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Semi-discrete hyperbolic equations admitting five dimensional characteristic x -ring

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The necessary and sufficient conditions for a hyperbolic semi-discrete equation to have five dimensional characteristic x -ring are derived. For any given chain, the derived conditions are easily verifiable by straightforward calculations.

Keywords: Hyperbolic semi-discrete equations; Darboux integrability; Characteristic ring.

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1. Introduction

In the present paper we are considering integrability of hyperbolic type semi-discrete equations. There exist many different approaches to define and classify integrable equations: symmetry approach, Painlevé analysis, method of algebraic entropy and other methods. For classification of hyperbolic type equations the approach based on the notions of characteristic rings turns out to be very effective.

The notion of a characteristic ring was introduced by Shabat to classify hyperbolic systems of exponential type

$$u_{xy}^i = e^{(a_{i1}u_1 + a_{i2}u_2 + \dots + a_{in}u_n)} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (1.1)$$

such system has a finite dimensional characteristic ring if and only if $A = (a_{i,j})$ is a Cartan matrix of a semi-simple Lie algebra, see [1]. Then in [2] it was shown that a system of hyperbolic equations

$$u_{xy}^i = f^i(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (1.2)$$

can be integrated in quadratures if its characteristic ring is finite dimensional.

Zhiber and his collaborators considered application of the characteristic ring to classification problems of general hyperbolic equations

$$u_{xy} = f(u, u_x, u_y). \quad (1.3)$$

In particular the classification of equations Eq(1.3) admitting two dimensional, three dimensional or four dimensional (for some special form of function f) characteristic rings was considered in [3]-[5]. For other classification results based on the notion of the characteristic ring see [6]- [9] and a review paper [10].

Later Habibullin extended the notion of characteristic ring to semi-discrete and discrete equations and applied this notion to solve different classification problems for such equations (see [11]-[19]).

Let us give necessary definitions. Consider a hyperbolic type semi-discrete equation

$$t_{1x} = f(x, t, t_1, t_x), \tag{1.4}$$

where the function $t(n, x)$ depends on discrete variable n and continuous variable x . We use the following notations $t_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}t$, $t_1 = t(n + 1, x)$, and $t_{[k]} = \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k}t$, where $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $t_m = t(n + m, x)$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Definition 1.1. A function $F(x, t, t_1, \dots, t_k)$ is called an x -integral of the equation Eq.(1.4) if

$$D_x F(x, t, t_1, \dots, t_k) = 0$$

for all solutions of Eq.(1.4). The operator D_x is the total derivative with respect to x .

A function $G(x, t, t_x, \dots, t_{[m]})$ is called an n -integral of the equation Eq.(1.4) if

$$DG(x, t, t_x, \dots, t_{[m]}) = G(x, t, t_x, \dots, t_{[m]})$$

for all solutions of Eq.(1.4).

The equation Eq.(1.4) is called Darboux integrable if it admits non trivial x - and n - integrals (see [12]).

Example 1.1. For example the equation

$$t_{1x} = \frac{tt_1}{t_x} \tag{1.5}$$

has an x -integral $F = \frac{t_2}{t}$ and an n -integral $I = \frac{t}{t_x} + \frac{t_x}{t}$. Hence the equation is Darboux integrable.

We note that a Darboux integrable equation can be reduced to a pair of ordinary equations: ordinary differential equation and ordinary difference equation.

In [12] an effective criterion for the existence of x - and n -integrals was given.

Theorem 1.1. [12] *An equation Eq.(1.4) admits a non-trivial x -integral if and only if its characteristic x -ring is of finite dimension.*

An equation Eq.(1.4) admits a non-trivial n -integral if and only if its characteristic n -ring is of finite dimension.

It is generally believed that a finite dimensional characteristic x -ring can not have dimension larger than five. The examples of Darboux integrable semi-discrete equations known to us support this hypothesis. On the other hand one can construct examples of Darboux integrable semi-discrete equations with characteristic n -ring of an arbitrary large finite dimension. So we study semi-discrete equation Eq.(1.4) with five dimensional characteristic x -ring. The case of three and four dimensional rings were considered in [15] and [21] respectively.

In general it is not easy to determined the dimension of the characteristic ring. In our paper we give the necessary and sufficient conditions for the characteristic x -ring to be five dimensional. The derived conditions are checked by straightforward calculations and can be effectively used to determine if the the characteristic x -ring is five dimensional. We also present two examples of equations that have five dimensional characteristic x -ring.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we introduce the characteristic x -ring for a general equation Eq.(1.4). In Section 3 we derive necessary and sufficient conditions for the characteristic x -ring to be five dimensional and give two example of an equation with five dimensional x -ring. Equation Eq.(3.23) was introduced in [20]. The second equation Eq.(3.25) we believe to be new. Note that equation Eq.(1.5) possesses four dimensional characteristic x -ring.

2. Characteristic ring of a hyperbolic type equation

The characteristic x -ring L_x of the equation Eq.(1.4) is generated by two vector fields (see [12])

$$X = \frac{\partial}{\partial t_x},$$

and

$$K = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + t_x \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + f \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + g \frac{\partial}{\partial t_{-1}} + f_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial t_2} + \dots$$

where function g is determined by

$$t_{-1x} = g(x, t_{-1}, t, t_x). \tag{2.1}$$

To obtain above equality we apply D^{-1} to Eq.(1.4) and then solve the resulting equation for t_{-1x} .

Let us introduce some vector fields from L_x .

$$C_1 = [X, K] \quad \text{and} \quad C_n = [X, C_{n-1}] \quad n = 2, 3, \dots \tag{2.2}$$

and

$$Z_1 = [K, C_1] \quad \text{and} \quad Z_n = [K, Z_{n-1}] \quad n = 2, 3, \dots \tag{2.3}$$

To write this vector fields it is convenient to define the following quantities

$$p = \frac{f_x + t_x f_t + f f_{t_1}}{f_{t_x}}, \quad v = f_t + f_{t_x} f_{t_1}, \quad w = f_{xt_x} + t_x f_{t_x t} + f f_{t_x t_1}, \quad h = f_{t_x t_x t_x} f_{t_x} - 3 f_{t_x t_x}^2. \tag{2.4}$$

We have

$$C_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + f_{t_x} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + g_{t_x} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_{-1}} + \dots$$

$$C_2 = f_{t_x t_x} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + g_{t_x t_x} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_{-1}} + \dots$$

$$Z_1 = (w - v) \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + \dots$$

and so on.

Let us determine what vectors can form a basis of L_x assuming that $\dim L_x = 5$.

