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Short title: Strict diagonal dominance and a Gersgorin type theorem in Euclidean Jordan algebras.

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The authors show that if $(V, \circ, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ is a Euclidean Jordan algebra of rank r and $x = \sum_{i=1}^r x_i e_i + \sum_{i < j} x_{ij}$ is the Peirce decomposition of x with respect to a given Jordan frame $\{e_1, \dots, e_r\}$, then the strict diagonal dominance condition

$$|x_i| > R_i(x) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\|e_i\|} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \|x_{ki}\| + \sum_{j=i+1}^r \|x_{ij}\| \right) \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

implies the invertibility of x in V (this theorem is known in matrix theory as the Levy-Desplanques Theorem). Moreover, for any $x \in V$,

$$\sigma_{sp}(x) \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^r \{\lambda \in \mathbb{R} : |\lambda - x_i| \leq R_i(x)\}$$

where $\sigma_{sp}(x)$ denotes the set of all spectral eigenvalues of $x \in V$ (Geršgorin Theorem in matrix theory).