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Coverings and fundamental algebras for partial differential equations

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Abstract

Following Krasilshchik and Vinogradov [I.S. Krasilshchik, A.M. Vinogradov, Nonlocal trends in the geometry of differential equations, *Acta Appl. Math.* 15 (1989) 161–209], we regard PDEs as infinite-dimensional manifolds with involutive distributions and consider their special morphisms called differential coverings, which include constructions like Lax pairs and Bäcklund transformations. We show that, similarly to usual coverings in topology, at least for some PDEs differential coverings are determined by actions of a sort of fundamental group. This is not a group, but a certain system of Lie algebras, which generalize Wahlquist–Estabrook algebras. From this we deduce an algebraic necessary condition for two PDEs to be connected by a Bäcklund transformation. We compute these infinite-dimensional Lie algebras for the KdV equation, the Krichever–Novikov equation, the equation $u_t = u_{xxx}$ and prove that the third equation is not connected by any Bäcklund transformation with the other two.

As a by-product, for some class of Lie algebras \mathfrak{g} we prove that any subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} of finite codimension contains an ideal of \mathfrak{g} of finite codimension.

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1. Introduction

In this paper we study special correspondences called (*differential*) *coverings* between systems of PDEs. Roughly speaking, a covering $\mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2$ is a differential mapping from one system \mathcal{E}_1 to another system \mathcal{E}_2 such that the preimage of each local solution of \mathcal{E}_2 is a family of \mathcal{E}_1 solutions dependent on a finite number m of parameters.

For example, if $v(x, t)$ is a solution of the modified KdV equation

$$v_t = v_{xxx} - 6v^2v_x \tag{1}$$

then the function

$$u = v_x - v^2 \tag{2}$$

satisfies the KdV equation $u_t = u_{xxx} + 6uu_x$. This is the famous Miura transformation, which determines a covering from the modified KdV equation to the KdV equation. For a given local solution $u(x, t)$ of the KdV equation, a one-parameter family of functions $v(x, t)$ is recovered from Eqs. (2) and (1). That is, we have $m = 1$ for this covering. In general, systems \mathcal{E}_1 and \mathcal{E}_2 may be overdetermined, but must be consistent.

More precisely, following [1,8,9], we regard $\mathcal{E}_1, \mathcal{E}_2$ as submanifolds in infinite jet spaces. The (usually infinite-dimensional) submanifold of infinite jets satisfying a system of PDEs is called the *infinite prolongation* of the system and possesses a canonical involutive distribution called the *Cartan distribution*. This distribution is spanned by the total derivative operators (regarded as commuting vector fields on the infinite jet space) with respect to the independent variables. A (differential) covering $\tau : \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2$ is a bundle of finite rank¹ m such that the differential τ_* maps the Cartan tangent subspaces of \mathcal{E}_1 isomorphically onto the ones of \mathcal{E}_2 . Note that even local classification of coverings is highly nontrivial due to different possible configurations of the distributions.

It was shown in [8] that all kinds of Lax pairs, zero-curvature representations, Wahlquist–Estabrook prolongation structures, and Bäcklund transformations in soliton theory are special types of coverings. In particular, a Bäcklund transformation between two systems \mathcal{E}_1 and \mathcal{E}_2 is given by another system \mathcal{E}_3 and a pair of coverings $\mathcal{E}_1 \leftarrow \mathcal{E}_3 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2$.

The name ‘coverings’ for such bundles is used because they include usual topological coverings of finite-dimensional manifolds, see Example 3.

Recall that for a finite-dimensional manifold M its topological coverings are in one-to-one correspondence with actions of the fundamental group $\pi_1(M)$ on (discrete) sets. The main result of this paper is that at least for some PDEs \mathcal{E} differential coverings are also determined by actions of a sort of fundamental group. However, this is not a group, but a certain system of Lie algebras that we call the *fundamental algebras of \mathcal{E}* . They are arranged in a sequence of epimorphisms

$$\cdots \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_{k+1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_0. \tag{3}$$

Differential coverings of rank m are determined by actions of these Lie algebras on m -dimensional manifolds W , that is, homomorphisms from \mathfrak{f}_k to the algebra $D(W)$ of vector

¹ One can consider also coverings of infinite rank [1,8], but we study only the case of finite rank.

fields on W . Two coverings are isomorphic if and only if the corresponding actions are isomorphic.

More precisely, the following facts hold:

- for each action $\rho : \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow D(W)$ we introduce an involutive distribution on the manifold $\mathcal{E} \times W$ such that the trivial bundle $\mathcal{E} \times W \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ becomes a covering denoted $\tau(\rho)$ (here \mathcal{E} is endowed with the fixed Cartan distribution),
- for any covering $\tau : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ we define an action $\rho(\tau) : \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow D(\tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ for some k such that $\tau_*\rho(\tau) = 0$,
- for an action $\rho_0 : \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow D(W)$ and the covering $\tau = \tau(\rho_0)$, the action $\rho(\tau)$ is equal to the composition of the natural embedding $D(W) \subset D(\mathcal{E} \times W)$ with the action ρ_0 ,
- a morphism of coverings τ_1 and τ_2 of \mathcal{E} induces a morphism of the actions $\rho(\tau_1)$ and $\rho(\tau_2)$,
- a covering $\tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ on a neighborhood of each point of $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ is isomorphic to the covering $\tau(\rho)$ for some action ρ of \mathfrak{f}_k and some k .

The algebra \mathfrak{f}_0 is equal to the Wahlquist–Estabrook prolongation algebra of \mathcal{E} [8,20,22]. To obtain algebras \mathfrak{f}_k for $k \geq 1$, we replace the Wahlquist–Estabrook ansatz by jets of arbitrary order and find a canonical form of coverings with respect to the local gauge equivalence.

Note that some similarity between Wahlquist–Estabrook algebras and the topological fundamental group was noticed in [9]. However, before the present paper this idea was not developed and did not lead to any applications.

We prove that all finite-dimensional quotients of the fundamental algebras are coordinate-independent invariants of the system of PDEs. Namely, recall that quotients of the topological fundamental group $\pi_1(M)$ occur as automorphism groups of regular topological coverings of M . Similarly, finite-dimensional quotients of the fundamental algebras occur as Lie algebras of infinitesimal automorphisms of certain coverings of \mathcal{E} .

We conjecture that the fundamental algebras themselves are also coordinate-independent invariants and hope to prove this elsewhere using the homological techniques of [5,12,21]. We formulate some conditions for a system of PDEs to possess fundamental algebras. We check these conditions and compute algebras (3) for three PDEs: the KdV equation, the nonsingular Krichever–Novikov equation, and the linear equation

$$u_t = u_{xxx}. \quad (4)$$

In all three cases each \mathfrak{f}_k is obtained from a single Lie algebra \mathfrak{K} applying several times the operation of one-dimensional central extension.

For the KdV equation we have $\mathfrak{K} = \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$.

For the nonsingular Krichever–Novikov equation the algebra \mathfrak{K} is isomorphic to a certain subalgebra of the tensor product of $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$ with the algebra of regular functions on an affine elliptic curve. Note that in this case $\mathfrak{f}_0 = 0$, that is, the Wahlquist–Estabrook ansatz gives no nontrivial coverings.

For Eq. (4) the algebra \mathfrak{K} possesses a filtration by solvable ideals

$$\mathfrak{K}_0 \subset \mathfrak{K}_1 \subset \cdots \subset \mathfrak{K}_k \subset \cdots \subset \mathfrak{K}$$

such that the quotient $\mathfrak{K} / \cup_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathfrak{K}_k$ is solvable as well.

The described methods to compute fundamental algebras can be applied to other evolution equations as well.

In order to develop this theory, we obtain the following results on Lie algebras, which may be of independent interest. A Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} is said to be *quasi-finite* if any subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} of finite codimension contains an ideal of \mathfrak{g} of finite codimension. We prove that

- a central extension of a quasi-finite algebra is quasi-finite,
- for a finite-dimensional semisimple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} and a commutative associative algebra \mathcal{A} the tensor product $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathcal{A}$ regarded as a Lie algebra is quasi-finite,
- the algebra \mathfrak{K} of the nonsingular Krichever–Novikov equation is quasi-finite.

Recall that for a connected topological covering $\tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ one has $\pi_1(\tilde{M}) \subset \pi_1(M)$. It turns out that some analog of this property is also valid for differential coverings, see Theorems 12 and 13.

We obtain also a necessary condition for two systems of PDEs possessing fundamental algebras to be connected by a Bäcklund transformation: their fundamental algebras have to be similar in a certain sense, see Theorem 14. As an example of using this necessary condition, we prove that Eq. (4) is not connected by any Bäcklund transformation neither with the KdV equation nor with the nonsingular Krichever–Novikov equation. Note that this is apparently the first rigorous nonexistence result for Bäcklund transformations.

In this paper we consider only complex-analytic PDEs. Generalization of this theory to smooth PDEs is possible, but is a little more technical, since the analogs of Proposition 3 and Theorem 7 for smooth manifolds do not hold. However, practically all results will remain valid in the smooth case if one excludes from considered manifolds a thin subset of degenerate points.

2. Basics

In this section we review some notions of PDE geometry, actions of Lie algebras on manifolds and prove auxiliary lemmas needed for further theory.

In Sections 2.2–2.6 we mainly follow [1,8,10]. However, there are certain modifications because of the fact that we deal with complex-analytic manifolds, while in [1,8,10] only smooth manifolds are considered. In particular, we have to use sheaves instead of globally defined functions. Besides, the notions of subequations and irreducible equations are new.

Most of the notions of Section 2.7 are studied in more detail in [4].

In order to be more readable, all concepts of PDE geometry are introduced in two ways: invariant and coordinate.

2.1. Some terminology

In this paper all manifolds, functions, vector fields, and mappings are supposed to be complex-analytic.

For a manifold M we denote by $D(M)$ the Lie algebra of vector fields on M . For a function f on M and a point $a \in M$, the differential of f at a is denoted by $d_a f$.

The differential of a mapping $\varphi : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ of manifolds is denoted by φ_* .

\mathbb{Z}_+ is the set of nonnegative integers.

For subspaces V_1, \dots, V_k of a linear space, the space $\langle V_1, \dots, V_k \rangle$ is the linear span of V_1, \dots, V_k .

In this paper a surjective submersion is called a bundle. To emphasize its properties that in Section 2.2 will be extended to infinite-dimensional manifolds, we give the following definition.

Definition 1. A mapping $\varphi : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ of manifolds is called a *bundle* if

- the mapping φ is surjective,
- for any point $a \in M_1$ there is a neighborhood $U \subset M_1$ and a manifold W such that $\varphi(U)$ is open in M_2 and one has the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 U & \xrightarrow{\xi} & \varphi(U) \times W \\
 \searrow \varphi & & \swarrow p \\
 & \varphi(U) &
 \end{array}$$

where ξ is a complex-analytic diffeomorphism and p is the projection to the first factor.

In this case the preimages $\varphi^{-1}(b)$ of points $b \in M_2$ are submanifolds in M_1 and are called the *fibres* of φ . They are not necessarily isomorphic to each other, but have the same dimension called the *rank* of φ .

For a bundle $\varphi : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$, a vector field $V \in D(M_1)$ is said to be φ -vertical if $\varphi_*(V) = 0$.

In what follows we say that a certain property holds *locally* if it holds on a neighborhood of each point of the manifold under consideration.

2.2. Infinite-dimensional manifolds

We want to extend the category of finite-dimensional manifolds in order to include certain type of infinite-dimensional manifolds that occur in PDE geometry.

Definition 2. Define a category **INF** as follows.

- First, an *elementary object* of **INF** is an infinite chain of bundles

$$\xrightarrow{\varphi_{i+2,i+1}} M^{i+1} \xrightarrow{\varphi_{i+1,i}} M^i \xrightarrow{\varphi_{i,i-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\varphi_{1,0}} M^0, \tag{5}$$

where M^i are finite-dimensional manifolds.

Two elementary objects

$$\{M_1^i, \varphi_{i+1,i}^1\}, \quad \{M_2^i, \varphi_{i+1,i}^2\}$$

such that

$$\exists p, q \in \mathbb{Z} \quad M_1^{i+q} = M_2^i, \quad \varphi_{i+q+1,i+q}^1 = \varphi_{i+1,i}^2 \quad \forall i \geq p$$

are regarded to be identical.

Denote by \mathcal{M} elementary object (5). A *point* of \mathcal{M} is a sequence

$$(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_i, \dots), \quad a_i \in M^i, \quad \varphi_{i+1,i}(a_{i+1}) = a_i \quad \forall i \geq 0. \tag{6}$$

Let us introduce a topology on the set $|\mathcal{M}|$ of points of \mathcal{M} . Let U be an open subset of some M^p . Denote by $U_i, i \geq p$, the preimage of U in M^{p+i} under bundles (5). The subset of points (6) such that $a_i \in U_i$ for all $i \geq p$ is called the *elementary open subset* of $|\mathcal{M}|$ corresponding to U and is denoted by $S(U)$. By definition, elementary open subsets form a base of the topology on $|\mathcal{M}|$.

Let us define the structure sheaf of functions on $|\mathcal{M}|$. Each (complex-analytic) function $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ determines the following function on $S(U)$

$$(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_i, \dots) \mapsto f(a_p).$$

Such functions on $S(U)$ are said to be *elementary*. Now let Z be an open subset of $|\mathcal{M}|$. A function $g : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ belongs to the structure sheaf if and only if for each point $a \in Z$ there is an elementary open subset $S(U)$ such that $a \in S(U) \subset Z$ and the restriction of g to $S(U)$ is an elementary function.

- If

$$\mathcal{M}_1 = \{M_1^i, \varphi_{i+1,i}^1\}, \quad \mathcal{M}_2 = \{M_2^i, \varphi_{i+1,i}^2\}$$

are two elementary objects of **INF** then a *morphism* $\psi : \mathcal{M}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_2$ is given by $\alpha, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and a system of maps

$$\psi_i : M_1^{i+\alpha} \rightarrow M_2^i, \quad i \geq k,$$

satisfying

$$\forall i \geq k \quad \varphi_{i+1,i}^2 \circ \psi_{i+1} = \psi_i \circ \varphi_{i+\alpha+1,i+\alpha}^1.$$

- Now an *object* of **INF** is a topological space with a sheaf of complex-valued functions that is locally isomorphic to an elementary object of **INF**. A mapping of objects of **INF** is a *morphism* if locally it is a morphism of elementary objects.

Remark 1. Although this definition is rather sketchy, it is sufficient for us, because all objects of **INF** considered in this paper are open subobjects of elementary objects.

Example 1. With each finite-dimensional manifold M we associate the following elementary object of **INF**

$$\rightarrow M \rightarrow M \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow M,$$

where all arrows are the identity mappings. This construction identifies the category of finite-dimensional manifolds with a subcategory of **INF**.

Let \mathcal{M} be an object of **INF**. The sheaf of *vector fields* on \mathcal{M} is defined in the standard way as the sheaf of derivations of the structure sheaf. It is a sheaf of modules over the structure sheaf of algebras.

In particular, if \mathcal{M} is elementary object (5) then a *tangent vector* at a point (6) of \mathcal{M} is a sequence

$$(v_0, v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots), \quad v_i \in T_{a_i}M^i, \quad (\varphi_{i+1,i})_*(v_{i+1}) = v_i \quad \forall i \geq 0.$$

The vector space of all tangent vectors at a point a is denoted by $T_a\mathcal{M}$.

A *distribution* on \mathcal{M} is a locally free subsheaf of submodules of the vector fields sheaf. In other words, a distribution \mathcal{D} of rank k distinguishes for each point a of \mathcal{M} a subspace

$$\mathcal{D}_a \subset T_a\mathcal{M}, \quad \dim \mathcal{D}_a = k,$$

such that locally there are vector fields X_1, \dots, X_k that span the subspaces \mathcal{D}_a .

For a finite-dimensional manifold W and an object \mathcal{M} of **INF**, one defines the object $\mathcal{M} \times W$ of **INF** as follows. It is sufficient to consider the case when \mathcal{M} is elementary object (5). Then $\mathcal{M} \times W$ is the elementary object

$$\rightarrow M^{i+1} \times W \xrightarrow{\varphi_{i+1,i} \times \text{id}} M^i \times W \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow M^0 \times W.$$

Now one easily extends Definition 1 of bundles to the case when M_1, M_2 are objects of **INF**. However, we always assume the fibres W to be finite-dimensional manifolds.

In what follows, when we speak of functions on an object of **INF**, we always assume that the functions belong to the structure sheaf.

For the sake of simplicity, below objects of **INF** are also called manifolds, and morphisms of **INF** are called mappings.

2.3. PDEs as manifolds with distributions

Let $\pi : E \rightarrow M$ be a bundle of finite-dimensional manifolds and

$$\theta \in E, \quad \pi(\theta) = x \in M.$$

Consider a local section f of π whose graph passes through the point θ . Denote by $[f]_x^k$ the class of all local sections whose graphs are tangent to the graph of f at θ with order $\geq k$. The set

$$J^k(\pi) = \{ [f]_x^k \mid f \text{ is a local section of } \pi, x \in M \}$$

carries a natural structure of a manifold and is called the *manifold of k -jets* of the bundle π . Moreover, the natural projections

$$\pi_k : J^k(\pi) \rightarrow M, \quad [f]_x^k \mapsto x, \quad \pi_{k,k-1} : J^k(\pi) \rightarrow J^{k-1}(\pi), \quad [f]_x^k \mapsto [f]_x^{k-1},$$

are bundles. The infinite sequence of bundles

$$\dots \rightarrow J^k(\pi) \xrightarrow{\pi_{k,k-1}} J^{k-1}(\pi) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow J^1(\pi) \xrightarrow{\pi_{1,0}} J^0(\pi) = E \tag{7}$$

determines an object of **INF** that is called the *manifold of infinite jets* of π and is denoted by $J^\infty(\pi)$.

For each local section f of π we have the local sections

$$j_k(f) : M \rightarrow J^k(\pi), \quad x \mapsto [f]_x^k,$$

of the bundles π_k , $k = 0, 1, \dots$. These sections determine the local section

$$j_\infty(f) : M \rightarrow J^\infty(\pi)$$

of the natural projection $\pi_\infty : J^\infty(\pi) \rightarrow M$.

There is a unique distribution \mathcal{C} on $J^\infty(\pi)$ such that for any point $x \in M$ and any local section f of π over a neighborhood of x we have

$$\mathcal{C}_{j_\infty(f)(x)} = j_\infty(f)_*(T_x M). \tag{8}$$

This distribution is of rank $\dim M$ and is called the *Cartan distribution of $J^\infty(\pi)$* .

Consider a system of PDEs of order k imposed on sections of the bundle π . We assume that it determines a submanifold $\mathcal{E}^0 \subset J^k(\pi)$ of the manifold $J^k(\pi)$ such that the mapping $\pi_k|_{\mathcal{E}^0} : \mathcal{E}^0 \rightarrow M$ is a bundle. Then a local section f of π is a solution of the system of PDEs if and only if the graph of $j_k(f)$ is contained in \mathcal{E}^0 .

