



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Linear Algebra and its Applications

www.elsevier.com/locate/laa

Pairs of commuting nilpotent operators with one-dimensional intersection of kernels and matrices commuting with a Weyr matrix

Vitalij M. Bondarenko^c, Vyacheslav Futorn^a, Anatolii P. Petrvchuk^b, Vladimir V. Sergeichuk^{c,*}

^a Department of Mathematics, University of São Paulo, Brazil

^b Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics, Taras Shevchenko University, Kiev, Ukraine

^c Institute of Mathematics, Tereshchenkivska 3, Kiev, Ukraine

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 2 June 2020

Accepted 29 October 2020

Available online xxxx

Submitted by S. Friedland

MSC:

15A21

15A27

16G60

Keywords:

Commuting linear operators

Normal forms

Wild problems

ABSTRACT

I.M. Gelfand and V.A. Ponomarev (1969) proved that the problem of classifying pairs $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ of commuting nilpotent operators on a vector space contains the problem of classifying an arbitrary t -tuple of linear operators. Moreover, it contains the problem of classifying representations of an arbitrary quiver and an arbitrary finite-dimensional algebra, and so it is considered as hopeless.

If $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ is such a pair, then $\text{Ker } \mathcal{A} \cap \text{Ker } \mathcal{B} \neq 0$. We give a simple normal form $(A_{\text{nor}}, B_{\text{nor}})$ of the matrices of $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ if $\text{Ker } \mathcal{A} \cap \text{Ker } \mathcal{B}$ is one-dimensional. We do not know whether it is canonical; i.e., whether $(A_{\text{nor}}, B_{\text{nor}})$ is uniquely determined by $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$. We prove its uniqueness only if the Jordan canonical form of \mathcal{A} is a direct sum of Jordan blocks of the same size and the field is of zero characteristic.

The matrix A_{nor} is the Weyr canonical form of \mathcal{A} , and B_{nor} commutes with A_{nor} . In order to describe the structure of

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: vit-bond@imath.kiev.ua (V.M. Bondarenko), futorn@ime.usp.br (V. Futorn), aptr@univ.kiev.ua (A.P. Petrvchuk), sergeich@imath.kiev.ua (V.V. Sergeichuk).

$(A_{\text{nor}}, B_{\text{nor}})$, we describe explicitly all matrices commuting with a given Weyr matrix.

© 2020 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

We give a simple normal form under similarity of a pair of commuting nilpotent matrices whose common null space is one-dimensional. We also describe explicitly all matrices commuting with a given Weyr matrix.

Gelfand and Ponomarev [8] proved that the problem of classifying pairs (M, N) of commuting nilpotent matrices under similarity transformations

$$(M, N) \mapsto S^{-1}(M, N)S := (S^{-1}MS, S^{-1}NS), \quad S \text{ is nonsingular},$$

contains the problem of classifying t -tuples of matrices with any t under similarity transformations

$$(A_1, \dots, A_t) \mapsto (S^{-1}A_1S, \dots, S^{-1}A_tS), \quad S \text{ is nonsingular}$$

(we say that a problem *contains* another problem if solving the first would solve the second).

Moreover, the problem of classifying matrix pairs under similarity contains the problem of classifying each system consisting of vector spaces and linear mappings between them; that is, representations of an arbitrary quiver (see Belitskii and Sergeichuk [5], Barot [1, Section 2.4], and Krause [10, Section 10]). It also contains the problem of classifying representations of an arbitrary finite-dimensional algebra (Barot [2, Proposition 9.14]). Classification problems that contain the problem of classifying matrix pairs under similarity are called *wild*; they are considered as hopeless.

However, two classification results about matrix pairs under similarity were obtained in 1983:

- Friedland [6] gave a system of invariants of matrix pairs with respect to similarity.
- Belitskii [3] (see also [4, 12]) constructed an algorithm that reduces by similarity transformations each pair (M, N) of square matrices of the same size over an algebraically closed field to some pair $(M_{\text{can}}, N_{\text{can}})$ such that (M, N) is similar to (P, Q) if and only if $(M_{\text{can}}, N_{\text{can}}) = (P_{\text{can}}, Q_{\text{can}})$. Thus, $(M_{\text{can}}, N_{\text{can}})$ can be considered as a *canonical form* of (M, N) under similarity.

In the article [12], in which the tame-wild theorem is proved using Belitskii's algorithm, Sergeichuk calls $W_M := M_{\text{can}}$ the *Weyr canonical form* of M since W_M is

constructed by the Weyr characteristic of M . The matrix W_M is permutation similar to the Jordan canonical form of M and has the property: all matrices commuting with W_M are upper block triangular. The Weyr canonical matrices are studied in [9, Section 3.4] and [11].

Each pair (M, N) is reduced by Belitskii's algorithm [3] as follows:

- First (M, N) is reduced by similarity transformations to a pair (W_M, P) .
- Then P is reduced to its canonical form by those similarity transformations that preserve the Weyr matrix W_M . For this purpose, Belitskii partitions P conformally with W_M and consistently reduces its blocks. On each step, Belitskii makes additional partitions into blocks and restricts the set of admissible transformations to those that preserve the already reduced blocks.

Let M and N be $n \times n$ commuting nilpotent matrices over a field \mathbb{F} . Since they commute, (M, N) is similar to a pair (M', N') of upper triangular matrices. Since M' and N' are nilpotent, their main diagonals are zero. Hence, $M'e_1 = N'e_1 = 0$ with $e_1 := (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$, and so their common null space

$$\mathcal{N}(M, N) := \{v \in \mathbb{F}^n \mid Mv = Nv = 0\} \quad (1)$$

is nonzero.

