

ORTHOGONAL CLASSIFICATION OF HERMITIAN MATRICES

BY

LOO-KENG HUA

1. **Introduction.** Elsewhere⁽¹⁾ the author established the symplectic classification of Hermitian matrices, which has applications to the geometry of symmetric matrices. It is the purpose of the present paper to treat the analogous problem: the orthogonal classification of Hermitian matrices. In other words, it may also be described as the quasi-unitary classification of symmetric matrices. Besides their own interest, the results of the present paper have applications in the geometries of skew-symmetric and symmetric matrices, as well as in the theory of automorphic functions of a matrix variable.

It should be noted that the method previously used is only applicable to the present problem for matrices of even order. In order to establish the general solution, we introduce here a different method.

Unless the contrary is stated, throughout the paper, capital latin letters denote n -rowed square matrices. Further let M' and \bar{M} respectively denote the transposed matrix and conjugate imaginary matrix of M . I denotes the identity matrix.

2. **Statement of the problems.** Two Hermitian matrices H and K are said to be *conjunctive orthogonally*, if there is an orthogonal matrix P such that

$$(1) \quad PHP' = K.$$

From (1) and the orthogonality of P we deduce immediately that

$$(2) \quad P\bar{H}HP' = \bar{K}K.$$

Therefore, if two Hermitian matrices H and K are conjunctive orthogonally, the elementary divisors of the characteristic matrices of $\bar{H}H$ and $\bar{K}K$ are the same.

In the converse, two problems arise:

1. Does $\bar{H}H$ take any prescribed elementary divisors? The answer is in the negative. Then we ask further:

2. For a given admissible set of elementary divisors, is there a unique H , apart from orthogonal conjunctiveness, such that $\bar{H}H$ takes the given set as its elementary divisors?

The answer is also in the negative. More definitely, the elementary divisors of $\bar{H}H$ characterize the orthogonal conjunctiveness of H with a reservation about the uncertainty of signs related to "signature."

Presented to the Society, February 23, 1946; received by the editors October 18, 1945.

(¹) Amer. J. Math. vol. 66 (1944) pp. 531-563.

More generally, apparently, we have the following problem. Two pairs (H, S) and (H_1, S_1) of matrices, where H and H_1 are Hermitian and S and S_1 are symmetric, are said to be equivalent if there exists a nonsingular matrix P such that

$$(3) \quad \bar{P}HP' = H_1,$$

and

$$(4) \quad PSP' = S_1.$$

Consequently, we have

$$(5) \quad \bar{P}HS^{-1}\bar{H}\bar{S}^{-1}\bar{P}^{-1} = H_1S_1^{-1}\bar{H}_1\bar{S}_1^{-1},$$

if S is nonsingular. Hereafter we discuss only the case with nonsingular S . Analogously, we have also two problems.

3. Solution of problem 1.

THEOREM 1. *Let T be a symmetric matrix. The equation*

$$(6) \quad \bar{H}H = T$$

is soluble in an Hermitian H , if and only if the elementary divisors of T have the following two properties:

(i) *Each elementary divisor corresponding to a negative characteristic root must occur an even number of times.*

(ii) *Complex elementary divisors must occur only in complex conjugate pairs.*

Analogously, we have

THEOREM 1'. *The equation*

$$(7) \quad HS^{-1}\bar{H}\bar{S}^{-1} = Q$$

is soluble in symmetric S and Hermitian H if and only if the elementary divisors of Q satisfy (i) and (ii) of Theorem 1.

Equivalence of both theorems. If $S^{-1} = \Gamma\Gamma'$ in (7), we have

$$(8) \quad (\Gamma'H\Gamma)(\Gamma'\bar{H}\bar{\Gamma}) = \Gamma'Q(\Gamma')^{-1}.$$

Thus, Theorem 1' implies Theorem 1. Conversely, since we have Γ such that $\bar{\Gamma}Q(\Gamma')^{-1} = T$, Theorem 1 also implies Theorem 1'.

The sole difficulty lies in proving the property (i).

