

GENERATING POTENTIALLY NILPOTENT FULL SIGN PATTERNS*

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Abstract. A sign pattern is a matrix with entries in $\{+, -, 0\}$. A full sign pattern has no zero entries. The refined inertia of a matrix pattern is defined and techniques are developed for constructing potentially nilpotent full sign patterns. Such patterns are spectrally arbitrary. These techniques can also be used to construct potentially nilpotent sign patterns that are not full, as well as potentially stable sign patterns.

Key words. Potentially nilpotent, Spectrally arbitrary, Inertia, Potentially stable, Sign pattern.

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1. Introduction. An m -by- n matrix $\mathcal{A} = [\alpha_{ij}]$ with entries $\alpha_{ij} \in \{+, -, 0\}$ is called a *sign pattern (matrix)*, and defines an associated *sign pattern class* of real matrices $Q(\mathcal{A}) = \{A = [a_{ij}] \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} : \text{sign } a_{ij} = \alpha_{ij} \ \forall i, j\}$. A matrix $A \in Q(\mathcal{A})$ is a *realization* of pattern \mathcal{A} . If no entry of \mathcal{A} is zero, then \mathcal{A} is a *full* sign pattern. If sign pattern $\mathcal{B} = [\beta_{ij}]$ has $\beta_{ij} = \alpha_{ij}$ whenever $\alpha_{ij} \neq 0$, then \mathcal{B} is a *superpattern* of \mathcal{A} . Given a real matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$, its associated sign pattern, denoted by $\mathcal{S}(A)$, has (i, j) -entry equal to $\text{sign } a_{ij}$ for all i, j .

Associated with an n -by- n sign pattern \mathcal{A} is a *signed directed graph* with vertices $1, \dots, n$ and a positive (negative) arc from i to j if and only if $\alpha_{ij} > 0$ ($\alpha_{ij} < 0$). For $q \geq 2$, if i_1, \dots, i_q are distinct and $\alpha_{i_1, i_2} \cdots \alpha_{i_{q-1}, i_q} \alpha_{i_q, i_1} > 0$ (< 0), then the signed directed graph has a positive (negative) q -cycle on vertices i_1, \dots, i_q . If $\alpha_{ii} > 0$ ($\alpha_{ii} < 0$), then the signed directed graph has a positive (negative) 1 -cycle or *loop* at vertex i .

A sign pattern \mathcal{A} is *potentially nilpotent* (PN) if there exists a nilpotent matrix $A \in Q(\mathcal{A})$, i.e., $A^t = 0$ for some positive integer t . If t is the smallest integer such

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that $A^t = 0$, then t is the *nilpotent index* of A . \mathcal{A} *allows nilpotence of index* t if there is some matrix $A \in Q(\mathcal{A})$ with nilpotent index t . In this paper, we focus on full sign patterns that are potentially nilpotent. To put these in context, we introduce a few more definitions.

If a real n -by- n matrix A has n_+ , n_- , and n_0 eigenvalues having positive, negative, and zero real parts, respectively, with $n_+ + n_- + n_0 = n$, then the ordered triple of nonnegative integers (n_+, n_-, n_0) is the *inertia* of A , denoted by $i(A)$. The *inertia of a sign pattern* \mathcal{A} is $\{i(A) : A \in Q(\mathcal{A})\}$. Letting $\sigma(A)$ denote the spectrum of a matrix A , the *spectrum of a sign pattern* \mathcal{A} is $\{\sigma(A) : A \in Q(\mathcal{A})\}$. If A has inertia $(0, n, 0)$, then A is a *stable* matrix, and a pattern \mathcal{A} is *potentially stable* if \mathcal{A} allows inertia $(0, n, 0)$, i.e., there exists a stable matrix $A \in Q(\mathcal{A})$. If \mathcal{A} allows all possible inertias, then \mathcal{A} is an *inertially arbitrary (sign) pattern* (\mathcal{A} is an IAP), and if \mathcal{A} allows all possible spectra for a real matrix, then \mathcal{A} is a *spectrally arbitrary (sign) pattern* (\mathcal{A} is a SAP); see [8] where these definitions were introduced. The Nilpotent-Jacobian method was developed in [8] to show that a pattern \mathcal{A} is a SAP by first finding a nilpotent matrix $A \in Q(\mathcal{A})$ and then verifying that a certain Jacobian matrix is nonsingular so that the Implicit Function Theorem can be used. For a precise statement of the Nilpotent-Jacobian method, see [1, Lemma 2.1]. In [8] it was also observed that if \mathcal{A} is proved to be a SAP by the Nilpotent-Jacobian method, then every superpattern of \mathcal{A} is also a SAP. Thus much of the literature on SAPs has focused on sparse spectrally arbitrary patterns, although the first published n -by- n spectrally arbitrary sign patterns were full sign patterns (see [15]).

