

THE LEVEL MANIFOLD OF A GENERALIZED TODA EQUATION HIERARCHY

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ABSTRACT. The finite nonperiodic Toda lattice equation induces a linear one-parameter flow on a space of rational functions. The level manifold of the Toda equation hierarchy is shown to be a product of lines. Our main results establish a generalization of this Toda hierarchy which will be called the cyclic-Toda hierarchy. It is proved that the cyclic-Toda hierarchy is completely integrable and its level manifold is diffeomorphic to a disjoint union of cylinders.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $\mathcal{R}at(n)$ be a space of real coefficient rational functions of the form

$$(1) \quad f(z) = \frac{q(z)}{p(z)} = \frac{q_{n-1}z^{n-1} + \cdots + q_1z + q_0}{z^n + p_{n-1}z^{n-1} + \cdots + p_1z + p_0},$$

where $\{p_k, q_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ with $\mathcal{N} = \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$, $z \in \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$, and the numerator $q(z)$ and the denominator $p(z)$ do not have any common factor. It is known that each $f(z)$ can be labelled by the Cauchy index $l \in \{-n, -n+2, \dots, n-2, n\}$, which is a winding number as z ranges over the reals from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$ [G]. Thus the number of the connected components of $\mathcal{R}at(n)$ is $n+1$ [B]. Let $\mathcal{R}at^l(n)$ be the connected component having the Cauchy index l . It is to be noted that each rational function $f(z)$ of the component $\mathcal{R}at^n(n)$ admits the partial fraction expansion

$$(2) \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}} \exp(\alpha_j)} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \frac{\exp(\alpha_k)}{z - \zeta_k},$$

where $\{\alpha_k, \zeta_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ and $\zeta_j \neq \zeta_k$ for $j \neq k$.

The finite nonperiodic Toda equation is a completely integrable dynamical system which is of great interest from the point of view of pure mathematics as well as applications. It originated as a description of a one-dimensional lattice of particles with nearest neighbour exponential interaction. The equation of motion takes a Lax form [F] which is a system of nonlinear ODEs. Moser [M]

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showed that the equation of motion can be linearized to the system

$$(3) \quad \frac{d\alpha_k}{dt_1} = \zeta_k, \quad \frac{d\zeta_k}{dt_1} = 0$$

for $k \in \mathcal{N}$, where $t_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\{\alpha_k, \zeta_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{N}}$ are coordinates of $\mathcal{R}at^n(n)$. This implies that the Toda equation induces a linear one-parameter flow on $\mathcal{R}at^n(n)$, $\phi_{J_1}: \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{R}at^n(n) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}at^n(n)$, defined by

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi_{J_1} \left(t_1, \frac{1}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}} \exp(\alpha_j)} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \frac{\exp(\alpha_k)}{z - \zeta_k} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}} \exp(\alpha_j + t_1 \zeta_j)} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \frac{\exp(\alpha_k + t_1 \zeta_k)}{z - \zeta_k}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the denominator does not change under the action.

For a fixed denominator $p(z)$, we define a subspace

$$(5) \quad \mathcal{R}at_p(n) = \left\{ f(z) = \frac{q(z)}{p(z)} \in \mathcal{R}at(n) \mid p(z) : \text{fixed} \right\}$$

of $\mathcal{R}at(n)$. This class of rational functions also appears in control theory as a family of controllable linear dynamical systems with constant coefficients. The number of connected components of $\mathcal{R}at_p(n)$ is 2^r , where r is the number of real distinct roots of $p(z)$ [KM]. Krishnaprasad [K] proved that each connected component can be identified with certain cylinders (product of lines and circles) in terms of the local geometry of $\mathcal{R}at_p(n)$. For example, the connected component $\mathcal{R}at_p^n(n)$ of $\mathcal{R}at_p(n)$ having the Cauchy index n is diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n , where $p(z) = \prod_{k \in \mathcal{N}} (z - \zeta_k)$, $\{\zeta_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\zeta_j \neq \zeta_k$ for $j \neq k$. It will be shown in §4 that $\mathcal{R}at_p^n(n)$ can be regarded as the level manifold of the finite nonperiodic Toda equation hierarchy. This explains why the Toda equation induces a one-parameter flow on $\mathcal{R}at_p^n(n)$. However it is not known what class of nonlinear integrable systems has level manifold diffeomorphic to the cylinders. This brings us to the main purpose of this paper.

