

First Integrals of Extended Hamiltonians in $n + 1$ Dimensions Generated by Powers of an Operator^{*}

Claudia CHANU[†], Luca DEGIOVANNI[‡] and Giovanni RASTELLI[‡]

[†] *Dipartimento di Matematica e Applicazioni, Università di Milano Bicocca,
Milano, via Cozzi 53, Italia*
E-mail: claudia.chanu@unimib.it

[‡] *Formerly at Dipartimento di Matematica, Università di Torino,
Torino, via Carlo Alberto 10, Italia*
E-mail: luca.degiovanni@gmail.com, giorast.giorast@alice.it

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Abstract. We describe a procedure to construct polynomial in the momenta first integrals of arbitrarily high degree for natural Hamiltonians H obtained as one-dimensional extensions of natural (geodesic) n -dimensional Hamiltonians L . The Liouville integrability of L implies the (minimal) superintegrability of H . We prove that, as a consequence of natural integrability conditions, it is necessary for the construction that the curvature of the metric tensor associated with L is constant. As examples, the procedure is applied to one-dimensional L , including and improving earlier results, and to two and three-dimensional L , providing new superintegrable systems.

Key words: superintegrable Hamiltonian systems; polynomial first integrals; constant curvature; Hessian tensor

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Dedicated to Willard Miller Jr.

1 Introduction

It is usual to consider Hamiltonian systems in \mathbb{E}^3 of the form $H = \frac{1}{2}p_r^2 + f(r) + \frac{1}{r^2}L$, where $L = \frac{1}{2}(p_\theta^2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2(\theta)}p_\psi^2) + V(\theta, \psi)$, and (r, θ, ϕ) are spherical coordinates. The examples are innumerable and we just cite the n -body systems of points in one dimension [1] whose Hamiltonian can be written in a similar way for some L on \mathbb{S}^{n-1} . In this paper we restrict our attention to Hamiltonians of the form $H = \frac{1}{2}p_u^2 + f(u) + \alpha(u)L$ in $n + 1$ dimensions that are extensions of a n -dimensional Hamiltonian $L(q^i, p_i)$, by calling u the $(n + 1)$ -th coordinate and p_u its canonical conjugate momentum. We will call them *extended Hamiltonians* for the given L . We show how to construct a non trivial first integral of H in the form $U^m(G)$, $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, where U is a differential operator built from the Hamiltonian flow of L , and G is a suitable function. If L is a natural Hamiltonian and G is independent of the momenta, the first integral $U^m(G)$ is a m -th degree polynomial in the momenta (p_u, p_i) . If the Hamiltonian L is integrable, then automatically H has $n + 2$ functionally independent first integrals and is therefore minimally superintegrable. By requiring certain natural integrability conditions, we show that a necessary condition for the construction is the constant curvature equal to mc of the metric tensor of L , where c is a real constant. In few words, *for any non null positive integer m , given a n -dimensional Riemannian or pseudo-Riemannian manifold of constant curvature equal to mc , underlying the geodesic part*

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of the Hamiltonian L , our procedure can construct a natural Hamiltonian H in $n+1$ dimensions with an additional first integral $U^m(G)$ which is polynomial of degree m in the momenta. If L includes a non constant scalar potential V , compatibility conditions on V are given in order that the procedure may work, otherwise, all the compatible V can be determined from a first-order PDE. This approach is motivated by the results obtained in [5], where L was a one-dimensional Hamiltonian. In that paper, we obtained for $L = \frac{1}{2}p_\psi + V(\psi)$ and $\alpha = u^{-2}$ the additional first integral

$$U^m(G) = \left[p_u + \frac{1}{mu} \left(p_\psi \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} - \frac{dV}{d\psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_\psi} \right) \right]^m \cos(m\psi + \psi_0)$$

