Research Article

Decomposition of Automorphisms of Certain Solvable Subalgebra of Symplectic Lie Algebra over Commutative Rings

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Let $C_{l+1}(R)$ be the $2(l+1) \times 2(l+1)$ matrix symplectic Lie algebra over a commutative ring R with 2 invertible. Then $\mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \bar{m}_1 & \bar{m}_2 \\ 0 & -\bar{m}_1^T \end{pmatrix} \mid \bar{m}_1 \text{ is an } l+1 \text{ upper triangular matrix, } \bar{m}_2^T = \bar{m}_2, \text{ over } R \right\}$ is the solvable subalgebra of $C_{l+1}(R)$. In this paper, we give an explicit description of the automorphism group of $\mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$.

1. Introduction

Classical Lie algebras occupy an important place in matrix algebras. Let R be a commutative ring R with the identity 1 and R^* the group of invertible elements in R . Let $M_n(R)$ be the R -algebra of n by n matrices over R that has a structure of a Lie algebra over R with bracket operation $[x, y] = xy - yx$ for any $x, y \in M_n(R)$. The symplectic Lie algebra

$$C_{l+1}(R) = \left\{ X \mid X \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_l \\ -I_l & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_l \\ -I_l & 0 \end{pmatrix} X^T = 0, X \in M_{2l+2}(R) \right\} \quad (1.1)$$

is one of classical Lie algebras, where T denotes the matrix transpose. It is easy to show that the following subalgebra of $C_{l+1}(R)$ such that

$$\mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \bar{m}_1 & \bar{m}_2 \\ 0 & -\bar{m}_1^T \end{pmatrix} \mid \bar{m}_1 \text{ is an } l+1 \text{ upper triangular matrix, } \bar{m}_2^T = \bar{m}_2 \right\} \quad (1.2)$$

is solvable.

Let e be the identity matrix in $M_n(R)$ and let $e_{ij}^{(n)}$ denotes the matrix in $M_n(R)$ all of whose entries are 0, except the (i, j) th entry which is 1. Let

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{i,i+k} &= e_{i,i+k}^{(n)} - e_{l+i+k+1,l+i+1}^{(n)}, \quad i = 1, \dots, l-k+1, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, l, \\ \gamma_{i,i+k} &= e_{i,l+i+k+1}^{(n)} + e_{i+k,l+i+1}^{(n)}, \quad i = 1, \dots, l-k+1, \quad k = 1, \dots, l, \\ \gamma_{ii} &= e_{i,l+i+1}^{(n)}, \quad i = 1, \dots, l+1,\end{aligned}\tag{1.3}$$

where $n = 2(l+1)$, $l \geq 1$. For discussion latter, we rewrite $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$ as

$$\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R) = \sum_{k=0}^l \sum_{i=1}^{l-k+1} R\alpha_{i,i+k} + \sum_{k=0}^l \sum_{i=1}^{l-k+1} R\gamma_{i,i+k}.\tag{1.4}$$

Automorphisms of associative algebras have been explored in many articles [1–8]. Encouraged by Doković [9] and Cao's [10] papers which described the automorphism groups of Lie algebra consisting of all upper triangular $n \times n$ matrices of trace 0 over a connected commutative ring and a commutative ring with n invertible, respectively, in this paper we use similar techniques to those in [11] to prove that any automorphism φ of $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$ can be uniquely expressed as $\varphi = \theta\lambda_D$, where θ and λ_D are inner and diagonal automorphisms, respectively, for $l \geq 1$ and R is a commutative ring with 2 invertible. We also give an explicit description of the remaining case $l = 0$.

Theorem 1.1. *For any automorphism φ of $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$ ($l \geq 1$) there are unique inner and diagonal automorphisms, θ and λ_D , respectively, of $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$ such that $\varphi = \theta\lambda_D$.*

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\mathcal{O}$ and $\mathfrak{D}$ be the inner and diagonal automorphism groups, respectively. Then $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)) = \mathcal{O} \ltimes \mathfrak{D}$, where $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R))$ denotes the automorphism group of $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$.*

2. Preliminaries

Let

$$\begin{aligned}P_n &= \{\alpha_{i,i+k} \mid i = 1, \dots, l-k+1, k = 0, 1, \dots, l\}, \\ W_n &= \{\gamma_{i,i+k} \mid i = 1, \dots, l-k+1, k = 0, 1, \dots, l\}.\end{aligned}\tag{2.1}$$

Then the set $P_n \cup W_n$ is a basis of $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$.

Lemma 2.1. *Let H_n be the set generated by the set $\{\alpha_{jj}, \alpha_{i,i+1}, \gamma_{l+1,l+1} \mid 1 \leq j \leq l+1, 1 \leq i \leq l\}$, where $n = 2(l+1)$. Then $H_n = \mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$.*

Proof. We only need to show that $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R) \subseteq H_n$. It is obvious that $\alpha_{i,i+k} \in H_n$, when $k = 0, 1$. When $k = 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{i,i+2} &= e_{i,i+2}^{(n)} - e_{l+i+3,l+i+1}^{(n)} \\ &= \left[\left(e_{i,i+1}^{(n)} - e_{l+i+2,l+i+1}^{(n)} \right), \left(e_{i+1,i+2}^{(n)} - e_{l+i+3,l+i+2}^{(n)} \right) \right] \\ &= [\alpha_{i,i+1}, \alpha_{i+1,i+2}] \in H_n.\end{aligned}\quad (2.2)$$

Assume that $\alpha_{i,i+k-1} \in H_n$, then $\alpha_{i,i+k} = [\alpha_{i,i+k-1}, \alpha_{i+k-1,i+k}] \in H_n$, that is, $P_n \subseteq H_n$. Since $\gamma_{l+1,l+1} \in H_n$, for any $\gamma_{l-k+1,l-k+2} \in W_n$, when $k = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_{l,l+1} &= e_{l,2l+2}^{(n)} + e_{l+1,2l+1}^{(n)} \\ &= \left[\left(e_{l,l+1}^{(n)} - e_{2l+2,2l+1}^{(n)} \right), e_{l+1,2l+2}^{(n)} \right] \\ &= [\alpha_{l,l+1}, \gamma_{l+1,l+1}] \in H_n.\end{aligned}\quad (2.3)$$

