

A TABLE OF CONNECTED GRAPHS ON SIX VERTICES

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This paper contains a table of 112 connected graphs on six vertices. The graphs are ordered lexicographically by their spectral moments in non-increasing order. The pictures of graphs are given to show as much symmetry as possible. Several data such as the spectrum, and its main part, coefficients of the characteristic and of the matching polynomial, numbers of circuits, etc., are given for each graph in the table. Several observations implied by this table are noted.

The purpose of this paper is to present a table of connected graphs on six vertices together with several useful data about them.

Tables of 6-vertex graphs already appeared in the literature (see, for example, [9]). In fact, the table from [9] was the basis for producing this table. New topics in this table are the way of graph presentation, the ordering of graphs and some data on these graphs.

We tried to produce 'nice' pictures of graphs. Automorphisms of graphs are identified with geometric symmetries of the picture as much as possible. Planar representations are preferred unless they contradict the first principle. The 112 connected graphs on six vertices are given in Table 1 and each graph is provided by an identification number. In planar graphs with a non-planar representation the identification numbers are provided by an asterisk.

Let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ be the eigenvalues of a graph G . Then the quantity

$$S_k = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^k \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots)$$

is called the k th spectral moment of G . We have $S_0 = n$, $S_1 = l$, $S_2 = 2m$, $S_3 = 6t$, where n , l , m , t denote the number of vertices, the number of loops, the number of edges and the number of triangles of G , respectively.

Of course, two graphs are cospectral if and only if they have the same spectral moments.

The graphs are ordered lexicographically by their spectral moments in non-increasing order. Each group of graphs with a constant number of edges is separated in the tables from the neighbouring groups.

Table 1. Connected graphs on six vertices

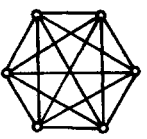
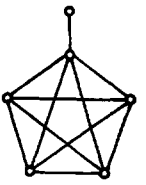
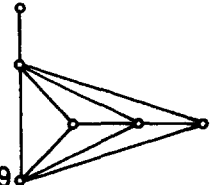
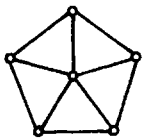
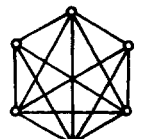
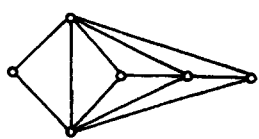
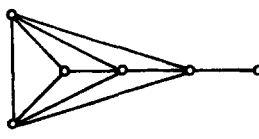
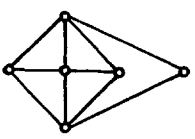
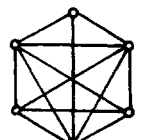
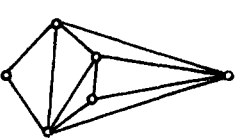
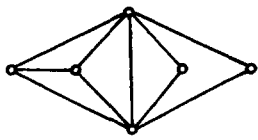
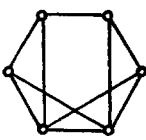
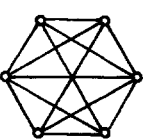
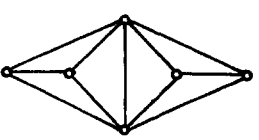
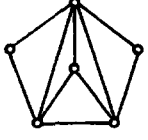
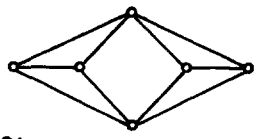
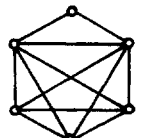
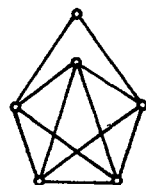
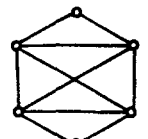
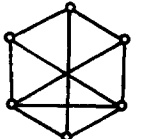
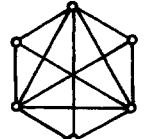
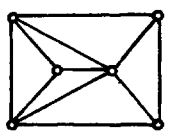
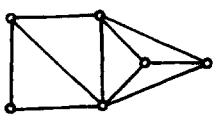
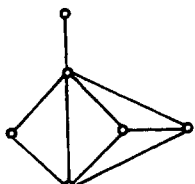
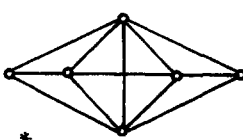
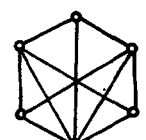
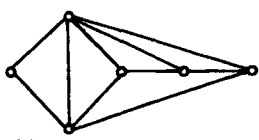
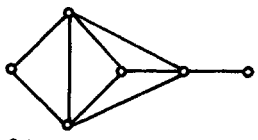
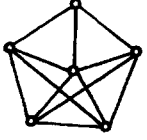
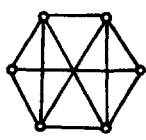
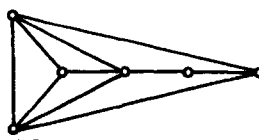
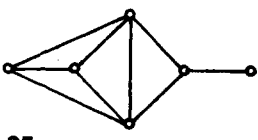
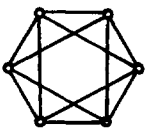
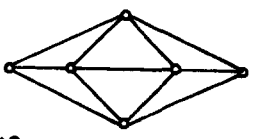
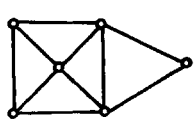
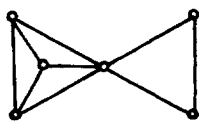
			
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<u>2</u>	11	20	29
			
3	12	21	30*
			
<u>4</u>	13	22	31
			
5	14	23*	<u>32</u>
			
6	15	24	33
			
7*	16	25	34
			
8	17	26	35
			
<u>9*</u>	<u>18</u>	27	36

Table 1. (contd.)