with $V(\psi) = \frac{k}{\sin^2(m\psi + \psi_0)}$, and $G(\psi) = \cos(m\psi + \psi_0)$. The resulting Hamiltonian H can be interpreted as generalization of the three-particle Calogero and Wolfes systems and is maximally superintegrable [4]. It represents also an instance of the more general Tramblay–Turbiner–Winternitz systems [15, 16] whose superintegrability has been proved by another way in [11]. In recent years much research has been done about superintegrable natural Hamiltonians with polynomial first integrals of high degree in the momenta, both classical and quantum. Many results concern systems which admit separable Hamilton–Jacobi equations and the separability of those systems is explicitly employed to build the high-degree first integrals, see for example [8, 9, 11, 12, 17]. The procedure presented here to build the additional first integral does not assume separability anywhere. However, the requirement of working with constant curvature manifolds allows to consider the extensions of separable Hamiltonian systems, because constant curvature manifolds are the most natural environment for those systems (see for example [7]). It is not by accident that some of the examples of superintegrable Hamiltonians that we provide here in the section of two and three-dimensional systems reveal themselves to be extensions of separable systems.

2 Main results

Let us consider a Poisson manifold M and a one-dimensional manifold N . For any Hamiltonian function $L \in \mathcal{F}(M)$ with Hamiltonian vector field X_L , we consider its extension on $\tilde{M} = T^*N \times M$ given by the Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_u^2 + \alpha(u)L + f(u), \tag{1}$$

where (p_u, u) are canonical coordinates on T^*N . The Hamiltonian flow of (1) is

$$X_H = p_u \frac{\partial}{\partial u} - (\alpha' L + f') \frac{\partial}{\partial p_u} + \alpha X_L,$$

where prime denotes total derivative w.r.t. the corresponding variable.

It is immediate to see that any first integral of L is also a constant of motion of H , when considered as a function on \tilde{M} .

We want to determine on L , α and f necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of two functions $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}(N)$ and $G \in \mathcal{F}(M)$ such that, given the differential operator

$$U = p_u + \gamma(u)X_L, \tag{2}$$

the function F obtained applying m times U to G

$$F = U^m(G)$$

is an additional first integral for H .

Remark 1. We observe that the operator (2) is tensorial with respect to transformations acting on M only i.e. preserving the form of the extended Hamiltonian (1). Moreover U is an injective linear operator on the space of functions polynomial in the momentum p_u : indeed if $F \in \mathcal{F}(\tilde{M})$ is polynomial in p_u then $U(F) = 0$ if and only if $F = 0$ because $U(F)$ is a polynomial of degree higher than F .

Proposition 1. For any L, α, f , we have that $X_H U^m(G) = 0$ for a function $G(q^i, p_i)$ if and only if

$$(m\gamma' + \alpha)X_L(G) = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\alpha\gamma X_L^2(G) - m(\alpha'L + f')G = 0. \quad (4)$$

Proof. Being

$$[X_H, U] = p_u\gamma'X_L - L\alpha' - f',$$

we have $[[X_H, U], U] = 0$. Hence, we can apply the following formula for the power of a differential operator:

$$X_H U^m = mU^{m-1}[X_H, U] + U^m X_H = U^{m-1}(m[X_H, U] + U X_H),$$

Since we have

$$U X_H = p_u^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + p_u \left[\alpha X_L - (\alpha'L + f') \frac{\partial}{\partial p_u} + \gamma X_L \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \right] + \alpha\gamma X_L^2 - \gamma(\alpha'L + f')X_L \frac{\partial}{\partial p_u},$$

and, in particular, for any $G(q^i, p_i)$,

$$U X_H(G) = \alpha(p_u X_L(G) + \gamma X_L^2(G)),$$

thus, we get for $X_H U^m(G)$ the following expression

$$U^{m-1}(p_u(m\gamma' + \alpha)X_L(G) + \alpha\gamma X_L^2(G) - m(\alpha'L + f')G).$$

Since the operator U is injective on the space of functions polynomial in p_u we have the thesis. ■

The conditions (3) and (4) are quite difficult to handle in the general case, their analysis can be further pursued by adding some extra hypotheses on the manifold M and on the Hamiltonian L .