Assume that when $k = m - 1$, $\gamma_{l-m+2,l-m+3} \in H_n$, then when $k = m$, $\gamma_{l-m+1,l-m+2} = [\alpha_{l-m+1,l-m+3}, \gamma_{l-m+2,l-m+3}] \in H_n$, that is, $\gamma_{i,i+1} \in H_n$, $i = 1, \dots, l$. For any $\gamma_{i,i+k} \in H_n$ ($k \geq 1$), when $k = 1$, $\gamma_{i,i+1} \in H_n$. When $k \geq 2$, $\gamma_{i,i+k} = [\alpha_{i,i+k-1}, \gamma_{i+k-1,i+k}] \in H_n$. Since $2\gamma_{ii} = [\alpha_{i,i+1}, \gamma_{i,i+1}] \in H_n$, and 2 is invertible, we have $\gamma_{ii} \in H_n$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$. Thus $W_n \subseteq H_n$. Because $P_n \cup W_n$ is a basis of $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$, we obtain $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R) \subseteq H_n$. $\square$

Now, denote $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$ by $\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)}$. Let $\mathbf{n}_1^{(C)} = [\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)}, \mathbf{n}_0^{(C)}]$, $\mathbf{n}_2^{(C)} = [\mathbf{n}_1^{(C)}, \mathbf{n}_1^{(C)}]$, $\mathbf{n}_j^{(C)} = [\mathbf{n}_1^{(C)}, \mathbf{n}_{j-1}^{(C)}]$, $j = 3, \dots, 2l + 1$. It is not difficult to know

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{n}_j^{(C)} &= \sum_{k=j}^l \sum_{i=1}^{l-k+1} R\alpha_{i,i+k} + \sum_{k=j}^l \sum_{i=l+2-\lfloor (k+1)/2 \rfloor}^{l+1} R\gamma_{2l-k-i+3,i} \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=l+1}^{2l+1} \sum_{i=1}^{l+1-\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} R\gamma_{i,2l-k-i+3}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq l, \\ \mathbf{n}_j^{(C)} &= \sum_{k=j}^{2l+1} \sum_{i=1}^{l+1-\lfloor k/2 \rfloor} R\gamma_{i,2l-k-i+3}, \quad l+1 \leq j \leq 2l+1 \quad (l \geq 2), \\ \mathbf{n}_j^{(C)} &= 0, \quad 2l+2 \leq j.\end{aligned}\quad (2.4)$$

It is easy to check that $[\mathbf{n}_m^{(C)}, \mathbf{n}_l^{(C)}] \subseteq \mathbf{n}_{m+l}^{(C)}$ for $m + l \leq 2l + 1$ or $[\mathbf{n}_m^{(C)}, \mathbf{n}_l^{(C)}] = 0$ for $m + l \geq 2l + 2$. For any $\psi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})$, we have $\psi(\mathbf{n}_1^{(C)}) = [\psi(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)}), \psi(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})] = [\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)}, \mathbf{n}_0^{(C)}] = \mathbf{n}_1^{(C)}$ and $\psi(\mathbf{n}_j^{(C)}) = \mathbf{n}_j^{(C)}$, $j = 2, \dots, 2l + 1$. Therefore, $\psi(\mathbf{n}_{j-1}^{(C)} \setminus \mathbf{n}_j^{(C)}) = \mathbf{n}_{j-1}^{(C)} \setminus \mathbf{n}_j^{(C)}$, $j = 1, \dots, 2l + 1$. Note that if $\gamma_{ij} \in W_n$, then $\gamma_{ij} \in \mathbf{n}_{2l-i-j+3}^{(C)} \setminus \mathbf{n}_{2l-i-j+4}^{(C)}$.

For any maximal ideal M of R , $\bar{R} = R/M$ is a field. The natural homomorphism $\pi : R \rightarrow \bar{R}$ induces a homomorphism $\varphi_M : \mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R) \rightarrow \mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(\bar{R})$ which is surjective. So every

automorphism ψ of $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$ may induce an automorphism $\bar{\psi}$ of $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(\bar{R})$. Using this fact and that $\mathbf{n}_{2l+1}^{(C)} = R\gamma_{11}$ (for $l \geq 1$), we have that $\psi(\gamma_{11}) = c_{11}\gamma_{11}$, where $c_{11} \in R^*$. Otherwise, c_{11} should be contained in a maximal ideal M of R , then $\bar{\psi}(\bar{\gamma}_{11}) = 0$ on $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(\bar{R})$, where $\bar{\gamma}_{11}$ is the image of γ_{11} in $\mathbf{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(\bar{R})$, which is impossible.

Lemma 2.2. *Let ψ be in $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})$. If $\psi(\alpha_{jj})$, $\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1})$ and $\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})$ are expressed, respectively, as*

$$\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \sum_{i=1}^{l+1} a_{ii}^{(j)} \alpha_{ii} \bmod \mathbf{n}_1^{(C)}, \quad j = 1, \dots, l+1, \quad (2.5)$$

$$\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1}) = \sum_{i=1}^l \tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(j)} \alpha_{i,i+1} + \tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(j)} \gamma_{l+1,l+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}, \quad j = 1, \dots, l, \quad (2.6)$$

$$\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1}) = \sum_{i=1}^l \hat{a}_{i,i+1}^{(l+1)} \alpha_{i,i+1} + \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \gamma_{l+1,l+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}, \quad (2.7)$$

then the following matrices are invertible.

