



Tracker and scaling solutions in DHOST theories

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ABSTRACT

In quadratic-order degenerate higher-order scalar–tensor (DHOST) theories compatible with gravitational-wave constraints, we derive the most general Lagrangian allowing for tracker solutions characterized by $\dot{\phi}/H^p = \text{constant}$, where $\dot{\phi}$ is the time derivative of a scalar field ϕ , H is the Hubble expansion rate, and p is a constant. While the tracker is present up to the cubic-order Horndeski Lagrangian $L = c_2 X - c_3 X^{(p-1)/(2p)} \square \phi$, where c_2, c_3 are constants and X is the kinetic energy of ϕ , the DHOST interaction breaks this structure for $p \neq 1$. Even in the latter case, however, there exists an approximate tracker solution in the early cosmological epoch with the nearly constant field equation of state $w_\phi = -1 - 2p\dot{H}/(3H^2)$. The scaling solution, which corresponds to $p = 1$, is the unique case in which all the terms in the field density ρ_ϕ and the pressure P_ϕ obey the scaling relation $\rho_\phi \propto P_\phi \propto H^2$. Extending the analysis to the coupled DHOST theories with the field-dependent coupling $Q(\phi)$ between the scalar field and matter, we show that the scaling solution exists for $Q(\phi) = 1/(\mu_1 \phi + \mu_2)$, where μ_1 and μ_2 are constants. For the constant Q , i.e., $\mu_1 = 0$, we derive fixed points of the dynamical system by using the general Lagrangian with scaling solutions. This result can be applied to the model construction of late-time cosmic acceleration preceded by the scaling ϕ -matter-dominated epoch.

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1. Introduction

There have been numerous attempts to modify or extend General Relativity (GR) at large distances [1–6]. One of such motivations is to explain the observational evidence of late-time cosmic acceleration by introducing a new ingredient beyond the scheme of standard model of particle physics. The simple candidate for such a new degree of freedom (DOF) is a scalar field ϕ [7–13], which has been widely exploited to describe the dynamics of dark energy.

The theories in which the scalar field is directly coupled to gravity (with two tensor polarized DOFs) are generally called scalar–tensor theories [14,15]. It is known that Horndeski theories [16] are the most general scalar–tensor theories with second-order equations of motion [17–19]. The second-order property ensures the absence of an Ostrogradsky instability [20] associated with a linear dependence of the Hamiltonian arising from extra DOFs.

Horndeski theories can be extended to more general theoretical schemes without increasing the number of propagating DOFs [21]. For example, Gleyzes–Langlois–Piazza–Vernizzi (GLPV) expressed the Horndeski Lagrangian in terms of scalar quantities arising in the 3+1 decomposition of spacetime [22] and derived a beyond-Horndeski Lagrangian without imposing two conditions Horndeski theories obey [23]. The Hamiltonian analysis in the unitary gauge showed that the GLPV theories do not increase the number of DOFs relative to those in Horndeski gravity [24–26].

One can further perform a healthy extension of Horndeski theories by keeping one scalar and two tensor DOFs. Even if Euler–Lagrange equations contain derivatives higher than second order in the scalar field and the metric, it is possible to maintain the same number of propagating DOFs by imposing the so-called degeneracy conditions of their Lagrangians [27–31]. They are dubbed degenerate higher-order scalar–tensor (DHOST) theories, which encompass GLPV theories as a special case. The absence of an extra DOF was confirmed by the Hamiltonian analysis [26,28] as well as by the field definition linking to Horndeski theories [29,30,32].

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The DHOST theories contain the products of covariant derivatives of the field which are quadratic and cubic in $\nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi$, say, $(\square\phi)^2$ and $(\square\phi)^3$, respectively. If we apply the DHOST theories to dark energy and adopt the bound of the speed c_t of gravitational waves constrained from the GW170817 event [33] together with the electromagnetic counterpart [34], the Lagrangians consistent with $c_t = 1$ (in the unit where the speed of light is equivalent to 1) are up to quadratic in $\nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi$ with one of the terms vanishing ($A_1 = 0$) [35] among six coefficients of derivative interactions. From the degeneracy conditions there are three constraints among the other five coefficients [36–38], so we are left with two quadratic-order free functions. If we take into account the decay of gravitational waves to dark energy [39], we have an additional constraint on the quadratic-order Lagrangian.¹ Hence there is one free DHOST interaction containing the term $B_4(\phi, X)R$ (where R is the Ricci scalar) besides the Horndeski Lagrangian $L = G_2(\phi, X) - G_3(\phi, X)\square\phi$ up to cubic order.

If we apply shift-symmetric Horndeski theories to dark energy, there are self-accelerating solutions preceded by a constant tracker equation of state w_ϕ with $\dot{\phi} \propto H^p$ (p is a constant). For example, the covariant Galileon [41,42] gives rise to the value $w_\phi = -2$ with $p = -1$ during the matter era [43,44], but it is disfavored from the joint data analysis of supernovae type Ia, cosmic microwave background, and baryon acoustic oscillations [45]. The extended Galileon proposed in Ref. [46] can accommodate the tracker equation of state w_ϕ closer to -1 , in which case the model can be consistent with the observational data [47]. In DHOST theories, (approximate) tracker solutions were found for particular models [38,48], but the general conditions for its existence have been unknown.

In Horndeski theories, there is a special kind of tracker called the scaling solution [49–62] along which the field density ρ_ϕ is proportional to the background matter density ρ_m . If the scalar field has a constant coupling Q with matter, the scaling solution satisfying the relation $\dot{\phi} \propto H$ exists for the cubic-order Horndeski Lagrangian $L = Xg_2(Y) - g_3(Y)\square\phi$, where g_2, g_3 are arbitrary functions of $Y = Xe^{\lambda\phi}$ (λ is a constant) [63]. In this case, it is possible to construct viable dark energy models with a scaling ϕ -matter dominated epoch (ϕ MDE). In DHOST theories, the conditions for realizing the scaling solution were not derived yet.

In this paper, we will derive the Lagrangian allowing for tracking and scaling solutions in DHOST theories compatible with observational constraints of gravitational waves. We impose the condition $\dot{\phi} \propto H^p$ by assuming that the quantity $h = -\dot{H}/H^2$ is nearly constant. For $p \neq 1$, we show the existence of approximate tracker solutions characterized by the field equation of state $w_\phi \simeq -1 + 2ph/3$ in the early cosmological epoch. The scaling solution with the power $p = 1$ is the special case in which the exact scaling behavior of the field density ($\rho_\phi \propto \rho_m \propto H^2$) can be realized without assuming the dominance of ρ_m over ρ_ϕ . We also extend the analysis to the case in which a field-dependent coupling $Q(\phi)$ between ϕ and matter is present and obtain the most general Lagrangian allowing for scaling solutions.

