# The extended versions of the noncommutative KP and mKP equations and Miura transformation 

Kashif Muhammad, Li Chunxia ${ }^{\dagger}$, Cui Mengyuan<br>School of Mathematical Sciences<br>Capital Normal University<br>Beijing 100048, CHINA


#### Abstract

Extended versions of the noncommutative(nc) KP equation and the nc mKP equation are constructed in a unified way, for which two types of quasideterminant solutions are also presented. In commutative setting, the quasideterminant solutions provide the known and unknown Wronskian and Grammian solutions for the bilinear KP equation with self-consistent sources and the bilinear mKP equation with self-consistent sources, respectively. Miura transformation is established for the extended nc KP and nc mKP equations.


Keywords: the extended nc KP equation, the extended nc mKP equation, quasiwronskian solutions, quasigrammian solutions, variation of constants, Miura transformation

## 1 Introduction

Noncommutative versions of integrable systems are of growing interest in mathematical physics. A considerable amount of literature is concerned with nc integrable systems including nc versions of the Burgers, KdV, mKdV, sine-Gorden, nonlinear Schrodinger, two-dimensional Toda lattice, KP, mKP and Davey-Stewartson equations [1, 2, 3]. Generally speaking, these equations are derived by assuming that the coefficients in the Lax pair are not commutative. It has been shown that some nc integrable systems have quasideterminant solutions which can often be obtained from Darboux transformations and binary Darboux transformations [4, 7, 6, [5, 8, 9, 10. Besides, the quasideterminant solutions can be verified directly by using derivative formulae of quasideterminants. In this approach, it is remarkable in the sense that the results obtained are valid for super integrable systems, matrix or quaternion versions of integrable systems and Moyal-deformed integrable systems since the nature of noncommutativity is not specified and the results in commutative setting can be transformed to give the ones for the corresponding commutative integrable systems. This reveals the advantages of studying nc integrable systems.

As an important generalization of the well-known KP equation, the nc KP equation reads as

$$
\left(v_{t}+v_{x x x}+3 v_{x} v_{x}\right)_{x}-3\left[v_{x}, v_{y}\right]+3 v_{y y}=0
$$

which was proposed together with its quasiwronskian solutions and quasigrammian solutions constructed by Darboux transformations and binary Darboux transformations in [5]. In 2010, an extended nc KP hierarchy was derived by introducing square eigenfunctions in the Moyal-deformed Lax equations [11. Later on, Wu and Li made the first attempt to construct the extended nc KP hierarchy [12] from the existing extended KP hierarchy. Consequently, quasiwronskian solutions of the extended nc KP hierarchy were constructed by non-auto Darboux transformation, from which quasiwronskian solutions for the extended nc KP equation
were obtained. However, how to construct quasigrammian solutions for the extended nc KP equation remains a problem.

As is known, the mKP equation is closely related to the KP equation through the Miura transformation. The nc mKP equation is given by [8]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& W_{x}-w_{y}+[w, W]=0 \\
& w_{t}+w_{x x x}-6 w w_{x} w+3 W_{y}+3\left[w_{x}, W\right]_{+}-3\left[w_{x x}, w\right]-3\left[W, w^{2}\right]=0
\end{aligned}
$$

Both quasiwronskian solutions and quasigrammian solutions were constructed for the nc mKP equation by Darboux transformation and binary Darboux transformation in [8, 10]. An explicit connection described by Miura transformation between the quasiwronskian solutions of the nc mKP equation and the nc KP equation was verified as well. Similar to the extended nc KP equation, it is natural to ask 'What does the extended nc mKP equation look like? Does it have quasiwronskian solutions and quasigrammian solutions? Is there Miura transformation between the extended nc KP equation and the extended nc mKP equation?'

In [13, 14, 15, Hu and Wang suggested the so-called source generation procedure(SGP) which is variation of constants in essence. The main idea is to introduce independent variables into arbitrary constants of the known determinant solutions or pfaffian solutions for certain soliton equations. Consequently, the newly designed determinant solutions or pfaffian solutions will satisfy new equations which are nothing but the original soliton equations with self-consistent sources(ESCSs). Based on this procedure, a number of soliton equations with self-consistent sources are constructed, along with which determinant solutions or pfaffian solutions are given. Another important approach proposed by Liu etc. [16, 17] makes it possible to construct the extended KP hierarchy, the extended mKP hierarchy and so on in a unified way, which includes the KPESCS and mKPESCS as members of the corresponding hierarchies. Solutions to these extended soliton equation hierarchies are given by Darboux transformations or by dressing approach. It is significant that these extended $(2+1)$-dimensional integrable systems and their reductions give both well-known and new integrable systems.

In this paper, we will first apply the source generation procedure to the nc KP equation and the nc $m K P$ equation to generate the extended nc KP equation and the extended nc mKP equation from their corresponding quasiwronskian solutions and quasigrammian solutions, individually. Next, inspired by the Miura transformation between the nc KP equation and the nc mKP equation, we establish the Miura transformation between the extended nc KP equation and the extended nc mKP equation as shown in Figure 1. As the benefit of studying nc integrable systems, we point out that quaswronskian solutions and quasigrammian solutions for the extended nc KP and the extended nc mKP in commutative setting can be transformed to give Wronskian solutions and Grammian solutions for the bilinear KPESCS and bilinear mKPESCS.


Figure 1: Miura transformation and source generation procedure
This paper is organized as follows. We recall some elementary properties of quasideterminants and develop a useful identity in Section 2. Section 3 is devoted to constructing the extended nc KP equation together with
its quasiwronskian and quasigrammian solutions. Section 4 is devoted to constructing the extended nc mKP equation along with its quasiwronskian and quasigrammian solutions. In section 5, Miura transformation is established and proved for the extended nc KP equation and the extended nc mKP equation. Conclusions and discussions are given in Section 6.

## 2 Preliminaries

In this section, we briefly review the key elementary properties of quasideterminants and derive an useful identity. One can refer to the original papers for more details [4, 18].

### 2.1 Quasideterminants

An $n \times n$ matrix $A=\left(a_{i j}\right)$ over a ring (non-commutative, in general) has $n^{2}$ quasideterminants written as $|A|_{i j}$. They are defined recursively by

$$
|A|_{i j}=a_{i j}-r_{i}^{j}\left(A^{i j}\right)^{-1} c_{j}^{i}=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A^{i j} & c_{j}^{i}  \tag{1}\\
r_{i}^{j} & a_{i j}
\end{array}\right|, \quad A^{-1}=\left(|A|_{j i}^{-1}\right)
$$

where $r_{i}^{j}$ represents the $i$ th row of $A$ with the $j$ th element removed, $c_{j}^{i}$ represents the $j$ th column of $A$ with the $i$ th element removed, $A^{i j}$ is the submatrix of $A$ obtained by removing the $i$ th row and the $j$ th column from $A$. Quasideterminants can also be denoted by boxing the entry about which the expansion is made. If the entries $a_{i j}$ for $i, j \in\{1, \cdots, n\}$ in $A$ commute, then

$$
\begin{equation*}
|A|_{i j}=(-1)^{i+j} \frac{\operatorname{det}(A)}{\operatorname{det}\left(A^{i j}\right)} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

### 2.2 Invariance under row and column operations

The quasideterminants of an $n \times n$ matrix have the invariance property under certain row operations involving addition and multiplication on the left applied to the matrix:

$$
\left|\left(\begin{array}{ll}
E & 0  \tag{3}\\
F & g
\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{cc}
A & B \\
C & d
\end{array}\right)\right|_{n, n}=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
E A & E B \\
F A+g C & F B+g d
\end{array}\right|_{n, n}=g\left(d-C A^{-1} B\right)=g\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & B \\
C & d
\end{array}\right|_{n, n}
$$

There is analogous invariance under column operations involving multiplication on the right.

### 2.3 Nc Jacobi Identity

Similar to the Jacobi identity for determinants, there is the nc Jacobi identity for quasideterminants:

$$
\left|\begin{array}{ccc}
A & B & C  \tag{4}\\
D & f & g \\
E & h & \boxed{i}
\end{array}\right|=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & C \\
E & \boxed{i}
\end{array}\right|-\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & B \\
E & \boxed{h}
\end{array}\right|\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & B \\
D & \boxed{f}
\end{array}\right|^{-1}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & C \\
D & \boxed{g}
\end{array}\right|
$$

### 2.4 Homological relations

The row and column homological relations for quasideterminants 4] are given by

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left|\begin{array}{lll}
A & B & C \\
D & f & g \\
E & h & i
\end{array}\right|=\left|\begin{array}{ccc}
A & B & C \\
D & f & g \\
E & h & \boxed{i}
\end{array}\right|\left|\begin{array}{ccc}
A & B & C \\
D & f & g \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{array}\right|, \\
& \left|\begin{array}{lll}
A & B & C \\
D & f & -g \\
E & h & i
\end{array}\right|=\left|\begin{array}{ccc}
A & B & 0 \\
D & f & 0 \\
E & h & 1
\end{array}\right|\left|\begin{array}{ccc}
A & B & C \\
D & f & g \\
E & h & i
\end{array}\right| . \tag{5}
\end{align*}
$$

### 2.5 Quasi-Plücker coordinates

Given an $(n+k) \times n$ matrix $A$, we denote $A^{i}$ the $i$ th row of $A, A^{I}$ the submatrix of $A$ with rows in a subset $I$ of $\{1,2, \ldots, n+k\}$. Given $i, j \in\{1,2, \cdots, n+k\}$ and $I$ such that $\# I=n-1$ and $j \notin I$, the right quasi-Plücker coordinates are then defined for any column index $s \in\{1, \cdots, n\}$ as

$$
r_{i j}^{I}(A)=\left|\begin{array}{c}
A^{I}  \tag{6}\\
A^{i}
\end{array}\right|_{n s}\left|\begin{array}{l}
A^{I} \\
A^{j}
\end{array}\right|_{n s}^{-1}=-\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A^{I} & 0 \\
A^{i} & 0 \\
A^{j} & 1
\end{array}\right|
$$

The left quasi-Plücker coordinates can be defined in the same way.

