

Graphs Homomorphisms and Spectral Conditions

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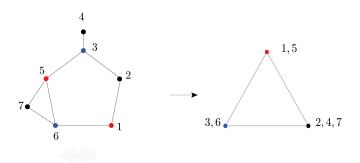














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- ▶ (Bondy and Hell) Let G, H, and K be graphs where H is vertex–transitive. If there exists a homomorphism $f: G \longrightarrow H$ then

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▶ Hereafter for a graph G of order n, all forthcoming matrices and vectors are labelled by vertices of G. Also, we define A_G to be the adjacency matrix of G and we let D_G be the diagonal matrix. We define the combinatorial Laplacian and co-Laplacian matrices as,

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lackbox We order the eigenvalues of A_G , L_G , and T_G , respectively, as follows

$$\qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}^{G} \geq \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}^{G} \geq \dots \geq \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}^{G},$$

$$\lambda_1^G \le \lambda_2^G \le \dots \le \lambda_n^G,$$

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$$\chi(G) \ge 1 - \frac{\alpha_1^G}{\alpha_n^G}.$$



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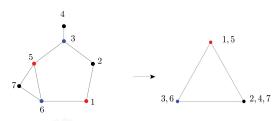
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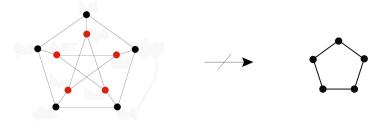
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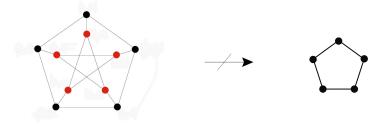
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- ▶ Let G be a graph with n vertices. If $\overline{d} = \frac{2|E(G)|}{n}$ then,

$$\chi_f(G) \ge \frac{\lambda_n^G}{\lambda_n^G - \overline{d}}.$$





Fisher's inequality: Let λH denote the graph on V(H) such that each edge of H has multiplicity λ . It is well-known that a $2-(v,k,\lambda)$ design on the set $V=\{1,2,\ldots,v\}$ with b blocks can be considered as a decomposition of λK_v by b copies of K_k . In other words, this is equivalent to considering the existence of a homomorphism $\sigma \in \operatorname{Hom}^{\mathrm{e}}(\cup_{i=1}^b K_k,K_v)$.



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$$b < v \quad \Rightarrow \quad \max(\frac{v}{\lambda_n^G}, \frac{v-2}{\mu_{n-1}^G}) \leq \frac{r}{\lambda} \leq \min(\frac{v}{\lambda_2^G}, \frac{v-2}{\mu_1^G}).$$



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Thank You!