



**HAL**  
open science

**From Fredholm and Wronskian representations to  
rational solutions to the KPI equation depending on  $2N$   
– 2 parameters**

Pierre Gaillard

► **To cite this version:**

Pierre Gaillard. From Fredholm and Wronskian representations to rational solutions to the KPI equation depending on  $2N - 2$  parameters. *International Journal of Applied Science and Mathematics*, 2017, 4 (3), pp.60-70. hal-01525384v2

**HAL Id: hal-01525384**

**<https://hal.science/hal-01525384v2>**

Submitted on 19 Aug 2017

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# From Fredholm and Wronskian representations to rational solutions to the KPI equation depending on $2N - 2$ parameters, the structure of the solutions and the case of fourth order.

P. Gaillard,

Université de Bourgogne,  
Institut de mathématiques de Bourgogne,  
9 avenue Alain Savary BP 47870  
21078 Dijon Cedex, France :  
E-mail : Pierre.Gaillard@u-bourgogne.fr

August 19, 2017

## Abstract

We have already constructed solutions to the Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation (KPI) in terms of Fredholm determinants and wronskians of order  $2N$ . These solutions have been called solutions of order  $N$  and they depend on  $2N - 1$  parameters. We construct here  $N$ -order rational solutions. We prove that they can be written as a quotient of 2 polynomials of degree  $2N(N + 1)$  in  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $t$  depending on  $2N - 2$  parameters. We explicitly construct the expressions of the rational solutions of order 4 depending on 6 real parameters and we study the patterns of their modulus in the plane  $(x, y)$  and their evolution according to time and parameters  $a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, b_2, b_3$ .

PACS numbers :  
33Q55, 37K10, 47.10A-, 47.35.Fg, 47.54.Bd

## 1 Introduction

We consider the Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation (KP) which can be written in the form

$$(4u_t - 6uu_x + u_{xxx})_x - 3u_{yy} = 0, \quad (1)$$

subscripts  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $t$  denoting partial derivatives.

Kadomtsev and Petviashvili [1] first proposed that equation in 1970. That equation is considered as a model, for example, for surface and internal water waves [2], and in nonlinear optics [3]. In 1974 Dryuma showed how the KP equation could be written in Lax form [4]. The inverse scattering transform (IST) for the KPI equation is due to Manakov [5].

The first rational solutions were found in 1977 by Manakov, Zakharov, Bordag and Matveev [6].

From the end of the seventies, a lot of methods have been carried out to solve that equation. Dubrovin constructed for the first time in 1981 [7] the solutions to KPI given in terms of Riemann theta functions in the frame of algebraic geometry.

Various researches were conducted and more general rational solutions of the KPI equation were obtained. We can mention the following studies of Krichever in 1978 [8, 9], Satsuma and Ablowitz in 1979 [10], Matveev in 1979 [11], Freeman and Nimmo in 1983 [12, 13], Pelinovsky and Stepanyants in 1993 [14], Pelinovsky in 1994 [15], Ablowitz and Villarroel [16, 17] in 1997-1999, Biondini and Kodama [18, 19, 20] in 2003-2007.

In particular in 1999, the inverse scattering method has been applied by Prinari to obtain solutions to the KPI and KPII equations [21].

In the following, we recall the results of the author about the representations of solutions to the KPI equation. We have expressed the solutions in terms of Fredholm determinants of order  $2N$  depending on  $2N - 1$  parameters. We have also given another representation in terms of wronskians of order  $2N$  with  $2N - 1$  parameters. These representations allow to obtain an infinite hierarchy of solutions to the KPI equation, depending on  $2N - 1$  real parameters .

We have used these results to build rational solutions to the KPI equation, making a parameter to 0 tend to 0.

Here we construct rational solutions of order  $N$  depending on  $2N - 2$  parameters without the presence of a limit. That gives a new method to build rational solutions.

We prove that these families depending on  $2N - 2$  parameters for the  $N$ -th order can be written as a ratio of two polynomials of  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $t$  of degree  $2N(N + 1)$ . That provides an effective method to build an infinite hierarchy of rational solutions of order  $N$  depending on  $2N - 2$  real parameters. We present here only the explicit rational solutions of order 4, depending on 6 real parameters, and the representations of their modulus in the plane of the coordinates  $(x, y)$  according to the real parameters  $a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3$  and time  $t$ .

## 2 Rational solutions to KPI equation of order $N$ depending on $2N - 2$ parameters

### 2.1 Families of rational solutions of order $N$ depending on $2N - 2$ parameters

We need to define some notations. First one defines real numbers  $\lambda_j$  such that  $-1 < \lambda_\nu < 1$ ,  $\nu = 1, \dots, 2N$  depending on a parameter  $\epsilon$  which will be intended to tend towards 0; they can be written as

$$\lambda_j = 1 - 2\epsilon^2 j^2, \quad \lambda_{N+j} = -\lambda_j, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N, \quad (2)$$

The terms  $\kappa_\nu$ ,  $\delta_\nu$ ,  $\gamma_\nu$ ,  $\tau_\nu$  and  $x_{r,\nu}$  are functions of  $\lambda_\nu$ ,  $1 \leq \nu \leq 2N$ ; they are defined by the formulas :

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_j &= 2\sqrt{1 - \lambda_j^2}, \quad \delta_j = \kappa_j \lambda_j, \quad \gamma_j = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \lambda_j}{1 + \lambda_j}}; \\ x_{r,j} &= (r - 1) \ln \frac{\gamma_j - i}{\gamma_j + i}, \quad r = 1, 3, \quad \tau_j = -12i\lambda_j^2 \sqrt{1 - \lambda_j^2} - 4i(1 - \lambda_j^2) \sqrt{1 - \lambda_j^2}, \\ \kappa_{N+j} &= \kappa_j, \quad \delta_{N+j} = -\delta_j, \quad \gamma_{N+j} = \gamma_j^{-1}, \\ x_{r,N+j} &= -x_{r,j}, \quad \tau_{N+j} = \tau_j \quad j = 1, \dots, N. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$e_\nu$   $1 \leq \nu \leq 2N$  are defined in the following way :

$$\begin{aligned} e_j &= 2i \left( \sum_{k=1}^{1/2 M-1} a_k (je)^{2k+1} - i \sum_{k=1}^{1/2 M-1} b_k (je)^{2k+1} \right), \\ e_{N+j} &= 2i \left( \sum_{k=1}^{1/2 M-1} a_k (je)^{2k+1} + i \sum_{k=1}^{1/2 M-1} b_k (je)^{2k+1} \right), \quad 1 \leq j \leq N, \\ a_k, b_k &\in \mathbf{R}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq N - 1. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$\epsilon_\nu$ ,  $1 \leq \nu \leq 2N$  are real numbers defined by :

$$\epsilon_j = 1, \quad \epsilon_{N+j} = 0 \quad 1 \leq j \leq N. \quad (5)$$

Let  $I$  be the unit matrix and  $D_r = (d_{jk})_{1 \leq j, k \leq 2N}$  the matrix defined by :

$$d_{\nu\mu} = (-1)^{\epsilon_\nu} \prod_{\eta \neq \mu} \left( \frac{\gamma_\eta + \gamma_\nu}{\gamma_\eta - \gamma_\mu} \right) \exp(i\kappa_\nu x - 2\delta_\nu y + \tau_\nu t + x_{r,\nu} + e_\nu). \quad (6)$$

Then we recall the following result<sup>1</sup> :

**Theorem 2.1** *The function  $v$  defined by*

$$v(x, y, t) = -2 \frac{|n(x, y, t)|^2}{d(x, y, t)^2} \quad (7)$$

where

$$n(x, y, t) = \det(I + D_3(x, y, t)), \quad (8)$$

---

<sup>1</sup>The proof of this result has been given by the author [50, 53]

$$d(x, y, t) = \det(I + D_1(x, y, t)), \quad (9)$$

and  $D_r = (d_{jk})_{1 \leq j, k \leq 2N}$  the matrix

$$d_{\nu\mu} = (-1)^{\epsilon_\nu} \prod_{\eta \neq \mu} \left( \frac{\gamma_\eta + \gamma_\nu}{\gamma_\eta - \gamma_\mu} \right) \exp(i\kappa_\nu x - 2\delta_\nu y + \tau_\nu t + x_{r,\nu} + e_\nu). \quad (10)$$

is a solution to the KPI equation (1), dependent on  $2N - 1$  parameters  $a_k, b_k, 1 \leq k \leq N - 1$  and  $\epsilon$ .

We recall a second result on the solutions to KPI equation obtained recently by the author in terms of wronskians. We need to define the following notations :

$$\phi_{r,\nu} = \sin \Theta_{r,\nu}, \quad 1 \leq \nu \leq N, \quad \phi_{r,\nu} = \cos \Theta_{r,\nu}, \quad N + 1 \leq \nu \leq 2N, \quad r = 1, 3, \quad (11)$$

with the arguments

$$\Theta_{r,\nu} = \frac{\kappa_\nu x}{2} + i\delta_\nu y - i\frac{x_{r,\nu}}{2} - i\frac{\tau_\nu}{2}t + \gamma_\nu w - i\frac{e_\nu}{2}, \quad 1 \leq \nu \leq 2N. \quad (12)$$

We denote  $W_r(w)$  the wronskian of the functions  $\phi_{r,1}, \dots, \phi_{r,2N}$  defined by

$$W_r(w) = \det[(\partial_w^{\mu-1} \phi_{r,\nu})_{\nu, \mu \in [1, \dots, 2N]}]. \quad (13)$$

We consider the matrix  $D_r = (d_{\nu\mu})_{\nu, \mu \in [1, \dots, 2N]}$  defined in (10). Then we have the following statement<sup>2</sup>

**Theorem 2.2** *The function  $v$  defined by*

$$v(x, y, t) = -2 \frac{|W_3(\phi_{3,1}, \dots, \phi_{3,2N})(0)|^2}{(W_1(\phi_{1,1}, \dots, \phi_{1,2N})(0))^2}$$

is a solution to the KPI equation depending on  $2N - 1$  real parameters  $a_k, b_k, 1 \leq k \leq N - 1$  and  $\epsilon$ , with  $\phi_\nu^r$  defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{r,\nu}(w) &= \sin\left(\frac{\kappa_\nu x}{2} + i\delta_\nu y - i\frac{x_{r,\nu}}{2} - i\frac{\tau_\nu}{2}t + \gamma_\nu w - i\frac{e_\nu}{2}\right), \quad 1 \leq \nu \leq N, \\ \phi_{r,\nu}(w) &= \cos\left(\frac{\kappa_\nu x}{2} + i\delta_\nu y - i\frac{x_{r,\nu}}{2} - i\frac{\tau_\nu}{2}t + \gamma_\nu w - i\frac{e_\nu}{2}\right), \quad N + 1 \leq \nu \leq 2N, \quad r = 1, 3, \end{aligned}$$

$\kappa_\nu, \delta_\nu, x_{r,\nu}, \gamma_\nu, e_\nu$  being defined in(3), (2) and (4).

From those two preceding results, we construct rational solutions to the KPI equation as a quotient of two determinants.

We use the following notations :

$$X_\nu = \frac{\kappa_\nu x}{2} + i\delta_\nu y - i\frac{x_{3,\nu}}{2} - i\frac{\tau_\nu}{2}t - i\frac{e_\nu}{2},$$

---

<sup>2</sup>The proof of this result has been given [50, 53].

$$Y_\nu = \frac{\kappa_\nu x}{2} + i\delta_\nu y - i\frac{x_{1,\nu}}{2} - i\frac{\tau_\nu}{2}t - i\frac{e_\nu}{2},$$

for  $1 \leq \nu \leq 2N$ , with  $\kappa_\nu$ ,  $\delta_\nu$ ,  $x_{r,\nu}$  defined in (3) and parameters  $e_\nu$  defined by (4).

We define the following functions :

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{4j+1,k} &= \gamma_k^{4j-1} \sin X_k, & \varphi_{4j+2,k} &= \gamma_k^{4j} \cos X_k, \\ \varphi_{4j+3,k} &= -\gamma_k^{4j+1} \sin X_k, & \varphi_{4j+4,k} &= -\gamma_k^{4j+2} \cos X_k, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

for  $1 \leq k \leq N$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{4j+1,N+k} &= \gamma_k^{2N-4j-2} \cos X_{N+k}, & \varphi_{4j+2,N+k} &= -\gamma_k^{2N-4j-3} \sin X_{N+k}, \\ \varphi_{4j+3,N+k} &= -\gamma_k^{2N-4j-4} \cos X_{N+k}, & \varphi_{4j+4,N+k} &= \gamma_k^{2N-4j-5} \sin X_{N+k}, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

for  $1 \leq k \leq N$ .