Theorem 1. Let Q be a n -dimensional (pseudo-)Riemannian manifold with metric tensor \mathbf{g} . The natural Hamiltonian $L = \frac{1}{2}g^{ij}p_i p_j + V(q^i)$ on $M = T^*Q$ with canonical coordinates (p_i, q^i) admits an extension H in the form (1) with a first integral $F = U^m(G)$ with U given by (2) and $G(q^i)$, if and only if the following conditions hold:

1) the functions G and V satisfy

$$\mathbf{H}(G) + mc\mathbf{g}G = \mathbf{0}, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (5)$$

$$\nabla V \cdot \nabla G - 2mcVG = 0, \quad (6)$$

where $\mathbf{H}(G)_{ij} = \nabla_i \nabla_j G$ is the Hessian tensor of G .

2) for $c = 0$ the extension is $H = \frac{1}{2}p_u^2 + \kappa L$ ($\kappa \in \mathbb{R}$);

for $c \neq 0$ the extension is of the form

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_u^2 + \frac{mc}{S_\kappa^2(cu + u_0)}L,$$

where κ, u_0 are arbitrary constants and

$$S_\kappa(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin \sqrt{\kappa}x}{\sqrt{\kappa}}, & \kappa > 0, \\ x, & \kappa = 0, \\ \frac{\sinh \sqrt{|\kappa|x}}{\sqrt{|\kappa|}}, & \kappa < 0. \end{cases}$$

For the equations (5) it is natural to write integrability conditions. It follows (Lemma 3) that the maximal dimension of the space of solutions of equation (5) alone is $n + 1$ and is achieved only in the constant curvature case. We call *complete* the solutions G of (5) satisfying these integrability conditions. Therefore, we can restate Theorem 1 as follows.

Theorem 2. *Let Q be a n -dimensional (pseudo-)Riemannian manifold with metric tensor \mathbf{g} . The natural Hamiltonian $L = \frac{1}{2}g^{ij}p_i p_j + V(q^i)$ on $M = T^*Q$ with canonical coordinates (p_i, q^i) admits an extension H in the form (1) with a first integral $F = U^m(G)$ with U given by (2) and $G(q^i)$ a complete solution of (5), if and only if Q is a (pseudo-)Riemannian manifold with constant curvature $K = mc$ and (6) holds.*

Clearly, in the case of Theorem 2 the extended Hamiltonian H is again in the form given by item 2 of Theorem 1.

Depending on the form of V , the space of common solutions of the two equations (5) and (6) can be of lower dimension but, in any case, the maximal number of independent solutions is obtained in the constant curvature case. Since (5) and (6) are linear differential conditions on G , their common solutions form a linear space of dimension lower or equal to $n + 1$ (dimension of the space solution of (5) alone) parametrized by up to $n + 1$ real parameters (a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}) ; the linear injective operator U^k , $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, maps this space in a new linear space, with the same dimension, spanned by the functions $U^k(G)$. These functions are first integrals of H if and only if $k = m$. It is possible that functions $U^m(G)$ corresponding to different choices of the parameters (a_j) are simultaneously first integrals of H and functionally independent even for a non-trivial potential V . The analysis of this interesting case and of the relations among first integrals in general will be done in some future paper. The condition (6) can be read as a condition on the potentials V , whose solutions form a functional space of potentials depending on (at most) $n + 1$ parameters and admitting at least one non zero G such that $F = U^m(G)$ is a first integral. Examples of potentials V depending on some of the parameters (a_j) are given in the next section. The presence of parameters into the potentials V of superintegrable systems can allow the application of the Stäckel transform or, more generally, of the coupling constant metamorphosis to obtain new superintegrable systems, see for example [10] and [14].

Remark 2. Equation (5) could admit in particular cases non-vanishing solutions also on manifold with non-constant curvature, provided they depend on less than $n + 1$ parameters and, as appears from some example, do not depend on some of the variables (q^i) . A detailed analysis of this case is in progress.

The proofs of the theorems follow from the next three lemmas.

Lemma 1. *If L is a natural Hamiltonian and G a function of (q^i) we have $X_H U^m(G) = 0$ – with H and U defined as in (1) and (2) – if and only if the functions α , γ , f , G and V satisfy the following differential conditions*

$$\alpha = -m\gamma', \quad (7)$$

$$(\gamma' + c\gamma^2)' = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j G = -mcGg_{ij}, \quad (9)$$

$$\nabla_i V \nabla^i G = 2mcGV, \quad (10)$$

$$f = 0, \quad (11)$$

where c is an arbitrary constant.