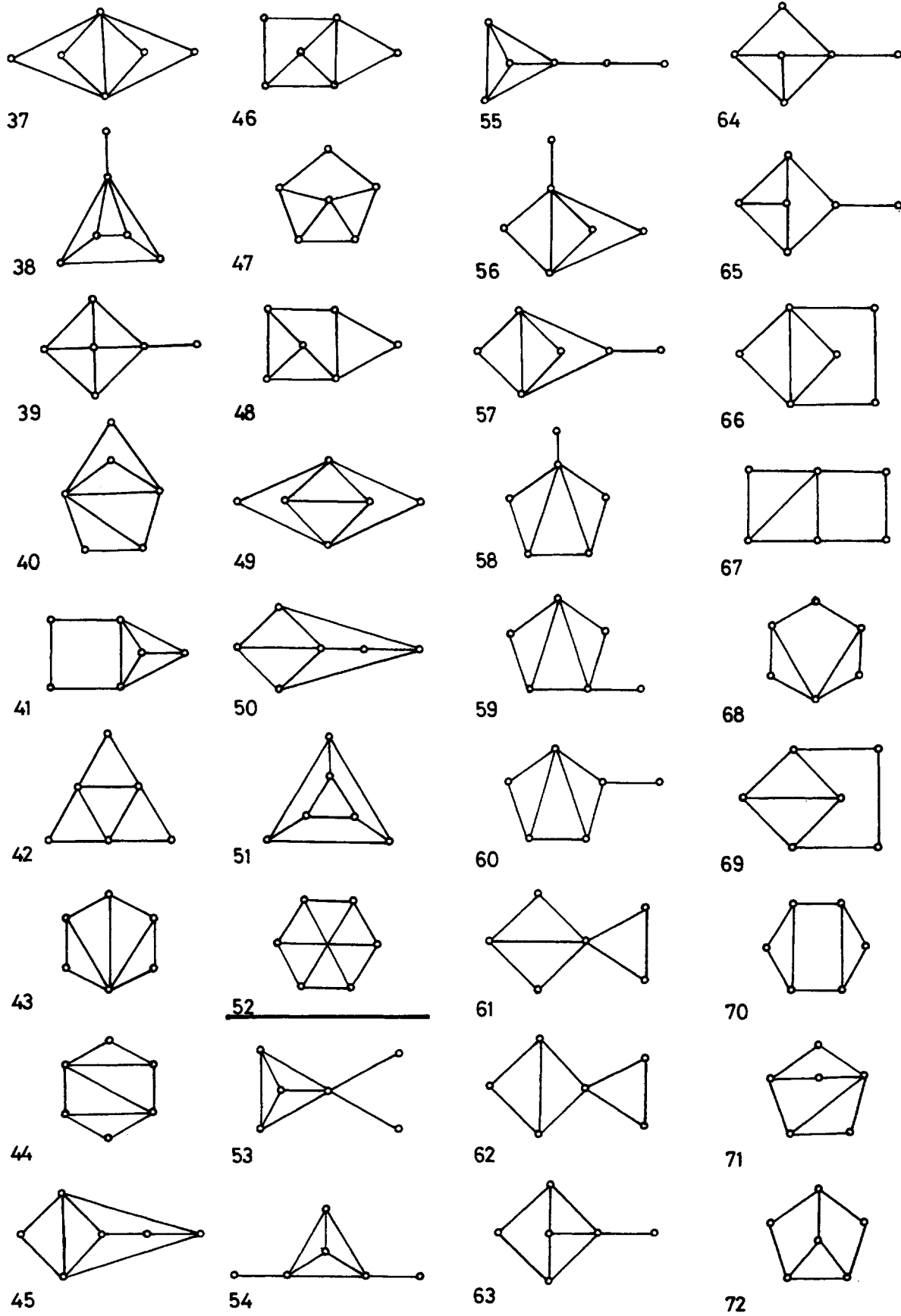
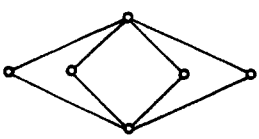
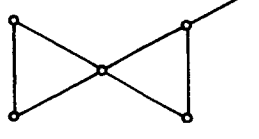
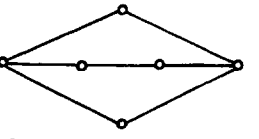
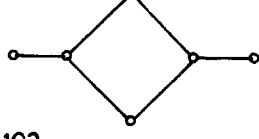
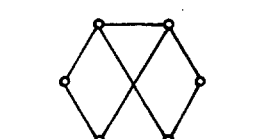
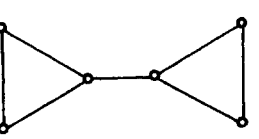
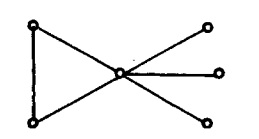
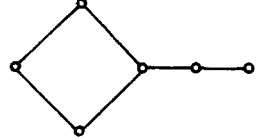
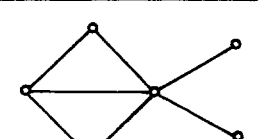
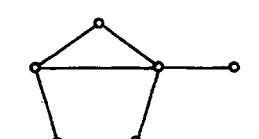
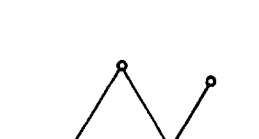
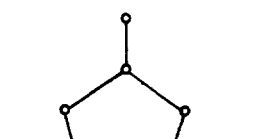
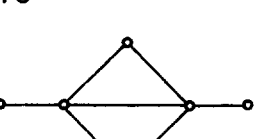
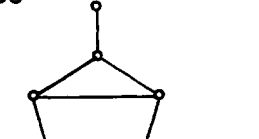
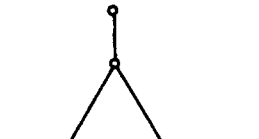
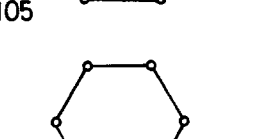
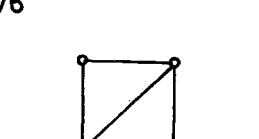
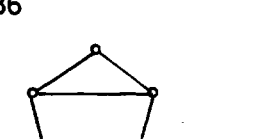
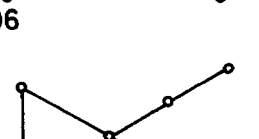
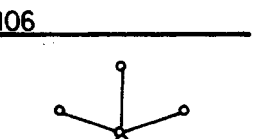