For each $l \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ the *lth prolongation* of \mathcal{E}^0 is the set

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}^l &= \{ [f]_x^{k+l} \in J^{k+l}(\pi) \mid \text{the graph of } j_k(f) \text{ is tangent to } \mathcal{E}^0 \text{ with order} \\ &\geq l \text{ at } [f]_x^k \in \mathcal{E}^0 \}, \end{aligned}$$

$l = 0, 1, \dots$. Restricting the maps $\pi_{k+l,k+l-1}$ to \mathcal{E}^l and preserving the same notation for these restrictions, we obtain the sequence of maps

$$\dots \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^l \xrightarrow{\pi_{k+l,k+l-1}} \mathcal{E}^{l-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^0. \tag{9}$$

Imposing natural conditions of regularity, we assume that all \mathcal{E}^l are submanifolds of $J^{k+l}(\pi)$, while mappings (9) are bundles. The obtained object \mathcal{E} of **INF** is called the *infinite prolongation* of the initial system of PDEs.

In what follows all considered systems of PDEs are supposed to satisfy these regularity assumptions and, therefore, possess infinite prolongations. Below such object \mathcal{E} of **INF** is sometimes simply called an *equation*.

The distribution \mathcal{C} is tangent to \mathcal{E} . Its restriction to \mathcal{E} is denoted by $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}}$ and is called the *Cartan distribution of \mathcal{E}* . It satisfies $[\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}}, \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}}] \subset \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}}$. Since \mathcal{E} is infinite-dimensional, this does not generally imply existence and uniqueness of maximal integral submanifolds.

Definition 3. Let \mathcal{E} be an object of **INF** and \mathcal{D} be a distribution on it. A subset $\mathcal{E}' \subset \mathcal{E}$ is called a *subequation* of the pair $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D})$ if \mathcal{E}' is a submanifold of codimension $l < \infty$ and \mathcal{D} is tangent to \mathcal{E}' . More precisely, this means the following. We have $\mathcal{E}' \neq \emptyset$, and for each point $a \in \mathcal{E}'$ there are a neighborhood $a \in U \subset \mathcal{E}$ and functions f_1, \dots, f_l on U such that

- $\mathcal{E}' \cap U = \{q \in U \mid f_1(q) = \dots = f_l(q) = 0\}$,
- for any $b \in U$ the differentials $d_b f_1, \dots, d_b f_l \in T_b^* \mathcal{E}$ are linearly independent,
- the ideal of functions on U generated by f_1, \dots, f_l is preserved by the action of vector fields from \mathcal{D} .

In this case \mathcal{E}' is also an object of **INF** with the distribution $\mathcal{D}|_{\mathcal{E}'}$. The number l is called the *codimension* of the subequation \mathcal{E}' .

A pair $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D})$ is said to be *irreducible* if \mathcal{E} is connected as a topological space and there is no subequation $\mathcal{E}' \subset \mathcal{E}$ of finite nonzero codimension.

Let \mathcal{E} be the infinite prolongation of a system of PDEs. Then *subequations* of \mathcal{E} are subequations of the pair $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}})$, and \mathcal{E} is called *irreducible* if the pair $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}})$ is irreducible.

Remark 2. The term ‘subequation’ is motivated by the fact that a pair $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}})$, as we agreed above, is sometimes called an equation.

2.4. Coordinate description

Consider a bundle $\pi : E \rightarrow M$. Let x_1, \dots, x_n be local coordinates in M and u^1, \dots, u^d be local coordinates in fibres of π . For a symmetric multi-index $\sigma = i_1, \dots, i_k$ set

$$u^j_{\sigma} = \frac{\partial^k u^j}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_k}}. \tag{10}$$

These functions along with x_1, \dots, x_n form a system of local coordinates for the infinite-dimensional space $J^{\infty}(\pi)$. The topology on $J^{\infty}(\pi)$ is the following. Choose a finite number $u^{j_1}_{\sigma_1}, \dots, u^{j_r}_{\sigma_r}$ of coordinates (10) and consider the mapping

$$J^{\infty}(\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+r}, \quad a \mapsto (x_1(a), \dots, x_n(a), u^{j_1}_{\sigma_1}(a), \dots, u^{j_r}_{\sigma_r}(a)).$$

The preimages of open subsets of \mathbb{C}^{n+r} , $r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, under such mappings are by definition open subsets of $J^\infty(\pi)$ and form a base of the topology on $J^\infty(\pi)$. Admissible functions on open subsets of $J^\infty(\pi)$ may depend on x_1, \dots, x_n and a finite number of coordinates (10). Below all functions are supposed to be admissible.

The total derivative operators

$$D_{x_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + \sum_{\sigma,j} u_{\sigma i}^j \frac{\partial}{\partial u_\sigma^j}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \tag{11}$$

are commuting vector fields on $J^\infty(\pi)$ and span the Cartan distribution.

Consider a system of PDEs

$$F_\alpha(x_i, u^k, u_\sigma^j, \dots) = 0, \quad \alpha = 1, \dots, s, \tag{12}$$

in the bundle π . The basic idea of the described approach is to treat (12) not as differential equations in u^k , but as analytic equations in variables (10) and x_i .

The differential consequences of (12) are

$$D_{x_{i_1}} \dots D_{x_{i_r}}(F_\alpha) = 0, \quad i_k = 1, \dots, n, \quad \alpha = 1, \dots, s, \quad r = 0, 1, \dots \tag{13}$$

The infinite prolongation $\mathcal{E} \subset J^\infty(\pi)$ of system (12) is distinguished by Eq. (13). The vector fields D_{x_i} are tangent to \mathcal{E} , and their restrictions to \mathcal{E} will be denoted by the same symbol D_{x_i} . They span the Cartan distribution $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{E}$ of \mathcal{E} .

Example 2. Consider a scalar evolution equation in two independent variables x, t

$$u_t = F(x, t, u, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_p), \quad u_k = \frac{\partial^k u}{\partial x^k}, \quad u = u_0. \tag{14}$$

Its infinite prolongation has the natural coordinates $x, t, u_k, k \geq 0$, since using differential consequences of (14) all t -derivatives are expressed in terms of these. The total derivative operators are written in these coordinates as follows:

$$D_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sum_{j \geq 0} u_{j+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_j}, \quad D_t = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \sum_{j \geq 0} D_x^j(F) \frac{\partial}{\partial u_j}.$$

2.5. Differential coverings

Definition 4. Let \mathcal{E} be an object of **INF** endowed with a distribution \mathcal{D} such that $[\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}] \subset \mathcal{D}$. A (differential) covering of (or over) the pair $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D})$ is given by a bundle of finite rank

$$\tau : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \tag{15}$$

and a distribution \mathcal{D}^τ on $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ such that

- $[\mathcal{D}^\tau, \mathcal{D}^\tau] \subset \mathcal{D}^\tau$,
- for each $a \in \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ the differential τ_* maps the space $(\mathcal{D}^\tau)_a \subset T_a \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ isomorphically onto the space $\mathcal{D}_{\tau(a)} \subset T_{\tau(a)} \mathcal{E}$.

An invertible mapping $\varphi : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ such that $\tau \circ \varphi = \tau$ is called a *gauge transformation*. The covering given by the same bundle τ and the new distribution $\varphi_*(\mathcal{D}^\tau)$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ is said to be (*gauge*) *equivalent* to the initial covering.

Similarly, a *morphism* between two coverings $\tau_i : \mathcal{E}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, $i = 1, 2$, over the same pair $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D})$ is a mapping $\varphi : \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2$ such that $\tau_1 = \tau_2 \circ \varphi$ and $\varphi_*(\mathcal{D}^{\tau_1}) \subset \mathcal{D}^{\tau_2}$.

A τ -vertical vector field $X \in D(\tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ is called a (*gauge*) *symmetry* of τ if $[X, \mathcal{D}^\tau] \subset \mathcal{D}^\tau$. This means that the local flow of X (if it exists) consists of automorphisms of τ . The Lie algebra of symmetries is denoted by $\text{Sym } \tau$.

Covering (15) is said to be *irreducible* if both pairs $(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D})$ and $(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}, \mathcal{D}^\tau)$ are irreducible.

Example 3. Let us show that usual topological coverings are a particular case of this construction. Let M be a finite-dimensional manifold and \mathcal{D} be the whole tangent bundle of M . Coverings of rank 0 over (M, \mathcal{D}) are just topological coverings $\tau : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$, where $\dim \tilde{M} = \dim M$ and \mathcal{D}^τ is the whole tangent bundle of \tilde{M} .

If the distribution on \mathcal{E} is clearly fixed, we speak of coverings over \mathcal{E} (without mentioning the distribution).

Let now \mathcal{E} be the infinite prolongation of a system of PDEs (12). In this case we fix \mathcal{D} to be the Cartan distribution $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{E}$.

Let us describe a covering (15) in local coordinates. Recall that locally $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{E}$ is spanned by D_{x_i} . Therefore, locally there is a unique n -tuple of vector fields

$$\tilde{D}_{x_i} \in \mathcal{D}^\tau, \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \tag{16}$$

on the manifold $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ such that

$$\tau_*(\tilde{D}_{x_i}) = D_{x_i}, \tag{17}$$

$$[\tilde{D}_{x_i}, \tilde{D}_{x_j}] = 0, \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n. \tag{18}$$

Moreover, vector fields (16) span the distribution \mathcal{D}^τ .

If $X \in \text{Sym } \tau$ then we have

$$[X, \tilde{D}_{x_i}] = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \tag{19}$$

Below in this section we consider equations in two independent variables x and t , i.e., $n = 2$. Locally the bundle τ is trivial

$$\tau : \mathcal{E} \times W \rightarrow \mathcal{E}, \quad \dim W = m < \infty. \tag{20}$$

Let w^1, \dots, w^m be local coordinates in W .

From (17) we have

$$\tilde{D}_x = D_x + A, \quad \tilde{D}_t = D_t + B, \tag{21}$$

where

$$A = \sum_{j=1}^m a^j \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}, \quad B = \sum_{j=1}^m b^j \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j} \tag{22}$$

are τ -vertical vector fields on $\mathcal{E} \times W$. Condition (18) is written as

$$D_x B - D_t A + [A, B] = 0, \tag{23}$$

where

$$D_x B = \sum_{j=1}^m D_x(b^j) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}, \quad D_t A = \sum_{j=1}^m D_t(a^j) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}.$$

A covering equivalent to the one given by $A = B = 0$ is called *trivial*.

The manifold $\mathcal{E} \times W$ is itself isomorphic to the infinite prolongation of the system that consists of Eq. (12) and the following additional equations:

$$\frac{\partial w^j}{\partial x} = a^j(x, t, w^k, u_\sigma^i, \dots), \quad \frac{\partial w^j}{\partial t} = b^j(x, t, w^k, u_\sigma^i, \dots), \quad j = 1, \dots, m. \tag{24}$$

This overdetermined system is consistent modulo (12) if and only if (23) holds on \mathcal{E} . The vector fields $D_x + A$, $D_t + B$ are the restrictions of the total derivative operators to $\mathcal{E} \times W$. That is, the distribution \mathcal{D}^τ is the Cartan distribution of this system.

Gauge transformations correspond to invertible changes of variables

$$x \mapsto x, \quad t \mapsto t, \quad u_\sigma^i \mapsto u_\sigma^i, \quad w^j \mapsto g^j(x, t, w^k, u_\sigma^i, \dots), \quad j = 1, \dots, m, \tag{25}$$

in (24). A covering is trivial if and only if it is obtained by such change of variables from the trivial system

$$\frac{\partial w^j}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w^j}{\partial t} = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, m.$$

Therefore, classification of coverings over \mathcal{E} up to local isomorphism is equivalent to classification of consistent modulo (12) systems (24) up to locally invertible changes of variables (25).

Example 4. Consider a covering of rank 1

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = a(x, t, w, u, u_1, \dots, u_k), \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = b(x, t, w, u, u_1, \dots, u_k) \tag{26}$$

over the infinite prolongation of Eq. (14). After a gauge transformation

$$w \mapsto f(x, t, w, u, u_1, \dots, u_r), \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \neq 0,$$

system (26) changes to the following system:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial w}} (a(x, t, f, u, u_1, \dots, u_k) - D_x f), \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial w}} (b(x, t, f, u, u_1, \dots, u_k) - D_t f), \quad f = f(x, t, w, u, u_1, \dots, u_r), \end{aligned}$$

which represents an equivalent to (26) covering.

Recall that in the case of two independent variables x, t a conserved current of \mathcal{E} is a pair of functions (f, g) on \mathcal{E} satisfying

$$D_t f = D_x g. \tag{27}$$

Two conserved currents (f_1, g_1) and (f_2, g_2) are called *equivalent* if there is a function h such that

$$f_2 - f_1 = D_x(h), \quad g_2 - g_1 = D_t(h). \tag{28}$$

For a conserved current (27) the pair of vector fields

$$A = f(x, t, u^i_\sigma, \dots) \frac{\partial}{\partial w}, \quad B = g(x, t, u^i_\sigma, \dots) \frac{\partial}{\partial w}$$

satisfies (23) and determines a covering of rank 1.

Equivalent conserved currents (28) determine equivalent coverings. Indeed, the corresponding gauge transformation is $w \mapsto w + h$.

2.6. Coverings as transformations of PDEs

Consider two systems of PDEs

$$F_\alpha \left(x, t, u^1, \dots, u^{d_1}, \frac{\partial^{p+q} u^j}{\partial x^p \partial t^q}, \dots \right) = 0, \quad \alpha = 1, \dots, s_1, \tag{29}$$

$$G_\alpha \left(x, t, v^1, \dots, v^{d_2}, \frac{\partial^{p+q} v^j}{\partial x^p \partial t^q}, \dots \right) = 0, \quad \alpha = 1, \dots, s_2, \tag{30}$$

and a mapping

$$u^j = \varphi^j \left(x, t, v^1, \dots, v^{d_2}, \frac{\partial^{p+q} v^l}{\partial x^p \partial t^q}, \dots \right), \quad j = 1, \dots, d_1, \tag{31}$$

such that the following conditions hold:

- (1) For each local solution $v^1(x, t), \dots, v^{d_2}(x, t)$ of system (30) functions (31) constitute a local solution of (29).
- (2) For each local solution $u^1(x, t), \dots, u^{d_1}(x, t)$ of (29) the system that consists of Eqs. (30) and (31) is consistent and possesses locally a general solution

$$v^1(x, t, c_1, \dots, c_m), \dots, v^{d_2}(x, t, c_1, \dots, c_m)$$

dependent on a finite number of complex parameters c_1, \dots, c_m .

Example 5. Miura transformation (2) satisfies these conditions with $m = 1$.

Consider the following trivial bundles:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi : \mathbb{C}^{d_1+2} &\rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2, & (x, t, u^1, \dots, u^{d_1}) &\mapsto (x, t), \\ \tilde{\pi} : \mathbb{C}^{d_2+2} &\rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2, & (x, t, v^1, \dots, v^{d_2}) &\mapsto (x, t), \end{aligned}$$

and their infinite jet spaces $J^\infty(\pi)$ and $J^\infty(\tilde{\pi})$.

Denote by D_x, D_t and \tilde{D}_x, \tilde{D}_t the total derivative operators on $J^\infty(\pi)$ and $J^\infty(\tilde{\pi})$ respectively. One has

$$\frac{\partial^{p+q} u^j}{\partial x^p \partial t^q} = D_x^p D_t^q(u^j), \quad \frac{\partial^{p+q} v^j}{\partial x^p \partial t^q} = \tilde{D}_x^p \tilde{D}_t^q(v^j).$$

Formulas (31) suggest to consider the mapping

$$\tau : J^\infty(\tilde{\pi}) \rightarrow J^\infty(\pi) \tag{32}$$

defined as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \tau^*(x) &= x, & \tau^*(t) &= t, & \tau^*(u^j) &= \varphi^j, \\ \tau^* \left(\frac{\partial^{p+q} u^j}{\partial x^p \partial t^q} \right) &= \tilde{D}_x^p \tilde{D}_t^q(\varphi^j). \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

Then we obtain

$$\tau_*(\tilde{D}_x) = D_x, \quad \tau_*(\tilde{D}_t) = D_t. \tag{34}$$

Let $\mathcal{E} \subset J^\infty(\pi)$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{E}} \subset J^\infty(\tilde{\pi})$ be the infinite prolongations of systems (29) and (30) respectively. Conditions (1) and (2) above need rigorous analytical explanation, which we do not consider. Instead, following [1,8], we say that Conditions (1) and (2) are by definition equivalent to the fact that $\tau(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}) = \mathcal{E}$ and the mapping

$$\tau|_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}} : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \tag{35}$$

is a bundle of rank m . Then from (34) we obtain that (35) is a covering.

According to construction (24), every covering of a system of PDEs is locally isomorphic to a covering of this form.

2.7. Actions of Lie algebras on manifolds

Let \mathfrak{g} be a Lie algebra over \mathbb{C} . Recall that an *action* of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} on a complex manifold W is a homomorphism $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(W)$. For $a \in \mathfrak{g}$ let $ev_a : D(W) \rightarrow T_a W$ be the evaluation mapping. For an action $\rho : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(W)$ the subalgebra $\{v \in \mathfrak{g} \mid ev_a \rho(v) = 0\}$ is called the *isotropy subalgebra* of the point a .

An action ρ is said to be *transitive* if the mapping $ev_a \rho : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow T_a W$ is surjective for each $a \in W$. An action ρ is called *free* if $\ker ev_a \rho = 0$ for any $a \in W$.

A bundle $W \rightarrow W'$ is called the *quotient map* with respect to an action $\rho : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(W)$ if all vector fields from $\rho(\mathfrak{g})$ are tangent to the fibres and the induced action on each fibre is transitive.

A morphism from one action $\rho_1 : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(W_1)$ to another action $\rho_2 : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(W_2)$ is a mapping $\psi : W_1 \rightarrow W_2$ such that

$$\forall a \in W_1 \quad \forall v \in \mathfrak{g} \quad \psi_*(\text{ev}_a \rho_1(v)) = \text{ev}_{\psi(a)} \rho_2(v). \tag{36}$$

The following statement is obvious.

Lemma 1. *Let $\psi : W_1 \rightarrow W_2$ be a morphism of transitive actions $\rho_i : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(W_i), i = 1, 2$. Then $\psi(W_1)$ is open in W_2 .*

Let G be a connected complex Lie group associated with a finite-dimensional Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . For $g \in G$ set

$$L_g : G \rightarrow G, \quad a \mapsto ga, \quad R_g : G \rightarrow G, \quad a \mapsto ag.$$

A vector field $X \in D(G)$ is said to be *right invariant* if

$$\forall g \in G \quad (R_g)_*(X) = X, \tag{37}$$

and X is said to be *left invariant* if

$$\forall g \in G \quad (L_g)_*(X) = X. \tag{38}$$

Denote by $D_{li}, D_{ri} \subset D(G)$ the subalgebras of left invariant and right invariant vector fields respectively. It is well known that

$$D_{li} \cong D_{ri} \cong \mathfrak{g}. \tag{39}$$

and the actions of the algebras D_{li}, D_{ri} on G are free and transitive.

By isomorphisms (39), we have the free transitive action $\sigma : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(G)$ of \mathfrak{g} on G by right invariant vector fields. Let $H \subset G$ be a connected Lie subgroup and $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ be the corresponding Lie subalgebra. Consider the quotient space G/H with the canonical projection $p : G \rightarrow G/H$.

Due to Eq. (37), all right invariant vector fields are mapped by p_* to well-defined vector fields on G/H . Consider the arising transitive action

$$\sigma_{\mathfrak{h}} = p_* \circ \sigma : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(G/H)$$

of \mathfrak{g} on G/H . The following lemma is easy to prove.