Recently the author [N₁] considered a space of complex coefficient rational functions which emerges in gauge theory [D]. The space is smooth and connected, and can be regarded as the moduli space of $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ n -monopoles. In [N₁], a generalized Toda equation called the *complex* cyclic-Toda hierarchy is found to parametrize the moduli space of monopoles. Physically, the induced flow on the moduli space describes a phase shift of monopoles. A control theoretical picture of the real cyclic-Toda hierarchy has been discussed in [N₂]. A member of the hierarchy describes a time shift of the associated controllable linear dynamical system. Here the notion of hierarchy structure of nonlinear integrable systems has played an important role in mathematical physics. The terminology “hierarchy” denotes a system of (usually infinite) equations describing a commuting set of dynamical flows on some (infinite-dimensional) manifold. In a special sector, the original nonlinear system, such as the KdV equation, is included. Several classes of hierarchies are known, for example, the KP hierarchy (a generalization of the KdV hierarchy) [SS, DKJM], the infinite Toda hierarchy [UT], and the self-dual Yang-Mills hierarchy [N₃, T]. In [M], Moser already pointed out a finite hierarchy structure of the finite nonperiodic Toda equation as an analogue of the KdV hierarchy. Moser’s hierarchy can be

viewed as a finite-dimensional sector of the infinite Toda hierarchy and will be called the Jacobi-Toda hierarchy in this paper.

In the next section we introduce the cyclic-Toda hierarchy, which is a compatible nonlinear system of Lax form with supplementary linear systems. This hierarchy describes an isospectral deformation of cyclic matrices and can be regarded as a natural generalization of the Jacobi-Toda hierarchy. In §3, we construct a unique solution of the cyclic-Toda hierarchy by using the QR decomposition of nonsingular matrices. The Jacobi-Toda hierarchy is an isospectral deformation equation of Jacobi matrices. The level manifold of the Jacobi-Toda hierarchy is shown to be diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n in §4. The cyclic-Toda hierarchy in fact induces a flow on submanifolds of $\mathcal{H}at_p(n)$ having any Cauchy index l , as observed in §5. In §6, we prove that the cyclic-Toda hierarchy is a completely integrable Hamiltonian system and its level manifold is a disjoint union of cylinders $T^m \times \mathbb{R}^{n-m}$. The cyclic-Toda hierarchy would be presumably the first example of a finite-dimensional hierarchy whose level manifold has nontrivial topology.

2. DEFINITION OF THE CYCLIC-TODA HIERARCHY

In this section we introduce the real cyclic-Toda hierarchy and show how the hierarchy is related to the usual finite nonperiodic Toda equation. Let t be a set of n real parameters (time variables),

$$(6) \quad t = \{t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}\} = \{t_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Let $A = A(t)$ be an $n \times n$ matrix function of t satisfying the system of n nonlinear equations of Lax form

$$(7) \quad \frac{\partial A(t)}{\partial t_k} = [A^k(t)_{\angle}^{\top} - A^k(t)_{\angle}, A(t)]$$

for $k \in \mathcal{N}$. Here A_{\angle} and A^{\top} denote the strictly lower triangular part and the transpose of A , respectively. Obviously, $A(t)$ does not depend on t_0 .

Next we discuss the compatibility of (7). Set

$$F_k(t) = A^k(t)_{\angle}^{\top} - A^k(t)_{\angle}.$$

The compatibility conditions lead to the system of zero curvature equations

$$(8) \quad \frac{\partial F_k}{\partial t_l} - \frac{\partial F_l}{\partial t_k} + [F_k, F_l] = 0$$

for $k, l \in \mathcal{N}$. Namely, if (8) is satisfied, then (7) is compatible. We can prove the converse of this as follows. By using a similarity action $G : A \rightarrow GAG^{-1}$, where G is a sequence of Householder matrices, we can always assume that the initial value $A(0)$ takes the form of an upper Hessenberg matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & \dots & \dots & * \\ * & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & & & * & * \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since (7) is a system of isospectral deformation equations of $A(0)$ (from the standard theory of Lax equations), $\text{Spec } A(t) = \text{Spec } A(0)$. There is a lemma