If D is an n -by- n diagonal matrix with each diagonal entry $+1$ or -1 , then $A \mapsto DAD^{-1}$ is a *signature similarity transformation*, which we denote by a vector of the signs of the diagonal entries of D . If P is an n -by- n permutation matrix, then $A \mapsto PAP^T$ is a *permutation similarity transformation*. We use, for example, the notation (23) to refer to the permutation P that interchanges rows two and three. The properties of being PN, an IAP and a SAP are invariant under negation, transposition, signature similarity transformations and permutation similarity transformations. Patterns \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} are *equivalent* if \mathcal{A} can be obtained from \mathcal{B} by any combinations of these four operations.

A sign pattern \mathcal{A} is PN^+ if \mathcal{A} is potentially nilpotent and the signed directed graph of \mathcal{A} has at least one negative loop, one positive loop, and one negative 2-cycle. The following result, which is contained in [4], gives two necessary conditions for a sign pattern to be an IAP, and motivates the above definition of the class PN^+ ; see also [7, Lemma 3.2].

THEOREM 1.1. *If a sign pattern $\mathcal{A} = [\alpha_{ij}]$ is inertially arbitrary, then it has at least one positive and one negative entry on the main diagonal and at least one product $\alpha_{jk}\alpha_{kj}$ negative with $j \neq k$.*

If a sign pattern is spectrally arbitrary then it is PN. The converse is not true, but the following result of Pereira shows that the condition of being potentially nilpotent is a sufficient condition for a *full* sign pattern to be spectrally arbitrary.

THEOREM 1.2. [17, Theorem 2.1] *Any potentially nilpotent full sign pattern is spectrally arbitrary.*

Both Pereira's theorem and the Nilpotent-Jacobian method emphasize the importance of finding nilpotent matrices and potentially nilpotent sign patterns in the study of spectrally arbitrary patterns. However, determining nilpotent matrices and PN sign patterns is not an easy task.

Our main aim is to construct potentially nilpotent full sign patterns so that, by Theorem 1.2, we can identify full sign patterns that are spectrally arbitrary. In Section 3, we give a construction that is also useful for other applications. For example, given a (not necessarily full) nilpotent matrix, our method can be used to generate a PN sign pattern (not necessarily full) of higher order. Similarly, the construction can be used to determine higher order potentially stable patterns from a given stable matrix.

2. Full sign patterns of orders 2, 3 and 4. For sign patterns of order 2, it is well known (see, for example, [8]) that up to equivalence, the only (full) sign pattern that is potentially nilpotent is

$$\mathcal{T}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} + & + \\ - & - \end{bmatrix}$$

and this pattern is also PN^+ , an IAP and a SAP. Thus these properties are equivalent for $n = 2$.

For sign patterns of order 3, it was demonstrated in [1] and [4] that, up to equivalence, if a sign pattern is spectrally arbitrary, then it is a superpattern of one of the following four patterns:

$$\mathcal{D}_{3,3} = \begin{bmatrix} - & + & 0 \\ - & 0 & + \\ - & 0 & + \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathcal{T}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} - & + & 0 \\ - & 0 & + \\ 0 & - & + \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{U}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} - & + & 0 \\ - & + & + \\ 0 & + & - \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathcal{V}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} - & 0 & + \\ - & 0 & + \\ - & + & + \end{bmatrix}$$

Since each of these patterns can be proved to be spectrally arbitrary by using the Nilpotent-Jacobian method [8], it follows that every superpattern, and in particular

every full superpattern, of each of these patterns is also spectrally arbitrary. However, not every full 3-by-3 pattern satisfying the necessary conditions in Theorem 1.1 is such a superpattern. This is demonstrated by the pattern

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{bmatrix} - & + & + \\ - & + & - \\ - & - & + \end{bmatrix},$$

which is equivalent to the 3-by-3 pattern given in [13, Theorem 5.1] that requires a positive eigenvalue, and hence is neither potentially nilpotent nor spectrally arbitrary.