First assume that $f_{t_x t_x} \neq 0$. We have that vector fields X, K, C_1 and C_2 are linearly independent. Also, as was shown in [21], if C_3 and Z_1 belong to the linear span of X, K, C_1 and C_2 then L_x is four dimensional algebra. To have a five dimensional algebra one of the vectors C_3, Z_1 must be linearly independent of X, K, C_1 and C_2 . Hence if $f_{t_x t_x} \neq 0$ the five dimensional algebra L_x is generated either by X, K, C_1, C_2 and Z_1 or by X, K, C_1, C_2 and C_3 .

If $f_{t_x t_x} = 0$ then $C_n = 0, n = 2, 3 \dots$ and the algebra is spanned by X, K, C_1, Z_1 and Z_2 .

To check that a vector admits the expansion with respect to a particular basis we use the following Remark.

Remark 2.1. One can check equalities between vector fields using the automorphism $D(\)D^{-1}$. Direct calculations show that

$$DXD^{-1} = \frac{1}{f_{t_x}}X, \quad DKD^{-1} = K - pX.$$

The images of other vector fields under this automorphism can be obtained by commuting DXD^{-1} and DKD^{-1} .

3. Five dimensional characteristic x -rings

3.1. Case I

Let us find conditions for the characteristic algebra L_x to be generated by linearly independent vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and Z_1 . (We assume that $f_{t_x t_x} \neq 0$.)

As the next lemma shows to check that vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and Z_1 form a basis of L_x it is enough to check that the vectors fields $C_3, [K, C_2]$ and $[K, Z_1]$ have unique expansions. Also we note that if $C_3, [K, C_2]$ and $[K, Z_1]$ can be expanded with respect to X, K, C_1, C_2 and Z_1 then they are linear combinations of C_2 and Z_1 only

$$C_3 = \alpha C_2 + \beta Z_1, \tag{3.1}$$

$$[K, C_2] = \gamma C_2 + \mu Z_1, \tag{3.2}$$

$$[K, Z_1] = \eta C_2 + \sigma Z_1, \tag{3.3}$$

for some functions $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \mu, \eta$ and σ . This follows from the fact that

$$X = \frac{\partial}{\partial t_x}, \quad K = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + t_x \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dots \quad C_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \dots$$

but vector fields $C_3, [K, C_2]$ and $[K, Z_1]$ do not contain $\frac{\partial}{\partial t_x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ in their representations.

Lemma 3.1. *The vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and Z_1 form a basis of the characteristic x -ring L_x if and only if vectors fields $C_3, [K, C_2]$ and $[K, Z_1]$ admit a unique linear representations with respect to the basis vector fields.*

Proof. We need to prove that if vectors fields $C_3, [K, C_2]$ and $[K, Z_1]$ admit a unique linear representations with respect to the basis then all other commutators of the basis vector fields, in particular $[Z_1, X], [C_1, C_2], [C_1, Z_1]$ and $[C_2, Z_1]$, also admit unique linear representations. Assume that $C_3,$

$[K, C_2]$ and $[K, Z_1]$ have unique linear representation with respect to the basis vector fields. That is equalities Eq(3.1)-Eq(3.3) hold.

Let us show that vector field $[Z_1, X]$, has unique expansion with respect to the basis. Using definitions of vector fields Z_1, C_1, C_2 and Jacobi identity we can write

$$[Z_1, X] = [[K, C_1], X] = -([C_1, X], K) + [[X, K], C_1] = [C_2, K] - [C_1, C_1] = -[K, C_2].$$

Thus from Eq(3.2) it follows that

$$[Z_1, X] = -[K, C_2] = -\gamma C_2 - \mu Z_1. \tag{3.4}$$

Let us show that the vector field $[C_1, C_2]$ has unique expansion with respect to the basis. Using the definition of vector fields C_1, C_3 and Jacobi identity we can write

$$[C_1, C_2] = [[X, K], C_2] = -([K, C_2], X) + [[C_2, X], K] = [X, [C_2, K]] + [C_3, K]$$

Then from Eq(3.1) and Eq(3.3) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} [C_1, C_2] &= [X, \gamma C_2 + \mu Z_1] + [\alpha C_2 + \beta Z_1, K] \\ &= X(\gamma)C_2 + \gamma C_3 + X(\mu)Z_1 + \mu[X, Z_1] \\ &\quad - K(\alpha)C_2 + \alpha[C_2, K] - K(\beta)Z_1 + \beta[Z_1, K] \\ &= X(\gamma)C_2 + \gamma(\alpha C_2 + \beta Z_1) + X(\mu)Z_1 + \mu(\gamma C_2 + \mu Z_1) \\ &\quad - K(\alpha)C_2 - \alpha(\gamma C_2 + \mu Z_1) - K(\beta)Z_1 - \beta(\eta C_2 + \sigma Z_1). \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$[C_1, C_2] = eC_2 + qZ_1, \tag{3.5}$$

where $e = (X(\gamma) + \gamma\alpha + \mu\gamma - K(\alpha) - \alpha\gamma - \beta\eta)$ and $q = (\gamma\beta + X(\mu) + \mu^2 - \alpha\mu - K(\beta) - \beta\sigma)$.

Let us show that the vector field $[C_1, Z_1]$ has unique expansion with respect to the basis. Using the definition of C_1 and Jacobi identity we can write

$$[C_1, Z_1] = [[X, K], Z_1] = -([K, Z_1], X) + [[Z_1, X], K]$$

Using equalities Eq(3.3) and Eq(3.4) we have

$$\begin{aligned} [C_1, Z_1] &= [X, \eta C_2 + \sigma Z_1] + [\gamma C_2 + \mu Z_1, K] \\ &= X(\eta)C_2 + \eta C_3 + X(\sigma)Z_1 + \sigma[X, Z_1] \\ &\quad - K(\gamma)C_2 + \gamma[C_2, K] - K(\mu)Z_1 + \mu[Z_1, K] \\ &= X(\eta)C_2 + \eta(\alpha C_2 + \beta Z_1) + X(\sigma)Z_1 + \sigma(\gamma C_2 + \mu Z_1) \\ &\quad - K(\gamma)C_2 - \gamma(\gamma C_2 + \mu Z_1) - K(\mu)Z_1 - \mu(\eta C_2 + \sigma Z_1) \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$[C_1, Z_1] = rC_2 + sZ_1, \tag{3.6}$$

where $r = (X(\eta) + \alpha\eta + \gamma\sigma - K(\gamma) - \gamma^2 - \mu\eta)$ and $s = (\alpha\beta + X(\sigma) + \mu\sigma - \gamma\mu - K(\mu) - \mu\sigma)$.