Lemma 2. *Let U be a connected open subset of G/H . Let $X \in D(U)$ commute with all vector fields from $\sigma_{\mathfrak{h}}(\mathfrak{g})$. Then there is $V \in D_{li}$ such that $X = p_*(V)$.*

And vice versa, if $V \in D_{li}$ is projectable to G/H then $p_(V)$ commutes with all vector fields from $\sigma_{\mathfrak{h}}(\mathfrak{g})$. An element $V \in D_{li} \cong \mathfrak{g}$ is projectable to G/H if and only if $[V, \mathfrak{h}] \subset \mathfrak{h}$.*

In particular, if U is a connected open subset of G then the algebra

$$\{V \in D(U) \mid [V, \sigma(\mathfrak{g})] = 0\}$$

coincides with $D_{li} \cong \mathfrak{g}$.

Lemma 3. *Let W be a connected finite-dimensional manifold. Suppose that an action $\rho : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(W)$ is free and transitive. Then the Lie algebra*

$$\{V \in D(W) \mid [V, \rho(\mathfrak{g})] = 0\}$$

is isomorphic to \mathfrak{g} and acts on W freely and transitively as well.

Proof. It is well known that in this case the action ρ is locally isomorphic to the action $\sigma : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(G)$. By Lemma 2, we obtain that for any $a \in W$ there is a neighborhood $U \subset W$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \{V \in D(U) \mid [V, \rho(\mathfrak{g})] = 0\} &\cong \mathfrak{g}, \\ \forall b \in U \forall v \in T_b W \quad \exists! V \in D(U) : \text{ev}_b V = v, \quad [V, \rho(\mathfrak{g})] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since W is connected, this implies the statement of the lemma. \square

Lemma 4. *Let \mathfrak{g} be a (possibly infinite-dimensional) Lie algebra, W_1 and W_2 be connected finite-dimensional manifolds, and $\psi : W_1 \rightarrow W_2$ be a morphism of transitive actions $\rho_i : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(W_i)$, $i = 1, 2$. Suppose that ψ is a bundle with connected fibres and the algebra*

$$\mathfrak{s} = \{V \in D(W_1) \mid \psi_*(V) = 0, [V, \rho_1(\mathfrak{g})] = 0\}$$

acts freely and transitively on each fibre of ψ . Let $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ be the isotropy subalgebra of a point $a \in W_2$ with respect to the action ρ_2 . Then all vector fields from $\rho_1(\mathfrak{h})$ are tangent to the fibre $F = \psi^{-1}(a) \subset W_1$ and the image of the algebra $\rho_1(\mathfrak{h})$ in $D(F)$ is isomorphic to \mathfrak{s} .

Proof. The fact that all vector fields from $\rho_1(\mathfrak{h})$ are tangent to F is obvious. Denote by \mathfrak{f} the image of $\rho_1(\mathfrak{h})$ in $D(F)$. The algebra $\{V \in D(F) \mid [V, \mathfrak{s}] = 0\}$ includes \mathfrak{f} and is, by Lemma 3, isomorphic to \mathfrak{s} . Since $\dim \mathfrak{f} \geq \dim F = \dim \mathfrak{s}$, we obtain

$$\mathfrak{f} = \{V \in D(F) \mid [V, \mathfrak{s}] = 0\} \cong \mathfrak{s}. \quad \square$$

2.8. Zero-curvature representations

Let \mathfrak{g} be a Lie algebra over \mathbb{C} . Let \mathcal{E} be an open subset of the infinite prolongation of a system of PDEs in two independent variables x, t such that D_x, D_t are well defined on \mathcal{E} .

A pair of functions

$$M, N : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \tag{40}$$

is called a \mathfrak{g} -valued zero-curvature representation (ZCR in short) if

$$D_x(N) - D_t(M) + [M, N] = 0. \tag{41}$$

We suppose that all coefficients of the vector-valued functions (40) are admissible (i.e., belong to the structure sheaf).

Then each action $\rho : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(W)$ induces the covering structure in the bundle $\tau : \mathcal{E} \times W \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ given by

$$\tilde{D}_x = D_x + \rho(M), \quad \tilde{D}_t = D_x + \rho(N).$$

Eq. (23) for $A = \rho(M)$ and $B = \rho(N)$ follows from (41).

For a morphism of actions $\psi : W_1 \rightarrow W_2$ the mapping

$$\text{id} \times \psi : \mathcal{E} \times W_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \times W_2$$

is a morphism of the corresponding coverings.

Example 6. Let \mathfrak{g} be a finite-dimensional Lie algebra. Clearly, a \mathfrak{g} -valued ZCR dependent polynomially on a parameter λ can be treated as a ZCR with values in the infinite-dimensional Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$. Then by the above construction each action of $\mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$ determines a covering.

2.9. Translation-invariant coverings

In what follows we mainly consider *translation-invariant* PDEs (12) such that F_α do not depend on the independent variables x_i . In this case it is convenient to exclude the variables x_i from the set of coordinates on $J^\infty(\pi)$ and \mathcal{E} . That is, admissible functions may depend on (10), but not on x_i . Besides, in this case we consider total derivative operators (11) without the term $\partial/\partial x_i$.

The obtained manifold and the obtained distribution on it are called the *translation-invariant infinite prolongation* and the *translation-invariant Cartan distribution* of the translation-invariant system (12) respectively. Differential coverings of the translation-invariant infinite prolongation are called *translation-invariant coverings*.

Assume that there are two independent variables x, t . Then a differential covering (24) is translation-invariant if and only if a^j, b^j do not depend on x, t either. Making this restriction, we in fact do not lose any coverings, since, according to [7], with arbitrary covering (24) of rank m we can associate the following translation-invariant covering of rank $m + 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial x} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial v^2}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial w^j}{\partial x} = a^j(v^1, v^2, w^k, u_\sigma^i, \dots), \\ \frac{\partial v^1}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v^2}{\partial t} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial w^j}{\partial t} = b^j(v^1, v^2, w^k, u_\sigma^i, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

(we replaced x, t by v^1, v^2 in the right-hand side of (24)). The fibres of this covering have the coordinates $v^1, v^2, w^1, \dots, w^m$.

Example 7. Consider a translation-invariant evolution equation

$$u_t = F(u, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_p), \quad u_k = \frac{\partial^k u}{\partial x^k}, \quad u = u_0. \tag{42}$$

Its translation-invariant infinite prolongation has the coordinates $u_k, k \geq 0$. The total derivative operators are written in these coordinates as follows:

$$D_x = \sum_{j \geq 0} u_{j+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial u_j}, \tag{43}$$

$$D_t = \sum_{j \geq 0} D_x^j(F) \frac{\partial}{\partial u_j} \tag{44}$$

and span the translation-invariant Cartan distribution.

Let us rewrite the translation-invariance condition in coordinate-free terms.

Recall that a *connection* in a bundle $\pi : E \rightarrow M$ is given by a distribution \mathcal{D} on E such that for any $a \in E$ the mapping $\pi_* : \mathcal{D}_a \rightarrow T_{\pi(a)}M$ is an isomorphism of vector spaces. Then for each open subset $U \subset M$ we have the natural linear mapping

$$\nabla : D(U) \rightarrow D(\pi^{-1}(U))$$

that is uniquely defined by the following condition:

$$\forall V \in D(U) \nabla(V) \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \pi_*(\nabla(V)) = V.$$

The connection is said to be *flat* if

$$\forall V_1, V_2 \in D(U) \nabla([V_1, V_2]) = [\nabla(V_1), \nabla(V_2)].$$

Consider the natural mapping

$$\pi_{\infty,0} : J^\infty(\pi) \rightarrow E$$

arising from (7). Let Z be an open subset of E . Recall [1,9,10] that for any vector field $X \in D(Z)$ there is a unique vector field $S(X) \in D(\pi_{\infty,0}^{-1}(Z))$ such that

$$[S(X), \mathcal{C}] \subset \mathcal{C}, \quad (\pi_{\infty,0})_*(S(X)) = X, \tag{45}$$

where \mathcal{C} is the Cartan distribution on $J^\infty(\pi)$.

Fix a flat connection in the bundle π . An equation $\mathcal{E} \subset J^\infty(\pi)$ is said to be *translation-invariant (with respect to this flat connection)* if for any vector field V on an open subset of M the vector field $S(\nabla(V))$ is tangent to \mathcal{E} .

Vector fields of the form $S(\nabla(V))$ span another distribution \mathcal{D}' of rank $\dim M$ on $J^\infty(\pi)$. Let $a \in M$. The submanifold $\mathcal{E}' = \mathcal{E} \cap \pi_{\infty,0}^{-1}(a)$ is the translation-invariant infinite prolongation. To obtain the translation-invariant Cartan distribution $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}'}$ on it, one projects the Cartan distribution $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}}$ to \mathcal{E}' parallel to the distribution \mathcal{D}' . The obtained distribution $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}'}$ is involutive, but may be singular at some points of \mathcal{E}' (e.g., the points $u_i = 0, i \geq 1$, in Example 7), and we exclude these singular points from the translation-invariant infinite prolongation. It

is clear from the next example that locally the structure of the pair $(\mathcal{E}', \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}'})$ does not depend on $a \in M$.

Example 8. As in Section 2.4, let

$$\pi : \mathbb{C}^{d+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n, \quad (x_1, \dots, x_n, u^1, \dots, u^d) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_n). \tag{46}$$

Consider the flat connection given by $\nabla(\partial/\partial x_i) = \partial/\partial x_i$. It is well known that locally any flat connection is isomorphic to this one.

Since we have $S(\partial/\partial x_i) = \partial/\partial x_i$, an equation $\mathcal{E} \subset J^\infty(\pi)$ is translation-invariant with respect to this flat connection if and only if it can be given by a system (12) such that F_α do not depend on x_i .

2.10. Wahlquist–Estabrook coverings

Consider a translation-invariant evolution Eq. (42) satisfying $\partial F/\partial u_p \neq 0$. In order to describe locally all its translation-invariant coverings, one must solve Eq. (23) for

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sum_{j=1}^m a^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_k) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}, \\ B &= \sum_{j=1}^m b^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_k) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}, \end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

for arbitrary $k, m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. If k is less than the order p of (42) then the covering is said to be of *Wahlquist–Estabrook type*.

Consider the following example.

Proposition 1 (Wahlquist and Estabrook [22], van Eck [20], Krasilshchik and Vinogradov [8]). *For the KdV equation*

$$u_t = u_3 + u_1 u, \quad u_i = \frac{\partial^i u}{\partial x^i}, \tag{48}$$

any Wahlquist–Estabrook covering

$$\begin{aligned} D_x B - D_t A + [A, B] &= 0, \quad A = A(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, u_2), \\ B &= B(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, u_2) \end{aligned}$$

is of the form

$$A = X_1 + \frac{1}{3}uX_2 + \frac{1}{6}u^2X_3, \tag{49}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= (\frac{1}{3}u_2 + \frac{1}{6}u^2)X_2 + (\frac{1}{9}u^3 - \frac{1}{6}u_1^2 + \frac{1}{3}uu_2)X_3 - X_4 + \frac{1}{3}u[X_1, [X_1, X_2]] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{18}u^2[X_2, [X_1, X_2]] + \frac{1}{3}u_1[X_2, X_1], \end{aligned} \tag{50}$$

where the vector fields X_i depend only on w^1, \dots, w^m and are subject to the relations

$$[X_1, X_3] = [X_2, X_3] = [X_1, X_4] = [X_2, [X_2, [X_2, X_1]]] = 0, \tag{51}$$

$$[X_1, [X_1, [X_2, X_1]]] = [X_4, X_2],$$

$$[X_1, [X_2, [X_2, X_1]]] = [X_1, X_2] + [X_4, X_3]. \tag{52}$$

Remark 3. The KdV equation (48) differs from the one described in the introduction, but one is obtained from the other by a suitable scaling transformation $u \mapsto cu$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C}$.

Let \mathfrak{F} be the free Lie algebra generated by the letters X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 . Let \mathfrak{L} be the quotient of \mathfrak{F} over relations (51) and (52). Then formulas (49) and (50) determine a ZCR of (48) with values in \mathfrak{L} such that every Wahlquist–Estabrook covering arises from an action of \mathfrak{L} by the construction of Section 2.8. The algebra \mathfrak{L} is called the *Wahlquist–Estabrook prolongation algebra* of (48).

A similar description of Wahlquist–Estabrook coverings is known for many Eqs. (42)) (see, e.g., [2,20,8]).

Let us describe the algebra \mathfrak{L} more explicitly. Below for $q \in \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$ and $f(\lambda) \in \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$ we write the element

$$q \otimes f(\lambda) \in \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$$

simply as $qf(\lambda)$.

Proposition 2 (van Eck [19,20]). *The Lie algebra \mathfrak{L} is isomorphic to the direct sum of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$ and the five-dimensional Heisenberg algebra H . The algebra H has a basis*

$$r_{-3}, r_{-1}, r_0, r_1, r_3$$

with the commutator table $[r_{-1}, r_1] = [r_3, r_{-3}] = r_0$, the other commutators being zero. The isomorphism is given by

$$X_1 = r_1 - \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z\lambda, X_2 = r_{-1} + z, X_3 = r_{-3}, X_4 = r_3 - \frac{1}{2}y\lambda + \frac{1}{2}z\lambda^2, \tag{53}$$

where h, y, z is a basis of \mathfrak{sl}_2 with the relations

$$[h, y] = 2y, \quad [h, z] = -2z, \quad [y, z] = h.$$

Remark 4. One of the main ideas of this paper is to introduce Lie algebras playing similar role for coverings (23) and (47) with arbitrary k .

The set of coverings of the form (47) is invariant under gauge transformations of the form

$$w^i \mapsto f^i(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_{k-p}). \tag{54}$$

In order to define these Lie algebras, we find for coverings (23) and (47) a canonical form with respect to the action of gauge transformations (54).

Since for Wahlquist–Estabrook coverings transformations (54) do not depend on u_i , $i \geq 0$, all Wahlquist–Estabrook coverings are automatically in the canonical form.

Coverings (23) and (47) with arbitrary k were also studied in [3]. However, gauge transformations were not considered there. Because of this, the authors of [3] had to impose some additional constraints on vector fields (47).

3. Analogs of the fundamental group for differential coverings

3.1. An instructive example

To motivate the next constructions, we present a description of some coverings of the KdV equation

$$u_t = u_3 + u_1 u. \tag{55}$$

The analogous description of all translation-invariant coverings of (55) will be given in Section 5.

The operators D_x , D_t below are given by (43) and (44) with $F = u_3 + u_1 u$.

Theorem 1. Any translation-invariant covering (23) of the form

$$A = A(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, u_2, u_3), \quad B = B(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, u_2, u_3) \tag{56}$$

is locally equivalent to a covering of the form

$$A = X_1 + \frac{1}{3}uX_2 + \frac{1}{6}u^2X_3 + f_1C, \tag{57}$$

$$B = (\frac{1}{3}u_2 + \frac{1}{6}u^2)X_2 + (\frac{1}{9}u^3 - \frac{1}{6}u_1^2 + \frac{1}{3}uu_2)X_3 - X_4 + \frac{1}{3}u[X_1, [X_1, X_2]] + \frac{1}{18}u^2[X_2, [X_1, X_2]] + \frac{1}{3}u_1[X_2, X_1] + g_1C, \tag{58}$$

where the vector fields X_i , C depend only on w^1, \dots, w^m and satisfy

$$[C, X_i] = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4, \tag{59}$$

in addition to relations (51) and (52). Here (f_1, g_1) is a conserved current of (55)

$$f_1 = u_1^2 - \frac{1}{3}u^3, \quad g_1 = 2u_1u_3 - u_2^2 - u^2u_2 + 2uu_1^2 - \frac{1}{4}u^4, \quad D_t f_1 = D_x g_1.$$

Proof. It is easy to obtain that A does not depend on u_2, u_3 and is a polynomial of degree 2 in u_1

$$A = u_1^2 A_2(w^1, \dots, w^m, u) + u_1 A_1(w^1, \dots, w^m, u) + A_0(w^1, \dots, w^m, u). \tag{60}$$

We want to get rid of the term $u_1 A_1$ by switching to a locally gauge equivalent covering. Namely, consider an arbitrary point $u_i = a_i \in \mathbb{C}$, $w^j = w_0^j \in \mathbb{C}$ where vector fields (56)

are defined. We will find a gauge transformation defined on a neighborhood of this point that kills the term $u_1 A_1$.

To this end, let

$$A_1(w^1, \dots, w^m, u) = \sum_j c^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}.$$

Consider the system of ordinary differential equations

$$\frac{d}{du} f^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u) = c^j(f^1, \dots, f^m, u), \quad j = 1, \dots, m,$$

dependent on the parameters w^1, \dots, w^m . Consider its local solution on a neighborhood of the point $u = a_0$, $w^j = w_0^j$ with the initial condition $f^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, a_0) = w^j$. Then the formulas

$$u_k \mapsto u_k, \quad w^j \mapsto f^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u), \quad k \geq 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, m, \tag{61}$$

define locally a gauge transformation φ such that

$$\varphi_*(D_x + A) = D_x + A', \quad \varphi_*(D_t + B) = D_t + B',$$

where the vector field A' is of the form (60) without the linear in u_1 term (compare with Example 4).

Now it is straightforward to show that the vector fields A, B are of the form (57) and (58) with the relations

$$\begin{aligned} [X_2, X_3] &= [X_1, X_4] = [C, X_i] = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \quad [C, X_4] + \frac{1}{6}[X_1, X_3] = 0, \\ [C, X_4] + \frac{1}{3}[X_1, X_3] + \frac{1}{6}[X_3, [X_1, [X_1, X_2]]] &= \frac{1}{18}[X_2, [X_2, [X_2, X_1]]], \\ [X_3, [X_2, [X_1, X_2]]] &= 0, \quad [X_1, [X_1, [X_2, X_1]]] = [X_4, X_2], \\ [X_1, [X_2, [X_2, X_1]]] &= [X_1, X_2] + [X_4, X_3]. \end{aligned} \tag{62}$$

From these relations it follows that $[X_1, X_3]$ and $(\text{ad}^3 X_2)(X_1)$ commute with X_1, X_2 . Now applying $\text{ad}^2 X_2$ to (62) we obtain $(\text{ad}^3 X_2)(X_1) = 0$, which implies (59), (51) and (52). \square

3.2. The definition of the fundamental algebras

Consider a system of PDEs in two independent variables x, t . The results of this section are applicable to the following two situations:

- (1) The manifold \mathcal{E} is the infinite prolongation defined in Section 2.3, and $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}}$ is the Cartan distribution on it.

- (2) The system of PDEs is translation-invariant, the manifold \mathcal{E} is the translation-invariant infinite prolongation defined in Section 2.9, and $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{E}}$ is the translation-invariant Cartan distribution.

However, all examples of this paper belong to the second situation.

Without loss of generality, we can assume \mathcal{E} to be connected. Moreover, we assume that the total derivative operators D_x, D_t are well defined on \mathcal{E} . This is not a big restriction, because most of our results are local and locally this is always the case.

Remark 5. In fact the main Definition 5 can be readily generalized for PDEs in any number of independent variables. However, since all PDEs considered in this paper are in two independent variables, for the sake of clarity we prefer to give this simplified version.

Remark 6. Below in this section we use the following notation. For an open subset \mathcal{E}' of \mathcal{E} and a finite-dimensional manifold W , the mapping

$$\mathcal{E}' \times W \rightarrow \mathcal{E}' \tag{63}$$

is always the projection to the first factor. For a function f on \mathcal{E} , its restriction to \mathcal{E}' is denoted by the same symbol f .

According to Section 2.5, a covering structure in the trivial bundle (63) is uniquely determined by a pair of vector fields $A, B \in D(\mathcal{E}' \times W)$ that are vertical with respect to projection (63) and satisfy relation (23).