THEOREM 2.1. *Up to equivalence, \mathcal{R} is the only full pattern of order 3 that satisfies the necessary conditions of Theorem 1.1 and is not spectrally arbitrary.*

Proof. Suppose $\mathcal{A} = [\alpha_{ij}]$ is a full sign pattern that satisfies the necessary conditions and suppose \mathcal{A} is not spectrally arbitrary. We can assume that up to permutation equivalence, $\alpha_{11} < 0$, and $\alpha_{33} > 0$. We consider the following three cases.

1. Suppose $\alpha_{12}\alpha_{21} < 0$. Then, without loss of generality,

$$(2.1) \quad \mathcal{A} = \begin{bmatrix} - & + & * \\ - & * & * \\ * & * & + \end{bmatrix}$$

where $* \in \{+, -\}$. Up to the signature similarity transformation $(+, +, -)$, it can be assumed that $\alpha_{32} < 0$. If $\alpha_{13} < 0$, then \mathcal{A} is equivalent to a superpattern of $\mathcal{D}_{3,3}$, via transposition and the signature similarity transformation $(+, -, +)$. Thus $\alpha_{13} > 0$. If $\alpha_{23} > 0$, then \mathcal{A} is a superpattern of \mathcal{T}_3 ; thus $\alpha_{23} < 0$. If $\alpha_{31} > 0$, then \mathcal{A} is equivalent to a superpattern of $\mathcal{D}_{3,3}$ via the signature similarity transformation $(+, +, -)$. Thus $\alpha_{31} < 0$. If $\alpha_{22} < 0$ then \mathcal{A} is equivalent to a superpattern of \mathcal{U}_3 , via the permutation similarity transformation (23) and the signature similarity transformation $(+, +, -)$. Therefore $\alpha_{22} > 0$, and \mathcal{A} is equivalent to \mathcal{R} .

2. Suppose $\alpha_{23}\alpha_{32} < 0$. Then \mathcal{A} is equivalent to the sign pattern considered in Case 1 via negation and the permutation similarity transformation (13).
3. Suppose $\alpha_{13}\alpha_{31} < 0$. Then, without loss of generality,

$$\mathcal{A} = \begin{bmatrix} - & * & + \\ * & * & * \\ - & * & + \end{bmatrix}.$$

If $\alpha_{22} > 0$, then via the permutation similarity transformation (23) a sign pattern in the form (2.1) is obtained. If $\alpha_{22} < 0$, then via the permutation similarity transformation (23) followed by (12) and negation, a sign pattern in the form (2.1) is obtained. Thus \mathcal{A} is equivalent to \mathcal{R} . \square

A bordering technique is described in Section 3 that will enable us to easily construct most full spectrally arbitrary sign patterns of order 3.

For sign patterns of order 4, using a computer search, we determined that every full sign pattern that satisfies the two necessary conditions of Theorem 1.1 is a SAP. In particular, we determined that every full sign pattern of order 4 that satisfies the two necessary conditions is a superpattern of one of the following four sign patterns:

$$\mathcal{C}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & + & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & - & + & + \\ + & 0 & 0 & + \\ + & - & 0 & + \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{C}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} - & + & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & + & + \\ 0 & 0 & + & + \\ - & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathcal{C}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} + & - & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & - & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 & - \\ 0 & 0 & + & - \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{C}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} - & + & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & + & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & + & + \\ 0 & - & + & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

These four sign patterns (and all their superpatterns) were shown to be spectrally arbitrary in the following referenced papers: sign pattern \mathcal{C}_1 is the first sign pattern on page 272 in [6, Appendix B], \mathcal{C}_2 is the first sign pattern in [6, Appendix A], \mathcal{C}_4 is the third sign pattern on page 271 in [6, Appendix A], and \mathcal{C}_3 is from [3]. To test these sign patterns, we first created a complete list of nonequivalent full sign patterns of order 4 that satisfy the two necessary conditions. Then we checked that each sign pattern in the list is equivalent to a superpattern of one of \mathcal{C}_i for $i = 1, \dots, 4$.

