

1 The Magnetic Laplacian and its Spectrum

Definition 1. A *simple graph* is a set of vertices V and a set of oriented edges $E \subseteq V \times V$, where for all $(v, w) \in E$, we have $v \neq w$ and $(w, v) \in E$.

Definition 2. A *magnetic graph* is a simple graph (V, E) together with a *signature* function

$$\sigma : E \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{|z|=1}$$

which has the property $\sigma(v, w) = \overline{\sigma(w, v)}$ for all $(v, w) \in E$. We may abbreviate $\sigma(v, w)$ as σ_{vw} .

We may sometimes treat a simple graph as a magnetic graph, in which case all signatures are assumed to be 1. Unless we explicitly state the vertex set of a graph, it is assumed to be $\{1, \dots, n\}$ for some n .

Definition 3. Suppose $G = (V, E)$ is a magnetic graph with vertices $\{1, \dots, n\}$. The *Laplacian* of G is the $n \times n$ matrix (l_{ij}) given by

$$l_{ij} = \begin{cases} d_i & \text{if } i = j \\ -\sigma_{ij} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for all $i, j \in \{1 \dots n\}$.

Note that this “magnetic” definition for a Laplacian matches the familiar definition of a Laplacian when the graph is simple. The Laplacian always has a nice spectrum to analyze, as the following theorem shows.

Theorem 4. *If G is a magnetic graph with Laplacian L , then there is an orthonormal basis of \mathbb{C}^n consisting of eigenvectors of L , and the eigenvalues of L are real.*

Proof. L is Hermitian because $L = L^*$. Therefore, the Complex Spectral Theorem gives this statement exactly. \square

We also want to establish that the eigenvalues of the Laplacian are non-negative. We will follow Jiang’s paper (Theorem 3.5 and the preceding discussion), but modified slightly for magnetic graphs.

Definition 5. Let $G = (E, V)$ be a magnetic graph on n vertices with Laplacian L . For an edge (e, v) of G , the *contribution* of (e, v) to L is the $n \times n$ matrix (l_{ij}) given by

$$l_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j \text{ and } i \in \{e, v\} \\ -\sigma_{ij} & \text{if } \{i, j\} = \{e, v\} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

We denote this matrix $L_{(e,v)}$.

As the name “contribution” suggests, the Laplacian of a graph is the sum of the contributions of its edges (only counting one edge between each pair of vertices):

Proposition 6. *If G is a magnetic graph with Laplacian L , then*

$$L = \sum_{\substack{(i,j) \in E \\ i < j}} L_{(i,j)}.$$

For the next few propositions, remember that if $z \in \mathbb{C}$, then $z \geq 0$ means z is real and nonnegative. Also, \cdot is the complex dot product.

Proposition 7. *Let $G = (E, V)$ be a magnetic graph on n vertices with Laplacian L , and let $(i, j) \in E$. Then for any vector $v \in \mathbb{C}^n$, we have*

$$v \cdot L_{(i,j)} v \geq 0.$$

Proof. Let $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$. By direct computation, the vector $L_{(i,j)} v$ consists of all 0s, except for $v_i - \sigma_{ij} v_j$ in the i th slot and $v_j - \sigma_{ji} v_i$ in the j th slot. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} v \cdot L_{(i,j)} v &= v_i \overline{v_i - \sigma_{ij} v_j} + v_j \overline{v_j - \sigma_{ji} v_i} \\ &= v_i (\overline{v_i} - \overline{\sigma_{ij} v_j}) + v_j (\overline{v_j} - \overline{\sigma_{ji} v_i}) \\ &= |v_i|^2 - v_i \overline{\sigma_{ij} v_j} - v_j \overline{\sigma_{ji} v_i} + |v_j|^2 \\ &= |v_i|^2 - \sigma_{ji} v_i \overline{v_j} - \overline{\sigma_{ji} v_i} \overline{v_j} + |v_j|^2 \\ &= |v_i|^2 - (\sigma_{ji} v_i \overline{v_j} + \overline{\sigma_{ji} v_i} \overline{v_j}) + |v_j|^2 \\ &= |v_i|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(\sigma_{ji} v_i \overline{v_j}) + |v_j|^2 \\ &\geq |v_i|^2 - 2|\operatorname{Re}(\sigma_{ji} v_i \overline{v_j})| + |v_j|^2 \\ &\geq |v_i|^2 - 2|\sigma_{ji} v_i \overline{v_j}| + |v_j|^2 \\ &= |v_i|^2 - 2|\sigma_{ji}| |v_i| |\overline{v_j}| + |v_j|^2 \\ &= |v_i|^2 - 2|\sigma_{ji}| |v_i| |\overline{v_j}| + |v_j|^2 \\ &= |v_i|^2 - 2|v_i| |v_j| + |v_j|^2 \\ &= (|v_i| - |v_j|)^2 \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 8. *Let $G = (E, V)$ be a magnetic graph on n vertices with Laplacian L . Then for any vector $v \in \mathbb{C}^n$, we have*

