1 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_1}{z_0} \right) \left(z_2 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_2}{z_1} \right) , \\ \left(\log e^{-\gamma_1 x^2} \tau_1 \right)'' &= \left(z_2 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_2}{z_1} \right) \left(z_0 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_0}{z_2} \right) , \\ \left(\log e^{-\gamma_2 x^2} \tau_2 \right)'' &= \left(z_0 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_0}{z_2} \right) \left(z_1 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_1}{z_0} \right) , \end{aligned} \quad (10.25)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\log e^{-\gamma_0 x^2} \tilde{\tau}_0 \right)'' &= \left(z_0 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_2}{z_1} \right) \left(z_1 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_0}{z_2} \right) , \\ \left(\log e^{-\gamma_1 x^2} \tilde{\tau}_1 \right)'' &= \left(z_1 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_0}{z_2} \right) \left(z_0 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_1}{z_0} \right) , \\ \left(\log e^{-\gamma_2 x^2} \tilde{\tau}_2 \right)'' &= \left(z_2 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_1}{z_0} \right) \left(z_0 - \frac{\lambda + \beta_2}{z_1} \right) , \end{aligned} \quad (10.26)$$

with

$$\gamma_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(c^2 + \frac{\beta_0 + \beta_1 - \beta_2}{3} \right) , \quad \gamma_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(c^2 + \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2 - \beta_0}{3} \right) , \quad \gamma_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(c^2 + \frac{\beta_2 + \beta_0 - \beta_1}{3} \right) .$$

The meaning of the transformations as presented in (10.25) and (10.26) is that first we must factorize like in (10.25) and then use the factorization variables z_i to obtain the transformed τ -functions, like in (10.26).

For the case $N = 3$, the canonical transformation must be carried on three times, each time with another λ in order to obtain separated canonical variables, see (6.1). In variables g_i , these

transformations read as

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{g}_i &= g_{i+1} + z_{i-1} - z_{i+1} \quad , \quad g_i = z_i - \frac{\lambda_1 + \beta_i}{z_{i-1}} \quad , \\
\tilde{\tilde{g}}_i &= \tilde{g}_{i+1} + \tilde{z}_{i-1} - \tilde{z}_{i+1} \quad , \quad \tilde{g}_i = \tilde{z}_i - \frac{\lambda_2 + \beta_i}{\tilde{z}_{i-1}} \quad , \\
\tilde{\tilde{\tilde{g}}}_i &= \tilde{\tilde{g}}_{i+1} + \tilde{\tilde{z}}_{i-1} - \tilde{\tilde{z}}_{i+1} \quad , \quad \tilde{\tilde{g}}_i = \tilde{\tilde{z}}_i - \frac{\lambda_3 + \beta_i}{\tilde{\tilde{z}}_{i-1}} \quad .
\end{aligned} \tag{10.27}$$

If we add μ_1, μ_2, μ_3 given by (6.7),

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{\mu_1} &= -z_1 z_2 z_3 \quad , \\
e^{\mu_1} &= -\tilde{z}_1 \tilde{z}_2 \tilde{z}_3 \quad , \\
e^{\mu_1} &= -\tilde{\tilde{z}}_1 \tilde{\tilde{z}}_2 \tilde{\tilde{z}}_3 \quad ,
\end{aligned} \tag{10.28}$$

the variables $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3)$ are separated canonical variables. The time evolution of these variables, inherited from the dressing chain (10.14) is such that, (6.10),

$$e^{2\mu_1} + e^{\mu_1} - (\lambda_1 + \beta_1)(\lambda_1 + \beta_2)(\lambda_1 + \beta_3) = 0 \quad , \tag{10.29}$$

and similarly for the pairs (λ_2, μ_2) and (λ_3, μ_3) . Here $\tau_N(\lambda_1)$ is given by (10.1) with λ_1 instead of u .