### 2.6 Derivative of Quasideterminants

Let $A$ be a square matrix of order $N$. The derivative formula for quasideterminants is given by

$$
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & B  \tag{7}\\
C & \mid d
\end{array}\right|^{\prime}=d^{\prime}-C^{\prime} A^{-1} B-C A^{-1} B^{\prime}+C A^{-1} A^{\prime} A^{-1} B .
$$

By denoting $e_{i}$ the column vector of length $N$ with 1 in the $i$ th row and 0 elsewhere, we have

$$
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & B  \tag{8}\\
C & \mid d
\end{array}\right|^{\prime}=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & B \\
C^{\prime} & \mid d^{\prime}
\end{array}\right|+\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & e_{i} \\
C & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & B \\
\left(A^{i}\right)^{\prime} & \boxed{\left(B^{i}\right)^{\prime}}
\end{array}\right| .
$$

This formula is often used when $A$ is a Wronskian-like matrix.
Suppose that $A$ is a Grammian-like matrix satisfying

$$
A^{\prime}=\sum_{i=1}^{M} E_{i} F_{i}
$$

where $E_{i}\left(F_{i}\right)$ are column (row) vectors of length $N$. Then the derivative formula (7) becomes

$$
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & B  \tag{9}\\
C & \mid d
\end{array}\right|^{\prime}=d^{\prime}+\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & B \\
C^{\prime} & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|+\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & B^{\prime} \\
C & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|+\sum_{i=1}^{M}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & E_{i} \\
C & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|\left|\begin{array}{cc}
A & B \\
F_{i} & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|
$$

### 2.7 A Useful identity

Denote

$$
\hat{b_{i}}=\left(b_{i}^{(0)}, b_{i}^{(1)}, \cdots, b_{i}^{(N-1)}\right)^{T}, \quad B^{(i)}=\left(b_{1}^{(i)}, b_{2}^{(i)}, \cdots, b_{N}^{(i)}\right), \quad \hat{B}=\left(B^{(0)}, B^{(1)}, \cdots, B^{(N-1)}\right)^{T}
$$

It is clear that

$$
B^{(N)}=\sum_{i=1}^{N} b_{i}^{(N)} e_{i}^{T}, \quad \hat{B}=\sum_{i=1}^{N} e_{i} B^{(i-1)}
$$

With these notations, we have the following useful identity

## 3 The extended nc KP equation

It is known that KPSCSs reads as [19] [20]

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left(v_{t}+v_{x x x}+3 v_{x} v_{x}\right)_{x}+3 v_{y y}=-2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} q_{i} r_{i}^{\dagger}\right)_{x}  \tag{11}\\
& q_{i, y}=q_{i, x x}+v_{x} q_{i} \\
& r_{i, y}=-r_{i, x x}-v_{x}^{\dagger} r_{i}
\end{align*}
$$

whose Lax pair is given by

$$
\begin{align*}
& \phi_{y}=\left(\partial^{2}+v_{x}\right)(\phi), \\
& \phi_{t}=-\left[4 \partial^{3}+6 v_{x} \partial+3 v_{x x}+3 v_{y}-\sum_{i=1}^{M} q_{i} \partial^{-1} r_{i}^{\dagger}\right](\phi) \tag{12}
\end{align*}
$$

where ${ }^{\dagger}$ denotes the conjugate transpose.
By assuming that the coefficients in the Lax pair are noncommutative, we can derive the extended nc KP from the compatibility condition of 12

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left(v_{t}+v_{x x x}+3 v_{x} v_{x}\right)_{x}+3 v_{y y}-3\left[v_{x}, v_{y}\right]=-2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} q_{i} r_{i}^{\dagger}\right)_{x}  \tag{13}\\
& q_{i, y}=q_{i, x x}+v_{x} q_{i} \\
& r_{i, y}=-r_{i, x x}-v_{x}^{\dagger} r_{i}
\end{align*}
$$

In the case of $q_{i}=r_{i}=0$ for $i=1, \cdots, M$, the extended nc KP 13 and its Lax pair 12 are reduced to nothing but the nc KP equation (5]

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(v_{t}+v_{x x x}+3 v_{x} v_{x}\right)_{x}+3 v_{y y}-3\left[v_{x}, v_{y}\right]=0 \tag{14}
\end{equation*}
$$

and its Lax pair

$$
\begin{align*}
\phi_{y} & =\left(\partial^{2}+v_{x}\right)(\phi) \\
\phi_{t} & =-\left[4 \partial^{3}+6 v_{x} \partial+3 v_{x x}+3 v_{y}\right](\phi) \tag{15}
\end{align*}
$$

In the following subsections, we show how to construct the extended nc KP (13) from the known quasiwronskian solutions and quasigrammian solutions for the nc KP equation 14 by virtue of variation of constants, respectively. In contrast with Hirota's bilinear method, we illustrate how to derive the existing Wronskian and Grammian solutions to the bilinear KPESCSs from the quasiwronskian and quasigrammian solutions for the extended nc KP equation.

### 3.1 Quasiwronskian solutions

Adopting the notations in [5], we denote

$$
Q(i, j)=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N-j}  \tag{16}\\
\Theta^{(N+i)} & 0
\end{array}\right|
$$

with $\Theta=\left(\theta_{1}, \cdots, \theta_{N}\right)$ and $\hat{\Theta}=\left(\theta_{j}^{(i-1)}\right)_{i, j=1, \ldots, N}$ being the $N \times N$ wronskian matrix of $\theta_{1}, \cdots, \theta_{N}$, where
${ }^{(k)}$ represents the $k$ th $x$-derivative and $\Theta$ satisfies the dispersion relations

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Theta_{y}=\Theta^{(2)}, \quad \Theta_{t}=-4 \Theta^{(3)} \tag{17}
\end{equation*}
$$

It is noticed that $Q(i, j)$ have the properties:

$$
Q(i, j)= \begin{cases}-1 & i+j+1=0,  \tag{18}\\ 0 & (i<0 \text { or } j<0) \text { and } i+j+1 \neq 0 .\end{cases}
$$

In [5], the following quasiwronskian solutions are constructed for the nc KP equation (14) by Darboux transformation

$$
v=-2 Q(0,0)=-2\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N}  \tag{19}\\
\Theta^{(N)} & 00
\end{array}\right| .
$$

The quasiwronskian solutions have been verified directly as well. Actually, by relabeling and rescaling the independent variables $x_{1}=x, x_{2}=y$ and $x_{3}=-4 t$, we have

$$
\Theta_{x_{2}}=\Theta^{(2)}, \quad \Theta_{x_{3}}=\Theta^{(3)}
$$

Introducing higher variables $x_{k}$ into $\Theta$ such that $\Theta_{x_{k}}=\Theta^{(k)}$, we have the following general derivative formula

$$
\begin{equation*}
\partial_{x_{m}} Q(i, j)=Q(i+m, j)-Q(i, j+m)+\sum_{k=1}^{m} Q(i, k-1) Q(m-k, j) \tag{20}
\end{equation*}
$$

The nc KP equation becomes identically zero after substituting these derivative formulas into it.

### 3.1.1 Variation of Constants

Following the source generation procedure, let $f_{i}$ and $g_{i}(i=1,2, \ldots, N)$ satisfy the dispersion relations

$$
\begin{equation*}
f_{i, y}=f_{i}^{(2)}, \quad f_{i, t}=-4 f_{i}^{(3)}, \quad g_{i, y}=g_{i}^{(2)}, \quad g_{i, t}=-4 g_{i}^{(3)} \tag{21}
\end{equation*}
$$

Assume that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\theta_{i}=f_{i}+(-1)^{i-1} g_{i} C_{i}(t) \tag{22}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $C_{i}(t)$ is dependent of $t$ and defined by

$$
C_{i}(t)= \begin{cases}c_{i}(t) & 1 \leq i \leq M \leq N  \tag{23}\\ C_{i} & \text { otherwise }\end{cases}
$$