3. Constructing potentially nilpotent full sign patterns. We now present a method for generating full potentially nilpotent sign patterns of higher order by bordering known potentially nilpotent sign patterns. We first introduce a new definition. The *refined inertia* $ri(A)$ of a real n -by- n matrix A is the ordered 4-tuple $(n_+, n_-, n_z, 2n_p)$ such that n_+ (resp. n_-) is the number of eigenvalues with positive (resp. negative) real part, and n_z (resp. $2n_p$) is the number of zero eigenvalues (resp. pure imaginary eigenvalues) of A . A pattern \mathcal{A} *allows refined inertia* $(n_+, n_-, n_z, 2n_p)$ if there exists $A \in Q(\mathcal{A})$ with $ri(A) = (n_+, n_-, n_z, 2n_p)$.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let A be an n -by- n matrix, U be an n -by- k matrix, X be a k -by- n matrix and K be a k -by- k matrix. If B is the $(n+k)$ -by- $(n+k)$ matrix*

$$(3.1) \quad B = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} A - UX & U \\ \hline XA - XUX - KX & XU + K \end{array} \right],$$

then $\sigma(B) = \sigma(A) \cup \sigma(K)$. In particular, $ri(B) = ri(A) + ri(K)$.

Proof. Setting

$$L = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} I_n & O \\ \hline X & I_k \end{array} \right] \quad \text{gives} \quad L \left[\begin{array}{c|c} A & U \\ \hline O & K \end{array} \right] L^{-1} = B.$$

Hence B is similar to the reducible matrix $\left[\begin{array}{c|c} A & U \\ \hline O & K \end{array} \right]$. \square

In using the above theorem, if $ri(K) = (\ell_1, \ell_2, m, 2j)$, then it is often convenient to take

$$(3.2) \quad K = a_1 I_{\ell_1} \oplus (-a_2) I_{\ell_2} \oplus O_m \oplus \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & b_1 \\ -b_1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \oplus \cdots \oplus \left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & b_j \\ -b_j & 0 \end{array} \right],$$

where $a_1, a_2, b_1, \dots, b_j$ are positive integers. (Note that if $m = 0$, then the zero block is vacuous; similarly if $\ell_1 = 0$ or $\ell_2 = 0$, then an identity block is vacuous; and if $j = 0$, then the 2-by-2 blocks giving pure imaginary eigenvalues are vacuous.)

COROLLARY 3.2. *If the matrix A in Theorem 3.1 is nilpotent of index t and $K = O_k$, then B given by (3.1) is nilpotent of index t or $t + 1$.*

Proof. The fact that B is nilpotent follows directly from Theorem 3.1, since $ri(A) = (0, 0, n, 0)$, $ri(K) = (0, 0, k, 0)$ and $ri(B) = ri(A) + ri(K)$. Moreover,

$$(3.3) \quad B^t = L \left[\begin{array}{c|c} A^t & A^{t-1}U \\ \hline O & O \end{array} \right] L^{-1}.$$

Given that A is nilpotent of index t , it follows that if $A^{t-1}U = O$, then B is nilpotent of index t ; whereas if $A^{t-1}U \neq O$, then B is nilpotent of index $t + 1$. \square

THEOREM 3.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be an n -by- n sign pattern with $A \in Q(\mathcal{A})$, and \mathcal{U} be an n -by- k sign pattern with $U \in Q(\mathcal{U})$. Suppose X is a k -by- n real matrix with no zero entries in the products XA and XU . Then the $(n + k)$ -by- $(n + k)$ sign pattern*

$$(3.4) \quad \mathcal{B} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \mathcal{A} & \mathcal{U} \\ \hline \mathcal{S}(XA) & \mathcal{S}(XU) \end{array} \right]$$

allows refined inertia $ri(A) + (\ell_1, \ell_2, m, 2j)$ for any nonnegative vector $(\ell_1, \ell_2, m, 2j)$ with $\ell_1 + \ell_2 + m + 2j = k$.