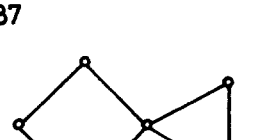

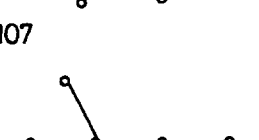
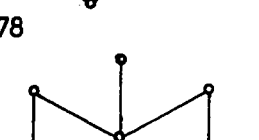
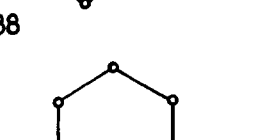
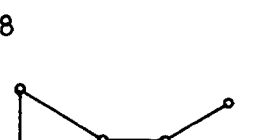

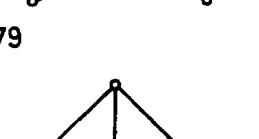
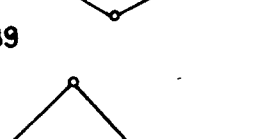

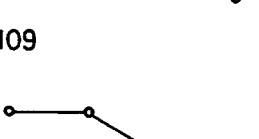
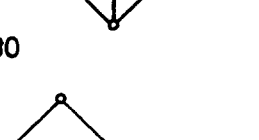
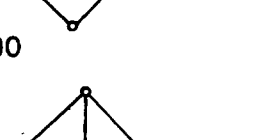
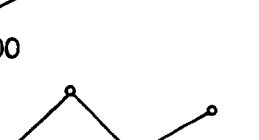


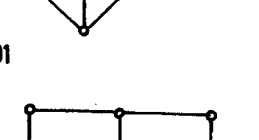




Table 1. (contd.)

			
73	83	<u>93</u>	103
			
<u>74*</u>	84	94	104
			
75	85	95	105
			
76	86	96	<u>106</u>
			
77	87	97	107
			
78	88	98	108
			
79	89	99	109
			
80	90	100	110
			
81	91	101	111
			
82	92	102	112

Ordering graphs by their spectral moments is a slight modification of ordering by eigenvalues, first used in [1] and further discussed in [3]. The present table again amounts to the naturality of such an ordering. The effects are specially visible in the set of trees, unicyclic and bicyclic graphs.

To order the only two cospectral graphs in the table (no. 79 and no. 80) we used the corresponding eigenvectors, as suggested in [3].

To give an ordering to graphs 79 and 80 it was sufficient to look at the eigenvector corresponding to the largest eigenvalue. If this (positive) vector is normalized, the sum of its coordinates (which is a graph invariant) is equal to 2.3434 for graph no. 79 and equal to 2.2686 for no. 80.

The problem of ordering cospectral graphs is of minor interest here but in sets of graphs with a larger number of vertices cospectral graphs occur very often and one should know the way of ordering them. The above criterion does not solve the problem in general since there are non-isomorphic graphs with the same sum of coordinates of the eigenvector of the largest eigenvalue. For example, one cannot distinguish between regular graphs in this way.

Table 2 contains information (coded in two lines) for each of the 112 graphs from Table 1.

The numbers of the first line represent:

- graph identification number k (referring to Table 1);
- spectral moments S_2, \dots, S_6 ($S_0 = 6$ and $S_1 = 0$ for all graphs);
- eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_6$ in non-increasing order with three exact digits behind point for non-integer values, main eigenvalues¹ being given in bold face.

Line 2 contains:

- coefficients a_2, a_3, \dots, a_6 of the characteristic polynomial $\sum_{i=0}^6 a_i \lambda^{6-i}$ (of course, $a_0 = 1$, $a_1 = 0$ and $-a_2$ equals the number of edges for all graphs);
- coefficients p_2 and p_3 of the matching polynomial (p_k denotes the number of sets of k mutually non-adjacent edges);
- the numbers c_3, c_4, c_5, c_6 of circuits of length 3, 4, 5, 6, respectively,
- degree sequence d_1, \dots, d_6 (in non-increasing order);
- radius r ;
- diameter d ;
- chromatic number γ ;
- (vertex-) connectivity c ;
- l , where $l = 1$, if the graph is a line graph, and $l = 0$ otherwise;
- \bar{k} , where \bar{k} is the identification number of the complement of the graph (referring again to Table 1), if the complement is connected, and $\bar{k} = 0$ otherwise.

Some of these data require the use of a computer to be determined (e.g. eigenvalues) but majority of them can be simply determined ad hoc. Nonetheless such data are included into the table so that one can confront several properties of the graphs when going through the table.

¹ An eigenvalue is called *main* if its eigenspace contains an eigenvector the sum of whose coordinates is different from zero.

