ZMATH 2013d.00583

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A generalization of the Cayley-Hamilton theorem.

Am. Math. Mon. 119, No. 4, 340-342 (2012).

The author proves that the determinant of the matrix $[b_{ij}A - a_{ij}B]_{n\times n}$, which is regarded as an $n \times n$ block matrix with pairwise commuting entries and where $A = [a_{ij}]_{n\times n}$, $B = [b_{ij}]_{n\times n}$ are two commuting square matrices of order n over an arbitrary commutative ring, is exactly equal to the $n \times n$ zero matrix. If B is the identity matrix, then the result is equivalent to the Cayley-Hamilton theorem. *Costică Moroşanu (Iaşi)*

Classification: H65
Keywords: matrix equations and identities; determinants; Cayley-Hamilton theorem
doi:10.4169/amer.math.monthly.119.04.340