in linear algebra [G] which states that $U(t)A(t) = A(0)U(t)$ for some nonsingular upper triangular matrix $U(t)$. This asserts that $A(t)$ also takes the upper Hessenberg form for any $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Thus F_k are skew-symmetric band matrices. From (7),

$$\frac{\partial A^l(t)}{\partial t_k} - [F_k(t), A^l(t)] = 0$$

for $l \in \mathcal{N}$. Inserting $A^l = G_l - F_l$ into the above, where G_l are upper triangular, we can see that F_k should satisfy the system of zero curvature equations (8). Namely, the dynamical flows induced by (7) mutually commute. It is shown that (7) is equivalent to (8). The details of the proof can be given similarly to [N₁, Proposition 1] (for skew-hermitian band matrices).

When $A(t)$ is similar to a Jacobi matrix of the form

$$A_J(t) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & & & 0 \\ b_1 & a_2 & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & a_{n-1} & b_{n-1} \\ 0 & & & b_{n-1} & a_n \end{pmatrix} (t)$$

with $b_j(t) > 0$, the compatible system (7) is essentially equivalent to Moser's system of finite nonperiodic Toda equations [M]. He considered the case where $t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_{n-1}$ and showed that the original Toda equation (with respect to t_1) induces the flow (4) on $\mathcal{R}at^n(n)$. We recall that each rational function on the flow is expressed as

$$(9) \quad f(z; t_1) = e_1^\top (zI - A_J(t_1))^{-1} e_1,$$

where $e_1^\top = (1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0)$. This class of rational functions always admits the expansion (2) and $\det(zI - A_J(t_1))$ is independent of t_1 .

Finally, in this section we give additional systems of linear equations. Let $B(t)$ and $C(t)$ be $n \times 1$ and $1 \times n$ vectors, respectively, satisfying

$$(10) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial B(t)}{\partial t_k} &= (A^k(t) + A^k(t)_\angle^\top - A^k(t)_\angle) B(t), \\ \frac{\partial C(t)}{\partial t_k} &= -C(t)(A^k(t)_\angle^\top - A^k(t)_\angle) \end{aligned}$$

for $k \in \mathcal{N}$. The existence of such $B(t)$ is checked as follows. The compatibility condition of the first equality of (10) is

$$\frac{\partial A^k}{\partial t_l} - [F_l, A^k] - \frac{\partial A^l}{\partial t_k} + [F_k, A^l] + \frac{\partial F_k}{\partial t_l} - \frac{\partial F_l}{\partial t_k} + [F_k, F_l] = 0$$

for $k, l \in \mathcal{N}$. Then the compatibility of (7) gives rise to that of the first equality of (10). We omit the compatibility of the second equality.

Now set

$$(11) \quad \{A_0, B_0, C_0\} = \{A(0), B(0), C(0)\}.$$

The vectors B and C are called *cyclic vectors* of some matrix A if they satisfy

$$\text{rank}(B \ AB \ \dots \ A^{n-1}B) = n, \quad \text{rank}(C^\top \ A^\top C^\top \ \dots \ A^{\top n-1} C^\top) = n,$$

respectively. The matrix A is a *cyclic matrix* of B and C . To investigate the level manifold in terms of $\mathcal{Rat}(n)$ we assume that B_0 and C_0 are cyclic vectors of some A_0 in the subsequent sections. Equivalently, we assume that the triplet (11) satisfies for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

- (i) $(\lambda I - A_0 \ B_0)$ is surjective,
- (ii) $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda I - A_0 \\ C_0 \end{pmatrix}$ is injective.

We shall call the generalized Toda equation hierarchy (7) with the supplementary systems (10) satisfying (i) and (ii) *the (real) cyclic-Toda hierarchy*. We also call the hierarchy where A_0 is similar to a Jacobi matrix *the Jacobi-Toda hierarchy*.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF SOLUTIONS

Since the cyclic-Toda hierarchy (7) and (10) satisfies the Lipschitz condition (for any $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$), there exist a unique solution $\{A(t), B(t), C(t)\}$ for any initial value (11). In this section we construct the solution explicitly by using the QR decomposition (a Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization procedure). Consider the QR decomposition of the matrix exponential

$$(12) \quad \exp \left(\sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} t_k A_0^k \right) = Q^{-1}(t) R(t),$$

where Q is an orthogonal matrix and R is an upper triangular matrix with positive diagonal entries. Since $\exp(\sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} t_k A_0^k)$ is nonsingular, there uniquely exist the factors such that $Q(0) = I$ and $R(0) = I$. We can prove