Proof of the theorems. (1) Suppose that

$$(9) \quad T = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & q_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where q_1 and q_2 have no characteristic root in common. Let

$$(10) \quad H = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & k \\ \bar{k}' & h_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

From (6), (9), and (10), we have

$$(11) \quad h_1 h_1 + \bar{k} \bar{k}' = q_1,$$

$$(12) \quad h_1 k + \bar{k} h_2 = 0,$$

and

$$(13) \quad k' k + \bar{h}_2 h_2 = q_2.$$

From (11), (12) and (13), we deduce immediately

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 \bar{k} &= h_1 h_1 \bar{k} + \bar{k} \bar{k}' \bar{k} \\ &= -h_1 k \bar{h}_2 + \bar{k} \bar{k}' \bar{k} \\ &= \bar{k} (h_2 \bar{h}_2 + \bar{k}' \bar{k}) = \bar{k} q_2. \end{aligned}$$

Since q_1 and \bar{q}_2 have no characteristic root in common, we have $k=0$. Thus (6) is soluble if and only if both equations

$$h_1 \bar{h}_1 = q_1, \quad h_2 \bar{h}_2 = q_2$$

are soluble in Hermitian h_1 and h_2 . Thus we have to consider only either that T has a real root or that T has a pair of conjugate imaginary roots.

(2) Now we introduce the notations:

$$j^{(p)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ . & . & . & . & . \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (a_{ij})$$

where $a_{ij}=1$ if $i+j=p+1$ and 0 otherwise. Let $j_\alpha^{(p)}$ be the ordinary Jordan's canonical form⁽²⁾ of a matrix with elementary divisor $(x-\alpha)^p$. Then $j j_\alpha$ is symmetric.

It is well known that there exists a real polynomial $f(x)$ such that

$$f(j_1)^2 = j_1.$$

Let $s = \alpha^{1/2} j f(j_1)$ which is symmetric, since

$$i j_1^s = j_1' j j_1^{s-1} = \cdots = i_1'' j.$$

It can be verified easily that s satisfies

(2) For example, $j_\alpha^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$.

$$(14) \quad sjs = \alpha jj_1.$$

(3) Now we consider the case that T has only a pair of conjugate imaginary characteristic roots. Evidently the elementary divisors of $\overline{H}H - \lambda I$ and $H\overline{H} - \lambda I$ are the same; the solvability, therefore, implies the property (ii) of the theorem.

Conversely, the pair of symmetric matrices (I, T) is congruent to a pair of matrices (T_1, T_2) which is a direct sum of the following pairs:

$$\begin{pmatrix} j & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \alpha jj_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\alpha} jj_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let

$$\Gamma\Gamma' = T_1, \quad \Gamma T\Gamma' = T_2.$$

Then, (6) implies

$$(15) \quad (\Gamma\overline{H}\Gamma')\overline{T_1^{-1}}(\Gamma H\Gamma') = T_2,$$

and conversely.

Since T_1 is real and $T_1^2 = I$, the solvability of (6) is equivalent to that of

$$\overline{H}T_1H = T_2.$$

Since the equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & s \\ \bar{s} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} j & 0 \\ 0 & j \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{s} \\ s & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha jj_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\alpha} jj_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is equivalent to $sjs = \alpha jj_1$, which is soluble in s by (14), the theorem is proved for the case with complex characteristic roots.

(4) The easiest case is that in which T has a positive root. Since we may assume that (T_1, T_2) of (3) is a direct sum of

$$(j, \alpha jj_1), \quad \alpha > 0,$$

by (14), there exists a real s such that

$$sjs = \alpha jj_1,$$

and the theorem is now proved.

(5) Finally, there comes the difficult case that α is negative. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\alpha = -1$.

Since, by (14), we have a symmetric matrix s such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & s \\ \bar{s} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} j & 0 \\ 0 & j \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{s} \\ s & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -jj_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -jj_1 \end{pmatrix},$$

we see that if (i) is satisfied, (7) is soluble. The sole difficulty lies in the converse.