- (i) $A = (a_{ji})_{(l+1) \times (l+1)}$, where $a_{ji} = a_{ii}^{(j)}$, $j = 1, \dots, l+1$, $i = 1, \dots, l+1$;
- (ii) $B = (b_{ji})_{(l+1) \times (l+1)}$, where $b_{ji} = \tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(j)}$, $j = 1, \dots, l$, $i = 1, \dots, l$, $b_{j,l+1} = \tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(j)}$, $j = 1, \dots, l$, $b_{l+1,i} = \hat{a}_{i,i+1}^{(l+1)}$, $i = 1, \dots, l$ and $b_{l+1,l+1} = \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}$.

Proof. (i) That A is invertible follows from the fact that ψ induces an automorphism of the free R -module $\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)}/\mathbf{n}_1^{(C)}$ of rank $l+1$ on the basis $\{\alpha_{jj} + \mathbf{n}_1^{(C)} \mid j = 1, \dots, l+1\}$. (ii) Note that ψ induces an automorphism of the free R -module $\mathbf{n}_1^{(C)}/\mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}$ of rank $l+1$ on the basis $\{\alpha_{j,j+1} + \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}, \gamma_{l+1,l+1} + \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)} \mid j = 1, \dots, l\}$. $\square$

Lemma 2.3. *Let $\psi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})$ ($l \geq 2$). Write $\psi(\alpha_{jj})$, $\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1})$, and $\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})$ as in (2.5)–(2.7), respectively. Then the following conclusions hold.*

- (i) For $1 \leq m, k, h \leq l$, $\tilde{a}_{h,h+1}^{(m)} \tilde{a}_{k,k+1}^{(m)} = 0$ ($h \neq k$), $\tilde{a}_{h,h+1}^{(m)} \tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(m)} = 0$, $\hat{a}_{h,h+1}^{(l+1)} \hat{a}_{k,k+1}^{(l+1)} = 0$ ($h \neq k$) and $\hat{a}_{h,h+1}^{(l+1)} \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} = 0$.
- (ii) For $1 \leq k, h \leq l$, $(a_{hh}^{(i)} - a_{h+1,h+1}^{(i)})(a_{kk}^{(i)} - a_{k+1,k+1}^{(i)}) = 0$ ($h \neq k$) and $(a_{hh}^{(i)} - a_{h+1,h+1}^{(i)})a_{l+1,l+1}^{(i)} = 0$ ($1 \leq h \leq l$, here $l \geq 1$), where $i = 1, l+1$.
- (iii) For $2 \leq m \leq l$ and $1 \leq i, k, h \leq l$, $(a_{ii}^{(m)} - a_{i+1,i+1}^{(m)})(a_{hh}^{(m)} - a_{h+1,h+1}^{(m)})(a_{kk}^{(m)} - a_{k+1,k+1}^{(m)}) = 0$ ($i \neq h \neq k \neq i$, here $l \geq 3$) and $(a_{ii}^{(m)} - a_{i+1,i+1}^{(m)})(a_{hh}^{(m)} - a_{h+1,h+1}^{(m)})a_{l+1,l+1}^{(m)} = 0$ ($1 \leq i \neq h \leq l$).

Proof. (i) When $j \neq m, m+1$, $[\psi(\alpha_{jj}), \psi(\alpha_{m,m+1})] = 0$. So

$$\tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(m)} (a_{ii}^{(j)} - a_{i+1,i+1}^{(j)}) = 0, \quad \tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(m)} a_{l+1,l+1}^{(j)} = 0. \quad (2.8)$$

From $[\psi(\alpha_{mm}), \psi(\alpha_{m,m+1})] = \psi(\alpha_{m,m+1})$ and $[\psi(\alpha_{m+1,m+1}), \psi(\alpha_{m,m+1})] = -\psi(\alpha_{m,m+1})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(m)}(a_{ii}^{(m)} - a_{i+1,i+1}^{(m)}) &= \tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(m)}, & 2\tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(m)}a_{l+1,l+1}^{(m)} &= \tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(m)}, \\ \tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(m)}(a_{ii}^{(m+1)} - a_{i+1,i+1}^{(m+1)}) &= -\tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(m)}, & 2\tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(m)}a_{l+1,l+1}^{(m+1)} &= -\tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(m)}.\end{aligned}\quad (2.9)$$

When $j \neq l+1$, $[\psi(\alpha_{jj}), \psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})] = 0$. So

$$\hat{a}_{i,i+1}^{(l+1)}(a_{ii}^{(j)} - a_{i+1,i+1}^{(j)}) = 0, \quad \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}a_{l+1,l+1}^{(j)} = 0. \quad (2.10)$$

From $[\psi(\alpha_{l+1,l+1}), \psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})] = 2\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})$, we have

$$\hat{a}_{i,i+1}^{(l+1)}(a_{ii}^{(l+1)} - a_{i+1,i+1}^{(l+1)}) = 2\hat{a}_{i,i+1}^{(l+1)}, \quad \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}a_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} = \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}. \quad (2.11)$$

Let $C = (c_{ji})_{(l+1) \times (l+1)}$, where $c_{ji} = a_{ii}^{(j)} - a_{i+1,i+1}^{(j)}$, $j = 1, \dots, l+1$, $i = 1, \dots, l$, and $c_{j,l+1} = 2a_{l+1,l+1}^{(j)}$, $j = 1, \dots, l+1$. By Lemma 2.2, $\det A \in R^*$, so $\det C \in R^*$. Investigating $\tilde{a}_{h,h+1}^{(m)}\tilde{a}_{k,k+1}^{(m)}\det C$, we may find that h th column and k th column are linearly dependent (both are the form $(0, \dots, 0, \tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(m)}, -\tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(m)}, 0, \dots, 0)^t$, $j = h, k$) by (2.6) and (2.7), so $\tilde{a}_{h,h+1}^{(m)}\tilde{a}_{k,k+1}^{(m)}\det C = 0$. Similarly, $\tilde{a}_{h,h+1}^{(m)}\tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(m)}\det C = 0$, $\hat{a}_{h,h+1}^{(l+1)}\hat{a}_{k,k+1}^{(l+1)}\det C = 0$ ($h \neq k$) and $\hat{a}_{h,h+1}^{(l+1)}\hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}\det C = 0$. Then $\tilde{a}_{h,h+1}^{(m)}\tilde{a}_{k,k+1}^{(m)} = 0$ ($h \neq k$), $\tilde{a}_{h,h+1}^{(m)}\tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(m)} = 0$, $\hat{a}_{h,h+1}^{(l+1)}\hat{a}_{k,k+1}^{(l+1)} = 0$ ($h \neq k$), and $\hat{a}_{h,h+1}^{(l+1)}\hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} = 0$.

