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DISTRIBUTION OF MATRICES IN A FINITE FIELD

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DISTRIBUTION OF MATRICES IN A FINITE FIELD

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1. Introduction and notation. This paper is mainly concerned with the distribution with respect to characteristic polynomial and factors of the characteristic polynomial, of square matrices with elements in a finite field $GF(q)$. The method employed is to investigate the properties of the polynomials in question, that is, the matric problems are reduced to problems concerning polynomials. In this connection see a recent paper by Walker [5] on Fermat's theorem for algebras; incidentally Walker's Theorem 3 had been proved earlier in [1; § 7].

The properties of matrices assumed here may be found in [4]. German capitals $\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{C}, \cdots$ will denote square matrices with elements in $GF(q)$. Polynomials in an indeterminate x with coefficients in $GF(q)$ will be denoted by $F(x), M(x), \cdots$ in § 2 and simply by $F, M, \cdots$ elsewhere.

The number of partitions of the positive integer m into at most r parts will be denoted by $\pi_r(m)$, with $\pi_m(m)=\pi(m)$, the number of unrestricted partitions of m. The symbol $\pi'_r(m)$ will denote the *weighted* partition into at most r parts:

$$\pi'_r(m)=\sum_{k_1+2k_2+\cdots+rk_r=m} q^{k_1+k_2+\cdots+k_r}\ , \tag{1.1}$$

with $\pi'_m(m)=\pi'(m)$, the unrestricted weighted partition.

In Theorem 1 below the number of non-derogatory matrices of order m is given in terms of the Euler ϕ-function for $GF[q, x]$.

If $F=F(x)$ is a polynomial of degree m and $F=P_1^{r_1}\cdots P_s^{r_s}$, where the P_i are distinct irreducible polynomials, we find (Theorem 2) that the number of *classes* of similar matrices of order m with characteristic polynomial $F(x)$ is

$$C_m(F)=\pi(r_1)\cdots\pi(r_s)\ . \tag{1.2}$$

Theorem 3 determines the total number $N(m)$ of distinct classes of similar matrices of order m as

$$N(m)=\pi'(m)\ , \tag{1.3}$$

where $\pi'(m)$ is defined in (1.1) with $r=m$.

We also find (Theorem 4) the number of distinct classes of similar matrices of order m with minimum polynomial of degree r, where r is a fixed integer $\leqq m$. Finally in § 4 we consider a polynomial problem

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which is suggested by the problem of determining the number of admissible minimum polynomials of fixed degree r for matrices of order m.

2. Non-derogatory matrices over $GF(q)$. Let A be a non-derogatory matrix of order m with elements in $GF(q)$, that is a matrix for which the characteristic and minimum polynomials are identical. Then it is well known that $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{S}=\mathfrak{S}\mathfrak{A}$ if and only if $\mathfrak{S}=F(\mathfrak{A})$, where $F(x)$ is a scalar polynomial of degree $\leq m-1$. Moreover if $M(x)$ denotes the characteristic polynomial of $\mathfrak{A}$, then $\mathfrak{S}$ is non-singular if and only if $(F(x), M(x))=1$. Clearly, corresponding to every such polynomial $F(x)$, there is a unique primary polynomial $G(x)$ of degree m such that $(F(x), M(x))=1$, if and only if $(G(x), M(x))=1$. Thus, the number of distinct non-singular matrices $\mathfrak{S}$ which commute with $\mathfrak{A}$ is the number of primary (sometimes called *monic*) polynomials $G(x)$ of degree m such that $(G(x), M(x))=1$. This number, which is the Euler function for $GF[q, x]$, the polynomial domain in x over $GF(q)$, is given in [2; 21] by the formula

$$\phi(M(x))=q^m \prod_{P(x)\mid M(x)}\left(1-\frac{1}{|P(x)|}\right), \tag{2.1}$$

where $P(x)$ runs through all primary prime divisors of $M(x)$ and $|P(x)|=q^e$, where $\deg P(x)=e$.

We recall that similar matrices have the same characteristic polynomial and that if two non-derogatory matrices have the same characteristic polynomial they are similar. Thus, as $\mathfrak{S}$ runs through all the non-singular matrices of order m, the form $\mathfrak{S}^{-1}\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{S}$ runs through the set of all non-derogatory matrices of order m having characteristic polynomial $M(x)$, each one appearing as many times as $\mathfrak{A}$ appears, namely $\phi(M(x))$. If we let g_m denote the number of non-singular matrices of order m, we have

THEOREM 1. *The number of non-derogatory matrices of order m in $GF(q)$ is*

$$Y(m)=g_m \sum_{\deg M(x)=m}\frac{1}{\phi(M(x))}, \tag{2.2}$$

where the sum is over primary $M(x)$ only, $\phi(M(x))$ is the Euler function and $g_m=\prod_{r=0}^{m-1}(q^m-q^r)$ is the number of non-singular matrices of order m.