$$v \cdot Lv \geq 0.$$

Proof. We have:

$$v \cdot Lv = v \cdot \left(\sum_{\substack{(i,j) \in E \\ i < j}} L_{(i,j)} \right) v = v \cdot \sum_{\substack{(i,j) \in E \\ i < j}} L_{(i,j)} v = \sum_{\substack{(i,j) \in E \\ i < j}} (v \cdot L_{(i,j)} v),$$

where the last equality holds because inner products are additive in the second slot. By Proposition 7, this is a sum of nonnegative real numbers, so $v \cdot Lv \geq 0$. □

Theorem 9. *If G is a magnetic graph with Laplacian L , then the eigenvalues of L are nonnegative.*

Proof. Let λ be an eigenvalue of L , and let $v \in \mathbb{C}^n$ be a nonzero eigenvector corresponding to λ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(v \cdot v) &= v \cdot \bar{\lambda} v \\ &= v \cdot \lambda v && \text{(since } \lambda \text{ is real by Theorem 4)} \\ &= v \cdot Lv \\ &\geq 0 && \text{(by Proposition 8).} \end{aligned}$$

But v is nonzero, so $v \cdot v \geq 0$ by the definition of inner product. Thus we may conclude that $\lambda \geq 0$. \square

2 Renumbering Vertices

The Laplacian of a magnetic graph is only defined when the graph's vertices are numbered $1, \dots, n$, and changing the numbering changes the Laplacian. However, we will show in this section that changing the vertex numbering has no effect on the spectrum of the Laplacian. This will allow us to refer to the “spectrum of the Laplacian” of any magnetic graph, even if its vertices are not numbered or we don't know how they're numbered. With that goal in mind, we will first need a few facts about similar matrices.

Proposition 10. *Suppose A and B are similar $n \times n$ matrices over \mathbb{C} . Then A and B have the same nullity.*

Proof. Since A and B are similar, there exists an invertible matrix $P \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ such that

$$B = P^{-1}AP.$$

Let k be the nullity of A . Then there exists a basis x_1, \dots, x_k of $\ker A$, where each $x_i \in \mathbb{C}^n$. To show that k is also the nullity of B , we will show that

$$P^{-1}x_1, \dots, P^{-1}x_k$$

is a basis for $\ker B$. First note that those vectors are linearly independent, since x_1, \dots, x_k are linearly independent, and an invertible linear map preserves linear independence. To see that $\text{span}(P^{-1}x_1, \dots, P^{-1}x_k) \subseteq \ker B$, observe that for any $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} B(P^{-1}x_i) &= (P^{-1}AP)P^{-1}x_i \\ &= P^{-1}Ax_i \\ &= P^{-1}(0) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

so $P^{-1}x_i \in \ker B$. It remains to show that $\ker B \subseteq \text{span}(P^{-1}x_1, \dots, P^{-1}x_k)$. To that end, let $v \in \ker B$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} P^{-1}APv &= Bv = 0 \\ \rightarrow APv &= 0 \\ \rightarrow Pv &\in \ker A \\ \rightarrow Pv &= c_1x_1 + \dots + c_kx_k && \text{for some } c_1, \dots, c_k \in \mathbb{C} \\ \rightarrow v &= c_1P^{-1}x_1 + \dots + c_kP^{-1}x_k && \text{for some } c_1, \dots, c_k \in \mathbb{C} \\ \rightarrow v &\in \text{span}(P^{-1}x_1, \dots, P^{-1}x_k). \end{aligned}$$

\square

Proposition 11. *Suppose A and B are similar $n \times n$ matrices over \mathbb{C} . Then A and B have the same eigenvalues, counting multiplicity.*

Proof. Given $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we must show that λ is an eigenvalue of A with multiplicity k if and only if λ is an eigenvalue of B with multiplicity k . The directions are analogous, so we will only show the forward direction. Suppose λ is an eigenvalue of A with multiplicity k . Since A and B are similar, there exists an invertible matrix $P \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ such that

$$B = P^{-1}AP.$$

Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \ker(B - \lambda I) &= \dim \ker(P^{-1}AP - \lambda I) \\ &= \dim \ker(P^{-1}(A - \lambda I)P) \\ &= \dim \ker(A - \lambda I) && \text{(by Proposition 10)} \\ &= k. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, λ is an eigenvalue of B with multiplicity k . □

Proposition 12. *Let ϕ be a permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$, and let $A, B \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ be related by*

$$A_{ij} = B_{\phi(i)\phi(j)}$$

for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Then

$$A = P^{-1}BP$$

for some permutation matrix $P \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$.

