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The spectral distribution of random mixed graphs*

Dan Hu^a, Xueliang Li^b, Xiaogang Liu^a, Shenggui Zhang^{a,†}

^aDepartment of Applied Mathematics, Northwestern Polytechnical University,
Xi'an, Shaanxi 710072, P.R. China

^bCenter for Combinatorics, Nankai University
Tianjin 300071, P.R. China

Abstract

Let G be a mixed graph with n vertices, $H(G)$ the Hermitian adjacency matrix of G , and $\lambda_1(G), \lambda_2(G), \dots, \lambda_n(G)$ the eigenvalues of $H(G)$. The Hermitian energy of G is defined as $\mathcal{E}_H(G) = \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i(G)|$. In this paper we characterize the limiting spectral distribution of the Hermitian adjacency matrices of random mixed graphs, and as an application, we give an estimation of the Hermitian energy for almost all mixed graphs.

Keywords: Random mixed graphs; Empirical spectral distribution; Limiting spectral distribution; Hermitian energy

Mathematics Subject Classification: 05C50, 15A18.

1 Introduction

Let $\{M_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of $n \times n$ random Hermitian matrices. Suppose that $\lambda_1(M_n), \lambda_2(M_n), \dots, \lambda_n(M_n)$ are the eigenvalues of M_n . The *empirical spectral distribution* (ESD) of M_n is defined by

$$F^{M_n}(x) = \frac{1}{n} \#\{\lambda_i(M_n) \mid \lambda_i(M_n) \leq x, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\},$$

where $\#\{\cdot\}$ is the cardinality of the set. The distribution to which the ESD of M_n converges as $n \rightarrow \infty$ is called the *limiting spectral distribution* (LSD) of $\{M_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$.

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[†]Corresponding author. E-mail addresses: hudan@mail.nwpu.edu.cn, lxl@nankai.edu.cn, xi-aogliu@nwpu.edu.cn, sgzhang@nwpu.edu.cn

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