Construction of exactly solvable quantum models of 
Calogero and Sutherland type with 
translation invariant four-particle interactions

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Abstract

We construct exactly solvable models for four particles moving 
on a real line or on a circle with translation invariant two- and four- 
particle interactions. The Sutherland type model seems to be hitherto 
unknown.

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1 Introduction

All quantum mechanical models of the infinite sequences $A_n, B_n, C_n, BC_n, D_n$ and in addition some exceptional sequence models which were defined and proved to be completely integrable by Olshanetsky and Perelomov by the "Hamiltonian reduction method" [I] possess limiting versions of Sutherland and Calogero type that can be shown to be exactly solvable by a simple trick. Namely, their Schrödinger operators can be transcribed into quadratic polynomials of related "hidden" Lie algebras. The spectrum and the eigenfunctions can then be determined from representation theory, e.g. using polynomial spaces.

This program was formulated in [2] and successfully applied first to the $A_n$ sequence in [3]. Then it was carried over to the other sequences and even the supersymmetric generalizations in [4, 5].

Our aim is to turn the arguments around and to develop an algorithm which leads to new exactly solvable models. First investigations were presented in [6] (hereafter quoted as (I)). The program contains two major and separate issues: to render a second order differential operator curvature free and to find a first order differential operator satisfying an integrability constraint. If both constraints are fulfilled, the whole operator can be transformed into a Schrödinger operator with a standard Laplacian as kinetic energy and a real potential as potential energy terms.

In this work we apply this method to four-particle models. We start from the second order differential operator for $A_3$ known from [3] (Calogero case) and [6] (Sutherland case). After a change of the variable $\tau_3$ to $\lambda = \tau^2_3$ we test out all possible first order differential operators. This way we find a new solution leading to a four-particle potential which is automatically translation-invariant. In the Calogero case this model was known before [7], but the Sutherland case seems to be new.

2 The program

We are interested here in the bound state spectrum of Schrödinger operators. The whole analysis is therefore performed in real spaces. Consider a flag of polynomial spaces $V_N$, $N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq}$

$$V_N = \text{span} \{ x_1^r_1 x_2^r_2 \ldots x_n^r_n | r_1 p_1 + r_2 p_2 + \ldots + r_n p_n \leq N \}$$

(1)

$$\text{span} \{ p_i \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

We consider differential operators of first order

$$D_{[x, a]}^{(1)} = x^{[\gamma]} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_a}$$

(2)
(\bar{\alpha} a multi-exponent)
and of second order

\[ D^{(2)}_{[\bar{\sigma},a,b]} = x^{[\bar{\sigma}]} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_a \partial x_b} \]  

(3)

that leave each space \( V_N \) invariant. If

\[ \vec{\rho} = (1, 1, \ldots, 1) \]  

(4)

then the operators \((\vec{\rho})\) generate the full linear (inhomogeneous) group of \( \mathbb{R}_n \) and the operators of second order \((\bar{\rho})\) can be obtained as products from the first order operators, i.e. in \((\bar{\rho})\)

\[ \bar{\alpha} = \epsilon^{(a)} \epsilon^{(b)} = \delta^a_b \]  

(5)

and in \((\bar{\rho})\)

\[ \bar{\alpha} = \epsilon^{(a)} + \epsilon^{(b)} \]  

(6)

Now we consider a candidate for a future Schrödinger operator

\[ D = -\sum_{\bar{\alpha},a,b} g_{[\bar{\sigma},a,b]} D^{(2)}_{[\bar{\sigma},a,b]} + \sum_{\beta,\gamma} h_{[\beta,\gamma]} D^{(1)}_{[\beta,\gamma]} \]  

(7)

The eigenvectors and values of \( D \) in \( V_N \) can be calculated easily by finite linear algebra methods (the number of eigenvector in \( V_N \) may be smaller than \( \text{dim} V_N \), see (I)). If we want completely integrable models we must make sure that a complete set of involutive differential operators exists. For this task Lie algebraic methods may be very helpful.

