

# Multicomponent $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub> and its ultradiscrete limit

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## Abstract.

We generalize the symmetric fourth  $q$ -Painlevé equation ( $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub>) to the noncommutative setting. Considering the symmetric  $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub> to be matrix valued, well-defined multicomponent systems are obtained. The ultradiscrete limit of these systems yields coupled multicomponent ultradiscrete systems that generalize ultradiscrete P<sub>IV</sub>. The dynamics, and specifically the integrability, of the newly introduced multicomponent ultradiscrete systems is studied.

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## 1. Introduction

Cellular automata are discrete dynamical systems that are capable of exhibiting a vast array of behavior, even when the rules defining their evolution are very simple. They have been studied for their own sake, for modelling physical phenomena (such as hydrodynamics), and even speculated by luminaries such as R. P. Feynman [4], J. A. Wheeler [23] and G. 't Hooft [8] to underlie fundamental physical processes.

A recent development in this field is the study of ultradiscrete equations, which may be considered as extended cellular automata in that they may exhibit an infinite number of states (they may also be considered as piecewise linear systems). From its inception, the process of ultradiscretization facilitated the derivation of integrable cellular automata (and piecewise linear systems) from discrete integrable systems [22]. This led to many more examples of integrable cellular automata and gave considerable impetus to further investigation of the integrable behavior of such systems.

All of the preceding examples arising from ultradiscretization are one-component systems. Motivated by the need for such systems to model fundamental physical phenomena, the present work gives the first example of a multicomponent system. The system derived here is a multicomponent generalization of ultradiscrete P<sub>IV</sub>, an equation that was derived in [11] by applying the ultradiscretization procedure to  $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub>,

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(qt) &= a_0 a_1 f_1(t) \frac{1+a_2 f_2(t)+a_2 a_0 f_2(t) f_0(t)}{1+a_0 f_0(t)+a_0 a_1 f_0(t) f_1(t)} \\ f_1(qt) &= a_1 a_2 f_2(t) \frac{1+a_0 f_0(t)+a_0 a_1 f_0(t) f_1(t)}{1+a_1 f_1(t)+a_1 a_2 f_1(t) f_2(t)} \\ f_2(qt) &= a_1 a_2 f_0(t) \frac{1+a_1 f_1(t)+a_1 a_2 f_1(t) f_2(t)}{1+a_2 f_2(t)+a_0 a_2 f_0(t) f_2(t)}, \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

a  $q$ -difference analogue of the fourth equation in the Painlevé classification of nonlinear ODEs [17].

The reason for choosing  $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub> is that it has already been thoroughly and expertly investigated in the one-component case [11].

By way of background it should be stated that discrete Painlevé equations are discrete dynamical systems that are related to the original equations of Painlevé [17] through some limiting process [20]. One way in which these systems are considered integrable is that they possess Lax pairs [18] (which have also been given recently for ultradiscrete Painlevé equations, [9], [10]). The notion of a Lax pair allows the notion of integrability to be extended to ODEs and PDEs over an associative algebra, and, hence, to classes of multicomponent systems.

Before turning to the derivation of multicomponent  $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub>, ultradiscretization should be introduced in more detail, so that the reason for certain constraints given later will be clear. Ultradiscretization is a limiting process that was first used to draw a connection between integrable cellular automata and integrable difference equations [22]. The process is a way of bringing a rational expression,  $f$ , in variables (or parameters)  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  to a new expression,  $F$ , in new ultradiscrete variables  $A_1, \dots, A_n$ , that are related to the old variables via the relation  $a_i = e^{A_i/\epsilon}$  and limiting process

$$F(A_1, \dots, A_n) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \epsilon \log f(a_1, \dots, a_n). \quad (1.2)$$

In general it is sufficient to make the following correspondences between binary operations

$$\begin{aligned} a + b &\rightarrow \max(A, B) \\ ab &\rightarrow A + B \\ a/b &\rightarrow A - B. \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

This process is a way in which we may take an integrable mapping over the positive real numbers  $\mathbb{R}^+$  to an integrable mapping over the max-plus semiring [7]. The requirement that the pre-ultradiscrete equations are subtraction free expressions of a definite sign is a more stringent restraint in the multicomponent setting than the one-component setting, and it is this requirement which motivates the particular form of the multicomponent system.