(ii) When $i = 1$, from $(a_{hh}^{(1)} - a_{h+1,h+1}^{(1)})(a_{kk}^{(1)} - a_{k+1,k+1}^{(1)})\det B = 0$ ($h \neq k$), we have $(a_{hh}^{(1)} - a_{h+1,h+1}^{(1)})(a_{kk}^{(1)} - a_{k+1,k+1}^{(1)}) = 0$ ($h \neq k$). Similarly, we have $(a_{hh}^{(1)} - a_{h+1,h+1}^{(1)})(a_{ll}^{(1)} + a_{l+1,l+1}^{(1)}) = 0$ ($1 \leq h \leq l$). When $i = l+1$, we get the results similarly.

(iii) The proving process is similar to (i) and (ii). $\square$

Lemma 2.4. Let $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})$. Then

(i) when $l \geq 1$, $\varphi(\alpha_{12}) = \tilde{a}_{12}^{(1)}\alpha_{12} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}$, where $\tilde{a}_{12}^{(1)} \in R^*$;

(ii) if $\varphi(\alpha_{12}) = \tilde{a}_{12}^{(1)}\alpha_{12} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}$, where $\tilde{a}_{12}^{(1)} \in R^*$, then $\varphi(\alpha_{i,i+1}) = \tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(i)}\alpha_{i,i+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}$ and $\varphi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1}) = \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}\gamma_{l+1,l+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}$, where $\tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(i)}, \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \in R^*$.

Proof. (i) Noting that $\alpha_{i,i+1}, \gamma_{l+1,l+1} \in \mathbf{n}_1^{(C)} \setminus \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}$ and $\gamma_{12} \in \mathbf{n}_{2l}^{(C)} \setminus \mathbf{n}_{2l+1}^{(C)}$, we have $\varphi(\alpha_{12}) \in \mathbf{n}_1^{(C)} \setminus \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}$ and $\varphi(\gamma_{12}) = \hat{c}_{12}^{(12)}\gamma_{12} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{2l+1}^{(C)} \in \mathbf{n}_{2l}^{(C)} \setminus \mathbf{n}_{2l+1}^{(C)}$, where $\hat{c}_{12}^{(12)} \in R^*$. Using (2.7), from $[\varphi(\alpha_{11}), \varphi(\gamma_{12})] = \varphi(\gamma_{12})$, we have $\hat{c}_{12}^{(12)}(a_{11}^{(1)} + a_{22}^{(1)}) = \hat{c}_{12}^{(12)}$, that is, $a_{11}^{(1)} + a_{22}^{(1)} = 1$. Write $\varphi(\alpha_{11})$ and $\varphi(\gamma_{11})$ as $\varphi(\alpha_{11}) = \sum_{i=1}^{l+1} a_{ii}^{(1)}\alpha_{ii} \bmod \mathbf{n}_1^{(C)}$ and $\varphi(\gamma_{11}) = c_{11}^*\gamma_{11} \in \mathbf{n}_{2l+1}^{(C)}$, where $c_{11}^* \in R^*$. From $2\varphi(\gamma_{11}) = [\varphi(\alpha_{11}), \varphi(\gamma_{11})] = 2a_{11}^{(1)}c_{11}^*\gamma_{11}$, we have $a_{11}^{(1)} = 1$. Then $a_{22}^{(1)} = 0$. By Lemma 2.3 we have $a_{ii}^{(1)} - a_{i+1,i+1}^{(1)} = 0$, $i = 2, \dots, l$ (here $l \geq 2$) and $a_{l+1,l+1}^{(1)} = 0$. So $a_{ii}^{(1)} = 0$, $i = 2, \dots, l+1$, that is, $\varphi(\alpha_{11}) = a_{11}^{(1)}\alpha_{11} \bmod \mathbf{n}_1^{(C)}$. Then $\varphi(\alpha_{12}) = [\varphi(\alpha_{11}), \varphi(\alpha_{12})] = \tilde{a}_{12}^{(1)}\alpha_{12} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}$ and $\tilde{a}_{12}^{(1)} \in R^*$. By Lemma 2.3, (i) holds.

(ii) Write $\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1})$ and $\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})$ as (2.6) and (2.7), respectively. From $\psi(\alpha_{13}) = [\psi(\alpha_{12}), \psi(\alpha_{23})]$, we have $\psi(\alpha_{13}) = \tilde{a}_{12}^{(1)} \tilde{a}_{23}^{(2)} \alpha_{13} \bmod \mathfrak{n}_3^{(C)}$. Since $\alpha_{13} \in \mathfrak{n}_2^{(C)} \setminus \mathfrak{n}_3^{(C)}$, $\psi(\alpha_{13}) \in \mathfrak{n}_2^{(C)} \setminus \mathfrak{n}_3^{(C)}$. So $\tilde{a}_{12}^{(1)} \tilde{a}_{23}^{(2)} \in R^*$, that is, $\tilde{a}_{23}^{(2)} \in R^*$. In general, for $m = 2, \dots, l$, we have

$$\psi(\alpha_{1,m+1}) = \prod_{i=1}^m \tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(i)} \alpha_{1,m+1} \bmod \mathfrak{n}_{m+1}^{(C)} \in \mathfrak{n}_m^{(C)} \setminus \mathfrak{n}_{m+1}^{(C)}, \quad m = 1, \dots, l, \quad (2.12)$$