From now on, (M, N) denotes a pair of commuting nilpotent matrices over \mathbb{F} for which $\dim \mathcal{N}(M, N) = 1$. We reduce (M, N) by similarity transformations to some simple pair (W_M, B) . As in Belitskii's algorithm, W_M is the Weyr canonical form of M , we partition P conformally with W_M and consistently reduce its blocks by transformations that preserve W_M . However, we do not use all transformations that preserve W_M (unlike Belitskii's algorithm), and so we do not know whether (W_M, B) is uniquely determined by (M, N) . We can prove its uniqueness only if the Jordan canonical form of M is a direct sum of Jordan blocks of the same size and the field \mathbb{F} is of zero characteristic.

Since N commutes with M , B commutes with the Weyr matrix W_M . In order to describe the structure of the matrix B , we describe the form of all matrices that commute with a Weyr matrix.

The article is organized as follows. The main theorem is formulated in Section 2; it is proved in Section 4. In Section 3 we give a method for constructing all matrices commuting with a given Weyr matrix.

2. The main theorem

The Weyr canonical form of a nilpotent matrix M over a field \mathbb{F} is constructed as follows. Let

$$J = \underbrace{J_{k_1}(0) \oplus \cdots \oplus J_{k_1}(0)}_{p_1 \text{ summands}} \oplus \cdots \oplus \underbrace{J_{k_t}(0) \oplus \cdots \oplus J_{k_t}(0)}_{p_t \text{ summands}} \quad (2)$$

be the Jordan canonical form of M , in which $k_1 > k_2 > \cdots > k_t > 0$, p_1, \dots, p_t are nonzero, and

$$J_k(0) := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (k\text{-by-}k).$$

Permute the rows of J collecting the first rows of all Jordan blocks at the top, collecting the second rows under them, and so on. Make the same permutations of columns of J and obtain a matrix of the form

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{r_1} & \begin{bmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & & 0 \\ & 0_{r_2} & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \begin{bmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & & & 0_{r_k} \end{bmatrix}, \quad k := k_1. \quad (3)$$

The matrix W is called the *Weyr canonical form* of M ; it is permutation similar to J . The sequence r_1, \dots, r_{k_1} is the *Weyr characteristics* of M ; each r_i is the number of Jordan blocks in (2) of sizes equal to or greater than $i \times i$.

Other versions of the following theorem are given in [3], [4], [9, Theorem 3.4.2.10(a)], [11, Section 3.2], and [12, Theorem 1.2].

Theorem 1 (Belitskii [3]). *The set of matrices commuting with the Weyr matrix (3) consists of all the matrices of the form*

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{S}_{11} & \cdots & \underline{S}_{1k} \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & & \underline{S}_{kk} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{each } \underline{S}_{ii} \text{ is } r_i \times r_i,$$

in which

- each \underline{S}_{1j} has a staircase form

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{---} & & & * \\ & \text{---} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \text{---} \end{bmatrix}; \quad (4)$$

all entries on the stairs and over them are arbitrary and all entries under the stairs are zero. For each i , the location of stairs is uniquely determined by W , the first stair contains an entry from the first column and the last stair contains the last entry from the last column.

- every \underline{S}_{ij} with $1 \leq i \leq j$ is the $r_i \times r_i$ submatrix of $\underline{S}_{1,j-i+1}$ located in its upper left corner.

A stronger form of Theorem 1 is given in Theorem 3.

Our main result is the following theorem, which is proved in Section 4.

Theorem 2.

(a) Let (M, N) be a pair of commuting nilpotent matrices over a field \mathbb{F} , whose common null space (1) is one-dimensional. Let (3) be the Weyr canonical form of M . Then (M, N) is similar to a pair of the form

$$(W, B) := \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0_{r_1} & \begin{bmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & & 0 \\ & 0_{r_2} & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \begin{bmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ 0 & & & 0_{r_k} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} J_{r_1}(0) & \underline{B}_{12} & \cdots & \underline{B}_{1k} \\ & J_{r_2}(0) & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \underline{B}_{k-1,k} \\ 0 & & & J_{r_k}(0) \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad (5)$$

such that

- its first matrix W is the Weyr canonical form of M ,
- each \underline{B}_{1j} has the staircase form

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{---} & & & 0 \\ & \text{---} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & \text{---} \end{bmatrix}$$

whose stairs are located as the stairs of \underline{S}_{1j} in (4), and all nonzero entries of \underline{B}_{1j} are located on the stairs,

- each $\underline{B}_{1+l,j+l}$ with $l \geq 1$ is a submatrix of \underline{B}_{1j} that is located in its upper left corner.

(b) In particular, if the Jordan canonical form of M is

$$J := J_k(0) \oplus \cdots \oplus J_k(0) \quad (r \text{ summands}),$$

then (M, N) is similar to a pair of the form

$$(W, B) := \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0_r & I_r & & & 0_r \\ & 0_r & I_r & & \\ & & 0_r & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & I_r \\ 0_r & & & & 0_r \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} J_r(0) & B_1 & B_2 & \ddots & B_{k-1} \\ J_r(0) & B_1 & \ddots & \ddots & \\ J_r(0) & \ddots & B_2 & & \\ \ddots & & B_1 & & J_r(0) \\ 0_r & & & & \end{bmatrix} \right) \quad (6)$$

in which every B_i is a matrix whose last row is arbitrary and the other rows are zero. If the characteristic of \mathbb{F} is zero, then the pair (6) is uniquely determined by (M, N) .

Remark 1. The fact that the pair (6) over a field of zero characteristic is uniquely determined by (M, N) is unexpected since the similarity transformations with (W, B) that preserve all entries except for the entries denoted by stars have free parameters. Our proof of (b) is technical and does not explain why these parameters do not change the entries denoted by stars. We do not know whether the pair (5) is uniquely determined by (M, N) if the Jordan canonical form of M has Jordan blocks of unequal sizes.