We define the functions  $\psi_{j,k}$  for  $1 \leq j \leq 2N$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq 2N$  in the same way, the term  $X_k$  is only replaced by  $Y_k$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{4j+1,k} &= \gamma_k^{4j-1} \sin Y_k, & \psi_{4j+2,k} &= \gamma_k^{4j} \cos Y_k, \\ \psi_{4j+3,k} &= -\gamma_k^{4j+1} \sin Y_k, & \psi_{4j+4,k} &= -\gamma_k^{4j+2} \cos Y_k, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

for  $1 \leq k \leq N$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{4j+1,N+k} &= \gamma_k^{2N-4j-2} \cos Y_{N+k}, & \psi_{4j+2,N+k} &= -\gamma_k^{2N-4j-3} \sin Y_{N+k}, \\ \psi_{4j+3,N+k} &= -\gamma_k^{2N-4j-4} \cos Y_{N+k}, & \psi_{4j+4,N+k} &= \gamma_k^{2N-4j-5} \sin Y_{N+k}, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

for  $1 \leq k \leq N$ .

The following ratio

$$q(x, t) := \frac{W_3(0)}{W_1(0)}$$

can be written as

$$q(x, t) = \frac{\Delta_3}{\Delta_1} = \frac{\det(\varphi_{j,k})_{j,k \in [1,2N]}}{\det(\psi_{j,k})_{j,k \in [1,2N]}}. \quad (18)$$

The terms  $\lambda_j$  depending on  $\epsilon$  are defined by  $\lambda_j = 1 - 2j\epsilon^2$ . All the functions  $\varphi_{j,k}$  and  $\psi_{j,k}$  and their derivatives depend on  $\epsilon$ . They can all be prolonged by continuity when  $\epsilon = 0$ .

We use the following expansions

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{j,k}(x, y, t, \epsilon) &= \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2l)!} \varphi_{j,1}[l] k^{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{2N}), & \varphi_{j,1}[l] &= \frac{\partial^{2l} \varphi_{j,1}}{\partial \epsilon^{2l}}(x, y, t, 0), \\ \varphi_{j,1}[0] &= \varphi_{j,1}(x, y, t, 0), & 1 \leq j \leq 2N, & \quad 1 \leq k \leq N, \quad 1 \leq l \leq N-1, \\ \varphi_{j,N+k}(x, y, t, \epsilon) &= \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2l)!} \varphi_{j,N+1}[l] k^{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{2N}), & \varphi_{j,N+1}[l] &= \frac{\partial^{2l} \varphi_{j,N+1}}{\partial \epsilon^{2l}}(x, y, t, 0), \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_{j,N+1}[0] = \varphi_{j,N+1}(x, y, t, 0), \quad 1 \leq j \leq 2N, \quad 1 \leq k \leq N, \quad 1 \leq l \leq N-1.$$

We have the same expansions for the functions  $\psi_{j,k}$ .

$$\psi_{j,k}(x, y, t, \epsilon) = \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2l)!} \psi_{j,1}[l] k^{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{2N}), \quad \psi_{j,1}[l] = \frac{\partial^{2l} \psi_{j,1}}{\partial \epsilon^{2l}}(x, y, t, 0),$$

$$\psi_{j,1}[0] = \psi_{j,1}(x, y, t, 0), \quad 1 \leq j \leq 2N, \quad 1 \leq k \leq N, \quad 1 \leq l \leq N-1,$$

$$\psi_{j,N+k}(x, t, \epsilon) = \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2l)!} \psi_{j,N+1}[l] k^{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{2N}), \quad \psi_{j,N+1}[l] = \frac{\partial^{2l} \psi_{j,N+1}}{\partial \epsilon^{2l}}(x, y, t, 0),$$

$$\psi_{j,N+1}[0] = \psi_{j,N+1}(x, t, 0), \quad 1 \leq j \leq 2N, \quad 1 \leq k \leq N, \quad N+1 \leq k \leq 2N.$$

Then we get the following result :

**Theorem 2.3** *The function  $v$  defined by*

$$v(x, y, t) = -2 \frac{|\det((n_{jk})_{j,k \in [1,2N]})|^2}{\det((d_{jk})_{j,k \in [1,2N]})^2} \quad (19)$$

*is a rational solution to the KPI equation (1).*

$$(4u_t - 6uu_x + u_{xx})_x - 3u_{yy} = 0,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} n_{j1} &= \varphi_{j,1}(x, y, t, 0), \quad 1 \leq j \leq 2N & n_{jk} &= \frac{\partial^{2k-2} \varphi_{j,1}}{\partial \epsilon^{2k-2}}(x, y, t, 0), \\ n_{jN+1} &= \varphi_{j,N+1}(x, y, t, 0), \quad 1 \leq j \leq 2N & n_{jN+k} &= \frac{\partial^{2k-2} \varphi_{j,N+1}}{\partial \epsilon^{2k-2}}(x, y, t, 0), \\ d_{j1} &= \psi_{j,1}(x, y, t, 0), \quad 1 \leq j \leq 2N & d_{jk} &= \frac{\partial^{2k-2} \psi_{j,1}}{\partial \epsilon^{2k-2}}(x, y, t, 0), \\ d_{jN+1} &= \psi_{j,N+1}(x, y, t, 0), \quad 1 \leq j \leq 2N & d_{jN+k} &= \frac{\partial^{2k-2} \psi_{j,N+1}}{\partial \epsilon^{2k-2}}(x, y, t, 0), \\ & & & 2 \leq k \leq N, \quad 1 \leq j \leq 2N \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

The functions  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  are defined in (14), (15), (16), (17).

**Remark 2.1** *In general solutions of KPI have the form*

$$u(X, Y, T) = -2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial X^2} \ln F(X, Y, T) \quad (21)$$

for some function  $F(X, Y, T)$ , due to the formulation of solutions through the inverse scattering method.

It is clear that the formulation given in this article is different from those given by (21). If it were the case, then necessarily,  $F$  should be of degree 20 in  $X$ , and an elementary calculation proves that the expression of  $u$  would be the quotient of a polynomial of degree 38 in  $X$  on a polynomial of degree 40 in  $X$  in the case of order 4 of the article, what is not the case.

**Proof :** In each column  $k$  (and  $N+k$ ) of the determinants appearing in  $q(x, t)$ , we successively eliminate the powers of  $\epsilon$  strictly inferior to  $2(k-1)$ ; then each common term in the numerator and denominator is factorized and simplified; in the end, we take the limit when  $\epsilon$  goes to 0.

First, the components  $j$  of the columns 1 and  $N+1$  are respectively equal by definition to  $\varphi_{j1}[0] + 0(\epsilon)$  for  $C_1$ ,  $\varphi_{jN+1}[0] + 0(\epsilon)$  for  $C_{N+1}$  of  $\Delta_3$ , and  $\psi_{j1}[0] + 0(\epsilon)$  for  $C'_1$ ,  $\psi_{jN+1}[0] + 0(\epsilon)$  for  $C'_{N+1}$  of  $\Delta_1$ .

At the first step of the reduction, we replace the columns  $C_k$  by  $C_k - C_1$  and  $C_{N+k}$  by  $C_{N+k} - C_{N+1}$  for  $2 \leq k \leq N$ , for  $\Delta_3$ ; the same changes for  $\Delta_1$  are made. Each component  $j$  of the column  $C_k$  of  $\Delta_3$  can be rewritten as  $\sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2l)!} \varphi_{j,1}[l] (k^{2l} - 1) \epsilon^{2l}$  and the column  $C_{N+k}$  replaced by  $\sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2l)!} \varphi_{j,N+1}[l] (k^{2l} - 1) \epsilon^{2l}$  for  $2 \leq k \leq N$ . For  $\Delta_1$ , we make the same reductions, each component  $j$  of the column  $C'_k$  can be rewritten as  $\sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2l)!} \psi_{j,1}[l] (k^{2l} - 1) \epsilon^{2l}$  and the column  $C'_{N+k}$  replaced by  $\sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \frac{1}{(2l)!} \psi_{j,N+1}[l] (k^{2l} - 1) \epsilon^{2l}$  for  $2 \leq k \leq N$ .

The term  $\frac{k^2-1}{2} \epsilon^2$  for  $2 \leq k \leq N$  can be factorized in  $\Delta_3$  and  $\Delta_1$  in each column  $k$  and  $N+k$ , and so those common terms can be simplified in the numerator and denominator.

If we restrict the developments at order 1 in columns 2 and  $N+2$ , we respectively get  $\varphi_{j1}[1] + 0(\epsilon)$  for the component  $j$  of  $C_2$ ,  $\varphi_{jN+1}[1] + 0(\epsilon)$  for the component  $j$  of  $C_{N+2}$  of  $\Delta_3$ , and  $\psi_{j1}[1] + 0(\epsilon)$  for the component  $j$  of  $C'_2$ ,  $\psi_{jN+1}[1] + 0(\epsilon)$  for the component  $j$  of  $C'_{N+2}$  of  $\Delta_1$ . We can continue this algorithm up to the columns  $C_N$ ,  $C_{2N}$  of  $\Delta_3$  and  $C'_N$ ,  $C'_{2N}$  of  $\Delta_1$ .

Then we take the limit when  $\epsilon$  tends to 0, and  $q(x, y, t)$  can be replaced by  $Q(x, y, t)$  defined by :

$$Q(x, y, t) := \frac{\left\| \begin{array}{cccccc} \varphi_{1,1}[0] & \dots & \varphi_{1,1}[N-1] & \varphi_{1,N+1}[0] & \dots & \varphi_{1,N+1}[N-1] \\ \varphi_{2,1}[0] & \dots & \varphi_{2,1}[N-1] & \varphi_{2,N+1}[0] & \dots & \varphi_{2,N+1}[N-1] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \varphi_{2N,1}[0] & \dots & \varphi_{2N,1}[N-1] & \varphi_{2N,N+1}[0] & \dots & \varphi_{2N,N+1}[N-1] \end{array} \right\|^2}{\left( \begin{array}{cccccc} \psi_{1,1}[0] & \dots & \psi_{1,1}[N-1] & \psi_{1,N+1}[0] & \dots & \psi_{1,N+1}[N-1] \\ \psi_{2,1}[0] & \dots & \psi_{2,1}[N-1] & \psi_{2,N+1}[0] & \dots & \psi_{2,N+1}[N-1] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \psi_{2N,1}[0] & \dots & \psi_{2N,1}[N-1] & \psi_{2N,N+1}[0] & \dots & \psi_{2N,N+1}[N-1] \end{array} \right)^2} \quad (22)$$

So the solution to the KPI equation takes the form :

$$v(x, y, t) = -2Q(x, y, t)$$

and we get the result.  $\square$



## 2.2 The structure of the families of rational solutions of order $N$ depending on $2N - 2$ parameters

Here, we give a theorem which states, in this representation, the structure of the rational solutions to the KPI equation. In this section we use the notations defined in the previous sections. The functions  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  are defined in (14), (15), (16), (17).

**Theorem 2.4** *The function  $v$  defined by*

$$v(x, y, t) = -2 \frac{\left| \det((n_{jk})_{j,k \in [1, 2N]}) \right|^2}{(\det((d_{jk})_{j,k \in [1, 2N]}))^2} \quad (23)$$

*is a rational solution to the KPI equation (1) quotient of two polynomials  $n(x, y, t)$  and  $d(x, y, t)$  depending on  $2N - 2$  real parameters  $a_j$  and  $b_j$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq N - 1$ .  $n$  and  $d$  are polynomials of degrees  $2N(N + 1)$  in  $x, y$  and  $t$ .*

*The terms  $n_{jk}$  and  $d_{jk}$  are defined by (20) and the functions  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  are defined in (14), (15), (16), (17).*

**Proof :** From the previous result (22), we have to analyze the functions  $\varphi_{k,1}$ ,  $\psi_{k,1}$  and  $\varphi_{k,N+1}$ ,  $\psi_{k,N+1}$ . The functions  $\varphi_{k,j}$  and  $\psi_{k,j}$  differ only by the term of the argument  $x_{3,k}$ , so only the study of functions  $\varphi_{k,j}$  will be carried out. Then we study functions  $\psi_{k,j}$  and it can be easily deduced from the analysis of  $\varphi_{k,j}$ . We study the expansions of those functions in  $\epsilon$ . We denote  $(l_{kj})_{k,j \in [1, 2N]}$  the matrix defined by

$$l_{kj} = \frac{\partial^{2j-2}}{\partial \epsilon^{2j-2}} \varphi_{k1}, \quad l_{k,j+N} = \frac{\partial^{2j-2}}{\partial \epsilon^{2j-2}} \varphi_{k,1+N}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq N, 1 \leq k \leq 2N,$$

$\frac{\partial^0}{\partial x^0} \varphi$  meaning  $\varphi$ . Each coefficient of the matrix  $(l_{kj})_{k,j \in [1, 2N]}$  must be evaluated, the power of  $x, y$  and  $t$  in the coefficient of  $\epsilon^{2(m-1)}$  for the column  $m \in [1, 2N]$ . We remark that with those notations, the matrix  $(l_{kj})_{k,j \in [1, 2N]}$  evaluated in  $\epsilon = 0$  is exactly  $(n_{kj})_{k,j \in [1, 2N]}$  defined in (20). There are four cases to study depending on the parity of  $k$ .