Recently the idea of a Lax formalism has been extended to the realm of semirings, in which the Lax pairs are elements of a semialgebra [10]. This Lax formalism allows us to extend the notion of integrability to systems defined over an associative semialgebra.

The outline of this paper is as follows. In section 2,  $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub> is derived in the noncommutative setting, where the dependent variables take their values in an associative algebra. An important case is the matrix algebra, and in section 3 conditions on the matrix forms of the dependent variables and parameters of  $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub> are derived such that it has a well-defined evolution and is ultradiscretizable. In section 4 the ultradiscrete version of this system is derived, and some of the rich phenomenology of multicomponent ultradiscrete P<sub>IV</sub> is displayed and analyzed in section 5.

## 2. Symmetric $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub> on an associative algebra

In this section it is shown that the symmetric  $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub> of [11] can be derived from a Lax formalism in the *noncommutative* setting, where the dependent variables  $\{f_i\}$  take values in an a priori

arbitrary associative algebra,  $\mathcal{A}$ , with unit  $I$  over a field  $\mathbb{K}$  (when we turn to ultradiscretization, the requirement of a field will be modified, but not in such a way as to affect the derivation from a Lax pair). This puts the present work in the context of other recent work on integrable systems such as [14] and [15] where the structure of integrable ODEs and PDEs (respectively) was extended to the domain of associative algebras, and [1] where Painlevé equations were defined on an associative algebra (see also [15]). This trend has also been present in work on discrete integrable systems, such as [2] where the higher dimensional consistency (consistency around a cube) property was investigated for integrable partial difference equations defined on an associative algebra, and [5] where an initial value problem on the lattice KdV with dependent variables taking values in an associative algebra was studied, leading to exact solutions.

The auxiliary (spectral) parameter  $x$ , time variable  $t$  and constant  $q$  belong to the field  $\mathbb{K}$ . The dependent variables  $\{f_i\} \in \mathcal{A}$ , system parameters  $\{b_i\} \in \mathcal{A}$  ( $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ ), and we define

$$\Gamma_i := I + b_i^3 f_i + b_i^3 b_{i+1}^3 f_i f_{i+1}, \quad (2.1)$$

up to an arbitrary ordering of the  $b_j^3$  and  $f_j$  factors. (It will be shown that the ordering of these factors within  $\Gamma_i$  is of no consequence for either the integrability of the system or the existence of a well defined evolution in the ultradiscrete limit.) The invertibility of these expressions is assumed, that is  $\Gamma_i^{-1} \in \mathcal{A}$ .

We derive the system from a linear problem to settle other ordering issues in the noncommutative setting. The  $q$ -type Lax formalism is given by

$$\phi(qx, t) = L(x, t)\phi(x, t) \quad , \quad \phi(x, qt) = M(x, t)\phi(x, t) \quad (2.2)$$

where

$$L(x, t) = \begin{pmatrix} (1+x^2)I & b_0 f_0 t^{-\frac{2}{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & (1+x^2)I & b_1 f_1 t^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ b_2 f_2 t^{-\frac{2}{3}} & 0 & (1+x^2)I \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.3a)$$

$$M(x, t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b_2^{-2} \Gamma_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_0^{-2} \Gamma_0 \\ b_1^{-2} \Gamma_1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.3b)$$

The ultradiscrete version of this linear problem (for the usual commutative case) originally appeared in [10].

The compatibility condition for this linear problem reads

$$M(qx, t)L(x, t) = L(x, qt)M(x, t), \quad (2.4)$$

and leads to

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 \bar{f}_0 &= q^{2/3} b_2^{-2} \Gamma_2 b_1 f_1 \Gamma_0^{-1} b_0^2, \\ b_1 \bar{f}_1 &= q^{2/3} b_0^{-2} \Gamma_0 b_2 f_2 \Gamma_1^{-1} b_1^2, \\ b_2 \bar{f}_2 &= q^{2/3} b_1^{-2} \Gamma_1 b_0 f_0 \Gamma_2^{-1} b_2^2, \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

where the overline denotes a time-update and  $\bar{b}_i = b_i$ .

