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A THEOREM ON THE RANK OF A DIFFERENCE OF MATRICES

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There have been several results on the characterization of rank(A - S) = rank(A) - rank(S) and rank(A - S) = rank(A). A result that characterizes some intermediate cases is

THEOREM. Let $S = UV^H$ where U and V are any matrices such that $AA^+U = U$ and $V^HA^+A = V^H$. Then $\operatorname{rank}(A - S) = \operatorname{rank}(A) - p, 0 \le p \le k = \operatorname{rank}(S)$, where $p = \operatorname{nullity}(V^HA^+U - I)$.

This theorem gives as a special case the Wedderburn-Householder-Funderlic result [1].

COROLLARY. If U and V have full column rank, then the equality rank $(A - UV^H)$ = rank(A) - rank (UV^H) holds if and only if there are matrices X and Y such that U = AX and $V = A^HY$ with $Y^HAX = I$.

REFERENCE

1. R. E. Funderlic, Norms and semi-inverses, Union Carbide Corp., Nuclear Division Report CTC-35, 1970, Dissertation presented to the University of Tennessee under the direction of A. S. Householder.

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