Proof. Let K be as in (3.2). Then, by Theorem 3.1, the matrix B in (3.1) has refined inertia $ri(B) = ri(A) + (\ell_1, \ell_2, m, 2j)$. If the entries of U are sufficiently small and the entries of K are sufficiently smaller than those of XU , then $\mathcal{S}(B) = \mathcal{B}$. \square

COROLLARY 3.4. *If \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{U} in Theorem 3.3 are full sign patterns, then \mathcal{B} in (3.4) is a full sign pattern. Moreover, if $A \in Q(\mathcal{A})$ is nilpotent and K in (3.2) is O_k , then \mathcal{B} is a full potentially nilpotent sign pattern.*

To illustrate the above construction, we now give some examples.

EXAMPLE 3.5. *Matrix*

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \in Q(\mathcal{T}_2)$$

is nilpotent of index 2. Take $X = [1 \ 0]$, $U = [\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2}]^T$, and $K = 0$. Then, by Corollary 3.4, the 3-by-3 full sign pattern

$$\mathcal{B} = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} + & + & + \\ - & - & + \\ \hline + & + & + \end{array} \right]$$

is potentially nilpotent. Hence, Theorem 1.2 implies that \mathcal{B} is spectrally arbitrary. In fact, \mathcal{B} is equivalent to a superpattern of \mathcal{U}_3 . Moreover, the sign pattern \mathcal{B} allows nilpotence of index 3 but not index 2 since $(B^2)_{33} \neq 0$ for every $B \in Q(\mathcal{B})$.

EXAMPLE 3.6. Take A, X, K as in Example 3.5, but $U = [\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}]^T$ so that $AU = O$. The matrix from (3.1) is

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{S}(B) = \begin{bmatrix} + & + & + \\ - & - & - \\ + & + & + \end{bmatrix}.$$

Since B is nilpotent of index 2, $\mathcal{S}(B)$ allows nilpotence of index 2. Here $B = [1, -1, 1]^T [\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2}]$ has rank 1, illustrating a result in [9, Corollary 3.7]. Note that $\mathcal{S}(B)$ is equivalent to a superpattern of \mathcal{V}_3 .

We now demonstrate that our construction as in Example 3.6 can be viewed as an extension of the method for sign patterns that allow nilpotence of index 2 given in [9, Theorem 3.9], and for sign patterns that allow nilpotence of index 3 given in [10, Construction Method 3].

THEOREM 3.7. If a sign pattern $\mathcal{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{A}_1 & \mathcal{A}_2 \\ \mathcal{A}_3 & \mathcal{A}_4 \end{bmatrix}$ allows nilpotence of index t where \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_4 are square, then

$$\hat{\mathcal{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{A}_1 & \mathcal{A}_2 & \mathcal{A}_2 \\ \mathcal{A}_3 & \mathcal{A}_4 & \mathcal{A}_4 \\ \mathcal{A}_3 & \mathcal{A}_4 & \mathcal{A}_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \check{\mathcal{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{A}_1 & \mathcal{A}_2 & \mathcal{A}_2 \\ \mathcal{A}_3 & \mathcal{A}_4 & \mathcal{A}_4 \\ -\mathcal{A}_3 & -\mathcal{A}_4 & -\mathcal{A}_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

allow nilpotence of index t .

Proof. Suppose $A \in Q(\mathcal{A})$ is nilpotent of index t . Take $U = [A_2 \ A_4]^T$, $X = [O, \frac{1}{2}I]$ and $K = O$ where the dimensions are compatible, and apply Corollary 3.2.

Since A is nilpotent of index t and U is composed of columns of A , it follows that $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$ allows nilpotence of index t . In particular, referring to (3.3), we need only demonstrate that $A^{t-1}U = O$. If A is partitioned into block columns as $A = [W \ U]$, then it follows that $A^{t-1}U = O$ since

$$O = A^t = A^{t-1}[W \ U] = [A^{t-1}W \ A^{t-1}U].$$

Replacing X by $-X$ in the above shows that $\check{\mathcal{A}}$ also allows nilpotence of index t . \square

The constructions in Theorem 3.7 can be repeated to build sign patterns of higher order of the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{A}_1 & \mathcal{A}_2 & \cdots & \mathcal{A}_2 \\ \mathcal{A}_3 & \mathcal{A}_4 & \cdots & \mathcal{A}_4 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathcal{A}_3 & \mathcal{A}_4 & \cdots & \mathcal{A}_4 \end{bmatrix},$$

in which each row of block submatrices has a \pm sign (subject to \mathcal{A} being potentially nilpotent). Note that this can give *p-stripped sign patterns* (i.e., n -by- n sign patterns with p columns having all entries positive and $n-p$ columns having all entries negative with $1 \leq p \leq n-1$), the first family of sign patterns shown to be spectrally arbitrary [15].