Following [11], we show a product of the dependent variables can be regarded as the independent variable. With  $\{f_i^{-1}\} \in \mathcal{A}$ ,  $\{b_i^{-1}\} \in \mathcal{A}$  (i.e., we are working with a skew field) and specifying that the product  $b_0 f_0 b_1 f_1 b_2 f_2$  is proportional to  $I$ , it is seen that  $b_0 f_0 b_1 f_1 b_2 f_2 = qc^2 I$  where  $c \in \mathbb{K}$  and  $\bar{c} = qc$ . Without loss of generality we set  $c = t$ . From now on

$$b_0 f_0 b_1 f_1 b_2 f_2 = qt^2 I \quad (2.6)$$

will be imposed (so the algebra generated by all three  $\{f_i\}$  and  $I$  is not free). The invertibility of the algebra elements  $\{f_i\}$  and  $\{b_i\}$  is a consequence of the explicit matrix representation of these objects for the well-defined multicomponent systems studied in the next sections.

With the restriction

$$b_0^3 b_1^3 b_2^3 = qI \quad (2.7)$$

imposed, the map (2.5) is a noncommuting generalization of  $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub>.

If all variables commute, then after the change of variables  $a_i := b_i^3$  the map reduces to  $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub>, (1.1), as presented in [11].

### 3. Multicomponent systems

The conditions (2.6) and (2.7) can be used in conjunction with (2.5) to give an evolution on  $\mathcal{A}$  as a free algebra with two constant (say  $b_1$  and  $b_2$ ) and two variable (say  $f_1$  and  $f_2$ ) generators. Regarding these as  $N \times N$  (or even infinite dimensional) matrices leads to multicomponent systems. However, the aim of the present work is to derive multicomponent (or coupled) ultradiscrete systems, and hence, as we require the expressions to be subtraction free, we have considerably less freedom than this general setting.

Due to this restriction, we restrict ourselves to a special subgroup of  $\mathcal{A}$ . Inspired by Flor's, [6], extension of Brown's theorem, [3], that every maximal bounded group of non-negative matrices is isomorphic to the symmetric group  $S_n$  (where  $n$  is the rank of the matrices in the group) we take

$$\mathcal{A} = S_n \ltimes \mathbb{K}^n \quad (3.1)$$

where  $\mathbb{K}$  will further be restricted to be  $\mathbb{R}^+$  in models where we wish to perform ultradiscretization. For our purposes  $S_n$  is realized as matrices of the form  $\delta_{i\sigma(j)}$  for  $\sigma \in S_n$ . We define the homomorphism  $\pi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}/\mathbb{K}^n = S_n$  to be the homomorphism obtained as a result of the above semidirect product. This allows us to more easily deduce the form of the matrices  $\{f_i\}$ ,  $\{b_i\}$ , that give a well-defined evolution.

Since  $\mathcal{A}$  is a semidirect product, the elements  $b_i$  and  $f_i$  can be uniquely written in the form

$$\begin{aligned} b_i &= \beta_i s_i \\ f_i(t) &= F_i(t) z_i, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

where  $\pi(b_i) = s_i \in S_n$ ,  $\pi(f_i(t)) = z_i \in S_n$ , and  $\beta_i$  and  $F_i(t)$  are diagonal matrices containing the  $n$  components of  $b_i$  and  $f_i(t)$  respectively (we leave the matrix representation implicit).

We now derive further restrictions on  $\{s_i\}$  and  $\{z_i\}$  such that the evolution is consistent, and all terms in the map (such as the  $\Gamma_i$ ) remain in  $\mathcal{A}$ , (3.1).