Let us show that the vector field $[C_2, Z_1]$ has unique expansion with respect to the basis. Using the definition of C_2 and Jacobi identity we can write

$$[C_2, Z_1] = [[X, C_1], Z_1] = -([C_1, Z_1], X) + [[Z_1, X], C_1]$$

Using definition of C_3 and equalities Eq(3.1) and Eq(3.4)-Eq(3.6) we have

$$\begin{aligned} [C_2, Z_1] &= [X, rC_2 + sZ_1] + [\gamma C_2 + \mu Z_1, C_1] \\ &= X(r)C_2 + rC_3 + X(s)Z_1 + s[X, Z_1] \\ &\quad - C_1(\gamma)C_2 + \gamma[C_2, C_1] - C_1(\mu)Z_1 + \mu[Z_1, C_1] \\ &= X(r)C_2 + r(\alpha C_2 + \beta Z_1) + X(s)Z_1 + s(\gamma C_2 + \mu Z_1) \\ &\quad - C_1(\gamma)C_2 - \gamma(eC_2 + qZ_1) - C_1(\mu)Z_1 - \mu(rC_2 + sZ_1) \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$[C_2, Z_1] = mC_2 + nZ_1, \tag{3.7}$$

where $m = (X(r) + \alpha r + s\gamma - C_1(\gamma) - \gamma e - \mu r)$ and $n = (r\beta + X(s) + s\mu - \gamma q - C_1(\mu) - \mu s)$. □

Now let us find under what conditions the equalities Eq(3.1)- Eq(3.3) hold.

Remark 3.1. Each of the equalities Eq.(3.1), Eq.(3.2) and Eq.(3.3) leads to a certain system for the coefficients and one obtains the coefficients by solving the corresponding system. Hence the vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and Z_1 form a basis if and only if the solutions of the systems, that determine coefficients, exist and unique.

This remark holds for other cases as well.

Let us write the systems corresponding to equalities Eq.(3.1), Eq.(3.2) and Eq.(3.3).

Lemma 3.2. *The equality Eq.(3.1) holds if and only if the coefficients α and β satisfy the following system*

$$\begin{aligned} E_{11}^{(1)}\beta + E_{12}^{(1)}(D\beta) &= F_1^{(1)} \\ E_{22}^{(1)}(D\beta) + E_{23}^{(1)}\alpha + E_{24}^{(1)}(D\alpha) &= F_2^{(1)} \\ E_{32}^{(1)}(D\beta) + E_{34}^{(1)}(D\alpha) &= F_3^{(1)} \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

where

$$E_{11}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{f_x^2}, \quad E_{12}^{(1)} = -1, \quad F_1^{(1)} = 0, \quad E_{22}^{(1)} = p, \quad E_{23}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{f_x^2}, \quad E_{24}^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{f_x}, \quad F_2^{(1)} = \frac{3f_{t_x t_x}}{f_x^3},$$

$$E_{32}^{(1)} = w - v - pf_{t_x t_x}, \quad E_{34}^{(1)} = \frac{f_{t_x t_x}}{f_x}, \quad F_3^{(1)} = \frac{h}{f_x^3}.$$

Proof. Applying the automorphism $D(\cdot)D^{-1}$ to Eq.(3.1) we get

$$DC_3D^{-1} = (D\alpha)DC_2D^{-1} + (D\beta)DZ_1D^{-1}. \tag{3.9}$$

Direct calculations show that

$$DC_2D^{-1} = \frac{1}{f_x^2}C_2 - \frac{f_{xtx}}{f_x^3}C_1 + \frac{f_{xtx}f_t}{f_x^4}X,$$

$$DC_3D^{-1} = \frac{1}{f_x^3}C_3 - \frac{3f_{xtx}}{f_x^4}C_2 - \frac{h}{f_x^5} \left(C_1 - \frac{f_t}{f_x}X \right),$$

$$DZ_1D^{-1} = \frac{1}{f_x}Z_1 - \frac{p}{f_x}C_2 + \left(\frac{v-w+pf_{xtx}}{f_x^2} \right) \left(C_1 - \frac{f_t}{f_x}X \right).$$

Substituting these expressions for DC_3D^{-1} , DC_2D^{-1} , DZ_1D^{-1} into Eq.(3.9) and comparing coefficients of C_1 , C_2 and Z_1 we obtain Eq.(3.8). \square

Lemma 3.3. *The equality Eq.(3.2) holds if and only if the coefficients γ and μ satisfy the following system*

$$\begin{aligned} E_{11}^{(2)}\mu + E_{12}^{(2)}(D\mu) &= F_1^{(2)} \\ E_{22}^{(2)}(D\mu) + E_{23}^{(2)}\gamma + E_{24}^{(2)}(D\gamma) &= F_2^{(2)} \\ E_{32}^{(2)}(D\mu) + E_{34}^{(2)}(D\gamma) &= F_3^{(2)} \end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

where

$$E_{11}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{f_x}, \quad E_{12}^{(2)} = -1, \quad F_1^{(2)} = \frac{f_{xtx}}{f_x^2} + \frac{p\beta}{f_x}, \quad E_{22}^{(2)} = p, \quad E_{23}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{f_x},$$

$$E_{24}^{(2)} = -\frac{1}{f_x}, \quad F_2^{(2)} = \frac{2w-p(3f_{xtx}-f_t\alpha)}{f_x^2}, \quad E_{32}^{(2)} = w-v-f_{xtx}p, \quad E_{34}^{(2)} = \frac{f_{xtx}}{f_x},$$

$$F_3^{(2)} = \frac{-3f_{xtx}w + f_t f_{xtx} - ph}{f_x^2} + \frac{f_{xtx} + t_x f_{itx} + f f_{t_1 t_x t_x}}{f_x}$$

Proof. Applying the automorphism $D(\cdot)D^{-1}$ to Eq.(3.2) we get

$$D[K, C_2]D^{-1} = (D\gamma)DC_2D^{-1} + (D\mu)DZ_1D^{-1} \tag{3.11}$$

Direct calculations show that

$$D[K, C_2]D^{-1} = \frac{1}{f_x^2}[K, C_2] + \frac{3pf_{xtx}-2w}{f_x^3}C_2 - \frac{p}{f_x^2}C_3 - \frac{f_{xtx}}{f_x^3}Z_1$$

$$+ \left(\frac{3f_{xtx}w - f_{xtx}f_t + ph}{f_x^4} - \frac{f_{xtx} + t_x f_{itx} + f f_{t_1 t_x t_x}}{f_x^3} \right) C_1 + \dots X$$