Example 1. Let (M, N) be a pair of commuting nilpotent matrices whose common null space is one-dimensional. Let the Jordan canonical form of M be one of the matrices

$$\underbrace{\oplus J_4(0)}_{p \text{ summands}} \oplus \underbrace{\oplus J_3(0)}_{q \text{ summands}} \oplus \underbrace{\oplus J_2(0)}_{r \text{ summands}} \oplus \underbrace{\oplus J_1(0)}_{s \text{ summands}}, \quad (7)$$

$$\underbrace{J_7(0) \oplus \cdots \oplus J_7(0)}_{p \text{ summands}} \oplus \underbrace{J_4(0) \oplus \cdots \oplus J_4(0)}_{q \text{ summands}} \oplus \underbrace{J_2(0) \oplus \cdots \oplus J_2(0)}_{r \text{ summands}}, \quad (8)$$

in which p, q, r, s are nonzero. In Example 3, we describe all matrices that commute with the Weyr canonical forms of (7) and (8). Using it and Theorem 2(a), we obtain the following normal forms for (M, N) .

(a) If the Jordan matrix of M is (7), then (M, N) is similar to

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|c|c} 0_p & & I_p & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 0_q & 0 & I_q & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & 0 & 0 & I_r & 0 & 0 \\ & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0_s & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|c|c} J_{p+q+r+s} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & B_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 0 & B_3 & 0 & C_3 & 0 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & B_4 & 0 & C_4 & D_4 \\ 0 & & 0 & J_{p+q+r} & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & B_2 & 0 \\ & & & & & 0 & B_3 \\ 0 & & 0 & 0 & & J_{p+q} & 0 \\ & & & & & & B_2 \\ 0 & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & J_p \end{array} \right)$$

in which $J_m := J_m(0)$ for all m and the blocks $B_2, B_3, B_4, C_3, C_4, D_4$ have the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ * & * & \dots & * \end{bmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

where the stars denote arbitrary elements of \mathbb{F} .

(b) If the Jordan matrix of M is (8), then (M, N) is similar to a pair of the form (5), in which

$$[\underline{B}_{12} | \dots | \underline{B}_{17}] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc|cc|cc|cc|c} \Delta & 0 & 0 & \Delta & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta & 0 & 0 & 0 & \Delta & 0 & \Delta & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \Delta & 0 \end{array} \right],$$

the sizes of horizontal strips are p, q, r , the sizes of vertical strips are $p, q, r, p, q, p, q, p, p, p$, and each Δ denotes a block of the form (9).

3. Matrices commuting with a Weyr matrix

The most important property of each Weyr canonical matrix W was found by Belitskii: all matrices S commuting with W are block triangular. However, all versions of Belitskii's theorem in [3,4,9,11,12] do not give the positions of stairs in (4). We give them in this section, which is important for constructing of pairs (5) (see Example 1) and for other applications of Belitskii's theorem.

3.1. Belitskii's theorem

A Weyr matrix over a field \mathbb{F} is each matrix of the form

$$W = (\lambda_1 I_{n_1} + W_1) \oplus \dots \oplus (\lambda_l I_{n_l} + W_l), \quad (10)$$

in which $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l \in \mathbb{F}$ are distinct and W_1, \dots, W_l are nilpotent Weyr matrices of the form (3). Each matrix over \mathbb{F} in which all with distinct eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l$ are contained in \mathbb{F} is similar to some matrix (10). If a matrix S commutes with W , then it has the form

$$S = S_1 \oplus \dots \oplus S_l,$$

in which S_1, \dots, S_l commute with W_1, \dots, W_l , respectively. Therefore, it suffices to describe all matrices commuting with a nilpotent Weyr matrix.

Let J be the Jordan matrix (2). Let us consider the set of its Jordan blocks of sizes equal to or greater than $i \times i$, and let m_i be the number of Jordan blocks of distinct sizes in this set; that is,

$$(m_1, \dots, m_k) = \left(\underbrace{t, \dots, t}_{k_t \text{ times}}, \underbrace{t-1, \dots, t-1}_{k_{t-1} - k_t \text{ times}}, \dots, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{k-k_2 \text{ times}} \right). \quad (11)$$

Theorem 3. *Let W in (3) be the Weyr canonical form of the Jordan matrix (2). Then the set of matrices that commute with W consists of all matrices of the form*

$$S = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \underline{S}_{11} & \underline{S}_{12} & \ddots & \underline{S}_{1k} \\ \hline & \underline{S}_{22} & \ddots & \ddots \\ \hline & & \ddots & \underline{S}_{k-1,k} \\ \hline 0 & & & \underline{S}_{kk} \end{array} \right], \quad \underline{S}_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11}^{(\beta-\alpha)} & \dots & S_{1m_\beta}^{(\beta-\alpha)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ S_{m_\alpha 1}^{(\beta-\alpha)} & \dots & S_{m_\alpha m_\beta}^{(\beta-\alpha)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

(m_1, m_2, \dots are defined in (11)), in which every $S_{ij}^{(\gamma)}$ is a $p_i \times p_j$ matrix,

$$\begin{aligned} S_{ij}^{(\gamma)} \text{ is arbitrary} & \quad \text{if } k_j - k_i \leq \gamma, \\ S_{ij}^{(\gamma)} = 0 & \quad \text{if } k_j - k_i > \gamma. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Proof. The nilpotent Jordan matrix J in (2) is permutation similar to the matrix

$$J^+ := J_{k_1}(0_{p_1}) \oplus \dots \oplus J_{k_t}(0_{p_t}), \quad k_1 > k_2 > \dots > k_t > 0,$$

in which

$$J_k(0_p) := \begin{bmatrix} 0_p & I_p & & 0_p \\ & 0_p & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & I_p \\ 0_p & & & 0_p \end{bmatrix} \quad (k^2 \text{ blocks}).$$

By Gantmacher [7, Chapter VIII, § 2], each matrix that commutes with J^+ has the form