Consider the following form of  $\Gamma_i$ ,

$$\Gamma_i := I + b_i^3 f_i + b_i^3 b_{i+1}^3 f_{i+1} f_i. \quad (3.3)$$

As  $\pi(I) = I$ ,  $\pi(\Gamma_i) = I$  and this implies

$$s_i^3 z_i = I \quad i \in \{0, 1, 2\}. \quad (3.4)$$

This is the only condition that arises from the requirement that  $\Gamma_i \in \mathcal{A}$ , where  $\mathcal{A}$  is given by (3.1). It is immediately seen that condition (3.4) is independent of the ordering of the  $b_i^3 f_i$  term in  $\Gamma_i$ . There are 24 possible orderings of  $b_i^3 b_{i+1}^3 f_{i+1} f_i$  (we do not consider the possibility of splitting up the  $b_i$  factors, as  $b_i^3 =: a_i$  is the parameter in the commutative case [11]). Of these 24 possibilities, 8 also require the commutativity of  $s_1^3$  and  $s_j^3$  (equivalently  $z_i$  and  $z_{i+1}$ ). It is shown in Appendix A that these additional commutativity relations do not change the restrictions on  $\{s_i\}$  and  $\{z_i\}$ . (That is, commutativity of  $s_i^3$  and  $s_j^3$  is a consequence of the full set of relations.)

Requiring the preservation of (3.2) as the variables evolve, the projection of (2.5) onto  $S_n$ , with (3.4), gives

$$s_i^4 = s_{i+1}^2 s_{i-1}^2 \quad i \in \{0, 1, 2\}. \quad (3.5)$$

The projection of the constraints (2.6) and (2.7) onto  $S_n$ , with (3.4), gives

$$s_2^2 s_1^2 s_0^2 = I \quad (3.6)$$

and

$$s_0^3 s_1^3 s_2^3 = I \quad (3.7)$$

respectively.

Therefore, to give a consistent evolution that permits ultradiscretization,  $\{s_i\}$  are homomorphic images of the group generators of

$$G = \langle g_0, g_1, g_2 \mid g_0^4 = g_1^2 g_2^2, g_1^4 = g_2^2 g_0^2, g_2^4 = g_0^2 g_1^2, g_2^2 g_1^2 g_0^2 = 1, g_0^3 g_1^3 g_2^3 = 1 \rangle \quad (3.8)$$

in  $S_n$ ;  $\{z_i\}$  are given by (3.4). The group  $G$  has order 108. The order of the generators of  $G$  is shown to be 18 in Appendix A.

#### 4. Ultradiscretization

We now consider the ultradiscretization of the multicomponent systems derived in the previous section. The components of the ultradiscretized systems belong to the max-plus semiring,  $S$ , which is the set  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$  adjoined with the binary operations of max and  $+$  (often called tropical addition and tropical multiplication). To map the pre-ultradiscrete expression to the max-plus semiring, we may simply make the correspondences (1.3) on the level of the components. (So  $-\infty$  becomes the additive identity and 0 becomes the multiplicative identity.) By ultradiscretizing matrix operations, we arrive at the following definitions of matrix operations over  $S$ . If  $A = (a_{ij})$

and  $B = (b_{ij})$ , then following [19], we define tropical matrix addition and multiplication,  $\oplus$  and  $\otimes$ , by the equations

$$\begin{aligned} (A \oplus B)_{ij} &:= \max(a_{ij}, b_{ij}) \\ (A \otimes B)_{ij} &:= \max_k (a_{ik} + b_{kj}) \end{aligned}$$

along with a scalar operation given by

$$(\lambda \otimes A)_{ij} := (\lambda + a_{ij})$$

for all  $\lambda \in S$ . In the ultradiscrete limit 0 is mapped to  $-\infty$ , and 1 is mapped to 0; hence the identity matrix,  $I$ , is the matrix with 0s along the diagonal and  $-\infty$  in every other entry. In the same way it is clear what happens to matrix realizations of members of  $S_n$  in the ultradiscrete limit.

An ultradiscretized member of the group  $\mathcal{A}$ , (3.1), has a decomposition of the form

$$D = \Delta \otimes T$$

(cf. equation (3.2)) where  $\Delta$  has  $-\infty$  for all off-diagonal entries and  $T$  is an ultradiscretization of an element of  $S_n$ . Its inverse is given by

$$D^{-1} = T^{-1} \otimes \Delta^{-1},$$

where  $(\Delta^{-1})_{ii} \equiv -(\Delta)_{ii}$  and all off-diagonal entries are  $-\infty$ .