Table 2. Data of graphs^a

k	S_2 a_2	S_3 a_3	S_4 a_4	S_5 a_5	S_6 a_6/p_2	λ_1 p_3/c_3	λ_2 c_4	λ_3 c_5	λ_4 $c_6/d_1 \cdots \cdots$	λ_5 $d_6/r/d/\gamma/c/l/\bar{k}$	λ_6 \bar{k}
1	30 -15	120 -40	630 -45	3120 -24	15630 -5/45	5 15/20	-1 45	-1 72	-1 60/5	-1 5 5 5 5 5/1/1/6/5/1/	-1 0
2	28 -14	96 -32	500 -27	2280 -8	10828 0/39	4.701 12/16	0 33	-1 48	-1 36/5	-1 5 5 5 4 4/1/2/5/4/0/	-1.701 0
3	26 -13	78 -26	398 -15	1680 2	7574 3/33	4.427 9/13	0.375 24	-1 30	-1 17/5	-1 5 5 4 4 3/1/2/5/3/0/	-1.803 0
4	26 -13	72 -24	386 -12	1560 0	7058 0/34	4.372 10/12	0 23	0 32	-1 25/5	-1.372 5 4 4 4 4/1/2/4/4/0/	-2 0
5	24 -12	66 -22	324 -9	1290 6	5532 4/27	4.201 6/11	0.545 18	-1 18	-1 5/5	-1 5 4 4 4 2/1/2/5/2/1/	-1.746 0
6	24 -12	60 -20	324 -9	1200 0	5304 0/27	4.162 6/10	0 18	0 18	-1 6/5	-1 5 5 3 3 3/1/2/4/3/0/	-2.162 0
7	24 -12	60 -20	304 -4	1160 8	4926 3/28	4.119 7/10	0.618 16	-0.431 18	-1 9/5	-1.618 5 4 4 3 3/1/2/4/3/0/	-1.687 0
8	24 -12	54 -18	300 -3	1060 4	4644 0/29	4.067 8/ 9	0.361 16	0 20	-1 14/5	-1.244 4 4 4 4 3/1/2/4/3/0/	-2.184 0
9	24 -12	48 -16	288 0	960 0	4224 0/30	4 8/ 8	0 15	0 24	0 17/4	-2 4 4 4 4 4/2/2/3/4/1/	-2 0
10	22 -11	60 -20	278 -9	1080 4	4438 3/21	4.051 3/10	0.482 15	-1 12	-1 0/5	-1 4 4 4 4 1/1/2/5/1/1/	-1.534 0
11	22 -11	48 -16	250 -2	860 4	3562 0/22	3.895 4/ 8	0.397 12	0 10	-1 2/5	-1.292 5 4 3 3 2/1/2/4/2/0/	-2 0
12	22 -11	48 -16	238 1	830 10	3346 3/23	3.858 5/ 8	0.779 11	-0.379 10	-1 3/5	-1.475 4 4 4 3 2/1/2/4/2/0/0	-1.783 0
13	22 -11	48 -16	230 3	800 16	3190 7/23	3.828 5/ 8	1 10	-1 8	-1 5/5	-1 5 3 3 3 3/1/2/4/2/0/	-1.828 0
14	22 -11	42 -14	242 0	750 4	3250 0/24	3.820 6/ 7	0.459 12	0 12	-1 6/4	-1 4 4 4 4 2/2/2/4/2/0/	-2.279 0
15	22 -11	42 -14	226 4	730 8	2986 0/24	3.778 5/ 7	0.710 10	0 11	-1 8/5	-1.489 4 4 3 3 3/1/2/4/3/1/	-2 0
16	22 -11	36 -12	242 0	660 0	3094 0/24	3.766 6/ 6	0 12	0 12	0 6/5	-1.282 4 4 3 3 3/1/2/3/3/0/	-2.483 0
17	22 -11	36 -12	230 3	640 4	2902 -1/25	3.732 7/ 6	0.414 11	0.267 12	-1 11/4	-1 4 4 4 3 3/2/2/4/3/0/	-2.414 0
18	22 -11	36 -12	222 5	640 4	2764 0/25	3.713 6/ 6	0.618 10	0 14	-0.482 8/4	-1.618 4 4 4 3 3/2/2/3/3/0/	-2.230 0
19	20 -10	42 -14	204 -1	680 4	2648 0/17	3.710 2/ 7	0.440 9	0 6	-1 0/5	-1.384 4 4 3 3 1/1/2/4/1/0/	-1.766 0
20	20 -10	42 -14	200 0	660 8	2570 3/18	3.690 3/ 7	0.753 9	-0.578 6	-1 0/4	-1 4 4 4 3 1/2/3/4/1/0/108	-1.865 0

Table 2. (contd.)