Lemma 1. *The triplet $\{A(t), B(t), C(t)\}$ defined by*

$$(13) \quad A(t) = Q(t) A_0 Q^{-1}(t), \quad B(t) = R(t) B_0, \quad C(t) = C_0 Q^{-1}(t)$$

uniquely solves the initial value problem for (7) and (10) for any $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Proof. Taking derivatives of both sides of (12), we have

$$Q A_0^k Q^{-1} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t_k} \cdot Q^{-1} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial t_k} \cdot R^{-1}$$

for $k \in \mathcal{N}$. Since the first and the second terms of the r.h.s. are skew symmetric and upper triangular, respectively, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t_k} \cdot Q^{-1} &= (Q A_0^k Q^{-1})_{\angle}^{\top} - (Q A_0^k Q^{-1})_{\angle} = A^k(t)_{\angle}^{\top} - A^k(t)_{\angle}, \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial t_k} \cdot R^{-1} &= Q A_0^k Q^{-1} + (Q A_0^k Q^{-1})_{\angle}^{\top} - (Q A_0^k Q^{-1})_{\angle} \\ &= A^k(t) + A^k(t)_{\angle}^{\top} - A^k(t)_{\angle}. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, taking derivatives of (13), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial A(t)}{\partial t_k} &= \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t_k} \cdot Q^{-1}, A(t) \right], \\ \frac{\partial B(t)}{\partial t_k} &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial t_k} \cdot R^{-1} B(t), \quad \frac{\partial C(t)}{\partial t_k} = -C(t) \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t_k} \cdot Q^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

We can easily check that $\{A(t), B(t), C(t)\}$ given by (12) and (13) satisfies (7) and (10) and $\{A(0), B(0), C(0)\} = \{A_0, B_0, C_0\}$. \square

We obtain a nontrivial flow $\{A_0, B_0, C_0\} \rightarrow \{A(t), B(t), C(t)\}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n + 2n}$ from Lemma 1. The solution $A(t)$ is orthogonally similar to A_0 . Thus the eigenvalues of A_0 clearly give constants of motion of (7). The evolution (13) is a continuous time version $[N_2]$ of the QR algorithm for finding eigenvalues of Hessenberg matrices. It was Symes' observation [S] that the QR algorithm of Jacobi matrices is closely linked to the integration of the Jacobi-Toda equation. Recently Moser and Veselov [MV] showed that by factoring quadratic, in a parameter, matrix polynomials and by exchanging the factors a class of discrete analogues of the Lax equations can be integrated.

4. THE LEVEL MANIFOLD OF THE JACOBI-TODA HIERARCHY

In the Jacobi case the eigenvalues ζ_k of A_0 are real distinct. The finite nonperiodic Toda equation itself is a Hamiltonian system with the Hamiltonian

$$H_J = \frac{1}{2} \text{trace } A_J^2.$$

The Toda equation induces the flow (4) on $\mathcal{R}at^n(n)$. We remark that the 2-form

$$\omega_J = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} d\alpha_k \wedge d\zeta_k$$

defines a symplectic structure on $\mathcal{R}at^n(n)$. The 2-form ω_J is a slight modification of that given in [DLuTr]. Let us consider the level manifold of the Jacobi-Toda hierarchy. Set

$$H_j = \frac{1}{j+1} \text{trace } A_J^{j+1}(t)$$

for $j \in \mathcal{N}$. From (7), we can easily check that

$$\frac{\partial H_j}{\partial t_k} = 0$$

for $j, k \in \mathcal{N}$. This implies that the H_j are constants of motion. Indeed, we can write down H_j explicitly, $H_j = \frac{1}{j+1} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \zeta_k^{j+1}$. Define the Hamiltonian vector fields on $\mathcal{R}at^n(n)$ by

$$(14) \quad X_j = \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \zeta_k^j \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_k}$$

for $j \in \mathcal{N}$. Clearly $[X_j, X_k] = 0$, namely, H_j are in involution. The level manifold is now defined by

$$(15) \quad \mathcal{M}_J = \{f(z) \in \mathcal{R}at_p^n(n) \mid H_j = c_j, j \in \mathcal{N}\},$$

where $\mathcal{R}at_p^n(n) = \mathcal{R}at^n(n) \cap \mathcal{R}at_p(n)$ and c_j are constants. Clearly, \mathcal{M}_J is a connected submanifold of $\mathcal{R}at^n(n)$. From (14) we have