$C^+ =$	$S_{11}^{(0)} \quad S_{11}^{(1)} \quad S_{11}^{(2)} \quad \cdots \quad S_{11}^{(k_1-1)}$ $S_{11}^{(0)} \quad S_{11}^{(1)} \quad \cdots \quad S_{11}^{(k_1-2)}$ $S_{11}^{(0)} \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ $\cdots \quad S_{11}^{(1)}$ $S_{11}^{(0)}$	$S_{12}^{(0)} \quad S_{12}^{(1)} \quad \cdots \quad S_{12}^{(k_2-1)}$ $S_{12}^{(0)} \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ $\cdots \quad S_{12}^{(1)}$ $S_{12}^{(0)}$	$S_{1t}^{(0)} \quad \cdots \quad S_{1t}^{(k_t-1)}$ $\cdots \quad \cdots$ $S_{1t}^{(0)}$	k_1
	$S_{21}^{(k_1-k_2)} \quad S_{21}^{(k_1-k_2+1)} \quad \cdots \quad S_{21}^{(k_1-1)}$ $S_{21}^{(k_1-k_2)} \quad \cdots \quad S_{21}^{(k_1-2)}$ $\cdots \quad \cdots$ $S_{21}^{(k_1-k_2)}$	$S_{22}^{(0)} \quad S_{22}^{(1)} \quad \cdots \quad S_{22}^{(k_2-1)}$ $S_{22}^{(0)} \quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ $\cdots \quad S_{22}^{(1)}$ $S_{22}^{(0)}$	$S_{2t}^{(0)} \quad \cdots \quad S_{2t}^{(k_t-1)}$ $\cdots \quad \cdots$ $S_{2t}^{(0)}$	
	$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$	$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$	$\ddots \quad \ddots \quad \ddots \quad \ddots \quad \ddots$	
	$S_{t1}^{(k_1-k_t)} \quad \cdots \quad S_{t1}^{(k_1-1)}$ $\cdots \quad \cdots$ $S_{t1}^{(k_1-k_t)}$	$S_{t2}^{(k_2-k_t)} \quad \cdots \quad S_{t2}^{(k_2-1)}$ $\cdots \quad \cdots$ $S_{t2}^{(k_2-k_t)}$	$S_{tt}^{(0)} \quad \cdots \quad S_{tt}^{(k_t-1)}$ $\cdots \quad \cdots$ $S_{tt}^{(0)}$	
	k_1	k_2	k_t	

The sets of rows of J^+ and C^+ are partitioned into t superstrips, each of them is partitioned into k_1, k_2, \dots, k_t strips, respectively. As in [12, Section 1.3], we permute the horizontal and vertical strips in J^+ and C^+ , gathering the first strips of each superstrip, then the second strips of each superstrip, and so on, until we obtain W of the form (3) and S of the form (12).

It is observed from the picture that the blocks of C^+ satisfy (13). Hence, the blocks of S satisfy (13) too. \square

Note that each superblock $\underline{S}_{\alpha\beta}$ in (12) consists of the following blocks of C^+ : the (i, j) th block $S_{ij}^{(\beta-\alpha)}$ of $\underline{S}_{\alpha\beta}$ is the (α, β) th block of the (i, j) th superblock of C^+ .

Example 2. The nilpotent Jordan matrix

$$J = \underbrace{J_3(0) \oplus \cdots \oplus J_3(0)}_{p \text{ summands}} \oplus \underbrace{J_2(0) \oplus \cdots \oplus J_2(0)}_{q \text{ summands}} \oplus \underbrace{J_1(0) \oplus \cdots \oplus J_1(0)}_{r \text{ summands}}$$

is permutation similar to $J^+ = J_3(0_p) \oplus J_2(0_q) \oplus 0_r$. This matrix and each matrix C^+ that commutes with it have the form

$$J^+ = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 0_p & I_p & & & \\ \hline & 0_p & I_p & & & \\ \hline & 0_p & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \hline 1' \\ 2' \\ 1'' \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 1' & 2' & 1'' \end{array} \quad C^+ = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline S_{11}^{(0)} & S_{11}^{(1)} & S_{11}^{(2)} & S_{12}^{(0)} & S_{12}^{(1)} & S_{13}^{(0)} \\ \hline S_{11}^{(0)} & S_{11}^{(1)} & & S_{12}^{(0)} & & \\ \hline & S_{11}^{(0)} & & & & \\ \hline S_{21}^{(1)} & S_{21}^{(2)} & S_{22}^{(0)} & S_{22}^{(1)} & S_{23}^{(0)} & \\ \hline & S_{21}^{(1)} & & S_{22}^{(0)} & & \\ \hline S_{31}^{(2)} & & S_{32}^{(1)} & S_{33}^{(0)} & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \hline 1' \\ 2' \\ 1'' \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 1' & 2' & 1'' \end{array}$$

The set of rows of J^+ is partitioned into 3 *superstrips*, each of them is partitioned into 3, 2, and 1 strips, respectively. We permute the horizontal strips of J^+ and of C^+ gathering atop the first strips of each superstrip, then the second strips, and finally the third strips. Making the same permutations of vertical strips, we obtain

$$J^\# = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 0_p & I_p & I_q & & \\ \hline & 0_q & & & & \\ \hline & 0_r & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1' \\ 1'' \\ \hline 2 \\ 2' \\ 3 \\ \hline 1 & 1' & 1'' & 2 & 2' & 3 \end{array} \quad C^\# = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline S_{11}^{(0)} & S_{12}^{(0)} & S_{13}^{(0)} & S_{11}^{(1)} & S_{12}^{(1)} & S_{11}^{(2)} \\ \hline S_{22}^{(0)} & S_{23}^{(0)} & & S_{21}^{(1)} & S_{22}^{(1)} & S_{21}^{(2)} \\ \hline & S_{33}^{(0)} & & & S_{32}^{(1)} & S_{31}^{(2)} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1' \\ 1'' \\ \hline 2 \\ 2' \\ 3 \\ \hline 1 & 1' & 1'' & 2 & 2' & 3 \end{array}$$

in which $W := J^\#$ is the Weyr canonical form of J . Each matrix commuting with $J^\#$ has the form $C^\#$. The matrix $C^\#$ satisfies (13) since $(k_1, k_2, k_3) = (3, 2, 1)$.

