

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

**LINEAR TRANSFORMATIONS OF TENSOR PRODUCTS
PRESERVING A FIXED RANK**

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LINEAR TRANSFORMATIONS OF TENSOR PRODUCTS PRESERVING A FIXED RANK

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In this paper T is a linear transformation from a tensor product $X \otimes Y$ into $U \otimes V$, where X, Y, U, V are vector spaces over an infinite field F . The main result gives a characterization of surjective transformations T for which there is a positive integer k ($k < \dim U, k < \dim V$) such that whenever $z \in X \otimes Y$ has rank k then also $Tz \in U \otimes V$ has rank k . It is shown that $T = A \otimes B$ or $T = S \circ (C \otimes D)$ where A, B, C, D are appropriate linear isomorphisms and S is the canonical isomorphism of $V \otimes U$ onto $U \otimes V$.

Let F be an infinite field and X, Y, U, V vector spaces over F . We denote by T a linear transformation of the tensor product $X \otimes Y$ into $U \otimes V$. The rank of a tensor $z \in X \otimes Y$ is denoted by $\rho(z)$. By definition $\rho(0) = 0$. The subspace of X spanned by the vectors $x_1, \dots, x_n \in X$ will be denoted by $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$.

LEMMA 1. *Let k be a positive integer such that $z \in X \otimes Y$ and $\rho(z) = k$ imply that $\rho(Tz) = k$. Then $\rho(z) \leq k$ implies that $\rho(Tz) \leq k$ for all z .*

Proof. If this is not true then for some $z \in X \otimes Y, z \neq 0$, we have $\rho(z) < k$ and $\rho(Tz) > k$. There exists $t \in X \otimes Y$ such that $\rho(t) + \rho(z) = k$ and moreover $\rho(z + \lambda t) = k$ for all $\lambda \neq 0, \lambda \in F$. Let

$$Tz : \sum_{i=1}^m u_i \otimes v_i, \quad m = \rho(Tz).$$

Since $u_i \in U$ are linearly independent and also $v_i \in V$ we can consider them as contained in a basis of U and V , respectively. The matrix of coordinates of Tz has the form

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} I_m & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

where I_m is the identity $m \times m$ matrix. Let

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_m & B \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right)$$

be the matrix of coordinates of Tt . Then the minor $|I_m + \lambda A_m|$ of the matrix of $T(z + \lambda t)$ has the form

$$1 + \alpha_1\lambda + \alpha_2\lambda^2 + \dots .$$

Since F is infinite we can choose $\lambda \neq 0$ so that $|I_m + \lambda A_m| \neq 0$. For this value of λ we have

$$\rho(z + \lambda t) = k , \quad \rho(T(z + \lambda t)) \geq m > k$$

which contradicts our assumption. This proves the lemma.

LEMMA 2. *Let k be a positive integer such that $z \in X \otimes Y$ and $\rho(z) \leq k$ imply $\rho(Tz) \leq k$. If T is surjective and $k < \dim U, k < \dim V$ then $\rho(z) \geq \rho(Tz)$ for all z .*

Proof. Assume that for some z we have $\rho(z) < \rho(Tz)$. Clearly, we can assume in addition that $\rho(z) = 1$. Therefore $k > 1$. By assumption $\rho(z) \leq k$ implies that $\rho(Tz) \leq k$. Let $s \leq k$ be the maximal integer such that there exists $z \in X \otimes Y$ satisfying $\rho(z) < s$ and $\rho(Tz) = s$. Let

$$Tz = \sum_{i=1}^s u_i \otimes v_i .$$

We can choose $u_{s+1} \in U, v_{s+1} \in V$ such that $u_{s+1} \notin \langle u_1, \dots, u_s \rangle$ and $v_{s+1} \notin \langle v_1, \dots, v_s \rangle$. Since $u_i \in U$ are linearly independent and $v_i \in V$ also linearly independent we can assume that these vectors are contained in a basis of U and V , respectively. Since T is surjective there exists $t \in X \otimes Y$ such that $\rho(t) = 1$ and the $(s+1, s+1)$ -coordinate $a_{s+1, s+1}$ of Tt is nonzero. The minor of order $s+1$ in the upper left corner of the matrix of $T(z + \lambda t)$ has the form

$$a_{s+1, s+1}\lambda + \alpha_2\lambda^2 + \dots .$$

Since $a_{s+1, s+1} \neq 0$ we can choose $\lambda \neq 0$ so that the minor is nonzero. For this value of λ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(z + \lambda t) &\leq \rho(z) + 1 \leq s \leq k , \\ \rho(T(z + \lambda t)) &\geq s + 1 . \end{aligned}$$

If $s = k$ this contradicts our assumption. If $s < k$ this contradicts the maximality of s . Hence, Lemma 2 is proved.

