

# ON STOCHASTIC MATRICES WHOSE ABSOLUTE SMALLEST CHARACTERISTIC ROOT IS REAL

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Let  $A$  be a generalized stochastic matrix with row sum  $s$ . It is well known that  $s$  is the trivial root of  $A$ . But the nontrivial roots can be very different. It was proved by the first author that the second largest root of  $A$  may be positive too [4]. In a paper to be published soon we proved that all the nontrivial roots can be imaginary, namely, if  $A$  is the matrix of a tied tournament [6]. We will show in this paper that under certain conditions the absolute smallest root is real. We will prove the following theorem.

**THEOREM.** *Let  $a_{11}$  and  $a_{22}$  be the two smallest main diagonal elements of  $A$ . Assume that*

$$(1) \quad a_{22} > a_{11}(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) + s(2\sqrt{2} - 2).$$

*Then the smallest root of  $A$  is real.*

*Proof.* It was proved by the first author [1] (see also [5]) that all the characteristic roots lie in the interior or on the boundary of the oval of Cassini

$$(2) \quad \{(x - a_{11})^2 + y^2\} \{(x - a_{22})^2 + y^2\} = (s - a_{11})^2 (s - a_{22})^2.$$

The vertices of this oval are (see [3])

$$(3) \quad x = \frac{1}{2}(a_{11} + a_{22}) \pm \frac{1}{2}\{(a_{11} - a_{22})^2 \pm 4(s - a_{11})(s - a_{22})\}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

This oval is doubly connected if

$$(a_{11} - a_{22})^2 > 4(s - a_{11})(s - a_{22}).$$

Hence

$$a_{11}^2 - 2a_{11}a_{22} + a_{22}^2 > 4s^2 - 4s(a_{11} + a_{22}) + 4a_{11}a_{22}$$

$$a_{22}^2 - a_{22}(6a_{11} - 4s) + a_{11}^2 - 4s^2 + 4sa_{11} > 0$$

$$a_{22} > 3a_{11} - 2s + (4s^2 - 12a_{11}s + 9a_{11}^2 - a_{11}^2 + 4s^2 - 4sa_{11})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a_{22} > 3a_{11} - 2s + (8s^2 - 16a_{11}s + 8a_{11}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$a_{22} > 3a_{11} - 2s + 2\sqrt{2}(s - a_{11}) = a_{11}(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) + s(2\sqrt{2} - 2).$$

If (1) holds, then neither  $a_{22}$ , nor  $a_{33}$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $a_{nn}$  are points of that branch of (2) containing the point  $a_{11}$ .

Let  $M_r$  be the union of the simply connected regions of all the  $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$  ovals containing the point  $a_{rr}$ . Since  $M_1$  contains  $a_{11}$  and no other point  $a_{kk}$ ,

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