1. Case  $l_{k1}$  for  $k$  odd,  $k = 2s + 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} l_{k1} &= (-1)^s \sin(2\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}x + 4i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-2\epsilon^2)y - (12\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-2\epsilon^2)^2 + 16\epsilon^3(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}})t \\ &\quad - i \ln \frac{1 + i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}} - e_1) \times \epsilon^{k-2}(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{k-2}{2}} \\ &= (-1)^s \sin \epsilon \left( \sum_{l=0}^p c_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} x + 2i \sum_{l=0}^p c_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} (1-2\epsilon^2) y + \sum_{l=0}^p h_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} t + 2 \sum_{l=0}^p (-1)^l \epsilon^{2l} \frac{(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{2l+1}{2}}}{(2l+1)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \tilde{a}_l \epsilon^{2l} + i \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \tilde{b}_l \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{p+1}) \right) \times \epsilon^{k-2} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (-1)^s \sin \epsilon \left( \sum_{l=0}^p (c_{2l}x + d_{2l}y + h_{2l}t + f_{2l} + O(\epsilon^{p+1})) \epsilon^{2l} \right) \times \epsilon^{k-2} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right) \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^q \frac{(-1)^{l+s} \epsilon^{2l}}{(2l+1)!} \left( \sum_{n=0}^p (c_{2n}x + d_{2n}y + h_{2n}t + f_{2n} + O(\epsilon^{p+1})) \epsilon^{2n} \right)^{2l+1} \times \epsilon^{k-1} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right) \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^q \frac{(-1)^{l+s} \epsilon^{2l}}{(2l+1)!} \left( \sum_{n=0}^p P_n(x, y, t) \epsilon^{2n} \right)^{2l+1} \times \epsilon^{k-1} \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^t)
\end{aligned}$$

where  $P_n(x, y, t)$  is a polynomial of order 1 in  $x, y$  and  $t$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
l_{k,1} &= \sum_{l=0}^q \epsilon^{2l} \sum_{\alpha_0 + \dots + \alpha_p = 2l+1} \beta_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_p} P_0(x, y, t)^{\alpha_0} \dots P_p(x, y, t)^{\alpha_p} \epsilon^{2(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + p\alpha_p)} \times \epsilon^{2s} \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^t) \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^q \epsilon^{2l} \sum_{\alpha_0 + \dots + \alpha_p = 2l+1} Q_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_p}(x, y, t) \epsilon^{2(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + p\alpha_p)} \times \epsilon^{2s} \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^t),
\end{aligned}$$

where  $Q_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_p}(x, y, t)$  is a polynomial of order  $2l+1$  in  $x, y$  and  $t$ .

Terms in  $\epsilon^0$  are obtained for  $l=0$  in the two summations with  $\alpha_0 = 1$ .

For the column  $m$ , we search the terms in  $\epsilon^{2m-2}$  with the maximal power in  $x, y$  and  $t$ . It is obtained for  $2l+k-1 = 2m-2$ , which gives  $l = m-s-1$ .

We get the following result

### Proposition 2.1

$$\deg(n_{2s+1, m}) = 2(m-s) - 1 \text{ for } s \leq m-1, \quad n_{2s+1, m} = 0 \text{ for } s \geq m. \quad (24)$$

2. Case  $l_{k,1}$  for  $k$  even,  $k = 2s$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
l_{k,1} &= (-1)^{s+1} \cos(2\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}x + 4i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-2\epsilon^2)y - (12\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-2\epsilon^2)^2 + 16\epsilon^3(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}})t \\
&\quad - i \ln \frac{1 + i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}} - e_1) \times \epsilon^{k-2} (1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{k-2}{2}} \\
&= (-1)^{s+1} \cos \epsilon \left( \sum_{l=0}^p c_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} x + 2i \sum_{l=0}^p c_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} (1-2\epsilon^2) y + \sum_{l=0}^p h_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} t + 2 \sum_{l=0}^p (-1)^l \epsilon^{2l} \frac{(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{2l+1}{2}}}{(2l+1)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \tilde{a}_l \epsilon^{2l} + i \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \tilde{b}_l \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{p+1}) \right) \times \epsilon^{k-2} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right) \\
&= (-1)^{s+1} \cos \epsilon \left( \sum_{l=0}^p (c_{2l}x + d_{2l}y + h_{2l}t + f_{2l} + O(\epsilon^{p+1})) \epsilon^{2l} \right) \times \epsilon^{k-2} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right) \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^q \frac{(-1)^{l+d+1} \epsilon^{2l}}{(2l)!} \left( \sum_{n=0}^p (c_{2n}x + d_{2n}y + h_{2n}t + f_{2n} + O(\epsilon^{p+1})) \epsilon^{2n} \right)^{2l} \times \epsilon^{k-2} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^q \frac{(-1)^{l+s+1} \epsilon^{2l}}{(2l)!} \left( \sum_{n=0}^p P_n(x, y, t) \epsilon^{2n} \right)^{2l} \times \epsilon^{2s-2} \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^t)$$

where  $P_n(x, y, t)$  is a polynomial of order 1 in  $x, y$  and  $t$ .

$$\begin{aligned} l_{k,1} &= \sum_{l=0}^q \epsilon^{2l} \sum_{\alpha_0+\dots+\alpha_p=2l} \beta_{\alpha_0,\dots,\alpha_p} P_0(x, y, t)^{\alpha_0} \dots P_p(x, y, t)^{\alpha_p} \epsilon^{2(\alpha_1+2\alpha_2+p\alpha_p)} \times \epsilon^{2s-2} \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^t) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^q \epsilon^{2l} \sum_{\alpha_0+\dots+\alpha_p=2l} Q_{\alpha_0,\dots,\alpha_p}(x, y, t) \epsilon^{2(\alpha_1+2\alpha_2+p\alpha_p)} \times \epsilon^{2s-2} \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^t), \end{aligned}$$

where  $Q_{\alpha_0,\dots,\alpha_p}(x, y, t)$  is a polynomial of order  $2l$  in  $x, y$  and  $t$ .

Terms in  $\epsilon^0$  are obtained for  $l = 0$  in the two summations with  $\alpha_0 = 1$ .

For the column  $m$ , we search the terms in  $\epsilon^{2m-2}$  with the maximal power in  $x$  and  $t$ . It is obtained for  $2l + k - 2 = 2m - 2$ , which gives  $l = m - s$ .

So we have :

**Proposition 2.2**

$$\deg(n_{2s,m}) = 2(m - s) \text{ for } s \leq m, \quad n_{2s,m} = 0 \text{ for } s > m. \quad (25)$$

3. Case  $l_{k, \frac{M}{2}+1}$  for  $k$  odd,  $k = 2s + 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} l_{k, \frac{M}{2}+1} &= (-1)^s \cos(2\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}x - 4i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-2\epsilon^2)y + i \ln \frac{1+i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1-i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}} - e^{\frac{M}{2}+1} \\ &\quad - (12\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-2\epsilon^2)^2 + 16\epsilon^3(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}})t) \times \epsilon^{M-k-1}(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{M-k-1}{2}} \\ &= (-1)^s (\cos \epsilon (\sum_{l=0}^p c_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} x - 2i \sum_{l=0}^p c_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} (1-2\epsilon^2)y + \sum_{l=0}^p h_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} t - 2 \sum_{l=0}^p (-1)^l \epsilon^{2l} \frac{(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{2l+1}{2}}}{(2l+1)} \\ &\quad - \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \tilde{a}_l \epsilon^{2l} + i \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \tilde{b}_l \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{p+1})) \times \epsilon^{M-k-1} (\sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1})) \\ &= (-1)^s (\cos \epsilon (\sum_{l=0}^p (c_{2l}x + d_{2l}y + h_{2l}t + f_{2l}) \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{p+1})) \times \epsilon^{M-k-1} (\sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1})) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^q \frac{(-1)^{l+s} \epsilon^{2l}}{(2l)!} \left( \sum_{n=0}^p (c_{2n}x + d_{2n}y + h_{2n}t + f_{2n} + O(\epsilon^{p+1})) \epsilon^{2n} \right)^{2l} \times \epsilon^{M-k-1} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^q \frac{(-1)^{l+s} \epsilon^{2l}}{(2l)!} \left( \sum_{n=0}^p P_n(x, y, t) \epsilon^{2n} + O(\epsilon^{p+1}) \right)^{2l} \times \epsilon^{M-2s-2} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

where  $P_n(x, y, t)$  is a polynomial of order 1 in  $x$  and  $t$ .

$$l_{k, \frac{M}{2}+1} = \sum_{l=0}^q \epsilon^{2l} \sum_{\alpha_0+\dots+\alpha_p=2l} \beta_{\alpha_0,\dots,\alpha_p} P_0(x, y, t)^{\alpha_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \dots P_p(x, y, t)^{\alpha_p} \epsilon^{2(\alpha_1+2\alpha_2+p\alpha_p)} \times \epsilon^{M-2s-2} \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^t) \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^q \epsilon^{2l} \sum_{\alpha_0+\dots+\alpha_p=2l} Q_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_p}(x, y, t) \epsilon^{2(\alpha_1+2\alpha_2+p\alpha_p)} \times \epsilon^{M-2s-2} \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^t),
\end{aligned}$$

where  $Q_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_p}(x, y, t)$  is a polynomial of order  $2l$  in  $x, y$  and  $t$ .

The terms in  $\epsilon^0$  (column  $\frac{M}{2} + 1$ ) are obtained for  $l = 0$  in the two summations with  $\alpha_0 = 1$ .

For the column  $\frac{M}{2} + m$ , we search the terms in  $\epsilon^{2m-2}$  with the maximal power in  $x$  and  $t$ . It is obtained for  $2l + 2(N - s - 1) = 2m - 2$ , which gives  $l = m + s - N$ . So we obtain the following result

**Proposition 2.3**

$$\deg(n_{2s+1, m+\frac{M}{2}}) = 2m + 2s - M \text{ for } s \geq \frac{M}{2} - m, \quad n_{2s+1, m} = 0 \text{ for } s < \frac{M}{2} - m. \quad (26)$$

4. Case  $l_{k, 1+\frac{M}{2}}$  for  $k$  even,  $k = 2s$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
l_{k, \frac{M}{2}+1} &= (-1)^s \sin(2\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}x - 4i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-2\epsilon^2)y + i \ln \frac{1+i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1-i\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}} - e^{\frac{M}{2}+1} \\
&\quad - (12\epsilon(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-2\epsilon^2)^2 + 16\epsilon^3(1-\epsilon^2)^{\frac{3}{2}})t) \times \epsilon^{M-k-1}(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{M-k-1}{2}} \\
&= (-1)^s \sin \epsilon \left( \sum_{l=0}^p c_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} x - 2i \sum_{l=0}^p c_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} (1-2\epsilon^2) y + \sum_{l=0}^p h_{2l} t - 2 \sum_{l=0}^p (-1)^l \epsilon^{2l} \frac{(1-\epsilon^2)^{-\frac{2l+1}{2}}}{(2l+1)} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \tilde{a}_l \epsilon^{2l} + i \sum_{l=1}^{N-1} \tilde{b}_l \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{p+1}) \right) \times \epsilon^{M-k-1} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right) \\
&= (-1)^s \sin \epsilon \left( \sum_{l=0}^p (c_{2l} x + d_{2l} y + h_{2l} t + f_{2l}) \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{p+1}) \right) \times \epsilon^{M-k-1} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right) \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^q \frac{(-1)^{l+s} \epsilon^{2l}}{(2l+1)!} \left( \sum_{n=0}^p (c_{2n} x + d_{2n} y + h_{2n} t + f_{2n} + O(\epsilon^{p+1})) \epsilon^{2n} \right)^{2l+1} \times \epsilon^{M-k} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right) \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^q \frac{(-1)^{l+s} \epsilon^{2l}}{(2l+1)!} \left( \sum_{n=0}^p P_n(x, y, t) \epsilon^{2n} + O(\epsilon^{p+1}) \right)^{2l+1} \times \epsilon^{M-2s} \left( \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^{r+1}) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

where  $P_n(x, y, t)$  is a polynomial of order 1 in  $x, y$  and  $t$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
l_{k, 1} &= \sum_{l=0}^q \epsilon^{2l} \sum_{\alpha_0+\dots+\alpha_p=2l+1} \beta_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_p} P_0(x, y, t)^{\alpha_0} \\
&\dots P_p(x, y, t)^{\alpha_p} \epsilon^{2(\alpha_1+2\alpha_2+p\alpha_p)} \times \epsilon^{M-2s} \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^t)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{l=0}^q \epsilon^{2l} \sum_{\alpha_0 + \dots + \alpha_p = 2l+1} Q_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_p}(x, y, t) \epsilon^{2(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + p\alpha_p)} \times \epsilon^{M-2s} \sum_{l=1}^r g_{2l} \epsilon^{2l} + O(\epsilon^t),$$

where  $Q_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_p}(x, y, t)$  is a polynomial of order  $2l + 1$  in  $x, y$  and  $t$ .