As well as the multicomponent map, the correspondence also allows us to easily write the Lax pair over the semialgebra.

$$\mathcal{L}(X, T) = \begin{pmatrix} \max(0, 2X) \otimes I & B_0 \otimes F_0 \otimes -\frac{2T}{3} & -\infty \\ -\infty & \max(0, 2X) \otimes I & B_1 \otimes F_1 \otimes -\frac{2T}{3} \\ B_2 \otimes F_2 \otimes -\frac{2T}{3} & -\infty & \max(0, 2X) \otimes I \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.1a)$$

$$\mathcal{M}(X, T) = \begin{pmatrix} -\infty & B_2^{-2} \otimes \Gamma_2 & -\infty \\ -\infty & -\infty & B_0^{-2} \otimes \Gamma_0 \\ B_1^{-2} \otimes \Gamma_1 & -\infty & -\infty \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.1b)$$

Where the ultradiscretization of  $\Gamma_i$ , as given in (2.1), is the matrix

$$\Gamma_i = I \oplus (B_i^3 \otimes F_i^3) \oplus (B_i^3 \otimes B_{i+1}^3 \otimes F_i \otimes F_{i+1}). \quad (4.2)$$

The compatibility condition reads

$$\mathcal{M}(X + Q, T) \otimes \mathcal{L}(X, T) = \mathcal{L}(X, T + Q) \otimes \mathcal{M}(X, T), \quad (4.3)$$

and gives the ultradiscrete equation over an associative  $S$ -algebra

$$\begin{aligned} B_0 \otimes \bar{F}_0 &= \frac{2}{3}Q \otimes B_2^{-2} \otimes \Gamma_2 \otimes B_1 \otimes F_1 \otimes \Gamma_0^{-1} \otimes B_0^2, \\ B_1 \otimes \bar{F}_1 &= \frac{2}{3}Q \otimes B_0^{-2} \otimes \Gamma_0 \otimes B_2 \otimes F_2 \otimes \Gamma_1^{-1} \otimes B_1^2, \\ B_2 \otimes \bar{F}_2 &= \frac{2}{3}Q \otimes B_1^{-2} \otimes \Gamma_1 \otimes B_0 \otimes F_0 \otimes \Gamma_2^{-1} \otimes B_2^2. \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

The ultradiscrete version of the restrictions (2.6) and (2.7) are

$$B_0 \otimes F_0 \otimes B_1 \otimes F_1 \otimes B_2 \otimes F_2 = (Q + 2T) \otimes I \quad (4.5)$$

Rank	$g_0$	$g_1$	$g_2$
1	1	1	1
2	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	1
3	(1, 2, 3) (1, 2, 3)	(1, 2, 3) (1, 3, 2)	(1,2,3) 1
4	(1, 2)(3, 4)	(1, 3)(2, 4)	(1, 4)(2, 3)
6	(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) (1, 2)(3, 4)(5, 6) (1, 2, 3)(4, 5, 6)	(1, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2) (1, 3, 6)(2, 4, 5) (1, 4, 3, 6, 2, 5)	1 (1, 5, 3, 2, 6, 4) (1, 4, 3, 6, 2, 5)

**Table 1.** Lowest rank cases of homomorphic images of the generators of  $G$  in  $S_n$ .

and

$$B_0^3 \otimes B_1^3 \otimes B_2^3 = Q \otimes I. \quad (4.6)$$

(Of course, it would have been equally legitimate to apply the correspondence on the level of the map (2.5) without starting from a derivation from the ultradiscretized Lax pair.)

It is easily seen that if  $2Q/3$ , the parameter  $T$ , and all components of the map belong to  $\mathbb{Z}$  then at all time-steps all components (not formally equal to  $-\infty$ ) belong to  $\mathbb{Z}$ . It is this property which motivates the term ‘extended cellular automata’.