Lemma 2. *The vector fields X_j are complete and act transitively on the level manifold \mathcal{M}_J .*

Furthermore, the action of $\{X_j\}_{j \in \mathcal{N}}$ is free and can be expressed as ϕ_J :

$\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathcal{M}_J \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_J$ defined by

$$(16) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi_J \left(t, \frac{1}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}} \exp(\alpha_j)} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \frac{\exp(\alpha_k)}{z - \zeta_k} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}} \exp(\alpha_j + \sum_{l \in \mathcal{N}} t_l \zeta_k^l)} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} \frac{\exp(\alpha_k + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}} t_j \zeta_k^j)}{z - \zeta_k}. \end{aligned}$$

It has been proved that

Proposition 1. *The level manifold \mathcal{M}_J of the Jacobi-Toda hierarchy is diffeomorphic to the product of n -lines, that is, $\mathcal{M}_J \simeq \mathbb{R}^n$.*

As a consequence of the above discussion we have the following (with obvious proof)

Proposition 2. *The Jacobi-Toda hierarchy is linearized on $\mathcal{R}at^n(n)$ to*

$$(17) \quad \frac{\partial \alpha_k}{\partial t_j} = \zeta_k^j, \quad \frac{\partial \zeta_k}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

for all $j, k \in \mathcal{N}$.

Compare (17) with Moser's system (3). The coordinates ζ_k and α_k are regarded as the action and angle variables, respectively. We have shown that the Jacobi-Toda hierarchy induces a linear n -parameter flow on $\mathcal{R}at^n(n)$. Krishnaprasad [K] defined the level manifold \mathcal{M}'_J of the linearized Jacobi-Toda equation (3) by

$$\mathcal{M}'_J = \{f(z) \in \mathcal{R}at^n_p(n) \mid \zeta_j = c'_j, j \in \mathcal{N}\}$$

and gave a proof that $\mathcal{M}'_J \simeq \mathbb{R}^n$ under the assumption that not one of the c'_j is zero. However, his expression of action is not correct and if one of the c'_j is zero, then the transitivity is destroyed.

Let us consider the foliation of $\mathcal{R}at^n(n)$,

$$\mathcal{R}at^n(n) = \bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{R}^n} \mathcal{R}at^n_p(n),$$

where $p = \{p_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{N}}$ with $p(z) = \prod_{k \in \mathcal{N}} (z - \zeta_k)$. Since the action ϕ_J does not change $\{\zeta_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{N}}$, the level manifold \mathcal{M}_J can be identified with the leaf $\mathcal{R}at^n_p(n)$.

5. THE CYCLIC-TODA HIERARCHY AND RATIONAL FUNCTIONS

We first fix the expression of the initial value $\{A_0, B_0, C_0\}$ in a canonical form in order to carry out a one-to-one correspondence between each triplet and rational function of $\mathcal{R}at(n)$. For any $\{A_0, B_0, C_0\}$, define

$$(18) \quad f(z; 0) = C_0(zI - A_0)^{-1}B_0.$$

Since $\{A_0, B_0, C_0\}$ satisfies (i) and (ii), the degree of $f(z; 0)$ is precisely n . Namely, $f(z; 0)$ takes the form of (1), where $p(z)$ and $q(z)$ are coprime. Let $\mathcal{E}_n(\mathbb{R})$ be a space of cyclic matrices and vectors

$$\mathcal{E}_n(\mathbb{R}) = \{\{A, B, C\} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \times \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1} \times \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n} \mid B \text{ and } C \text{ are cyclic vectors of } A\}.$$