(6) Now we write

$$(16) \quad T_0 = j^{(e_1)} + \cdots + j^{(e_e)},$$

$$(17) \quad T_1 = j_{-1}^{(e_1)} + \cdots + j_{-1}^{(e_e)}.$$

Let $K = HT_0$, then the equation

$$(18) \quad \overline{H}T_1H = T_0$$

takes the form

$$(19) \quad \overline{K}T_0T_1K = I.$$

From (19), we deduce immediately that

$$(20) \quad KT_0T_1 = KT_0T_1\overline{K}T_0T_1K = T_0T_1\overline{K}.$$

Let

$$K = (k_{ij}), \quad k_{ij} = k_{ij}^{(e_i, e_j)}.$$

From (20), we deduce

$$(21) \quad k_{ij}j_{-1}^{(e_j)} = j_{-1}^{(e_i)}k_{ij}.$$

It is known that

$$(22) \quad k_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{ij} & b_{ij} & c_{ij} & \cdots \\ 0 & a_{ij} & b_{ij} & \cdots \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & a_{ij} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{if } s_i = s_j,$$

and in case $s_j > s_k$, we add $s_j - s_k$ rows of zeros below the matrix of the form (21) and in case $s_j < s_k$, we add $s_k - s_j$ columns of zeros before the matrix of the form (21).

From (19), we find

$$\sum_j k_{ij}j_{-1}^{(e_j)}k_{jk} = \delta_{ik}I^{(e_k)}.$$

Now we consider the element at the $(1, 1)$ position of the case $s_i = s_k$. By (21),

$$(23) \quad \sum_j k_{ij}k_{jk}j_{-1}^{(e_j)} = \delta_{ik}I^{(e_k)}.$$

By the constitution of the first column of j_{-1} , we need only consider the element at the $(1, 1)$ position of $k_{ij}k_{jk}$. It equals zero, if $s_j < s_k$ and if $s_j > s_k$. Thus the sum (23) runs only over all those j 's with $s_j = s_k$.

Let s be any integer occurring in the set s_1, \dots, s_e . Without loss of generality, we may assume that

$$s_i = s \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq m, \quad s_i \neq s \quad \text{for } m < i \leq e.$$

Then, from (23), we deduce

$$-\sum_{j=1}^m \bar{a}_{ij} a_{jk} = \delta_{ik}, \quad 1 \leq i, k \leq m,$$

that is $\bar{A}A = -I^{(m)}$ if we let $A = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq m}$. Taking determinants of both sides, we have $|d(A)|^2 = (-1)^m$, which can not hold for odd m .

The theorem is now proved.

4. Square root of an orthogonal matrix. Now we require a result very likely due to Hilton, but his paper is not available here. Accordingly we state the rediscovered result in the following without proof.

We say a matrix P is *orthogonal with respect to a nonsingular symmetric matrix S* , if

$$PSP' = S.$$

In particular, for $S = I$, we omit the phrase "with respect to I ."

Two matrices A and B , orthogonal with respect to S , are said to be similar orthogonally, if there exists a matrix P orthogonal with respect to S such that $A = PBP^{-1}$.

THEOREM 2 (Hilton). *Every orthogonal matrix is similar orthogonally to a direct sum of orthogonal matrices with elementary divisors either of the form*

$$(i) \quad (x - \alpha)^r, \quad (x - 1/\alpha)^r,$$

or of the form

$$(ii) \quad (x \pm 1)^r, \quad \text{for odd } r.$$

For the first case, the matrix orthogonal with respect to

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I^{(r)} \\ I^{(r)} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is similar to the matrix

$$(24) \quad M = M^{(2r)} = \begin{pmatrix} (j_\alpha^{(r)})' & 0 \\ 0 & (j_\alpha^{(r)})^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

orthogonally, and for the second case, the matrix orthogonal with respect to

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & I^{(p)} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ I^{(p)} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is similar to

$$(25) \quad N = N^{(r)} = \begin{pmatrix} (j_{\pm 1}^{(p)})' & 0 & 0 \\ v & 1 & 0 \\ -(j_{\pm 1}^{(p)})^{-1} v' v / 2 & -(j_{\pm 1}^{(p)})^{-1} v' & (j_{\pm 1}^{(p)})^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

orthogonally, where $v = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$ and $2p+1=r$.

