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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Triple-humped soliton solution for a lattice equation related to the discrete KdV equation

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Abstract. A triple-humped soliton solution is found for a lattice equation related to the discrete KdV equation.

We consider the discrete KdV equation [1] on even lattice sites

$$\dot{N}_i = (N_{i-2} - N_{i+2})(1 + N_i)^2. \tag{1}$$

For equation (1), using the transformation

$$1 + N_i = 2 / [(1 - u_{i+2} - u_{i+1})^{1/3} + (1 - u_i - u_{i-1})^{1/3}] \tag{2}$$

we find that u_i must satisfy the closed equation

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u}_i = 12 \left[\frac{(1 - u_{i+2} - u_{i+1})^{1/3} (1 - u_i - u_{i-1})^{1/3}}{(1 - u_{i+2} - u_{i+1})^{1/3} + (1 - u_i - u_{i-1})^{1/3}} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{(1 - u_{i+1} - u_i)^{1/3} (1 - u_{i-1} - u_{i-2})^{1/3}}{(1 - u_{i+1} - u_i)^{1/3} + (1 - u_{i-1} - u_{i-2})^{1/3}} \right]. \tag{3} \end{aligned}$$

We found that equation (3) possesses a soliton solution in the form

$$\begin{aligned} u_i = \tanh(2k) \operatorname{sech}^2(2k) (3 \tanh(x + k/2) + \sinh^2(2k) \tanh^3(x + k/2)) \\ - \tanh(2k) \operatorname{sech}^2(2k) (3 \tanh(x - k/2) + \sinh^2(2k) \tanh^3(x - k/2)) \tag{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{6 \sinh k \tanh(2k)}{\cosh(2x) + \cosh k} - \frac{6 \sinh(2k) \tanh^3(2k)}{(\cosh(2x) + \cosh k)^2} + \frac{8 \sinh^3 k \tanh^3(2k)}{(\cosh(2x) + \cosh k)^3} \tag{5}$$

in which

$$x = ki - \sinh(4k)t + \delta. \tag{6}$$

The plot of equation (5) is shown in figure 1.

The following properties of the soliton solution (5) are obvious. Define k_{\pm} by

$$k_{\pm} = \cosh^{-1} z_{\pm} \tag{7}$$

where z_{\pm} are two real roots of the equation

$$4z^4 - 16z^3 + 12z^2 + 1 = 0. \tag{8}$$

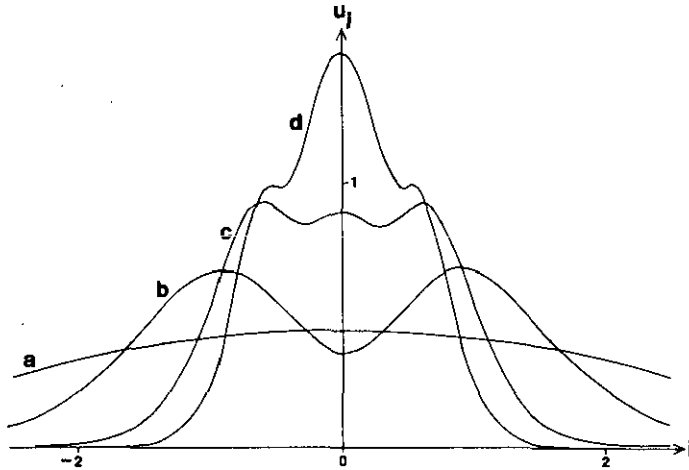


Figure 1. The variation of the soliton profile: (a) $k=0.4$; (b) $k=1$; (c) $k=2$; (d) $k=3$.

Then, the solution has one peak for $|k| \leq k_-$, two peaks for $k_- < |k| \leq k_+$, and three peaks for $|k| > k_+$.

Since equation (3) is directly related to the integrable equation (1) through the transformation (2), it is obvious that the soliton does not lose its identity after a multiple collision. The detail of the collisional process awaits a future analysis.

Reference

- [1] Hirota R 1977 *J. Phys. Soc. Japan* **43** 1424