Consequently, we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
\theta_{i, y}=\theta_{i}^{(2)}, \quad \theta_{i, t}=-4 \theta_{i}^{(3)}+(-1)^{i-1} g_{i} \dot{c}_{i} \tag{24}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\dot{c}_{i}$ denote the $t$-derivative of $c_{i}(t)$. Or equivalently, we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Theta_{y}^{(i)}=\Theta^{(i+2)}, \quad \Theta_{t}^{(i)}=-4 \Theta^{(i+3)}+H^{(i)} \tag{25}
\end{equation*}
$$

with $H^{(i)}=\left((-1)^{1-1} g_{1}^{(i)} \dot{c}_{1}, \cdots,(-1)^{M-1} g_{M}^{(i)} \dot{c}_{M}, 0, \cdots, 0\right)$.
Under these assumptions,

$$
v=-2 Q(0,0)=-2\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N}  \tag{26}\\
\Theta^{(N)} & 0
\end{array}\right|
$$

will no longer satisfy the nc KP equation. It is obvious that the derivative formulae of $Q(0,0)$ with respect to $x$ and $y$ are kept the same as in the case of the nc KP equation, while the $t$-derivative of $Q(0,0)$ has
additional terms determined as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& Q(0,0)_{t}=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N} \\
-4 \Theta^{(N+3)}+H^{(N)} & 00
\end{array}\right|+\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{i} \\
\Theta^{(N)} & 00
\end{array}\right|\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N} \\
-4 \Theta^{(i+2)}+H^{(i-1)} & 00
\end{array}\right| \\
& =-4[Q(3,0)-Q(0,3)+Q(0,2) Q(0,0)+Q(0,1) Q(1,0)+Q(0,0) Q(2,0)] \\
& +\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N} \\
H^{(N)} & 0
\end{array}\right|+\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{i} \\
\Theta^{(N)} & 00
\end{array}\right|\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N} \\
H^{(i-1)} & 0
\end{array}\right| \\
& =-4[Q(3,0)-Q(0,3)+Q(0,2) Q(0,0)+Q(0,1) Q(1,0)+Q(0,0) Q(2,0)] \\
& \left.+\sum_{i=1}^{N}(-1)^{(i-1)}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & \hat{g}_{i} \\
\Theta^{(N)} & g_{i}^{(N)}
\end{array}\right| \right\rvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
\dot{c}_{i} & \begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N} \\
e_{i}^{T} & 0
\end{array}| | ~
\end{array} \\
& =-4[Q(3,0)-Q(0,3)+Q(0,2) Q(0,0)+Q(0,1) Q(1,0)+Q(0,0) Q(2,0)] \\
& +\sum_{i=1}^{M}(-1)^{(i-1)}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & \hat{g}_{i} \\
\Theta^{(N)} & g_{i}^{(N)}
\end{array}\right| \dot{c}_{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N} \\
e_{i}^{T} & 0
\end{array}\right|
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\hat{g}_{i}=\left(g_{i}^{(0)}, g_{i}^{(1)}, \cdots, g_{i}^{(N-1)}\right)^{T}$ and the identity 10 is utilized.
Actually, by applying the derivative formula (8), it is easy to prove that the general derivative formula for $Q(i, j)$ are given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
\partial_{x_{m}} Q(i, j)=Q(i+m, j)-Q(i, j+m)+\sum_{k=1}^{m} Q(i, k-1) Q(m-k, j)-\frac{\delta_{m, 3}}{4} \sum_{l=1}^{M} S(i) \dot{c}_{l} T(j) \tag{27}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\delta_{i, j}$ is the Kronecker delta and

$$
S(k)=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & \hat{g}_{i}  \tag{28}\\
\Theta^{(N+k)} & g_{i}^{(N+k)}
\end{array}\right|, \quad T(j)=(-1)^{(i-1)}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N-j} \\
e_{i}^{T} & 0
\end{array}\right| .
$$

From now on, we shall always assume that $\dot{c}_{i}=\beta \eta$ with $\beta=\beta(t)$ and $\eta=\eta(t)$. Introduce new functions

$$
\begin{align*}
& q_{i}=(-1)^{N} S(0) \beta_{i}=(-1)^{N}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & \hat{g}_{i} \\
\Theta^{(N)} & g_{i}^{(N)}
\end{array}\right| \beta_{i},  \tag{29}\\
& r_{i}^{\dagger}=(-1)^{N} \eta_{i} T(0)=(-1)^{N+i-1} \eta_{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N} \\
e_{i}^{T} & 00
\end{array}\right|, \tag{30}
\end{align*}
$$

On one hand, by substituting $v=-2 Q(0,0)$ into the nc KP equation (14), we have

$$
\left(v_{t}+v_{x x x}+3 v_{x} v_{x}\right)_{x}+3 v_{y y}-3\left[v_{x}, v_{y}\right]=\left(\sum_{i=1}^{M}(-1)^{(i-1)}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & \hat{g}_{i}  \tag{31}\\
\Theta^{(N)} & \boxed{g_{i}^{(N)}}
\end{array}\right| \begin{array}{cc}
\dot{c}_{i} & \left.\left.\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{N} \\
e_{i}^{T} & \boxed{0}
\end{array} \right\rvert\,\right)_{x}=-2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} q_{i} r_{i}^{\dagger}\right)_{x}, ~
\end{array}\right.
$$

which completes the proof of the first equation of the extended nc KP (13). On the other hand, we have by detailed calculations that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& q_{i, x}=(-1)^{N}[S(1)+Q(0,0) S(0)] \beta_{i}, \quad q_{i, y}=(-1)^{N}[S(2)+Q(0,1) S(0)+Q(0,0) S(1)] \beta_{i} \\
& q_{i, x x}=(-1)^{N}\left[S(2)+Q(1,0) S(0)+\left(Q(1,0)-Q(0,1)+Q(0,0)^{2}\right) S(0)+Q(0,0)(S(1)+Q(0,0) S(0))\right] \beta_{i} \\
& r_{i, x}^{\dagger}=(-1)^{N} \eta_{i}[-T(1)+T(0) Q(0,0)], \quad r_{i, y}^{\dagger}=(-1)^{N} \eta_{i}[-T(2)+T(1) Q(0,0)+T(0) Q(1,0)] \\
& r_{i, x x}^{\dagger}=(-1)^{N} \eta_{i}\left[T(2)-T(0) Q(0,1)-(T(1)-T(0) Q(0,0)) Q(0,0)+T(0)\left(Q(1,0)-Q(0,1)+Q(0,0)^{2}\right)\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

By direct substitution, the other two constraints in 13

$$
\begin{aligned}
& q_{i, y}=q_{i, x x}+v_{x} q_{i} \\
& r_{i, y}=-r_{i, x x}-v_{x}^{\dagger} r_{i}
\end{aligned}
$$

are satisfied as well.
Remark 1 In the case that $C_{i}(t)$ in 22 is independent of $t$ for $i=1, \ldots, N, v=-2 Q(0,0)$ is nothing but the quasiwronskian solutions for the nc KP equation 14. This explains how variation of constants is applied to generate the extended nc KP equation.

### 3.1.2 Comparison with the bilinear KPESCS

In [21], the nonlinear KPESCS is derived through the linear problem of the KP equation. Wronskian solutions expressed in terms of exponential functions for the bilinear KPESCS are presented as well by Hirota's method. In [13], starting from the Grammian solutions for the bilinear KP equation, the following bilinear KPESCS are constructed by variation of constants

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left(D_{x}^{4}-4 D_{x} D_{t}+3 D_{y}^{2}\right) \tau \cdot \tau=8 \sum_{i=1}^{M} \Phi_{i} \Psi_{i}  \tag{32}\\
& \left(D_{y}+D_{x}^{2}\right) \tau \cdot \Phi_{i}=0 \\
& \left(D_{y}+D_{x}^{2}\right) \Psi_{i} \cdot \tau=0
\end{align*}
$$

where the Hirota's bilinear operator $D$ is defined as 22

$$
\begin{equation*}
D_{x}^{m} D_{y}^{n} \tau \cdot \tau=\left.\frac{\partial^{m} \partial^{n}}{\partial a^{m} \partial b^{n}} \tau(x+a, y+b) \tau(x-a, y-b)\right|_{a=0, b=0} \tag{33}
\end{equation*}
$$

In addition, Wronskian solutions are constructed for the nonlinear extended KP hierarchy by dressing approach in [15]. However, Wronskian solutions for the bilinear KPESCS have not been strictly and clearly stated.

Following the source generation procedure, it is not difficult to prove that the bilinear KPESCS have the Wronskian solutions expressed in terms of pfaffians

$$
\begin{align*}
& \tau=p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
& \Phi_{i}=p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N}, N, \cdots, 1, g_{i}\right) \beta_{i}  \tag{34}\\
& \Psi_{i}=\eta_{i} p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right)
\end{align*}
$$

where $p f\left(d_{j}, i\right)=\theta_{i}^{(j)}, p f(i, j)=p f\left(d_{i}, d_{j}\right)=0,\left(d_{j}, g_{i}\right)=g_{i}^{(j)}$ and $\theta_{i}$ is given by 22 with $\partial_{x_{m}} f_{i}=f_{i}^{(m)}$ and $\partial_{x_{m}} g_{i}=g_{i}^{(m)}$. Some necessary derivative formulae are listed in Appendix A. By direct substitution, the bilinear KPESCS is transformed into determinant identities, or equivalently, reduced pfaffian identities.

