

ON SOLITON INTERACTIONS FOR THE HIERARCHY OF A GENERALISED HEISENBERG FERROMAGNETIC MODEL ON $SU(3)/S(U(1) \times U(2))$ SYMMETRIC SPACE

VLADIMIR GERDJIKOV, GEORGI GRAHOVSKI, ALEXANDER MIKHAILOV AND TIHOMIR VALCHEV

Communicated by Alexandar B. Yanovski

Abstract. We consider an integrable hierarchy of nonlinear evolution equations (NLEE) related to linear bundle Lax operator L. The Lax representation is $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ reduced and can be naturally associated with the symmetric space $SU(3)/S(U(1) \times U(2))$. The simplest nontrivial equation in the hierarchy is a generalization of Heisenberg ferromagnetic model. We construct the *N*-soliton solutions for an arbitrary member of the hierarchy by using the Zakharov-Shabat dressing method with an appropriately chosen dressing factor. Two types of soliton solutions: quadruplet and doublet solitons are found. The one-soliton solutions of NLEEs with even and odd dispersion laws have different properties. In particular, the one-soliton solutions for NLEEs with even dispersion laws are *not* traveling waves while their velocities and amplitudes are time dependent. Calculating the asymptotics of the *N*-soliton solutions for $t \to \pm \infty$ we analyze the interactions of quadruplet solitons.

1. Introduction

The main object of present paper is the following coupled system of equations

$$iu_t + u_{xx} + (uu_x^* + vv_x^*)u_x + (uu_x^* + vv_x^*)_x u = 0$$

$$iv_t + v_{xx} + (uu_x^* + vv_x^*)v_x + (uu_x^* + vv_x^*)_x v = 0$$
(1)

where the smooth functions $u : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{C}$ and $v : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{C}$ satisfy the algebraic constraint $|u|^2 + |v|^2 = 1$. The system (1) is a natural candidate to be a multicomponent generalisation of the classical Heisenberg ferromagnetic equation. It is well known [32] that the Heisenberg ferromagnetic model is integrable in the sense of inverse scattering method (ISM). It has a Lax pair related to the algebra $\mathfrak{su}(2)$. Since the time the complete integrability of HF equations was discovered, many attempts for its generalization have been made [20–22]. A well known method [10, 12, 24, 26–31] to obtain new integrable nonlinear evolution equations

23