This paper is organized as follows. In Sec. 2, we derive the background equations of motion in DHOST theories in the presence of the field-dependent coupling $Q(\phi)$ with matter. In Sec. 3, we constrain the forms of DHOST Lagrangians allowing for the existence of tracker and scaling solutions for $Q = 0$. In Sec. 4, we obtain the most general Lagrangian with scaling solutions for the field-

dependent coupling $Q(\phi)$ and also derive the fixed points of the dynamical system for constant Q . Sec. 5 is devoted to conclusions.

2. Background equations in DHOST theories

Let us consider the quadratic-order DHOST theories given by the action [27–31]:

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left(\frac{R}{2} + L \right) + S_m(\phi, g_{\mu\nu}), \quad (2.1)$$

where g is the determinant of metric tensor $g_{\mu\nu}$, R is the Ricci scalar, and

$$L = G_2(\phi, X) - G_3(\phi, X)\square\phi + B_4(\phi, X)R + A_4(\phi, X)Z. \quad (2.2)$$

Here, we use the unit where the reduced Planck mass M_{pl} is equivalent to 1. The functions G_2, G_3, B_4, A_4 depend on ϕ and $X = -\nabla_\mu \phi \nabla^\mu \phi / 2$, with the covariant derivative operator ∇_μ and the d'Alembert operator $\square = \nabla^\mu \nabla_\mu$. The quantity Z is defined by

$$Z = \nabla^\mu \phi \nabla_\nu \phi \nabla_\mu \nabla_\rho \phi \nabla^\rho \nabla^\nu \phi. \quad (2.3)$$

The function A_4 is related to B_4 according to

$$A_4 = \frac{3B_{4,X}^2}{1 + 2B_4}, \quad (2.4)$$

with the notation $B_{4,X} \equiv \partial B_4 / \partial X$. The full DHOST theories contain the other four Lagrangians $L_1 = A_1(\phi, X)\nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi \nabla^\mu \nabla^\nu \phi$, $L_2 = A_2(\phi, X)(\square\phi)^2$, $L_3 = A_3(\phi, X)(\square\phi)\nabla^\mu \phi \nabla^\nu \phi \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi$, and $L_5 = A_5(\phi, X)(\nabla^\mu \phi \nabla^\nu \phi \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu \phi)^2$. Requiring that the speed c_t of gravitational waves is equivalent to 1, it follows that $A_1 = 0$ [35]. The degeneracy conditions constrain the coupling A_2 to be 0 and the functions A_3 and A_5 are related to each other according to $A_5 = -2A_3(B_{4,X} + A_3X)/(1 + 2B_4)$. To avoid the decay of gravitational waves to dark energy perturbations [39], these functions are constrained to be $A_3 = 0 = A_5$. On using the other degeneracy condition, we end up with the Lagrangian (2.2) with the particular relation (2.4).

The theory (2.2) can be also obtained from the cubic-order Horndeski Lagrangian $L = P(\phi, X) + Q(\phi, X)\square\phi + f(\phi)R$ after performing an invertible conformal transformation $g_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow C(\phi, X)g_{\mu\nu}$ [39]. We also note that the GLPV theories [23] correspond to $A_3 = -A_4 = -B_{4,X}/X \neq 0$ and $A_5 = 0$, so they do not belong to the Lagrangian (2.2). In other words, the GLPV theories do not satisfy the bound arising from the decay of gravitational waves to dark energy.

For the matter action S_m , we consider a barotropic perfect fluid which can be coupled to the scalar field ϕ . In scalar-tensor theories without vector propagating DOFs, the matter sector can be described by the Schutz–Sorkin action [63–68]:

$$S_m = - \int d^4x [\sqrt{-g} \rho_m(n, \phi) + J^\mu \nabla_\mu \ell], \quad (2.5)$$

where the matter density ρ_m depends on the fluid number density n as well as on ϕ . The four vector J^μ is related to n , as $n = \sqrt{J^\mu J^\nu g_{\mu\nu}}/g$, and ℓ is a scalar quantity. We define the coupling between ϕ and matter, as

$$Q(\phi) \equiv \frac{\rho_{m,\phi}}{\rho_m}, \quad (2.6)$$

where $\rho_{m,\phi} \equiv \partial \rho_m / \partial \phi$.

To study the background cosmological dynamics, we consider a flat Friedmann–Lemaître–Robertson–Walker spacetime given by the line element

¹ This assumes that the effective theories of dark energy are valid up to the energy scale corresponding to the gravitational-wave frequency observed by LIGO/Virgo ($f \sim 100$ Hz) [40].

$$ds^2 = -N^2(\hat{t})d\hat{t}^2 + a^2(\hat{t})\delta_{ij}d\hat{x}^i d\hat{x}^j, \quad (2.7)$$

where $N(\hat{t})$ is a lapse, and $a(\hat{t})$ is a scale factor. The Lagrangian in the action (2.1) is given by

$$L = G_2 + (\ddot{\phi} + 3H\dot{\phi})G_3 + 6\left(2H^2 + \dot{H}\right)B_4 - \frac{3B_{4,X}^2}{1+2B_4}\dot{\phi}^2\ddot{\phi}^2, \quad (2.8)$$

with $\sqrt{-g} = Na^3$ and $H \equiv \dot{a}/a$, where a dot represents the derivative with respect to $t \equiv \int N d\hat{t}$.

For the matter sector, the temporal component of J^μ is related to the background number density n_0 , as $J^0 = n_0 a^3$, so the matter action is expressed as

$$S_m = - \int d^4x a^3 \left[N \rho_m(n_0, \phi) + n_0 \frac{d\ell}{dt} \right]. \quad (2.9)$$

The variations of S_m with respect to n_0 and ℓ lead to $\dot{\ell} = -\rho_{m,n}$, where $\rho_{m,n} \equiv \partial \rho_m / \partial n$, and

$$\dot{n}_0 + 3Hn_0 = 0, \quad (2.10)$$

respectively.

Varying the total action (2.1) with respect to N and a , we obtain the modified Friedmann equations:

$$3H^2 = \rho_\phi + \rho_m, \quad (2.11)$$

$$2\dot{H} + 3H^2 = -P_\phi - P_m. \quad (2.12)$$

Here, ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ correspond to the field density and pressure defined, respectively, by

