

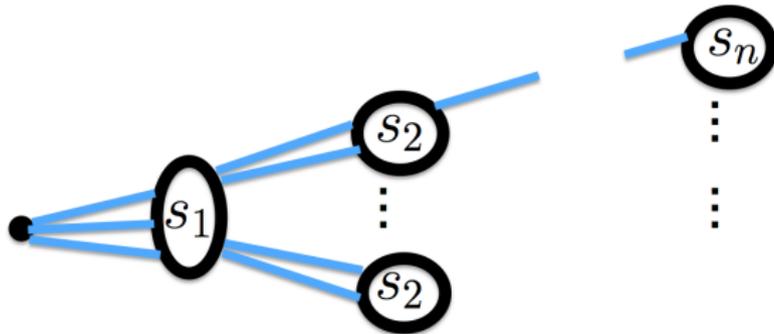
On the smallest eigenvalues of the line graphs of some trees

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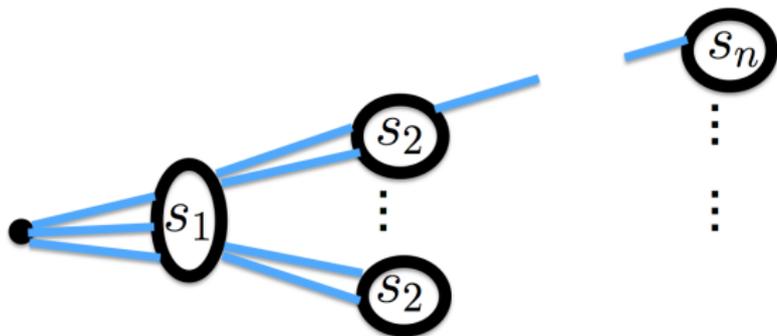
Joint work with Yoshio Sano and Tetsuji Taniguchi
arXiv:1405.3475v1

May 29, 2014
Nantong Workshop on Combinatorial Theory
and Coding Theory

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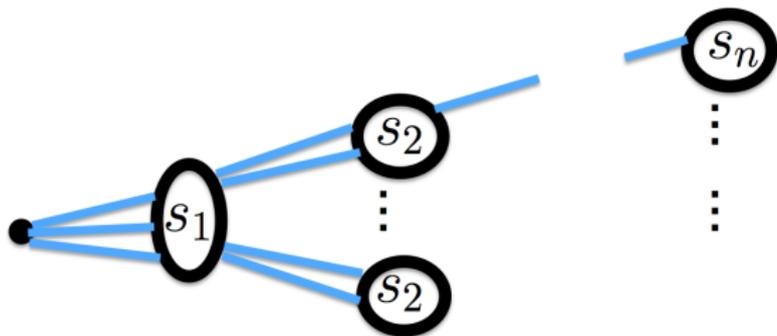


Then the smallest eigenvalue of the line graph of T is the smallest zero of the polynomial $g_n(x)$, where

$$g_0(x) = 1, \quad g_1(x) = x + 1,$$

$$g_i(x) = (x + 1 - s_{n-i+2})g_{i-1}(x) - s_{n-i+2}g_{i-2}(x).$$

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In particular, it is independent of s_1 .

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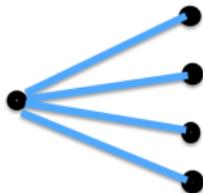
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where X is a $|V| \times m$ matrix, giving a representation:

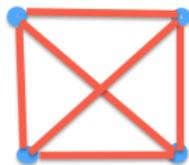
$$(u, v) = \begin{cases} -\lambda_{\min}(\Gamma) & \text{if } u = v, \\ 1 & \text{if } u \sim v, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

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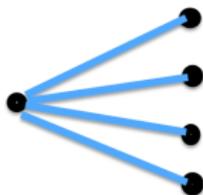


s -claw

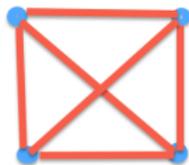


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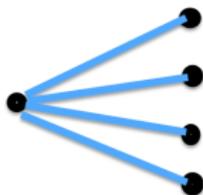
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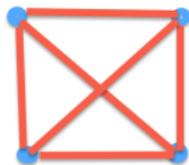
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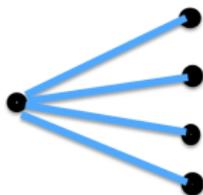


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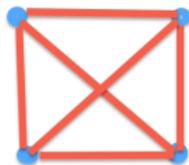
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Conversely, all graphs Δ with $\lambda_{\min}(\Delta) \geq -2$ are essentially known (generalized line graphs + finitely many exceptions).