Proof. By using the (pseudo-)Riemannian structure of Q and covariant derivatives we have

$$X_L = p_i \nabla^i - \nabla_i V \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i},$$

$$X_L^2 = p_i p_j \nabla^i \nabla^j - \nabla_i V \nabla^i - 2p_i \nabla^i \nabla_j V \frac{\partial}{\partial p_j} - \nabla_i V \nabla_j V \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p_i \partial p_j}.$$

Hence, if G does not depend on the momenta, we have

$$X_L(G) = p_i \nabla^i G, \quad X_L^2(G) = p_i p_j \nabla^i \nabla^j G - \nabla_i V \nabla^i G.$$

By substituting in (3) and excluding the trivial case of constant G we obtain (7) and the two conditions

$$\alpha \gamma \nabla_i \nabla_j G = \frac{m}{2} \alpha' g_{ij} G, \quad (12)$$

$$\alpha \gamma \nabla_i V \nabla^i G + m(\alpha' V + f') G = 0. \quad (13)$$

From (12), by separating terms in u from the other ones we get (9) and

$$\alpha' = -2c\alpha\gamma, \quad (14)$$

where c is a real constant. By substituting (7) in the relation (14) we obtain $\gamma'' + 2c\gamma\gamma'$ that is (8). By (14) the equation (13) is equivalent to

$$\alpha \gamma (\nabla V \cdot \nabla G - 2mcVG) + mf'G = 0,$$

which by separating terms in u from the others splits into (10) and

$$f' = -2c\alpha\gamma V_0 = V_0 \alpha',$$

with V_0 constant. Therefore, $f = V_0 \alpha + f_0$ and, since f contributes only with two additive constants in V and H that can be chosen equal to zero without loss of generality, (11) follows. ■

Remark 3. The addition of a term $\phi(u)$ to U does not induce weaker constraints on the function $f(u)$ in (1): a straightforward calculation shows that $\phi(u)$ must necessarily vanish.

Condition (8) of Lemma 1 determines the possible forms of the extension. The function γ and the related extended Hamiltonian are given by the next lemma and are expressed by using the “tagged” trigonometric functions

$$C_\kappa(x) = \begin{cases} \cos \sqrt{\kappa}x, & \kappa > 0, \\ 1, & \kappa = 0, \\ \cosh \sqrt{|\kappa|x}, & \kappa < 0, \end{cases} \quad S_\kappa(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin \sqrt{\kappa}x}{\sqrt{\kappa}}, & \kappa > 0, \\ x, & \kappa = 0, \\ \frac{\sinh \sqrt{|\kappa|x}}{\sqrt{|\kappa|}}, & \kappa < 0, \end{cases}$$

$$T_\kappa(x) = \frac{S_\kappa(x)}{C_\kappa(x)}, \quad CT_\kappa(x) = \frac{C_\kappa(x)}{S_\kappa(x)}$$

already employed in [13, 3, 12]. These function share almost all the properties of the standard trigonometric and hyperbolic functions, conveniently modified with the tag κ , as some straightforward calculations will show.

Lemma 2. *If $c = 0$ the equation (8) reduces to $\gamma'' = 0$, its solution is $\gamma = Au + B$ and the related extended Hamiltonian is simply the sum of L and a geodesic part: $H = \frac{1}{2}p_u^2 - mAL$, for $A, B \in \mathbb{R}$.*

If $c \neq 0$ the equation (8) is equivalent to $\gamma' = -c(\gamma^2 + \kappa)$ with κ a constant, its solution is:

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{T_\kappa(cu + u_0)}$$

and the related extended Hamiltonian is:

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_u^2 + \frac{mc}{S_\kappa^2(cu + u_0)}L.$$

Proof. The first part of the thesis is trivial. The second part immediately follows from the fact that if $CT_\kappa^{-1}(x)$ is the inverse of the “tagged” cotangent $CT_\kappa(x)$ a straightforward computation gives

$$\frac{d}{dx}CT_\kappa^{-1}(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2 + \kappa} \quad \text{hence} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + \kappa} = -CT_\kappa^{-1}(x).$$