We have the natural embedding $D(W) \subset D(\mathcal{E}' \times W)$. A vector field $X \in D(\mathcal{E}' \times W)$ belongs to $D(W)$ if and only if it is vertical with respect to (63) and its coefficients do not depend on coordinates of \mathcal{E} .

Inspired by Theorem 1, let us give the following definition.

Definition 5. We say that \mathcal{E} possesses *fundamental algebras* if there are finite sets $\mathcal{A}_k, \mathcal{B}_k, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, of functions on \mathcal{E} satisfying the relations

$$\mathcal{A}_k \subset \mathcal{A}_{k+1}, \quad \mathcal{B}_k \subset \mathcal{B}_{k+1} \quad \forall k \tag{64}$$

such that for any connected open subset \mathcal{E}_1 of \mathcal{E} the following conditions hold:

- (1) Let $\tau : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$ be a covering of \mathcal{E}_1 . Then for any point $a \in \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ there are a neighborhood $a \in \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_1 \subset \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for $\mathcal{E}_2 = \tau(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_1) \subset \mathcal{E}$ the covering $\tau|_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_1} : \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2$ is isomorphic to a covering $\mathcal{E}_2 \times W \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2$ of the following *canonical form*:

$$[D_x + A, D_t + B] = 0, \tag{65}$$

$$A = \sum_{f \in \mathcal{A}_k} f M_f, \quad B = \sum_{g \in \mathcal{B}_k} g N_g, \tag{66}$$

$$M_f, N_g \in D(W). \tag{67}$$

(2) Any morphism $\varphi : \mathcal{E}_1 \times W_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 \times W_2$ between two coverings of the form

$$\mathcal{E}_1 \times W_i \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad A^i = \sum_{f \in \mathcal{A}_k} fM_f^i, \quad B^i = \sum_{g \in \mathcal{B}_k} gN_g^i,$$

$$[D_x + A^i, D_t + B^i] = 0, \quad M_f^i, N_g^i \in D(W_i), \quad i = 1, 2,$$

is of the form $\varphi = \text{id} \times \psi$, where

$$\psi : W_1 \rightarrow W_2, \quad \psi_*(M_f^1) = M_f^2, \quad \psi_*(N_g^1) = N_g^2.$$

(3) Let $X \in D(\mathcal{E}_1 \times W)$ be a symmetry of a covering $\mathcal{E}_1 \times W \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$ given by vector fields

$$D_x + A, D_t + B \in D(\mathcal{E}_1 \times W)$$

satisfying (65)–(67). Then $X \in D(W)$ and

$$[X, M_f] = [X, N_g] = 0 \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{A}_k, \forall g \in \mathcal{B}_k.$$

(4) Consider the manifold $\mathcal{E}_1 \times W$ with the distribution spanned by $D_x + A, D_t + B$ of the form (65)–(67) and let \mathcal{E}' be a subequation of it. Then locally \mathcal{E}' is of the form $\mathcal{E}_2 \times W'$, where \mathcal{E}_2 is an open subset of \mathcal{E}_1 and W' is a submanifold of W such that vector fields (67) are tangent to W' .

In particular, $\mathcal{E}_1 \times W$ is irreducible if and only if W is connected and the Lie algebra generated by vector fields (67) acts on W transitively.

In this case fundamental algebras \mathfrak{f}_k are defined as follows. Let \mathfrak{q}_k be the free Lie algebra generated by the letters M_f, N_g for $f \in \mathcal{A}_k, g \in \mathcal{B}_k$. Let us treat (66) as functions on \mathcal{E} with values in \mathfrak{q}_k . Consider the ideal I_k of \mathfrak{q}_k generated by the elements

$$\sum_{g \in \mathcal{B}_k} D_x(g)(a)N_g - \sum_{f \in \mathcal{A}_k} D_t(f)(a)M_f + \sum_{f \in \mathcal{A}_k, g \in \mathcal{B}_k} f(a)g(a)[M_f, N_g], \quad a \in \mathcal{E},$$

and set $\mathfrak{f}_k = \mathfrak{q}_k/I_k$.

Then (66) becomes an \mathfrak{f}_k -valued ZCR of \mathcal{E} . For an action

$$\rho : \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow D(W) \tag{68}$$

denote by $\tau(\rho)$ the covering $\mathcal{E} \times W \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ corresponding to (68) by the construction of Section 2.8.

From (64) we have the natural epimorphism

$$p_k : \mathfrak{q}_k \rightarrow \mathfrak{q}_{k-1} \tag{69}$$

that maps the generators

$$M_f, \quad N_g, \quad f \in \mathcal{A}_k \setminus \mathcal{A}_{k-1}, \quad g \in \mathcal{B}_k \setminus \mathcal{B}_{k-1}, \tag{70}$$

to zero. It is easily seen that $p_k(I_k) \subset I_{k-1}$. Therefore, epimorphisms (69) determine the epimorphisms

$$\cdots \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_{k-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_0. \tag{71}$$

Example 9. From Theorem 1 for the KdV equation (55) we can take

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_1 &= \{1, u, u^2, u^3, u_1^2\}, \\ \mathcal{B}_1 &= \{u^{i_0} u_1^{i_1} u_2^{i_2} u_3^{i_3} \mid i_n \in \mathbb{Z}_+, 0 \leq 2i_0 + 3i_1 + 4i_2 + 5i_3 \leq 8\}. \end{aligned}$$

For example, in this case we have

$$\begin{aligned} M_{u_1^2} &= -3M_{u^3} = \frac{1}{2}N_{u_1u_3} = -N_{u_2^2} = C, \\ M_u &= N_{u_2} = \frac{1}{3}X_2, \quad N_{uu_3} = N_{u_1u_2} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The algebra \mathfrak{f}_1 is isomorphic to the quotient of the free Lie algebra generated by the letters X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, C over relations (51), (52) and (59). Formulas (57) and (58) determine a ZCR of (55) with values in \mathfrak{f}_1 such that each covering of the form (56) is equivalent to a covering determined by an action of \mathfrak{f}_1 . The algebra \mathfrak{f}_0 is isomorphic to the algebra \mathcal{L} from Section 2.10.

For $k > 3$, coverings of (55) of the form

$$A = A(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, \dots, u_k), \quad B = B(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, \dots, u_k)$$

are determined in a similar way by actions of higher algebras \mathfrak{f}_{k-2} , which will be studied in Section 5.2.

Remark 7. Consider the identity covering $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$. It has canonical form (65)–(67) with $M_f = N_g = 0$ and W equal to a point. From Condition (4) we see that any connected open subset of the equation \mathcal{E} itself must be irreducible.

Remark 8. Consider an action (68) and let $l \geq k$. Consider the epimorphism $\varphi : \mathfrak{f}_l \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_k$ from (71) and the action $\rho\varphi : \mathfrak{f}_l \rightarrow D(W)$. By the construction of epimorphisms (71), we have $\tau(\rho\varphi) = \tau(\rho)$.

Therefore, when we consider a finite number of coverings determined by actions

$$\rho_i : \mathfrak{f}_{k_i} \rightarrow D(W_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, s,$$

we can assume that all the actions are defined on the same algebra \mathfrak{f}_k , where

$$k = \max\{k_1, \dots, k_s\}.$$

Below in this section we suppose everywhere that \mathcal{E} possesses fundamental algebras (71) and \mathcal{E}_1 is a connected open subset of \mathcal{E} .

Theorem 2. For any covering $\tau : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$ each point $a \in \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ lies in a locally unique irreducible subequation $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a \subset \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$. The image $\tau(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a)$ is open in \mathcal{E}_1 , and $\tau|_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a}$ is a covering.

Proof. It is sufficient to prove this statement locally. Then we can assume that one has $\tilde{\mathcal{E}} = \mathcal{E}_1 \times W$ and $\tau = \tau(\rho)$ for some action $\rho : \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow D(W)$. Let

$$a = (q, z) \in \mathcal{E}_1 \times W, \quad q \in \mathcal{E}_1, \quad z \in W.$$

By Proposition 3, locally there is a unique submanifold $W' \subset W$ such that $z \in W'$, all vector fields from $\rho(\mathfrak{f}_k)$ are tangent to W' , and the induced action on W' is transitive. By Condition (4) of Definition 5, the submanifold $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a = \mathcal{E} \times W' \subset \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ is the required irreducible subequation. \square

Proposition 3 (Nagano [13]). Let \mathfrak{g} be an arbitrary Lie algebra over \mathbb{C} and $\rho : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(W)$ be an action of \mathfrak{g} on a complex-analytic manifold W . Then for each point $z \in W$ there is submanifold $z \in W' \subset W$ such that all vector fields from $\rho(\mathfrak{g})$ are tangent to W' and the action of \mathfrak{g} on W' is transitive. The submanifold W' is locally unique and $\dim W' = \dim \text{ev}_z(\rho(\mathfrak{g}))$.

Consider a covering $\tau : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$, where $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ is connected. Condition (1) of Definition 5 determines locally an action of \mathfrak{f}_k on fibres of τ . Due to Condition (2) these local actions produce a well-defined global action

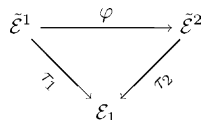
$$\rho(\tau) : \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow D(\tilde{\mathcal{E}})$$

such that $\tau_* \circ \rho(\tau) = 0$.

Theorem 3. The covering τ is irreducible if and only if the action $\rho(\tau)$ is transitive on each fibre of τ .

Proof. It is sufficient to prove this locally, which is done similarly to the proof of Theorem 2. \square

Theorem 4. Consider two coverings $\tau_i : \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^i \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1, i = 1, 2$, and a mapping $\varphi : \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^1 \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^2$ such that the diagram



is commutative.

- (1) The mapping φ is a morphism of coverings if and only if it is a morphism of the actions $\rho(\tau_1)$ and $\rho(\tau_2)$.
- (2) If τ_1 and τ_2 are irreducible and φ is a morphism of coverings then $\varphi(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}^1)$ is open in $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}^2$.

Proof. It is sufficient to prove both statements locally.

- (1) This follows from Condition (2) of Definition 5.
- (2) This follows from the previous statement and Lemma 1. \square

Remark 9. Recall that a covering of a connected finite-dimensional manifold M is connected if and only if the corresponding action of $\pi_1(M)$ is transitive. Theorem 3 suggests that in PDE geometry irreducible equations play the role of ‘connected’ objects. Then Theorem 2 is the analog for PDEs of the decomposition into connected components of a topological space.

3.3. Regular coverings and their symmetry algebras

In the present form the analogy of (71) with the topological fundamental group is not sufficiently helpful, because canonical form (66) and the vector fields $M_f, N_g \in D(W)$ have no invariant (coordinate-free) meaning. In order to recover algebras \mathfrak{f}_k in an invariant way, recall that the topological fundamental group can be expressed in terms of automorphism groups of coverings. Studying differential coverings, it is more convenient to consider infinitesimal automorphisms, i.e., symmetries.

From Condition 3 of Definition 5, for each action $\rho : \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow D(W)$ we obtain

$$\text{Sym } \tau(\rho) = \{v \in D(W) \mid [v, \rho(\mathfrak{f}_k)] = 0\}. \quad (72)$$

Recall that a connected topological covering $\tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ is said to be *regular* if the action of its automorphism group on \tilde{M} is free and transitive on each fibre. Similarly, we call an irreducible differential covering $\tau : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ *regular* if the action on $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ of the algebra $\text{Sym } \tau$ is free and transitive on each fibre of τ . In particular, τ is the quotient map with respect to this action, and $\dim \text{Sym } \tau = \text{rank } \tau$.

Theorem 5. A covering $\tau : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$ is regular if and only if the action on $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ of the subalgebra $\rho(\tau)(\mathfrak{f}_k) \subset D(\tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ is free and transitive on each fibre of τ . In this case one has $\dim \rho(\tau)(\mathfrak{f}_k) = \text{rank } \tau$ and $\text{Sym } \tau \cong \rho(\tau)(\mathfrak{f}_k)$.

Proof. It is sufficient to prove this locally, and the local version follows from (72) and Lemma 3. \square

Each ideal \mathfrak{i} of \mathfrak{f}_k with $\text{codim } \mathfrak{i} < \infty$ determines a regular covering as follows. Consider the canonical epimorphism $\psi : \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_k/\mathfrak{i}$. Let $\sigma : \mathfrak{f}_k/\mathfrak{i} \rightarrow D(G)$ be the natural action by right invariant vector fields on the simply connected Lie group G whose Lie algebra is the finite-dimensional algebra $\mathfrak{f}_k/\mathfrak{i}$. For any open subset $U \subset G$ we have the transitive action $\sigma\psi : \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow D(U)$. By Theorem 5, the corresponding covering $\tau(\sigma\psi)$ is regular, and every regular covering is locally isomorphic to a covering of this form. By Remark 8,

if $i_n \subset f_n$, $n \geq k$, is the preimage of i under epimorphism(71) then $f_n/i_n \cong f_k/i$ and the corresponding regular coverings are also isomorphic. Let $i_1, i_2 \subset f_k$ be two ideals of finite codimension. Consider the simply connected Lie groups G_1, G_2 associated with the Lie algebras $f_k/i_1, f_k/i_2$. Let $U_i \subset G_i, i = 1, 2$, be connected open subsets.

Suppose that the corresponding regular coverings are connected by a morphism φ

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{E}_1 \times U_1 & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathcal{E}_1 \times U_2 \\
 \searrow \tau_1 & & \swarrow \tau_2 \\
 & \mathcal{E}_1 &
 \end{array}$$

From Condition 2 of Definition 5 it follows that $i_1 \subset i_2$ and $\varphi = \text{id} \times \psi$, where $\psi : U_1 \rightarrow U_2$ is a morphism of actions of f_k . By Theorem 5, we have $\text{Sym } \tau_i \cong f_k/i_i, i = 1, 2$. The mapping

$$\varphi : \mathcal{E}_1 \times U_1 \rightarrow \varphi(\mathcal{E}_1 \times U_1) = \mathcal{E}_1 \times \psi(U_1)$$

is the quotient mapping with respect to the action of the subalgebra $i_2/i_1 \subset \text{Sym } \tau_1$ on the manifold $\mathcal{E}_1 \times U_1$.

Similarly to Theorem 4, this local description of regular coverings and morphisms connecting them implies the following global result.

Theorem 6. Consider two regular coverings $\tau_i : \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^i \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1, i = 1, 2$, and let

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^1 & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^2 \\
 \searrow \tau_1 & & \swarrow \tau_2 \\
 & \mathcal{E}_1 &
 \end{array}$$

be a morphism of them. Then there is $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and two ideals i_1, i_2 of f_k of finite codimension such that

- one has

$$\text{Sym } \tau_i = f_k/i_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \tag{73}$$

- we have $i_1 \subset i_2$, the subset $\varphi(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}^1)$ is open in $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}^2$, and the mapping $\varphi : \tilde{\mathcal{E}}^1 \rightarrow \varphi(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}^1)$ is the quotient mapping with respect to the action of the subalgebra $i_2/i_1 \subset \text{Sym } \tau_1$ on the manifold $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}^1$,
- the differential φ_* of φ induces an epimorphism of algebras $\text{Sym } \tau_1 \rightarrow \text{Sym } \tau_2$. In terms of isomorphisms (73) it is the natural epimorphism $f_k/i_1 \rightarrow f_k/i_2$ corresponding to the inclusion $i_1 \subset i_2$.

In contrast to fundamental algebras (71), the system of symmetry algebras of regular coverings is a coordinate-free canonical invariant of a system of PDEs, since symmetry alge-

bras are coordinate-independent objects. Thus we recover in an invariant way not algebras (71) themselves, but all their finite-dimensional quotients.

3.4. Quasi-finite Lie algebras

We present here some results on Lie algebras.

Definition 6. A Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} is said to be *quasi-finite* if for any subalgebra $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ of finite codimension there is an ideal \mathfrak{i} of \mathfrak{g} that is of finite codimension and is contained in \mathfrak{h} .

Theorem 7. Let \mathfrak{g} be a quasi-finite algebra. Then for any transitive action $\rho : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow D(W)$ on a connected finite-dimensional manifold W the algebra $\rho(\mathfrak{g})$ is finite-dimensional.

Proof. Let $a \in W$ and $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ be the isotropy subalgebra of a . Since \mathfrak{g} is quasi-finite and $\text{codim } \mathfrak{h} = \dim W < \infty$, there is an ideal \mathfrak{i} of \mathfrak{g} such that $\mathfrak{i} \subset \mathfrak{h}$ and $\text{codim } \mathfrak{i} < \infty$. It is well known that in the complex-analytic situation the image $\rho(\mathfrak{h})$ of the isotropy subalgebra cannot contain any nontrivial ideal of $\rho(\mathfrak{g})$. Therefore, $\rho(\mathfrak{i}) = 0$ and

$$\dim \rho(\mathfrak{g}) \leq \text{codim } \mathfrak{i} < \infty. \quad \square$$

Theorem 8. Let \mathfrak{g} be a quasi-finite Lie algebra and $\rho : \tilde{\mathfrak{g}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ be an epimorphism such that

$$[\ker \rho, \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}] = 0 \tag{74}$$

(that is, $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ is a central extension of \mathfrak{g}). Then $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ is also quasi-finite.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{h} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ be a subalgebra of finite codimension. Clearly, the subset

$$\mathfrak{h}_1 = \{a \in \mathfrak{h} \mid [\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}, a] \subset \mathfrak{h}\} \tag{75}$$

is also a subalgebra of finite codimension. By assumption, there is an ideal \mathfrak{i} of \mathfrak{g} that is of finite codimension and is contained in $\rho(\mathfrak{h}_1)$.

The subspace $\rho^{-1}(\mathfrak{i}) \cap \mathfrak{h}$ is of finite codimension and is contained in \mathfrak{h} . Let us prove that $\rho^{-1}(\mathfrak{i}) \cap \mathfrak{h}$ is an ideal of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$.

Let $a \in \rho^{-1}(\mathfrak{i}) \cap \mathfrak{h}$ and $v \in \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$. Then $a = h + z$, where $h \in \mathfrak{h}_1$ and $z \in \ker \rho$. Combining (74) and (75), we obtain $[v, a] \in \mathfrak{h}$. Besides, since $\rho^{-1}(\mathfrak{i})$ is an ideal of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$, we have $[v, a] \in \rho^{-1}(\mathfrak{i})$. Therefore, $[v, a] \in \rho^{-1}(\mathfrak{i}) \cap \mathfrak{h}$. \square

Let \mathfrak{g} be a Lie algebra over \mathbb{C} and \mathcal{A} be a commutative associative algebra over \mathbb{C} . Then the space $\mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{A}$ has the following natural Lie algebra structure:

$$[g_1 \otimes a_1, g_2 \otimes a_2] = [g_1, g_2] \otimes a_1 a_2, \quad g_1, g_2 \in \mathfrak{g}, \quad a_1, a_2 \in \mathcal{A}. \tag{76}$$

Theorem 9. If \mathfrak{g} is finite-dimensional and semisimple then the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{A}$ is quasi-finite.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{A}$ be a subalgebra of finite codimension. Then the subspace

$$Z = \{f \in \mathcal{A} \mid \mathfrak{g} \otimes f \subset \mathfrak{h}\} \tag{77}$$

is of finite codimension in \mathcal{A} . Since $[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}] = \mathfrak{g}$, the subspace Z is a subring of \mathcal{A} . The subspace $Z' = \{f \in Z \mid f\mathcal{A} \subset Z\}$ is of finite codimension and is an ideal of the ring \mathcal{A} . Therefore, the subspace $\mathfrak{g} \otimes Z'$ is an ideal of $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathcal{A}$ of finite codimension, and from (77) we have $\mathfrak{g} \otimes Z' \subset \mathfrak{h}$. \square

3.5. Local structure of irreducible coverings

Below we suppose that algebras (71) are quasi-finite.