k	S_2 a_2	S_3 a_3	S_4 a_4	S_5 a_5	S_6 a_6/p_2	λ_1 p_3/c_3	λ_2 $c_4 \ c_5$	λ_3 c_6/d_1	λ_4 $\dots \dots d_6$	λ_5 $/r/d/\gamma/c/l/$	λ_6 \bar{k}
21	20 -10	36 -12	196 1	580 4	2372 0/17	3.626 2/ 6	0.515 8 4	0 0/5 5	-1 3 3	-1 2 2/1/2/4/2/0/	-2.141 0
22	20 -10	36 -12	184 4	570 6	2198 -1/18	3.592 3/ 6	0.618 7 4	0.158 1/5 4	-1 4 3	-1.618 2 2/1/2/4/2/0/	-1.751 0
23	20 -10	36 -12	180 5	540 12	2108 4/19	3.561 4/ 6	1 7 4	-0.561 2/4 4	-1 4 4	-1 2 2/2/3/4/2/1/109	-2
24	20 -10	36 -12	172 7	530 14	1988 4/19	3.534 4/ 6	1.082 6 4	-0.407 2/5 4	-1 3 3	-1.511 3 2/1/2/4/2/1/	-1.698 0
25	20 -10	30 -10	180 5	480 4	2000 0/19	3.514 4/ 5	0.669 7 6	0 2/5 4	-0.528 3 3	-1.478 3 2/1/2/3/2/0/	-2.176 0
26	20 -10	30 -10	176 6	470 6	1946 -1/20	3.497 5/ 5	0.729 7 6	0.150 4/4 4	-1 4 3	-1.187 3 2/2/2/4/2/1/111	-2.190
27	20 -10	30 -10	168 8	460 8	1820 0/20	3.467 4/ 5	0.912 6 6	0 2/4 4	-0.798 4 3	-1.581 3 2/2/2/3/2/1/110	-2
28	20 -10	30 -10	160 10	460 8	1730 -5/20	3.449 5/ 5	0.618 5 6	0.618 5/5 3	-1.449 3 3	-1.618 3 3/1/2/4/3/0/	-1.618
29	20 -10	24 -8	184 4	400 0	1952 0/20	3.460 4/ 4	0.349 8 8	0 2/4 4	0 4 3	-1.338 3 2/2/2/3/2/0/	-2.471 0
30	20 -10	24 -8	164 9	380 4	1658 -1/21	3.388 5/ 4	0.801 6 8	0.187 4/4 4	-0.554 3 3	-1.575 3 3/2/2/3/3/0/112	-2.246
31	20 -10	24 -8	164 9	360 8	1652 0/21	3.372 4/ 4	1 6 8	0 4/4 4	-1 3 3	-1 3 3/2/2/3/2/0/	-2.372 0
32	20 -10	18 -6	188 3	300 0	1928 0/21	3.392 6/ 3	0.325 9 6	0 6/4 4	0 3 3	-1 3 3/2/2/3/3/0/	-2.717 0
33	18 -9	30 -10	150 3	430 4	1602 -1/13	3.403 1/ 5	0.489 5 2	0.251 0/5 4	-1 3 3	-1.282 2 1/1/2/4/1/0/	-1.861 0
34	18 -9	30 -10	146 4	420 6	1542 0/14	3.383 2/ 5	0.742 5 2	0 0/4 4	-1 4 3	-1.327 2 1/2/3/4/1/1/	-1.798 95
35	18 -9	30 -10	142 5	400 10	1470 3/15	3.353 3/ 5	1 5 2	-0.476 0/4 4	-1 3 3	-1 3 1/2/3/4/1/0/101	-1.877
36	18 -9	30 -10	126 9	360 18	1230 7/15	3.261 3/ 5	1.339 3 0	-1 0/5 3	-1 3 3	-1 2 2/1/2/4/1/1/	-1.601 0
37	18 -9	24 -8	162 0	360 0	1650 0/12	3.372 0/ 4	0 6 0	0 0/5 5	0 2 2	-1 2 2/1/2/3/2/0/	-2.372 0
38	18 -9	24 -8	146 4	360 0	1434 0/14	3.323 2/ 4	0.357 5 4	0 0/5 3	0 3 3	-1.681 3 1/1/2/3/1/0/	-2
39	18 -9	24 -8	142 5	340 4	1380 0/15	3.294 2/ 4	0.734 5 4	0 0/4 4	-0.597 3 3	-1.292 3 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-2.139 97
40	18 -9	24 -8	138 6	340 4	1326 0/14	3.281 2/ 4	0.771 4 2	0 0/5 4	-0.512 3 2	-1.540 2 2/1/2/3/2/0/	-2

Table 2. (contd.)