3. Distribution of classes of similar matrices in $GF(q)$. If $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ are matrices of order m with the elements in $GF(q)$, we will say that $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ are in the same *class* if and only if they are similar. If $F(x)$ is the characteristic polynomial of a matrix $\mathfrak{A}$ of order m, then

$$F = H_1 H_2 \cdots H_m\ , \tag{3.1}$$

where $H_{i+1} | H_i$, and the H_i are the invariant factors of $x\mathfrak{J} - \mathfrak{A}$. In particular we call H_1 the first invariant factor. (In the remainder of this paper a polynomial $F(x)$ will simply be denoted by the letter F.) If we put

$$H_i = E_i H_{i+1} \quad \text{and} \quad H_m = E_m\ , \tag{3.2}$$

then we also have

$$F = E_1 E_2^2 E_3^3 \cdots E_m^m\ . \tag{3.3}$$

Let $C_m(F)$ denote the number of distinct classes of order m having characteristic polynomial F. Then it is clear that $C_m(F)$ is the number of distinct representations of F in the form of (3.3). If we also have

$$F = P_1^{r_1} P_2^{r_2} \cdots P_s^{r_s}\ , \tag{3.4}$$

where the P_i are distinct prime polynomials, it follows that

$$C_m(F) = C_m(P_1^{r_1}) C_m(P_2^{r_2}) \cdots C_m(P_s^{r_s})\ . \tag{3.5}$$

For any prime polynomial P and positive integer r, $C_m(P^r)$ is seen to be the number of unrestricted partitions of r, or $\pi(r)$. Thus in view of (3.5) we have proved the following.

THEOREM 2. *If F is a polynomial of order m with coefficients in $GF(q)$ and F has the factorization* (3.4), *then the number of distinct classes of order m having characteristic polynomial F is*

$$C_m(F) = \pi(r_1)\pi(r_2) \cdots \pi(r_s)\ . \tag{3.6}$$

Let $N(m)$ denote the number of distinct classes of matrices of order m. Then it is clear that

$$N(m) = \sum_{\deg F = m} C_m(F)\ ,$$

where the sum is over primary F only. In view of the definition of $C_m(F)$ and the factorization (3.3) we may write

$$\sum_F \frac{C_m(F)}{|F|^s} = \sum_{E_1} \frac{1}{|E_1|^s} \sum_{E_2} \frac{1}{|E_2|^{2s}} \cdots \sum_{E_m} \frac{1}{|E_m|^{ms}}\ , \tag{3.7}$$

where the sums are over all primary $F, E_1, \cdots, E_m$. Since we have

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_F \frac{1}{|F|^s} = \prod_P \left(1 - \frac{1}{|P|^s}\right)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^k}{q^{ks}} = (1 - q^{1-s})^{-1}\ , \tag{3.8}$$

which converges absolutely for real $s>1$, (3.7) becomes

$$\sum_F \frac{C_m(F)}{|F|^s} = \sum_{k_1=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{k_1}}{q^{k_1 s}} \sum_{k_2=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{k_2}}{q^{2k_2 s}} \cdots \sum_{k_m=0}^{\infty} \frac{q^{k_m}}{q^{mk_m s}} . \tag{3.9}$$

It therefore follows that $N(m)$ is the coefficient of q^{-ms} in the right member of (3.9). Calculating this coefficient we get the following theorem.

THEOREM 3. *The number of distinct classes of similar matrices of order m in $GF(q)$ is*

$$N(m) = \sum_{k_1+2k_2+\cdots+mk_m=m} q^{k_1+k_2+\cdots+k_m} = \pi'(m) . \tag{3.10}$$

Let $N(m, r)$ denote the number of distinct classes of matrices of order m for which $\deg H_1 = r$, where H_1 is the first invariant factor as defined in (3.1). Then $N(m, r)$ will be the coefficient of $q^{-rs}q^{-mt}$ in the series

$$\sum_{H_{i+1}|H_i} \frac{1}{|H_1|^s |H_1 H_2 \cdots H_m|^t} , \tag{3.11}$$

where the H_i are all primary.

In view of the definition of the polynomials E_i, the series in (3.11) is equal to

$$\sum_{E_i} \frac{1}{|E_1 E_2 \cdots E_m|^s |E_1 E_2^2 \cdots E_m^m|^t} \sum_{E_1} \frac{1}{|E_1|^{s+t}} \cdots \sum_{E_m} \frac{1}{|E_m|^{s+mt}} .$$

Then with $s+t>1$, this product may be written as

$$\zeta(s+t)\zeta(s+2t)\cdots\zeta(s+mt) = \frac{1}{(1-q^{1-s-t})(1-q^{1-s-2t})\cdots(1-q^{1-s-mt})} . \tag{3.12}$$

In view of (3.8) it is clear that the coefficient of $q^{-rs}q^{-mt}$ in the right member of (3.12) is the same as in the product

$$\frac{1}{(1-q^{1-s-t})(1-q^{1-s-2t})\cdots(1-q^{1-s-mt})\cdots}$$

By means of a well-known identity [3; 278], this second product is equal to the series

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (q^{1-s-t})^k \frac{1}{(1-q^{-t})(1-q^{-2t})\cdots(1-q^{-kt})} . \tag{3.13}$$

By choosing $k=r$ in (3.13) the coefficient of q^{-rs-mt} may be easily obtained. We get the following theorem.