The terms in  $\epsilon^0$  are obtained for  $l = 0$  in the two summations with  $\alpha_0 = 1$ .

For the column  $\frac{M}{2} + m$ , we search the terms in  $\epsilon^{2m-2}$  with the maximal power in  $x$  and  $t$ . It is obtained for  $2l + M - k = 2m - 2$ , which gives  $l = m + s - N - 1$ .

We get the following result

**Proposition 2.4**

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(n_{2s, m + \frac{M}{2}}) &= 2m + 2s - M - 1 \text{ for } s \geq \frac{M}{2} + 1 - M, \\ n_{2s, m + \frac{M}{2}} &= 0 \text{ for } s < \frac{M}{2} + 1 - m. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

These results can be rewritten in the following way

**Proposition 2.5**

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(n_{j,k}) &= 2k - j \text{ for } j \leq 2k, \\ n_{j,k} &= 0 \text{ for } j > 2k, \\ \deg(n_{j,k}) &= 2k + j - 2M - 1 \text{ for } j \geq 2M + 1 - 2k, \\ n_{j,k} &= 0 \text{ for } j < 2M + 1 - 2k. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

Now we can evaluate the degree of the determinant of the matrix  $(n_{kj})_{k,j \in [1, 2N]}$ . From the previous analysis,  $x, y$  and  $t$  have necessarily the same power in each  $n_{kj}$ . The maximal power in  $x, y$  and  $t$ , is successively taken in each column. It is realized by the following product

$$\prod_{j=1}^N n_{j,j} \prod_{j=1}^N n_{N+j, 2N+1-j}.$$

Applying the result given in (28) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(\det(n_{kj})_{k,j \in [1, 2N]}) &= \sum_{j=1}^N \deg(n_{j,j}) + \sum_{j=1}^N \deg(n_{N+j, 2N+1-j}) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^N 2j - j + \sum_{j=1}^N 2(M + 1 - j) - 2M - 1 + \frac{M}{2} + j \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^N j + \sum_{j=1}^N N + 1 - j = N(N + 1). \end{aligned}$$

We have the same argument for the determinant  $\det(d_{kj})_{k,j \in [1, 2N]}$ , we have  $\deg(\det(d_{kj})_{k,j \in [1, 2N]}) = N(N + 1)$ .

Thus the quotient

$$\frac{\det((n_{kj})_{j,k \in [1, 2N]})}{\det((d_{kj})_{j,k \in [1, 2N]})}$$

defines a quotient of two polynomials, each of them of degree  $N(N + 1)$ . As the expression of the solution  $v$  is given by  $\frac{n(x,y,t)n^*(x,y,t)}{d(x,y,t)^2}$ , it gives the result on the degrees of the polynomials  $|n|^2$  and  $d^2$ . So we obtain

$$\frac{|\det((n_{kj})_{j,k \in [1,2N]})|^2}{(\det((d_{kj})_{j,k \in [1,2N]}))^2}$$

is a quotient of two polynomials of degree  $2N(N + 1)$ .

□

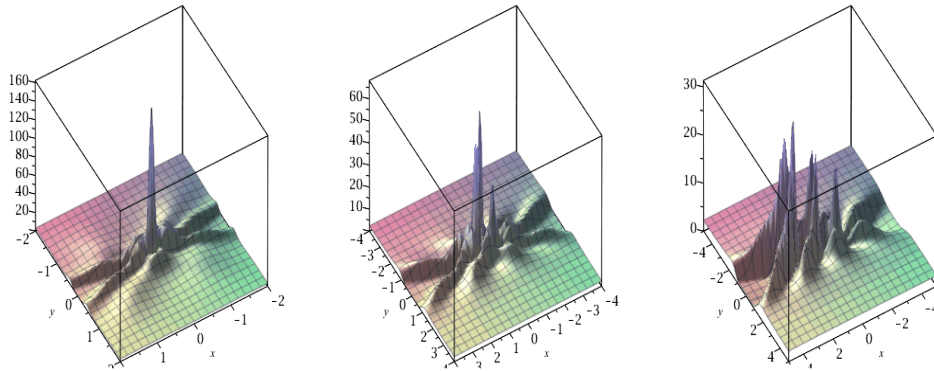
### 3 Explicit expression of rational solutions of order 4 depending on 6 parameters

In the following, we explicitly construct rational solutions to the KPI equation of order 4 depending on 6 parameters.

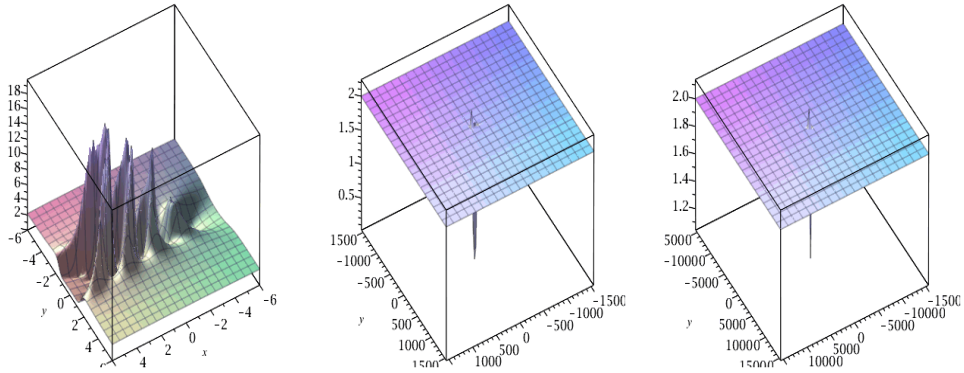
Because of the length of the expression, it cannot be given in that paper. We only give the expression without parameters in the appendix.

We give patterns of the modulus of the solutions in the plane  $(x, y)$  of coordinates in function of the parameters  $a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, b_2, b_3$ , and time  $t$ .

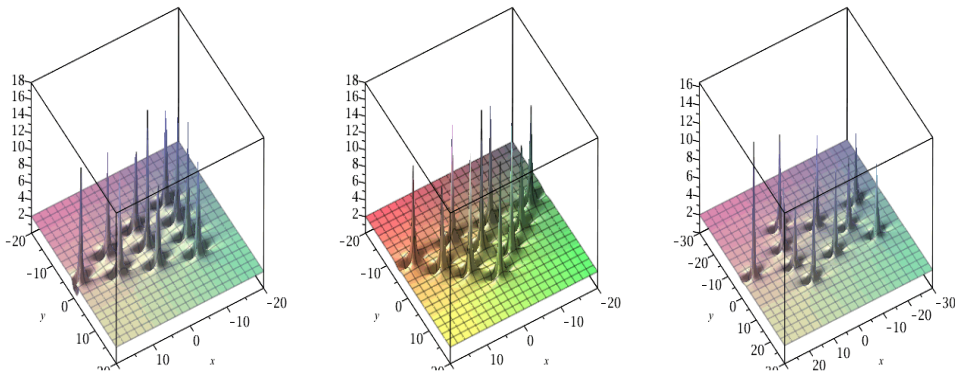
When at least one parameter is not equal to 0, we observe the presence of ten peaks. The maximum of modulus of those solutions is checked equal in this case  $N = 4$  to  $2(2N + 1)^2 = 2 \times 9^2 = 162$ .



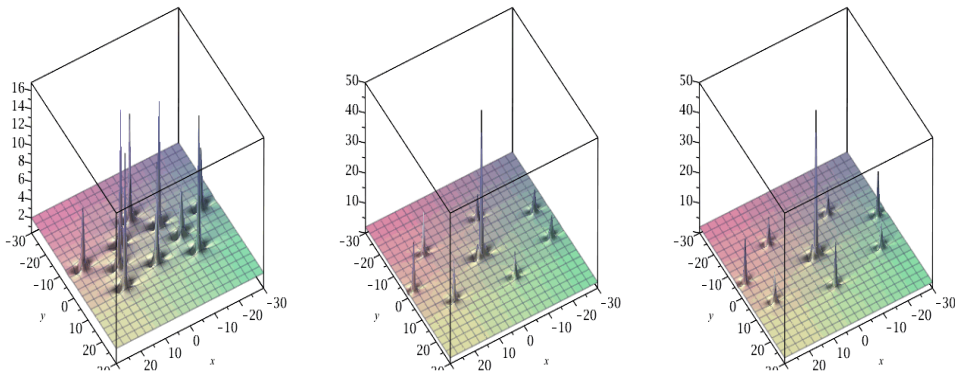
**Figure 1.** Solution of order 4 to KPI, on the left for  $t = 0$ ; in the center for  $t = 0, 01$ ; on the right for  $t = 0, 1$ ; all the parameters to equal to 0.



**Figure 2.** Solution of order 4 to KPI, on the left for  $t = 0, 2$ ; in the center for  $t = 10$ ; on the right for  $t = 50$ ; all the parameters to equal to 0.



**Figure 3.** Solution of order 4 to KPI for  $t = 0$ , on the left for  $a_1 = 10^3$ ; in the center for  $b_1 = 10^3$ ; on the right for  $a_2 = 10^6$ ; all the other parameters to equal to 0.



**Figure 4.** Solution of order 4 to KPI for  $t = 0$ , on the left for  $b_2 = 10^6$ ; in the center for  $a_3 = 10^9$ ; on the right for  $b_3 = 10^9$ ; all the other parameters to equal to 0.

## 4 Conclusion

From the previous representations of the solutions to the KPI equation given by the author in terms of Fredholm determinants of order  $2N$  depending on  $2N - 1$  real parameters and in terms of wronskians of order  $2N$  depending on  $2N - 1$  real parameters, we succeed in obtaining rational solutions to the KPI equation depending on  $2N - 2$  real parameters. These solutions can be expressed in terms of a ratio of two polynomials of degree  $2N(N + 1)$  in  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $t$ . That gives a new approach to find explicit solutions for higher orders and try to describe the structure of those rational solutions.

In the  $(x, y)$  plane of coordinates, different structures appear. For a given  $t$ , when one parameter grows and the other ones are equal to 0 we obtain triangles or rings; for  $a_1 \neq 0$  or  $b_1 \neq 0$  and the other parameters equal to zero, we obtain a triangle with 10 peaks; for  $a_2 \neq 0$  or  $b_2 \neq 0$ , and other parameters equal to zero, we obtain two concentric rings of 5 peaks on each of them; in the last case, when  $a_3 \neq 0$  or  $b_3 \neq 0$ , and the other parameters equal to zero, we obtain one ring with 7 peaks.

It will be relevant to go on this study for higher orders to try to understand the structure of those rational solutions.

## References

- [1] B.B. Kadomtsev, V.I. Petviashvili, On the stability of solitary waves in weakly dispersing media, *Sov. Phys. Dokl.*, V. 15, N. 6, 539-541, 1970
- [2] M.J. Ablowitz, H. Segur On the evolution of packets of water waves, *J. Fluid Mech.*, V. 92, 691-715, 1979
- [3] D.E. Pelinovsky, Y.A. Stepanyants, Y.A. Kivshar, Self-focusing of plane dark solitons in nonlinear defocusing media, *Phys. Rev. E*, V. 51, 5016-5026, 1995
- [4] V.S. Dryuma, On analytical solutions of the two-dimensional Kortewegde Vries equation, *Pisma Zh. Eksp. Teor. Fiz.*, V. 19, N. 12, 219225, 1973
- [5] S.V. Manakov, The inverse scattering transform for the time-dependent Schrodinger equation and Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation, *Physica D, Nonlinear Phenomena*, 3(1), 420-427, 1981
- [6] S.V. Manakov, V.E. Zakharov, L.A. Bordag, V.B. Matveev, Two-dimensional solitons of the Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation and their interaction, *Phys. Letters*, V. 63A, N. 3, 205-206, 1977
- [7] B.A. Dubrovin Theta functions and non-linear equations, *Russian Math. Surveys*, V.36, N.2, 11-92, 1981