The given form of $H = \frac{1}{2}p_u - m\gamma'L$ is obtained recalling that

$$\frac{d}{dx}CT_\kappa(x) = -\frac{1}{S_\kappa^2(x)}. \quad \blacksquare$$

Remark 4. The functions γ and $\alpha = -m\gamma'$ in the non trivial case $c \neq 0$ take essentially three different forms that can be summarized by the three values $\kappa = 0$, $\kappa = 1$ and $\kappa = -1$. These three cases are described in the following table

$\kappa = 0$	$\gamma = \frac{1}{cu + u_0}$	$\alpha = \frac{mc}{(cu + u_0)^2}$
$\kappa = 1$	$\gamma = \frac{1}{\tan(cu + u_0)}$	$\alpha = \frac{mc}{\sin^2(cu + u_0)}$
$\kappa = -1$	$\gamma = \frac{1}{\tanh(cu + u_0)}$	$\alpha = \frac{mc}{\sinh^2(cu + u_0)}$

Lemma 3. *For $n \geq 2$ the linear PDE (9) admits a $(n+1)$ -dimensional linear space of solutions, if and only if the metric \mathbf{g} has constant curvature $K = mc$. In particular the trivial case $c = 0$ is possible only on a locally flat manifold.*

Proof. In components the equation (9) is

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j G + mcg_{ij}G = \partial_{ij}G - \Gamma_{ij}^k \partial_k G + mcg_{ij}G = 0.$$

Dividing by G and setting $z_k = \partial_k G/G$, since $\partial_{jk}G/G = \partial_k z_j + z_k z_j$, we get the first order PD-system in normal form (Pfaffian system) with n unknown depending on n variables

$$\partial_i z_j = -z_i z_j + \Gamma_{ij}^k z_k - mcg_{ij},$$

whose integrability conditions are given by

$$\partial_i(-z_j z_l + \Gamma_{jl}^k z_k - mcg_{jl}) - \partial_j(-z_i z_l + \Gamma_{il}^k z_k - mcg_{il}) = 0, \quad (15)$$

where the derivatives are computed by considering z_j as functions of (q^i) . These conditions guarantee that the Pfaffian system is completely integrable, so that there exists a local solution for any choice of the values of the (z_j) at a point q_0 , i.e. a n -dimensional family of solutions parametrized by (a_1, \dots, a_n) such that

$$\det \left(\frac{\partial z_j}{\partial a_h} \right) \neq 0.$$

Moreover, since $\partial_i z_j = \partial_j z_i$ any solution z_1, \dots, z_n admits a potential Z such that $z_i = \partial_i Z = \partial_i \ln |G|$. Thus, the solutions G of (9) depend also on an additional $(n+1)$ -th multiplicative parameter. We expand (15) and by introducing the Riemann tensor

$$R_{lij}^k = \partial_i \Gamma_{jl}^k - \partial_j \Gamma_{il}^k + \Gamma_{jl}^h \Gamma_{ih}^k - \Gamma_{il}^h \Gamma_{jh}^k$$

and recalling that

$$\partial_j g_{il} - \partial_i g_{jl} - \Gamma_{jl}^k g_{ik} + \Gamma_{il}^k g_{jk} = 0,$$

we get

$$R_{lij}^k z_k = mc(g_{jl} z_i - g_{il} z_j),$$

that is, since they have to be satisfied for every z_k ,

$$R_{lij}^k = mc(g_{jl} \delta_i^k - g_{il} \delta_j^k),$$

which, by lowering the index k , are the constant curvature conditions

$$R_{hlij} = K(g_{jl} g_{hi} - g_{il} g_{hj}), \quad K \in \mathbb{R},$$

and, therefore, $K = mc$. ■

Remark 5. Since $g^{ij} H_{ij} = \Delta$, where Δ is the Laplace–Beltrami operator, the function G satisfies (5) only if it is an eigenfunction of the Laplace–Beltrami operator of (Q, \mathbf{g}) with eigenvalue $-nmc$, that is a solution of the Helmholtz equation with fixed energy. The condition is clearly not sufficient, because (5) must hold componentwise.