k	S_2 a_2	S_3 a_3	S_4 a_4	S_5 a_5	S_6 a_6/p_2	λ_1 p_3/c_3	λ_2 $c_4 \ c_5$	λ_3 $c_6/d_1 \dots \dots$	λ_4 $d_6/r/d/\gamma/c/l/\bar{k}$	λ_5	λ_6
41	18 -9	24 -8	130 8	320 8	1218 0/16	3.236 4/ 4	1 4 2	0 2/4 4	-1 3 3	-1.236 2 2/2/2/4/2/1/103	-2
42	18 -9	24 -8	126 9	330 6	1188 -4/15	3.236 2/ 4	0.618 3 3	0.618 1/4 4	-1.236 4 2	-1.618 2 2/2/2/3/2/1/ 96	-1.618
43	18 -9	24 -8	126 9	320 8	1170 -1/15	3.222 3/ 4	1 3 2	0.112 1/5 3	-1 3 3	-1.526 2 2/1/2/3/2/0/ 0	-1.808
44	18 -9	24 -8	122 10	300 12	1092 3/16	3.181 3/ 4	1.246 3 2	-0.445 1/4 4	-0.593 3 3	-1.588 2 2/2/3/3/2/0/102	-1.801
45	18 -9	18 -6	138 6	250 4	1242 0/16	3.188 4/ 3	0.834 5 2	0 2/4 4	-0.627 3 3	-1 2 2/2/2/3/2/0/ 99	-2.396
46	18 -9	18 -6	130 8	260 2	1140 -1/16	3.169 3/ 3	0.728 4 4	0.279 1/4 4	-0.466 3 3	-1.505 2 2/2/2/3/2/0/ 98	-2.205
47	18 -9	18 -6	118 11	250 4	996 -4/17	3.114 4/ 3	0.745 3 4	0.618 3/4 3	-0.860 3 3	-1.618 3 2/2/2/3/2/1/105	-2
48	18 -9	18 -6	118 11	230 8	978 -1/17	3.086 3/ 3	1.155 3 4	0.109 2/4 3	-1 3 3	-1.173 3 2/2/2/3/2/0/104	-2.178
49	18 -9	12 -4	146 4	180 0	1290 0/16	3.141 2/ 2	0.484 6 4	0 0/4 4	0 3 3	-1 2 2/2/2/3/2/0/ 0	-2.626
50	18 -9	12 -4	134 7	180 0	1128 0/17	3.092 4/ 2	0.701 5 4	0 2/4 3	0 3 3	-1.285 3 2/2/2/3/2/0/100	-2.508
51	18 -9	12 -4	114 12	180 0	858 0/18	3 4/ 2	1 3 6	0 4/3 3	0 3 3	-2 3 3/2/2/3/3/1/106	-2
52	18 -9	0 0	162 0	0 0	1458 0/18	3 6/ 0	0 9 0	0 6/3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3/2/2/2/3/0/ 0	-3
53	16 -8	24 -8	116 3	300 4	1072 0/ 9	3.177 0/ 4	0.678 3 0	0 0/5 3	-1 3 3	-1 1 1/1/2/4/1/0/ 0	-1.855
54	16 -8	24 -8	112 4	300 4	1030 -1/10	3.164 1/ 4	0.618 3 0	0.227 0/4 4	-1 3 3	-1.391 1 1/2/3/4/1/1/ 76	-1.618
55	16 -8	24 -8	104 6	270 10	910 3/12	3.096 3/ 4	1.116 3 0	-0.508 0/4 3	-1 3 3	-1 2 1/2/3/4/1/1/ 90	-1.704
56	16 -8	18 -6	116 3	240 0	988 0/ 9	3.102 0/ 3	0.344 3 0	0 0/5 4	0 2 2	-1.322 2 1/1/2/3/1/0/ 0	-2.123
57	16 -8	18 -6	108 5	220 4	892 0/11	3.047 2/ 3	0.821 3 0	0 0/4 4	-0.756 3 2	-1 2 1/2/3/3/1/0/ 78	-2.112
58	16 -8	18 -6	104 6	230 2	850 -1/10	3.043 1/ 3	0.618 2 1	0.328 0/5 3	-0.548 3 2	-1.618 2 1/1/2/3/1/0/ 0	-1.824
59	16 -8	18 -6	100 7	220 4	802 -1/11	3.014 1/ 3	0.848 2 1	0.196 0/4 4	-0.724 3 2	-1.477 2 1/2/3/3/1/0/ 77	-1.856
60	16 -8	18 -6	96 8	210 6	748 0/12	2.980 2/ 3	1.041 2 1	0 0/4 3	-0.706 3 3	-1.537 2 1/2/3/3/1/1/ 85	-1.779

Table 2. (contd.)

k	S_2 a_2	S_3 a_3	S_4 a_4	S_5 a_5	S_6 a_6/p_2	λ_1 p_3/c_3	λ_2 $c_4 \ c_5$	λ_3 $c_6/d_1 \dots \dots$	λ_4 $d_6/r/d/\gamma/c/l/\bar{k}$	λ_5	λ_6 \bar{k}
61	16 -8	18 -6	92 9	200 8	700 0/11	2.947 2/ 3	1.159 1 0	0 0/5 3 2 2 2	-1 2/1/2/3/1/0/	-1.285	-1.820 0
62	16 -8	18 -6	84 11	170 14	580 4/13	2.842 2/ 3	1.506 1 0	-0.506 0/4 3 3 2 2	-1 2/2/3/3/1/1/	-1	-1.842 91
63	16 -8	12 -4	104 6	160 0	784 0/12	2.943 2/ 2	0.664 3 2	0 0/4 3 3 3 2	0 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1.368	-2.240 83
64	16 -8	12 -4	104 6	150 2	790 -1/12	2.932 1/ 2	0.727 3 2	0.308 0/4 3 3 3 2	-0.656 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1	-2.311 81
65	16 -8	12 -4	100 7	140 4	736 0/13	2.895 2/ 2	1 3 2	0 0/3 3 3 3 3	-0.602 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1	-2.292 88
66	16 -8	12 -4	96 8	160 0	688 0/12	2.903 2/ 2	0.806 2 2	0 0/4 4 2 2 2	0 2/2/2/3/2/0/	-1.709	-2 80
67	16 -8	12 -4	92 9	140 4	646 -1/13	2.852 3/ 2	1.055 2 1	0.183 1/4 3 3 2 2	-0.661 2/3/3/2/0/	-1.271	-2.158 87
68	16 -8	12 -4	84 11	140 4	568 -4/13	2.813 2/ 2	1 1 2	0.529 1/4 3 3 2 2	-1 2/2/2/3/2/1/	-1.342	-2 86
69	16 -8	12 -4	80 12	140 4	526 -5/14	2.791 3/ 2	1 1 2	0.618 2/ 3 3 3 3 2	-1 2/2/2/3/2/0/	-1.618	-1.791 93
70	16 -8	12 -4	80 12	120 8	496 0/14	2.732 2/ 2	1.414 1 2	0 1/3 3 3 3 2	-0.732 2/2/3/3/2/1/	-1.414	-2 92
71	16 -8	6 -2	100 7	80 0	700 0/13	2.796 2/ 1	0.853 3 2	0 0/4 3 3 2 2	0 2/2/2/3/2/0/	-1.195	-2.454 82
72	16 -8	6 -2	88 10	90 -2	562 -1/14	2.741 3/ 1	0.710 2 3	0.618 1/3 3 3 3 2	-0.231 2/2/2/3/2/0/	-1.618	-2.220 89
73	16 -8	0 0	128 0	0 0	1024 0/12	2.828 0/ 0	0 6 0	0 0/4 4 2 2 2	0 2/2/2/2/2/0/	0	-2.828 0
74	16 -8	0 0	112 4	0 0	832 0/14	2.732 4/ 0	0.732 5 0	0 2/3 3 3 3 2	0 2/2/3/2/2/0/	-0.732	-2.732 84
75	14 -7	12 -4	82 4	140 0	566 0/ 6	2.813 0/ 2	0.529 1 0	0 0/5 3 2 2 1	0 1/1/2/3/1/0/	-1.342	-2 0
76	14 -7	12 -4	78 5	140 0	524 0/ 7	2.791 0/ 2	0.618 1 0	0 0/4 4 2 2 1	0 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1.618	-1.791 54
77	14 -7	12 -4	74 6	130 2	488 -1/ 8	2.753 1/ 2	0.772 1 0	0.306 0/4 3 3 2 1	-0.609 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1.329	-1.894 59
78	14 -7	12 -4	74 6	120 4	482 0/ 8	2.732 0/ 2	1 1 0	0 0/4 3 3 2 1	-0.732 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1	-2 57
79	14 -7	12 -4	70 7	120 4	446 -1/ 7	2.709 1/ 2	1 0 0	0.193 0/5 2 2 2 2	-1 1/1/2/3/1/0/	-1	-1.903 0
80	14 -7	12 -4	70 7	120 4	446 -1/ 9	2.709 1/ 2	1 1 0	0.193 0/3 3 3 3 1	-1 1/2/4/3/1/0/	-1	-1.903 66