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_\phi = & \dot{\phi}^2 G_{2,X} - G_2 - \dot{\phi}^2 (G_{3,\phi} - 3H\dot{\phi}G_{3,X}) - 6H^2 B_4 \\ & - 6H\dot{\phi} (B_{4,\phi} + H\dot{\phi}B_{4,X} + \dot{\phi}^2 B_{4,X\phi}) \\ & + \frac{3}{\phi} B_1 (1 + 2B_4) \left[2\ddot{\phi}B_1 + 2H\dot{\phi} (3B_1 - 1) - \frac{3}{\phi} \ddot{\phi}^2 B_1 \right] \\ & + 6B_1 (1 + 2B_4) (\dot{H} + 3H^2) \\ & + 6H\dot{\phi} [2B_1 B_{4,\phi} + B_{1,\phi} (1 + 2B_4)] \\ & + 6B_1 [B_1 \ddot{\phi}^2 B_{4,X} + 2B_1 \ddot{\phi} B_{4,\phi} \\ & + (1 + 2B_4) \ddot{\phi} (\ddot{\phi} B_{1,X} + 2B_{1,\phi})], \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_\phi = & G_2 - \dot{\phi}^2 (G_{3,\phi} + \ddot{\phi} G_{3,X}) + 2B_4 (2\dot{H} + 3H^2) + 4H\dot{\phi} B_{4,\phi} \\ & + 2\ddot{\phi} (B_{4,\phi} + 2H\dot{\phi} B_{4,X}) + 2\dot{\phi}^2 (B_{4,\phi\phi} + \ddot{\phi} B_{4,X\phi}) \\ & + \frac{\ddot{\phi}^2}{\phi^2} [2\dot{\phi}^2 B_{1,X} (1 + 2B_4) + 2B_1 (2\dot{\phi}^2 B_{4,X} - 1 - 2B_4) \\ & - 3B_1^2 (1 + 2B_4)] + 4\ddot{\phi} B_1 B_{4,\phi} \\ & + \frac{2}{\phi} (1 + 2B_4) (B_{1,\phi} \dot{\phi} \ddot{\phi} + B_1 \ddot{\phi}), \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

where

$$B_1 \equiv \frac{2XB_{4,X}}{1+2B_4}, \quad (2.15)$$

$$P_m \equiv n_0 \rho_{m,n} - \rho_m, \quad (2.16)$$

with $X = \dot{\phi}^2/2$. If B_4 depends on ϕ alone, both A_4 and B_1 vanish. In this case, the Lagrangian (2.2) reduces to a sub-class of Horndeski theories. Thus, the dimensionless variable B_1 characterizes the deviation from Horndeski theories.

The expressions of ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ derived above are valid even for DHOST theories with non-vanishing functions A_3 and A_5 , in which case the function B_1 is given by $B_1 = 2X(B_{4,X} + A_3 X)/(1 + 2B_4)$ [38]. Since we are now considering the theories with $A_3 = 0$, B_1 is directly related to B_4 according to Eq. (2.15).

On using the property $\dot{\rho}_m = \rho_{m,n} \dot{n}_0 + Q(\phi) \rho_m \dot{\phi}$ and the matter pressure (2.16), the conservation (2.10) of total fluid number translates to

$$\dot{\rho}_m + 3H(1 + w_m) \rho_m = Q(\phi) \rho_m \dot{\phi}, \quad (2.17)$$

where $w_m = P_m/\rho_m$. Varying the total action S with respect to ϕ , it follows that

$$\dot{\rho}_\phi + 3H(1 + w_\phi) \rho_\phi = -Q(\phi) \rho_m \dot{\phi}, \quad (2.18)$$

where $w_\phi = P_\phi/\rho_\phi$. One can also derive Eq. (2.18) by taking the time derivative of Eq. (2.13) and using Eqs. (2.14) and (2.17).

From Eq. (2.11), the density parameters $\Omega_\phi = \rho_\phi/(3H^2)$ and $\Omega_m = \rho_m/(3H^2)$ obey

$$\Omega_\phi + \Omega_m = 1. \quad (2.19)$$

From Eq. (2.12) with Eq. (2.11), we obtain

$$h \equiv -\frac{\dot{H}}{H^2} = \frac{3}{2} (1 + w_{\text{eff}}), \quad (2.20)$$

where w_{eff} is the effective equation of state defined by

$$w_{\text{eff}} = w_\phi \Omega_\phi + w_m \Omega_m. \quad (2.21)$$

We note that there are time derivatives $\ddot{\phi}$ in Eqs. (2.11)–(2.12) as well as $\ddot{\phi}$ and \ddot{H} in Eq. (2.18). As we will discuss in Sec. 4.3, however, the background equations reduce to the dynamical system containing the time derivatives of ϕ and a up to second order thanks to the degeneracy conditions.

3. Tracker and scaling solutions for $Q = 0$

We derive the Lagrangian L allowing for the tracking solution satisfying

$$\frac{\dot{\phi}}{H^p} = \alpha, \quad (3.1)$$

where p and α are constants. We focus on the case

$$Q = 0, \quad (3.2)$$

and impose the condition

$$w_\phi = \frac{P_\phi}{\rho_\phi} = \text{constant}, \quad (3.3)$$

so that P_ϕ scales in the same way as ρ_ϕ .

The tracker solution found for covariant Galileons [43,44] corresponds to $p = -1$, with the field equation of state $w_\phi = -2$ during the matter era. The scaling solution found for cubic-order Horndeski theories [63] corresponds to $p = 1$, with $w_\phi = w_m$. Now, we are extending the analysis to a more general power p .

We take into account the canonical kinetic term X in G_2 and search for the theories in which each term in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ evolves in the same way as X , i.e.,

$$\rho_\phi \propto P_\phi \propto \dot{\phi}^2 \propto H^{2p}. \quad (3.4)$$

The terms associated with the couplings G_2 and B_4 in the Lagrangian (2.8) appear in the expressions of ρ_ϕ or P_ϕ . Moreover, the G_3 -dependent contributions to Eq. (2.8) reduce to the term

$-\dot{\phi}^2(G_{3,\phi} + \ddot{\phi}G_{3,X})$ in P_ϕ after the integration by parts. Then, the Lagrangian should follow the same time dependence as ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ , i.e.,

$$L \propto H^{2p}. \tag{3.5}$$

In the following, we obtain the form of the Lagrangian allowing for the property (3.5). Since there are terms in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ which are absent in L , we need to confirm whether each term in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ obeys the property (3.4) after deriving the Lagrangian satisfying the condition (3.5).

The relation (3.5) translates to

$$\frac{\dot{L}}{HL} = -2ph, \tag{3.6}$$

where h is defined by Eq. (2.20). In what follows, we consider the case in which h is (nearly) constant. The constancy of h exactly holds for scaling solutions along which both Ω_ϕ and Ω_m are constant. For tracking solutions in which Ω_ϕ varies in time, the quantity h is approximately constant during the radiation- and matter-dominated epochs in which the contribution of the term $w_\phi\Omega_\phi$ to Eq. (2.20) can be negligible. The constancy of h also holds for the scalar-field dominated solution ($\Omega_\phi = 1$).

