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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

**Inverse scattering equations for  $g\phi^3 + h\phi^4$  theory in two dimensions**

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**Abstract.** Linear equations which can be used for inverse scattering solutions for solitons in  $g\phi^3 + h\phi^4$  theory have been determined.

In recent times there have been vigorous attempts to obtain Lax type (1968) equations associated with nonlinear partial differential equations, for obtaining soliton-like solutions through the inverse scattering technique. However it was not possible to obtain such a linear system for the theory in two dimensions, which served as a testing ground for many theoretical formulations. But one, and many soliton-like solutions, could be obtained by the direct technique of Hirota. Here we report a set of linear equations whose consistency condition yields the Klein-Gordon equation with polynomial nonlinearity.

Let  $e_\mu$  be a set of two-dimensional vectors ( $\mu = 1, 2$ ) such that  $(e_\mu \cdot e_\nu) = g_{\mu\nu}$ ; then we set

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda/2)\phi^2 & i\sqrt{\lambda/2} \sum e_\mu \phi_\mu \\ -i\sqrt{\lambda/2} \sum e_\mu \phi_\mu & -(\lambda/2)\phi^2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a\phi + b & 0 \\ 0 & -a\phi - b \end{pmatrix}$$
$$A = \sqrt{\lambda/2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \phi \\ \phi & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{1}$$

It is then easily seen that the compatibility condition

$$\sum e_\mu (\partial/\partial x_\mu) L + [A, L] = 0 \tag{2}$$

is equivalent to the Klein-Gordon equation

$$\square^2 \phi = \lambda \phi^3 + a\phi^2 + b\phi.$$

The detailed analysis of these linear systems is at present under study and will be communicated shortly.

**References**

Hirota R *Bäcklund Transformation Lecture Note in Mathematics* vol 515 (New York: Springer)  
Lax P D 1968 *Comments on Pure and Applied Mathematics* vol XXI, p 467