The next result follows by taking $k = n$, $X = I_n$ (or $X = -I_n$), $K = O_n$ and U sufficiently small in Theorem 3.1; see also Corollary 3.4.

THEOREM 3.8. *If \mathcal{A} is an n -by- n potentially nilpotent sign pattern, then*

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{A} & \mathcal{U} \\ \mathcal{A} & \mathcal{U} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{A} & \mathcal{U} \\ -\mathcal{A} & -\mathcal{U} \end{bmatrix}$$

are $2n$ -by- $2n$ potentially nilpotent sign patterns for any n -by- n sign pattern \mathcal{U} . Moreover, if \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{U} are full patterns, then both \mathcal{B}_1 and \mathcal{B}_2 are full $2n$ -by- $2n$ potentially nilpotent sign patterns.

EXAMPLE 3.9. *Let $\mathcal{A} = \begin{bmatrix} + & + & + \\ - & - & - \\ - & - & - \end{bmatrix}$ and $\mathcal{U} = \begin{bmatrix} + & + & + \\ + & + & + \\ + & + & + \end{bmatrix}$. If*

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = I_3 \quad \text{and} \quad K = O_3,$$

then the matrix of the form in (3.1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} (A-U) & U \\ (A-U) & U \end{bmatrix} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

is nilpotent. Hence, the 6-by-6 full sign pattern

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{A} & \mathcal{U} \\ \mathcal{A} & \mathcal{U} \end{bmatrix} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} + & + & + & + & + & + \\ - & - & - & + & + & + \\ - & - & - & + & + & + \\ \hline + & + & + & + & + & + \\ - & - & - & + & + & + \\ - & - & - & + & + & + \end{array} \right]$$

is potentially nilpotent and so by Theorem 1.2, is spectrally arbitrary.

The methods above can also be applied to generate non-full nilpotent matrices and potentially nilpotent sign patterns from those of lower order. We illustrate this in the following example. The construction could be useful in implementing the Nilpotent Jacobian method to show that a non-full sign pattern is spectrally arbitrary.

EXAMPLE 3.10. Let C_i for $i = 1, \dots, 4$ be a nilpotent realization of \mathcal{C}_i , a 4-by-4 SAP as defined in Section 2, and U be any 4-by-4 matrix. Then by (3.1) with $A = C_i$, $X = I_4$ and $K = O_4$, the 8-by-8 matrix given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} (C_i - U) & U \\ (C_i - U) & U \end{bmatrix}$$

is nilpotent, and specifies a (not necessarily full) potentially nilpotent sign pattern of order 8.

Returning to sign patterns of order 3, there are, up to equivalence, exactly two full potentially nilpotent sign patterns that cannot be obtained by the bordering technique described in Theorem 3.1 with $K = O$. One of them is

$$\mathcal{G} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \mathcal{G}_{11} & \mathcal{G}_{12} \\ \hline \mathcal{G}_{21} & \mathcal{G}_{22} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} + & + & + \\ - & - & + \\ \hline + & - & - \end{array} \right].$$

Any nilpotent realization $G_{11} \in \mathcal{G}_{11}$ has $G_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} a & a \\ -a & -a \end{bmatrix}$ for $a > 0$. Thus for any realization G_{21} (resp. G_{12}) of \mathcal{G}_{21} (resp. \mathcal{G}_{12}), G_{21} (resp. G_{12}) is not in the row (resp.

column) space of G_{11} . Hence, the constructions described above cannot be used to prove that \mathcal{G} is potentially nilpotent. However, \mathcal{G} is equivalent to a superpattern of \mathcal{T}_3 . Hence, the full sign pattern \mathcal{G} is spectrally arbitrary. The other example is

$$\mathcal{H} = \begin{bmatrix} - & + & - \\ - & - & + \\ - & + & + \end{bmatrix}.$$

The full sign pattern \mathcal{H} has no 2-by-2 potentially nilpotent principal submatrix, but is a spectrally arbitrary pattern since \mathcal{H} is a superpattern of $\mathcal{D}_{3,3}$.