3.2. Method of constructing all matrices that commute with a given Weyr matrix

The matrix (12) can be constructed by the numbers k_α and m_α (defined in (2) and (11)) as follows:

- First we construct the skew-symmetric matrix

$$K := \begin{bmatrix} k_1 - k_1 & k_2 - k_1 & \dots & k_t - k_1 \\ k_1 - k_2 & k_2 - k_2 & \dots & k_t - k_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ k_1 - k_t & k_2 - k_t & \dots & k_t - k_t \end{bmatrix}.$$

- Then we construct the block matrix

$$H := [H_1 | H_2 | \dots | H_{k_1}], \quad \text{each } H_\beta \text{ is } m_1 \times m_\beta,$$

in which the j th column of H_β is obtained from the j th column of K by replacing all its entries that are $< \beta$ by the multiplication sign \times and the other entries by 0.

- Each $\underline{S}_{1\beta}$ in (12) is obtained by replacing in H_β all \times 's by arbitrary blocks of appropriate sizes and all zero entries by zero blocks.
- Each $\underline{S}_{1+l,\beta+l}$ with $l \geq 1$ is an *angular submatrix* of $\underline{S}_{1\beta}$; i.e., it is located in the upper left corner of $\underline{S}_{1\beta}$.

Example 3. Let us describe all matrices that commute with the Weyr matrices whose Jordan forms are (7) and (8).

(a) Let J be the Jordan matrix (7). Then $(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = (p, q, r, s)$,

$$(k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4) = (4, 3, 2, 1), \quad (m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) = (4, 3, 2, 1),$$

and so

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} \times & \times & \times & \times & | & \times & \times & \times & | & \times & \times & | & \times \\ 0 & \times & \times & \times & | & \times & \times & \times & | & \times & \times & | & \times \\ 0 & 0 & \times & \times & | & 0 & \times & \times & | & \times & \times & | & \times \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & | & 0 & 0 & \times & | & 0 & \times & | & \times \end{bmatrix}.$$

Hence the Weyr canonical form of J and an arbitrary matrix commuting with it have the form

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc|c|c} 0_p & 0_q & I_p & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0_r & 0_s & 0 & I_q & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right], \quad \left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc|c} A_1 & A'_1 & A''_1 & A'''_1 & B'_1 & B''_1 & B'''_1 & C''_1 & C'''_1 & D'''_1 \\ 0 & A_2 & A'_2 & A''_2 & B_2 & B'_2 & B''_2 & C'_2 & C''_2 & D''_2 \\ 0 & 0 & A_3 & A'_3 & 0 & B_3 & B'_3 & C_3 & C'_3 & D'_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & A_4 & 0 & 0 & B_4 & 0 & C_4 & D_4 \\ \hline 0 & 0_p & I_p & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_1 & A'_1 & A''_1 \\ & 0_q & 0 & I_q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_2 & A'_2 \\ & 0_r & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_3 & A'_3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0_p & 0_q & I_p & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0_p & 0 & A_1 & A'_1 & B'_1 \\ & & & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_2 & B''_1 \\ & & & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & A_3 & C''_1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right]$$

in which all blocks $A_i^{(j)}, B_i^{(j)}, C_i^{(j)}, D_i^{(j)}$ are arbitrary.

(b) Let J be the Jordan matrix (8). Then $t = 3$,

$$(k_1, k_2, k_3) = (7, 4, 2), \quad (m_1, \dots, m_7) = (3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1),$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} 7-7 & 4-7 & 2-7 \\ 7-4 & 4-4 & 2-4 \\ 7-2 & 4-2 & 2-2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$H = [H_1 | \dots | H_7] = \begin{bmatrix} \times & \times & \times & | & \times & \times & \times & | & \times & \times & | & \times & \times \\ 0 & \times & \times & | & 0 & \times & \times & | & 0 & \times & | & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & \times & | & 0 & 0 & \times & | & 0 & \times & | & 0 & \times \end{bmatrix}.$$

4. Proof of Theorem 2

4.1. Proof of Theorem 2(a)

Each pair (M, N) of commuting nilpotent matrices whose common null space is one-dimensional is similar to (W, B) , in which W is the Weyr canonical form (3) of M . By Theorem 3,

$$B = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \underline{B}_{11} & \underline{B}_{12} & \ddots & \underline{B}_{1k} \\ \hline \underline{B}_{22} & \ddots & & \ddots \\ \hline & \ddots & \underline{B}_{k-1,k} & \\ \hline 0 & & & \underline{B}_{kk} \end{array} \right], \quad \underline{B}_{\alpha\beta} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} B_{11}^{(\beta-\alpha)} & \dots & B_{1m_\beta}^{(\beta-\alpha)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ B_{m_\alpha 1}^{(\beta-\alpha)} & \dots & B_{m_\alpha m_\beta}^{(\beta-\alpha)} \end{array} \right],$$

in which every $B_{ij}^{(\gamma)}$ is an arbitrary $p_i \times p_j$ matrix such that $B_{ij}^{(\gamma)} = 0$ if $k_j - k_i > \gamma$.

We reduce (W, B) by those similarity transformations $S^{-1}(W, B)S$ that preserve W . Then $WS = SW$, and so S is of the form (12).

Since B and S commute with W , they are conformally partitioned and have the same staircase form.