## 5. Phenomenology

As mentioned in the above discussion, we are required to find homomorphic images of the group  $G$  in  $S_n$ . To do this, we use the computer algebra package Magma. The homomorphic images of  $G$  in  $S_n$  give rise to reducible and irreducible subgroups, which in turn translate to reducible and irreducible multicomponent systems. By definition, the reducible systems are decomposable into irreducible systems, and hence we restrict our attention to the irreducible cases.

We may use any homomorphism to induce a group action of  $G$  onto a set of  $n$  objects. In this manner, we may state by the orbit stabilizer theorem that the size of any orbit of  $G$  must divide the order of the group. Since the group has order 108, this implies the irreducible images of  $G$  be of sizes that divide 108. In terms of multicomponent systems, the implication is that any irreducible multicomponent systems are of sizes that divide 108.

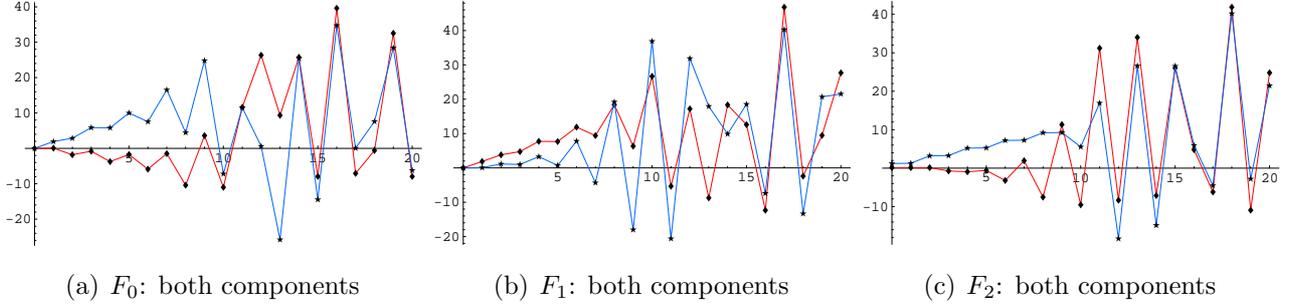
The lowest rank cases of the homomorphic images of the generators of  $G$  in  $S_n$  are given in table 1 using the standard cycle notation for the symmetric group. The rank 1 case is well understood [11]; hence we turn to the rank 2 case. For the examples presented here, we restrict our attention to the ordering within the  $\{\Gamma_i\}$ , (4.2).

Typical behavior of the rank 2 map is shown in figure 1. The initial conditions and parameter values in this case are

$$B_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\infty & 0 \\ 0 & -\infty \end{pmatrix} \quad B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\infty & 0 \\ \frac{4}{5} & -\infty \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\infty & 0 \\ 0 & -\infty \end{pmatrix} \quad F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\infty & 0 \\ 0 & -\infty \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $B_2$  and  $F_2$  are determined by the constraints, and  $Q = 1$ . For most initial conditions and parameter values, the behavior has a similar level of visual complexity.

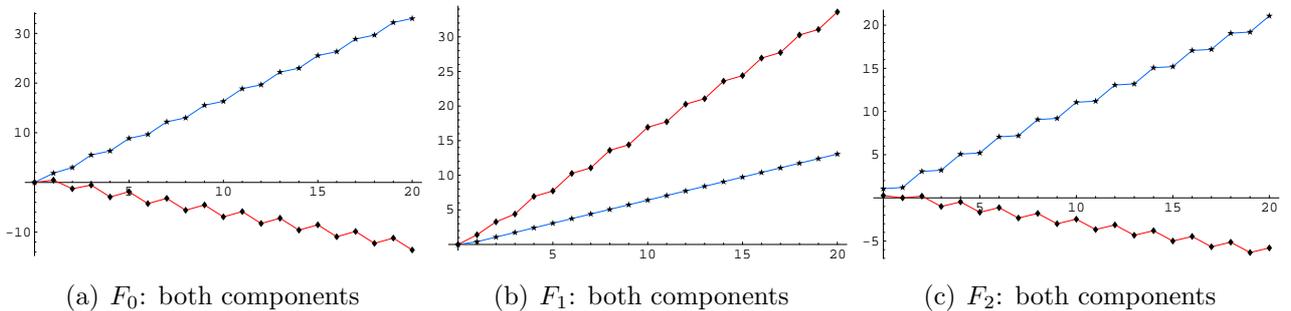


**Figure 1.** Generic behavior of the rank 2 case. Component values are plotted against time step values.

It is a hallmark of the integrability of Painlevé systems that they possess special solutions such as rational and hypergeometric functions [21]. A remarkable discovery of our numerical investigations is that (4.4) displays special solution type behavior. These solutions only occur for specific parameter values and initial conditions. One example of this comes at a surprisingly close set of parameters and initial conditions to those displayed by figure 1. By setting the parameters to be

