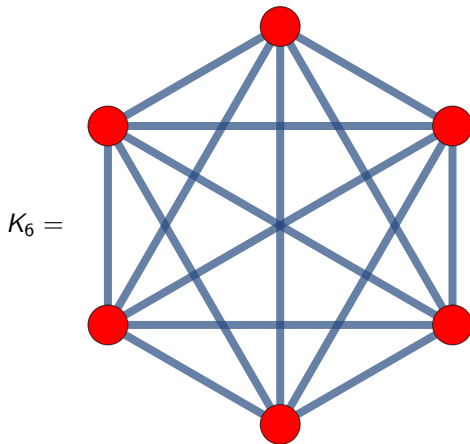


What are...example of spectra?

Or: Let us compute!

Spectrum of complete graphs



-
- ▶ Complete graph K_n “=” everything is connected to everything
 - ▶ Spectrum $S(K_n) = \{n - 1, (-1)^{n-1}\}$, PF eigenvector = $(1, \dots, 1)$
 - ▶ There are many paths in K_n

Spectrum of path graphs

Path graphs P_n , for $n \geq 1$ (also called line graphs)



















Vertex set $V = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

Edge set $E = \{\{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \dots, \{n-1, n\}\}$



- ▶ Path graph P_n “=” a line
- ▶ Spectrum $S(P_n) = \{2 \cos(k\pi/(n+1)) \mid k = 1, \dots, n\}$, PF eigenvector = $(1, [2], [3], \dots, [3], [2], 1)$ for $[a] = \exp(\pi i/(n+1))^a - \exp(\pi i/(n+1))^{-a} / \exp(\pi i/(n+1)) - \exp(\pi i/(n+1))^{-1}$
- ▶ There are very few paths in P_n

Spectra of small graphs

1.1		0	4.1		3, -1, -1, -1
2.1		1, -1	4.2		$\rho, 0, -1, 1-\rho$
2.2		0, 0	4.3		2, 0, 0, -2
3.1		2, -1, -1	4.4		$\theta_1, \theta_2, -1, \theta_3$
3.2		$\sqrt{2}, 0, -\sqrt{2}$	4.5		$\sqrt{3}, 0, 0, -\sqrt{3}$
3.3		1, 0, -1	4.6		$\tau, \tau-1, 1-\tau, -\tau$
3.4		0, 0, 0	4.7		2, 0, -1, -1
			4.8		$\sqrt{2}, 0, 0, -\sqrt{2}$
			4.9		1, 1, -1, -1
			4.10		1, 0, 0, -1
			4.11		0, 0, 0, 0

► $\tau = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2 \approx 1.62$, and $\rho = (1 + \sqrt{17})/2 \approx 2.56$, and θ_i are the roots of $X^3 - X^2 - 3X + 1$ with $\theta_1 \approx 2.17$

► There are not many graphs with PF eigenvalue smaller than 2

For completeness: A formal statement

The spectrum contains a lot of properties of the graph (we have already seen some and will see more!)

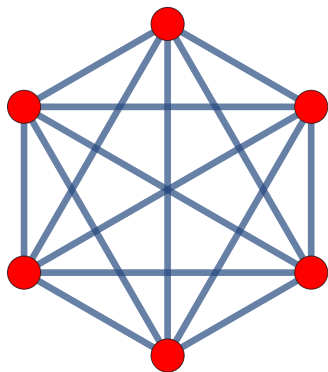
The spectrum sometimes even determines the graph

- ▶ Cospectral = graphs have the same spectrum
- ▶ Not quite perfect but expected Cospectral graphs exist; here is an example:



Fig. 1.2 Two cospectral regular graphs
(Spectrum: $4, 1, (-1)^4, \pm\sqrt{5}, \frac{1}{2}(1 \pm \sqrt{17})$)

A surprising application of the spectrum



$$\text{Aut}(K_n) = S_n$$



$$\text{Aut}(P_n) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

-
- ▶ If the spectrum is simple, then the graph automorphisms form a 2-group
 - ▶ **Upshot** The spectrum contains information about the graph automorphisms

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.