Substituting the expressions for $D[K, C_2]D^{-1}$, DC_2D^{-1} , DZ_1D^{-1} into Eq.(3.11) and comparing coefficients of C_1 , C_2 and Z_1 we obtain Eq.(3.10). \square

Lemma 3.4. *The equality Eq.(3.3) holds if and only if the coefficients η and σ satisfy the following system*

$$\begin{aligned} E_{11}^{(3)}\sigma + E_{12}^{(3)}(D\sigma) &= F_1^{(3)} \\ E_{22}^{(3)}(D\sigma) + E_{23}^{(3)}\eta + E_{24}^{(3)}(D\eta) &= F_2^{(3)} \\ E_{32}^{(3)}(D\sigma) + E_{34}^{(3)}(D\eta) &= F_3^{(3)} \end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

where

$$E_{11}^{(3)} = 1, \quad E_{12}^{(3)} = -1, \quad F_1^{(3)} = p \left(2\mu - p\beta - \frac{2f_{txtx}}{f_{tx}} \right) + \frac{2w - v}{f_{tx}},$$

$$E_{22}^{(3)} = p, \quad E_{23}^{(3)} = 1, \quad E_{24}^{(3)} = -\frac{1}{f_{tx}},$$

$$F_2^{(3)} = p(2\gamma - p\alpha) + K(p) + \frac{3p^2 f_{txtx} - 3pw}{f_{tx}}, \quad E_{32}^{(3)} = -f_{txtx}p - v + w, \quad E_{34}^{(3)} = \frac{f_{txtx}}{f_{tx}},$$

$$F_3^{(3)} = -(K - pX) \{ f_{txtx}p + v - w \} + (f_{txtx}p + v - w) \frac{2w - f_t - 2pf_{txtx}}{f_{tx}}$$

Proof. Applying the automorphism $D(\cdot)D^{-1}$ to Eq.(3.3) we get

$$D[K, Z_1]D^{-1} = (D\eta)DC_2D^{-1} + (D\sigma)DZ_1D^{-1}$$

Direct calculations show that

$$\begin{aligned} D[K, Z_1]D^{-1} &= \left(\frac{\sigma - 2p\mu + p^2\beta}{f_{tx}} + \frac{2pf_{txtx} + v - 2w}{f_{tx}^2} \right) Z_1 \\ &+ \left(-(K - pX) \left\{ \frac{p}{f_{tx}} \right\} + \frac{\eta - 2p\gamma + p^2\alpha}{f_{tx}} - \frac{p(pf_{txtx} + v - w)}{f_{tx}^2} \right) C_2 \\ &+ \left((K - pX) \left\{ \frac{pf_{txtx} + v - w}{f_{tx}^2} \right\} + \frac{f_t(pf_{txtx} + v - w)}{f_{tx}^3} \right) C_1 + \dots X \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the expressions for $D[K, Z_1]D^{-1}$, DC_2D^{-1} , DZ_1D^{-1} and comparing coefficients of C_1 , C_2 and Z_1 we obtain Eq.(3.12). □

All the systems in the above lemmas have similar form, in particular,

$$\begin{aligned} E_{11}u + E_{12}(Du) &= F_1 \\ E_{22}(Du) + E_{23}v + E_{24}(Dv) &= F_2 \\ E_{32}(Du) + E_{34}(Dv) &= F_3 \end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

where u, v are unknowns.

We need conditions for existence of a unique solution for such systems. The conditions are given in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.5. *The system Eq.(3.13) has a unique solution if $E_{11}, E_{12}, E_{22}, E_{23}, E_{24}, E_{32}, E_{34}$ and F_1, F_2, F_3 satisfy*

$$(-E_{11}E_{22}E_{34}(D^{-1}E_{34}) + E_{11}E_{24}E_{32}(D^{-1}E_{34}) - E_{12}E_{23}E_{34}(D^{-1}E_{32})) \neq 0 \quad (3.14)$$

and

$$(DH) = \frac{F_1}{E_{12}} - \frac{E_{11}}{E_{12}}H, \quad (3.15)$$

where

$$H = ((F_1E_{24}E_{32} - F_1E_{22}E_{34} - F_2E_{12}E_{34} - F_3E_{12}E_{24})(D^{-1}E_{34}) + (D^{-1}F_3)E_{12}E_{23}E_{34} - E_{11}E_{22}E_{34}(D^{-1}E_{34}) + E_{11}E_{24}E_{32}(D^{-1}E_{34}) - E_{12}E_{23}E_{34}(D^{-1}E_{32}))^{-1} \quad (3.16)$$

Proof. In the system Eq.(3.13) the coefficients and variables depend on the discrete variable $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. So we can rewrite the system as follows

$$\begin{aligned} E_{11}(n)u(n) + E_{12}(n)u(n+1) &= F_1(n) \\ E_{22}(n)u(n+1) + E_{23}(n)v(n) + E_{24}(n)v(n+1) &= F_2(n) \\ E_{32}(n)u(n+1) + E_{34}(n)v(n+1) &= F_3(n) \end{aligned} \quad (3.17)$$

The above equalities must hold for all values of n . Applying D^{-1} to the last equation above we obtain

$$E_{32}(n-1)u(n) + E_{34}(n-1)v(n) = F_3(n-1).$$

Now we have a linear system to find $u(n), v(n), u(n+1)$ and $v(n+1)$ independently. The system has a unique solution if condition Eq.(3.14) holds. Solving the system we find

$$u(n) = H, u(n+1) = \frac{F_1}{E_{12}} - \frac{E_{11}}{E_{12}}H \quad (3.18)$$

and

$$v(n) = \frac{(D^{-1}F_3)}{(D^{-1}E_{34})} - \frac{(D^{-1}E_{32})}{(D^{-1}E_{34})}H, v(n+1) = \frac{F_3}{E_{34}} - \frac{E_{32}F_1}{E_{34}E_{12}} + \frac{E_{32}E_{11}}{E_{34}E_{12}}H \quad (3.19)$$

The condition Eq.(3.14) shows that $Du(n) = u(n+1)$ and $Dv(n) = v(n+1)$. Hence the system Eq.(3.17) has a unique solution. \square

Now we can give necessary and sufficient conditions for the algebra to be generated by vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and Z_1 .