Proof. //TODO □

Finally we can prove the main theorem of this section:

Theorem 13. *Let G be a magnetic graph with vertices $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Then renumbering the vertices of G does not change the spectrum of its Laplacian.*

Proof. //TODO □

As an example of the importance of Theorem 13, the following theorem wouldn't make sense without it. //TODO explain further.

Theorem 14. *Let G be a magnetic graph with Laplacian L , and let G_1, \dots, G_k be the connected components of G , with Laplacians L_1, \dots, L_k .*

Proof. //TODO □

3 Balanced Magnetic Graphs

Definition 15. A magnetic graph is called *balanced* if the signatures along any closed walk multiply to 1.

Proposition 16. *Let $G = (E, V, \sigma)$ be a magnetic graph. Then the following are equivalent.*

1. *G is balanced.*
2. *The signatures along any cycle multiply to 1 (in either direction).*

3. For every pair of connected vertices $u, v \in V$, there exists $z \in \mathbb{C}_{|z|=1}$ such that along every walk from u to v , the signatures multiply to z .

Because the number z in condition 3 is clearly unique for each pair of connected vertices, we can make the following definition.

Definition 17. Let $G = (E, V, \sigma)$ be a balanced magnetic graph, and let $u, v \in V$ be connected. Then the *signature distance* from u to v , written $\text{sigdist}(u, v)$, is the product of the signatures along every walk from u to v .

4 Switching Equivalence

Definition 18. If $G = (V, E, \sigma)$ is a magnetic graph, then a function $c : V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{|z|=1}$ is called a *switching function* for G . We may write c_v as shorthand for $c(v)$.

Definition 19. Let $G = (V, E, \sigma)$ be a magnetic graph, and let c be a switching function for G . Then c applied to G is the magnetic graph with the same edges and vertices, whose signature function τ is given by

$$\tau_{vw} = \overline{c_v} \sigma_{vw} c_w$$

for all $v \sim w$.

Definition 20. A magnetic graph G is *switching equivalent* to a magnetic graph H if there exists a switching function c for G such that c applied to G gives H .

Proposition 21. *Switching equivalence is an equivalence relation.*

Proposition 22. Let $G^\sigma = (V, E, \sigma)$ and $G^\tau = (V, E, \tau)$ be two magnetic graphs with the same vertices and edges. Then G^σ and G^τ are switching equivalent if and only if each connected component of G^σ is switching equivalent to the corresponding connected component of G^τ .

Proof. (\rightarrow) Suppose G^σ and G^τ are switching equivalent. Then there is a switching function c for G^σ that, when applied to G^σ , gives G^τ . Now let $C^\sigma = (U, D, \sigma|_D)$ be an arbitrary connected component of G^σ . Then $C^\tau = (U, D, \tau|_D)$ is the corresponding connected component of G^τ . Choose b to be the restriction of c to U , and note that b is a switching function for C^σ . It remains to show that b applied to C^σ gives C^τ . Indeed, for any adjacent vertices $v, w \in U$, the signature of (v, w) given by b applied to C^σ is

$$\overline{b_v}(\sigma|_D)_{vw} b_w = \overline{c_v} \sigma_{vw} c_w = \tau_{vw} = (\tau|_D)_{vw},$$

which is the signature of (v, w) in C^τ .

(\leftarrow) Suppose each connected component of G^σ is switching equivalent to the corresponding connected component of G^τ . Call the connected components C_1, \dots, C_k . Then, for each $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, let b^i be the switching function that takes the i th connected component of G^σ to the i th connected component of G^τ . Define a switching function c for G^σ by $c_v = (b^i)_v$, where i is such that v belongs to C_i . It is easy to verify that c applied to G^σ gives G^τ . \square

We now work towards another characterization of switching equivalence. We want to show that two magnetic graphs with the same vertices and edges are switching equivalent if and only if the product of the signatures along any closed walk is the same for the two graphs. To make this easier, we will start with a lemma.