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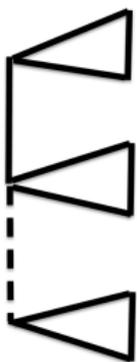
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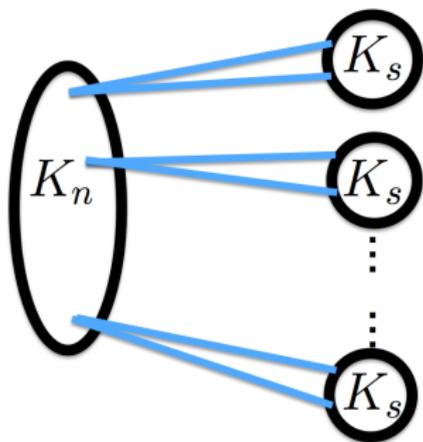
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$\lambda_{\min}(\text{Diagram}) = -\sqrt{3}$

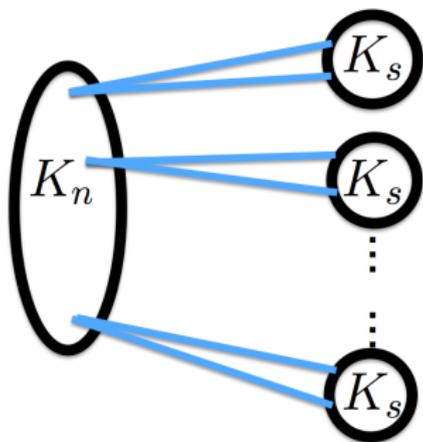
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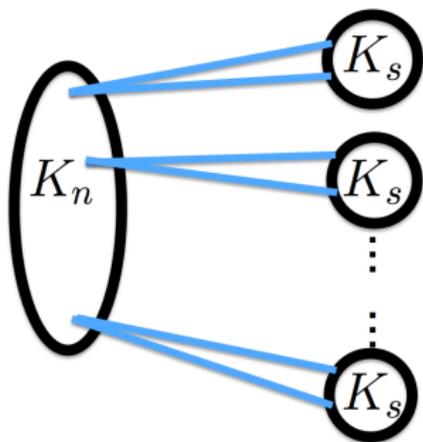
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This is the **corona** of K_n and K_s .

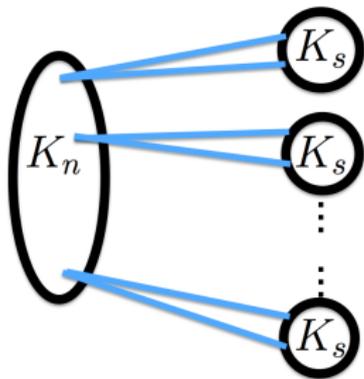
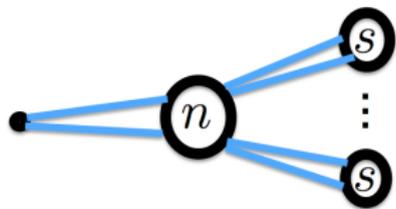
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The spectrum can be obtained by a formula of Schwenk (1973).

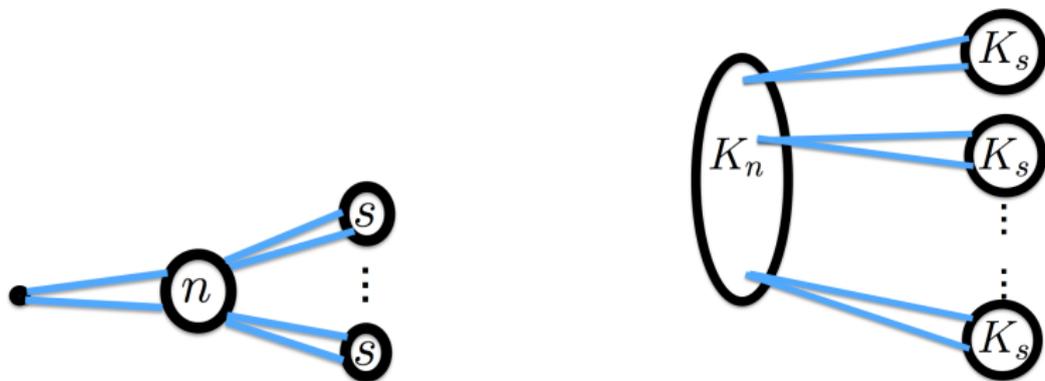
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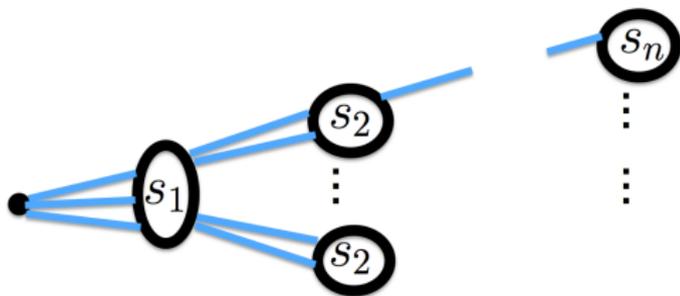
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Cvetković–Stevanović (2003): are there other family of line graphs of trees with **constant** smallest eigenvalue?

Let T_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} be the tree depicted below:



Then $\lambda_{\min}(L(T_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n}))$ is the smallest zero of the polynomial $g_n(x)$, where

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In particular, it is independent of s_1 .

The characteristic polynomial of $L(T_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n})$ is

$$\frac{1}{x+2} (g_{n+1}(x) + g_n(x)) \prod_{i=1}^n g_i(x)^{\sigma_{n-i+1}}$$

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Thank you.