Table 2. (contd.)

k	S_2 a_2	S_3 a_3	S_4 a_4	S_5 a_5	S_6 a_6/p_2	λ_1 p_3/c_3	λ_2 $c_4 \ c_5$	λ_3 $c_6/d_1 \dots \dots d_6$	λ_4 $/r/d/\gamma/c/l/\bar{k}$	λ_5	λ_6
81	14 -7	12 -4	70 7	120 4	440 0/9	2.705 2/2	1.056 1 0	0 0/4 3 2 2 2	-0.559 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1.350	-1.851
82	14 -7	12 -4	66 8	110 6	398 0/10	2.655 2/2	1.210 1 0	0 0/3 3 3 2 2	-1 1/2/4/3/1/1/	-1	-1.866
83	14 -7	12 -4	62 9	110 6	362 -1/9	2.628 1/2	1.229 0 0	0.139 0/4 3 2 2 2	-1 1/2/3/3/1/1/	-1.319	-1.678
84	14 -7	12 -4	54 11	80 12	254 3/11	2.414 1/2	1.732 0 0	-0.414 0/3 3 2 2 2	-1 2/2/3/3/1/1/	-1	-1.732
85	14 -7	6 -2	70 7	70 0	410 -1/9	2.599 1/1	0.766 1 1	0.466 0/4 3 2 2 2	-0.384 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1.305	-2.141
86	14 -7	6 -2	66 8	70 0	362 0/10	2.561 2/1	1 1 1	0 0/3 3 3 2 2	0 1/2/3/3/1/1/	-1.561	-2
87	14 -7	6 -2	66 8	60 2	368 -1/10	2.539 1/1	1.082 1 1	0.261 0/3 3 3 2 2	-0.540 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1.206	-2.136
88	14 -7	6 -2	66 8	50 4	362 0/10	2.503 2/1	1.264 1 0	0 0/4 2 2 2 2	-0.576 2/2/3/3/1/0/	-1	-2.191
89	14 -7	6 -2	54 11	60 2	260 -4/11	2.438 2/1	1.138 0 1	0.618 1/3 3 2 2 2	-0.820 2/2/3/3/2/1/	-1.618	-1.756
90	14 -7	0 0	86 3	0 0	560 0/9	2.557 0/0	0.677 3 0	0 0/4 3 2 2 2	0 1/2/3/2/1/0/	-0.677	-2.557
91	14 -7	0 0	82 4	0 0	518 0/10	2.524 2/0	0.792 3 0	0 0/3 3 3 2 2	0 1/2/3/2/1/0/	-0.792	-2.524
92	14 -7	0 0	70 7	0 0	398 -1/11	2.414 3/0	1 2 0	0.414 1/3 3 2 2 2	-0.414 2/2/3/2/2/0/	-1	-2.414
93	14 -7	0 0	62 9	20 -4	308 0/11	2.391 2/0	0.772 1 2	0.618 0/3 3 2 2 2	0 2/2/2/3/2/0/	-1.618	-2.164
94	12 -6	6 -2	60 3	60 0	336 0/3	2.514 0/1	0.571 0 0	0 0/5 2 2 1 1	0 1/1/2/3/1/0/	-1	-2.086
95	12 -6	6 -2	52 5	60 0	264 0/5	2.445 0/1	0.796 0 0	0 0/4 3 2 1 1	0 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1.370	-1.872
96	12 -6	6 -2	48 6	60 0	234 -1/6	2.414 1/1	0.618 0 0	0.618 0/3 3 3 1 1	-0.414 1/2/3/3/1/1/	-1.618	-1.618
97	12 -6	6 -2	48 6	50 2	234 -1/6	2.379 1/1	1 0 0	0.291 0/4 2 2 2 1	-0.751 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1	-1.920
98	12 -6	6 -2	44 7	50 2	198 -1/7	2.334 1/1	1.099 0 0	0.274 0/3 3 2 2 1	-0.594 1/2/4/3/1/1/	-1.373	-1.739
99	12 -6	6 -2	44 7	40 4	192 0/7	2.278 0/1	1.317 0 0	0 0/3 3 2 2 1	-0.704 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1	-1.891
100	12 -6	6 -2	40 8	40 4	162 -1/8	2.228 1/1	1.360 0 0	0.185 0/3 2 2 2 2	-1 1/2/4/3/1/1/	-1	-1.774