Proposition 2. *Let L_i , $1 < i < 2n$, $k-1$ functionally independent first integrals of L in T^*Q , let G , $U^m(G)$, V , H satisfying Theorem 1. Then, for any $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$*

- i) the $k+2$ functions $(H, U^m(G), L, L_i)$ are functionally independent if and only if $\{L, U^m(G)\} \neq 0$,*
- ii) if L is a regular natural Hamiltonian on T^*Q and $G(q^i)$ is not constant, then $\{L, U^m(G)\} \neq 0$.*

Proof. *i)* The rank of the Jacobian matrix of the $(H, U^m(G), L, L_i)$ w.r.t. the coordinates (u, p_u, q^i, p_i) is equal to the rank of the square $(k+2) \times (k+2)$ matrix

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha' L & p_u & \alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^a} & \alpha \frac{\partial L}{\partial p_b} \\ \frac{\partial U^m(G)}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial U^m(G)}{\partial p_u} & \frac{\partial U^m(G)}{\partial q^a} & \frac{\partial U^m(G)}{\partial p_b} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial L}{\partial q^a} & \frac{\partial L}{\partial p_b} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial q^a} & \frac{\partial L_1}{\partial p_b} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial q^a} & \frac{\partial L_{k-1}}{\partial p_b} \end{pmatrix}$$

with $|a|+|b| = k$ and where the indices a and b are chosen so that the rank of the $k \times k$ submatrix in the bottom-right corner, which we denote by J_k , is k . The determinant of J is given by

$$\det(J) = \left(\alpha' L \frac{\partial U^m(G)}{\partial p_u} - p_u \frac{\partial U^m(G)}{\partial u} \right) \det(J_k).$$

Because $\det(J_k) \neq 0$ by assumption, $\det(J) = 0$ if and only if the term between brackets is zero. This term is nothing but $\{H, U^m(G)\}_N$. Therefore, because $\{H, U^m(G)\} = 0$, we have $\{H, U^m(G)\}_Q = 0$, but this is exactly equivalent to $\{L, U^m(G)\}_Q = \{L, U^m(G)\} = 0$.

ii) In the expression $\{L, U^m(G)\}$ the highest-degree term in p_u is

$$- \sum_{i=1}^n \partial_{p_i} L \partial_{q^i} G p_u^m.$$

If L is a regular ($\partial_{p_i} L \neq 0$ for all i) natural Hamiltonian and G is not constant then the term never vanishes, therefore $\{L, U^m(G)\} \neq 0$. ■

Corollary 1. *If L is a regular natural Hamiltonian on T^*Q and G is not constant, then the functions $(H, U^m(G), L, L_i)$ of the previous proposition are all functionally independent.*

Corollary 2. *Let L be a Liouville integrable Hamiltonian on T^*Q with (Q, g) a (pseudo-)Riemannian manifold. If H, L, G satisfy Theorem 1, then H is Liouville integrable with additional first integral $U^m(G)$ and, therefore, superintegrable. All additional first integrals of L are also additional first integrals of H .*

In the light of the previous results, in particular Theorem 2, the procedure for constructing extended Hamiltonians with at least one extra first integral $U^m(G)$ can be outlined as follows,

1. Consider a constant-curvature (pseudo-)Riemannian manifold Q .
2. Solve equation (5) for the functions $G(q^i; a_1, \dots, a_{n+1})$.
3. Solve equation (6) for the potential V and build L .
4. Determine the extension through Proposition 2 and Remark 4 and fix the constant c and the integer m (with the constraint that their product is the curvature).
5. Compute $U^m(G)$ to obtain the additional first integrals.

In the following we provide some non trivial examples of the procedure outlined above.

