# On the Eigenvalue of Trees

**Article** *in* Periodica Mathematica Hungarica · March 1973

DOI: 10.1007/BF02018473



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SEPARATUM

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by

L. LOVÁSZ and J. PELIKÁN (Budapest)

*To the memory of* A. RÉNYI

1828

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PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
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MAISON D'EDITIONS DE L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES DE HONGRIE
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО АКАДЕМИИ НАУК ВЕНГРИИ

*Periodica Mathematica Hungarica Vol. 3 (1–2), (1973), pp. 175–182.*

# ON THE EIGENVALUES OF TREES

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Given a graph $G$ (without loops and multiple edges) of $n$ vertices labelled by 1, 2, . . . , $n$, we can form the adjacency matrix $A_G = (a_{ij})$ of $G$, defined by

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the } i^{th} \text{ and } j^{th} \text{ vertices are joined by an edge,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The adjacency matrix depends on the labelling of the vertices but its characteristic equation (and, consequently, its eigenvalues too) depend only on the graph $G$ itself. As $A_G$ is a symmetric matrix, these eigenvalues, called the eigenvalues of $G$, are real.

We denote by $f_G(\lambda)$ the characteristic polynomial det $(\lambda I - A_G)$ of $A_G$ and by $\Lambda(G)$ its largest root.

We shall begin with several general remarks on $f_G(\lambda)$ and $\Lambda(G)$, used in latter considerations. These propositions are special cases or easy consequences of general theorems on eigenvalues of non-negative matrices (see, e. g. [2] and [3]). Although they may be well-known for the reader, it may have some use to list them here.

Our main concern in this paper will be $f_G(\lambda)$ and $\Lambda(G)$ in the case when $G$ is a tree (or more generally, a forest). We determine the maximal and minimal value of $\Lambda(G)$ among all trees of $n$ vertices and give a method which enables us to determine the order of largest eigenvalues of two different trees in several cases.

NOTATIONS. $V(G)$ and $E(G)$ are the sets of vertices and edges of $G$, respectively. $G \cong G'$ means that $G$ and $G'$ are isomorphic. If $G_1$ and $G_2$ are arbitrary graphs then $G_1 + G_2$ is defined as follows: we consider a $G_1' \cong G_1$ and a $G_2' \cong G_2$ such that $V(G_1') \cap V(G_2') = \emptyset$ and let $V(G_1 + G_2) = V(G_1') + V(G_2')$, $E(G_1 + G_2) = E(G_1') + E(G_2')$. $G_1 + G_2$ is uniquely determined up to isomorphism. If $e \in E(G)$ and $x \in V(G)$ then $G - e$, $G - x$, $G - [e]$ denote the graphs arising from $G$ by the removal of the edge $e$, of the vertex $x$ and of the endpoints of $e$, respectively. If $e = (x,y)$ is a non-adjacent pair of vertices of $G$ then $G \cup e$ denotes the graph obtained by adding the edge $e$ to $G$. $G' \subseteq G$ means that $V(G') = V(G)$, $E(G') \subseteq E(G)$.

PROPOSITION 1. *If $G$ has at least one edge then $\Lambda(G) > 0$ and there is an eigenvector belonging to $\Lambda(G)$ with non-negative coordinates. If $G$ is connected then $\Lambda(G)$ has multiplicity 1 and a positive eigenvector.*

PROPOSITION 2. *If $G'$ is a subgraph of $G$ then $\Lambda(G') \leq \Lambda(G)$.*

PROPOSITION 3. *Let $G_1, G_2$ be two graphs on the same set of vertices. Then $\Lambda(G_1 \cup G_2) \leq \Lambda(G_1) + \Lambda(G_2)$.*

PROPOSITION 4. *Let $\varphi(G)$, $\Phi(G)$ denote the minimum and maximum valency of $G$. Then*

$$\max(\varphi(G), \sqrt{\Phi(G)}) \leq \Lambda(G) \leq \Phi(G).$$

PROPOSITION 5. *A graph is bipartite iff its spectrum is symmetric to the origin.*