Evidently, the squares of the matrices M and N are matrices M_1 and N_1 , orthogonal with respect to S and S_1 , with elementary divisors

$$(i') \quad (x - \alpha^2)^r, \quad (x - \alpha^{-2})^r$$

and

$$(ii') \quad (x + 1)^r$$

respectively.

With a slight modification we have the following assertion: For given orthogonal M_1 and N_1 with elementary divisors (i') and (ii') respectively, we can find orthogonal matrices M and N with the elementary divisors (i) and (ii) respectively and with α in the right half-plane in the plane of complex numbers. Thus, except when α is negative, an orthogonal matrix has a square root matrix.

THEOREM 3. *Let R be an orthogonal matrix without a negative root and suppose that we have an Hermitian matrix H such that*

$$(26) \quad RH = H\bar{R}'.$$

Then there exists an orthogonal matrix Q with characteristic roots on the right half-plane such that $Q^2=R$ and

$$(27) \quad QH = H\bar{Q}'.$$

Proof. We may assume that R is a direct sum of the matrices

$$R = r_1 + r_2 + \dots + r_s$$

where r_i has elementary divisors either of the form (i') or of the form (ii'). They are denoted typically by M_1 and N_1 respectively. We construct M and N accordingly; they are denoted by q_1, \dots, q_s . Let

$$Q = q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_s.$$

Then, evidently, we have $Q^2=R$.

Further, from

$$RH = H\bar{R}',$$

we have

$$(28) \quad r_i h_{ij} = h_{ij} \bar{r}'_j,$$

and if this implies

$$(29) \quad q_i h_{ij} = h_{ij} \bar{q}'_j,$$

we have $QH = H\bar{Q}'$ and consequently we have the theorem.

In order to verify that (28) implies (29), we need only verify that

$$M^2X = XM^2 \quad \text{and} \quad N^2X = XN^2$$

implies

$$MX = XM \quad \text{and} \quad NX = XN,$$

respectively, where M and N are defined exactly as in (24) and (25). Straight-forward calculation establishes both implications.

5. Solution of the second problem.

THEOREM 4. *If $H\bar{H} = K\bar{K}$, where H and K are both Hermitian, then there exist two matrices P and Q such that*

$$\bar{P}HP' = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & 0 \\ 0 & h_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\bar{Q}KQ' = \begin{pmatrix} -h_1 & 0 \\ 0 & h_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proof. Since $K^{-1}H = R$ is orthogonal, we have an orthogonal matrix T such that

$$T^{-1}RT = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 & 0 \\ 0 & r_2 \end{pmatrix} = R_1,$$

where r_1 contains all negative characteristic roots of R_1 . Then, we have

$$H_1 = K_1R_1 = \bar{R}_1'K_1,$$

where $H_1 = \bar{T}'HT$, $K_1 = \bar{T}'KT$ are both Hermitian. Since r_1 and \bar{r}_2 have no characteristic root in common, we have

$$K_1 = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 & 0 \\ 0 & h_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$k_1r_1 = \bar{r}_1'k_1$$

and

$$k_2r_2 = \bar{r}_2'k_2.$$

By Theorem 3, we have an orthogonal q_2 such that $q_2^2 = r_2$ and

$$h_2 = k_2q_2^2 = \bar{q}_2'k_2q_2.$$

Further we have an orthogonal matrix q_1 such that $q_1^2 = -r_1$ and

$$h_1 = -k_1q_1^2 = -\bar{q}_1'k_1q_1.$$

The theorem follows.