$$\psi(\gamma_{1,l+1}) = [\psi(\alpha_{1,l+1}), \psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})] = \prod_{i=1}^l \tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(i)} \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \gamma_{1,l+1} \bmod \mathfrak{n}_{l+2}^{(C)} \in \mathfrak{n}_{l+1}^{(C)} \setminus \mathfrak{n}_{l+2}^{(C)},$$

here $\tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(i)}, \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}$ should be in R^* , $i = 1, \dots, l$. By Lemma 2.3 we have that $\tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(j)} = 0 (i \neq j)$, $\hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(j)} = 0$, $j = 1, \dots, l$, and $\hat{a}_{i,i+1}^{(l+1)}, i = 1, \dots, l$. Hence $\psi(\alpha_{l,l+1})$ and $\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})$ have the required forms, respectively. $\square$

3. The Standard Automorphisms of $\mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$

Now let us introduce two types of Lie automorphisms of $\mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$.

(i) Inner Automorphisms

Let $r = I_n + a\alpha_{ij} (i \neq j)$ or $r = I_n + a\gamma_{ij}$. It is easy to check that $ryr^{-1} \in \mathfrak{n}_0^{(C)}$. The map $\theta_r: \mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R) \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$ such that $x \mapsto rxr^{-1}$, $x \in \mathfrak{n}_0^{(C)}$, defines an automorphism of $\mathfrak{n}_0^{(C)}$, which is called an *inner automorphism* (note that r is a symplectic matrix defined by $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{l+1} \\ -I_{l+1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$). We denote θ_r by $\theta_{a\alpha_{ij}}, \theta_{a\gamma_{ij}}$, respectively. In these cases, we have $\theta_{a\alpha_{ij}}^{-1} = \theta_{-a\alpha_{ij}}, \theta_{a\gamma_{ij}}^{-1} = \theta_{-a\gamma_{ij}}$, respectively, and that $\theta_{a\alpha_{ij}}(\alpha_{ii}) = \alpha_{ii} - a\alpha_{ij}$, $\theta_{a\alpha_{ij}}(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj} + a\alpha_{ij}$, $\theta_{a\alpha_{ij}}(\alpha_{kk}) = \alpha_{kk} (k \neq i, j)$, $\theta_{a\alpha_{ij}}(\alpha_{k,k+1}) = \alpha_{k,k+1} (k \neq j, i-1)$, $\theta_{a\alpha_{ij}}(\alpha_{j,j+1}) = \alpha_{j,j+1} + a\alpha_{i,j+1}$, $\theta_{a\alpha_{ij}}(\alpha_{i-1,i}) = \alpha_{i-1,i} - a\alpha_{i-1,j}$, $\theta_{a\gamma_{ii}}(\alpha_{ii}) = \alpha_{ii} - 2a\gamma_{ii}$, $\theta_{a\gamma_{i,i+1}}(\alpha_{i,i+1}) = \alpha_{i,i+1} - 2a\gamma_{ii}$ and $\theta_{a\alpha_{i,i+1}}(\gamma_{i,i+1}) = \gamma_{i,i+1} + 2a\gamma_{ii}$. All inner automorphisms of $\mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$ generate a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n}_0^{(C)})$, which is denoted by $\mathcal{O}$.

(ii) Diagonal Automorphisms

Let $d_i \in R^*, i = 0, 1, \dots, l+1$, $d = \text{diag}(d_1, \dots, d_{l+1})$ and $D = \text{diag}(d, d^{-1}d_0)$. The map $\lambda_D: \mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R) \rightarrow \mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$ such that $x \mapsto DxD^{-1}$, $x \in \mathfrak{n}_0^{(C)}$, defines an automorphism of $\mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$, which is called a *diagonal automorphism*. It is clear that $\lambda_D \lambda_{\bar{D}} = \lambda_{D\bar{D}}$. So the set of diagonal automorphisms of $\mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$ is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n}_0^{(C)})$, which is denoted by $\mathfrak{D}$.

4. Lemmas for Main Results

Lemma 4.1. Let $\psi \in \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{n}_0^{(C)})$. The following two statements are equivalent:

- (i) $\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1}) = \tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(j)} \alpha_{j,j+1} \bmod \mathfrak{n}_2^{(C)}$ and $\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1}) = \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \gamma_{l+1,l+1} \bmod \mathfrak{n}_2^{(C)}$, where $\tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(j)} \in R^*, j = 1, \dots, l$;
- (ii) $\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj} \bmod \mathfrak{n}_1^{(C)}, j = 1, \dots, l+1$.

Proof. (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii). Write $\psi(\alpha_{jj})$ as in (2.5). By the process of proving Lemma 2.3, we have $\tilde{a}_{12}^{(1)}(a_{11}^{(1)} - a_{22}^{(1)}) = \tilde{a}_{12}^{(1)}, \tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(i)}(a_{ii}^{(i+1)} - a_{i+1,i+1}^{(i+1)}) = -\tilde{a}_{i,i+1}^{(i)}, \tilde{a}_{i+1,i+2}^{(i+1)}(a_{i+1,i+1}^{(i+1)} - a_{i+2,i+2}^{(i+1)}) = \tilde{a}_{i+1,i+2}^{(i+1)}, i = 1, \dots, l-1$ and $\tilde{a}_{l,l+1}^{(l)}(a_{ll}^{(l+1)} - a_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}) = -\tilde{a}_{l,l+1}^{(l)}, \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}a_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} = \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}$. Then we obtain that $a_{11}^{(1)} - a_{22}^{(1)} = 1, a_{ii}^{(i+1)} - a_{i+1,i+1}^{(i+1)} = -1, a_{i+1,i+1}^{(i+1)} - a_{i+2,i+2}^{(i+1)} = 1, i = 1, \dots, l-1$ and $a_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} = 1$. By Lemma 2.3, we have $a_{jj}^{(j)} = 1$ ($1 \leq j \leq l+1$) and $a_{ii}^{(j)} = 0$ ($i \neq j$).