In DHOST theories given by Eq. (2.2), the Lagrangian depends on $\phi, X, \square\phi, R,$ and Z . Then, we can write Eq. (3.6) in the form

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \phi} \dot{\phi} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial X} \dot{X} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \square\phi} (\square\dot{\phi}) + \frac{\partial L}{\partial R} \dot{R} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial Z} \dot{Z} = -2p h L. \tag{3.7}$$

On using the relation (3.1), the quantities associated with the time derivatives of $\phi, X, \square\phi = -\ddot{\phi} - 3H\dot{\phi}, R = 6(2H^2 + \dot{H}),$ and $Z = -\dot{\phi}^2\ddot{\phi}^2$ can be expressed, respectively, as

$$\frac{\dot{\phi}}{H} = \frac{2ph}{\lambda} X^n, \tag{3.8}$$

$$\frac{\dot{X}}{H} = -2phX, \tag{3.9}$$

$$\frac{(\square\dot{\phi})}{H} = -(p+1)h\square\phi, \tag{3.10}$$

$$\frac{\dot{R}}{H} = -2hR, \tag{3.11}$$

$$\frac{\dot{Z}}{H} = -2(2p+1)hZ, \tag{3.12}$$

where

$$\lambda \equiv 2^{1-n} p h \alpha^{-1/p}, \quad n \equiv \frac{p-1}{2p}. \tag{3.13}$$

Substituting the Lagrangian (2.2) into Eq. (3.7) and treating A_4 as an independent function from B_4 , it follows that the couplings $G = G_2, G_3, B_4, A_4$ need to separately obey the partial differential equations:

$$XG_{,X} - \frac{1}{\lambda} X^n G_{,\phi} - sG = 0, \tag{3.14}$$

where s is a constant given by

$$s = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } G = G_2, \\ \frac{p-1}{2p} & \text{for } G = G_3, \\ \frac{p-1}{2p} & \text{for } G = B_4, \\ -\frac{p}{p+1} & \text{for } G = A_4. \end{cases} \tag{3.15}$$

In the following, we discuss the cases $p \neq 1$ and $p = 1$, separately.

3.1. Tracker solutions: $p \neq 1$

For $p \neq 1$ (i.e., $n \neq 0$), the general solution to Eq. (3.14) is given by

$$G(\phi, X) = X^s g(\mathcal{Y}), \tag{3.16}$$

where g is an arbitrary function of

$$\mathcal{Y} = X^n + n\lambda\phi. \tag{3.17}$$

Since we are now considering the case in which $h = -\dot{H}/H^2$ is approximately constant, the integration of this relation gives

$$H = \frac{1}{h(t-t_0)}, \tag{3.18}$$

where t_0 is a constant. Then, we can integrate Eq. (3.1) to give

$$\phi = \phi_0 + \frac{\alpha}{h^p(1-p)}(t-t_0)^{1-p}, \tag{3.19}$$

where ϕ_0 is an integration constant. Since $X^n = 2^{-n}\alpha^{2n}h^{1-p}(t-t_0)^{1-p}$, it follows that $\mathcal{Y} = n\lambda\phi_0 = \text{constant}$. Then, the function $g(\mathcal{Y})$ does not vary in time along the tracker solution.

Let us study whether each term in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ following from the Lagrangian (3.16) obeys the property (3.4). First of all, the quadratic Lagrangian is given by $G_2 = Xg_2(\mathcal{Y})$, where $g_2(\mathcal{Y})$ is an arbitrary function of \mathcal{Y} . Since $g_2(\mathcal{Y})$ does not vary in time along the tracker solution, the term G_2 in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ evolves as $G_2 \propto X \propto H^{2p}$. The contribution $\dot{\phi}^2 G_{2,X}$ to ρ_ϕ has the dependence $\dot{\phi}^2 G_{2,X} = \dot{\phi}^2(g_2 + nX^n g_{2,\mathcal{Y}})$, so it satisfies the property (3.4) for $g_{2,\mathcal{Y}} = 0$, i.e., $g_2(\mathcal{Y}) = c_2 = \text{constant}$. Hence the quadratic Lagrangian obeying the relation (3.4) is constrained to be

$$G_2 = c_2 X. \tag{3.20}$$

The integrated solution to (3.14) for the cubic Lagrangian is given by $G_3 = X^n g_3(\mathcal{Y})$. In order to have the relation $\dot{\phi}^2 G_{3,\phi} \propto \dot{\phi}^2$, we require that $G_{3,\phi} = n\lambda X^n g_{3,\mathcal{Y}}$ does not change in time and hence $g_3(\mathcal{Y}) = c_3 = \text{constant}$. This restricts the Lagrangian to the form

$$G_3 = c_3 X^{(p-1)/(2p)}. \tag{3.21}$$

In this case, both the terms $3H\dot{\phi}^3 G_{3,X}$ and $-\dot{\phi}^2\ddot{\phi}G_{3,X}$ are proportional to $\dot{\phi}^2$, so all the cubic-order contributions to ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ satisfy the relation (3.4). The cubic Galileon $G_3 = c_3 X$ corresponds to $p = -1$, in which case the tracker solution characterized by $\dot{\phi}H = \text{constant}$ is present during the radiation- and matter-dominated epochs [43,44].

The coupling B_4 following from the solution (3.16) is given by $B_4 = X^{2n} b_4(\mathcal{Y})$. The term $H\dot{\phi}B_{4,\phi}$ in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ is in proportion to $H^{3p-1} b_{4,\mathcal{Y}}$. Since we are considering the case $p \neq 1$, this term is consistent with the dependence (3.4) only for $b_4(\mathcal{Y}) = c_4 = \text{constant}$. Then we have

$$B_4 = c_4 X^{(p-1)/p}, \tag{3.22}$$

so the function B_1 defined by Eq. (2.15) yields

$$B_1 = \frac{4nc_4 X^{2n}}{1 + 2c_4 X^{2n}}. \tag{3.23}$$

The field density ρ_ϕ and the pressure P_ϕ contain the terms like $H^2 B_4$ proportional to H^{2p} . On the other hand, there exists the term

$$B_1^2(1 + 2B_4) \frac{\ddot{\phi}^2}{\dot{\phi}^2} = \frac{2^{4-n} n^2 c_4^2 p^2 h^2 \alpha^{8n}}{1 + 2c_4 X^{2n}} H^{4p-2}, \tag{3.24}$$

which does not behave as $\propto H^{2p}$ for $p \neq 1$. Under the condition $|2c_4 X^{2n}| \ll 1$, there are also contributions to ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ proportional to $c_4^3 H^{6p-4}$. If we demand the *exact* tracking behavior along which all the terms in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ have the dependence $\propto H^{2p}$, we have $c_4 = 0$ and hence

$$B_4 = 0, \quad B_1 = 0. \quad (3.25)$$

This property can be confirmed by substituting $B_4 = c_4 X^{2n}$ into the degeneracy condition (2.4), i.e.,

$$A_4 = \frac{12n^2 c_4^2}{1 + 2c_4 X^{2n}} X^{-2/p}. \quad (3.26)$$

For $c_4 \neq 0$, this is at odds with the integrated solution $A_4 = X^{-(p+1)/p} a_4(Y)$.

