**Problem 3** Given positive integers n and m. Consider all  $n \times m$  real matrices of rank at most 2 without zero entries. For any such matrix A consider an  $n \times m$  sign matrix A' defined by  $A'_{i,j} = \text{sign}(A_{i,j})$  (where sign(x) = x/|x| for non-zero real x). Prove that the number of different sign matrices does not exceed  $(m+n)^{m+n}$ .

**Solution.** We may suppose that  $m \leq n$ . If m = 1 then evidently number of sign matrices is no more than  $2^n \leq (m+n)^{m+n}$ . Let  $m \geq 2$  and  $v_1, \ldots, v_m$  be columns of our matrix A of rank at most 2. Without loss of generality, no two of vectors  $v_1, \ldots, v_m$  are collinear (and so because of  $m \geq 2$  rank of A is exactly 2), else we may at first slightly change the matrix A without changing signs of its entries and without making its rank greater then 2. All those vectors lie in some two-dimensional plane  $\alpha$ . Draw all rays  $r_1, \ldots, r_m$  through the origin in directions  $v_1, \ldots, v_m$  in  $\alpha$ . When we rotate the ray  $r_1$  clockwise until it goes to the position  $-r_1$ , we meet the rays  $\pm r_2, \pm r_3, \ldots, \pm r_m$  in some order. Totally, there are  $2^{m-1}(m-1)!$  ways to fix signs and the order of those rays. Note that for any  $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$  the i-th row of A contains the value of some linear functional  $f_i$  evaluated in vectors  $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ . Intersection of the kernel of  $f_i$  and  $\alpha$  is a line (through the origin, of course), which divides  $\alpha$  onto two half-planes, in which  $f_i$  takes positive and negative values. Orient this line so that  $f_i$  takes positive values on the right hand side of it. The rays  $\pm r_i$  divide the plane onto 2m angles, and if above oriented line lies in one of those angles, it determines the signs of  $f_i$ -values at  $v_1, \ldots, v_m$ . So, there are at most (2m) possible rows in A'. Totally, we see that there are not more then

$$2^{m-1}(m-1)!(2m)^n < (2m)^{m+n} \le (m+n)^{m+n}.$$

different sign matrices (we have used obvious inequalities  $2^{m-1}(m-1)! \leq (2m)^m$ ,  $2m \leq m+n$ ).