6. Explicit result. The result previously obtained may be concluded in the following theorem.

THEOREM 5. *Let H be a nonsingular Hermitian matrix and S be a nonsingular symmetrix matrix. The elementary divisors of the characteristic matrix of*

$$(30) \quad HS^{-1}\overline{HS}^{-1}$$

are of the following three types:

$$(i) \quad (x - \alpha)^\lambda, \quad \text{for real } \alpha > 0$$

$$(ii) \quad (x - \beta)^\lambda, \quad (x - \beta)^\lambda, \quad \text{for real } \beta < 0$$

and

$$(iii) \quad (x - \gamma)^\lambda, \quad (x - \bar{\gamma})^\lambda, \quad \text{for complex } \gamma.$$

Let $\alpha_1 = \alpha^{1/2}$, $\beta_1 = i(-\beta)^{1/2}$ and $\gamma_1 = \gamma^{1/2}$; the determination is taken on the right half-plane. Then the pair of matrices (H, S) is equivalent to^()*

$$(31) \quad \begin{cases} H_1 = \sum'_\alpha (\pm jj_{\alpha_1}) + \sum'_\beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & jj_{\beta_1} \\ jj_{\beta_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \sum'_\gamma \pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 & jj_{\gamma_1} \\ jj_{\gamma_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ S_1 = \sum'(\pm j) + \sum' \begin{pmatrix} j & 0 \\ 0 & j \end{pmatrix} + \sum' \pm \begin{pmatrix} j & 0 \\ 0 & j \end{pmatrix}. \end{cases}$$

In the theorem we have to justify only a point that the pair of matrices

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & jj_{\beta_1} \\ jj_{\beta_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} j & 0 \\ 0 & j \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

is equivalent to

$$\left(- \begin{pmatrix} 0 & jj_{\beta_1} \\ jj_{\beta_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, - \begin{pmatrix} j & 0 \\ 0 & j \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

In fact, we have a nonsingular matrix γ such that $\gamma jj_{\beta_1} \gamma' = -jj_{\beta_1}$ and $\gamma j \gamma' = j$. Let

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i\bar{\gamma} \\ i\gamma & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\bar{P} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & jj_{\beta_1} \\ jj_{\beta_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} P' = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & jj_{\beta_1} \\ jj_{\beta_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$P \begin{pmatrix} j & 0 \\ 0 & j \end{pmatrix} P' = - \begin{pmatrix} j & 0 \\ 0 & j \end{pmatrix}.$$

The situation of the indeterminate signs corresponding to a positive root

(*) \sum' denotes direct sum.

or to a pair of conjugate complex roots will be clarified by introducing the concept of signature system.

Suppose that $HS^{-1}\overline{H}\overline{S}^{-1}$ has an elementary divisor $(x-\alpha)^\lambda$ ($\alpha > 0$) repeated m times. Let p and q be the number of positive signs and negative signs appearing in the expression (31) corresponding to the elementary divisor $(x-\alpha)^\lambda$. Then (p, q) , $p+q=m$, is called the signature corresponding to the elementary divisor $(x-\alpha)^\lambda$. Similarly we define the signature corresponding to

$$(x-\gamma)^\lambda(x-\bar{\gamma})^\lambda$$

for complex γ . The totality of elementary divisors and their corresponding signatures is called the elementary divisors with signature system of the pair of matrices (H, S) . Evidently, (H, S) and (H_1, S_1) are equivalent, if they have the same elementary divisors with the same signature system. The converse of this statement is also true. The proof of this fact can be constructed by adapting the results to be obtained in §§8-10 and the method used in (6) of §3. Owing to the similarity, we give here no details of the proof.

7. Anti-involutions. An orthogonal matrix T satisfying

$$(32) \quad T\overline{T} = I$$

is called an *anti-involution of the first kind*, and that satisfying

$$(33) \quad T\overline{T} = -I$$

is called an *anti-involution of the second kind*.

Since $TT' = I$, it is evident that the involution T of the first kind is an Hermitian matrix. By Theorem 5, we have an orthogonal matrix P such that

$$PT\overline{P}' = [1, \dots, 1, -1, \dots, -1]$$

which is a diagonal matrix.