Rewrite the pfaffians mentioned above as

$$
\tau=|\hat{\Theta}|, \quad \Phi_{i}=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{g}_{i} & \hat{\Theta} \\
g_{i}^{(N)} & \Theta^{(N)}
\end{array}\right| \beta_{i}, \quad \Psi_{i}=\eta_{i}\left|\begin{array}{cccccc}
\theta_{1}^{(0)} & \cdots & \theta_{i-1}^{(0)} & \theta_{i+1}^{(0)} & \cdots & \theta_{N}^{(0)} \\
\vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\theta_{1}^{(N-2)} & \cdots & \theta_{i-1}^{(N-2)} & \theta_{i+1}^{(N-2)} & \cdots & \theta_{N}^{(N-2)}
\end{array}\right|
$$

Notice (2), in commutative setting, we can establish the relations between the quasiwronskian solutions $\left(v, q_{i}, r_{i}^{\dagger}\right)$ for the extended nc KP $(13)$ and wronskian solutions $(34)$ for the bilinear KPSCSs (32):

$$
v=-2 Q(0,0)=2(\ln \tau)_{x}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& q_{i}=(-1)^{N} S(0) \beta_{i}=\frac{\Phi_{i}}{\tau} \\
& r_{i}^{\dagger}=(-1)^{N} \eta_{i} T(0)=\frac{\Psi_{i}}{\tau}
\end{aligned}
$$

which actually provides the dependent variable transformations from the nonlinear KPESCS 11 to the bilinear KPESCS (32).

### 3.2 Quasigrammian solutions

The general quasigrammian over nc entries presented in [5] is given by

$$
R(i, j)=(-1)^{j}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega & P^{(j) \dagger}  \tag{35}\\
\Theta^{(i)} & 0
\end{array}\right|
$$

where $\Omega=\Omega(\Theta, P)_{1 \leq i, j \leq N}$ is the Grammian matrix defined as

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Omega=\Omega(\Theta, P)=C_{i j}+\int P^{\dagger} \Theta d x \tag{36}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\Theta=\left(\theta_{1}, \cdots, \theta_{N}\right)$ satisfies the same dispersion relations as in 17), while the dispersion relations for $P=$ $\left(\rho_{1}, \cdots, \rho_{N}\right)$ are

$$
\begin{equation*}
P_{y}=-P_{x x}, \quad P_{t}=-4 P_{x x x} \tag{37}
\end{equation*}
$$

from which, it can be easily derived that

$$
\Omega(\Theta, P)_{x}=P^{\dagger} \Theta, \quad \Omega(\Theta, P)_{y}=P^{\dagger} \Theta_{x}-P_{x}^{\dagger} \Theta, \quad \Omega(\Theta, P)_{t}=-4\left(P^{\dagger} \Theta_{x x}-P_{x}^{\dagger} \Theta_{x}+P_{x x}^{\dagger} \Theta\right)
$$

In [5], the following quasigrammian solutions are constructed for the nc KP (14) by binary Darboux transformation

$$
\begin{equation*}
v=-2 R(0,0) \tag{38}
\end{equation*}
$$

Actually, the quasigrammian solutions can be verified directly due to the general derivative formula

$$
\begin{equation*}
\partial_{x_{m}} R(i, j)=R(i+m, j)-R(i, j+m)+\sum_{k=1}^{m} R(i, k-1) R(m-k, j) \tag{39}
\end{equation*}
$$

### 3.2.1 Variation of Constants

Following the source generation procedure, we assume that $C_{i j}$ in are no longer constants. Instead, we have

$$
C_{i j}= \begin{cases}c_{i}(t) & 1 \leq i=j \leq M \leq N  \tag{40}\\ C_{i} & \text { otherwise }\end{cases}
$$

As a result, the general derivative formula for $R(i, j)$ using (9) can be written as

$$
\begin{equation*}
\partial_{x_{m}} R(i, j)=R(i+m, j)-R(i, j+m)+\sum_{k=1}^{m} R(i, k-1) R(m-k, j)-\frac{\delta_{m, 3}}{4} \sum_{l=1}^{M} U(i) \dot{c}_{l} V(j) \tag{41}
\end{equation*}
$$

where

$$
U(k)=(-1)^{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega & e_{i}  \tag{42}\\
\Theta^{(k)} & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|, \quad V(k)=(-1)^{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega & P^{(k)^{\dagger}} \\
e_{i}^{T} & 0
\end{array}\right|
$$

It is obvious that the derivative formulae of $R(0,0)$ with respect to $x$ and $y$ are kept the same as in the case of the nc KP equation [5], while the $t$ derivative of $R(0,0)$ has additional terms. Thus we have

$$
v_{t}=-2 R(0,0)_{t}=8[R(3,0)-R(0,3)+R(0,2) R(0,0)+R(0,1) R(1,0)+R(0,0) R(2,0)]-2 \sum_{i=1}^{M} U(0) \dot{c}_{i} V(0)
$$

Introduce two new functions $q_{i}$ and $r_{i}$ as follows

$$
\begin{equation*}
q_{i}=U(0) \beta_{i}, \quad r_{i}^{\dagger}=\eta_{i} V(0) \tag{43}
\end{equation*}
$$

By substituting $v=-2 R(0,0)$ into the nc KP equation (14), it is straightforward that

$$
\left(v_{t}+v_{x x x}+3 v_{x} v_{x}\right)_{x}+3 v_{y y}-3\left[v_{x}, v_{y}\right]=-2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} U(0) \dot{c}_{i} V(0)\right)_{x}=-2\left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} q_{i} r_{i}^{\dagger}\right)_{x}
$$

which completes the proof of the first equation of the extended nc KP equation (13). Besides, we have by detailed calculations that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& q_{i, x}=[U(1)+R(0,0) U(0)] \beta_{i}, \quad q_{i, y}=[U(2)+R(0,0) U(1)+R(0,1) U(0)] \beta_{i} \\
& q_{i, x x}=\left[U(2)+R(1,0) U(0)+\left(R(1,0)-R(0,1)+R^{2}(0,0)\right) U(0)+R(0,0)(U(1)+R(0,0) U(0))\right] \beta_{i}, \\
& r_{i, x}^{\dagger}=\eta_{i}[V(1)+V(0) R(0,0)], \quad r_{i, y}^{\dagger}=\eta_{i}[-V(2)+V(0) R(1,0)-V(1) R(0,0)] \\
& r_{i, x x}^{\dagger}=\eta_{i}\left[V(2)-V(0) R(0,1)+(V(1)+V(0) R(0,0)) R(0,0)+V(0)\left(R(1,0)-R(0,1)+R^{2}(0,0)\right)\right] .
\end{aligned}
$$

By direct substitution, the other two constraints in (13)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& q_{i, y}=q_{i, x x}+v_{x} q_{i}, \\
& r_{i, y}=-r_{i, x x}-v_{x}^{\dagger} r_{i}
\end{aligned}
$$

are satisfied as well. This completes the proof of the quasigrammian solution to the extended nc KP equation.
Remark 2 In the case that $C_{i j}$ for $i, j=1, \ldots, N$ in 40) are independent of $t, v=-2 R(0,0)$ is nothing but the quasigrammian solutions for the nc KP equation 14). This also explains how the variation of constants is applied to generate the extended nc KP equation.

### 3.2.2 Comparison with the bilinear KPESCS

The Grammian solutions for the bilinear KPSCSs are given by [13]

$$
\begin{align*}
& \tau=\operatorname{pf}\left(1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& \Phi_{i}=\operatorname{pf}\left(d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, \hat{j}^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \beta_{i}  \tag{44}\\
& \Psi_{i}=\eta_{i} p f\left(d_{0}, 1, \cdots, \hat{j}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)
\end{align*}
$$

where $p f\left(i, j^{*}\right)=c_{i j}(t)+\int f_{i} g_{j} d x, p f\left(d_{0}^{*}, i\right)=f_{i}, p f\left(d_{0}, j^{*}\right)=g_{j}, p f\left(i^{*}, j^{*}\right)=p f\left(d_{0}, j\right)=p f\left(d_{0}^{*}, j^{*}\right)=0$ with functions $f_{i}$ and $g_{j}$ satisfying the dispersion relations

$$
f_{i, y}=f_{i}^{(2)}, \quad f_{i, t}=f_{i}^{(3)}, \quad g_{i, y}=-g_{i}^{(2)}, \quad g_{i, t}=g_{i}^{(3)}
$$

Rewrite the pfaffians mentioned above as

$$
\tau=|\Omega|, \quad \Phi_{i}=(-1)^{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega & e_{i} \\
\Theta^{(0)} & 0
\end{array}\right| \beta_{i}, \quad \Psi_{i}=(-1)^{i} \eta_{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega & P^{\dagger} \\
e_{i}^{T} & 0
\end{array}\right|
$$

In commutative setting, the quasigrammian solutions $\left(v, q_{i}, r_{i}^{\dagger}\right)$ given by 38 and 43) for the extended nc KP (13) and the grammian solutions $\left(\tau, \Phi_{i}, \Psi_{i}\right)$ in (44) for the bilinear KPESCS satisfy the same relations as in the case of quasiwronskian solutions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& v=-2 R(0,0)=2(\ln \tau)_{x} \\
& q_{i}=U(0) \beta_{i}=\frac{\Phi_{i}}{\tau} \\
& r_{i}^{\dagger}=\eta_{i} V(0)=\frac{\Psi_{i}}{\tau}
\end{aligned}
$$