Define an algebraic group action on $\mathcal{E}_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\beta : \mathfrak{GL}(n, \mathbb{R}) \times \mathcal{E}_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_n(\mathbb{R})$, by

$$\beta(G, A, B, C) = (GAG^{-1}, GB, CG^{-1}).$$

Let us call β the similarity action on $\mathcal{E}_n(\mathbb{R})$. It is to be noted that if $\{A_0, B_0, C_0\}$ gives $f(z; 0)$ through (18), then so does $\{GA_0G^{-1}, GB_0, C_0G^{-1}\}$ for any $\mathfrak{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ matrix G . Hence the orbit space $\mathcal{E}_n(\mathbb{R})/\mathfrak{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ of the similarity action can be viewed as the space $\mathcal{Rat}(n)$. Using β , for any given rational function $f(z; 0)$ we can uniquely determine a matrix A_0 and its cyclic vectors B_0 and C_0 of the form

$$(19) \quad A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{0} & -p_0 \\ 1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & \ddots & 0 & -p_{n-2} \\ \mathbf{0} & & 1 & -p_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_0 = \begin{pmatrix} q_0 \\ \vdots \\ q_{n-2} \\ q_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad C_0 = (0 \cdots 0 \ 1),$$

and vice versa. The following proposition is the key connection between the level manifold and the space of rational functions.

Proposition 3. *If B_0 and C_0 are cyclic vectors of A_0 , then $B(t)$ and $C(t)$ are cyclic vectors of $A(t)$ for any $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$.*

Proof. Consider the $\mathfrak{GL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ similarity action β induced by $G = R(t)$ to get

$$\text{rank}(\lambda I - A_0 \ B_0) = \text{rank}(\lambda I - R(t)A_0R^{-1}(t) \ R(t)B_0).$$

From Lemma 1 we see that $(\lambda I - RA_0R^{-1} \ RB_0) = (\lambda I - RQ^{-1}AQ^{-1} \ B)$. Here let us note that $RQ^{-1} = Q \exp(A_0)Q^{-1} = \exp(A)$ from (12). Thus it is proved that

$$\text{rank}(\lambda I - A_0 \ B_0) = \text{rank}(\lambda I - A(t) \ B(t)).$$

On the other hand, using the similarity action induced by $G = Q(t)$ and Lemma 1 we have

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda I - A_0 \\ C_0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda I - Q(t)A_0Q^{-1}(t) \\ C_0Q^{-1}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda I - A(t) \\ C(t) \end{pmatrix}.$$

From the assumption we check that $\{A(t), B(t), C(t)\}$ actually satisfies (i) and (ii) for any $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$. \square

Corollary 1. *If $f(z; 0) \in \mathcal{Rat}^l(n)$, then the parametric rational function defined by*

$$(20) \quad f(z; t) = C(t)(zI - A(t))^{-1}B(t)$$

is an element of $\mathcal{Rat}^l(n)$ for any $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

This implies that the cyclic-Toda hierarchy induces a flow on each connected component $\mathcal{Rat}^l(n)$ determined by choice of the initial value $\{A_0, B_0, C_0\}$. Moreover, since $\det(zI - A(t)) = \det(zI - A_0)$, we have

Proposition 4. *If $f(z; 0) \in \mathcal{Rat}_p(n)$, then $f(z; t) \in \mathcal{Rat}_p(n)$ for any $t \in \mathbb{R}^n$.*

The space $\mathcal{Rat}_p(n)$ has 2^r connected components, where r is the number of real distinct roots ζ_j of $p(z)$. Write ζ_j in order, $\zeta_1 < \zeta_2 < \cdots < \zeta_r$. Let s be a multi-index $s = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r\}$, where $s_j = \pm 1$. If an odd number

of zeros of the numerator $q(z)$ are on the interval (ζ_j, ζ_{j+1}) , we assign 1 to s_j for $1 \leq j \leq r-1$. Otherwise, we assign -1 to s_j . Set $s_r = 1$ if the coefficient of the highest power of z in $q(z)$ is positive. Otherwise, set $s_r = -1$. Now each connected component of $\mathcal{R}at_p^l(n) = \mathcal{R}at^l(n) \cap \mathcal{R}at_p(n)$ can be distinguished by the index s . In what follows let $\mathcal{R}at_p^{l,s}(n)$ denote each connected component. Consequently, we have

$$(21) \quad \mathcal{R}at_p(n) = \bigcup_l \bigcup_s \mathcal{R}at_p^{l,s}(n).$$