3 Applications and examples

Example 1: $n = 1$

When Q is a one-dimensional Riemannian manifold there are no integrability conditions for the Hessian operator, moreover, after a rescaling of the coordinate, L can be always written as

$$L = \frac{1}{2} p_v^2 + V(v).$$

Hence, the geodesic part of the extended Hamiltonian H

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(p_u^2 + \frac{mc}{S_\kappa^2(cu + u_0)} p_v^2 \right)$$

corresponds to a Liouville metric on the manifold $N \times Q$, with one Killing vector proportional to ∂_v and constant curvature $K = c^2\kappa$. The conditions (5) and (6) of Theorem 1 become

$$\frac{d^2}{dv^2}G(v) = mcG(v), \quad V'(v)G'(v) = -2mcV(v)G(v).$$

The solution of these differential equations are straightforwardly obtained by recalling that

$$\frac{d}{dx}S_\kappa(x) = C_\kappa(x), \quad \frac{d}{dx}C_\kappa(x) = -\kappa S_\kappa(x)$$

and they are

$$G(v) \propto S_{mc}(v + v_0), \quad V(v) \propto \frac{1}{C_{mc}^2(v + v_0)},$$

where \propto means “is a constant multiple of”. For $c = 1$ and $\kappa = 0, 1, -1$, the manifold $\tilde{M} = N \times Q$ is respectively, the Euclidean plane, the Sphere \mathbb{S}_2 and the pseudo-sphere \mathbb{H}_2 . For $c = -1$ and $\kappa = 0, 1, -1$, the Minkowski plane, the deSitter and anti-deSitter manifolds, respectively.

Remark 6. In [5] we obtained for the case $n = 1$ a dependence on m for the functions α , G and V , while here we have dependence on m for α only. However, a simple rescaling, that for this case is given by $v \rightarrow \frac{v}{m}$, shows that the two results are equivalent. This suggests that the most natural way to write the Trambly–Turbiner–Winternitz like systems considered in [5, 1, 2, 12, 15, 16] is probably to shift the dependence on m from the potential function V of L to the metric factor α . A similar rescaling occurs for higher dimensional L . If L includes trigonometric functions of the (q^i) , the rescaling makes evident the dihedral, polyhedral or, in general, discrete symmetries of L .

Example 2: $n = 2$

The flat case. If (Q, \mathbf{g}) is a flat manifold, a non vanishing solution for G can be obtained by assuming $c = 0$ (see Proposition 3) and therefore $\gamma = Au + B$ (Proposition 2). In this case, p_u is a first integral of H , $G = k_1q^1 + k_2$ (or $G = k_1q^2 + k_2$) and $V = F(q^2)$ (or $V = F(q^1)$ respectively) with k_i constants and F any function.

The pseudo-sphere. If $(Q, \mathbf{g}) = \mathbb{H}_2$, the 2-dimensional pseudosphere of curvature $K = -1$, with $g^{11} = 1$, $g^{22} = 4(e^\eta + e^{-\eta})^{-2} = \cosh^{-2}(\eta)$ in orthogonal coordinates (η, ξ) , we have $mc = -1$ and from (5)

$$G = (a_1 + a_2e^\xi + a_3e^{-\xi})e^{-\eta} + (a_2e^\xi + a_3e^{-\xi} - a_1)e^\eta.$$

For $a_2 = a_3 = 0$ the integration of (6) gives for the potential

$$V = \frac{F(\xi)}{\cosh^2(\eta)}.$$

In this case V is in Stäckel form $V = g^{ii}f_i(q^i)$ and compatible with the separation of variables of L , which is therefore integrable with one quadratic first integral H_1 at least. The extended Hamiltonian H is therefore always superintegrable with the four first integrals H , L , H_1 and $U^m(G)$ for $mc = -1$. We write explicitly $U^m(G)$, $m = 1, 2$, relatively to the extension

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_u^2 - \frac{m^2}{u^2}L, \quad \gamma = -\frac{m}{u},$$

as follows

$$U(G) = -2 \sinh(\eta) p_u + 2 \frac{\cosh(\eta)}{u} p_1,$$

$$U^2(G) = -2 \sinh(\eta) p_u^2 + 8 \frac{\cosh(\eta)}{u} p_u p_1 - 16 \frac{\sinh(\eta)}{u^2} L.$$