Consider a subalgebra $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{f}_k$ of finite codimension. Let $\mathfrak{i}(\mathfrak{h})$ be the maximal ideal of \mathfrak{f}_k that is contained in \mathfrak{h} . Since \mathfrak{f}_k is quasi-finite, we have $\text{codim } \mathfrak{i}(\mathfrak{h}) < \infty$.

Let G be the simply connected Lie group whose Lie algebra is $\mathfrak{f}_k/\mathfrak{i}(\mathfrak{h})$ and $H \subset G$ be the connected Lie subgroup whose Lie subalgebra is $\mathfrak{h}/\mathfrak{i}(\mathfrak{h})$. According to Section 2.7, the algebra \mathfrak{f}_k acts on G by right invariant vector fields, which are projected also to the quotient space G/H . Denote by $\sigma(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h})$ the arising transitive action of \mathfrak{f}_k on the manifold $W(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h}) = G/H$. We have $\ker \sigma(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h}) = \mathfrak{i}(\mathfrak{h})$.

Remark 10. Let G be a Lie group associated with a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Generally, not for every subalgebra $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ there is a Lie subgroup whose Lie subalgebra is \mathfrak{h} . However, for us it is sufficient to consider the local Lie subgroup, which always exists. In this case the symbol G/H denotes the quotient space not of the whole group G , but of some neighborhood of the unity element.

As above, let \mathcal{E}_1 be a connected open subset of \mathcal{E} . Consider the manifold $\mathcal{E}_1(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h}) = \mathcal{E}_1 \times W(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h})$ and the covering

$$\tau(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h}) : \mathcal{E}_1(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$$

corresponding to the action $\sigma(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h})$ of \mathfrak{f}_k .

Theorem 10. *The following statements hold.*

- (1) Every irreducible covering τ of \mathcal{E}_1 is locally isomorphic to a covering $\tau(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h})$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{f}_k$.
- (2) We have

$$\text{Sym } \tau(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h}) \cong \mathfrak{n}(\mathfrak{h})/\mathfrak{h}, \tag{78}$$

where

$$\mathfrak{n}(\mathfrak{h}) = \{v \in \mathfrak{f}_k \mid [v, \mathfrak{h}] \subset \mathfrak{h}\}. \tag{79}$$

- (3) The covering $\tau(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h})$ is regular if and only if \mathfrak{h} is an ideal of \mathfrak{f}_k .

Proof.

- (1) By Conditions 1 and 4 of Definition 5, locally we have $\tau = \tau(\rho)$ for some transitive action $\rho : \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow D(W)$. Let $a \in W$ and consider the isotropy subalgebra $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{f}_k$ of a . By Theorem 7, the actions ρ and $\sigma(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h})$ are locally isomorphic. Then the coverings $\tau(\rho)$ and $\tau(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h})$ are locally isomorphic as well.
- (2) Formulas (78) and (79) follow from formula (72) and Lemma 2.
- (3) This follows from Theorem 5. \square

Recall that for any connected topological covering $\tau : \tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ there is a commutative diagram of coverings

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M' & \xrightarrow{p} & \tilde{M} \\
 \searrow r & & \swarrow \kappa \\
 & M &
 \end{array}
 \tag{80}$$

where r is regular and p is the quotient mapping with respect to the action of some automorphism subgroup of r . Let us construct an analog of diagram (80) for differential coverings.

Theorem 11. Any irreducible covering $\tau : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$ is locally included in a commutative diagram of irreducible coverings

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{E}' & \xrightarrow{p} & \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \\
 \searrow r & & \swarrow \kappa \\
 & \mathcal{E}_1 &
 \end{array}$$

such that the following assertions hold.

- (1) The covering r is regular.
- (2) The covering p is the quotient morphism with respect to the action on \mathcal{E}' of some subalgebra \mathfrak{h} of $\text{Sym } r$.
- (3) The algebra $\text{Sym } \tau$ coincides with the quotient $\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{h}$, where

$$\mathfrak{n} = \{v \in \text{Sym } r \mid [v, \mathfrak{h}] \subset \mathfrak{h}\},$$

and the action of $\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{h}$ on $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ is induced by the action of \mathfrak{n} on \mathcal{E}' .

Proof. By Theorem 10 (1), it is sufficient to prove the statements for $\tau = \tau(\mathfrak{f}_k, \mathfrak{h}_1)$, where \mathfrak{h}_1 is a subalgebra of \mathfrak{f}_k of finite codimension.

Recall that $i(\mathfrak{h}_1)$ is the maximal ideal of \mathfrak{f}_k that is contained in \mathfrak{h}_1 . By Theorem 10 (3), the covering $r = \tau(\mathfrak{f}_k, i(\mathfrak{h}_1))$ is regular. The inclusion of Lie algebras

$$i(\mathfrak{h}_1) \subset \mathfrak{h}_1 \subset \mathfrak{f}_k$$

determines a surjective morphism

$$W(f_k, i(h_1)) \rightarrow W(f_k, h_1)$$

of actions of f_k , which determines the surjective morphism

$$p : \mathcal{E}_1(f_k, i(h_1)) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1(f_k, h_1), \quad \tau(f_k, h_1) \circ p = \tau(f_k, i(h_1)),$$

of the corresponding coverings.

By formulas (78) and (79), one has $\text{Sym } r = f_k/i(h_1)$. By construction, the morphism p is the quotient map with respect to the action of $\mathfrak{h} = h_1/i(h_1) \subset \text{Sym } r$ on the manifold $\mathcal{E}_1(f_k, i(h_1))$. Finally, the last statement of the theorem follows from formulas (78) and (79). \square

For a subalgebra \mathfrak{h} of f_k of finite codimension, denote by h_l the preimage of \mathfrak{h} in f_l , $l \geq k$, under epimorphisms(71). By Remark 8, one obtains

$$\mathcal{E}_1(f_l, h_l) \cong \mathcal{E}_1(f_k, \mathfrak{h}), \quad \tau(f_l, h_l) \cong \tau(f_k, \mathfrak{h}) \quad \forall l \geq k.$$

If $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}} \subset h_l$ is a subalgebra of finite codimension then we have the natural surjective morphism $W(f_l, \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}) \rightarrow W(f_l, h_l)$ of actions of f_l , which determines a covering

$$\tau(\mathfrak{h}, \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}) : \mathcal{E}_1(f_l, \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1(f_l, h_l) \cong \mathcal{E}_1(f_k, \mathfrak{h}).$$

Let i be an ideal of h_l with $\text{codim } i < \infty$ (but not necessarily an ideal of f_l). By formulas (78) and (79), the covering

$$\tau(\mathfrak{h}, i) : \mathcal{E}_1(f_l, i) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1(f_k, \mathfrak{h}) \tag{81}$$

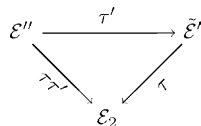
is regular and $\text{Sym } \tau(\mathfrak{h}, i) \cong h_l/i$. The following theorem shows that locally every regular covering of $\mathcal{E}_1(f_k, \mathfrak{h})$ is of this form.

Theorem 12. Consider an irreducible covering $\tau : \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1$ and the corresponding action $\rho(\tau) : f_k \rightarrow D(\tilde{\mathcal{E}})$. Let $a \in \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ and $\mathfrak{h} \subset f_k$ be the isotropy subalgebra of a .

Then for any connected neighborhood $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}' \subset \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ of a the symmetry algebra of any regular covering over $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}'$ is isomorphic to a finite-dimensional quotient of h_l for some $l \geq k$.

And vice versa, for any $l \geq k$ and any ideal i of h_l of finite codimension there is a regular covering τ' over $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}'$ such that $\text{Sym } \tau' = h_l/i$.

Proof. Let $\tau' : \mathcal{E}'' \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{E}}'$ be a regular covering. Consider the connected open subset $\mathcal{E}_2 = \tau(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}')$ of \mathcal{E}_1 and the commutative diagram of coverings



Since the question is essentially local, we can assume that the above diagram is of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{E}_2 \times W_1 & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \times \psi} & \mathcal{E}_2 \times W_2 \\
 \searrow \tau(\rho_1) & & \swarrow \tau(\rho_2) \\
 & \mathcal{E}_2 &
 \end{array}$$

where $\rho_i : \mathfrak{h}_l \rightarrow D(W_i), i = 1, 2$, are transitive actions for some $l \geq k$ and $\psi : W_1 \rightarrow W_2$ is a morphism of actions. The point a is of the form $a = (q, z), q \in \mathcal{E}_2, z \in W_2$. The algebra \mathfrak{h}_l is the isotropy algebra of z with respect to the action ρ_2 . Then the first statement of the theorem follows from Lemma 4 for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h}_l$.

The second statement of the theorem follows from construction (81). \square

This theorem is the analog of the fact that for a connected topological covering $\tilde{M} \rightarrow M$ one has $\pi_1(\tilde{M}) \subset \pi_1(M)$.

Since \mathfrak{g} in Lemma 4 is allowed to be infinite-dimensional, the first statement of Theorem 12 holds even if algebras (71) are not quasi-finite.

Theorem 13. *In the notation of Theorem 12, the symmetry algebra of any regular covering over $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}'$ is isomorphic to a finite-dimensional quotient of \mathfrak{h}_l for some $l \geq k$ even if the fundamental algebras are not quasi-finite.*

3.6. Necessary conditions for existence of Bäcklund transformations

Consider two systems of PDEs

$$\mathcal{E}_i = \left\{ F_\alpha^i \left(x, t, u^{i1}, \dots, u^{id_i}, \frac{\partial^{p+q} u^{ij}}{\partial x^p \partial t^q}, \dots \right) = 0, \alpha = 1, \dots, s_i \right\}, \quad i = 1, 2. \quad (82)$$

A Bäcklund transformation between \mathcal{E}_1 and \mathcal{E}_2 is given by another system

$$F_\alpha \left(x, t, v^1, \dots, v^d, \frac{\partial^{p+q} v^j}{\partial x^p \partial t^q}, \dots \right) = 0, \quad \alpha = 1, \dots, s. \quad (83)$$

and two mappings

$$u^{ij} = \varphi^{ij} \left(x, t, v^1, \dots, v^d, \frac{\partial^{p+q} v^l}{\partial x^p \partial t^q}, \dots \right), \quad j = 1, \dots, d_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \quad (84)$$

such that for each $i = 1, 2$ one has

- for each local solution $v^1(x, t), \dots, v^d(x, t)$ of (83) functions (84) form a local solution of (82),
- for each local solution $u^{i1}(x, t), \dots, u^{id_i}(x, t)$ of (82) the system that consists of Eqs. (83) and (84) is consistent and possesses locally a general solution

$$v^1(x, t, c_1, \dots, c_{r_1}), \dots, v^d(x, t, c_1, \dots, c_{r_1})$$

dependent on a finite number of complex parameters c_1, \dots, c_{r_i} .

Similarly to Section 2.6, these conditions mean by definition that the infinite prolongation $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ of (83) covers both \mathcal{E}_1 and \mathcal{E}_2

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \tilde{\mathcal{E}} & \\
 \swarrow & & \searrow \\
 \mathcal{E}_1 & & \mathcal{E}_2
 \end{array}
 \tag{85}$$

where the covering τ_i is of rank r_i . We allow \mathcal{E}_i to be not the whole infinite prolongation, but some nonempty open subset of it.

If systems (82) are translation-invariant then we can make (83) translation-invariant as well using the trick from Section 2.9: replace x, t in F_α and φ^{ij} by the new dependent variables w^1, w^2 respectively and add to (83) the following equations:

$$\frac{\partial w^1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w^2}{\partial t} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial w^1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial w^2}{\partial x} = 0.$$

After this substitution coverings (85) become translation-invariant.

Example 10. Consider two different coverings from the modified KdV equation to the KdV equation

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & v_t = v_{xxx} - 6v^2v_x & \\
 \swarrow & & \searrow \\
 u = v_x - v^2 & & u = -v_x - v^2 \\
 \swarrow & & \searrow \\
 u_t = u_{xxx} + 6uu_x & & u_t = u_{xxx} + 6uu_x
 \end{array}$$

This diagram presents a Bäcklund auto-transformation of the KdV equation. See, e.g. [15,16] for more examples of Bäcklund transformations.

Theorem 14. Suppose that two systems $\mathcal{E}_i, i = 1, 2$, possess fundamental algebras

$$\dots \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_{k+1}^i \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_k^i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_1^i \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_0^i, \quad i = 1, 2,
 \tag{86}$$

and the algebras \mathfrak{f}_k^1 are quasi-finite. Let \mathfrak{g} be a finite-dimensional Lie algebra. Suppose that for any $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and any subalgebras

$$\mathfrak{h}^i \subset \mathfrak{f}_{k_i}^i, \quad \text{codim } \mathfrak{h}^i < \infty, \quad i = 1, 2,
 \tag{87}$$

there is an epimorphism $\mathfrak{h}^1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$, but there is no epimorphism $\mathfrak{h}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$. Then there is no Bäcklund transformation between \mathcal{E}_1 and \mathcal{E}_2 .

Proof. Suppose that there is a Bäcklund transformation. By the above construction, it determines a diagram (85) of coverings. Let $a \in \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$. By Theorem 2, locally there is a unique irreducible subequation $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a \subset \tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ that contains a . The subset $\tau_i(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a)$ is open in \mathcal{E}_i , and the

coverings

$$\tau_i|_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a} : \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a \rightarrow \tau_i(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a), \quad i = 1, 2,$$

are irreducible. Consider the action

$$\rho(\tau_1|_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a}) : \mathfrak{f}_k^1 \rightarrow D(\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a)$$

and let $\mathfrak{h}^1 \subset \mathfrak{f}_k^1$ be the isotropy subalgebra of a . By Theorem 12, an epimorphism $\mathfrak{h}^1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ implies that over a connected neighborhood of $a \in \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a$ there is a regular covering with symmetry algebra equal to \mathfrak{g} . Applying Theorem 13 to this regular covering and the covering $\tau_2|_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_a}$, we obtain that \mathfrak{g} is isomorphic to a quotient of some subalgebra \mathfrak{h}^2 of \mathfrak{f}_l^2 of finite codimension. Thus we get a contradiction. \square

4. Coverings of scalar evolution equations

In this section we prove some technical results, which will be needed in Sections 4 and 5. Consider a translation-invariant evolution equation

$$u_t = F(u, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_p), \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial u_p} \neq 0, \quad u_i = \frac{\partial^i u}{\partial x^i}, \quad u = u_0. \tag{88}$$

Let \mathcal{E} be a connected open subset of the translation-invariant infinite prolongation of this equation described in Example 7.

Let W be a connected open subset of \mathbb{C}^m with coordinates w^1, \dots, w^m and

$$u_i = a_i \in \mathbb{C}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, \tag{89}$$

be a point of \mathcal{E} . Consider a covering $\mathcal{E} \times W \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ given by vector fields

$$A = \sum_{j=1}^m a^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_k) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j},$$

$$B = \sum_{j=1}^m b^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_k) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}, \quad D_x B - D_t A + [A, B] = 0. \tag{90}$$

Below we sometimes omit the dependence on the coordinates w^i in vector fields on $\mathcal{E} \times W$.

Remark 11. Below in this section we say that *locally there is a gauge transformation* with certain properties if for any $w \in W$ a gauge transformation with these properties exists on a neighborhood of the point $(a, w) \in \mathcal{E} \times W$, where a is the fixed point (89) of \mathcal{E} .

Lemma 5. *We have*

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial u_s} = 0 \quad \forall s > k - p + 1. \tag{91}$$

Moreover, locally there is a gauge transformation

$$w^i \mapsto f^i(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_{k-p}), \quad i = 1, \dots, m,$$

such that the transformed vector field $D_x + A$ satisfies for all $s \geq 1$

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial u_s}(u, \dots, u_{s-1}, a_s, a_{s+1}, \dots, a_k) = 0 \quad \forall u, \dots, u_{s-1}. \tag{92}$$

Proof. Differentiating Eq. (90) with respect to u_s for $s > k$ and using the form (43) and (44) of D_x and D_t , one immediately obtains(91).

Now suppose that (92) holds for all $s > n$, where $0 < n \leq k - p + 1$. It easily seen that this property is preserved by any gauge transformation of the form

$$w^i \mapsto f^i(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_{n-1}). \tag{93}$$

By induction on $k - n$, it remains to find a gauge transformation (93) such that the transformed vector field $D_x + A$ satisfies (92) for $s = n$. Let

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial u_n}(u, \dots, u_{n-1}, a_n, a_{n+1}, \dots, a_k) = \sum_j c^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_{n-1}) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}.$$

Similarly to the proof of Theorem 1, consider the system of ordinary differential equations

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{du_{n-1}} f^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_{n-1}) \\ & = c^j(f^1, \dots, f^m, u, \dots, u_{n-1}), \quad j = 1, \dots, m, \end{aligned}$$

dependent on the parameters w^1, \dots, w^m and u, \dots, u_{n-2} . Its local solution with the initial condition

$$f^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_{n-2}, a_{n-1}) = w^j$$

determines the required transformation (93). \square

Lemma 6. Consider two coverings

$$\begin{aligned} D_x B_i - D_t A_i + [A_i, B_i] &= 0, & A_i &= \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} a_i^j(w_i^1, \dots, w_i^{m_i}, u, \dots, u_{k_i}) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i^j}, \\ B_i &= \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} b_i^j(w_i^1, \dots, w_i^{m_i}, u, \dots, u_{k_i}) \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i^j}, & i &= 1, 2, \end{aligned}$$

such that both A_1 and A_2 satisfy (92) for all $s \geq 1$ and some point (89). Let

$$w_2^j = \varphi^j(w_1^1, \dots, w_1^{m_1}, u, u_1, \dots), \quad j = 1, \dots, m_2, \tag{94}$$

determine a morphism of these coverings, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} (D_x + A_1)\varphi^j &= a_2^j(\varphi^1, \dots, \varphi^{m_2}, u, \dots, u_{k_2}), \\ (D_t + B_1)\varphi^j &= b_2^j(\varphi^1, \dots, \varphi^{m_2}, u, \dots, u_{k_2}) \end{aligned} \tag{95}$$

for all $j = 1, \dots, m$. Then functions (94) do not actually depend on any $u_i, i \geq 0$.

Proof. Let $r \geq 0$ be the maximal integer such that at least one of functions (94) depends nontrivially on u_r . Differentiate (95) with respect to u_{r+1} and substitute $u_i = a_i$ for $i \geq r + 1$. Taking into account (92) for $s = r + 1$, we obtain that the right-hand side is zero, while on the left-hand side we get $\partial\varphi^j/\partial u_r$. Therefore, $\partial\varphi^j/\partial u_r = 0$ for all j , which contradicts to our assumption. \square

Lemma 7. Consider covering (90) satisfying (92) for all $s \geq 1$ and let

$$S = \sum_{j=1}^m s^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, \dots) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}$$

be a symmetry of it. Then S does not actually depend on any $u_i, i \geq 0$.

Proof. Analyzing the equation $[D_x + A, S] = 0$ from (19), this is proved similarly to the previous lemma. \square

Lemma 8. Consider covering (90) satisfying (92) for all $s \geq 1$. Let \mathcal{E}' be a subequation of $\mathcal{E} \times W$. Then locally \mathcal{E}' is of the form $\mathcal{E}_1 \times W'$, where \mathcal{E}_1 is an open subset of \mathcal{E} and W' is a submanifold of W such that all vector fields

$$\{A(u, \dots, u_k), B(u, \dots, u_k) \in D(W) \mid u, \dots, u_k \in \mathbb{C}\}$$

are tangent to W' .