PROPOSITION 6. *A connected graph is bipartite iff $-\Lambda(G)$ is an eigenvalue of it.*

Our investigations will be based on the following

LEMMA 1. *If $G$ is a forest and $e \in E(G)$ then*

$$f_G(\lambda) = f_{G-e}(\lambda) - f_{G-[e]}(\lambda).$$

PROOF. As $G$ is a forest we can label its vertices in such a way that $e$ joins the points $k$ and $k+1$ and there is no other edges between a point $i$ $(1 \leq i \leq k)$ and a point $j$ $(k+1 \leq j \leq n)$. Now the Laplace expansion of the determinant $\det(\lambda I - A_G)$ by its first $k$ columns gives the equality of the lemma.

THEOREM 1. *If $G$ is a forest then*

$$f_G(\lambda) = \lambda^n - c_1\lambda^{n-2} + c_2\lambda^{n-4} \pm \ldots + (-1)^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} c_{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \lambda^{n-2\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}$$

*where $c_k$ denotes the number of all $k$-element independent edge-systems in $G$.*

PROOF. We proceed by induction on the number of edges of $G$. For the empty graph of $n$ vertices the theorem is obvious.

Let now $e$ be an edge of $G$. Then $c_k = c_k' + c_k''$ where $c_k'$ and $c_k''$ are the numbers of $k$-element independent edge-systems not containing $e$ and containing $e$, respectively. Note that thus $c_k'$ is the number of $k$-element independent edge-systems in $G-e$ while $c_k''$ is the number of $(k-1)$-element independent edge-systems in $G-[e]$. Now by induction $(-1)^k c_k'$ is the coefficient of $\lambda^{n-2k}$ in $f_{G-e}(\lambda)$ and $(-1)^{k-1}c_k''$ is the coefficient of $\lambda^{n-2k}$ in $f_{G-[e]}(\lambda)$. By Lemma 1 this proves the theorem.

REMARK. This theorem implies but it is easy to see directly too that for a forest $G$,

$$|A_G| = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } G \text{ has a 1-factor,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Moreover, Theorem 1 follows from this observation. The coefficient of $\lambda^k$ in $\det(\lambda I - A_G)$ is the sum of all symmetric subdeterminants of $A_G$ of order $n-k$, i.e. the sum of all $n-k$-element spanned sub-forests of $G$. This gives the formula of the theorem.

We introduce notations for three important special forests: let $E_n, S_n$ and $P_n$ be the empty graph, the star and the path of $n$ vertices, respectively.

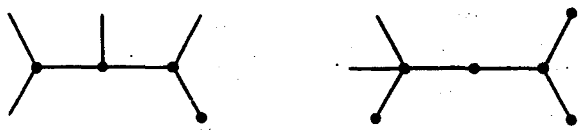

*Fig. 1*

These graphs are extreme in the following sense: $\Lambda(E_n) = 0$ is the least among the largest eigenvalues of forests (this is trivial); $\Lambda(P_n) = 2\cos\dfrac{\pi}{n+1}$ is the least among the largest eigenvalues of trees with $n$ points; finally, $\Lambda(S_n) = \sqrt{n-1}$ is the largest among the largest eigenvalues of forests (or trees) with $n$ points.

To prove this we shall investigate a more general problem: We order all trees (or forests) by their largest eigenvalues; is it possible to describe this ordering by graph-theoretical means? A heuristic description of this ordering, suggested by examination of special cases, is the "density" of the tree: $P_n$ is the less "dense", $S_n$ is the most "dense" tree and in general the greater $\Lambda(G)$ the more dense $G$.

Let $G$ and $G'$ be forests of $n$ vertices. Instead of the order of $\Lambda(G)$ and $\Lambda(G')$ we introduce the following more complicated but better applicable notion: let $G' \prec G$ iff $f_{G'}(\lambda) \geq f_G(\lambda)$ for every $\lambda \geq \Lambda(G)$. Obviously, $G' \prec G$ implies $\Lambda(G') \leq \Lambda(G)$. Conversely this is not true even for trees, as shown by the graphs of Fig. 1. However, it is easy to see that $G' \prec G$ is a partial ordering.