In case of the second kind, iT is Hermitian, the roots of

$$|(iT)(i\overline{T}) - \lambda I| = 0$$

are all equal to -1 . The case can only happen for n even. There exists an orthogonal matrix P such that

$$P(iT)\overline{P}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & iI^{(p)} \\ -iI^{(p)} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $n=2p$.

8. Automorphs. Now we are going to study the group formed by all the matrices P satisfying

$$(34) \quad PSP' = S$$

and

$$(35) \quad \overline{P}HP' = H.$$

By Theorem 5, we may write

$$\begin{aligned} S &= S_1^{(p)} + S_2^{(q)}, \\ H &= H_1^{(p)} + H_2^{(q)}, \end{aligned} \quad p + q = n,$$

where the two matrices

$$H_1 S_1^{-1} \overline{H}_1 \overline{S}_1^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad H_2 S_2^{-1} \overline{H}_2 \overline{S}_2^{-1}$$

have no characteristic root in common. From (34) and (35), we have

$$(36) \quad \overline{P} H S^{-1} = H S^{-1} P.$$

It follows immediately that P is decomposable as

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} P_1^{(p)} & 0 \\ 0 & P_2^{(q)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore, without loss of generality, we treat the problem with (i) $H S^{-1} \overline{H} \overline{S}^{-1}$ having only a pair of conjugate roots, (ii) $H S^{-1} \overline{H} \overline{S}^{-1}$ having only a positive root, and (iii) $H S^{-1} \overline{H} \overline{S}^{-1}$ having only a negative root.

We shall discuss the cases separately.

9. The case with a pair of complex roots. Now, without loss of generality, we take

$$S = \sum'_{1 \leq i \leq e} \pm \begin{pmatrix} j^{(s_i)} & 0 \\ 0 & j^{(s_i)} \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$H = \sum'_{1 \leq i \leq e} \pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 & jj_\gamma^{(s_i)} \\ jj_\gamma^{(s_i)} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq \dots \geq s_e$. Putting

$$J^{(p)} = \sum'_{1 \leq i \leq e} (\pm j^{(s_i)})$$

and

$$J_\gamma^{(p)} = \sum'_{1 \leq i \leq e} (\pm jj_\gamma^{(s_i)}),$$

we treat, without loss of generality, the case that

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} J & 0 \\ 0 & J \end{pmatrix}, \quad H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & J_\gamma \\ \overline{J}_\gamma & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = A^{(p)},$$

and so on. Then, from (36), we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{A} & \bar{B} \\ \bar{C} & \bar{D} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & J_{\gamma} J \\ \bar{J}_{\gamma} \bar{J} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & J_{\gamma} J \\ \bar{J}_{\gamma} \bar{J} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix},$$

that is

$$(37) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{B} J_{\gamma} J &= J_{\gamma} J C, & \bar{A} J_{\gamma} J &= J_{\gamma} J D, \\ \bar{D} J_{\gamma} J &= \bar{J}_{\gamma} J A, & \bar{C} J_{\gamma} J &= \bar{J}_{\gamma} J B. \end{aligned}$$

Then, we have

$$B(J_{\gamma} J)^2 = (\bar{J}_{\gamma} J) \bar{C} (J_{\gamma} J) = (\bar{J}_{\gamma} J)^2 B.$$

It follows that $B=0$ since the characteristic root of $(J_{\gamma} J)^2$ is equal to γ^2 and $\gamma^2 \neq \bar{\gamma}^2$. Consequently $C=0$.

Further, from (37), we have

$$(38) \quad A(\bar{J}_{\gamma} J)^2 = (\bar{J}_{\gamma} J)^2 A,$$

and

$$(39) \quad D = (J_{\gamma} J)^{-1} \bar{A} (J_{\gamma} J).$$

From (34) we deduce

$$(40) \quad A J A' = J.$$

Conversely, for any A satisfying (38) and (40), the matrix

$$(41) \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & (J_{\gamma} J)^{-1} \bar{A} (J_{\gamma} J) \end{pmatrix}$$

satisfies our requirement.

Then we need to find those A satisfying both (38) and (40).