Table 2. (contd.)

k	S_2 a_2	S_3 a_3	S_4 a_4	S_5 a_5	S_6 a_6/p_2	λ_1 p_3/c_3	λ_2 $c_4 \ c_5$	λ_3 $c_6/d_1 \dots$	λ_4 $d_6/\tau/d/\gamma/c/l/\bar{k}$	λ_5	λ_6
101	12 -6	0 0	56 4	0 0	288 0/ 6	2.288 0/ 0	0.874 1 0	0 0/4 2 2 2 1	0 1/2/3/2/1/0/	-0.874	-2.288
102	12 -6	0 0	52 5	0 0	258 -1/ 7	2.246 1/ 0	0.801 1 0	0.554 0/3 3 2 2 1	-0.554 1/2/3/2/1/0/	-0.801	-2.246
103	12 -6	0 0	52 5	0 0	252 0/ 7	2.236 0/ 0	1 1 0	0 0/3 3 2 2 1	0 1/2/4/2/1/0/	-1	-2.236
104	12 -6	0 0	48 6	0 0	216 0/ 8	2.175 2/ 0	1.126 1 0	0 0/3 2 2 2 2	0 1/2/4/2/1/0/	-1.126	-2.175
105	12 -6	0 0	40 8	10 -2	150 -1/ 8	2.144 1/ 0	1 0 1	0.618 0/3 2 2 2 2	-0.254 1/2/3/3/1/0/	-1.618	-1.860
106	12 -6	0 0	36 9	0 0	132 -4/ 9	2 2/ 0	1 0 0	1 1/2 2 2 2 2	-1 2/3/3/2/2/1/	-1	-2
107	10 -5	0 0	50 0	0 0	250 0/ 0	2.236 0/ 0	0 0 0	0 0/5 1 1 1 1	0 1/1/2/2/1/0/	0	-2.236
108	10 -5	0 0	38 3	0 0	160 0/ 3	2.074 0/ 0	0.835 0 0	0 0/4 2 1 1 1	0 1/2/3/2/1/0/	-0.835	-2.074
109	10 -5	0 0	34 4	0 0	130 0/ 4	2 0/ 0	1 0 0	0 0/3 3 1 1 1	0 1/2/3/2/1/0/	-1	-2
110	10 -5	0 0	30 5	0 0	106 -1/ 5	1.931 1/ 0	1 0 0	0.517 0/3 2 2 1 1	-0.517 1/2/3/2/1/0/	-1	-1.931
111	10 -5	0 0	30 5	0 0	100 0/ 5	1.902 0/ 0	1.175 0 0	0 0/3 2 2 1 1	0 1/2/4/2/1/0/	-1.175	-1.902
112	10 -5	0 0	26 6	0 0	76 -1/ 6	1.801 1/ 0	1.246 0 0	0.445 0/2 2 2 2 1	-0.445 1/3/5/2/1/1	-1.246	-1.801

^a Main eigenvalues indicated in bold face.

When compiling this table we used the data existing in the literature (e.g., [9, 10]), we used the interactive programming system 'Graph' [7] to compute or to check some data and, finally, a lot of things was determined immediately from the picture of the graph. M. Doob and I. Gutman helped in completing this table.

There are several interesting graphs in Table 1. Graphs nos. 13, 28, 35, 44, 69, 80 are Beineke's forbidden subgraphs for line graphs (there are also two forbidden subgraphs on 5 vertices and one on 4). If we add graphs nos. 3, 7, 12, 20, 22, 33, 43, 58, 59, 77, 79, 97, 105, 110, we get the twenty graphs coming from the root system E_6 (c.f. [8]). They all have the least eigenvalue > -2 . Further addition of graphs nos. 6, 21, 37, 56, 57, 94, 107, 108, completes the list of 28 graphs, 6-vertex forbidden subgraphs for generalized line graphs [6] (there are 3 more forbidden subgraphs on 5 vertices). The only graphs with at most 6 vertices with $\lambda_2 > 1$ are the 23 graphs from this table. There are 18 graphs in this table with exactly two main eigenvalues.

The following unsolved problems are related to these facts:

- (1) Characterize graphs with $\lambda_2 \leq 1$ [4];
- (2) Characterize graphs with exactly two main eigenvalues [2].

Finally, Table 2 gives rise to the following proposition.

Proposition. *Let $M(\lambda) = (\lambda - \mu_1) \cdots (\lambda - \mu_k)$, where μ_1, \dots, μ_k are the main eigenvalues of a graph G . Then coefficients of $M(\lambda)$ are rational.*

Proof. By [5, p. 55], the function

$$P_{\bar{G}}(\lambda - 1)/P_G(\lambda),$$

where $P_G(\lambda)$ is the characteristic polynomial of graph G , and \bar{G} is the complement of G , has simple poles μ_1, \dots, μ_k and no other poles. Since the greatest common divisor of polynomials in numerator and denominator (obtained by Euclid's algorithm) has rational coefficients, so does $M(\lambda)$. This completes the proof. \square

Tables of 6-vertex graphs have been used in several investigations. For example, this table was the starting point for finding forbidden subgraphs for generalized line graphs, mentioned above.

Note that spectra and characteristic polynomials of graphs up to five vertices are given, for example, in [5].

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