LEMMA 2. *If $G' \subseteq G$ then $G' \prec G$.*

PROOF. We may assume $G' = G - e$. Let $\lambda \geq \Lambda(G)$. By Proposition 2, $\lambda \geq \Lambda(G - [e])$, thus $f_{G-[e]}(\lambda) \geq 0$, hence by Lemma 1,

$$f_G(\lambda) = f_{G'}(\lambda) - f_{G-[e]}(\lambda) \leq f_{G'}(\lambda).$$

LEMMA 3. *Let $G$, $G'$ be forests of $n$ points, $e \in E(G)$, $e' \in E(G')$ and assume that*

$$G' - e' \prec G - e, \qquad G' - [e'] \succ G - [e].$$

*Then $G' \prec G$.*

PROOF. Let $\lambda \geq \Lambda(G)$. Then, by Proposition 2, $\lambda \geq \Lambda(G - e)$ and thus by the assumption,

$$f_{G-e}(\lambda) \leq f_{G'-e'}(\lambda).$$

Again by Proposition 2, $\lambda \geq \Lambda(G - e) \geq \Lambda(G' - e') \geq \Lambda(G' - [e'])$, hence

$$f_{G-[e]}(\lambda) \geq f_{G'-[e']}(\lambda).$$

By Lemma 1,

$$f_G(\lambda) = f_{G-e}(\lambda) - f_{G-[e]}(\lambda) \leq f_{G'-e'}(\lambda) - f_{G'-[e']}(\lambda) = f_{G'}(\lambda).$$

THEOREM 2. *If $G$ is a forest of $n$ vertices then $E_n \prec G \prec S_n$.*

PROOF. $E_n \subseteq G$, hence by Lemma 2 $E_n \prec G$. On the other hand, we prove $G \prec S_n$ by induction on $n$. For $n = 1$ it is trivial, similarly for $G = E_n$. Let $x$ be a vertex of $G$ of valency 1 and let $e$ denote the edge incident with it. Let $g$ be an edge of $S_n$. Then

$$f_{G-e}(\lambda) = \lambda f_{G-x}(\lambda), \qquad f_{S_n-g}(\lambda) = \lambda f_{S_{n-1}}(\lambda)$$

and since by induction $G - x \prec S_{n-1}$, this implies

$$G - e \prec S_n - g.$$

Since $S_n - [g] = E_{n-2}$, we have obviously

$$G - [e] \succ S_n - [g].$$

By Lemma 3, this implies $G \prec S_n$.

THEOREM 3. *If $G$ is a tree of $n$ vertices then $P_n \prec G$.*

PROOF. Consider a tree $G$ such that there is no other tree $G'$ such that $G' \prec G$; we have to prove $G = P_n$. Assume indirectly that there exist vertices of valency $\geq 3$ in $G$. Let $x$ be a point of valency $\geq 3$ such that a certain component of $G - x$ does not contain further points having valency $\geq 3$ in $G$. This component is a path $(a_1, \ldots, a_k)$, $a_1$ being joined to $x$. Let $e = (x, b)$ be another edge incident with $x$ and put $e' = (a_k, b)$, $G' = G - e \cup e'$. It is easy to see that $G$ has more endpoints than $G'$, hence $G \not\cong G'$. Furthermore, $G - e = G' - e'$ and $G - [e]$ is isomorphic to a subgraph of $G' - [e']$. Hence by Lemmata 2 and 3 we obtain $G' \prec G$, a contradiction.

To complete Theorems 2 and 3 we have to determine the largest eigenvalues of $S_n$ and $P_n$.