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i). Write $\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1})$ and $\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})$, respectively, as in (2.6) and (2.7). Then

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1}) &= [\psi(\alpha_{jj}), \psi(\alpha_{j,j+1})] = \tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(j)} \alpha_{j,j+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}, \quad j = 1, \dots, l, \\ 2\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1}) &= [\psi(\alpha_{l+1,l+1}), \psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})] = 2\hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \gamma_{l+1,l+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)},\end{aligned}\quad (4.1)$$

that is, $\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1}) = \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \gamma_{l+1,l+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}$. By the method of modularizing a maximal ideal of R to a residue field, we know that $\tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(j)}, \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \in R^*, j = 1, \dots, l$. $\square$

Lemma 4.2. Let ψ be in $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})$. If $\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj} \bmod \mathbf{n}_1^{(C)}$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(\alpha_{11}) &= \alpha_{11} + a_{12}^{(1)} \alpha_{12} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}, \\ \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} - a_{j-1,j}^{(j-1)} \alpha_{j-1,j} + a_{j,j+1}^{(j)} \alpha_{j,j+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}, \quad j = 2, \dots, l \quad (l \geq 2), \\ \psi(\alpha_{l+1,l+1}) &= \alpha_{l+1,l+1} - a_{l,l+1}^{(l)} \alpha_{l,l+1} + c_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \gamma_{l+1,l+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}.\end{aligned}\quad (4.2)$$

Proof. We express $\psi(\alpha_{jj})$ as

$$\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj} + \sum_{i=1}^l a_{i,i+1}^{(j)} \alpha_{i,i+1} + c_{l+1,l+1}^{(j)} \gamma_{l+1,l+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}, \quad j = 1, \dots, l+1. \quad (4.3)$$

From $[\psi(\alpha_{jj}), \psi(\alpha_{kk})] = 0$ ($j \neq k$) we have

$$\begin{aligned}\psi(\alpha_{11}) &= \alpha_{11} + a_{12}^{(1)} \alpha_{12} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}, \\ \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} + a_{j-1,j}^{(j)} \alpha_{j-1,j} + a_{j,j+1}^{(j)} \alpha_{j,j+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}, \quad j = 2, \dots, l \quad (l \geq 2), \\ \psi(\alpha_{l+1,l+1}) &= \alpha_{l+1,l+1} + a_{l,l+1}^{(l+1)} \alpha_{l,l+1} + c_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \gamma_{l+1,l+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)},\end{aligned}\quad (4.4)$$

where $a_{j,j+1}^{(j)} + a_{j,j+1}^{(j+1)} = 0, j = 1, \dots, l$. Lemma 4.2 is proved. $\square$

Lemma 4.3. Let ψ be in $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})$. If every $\psi(\alpha_{jj})$ is expressed as the form in Lemma 4.2, one may find an inner automorphism

$$\theta = \prod_{j=1}^l \theta_{a_{j,j+1}^{(j)} \alpha_{j,j+1}} \theta_{2^{-1} c_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \gamma_{l+1,l+1}} \quad (4.5)$$

such that

$$\theta\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}, \quad j = 1, \dots, l+1. \quad (4.6)$$

Proof. Note that $\theta_{2^{-1}c_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}\gamma_{l+1,l+1}}(\alpha_{l+1,l+1}) = \alpha_{l+1,l+1} - c_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}\gamma_{l+1,l+1}$. Then, by Lemma 4.2, it is not difficult to prove Lemma 4.3. $\square$

Lemma 4.4. *Let ψ be in $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})$. If $\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj} \bmod \mathbf{n}_k^{(C)}$, $j = 1, \dots, l+1$ ($1 \leq k \leq l+1$), then*

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} + a_{j,j+k}^{(j)} \alpha_{j,j+k} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \quad j = 1, \dots, \min\{k, l-k+1\} (k \leq l, l \geq 1), \\ \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} - a_{j-k,j}^{(j-k)} \alpha_{j-k,j} + a_{j,j+k}^{(j)} \alpha_{j,j+k} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \\ &\quad j = k+1, \dots, l-k+1 \left(k \leq \left\lfloor \frac{l+1}{2} \right\rfloor, l \geq 2 \right), \\ \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} - a_{j-k,j}^{(j-k)} \alpha_{j-k,j} + c_{j,2l-k-j+3}^{(j)} \gamma_{j,2l-k-j+3} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \\ &\quad j = l-k+2, \dots, l - \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \left(k \leq \left\lfloor \frac{l+1}{2} \right\rfloor, l \geq 1 \right), \\ \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} + c_{j,2l-k-j+3}^{(j)} \gamma_{j,2l-k-j+3} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \\ &\quad j = l-k+2, \dots, l - \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \left(1 + \left\lfloor \frac{l+1}{2} \right\rfloor \leq k, l \geq 2 \right), \\ \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} + c_{j,2l-k-j+3}^{(j)} \gamma_{j,2l-k-j+3} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \\ &\quad j = \frac{l}{2} + 1 \left(k = \frac{l}{2} + 1, l \geq 4, \text{ here } p \text{ even} \right), \\ \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} - a_{j-k,j}^{(j-k)} \alpha_{j-k,j} + c_{j,2l-k-j+3}^{(j)} \gamma_{j,2l-k-j+3} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \\ &\quad j = \frac{l}{2} + 2, \dots, l - \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \left(k = \frac{l}{2} + 1, l \geq 4, \text{ here } p \text{ even} \right), \\ \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} + c_{2l-k-j+3,j}^{(2l-k-j+3)} \gamma_{2l-k-j+3,j} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \\ &\quad j = l - \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor + 2, \dots, k \left(l+2 \leq k + \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor, l \geq 3 \right), \\ \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} - a_{j-k,j}^{(j-k)} \alpha_{j-k,j} + c_{2l-k-j+3,j}^{(2l-k-j+3)} \gamma_{2l-k-j+3,j} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \\ &\quad j = \max \left\{ k+1, l - \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor + 2 \right\}, \dots, l+1 \left(k \leq p, \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor \geq 1, l \geq 2 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