$$B_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\infty & 0 \\ 0 & -\infty \end{pmatrix} \quad B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\infty & 0 \\ \frac{3}{5} & -\infty \end{pmatrix}$$

with the same set of initial conditions, the behavior coalesces down to the much simpler form shown in figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Some special behavior of the rank 2 case.

The graphs of the single components in figure 2 strongly resemble the recently discovered ultradiscrete hypergeometric functions of [16]. This implies that the special solution behavior shown here may be parameterized by a higher-dimensional generalization of the ultradiscrete

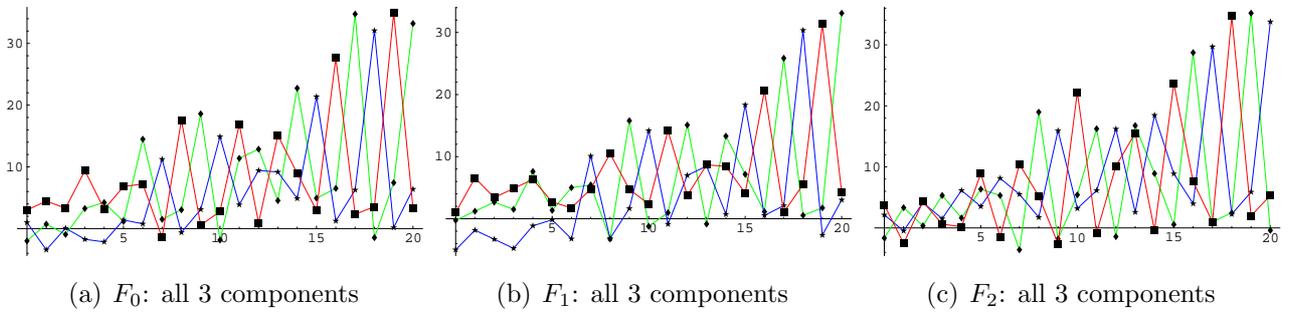
hypergeometric functions of [16]. We discuss this possibility further in section 6. Behavior resembling rational solutions has also been observed in our computational investigations.

The typical behavior of the rank 3 map is shown in figure 3. The initial conditions and parameter values are

$$B_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\infty & \frac{1}{5} & -\infty \\ -\infty & -\infty & \frac{1}{4} \\ -3 & -\infty & -\infty \end{pmatrix} \quad B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\infty & -\infty & \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{3}{5} & -\infty & -\infty \\ -\infty & -\frac{1}{2} & -\infty \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -\infty & -\infty \\ -\infty & 1 & -\infty \\ -\infty & -\infty & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & -\infty & -\infty \\ -\infty & -5 & -\infty \\ -\infty & -\infty & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where the coupling comes from the forms of the parameters.



**Figure 3.** Generic behavior of the rank 3 case .

We also find behavior which we conjecture to be parameterized by higher-dimensional ultradiscrete hypergeometric functions. For initial conditions and parameters