Even in the case $c_4 \neq 0$, there exists an approximate tracker solution in the early cosmological epoch. Provided that $|2c_4 X^{2n}| \ll 1$, the leading-order terms to ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ for $p < 1$ correspond to those proportional to H^{2p} , which arise from the couplings $G_2 = c_2 X$, $G_3 = c_3 X^{(p-1)/(2p)}$ as well as $B_4 = c_4 X^{(p-1)/p}$. The existence of the coupling $B_4 = c_4 X^{(p-1)/p}$ gives rise to terms with the different power-law dependence of H . The next-to-leading contributions to ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ are in proportion to H^{4p-2} . Then, it follows that

$$\rho_\phi = \alpha_1 H^{2p} + c_4 \left(\alpha_2 H^{4p-2} + \dots \right), \quad (3.27)$$

$$P_\phi = \beta_1 H^{2p} + c_4 \left(\beta_2 H^{4p-2} + \dots \right), \quad (3.28)$$

where $\alpha_{1,2}$ and $\beta_{1,2}$ are constants, and the abbreviation means the terms which are next order to H^{4p-2} . Substituting Eqs. (3.27)–(3.28) and the time derivative $\dot{\rho}_\phi$ into the continuity equation $\dot{\rho}_\phi + 3H(\rho_\phi + P_\phi) = 0$, we can solve it for β_1 . On using this relation, the field equation of state $w_\phi = P_\phi/\rho_\phi$ yields

$$w_\phi \simeq -1 + \frac{2}{3}ph + c_4 \frac{2h(p-1)\alpha_2 H^{2(p-1)}}{3\alpha_1 + 3c_4\alpha_2 H^{2(p-1)}}, \quad (3.29)$$

where we picked up the terms up to the order H^{4p-2} in Eqs. (3.27) and (3.28).

For $c_4 = 0$, we have $w_\phi = -1 + 2ph/3$. Indeed, the cubic Galileon corresponds to $p = -1$, in which case $w_\phi = -7/3$ during the radiation dominance ($h = 2$) and $w_\phi = -2$ during the matter dominance ($h = 3/2$) [43,44]. For general values of p , we have $w_\phi = -1 + p$ during the matter era. In this case, for p closer to 0, the model can be compatible with the observational data associated with the background expansion history.

The non-vanishing coupling $B_4 = c_4 X^{(p-1)/p}$ gives rise to the variation of w_ϕ . For $p < 1$, the terms in the parentheses of Eqs. (3.27) and (3.28) evolve faster than H^{2p} , so they are suppressed relative to the former in the asymptotic past. In this limit, we recover the tracker equation of state $w_\phi = -1 + 2ph/3$. As long as the terms in the parentheses of Eqs. (3.27) and (3.28) catch up with their first terms, w_ϕ starts to deviate from the tracker value $-1 + 2ph/3$. Thus, in the presence of the coupling $B_4 = c_4 X^{(p-1)/p}$, the tracking behavior can be approximately realized in the early cosmological epoch during which the terms proportional to H^{4p-2} and H^{6p-4} are subdominant to the H^{2p} contributions to ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ .

From Eq. (3.29), we observe that, in the limit $p \rightarrow 1$, the field equation of state reduces to the tracker value $w_\phi \rightarrow -1 + 2h/3 = w_{\text{eff}}$ even in the presence of the DHOST term $B_4 = c_4 X^{(p-1)/p}$. This limit corresponds to the scaling solution along which w_ϕ is equivalent to w_m with constant Ω_ϕ . For $p = 1$, the solution to Eq. (3.14) is different from Eq. (3.16), so we discuss this case separately in the following.

3.2. Scaling solutions: $p = 1$

If $p = 1$, then the solution to Eq. (3.14) is given by

$$G(\phi, X) = X^s g(Y), \quad (3.30)$$

where s is given by Eq. (3.15), and g is an arbitrary function of

$$Y = X e^{\lambda\phi}, \quad (3.31)$$

and λ is a constant. Each coefficient in the Lagrangian can be written in the form:

$$G_2(\phi, X) = X g_2(Y), \quad (3.32)$$

$$G_3(\phi, X) = g_3(Y), \quad (3.33)$$

$$B_4(\phi, X) = b_4(Y), \quad (3.34)$$

$$A_4(\phi, X) = X^{-2} a_4(Y). \quad (3.35)$$

From the degeneracy condition (2.4), the function $a_4(Y)$ is determined from $b_4(Y)$, as

$$a_4(Y) = \frac{3Y^2 b_{4,Y}(Y)^2}{1 + 2b_4(Y)}. \quad (3.36)$$

Unlike the case $p \neq 1$, the Lagrangian A_4 derived above is consistent with the other scaling Lagrangian B_4 . From Eq. (2.15), the quantity B_1 is given by

$$B_1 = \frac{2Y b_{4,Y}(Y)}{1 + 2b_4(Y)}, \quad (3.37)$$

which depends on Y alone. For the solution satisfying the condition (3.1), the scalar field evolves as

$$\phi = \phi_0 + \alpha \ln a, \quad (3.38)$$

where ϕ_0 is an integration constant. Since $X \propto H^2$ and $e^{\lambda\phi} \propto a^{2h} \propto H^{-2}$, the quantity Y remains constant. Then, the functions G_3, B_4, B_1 do not vary in time in the scaling regime. On using the solutions (3.32)–(3.34) and (3.37) in Eqs. (2.13) and (2.14), we find that all the terms in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ are in proportion to H^2 . Hence the background equations of motion obey the scaling property $\dot{\phi} \propto H$ for the Lagrangians (3.32)–(3.35) with (3.36).

4. Scaling Lagrangian for general field-dependent coupling $Q(\phi)$

In Sec. 3, we showed that the power $p = 1$ is the special case in which all the terms of the background equations of motion scale in the same manner ($\rho_\phi \propto P_\phi \propto H^2$) for $Q = 0$. Now, we extend the analysis to the field-dependent coupling $Q(\phi)$ and derive the Lagrangian whose equations of motion obey the scaling relations $\rho_\phi \propto P_\phi \propto H^2$. Since the scaling solution satisfies the relation $\rho_\phi/\rho_m = \text{constant}$, both Ω_ϕ and Ω_m are constant. Then, the effective equation of state w_{eff} and the quantity $h = -\dot{H}/H^2$ do not vary in time in the scaling regime.

4.1. Derivation of the scaling Lagrangian

The scaling relation $\rho_\phi/\rho_m = \text{constant}$ translates to $\dot{\rho}_\phi/\rho_\phi = \dot{\rho}_m/\rho_m$. Then, from Eqs. (2.17) and (2.18), we have

$$\frac{\dot{\phi}}{H} = \frac{2h}{\tilde{\lambda} Q(\phi)}, \quad (4.1)$$

where

$$\tilde{\lambda} \equiv \frac{2h}{3\Omega_\phi(w_m - w_\phi)}. \quad (4.2)$$

In the scaling regime, the quantity $\tilde{\lambda}$ is constant. From Eq. (4.1), the field derivative has the dependence $\dot{\phi} \propto H/Q(\phi)$.