- [8] I. Krichever, Rational solutions of the Kadomtcev-Petviashvili equation and integrable systems of  $n$  particles on a line, *Funct. Anal. and Appl.*, V. 12, N. 1 : 76-78, 1978
- [9] I. Krichever, S.P. Novikov Holomorphic bundles over Riemann surfaces and the KPI equation, *Funkt. Ana. E Pril.*, V. 12, 41-52, 1979
- [10] J. Satsuma, M.J. Ablowitz, Two-dimensional lumps in nonlinear dispersive systems, *J. Math. Phys.*, V. 20, 1496-1503, 1979
- [11] V.B. Matveev, Darboux transformation and explicit solutions of the Kadomtcev-Petviashvili equation depending on functional parameters, *Letters in Mathematical Physics*, V. 3, 213-216, 1979
- [12] N. C Freeman, J.J.C. Nimmo Rational solutions of the KdV equation in wronskian form, *Phys. Letters*, V. 96 A, N. 9, 443-446, 1983
- [13] N. C Freeman, J.J.C. Nimmo The use of Bäcklund transformations in obtaining  $N$ -soliton solutions in wronskian form, *J. Phys. A : Math. Gen.*, V. 17 A, 1415-1424, 1984
- [14] D.E. Pelinovsky, Y.A. Stepanyants , New multisolitons of the Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation, *Phys. JETP Lett.*, V. 57, 24-28, 1993
- [15] D.E. Pelinovsky, Rational solutions of the Kadomtsev-Petviashvili hierarchy and the dynamics of their poles. I. New form of a general rational solution, *J.Math.Phys.*, V. 35, 5820-5830, 1994
- [16] M.J Ablowitz, J. Villarroel, Solutions to the time dependent schrödinger and the Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equations, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, V. 78, 570 , 1997
- [17] J. Villarroel, M.J Ablowitz, On the discrete spectrum of the nonstationary Schrödinger equation and multipole lumps of the Kadomtsev-Petviashvili I equation, *Commun. Math. Phys.*, V. 207, 1-42, 1999
- [18] G. Biondini, Y. Kodama, On a family of solutions of the Kadomtsev-Petviashvili equation which also satisfy the Toda lattice hierarchy, *J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.*, V. 36, 1051910536, 2003
- [19] Y. Kodama, Young diagrams and  $N$  solitons solutions to the KP equation, *J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.*, V. 37, 1116911190, 2004
- [20] G. Biondini, Line Soliton Interactions of the Kadomtsev-Petviashvili Equation, *PRL*, V. 99, 064103-1-4, 2007
- [21] B. Prinari, Inverse scattering theory for the KP equations, *Thesis*, 1999
- [22] P. Gaillard, V.B. Matveev, Wronskian addition formula and its applications, *Max-Planck-Institut für Mathematik*, MPI 02-31, V. **161**, 2002

- [23] P. Gaillard, A new family of deformations of Darboux-Pöschl-Teller potentials, *Lett. Math. Phys.*, V. **68**, 77-90, 2004
- [24] P. Gaillard, V.B. Matveev, New formulas for the eigenfunctions of the two-particle Calogero-Moser system, *Lett. Math. Phys.*, V. **89**, 1-12, 2009
- [25] P. Gaillard, V.B. Matveev, Wronskian and Casorai determinant representations for Darboux-Pöschl-Teller potentials and their difference extensions, *RIMS Kyoto*, N. 1653, 1-19, 2009
- [26] P. Gaillard, V.B. Matveev, Wronskian and Casorai determinant representations for Darboux-Pöschl-Teller potentials and their difference extensions, *J. Phys A : Math. Theor.*, V. **42**, 1-16, 2009
- [27] P. Gaillard, From finite-gap solutions of KdV in terms of theta functions to solitons and positons, *halshs-00466159*, 2010
- [28] P. Gaillard, Families of quasi-rational solutions of the NLS equation and multi-rogue waves, *J. Phys. A : Meth. Theor.*, V. **44**, 1-15, 2011
- [29] P. Gaillard, Wronskian representation of solutions of the NLS equation and higher Peregrine breathers, *J. Math. Sciences : Adv. Appl.*, V. **13**, N. 2, 71-153, 2012
- [30] P. Gaillard, Degenerate determinant representation of solution of the NLS equation, higher Peregrine breathers and multi-rogue waves, *J. Math. Phys.*, V. **54**, 013504-1-32, 2013
- [31] P. Gaillard, Wronskian representation of solutions of NLS equation and seventh order rogue waves, *J. Mod. Phys.*, V. **4**, N. 4, 246-266, 2013
- [32] P. Gaillard, V.B. Matveev, Wronskian addition formula and Darboux-Pöschl-Teller potentials, *J. Math.*, V. **2013**, ID 645752, 1-10, 2013
- [33] P. Gaillard, Two parameters deformations of ninth Peregrine breather solution of the NLS equation and multi rogue waves, *J. Math.*, V. **2013**, 1-111, 2013
- [34] P. Gaillard, Two-parameters determinant representation of seventh order rogue waves solutions of the NLS equation, *J. Theor. Appl. Phys.*, V. **7**, N. **45**, 1-6, 2013
- [35] P. Gaillard, Six-parameters deformations of fourth order Peregrine breather solutions of the NLS equation, *J. Math. Phys.*, V. **54**, 073519-1-22, 2013
- [36] P. Gaillard, Deformations of third order Peregrine breather solutions of the NLS equation with four parameters, *Phys. Rev. E*, V. **88**, 042903-1-9, 2013

- [37] P. Gaillard, Ten parameters deformations of the sixth order Peregrine breather solutions of the NLS equation, *Phys. Scripta*, V. **89**, 015004-1-7, 2014
- [38] P. Gaillard, The fifth order Peregrine breather and its eight-parameters deformations solutions of the NLS equation, *Commun. Theor. Phys.*, V. **61**, 365-369, 2014
- [39] P. Gaillard, Higher order Peregrine breathers, their deformations and multi-rogue waves, *J. Of Phys. : Conf. Ser.*, V. **482**, 012016-1-7, 2014
- [40] P. Gaillard, M. Gastineau, Eighteen parameter deformations of the Peregrine breather of order ten solutions of the NLS equation, *Int. J. Mod. Phys. C*, V. **26**, N. 2, 1550016-1-14, 2014
- [41] P. Gaillard, Two parameters wronskian representation of solutions of nonlinear Schrödinger equation, eight Peregrine breather and multi-rogue waves, *J. Math. Phys.*, V. **5**, 093506-1-12, 2014
- [42] P. Gaillard, Hierarchy of solutions to the NLS equation and multi-rogue waves, *J. Phys. : Conf. Ser.*, V. **574**, 012031-1-5, 2015
- [43] P. Gaillard, Tenth Peregrine breather solution of the NLS, *Ann. Phys.*, V. **355**, 293-298, 2015
- [44] P. Gaillard, M. Gastineau, The Peregrine breather of order nine and its deformations with sixteen parameters solutions of the NLS equation, *Phys. Lett. A.*, V. **379**, 13091313, 2015
- [45] P. Gaillard, Other  $2N-2$  parameters solutions to the NLS equation and  $2N+1$  highest amplitude of the modulus of the  $N$ -th order AP breather, *J. Phys. A: Math. Theor.*, V. **48**, 145203-1-23, 2015
- [46] P. Gaillard, Multi-parametric deformations of the Peregrine breather of order  $N$  solutions to the NLS equation and multi-rogue waves, *Adv. Res.*, V. **4**, 346-364, 2015
- [47] P. Gaillard, Higher order Peregrine breathers solutions to the NLS equation, *Jour. Phys. : Conf. Ser.*, V. **633**, 012106-1-6, 2016
- [48] P. Gaillard, M. Gastineau Patterns of deformations of Peregrine breather of order 3 and 4, solutions to the NLS equation with multi-parameters, *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Physics*, V. **10**,1-7, 2016
- [49] P. Gaillard, M. Gastineau Twenty parameters families of solutions to the NLS equation and the eleventh Peregrine breather, *Commun. Theor. Phys*, V. **65**, 136-144, 2016
- [50] P. Gaillard, Rational solutions to the KPI equation and multi rogue waves, *Annals Of Physics*, V. **367**, 1-5, 2016

- [51] P. Gaillard, M. Gastineau Twenty two parameters deformations of the twelfth Peregrine breather solutions to the NLS equation, *Adv. Res.*, V. , 1-11, 2016
- [52] P. Gaillard, Towards a classification of the quasi rational solutions to the NLS equation, *Theor. And Math. Phys.*, V. **189**, 1440-1449, 2016
- [53] P. Gaillard, Fredholm and Wronskian representations of solutions to the KPI equation and multi-rogue waves, *Jour. of Math. Phys.*, V. 57, 063505-1-13, doi: 10.1063/1.4953383, 2016

**Appendix :** Because of the length of the complete expression, we only give in this appendix the explicit expression of the rational solution of order 4 to KPI equation without parameters. They can be written as