The first step in transforming \( D \) into a Schrödinger operator is to write it symmetrically

\[ D = -\sum_{a,b} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_a} g_{ab}^{-1}(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_b} + \sum_a r_a(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_a} \]  

(8)

where

\[ g_{ab}^{-1} = \sum_{[\bar{\sigma}]} g_{[\bar{\sigma},a,b]} x^{[\bar{\sigma}]} \]  

(9)

We write \( g_{ab}^{-1} \) because this is the inverse of a Riemann tensor. The Riemann tensor \( g_{ab} \) is assumed to be curvature free. The task to make it so will not arise in this work. But we mention that we developed a minimal algorithm to solve this issue.

Following the notations of (I) we "gauge" the polynomial eigenfunctions \( \varphi \) of \( D \) by

\[ \psi(x) = e^{-\chi(x)} \varphi(x) \]  

(10)

3
so that
\[ e^{-\chi} D e^{\chi} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \sum_{a,b} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_a} (\sqrt{g} g^{-1}_{ab}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_b} + W(x) \]  
(11)

\((g = (\det g^{-1})^{-1})\).
This is possible if and only if
\[ \sum_b g^{-1}_{ab}(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_b} [2\chi - \ln \sqrt{g}] = r_a(x) \]  
(12)

which implies integrability constraints on the functions \(\{r_a(x)\}\). If they are fulfilled we obtain a "prepotential"
\[ \rho = \ln P \]  
(13)

so that
\[ \rho = 2\chi - \ln \sqrt{g} \]  
(14)

In all cases studied, we found solutions for \(\rho\) as follows. Let
\[ \det g^{-1}(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{r} P_i(x) \]  
(15)

where \(\{P_i(x)\}\) are different real polynomials. Then
\[ \rho(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \gamma_i \ln P_i(x) \]  
(16)

with free parameters \(\gamma_i\) solves the requirement that \(\{r_a(x)\}\) belong to differential operators leaving each \(V_N\) invariant. In particular
\[ r^{(i)}_a(x) = \frac{1}{P_i(x)} \sum_b g^{-1}_{ab}(x) \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial x_b} \]  
(17)

are polynomials, and each power \([\alpha]\) is bounded by the requirement that the spaces \(V_N(1)\) are invariant. Inserting (13), (16) in (14) we obtain finally
\[ \chi = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{r} (\gamma_i - \frac{1}{2}) \ln P_i(x) \]  
(18)

We will later see that in the case of the models of Calogero type a term
\[ \gamma_0 \ln P_0(x) \]  
(19)

can be added to \(\rho\), where
\[ P_0(x) = e^{x_1} \]  
(20)
is not contained in \(\det g^{-1}\) as a factor. This prepotential gives rise to the oscillator potential.
Finally we mention that $e^{-\chi}$ is the ground state wave function of the Schrödinger operator, as follows from (19).

The expression (I, 6.17) for the potential $W(x)$ contains a term linear in $\chi$

$$- \sum_{a,b} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_a} \left( g_{ab}^{-1} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x_b} \right) = - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{r} (\gamma_i - \frac{1}{2}) \sum_{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_a} r_a^{(i)}(x)$$

(21)

Each divergence

$$\sum_{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_a} r_a^{(i)}(x) = C^{(i)}$$

(22)

ought to be a constant to render the operator [8] formally self-adjoint after subtraction of a constant. From now on we shall dismiss all constant terms in $W(x)$.