Theorem 3.1. *The characteristic x -ring of Eq.(1.4) is generated by vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and Z_1 if and only if the following conditions are satisfied*

$$\left(-E_{11}^{(i)}E_{22}^{(i)}E_{34}^{(i)}(D^{-1}E_{34}^{(i)}) + E_{11}^{(i)}E_{24}^{(i)}E_{32}^{(i)}(D^{-1}E_{34}^{(i)}) - E_{12}^{(i)}E_{23}^{(i)}E_{34}^{(i)}(D^{-1}E_{32}^{(i)})\right) \neq 0 \quad (3.20)$$

and

$$(DH^{(i)}) = \frac{F_1^{(i)}}{E_{12}^{(i)}} - \frac{E_{11}^{(i)}}{E_{12}^{(i)}}H^{(i)}, \quad (3.21)$$

where

$$H^{(i)} = \left(\left(F_1^{(i)}E_{24}^{(i)}E_{32}^{(i)} - F_1^{(i)}E_{22}^{(i)}E_{34}^{(i)} - F_2^{(i)}E_{12}^{(i)}E_{34}^{(i)} - F_3^{(i)}E_{12}^{(i)}E_{24}^{(i)}\right)(D^{-1}E_{34}^{(i)}) + (D^{-1}F_3^{(i)})E_{12}^{(i)}E_{23}^{(i)}E_{34}^{(i)}\right) \left(-E_{11}^{(i)}E_{22}^{(i)}E_{34}^{(i)}(D^{-1}E_{34}^{(i)}) + E_{11}^{(i)}E_{24}^{(i)}E_{32}^{(i)}(D^{-1}E_{34}^{(i)}) - E_{12}^{(i)}E_{23}^{(i)}E_{34}^{(i)}(D^{-1}E_{32}^{(i)})\right)^{-1} \quad (3.22)$$

where $i = 1, 2, 3$.

Proof. By Lemma 3.5 the conditions Eq.(3.20), Eq.(3.21) imply that the systems Eq.(3.8), Eq.(3.10) and Eq.(3.12) have unique solutions. Hence equalities Eq.(3.1), Eq.(3.2) and Eq.(3.3) hold and the characteristic ring L_x is generated by vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and Z_1 . \square

Example 3.1. Consider an equation

$$t_{1x}t_x = t + t_1 \quad (3.23)$$

introduced by Adler and Startsev in [20]. For this equation one can easily check that the conditions of the Theorem 3.1 are satisfied. Hence the characteristic ring L_x is five dimensional and generated by vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and Z_1 . We have

$$C_3 = -\frac{3}{t_x}C_2, \quad [K, C_2] = -\frac{1}{t_x}Z_1, \quad [K, Z_1] = -\frac{1}{t_x}Z_1. \quad (3.24)$$

The x -integral and n -integral for the above equation are

$$F = \frac{(u_3 - u_1)(u_2 - u)}{(u_2 + u_1)}, \quad I = \frac{(u_{xx} - 1)^2}{u_x^2}.$$

Example 3.2. Consider an equation

$$t_{1x} = \cosh(t_1 - t)t_x + \sinh(t_1 - t)\sqrt{t_x^2 - 1} \quad (3.25)$$

For this equation one can easily check that the conditions of the Theorem 3.1 are satisfied. Hence the characteristic ring L_x is five dimensional and generated by vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and Z_1 . We have

$$C_3 = -\frac{3t_x}{t_x^2 - 1}C_2, \quad [K, C_2] = -\frac{t_x}{t_x^2 - 1}Z_1, \quad [K, Z_1] = (t_x^2 - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}Z_1. \quad (3.26)$$

The x -integral and n -integral for the above equation are

$$\hat{F} = \frac{(e^{t_2} - e^{t_1})(e^{t_3} - e^t)}{(e^{t_2} - e^t)(e^{t_3} - e^{t_1})}, \quad \hat{I} = e^{-t} \left(t_x + \sqrt{t_x^2 - 1}\right).$$

3.2. Case 2

Let us find conditions for the characteristic algebra L_x to be generated by vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and C_3 . (We assume that $f_{t_x t_x} \neq 0$.)

As the next lemma shows to check that vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and C_3 form a basis of L_x it is enough to check that the vectors fields $Z_1, [C_1, C_2]$ and C_4 have unique expansions. Also we note that if $Z_1, [C_1, C_2]$ and C_4 can be expended with respect to X, K, C_1, C_2 and C_3 then

$$Z_1 = \tilde{\lambda} C_2, \tag{3.27}$$

$$[C_1, C_2] = \tilde{\alpha} C_2 + \tilde{\beta} C_3, \tag{3.28}$$

$$C_4 = \tilde{\mu} C_2 + \tilde{\eta} C_3. \tag{3.29}$$

for some functions $\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \tilde{\mu}$ and $\tilde{\eta}$. This follows from the form of $Z_1, [C_1, C_2]$ and C_4 . Note that if $Z_1 = \tilde{\lambda}_1 C_2 + \tilde{\lambda}_2 C_3$ with $\tilde{\lambda}_2 \neq 0$ we have the Case 1.

Lemma 3.6. *The vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and C_3 form a basis of the characteristic x -ring L_x if and only if vectors fields $Z_1, [C_1, C_2]$ and C_4 admit unique linear representations with respect to the basis vector fields.*

The above Lemma is proved in the same way as Lemma 3.1.

Let us write the systems corresponding to equalities Eq.(3.28) and (3.29). The condition for the equality Eq.(3.27) was obtained in [21].

Lemma 3.7. *The equality Eq.(3.28) holds if and only if the coefficients $\tilde{\alpha}$ and $\tilde{\beta}$ satisfy the following system*

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}_{11}^{(2)} \tilde{\beta} + \tilde{E}_{12}^{(2)} (D \tilde{\beta}) &= \tilde{F}_1^{(2)} \\ \tilde{E}_{22}^{(2)} (D \tilde{\beta}) + \tilde{E}_{23}^{(2)} \tilde{\alpha} + E_{24}^{(2)} (D \tilde{\alpha}) &= \tilde{F}_2^{(2)} \\ \tilde{E}_{32}^{(2)} (D \tilde{\beta}) + \tilde{E}_{34}^{(2)} (D \tilde{\alpha}) &= \tilde{F}_3^{(2)} \end{aligned} \tag{3.30}$$

where

$$\tilde{E}_{11}^{(2)} = 1, \quad \tilde{E}_{12}^{(2)} = -1, \quad \tilde{F}_1^{(2)} = \frac{v}{f_{t_x}},$$

$$\tilde{E}_{22}^{(2)} = \frac{3f_{t_x t_x}}{f_{t_x}^2}, \quad \tilde{E}_{23}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{f_{t_x}}, \quad \tilde{E}_{24}^{(2)} = -1, \quad \tilde{F}_2^{(2)} = \frac{2(f_{t_x} + f_{t_x} f_{t_1 t_x})}{f_{t_x}^2} - \frac{3f_{t_x t_x} v - f_{t_x t_x} f_t}{f_{t_x}^3},$$

$$\tilde{E}_{32}^{(2)} = \frac{h}{f_{t_x}^2}, \quad \tilde{E}_{34}^{(2)} = f_{t_x t_x}, \quad \tilde{F}_3^{(2)} = \frac{f_{t_x t_x} + f_{t_x} f_{t_1 t_x} - 3f_{t_x t_x} f_{t_1 t_x}}{f_{t_x}} - \frac{2f_{t_x t_x} f_{t_x}}{f_{t_x}^2} - \frac{f_{t_x t_x}^2 f_t + v h}{f_{t_x}^3}.$$