Proof. We express $\psi(\alpha_{jj})$, $j = 1, \dots, l+1$, as

$$\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj} + \sum_{i=1}^{l-k+1} a_{i,i+k}^{(j)} \alpha_{i,i+k} + \sum_{i=l+2-\lceil (k+1)/2 \rceil}^{l+1} c_{2l-k-i+3,i}^{(j)} \gamma_{2l-k-i+3,i} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}. \quad (4.8)$$

When $k = 1$ that is the case in Lemma 4.2. The conclusion follows from repeating the process of proving Lemma 4.4. $\square$

Lemma 4.5. Let ψ be in $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})$. If every $\psi(\alpha_{jj})$ be expressed as the form in Lemma 4.4, one may find an inner automorphism

$$\theta = \prod_{j=1}^{l-k+1} \theta_{a_{j,j+k}^{(j)} \alpha_{j,j+k}} \prod_{j=l-k+2}^{l-[k/2]+1} \theta_{(1+\delta_{jl})^{-1} c_{j,2l-k-j+3}^{(j)} \gamma_{j,2l-k-j+3}}, \quad (4.9)$$

where

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j, \\ 0, & i \neq j, \end{cases} \quad h = l + 1 - (k - 1)/2 (k \text{ an odd}). \quad (4.10)$$

Then

$$\theta\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \quad i = 1, \dots, l + 1. \quad (4.11)$$

Proof. Apply θ to $\psi(\alpha_{jj})$ and use Lemma 4.4 to obtain Lemma 4.5. $\square$

Lemma 4.6. Let ψ be in $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})$. If $\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj} \bmod \mathbf{n}_k^{(C)}$, $j = 1, \dots, l+1$, $l+1 \leq k \leq 2l+1$ ($l \geq 1$), then

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} + c_{j,2l-k-j+3}^{(j)} \gamma_{j,2l-k-j+3} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \quad j = 1, \dots, l - \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor + 1, \\ \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} + c_{2l-k-j+3,j}^{(2l-k-j+3)} \gamma_{2l-k-j+3,j} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \quad j = l - \left\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \right\rfloor + 2, \dots, 2l - k + 2, \\ \psi(\alpha_{jj}) &= \alpha_{jj} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}, \quad j = 2l - k + 3, \dots, l + 1. \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

Proof. We express $\psi(\alpha_{jj})$, $j = 1, \dots, l + 1$, as

$$\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj} + \sum_{i=1}^{l-[k/2]+1} c_{i,2l-k-i+3}^{(j)} \gamma_{i,2l-k-i+3} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}. \quad (4.13)$$

The process of proving Lemma 4.6 is similar to Lemma 4.2. $\square$

Lemma 4.7. Let ψ be in $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})$. If every $\psi(\alpha_{jj})$ is expressed as the form in Lemma 4.6, one may find an inner automorphism

$$\theta = \prod_{j=1}^{l-[k/2]+1} \theta_{(1+\delta_{jh})^{-1} c_{j,2l-k-j+3}^{(j)} \gamma_{j,2l-k-j+3}}, \quad (4.14)$$

where $h = l + 1 - (k - 1)/2$ (k an odd). Then

$$\theta\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj} \bmod \mathbf{n}_{k+1}^{(C)}. \quad (4.15)$$

When $k = 2l + 1$, $\theta\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj}$, $j = 1, \dots, l + 1$.

Proof. It is similar to proving Lemma 4.5. $\square$

Lemma 4.8. When $l \geq 1$, let ψ be in $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{n}_0^{(C)})$. If $\psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj}$, $j = 1, \dots, l + 1$, there exists a diagonal automorphism λ_D such that $\lambda_D\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1}) = \alpha_{j,j+1}$, $i = 1, \dots, l$, and $\lambda_D\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1}) = \gamma_{l+1,l+1}$.

Proof. By Lemma 4.1 we know that $\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1}) = \tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(j)}\alpha_{j,j+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}$ and $\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1}) = \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}\gamma_{l+1,l+1} \bmod \mathbf{n}_2^{(C)}$, where $\tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(j)}, \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \in R^*$, $j = 1, \dots, l$. We express $\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1})$ and $\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})$, respectively, as

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\alpha_{j,j+1}) &= \tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(j)}\alpha_{j,j+1} + \sum_{k=2}^l \sum_{i=1}^{l-k+1} \tilde{a}_{i,i+k}^{(j)}\alpha_{i,i+k} \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=2}^l \sum_{i=l+2-[(k+1)/2]}^{l+1} \tilde{c}_{2l-k-i+3,i}^{(j)}\gamma_{2l-k-i+3,i} \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=l+1}^{2l+1} \sum_{i=1}^{l+1-[(k/2)]} \tilde{c}_{i,2l-k-i+3}^{(j)}\gamma_{i,2l-k-i+3}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq l, \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1}) &= \hat{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)}\gamma_{l+1,l+1} + \sum_{k=2}^l \sum_{i=1}^{l-k+1} \hat{a}_{i,i+k}^{(l+1)}\alpha_{i,i+k} \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=2}^l \sum_{i=l+2-[(k+1)/2]}^{l+1} \hat{c}_{2l-k-i+3,i}^{(l+1)}\gamma_{2l-k-i+3,i} + \sum_{k=l+1}^{2l+1} \sum_{i=1}^{l+1-[(k/2)]} \hat{c}_{i,2l-k-i+3}^{(l+1)}\gamma_{i,2l-k-i+3}. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\alpha_{j,j+1}) &= [\varphi(\alpha_{jj}), [\varphi(\alpha_{j,j+1}), \varphi(\alpha_{j+1,j+1})]] \\ &= \tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(j)}\alpha_{j,j+1} - \tilde{c}_{j,j+1}^{(j)}\gamma_{j,j+1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, l. \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