4. Refined inertia. A sign pattern \mathcal{A} of order n is a *refined IAP* (or an *rIAP* for short) if for every ordered 4-tuple $(n_+, n_-, n_z, 2n_p)$, of nonnegative integers with $n_+ + n_- + n_z + 2n_p = n$, there is some matrix $A \in Q(\mathcal{A})$ such that A has n_+ eigenvalues with positive real parts, n_- eigenvalues with negative real parts, n_z zero eigenvalues and $2n_p$ nonzero pure imaginary eigenvalues. The presence of nonzero pure imaginary eigenvalues is often of importance in the analysis of dynamical systems, because they can signal the onset of periodic solutions by Hopf bifurcation; see, for example [18, Appendix A.7].

The result of Theorem 3.1 can also be used to construct a matrix with a pair of pure imaginary eigenvalues, and thus identify other refined inertias for a pattern. In particular, we now show that the sign pattern \mathcal{B}_1 in Example 3.9 allows refined inertia $(0, 0, 4, 2)$.

EXAMPLE 4.1. Let A, U and X be as in Example 3.9, but $K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Then the matrix

$$B = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -2 & -2 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \in Q(\mathcal{B}_1)$$

has eigenvalues $0, 0, 0, 0$, and $\pm \frac{1}{2}i$.

By taking A and K to have nonzero pure imaginary eigenvalues, it is also possible to use the construction in Theorem 3.1 to identify matrices of even order $n \geq 4$ that have all nonzero pure imaginary eigenvalues. In a similar way, by taking A and K to be stable matrices, a stable matrix of higher order can be generated, thus giving a sign pattern that is potentially stable. In general, it is an open problem to

characterize potentially stable sign patterns. Such sign patterns of orders 2, 3, 4 with signed directed graphs that have only r -cycles with $r = 1$ and $r = 2$ (called tree sign patterns) are listed in [11], [14] and [16]. The following example uses a stable matrix of order 4 with signed directed graph having r -cycles with $r = 1, 2$ and 3 [16, Figure A2] to construct a potentially stable sign pattern of order 5 with these r -cycles.

EXAMPLE 4.2. Take the stable matrix A given by

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \left[0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right], \quad U = [0, 0, 0, 1]^T$$

and $K = -\frac{1}{2}$. Then using Theorem 3.1, the matrix

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{with} \quad \mathcal{S}(B) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & + & 0 & + & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & + & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 & - & + \\ - & 0 & 0 & - & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

is stable, and specifies a potentially stable sign pattern of order 5. By continuity, every superpattern (including full patterns) of $\mathcal{S}(B)$ is also potentially stable.

We conclude with some results that relate refined inertia to the other classes that we are considering. First note that if \mathcal{A} is an rIAP, then \mathcal{A} is an IAP and PN^+ . If \mathcal{A} is a sign pattern of order 2 or an irreducible pattern of order 3, then the following are equivalent (see [1] and [4]): \mathcal{A} is a SAP, \mathcal{A} is an IAP, \mathcal{A} is PN^+ , \mathcal{A} is an rIAP. We show by some examples that this equivalence does not hold in general for sign patterns of order 4.

EXAMPLE 4.3. Consider

$$\mathcal{N} = \begin{bmatrix} + & + & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & + & + \\ - & - & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & - & - \end{bmatrix}.$$

From [4] we note that \mathcal{N} is an IAP and PN^+ but not a SAP. In fact, \mathcal{N} does not allow a characteristic polynomial $x^4 + r_1x^3 + r_2x^2 + r_4$ with $r_4 > 0$. Further, \mathcal{N} is not an rIAP since \mathcal{N} does not allow refined inertia $(0, 0, 0, 4)$ as it does not allow a characteristic polynomial $x^4 + cx^2 + d$ with $c, d > 0$.