The sphere. If $(Q, \mathbf{g}) = \mathbb{S}^2$, the 2-dimensional sphere of curvature $K = 1$, with $g^{11} = 1$, $g^{22} = \sin^{-2} \theta$ in standard spherical coordinates (θ, ϕ) , we have $mc = 1$ and from (5)

$$G = (a_1 \sin \phi + a_2 \cos \phi) \sin \theta + a_3 \cos \theta.$$

For $a_3 = 0$, the integration of (6) gives for the potential

$$V = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} F((a_1 \cos \phi - a_2 \sin \phi) \tan \theta),$$

which in general is not in Stäckel form and therefore we have an example of a non separable L which admits an extension (again not separable) with a polynomial additional first integral. For $m = 1$ and $F = (a_1 \cos \phi - a_2 \sin \phi) \tan \theta$, for example, we have with V of above

$$U(G) = (a_1 \sin \phi + a_2 \cos \phi) \left(p_u \sin \theta + \frac{1}{u} p_\theta \cos \theta \right) + \frac{1}{u \sin \theta} p_\phi (a_1 \cos \phi - a_2 \sin \phi).$$

Example 3: $n = 3$

Let us consider as (Q, \mathbf{g}) the sphere \mathbb{S}^3 with coordinates $(q^1 = \eta, q^2 = \xi_1, q^3 = \xi_2)$ where $0 < \eta < \pi/2$ and $0 \leq \xi_i < 2\pi$ and the parameterization in \mathbb{R}^4 being given by

$$x = \cos \xi_1 \sin \theta, \quad y = \sin \xi_1 \sin \theta, \quad z = \cos \xi_2 \cos \theta, \quad t = \cos \xi_2 \cos \theta.$$

These coordinates are known as Hopf coordinates, the non null components of the covariant metric tensor are $g_{11} = 1$, $g_{22} = \sin^2 \eta$ and $g_{33} = \cos^2 \eta$ so that the curvature is $K = 1$. The surfaces $\eta = \text{const}$ are flat tori spanned by the rotations ∂_{ξ_i} which are Killing vectors of the manifold. These coordinates correspond to a cylindrical rotational separable system, they are associated with a Killing 2-tensor \mathbf{K} which is described in appendix in [6] and which provides a quadratic first integral of the geodesics $H_1 = \frac{1}{2} K^{ij} p_i p_j$. Therefore, the geodesic Hamiltonian $G = \frac{1}{2} g^{ii} p_i^2$ of \mathbb{S}_3 admits the following four independent quadratic in the momenta first integrals G , H_1 , p_2^2 , p_3^2 and is Liouville integrable. By applying our procedure we obtain from (5)

$$G = (a_3 \sin \xi_1 + a_4 \cos \xi_1) \sin \eta + (a_1 \sin \xi_2 + a_2 \cos \xi_2) \cos \eta,$$

with a_i constants. After setting $a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = 0$ one obtains easily from (6)

$$V = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \eta} F \left(\xi_1, \frac{\tan \eta}{\cos \xi_2} \right).$$

Remarkably, this potential can be compatible with separation of variables, then making $G+V$ an integrable system, if it is in Stäckel form $V = g^{ii} f_i(q^i)$ as happens for example with $F = F(\xi_1)$. However, in general it is not, as for

$$F = \frac{\sin \xi_1}{\cos \xi_2} \tan \eta. \tag{16}$$

In both cases our procedure provides independent first integrals $U^m(G)$ for the extended Hamiltonians H described in the previous sections, with the prescription $mc = 1$. In the case of $F = F(\xi_1)$, for example, H is a superintegrable Hamiltonian with, at least, four other independent first integrals. In the case (16), H admits the two other independent first integrals L and $U^m(G)$ at least. For V with F given by (16), we have for example

$$U(G) = p_u \cos \eta \sin \xi_2 + \frac{1}{u} \left(p_3 \frac{\cos \xi_2}{\cos \eta} - p_1 \sin \eta \sin \xi_2 \right).$$

4 Conclusions

We have proved that the method developed in [5] for building polynomial additional first integrals of arbitrarily high order of extended two-dimensional Hamiltonians can be generalized to similar extensions of n -dimensional Riemannian or pseudo-Riemannian manifolds. As a consequence of natural integrability conditions, it is necessary that the curvature of these manifolds is constant. In examples for $n = 1, 2, 3$ we improve the results obtained earlier for the one-dimensional manifolds and show how the procedure works in the two and three dimensional ones. Future directions of research will be towards the characterisation of more general procedures of extension of Hamiltonian systems and the search for more general expressions of the operator U and of the function G .

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