The index s depends on the Cauchy index l . For example, if

$$p(z) = \prod_{k \in \mathcal{N}} (z - \zeta_k) \quad \text{for } \zeta_k \neq \zeta_l, \zeta_k \in \mathbb{R},$$

then $\mathcal{R}at_p^n(n)$ itself is connected and is congruent to $\mathcal{R}at_p^{n,s}(n)$ with $s = \{1, \dots, 1\}$. Moreover, $\mathcal{R}at_p^{-n} = \mathcal{R}at_p^{-n,s'}(n)$ with $s' = \{-1, \dots, -1\}$. Taking account of Corollary 1 and Proposition 4 we see that the cyclic-Toda hierarchy induces a flow on $\mathcal{R}at_p^{l,s}(n)$.

6. THE LEVEL MANIFOLD OF THE CYCLIC-TODA HIERARCHY

First we show the complete integrability of the cyclic-Toda hierarchy simply by letting the cyclic matrix $A(t)$ give rise to constants of motion.

Define

$$H_j = \frac{1}{j+1} \text{trace } A^{j+1}(t)$$

for $j \in \mathcal{N}$. From (7) we see that

$$\frac{\partial H_j}{\partial t_k} = 0$$

for $j, k \in \mathcal{N}$, namely, the H_j are constants of motion. Let us introduce the level manifold \mathcal{M}_c of the cyclic-Toda hierarchy through

$$(22) \quad \mathcal{M}_c = \bigcup_l \bigcup_s \mathcal{M}_c^{l,s}, \quad \mathcal{M}_c^{l,s} = \{f(z) \in \mathcal{R}at_p^{l,s}(n) \mid H_j = c_j, j \in \mathcal{N}\},$$

where c_j are constants determined by the coefficients of $p(z) = \det(zI - A)$. Clearly, \mathcal{M}_c is not connected and $\mathcal{M}_c^{l,s}$ are smooth open submanifolds of $\mathcal{R}at_p^{l,s}(n)$, respectively. From (12) and (13) we get

Lemma 3. *The rational function $f(z; t)$ defined by (20) satisfies*

$$(23) \quad f(z; t) = C_0(zI - A_0)^{-1} \exp \left(\sum_{k \in \mathcal{N}} t_k A_0^k \right) B_0.$$

We choose here local coordinates $\{p_j, q_j\}_{j \in \mathcal{N}}$ on $\mathcal{R}at^l(n)$. The Hamiltonian H_c of the cyclic-Toda hierarchy is given by H_2 . Consider complete Hamiltonian vector fields on $\mathcal{R}at^l(n)$,

$$(24) \quad X_k = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij}^k q_{j-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q_{i-1}}$$

for $k \in \mathcal{N}$, where a_{ij}^k are the (i, j) elements of A_0^k . It is not hard to see that $[X_j, X_k] = 0$ for $j, k \in \mathcal{N}$. Since A_0 is a cyclic matrix, the vector fields are linearly independent. Thus we have

Theorem 1. *The cyclic-Toda hierarchy is completely integrable in the classical sense of Liouville.*

In [DLNT], it was shown that the finite nonperiodic Toda equation on a generic orbit (a truncation of Toda equation) is completely integrable. We remark here that every cyclic-Toda hierarchy is *not* on the generic orbit in their sense. In [DLT] it was shown that the QR algorithm is the integer time evaluation of a completely integrable Hamiltonian system for initial data given by generic matrices. It would be interesting to make clear the relationship between Theorem 1 and the results in [DLNT, DLT].

Now we can show that the level manifold is diffeomorphic to a disjoint union of cylinders. Corollary 1 and Proposition 4 again assert that $\{X_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{N}}$ spans an n -dimensional tangent space of $\mathcal{R}at_p^{l,s}(n)$ at any point. Lemma 3 shows that X_k act transitively on $\mathcal{M}_c^{l,s}$. The action of $\{X_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{N}}$ is abelian and expressed as $\phi_c: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathcal{M}_c^{l,s} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_c^{l,s}$ defined by

$$(25) \quad \phi_c(t, f(z; 0)) = f(z; t).$$

Hence

$$\mathcal{M}_c^{l,s} = \{f(z; t) \mid f(z; 0) \in \mathcal{R}at_p^{l,s}(n), t \in \mathbb{R}^n\}.$$

Noting that $\dim \mathcal{M}_c^{l,s} = n$ and $\mathcal{M}_c^{l,s}$ is open, we have

$$\mathcal{M}_c^{l,s} = \mathcal{R}at_p^{l,s}(n),$$

and consequently, $\mathcal{M}_c = \mathcal{R}at_p(n)$.