Lemma 23. *If $G = (V, E, \sigma)$ is a balanced magnetic graph, then G is switching equivalent to the simple graph on (V, E) .*

Proof. Because of Proposition 22 and the fact that connected components of a balanced graph are also balanced, it suffices to prove the lemma in the case where V is connected. So assume V is connected. We must construct a switching function that takes every signature in G to 1. To do this, fix a vertex $u_0 \in V$ and define the switching function $c : V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{|z|=1}$ by

$$c_u = \overline{\text{sigdist}(u_0, u)}$$

for all $u \in V$. Then for every pair of adjacent vertices $v, w \in V$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{c_v} \sigma_{vw} c_w &= \text{sigdist}(u_0, v) \sigma_{vw} \overline{\text{sigdist}(u_0, w)} \\ &= \text{sigdist}(u_0, w) \overline{\text{sigdist}(u_0, v)} \\ &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

as desired. \square

Theorem 24. *Let $G^\sigma = (V, E, \sigma)$ and $G^\tau = (V, E, \tau)$ be two magnetic graphs with the same vertices and edges. Then G^σ and G^τ are switching equivalent if and only if along every closed walk, the product of the signatures of G^σ equals the product of the signatures of G^τ .*

Proof. (\rightarrow) Suppose G^σ and G^τ are switching equivalent. Then there is a switching function $c : V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{|z|=1}$ that takes G^σ to G^τ . Let v_1, \dots, v_k be the vertices along a closed walk, so that $v_1 = v_k$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{v_1 v_2} \sigma_{v_2 v_3} \dots \sigma_{v_{k-1} v_k} &= \overline{c_{v_1}} \sigma_{v_1 v_2} \sigma_{v_2 v_3} \dots \sigma_{v_{k-1} v_k} c_{v_1} \\ &= \overline{c_{v_1}} \sigma_{v_1 v_2} \sigma_{v_2 v_3} \dots \sigma_{v_{k-1} v_k} c_{v_k} \\ &= (\overline{c_{v_1}} \sigma_{v_1 v_2} c_{v_2}) (\overline{c_{v_2}} \sigma_{v_2 v_3} c_{v_3}) \dots (\overline{c_{v_{k-1}}} \sigma_{v_{k-1} v_k} c_{v_k}) \\ &= \tau_{v_1 v_2} \tau_{v_2 v_3} \dots \tau_{v_{k-1} v_k}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, along every closed walk, the product of the signatures of G^σ equals the product of the signatures of G^τ .

(\leftarrow) Suppose that along every closed walk, the product of the signatures of G^σ equals the product of the signatures of G^τ . Define a new graph $G^s = (V, E, s)$, where the signatures s are given by $s_{vw} = \overline{\tau_{vw}} \sigma_{vw}$ for all vertices $v \sim w$. It is easy to see that along any closed walk, the signatures of G^s multiply to 1. Therefore, G^s is balanced. By Lemma 23, it follows that G^s is switching equivalent to the simple graph on (V, E) , whose signatures are all 1. Call the switching function that takes G^s to the simple graph c . Then for any vertices $v \sim w$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{c_v} s_{vw} c_w &= 1 \rightarrow \overline{c_v} (\overline{\tau_{vw}} \sigma_{vw}) c_w = 1 \\ &\rightarrow \overline{c_v} \sigma_{vw} c_w = \tau_{vw}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, applying the switching function c to G^σ gives G^τ , so G^σ and G^τ are switching equivalent. \square

Many nice consequences flow from this characterization of switching equivalence.

Corollary 25. *A magnetic graph is balanced if and only if it is switching equivalent to the simple graph with the same vertices and edges.*

Corollary 26. *If a magnetic graph is switching equivalent to a balanced magnetic graph, then it is also balanced.*

Corollary 27. *Any two balanced magnetic graphs with the same vertices and edges are switching equivalent.*

Corollary 28. *Every acyclic magnetic graph is switching equivalent to the simple graph.*

Corollary 29. *Every magnetic cycle graph is switching equivalent to a graph which differs from the simple graph by at most one edge.*

The next theorem is why we care about switching equivalence in the context of spectral graph theory.