As we mentioned in Sec. 3, the Lagrangian L contains terms which are present in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ . We first derive the form of L consistent with the condition $L \propto H^2$ and study whether some additional conditions are required to satisfy the scaling relations of each term in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ . Then, the Lagrangian obeys

$$\frac{\dot{L}}{HL} = -2h, \tag{4.3}$$

which corresponds to $p = 1$ in Eq. (3.7). On using Eq. (4.1), it follows that

$$\frac{\dot{X}}{H} = -2h \left(1 + \frac{2Q_{,\phi}}{\tilde{\lambda}Q^2} \right) X, \tag{4.4}$$

$$\frac{\dot{(\square\phi)}}{H} = -2h(1 + \mathcal{F}_1)\square\phi, \tag{4.5}$$

$$\frac{\dot{R}}{H} = -2hR, \tag{4.6}$$

$$\frac{\dot{Z}}{H} = -2h(1 + \mathcal{F}_2)Z, \tag{4.7}$$

where

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = \frac{2(h-3)\tilde{\lambda}Q^2Q_{,\phi} - 4h(QQ_{,\phi\phi} - 3Q_{,\phi}^2)}{2\tilde{\lambda}Q^2[(h-3)\tilde{\lambda}Q^2 + 2hQ_{,\phi}]}, \tag{4.8}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_2 = \frac{2Q^2(4\tilde{\lambda}Q_{,\phi} + \tilde{\lambda}^2Q^2) - 4(QQ_{,\phi\phi} - 4Q_{,\phi}^2)}{\tilde{\lambda}Q^2(\tilde{\lambda}Q^2 + 2Q_{,\phi})}. \tag{4.9}$$

Substituting the Lagrangian (2.2) into Eq. (3.7), it follows that the couplings $G = G_2, G_3, B_4, A_4$ need to separately obey the partial differential equations:

$$\left(1 + \frac{2Q_{,\phi}}{\tilde{\lambda}Q^2} \right) XG_{,X} - \frac{1}{\tilde{\lambda}Q} G_{,\phi} + f(\phi)G = 0, \tag{4.10}$$

where

$$f(\phi) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{for } G = G_2, \\ \mathcal{F}_1 & \text{for } G = G_3, \\ 0 & \text{for } G = B_4, \\ \mathcal{F}_2 & \text{for } G = A_4. \end{cases} \tag{4.11}$$

The integrated solution to Eq. (4.10) is generally given by

$$G(\phi, X) = \tilde{g}(\tilde{Y}) e^{\tilde{\lambda} \int f(\phi) Q(\phi) d\phi}, \tag{4.12}$$

where \tilde{g} is an arbitrary function of

$$\tilde{Y} = Q^2(\phi) X e^{\tilde{\lambda}\psi}, \tag{4.13}$$

and ψ is defined by

$$\psi = \int Q(\phi) d\phi. \tag{4.14}$$

From Eq. (4.12), each coupling is restricted to be

$$G_2(\phi, X) = X\tilde{g}_2(\tilde{Y})Q^2(\phi), \tag{4.15}$$

$$G_3(\phi, X) = \tilde{g}_3(\tilde{Y}) \frac{Q^3(\phi)}{q_1(\phi)}, \tag{4.16}$$

$$B_4(\phi, X) = \tilde{b}_4(\tilde{Y}), \tag{4.17}$$

$$A_4(\phi, X) = X^{-2}\tilde{a}_4(\tilde{Y}) \frac{Q^4(\phi)}{q_2^2(\phi)}, \tag{4.18}$$

where $\tilde{g}_2, \tilde{g}_3, \tilde{b}_4, \tilde{a}_4$ are arbitrary functions of \tilde{Y} , and

$$q_1(\phi) = Q^2(\phi) + \frac{2h}{\tilde{\lambda}(h-3)} Q_{,\phi}(\phi), \tag{4.19}$$

$$q_2(\phi) = Q^2(\phi) + \frac{2}{\tilde{\lambda}} Q_{,\phi}(\phi). \tag{4.20}$$

The Lagrangians G_2 and G_3 agree with those derived in Refs. [58] and [63], respectively.

The couplings A_4 and B_4 are related to each other according to the degeneracy condition (2.4). On using Eqs. (4.17) and (4.18), it follows that $Q_{,\phi}/Q^2 = \text{constant}$. This is integrated to give

$$Q(\phi) = \frac{1}{\mu_1\phi + \mu_2}, \tag{4.21}$$

where μ_1 and μ_2 are constants. Thus, the degeneracy condition restricts the coupling to be of the form (4.21). In this case, both $q_1(\phi)$ and $q_2(\phi)$ are proportional to $Q^2(\phi)$. Absorbing the proportionality constant into the definitions of $\tilde{g}_3(\tilde{Y})$ and $\tilde{a}_4(\tilde{Y})$, the Lagrangian corresponding to the functions (4.15)–(4.18) yields

$$L = X\tilde{g}_2(\tilde{Y})Q^2(\phi) - \tilde{g}_3(\tilde{Y})Q(\phi)\square\phi + \tilde{b}_4(\tilde{Y})R + X^{-2}\tilde{a}_4(\tilde{Y})Z, \tag{4.22}$$

where, from the degeneracy condition (2.4), the function $\tilde{a}_4(\tilde{Y})$ is constrained to be

$$\tilde{a}_4(\tilde{Y}) = \frac{3\tilde{Y}\tilde{b}_{4,\tilde{Y}}^2(\tilde{Y})^2}{1 + 2\tilde{b}_4(\tilde{Y})}. \tag{4.23}$$

From Eq. (2.15), we have

$$B_1(\phi, X) = \tilde{b}_1(\tilde{Y}) \equiv \frac{2\tilde{Y}\tilde{b}_{4,\tilde{Y}}(\tilde{Y})}{1 + 2\tilde{b}_4(\tilde{Y})}, \tag{4.24}$$

which depends on \tilde{Y} alone. On using Eq. (4.1), we find that the quantity ψ defined by Eq. (4.14) has the dependence $\psi = (2h/\tilde{\lambda})\ln a + \psi_0$, where ψ_0 is a constant. Then, we have $e^{\tilde{\lambda}\psi} \propto a^{2h} \propto H^{-2}$ and hence $\tilde{Y} \propto Q^2\dot{\phi}^2H^{-2} = \text{constant}$. This means that the couplings B_4 and B_1 do not change in time in the scaling regime.

Exploiting Eq. (4.1) together with the property $Q_{,\phi}/Q^2 = -\mu_1 = \text{constant}$, it follows that

$$\ddot{\phi} \propto \frac{H^2}{Q(\phi)}, \quad \ddot{\phi} \propto \frac{H^3}{Q(\phi)}. \tag{4.25}$$

Moreover, the ϕ and X derivatives of $B_4 = \tilde{b}_4(\tilde{Y})$ have the dependence

$$B_{4,\phi} \propto Q(\phi), \quad B_{4,X} \propto X^{-1}, \tag{4.26}$$

$$B_{4,\phi\phi} \propto Q^2(\phi), \quad B_{4,X\phi} \propto Q(\phi)X^{-1},$$

where the function B_1 also satisfies similar relations. Then, all the terms appearing in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ are in proportion to H^2 . We have thus shown that the Lagrangian (4.22) with the coupling (4.21) ensures the existence of scaling solutions.