Since B is reduced by transformations $S^{-1}BS$, the superblock \underline{B}_{11} is reduced by similarity transformations $\underline{S}_{11}^{-1}\underline{B}_{11}\underline{S}_{11}$, in which

$$\underline{B}_{11} = \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} B_{11}^{(0)} & B_{12}^{(0)} & \ddots & B_{1m_1}^{(0)} & \\ & B_{22}^{(0)} & \ddots & & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & B_{m_1-1, m_1}^{(0)} & \\ 0 & & & B_{m_1 m_1}^{(0)} & \end{array} \right], \quad \underline{S}_{11} = \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} S_{11}^{(0)} & S_{12}^{(0)} & \ddots & S_{1m_1}^{(0)} & \\ & S_{22}^{(0)} & \ddots & & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & S_{m_1-1, m_1}^{(0)} & \\ 0 & & & & S_{m_1 m_1}^{(0)} \end{array} \right].$$

We reduce each $B_{ii}^{(0)}$ to the Jordan canonical form by transformations $(S_{ii}^{(0)})^{-1}B_{ii}^{(0)}S_{ii}^{(0)}$. The matrix B is nilpotent, hence each $B_{ii}^{(0)}$ is nilpotent too, and so each $B_{ii}^{(0)}$ is a direct sum of singular Jordan blocks. Thus, \underline{B}_{11} is of the form

$$\underline{B}_{11} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & b_{12} & \ddots & b_{1r_1} \\ & 0 & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & b_{r_1-1, r_1} \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{array} \right].$$

All $b_{i,i+1}$ are nonzero since the common null space of W and B is one-dimensional.

We reduce \underline{B}_{11} to $J_{r_1}(0)$ by upper triangular similarity transformations (which are admissible since \underline{S}_{11} is upper block-triangular) as follows. First we multiply the second

column by b_{12}^{-1} and the second row by b_{12} ; we obtain $b_{12} = 1$. Then we make zero each b_{1j} with $j \geq 3$ by adding the second column multiplied by $-b_{1j}$ to the j th column; the inverse transformations of rows change the second row. We obtain \underline{B}_{11} with the first row $(0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$. In the same way, we make $b_{23} = 1$ and $b_{24} = b_{25} = \dots = 0$ (the inverse transformations of rows change the third row) and so on, until we obtain $\underline{B}_{11} = J_{r_1}(0)$.

By (12), each $\underline{B}_{\alpha\alpha}$ is an angular submatrix of \underline{B}_{11} . Hence $\underline{B}_{\alpha\alpha} = J_{r_\alpha}(0)$ for all α .

The β th *upper superdiagonal* of B is the sequence of superblocks

$$(\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}, \underline{B}_{2,\beta+2}, \dots, \underline{B}_{k_1-\beta,k_1}), \quad 0 \leq \beta \leq k_1 - 1.$$

Reasoning by induction, we fix $\beta \geq 1$, assume that if $\beta \geq 2$ then the 1st, \dots , $(\beta - 1)$ st upper superdiagonals of B have the form described in Theorem 2(a), and reduce the β th upper superdiagonal to this form as follows. Let $S = I - G$ be of the form (12), in which all entries of G are zero except for the entries of β th upper superdiagonal $(\underline{G}_{1,\beta+1}, \dots, \underline{G}_{k_1-\beta,k_1})$. Then the transformation

$$\begin{aligned} B \mapsto S^{-1}BS &= (I + G + G^2 + \dots)B(I - G) \\ &= B + (GB - BG) + G(GB - BG) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

preserves the 1st, \dots , $(\beta - 1)$ st upper superdiagonals of B and reduces the superblock $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ by the transformation

$$\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1} \mapsto \tilde{\underline{B}}_{1,\beta+1} := \underline{B}_{1,\beta+1} + \underline{G}_{1,\beta+1}J_{r_{\beta+1}}(0) - J_{r_1}(0)\underline{G}_{1,\beta+1}. \quad (14)$$

By Theorem 3, some of the entries of $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ and the entries of $\underline{G}_{1,\beta+1}$ at the same positions are arbitrary (they are the entries of those blocks that correspond to \times 's in $H_{\beta+1}$; see Section 3.2). The other entries of $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ and $\underline{G}_{1,\beta+1}$ are zero; we denote them by \emptyset (they are the entries of the zero blocks that correspond to 0's in $H_{\beta+1}$). All entries above the main diagonal are arbitrary. If an entry is arbitrary, then all entries to the right and above it are arbitrary too. Thus, $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ and $\underline{G}_{1,\beta+1}$ are staircase matrices with the same location of stairs.

Step 1, in which we reduce the entries of $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ on its main diagonal and under it. The ℓ th lower diagonal of $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1} = [b_{ij}]_{i=1}^{r_1} \underline{b}_{j=1}^{r_{\beta+1}}$ is the sequence of its entries

$$B_{-(\ell)} := (b_{\ell+1,1}, b_{\ell+2,2}, \dots), \quad 0 \leq \ell \leq r_1 - 1.$$

Reasoning by induction, we assume that all the lower diagonals of $\underline{B}_{1,\beta}$ under $B_{-(\ell)}$ have the form described in Theorem 2(a). Let $B_{-(\ell)}$ do not have this form. Then $B_{-(\ell)} \neq (\emptyset, \dots, \emptyset)$. Let $G_{-(\ell+1)} := (g_{\ell+2,1}, g_{\ell+3,2}, \dots)$ be the $(\ell+1)$ st lower diagonal of $\underline{G}_{1,\beta+1} = [g_{ij}]_{i=1}^{r_1} \underline{g}_{j=1}^{r_{\beta+1}}$. Each transformation (14) changes $B_{-(\ell)}$ as follows:

$$\tilde{B}_{-(\ell)} = B_{-(\ell)} + (0, g_{\ell+2,1}, g_{\ell+3,2}, \dots) - (g_{\ell+2,1}, g_{\ell+3,2}, g_{\ell+4,3}, \dots). \quad (15)$$

Let us consider a fragment g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k of $G_{-(\ell+1)}$ of the form

$$G_{-(\ell+1)} = (\underbrace{\text{any}, \emptyset}_{p \text{ entries}}, \underbrace{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k}_{k \text{ entries}}, \underbrace{\emptyset, \text{any}}_{q \text{ entries}}), \quad \text{all } g_i \neq \emptyset, \quad (16)$$

in which $p, q \in \{0, 1, \dots\}$ and $k \geq 1$ (which means that g_k is on a stair and g_1, g_2, \dots, g_{k-1} are over this stair).