THEOREM 4.

$$\Lambda(S_n) = \sqrt{n-1}, \quad \Lambda(P_n) = 2\cos\frac{\pi}{n+1}.$$

PROOF. The first proposition follows easily from Theorem 1, since by this theorem

$$f_{S_n}(\lambda) = \lambda^n - (n-1)\lambda^{n-2}.$$

The largest root of this polynomial is $\sqrt{n-1}$ indeed.

In the case of $P_n$ the formula of Theorem 1 is too complicated, therefore we deduce another formula for $f_{P_n}(\lambda)$. Lemma 1 gives

$$f_{P_n}(\lambda) = \lambda f_{P_{n-1}}(\lambda) - f_{P_{n-2}}(\lambda)$$

which can be considered to be a recursive definition of $f_{P_n}(\lambda)$. It is known that a sequence $\{x_n\}$ defined by the recursion

$$x_n = ax_{n-1} + bx_{n-2}, \quad a^2+4b \neq 0$$

is of the form

$$x_n = c_1y_1^n + c_2y_2^n$$

where $y_{1,2} = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2+4b}}{2}$ and $c_1, c_2$ are determined by the initial values of the sequence $\{x_n\}$. In our case we obtain

$$f_{P_n}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda^2-4}}\left[\left(\frac{\lambda+\sqrt{\lambda^2-4}}{2}\right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{\lambda-\sqrt{\lambda^2-4}}{2}\right)^{n+1}\right].$$

Thus, the eigenvalues of $P_n$ satisfy

$$\frac{\lambda+\sqrt{\lambda^2-4}}{2} = \varepsilon\frac{\lambda-\sqrt{\lambda^2-4}}{2} \tag{2}$$

where $\varepsilon^{n+1} = 1$. $\lambda$ being real we obtain

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{(1+\varepsilon)^2}{\varepsilon} = |1+\varepsilon|^2.$$

This means that every eigenvalue of $P_n$ is of the form

$$\lambda = \pm|1+\varepsilon| = \pm\sqrt{2+2\cos\frac{2k\pi}{n+1}} = \pm 2\cos\frac{k\pi}{n+1}$$

where $\varepsilon = e^{\frac{2k\pi}{n+1}}$, $k = 0, \ldots, n$. One easily checks that all these numbers satisfy (2), hence if $\varepsilon \neq 1$ they satisfy $f_{P_n}(\lambda) = 0$. There are just $n$ different numbers of the form $2\cos\dfrac{k\pi}{n+1}$ $k=1,\ldots,n$, therefore these and only these numbers are the eigenvalues of $P_n$. This proves the theorem.

REMARK 1. It is easy to see that

$$f_{P_n}(\lambda)=\sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]}(-1)^k\binom{n-k}{k}\lambda^{n-2k},$$

but this form of $f_{P_n}$ does not lead to the proof of Theorem 6.

REMARK 2. We see that the sequence $\Lambda(P_n)$ is monotone increasing and tends to 2. The first of these statements is a consequence of Proposition 2 while the fact that $\Lambda(P_n)\leq 2$ follows from a theorem of HOFFMAN which states that the least eigenvalue of a line-graph is $\geq -2$ (see [1]).

We determine the most "dense" tree after $S_n$ and the less "dense" tree after $P_n$. These will be the trees $S_n'$, $P_n'$ defined by $V(S_n')=\{1,\ldots,n\}$, $E(S_n')=\{(1,2),(2,n),(3,n),\ldots,(n-1,n)\}$; $V(P_n')=\{1,\ldots,n\}$, $E(P_n')=$ $=\{(1,3),(2,3),(3,4),\ldots,(n-1,n)\}$. We need

LEMMA 4. *If* $k+l=k'+l'$, $k<k'\leq l'$ *then* $P_k+P_l\prec P_{k'}+P_{l'}$.