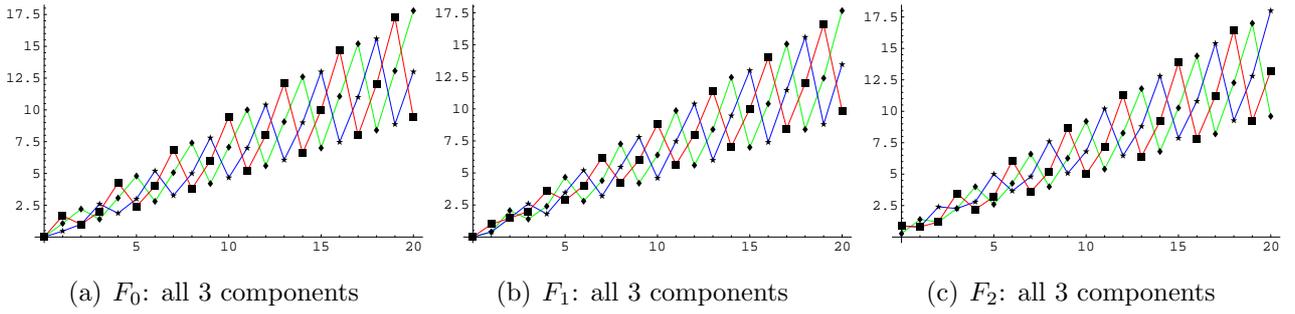
$$B_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -\infty & 0 & -\infty \\ -\infty & -\infty & 0 \\ 0 & -\infty & -\infty \end{pmatrix} \quad B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\infty & -\infty & 0 \\ \frac{3}{5} & -\infty & -\infty \\ -\infty & 0 & -\infty \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\infty & -\infty \\ -\infty & 0 & -\infty \\ -\infty & -\infty & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad F_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\infty & -\infty \\ -\infty & 0 & -\infty \\ -\infty & -\infty & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

we obtain the behavior exhibited in figure 4.

## 6. Conclusions and discussion

We have presented a noncommutative generalization of  $q$ - $P_{IV}$ . Conditions were derived such that the multicomponent systems could be ultradiscretized. In section 4, the multicomponent generalization of ultradiscrete  $P_{IV}$  was presented. In section 5, a small snapshot of the rich phenomenology was presented. Due to space restrictions, only certain aspects of this phenomenology was presented, yet our preliminary findings suggest many avenues for future



**Figure 4.** Some special behavior of the rank 3 case .

research, including the generalization of the results in [16] to higher dimensional ultradiscrete hypergeometric functions.

It is worth noting that a different generalization of  $q$ -P<sub>IV</sub>, has been studied by Kajiwara et al. [12], [13]. It would be interesting to know how both generalizations can be combined.

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### Appendix A. Miscellaneous properties of the group $G$

By deducing properties of the group  $G$  presented in (3.8), we may deduce properties of our elements  $\{s_i\}$  and  $\{z_i\}$  since the  $\{s_i\}$  must be homomorphic images of the generators of  $G$ , while the  $\{z_i\}$  are determined by the  $\{s_i\}$  via (3.4).

#### Proposition 1

$$g_0^6 = g_1^6 = g_2^6. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

**Proof** Constraint (3.5) implies

$$g_2^2 = g_1^{-2} g_0^4 = g_1^4 g_0^{-2}.$$

Therefore  $g_0^6 = g_1^6$ , and similarly we have the full proof.  $\square$   
(Note that this implies  $[g_i, g_j^6] = 0$ .)

**Proposition 2** *Group elements  $\{g_i\}$  have order 18.*

**Proof** As  $g_1^6 = g_0^6$  it follows from constraints (3.5) and (3.6) that

$$g_0^8 = g_2^2 g_0^2 g_2^{-2}.$$

Hence

$$g_0^{24} = g_2^2 g_0^6 g_2^{-2} = g_0^6$$

and therefore

$$g_0^{18} = I. \tag{A.2}$$

The proofs of

$$g_1^{18} = I \quad , \quad g_2^{18} = I$$

proceed in the same manner.  $\square$

### Proposition 3

$$[g_i^3, g_j^3] = 0. \tag{A.3}$$

**Proof** Using (A.1), equation (3.7) shows us that

$$g_0^6 = g_1^{-3} g_0^{-3} g_1^{-3} g_0^{-3},$$

further application of (A.1) reveals

$$g_0^9 = g_0^{-6} g_1^3 g_0^{-3} g_1^{-3},$$

hence, using (A.2),

$$g_0^{-3} g_1^3 = g_1^3 g_0^{-3}.$$

Therefore we have the commutativity of  $g_0^3$  and  $g_1^3$ , and similarly we obtain (A.3).  $\square$

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