For the Lagrangian $G_2 = X\tilde{g}_2(\tilde{Y})Q^2(\phi)$, there exist scaling solutions for any arbitrary coupling $Q(\phi)$. In theories containing the functions G_3 and B_4 , however, the coupling is constrained to be of the form (4.21). In cubic Horndeski theories the degeneracy conditions are absent, so the coupling $Q(\phi)$ does not seem to be constrained. Substituting Eq. (4.16) into the G_3 -dependent terms of ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ , however, they are proportional to H^2 only for $Q_{,\phi}/Q^2 = \text{constant}$. Hence we obtain the same coupling as Eq. (4.21) [63].

4.2. Constant Q

If $\mu_1 = 0$, then the matter coupling (4.21) is constant ($Q = 1/\mu_2$). Since $\psi = Q\phi$, the function (4.17) yields $B_4 = \tilde{b}_4(Q^2Y)$, where

$$\lambda = \tilde{\lambda}Q = \frac{2hQ}{3\Omega_\phi(w_m - w_\phi)}, \quad Y = Xe^{\lambda\phi}. \quad (4.27)$$

We absorb the constant Q^2 into the new arbitrary function $b_4(Y) = \tilde{b}_4(Q^2Y)$. Applying the similar procedure to the other functions in Eq. (4.22), the existence of scaling solutions for non-vanishing constant Q restricts the Lagrangian to be

$$L = Xg_2(Y) - g_3(Y)\square\phi + b_4(Y)R + X^{-2}a_4(Y)Z, \quad (4.28)$$

where

$$a_4(Y) = \frac{3Y^2b_{4,Y}(Y)^2}{1 + 2b_4(Y)}, \quad (4.29)$$

with the function B_1 given by Eq. (3.37). The Lagrangian (4.28) is of the same form as the one corresponding to the functions (3.32)–(3.35) derived for $Q = 0$. Thus, we have shown that the result (4.28) is valid for both $Q = 0$ and non-vanishing constant Q .

4.3. Fixed points for constant Q

We derive the fixed points for the dynamical system given by the Lagrangian (4.28) with the application to dark energy in mind. The background Eqs. (2.11) and (2.12) contain the time derivatives \dot{H} and $\ddot{\phi}$, but they can be eliminated to give

$$\begin{aligned} & f_1(\dot{\phi}, \phi)H^2 + f_2(\ddot{\phi}, \dot{\phi}, \phi)H + f_3(\ddot{\phi}, \dot{\phi}, \phi) \\ & = \rho_m - 3B_1P_m, \end{aligned} \quad (4.30)$$

where f_1, f_2, f_3 are functions of their arguments. The branch with an expanding Universe corresponds to

$$H = \frac{\sqrt{f_2^2 - 4f_1f_3 + 4f_1(\rho_m - 3B_1P_m) - f_2}}{2f_1}. \quad (4.31)$$

The quantity $f_2^2 - 4f_1f_3$ does not possess the second derivative $\ddot{\phi}$, whereas $f_2/(2f_1)$ contains the term proportional to $\ddot{\phi}$. Then, the Hubble parameter can be expressed in the form

$$H = \mathcal{A}_1(\dot{\phi}, \phi)\ddot{\phi} + \mathcal{A}_2(\dot{\phi}, \phi, \rho_m), \quad (4.32)$$

where P_m is related to ρ_m according to $w_m = P_m/\rho_m = \text{constant}$. Taking the time derivative of Eq. (4.30) and using the continuity Eq. (2.17), \dot{H} and $\ddot{\phi}$ appear again. However, they can be eliminated by using Eq. (2.11). The resulting equation can be combined with Eq. (4.30) to solve for the second-order field derivative $\ddot{\phi}$ in the form

$$\ddot{\phi} = \mathcal{B}_1(\dot{\phi}, \phi, \rho_m), \quad (4.33)$$

where we do not write the explicit form of \mathcal{B}_1 due to its complexity. Substituting Eq. (4.33) into Eq. (4.32), it follows that the right hand side of Eq. (4.32) depends on $\dot{\phi}, \phi$, and ρ_m alone. Taking the time derivative of H and using Eq. (4.33) again, we can express \dot{H} in the form

$$\dot{H} = \mathcal{B}_2(\dot{\phi}, \phi, \rho_m). \quad (4.34)$$

The above discussion shows that the dynamical system is kept up to second order in time derivatives for both ϕ and a .

To derive the fixed points of DHOST theories given by the Lagrangian (4.28), it is convenient to introduce the following dimensionless variables:

$$x \equiv \frac{\dot{\phi}}{\sqrt{6}H}, \quad y \equiv \frac{e^{-\lambda\phi/2}}{\sqrt{3}H}, \quad (4.35)$$

where the quantity Y can be expressed as $Y = x^2/y^2$. Since both x and Y are constant along the scaling solution, y does not vary in time either. The variables x and y obey

$$x' = x(\epsilon_\phi + h), \quad (4.36)$$

$$y' = -y\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\lambda x - h\right), \quad (4.37)$$

where $\epsilon_\phi = \ddot{\phi}/(H\dot{\phi})$ and $h = -\dot{H}/H^2$, and a prime represents a derivative with respect to $N = \ln a$. The quantities ϵ_ϕ and h are known from Eqs. (4.33) and (4.34).

The fixed points of the dynamical system (4.36)–(4.37) can be derived by setting $x' = 0$ and $y' = 0$. The scaling solution obtained for constant Q corresponds to

$$-\epsilon_\phi = h = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\lambda x_c, \quad (4.38)$$

where the subscript “c” represents the value on the critical point. Since the relations $\dot{\phi} = -\sqrt{6}H^2hx_c$ and $\ddot{\phi} = 2\sqrt{6}H^3h^2x_c$ hold on the fixed points, we substitute them into Eqs. (2.11)–(2.12) and solve them for $g_{2,Y}$ and b_4 , respectively. On using Eq. (4.33), the fixed points satisfying the condition (4.38) obey

$$\left[2(Q + \lambda)x_c - \sqrt{6}(1 + w_m)\right]\Omega_m = 0. \quad (4.39)$$

There are the following two fixed points.

- (a) Scaling solution: $x_c = \frac{\sqrt{6}(1 + w_m)}{2(Q + \lambda)}$.

This corresponds to the case in which Ω_ϕ and Ω_m are non-vanishing constants. Along this solution, w_ϕ and w_{eff} are given, respectively, by

$$w_\phi = w_m - \frac{Q(1 + w_m)}{(1 - \Omega_m)(Q + \lambda)}, \quad (4.40)$$

$$w_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{Q - w_m\lambda}{Q + \lambda}. \quad (4.41)$$

For the vanishing coupling ($Q = 0$), it follows that $w_\phi = w_{\text{eff}} = w_m$. In the presence of the coupling Q , the scaling solution can lead to the cosmic acceleration for $w_{\text{eff}} < -1/3$, but we need $|Q|$ to be larger than the order $|\lambda|$ for achieving this purpose.

- (b) Scalar-field dominated point: $\Omega_m = 0$.

There is another fixed point satisfying $\Omega_\phi = 1$. In this case, we have

$$w_{\text{eff}} = w_\phi = -1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}\lambda x_c}{3}, \quad (4.42)$$

where x_c is known for given functions $g_2(Y)$, $g_3(Y)$, and $b_4(Y)$. If $\lambda x_c < \sqrt{6}/3$, then the point (b) can be used for the late-time cosmic acceleration.