Proof. Applying the automorphism $D(\cdot)D^{-1}$ to Eq.(3.28) we get

$$D[C_1, C_2]D^{-1} = (D\tilde{\alpha})DC_2D^{-1} + (D\tilde{\beta})DC_3D^{-1}.$$

Direct calculations show that

$$\begin{aligned} D[C_1, C_2]D^{-1} &= \frac{1}{f_{tx}^3}[C_1, C_2] - \frac{v}{f_{tx}^4}C_3 + \left(-\frac{2(f_{ttx} + f_{tx}f_{t_1t_x})}{f_{tx}^4} - \frac{f_{t_{xtx}}f_t}{f_{tx}^5} + \frac{3vf_{t_{xtx}}}{f_{tx}^5} \right) C_2 \\ &+ \left(\frac{f_{t_{xtx}}f_{t_1t_x}}{f_{tx}^4} - \frac{1}{f_{tx}}C_1 \left(\frac{f_{t_{xtx}}}{f_{tx}^3} \right) - \frac{f_{t_{xtx}}(f_{ttx} + f_{tx}f_{t_1t_x})}{f_{tx}^5} + \frac{f_{t_{xtx}}^2f_t}{f_{tx}^6} + \frac{vh}{f_{tx}^6} \right) C_1 + \dots X \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the expressions for $D[C_1, C_2]D^{-1}$, DC_2D^{-1} , DC_3D^{-1} and comparing coefficients of C_1 , C_2 and C_3 we obtain Eq.(3.30). \square

Lemma 3.8. *The equality Eq.(3.29) holds if and only if the coefficients $\tilde{\mu}$ and $\tilde{\eta}$ satisfy the following system*

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}_{11}^{(3)}\tilde{\eta} + \tilde{E}_{12}^{(3)}(D\tilde{\eta}) &= \tilde{F}_1^{(3)} \\ \tilde{E}_{22}^{(3)}(D\tilde{\eta}) + \tilde{E}_{23}^{(3)}\tilde{\mu} + \tilde{E}_{24}^{(3)}(D\tilde{\mu}) &= \tilde{F}_2^{(3)} \\ \tilde{E}_{32}^{(3)}(D\tilde{\eta}) + \tilde{E}_{34}^{(3)}(D\tilde{\mu}) &= \tilde{F}_3^{(3)} \end{aligned} \tag{3.31}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}_{11}^{(3)} &= \frac{1}{f_{tx}}, \quad \tilde{E}_{12}^{(3)} = -1, \quad \tilde{F}_1^{(3)} = \frac{6f_{t_{xtx}}}{f_{tx}^2}, \\ \tilde{E}_{22}^{(3)} &= \frac{3f_{t_{xtx}}}{f_{tx}^2}, \quad \tilde{E}_{23}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{f_{tx}^2}, \quad \tilde{E}_{24}^{(3)} = -1, \quad \tilde{F}_2^{(3)} = \frac{4h - 3f_{t_{xtx}}^2}{f_{tx}^4}, \\ \tilde{E}_{32}^{(3)} &= \frac{h}{f_{tx}^2}, \quad \tilde{E}_{34}^{(3)} = f_{t_{xtx}}, \quad \tilde{F}_3^{(2)} = \frac{f_{t_{xtx}t_{xtx}}f_{tx} - 5f_{t_{xtx}}f_{t_{xtx}t_x} - 5f_{t_{xtx}}h}{f_{tx}^3} - \frac{5f_{t_{xtx}}h}{f_{tx}^4}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Applying the automorphism $D(\cdot)D^{-1}$ to Eq.(3.29) we get

$$DC_4D^{-1} = (D\tilde{\mu})DC_2D^{-1} + (D\tilde{\eta})DC_3D^{-1}.$$

Direct calculations show that

$$DC_4D^{-1} = \frac{1}{f_{tx}^4}C_4 - \frac{6f_{t_{xtx}}}{f_{tx}^5}C_3 - \left(\frac{3(f_{t_{xtx}t_{xtx}}f_{tx} - 4f_{t_{xtx}}^2)}{f_{tx}^6} + \frac{h}{f_{tx}^6} \right) C_2 - \frac{1}{f_{tx}}X \left(\frac{h}{f_{tx}^5} \right) C_1 + \dots X.$$

Substituting the expressions for DC_4D^{-1} , DC_2D^{-1} , DC_3D^{-1} and comparing coefficients of C_1 , C_2 and C_3 we obtain Eq.(3.31). \square

Theorem 3.2. *The characteristic x-ring of Eq.1.4 is generated by vector fields X, K, C_1, C_2 and C_3 if and only if the following conditions are satisfied*

$$D \left(\frac{f_{t_x t_x t_x}}{f_{t_x t_x}} \right) = \frac{f_{t_x t_x t_x} f_{t_x} - 3 f_{t_x t_x}^2}{f_{t_x t_x} f_{t_x}^2}, \tag{3.32}$$

$$\left(-\tilde{E}_{11}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{22}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)} (D^{-1} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)}) + \tilde{E}_{11}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{24}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{32}^{(i)} (D^{-1} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)}) - E_{12}^{(i)} E_{23}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)} (D^{-1} \tilde{E}_{32}^{(i)}) \right) \neq 0 \tag{3.33}$$

and

$$(D \tilde{H}^{(i)}) = \frac{\tilde{F}_1^{(i)}}{\tilde{E}_{12}^{(i)}} - \frac{\tilde{E}_{11}^{(i)}}{\tilde{E}_{12}^{(i)}} \tilde{H}^{(i)}, \tag{3.34}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}^{(i)} = & \left(\left(\tilde{F}_1^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{24}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{32}^{(i)} - \tilde{F}_1^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{22}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)} - \tilde{F}_2^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{12}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)} - \tilde{F}_3^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{12}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{24}^{(i)} \right) (D^{-1} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)}) + (D^{-1} \tilde{F}_3^{(i)}) \tilde{E}_{12}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{23}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)} \right) \\ & \left(-\tilde{E}_{11}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{22}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)} (D^{-1} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)}) + \tilde{E}_{11}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{24}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{32}^{(i)} (D^{-1} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)}) - E_{12}^{(i)} E_{23}^{(i)} \tilde{E}_{34}^{(i)} (D^{-1} \tilde{E}_{32}^{(i)}) \right)^{-1} \end{aligned} \tag{3.35}$$

for $i = 2, 3$.