$$v_4(x, y, t) = -2 \frac{|n_4(x, y, t)|^2}{(d_4(x, y, t))^2}$$

with

$$\frac{n_4(x, y, t)}{d_4(x, y, t)} = \frac{F_4(2x, 4y, 4t) - iH_4(2x, 4y, 4t)}{Q_4(2x, 4y, 4t)}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} F_4(X, Y, T) &= \sum_{k=0}^{20} f_k(Y, T) X^k, \\ H_4(X, Y, T) &= \sum_{k=0}^{20} h_k(Y, T) X^k, \\ Q_4(X, Y, T) &= \sum_{k=0}^{20} q_k(Y, T) X^k. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{20} &= 1, \quad f_{19} = -60T, \quad f_{18} = 1710T^2 + 10Y^2 - 30, \quad f_{17} = -30780T^3 + (-540Y^2 + 2340)T, \quad f_{16} = \\ &392445T^4 + 45Y^4 + (13770Y^2 - 78030)T^2 - 1350Y^2 - 675, \quad f_{15} = -3767472T^5 + (-220320Y^2 + 1542240)T^3 + \\ &(-2160Y^4 + 67680Y^2 + 23760)T, \quad f_{14} = 28256040T^6 + 120Y^6 + (2478600Y^2 - 20655000)T^4 - 9000Y^4 + \\ &(48600Y^4 - 1587600Y^2 - 210600)T^2 + 16200Y^2 - 19800, \quad f_{13} = -169536240T^7 + (-20820240Y^2 + 201262320)T^5 + \\ &(-680400Y^4 + 23133600Y^2 - 3402000)T^3 + (-5040Y^6 + 378000Y^4 - 680400Y^2 + 831600)T, \quad f_{12} = 826489170T^8 + \\ &210Y^8 + (135331560Y^2 - 1488647160)T^6 - 27720Y^6 + (6633900Y^4 - 234397800Y^2 + 112776300)T^4 + 224700Y^4 + \\ &(98280Y^6 - 7371000Y^4 + 14175000Y^2 - 18937800)T^2 + 163800Y^2 - 330750, \quad f_{11} = -3305956680T^9 + (-695990880Y^2 + \\ &8583887520)T^7 + (-47764080Y^4 + 1751349600Y^2 - 1512529200)T^5 + (-1179360Y^6 + 88452000Y^4 - 191872800Y^2 + \\ &297410400)T^3 + (-7560Y^8 + 977760Y^6 - 7182000Y^4 - 4989600Y^2 + 12209400)T, \quad f_{10} = 10909657044T^{10} + \\ &252Y^{10} + (2870962380Y^2 - 39236485860)T^8 - 49140Y^8 + (262702440Y^4 - 9982692720Y^2 + 12872419560)T^6 + \\ &768600Y^6 + (9729720Y^6 - 729729000Y^4 + 1852389000Y^2 - 3381701400)T^4 - 37800Y^4 + (124740Y^8 - 15800400Y^6 + \\ &106255800Y^4 - 14288400Y^2 - 247268700)T^2 + 4517100Y^2 + 5953500, \quad f_9 = -29753610120T^{11} + (-9569874600Y^2 + \\ &143548119000)T^9 + (-1125867600Y^4 + 44284125600Y^2 - 77684864400)T^7 + (-58378320Y^6 + 4378374000Y^4 - \\ &13269841200Y^2 + 28193734800)T^5 + (-1247400Y^8 + 154677600Y^6 - 967302000Y^4 + 1756188000Y^2 + 3847095000)T^3 + \\ &(-7560Y^{10} + 14233800Y^8 - 18824400Y^6 + 39942000Y^4 - 114345000Y^2 - 353241000)T, \quad f_8 = 66945622770T^{12} + \\ &210Y^{12} + (25838661420Y^2 - 422031469860)T^{10} - 54180Y^{10} + (3799803150Y^4 - 154525328100Y^2 + 348315288750)T^8 + \\ &1086750Y^8 + (262702440Y^6 - 19702683000Y^4 + 71839013400Y^2 - 174023526600)T^6 - 9991800Y^6 + (8419950Y^8 - \\ &1021620600Y^6 + 6070018500Y^4 - 25969167000Y^2 - 43117373250)T^4 + 16584750Y^4 + (102060Y^{10} - 18540900Y^8 + \\ &201511800Y^6 - 995085000Y^4 - 579190500Y^2 + 8419099500)T^2 + 196465500Y^2 + 36713250, \quad f_7 = -123591918960T^{13} + \\ &(-56375261280Y^2 + 995962949280)T^{11} + (-10132808400Y^4 + 425577952800Y^2 - 1185538582800)T^9 + (-900694080Y^6 + \\ &67552056000Y^4 - 296189784000Y^2 + 801733204800)T^7 + (-40415760Y^8 + 4796003520Y^6 - 27813391200Y^4 + \\ &202397227200)T^5 + 326806326000)T^3 + (-816480Y^{10} + 142884000Y^8 - 1227441600Y^6 + 11498760000Y^4 + 23249268000Y^2 - \\ &113429484000)T^3 + (-5040Y^{12} + 1239840Y^{10} - 17917200Y^8 + 205329600Y^6 + 445662000Y^4 - 7613676000Y^2 - \\ &1166886000)T, \quad f_6 = 185387878440T^{14} + 120Y^{14} + (98656707240Y^2 - 1874477437560)T^{12} - 37800Y^{12} + (21278897640Y^4 - \\ &922085564400Y^2 + 3085440157800)T^{10} + 550200Y^{10} + (2364321960Y^6 - 177324147000Y^4 + 930269755800Y^2 - \\ &2766559811400)T^8 - 11428200Y^8 + (141455160Y^8 - 16408798560Y^6 + 95803722000Y^4 - 996272978400Y^2 - \\ &1664434283400)T^6 - 61651800Y^6 + (4286520Y^{10} - 721564200Y^8 + 4615153200Y^6 - 80658018000Y^4 - 184165569000Y^2 + \\ &1033444251000)T^4 + 1215837000Y^4 + (52920Y^{12} - 12383280Y^{10} + 106936200Y^8 - 2327421600Y^6 - 11188611000Y^4 + \\ &112283010000Y^2 + 14967099000)T^2 - 662823000Y^2 + 178605000, \quad f_5 = -222465454128T^{15} + (-136601594640Y^2 + \\ &2777565757680)T^{13} + (-34820014320Y^4 + 1555293972960Y^2 - 6116715848880)T^{11} + (-4728643920Y^6 + 354648294000Y^4 - \\ &2209731678000Y^2 + 7123883936400)T^9 + (-363741840Y^8 + 41224075200Y^6 - 250320520800Y^4 + 3293296574400Y^2 + \\ &5725976281200)T^7 + (-15431472Y^{10} + 2494754640Y^8 - 10716300000Y^6 + 377813872800Y^4 + 687000560400Y^2 - \\ &6652893366000)T^5 + (-317520Y^{12} + 70489440Y^{10} - 181666800Y^8 + 18397108800Y^6 + 95136930000Y^4 - 961466436000Y^2 - \\ &46461114000)T^3 + (-2160Y^{14} + 640080Y^{12} - 1920240Y^{10} + 265582800Y^8 + 2820106800Y^6 - 30077082000Y^4 - \\ &9787554000Y^2 - 6453594000)T, \quad f_4 = 208561363245T^{16} + 45Y^{16} + (146358851400Y^2 - 317110847000)T^{14} - \\ &16200Y^{14} + (43525017900Y^4 - 2002150823400Y^2 + 9096728741100)T^{12} - 195300Y^{12} + (7092965880Y^6 - 531972441000Y^4 + \\ &3903859297800Y^2 - 13501187746200)T^{10} - 16291800Y^{10} + (682015950Y^8 - 75476431800Y^6 + 491671498500Y^4 - \\ &7437280599000Y^2 - 13220948081250)T^8 - 277877250Y^8 + (38578680Y^{10} - 5979695400Y^8 + 13759729200Y^6 - \\ &1219729266000Y^4 - 1319712345000Y^2 + 29637106443000)T^6 + 3163293000Y^6 + (1190700Y^{12} - 250047000Y^{10} - \\ &941503500Y^8 - 99137682000Y^6 - 43177587500Y^4 + 5344754625000Y^2 - 429098512500)T^4 - 803722500Y^4 + \\ &(16200Y^{14} - 4498200Y^{12} - 42751800Y^{10} - 3134943000Y^8 - 18928161000Y^6 + 324168075000Y^4 + 203431095000Y^2 + \\ &188428275000)T^2 - 1369305000Y^2 - 602791875, \quad f_3 = -147219785820T^{17} + (-117087081120Y^2 + 2693002865760)T^{15} + \\ &(-40176939600Y^4 + 1901708474400Y^2 - 9843350202000)T^{13} + (-7737780960Y^6 + 580333572000Y^4 - 4973012301600Y^2 + \\ &18299851970400)T^{11} + (-909354600Y^8 + 98210296800Y^6 - 705163158000Y^4 + 11330558316000Y^2 + 19880558271000)T^9 + \\ &(-66134880Y^{10} + 9810007200Y^8 - 4188542400Y^6 + 2694996360000Y^4 + 1242417204000Y^2 - 87870659436000)T^7 + \\ &(-2857680Y^{12} + 565820640Y^{10} + 5909274000Y^8 + 344579054400Y^6 + 1171720242000Y^4 - 19326632724000Y^2 + \\ &4056976854000)T^5 + (-64800Y^{14} + 16783200Y^{12} + 388735200Y^{10} + 19525212000Y^8 + 49294980000Y^6 - 2027603340000Y^4 - \\ &1354778460000Y^2 - 1753901100000)T^3 + (-540Y^{16} + 180000Y^{14} + 6274800Y^{12} + 337125600Y^{10} - 1266489000Y^8 - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 68409684000 Y^6 - 25441290000 Y^4 - 88826220000 Y^2 + 28666102500 T, f_2 = 73609892910 T^{18} + 10 Y^{18} + (65861483130 Y^2 - \\
& 1602629422830) T^{16} - 3870 Y^{16} + (25828032600 Y^4 - 1256964253200 Y^2 + 7326551914200) T^{14} - 307800 Y^{14} + \\
& (5803335720 Y^6 - 435250179000 Y^4 + 4319021007000 Y^2 - 16802144944200) T^{12} - 17602200 Y^{12} + (818419140 Y^8 - \\
& 86206816080 Y^6 + 697144303800 Y^4 - 11117107990800 Y^2 - 18113723617500) T^{10} + 367699500 Y^{10} + (74401740 Y^{10} - \\
& 10540246500 Y^8 - 13805656200 Y^6 - 3899891205000 Y^4 - 795891946500 Y^2 + 164112258019500) T^8 + 6701089500 Y^8 + \\
& (4286520 Y^{12} - 797292720 Y^{10} - 13970993400 Y^8 - 731023120800 Y^6 - 1935042291000 Y^4 + 43337360178000 Y^2 - \\
& 7924239477000) T^6 - 424683000 Y^6 + (145800 Y^{14} - 35040600 Y^{12} - 1340047800 Y^{10} - 64262079000 Y^8 - 83670489000 Y^6 + \\
& 6289575075000 Y^4 + 3558347415000 Y^2 + 6769665315000) T^4 + 18753525000 Y^4 + (2430 Y^{16} - 745200 Y^{14} - 45019800 Y^{12} - \\
& 2206990800 Y^{10} + 10958692500 Y^8 + 417308598000 Y^6 + 719599545000 Y^4 + 521883810000 Y^2 - 352610921250) T^2 - \\
& 20494923750 Y^2 - 669768750, f_1 = -23245229340 T^{19} + (-23245229340 Y^2 + 596627553060) T^{17} + (-10331213040 Y^4 + \\
& 516560652000 Y^2 - 3357644238000) T^{15} + (-2678462640 Y^6 + 200884698000 Y^4 - 2290085557200 Y^2 + 9370155135600) T^{13} + \\
& (-446410440 Y^8 + 45831471840 Y^6 - 424089918000 Y^4 + 6312243621600 Y^2 + 8458733820600) T^{11} + (-49601160 Y^{10} + \\
& 6696156600 Y^8 + 19344452400 Y^6 + 3330717894000 Y^4 + 1392552567000 Y^2 - 174096351513000) T^9 + (-3674160 Y^{12} + \\
& 639303840 Y^{10} + 16037708400 Y^8 + 858945124800 Y^6 + 1823944878000 Y^4 - 54338070780000 Y^2 - 13343293782000) T^7 + \\
& (-174960 Y^{14} + 38782800 Y^{12} + 2137136400 Y^{10} + 106066875600 Y^8 + 163044932400 Y^6 - 7593784506000 Y^4 - \\
& 1811269026000 Y^2 - 11259616410000) T^5 + (-4860 Y^{16} + 1360800 Y^{14} + 121791600 Y^{12} + 5942613600 Y^{10} - 12650337000 Y^8 - \\
& 757618596000 Y^6 - 2949482970000 Y^4 - 1110923100000 Y^2 + 3258558922500) T^3 + (-60 Y^{18} + 21060 Y^{16} + 2624400 Y^{14} + \\
& 114987600 Y^{12} - 1424190600 Y^{10} - 26868429000 Y^8 - 149289966000 Y^6 - 73942470000 Y^4 + 188696182500 Y^2 + \\
& 32952622500) T, f_0 = 3486784401 T^{20} + Y^{20} + (3874204890 Y^2 - 104603532030) T^{18} - 390 Y^{18} + (1937102445 Y^4 - \\
& 99437925510 Y^2 + 714790802205) T^{16} - 88275 Y^{16} + (573956280 Y^6 - 43046721000 Y^4 + 559607373000 Y^2 - 2398180656600) T^{14} - \\
& 2968200 Y^{14} + (111602610 Y^8 - 11160261000 Y^6 + 119414792700 Y^4 - 1561692522600 Y^2 - 1211446331550) T^{12} + \\
& 49640850 Y^{12} + (14880348 Y^{10} - 1909644660 Y^8 - 8184191400 Y^6 - 1272021748200 Y^4 - 1409788970100 Y^2 + \\