We can then write the potential as

$$W(x) = \sum_{i,j} \gamma_{ij} R_{ij}$$

(23)

$$R_{ij} = \sum_{a,b} g_{ab}^{-1}(x) \frac{\partial \ln P_i}{\partial x_a} \frac{\partial \ln P_j}{\partial x_b}$$

(24)

$$\gamma_{ij} = \frac{1}{4} (\gamma_i \gamma_j - \frac{1}{4}) \quad (i, j \neq 0).$$

(25)

In the cases of this article

$$R_{ij} = \text{const if } i \neq j$$

(26)

If we then set

$$\gamma_i = -\nu_i + \frac{1}{2} \quad (i \neq 0)$$

(27)

we obtain

$$W(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \gamma_i R_{ii}$$

(28)

with

$$\gamma_i = \frac{1}{4} \nu_i(\nu_i - 1)$$

(29)

3 A model of Calogero type

In the Schrödinger operator for the $A_3$ Calogero model

$$H_{\text{cal}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{4} \left( - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \omega^2 x_i^2 \right) + g_1 \sum_{i<j} (x_i - x_j)^{-2}$$

(30)
we separate the centre-of-mass part by introducing relative coordinates

\[ X = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 \]
\[ y_i = x_i - \frac{1}{4}X, \quad i \in \{1, 2, 3\} \] (31)

Following [3] we introduce elementary symmetric polynomials as new coordinates instead of the \( \{\tau_i\} \)

\[ \tau_2 = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} y_i y_j \]
\[ \tau_3 = \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq 4} y_i y_j y_k \]
\[ \tau_4 = y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4 \] (32)

Using the ground state wave function

\[ \Psi_0(x) = V(x)^{\nu_1} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \omega \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i^2 \right\} \] (33)

with \( \nu_1 \) any root of

\[ g_1 = \nu_1 (\nu_1 - 1) \] (34)

and \( V(x) \) the Vandermonde determinant, we gauge \( H_{\text{cal}} \) to

\[ \tilde{H}_{\text{cal}} = \Psi_0(x)^{-1} H_{\text{cal}} \Psi_0(x) \]
\[ = \tilde{H}_{\text{c.o.m.}} + \tilde{H}_{\text{rel}} + \text{const} \] (35)

Then (see [3] and I (7.1) - (7.6) with \( s = 0, w_2 = w_3 = w_4 = 1 \) we get

\[ 2\tilde{H}_{\text{rel}} = -\sum_{a,b=2}^{4} g_{ab}^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_b} \]
\[ + \text{first order differential operator} \] (36)

with

\[ g^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix}
-2\tau_2 & -3\tau_3 & -4\tau_4 \\
-3\tau_3 & -4\tau_4 + \tau_2^2 & +\frac{1}{4} \tau_2 \tau_3 \\
-4\tau_4 & +\frac{1}{4} \tau_2 \tau_3 & -2\tau_2 \tau_4 + \frac{3}{4} \tau_3^2
\end{pmatrix} \] (37)

The first order differential operator is discarded.

The relative motion Hamiltonian \( (36) \) reflects the symmetry of \( H_{\text{cal}} \) \( (30) \) under

\[ x_i \mapsto -x_i \] (38)

namely it is symmetric under

\[ \tau_2 \mapsto \tau_2, \quad \tau_3 \mapsto -\tau_3, \quad \tau_4 \mapsto \tau_4 \] (39)
Thus it leaves polynomial spaces that are even or odd in \( \tau_3 \) separately invariant. Now we reduce these spaces and consider polynomials only that are even in \( \tau_3 \):

\[
\tau_2 = \lambda_2, \quad \tau_3^2 = \lambda_3, \quad \tau_4 = \lambda_4
\]

(40)

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_3} = 2\lambda_3^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_3}
\]

\[
\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau_3^2} = 4\lambda_3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda_3^2} + 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_3}
\]

(41)

(this substitution \([40]\) was invented in \([4, 3]\)). Multiplying the second row and column with \(2\lambda_3^2\) we obtain

\[
g_{ab}^{-1} \rightarrow G_{ab}^{-1}
\]

(42)

Whereas the quadratic differential operator \([39]\) with \(g_{ab}^{-1}\) as in \([37]\) and

\[
\begin{align*}
P_1(\tau) &= -4 \det g^{-1} \quad (I, (7.22), \text{and appendix (A.1)}) \quad (43) \\
P_0(\tau) &= e^{\tau_2} \\
r^{(1)} &= (-12, 0, -2\tau_2) \\
r^{(0)} &= (-2\tau_2, -3\tau_3, -4\tau_4)
\end{align*}
\]

(45) (46)

allows to reconstruct \(H_{\text{cal}}\) completely, we have now an additional factor in

\[
\det G^{-1} = 4\lambda_3(-\frac{1}{4})P_1(\lambda)
\]

(47)

\((P_1(\lambda)\) is obtained from \(P_1(\tau) \quad (A.1)\) by substitution \([40]\)).

