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If $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 2$ then:

$$\mathbf{rank}(A^5) + \mathbf{rank}(A) \geq \mathbf{rank}(A^4) + \mathbf{rank}(A^2)$$

Proposed by Daniel Sitaru – Romania

Solution 1 by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan, Solution 2 by Adrian Popa-Romania

Solution 1 by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan

$$\text{If } A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow n \in \mathbb{N} \rightarrow n \geq 2$$

$$\text{Then } \mathbf{rank}(A^5) + \mathbf{rank}(A) \geq \mathbf{rank}(A^4) + \mathbf{rank}(A^2)$$

Note: $R(A) \rightarrow$ range / column space of A and $N(A) \rightarrow$ null space / kernel of A

$$\mathbf{rank}\{PQ\} = \mathbf{rank}(Q) - \dim\{R(Q) \cap N(P)\}$$

$$\text{Then: } \mathbf{rank}\{XYZ\} = \mathbf{rank}\{YZ\} - \dim\{R(YZ) \cap N(X)\} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Also: } \mathbf{rank}\{XY\} = \mathbf{rank}\{Y\} - \dim\{R(Y) \cap N(X)\} \quad (2)$$

If vector $\alpha \in R(YZ)$ there exists vector β such that $YZ\beta = \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow Y(Z\beta) = \alpha &\Rightarrow \alpha \in R(Y) \Rightarrow R(YZ) \subseteq R(Y) \Rightarrow R(YZ) \cap N(X) \subseteq R(Y) \cap N(X) \\ \dim\{R(YZ) \cap N(X)\} &\leq \dim\{R(Y) \cap N(X)\} - \dim\{R(YZ) \cap N(X)\} \geq -\dim\{R(Y) \cap N(X)\} \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{From (1) and (3)} \rightarrow \mathbf{rank}\{YXZ\} \geq \mathbf{rank}\{YZ\} - \dim\{R(Y) \cap N(X)\}$$

$$(2) \rightarrow \mathbf{rank}\{XY\} = -\mathbf{rank}(Y) + \dim\{R(Y) \cap N(X)\}$$

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$$\text{Adding: } \text{rank}\{XYZ\} - \text{rank}\{XY\} \geq \text{rank}\{YZ\} - \text{rank}\{Y\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}\{XYZ\} \geq \text{rank}\{YZ\} + \text{rank}\{XY\} - \text{rank}\{Y\}$$

$$\text{Let } \rightarrow Z = A^3, Y = A \text{ and } Z = A$$

$$\text{Then } \rightarrow \text{rank}\{A^5\} \geq \text{rank}\{A^4\} + \text{rank}\{A^2\} - \text{rank}\{A\}$$

$$\text{Therefore } \Rightarrow \text{rank}\{A^5\} + \text{rank}\{A\} \geq \text{rank}\{A^4\} + \text{rank}\{A^2\}$$

Solution 2 by Adrian Popa-Romania

Using Frobenius inequality:

$$\text{If } A \in M_{n,k}(\mathbb{C}), B \in M_{k,p}(\mathbb{C}) \text{ and } C \in M_{p,n}(\mathbb{C}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(AB) + \text{rank}(BC) \leq \text{rank}(B) + \text{rank}(ABC)$$

$$\text{Taking } m = k = p = n$$

$$A \rightarrow A^3$$

$$B \rightarrow A$$

$$C \rightarrow A$$

$$\text{We have: } \text{rank}(A^3 \cdot A) + \text{rank}(A \cdot A) \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A^3 \cdot A \cdot A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^4) + \text{rank}(A^2) \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A^5)$$