& 79887008281500) T^{10} + 498865500 Y^{10} + (1377810 Y^{12} - 223205220 Y^{10} - 7419506850 Y^8 - 428416241400 Y^6 - \\
& 764167871250 Y^4 + 29016058855500 Y^2 + 39256780673250) T^8 + 14702735250 Y^8 + (87480 Y^{14} - 17758440 Y^{12} - \\
& 1318411080 Y^{10} - 69297719400 Y^8 - 174225605400 Y^6 + 1085239701000 Y^4 + 2223882297000 Y^2 - 11175064803000) T^6 + \\
& 11728395000 Y^6 + (3645 Y^{16} - 923400 Y^{14} - 113796900 Y^{12} - 5747679000 Y^{10} - 5715785250 Y^8 + 254226357000 Y^6 + \\
& 4465273837500 Y^4 + 1876602735000 Y^2 - 13362757261875) T^4 - 44301481875 Y^4 + (90 Y^{18} - 28350 Y^{16} - 4973400 Y^{14} - \\
& 225552600 Y^{12} + 934548300 Y^{10} + 25870225500 Y^8 + 498653253000 Y^6 + 1033706205000 Y^4 - 543099153750 Y^2 - \\
& 28532148750) T^2 - 5492103750 Y^2 + 200930625 \\
& h_{20} = 0, h_{19} = 0, h_{18} = 40 Y, h_{17} = -2160 T Y, h_{16} = 55080 T^2 Y + 360 Y^3 - 1080 Y, h_{15} = \\
& -881280 T^3 Y + (-17280 Y^3 + 63360 Y) T, h_{14} = 9914400 T^4 Y + 1440 Y^5 - 24000 Y^3 + (388800 Y^3 - 1684800 Y) T^2 - \\
& 21600 Y, h_{13} = -83280960 T^5 Y + (-5443200 Y^3 + 27216000 Y) T^3 + (-60480 Y^5 + 1008000 Y^3 + 907200 Y) T, h_{12} = \\
& 541326240 T^6 Y + 3360 Y^7 - 117600 Y^5 + (53071200 Y^3 - 300736800 Y) T^4 + 50400 Y^3 + (1179360 Y^5 - 19656000 Y^3 - \\
& 14061600 Y) T^2 - 554400 Y, h_{11} = -2783963520 T^7 Y + (-382112640 Y^3 + 2420046720 Y) T^5 + (-14152320 Y^5 + \\
& 235872000 Y^3 + 81648000 Y) T^3 + (-120960 Y^7 + 3991680 Y^5 - 1008000 Y^3 + 23587200 Y) T, h_{10} = 11483849520 T^8 Y + \\
& 5040 Y^9 - 262080 Y^7 + (2101619520 Y^3 - 14711336640 Y) T^6 + 1038240 Y^5 + (116756640 Y^5 - 1945944000 Y^3 + \\
& 404157600 Y) T^4 - 2116800 Y^3 + (1995840 Y^7 - 61871040 Y^5 + 25099200 Y^3 - 514382400 Y) T^2 - 7938000 Y, h_9 = \\
& -38279498400 T^9 Y + (-9006940800 Y^3 + 69053212800 Y) T^7 + (-700539840 Y^5 + 11675664000 Y^3 - 11046974400 Y) T^5 + \\
& (-19958400 Y^7 + 578793600 Y^5 - 553392000 Y^3 + 6371568000 Y) T^3 + (-151200 Y^9 + 7056000 Y^7 - 25502400 Y^5 + \\
& 148176000 Y^3 + 322812000 Y) T, h_8 = 103354645680 T^{10} Y + 5040 Y^{11} - 310800 Y^9 + (30398425200 Y^3 - 253320210000 Y) T^8 + \\
& 2872800 Y^7 + (3152429280 Y^5 - 52540488000 Y^3 + 98210296800 Y) T^6 - 21319200 Y^5 + (134719200 Y^7 - 3637418400 Y^5 + \\
& 7246260000 Y^3 - 46559772000 Y) T^4 - 24570000 Y^3 + (2041200 Y^9 - 84369600 Y^7 + 322509600 Y^5 - 1873368000 Y^3 - \\
& 6317514000 Y) T^2 + 119070000 Y, h_7 = -225501045120 T^{11} Y + (-81062467200 Y^3 + 729562204800 Y) T^9 + (-10808328960 Y^5 + \\
& 180138816000 Y^3 - 536259398400 Y) T^7 + (-646652160 Y^7 + 16166304000 Y^5 - 58688582400 Y^3 + 195857222400 Y) T^5 + \\
& (-16329600 Y^9 + 587865600 Y^7 - 2841350400 Y^5 + 7293888000 Y^3 + 62297424000 Y) T^3 + (-120960 Y^{11} + 6249600 Y^9 - \\
& 54432000 Y^7 + 97977600 Y^5 + 2113776000 Y^3 - 4000752000 Y) T, h_6 = 394626828960 T^{12} Y + 3360 Y^{13} - 194880 Y^{11} + \\
& (170231181120 Y^3 - 1645568084160 Y) T^{10} + 2872800 Y^9 + (28371863520 Y^5 - 472864392000 Y^3 + 2018767212000 Y) T^8 + \\
& 11894400 Y^7 + (2263282560 Y^7 - 52055498880 Y^5 + 313773264000 Y^3 - 355609699200 Y) T^6 - 291060000 Y^5 + \\
& (85730400 Y^9 - 2629065600 Y^7 + 18574920000 Y^5 + 18860688000 Y^3 - 410886756000 Y) T^4 + 1746360000 Y^3 + \\
& (1270080 Y^{11} - 52920000 Y^9 + 491702400 Y^7 + 1384387200 Y^5 - 39721752000 Y^3 + 43341480000 Y) T^2 + 587412000 Y, h_5 = \\
& -546406378560 T^{13} Y + (-278560114560 Y^3 + 2878454517120 Y) T^{11} + (-56743727040 Y^5 + 945728784000 Y^3 - \\
& 5434303089600 Y) T^9 + (-5819869440 Y^7 + 122217258240 Y^5 - 1148983315200 Y^3 - 731010873600 Y) T^7 + (-308629440 Y^9 + \\
& 7818612480 Y^7 - 88268019840 Y^5 - 268164691200 Y^3 + 2365301736000 Y) T^5 + (-7620480 Y^{11} + 241315200 Y^9 - \\
& 2906668800 Y^7 - 8763552000 Y^5 + 409537296000 Y^3 - 240616656000 Y) T^3 + (-60480 Y^{13} + 2540160 Y^{11} - 33969600 Y^9 - \\
& 68947200 Y^7 + 11945102400 Y^5 - 27878256000 Y^3 - 24290280000 Y) T, h_4 = 585435405600 T^{14} Y + 1440 Y^{15} - \\
& 50400 Y^{13} + (348200143200 Y^3 - 3830201575200 Y) T^{12} + 554400 Y^{11} + (85115590560 Y^5 - 1418593176000 Y^3 + \\
& 10508501757600 Y) T^{10} - 23436000 Y^9 + (10912255200 Y^7 - 207332848800 Y^5 + 2914894836000 Y^3 + 6320841156000 Y) T^8 - \\
& 1313172000 Y^7 + (771573600 Y^9 - 15431472000 Y^7 + 294741115200 Y^5 + 992758032000 Y^3 - 11729204676000 Y) T^6 + \\
& 4302396000 Y^5 + (28576800 Y^{11} - 619164000 Y^9 + 12369672000 Y^7 - 27147960000 Y^5 - 2638829340000 Y^3 + 863733780000 Y) T^4 + \\
& 3095820000 Y^3 + (453600 Y^{13} - 11793600 Y^{11} + 176148000 Y^9 - 5579280000 Y^7 - 136073196000 Y^5 + 205276680000 Y^3 + \\
& 62154540000 Y) T^2 + 2143260000 Y, h_3 = -468348324480 T^{15} Y + (-321415516800 Y^3 + 3749847696000 Y) T^{13} + \\
& (-92853371520 Y^5 + 1547556192000 Y^3 - 14320846915200 Y) T^{11} + (-14549673600 Y^7 + 247344451200 Y^5 - 5059318320000 Y^3 - \\
& 18008527824000 Y) T^9 + (-1322697600 Y^9 + 19399564800 Y^7 - 667521388800 Y^5 - 1666598976000 Y^3 + 41423214672000 Y) T^7 + \\
& (-68584320 Y^{11} + 800150400 Y^9 - 37133510400 Y^7 + 379271289600 Y^5 + 10599135120000 Y^3 - 2391878160000 Y) T^5 + \\
& (-1814400 Y^{13} + 18144000 Y^{11} - 607824000 Y^9 + 60927552000 Y^7 + 869433264000 Y^5 - 775383840000 Y^3 + 1976562000000 Y) T^3 + \\
& (-17280 Y^{15} + 201600 Y^{13} + 3830400 Y^{11} + 1823472000 Y^9 + 19362672000 Y^7 - 67504752000 Y^5 + 58106160000 Y^3 - \\
& 80967600000 Y) T, h_2 = 263445932520 T^{16} Y + 360 Y^{17} + 4800 Y^{15} + (206624260800 Y^3 - 2548365883200 Y) T^{14} - \\
& 756000 Y^{13} + (69640028640 Y^5 - 1160667144000 Y^3 + 13097682309600 Y) T^{12} - 160574400 Y^{11} + (13090706240 Y^7 - \\
& 196420593600 Y^5 + 5751750513600 Y^3 + 27957197822400 Y) T^{10} - 1231146000 Y^9 + (1488034800 Y^9 - 13888324800 Y^7 + \\
& 973174759200 Y^5 + 856446696000 Y^3 - 90855878202000 Y) T^8 + 8341704000 Y^7 + (102876480 Y^{11} - 171460800 Y^9 + \\
& 72748368000 Y^7 - 1328135356800 Y^5 - 25493649048000 Y^3 + 5177258856000 Y) T^6 - 17860500000 Y^5 + (4082400 Y^{13} + \\
& 24494400 Y^{11} + 1639764000 Y^9 - 242902800000 Y^7 - 3055860108000 Y^5 + 323394120000 Y^3 - 19690129620000 Y) T^4 +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 17622360000 Y^3 + (77760 Y^{15} + 907200 Y^{13} - 42638400 Y^{11} - 13343400000 Y^9 - 143196984000 Y^7 + 87159240000 Y^5 - \\
& 709180920000 Y^3 + 441511560000 Y) T^2 - 4822335000 Y, \quad h_1 = -92980917360 T^7 Y + (-82649704320 Y^3 + 1074446156160 Y) T^{15} + \\
& (-32141551680 Y^5 + 535692528000 Y^3 - 7231849128000 Y) T^{13} + (-7142567040 Y^7 + 92853371520 Y^5 - 3868890480000 Y^3 - \\
& 23606184067200 Y) T^{11} + (-992023200 Y^9 + 3968092800 Y^7 - 823379256000 Y^5 + 972182736000 Y^3 + 109732646268000 Y) T^9 + \\
& (-88179840 Y^{11} - 734832000 Y^9 - 82007251200 Y^7 + 2064290054400 Y^5 + 33473802096000 Y^3 - 7175634480000 Y) T^7 + \\
& (-4898880 Y^{13} - 107775360 Y^{11} - 2882174400 Y^9 + 425516716800 Y^7 + 5142966696000 Y^5 + 5569618320000 Y^3 + \\
& 67042030104000 Y) T^5 + (-155520 Y^{15} - 5443200 Y^{13} + 92534400 Y^{11} + 34228656000 Y^9 + 398088432000 Y^7 + \\
& 895977936000 Y^5 + 2717653680000 Y^3 - 4260800880000 Y) T^3 + (-2160 Y^{17} - 97920 Y^{15} + 6955200 Y^{13} + 936835200 Y^{11} + \\
& 8511804000 Y^9 + 12982032000 Y^7 - 99352008000 Y^5 - 254333520000 Y^3 - 73942470000 Y) T, \quad h_0 = 15496819560 T^{18} Y + \\
& 40 Y^{19} + 3720 Y^{17} + (15496819560 Y^3 - 211789867320 Y) T^{16} - 344160 Y^{15} + (6887475360 Y^5 - 114791256000 Y^3 + \\
& 1825180970400 Y) T^{14} - 28072800 Y^{13} + (1785641760 Y^7 - 19642059360 Y^5 + 1169595352800 Y^3 + 85383436682400 Y) T^{12} - \\
& 192402000 Y^{11} + (297606960 Y^9 + 396809280 Y^7 + 307328787360 Y^5 - 1077337195200 Y^3 - 55744263666000 Y) T^{10} - \\
& 2171610000 Y^9 + (33067440 Y^{11} + 606236400 Y^9 + 40011602400 Y^7 - 1235068884000 Y^5 - 18432066618000 Y^3 + \\
& 4392182718000 Y) T^8 + 24156468000 Y^7 + (2449440 Y^{13} + 93078720 Y^{11} + 2192248800 Y^9 - 275464022400 Y^7 - \\
& 3069405511200 Y^5 - 9810129672000 Y^3 - 53432186220000 Y) T^6 + 51771636000 Y^5 + (116640 Y^{15} + 6804000 Y^{13} - \\
& 42184800 Y^{11} - 29930796000 Y^9 - 349786836000 Y^7 - 1803148452000 Y^5 - 663696180000 Y^3 + 13747584060000 Y) T^4 + \\
& 3750705000 Y^3 + (3240 Y^{17} + 250560 Y^{15} - 10432800 Y^{13} - 1537099200 Y^{11} - 17013402000 Y^9 - 116271288000 Y^7 + \\
& 296865324000 Y^5 + 1576010520000 Y^3 + 853910505000 Y) T^2 - 2679075000 Y, \\
& q_{20} = 1, \quad q_{19} = -60 T, \quad q_{18} = 1710 T^2 + 10 Y^2 + 10, \quad q_{17} = -30780 T^3 + (-540 Y^2 + 180) T, \quad q_{16} = \\
& 392445 T^4 + 45 Y^4 + (13770 Y^2 - 22950) T^2 - 270 Y^2 + 405, \quad q_{15} = -3767472 T^5 + (-220320 Y^2 + 660960) T^3 + \\
& (-2160 Y^4 + 15840 Y^2 - 16560) T, \quad q_{14} = 28256040 T^6 + 120 Y^6 + (2478600 Y^2 - 10740600) T^4 - 1800 Y^4 + \\
& (48600 Y^4 - 421200 Y^2 + 437400) T^2 + 1800 Y^2 + 16200, \quad q_{13} = -169536240 T^7 + (-20820240 Y^2 + 117981360) T^5 + \\
& (-680400 Y^4 + 680400 Y^2 - 8845200) T^3 + (-5040 Y^6 + 75600 Y^4 - 75600 Y^2 - 680400) T, \quad q_{12} = 826489170 T^8 + \\