The polynomial spaces \([4]\) are now such that

\[
n = 3, \quad p_1 = p_3 = 1, \quad p_2 = 2
\]

(48)

For the first order differential operators \([2]\) we have

\[
[\tilde{\alpha}; a] \in \left\{ [\tilde{0}; a] \text{ all } a; \\
[e^{(a)}; 1], [e^{(a)}; 3], \ a \in \{1, 3\}; \\
[e^{(a)}; 2], \text{ all } a; \\
[e^{(a)} + e^{(b)}; 2], \ a, b \in \{1, 3\} \right\}
\]

(49)

If we multiply two of these we obtain possible second order differential operators \([3]\), but in addition we have

\[
[\tilde{\beta}; a, b] \in \{ [e^{(a)}; a, b] \quad a, b \in \{1, 3\} \}
\]

(50)
Now the program of the preceding section is set in action: From

\[ P_1(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{\lambda_3} \det G^{-1} \]  
\[ P_2(\lambda) = \lambda_3 \]  
\[ P_0(\lambda) = e^{\lambda_2} \]  

we obtain

\[ r^{(1)} = (-12, 0, -2\lambda_2) \]  
\[ r^{(2)} = (-6, 4(\lambda_2^2 - 4\lambda_4), \lambda_2) \]  
\[ r^{(0)} = (-2\lambda_2, -6\lambda_3, -4\lambda_4) \]

and

\[ R_{11} = \frac{16}{P_1^2} \left[ 2\lambda_2^5 + 16\lambda_2^3\lambda_4 - 96\lambda_2\lambda_4^2 + 9\lambda_2^2\lambda_3 + 108\lambda_3\lambda_4 \right] \]  
\[ R_{22} = \frac{4}{\lambda_3} [\lambda_2^2 - 4\lambda_4] \]  
\[ R_{00} = -2\lambda_2 \]

\[ R_{11} \] leads us back to the Calogero and \( R_{00} \) to the oscillator potential. The new potential following from \( R_{22} \) is obtained as follows. We factorize \( \lambda_3 \) (eliminating \( y_4 = -y_1 - y_2 - y_3 \))

\[ \lambda_3 = \tau_3^2 = (y_1 + y_2)^2(y_1 + y_3)^2(y_2 + y_3)^2 \]

and perform a fractional decomposition

\[ \frac{Q}{\lambda_3} = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 3} (y_i + y_j)^{-2} \]  

We find

\[ Q = \lambda_2^2 - 4\lambda_4 \]

so that

\[ R_{22} = 16 \sum_{3 \ \text{indep. terms}} (x_i + x_j - x_k - x_l)^{-2} \]

Using (29) we obtain finally the new model

\[ H_{\text{cal}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{4} \left( -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \omega^2 x_i^2 \right) \]
\[ + g_1 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} (x_i - x_j)^{-2} \]
\[ + g_2 \sum_{3 \ \text{indep. terms}} (x_i + x_j - x_k - x_l)^{-2} \]
with \[ g_2 = 2\nu_2(\nu_2 - 1) \] (65)

In the course of this derivation we have reduced the polynomial spaces of the standard \( A_3 \) Calogero model to spaces of polynomials that are even in \( \tau_3 \). But afterwards we multiply them with
\[
\lambda_3^{r_3^2} = \tau_3^r_3 \quad (\tau_3 > 0)
\]
(66)

So for \( \nu_2 = 0 \) we have recovered the even and for \( \nu_2 = 1 \) the odd spaces. In these cases \( g_2 = 0 \) as shown by (65). Thus the new potential arises by an interpolation between even and odd spaces.

