Spectral Graph Theory		Instructor: Padraic Bartlett
	Homework 2	
Week 3		Mathcamp 2011

Attempt the problems that seem interesting! Easier exercises are marked with (-) signs; harder ones are marked by (\*). Open questions are denoted by writing (\*\*), as they are presumably quite hard. Oh! Also, typos build character: if you find any (not that there ever could be such things in my problem sets,) correct them to the most reasonable thing you can think of and proceed from there!

- 1. In class, we found the eigenvectors/values of the directed cycle  $D_n$ . Use these to find the eigenvectors/values of the undirected cycle  $C_n$ .
- 2. Using our results on the cycle graph, find the spectrum of the path graph  $P_n$ .
- 3. Answer the question we asked yesterday on the HW/today in class: if  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are a pair of graphs with the same spectrum, are  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  isomorphic?
- 4. Prove or disprove: There is no graph with eigenvalue -1/2.
- 5. (-) What happens to a graph when you add additional vertices that aren't connected to anything?
- 6. (-) In terms of the graphs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ , what's the spectrum of the graph given by the disjoint union of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ ?
- 7. Find the spectrum of the Petersen graph. For extra style points, find it without ever actually looking at an adjacency matrix.
- 9. Prove the series of linear algebra propositions we stated in class, should you not believe them:
  - (a) The area of a parallelogram spanned by the two vectors (a, b) and (c, d) is |ad bc|; similarly, the area of a parallelepiped spanned by (a, b, c), (d, e, f), (x, y, z) is |aez afy + bfx bdz + cdy cex|.
  - (b) If  $I_n$  is the  $n \times n$  identity matrix, then  $det(I_n) = 1$ .
  - (c) Suppose that A is a  $n \times n$  matrix. If A' is the matrix acquired by multiplying the k-th row of A by some constant  $\lambda$ , then  $\det(A') = \lambda \det(A)$ .
  - (d) For any pair of  $n \times n$  matrices A, B,  $\det(AB) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B)$ . In particular, this tells us that  $\det(A^{-1}) = 1/\det(A)$ , whenever A is an invertible matrix.