Theorem 30. *Let $G^\sigma = (V, E, \sigma)$ and $G^\tau = (V, E, \tau)$ be magnetic graphs with the same vertices and edges. Then if G^σ and G^τ are switching equivalent, it follows that their Laplacians have the same spectrum.*

Proof. //TODO □

5 The Eigenvalue 0 of the Laplacian

If G is a magnetic graph with vertices $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and x is a vector in \mathbb{C}^n , then it makes sense to imagine x as consisting of values for the vertices of G . Specifically, the entry x_i is like a value for the vertex i . With this interpretation, multiplying x by the Laplacian of G creates a new list of vertex values by taking linear combinations of the current vertex values. The weights of the combinations are determined by the structure of the Laplacian. In fact, the next proposition shows that a vertex's new value after the multiplication depends only on its current value and the values of its neighbors.

Proposition 31. *Let G be a magnetic graph on n vertices with Laplacian L . Let $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ with $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Then*

$$(Lx)_i = d_i x_i - \sum_{j \sim i} \sigma_{ij} x_j$$

for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

Proof. Let l_{ij} denote the element of L at row i and column j . Let $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ be given. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} (Lx)_i &= \sum_{j=1}^n l_{ij} x_j \\ &= l_{ii} x_i + \sum_{j \neq i} l_{ij} x_j \\ &= d_i x_i + \sum_{j \neq i} (-\sigma_{ij}) x_j \\ &= d_i x_i - \sum_{j \neq i} \sigma_{ij} x_j. \end{aligned}$$

□

We are particularly interested in when the “vertex values” all go to 0 under multiplication by the Laplacian. It turns out that this happens exactly when each value is a signature-weighted average of the neighboring values, as the next lemma demonstrates.

Lemma 32. *Let G be a magnetic graph on n vertices with Laplacian L . Suppose $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ with $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Then $Lx = 0$ if and only if*

$$x_i = \frac{1}{d_i} \sum_{j \sim i} \sigma_{ij} x_j$$

for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ with $d_i \neq 0$.

Proof. This follows easily from Proposition 31. □

We now show that this condition is equivalent to a much simpler one.

Theorem 33. *Let G be a magnetic graph on n vertices with Laplacian L . Suppose $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ with $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Then $Lx = 0$ if and only if*

$$x_i = \sigma_{ij} x_j$$

whenever $i \sim j$.

Proof. (\leftarrow) Suppose $x_i = \sigma_{ij} x_j$ whenever $i \sim j$. We will show that $Lx = 0$ using the condition from Lemma 32. Fix $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ with $d_i \neq 0$. Then,

$$x_i = \frac{1}{d_i} d_i x_i = \frac{1}{d_i} \sum_{j \sim i} x_i = \frac{1}{d_i} \sum_{j \sim i} \sigma_{ij} x_j.$$

(\rightarrow) Suppose $Lx = 0$. We first argue that whenever a and b are vertices in the same connected component of G , we have $|x_a| = |x_b|$. To see this, take an arbitrary connected component of G , and choose a vertex m in that component which maximizes $|x_m|$. If $d_m = 0$, then m is the only vertex in the component, so our conclusion holds trivially. On the other hand, if $d_m \neq 0$, then we can apply Lemma 32 to get

$$\begin{aligned} |x_m| &= \left| \frac{1}{d_m} \sum_{l \sim m} \sigma_{ml} x_l \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{d_m} \left| \sum_{l \sim m} \sigma_{ml} x_l \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{d_m} \sum_{l \sim m} |\sigma_{ml} x_l| && \text{(by the Triangle Inequality)} \\ &= \frac{1}{d_m} \sum_{l \sim m} |x_l|. \end{aligned}$$

That is, $|x_m|$ is the mean of the values $|x_l|$ where $l \sim m$. But our choice of m ensures that $|x_m| \geq |x_l|$ for each $l \sim m$, so in fact $|x_m| = |x_l|$ for each $l \sim m$. It follows that any vertex l which is adjacent to m also maximizes the quantity $|x_l|$, so we can apply the same argument to each l , repeating the process until we conclude that $|x_a| = |x_b|$ for every pair of vertices a, b in the connected component.

Now let i and j be vertices of G with $i \sim j$. We want to prove that $x_i = \sigma_{ij}x_j$. From the previous paragraph, we already have that

$$|x_i| = |x_j| = |\sigma_{ij}x_j|,$$

so it suffices to show x_i differs from $\sigma_{ij}x_j$ by a positive real factor. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{l \sim i} \sigma_{il}x_l \right| &= |d_i x_i| && \text{(by Lemma 32)} \\ &= d_i |x_i| \\ &= \sum_{l \sim i} |x_l| \\ &= \sum_{l \sim i} |\sigma_{il}x_l| && \text{(by the previous paragraph)} \\ &= \sum_{l \sim i} |\sigma_{il}x_j|. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, assuming $\sigma_{ij}x_j \neq 0$ (the other case is trivial), we may conclude that

$$\sum_{l \sim i} \sigma_{il}x_l = r(\sigma_{ij}x_j)$$

for some positive real r . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} x_i &= \frac{1}{d_i} \sum_{l \sim i} \sigma_{il}x_l && \text{(by Lemma 32)} \\ &= \frac{1}{d_i} r(\sigma_{ij}x_j), \end{aligned}$$

so x_i differs from $\sigma_{ij}x_j$ by a positive real factor, as desired. \square