- Let g_k be not in the last column of $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ without its last entry. By (15),

$$\tilde{B}_{-(\ell)} = B_{-(\ell)} + (\underbrace{\dots}_{p \text{ entries}}, \underbrace{-g_1, g_1 - g_2, \dots, g_{k-1} - g_k, g_k}_{k+1 \text{ entries}}, \underbrace{\dots}_{q \text{ entries}}).$$

We choose g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k in (16) such that

$$\tilde{B}_{-(\ell)} = (\underbrace{\dots}_{p \text{ entries}}, \underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0, b}_{k+1 \text{ entries}}, \underbrace{\dots}_{q \text{ entries}});$$

we take zero the other entries of $G_{-(\ell+1)}$. Then the entries of $\tilde{B}_{-(\ell)}$ outside of $(0, 0, \dots, 0, b)$ are not changed.

- Let g_k be in the last column of $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ without its last entry. Then

$$G_{-(\ell+1)} = (\underbrace{\text{any}, \emptyset}_{p \text{ entries}}, \underbrace{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k}_{k \text{ entries}}), \quad \text{all } g_i \neq \emptyset, \quad p \geq 0,$$

and (15) takes the form

$$\tilde{B}_{-(\ell)} = B_{-(\ell)} + (\underbrace{\dots}_{p \text{ entries}}, \underbrace{-g_1, g_1 - g_2, \dots, g_{k-1} - g_k}_{k \text{ entries}}).$$

We choose g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k such that

$$\tilde{B}_{-(\ell)} = (\underbrace{\dots}_{p \text{ entries}}, \underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{k \text{ entries}}),$$

and take zero the other entries of $G_{-(\ell+1)}$.

Using these transformations, we consecutively reduce $B_{-(\ell)}$, starting at the top entry, to the form that is described in Theorem 2(a). The diagonals under $B_{-(\ell)}$ in $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ are not changed.

We apply this reduction to all lower diagonals of $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ and to its main diagonal, and obtain $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ in which all entries on the main diagonal and under it are in the form described in Theorem 2(a).

Step 2, in which we reduce the entries of $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ over its main diagonal. Let $\ell \geq 1$ be such that all diagonals of $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ under its ℓ th upper diagonal

$$B_{(\ell)} := (b_{1,\ell+1}, b_{2,\ell+2}, \dots, b_{r_{\beta+1}-\ell, r_{\beta+1}})$$

have the form described in Theorem 2(a). We use the transformation (14) given by $\underline{G}_{1,\beta+1}$ in which only the $(\ell - 1)$ st upper diagonal $G_{(\ell-1)} = (g_1, g_2, \dots, g_{r_{\beta+1}-\ell+1})$ is nonzero; its entries are arbitrary. This transformation adds the vector

$$(g_1 - g_2, g_2 - g_3, \dots, g_{r_{\beta+1}-\ell} - g_{r_{\beta+1}-\ell+1})$$

to $B_{(\ell)}$; we make $B_{(\ell)} = (0, \dots, 0)$ preserving all the diagonals under it. We repeat this reduction until we obtain $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ in which all entries over the main diagonal are zero. The obtained $\underline{B}_{1,\beta+1}$ is in the form described in Theorem 2(a), which completes its proof.

4.2. Proof of Theorem 2(b)

Let (W, B) and (W, B') be matrix pairs of the form (6) in which all blocks B_i and B'_i have the form (9).

Suppose that $S^{-1}(W, B)S = (W, B')$ for some nonsingular S . We must prove that $B = B'$. The matrix S has the form

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} S_0 & S_1 & \ddots & S_{k-1} \\ & S_0 & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & S_1 \\ 0_n & & & S_0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad S_0 \text{ is nonsingular.}$$

Since S_0 commutes with $F := J_n(0)$, we have

$$S_0 = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & \ddots & a_{n-1} \\ & a_0 & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & a_1 \\ 0 & & & a_0 \end{bmatrix} = a_0 I_n + a_1 F + a_2 F^2 + \cdots + a_{n-1} F^{n-1} \quad (17)$$

for some $a_0 \neq 0, a_1, a_2, \dots$ from the field \mathbb{F} .

Reasoning by induction, we fix $v \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$, assume that

$$B_1 = B'_1, \dots, B_{v-1} = B'_{v-1} \quad \text{if } v \geq 2, \quad (18)$$

and prove that $B_v = B'_v$. For each $u = 1, 2, \dots$, we define the blocks $B_i^{(u)}$ and $B_i'^{(u)}$ by

$$\begin{bmatrix} F^u & B_1^{(u)} & \ddots & B_v^{(u)} \\ & F^u & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & B_1^{(u)} \\ 0_n & & & F^u \end{bmatrix} := \begin{bmatrix} F & B_1 & \ddots & B_v \\ & F & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & B_1 \\ 0_n & & & F \end{bmatrix}^u$$

and

$$\begin{bmatrix} F^u & B_1'^{(u)} & \ddots & B_v'^{(u)} \\ & F^u & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & B_1'^{(u)} \\ 0_n & & & F^u \end{bmatrix} := \begin{bmatrix} F & B_1' & \ddots & B_v' \\ & F & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & B_1' \\ 0_n & & & F \end{bmatrix}^u.$$

