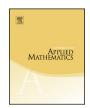


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Critical ideals of signed graphs with twin vertices



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ABSTRACT

This paper studies critical ideals of graphs with twin vertices, which are vertices with the same neighbors. A pair of such vertices are called replicated if they are adjacent, and duplicated, otherwise. Critical ideals of graphs having twin vertices have good properties and show regular patterns. Given a graph G = (V, E) and $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{Z}^{|V|}$, let $G^{\mathbf{d}}$ be the graph obtained from G by duplicating \mathbf{d}_v times or replicating $-\mathbf{d}_v$ times the vertex v when $\mathbf{d}_v > 0$ or $\mathbf{d}_v < 0$, respectively. Moreover, given $\delta \in \{0, 1, -1\}^{|V|}$, let

$$\mathcal{T}_{\delta}(G) = \{G^{\mathbf{d}}: \mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{Z}^{|V|} \text{ such that } \mathbf{d}_v = 0$$

if and only if $\delta_v = 0$ and $\mathbf{d}_v \delta_v > 0$ otherwise}

be the set of graphs sharing the same pattern of duplication or replication of vertices. More than one half of the critical ideals of a graph in $\mathcal{T}_{\delta}(G)$ can be determined by the critical ideals of G. The algebraic co-rank of a graph G is the maximum integer i such that the i-th critical ideal of G is trivial. We show that the algebraic co-rank of any graph in $\mathcal{T}_{\delta}(G)$ is equal to the algebraic co-rank of G^{δ} . Moreover, the algebraic co-rank can be determined by a simple evaluation of the critical ideals

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of G. For a large enough $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{Z}^{V(G)}$, we show that the critical ideals of $G^{\mathbf{d}}$ have similar behavior to the critical ideals of the disjoint union of G and some set $\{K_{n_v}\}_{\{v \in V(G) \mid \mathbf{d}_v < 0\}}$ of complete graphs and some set $\{T_{n_v}\}_{\{v \in V(G) \mid \mathbf{d}_v > 0\}}$ of trivial graphs. Additionally, we pose important conjectures on the distribution of the algebraic co-rank of the graphs with twins vertices. These conjectures imply that twin-free graphs have a large algebraic co-rank, meanwhile a graph having small algebraic co-rank has at least one pair of twin vertices.

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1. Introduction and background

A signed multidigraph G_{σ} is a pair that consists of a multidigraph G (a digraph possibly with multiple arcs) and a function σ , called the sign, from the arcs of G into the set $\{1, -1\}$. Along the paper, all digraphs are allowed to have multiple signed arcs; when digraphs have neither multiple nor signed arcs, then we refer to them as graphs. Given a set of variables $X_G = \{x_u : u \in V(G)\}$ indexed by the vertices of G and a principal ideal domain (PID) \mathcal{P} , the generalized Laplacian matrix $L(G_{\sigma}, X_G)$ of G_{σ} is the matrix whose entries are given by

$$L(G_{\sigma}, X_G)_{uv} = \begin{cases} x_u & \text{if } u = v, \\ -\sigma(uv)m_{uv}1_{\mathcal{P}} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where m_{uv} is the number of arcs leaving u and entering v, and $1_{\mathcal{P}}$ is the identity of \mathcal{P} . Moreover, if $\mathcal{P}[X_G]$ is the polynomial ring over \mathcal{P} in the variables X_G , then the critical ideals of G_{σ} are the determinantal ideals given by

$$I_i(G_\sigma,X_G) = \langle \{\det(m) \, : \, m \text{ is an } i \times i \text{ submatrix of } L(G_\sigma,X_G) \} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{P}[X_G],$$

for all $1 \leq i \leq |V(G)|$. We say that a critical ideal is trivial when it is equal to $\langle 1_{\mathcal{P}} \rangle$. For simplicity, we write $I_i(G_{\sigma}, X)$ instead of $I_i(G_{\sigma}, X_G)$.

Definition 1.1. The algebraic co-rank $\gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(G_{\sigma})$ of G_{σ} is the maximum integer i such that $I_i(G_{\sigma}, X)$ is trivial.

Since $I_n(G_{\sigma}, X) = \langle \det(L(G_{\sigma}, X)) \rangle \neq \langle 1 \rangle$, $\gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(G_{\sigma}) \leq n-1$. The algebraic co-rank of a graph is closely related to combinatorial properties of the graph. For instance, if H_{σ} is an induced subgraph of G_{σ} , then $I_i(H_{\sigma}, X) \subseteq I_i(G_{\sigma}, X)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq |V(H)|$ (see [9, Proposition 3.3]). Therefore, $\gamma(H_{\sigma}) \leq \gamma(G_{\sigma})$. Also, if $\alpha(G)$ and $\omega(G)$ denote the stability number and the clique number of G, respectively, then

$$\gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(G) \le 2(n - \omega(G)) + 1 \text{ and } \gamma_{\mathcal{P}}(G) \le 2(n - \alpha(G)),$$

see [9, Theorem 3.13].

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