EXAMPLE 4.4. Consider

$$\mathcal{N}_{2,1} = \begin{bmatrix} + & + & + & 0 \\ - & - & - & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & + \\ - & - & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{N}_{2,2} = \begin{bmatrix} + & + & + & 0 \\ - & - & - & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & - \\ - & - & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

It was determined in [5] that $\mathcal{N}_{2,1}$, and $\mathcal{N}_{2,2}$ are inertially arbitrary and potentially nilpotent, but not spectrally arbitrary. We now show that these patterns are not in the class of rIAPs. Note that \mathcal{M}_4 from [7] is signature similar to $\mathcal{N}_{2,2}$.

Suppose $j \in \{1, 2\}$ and $A \in Q(\mathcal{N}_{2,j})$. By positive diagonal similarity, we may assume

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & b & 0 \\ -c & -d & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & v \\ -1 & -t & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

with $a, b, c, d, t > 0$ and $(-1)^{j+1}v > 0$. Then

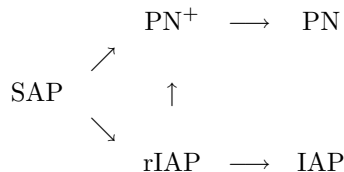
$$p_A(x) = x^4 + (d - a)x^3 + (c - ad)x^2 + v(b - t)x + v(bd + at - ctb - 1).$$

Suppose $r_1 = 0$ and $r_3 = 0$, where r_i is the coefficient of x^{4-i} . Then $a = d$ and $b = t$ and

$$p_A(x) = x^4 + (c - d^2)x^2 + (-v)(cb^2 - 2bd + 1).$$

Thus if $r_2 \geq 0$ then $c = d^2 + \epsilon$ for some $\epsilon \geq 0$. Hence $r_4 = (-v)[d^2(b - \frac{1}{d})^2 + b^2\epsilon]$, so that $r_4 = 0$ or $\text{sign}(r_4) = -\text{sign}(v)$. It follows that $\mathcal{N}_{2,1}$ will not realize polynomials with $\text{sign}(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4) \in \{(0, 0, 0, +), (0, +, 0, +), (0, +, 0, 0)\}$ and $\mathcal{N}_{2,2}$ will not realize polynomials with $\text{sign}(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4) \in \{(0, 0, 0, -), (0, +, 0, -), (0, +, 0, 0)\}$. Since $\mathcal{N}_{2,j}$ cannot obtain $\text{sign}(r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4) = (0, +, 0, 0)$, $\mathcal{N}_{2,j}$ cannot realize polynomials of the form $x^4 + r_2x^2$ with $r_2 > 0$. Thus $\mathcal{N}_{2,j}$ cannot realize the refined inertia $(n_+, n_-, n_z, n_p) = (0, 0, 2, 2)$, and so $\mathcal{N}_{2,j}$ is not an rIAP.

The following diagram illustrates the relationship among the sign patterns discussed.



For a full sign pattern \mathcal{A} , it follows from Theorem 1.2 that the following statements are equivalent: \mathcal{A} is a SAP, \mathcal{A} is PN^+ , \mathcal{A} is PN, and \mathcal{A} is an rIAP. However we do not

know whether these statements are equivalent to “ \mathcal{A} is an IAP” when \mathcal{A} is a full sign pattern. Except possibly for the statement “ \mathcal{A} is an rIAP implies that \mathcal{A} is a SAP”, the converse of each implication in the diagram above is, in general, false. A family of sign patterns of odd order $n \geq 5$ that is inertially arbitrary but not potentially nilpotent is presented in [12].

5. Open questions. The above results lead to the following open questions.

- (a) Is an inertially arbitrary full sign pattern necessarily PN, and hence a SAP?
- (b) If a sign pattern is an rIAP, is it necessarily a SAP?
- (c) Is any full n -by- n , $n \neq 3$, sign pattern that satisfies the two necessary conditions of Theorem 1.1 potentially nilpotent (and hence a SAP)? See Section 3 for some results for $n = 2$ and 4.
- (d) Our construction can be used to show that certain superpatterns of direct sums of potentially nilpotent sign patterns allow nilpotence. Does every such superpattern allow nilpotence? For example, is every superpattern of $\mathcal{T}_2 \oplus \mathcal{T}_2$ potentially nilpotent?

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