& 210 Y^8 + (135331560 Y^2 - 947320920) T^6 - 4200 Y^6 + (6633900 Y^4 - 75184200 Y^2 + 130466700) T^4 + 6300 Y^4 + \\
& (98280 Y^6 - 1474200 Y^4 + 2381400 Y^2 + 14175000) T^2 + 113400 Y^2 + 425250, \quad q_{11} = -3305956680 T^9 + (-695990880 Y^2 + \\
& 5799924000) T^7 + (-47764080 Y^4 + 605011680 Y^2 - 1385158320) T^5 + (-1179360 Y^6 + 17690400 Y^4 - 50349600 Y^2 - \\
& 187034400) T^3 + (-7560 Y^8 + 131040 Y^6 - 529200 Y^4 - 5594400 Y^2 - 16216200) T, \quad q_{10} = 10909657044 T^{10} + \\
& 252 Y^{10} + (2870962380 Y^2 - 27752636340) T^8 - 3780 Y^8 + (262702440 Y^4 - 3677834160 Y^2 + 10770800640) T^6 + \\
& 63000 Y^6 + (9729720 Y^6 - 145945800 Y^4 + 684822600 Y^2 + 1692721800) T^4 + 718200 Y^4 + (124740 Y^8 - 1829520 Y^6 + \\
& 16443000 Y^4 - 100926000 Y^2 + 307030500) T^2 + 3005100 Y^2 + 1644300, \quad q_9 = -29753610120 T^{11} + (-9569874600 Y^2 + \\
& 105268620600) T^9 + (-1125867600 Y^4 + 17263303200 Y^2 - 62673296400) T^7 + (-58378320 Y^6 + 875674800 Y^4 - \\
& 6264442800 Y^2 - 10874833200) T^5 + (-1247400 Y^8 + 14968800 Y^6 - 268758000 Y^4 - 1101492000 Y^2 - 3879225000) T^3 + \\
& (-7560 Y^{10} + 63000 Y^8 - 3301200 Y^6 - 10962000 Y^4 - 153657000 Y^2 + 30051000) T, \quad q_8 = 66945622770 T^{12} + \\
& 210 Y^{12} + (25838661420 Y^2 - 318676824180) T^{10} + 1260 Y^{10} + (3799803150 Y^4 - 63330052500 Y^2 + 277385629950) T^8 + \\
& 255150 Y^8 + (262702440 Y^6 - 3940536600 Y^4 + 40314720600 Y^2 + 50283941400) T^6 - 567000 Y^6 + (8419950 Y^8 - \\
& 78586200 Y^6 + 2702038500 Y^4 + 9241533000 Y^2 + 37326318750) T^4 + 23388750 Y^4 + (102060 Y^{10} - 170100 Y^8 - \\
& 68153400 Y^6 + 345303000 Y^4 + 3816193500 Y^2 - 2089678500) T^2 - 31468500 Y^2 + 17435250, \quad q_7 = -123591918960 T^{13} + \\
& (-56375261280 Y^2 + 770461904160) T^{11} + (-10132808400 Y^4 + 182390551200 Y^2 - 942351181200) T^9 + (-900694080 Y^6 + \\
& 13510411200 Y^4 - 188106494400 Y^2 - 166859352000) T^7 + (-40415760 Y^8 + 269438400 Y^6 - 18113608800 Y^4 - \\
& 64199822400 Y^2 - 282124458000) T^5 + (-816480 Y^{10} - 4082400 Y^8 - 770212800 Y^6 - 6627096000 Y^4 - 54153036000 Y^2 + \\
& 39007332000) T^3 + (-5040 Y^{12} - 90720 Y^{10} - 8845200 Y^8 - 122472000 Y^6 - 1350594000 Y^4 + 1122660000 Y^2 + \\
& 540918000) T, \quad q_6 = 185387878440 T^{14} + 120 Y^{14} + (98656707240 Y^2 - 1479850608600) T^{12} + 5880 Y^{12} + (21278897640 Y^4 - \\
& 41139201040 Y^2 + 2461259160360) T^{10} + 476280 Y^{10} + (23634321960 Y^6 - 35464829400 Y^4 + 646551120600 Y^2 + \\
& 38708194100) T^8 + 16443000 Y^8 + (141455160 Y^8 - 565820640 Y^6 + 84487309200 Y^4 + 352437674400 Y^2 + 1627955998200) T^6 + \\
& 162729000 Y^6 + (4286520 Y^{10} + 50009400 Y^8 + 5415303600 Y^6 + 64797894000 Y^4 + 448524783000 Y^2 - 413065737000) T^4 - \\
& 154791000 Y^4 + (52920 Y^{12} + 1587600 Y^{10} + 125987400 Y^8 + 2689394400 Y^6 + 22277997000 Y^4 - 12216582000 Y^2 + \\
& 11252115000) T^2 + 130977000 Y^2 + 130977000, \quad q_5 = -222465454128 T^{15} + (-136601594640 Y^2 + 2231159379120) T^{13} + \\
& (-34820014320 Y^4 + 719613629280 Y^2 - 4909622019120) T^{11} + (-4728643920 Y^6 + 70929658800 Y^4 - 1642294407600 Y^2 - \\
& 580168234800) T^9 + (-363741840 Y^8 + 484989120 Y^6 - 279419868000 Y^4 - 1434024648000 Y^2 - 6904022202000) T^7 + \\
& (-15431472 Y^{10} - 282910320 Y^8 - 25119007200 Y^6 - 368040607200 Y^4 - 2224403823600 Y^2 + 2815000549200) T^5 + \\
& (-317520 Y^{12} - 13335840 Y^{10} - 981817200 Y^8 - 24201374400 Y^6 - 165864510000 Y^4 + 94922604000 Y^2 - 154100394000) T^3 + \\
& (-2160 Y^{14} - 146160 Y^{12} - 11234160 Y^{10} - 395766000 Y^8 - 3183138000 Y^6 - 2357586000 Y^4 - 1214514000 Y^2 - \\
& 4072194000) T, \quad q_4 = 208561363245 T^{16} + 45 Y^{16} + (146358851400 Y^2 - 2585673041400) T^{14} + 5400 Y^{14} + (43525017900 Y^4 - \\
& 957550393800 Y^2 + 7355728025100) T^{12} + 459900 Y^{12} + (7092965880 Y^6 - 106394488200 Y^4 + 3052703392200 Y^2 + \\
& 411937633800) T^{10} + 19845000 Y^{10} + (682015950 Y^8 + 909354600 Y^6 + 655355326500 Y^4 + 4144590261000 Y^2 + \\
& 20846781978750) T^8 + 153798750 Y^8 + (38578680 Y^{10} + 964467000 Y^8 + 78571911600 Y^6 + 1303316406000 Y^4 + \\
& 6596632791000 Y^2 - 12646412793000) T^6 + 702513000 Y^6 + (1190700 Y^{12} + 64297800 Y^{10} + 4630972500 Y^8 + 118903302000 Y^6 + \\
& 624135172500 Y^4 - 657087795000 Y^2 + 1204780027500) T^4 - 89302500 Y^4 + (16200 Y^{14} + 1398600 Y^{12} + 106936200 Y^{10} + \\
& 3512565000 Y^8 + 21015855000 Y^6 + 36256815000 Y^4 + 81979695000 Y^2 + 73406655000) T^2 + 1250235000 Y^2 + 111628125, \quad q_3 = \\
& -147219785820 T^{17} + (-117087081120 Y^2 + 2224654541280) T^{15} + (-40176939600 Y^4 + 937461924000 Y^2 - 8021995606800) T^{13} + \\
& (-7737780960 Y^6 + 116066714400 Y^4 - 4044478586400 Y^2 + 264870194400) T^{11} + (-909354600 Y^8 - 3637418400 Y^6 - \\
& 1068904998000 Y^4 - 8212298724000 Y^2 - 43324546545000) T^9 + (-66134880 Y^{10} - 2094271200 Y^8 - 164675851200 Y^6 - \\
& 2935286424000 Y^4 - 10952854668000 Y^2 + 37041227748000) T^7 + (-2857680 Y^{12} - 188606880 Y^{10} - 13637257200 Y^8 - \\
& 346065048000 Y^6 - 1081274670000 Y^4 + 3184455708000 Y^2 - 5368223322000) T^5 + (-64800 Y^{14} - 6804000 Y^{12} - \\
& 529351200 Y^{10} - 15773940000 Y^8 - 51549372000 Y^6 - 124070940000 Y^4 - 1219514940000 Y^2 - 928031580000) T^3 + \\
& (-540 Y^{16} - 79200 Y^{14} - 6829200 Y^{12} - 211831200 Y^{10} - 235305000 Y^8 - 3826116000 Y^6 - 57510810000 Y^4 - \\
& 70727580000 Y^2 + 2946982500) T, \quad q_2 = 73609892910 T^{18} + 10 Y^{18} + (65861483130 Y^2 - 1339183490310) T^{16} + \\
& 2250 Y^{16} + (25828032600 Y^4 - 637091470800 Y^2 + 6017931595800) T^{14} + 225000 Y^{14} + (5803335720 Y^6 - 87050035800 Y^4 + \\
& 3622620720600 Y^2 - 918861489000) T^{12} + 4422600 Y^{12} + (818419140 Y^8 + 5456127600 Y^6 + 1155459022200 Y^4 + \\
& 10590343671600 Y^2 + 58758154150500) T^{10} - 99508500 Y^{10} + (74401740 Y^{10} + 2852066700 Y^8 + 222295865400 Y^6 + \\
& 4100775903000 Y^4 + 7646225485500 Y^2 - 67891381078500) T^8 - 224248500 Y^8 + (4286520 Y^{12} + 334348560 Y^{10} + \\
& 24607686600 Y^8 + 597112236000 Y^6 + 158494077000 Y^4 - 9049915350000 Y^2 + 19448619939000) T^6 + 9704205000 Y^6 +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (145800 Y^{14} + 18030600 Y^{12} + 1444149000 Y^{10} + 39165525000 Y^8 + 15205239000 Y^6 + 349172775000 Y^4 + 8546427855000 Y^2 + \\
& 6426029295000) T^4 + 15181425000 Y^4 + (2430 Y^{16} + 421200 Y^{14} + 37535400 Y^{12} + 1021734000 Y^{10} - 1274899500 Y^8 + \\
& 21265902000 Y^6 + 672447825000 Y^4 + 800507610000 Y^2 - 79702481250) T^2 - 1920003750 Y^2 + 223256250, \quad \mathbf{q}_1 = \\
& -23245229340 T^{19} + (-23245229340 Y^2 + 503646635700) T^{17} + (-10331213040 Y^4 + 268611539040 Y^2 - 2779096307760) T^{15} + \\
& (-2678462640 Y^6 + 40176939600 Y^4 - 196867004000 Y^2 + 852643940400) T^{13} + (-446410440 Y^8 - 4166497440 Y^6 - \\
& 745505434800 Y^4 - 8008603293600 Y^2 - 46789022233800) T^{11} + (-49601160 Y^{10} - 2232052200 Y^8 - 175092094800 Y^6 - \\
& 3246395922000 Y^4 + 2404416231000 Y^2 + 70630811811000) T^9 + (-3674160 Y^{12} - 330674400 Y^{10} - 24965917200 Y^8 - \\
& 565159291200 Y^6 + 2013531534000 Y^4 + 13474430676000 Y^2 - 53405599590000) T^7 + (-174960 Y^{14} - 24902640 Y^{12} - \\
& 2066102640 Y^{10} - 52142454000 Y^8 + 82801278000 Y^6 - 1480349682000 Y^4 - 26904557106000 Y^2 - 19968967746000) T^5 + \\
& (-4860 Y^{16} - 972000 Y^{14} - 90493200 Y^{12} - 2510676000 Y^{10} - 5873553000 Y^8 - 176366484000 Y^6 - 2792310570000 Y^4 - \\
& 1725324300000 Y^2 + 866680762500) T^3 + (-60 Y^{18} - 15660 Y^{16} - 1609200 Y^{14} - 48610800 Y^{12} - 355509000 Y^{10} - \\
& 6036849000 Y^8 - 91945854000 Y^6 - 86802030000 Y^4 - 48491257500 Y^2 - 6697687500) T, \quad \mathbf{q}_0 = 3486784401 T^{20} + \\
& Y^{20} + (3874204890 Y^2 - 89106712470) T^{18} + 370 Y^{18} + (1937102445 Y^4 - 52947466830 Y^2 + 595981852245) T^{16} + \\
& 44325 Y^{16} + (573956280 Y^6 - 8609344200 Y^4 + 490732619400 Y^2 - 297500671800) T^{14} + 2208600 Y^{14} + (111602610 Y^8 + \\
& 1339231320 Y^6 + 217625089500 Y^4 + 2697063075000 Y^2 + 16594378085250) T^{12} + 62795250 Y^{12} + (14880348 Y^{10} + \\
& 768817980 Y^8 + 61257432600 Y^6 + 1113794047800 Y^4 - 4832269010100 Y^2 - 31831172421300) T^{10} + 693384300 Y^{10} + \\
& (1377810 Y^{12} + 140536620 Y^{10} + 10932922350 Y^8 + 225988396200 Y^6 - 1962862571250 Y^4 - 8139343684500 Y^2 + \\
& 62846265683250) T^8 + 6641129250 Y^8 + (87480 Y^{14} + 14084280 Y^{12} + 1214309880 Y^{10} + 29500443000 Y^8 - 40829103000 Y^6 + \\
& 2397343473000 Y^4 + 36134542017000 Y^2 + 27930142737000) T^6 + 4346055000 Y^6 + (3645 Y^{16} + 826200 Y^{14} + 80797500 Y^{12} + \\
& 2448419400 Y^{10} + 21248466750 Y^8 + 335336841000 Y^6 + 4250709697500 Y^4 - 2414918205000 Y^2 + 772042438125) T^4 + \\
& 14042818125 Y^4 + (90 Y^{18} + 26730 Y^{16} + 2932200 Y^{14} + 114193800 Y^{12} + 2226098700 Y^{10} + 27136903500 Y^8 + \\
& 291852477000 Y^6 + 188071065000 Y^4 + 424231526250 Y^2 + 99527636250) T^2 + 2902331250 Y^2 + 22325625,
\end{aligned}$$