## 4 The extended nc mKP equation

The mKPESCS reads as [15:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& W_{x}-w_{y}=0 \\
& w_{t}+w_{x x x}-6 w w_{x} w+3 W_{y}=-\sum_{i=1}^{M}\left(\left[w, \phi_{i} \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}\right]+\left(\phi_{i} \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}\right)_{x}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

with the constraints

$$
\begin{aligned}
\phi_{i y} & =\phi_{i x x}+2 w \phi_{i x} \\
\varphi_{i y} & =-\varphi_{i x x}+2 w^{\dagger} \varphi_{i x}
\end{aligned}
$$

who has the Lax pair

$$
\begin{align*}
& \phi_{y}=\left(\partial_{x}^{2}+2 w \partial\right) \phi \\
& \phi_{t}=\left(-4 \partial_{x}^{3}-12 w \partial_{x}^{2}-6\left(w_{x}+w^{2}+W\right) \partial_{x}+\sum_{i=1}^{M} \phi_{i} \partial_{x}^{-1} \varphi_{i}^{\dagger} \partial_{x}\right) \phi \tag{45}
\end{align*}
$$

By assuming that the coefficients in the Lax pair 45) are noncommutative, we can derive the following extended nc mKP equation from the compatibility condition

$$
\begin{align*}
& W_{x}-w_{y}+[w, W]=0  \tag{46}\\
& w_{t}+w_{x x x}-6 w w_{x} w+3 W_{y}+3\left[w_{x}, W\right]_{+}-3\left[w_{x x}, w\right]-3\left[W, w^{2}\right]=-\sum_{i=1}^{M}\left(\left[w, \phi_{i} \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}\right]+\left(\phi_{i} \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}\right)_{x}\right) \tag{47}
\end{align*}
$$

with the constraints

$$
\begin{align*}
\phi_{i y} & =\phi_{i x x}+2 w \phi_{i x} \\
\varphi_{i y} & =-\varphi_{i x x}+2 w^{\dagger} \varphi_{i x} \tag{48}
\end{align*}
$$

If we further take $\phi_{i}=\varphi_{i}=0$, the extended nc mKP equation will be reduced to the nc mKP equation

$$
\begin{align*}
& W_{x}-w_{y}+[w, W]=0  \tag{49}\\
& w_{t}+w_{x x x}-6 w w_{x} w+3 W_{y}+3\left[w_{x}, W\right]_{+}-3\left[w_{x x}, w\right]-3\left[W, w^{2}\right]=0
\end{align*}
$$

By taking the transformations

$$
\begin{equation*}
w=-F_{x} F^{-1}, \quad W=-F_{y} F^{-1} \tag{50}
\end{equation*}
$$

or equivalently,

$$
\begin{equation*}
w=G^{-1} G_{x}, \quad W=G^{-1} G_{y} \tag{51}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $G=F^{-1}$, it is obvious that 46 is automatically satisfied.
In [8] and [10], both quasiwronskian solutions and quasigrammian solutions are presented for the nc KP equation (49). In the following subsections, we will apply variation of constants to the nc mKP equation to construct the extended nc mKP based on the quasiwronskian solutions and quasigrammian solutions for the nc mKP equation, seperately.

### 4.1 Quasiwronskian solutions

The quasiwronskian solution for the nc mKP equation 49 are given by 8 ]

$$
F=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Theta & 0 \\
\Theta^{(1)} & \\
\vdots & e_{N} \\
\Theta^{(N)} &
\end{array}\right|, \quad G=F^{-1}=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{1} \\
\Theta^{(N)} & 00
\end{array}\right|
$$

where $\Theta$ satisfies the same dispersion relations as 17. By introducing the notations

$$
F(j)=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Theta & 00 \\
\vdots & \vdots \\
\Theta^{(N-j)} & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots \\
\Theta^{(N)} & 0
\end{array}\right|, \quad G(j)=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Theta & \\
\vdots & e_{1} \\
\Theta^{(N-1)} & \\
\Theta^{(N+j)} & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|, \quad Q^{\prime}(i, j)=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Theta^{(1)} & \\
\vdots & e_{N-j} \\
\Theta^{(n)} & \\
\Theta^{(N+1+i)} & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|
$$

we have the general derivative formulae

$$
\begin{align*}
F(j)_{x_{k+1}} & =F\left[Q^{\prime}(k, j)-Q(0, k+j)+\sum_{i=1}^{k} Q(0, i-1) Q^{\prime}(k-i, j)\right] \\
G(j)_{x_{k+1}} & =\left[Q(k, j)-Q^{\prime}(0, k+j)-\sum_{i=1}^{k} Q(0, i-1) Q^{\prime}(k-i, j)\right] G  \tag{52}\\
Q^{\prime}(i, j)_{x_{m}} & =Q^{\prime}(i+m, j)-Q^{\prime}(i, j+m)+\sum_{k=1}^{m} Q^{\prime}(i, k-1) Q^{\prime}(m-k, j)
\end{align*}
$$

where $Q(i, j)$ is given by (16) and $\partial_{x_{m}}=\partial_{x}^{m}$ with $x_{1}=x, x_{2}=y, x_{3}=-4 t$. Besides we denote $v=$ $-2 Q(0,0) \triangleq-2 Q$. It is obvious that $v^{\prime}=-2 Q^{\prime}(0,0) \triangleq-2 Q^{\prime}$ also provides quasiwronskian solutions for the nc KP equation. Using the properties of quasideterminants and derivative formulae given above, we have

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
Q^{\prime}(i, j)=Q(i+1, j-1)+Q^{\prime}(i, 0) Q(0, j-1) \\
F Q(0, j)=F(j+1), & Q^{\prime}(j, 0) G=-G(j+1)  \tag{53}\\
F_{x x}+F_{y}=2 F Q_{x}^{\prime}=-F \hat{v_{x}}, & G_{x x}-G_{y}=2 Q_{x} G=-v_{x} G
\end{array}
$$

The solutions of the nc mKP equation given by can be written as

$$
\begin{equation*}
w=F\left(Q-Q^{\prime}\right) G, \quad W=-F Q^{\prime}(1,0) G-F Q Q^{\prime} G+F Q(0,1) G \tag{54}
\end{equation*}
$$

By substitution, the quasiwronskian solutions (54) for the nc mKP equation (49) have been proved by direct verification [8].

### 4.1.1 Variation of Constants

In the same way as the extended nc KP equation, we assume

$$
\theta_{i}=f_{i}+(-1)^{i-1} g_{i} C_{i}(t)
$$

where $f_{i}$ and $g_{i}(i=1,2, \ldots, N)$ satisfy the dispersion relations

$$
f_{i, y}=f_{i}^{(2)}, \quad f_{i, t}=-4 f_{i}^{(3)}, \quad g_{i, y}=g_{i}^{(2)}, \quad g_{i, t}=-4 g_{i}^{(3)}
$$

and $C_{i}(t)$ is defined by

$$
C_{i}(t)= \begin{cases}c_{i}(t) & 1 \leq i \leq M \leq N \\ C_{i} & \text { otherwise }\end{cases}
$$

Consequently, in addition to the derivative formula for $Q(i, j)$ given by (27), we have the following general derivative formulae

$$
\begin{align*}
F(j)_{x_{k+1}} & =F\left[Q^{\prime}(k, j)-Q(0, k+j)+\sum_{i=1}^{k} Q(0, i-1) Q^{\prime}(k-i, j)\right]-\frac{\delta_{k, 2}}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{M} Z(0) \dot{c}_{i} L(j), \\
G(j)_{x_{k+1}} & =\left[Q(k, j)-Q^{\prime}(0, k+j)-\sum_{i=1}^{k} Q(0, i-1) Q^{\prime}(k-i, j)\right] G-\frac{\delta_{k, 2}}{4} \sum_{i=1}^{M} S(j) \dot{c}_{i} T(N-1)  \tag{55}\\
Q^{\prime}(i, j)_{x_{m}} & =Q^{\prime}(i+m, j)-Q^{\prime}(i, j+m)+\sum_{k=1}^{m} Q^{\prime}(i, k-1) Q^{\prime}(m-k, j)-\frac{\delta_{m, 3}}{4} \sum_{l=1}^{M} S(N+1+i) \dot{c}_{l} L(j)
\end{align*}
$$

where $S(k)$ and $T(k)$ are already defined in (28).
Denote

$$
Z(k)=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Theta^{(1)} & g_{i}^{(1)}  \tag{56}\\
\vdots & \vdots \\
\Theta^{(N)} & g_{i}^{(N)} \\
\Theta^{(k)} & g_{i}^{(k)}
\end{array}\right|, \quad L(k)=(-1)^{(i-1)}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
e_{i}^{T} & 0 \\
\Theta^{(1)} & \\
\vdots & e_{N-k} \\
\Theta^{(N)} &
\end{array}\right|
$$

we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
F S(0)=Z(0), \quad L(0) G=-T(N-1) \tag{57}
\end{equation*}
$$

