

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	Asian Research Journal of Mathematics
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ARJOM_119259
Title of the Manuscript:	Irredundant and almost irredundant sets in M2
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p> <p>Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)</p> <p>1. Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)</p> <p>Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?</p> <p>2. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?</p> <p>3. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?</p> <p>4. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.</p> <p><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></p>	<p>The article is interesting, and pleasant to read ; it is most of the time very clearly written and the notions are introduced in a natural way.</p> <p>In the title, replace \mathbb{M}_2 by $\mathbb{M}_2(\mathbb{C})$.</p> <p>Yes. Replace all "set" by "subset".</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Not in its current state.</p> <p>Yes</p>	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <p>Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>	<p>The author studies 2 notions of "irredundant" generating subsets of the matrix algebra $M_2(\mathbb{C})$, namely \ast-irredundancy introduced in (4) [This is unclear in the paper] and almost irredundancy introduced in (3). The author shows that these 2 notions "are not the same".</p> <p>It is known that the maximum size of an irredundant subset S of generators of the algebra $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ is 3. The author shows here that if the conjugate transpose \ast is allowed in the algebra operations, this maximum size becomes 2 (Proposition 2.2) and is best possible (Remark 2.1). The author also claims that $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ has an infinite almost irredundant set (Proposition 3.1, with a gap in the proof of Lemma 3.1 though).</p> <p>The article is interesting, and pleasant to read ; it is most of the time very clearly written and the notions are introduced in a natural way. However Proposition 2.2 considers only $M_2(\mathbb{C})$, a very special case: the author should absolutely go on and also study the same problem in $M_n(\mathbb{C})$ when $n > 2$.</p> <p>Bellow is a list of comments; I shall make a recommendation about publication only after having seen a revised version that considers all the items of the list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ^ In the title, replace M_2 by $M_2(\mathbb{C})$. ^ In the Keywords: irredundancy. ^ page 2, line 2, replace ", we say" by " for every $x \in S$, we say". ^ p. 2, l. 5: replace "results" by "result". ^ p. 2, l. -17: replace "involution" by "an involution". 	

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	<p>^ p. 2, l. -14: "when an involution"</p> <p>^ p. 2, l. -11: "integrating an involution"</p> <p>^ p. 2, l. -8: add a coma after "$A^* = A$".</p> <p>^ p. 2, l. -8: replace "$AA^* = A^*A$" by "$A^*A = AA^* = Id$".</p> <p>^ p. 3, l. 1: replace "Let " by "Let $F =$".</p> <p>^ p. 3, l. 15: add one line to explain why $\{B_1, C_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ is $*$-irredundant, maybe by saying that $alg^*(B_1, C_1, A_3, \dots, A_n)$ equals $alg^*(A_1, A_3, \dots, A_n)$.</p> <p>^ p. 3, l. 17: replace the full sentence "By Claim 1 and Claim 2, ..." by something more precise, like "By Claim 2, we may say without loss of generality that say $\{B_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ generates $M_2(\mathbb{C})$; it follows that $B_1 \notin alg^*(A_2, \dots, A_n)$; by Claim 1, the set $\{B_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ is also $*$-irredundant".</p> <p>^ p. 3, Proposition 2.1 should not be stated this way since the "Moreover, if $S = 3$" part is an empty statement (you show that it cannot occur). Maybe cite (5, Theorem 2.1) instead.</p> <p>^ p. 3, Propositions 2.1 and 2.2: When you use (5, Theorem 2.1), bear in mind that since elements of S are self-adjoint, and since U is unitary, then A, B and C are also self adjoint: so one has $c = e = 0$, and your proof of Proposition 2.2 can be simplified: A, B and C are all diagonal matrices.</p> <p>^ p. 3: In the statement of Proposition 2.1, "USU" should be "U^*SU".</p> <p>p. 4: in Remark 2.1, where did "we observed that" ?</p> <p>^ p. 3-4: last but not least : you should investigate what happens for $M_n(\mathbb{C})$ when $n > 2$.</p> <p>^ p. 4, l. 6: replace "$*$-irredundance" by "$*$-irredundance introduced in (3)" (even if you have already said it in the introduction)</p> <p>^ p. 4: around Definition 3.1, you should precise somewhere that almost irredundancy in (3) was defined in the general context of a C^*-algebra, and that you restrict it here both to $M_2(\mathbb{C})$ and to sets of self-adjoint elements. Explain why you restrict it to sets of self-adjoint elements.</p> <p>^ p. 4: in Lemma 3.1, there is no need to define an ϵ, just say that $\tau(A_i) < 1$ holds for every $1 \leq i \leq n$.</p> <p>^ p. 4, l. -3: I do not understand this inequality. Lemma 3.1 is correct if you can show that $\tau(A_1 \cdots A_n)$ is always non negative, but I am not sure about that. At the very least, this inequality needs an explanation.</p> <p>^ p. 5, proof of Lemma 3.2: I would reduce a bit the size of this proof; for example: "Consider a sequence of distinct points $(\theta_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $[0; \pi/2]$ and define $x_i = \cos(\theta_i)$ for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$. We claim that the family of points $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ has the desirable properties: one has</p> $f(x_i, x_j) = \cos(\theta_i) \cos(\theta_j) + \sin(\theta_i) \sin(\theta_j) = \cos(\theta_i - \theta_j).$ <p>It follows that $f(x_i, x_j) < 1$ when $i \neq j$, and $f(x_i, x_i) = 1$ for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$, as required." ^ p. 5, l. -14: replace "projection" by "orthogonal projection".</p> <p>^ p. 5, l. -11: be consistent with your notations, replace "tr" by "trace".</p> <p>^ p. 6, l. 10 of Conclusion: you mention in the introduction that $*$-irredundance has been introduced in (4) in 2020 but you say here that it is considered also in (8) in 1984. Please clarify this point. Are you making a difference between the concept and its name?</p>	
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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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