### 4 A model of Sutherland type

Having constructed a model of Calogero type the existence of a corresponding model of Sutherland type can be expected. We start from our formulas for the \( N = 4 \) Sutherland model in (I, Section 7) and put everywhere
\[
w_i = 1, \quad i \in \{2, 3, 4\}, \quad s = 2
\]
(67)

Again we change variables as in (I0), (I1) and obtain
\[
\det(G^{-1}) = 4\lambda_3(-\frac{1}{4})P_i(\lambda)
\]
(68)
as in (I7), and
\[
P_2(\lambda) = \lambda_3
\]
(69)
as in (I2). \( P_i(\lambda) \) is given as in the appendix (A.2). There is no place for a \( P_0(\lambda) \). The reader is advised to try out what happens with a \( P_0(\lambda) \).

Calculations become very lengthy. We find
\[
r_{a_1} = (2(a_7 - 1)(a_7 - 3)\lambda_4 - 2(a_7 + 5)\lambda_2 - 12,
-24\lambda_3,
+2(a_7 - 9)\lambda_4 - 2\lambda_2)
\]
(70)

\[
r_{a_2} = (-a_7 - 1)(a_7 - 3)\lambda_4 + (a_7 - 7)\lambda_2 - 8,
+4[(a_7 - 1)\lambda_4 - \lambda_2]^2 - 8\lambda_3 - 16\lambda_4,
-(a_7 + 3)\lambda_4 + \lambda_2)
\]
(71)
The parameter \( a_7 \) appears only in the Lie algebraic formulation of the same (\( a_7 \) independent) Sutherland model.
The potentials $R_{ij}$ come out as

$$R_{11} = \frac{16}{P_1} \{ R_1 \}$$

with $R_1$ given in the appendix (A.3)

$$R_{22} = \frac{4}{\lambda_3} \{(a_7 - 1)\lambda_4 - \lambda_2^2 - 4\lambda_4\}$$

+ irrelevant terms

and $R_{12}$ is constant (irrelevant). We introduce (see (I), eqs. (7.16)-(7.18)) the shorthand for the trigonometric $S_4$-symmetric functions

$$\sigma_2 = \sum \sin y_i \sin y_j \cos y_k \cos y_l$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 3} \sin^2 (y_i + y_j)$$

$$\sigma_3 = \sum \sin y_i \sin y_j \sin y_k \cos y_l$$
$$= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 3} \sin (y_i + y_j)$$

$$\sigma_4 = \sin y_i \sin y_j \sin y_k \sin y_l$$

Since

$$\lambda_3 = \sigma_3^2$$

we study the fractional decomposition

$$\frac{Q}{\lambda_3} = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 3} (\sin(y_i + y_j))^{-2}$$

For $Q$ we find

$$Q = (\sigma_2 - 2\sigma_4)^2 - 4\sigma_4 + \sigma_3^2$$

On the other hand we get by insertion of $\lambda_2, \lambda_4$ ($\xi = 2\lambda_2, \eta_4 = 4\lambda_4$ in I (7.9) and (7.11))

$$R_{22} = \frac{4Q}{\lambda_3} + \text{const}$$

Thus we end up with a Sutherland model

$$H_{\text{suth}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^4 \left( -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} + \omega^2 x_i^2 \right)$$
$$+ g_1 \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} (\sin(x_i - x_j))^{-2}$$
$$+ \frac{1}{4} g_2 \sum_{3 \text{ cases}} (\sin \frac{1}{2}(x_i + x_j - x_k - x_l))^{-2}$$

with $g_2$ as in (65). The remarks made at the end of the preceding section remain true in this case.
5 Concluding remarks

Our technique can also be applied to the $A_2$ model whereas the cases $A_{N-1}$, $N > 4$, cause hitherto unsolved problems. In the latter cases the form of the trigonometric models in the variables $\{\sigma_n\}_2^N$ analogous to (74) – (76) is also known [5]. The trigonometric variables $\{\eta_n\}_1^{N-1}$ introduced in [3] in which all $A_{N-1}$ models were expressed, are algebraically related with the $\{\sigma_n\}_2^N$ but the explicit form of this relation is not known. The trigonometric variables introduced in [4] eqns. (2.17), (2.18) are $\Re \eta_1, 3\eta_1$ respectively, those of [4], eqns. (3.4), (3.5) are still different.