THEOREM 4. *The number of distinct classes of similar matrices of order* m *in* $GF(q)$ *for which* $\deg H_1 = r$, *where* H_1 *is the first invariant factor as defined in* (3.1), *is given by*

$$N(m, r) = q^r \sum_{i_1+2i_2+\cdots+ri_r=m-r} 1 = q^r \pi_r(m-r) .$$

4. Another problem.

Let us consider the product

$$(4.1)\quad \prod \left\{1 + \frac{1}{|P|^s}\left(\frac{1}{|P|^t} + \frac{1}{|P|^{2t}} + \cdots\right) + \frac{1}{|P|^{2s}}\left(\frac{1}{|P|^{2t}} + \frac{1}{|P|^{3t}} + \cdots\right) + \cdots\right\} ,$$

taken over all primary prime polynomials P in $GF(q)$. In order to determine an interval of convergence for this product, we consider the associated series

$$(4.2)\quad \sum_P \left\{\frac{1}{|P|^s}\left(\frac{1}{|P|^t} + \cdots\right) + \frac{1}{|P|^{2s}}\left(\frac{1}{|P|^{2t}} + \cdots\right) + \cdots\right\} .$$

The series may be written more simply as

$$(4.3)\quad \sum_P \frac{|P|^{-s-t}}{(1-|P|^{-t})(1-|P|^{-s-t})} .$$

For t real and positive, the denominators of the terms in (4.3) approach 1 as $\deg P$ grows large, so that we need only consider the numerators. Comparing with (3.8) we see that the series and consequently the product (4.1) converge absolutely for real s, t such that $t > 0$ and $s+t > 1$.

It is clear that the product (4.1) is equal to the series

$$(4.4)\quad \sum_{H|F} \frac{1}{|H|^s |F|^t} ,$$

where the sum is over all pairs H, F of primary polynomials over $GF(q)$ such that $H|F$ and every distinct prime factor of F is a factor of H. Thus F and H may be thought of as characteristic and minimum polynomial, respectively, of some matrix. Letting $T(m, r)$ denote the number of such pairs for which $\deg F = m$ and $\deg H = r$, it is clear that $T(m, r)$ is the coefficient of q^{-rs-mt} in the series (4.4). Unfortunately, however, it does not seem possible to get a simple explicit formula for $T(m, r)$.[1]

If we take $s = 0$, then (4.1) and (4.4) converge for real $t > 1$, and denoting by $T(m)$ the coefficient of q^{-mt} in the series (4.4), we have

$$(4.5)\quad T(m) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} T(m, r) .$$

---

[1] We note that, were it not for possible repetions of H in (4.4), the number $T(m, r)$ would be the number of admissible minimum polynomials of degree $r = m$ for matrices of order m.

With $s=0$, (4.1) simplifies to

$$\prod_P \left\{1+\frac{|P|^{-t}}{1-|P|^{-t}}+\frac{|P|^{-2t}}{1-|P|^{-t}}+\cdots\right\}=\prod\frac{1-|P|^{-t}+|P|^{-2t}}{(1-|P|^{-t})^2} \tag{4.6}$$
$$=\prod\frac{(1+|P|^{-3t})(1-|P|^{-3t})}{(1-|P|^{-t})(1-|P|^{-2t})(1-|P|^{-3t})}\ .$$

Using (3.8) this is seen to be equal to

$$\frac{\zeta(t)\zeta(2t)\zeta(3t)}{\zeta(6t)}=(1-q^{1-6t})\sum_{k_1=0}^{\infty}\frac{q^{k_1}}{q^{k_1t}}\cdot\sum_{k_2=0}^{\infty}\frac{q^{k_2}}{q^{2k_2t}}\cdot\sum_{k_3=0}^{\infty}\frac{q^{k_3}}{q^{3k_3t}}\ . \tag{4.7}$$

Computing the coefficient of q^{-mt} in the product series on the right side of (4.7) gives the following theorem.

THEOREM 5. *If $T(m, r)$ is the number of pairs H, F of polynomials over $GF(q)$ such that $H|F$, every distinct prime factor of F is a factor of H,* $\deg F=m$ *and* $\deg H=r$, *then*

$$T(m)=\sum_{r=0}^{m}T(m, r)=\pi_3'(m)-q\pi_3'(m-6)\ , \tag{4.8}$$

where $\pi_r'(m)$ is the weighted partition defined by (1.1).

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