$$\left[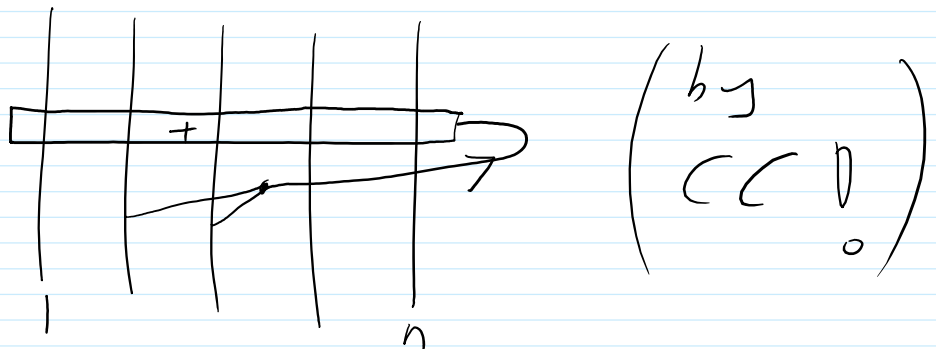\begin{pmatrix} A & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} C & d \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right] = \begin{pmatrix} AC & Ad \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} CA & Cb \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} [C,A] & Ad - Cb \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

So $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in rad$ So $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha I & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in rad$

use basis $\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$ $\bar{x}_2 - \bar{x}_3 \ldots \cdot x_1$

$$\frac{1}{b_1 b_2} \quad = \bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2$$

killed by

$\begin{pmatrix} & b_1 \\ c & c & 1 \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

1   n
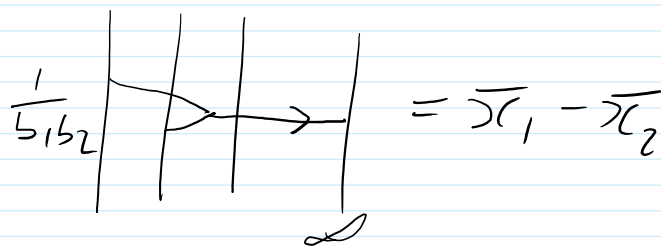
$\Rightarrow$ the radical of $A_{prim}^{1,2}$ is generated

by the above elements, $|b|$ & $|0|$'s.