The rational $A_2$ and $G_2$ models are equivalent if

$$\nu(A_2) = \nu(G_2) + \mu(G_2) \quad (82)$$

where the respective coupling constants are (see [3])

$$g(A_2) = \nu(A_2)(\nu(A_2) - 1) \quad (83)$$
$$g(G_2) = \nu(G_2)(\nu(G_2) - 1) \quad (84)$$
$$g_1(G_2) = 3\mu(G_2)(\mu(G) - 1) \quad (85)$$

Indeed, their Lie algebraic version ([4], eqns. (2.8), (4.5)) are identical if (82) is satisfied. The trigonometric versions are, however, inequivalent.

Applying our technique to the $A_2$ model gives the $G_2$ model, both in the rational and the trigonometric cases. Since the $A_2$ model is obtained from the $G_2$ model by specialization of one coupling constant, we should denote both models together as $AG_2$. The extension of the $A_3$ model found by us could to be denoted $AG_3$ correspondingly. The Lie algebras $A_3$ and $D_3$ are identical. But $A_3$ and $D_4$ models involve four particles, the center-of-momentum motion of the $D_4$ model is not separable. Its potential is [4]

$$g \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} [v(x_i - x_j) + v(x_i + x_j)] \quad (86)$$

whereas our $AG_3$ model has potential

$$\sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} [g_1v(x_i - x_j) + \frac{1}{4}g_2v(y_i + y_j)] \quad (87)$$

They are obviously related, but (87) differs from (86) by independence of the coupling constants and translational invariance.

Finally we want to mention that we have derived the $AG_3$ model also by the use of the coordinates $\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3$ from

$$\mu_1 = \sum_{i=1}^4 y_i^2 = -2\tau_2 \quad (88)$$

11
\[\begin{align*}
\mu_2 &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} y_i^2 y_j^2 = +2\tau_4 + \tau_2^2 \\
\mu_3 &= \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq 4} y_i^2 y_j^2 y_k^2 = -2\tau_2 \tau_4 + \tau_3^2 \\
\mu_4 &= y_1^2 y_2^2 y_3^2 y_4^2 = \tau_4^2
\end{align*}\] (89) (90) (91)

so that

\[\mu_4 = \frac{1}{4}(\mu_2 - \frac{1}{4} \mu_1)^2\] (92)

This derivation goes along the same lines but is more laborious. It is remarkable that in this case one has to use an infinite ensemble of flags of polynomial spaces

\[V_N = \text{span}\{\mu_1^{n_1} \mu_2^{n_2} \mu_3^{n_3} ; \ n_1 p_1 + n_2 p_2 + n_3 p_3 \leq N\}\] (93)

namely one flag for each admissible triplet \((p_1, p_2, p_3) \in \mathbb{N}^3\). In the following table we give some of these triplets. The minimal admissible triplet is \((2, 3, 5)\).

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Table 1: Table of admissible triplets \((p_1, p_2, p_3)\).

Criterion for admissibility is that the differential operator \(D (7),(8)\) maps \(V_N\) in \(V_N\) and possesses nontrivial eigenvectors.

6 Note added

Recently we were able to prove that the translation invariant four–particle model \(AG_3\) considered here is equivalent to the translation non-invariant three–particle model belong to \(B_3\). The arguments rely on a discussion of the underlying Coxeter groups and their invariants.

References


[6] O. Haschke, W. Rühl, Exactly solvable dynamical systems in the neighborhood of the Calogero model, to appear (hep-th 9803169), this work is referred to as (I); in eq. (7.14) $a_7$ should read $a_7 - 3$.