Let

$$A = (I + Q)(I - Q)^{-1}$$

(the exceptional case $|I + A| = 0$ is negligible in counting of parameters).

From (38) and (40), we have

$$Q(\bar{J}_{\gamma} J)^2 = (\bar{J}_{\gamma} J)^2 Q$$

and

$$QJ + JQ' = 0.$$

Let $QJ = K$, which is a skew symmetric matrix and which satisfies

$$(42) \quad K(J\bar{J}_{\gamma})^2 = (J\bar{J}_{\gamma})^2 K.$$

(Notice that $JJ_{\gamma}J = J'_{\gamma}$.)

Putting

$$K = (k_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}, \quad k_{ij} = k_{ij}^{(s_i, s_j)},$$

and

$$k_{ij} = -k'_{ji},$$

we have

$$k_{ij}(j_{\gamma}^{(s_j)})^2 = (j_{\gamma}^{(s_j)})'^2 k_{ij}.$$

It follows immediately that

$$k_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_{s_j-1} & x_{s_j} \\ x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_{s_j} & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ x_{s_j} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix},$$

which contains s_i rows, if $s_j < s_i$ with addition of a sufficient number of zero rows, and which contains $2s_j$ parameters (a complex number is counted as two parameters). Further in case $i=j$ evidently k_{ii} equals zero.

Therefore K depends on

$$\begin{aligned} & 2s_2 + 2s_3 + \cdots + 2s_e \\ & + 2s_3 + \cdots + 2s_e \\ & \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \\ & + 2s_e \\ & = 2s_2 + 4s_3 + \cdots + 2(e-1)s_e. \end{aligned}$$

parameters.

10. **The case with a positive root.** Now we take

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \sum'_{1 \leq i \leq e} (\pm j^{(s_i)}), \\ H &= \sum'_{1 \leq i \leq e} (\pm jj_a^{(s_i)}), \end{aligned} \quad \alpha > 0,$$

where $s_1 \geq s_2 \geq \cdots \geq s_e$. Let

$$P = (I + Q)(I - Q)^{-1}.$$

We find, from (34) and (35), that

$$QS + SQ' = 0,$$

and

$$\bar{Q}H + HQ' = 0.$$

Putting $QS=K$, which is skew symmetric, we have

(43)
$$\overline{K}S^{-1}H - HS^{-1}K = 0.$$

Since $\alpha \neq -\alpha$, we find that K is real. Let

$$K = (k_{ij}), \quad k_{ij} = k_{ij}^{(s_i, s_j)}.$$

Then

$$\bar{k}_{ij}j_a^{(s_j)} = (j^{(s_j)}j_a^{(s_i)}j^{(s_i)})k_{ij} = j^{(s_i)'}k_{ij}.$$

In a manner similar to that of §9, it can be shown that the number of parameters is equal to

$$2s_2 + 4s_3 + \cdots + 2(e-1)s_e.$$

11. The case with a negative root. Now we may let

$$S = \sum'_{1 \leq i \leq e} \begin{pmatrix} j^{(s_i)} & 0 \\ 0 & j^{(s_i)} \end{pmatrix},$$
$$H = \sum'_{1 \leq i \leq e} i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & jj_\beta^{(s_i)} \\ -jj_\beta^{(s_i)} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\beta > 0$. Let

$$J = \sum'_{1 \leq i \leq e} j^{(s_i)}, \quad J_\beta = \sum'_{1 \leq i \leq e} j^{(s_i)}j_\beta^{(s_i)}.$$

We may consider, without loss of generality, the case

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} J & 0 \\ 0 & J \end{pmatrix}, \quad H = i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & J_\beta \\ -J_\beta & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Letting

$$P = (I + Q)(I - Q)^{-1}$$

and

$$Q \begin{pmatrix} J & 0 \\ 0 & J \end{pmatrix} = K,$$

which is skew symmetric, we find, from (36), that

(44)
$$\overline{K} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & JJ_\beta \\ -JJ_\beta & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & J_\beta J \\ -J_\beta J & 0 \end{pmatrix} K.$$