Proof. The condition Eq.3.32 implies that the equality Eq.(3.27) holds, see [21]. By Lemma 3.5 the conditions Eq.(3.33) and Eq.(3.34) imply that the systems Eq.(3.30) and Eq.(3.31) have unique solutions. Hence equalities Eq.(3.27), Eq.(3.28) and Eq.(3.29) hold and the characteristic ring L_x is generated by vector fields X, K, C_1, C_1 and C_3 . \square

3.3. Case 3

Let us find conditions for the characteristic algebra L_x to be generated by vector fields X, K, C_1, Z_1 and Z_2 . (We assume that $f_{t_x} = 0$.)

As in the previous cases to check that X, K, C_1, Z_1 and Z_2 form a basis it is enough to check that $[C_1, Z_1]$ and $[K, Z_2]$ have unique expansion. Also we note that if $[C_1, Z_1]$ and $[K, Z_2]$ can be expanded with respect to X, K, C_1, Z_1 and Z_2 then

$$[C_1, Z_1] = \bar{\alpha} Z_1, \tag{3.36}$$

$$[K, Z_2] = \bar{\lambda} Z_1 + \bar{\mu} Z_2 \tag{3.37}$$

for some functions $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\lambda}$ and $\bar{\mu}$. This follows from the form of $[C_1, Z_1]$ and $[K, Z_2]$. In general one should write $[C_1, Z_1] = \bar{\alpha} Z_1 + \bar{\beta} Z_2$ but we show that $\bar{\beta}$ is zero in the next lemma.

Lemma 3.9. *Let $f_{t_x} = 0$ then if the vector field $[C_1, Z_1]$ admits linear representation with respect to vector fields X, K, C_1, Z_1 and Z_2 then equality Eq(3.36) holds.*

Proof. From the form of $[C_1, Z_1]$ it follows that $[C_1, Z_1] = \bar{\alpha}Z_1 + \bar{\beta}Z_2$. Let us show that $\bar{\beta}$ is zero. We have $f_{t_x t_x} = 0$ and $f_{t_x t_x} = 0$ if and only if

$$C_2 = 0. \tag{3.38}$$

Using definition of Z_1, Z_2 and Jacobi identity we have

$$[X, Z_1] = [X, [K, C_1]] = -[K, [C_1, X]] - [C_1, [X, K]] = [K, C_2] - [C_1, C_1] = 0 \tag{3.39}$$

and

$$[X, Z_2] = [X, [K, Z_1]] = -[K, [Z_1, X]] - [Z_1, [X, K]] = [C_1, Z_1] \tag{3.40}$$

Since $f_{t_x t_x} = 0$ then f_{t_x} does not depend on t_x and coefficients of vector field

$$C_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + f_{t_x} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1} + g_{t_x} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_{-1}} + \dots$$

do not depend on t_x . The equality $[X, Z_1] = 0$ implies that the coefficients of Z_1 also do not depend on t_x . Thus if $[C_1, Z_1] = \bar{\alpha}Z_1 + \bar{\beta}Z_2$ then functions $\bar{\alpha}$ and $\bar{\beta}$ do not depend on t_x , that is $X(\bar{\alpha}) = 0$ and $X(\bar{\beta}) = 0$. Consider $[X, [C_1, Z_1]]$, from one hand, by Eq(3.38) and Eq.(3.39)

$$[X, [C_1, Z_1]] = -[C_1, [Z_1, X]] - [Z_1, [X, C_1]] = -[C_1, [Z_1, X]] - [Z_1, C_2] = 0,$$

from the other hand,

$$[X, [C_1, Z_1]] = [X, \bar{\alpha}Z_1 + \bar{\beta}Z_2] = (X(\bar{\alpha}) + \bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta})Z_1 + (X(\bar{\beta}) + \bar{\beta}^2)Z_2 = \bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}Z_1 + \bar{\beta}^2Z_2$$

Therefore, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}Z_1 + \bar{\beta}^2Z_2 = 0$ or $\bar{\beta} = 0$. □

The next lemma shows that equalities Eq.(3.36) and Eq.(3.37) imply that vector fields X, K, C_1, Z_1 and Z_2 form a basis of L_x .

Lemma 3.10. *The vector fields X, K, C_1, Z_1 and Z_2 form a basis of the characteristic x -ring L_x if and only if vectors fields $[C_1, Z_1]$ and $[K, Z_2]$ admit a unique linear representations with respect to the basis vector fields.*

The above Lemma is proved in the same way as Lemma 3.1.

Let us write the systems corresponding to equalities Eq.(3.36) and Eq.(3.37).

Lemma 3.11. *The equality Eq.(3.36) holds if and only if the $\bar{\alpha}$ and $(D\bar{\alpha})$ satisfy the following system*

$$\frac{1}{f_{t_x}} \bar{\alpha} - (D\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{f_{t t_x} + f_{t_x} f_{t_x t_1}}{f_{t_x}^2}, \tag{3.41}$$

$$(v - w)(D\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{f_{t t_x} + 2f_{t_x} f_{t_x t_1}}{f_{t_x}^2} (w - v) + \frac{1}{f_{t_x}} C_1(v - w). \tag{3.42}$$

Proof. Applying the automorphism $D(\cdot)D^{-1}$ to Eq.(3.36) we get

$$D[C_1, Z_1]D^{-1} = (D\bar{\alpha})DZ_1D^{-1},$$

Direct calculations show that if $f_{t_x t_x} = 0$ then

$$D[C_1, Z_1]D^{-1} = \frac{1}{f_{t_x}^2} [C_1, Z_1] - \frac{f_{tt_x} + f_{t_x} f_{t_x t_1}}{f_{t_x}^3} Z_1 + \frac{1}{f_{t_x}^3} \left(\frac{f_{tt_x} + 2f_{t_x} f_{t_x t_1}}{f_{t_x}} (w - v) + C_1 (v - w) \right) C_1 + \dots X$$

Substituting the expressions for $D[C_1, Z_1]D^{-1}$, DZ_1D^{-1} and comparing coefficients before C_1 and Z_1 we obtain Eq.(3.41) and Eq.(3.42) . \square

Lemma 3.12. *The equality Eq.(3.37) holds if and only if the coefficients $\bar{\mu}$ and $\bar{\lambda}$ satisfy the following system*