In addition,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\alpha_{j,j+1}) &= [\varphi(\alpha_{jj}), [(\tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(j)}\alpha_{j,j+1} - \tilde{b}_{j,j+1}^{(j)}\beta_{j,j+1}), \varphi(\alpha_{j+1,j+1})]] \\ &= \tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(j)}\alpha_{j,j+1} + \tilde{c}_{j,j+1}^{(j)}\gamma_{j,j+1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, l. \end{aligned} \quad (4.18)$$

Thus $\tilde{c}_{j,j+1}^{(j)} = 0$, $j = 1, \dots, l$. So

$$\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1}) = \tilde{a}_{j,j+1}^{(j)} \alpha_{j,j+1}, \quad j = 1, \dots, l. \quad (4.19)$$

Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} 2\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1}) &= [\psi(\alpha_{l+1,l+1}), \psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})] \\ &= 2\tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \gamma_{l+1,l+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} \tilde{a}_{i,l+1}^{(l+1)} \alpha_{i,l+1} + \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} \tilde{c}_{i,l+1}^{(l+1)} \gamma_{i,l+1}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

From $[\psi(\alpha_{ii}), \psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})] = 0$ ($i \neq l-1$), we have $\tilde{a}_{i,l+1}^{(l+1)} = 0$ and $\tilde{c}_{i,l+1}^{(l+1)} = 0$, $i = 1, \dots, l-1$, that is,

$$\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1}) = \tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} \gamma_{l+1,l+1}. \quad (4.21)$$

Let $d = \text{diag}(d_1, \dots, d_{l+1})$ and $d_0 = \tilde{c}_{l+1,l+1}^{(l+1)} d_{l+1}^2$, where $d_1 = 1$, $d_j = \prod_{i=2}^j \tilde{a}_{j-i+1,j-i+2}^{(j-i+1)}$, $j = 2, \dots, l+1$. Applying λ_D to $\psi(\alpha_{j,j+1})$, $j = 1, \dots, l$, and $\psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1})$, we get the result. $\square$

5. Proofs of Main Results

Proof of Theorem 1.1. By Lemmas 4.3, 4.5, 4.7, and 4.8 we have $\lambda_D \theta \psi(\alpha_{jj}) = \alpha_{jj}$, $j = 1, \dots, l+1$, $\lambda_D \theta \psi(\alpha_{j,j+1}) = \alpha_{j,j+1}$, $j = 1, \dots, l$, and $\lambda_D \theta \psi(\gamma_{l+1,l+1}) = \gamma_{l+1,l+1}$. Since the set $\{\gamma_{l+1,l+1}, \alpha_{l+1,l+1}, \alpha_{jj}, \alpha_{j,j+1} \mid j = 1, \dots, l\}$ generates $\mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$, we know that $\lambda_D \theta \psi$ is the identity automorphism of $\mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$. Hence $\psi = \theta' \lambda_{D^{-1}}$. The uniqueness of the decomposition follows from Theorem 1.2. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 1.2. By the first part of Theorem 1.1 we have $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)) = \mathcal{D}$. For any $x \in \mathfrak{t}_{l+1}^{(C)}(R)$ and $\alpha_{ij} \in \mathfrak{n}_1^{(C)}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_D \theta_{a\alpha_{ij}} \lambda_D^{-1}(x) &= D(I_n + a\alpha_{ij}) D^{-1} x D(I_n + a\alpha_{ij})^{-1} D^{-1} \\ &= (I_n + a\lambda_D(\alpha_{ij})) x (I_n + a\lambda_D(\alpha_{ij}))^{-1} \\ &= \theta_{a\lambda_D(\alpha_{ij})}(x). \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

So $\lambda_D \theta_{a\alpha_{ij}} = \theta_{a\lambda_D(\alpha_{ij})} \lambda_D$. For $\gamma_{ij} \in \mathfrak{n}_1^{(C)}$, we have $\lambda_D \theta_{c\gamma_{ij}} = \theta_{c\lambda_D(\gamma_{ij})} \lambda_D$. Therefore, $\mathcal{D} \triangleleft \mathcal{D}\mathfrak{D}$. Obviously $\mathcal{D} \cap \mathfrak{D} = 1$. Then, $\mathcal{D}\mathfrak{D} = \mathcal{D} \ltimes \mathfrak{D}$. $\square$

6. Discussion for $l = 0$

In this case, $\mathfrak{t}_1^{(C)}(R)$ is generated by α_{11} and γ_{11} . For any automorphism ψ of $\mathfrak{t}_1^{(C)}(R)$, write $\psi(\alpha_{11})$ and $\psi(\gamma_{11})$, respectively, as $\psi(\alpha_{11}) = a_{11}\alpha_{11} + c_{11}\gamma_{11}$ and $\psi(\gamma_{11}) = c\gamma_{11}$, where $c \in R^*$. From $2\psi(\gamma_{11}) = [\psi(\alpha_{11}), \psi(\gamma_{11})]$, we have $a_{11} = 1$. Then $\theta_{2^{-1}c_{11}\gamma_{11}}\psi(\alpha_{11}) = \alpha_{11}$ and $\theta_{2^{-1}c_{11}\gamma_{11}}\psi(\gamma_{11}) = c\gamma_{11}$. Also $\eta_c \theta_{2^{-1}c_{11}\gamma_{11}}\psi(\alpha_{11}) = \alpha_{11}$ and $\eta_c \theta_{2^{-1}c_{11}\gamma_{11}}\psi(\gamma_{11}) = \gamma_{11}$. So $\psi = \theta_{-2^{-1}c_{11}\gamma_{11}} \eta_{c^{-1}}$.

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