Proof. According to Definition 3, a subequation of codimension l is given by functions

$$f_i(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, \dots), \quad i = 1, \dots, l,$$

defined on an open subset $U \subset \mathcal{E} \times W$ such that

- $f_1(c) = \dots = f_l(c) = 0$ for some $c \in U$,
- the differentials

$$d_b f_i \in T_b^*(\mathcal{E} \times W), \quad i = 1, \dots, l,$$

are linearly independent for each $b \in U$,

- the ideal I of functions on U generated by f_1, \dots, f_l is preserved by the action of the vector fields $D_x + A, D_t + B$.

Let $z \in W$ be the image of c under the projection $\mathcal{E} \times W \rightarrow W$. To prove the lemma, it is sufficient to find a set of functions

$$g_\alpha(w^1, \dots, w^m), \quad \alpha \in \Lambda, \tag{96}$$

defined on a neighborhood of z such that the ideal of functions on a neighborhood $U' \subset U$ of c generated by functions (96) coincides with $I|_{U'}$.

Let r be the maximal integer such that at least one of the functions f_1, \dots, f_l depends nontrivially on u_r . Note that f_i are defined on an open subset V of $\mathbb{C}^{r+1} \times W$ with the coordinates $u_0, \dots, u_r, w^1, \dots, w^m$, the subset

$$M = \{q \in V \mid f_1(q) = \dots = f_l(q) = 0\}$$

is a submanifold of codimension l in V , and $I|_V$ coincides with the ideal of functions on V that vanish on M . Thus we essentially have a question of finite-dimensional complex analysis.

Since

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{r+1}}(I) \subset I, \quad (D_x + A)(I) \subset I,$$

we have

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{r+1}}((D_x + A)(f_i)) = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial u_r} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial u_{r+1}}(f_i) \in I. \tag{97}$$

Substituting $u_i = a_i, i \geq r + 1$, to (97), from (92) for $s = r + 1$ we obtain $\partial f_i / \partial u_r \in I$. Therefore, the vector field $\partial / \partial u_r$ is tangent to M , which allows to generate I on some neighborhood of c by functions that do not depend on u_i for $i \geq r$. Proceeding by induction on r , one completes the proof. \square

Applying this lemma to the identity covering $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$, we obtain the following.

Theorem 15. *Any connected open subset of the translation-invariant infinite prolongation of any evolution Eq. (88) is irreducible.*

Let us introduce some auxiliary notions.

Definition 7. For each $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, let V_i be a connected open subset of \mathbb{C} such that for all but a finite number of i we have $V_i = \mathbb{C}$. Set

$$D = \{(u_0, u_1, \dots, u_i, \dots) \mid u_i \in V_i\}.$$

Let \mathcal{P} be an algebra of functions on D such that each $f \in \mathcal{P}$ is a complex-analytic function dependent on a finite number of the variables $u_i, i \geq 0$. The algebra \mathcal{P} is said to be *perfect* if for each function $f(u_0, \dots, u_r) \in \mathcal{P}$ and any $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ the following conditions hold:

- (1) One has $\partial f/\partial u_i \in \mathcal{P}$.
- (2) There is $g(u_0, \dots, u_r) \in \mathcal{P}$ such that $\partial g/\partial u_i = f$.
- (3) For any $s < r$ and any fixed numbers $a_i \in V_i, i \geq s$, we have

$$f(u_0, \dots, u_{s-1}, a_s, a_{s+1}, \dots, a_r) \in \mathcal{P}.$$

- (4) For all $j \geq 1$ we have $u_j \in \mathcal{P}$.

Then each function $f \in \mathcal{P}$ is also called *perfect*.

Example 11. Let $V_i = \mathbb{C}$ and \mathcal{P} be the algebra of polynomials in $u_i, i \geq 0$. Evidently, the algebra \mathcal{P} is perfect.

Fix open subsets $V_i \subset \mathbb{C}$ satisfying the assumptions of [Definition 7](#) and a perfect algebra \mathcal{P} .

Definition 8. Consider a vector field

$$A = \sum_{j=1}^m a^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, \dots, u_k) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j} \tag{98}$$

defined on an open subset of $W \times V_0 \times \dots \times V_k$.

A vector field

$$S = \sum_{j=1}^m s^j(w^1, \dots, w^m) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j} \tag{99}$$

is said to be *1-primitive (with respect to A)* if $[S, A] = 0$. Now by induction on $q \in \mathbb{N}$ a vector field (99) is called *q-primitive (with respect to A and P)* if the commutator $[S, A]$ can be presented as a sum $\sum_{j=1}^N f_j S_j$, where S_j are $(q - 1)$ -primitive fields and f_j are perfect functions. In particular, one has $(\text{ad}^q A)(S) = 0$.

A vector field

$$S = \sum_{j=1}^m s^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, \dots) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j} \tag{100}$$

is said to be *primitive (without any prefix)* if one has $S = \sum_{j=1}^N f_j S_j$, where f_j are perfect functions and S_j are q -primitive vector fields for some q .

Remark 12. Below all primitive vector fields are primitive with respect to A and \mathcal{P} , where \mathcal{P} is a fixed perfect algebra and A arises from a covering (90).

Evidently, primitive vector fields form a module over the algebra \mathcal{P} .

Lemma 9. Consider an arbitrary vector field (100) defined on a neighborhood of the point $u_i = a_i \in V_i, i \geq 0$. Consider a covering (90) satisfying (92) for all $s \geq 1$.

(1) If

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_i}(D_x(S) + [A, S]) = 0 \quad \forall i > 0 \tag{101}$$

then $\partial S/\partial u_i = 0$ for all $i \geq 0$.

(2) If $D_x(S) + [A, S]$ is primitive then S is primitive.

(3) If S is primitive and the function F in (88) is perfect then $[B, S]$ is primitive.

Proof.

(1) Let r be the maximal integer such that $\partial S/\partial u_r \neq 0$. From (92) for $s = r + 1$ we have

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial u_{r+1}}(D_x(S) + [A, S])(u, \dots, u_r, a_{r+1}, \dots, a_k) = \frac{\partial S}{\partial u_r}. \tag{102}$$

Combining this with (101) for $i = r + 1$, we obtain $\partial S/\partial u_r = 0$.

(2) Again let r be the maximal integer such that $\partial S/\partial u_r \neq 0$. Then (102) holds. Since $D_x(S) + [A, S]$ is primitive, vector field (102) is also primitive, by the properties of perfect functions. Therefore, by Condition (2) of Definition 7, there is a primitive field S' such that $\tilde{S} = S - S'$ does not depend on $u_i, i \geq r$. Then $D_x(\tilde{S}) + [A, \tilde{S}]$ is primitive, and by induction on r one completes the proof.

(3) Applying ad S to (90), we obtain

$$D_x([S, B]) + [A, [S, B]] = [S, D_t A] - [[S, A], B]. \tag{103}$$

By assumption, for some q one has

$$S = \sum_j f_j S_j, \quad f_j \text{ are perfect, } S_j \text{ are } q\text{-primitive.} \tag{104}$$

Let us prove that $[S, B]$ is primitive by induction on q . For $q = 1$ the right-hand side of (103) is zero. Applying Part 1 of this lemma to the vector field $[S, B]$, we obtain that $[S, B]$ is 1-primitive.

Now assume that the statement holds for $q - 1$. Consider an arbitrary vector field S satisfying (104). Let us prove that $[S, B]$ is primitive.

By formula (44), we have

$$[S, D_t A] = \sum_{j=0}^k D_x^j(F) \left[S, \frac{\partial}{\partial u_j} A \right]. \tag{105}$$

Since F is perfect, the functions $D_x^j(F)$ are also perfect. Besides, for any primitive X the vector fields $[X, \partial A/\partial u_j]$ are also primitive for all j . Therefore (105) is primitive.

Since $[S, A]$ is a linear combination of $(q - 1)$ -primitive fields, the vector field $[[S, A], B]$ is also primitive by the induction assumption. Thus the right-hand side of (103) is primitive and we can apply Part (2) of this lemma to $[S, B]$. \square

5. Coverings of the KdV equation

In this section we return to the KdV equation

$$u_t = u_3 + u_1 u. \quad (106)$$

Our final goal here is [Theorem 17](#).

5.1. The canonical form of coverings

Theorem 16. *For any covering of Eq. ((106))*

$$D_x B - D_t A + [A, B] = 0, \quad A = A(u, u_1, \dots, u_k), \quad B = B(u, u_1, \dots, u_k) \quad (107)$$

(we omit the dependence on fibre coordinates w^j) locally there is an equivalent covering such that A, B are polynomial in u_i and A satisfies (92) for all $s \geq 1$ and $a_i = 0, i \geq 1$.

Proof. Consider an arbitrary point $u_i = a_i \in \mathbb{C}, w^j = w_0^j \in \mathbb{C}$ where the vector fields A and B are defined. All local gauge transformations in this proof will be defined on a neighborhood of this point. By [Lemma 5](#), we can assume that (92) holds for all $s \geq 1$. \square

Remark 13. It would be most convenient to take $a_i = 0$ from the beginning. However, since we consider coverings over arbitrary open subsets of the translation-invariant infinite prolongation of (106), we do not know in advance whether A, B are defined around this point. We will show by induction that after a suitable gauge transformation the vector fields A, B become polynomial in u_i and, therefore, are uniquely extended to the whole space of variables u, \dots, u_k .

To clarify further arguments, let us first determine the form of A, B with respect to the highest derivatives $u_i, i \geq k - 3$. A straightforward analysis of Eq. (107) shows that A does not depend on u_k, u_{k-1} and is a polynomial of degree 2 in u_{k-2} , while B is polynomial in u_k, u_{k-1}, u_{k-2} . Therefore, following the strategy of [Remark 13](#), we can find a gauge transformation such that the transformed A satisfies (92) with $a_i = 0$ for $i \geq k - 2$.

Then (92) for $s = k - 2$ implies

$$A = u_{k-2}^2 A_2(u, \dots, u_{k-3}) + A_0(u, \dots, u_{k-3}). \quad (108)$$

Further analysis shows that A_2 does not depend on u_{k-3} and B is of the form

$$\begin{aligned} B = & 2u_{k-2}u_k A_2 - u_{k-1}^2 A_2 + B_{11}(u, \dots, u_{k-3})u_{k-2}u_{k-1} \\ & + B_{10}(u, \dots, u_{k-3})u_{k-1} + B_0(u, \dots, u_{k-2}). \end{aligned} \quad (109)$$

Differentiating (107) with respect to u_k, u_{k-2} , we obtain

$$2D_x(A_2) + B_{11} + 2[A_0, A_2] = 0,$$

while differentiation with respect to u_{k-1} , u_{k-1} implies

$$-D_x(A_2) + B_{11} - [A_0, A_2] = 0.$$

Therefore,

$$D_x(A_2) + [A, A_2] = 0, \tag{110}$$

which by Lemma 9 (1) says that A_2 does not depend on u_i , $i \geq 0$, and $[A, A_2] = 0$. That is, A_2 is 1-primitive with respect to A .

Definition 9. Let $r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $r < k$. A vector field

$$A = \sum_{j=1}^m a^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, \dots, u_k) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}$$

is said to be r -simple if it satisfies (92) for all $s \geq 1$ with $a_i = 0$, $i \geq k - r$, and some $a_1, \dots, a_{k-r-1} \in \mathbb{C}$.

Lemma 10.

- (1) For each $r < k$ and any covering (107) there is a locally gauge equivalent covering with r -simple A .
- (2) If a covering (107) has r -simple A then the vector fields

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= A(u, \dots, u_k) - A(u, \dots, u_{k-r-1}, 0, \dots, 0), \\ B' &= B(u, \dots, u_k) - B(u, \dots, u_{k-r+1}, 0, \dots, 0) \end{aligned} \tag{111}$$

are primitive with respect to A and \mathcal{P} , where \mathcal{P} is the perfect algebra constructed in Example 11.

Proof. For $r = 2$ we proved these statements above. Suppose that the statements of hold for some $r = l \leq k - 2$ and let us prove them for $r = l + 1$.

By assumption, each covering is locally equivalent to a covering (107) with 1-simple A . Then by Part (2) of the lemma we have

$$\begin{aligned} A &= A'(u, \dots, u_{k-2}) + \tilde{A}(u, \dots, u_{k-l-1}), \\ B &= B'(u, \dots, u_k) + \tilde{B}(u, \dots, u_{k-l+1}), \end{aligned} \tag{112}$$

where

$$\tilde{A} = A(u, \dots, u_{k-l-1}, 0, \dots, 0), \quad \tilde{B} = B(u, \dots, u_{k-l+1}, 0, \dots, 0), \tag{113}$$

and the primitive vector fields A' , B' are given by (111) for $r = l$.

We can rewrite (107) as follows:

$$D_x \tilde{B} - D_t \tilde{A} + [\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}] + P = 0, \tag{114}$$

where

$$P = D_x B' - D_t A' + [A, B'] + [A', B] \tag{115}$$

is primitive. Indeed, the fact that $D_x B'$, $D_t A'$, $[A, B']$ are primitive follows immediately from the fact that A' , B' are primitive, while $[A', B]$ is primitive by Lemma 9 (3). In particular, P is polynomial in u_i , $i \geq 0$.

From Eq. (114) it follows easily that \tilde{A} , \tilde{B} are polynomial in $u_{k-l-1}, u_{k-l}, u_{k-l+1}$. Therefore, $A(u, \dots, u_k)$ and $B(u, \dots, u_k)$ are defined for $u_i = a_i$, $i \leq k - l - 2$, and arbitrary values of u_j , $j \geq k - l - 1$. By Lemma 5, after some gauge transformation

$$w^i \mapsto g^i(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_{k-l-2})$$

A becomes $(l + 1)$ -simple, which proves Part (1) of the lemma for $r = l + 1$.

To prove Part (2), consider an arbitrary covering (107) with $(l + 1)$ -simple A , where $l \leq k - 2$. Since $(l + 1)$ -simple A is also l -simple, we again have representation (112) and Eq. (114), where (115) is primitive. Similarly to formulas (108) and (109), from (114) we obtain

$$\tilde{A} = P_1 + u_{k-l-1}^2 A'_2(u, \dots, u_{k-l-3}) + A'_0(u, \dots, u_{k-l-2}), \tag{116}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{B} = & P_2 + 2u_{k-l-1}u_{k-l+1}A'_2 - u_{k-l}^2A'_2 + B'_{11}(u, \dots, u_{k-l-2})u_{k-l-1}u_{k-l} \\ & + B'_{10}(u, \dots, u_{k-l-2})u_{k-l} + B'_0(u, \dots, u_{k-l-1}), \end{aligned} \tag{117}$$

where P_1, P_2 are primitive. Similarly to (110), this implies that $D_x A'_2 + [A, A'_2]$ is also primitive. By Lemma 9 (2), the vector field A'_2 is primitive.

Then the vector fields

$$A(u, \dots, u_k) - A(u, \dots, u_{k-l-2}, 0, \dots, 0),$$

$$B(u, \dots, u_k) - B(u, \dots, u_{k-l}, 0, \dots, 0)$$

are also primitive, which proves Part (2) of the lemma for $r = l + 1$.

By the above lemma for $r = k - 1$, we obtain that after a suitable gauge transformation one has

$$A = A''(u, \dots, u_{k-2}) + A''_0(u), \quad B = B''(u, \dots, u_k) + B''_0(u, u_1, u_2),$$

where A'', B'' are primitive and A is $(k - 1)$ -simple. Now it is straightforward to prove that A''_0, B''_0 are polynomial in u, u_1, u_2 . \square

5.2. The fundamental algebras

From the above proof it follows that for each $k \geq 3$ there are finite subsets

$$\mathcal{M}_k \subset \mathbb{Z}_+^{k-1}, \quad \mathcal{N}_k \in \mathbb{Z}_+^{k+1}$$

such that the following statement holds. If a covering (107) of Eq. (106) satisfies (92) for all $s \geq 1$ with $a_i = 0, i \geq 1$, then it is of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \sum_{(i_0, \dots, i_{k-2}) \in \mathcal{M}_k} u_0^{i_0} \cdots u_{k-2}^{i_{k-2}} \mathbf{A}_{i_0 \cdots i_{k-2}}, \\
 B &= \sum_{(i_0, \dots, i_k) \in \mathcal{N}_k} u_0^{i_0} \cdots u_k^{i_k} \mathbf{B}_{i_0 \cdots i_k},
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{118}$$

where the vector fields

$$\mathbf{A}_{i_0 \cdots i_{k-2}}, \quad \mathbf{B}_{i_0 \cdots i_k}
 \tag{119}$$

do not depend on $u_i, i \geq 0$.

Let us show that this canonical form of coverings satisfies Definition 5 if we take

$$\mathcal{A}_k = \{u_0^{i_0} \cdots u_{k-2}^{i_{k-2}} \mid (i_0, \dots, i_{k-2}) \in \mathcal{M}_k\}, \quad \mathcal{B}_k = \{u_0^{i_0} \cdots u_k^{i_k} \mid (i_0, \dots, i_k) \in \mathcal{N}_k\}.$$

Relation (64) is obvious. Condition (1) of Definition 5 follows from Theorem 16. Let

$$S = \sum_{j=1}^m s^j (w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, \dots) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}$$

be a symmetry of the covering given by vector fields (118), i.e.,

$$[D_x + A, S] = [D_t + B, S] = 0.
 \tag{120}$$

By Lemma 7, S does not depend on $u_i, i \geq 0$. Then (120) implies that S commutes with all vector fields (119), which proves Condition (3) of Definition 5. Conditions (2) and (4) follow analogously from Lemmas 6 and 8 respectively.

Vector fields (118) satisfy (107) if and only if certain Lie algebra relations hold for (119). Denote by \mathfrak{f}_{k-2} the quotient of the free Lie algebra generated by letters (119) over these relations. We obtain the system of fundamental algebras

$$\cdots \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_{k+1} \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_k \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_0
 \tag{121}$$

for Eq. (106). In particular, the algebras \mathfrak{f}_1 and \mathfrak{f}_0 are described in Example 9.

Denote by \mathfrak{a}_{k-2} the subalgebra of \mathfrak{f}_{k-2} generated by $\mathbf{A}_{i_0, \dots, i_{k-2}}$.

Lemma 11. *We have*

$$\mathbf{B}_{i_0 \cdots i_k} \in \mathfrak{a}_{k-2} \quad \text{for } i_0 + \cdots + i_k > 0.
 \tag{122}$$

Proof. For $(i_0, \dots, i_k) \in \mathcal{N}_k$ set

$$r(i_0, \dots, i_k) = \max\{s \mid i_s > 0\}.$$

Let us prove (122) by induction on $k - r(i_0, \dots, i_k)$.

For $(i_0, \dots, i_k) \in \mathcal{N}_k$ with $r(i_0, \dots, i_k) = k$ it follows from (109).