Corollary 34. *Let G be a simple graph on n vertices with Laplacian L . Suppose $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$ with $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Then $Lx = 0$ if and only if*

$$x_i = x_j$$

whenever $i \sim j$.

Proof. This follows from Theorem 33 and the fact that every signature in a simple graph is 1. \square

Theorem 35. *Let G be a magnetic graph with Laplacian L . Then the nullity of L is equal to the number of consistent connected components of G .*

Proof. Let n be the number of vertices in G , and let

$$C_1 = (E_1, V_1), \dots, C_k = (E_k, V_k)$$

be the consistent connected components of V , where k may be 0. Our goal is to construct a basis for the null space of L consisting of k vectors in \mathbb{C}^n . We begin by choosing vertices

$$u_1 \in V_1, \dots, u_k \in V_k.$$

Then, we construct our basis vectors $w_1, \dots, w_k \in \mathbb{C}^n$ as follows. For each $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, define the j th entry of w_i to be

$$(w_i)_j = \begin{cases} \text{sigdist}(j, u_i) & \text{if } j \in V_i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

It remains to argue that w_1, \dots, w_k is indeed a basis for null L . Start by observing that for each $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, w_i is the only basis vector which is nonzero at the indices in V_i . This proves linear independence.

To show that $\text{span}(w_1, \dots, w_k) \subseteq \text{null } L$, it suffices to show each $w_i \in \text{null } L$. We will use the equivalent condition given in Theorem 33. That is, we will show that for any vertices $a \sim b$,

$$(w_i)_a = \sigma_{ab}(w_i)_b.$$

If the connected component containing a and b is not C_i , then $(w_i)_a = (w_i)_b = 0$, so the desired equality holds. On the other hand, suppose the connected component containing a and b is C_i . Then

$$\begin{aligned} (w_i)_a &= \text{sigdist}(a, u_i) \\ &= \sigma_{ab} \text{sigdist}(b, u_i) \\ &= \sigma_{ab}(w_i)_b. \end{aligned}$$

Finally we will prove that $\text{null } L \subseteq \text{span}(w_1, \dots, w_k)$. Let $x \in \text{null } L$. We claim

$$x = x_{u_1} w_1 + \dots + x_{u_k} w_k, \tag{*}$$

which we will prove for each index in the vector. To that end, let j be an index in $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

Case 1. As a vertex, j belongs to an inconsistent connected component. Call it I . Then the RHS of $(*)$ is 0 at index j , so we must show $x_j = 0$ too. Since I is inconsistent, it has a closed walk along which the signatures multiply to some $c \neq 1$. Let z be the starting and ending vertex of the walk. Repeated application of Theorem 33 along that walk gives that $x_z = c x_z$, so $x_z = 0$. Then applying Theorem 33 along a path from z to j , we get $x_j = 0$, as desired. So $(*)$ holds at index j .

Case 2. As a vertex, j belongs to a consistent connected component. Say, C_α where $\alpha \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} x_j &= x_{u_\alpha} \text{sigdist}(j, u_\alpha) && \text{(repeatedly applying Theorem 33)} \\ &= x_{u_\alpha} (w_\alpha)_j \\ &= x_{u_1} (w_1)_j + \dots + x_{u_k} (w_k)_j && \text{(introducing 0 terms)} \\ &= (x_{u_1} w_1 + \dots + x_{u_k} w_k)_j. \end{aligned}$$

So in this case as well, $(*)$ holds at index j . □

Corollary 36. *The Laplacian of a simple graph always has 0 as an eigenvalue.*

Proof. A simple graph is consistent because all its signatures are 1. Thus it has at least one consistent connected component, so the nullity of the Laplacian is at least 1. □

Corollary 37. *The Laplacian of an acyclic magnetic graph always has 0 as an eigenvalue.*

Proof. An acyclic graph is consistent because it vacuously satisfies condition 2 of ???. Thus it has at least one consistent connected component, so the nullity of the Laplacian is at least 1. □