Given functions $\phi_{i}$ and $\varphi_{i}^{\dagger}$ defined by

$$
\phi_{i}=Z(0) \beta_{i}=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Theta & \overline{g_{i}}  \tag{58}\\
\Theta^{(1)} & g_{i}^{(1)} \\
\vdots & \vdots \\
\Theta^{(N)} & g_{i}^{(N)}
\end{array}\right| \beta_{i}, \quad \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}=-\eta_{i} T(N-1)=(-1)^{i} \eta_{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{1} \\
e_{i}^{T} & 0
\end{array}\right|
$$

we have by derivatives and properties of quasideterminants that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \phi_{i, x}=F Z(N+1) \beta_{i}, \quad \phi_{i, y}=(F Q Z(N+1)+F Z(N+2)) \beta_{i} \\
& \phi_{i, x x}=\left[-F Q Z(N+1)+F Z(N+2)+2 F Q^{\prime} Z(N+1)\right] \beta_{i} \\
& \varphi_{i, x}^{\dagger}=-\eta_{i} T(0) G, \quad \varphi_{i, y}^{\dagger}=-\eta_{i}[T(1) G+T(0) G(1)] \\
& \varphi_{i, x x}^{\dagger}=-\eta_{i}[-T(1) G+2 T(0) Q G+T(0) G(1)]
\end{aligned}
$$

By direct substitution, we can proof that $w$ in (54), $\phi_{i}$ and $\varphi_{i}^{\dagger}$ in (58) satisfy the constraints 48)

$$
\begin{aligned}
\phi_{i y} & =\phi_{i x x}+2 w \phi_{i x} \\
\varphi_{i y} & =-\varphi_{i x x}+2 w^{\dagger} \varphi_{i x}
\end{aligned}
$$

It is noted that derivatives of $w$ with respect to $x$ or $y$ are kept the same as in [8], while the $t$-derivative of $w$ has additional terms. Using the homological relation (5), the quasi-Plücker coordinates (6) and identities
given above, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
w_{t}= & F\left[Q^{\prime}(2,0)-Q(0,2)+Q(0,0) Q^{\prime}(1,0)+Q(0,1) Q^{\prime}(0,0) Q^{\prime}(0,0)-\left\{Q^{\prime}(2,0)-Q(0,2)+Q(0,0) Q^{\prime}(1,0)\right.\right. \\
& \left.+Q(0,1) Q^{\prime}(0,0)\right\} Q(0,0)+Q^{\prime}(3,0)-Q^{\prime}(0,3)+Q^{\prime}(0,2) Q^{\prime}(0,0)+Q^{\prime}(0,1) Q^{\prime}(1,0)+Q^{\prime}(0,0) Q^{\prime}(2,0) \\
& -Q(3,0)+Q(0,3)-Q(0,2) Q(0,0)-Q(0,1) Q(1,0)-Q(0,0) Q(2,0)-Q^{\prime}(0,0)\left\{Q^{\prime}(2,0)-Q(0,2)\right. \\
& \left.\left.+Q(0,0) Q^{\prime}(1,0)+Q(0,1) Q^{\prime}(0,0)\right\}+Q(0,0)\left\{Q^{\prime}(2,0)-Q(0,2)+Q(0,0) Q^{\prime}(1,0)+Q(0,1) Q^{\prime}(0,0)\right\}\right] G \\
& +\sum_{i=1}^{M}\left[F\left(Q-Q^{\prime}\right) S(0) \dot{c}_{i} T(N-1)+Z(0) \dot{c}_{i} L(0)\left(Q-Q^{\prime}\right) G+F S(0) \dot{c}_{i} T(0) G-F Z(N+1) \dot{c}_{i} L(0) G\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

Notice that

$$
\left(Q-Q^{\prime}\right) G=G w, \quad F\left(Q-Q^{\prime}\right)=w F
$$

then the additional terms in $w_{t}$ becomes

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^{M} & {\left[F\left(Q-Q^{\prime}\right) S(0) \dot{c}_{i} T(N-1)+Z(0) \dot{c}_{i} L(0)\left(Q-Q^{\prime}\right) G+F S(0) \dot{c}_{i} T(0) G-F Z(N+1) \dot{c}_{i} L(0) G\right] } \\
& =\sum_{i=1}^{M}\left[w F S(0) \dot{c}_{i} T(N-1)+Z(0) \dot{c}_{i} L(0) G w+F S(0) \dot{c}_{i} T(0) G-F Z(N+1) \dot{c}_{i} L(0) G\right] \\
& =-\sum_{i=1}^{M}\left(\left[w, \phi_{i} \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}\right]+\left(\phi_{i} \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}\right)_{x}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

In this way, we have proved that (54) and (58) provide the quasiwronskian solutions to (47) too.

### 4.1.2 Comparison with the bilinear mKPESCS

The bilinear form of the mKPESCS is given by

$$
\begin{align*}
& \left(D_{y}-D_{x}^{2}\right) \tau^{\prime} \cdot \tau=0 \\
& \left(3 D_{x} D_{y}-4 D_{t}+D_{x}^{3}\right) \tau^{\prime} \cdot \tau=4 \sum_{i=1}^{M} \Phi_{i} \Psi_{i}  \tag{59}\\
& \left(D_{y}+D_{x}^{2}\right) \tau \cdot \Phi_{i}=0 \\
& \left(D_{y}+D_{x}^{2}\right) \Psi_{i} \cdot \tau^{\prime}=0
\end{align*}
$$

It is not difficult to prove that the mKP ESC 59 has the wronskian solutions expressed in terms of pfaffians

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\tau=p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, N, \cdots, 1\right), & \tau^{\prime}=p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
\Phi_{i}=p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N}, N, \cdots, 1, g_{i}\right) \beta_{i}, & \Psi_{i}=\eta_{i} p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right) \tag{60}
\end{array}
$$

where $p f\left(d_{j}, i\right)=\theta_{i}^{(j)}, p f(i, j)=p f\left(d_{i}, d_{j}\right)=0,\left(d_{j}, g_{i}\right)=g_{i}^{(j}$ and $\theta_{i}$ is given by 22 with $\partial_{x_{m}} f_{i}=f_{i}^{(m)}$ and $\partial_{x_{m}} g_{i}=g_{i}^{(m)}$. Some necessary derivative formulae are listed in Appendix B [22. Similar results for the extended mKP hierarchy are presented using the dressing operator approach [15].

On one hand, rewrite 60 in terms of determinants, we have

$$
\tau=|\hat{\Theta}|, \quad \tau^{\prime}=\left|\begin{array}{c}
\Theta^{(1)}  \tag{61}\\
\vdots \\
\Theta^{(N)}
\end{array}\right|, \quad \Phi_{i}=(-1)^{N}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Theta & g_{i} \\
\Theta^{(1)} & g_{i}^{(1)} \\
\vdots & \vdots \\
\Theta^{(N)} & g_{i}^{(N)}
\end{array}\right|, \quad \Psi_{i}=(-1)^{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\hat{\Theta} & e_{1} \\
e_{i}^{T} & 0
\end{array}\right| .
$$

On the other hand, in commutative setting, the quasiwronskian solutions for the extended nc mKP equation are related to the Wronskian solutions for the bilinear mKPESCS as follows

$$
\begin{aligned}
& w=-F_{x} G=\left(F Q-F Q^{\prime}\right) / F=Q-Q^{\prime}=-\tau_{x} / \tau+\tau_{x}^{\prime} / \tau^{\prime}=\partial_{x}\left(\ln \tau^{\prime} / \tau\right) \\
& \phi_{i}=\Phi_{i} / \tau^{\prime}, \quad \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}=\Psi_{i} / \tau
\end{aligned}
$$

### 4.2 Quasigrammian solutions

Inspired by the quasiwronskian solutions for the extended nc mKP using (50) derived by the quasiwronskian solutions for the nc mKP equation, we are going to find out the quasigrammian solutions for the extended nc mKP equation from certain quasigrammian solutions for the nc mKP equation. Although quasigrammian solutions are constructed for the nc mKP equation by binary Darboux transformation in [10], we will adopt the following different quasigrammian solutions with $F$ and $G$ given by

$$
F=-\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega^{\prime} & P^{(-1) \dagger}  \tag{62}\\
\Theta & --I
\end{array}\right|=I+F(0,-1), \quad G=F^{-1}=I-R(0,-1)=\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega & P^{(-1) \dagger} \\
\Theta & I
\end{array}\right|
$$

where $P$ and $\Theta$ are row vectors of length $N$ and satisfy the same dispersion relations defined in 17 and (37) respectively. $\Omega$ is already defined in (36) and $\Omega^{\prime}$ is defined as

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Omega^{\prime}=\Omega^{\prime}(\Theta, P)=C_{i j}-\int P^{(-1) \dagger} \Theta^{(1)} d x=\Omega-P^{(-1) \dagger} \Theta \tag{63}
\end{equation*}
$$

Denote

$$
F(i, j)=(-1)^{j}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega^{\prime} & P^{(j) \dagger}  \tag{64}\\
\Theta^{(i)} & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|, \quad R(i, j)=(-1)^{j}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega & P^{(j) \dagger} \\
\Theta^{(i)} & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|
$$

Surely, $R(i, j)$ has the same derivative formula as while the general derivative formula for $F(i, j)$ is

$$
\begin{equation*}
F(i, j)_{x_{m}}=F(i+m, j)-F(i, j+m)+\sum_{i=1}^{m} F(i, k-2) F(m-k+1, j) \tag{65}
\end{equation*}
$$

Due to the transformation (50), we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
w=-F R(1,-1)+F(0,0) G, \quad W=-F R(2,-1)+F(0,1) G-F(0,0) R(1,-1) \tag{66}
\end{equation*}
$$

In addition, what follows are some useful identities derived by using 63,

$$
\begin{align*}
& F(i,-1) R(0, j)=F(i, j)-R(i, j) \\
& R(i,-1) F(0, j)=F(i, j)-R(i, j) \\
& F R(0, j)=F(0, j) \Longleftrightarrow G F(0, j)=R(0, j)  \tag{67}\\
& F(i,-1) G=R(i,-1) \Longleftrightarrow R(i,-1) F=F(i,-1)
\end{align*}
$$

By substitution, we can prove that gives nothing but the quasigrammian solutions for the nc mKP equation (49) directly.