The equalities (18) ensure that $B_1^{(u)} = B_1'^{(u)}, \dots, B_{v-1}^{(u)} = B_{v-1}'^{(u)}$. Since $BS = SB'$, we have $B^u S = SB'^u$, and so

$$\begin{bmatrix} F^u & \ddots & B_v^{(u)} \\ & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & F^u \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} S_0 & \ddots & S_v \\ & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0_n & & S_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_0 & \ddots & S_v \\ & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0_n & & S_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F^u & \ddots & B_v'^{(u)} \\ & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & F^u \end{bmatrix}.$$

Equating the upper-right blocks, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} F^u S_v + B_1^{(u)} S_{v-1} + \dots + B_{v-1}^{(u)} S_1 + B_v^{(u)} S_0 \\ = S_0 B_v'^{(u)} + S_1 B_{v-1}^{(u)} + \dots + S_{v-1} B_1^{(u)} + S_v F^u. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Since the traces of matrices satisfy $\text{tr}(XY) = \text{tr}(YX)$ for all X and Y , the equality (19) implies that $\text{tr}(B_v^{(u)} S_0) = \text{tr}(S_0 B_v'^{(u)})$, hence

$$\text{tr}((B_v^{(u)} - B_v'^{(u)}) S_0) = 0. \quad (20)$$

The blocks $B_v^{(u)}$ and $B_v'^{(u)}$ are represented in the form

$$\begin{aligned} B_v^{(u)} &= B_v F^{u-1} + F B_v F^{u-2} + F^2 B_v F^{u-3} + \dots + F^{u-1} B_v + s(F, B_1, \dots, B_{v-1}), \\ B_v'^{(u)} &= B_v' F^{u-1} + F B_v' F^{u-2} + F^2 B_v' F^{u-3} + \dots + F^{u-1} B_v' + s(F, B_1, \dots, B_{v-1}), \end{aligned}$$

in which $s(F, B_1, \dots, B_{v-1})$ is a sum of products of matrices from the set $\{F, B_1, \dots, B_{v-1}\}$. Therefore,

$$B_v^{(u)} - B_v'^{(u)} = (B_v - B_v') F^{u-1} + F(B_v - B_v') F^{u-2} + \dots + F^{u-1}(B_v - B_v').$$

By (20),

$$\text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)F^{u-1}S_0) + \text{tr}(F(B_v - B'_v)F^{u-2}S_0) + \cdots + \text{tr}(F^{u-1}(B_v - B'_v)S_0) = 0.$$

Since $\text{tr}(XYZ) = \text{tr}(YZX)$ for all square matrices of the same size,

$$\text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)F^{u-1}S_0) + \text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)F^{u-2}S_0F) + \cdots + \text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)S_0F^{u-1}) = 0$$

By (17), F commutes with S_0 . Hence, $u \text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)F^{u-1}S_0) = 0$. Since the characteristic of the field \mathbb{F} is zero, $u \neq 0$, and so $\text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)F^{u-1}S_0) = 0$.

Substituting (17), we get

$$a_0 \text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)F^{u-1}) + a_1 \text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)F^u) + \cdots + a_{n-1} \text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)F^{u+n-2}) = 0,$$

in which $a_0 \neq 0$. We consecutively take $u = n, n-1, \dots, 1$ and obtain

$$\text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)F^{n-1}) = 0, \text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)F^{n-2}) = 0, \dots, \text{tr}((B_v - B'_v)F^0) = 0.$$

For each $n \times n$ matrix $X = [x_{ij}]$ and $0 \leq k < n$,

$$\text{tr}(XF^k) = x_{k+1,1} + x_{k+2,2} + x_{k+3,3} + \cdots$$

is the sum of entries of its k th lower diagonal. Since B_v and B'_v are of the form (9), we have $B_v = B'_v$.

Declaration of competing interest

No competing interest.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the referee who provided useful and detailed comments. V. Futorny was supported by the CNPq (304467/2017-0) and the FAPESP (2018/23690-6). V.V. Sergeichuk is grateful to the University of São Paulo for hospitality and to the FAPESP for financial support (2018/24089-4).

References

- [1] M. Barot, Representations of quivers, in: Notes for a Course at the “Advanced School on Representation Theory and Related Topics”, ICTP, Trieste, Italy, 2006; available in www.matem.unam.mx/~barot/articles/notes_ictp.pdf.
- [2] M. Barot, *Introduction to the Representation Theory of Algebras*, Springer, Cham, 2015.
- [3] G.R. Belitskii, Normal forms in a space of matrices, in: V.A. Marchenko (Ed.), *Analysis in Infinite-Dimensional Spaces and Operator Theory*, Naukova Dumka, Kiev, 1983, pp. 3–15 (in Russian).
- [4] G. Belitskii, Normal forms in matrix spaces, *Integral Equ. Oper. Theory* 38 (2000) 251–283.
- [5] G.R. Belitskii, V.V. Sergeichuk, Complexity of matrix problems, *Linear Algebra Appl.* 361 (2003) 203–222.
- [6] S. Friedland, Simultaneous similarity of matrices, *Adv. Math.* 50 (1983) 189–265.

- [7] F.R. Gantmacher, *The Theory of Matrices*, vol. 1, AMS Chelsea Publishing, 2000.
- [8] I.M. Gelfand, V.A. Ponomarev, Remarks on the classification of a pair of commuting linear transformations in a finite dimensional vector space, *Funct. Anal. Appl.* 3 (1969) 325–326.
- [9] R.A. Horn, C.R. Johnson, *Matrix Analysis*, 2nd ed., Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2013.
- [10] H. Krause, Representations of quivers via reflection functors, available in arXiv:0804.1428, 2008.
- [11] K.C. O'Meara, J. Clark, C.I. Vinsonhaler, *Advanced Topics in Linear Algebra: Weaving Matrix Problems Through the Weyr Form*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2011.
- [12] V.V. Sergeichuk, Canonical matrices for linear matrix problems, *Linear Algebra Appl.* 317 (2000) 53–102.