For the dynamical system (4.36)–(4.37), there exist other kinetic-type fixed points satisfying

$$y_c = 0, \quad (4.43)$$

under which $Y_c = x_c^2/y_c^2 \rightarrow \infty$. The functions $g_2(Y)$, $g_3(Y)$, $b_4(Y)$ consistent with the background equations of motion are given by

$$g_2(Y) = \sum_{n \geq 0} c_n Y^{-n}, \quad (4.44)$$

$$g_3(Y) = \sum_{n \geq 1} d_n Y^{-n}, \quad (4.45)$$

$$b_4(Y) = \sum_{n \geq 1} e_n Y^{-n}, \quad (4.46)$$

where c_n, d_n, e_n are constants and n is an integer. In $g_3(Y)$, we do not include a constant d_0 since it is just a total derivative. The term $\tilde{d}_1 \ln Y$ can be taken into account in $g_3(Y)$ as in Refs. [61,63]. Here, we do not do so since we are interested in the effect of the function $b_4(Y)$ on the fixed points. A constant e_0 is not included in $b_4(Y)$ by reflecting the fact that this is merely a shift of the reduced Planck mass. We substitute Eqs. (4.44)–(4.46) and their Y derivatives into Eqs. (2.11)–(2.12) and solve them for Ω_m and h . Plugging these relations into Eq. (4.33), we find that there are the following two fixed points.

- (c) ϕ MDE.

This is characterized by

$$x_c = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3c_0(w_m - 1)} Q, \quad (4.47)$$

with

$$w_\phi = 1, \quad (4.48)$$

$$w_{\text{eff}} = w_m - \frac{2Q^2}{3c_0(w_m - 1)}, \quad (4.49)$$

$$\Omega_\phi = \frac{2Q^2}{3c_0(w_m - 1)^2}. \quad (4.50)$$

The constant e_n ($n \geq 1$) in $b_4(Y)$ does not modify the values of w_ϕ , w_{eff} , and Ω_ϕ of the standard ϕ MDE [69]. For $w_m = 0$, we have $w_{\text{eff}} = \Omega_\phi = 2Q^2/(3c_0)$. Provided that $|Q| \ll 1$, the ϕ MDE can replace the standard matter era.

- (d) Purely kinetic point.

There exists another kinetic point satisfying

$$x_c = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{c_0}}, \quad (4.51)$$

with

$$w_\phi = 1, \quad w_{\text{eff}} = 1, \quad \Omega_\phi = 1. \quad (4.52)$$

This can be used for neither radiation/matter eras nor the cosmic acceleration.

In cubic-order Horndeski theories, it was shown in Ref. [63] that there exist viable dark energy models with the ϕ MDE followed by the fixed point (b). In the presence of the coupling $b_4(Y)$ of the form (4.46), it is of interest to study in detail how the cosmological dynamics and the evolution of perturbations are subject to change compared to cubic-order Horndeski theories.

5. Conclusions

In this paper, we considered quadratic-order DHOST theories satisfying degeneracy conditions to avoid the Ostrogradsky instability, the constraint on the speed of gravitational waves, and the

bound on the decay of gravitational waves to dark energy perturbations. The Lagrangian of this class is given by Eq. (2.2), where A_4 is related to B_4 according to Eq. (2.4). We derived the most general Lagrangians that are able to reproduce separately tracking and scaling behaviors under the condition that $h = -\dot{H}/H^2$ is approximately constant. In the absence of coupling Q between the scalar field and matter, we obtained the Lagrangian of tracking solutions satisfying the conditions $L \propto H^{2p}$ and $\dot{\phi} \propto H^p$. In particular, the scaling behavior corresponds to the choice $p = 1$.

In Sec. 3.1, we showed that, for $Q = 0$, the exact tracker solution exists up to the cubic-order Horndeski Lagrangian with the functions $G_2 = c_2 X$ and $G_3 = c_3 X^{(p-1)/(2p)}$. We verified that these contributions to the background equations obey the relations $\rho_\phi \propto P_\phi \propto H^{2p}$. In the presence of the DHOST Lagrangian, we found that the function $B_4 = c_4 X^{(p-1)/p}$ leads to the approximate tracker solution at early times when the terms proportional to H^{2p} (with $p < 1$) are the dominant contributions to ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ . At late times, the other terms in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ , which grow faster than H^{2p} , give rise to a variation in the field equation of state w_ϕ . For $p = 1$, we found that the exact scaling solution can be realized by the DHOST Lagrangian given by Eqs. (3.32)–(3.35) with (3.36).

In Sec. 4, we extended the analysis of scaling solutions to the case of a field-dependent coupling $Q(\phi)$. The most general Lagrangian with scaling solutions is of the form (4.22), with $\tilde{a}_4(\tilde{Y})$ related to $\tilde{b}_4(\tilde{Y})$ according to Eq. (4.23). We showed that the degeneracy condition (2.4) fixes the form of the coupling to be $Q(\phi) = 1/(\mu_1 \phi + \mu_2)$, including the constant Q as a special case. Indeed, we verified that all the terms in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ are in proportion to H^2 . The coupling $Q(\phi)$ can be arbitrary for the quadratic Lagrangian $L = X \tilde{g}_2(\tilde{Y}) Q^2(\phi)$ alone, but the existence of cubic and quartic Lagrangians restricts the coupling to be of the above form to satisfy the scaling property of each term in ρ_ϕ and P_ϕ (as shown in Ref. [63] for the cubic Lagrangian).

For a non-vanishing constant Q , the Lagrangian with scaling solutions reduces to the form (4.28) with (4.29), which matches with the result found for $Q = 0$ in Sec. 3.2. In Sec. 4.3, we derived the fixed points of the dynamical system described by this Lagrangian. In particular, we obtained four fixed points: (a) a scaling critical point, (b) a scalar-field dominated point, (c) a ϕ MDE point, and (d) a purely kinetic critical point. The points (c) and (d) arise for the models given by the functions (4.44)–(4.46). The point (a) is unlikely to be responsible for the late-time cosmic acceleration with w_{eff} close to -1 because one would need a large value for the coupling $|Q|$, while the observations of temperature anisotropies in cosmic microwave background place the upper bound $|Q| < \mathcal{O}(0.1)$ [70]. On the other hand, the other scaling point (c) can replace the standard matter era. Moreover, the point (b) can be used for driving the cosmic acceleration.

It would be of interest to apply the Lagrangians with tracking and scaling solutions to the construction of concrete dark energy models. In particular, one can investigate whether there exists a viable cosmology allowing for the ϕ MDE point (c) followed by the accelerated point (b) without ghost and Laplacian instabilities. In such a case, one can explore the differences with the dark energy model in cubic-order Horndeski theories where a viable cosmological sequence exists [63]. The analysis of cosmological perturbations is also important to compare those models with the observations associated with the cosmic growth history.

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