If we use the notation $\tau^{(1)} = \tau$, $\tau^{(2)} = \tilde{\tau}$, $\tau^{(3)} = \tilde{\tilde{\tau}}$ and similarly for z_i , the transformations (10.27) for the τ -functions, can be compactly expressed as follows:

factorization:

$$\left(\log e^{-\gamma_i x^2} \tau_i^{(k)} \right)'' = \left(z_{i+1}^{(k)} - \frac{\lambda_k + \beta_{i+1}}{z_i^{(k)}} \right) \left(z_{i+2}^{(k)} - \frac{\lambda_k + \beta_{i+2}}{z_{i+1}^{(k)}} \right) \quad ,$$

transformation:

$$\left(\log e^{-\gamma_i x^2} \tau_i^{(k+1)} \right)'' = \left(z_i^{(k)} - \frac{\lambda_k + \beta_{i+2}}{z_{i+1}^{(k)}} \right) \left(z_{i+1}^{(k)} - \frac{\lambda_k + \beta_i}{z_{i+2}^{(k)}} \right) \quad .$$

Here $i = 0, 1, 2$ modulo 3, and $k = 1, 2, 3$. The variables μ are given by (10.28) as before.

11 Hamiltonian flow for the case $N = 3$

Here we discuss the time dependence of the canonical variables (X_i, x_i) . We regard the variable x (i.e. the *space* variable) in the system of equations (2.4) as being a time t for the Hamiltonian flow.

The Hamiltonian that governs the motion in time is in variables f_i (2.9) given by

$$H = \frac{1}{3}(f_1^3 + f_2^3 + f_3^3 + \beta_1 f_1 + \beta_2 f_2 + \beta_3 f_3) . \quad (11.1)$$

It is useful to list all the variables which appeared so far

$$g_1 = f_1 + f_2 , \quad f_1 = \frac{1}{2}(g_1 - g_2 + g_3) , \quad g_1 = X_1 + x_2 , \quad (11.2)$$

$$g_2 = f_2 + f_3 , \quad f_2 = \frac{1}{2}(g_2 - g_3 + g_1) , \quad g_2 = X_2 + x_3 , \quad (11.3)$$

$$g_3 = f_3 + f_1 , \quad f_3 = \frac{1}{2}(g_3 - g_1 + g_2) , \quad g_3 = X_3 + x_1 . \quad (11.4)$$

The evolution of the variable x_1 in time is given by

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = \{x_1, H\} . \quad (11.5)$$

The Poisson bracket can be computed for two arbitrary functions f and g from

$$\{f, g\} = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_\alpha} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y_\beta} \{y_\alpha, y_\beta\} , \quad (11.6)$$

where $(y_1, \dots, y_{2N}) = (X_1, \dots, X_N, x_1, \dots, x_N)$. In this way we arrive at

$$2 \frac{dx_1}{dt} = (f_1^2 + f_2^2 - f_3^2 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 - \beta_3) \{x_1, X_1\} , \quad (11.7)$$

which gives the evolution for x_1 knowing that the variables (X_1, x_1) are canonical, i.e.

$$\{x_1, X_1\} = 1 . \quad (11.8)$$

From the paper of Veselov and Shabat [4] we even know the solutions for the dressing chain in terms of the elliptic Weierstrass \mathcal{P} -functions:

$$f_i(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathcal{P}'(t + a_i) - \mathcal{P}'(b_i)}{\mathcal{P}(t + a_i) - \mathcal{P}(b_i)} . \quad (11.9)$$

We can integrate (11.7) to

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1(t) = & \xi(t + a_3 + b_3) + \xi(t + a_3) + \xi(b_3) - \xi(t + a_1 + b_1) - \xi(t + a_1) - \xi(b_1) - \\ & \xi(t + a_2 + b_2) - \xi(t + a_2) - \xi(b_2) + \beta_1 + \beta_2 - \beta_3 . \end{aligned} \quad (11.10)$$

Here $\xi' = -\mathcal{P}$, $b_i = \mathcal{P}(\beta_i)$ and $a_{i+1} - a_i = b_i$.