Let

(45)
$$K = \begin{pmatrix} K_1 & L \\ -L' & K_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

From (44), we have

$$(46) \quad \bar{L}JJ_\beta = J_\beta JL', \quad \bar{L}'JJ_\beta = J_\beta JL,$$

$$(47) \quad \bar{K}_1JJ_\beta = J_\beta JK_2, \quad \bar{K}_2JJ_\beta = J_\beta JK_1.$$

Putting $\bar{L}JJ_\beta = T$, which is Hermitian by (46), we have

$$(48) \quad T(JJ_\beta)^2 = (J_\beta J)^2 T,$$

$$(49) \quad K_1(JJ_\beta)^2 = (J_\beta J)^2 K_1$$

and

$$(50) \quad K_2 = (J_\beta J)^{-1} \bar{K}_1 (JJ_\beta).$$

Consequently, for T and K_1 satisfying (48) and (49) and K_2 defined by (50), we have K defined by (45) to meet our requirement.

The number of parameters of K_1 is equal to

$$2s_2 + 4s_3 + \cdots + 2(e-1)s_e,$$

and the number of T is equal to

$$2s_2 + 4s_3 + \cdots + 2(e-1)s_e + s_1 + s_2 + \cdots + s_e.$$

The total number of parameters of K is, therefore, equal to

$$s_1 + 5s_2 + 9s_3 + \cdots + (4e-3)s_e.$$

12. Automorphs (continuation). As a consequence of the previous results we have the following statement: Let the roots of $HS^{-1}\bar{H}\bar{S}^{-1}$ be

$$\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_\lambda \quad (\alpha > 0)$$

with the multiplicities

$$\begin{aligned} & p_1, \cdots, p_\lambda; \\ & \beta_1, \cdots, \beta_\mu; \quad \bar{\beta}_1, \cdots, \bar{\beta}_\mu \end{aligned} \quad (\beta \text{ complex})$$

with the multiplicities

$$q_1, \cdots, q_\mu; \quad q_1, \cdots, q_\mu$$

and

$$\gamma_1, \cdots, \gamma_r \quad (\gamma < 0)$$

with the multiplicities

$$2r_1, \cdots, 2r_r$$

respectively. Then the group of automorphs of (H, S) depends on at least

$$(51) \quad r_1 + r_2 + \cdots + r_r$$

parameters. (Evidently, this is a best possible constant.)

THEOREM 6. *Given λ and an Hermitian matrix H , the symmetric matrices S satisfying*

(52)
$$d(HS^{-1}\overline{H}S^{-1} - \lambda I) = 0$$

depends on $n(n+1)-1$, $n(n+1)-2$, and $n(n+1)-3$ parameters according as λ is positive, complex, and negative respectively.

Proof. The group of conjunctive automorphs of H , that is, the group formed by Γ satisfying

$$\Gamma H \Gamma' = H,$$

depends on n^2 parameters. Now we ask what is the number of parameters of distinct

$$\Gamma S \Gamma'.$$

Since the matrix Γ satisfying

$$\Gamma H \Gamma' = H, \quad \Gamma S \Gamma' = S$$

depends on not more than $r_1 + \cdots + r$, parameters, if the roots of $HS^{-1}\overline{H}S^{-1}$ are given at the beginning of the section, the totality of different symmetric matrices $\Gamma S \Gamma'$ depends on $n^2 - r_1 - \cdots - r$, parameters.

For a given positive λ , the manifold formed by S (varying all the other roots) depends on $n^2 + (n-1)$ parameters. Similarly we have the result for a complex root.

For a given negative root, the number of parameters of other roots is equal to $n-2$. Further the different symmetric $\Gamma S \Gamma'$, for all roots being given, depends on at most n^2-1 parameters. (In case all the others are non-negative n^2-1 is the exact number.) Thus the total number of parameters is equal to n^2-n-3 .

Finally, the author wishes to express his warmest thanks to the referee for his help with the manuscript.

NATIONAL TSING HUA UNIVERSITY,
KUNMING, YUNNAN, CHINA.