PROOF. We use induction on $k+l$. It is enough to deal with the case $k'=k+1$. Let $a, b, a', b'$ be endpoints of, in order, $P_k, P_l, P_{k+1}$ $P_{l-1}$ and let $e, g$ be the edges incident with $b$ and $a'$, respectively. Now

$$P_k+P_l-e\cong P_{k+1}+P_{l-1}-g$$

and

$$P_k+P_l-[e]=P_k+P_{l-2},\ P_{k+1}+P_{l-1}-[g]=P_{k-1}+P_{l-1}.$$

By induction $P_{k-1}+P_{l-1}\prec P_k+P_{l-2}$ (since $k-1<k\leq l-2$), this implies by Lemma 3 that $P_k+P_l\prec P_{k+1}+P_{l-1}$.

THEOREM 5. *Any tree $G$ of $n$ vertices different from $P_n$ satisfies $P_n'\prec G$.*

PROOF. Consider a tree $G\not\cong P_n$ such that $G'\prec G$, $G'\not\cong G$ holds only for $G'=P_n$. We show that $G=P_n'$. The argument followed in the proof of Theorem 3 gives that $G$ has three endpoints, i.e. $G$ consists of three paths having one common endpoint $x$. Let $(a_0,a_1,\ldots,a_k)$ and $(b_0,b_1,\ldots,b_l)$ be the two shorter paths, $x=a_0=b_0$. Put $e=(x,a_1)$, $e'=(b_{l-1},a_1)$, $G'=G-$ $-e\cup e'$. Then $G-e=G'-e'$, and by Lemma 4, $G-[e]\prec G'-[e']$. Hence by Lemma 3 we have $G'\prec G$, which shows by the minimality of $G$ that $G$ and $G'$ are isomorphic, i.e. $l=1$. Similarly $k=1$, which proves the theorem.

THEOREM 6. *Any forest $G$ of $n$ vertices different from $S_n$ satisfies $G \prec S'_n$.*

PROOF. We use induction on $n$. For $n \leq 3$ or $G = P_n$ the statement is trivial. We may assume that $G$ is a tree. Let $e$ be an edge of $G$ such that an endpoint $x$ of $e$ is an endpoint of the tree and $G - x$ is not a star. Let $e' = (3, n) \in E(S'_n)$. By induction $G - e \prec S'_n - e'$, on the other hand obviously $G - [e] \succ S'_n - [e']$, thus by Lemma 3 $G \prec S'_n$.

REMARK 1. One could prove the relation $\prec$ among many other pairs of trees. Thus e. g. the tree obtained by joining $k - 1$ new points to an endpoint of a path is "minimal" among all trees having a point of valency $\geq k$.

REMARK 2. There is a different proof of Theorems 2 and 6 based on Theorem 1. We outline the proof of the essential part of Theorem 2, namely that, for any tree $G$, $G \prec S_n$.

A simple calculation shows that

$$c_{k+1} \leq \frac{c_k(n-1-k)}{k+1} \leq (n-1)\, c_k \qquad (k = 0, 1, \ldots;\ c_0 = 1).$$

Hence

$$f_G(\lambda) = \sum_k (c_{2k}\lambda^{n-4k} - c_{2k+1}\lambda^{n-4k-2}) \geq \sum_k c_{2k}\big(\lambda^{n-4k} - (n-1)\,\lambda^{n-4k-2}\big) =$$

$$= f_{S_n}(\lambda) \sum_k \frac{c_{2k}}{\lambda^{4k}}$$

which shows that, for $\lambda \geq \Lambda(S_n)$, we have indeed

$$f_G(\lambda) \geq f_{S_n}(\lambda).$$

REMARK 3. The largest eigenvalues of $P'_n$ and $S'_n$ can be calculated similarly to the proof of Theorem 4; we give here the results:

$$\Lambda(P'_n) = 2\cos\frac{\pi}{2n-2}; \quad \Lambda(S'_n) = \sqrt{\frac{n-1+\sqrt{n^2-6n+13}}{2}}.$$

The authors are thankful to P. GÁCS for his valuable suggestions.

Added in proof: In a recent paper of A. MOWSHOWITZ (*J. Combinatorial Theory Ser. B* **12** (1972), 177—193) Lemma 1, Theorem 1 and Remark 1 after Theorem 4 have been proved.

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*(Received October 27, 1971)*

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