LEMMA 3. *Let k be a positive integer such that $z \in X \otimes Y$ and $\rho(z) = k$ imply that $\rho(Tz) = k$. If T is surjective and $k < \dim U, k < \dim V$ then $\rho(z) = \rho(Tz)$ for each $z \in X \otimes Y$ satisfying $\rho(z) \leq k$.*

Proof. The assertion is trivial if $\rho(z) = 0$ or k . Let $0 < \rho(z) < k$. Choose $t \in X \otimes Y$ such that

$$\rho(z + t) = \rho(z) + \rho(t) = k .$$

Using this and Lemmas 1 and 2 we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(T(z + t)) &= \rho(Tz + Tt) = k , \\ \rho(Tz) + \rho(Tt) &\geq k , \\ \rho(Tz) + \rho(t) &\geq k , \\ \rho(Tz) &\geq \rho(z) . \end{aligned}$$

Since by Lemma 2, $\rho(Tz) \leq \rho(z)$ we are ready.

The following Theorem is an immediate consequence of Lemma 3 and Theorem 3.4 of [3]:

THEOREM 1. *Let k be a positive integer such that $z \in X \otimes Y$ and $\rho(z) = k$ imply that $\rho(Tz) = k$. If T is surjective and $k < \dim U$, $k < \dim V$ then*

$$(1) \quad T = A \otimes B ,$$

or

$$(2) \quad T = S \circ (C \otimes D) ,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A : X \rightarrow U , \quad B : Y \rightarrow V , \\ C : X \rightarrow V , \quad D : Y \rightarrow U , \end{aligned}$$

are bijective linear transformations and S is the canonical isomorphism of $V \otimes U$ onto $U \otimes V$.

This theorem gives a partial answer to a conjecture of Marcus and Moyls [2].

From Lemma 2 and Theorem 3.4 of [3] we get the following variant:

THEOREM 2. *Let k be a positive integer such that $z \in X \otimes Y$ and $\rho(z) \leq k$ imply that $\rho(Tz) \leq k$. If T is bijective and $k < \dim U$, $k < \dim V$ then (1) or (2) holds.*

When $X = Y = U = V$, $\dim X = n$, $k = n - 1$ we get a result of Dieudonné [1].

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Pacific Journal of Mathematics

Vol. 30, No. 2

October, 1969

Gregory Frank Bachelis, <i>Homomorphisms of annihilator Banach algebras. II</i>	283
Leon Bernstein and Helmut Hasse, <i>An explicit formula for the units of an algebraic number field of degree $n \geq 2$</i>	293
David W. Boyd, <i>Best constants in a class of integral inequalities</i>	367
Paul F. Conrad and John Dauns, <i>An embedding theorem for lattice-ordered fields</i>	385
H. P. Dikshit, <i>Summability of Fourier series by triangular matrix transformations</i>	399
Dragomir Z. Djokovic, <i>Linear transformations of tensor products preserving a fixed rank</i>	411
John J. F. Fournier, <i>Extensions of a Fourier multiplier theorem of Paley</i>	415
Robert Paul Kopp, <i>A subcollection of algebras in a collection of Banach spaces</i>	433
Lawrence Louis Larmore, <i>Twisted cohomology and enumeration of vector bundles</i>	437
William Grenfell Leavitt and Yu-Lee Lee, <i>A radical coinciding with the lower radical in associative and alternative rings</i>	459
Samuel Merrill and Nand Lal, <i>Characterization of certain invariant subspaces of H^p and L^p spaces derived from logmodular algebras</i>	463
Sam Bernard Nadler, Jr., <i>Multi-valued contraction mappings</i>	475
T. V. Panchapagesan, <i>Semi-groups of scalar type operators in Banach spaces</i>	489
J. W. Spellmann, <i>Concerning the infinite differentiability of semigroup motions</i>	519
H. M. (Hari Mohan) Srivastava, <i>A note on certain dual series equations involving Laguerre polynomials</i>	525
Ernest Lester Stitzinger, <i>A nonimbedding theorem of associative algebras</i>	529
J. Jerry Uhl, Jr., <i>Martingales of vector valued set functions</i>	533
Gerald S. Ungar, <i>Conditions for a mapping to have the slicing structure property</i>	549
John Mays Worrell Jr., <i>On continuous mappings of metacompact Čech complete spaces</i>	555