From the connectedness of $\mathcal{M}_c^{l,s}$ we can see that the action ϕ_c on $\mathcal{M}_c^{l,s}$ is free. Let Γ_f be an isotropy group at any $f(z; 0) \in \mathcal{R}at_p^{l,s}(n)$ of the abelian action ϕ_c

$$(26) \quad \Gamma_f = \{t \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \phi_c(t, f(z; 0)) = f(z; 0)\}.$$

Since ϕ_c is transitive, the connected component $\mathcal{M}_c^{l,s}$ of the level manifold \mathcal{M}_c is diffeomorphic to the quotient manifold \mathbb{R}^n/Γ_f . Noting again that the X_k are linearly independent on $\mathcal{M}_c^{l,s}$, we see that Γ_f is a discrete subgroup of \mathbb{R}^n . It is known that the discrete subgroup is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^m for some $m \in \mathcal{N}$. Thus $\mathcal{M}_c^{l,s} \simeq \mathbb{R}^k/\mathbb{Z}^m$. The uniformly varying global coordinates $\psi \bmod 2\pi$ and α can be expressed as linear functions of $t = \{t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}\} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Following a theorem in [AKN, p. 110] we have proved

Theorem 2. *Each connected component $\mathcal{M}_c^{l,s}$ of the level manifold \mathcal{M}_c of the cyclic-Toda hierarchy is diffeomorphic to the cylinder $\mathbb{R}^n/\mathbb{Z}^m = T^m \times \mathbb{R}^{n-m}$ for some $m \in \mathcal{N}$. There are coordinates $\psi_0, \dots, \psi_{m-1} \bmod 2\pi$ and $\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_{n-m-1}$ on $T^m \times \mathbb{R}^{n-m}$ in which the cyclic-Toda hierarchy takes the form*

$$(27) \quad \frac{\partial \psi_h}{\partial t_j} = \omega_{hj}, \quad \frac{\partial \omega_{hj}}{\partial t_j} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \alpha_k}{\partial t_j} = \zeta_{kj}, \quad \frac{\partial \zeta_{kj}}{\partial t_j} = 0,$$

where $h \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$, $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-m-1\}$, and $j \in \mathcal{N}$.

This is in agreement with the Arnold-Liouville theorem in classical mechanics. We recall here the early observation by Krishnaprasad [K] that $\mathcal{R}at_p^{l,s}(n)$ is diffeomorphic to certain cylinders. Compare (27) with the linearization (17)

of the Jacobi-Toda hierarchy. Theorem 2 implies that the level manifold \mathcal{M}_c is diffeomorphic to the disjoint union (22) of cylinders. In particular, $\mathcal{M}_c^{n,s}$ ($\simeq \mathbb{R}^n$) is the level manifold of the Jacobi-Toda hierarchy originally discussed by Moser [M]. Hence we have established a natural generalization of the celebrated finite nonperiodic one-dimensional Toda equation to the cyclic-Toda hierarchy whose level manifold has nontrivial topology. Other types of generalizations have been considered by many authors, based upon the representation theory of Lie algebras (see the recent work [I] and references therein). It should be remarked that the nontrivial topology of the Jacobi-Toda equation was discussed in [To], where the condition $b_j(t) > 0$ in $A_J(t)$ of §2 is relaxed into $b_j(t) \geq 0$. The resulting level manifold is homeomorphic to a convex set in \mathbb{R}^n for any fixed set of mutually distinct eigenvalues $\{\zeta_k\}_{k \in \mathcal{N}}$.

7. CONCLUSION

We have a very explicit way of seeing the level manifold of the cyclic-Toda hierarchy which is a new completely integrable dynamical system of finite dimensions. We remark also that the hierarchy may be seen to describe a nonlinear lattice of particles with a long range interaction. As we have observed, the hierarchy completely parametrizes the space $\mathcal{Rat}(n)$ of rational functions. We hope to have demonstrated in this paper that the rich structure of the cyclic-Toda hierarchy stands revealed.

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