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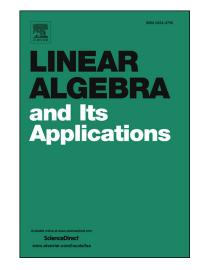
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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

On the A_{α} -characteristic polynomial of a graph

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Abstract

Let G be a graph with n vertices, and let A(G) and D(G) denote respectively the adjacency matrix and the degree matrix of G. Define

$$A_{\alpha}(G) = \alpha D(G) + (1 - \alpha)A(G)$$

for any real $\alpha \in [0,1]$. The A_{α} -characteristic polynomial of G is defined to be

$$\det(xI_n - A_{\alpha}(G)) = \sum_j c_{\alpha j}(G)x^{n-j},$$

where $\det(*)$ denotes the determinant of *, and I_n is the identity matrix of size n. The A_{α} -spectrum of G consists of all roots of the A_{α} -characteristic polynomial of G. A graph G is said to be determined by its A_{α} -spectrum if all graphs having the same A_{α} -spectrum as G are isomorphic to G.

In this paper, we first formulate the first four coefficients $c_{\alpha 0}(G)$, $c_{\alpha 1}(G)$, $c_{\alpha 2}(G)$ and $c_{\alpha 3}(G)$ of the A_{α} -characteristic polynomial of G. And then, we observe that A_{α} -spectra are much efficient for us to distinguish graphs, by enumerating the A_{α} -characteristic polynomials for all graphs on at most 10 vertices. To verify this observation, we characterize some graphs determined by their A_{α} -spectra.

Keywords: Adjacency matrix; Degree matrix; A_{α} -characteristic polynomial; A_{α} -spectrum; Determined by its A_{α} -spectrum

AMS Subject Classification (2010): 05C50

1 Introduction

Let G = (V(G), E(G)) be a graph with the vertex set $V(G) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ and the edge set $E(G) = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m\}$. The adjacency matrix of G, denoted by $A(G) = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, is an

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