### 4.2.1 Variation of Constants

Now we proceed towards the quasigrammian solutions for the extended nc mKP equation by variation of constants. Let

$$
\begin{equation*}
\Omega^{\prime}=\Omega^{\prime}(\Theta, P)=C_{i j}(t)-\int P^{(-1) \dagger} \Theta^{(1)} d x=\Omega-P^{(-1) \dagger} \Theta \tag{68}
\end{equation*}
$$

with $C_{i j}(t)$ satisfies 40. Consequently, the derivative formula for $R(i, j)$ is the same as 41, while the general derivative formula for $F(i, j)$ becomes

$$
\begin{equation*}
F(i, j)_{x_{m}}=F(i+m, j)-F(i, j+m)+\sum_{i=1}^{m} F(i, k-2) F(m-k+1, j)-\frac{\delta_{m, 3}}{4} \sum_{l=1}^{M} X(i) \dot{c}_{l} Y(j) \tag{69}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $x_{1}=x, x_{2}=y, x_{3}=-4 t$ and the notations introduced are given by

$$
X(k)=(-1)^{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega^{\prime} & e_{i}  \tag{70}\\
\Theta^{(k)} & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|, \quad Y(k)=(-1)^{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega^{\prime} & P^{(k)^{\dagger}} \\
e_{i}^{T} & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right|
$$

Other useful identities by using the properties of quasideterminants and $\sqrt{63}$ are given as follows

$$
\begin{align*}
& F U(0)=X(0) \Longleftrightarrow G X(0)=U(0) \\
& V(-1) F=Y(-1) \Longleftrightarrow Y(-1) G=V(-1) \\
& F(i,-1) U(0)=X(i)-U(i)=R(i,-1) X(0)  \tag{71}\\
& V(-1) F(0, j)=(-1)^{j}(V(j)-Y(j))=Y(-1) R(0, j)
\end{align*}
$$

Introduce two new functions $\phi_{i}$ and $\varphi_{i}$ as

$$
\phi_{i}=X(0) \beta_{i}=(-1)^{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega^{\prime} & e_{i}  \tag{72}\\
\Theta^{(0)} & \boxed{0}
\end{array}\right| \beta_{i}, \quad \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}=-\eta_{i} V(-1)=(-1)^{i-1} \eta_{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega & P^{(-1)^{\dagger}} \\
e_{i}^{T} & 0
\end{array}\right|
$$

The derivative formulae for $\phi_{i}$ and $\varphi_{i}^{\dagger}$ are given by

$$
\begin{align*}
& \phi_{i, x}=[F X(1)] \beta_{i}, \quad \phi_{i, y}=[F X(2)+F(0,0) X(1)] \beta_{i} \\
& \phi_{i, x x}=[F X(2)+2 F F(1,-1) X(1)-F(0,0) X(1)] \beta_{i} \\
& \varphi_{i, x}^{\dagger}=-\eta_{i}[V(0) G], \quad \varphi_{i, y}^{\dagger}=-\eta_{i}[-V(1) R-V(0) R(1,-1)]  \tag{73}\\
& \varphi_{i, x x}^{\dagger}=-\eta_{i}[V(1) G+2 V(0) R(0,0) G-V(0) R(1,-1)]
\end{align*}
$$

Notice that $x$-derivatives or $y$-derivatives of $F$ and $G$ are the same as in the case of the nc mKP equation, while the $t$-derivatives of $F$ and $G$ have additional terms. The two constraints (48) are satisfied by direct substitution. The additional terms generated by variation of constants in (47) can be simplified as

$$
\begin{align*}
& \sum_{k=1}^{M}\left[w X(0) \dot{c}_{i} V(-1)-X(0) \dot{c}_{i} V(-1) w+X(0) \dot{c}_{i} V(0) G+F X(1) \dot{c}_{i} V(-1)\right]  \tag{74}\\
& \left.=-\sum_{k=1}^{M}\left(\left[w, \phi_{i} \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}\right]+\left(\phi_{i} \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}\right)_{x}\right)\right)
\end{align*}
$$

which means that (66) together with (72) satisfy (47).
So far, we have finished proving that (66) together with 72 provide the quasigrammian solutions to the extended nc mKP equation.

### 4.2.2 Comparison with the bilinear mKPESCS

The bilinear form of the mKPESCS (59) has the following Grammian solutions expressed in terms of pfaffians

$$
\begin{align*}
& \tau=p f\left(1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& \tau^{\prime}=\tau-p f\left(d_{-1}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& \Phi_{i}=\operatorname{pf}\left(d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, \hat{i}^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \beta_{i}  \tag{75}\\
& \Psi_{i}=-\eta_{i} p f\left(d_{-1}, 1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)
\end{align*}
$$

where the pfaffian entries are defined as $p f\left(i, j^{*}\right)=c_{i j}(t)+\int f_{i} g_{j} d x, p f\left(d_{0}^{*}, i\right)=f_{i}, p f\left(d_{0}, j^{*}\right)=g_{j}$, $p f\left(i^{*}, j^{*}\right)=p f\left(d_{0}, j\right)=p f\left(d_{0}^{*}, j^{*}\right)=0$ with functions $f_{i}$ and $g_{j}$ satisfying the dispersion relations

$$
f_{i, y}=f_{i}^{(2)}, \quad f_{i, t}=f_{i}^{(3)}, \quad g_{i, y}=-g_{i}^{(2)}, \quad g_{i, t}=g_{i}^{(3)}
$$

To make it clear, we list all the derivatives needed for proving the quasigrammian solutions for the bilinear mKPESCS equation in Appendix C.

Rewrite (75) in terms of Grammian determinants, we have

$$
\begin{align*}
& \tau=\operatorname{det}\left(C_{i j}+\int f_{i}^{(0)} g_{j}^{(0)} d x\right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq N}  \tag{76}\\
& \tau^{\prime}=\operatorname{det}\left(C_{i j}-\int f_{i}^{(1)} g_{j}^{(-1)} d x\right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq N},  \tag{77}\\
& \Phi_{i}=(-1)^{i}\left|\Omega^{\prime}\right| \beta_{i}, \quad \Psi_{i}=(-1)^{i-1} \eta_{i}\left|\begin{array}{cc}
\Omega & P^{\dagger(-1)} \\
e_{i}^{T} & 0
\end{array}\right| . \tag{78}
\end{align*}
$$

In commutative case, the quasigrammian solutions (66) and $\sqrt{72)}$ to the extended nc mKP equation can be expressed in terms of Grammian determinants and are closely related to the Grammian solutions for the bilinear mKPESCS as follows

$$
\begin{aligned}
& w=-F R(1,-1)+F(0,0) G=\left(\tau \tau_{x}^{\prime}-\tau^{\prime} \tau_{x}\right) /\left(\tau \tau^{\prime}\right)=\left(\ln \tau^{\prime} / \tau\right)_{x} \\
& \phi_{i}=\Phi_{i} / \tau^{\prime}, \quad \varphi_{i}^{\dagger}=\Psi_{i} / \tau
\end{aligned}
$$

## 5 The Miura transformation

A Miura transformation which takes us from a solution of the nc mKP equation to that of the nc KP equation can be obtained from the Gelfand-Dikii approach [23]. It takes the form

$$
-w_{x}-w^{2}+W=F v_{x} G
$$

which inspires us to find out the Miura transformation between the extended nc KP equation and the extended nc mKP equation

$$
\begin{align*}
& -w_{x}-w^{2}+W=F v_{x} G \\
& \phi_{i}=F q_{i}, \quad \varphi_{i, x}^{\dagger}=-r_{i}^{\dagger} G \tag{79}
\end{align*}
$$

where $\left(v, q_{i}, r_{i}\right)$ is a solution of the extended nc KP equation and $\left(w, W, F, G, \phi_{i}, \varphi_{i}\right)$ is the solution of the extended nc mKP equation. It is remarkable that the Miura transformation 79 holds true for both quasiwronskian solutions and quasigrammian solutions obtained for the extended nc KP equation and the extended nc mKP equation, respectively. The transformation 79 can be directly verified using respective formulae and identities obtained in previous sections.

## 6 Conclusions and discussions

In this paper, firstly, a useful identity is developed. Secondly, starting from the existing quasiwronskian solutions and quasigrammian solutions for the nc KP equation, we have successfully constructed the extended nc KP equation by variation of constants, respectively. Thirdly, for the nc mKP equation, we present a slightly different quasigrammian solution. In the same way, we have succeed in constructing the extended nc mKP equation from the existing quasiwronskian solutions and the quasigrammian solutions presented by us for the nc mKP equation by variation of constants. Fourthly, in literature, Wronskian solutions
in terms of exponential functions and Grammian solutions are presented for the bilinear KPESCS. For completeness, we provide the general Wronskian solutions for the bilinear KPESCS, Wronskian solutions and Grammian solutions for the bilinear mKPESCS. It is remarked that the quasiwronskian and quasigrammian solutions for the extended nc KP equation and the extended nc mKP equation in commutative setting can be transformed to give Wronskian solutions and Grammian solutions for the bilinear KPESCS and the bilinear mKPESCS, separately. The beauty and clarity of quasideterminant solutions is that it makes the verification process direct and more understandable. Finally, Miura transformation between the extended nc KP and the extended nc mKP has been established successfully and proved to be true in both quasiwronskian solutions and quasigrammian solutions, which reflects the exactness of our solutions.