Suppose that (122) holds for all $(i_0, \dots, i_k) \in \mathcal{N}_k$ with $r(i_0, \dots, i_k) \geq l + 1$. Differentiate (107) with respect to u_{l+1} and substitute $u_i = 0$ for $i \geq l + 1$. Since A satisfies (92) for $s = l + 1$ and $a_i = 0$, we obtain (122) for $(i_0, \dots, i_k) \in \mathcal{N}_k$ with $r(i_0, \dots, i_k) = l$. \square

Combining (122) and (107), one gets

$$[\mathbf{B}_{0\dots 0}, \mathbf{a}_{k-2}] \subset \mathbf{a}_{k-2}. \tag{123}$$

Substituting $u_i = 0$ to (107), we obtain also

$$[\mathbf{A}_{0\dots 0}, \mathbf{B}_{0\dots 0}] = 0. \tag{124}$$

Let us specify the structure of (118). For $k = 3$ it was described in Theorem 1. Similarly to the proof of Theorem 16, one obtains that for $k \geq 4$ vector fields (118) have the form

$$A = \mathbf{A}_{k-2} \left(u_{k-2}^2 - \frac{2k-3}{3} uu_{k-2}^2 \right) + \mathbf{A}'_{k-2} u_{k-3}^2 + A_0(u, \dots, u_{k-4}), \tag{125}$$

$$B = 2u_{k-2}u_k \mathbf{A}_{k-2} + B_0(u, \dots, u_{k-1}), \tag{126}$$

where

$$\mathbf{A}_{k-2} = \mathbf{A}_{0\dots 02}, \quad \mathbf{A}'_{k-2} = \mathbf{A}_{0\dots 020},$$

$$[\mathbf{A}_{k-2}, A] = 0, \tag{127}$$

$$[\mathbf{A}_{k-2}, B] = 3[A_0, \mathbf{A}'_{k-2}]. \tag{128}$$

and A_0, B_0 are polynomial in u_i .

Eq. (127) implies

$$[\mathbf{A}_{k-2}, \mathbf{a}_{k-2}] = 0. \tag{129}$$

Combining this with (122) and (128), we obtain

$$[\mathbf{A}_{k-2}, \mathbf{B}_{0\dots 0}] = 3[\mathbf{A}_{0\dots 0}, \mathbf{A}'_{k-2}]. \tag{130}$$

Moreover, taking into account (124) and applying $\text{ad}^s \mathbf{B}_{0\dots 0}$ to (130), we obtain

$$-(\text{ad}^{s+1} \mathbf{B}_{0\dots 0})(\mathbf{A}_{k-2}) = 3[\mathbf{A}_{0\dots 0}, (\text{ad}^s \mathbf{B}_{0\dots 0})(\mathbf{A}'_{k-2})] \quad \forall s \geq 0. \tag{131}$$

By the definition of \mathfrak{f}_n and formulas (125) and (126), for each $n \geq 2$ the algebra \mathfrak{f}_{n-1} is isomorphic to the quotient of \mathfrak{f}_n over the ideal \mathfrak{i}_n generated by \mathbf{A}_n . From (122) and (123), and (131) we obtain that $\mathfrak{i}_n \subset \mathfrak{a}_n$. Moreover, (129) implies

$$[\mathfrak{i}_n, \mathfrak{a}_n] = 0. \tag{132}$$

Lemma 12. For each $n \geq 1$ we have the relation

$$-(\text{ad}^n \mathbf{B}_{0\dots 0})(\mathbf{A}_n) = 0 \tag{133}$$

in the algebra \mathfrak{f}_n .

Proof. For $n = 1$ this statement follows from (59). By induction on n , suppose that (133) holds for $n - 1$. By formula (125), the generator $\mathbf{A}'_n \in \mathfrak{f}_n$ is mapped to $\mathbf{A}_{n-1} \in \mathfrak{f}_{n-1}$ by the natural epimorphism $\mathfrak{f}_n \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_n/i_n \cong \mathfrak{f}_{n-1}$. Therefore, $(\text{ad}^{n-1}\mathbf{B}_{0\dots 0})(\mathbf{A}'_n) \in i_n$. Combining this with (131) and (132), we obtain (133). \square

From the above results it follows that the elements

$$c_i = (\text{ad}^i \mathbf{B}_{0\dots 0})(\mathbf{A}_n), \quad i = 0, \dots, n - 1,$$

span the ideal i_n . The element c_{n-1} belongs to the center of \mathfrak{f}_n . Moreover, for each $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$ the image of c_i belongs to the center of the quotient

$$\mathfrak{f}_n / \langle c_{i+1}, \dots, c_{n-1} \rangle.$$

Thus we have the following statement.

Lemma 13. *For each $n \geq 2$ the algebra \mathfrak{f}_n is obtained from \mathfrak{f}_{n-1} applying the operation of one-dimensional central extension no more than n times.*

Let us now prove the main result of this section.

Theorem 17. *The KdV Eq. (106) possesses fundamental algebras (121). Each algebra \mathfrak{f}_k is quasi-finite and is obtained from the algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$ applying several times the operation of one-dimensional central extension.*

Proof. It was shown above that (121) are fundamental algebras of (106). Let us prove that algebras (121) are quasi-finite.

By Theorem 9, the algebra

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$$

is quasi-finite. From (59) it follows that \mathfrak{f}_1 is the trivial central extension of the algebra \mathfrak{L} from Proposition 2.

Since the Heisenberg algebra H is nilpotent, the algebra \mathfrak{f}_1 is obtained from \mathfrak{g} applying six times the operation of one-dimensional central extension. Therefore, by Theorem 8, the algebra \mathfrak{f}_1 is also quasi-finite. Finally, combining Lemma 13 and Theorem 8, we obtain that all fundamental algebras (121) are quasi-finite. \square

It is well known that $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$ has no nontrivial central extensions. Combining this with Theorem 17, we obtain the following specification of the structure of \mathfrak{f}_k .

Theorem 18. *Each algebra \mathfrak{f}_k is isomorphic to the direct sum of $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$ and a finite-dimensional nilpotent algebra.*

6. Coverings of the Krichever–Novikov equation

Consider the Krichever–Novikov (KN) equation [11,17,18]

$$u_t = u_3 - \frac{3u_2^2}{2u_1} + \frac{h(u)}{u_1}, \quad u_k = \frac{\partial^k u}{\partial x^k}, \quad (134)$$

where $h(u)$ is a polynomial of degree 3 with coefficients in \mathbb{C} . If the roots of the polynomial $h(u)$ are distinct then Eq. (134) is said to be *nonsingular*.

The main goal of this section is [Theorem 22](#).

6.1. The canonical form of coverings

We want to have an analog of [Theorem 16](#) for Eq. (134). The straightforward repetition of the proof of [Theorem 16](#) is not possible, because (134) is not polynomial in u_1 .

To overcome this, we need to introduce a perfect algebra that contains the function $1/u_1$. By Condition (2) of [Definition 7](#), this algebra must contain also $\int 1/u_1 du_1$.

To this end, choose a half-line $L \subset \mathbb{C}$ from 0 to ∞ such that $V_1 = \mathbb{C} \setminus L$ is simply connected. Let $\ln u_1$ be a single-valued branch of the logarithm defined on V_1 . Set $V_i = \mathbb{C}$, $i \neq 1$, and let \mathcal{P} be the algebra of polynomials in

$$u_i, \quad i \geq 0, \quad \frac{1}{u_1}, \quad \ln u_1. \quad (135)$$

Then \mathcal{P} is a perfect algebra. Indeed, all conditions of [Definition 7](#) are obvious except of Condition (2). The latter follows from the fact that for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, $b \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ there is a polynomial g in u_1 , $1/u_1$, $\ln u_1$ such that $\partial g / \partial u_1 = u_1^a \ln^b u_1$.

Remark 14. Thus for Eq. (134) we study not the whole translation-invariant infinite prolongation, but the open dense subset

$$\{(u_0, u_1, \dots) \mid u_1 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus L, \quad u_i \in \mathbb{C} \quad \forall i \neq 1\}$$

of it.

In [Theorem 16](#), we proved that every covering of the KdV equation is locally equivalent to a covering in the canonical form satisfying (92) for all $s \geq 1$ and $a_i = 0$, $i \geq 1$. For Eq. (134) the point $u_i = 0$ is also crucial. However, one cannot prove the same statement for coverings of (134), because $1/u_1$ and $\ln u_1$ are not defined at $u_1 = 0$. Let us make necessary modifications.

Definition 10. A vector field

$$S = \sum_{j=1}^m s^j (w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_k) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j} \quad (136)$$

is said to be u_1 -free if each function $s^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, \dots, u_k)$ is polynomial in

$$u_i, i \geq 1, \quad \frac{1}{u_1}, \quad \ln u_1 \tag{137}$$

with coefficients dependent on u, w^1, \dots, w^m and the coefficient at the monomial u_1 is zero. (This coefficient is well defined because the functions

$$u_1^a \ln^b u_1, \quad a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{Z}_+,$$

are linearly independent.)

Definition 11. Let $r \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $r \leq k - 2$. A vector field

$$A = \sum_{j=1}^m a^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u, u_1, \dots, u_k) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}$$

is said to be *weakly r -simple* if it satisfies (92) for all $s \geq 2$ with $a_i = 0, i \geq k - r$, and some $a_2, \dots, a_{k-r-1} \in \mathbb{C}$.

In contrast to r -simple vector fields, a weakly r -simple vector field does not necessarily satisfy (92) for $s = 1$.

Remark 15. In this section perfect functions are elements of the perfect algebra \mathcal{P} defined above.

Lemma 14. *If in Lemmas 6–9 one replaces the condition that A satisfies (92) for all $s \geq 1$ by the condition that A is u_1 -free and weakly $(k - 2)$ -simple then the conclusions of these lemmas remain valid.*

Proof. Let us prove that Lemma 9 (1) remains valid, since the other statements are proved analogously.

So assume that $A(u, \dots, u_k)$ is u_1 -free and weakly $(k - 2)$ -simple and that Eq. (101) holds. By Definition 11, A satisfies (92) for all $s \geq 2$. Therefore, the equations

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial u_i} = 0 \quad \forall i \geq 1 \tag{138}$$

are proved in the same way as in Lemma 9 (1).

Let us prove that $\partial S / \partial u$ is also equal to zero. From (101) for $i = 1$ we have

$$\frac{\partial S(u)}{\partial u} + \left[\frac{\partial A}{\partial u_1}, S(u) \right] = 0. \tag{139}$$

Since A is u_1 -free and (138) holds, the vector field $[\partial A/\partial u_1, S(u)]$ is either zero or depends nontrivially on some $u_i, i \geq 1$. Combining this with (138) and (139), we obtain

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial u} = \left[\frac{\partial A}{\partial u_1}, S(u) \right] = 0. \quad \square$$

Theorem 19. For any covering of Eq. (134)

$$D_x B - D_t A + [A, B] = 0, \tag{140}$$

$$A = A(u, u_1, \dots, u_k), \quad B = B(u, u_1, \dots, u_k) \tag{141}$$

(we omit the dependence on fibre coordinates w^j) locally there is an equivalent covering such that

- (1) A, B are polynomial in (135),
- (2) A is $(k - 2)$ -simple and u_1 -free.

Proof. Let (141) be defined on a neighborhood of a point $u_i = a_i$.

Lemma 15.

- (1) For each $r \leq k - 2$ and any covering (140) there is a locally gauge equivalent covering with r -simple A .
- (2) If a covering (140) has r -simple A then the vector fields

$$A' = A(u, \dots, u_k) - A(u, \dots, u_{k-r-1}, 0, \dots, 0),$$

$$B' = B(u, \dots, u_k) - B(u, \dots, u_{k-r+1}, 0, \dots, 0)$$

are primitive with respect to A and \mathcal{P} .

Proof. This is proved similarly to Lemma 10. Formulas (116) and (117) for $l \leq k - 3$ are replaced by

$$\tilde{A} = P_1 + \frac{u_{k-l-1}^2}{u_1^2} A'_2 + A'_0(u, \dots, u_{k-l-2}),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{B} = & P_2 + 2 \frac{u_{k-l-1} u_{k-l+1}}{u_1^2} A'_2 - \frac{u_{k-l}^2}{u_1^2} A'_2 + B'_{11}(u, \dots, u_{k-l-2}) u_{k-l-1} u_{k-l} \\ & + B'_{10}(u, \dots, u_{k-l-2}) u_{k-l} + B'_0(u, \dots, u_{k-l-1}), \end{aligned}$$

where P_1, P_2, A'_2 are primitive. \square

By the above lemma for $r = k - 2$, after a suitable gauge transformation we have

$$A = A' + A_0(u, u_1), \quad B = B' + B_0(u, u_1, u_2, u_3), \tag{142}$$

where the vector fields

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= A(u, \dots, u_k) - A(u, u_1, 0, \dots, 0), \\ B' &= B(u, \dots, u_k) - B(u, u_2, u_3, 0, \dots, 0) \end{aligned} \tag{143}$$

are primitive and A is $(k - 2)$ -simple.

Substituting (142) to (140), it is straightforward to obtain that

$$A_0 = C + \frac{1}{u_1} A_1(u) + u_1 A_2(u) + A_3(u), \tag{144}$$

where C is primitive.

The vector field A remains weakly $(k - 2)$ -simple and polynomial in (137) after any gauge transformation of the form

$$w^i \mapsto f^i(w^1, \dots, w^m, u). \tag{145}$$

Let us find a gauge transformation (145) such that A becomes u_1 -free. To this end, let

$$\sum_{j=1}^m c^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u) \frac{\partial}{\partial w^j}$$

be the coefficient of A at the monomial u_1 and consider the system of ordinary differential equations

$$\frac{d}{du} f^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, u) = c^j(f^1, \dots, f^m, u), \quad j = 1, \dots, m,$$

dependent on the parameters w^1, \dots, w^m . Its local solution with the initial condition

$$f^j(w^1, \dots, w^m, a_0) = w^j, \quad j = 1, \dots, m,$$

determines gauge transformation (145) that makes A u_1 -free.

By Lemma 14, in Lemma 15 (2) for $r = k - 2$ the condition that A is $(k - 2)$ -simple can be replaced by the condition that A is weakly $(k - 2)$ -simple and u_1 -free. Therefore, after this gauge transformation vector fields (143) remain primitive and we have formula (144) with primitive u_1 -free C and $A_2(u) = 0$.

Now it is straightforward to show that

$$A(u, u_1, 0, \dots, 0), \quad B(u, u_2, u_3, 0, \dots, 0) \tag{146}$$

are polynomial in (135). Therefore, A and B satisfy the conditions of the theorem. \square

6.2. The fundamental algebras

Consider the following set of perfect functions:

$$\begin{aligned} Z = \{ & (\ln^a u_1) u_0^{i_0} u_1^{i_1} u_2^{i_2} \cdots u_k^{i_k} \mid i_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a, \ i_0, \ i_2, \ \dots, \ i_k \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \ |i_1| \\ & + a + i_0 + i_2 + \cdots + i_k > 0 \}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly to the case of the KdV equation, from the proof of [Theorem 19](#) it follows that for each $k \geq 3$ there are finite subsets

$$\mathcal{A}'_k, \mathcal{B}'_k \subset Z, \quad \mathcal{A}'_k \subset \mathcal{A}'_{k+1}, \quad \mathcal{B}'_k \subset \mathcal{B}'_{k+1}$$

such that the following statement holds. If a covering (140) of Eq. (134) has $(k - 2)$ -simple u_1 -free A then it is of the form

$$A = \sum_{f \in \mathcal{A}'_k} f \mathbf{A}_f + \mathbf{A}_1, \quad B = \sum_{g \in \mathcal{B}'_k} g \mathbf{B}_g + \mathbf{B}_1, \tag{147}$$

where the vector fields

$$\mathbf{A}_f, \mathbf{B}_g, \mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{B}_1 \tag{148}$$

do not depend on $u_i, i \geq 0$.

Let us show that the conditions of [Definition 5](#) hold, if we set

$$\mathcal{A}_k = \mathcal{A}'_k \cup \{1\}, \quad \mathcal{B}_k = \mathcal{B}'_k \cup \{1\}.$$

Indeed, Condition (1) follows from [Theorem 19](#). Conditions (2)–(4) hold because, by [Lemmas 14, 6, 7 and 8](#) are applicable to the canonical form of coverings described in [Theorem 19](#).

Vector fields (147) satisfy (140) if and only if certain Lie algebra relations hold for (119). Denote by \mathfrak{f}_{k-2}^{KN} the quotient of the free Lie algebra generated by letters (119) over these relations. We obtain the system of fundamental algebras

$$\dots \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_{n+1}^{KN} \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_n^{KN} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_1^{KN} \rightarrow \mathfrak{f}_0^{KN} \tag{149}$$

for Eq. (134).

Proposition 4 (Sokolov [17]). *For each integer $n \geq 2$ there is a conserved current $D_t f_n = D_x g_n$ of the form*

$$f_n = \frac{u_n^2}{u_1^2} + \tilde{f}_n(u, \dots, u_{n-1}), \quad g_n = 2 \frac{u_n u_{n+2}}{u_1^2} + \tilde{g}_n(u, \dots, u_{n+1}),$$

where \tilde{f}_n, \tilde{g}_n are polynomials in $1/u_1, u_i, i \geq 0$.

Similarly to [Lemma 5](#), we can find equivalent conserved currents

$$f'_n = f_n + D_x(h_n(u, \dots, u_{n-2})), \quad g'_n = g_n + D_t(h_n(u, \dots, u_{n-2}))$$

such that

- the functions f'_n, g'_n are perfect,
- we have

$$\frac{\partial f'_n}{\partial u_s}(u, \dots, u_{s-1}, 0, \dots, 0) = 0 \quad \forall s \geq 2,$$

- f'_n is polynomial in (137) with zero coefficient at the monomial u_1 .

Example 12. We have

$$f'_2 = \frac{u_2^2}{u_1^2} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{h(u)}{u_1^2},$$

$$g'_2 = 2 \frac{u_2 u_4}{u_1^2} - \frac{u_3^2}{u_1^2} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{h(u) u_3}{u_1^3} - 4 \frac{u_2^2 u_3}{u_1^3} + \frac{9}{4} \frac{u_2^4}{u_1^4} - h(u) \frac{u_2^2}{u_1^4}$$

$$+ 2 \frac{dh(u)}{du} \frac{u_2}{u_1^2} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{h(u)^2}{u_1^4}.$$

Return to algebras (149). Let $\mathfrak{a}_k \subset \mathfrak{f}_{k-2}^{KN}$ be the subalgebra generated by \mathbf{A}_f , $f \in \mathcal{A}'_k$, and $\tilde{\mathfrak{a}}_k \subset \mathfrak{f}_{k-2}^{KN}$ be the subalgebra generated by \mathfrak{a}_{k-2} and \mathbf{A}_1 . Similarly to Lemma 11, we obtain

$$\mathbf{B}_g \in \mathfrak{a}_{k-2} \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{B}'_k, \tag{150}$$

$$[\mathbf{B}_1, \tilde{\mathfrak{a}}_{k-2}] \subset \mathfrak{a}_{k-2}. \tag{151}$$

For $k \geq 5$ vector fields (147) can be rewritten as follows:

$$A = f'_{k-2} \mathbf{A}^{k-2} + \frac{u_{k-3}^2}{u_1^2} \tilde{\mathbf{A}}^{k-2} + A_0(u, \dots, u_{k-4}), \tag{152}$$

$$B = g'_{k-2} \mathbf{A}^{k-2} + B_0(u, \dots, u_{k-1}), \tag{153}$$

where

$$\mathbf{A}^{k-2} = \mathbf{A}_{u_{k-2}^2 u_1^{-2}}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{A}}^{k-2} = \mathbf{A}_{u_{k-3}^2 u_1^{-2}}, \quad [\mathbf{A}^{k-2}, A] = 0, \tag{154}$$

$$[\mathbf{A}^{k-2}, B] = 3[A_0, \tilde{\mathbf{A}}^{k-2}]. \tag{155}$$

Eq. (154) implies

$$[\mathbf{A}^{k-2}, \tilde{\mathfrak{a}}_{k-2}] = 0.$$

Combining this with (150) and (155), we obtain

$$[\mathbf{A}^{k-2}, \mathbf{B}_1] = 3[\mathbf{A}_1, \tilde{\mathbf{A}}^{k-2}], \tag{156}$$

$$[\tilde{\mathbf{A}}^{k-2}, \mathfrak{a}_{k-2}] = 0. \tag{157}$$

Taking into account (157) and (151) and applying $\text{ad}^s \mathbf{B}_1$ to (156), we obtain

$$-(\text{ad}^{s+1} \mathbf{B}_1)(\mathbf{A}^{k-2}) = 3[\mathbf{A}_1, (\text{ad}^s \mathbf{B}_1)(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}^{k-2})] \quad \forall s \geq 0. \tag{158}$$

Similarly to Section 5.2, the obtained identities imply that for each $k \geq 5$ the algebra \mathfrak{f}_{k-2}^{KN} is obtained from \mathfrak{f}_{k-3}^{KN} applying several times the operation of one-dimensional central extension.