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}_{11}\bar{\mu} + \bar{E}_{12}(D\bar{\mu}) &= \bar{F}_1 \\ \bar{E}_{22}(D\bar{\mu}) + \bar{E}_{23}\bar{\lambda} + \bar{E}_{24}(D\bar{\lambda}) &= \bar{F}_2 \\ \bar{E}_{32}(D\bar{\mu}) + \bar{E}_{34}(D\bar{\lambda}) &= \bar{F}_3 \end{aligned} \tag{3.43}$$

where

$$\bar{E}_{11} = 1, \quad \bar{E}_{12} = -1, \quad \bar{F}_1 = \frac{3w - v}{f_{t_x}},$$

$$\bar{E}_{22} = \frac{2w - v}{f_{t_x}}, \quad \bar{E}_{23} = 1, \quad \bar{E}_{24} = -1,$$

$$\bar{F}_2 = p\bar{\alpha} - f_{t_x} K \left(\frac{v - 2w}{f_{t_x}^2} \right) - \frac{K(v - w)}{f_{t_x}} - \frac{2w(w - v)}{f_{t_x}^2} - \frac{f_t(v - w)}{f_{t_x}^2} - \frac{p}{f_{t_x}} (f_{tt_x} + f_{t_x} f_{t_x t_1}),$$

$$\bar{E}_{32} = \frac{K(v - w)}{f_{t_x}^2} - \frac{2w(v - w)}{f_{t_x}^3} + \frac{f_t(v - w)}{f_{t_x}^3}, \quad \bar{E}_{34} = \frac{v - w}{f_{t_x}^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F}_3 = K \left(\frac{K(v - w)}{f_{t_x}^2} + \frac{2w(w - v)}{f_{t_x}^3} + \frac{2f_t(v - w)}{f_{t_x}^3} \right) + pX \left(\frac{K(w - v)}{f_{t_x}^2} + \frac{2w(v - w)}{f_{t_x}^3} \right) \\ + \frac{2pf_{tt_x}(w - v) - f_{t_x}^2 Z_1(p) + f_{t_x}(w - v)C_1(p) + f_t(v - w)X(p)}{f_{t_x}^3}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.44}$$

Proof. Applying the automorphism $D(\cdot)D^{-1}$ to Eq.(3.37) we get

$$D[K, Z_2]D^{-1} = (D\bar{\lambda})DZ_1D^{-1} + (D\bar{\mu})DZ_2D^{-1}.$$

Direct calculations show that if $f_{t_x t_x} = 0$ then

$$DZ_2D^{-1} = \frac{1}{f_{t_x}}Z_2 + \frac{v-2w}{f_{t_x}^2}Z_1 + \frac{1}{f_{t_x}^3}(f_{t_x}K(v-w) - 2w(v-w) + f_t(v-w))C_1 + \dots X$$

and

$$D[K, Z_2]D^{-1} = \frac{1}{f_{t_x}}[K, Z_2] + \frac{v-3w}{f_{t_x}^2}Z_2 + TZ_1 - \frac{p}{f_{t_x}}[X, Z_2] + RC_1 + \dots X,$$

where

$$T = K \left(\frac{v-2w}{f_{t_x}^2} \right) + \frac{1}{f_{t_x}^3}(f_{t_x}K(v-w) - 2w(v-w) + f_t(v-w) + pf_{t_x}(f_{t_x t_x} + f_{t_x}f_{t_x t_1})),$$

$$R = (K - pX) \left\{ \frac{1}{f_{t_x}^3}(f_{t_x}K(v-w) - 2w(v-w) + 2f_t(v-w)) \right\}$$

$$- \frac{1}{f_{t_x}}Z_1(p) + \frac{w-v}{f_{t_x}^2}C_1(p) + \frac{f_t}{f_{t_x}^3}(v-w)X(p).$$

Note that $[X, Z_2] = [C_1, Z_1]$. Substituting the expressions for $D[K, Z_2]D^{-1}$, DZ_1D^{-1} , DZ_2D^{-1} and comparing coefficients of C_1 , Z_1 and Z_2 we obtain Eq.(3.43). \square

Theorem 3.3. *The characteristic x -ring of Eq.1.4 is generated by vector fields X , K , C_1 , Z_1 and Z_2 if and only if the following conditions are satisfied*

$$D \left(-f_{t_x t_x} + \frac{C_1(v-w)}{v-w} \right) = -\frac{f_{t_x t} + 2f_{t_x}f_{t_x t_1}}{f_{t_x}^2} + \frac{C_1(v-w)}{f_{t_x}(v-w)}, \tag{3.45}$$

$$(-\bar{E}_{11}\bar{E}_{22}\bar{E}_{34}(D^{-1}\bar{E}_{34}) + \bar{E}_{11}\bar{E}_{24}\bar{E}_{32}(D^{-1}\bar{E}_{34}) - \bar{E}_{12}\bar{E}_{23}\bar{E}_{34}(D^{-1}\bar{E}_{32})) \neq 0 \tag{3.46}$$

and

$$(D\bar{H}) = \frac{\bar{F}_1}{\bar{E}_{12}} - \frac{\bar{E}_{11}}{\bar{E}_{12}}\bar{H}, \tag{3.47}$$

where

$$\bar{H} = ((\bar{F}_1\bar{E}_{24}\bar{E}_{32} - \bar{F}_1\bar{E}_{22}\bar{E}_{34} - \bar{F}_2\bar{E}_{12}\bar{E}_{34} - \bar{F}_3\bar{E}_{12}\bar{E}_{24})(D^{-1}\bar{E}_{34}) + (D^{-1}\bar{F}_3)\bar{E}_{12}\bar{E}_{23}\bar{E}_{34}) \\ (-\bar{E}_{11}\bar{E}_{22}\bar{E}_{34}(D^{-1}\bar{E}_{34}) + \bar{E}_{11}\bar{E}_{24}\bar{E}_{32}(D^{-1}\bar{E}_{34}) - \bar{E}_{12}\bar{E}_{23}\bar{E}_{34}(D^{-1}\bar{E}_{32}))^{-1} \tag{3.48}$$

Proof. In Lemma 3.11 we can easily find $\bar{\alpha}$ and $(D\bar{\alpha})$ independently. The condition that $(D\bar{\alpha})$ is the shift of $\bar{\alpha}$ leads to Eq.(3.45). By Lemma 3.5 the conditions Eq.(3.46) and Eq.(3.47) imply that the system Eq.(3.43) have unique solution. Hence equalities Eq.(3.36) and Eq.(3.37) hold and the characteristic ring L_x is generated by vector fields X , K , C_1 , Z_1 and Z_2 . \square

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