In the quantum case the Hamiltonians are generated from the Lax matrix (7.1). The trace of the monodromy matrix is:

$$\tau_3(u) = H_1 u + H_3 \quad (11.11)$$

where

$$H_1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \partial_{x_1} + \partial_{x_2} + \partial_{x_3} , \quad (11.12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_3 = & \partial_{x_1} \partial_{x_2} \partial_{x_3} + x_1 \partial_{x_1} \partial_{x_3} + x_2 \partial_{x_2} \partial_{x_1} + x_3 \partial_{x_3} \partial_{x_2} \\ & + x_2 x_1 \partial_{x_1} + x_3 x_2 \partial_{x_2} + x_1 x_3 \partial_{x_3} + x_1 x_2 x_3 . \end{aligned} \quad (11.13)$$

An interesting feature of the quantum case is the absence of evolution of the variables $g_i = \partial_{x_i} + x_{i+1}$ due to

$$[g_i, H_3] = 0 . \quad (11.14)$$

This means that there is no quantum analog of the dressing chain in terms of the variables g_i . The only surviving variables are $X_i = \partial_{x_i}$ and x_i which each separately evolve in time under the Hamiltonian H_3 .

12 Conclusions

For the finite-gap potentials we have shown that the Darboux transformations can be viewed as canonical transformations if we apply the method of separation of variables proposed by Sklyanin. Not only the finite-gap case ($N=\text{odd}$, $\alpha = 0$) is interesting but also the other cases. For example the spectrum of the potentials which are solution of the chain in the case $\alpha \neq 0$ and arbitrary N is described as following. The ground state is at zero energy; the next $(p-1)$ eigenvalues are $E_l = \sum_{k=0}^l \alpha_k$, $l = 0, 1, \dots, (p-2)$, and all other eigenvalues are obtained by adding arbitrary multiples of the quantity $\alpha \equiv \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{p-1}$. The general formula for the excited energy levels is: [17]

$$n\alpha + \sum_{k=0}^l \alpha_k ; \{n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty ; l = 0, 1, \dots, (p-1)\} . \quad (12.1)$$

The above potentials (also called *cyclic shape invariant potentials*) are a direct generalization of the harmonic oscillator. For $N = 3$ the potentials are Painlevé transcendents [4].

In this work we have also shown that there exists a quantum version of the dressing chain, namely the time evolution of the variables (X, x) under the Hamiltonian H_1 . From here there are many ways to proceed. One way is along Bethe-Ansatz procedure. It will be interesting to find the spectrum of the quantum Hamiltonians. Also, each Hamiltonian H_i has its own time t_i for evolution, so there must be a τ -function which depends on all time variables $\tau(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N)$. The τ -function for the dressing chain was reported in [18] for $N = 3$ in connection with the Painlevé equations. See also [19].

We have analyzed the role of τ -functions in connection with the factorization method and canonical transformation. The τ -functions are an important tool in understanding integrable systems and we believe that the connections between the τ -functions and the Darboux transformations is worth to be studied further.

Finally, a word about KdV. The finite-gap potential theory provides solutions of the periodic boundary problems for KdV equation. The KdV equation

$$u_{xt} = u_{xxx} - 6uu_{xx} \tag{12.2}$$

is a partial differential equation in two variables. One variable x we interpreted as a time variable associated with the Hamiltonian H_1 . To what Hamiltonian is the second variable, i.e. t , associated? For $\beta_i = 0$ the Hamiltonian is $H_5^2 - H_1H_3$. This result is buried in the paper [8]. What is the meaning of the Sklyanin separation of variables for KdV equation, both classical and quantum? From the conformal field point of view, the quantum KdV and the T-Q relation was already studied in the paper of [12].

In conclusion, the Darboux transformation together with the new approach of the separation of variables is a promising research direction.

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