7 Appendix: Some formulas

In the case of the Calogero $A_3$ model we have from (I,7.22))

$$P_1(\tau) = 27\tau_3^4 - 256\tau_4^3 + 128\tau_2^2\tau_4 - 16\tau_2^4\tau_4 + 4\tau_2^3\tau_3^2 - 144\tau_2\tau_3^3\tau_4$$

(A.1)

In the case of the Sutherland $A_3$ model we have (we give these functions for $a_7 = 3$ only)

$$P_1(\lambda) = -64\lambda_3\lambda_2^2\lambda_4 - 16\lambda_2^3\lambda_4 - 48\lambda_2\lambda_4\lambda_3^2 - 144\lambda_2^2\lambda_4\lambda_3 + 528\lambda_3\lambda_2\lambda_4^2 + 256\lambda_3^2\lambda_2^2\lambda_4$$

$$-384\lambda_3\lambda_2\lambda_3^2 + 128\lambda_2^2\lambda_3^2 - 768\lambda_2\lambda_3^3 + 27\lambda_3^2 + 192\lambda_3\lambda_4^2 - 48\lambda_4^2 + 8\lambda_2^3\lambda_3$$

$$+48\lambda_3^2\lambda_4^2 - 384\lambda_3\lambda_4^3 + 192\lambda_3\lambda_4^4 - 256\lambda_3^3 + 768\lambda_4^4 + 4\lambda_3^3 - 208\lambda_2\lambda_3\lambda_4$$

$$+36\lambda_2\lambda_3^2 - 768\lambda_5^4 + 256\lambda_4^6 - 16\lambda_2^2\lambda_4 + 256\lambda_2^2\lambda_4^2 - 1024\lambda_2^2\lambda_4^3 + 144\lambda_4^2\lambda_2$$

$$-512\lambda_3^2\lambda_4^3 + 896\lambda_2^2\lambda_4^4 - 768\lambda_2\lambda_4^5 + 1536\lambda_2\lambda_4^4 + 4\lambda_3\lambda_2^2 + 4\lambda_3\lambda_4^2$$

(A.2)

and

$$R_1 = 272\lambda_3\lambda_2^2\lambda_4 + 108\lambda_4\lambda_3 + 56\lambda_5^2\lambda_4 + 216\lambda_2\lambda_4\lambda_3^2 + 9\lambda_4^2\lambda_3 + 732\lambda_2\lambda_4\lambda_3 + 2\lambda_5^2$$

$$-2352\lambda_3\lambda_2^2\lambda_4 - 1136\lambda_3\lambda_2^2\lambda_4^2 + 1728\lambda_3\lambda_2\lambda_4^3 - 96\lambda_2\lambda_4^3 + 16\lambda_3^2\lambda_4 - 736\lambda_2^2\lambda_4$$

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\begin{align}
+3648 \lambda_2 \lambda_4^3 - 108 \lambda_2^2 - 972 \lambda_3 \lambda_4^2 + 216 \lambda_4 \lambda_3^2 - 34 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3^2 - 216 \lambda_3^2 \lambda_4^2 - 216 \lambda_3^2 \lambda_4^2

+1728 \lambda_3 \lambda_4^3 - 864 \lambda_3 \lambda_4^4 + 1152 \lambda_4^3 - 3456 \lambda_4^5 - 18 \lambda^3 \lambda_3^2 + 2 \lambda_2^6 + 896 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3 \lambda_4

-150 \lambda_2 \lambda_3^2 + 3456 \lambda_4^5 - 1152 \lambda_4^6 + 72 \lambda_2^4 \lambda_4 - 1200 \lambda_2^3 \lambda_4^2 + 4736 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_4^3

-600 \lambda_2^4 \lambda_4^2 + 2240 \lambda_2^3 \lambda_4^3 - 4000 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_4^4 + 3456 \lambda_2 \lambda_5 - 7008 \lambda_2 \lambda_4^5 - 4 \lambda_3 \lambda_2^3

-14 \lambda_3 \lambda_4^4
\end{align}