0.0.1 Q5

If $ND = DN$, then in general, there's a basis where D is diagonal and N is in block matrix form, because if there wasn't, they don't commute in general. Then, $N + D$ is also in block matrix form. However, $T = N + D$, and block-matrix form for T is unique. N in block matrix form must have 0s on the diagonal, and D must have 0s everywhere else, so the block matrix form of D and N must be uniquely determined by T, as desired.