We have illustrated how to construct the extended nc KP equation and the extended nc mKP equation from the nc KP equation and the nc mKP equation by using variation of constants. It provides an efficient and unified way to construct extensions of nc integrable systems. It is believed that this approach can be used to produce extensions of other nc integrable systems such as the non-Abelian Hirota-Miwa equation and the non-Abelian Toda lattice equation. Moreover, noncommutative analogues of pfaffians have been reported and applied to several nc B-type integrable systems to derive their quasi-Pfaffian solutions by C.R. Gilson. It is also interesting to explore extensions of nc B-type integrable systems.

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## Appendix: List of necessary derivative formulae

## A. Wronskian solutions for the bilinear KPESCS

Here the derivatives of $\tau$ w.r.t. $x$ or $y$ are the same as in the case of bilinear KP equation [22].

$$
\begin{aligned}
\tau_{x}= & p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
\tau_{x x}= & p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right)+p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N-1}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, 1\right), \\
\tau_{x x x}= & p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N+2}, N, \cdots, 1\right)+2 p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N-1}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
& \quad+p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-4}, d_{N-2}, d_{N-1}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
\tau_{x x x x}= & p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N+3}, N, \cdots, 1\right)+3 p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N-1}, d_{N+2}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
& +2 p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right)+3 p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-4}, d_{N-2}, d_{N-1}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
& \quad+p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-5}, d_{N-3}, d_{N-2}, d_{N-1}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
\tau_{y}= & p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right)-p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N-1}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, 1\right), \\
\tau_{y y}= & p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N+3}, N, \cdots, 1\right)+2 p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
& -p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-4}, d_{N-2}, d_{N-1}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right)-p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N-1}, d_{N+2}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
& +p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-5}, d_{N-3}, d_{N-2}, d_{N-1}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, 1\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\tau_{t}= & p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N+2}, N, \cdots, 1\right)-p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N-1}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
& +p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-4}, d_{N-2}, d_{N-1}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, 1\right)+\sum_{i=1}^{M} \dot{c}_{i} p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1, g_{i}\right) \\
\tau_{t x}= & p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N+3}, N, \cdots, 1\right)-p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
& -p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-5}, d_{N-3}, d_{N-2}, d_{N-1}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, 1\right)+\sum_{i=1}^{M} \dot{c}_{i} p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1, g_{i}\right), \\
\Phi_{i, x}= & p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1, g_{i}\right) \beta_{i} \\
\Phi_{i, y}= & {\left[p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, d_{N+2}, N, \cdots, 1, g_{i}\right)-p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1, g_{i}\right)\right] \beta_{i} } \\
\Phi_{i, x x}= & {\left[p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, d_{N+2}, N, \cdots, 1, g_{i}\right)+p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1, g_{i}\right)\right] \beta_{i} } \\
\Psi_{i, x}= & \eta_{i} p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N-1}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right) \\
\Psi_{i, y}= & \eta_{i}\left[p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right)-p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-4}, d_{N-2}, d_{N-1}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right)\right] \\
\Psi_{i, x x}= & \eta_{i}\left[p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right)+p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-4}, d_{N-2}, d_{N-1}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right)\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

## B. Wronskian solutions for the bilinear mKPESCS

Here the derivatives of $\tau$ w.r.t. $x$ and $y$ are the same as in the case of bilinear mKP equation [22].

$$
\begin{aligned}
\tau_{x}^{\prime}= & p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
\tau_{x x}^{\prime}= & p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, d_{N+2}, N, \cdots, 1\right)+p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
\tau_{x x x}^{\prime}= & p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, d_{N+3}, N, \cdots, 1\right)+2 p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N}, d_{N+2}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
& \quad+p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N-1}, d_{N}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
\tau_{y}^{\prime}= & p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, d_{N+2}, N, \cdots, 1\right)-p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right), \\
\tau_{t}^{\prime}= & p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, d_{N+3}, N, \cdots, 1\right)-p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N}, d_{N+2}, N, \cdots, 1\right) \\
& \quad+p f\left(d_{0}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N-1}, d_{N}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, 1\right)+\sum_{i=1}^{M} \dot{c}_{i} p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1, g_{i}\right) \\
& \\
\Psi_{i}= & \eta_{i} p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-1}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right) \\
\Psi_{i, x}= & \eta_{i} p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right) \\
\Psi_{i, x x}= & \eta_{i}\left[p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right)+p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N-1}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right)\right] \\
\Psi_{i, y}= & \eta_{i}\left[p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-2}, d_{N+1}, N, \cdots,, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right)-p f\left(d_{1}, \cdots, d_{N-3}, d_{N-1}, d_{N}, N, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, 1\right)\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

Here we have skipped the derivatives of $\tau$ and $\Phi$ which are the same as in Appendix A.

## C. Grammian solutions for the bilinear mKPESCS

Here the derivatives of $\tau$ and $\tau^{\prime}$ w.r.t. $x$ and $y$ are the same as in the case of bilinear mKP equation [22].

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \tau_{x}=p f\left(d_{0}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right), \\
& \tau_{x x}=p f\left(d_{1}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+p f\left(d_{0}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \text {, } \\
& \tau_{x x x}=p f\left(d_{2}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+2 p f\left(d_{1}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& +p f\left(d_{0}, d_{2}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& \tau_{y}=-p f\left(d_{1}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+p f\left(d_{0}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \text {, } \\
& \tau_{y x}=-p f\left(d_{2}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+p f\left(d_{0}, d_{2}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \text {, } \\
& \tau_{t}=p f\left(d_{2}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)-p f\left(d_{1}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& +p f\left(d_{0}, d_{2}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+\sum_{i=1}^{N} \dot{c}_{i} p f\left(1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, \hat{i^{*}}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& \tau_{x}^{\prime}=p f\left(d_{1}, d_{-1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right), \\
& \tau_{x x}^{\prime}=p f\left(d_{2}, d_{-1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+p f\left(d_{1}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) m \\
& +p f\left(d_{0}, d_{0}^{*}, d_{1}, d_{-1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right), \\
& \tau_{x x x}^{\prime}=p f\left(d_{3}, d_{-1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+2 p f\left(d_{2}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& +p f\left(d_{1}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+p f\left(d_{0}, d_{1}^{*}, d_{1}, d_{-1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& +p f\left(d_{0}, d_{0}^{*}, d_{2}, d_{-1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right), \\
& \tau_{y}^{\prime}=-p f\left(d_{2}, d_{-1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+p f\left(d_{1}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& -p f\left(d_{0}, d_{-1}^{*}, d_{1}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \text {, } \\
& \tau_{x y}^{\prime}=-p f\left(d_{3}, d_{-1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+p f\left(d_{1}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& -p f\left(d_{0}, d_{-1}^{*}, d_{1}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right), \\
& \tau_{t}^{\prime}=p f\left(d_{0}, d_{2}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)-p f\left(d_{1}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& -p f\left(d_{-1}, d_{3}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)-p f\left(d_{-1}, d_{0}^{*}, d_{1}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& -p f\left(d_{-1}, d_{0}^{*}, d_{0}, d_{2}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+\sum_{i=1}^{N} \dot{c}_{i} p f\left(1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, \hat{i^{*}}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& -\sum_{i=1}^{N} \dot{c}_{i} p f\left(d_{-1}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, \hat{i^{*}}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right) \\
& \Phi_{i, x}=\left[p f\left(d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, \hat{i^{*}}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)\right] \beta_{i}, \\
& \Phi_{i, y}=\left[p f\left(d_{2}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, \hat{i^{*}}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)-p f\left(d_{0}, d_{0}^{*}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, \hat{i^{*}}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)\right] \beta_{i}, \\
& \Phi_{i, x x}=\left[p f\left(d_{2}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, \hat{i^{*}}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+p f\left(d_{0}, d_{0}^{*}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, \hat{i^{*}}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)\right] \beta_{i}, \\
& \Psi_{i, x}=-\eta_{i}\left[p f\left(d_{0}, 1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+p f\left(d_{-1}, d_{0}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)\right] \text {, } \\
& \Psi_{i, x x}=-\eta_{i}\left[p f\left(d_{1}, 1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+p f\left(d_{-1}, d_{1}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)\right. \\
& \left.+p f\left(d_{-1}, d_{0}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)\right] \text {, } \\
& \Psi_{i, y}=\eta_{i}\left[p f\left(d_{1}, 1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)+p f\left(d_{-1}, d_{1}, d_{0}^{*}, 1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)\right. \\
& \left.-p f\left(d_{-1}, d_{0}, d_{1}^{*}, 1, \cdots, \hat{i}, \cdots, N, N^{*}, \cdots, 1^{*}\right)\right] \text {, }
\end{aligned}
$$

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