Let us describe the algebras \mathfrak{f}_i^{KN} for $i = 0, 1, 2$.

Theorem 20. Any covering of Eq. (134) of the form

$$D_x B - D_t A + [A, B] = 0, \quad A = A(u, u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4), \quad B = B(u, u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4)$$

is locally equivalent to a covering of the form

$$A = f_2' C + \frac{1}{u_1} A_1(u) + V_1,$$

$$B = g_2' C - \frac{u_3}{u_1^2} A_1 + \frac{u_2^2}{2u_1^3} A_1 + \frac{2u_2}{u_1} \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial u} - \frac{h(u)}{3u_1^3} A_1 +$$

$$+ \frac{2}{u_1} [A_1, \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial u}] - 2u_1 \frac{\partial^2 A_1}{\partial u^2} + V_2,$$

where $A_1 = A_{10} + u A_{11} + u^2 A_{12}$, the vector fields C, V_i, A_{1k} do not depend on $u_i, i \geq 0$, and are subject to the following relations:

$$[C, V_i] = [C, A_{1k}] = [V_1, V_2] = [V_i, A_{1k}] = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \tag{159}$$

$$2h(u) \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial u} - \frac{dh(u)}{du} A_1 - 3[A_1, [A_1, \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial u}]] = 0. \tag{160}$$

Proof. This is proved by a straightforward computation following the scheme of the proof of Theorem 19. Relation (160) was obtained in [6]. \square

Eq. (160) determines some relations between the vector fields $A_{1k}, k = 0, 1, 2$. Let us describe the quotient of the free Lie algebra generated by A_{1k} over these relations.

Consider the ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{C}[v_1, v_2, v_3]$ generated by the polynomials

$$v_i^2 - v_j^2 + \frac{8}{3}(e_j - e_i), \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3, \tag{161}$$

where e_1, e_2, e_3 are the roots of the polynomial $h(u)$. Set

$$E = \mathbb{C}[v_1, v_2, v_3]/\mathcal{I}.$$

That is, E is the ring of regular functions on the affine elliptic curve in \mathbb{C}^3 defined by polynomials (161). The image of $v_j \in \mathbb{C}[v_1, v_2, v_3]$ in E is denoted by \bar{v}_j . Consider also a basis x_1, x_2, x_3 of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathfrak{so}_3(\mathbb{C})$ with the relations

$$[x_1, x_2] = x_3, \quad [x_2, x_3] = x_1, \quad [x_3, x_1] = x_2 \tag{162}$$

and endow the space $L = \mathfrak{sl}_2 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} E$ with the Lie algebra structure described in (76).

Proposition 5 (Igonin [6]). *Suppose that the roots e_1, e_2, e_3 of $h(u)$ are distinct. The quotient of the free Lie algebra generated by $A_{1k}, k = 0, 1, 2$, over relations (160) is isomorphic to the subalgebra $\mathfrak{R} \subset L$ generated by the elements*

$$x_1 \otimes \bar{v}_1, x_2 \otimes \bar{v}_2, x_3 \otimes \bar{v}_3 \in L.$$

From (159) we obtain

$$f_0^{KN} = 0, \quad f_1^{KN} \cong \mathfrak{R} \oplus \mathbb{C}^2, \quad f_2^{KN} \cong \mathfrak{R} \oplus \mathbb{C}^3.$$

Theorem 21. *The algebra \mathfrak{R} is quasi-finite.*

Proof. Below we assume everywhere that $\{j, k, l\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$. For each $j = 1, 2, 3$ consider the subspace $V_j \subset \mathbb{C}[v_1, v_2, v_3]$ spanned by the monomials $v_j^{d_j} v_k^{d_k} v_l^{d_l}$ satisfying

$$d_j \equiv d_k + 1 \equiv d_l + 1 \pmod{2}. \tag{163}$$

Denote by R_j the image of V_j in the quotient space E .

The algebra \mathfrak{R} was also studied in [14] in connection with coverings of the Landau–Lifshitz equation. In the proof of Lemma 3.1 of [14] it is shown that $\mathfrak{R} = \bigoplus_{j=1}^3 \langle x_j \rangle \otimes R_j$.

Let $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{R}$ be a subalgebra of finite codimension. Then the subspace $H_j = \{f \in R_j \mid x_j \otimes f \in \mathfrak{h}\}$ is of finite codimension in R_j for each $j = 1, 2, 3$. In addition, from the definition of R_j and relations (162) we have

$$R_j R_k \subset R_l, \quad H_j H_k \subset H_l. \tag{164}$$

This implies that for all $j = 1, 2, 3$ the subspace

$$H'_j = \{a \in H_j \mid aR_k \subset H_l, aR_l \subset H_k\} \tag{165}$$

is also of finite codimension in R_j . From (164) and (165) one gets

$$H'_j H'_k \subset H'_l, \quad H'_j R_j R_k R_l \subset H'_j. \tag{166}$$

It is easy to see that $R_j = \langle \bar{v}_j \rangle + R_k R_l$. Therefore,

$$R_j^2 = \langle \bar{v}_j^2 \rangle + R_j R_k R_l. \tag{167}$$

For each $j = 1, 2, 3$ the subspace

$$H''_j = \{a \in H'_j \mid a\bar{v}_k^2 \subset H'_j, a\bar{v}_l^2 \subset H'_j, aR_k \subset H'_l, aR_l \subset H'_k\} \tag{168}$$

is of finite codimension in H'_j and, therefore, in R_j . By definitions (168) and (165) and properties (164), (166) and (167), one gets

$$R_k H''_j \subset H''_l, \quad R_l H''_j \subset H''_k,$$

which implies that $\bigoplus_{j=1}^3 \langle x_j \rangle \otimes H''_j \subset \mathfrak{h}$ is an ideal of \mathfrak{R} . Since H''_j is of finite codimension in R_j , this ideal is of finite codimension in \mathfrak{R} . \square

Collecting the results of this subsection and taking into account **Theorems 21 and 8**, one obtains the following.

Theorem 22. *The nonsingular Krichever–Novikov equation (134) possesses fundamental algebras (149), where $\mathfrak{f}_0^{KN} = 0$. Each \mathfrak{f}_n^{KN} for $n > 0$ is quasi-finite and is obtained from \mathfrak{N} applying several times the operation of one-dimensional central extension.*

7. Coverings of the equation $u_t = u_{xxx}$

In this section we study the linear equation

$$u_t = u_{xxx}. \tag{169}$$

The following theorem is proved by a straightforward computation.

Theorem 23. *Any Wahlquist–Estabrook covering*

$$D_x B - D_t A + [A, B] = 0, \quad A = A(u, u_1, u_2), \quad B = B(u, u_1, u_2)$$

of Eq. (169) is of the form

$$\begin{aligned} A &= u^2 A_2 + u A_1 + A_0, \\ B &= u_2(2u A_2 + A_1) - u_1^2 A_2 + u_1[A_1, A_0] - \frac{1}{2}u^2[A_1, [A_1, A_0]] \\ &\quad + u[A_0, [A_0, A_1]] + B_0, \end{aligned}$$

where the vector fields A_i, B_0 depend only on w^1, \dots, w^m and are subject to the relations

$$[A_0, A_2] = [A_1, A_2] = 0, \tag{170}$$

$$[A_0, B_0] = 0, \tag{171}$$

$$[A_1, [A_1, [A_1, A_0]]] = 0, \tag{172}$$

$$[A_2, B_0] = \frac{3}{2}[A_0, [A_1, [A_1, A_0]]], \tag{173}$$

$$[B_0, A_1] = [A_0, [A_0, [A_0, A_1]]]. \tag{174}$$

Denote by \mathfrak{N} the quotient of the free Lie algebra generated by A_i, B_0 over relations (170)–(174). Similarly to Section 5.1 one proves the following.

Theorem 24. *Eq. (169) possesses a system of fundamental algebras, which are obtained from \mathfrak{N} applying several times the operation of one-dimensional central extension.*

Let us present some information on the structure of \mathfrak{N} .

Theorem 25. *There are ideals $\mathfrak{N}_i, i \in \mathbb{Z}_+,$ of \mathfrak{N} such that*

- $\mathfrak{N}_0 = 0, \quad \mathfrak{N}_i \subset \mathfrak{N}_{i+1} \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{Z}_+,$
- the quotient $\mathfrak{N}_{i+1}/\mathfrak{N}_i$ is commutative for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}_+,$
- the quotient $\mathfrak{N}/\cup_i \mathfrak{N}_i$ is solvable.

Proof. For a subset S of a Lie algebra we denote by $\langle S \rangle$ the ideal generated by this subset. For simplicity, below the images of $A_i, B_0 \in \mathfrak{N}$ in quotients of \mathfrak{N} are denoted by the same symbols A_i, B_0 . From the relations that define the algebra \mathfrak{N} one easily obtains the following.

Lemma 16. *Let Q be a quotient algebra of \mathfrak{N} and C be an element of the subalgebra of Q generated by A_i . If $[A_0, C] = [A_1, C] = 0$ then the ideal $\langle C \rangle \subset Q$ is spanned by the elements $(\text{ad}^k B_0)(C), k \in \mathbb{Z}_+,$ and is commutative.*

Let us construct the required ideals \mathfrak{N}_i . Set $\mathfrak{N}_0 = 0$ and $\mathfrak{N}_1 = \langle A_2 \rangle$. Combining relation (170) with the above lemma, we see that $\mathfrak{N}_1/\mathfrak{N}_0 = \mathfrak{N}_1$ is commutative. By induction on $i \in \mathbb{N}$, set

$$\mathfrak{N}_{i+1} = \langle \mathfrak{N}_i, [A_1, (\text{ad}^{2i-1} A_0)(A_1)] \rangle. \tag{175}$$

Lemma 17. *For all $i \geq 1$ in the quotient algebra $\mathfrak{N}/\mathfrak{N}_i$ we have*

$$[(\text{ad}^k A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^l A_0)(A_1)] = 0 \quad \forall k, l \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \quad k + l \leq 2i - 2, \tag{176}$$

$$[A_0, [A_1, (\text{ad}^{2i-1} A_0)(A_1)]] = [A_1, [A_1, (\text{ad}^{2i-1} A_0)(A_1)]] = 0. \tag{177}$$

Proof. Let us prove this by induction on i . For $i = 1$ relation (176) is trivial, and relation (177) follows from (172) and (173). Suppose that the statement holds for $i = n \geq 1$ and let us prove it for $i = n + 1$. By the induction assumption, relations (176) for $i = n$ hold in $\mathfrak{N}/\mathfrak{N}_{n+1}$. By Definition 175, we have also

$$[A_1, (\text{ad}^{2n-1} A_0)(A_1)] = 0. \tag{178}$$

Applying the Jacobi identity to (178) and taking into account (176) for $i = n$, we obtain

$$[(\text{ad}^k A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^l A_0)(A_1)] = 0 \quad \forall k, l \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \quad k + l \leq 2n - 1. \tag{179}$$

By the same argument, we have

$$[(\text{ad}^k A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^l A_0)(A_1)] = -[(\text{ad}^{k+1} A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^{l-1} A_0)(A_1)] \quad \forall k + l = 2n. \tag{180}$$

Using this, we obtain

$$[(\text{ad}^k A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^l A_0)(A_1)] = [(\text{ad}^l A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^k A_0)(A_1)] = 0 \quad \forall k + l = 2n. \tag{181}$$

Relations (179) and (181) imply (176) for $i = n + 1$.

It remains to prove (177) for $i = n + 1$, that is,

$$[A_0, [A_1, (\text{ad}^{2n+1} A_0)(A_1)]] = 0, \tag{182}$$

$$[A_1, [A_1, (\text{ad}^{2n+1} A_0)(A_1)]] = 0. \tag{183}$$

Relation (183) follows easily from the Jacobi identity combined with (176) for $i = n + 1$.

Similarly to (180) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &[(\text{ad}^k A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^l A_0)(A_1)] \\
 &= -[(\text{ad}^{k+1} A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^{l-1} A_0)(A_1)] \quad \forall k + l = 2n + 1.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{184}$$

Set $I = [A_1, (\text{ad}^{2n+1} A_0)(A_1)]$. Using (184), one gets

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= (-1)^n [(\text{ad}^n A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^{n+1} A_0)(A_1)] \\
 &= (-1)^{n+1} [(\text{ad}^{n-1} A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^{n+2} A_0)(A_1)].
 \end{aligned}$$

Applying $\text{ad } A_0$ to this equality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 [A_0, I] &= (-1)^n [(\text{ad}^n A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^{n+2} A_0)(A_1)] \\
 &= (-1)^{n+1} [(\text{ad}^n A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^{n+2} A_0)(A_1)] \\
 &\quad + [(\text{ad}^{n-1} A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^{n+3} A_0)(A_1)].
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{185}$$

On the other hand, applying $\text{ad } B_0$ to $[(\text{ad}^{n-1} A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^n A_0)(A_1)] = 0$ and taking into account (174) and (113), one gets

$$[(\text{ad}^{n+2} A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^n A_0)(A_1)] + [(\text{ad}^{n-1} A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^{n+3} A_0)(A_1)] = 0.$$

Combining this with (185), we obtain $[A_0, I] = 0$, which proves relation (183). \square

By Lemma 16, relation (177) implies that $\mathfrak{N}_{i+1}/\mathfrak{N}_i$ is commutative. Relation (176) says that in the quotient algebra $\mathfrak{N}/\cup_i \mathfrak{N}_i$ we have

$$[(\text{ad}^k A_0)(A_1), (\text{ad}^l A_0)(A_1)] = 0 \quad \forall k, l \in \mathbb{Z}_+,
 \tag{186}$$

which implies that this quotient of \mathfrak{N} is solvable. \square

Theorem 26. *The algebra \mathfrak{N} is not quasi-finite.*

Proof. In the quotient algebra $\mathfrak{N}/\cup_i \mathfrak{N}_i$ denote $c_k = (\text{ad}^k A_0)(A_1)$. Consider the subalgebra \mathfrak{g} of $\mathfrak{N}/\cup_i \mathfrak{N}_i$ generated by B_0 and c_k . Obviously, for a quasi-finite algebra any quotient algebra and any subalgebra of finite codimension are also quasi-finite. Therefore, it is sufficient to prove that the algebra \mathfrak{g} is not quasi-finite.

Relations (186) say that $[c_k, c_l] = 0$, while relations (174) and (113) imply $[B_0, c_k] = c_{k+3}$. Let $m_k, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, be a sequence of nonzero complex numbers satisfying $m_{k+3} = -(k + 1)m_k$. Consider the following transitive action of \mathfrak{g} on the manifold $M = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid x \neq 0, y \neq 0\}$

$$c_k \mapsto \frac{m_k}{x^{k+1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \quad B_0 \mapsto \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}.$$

By Theorem 7, since the image of \mathfrak{g} in $D(M)$ is infinite-dimensional, the algebra \mathfrak{g} is not quasi-finite. \square

8. Nonexistence results for Bäcklund transformations

Theorem 27. *Eq. (169) is not connected by any Bäcklund transformation neither with the KdV equation nor with the nonsingular Krichever–Novikov equation.*

Proof. Below a Lie subalgebra denoted by \mathfrak{h} , \mathfrak{h}^1 , or \mathfrak{h}^2 is always supposed to be of finite codimension. The following lemma is obvious.

Lemma 18. *Let \mathfrak{g} be a finite-dimensional semisimple Lie algebra. Suppose that a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_1 is obtained from a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_2 applying several times the operation of one-dimensional central extension. Then each of the following properties holds for $i = 1$ if and only if it holds for $i = 2$:*

- *There are a subalgebra $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}_i$ and an epimorphism $\mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$.*
- *For any subalgebra $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}_i$ there is an epimorphism $\mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$.*

Set $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$. Let us prove first that there is no Bäcklund transformation between Eq. (169) and the nonsingular Krichever–Novikov equation. Combining Lemma 18 with Theorems 22, 24 and 14, we see that it is sufficient to prove that for any subalgebras $\mathfrak{h}^1 \subset \mathfrak{R}$, $\mathfrak{h}^2 \subset \mathfrak{N}$ there is an epimorphism $\mathfrak{h}^1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$, but there is no epimorphism $\mathfrak{h}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$.

There is a natural family of epimorphisms $\mathfrak{R} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ parameterized by the points of the affine curve in \mathbb{C}^3 given by polynomials (161). Namely, for a point (a_1, a_2, a_3) of the curve the generator $x_i \otimes \bar{v}_i$ of \mathfrak{R} is mapped to $a_i x_i \in \mathfrak{g}$. Since \mathfrak{h}^1 is of finite codimension in \mathfrak{R} , here are polynomials $f_i(\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3)$ and a point (a_1, a_2, a_3) of the curve such that $x_i \otimes f_i$ belongs to \mathfrak{h}^1 and $f_i(a_1, a_2, a_3) \neq 0$ for all $i = 1, 2, 3$. Then the restriction to \mathfrak{h}^1 of the corresponding homomorphism $\rho : \mathfrak{R} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is surjective, since the elements

$$\rho(x_i \otimes f_i) = f_i(a_1, a_2, a_3)x_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3,$$

span \mathfrak{g} .

Nonexistence of an epimorphism $\mathfrak{h}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ follows from Theorem 25. Indeed, suppose that there is an epimorphism $\rho : \mathfrak{h}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$. Since $\mathfrak{h}^2 \cap \mathfrak{N}_i$ is solvable, we have $\rho(\mathfrak{h}^2 \cap \mathfrak{N}_i) = 0$ for all i . Therefore, there is an epimorphism

$$\mathfrak{h}^2 / (\mathfrak{h}^2 \cap (\cup_i \mathfrak{N}_i)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g},$$

which is impossible, since $\mathfrak{N} / \cup_i \mathfrak{N}_i$ is solvable.

Let us now prove that there is no Bäcklund transformation between Eq. (169) and the KdV equation. Since, according to Theorem 17, each fundamental algebra of the KdV equation is obtained from $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$ applying several times the operation of one-dimensional central extension, it is sufficient to prove that for any subalgebra $\mathfrak{h}^1 \subset \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[\lambda]$ there is an epimorphism $\mathfrak{h}^1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$. Consider the natural family of epimorphisms

$$\rho_a : \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[\lambda] \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}, \quad \mathfrak{g} \otimes f(\lambda) \mapsto f(a)\mathfrak{g}, \quad a \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Since \mathfrak{h}^1 is of finite codimension, for some of these epimorphisms its restriction to \mathfrak{h}^1 is surjective. \square

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