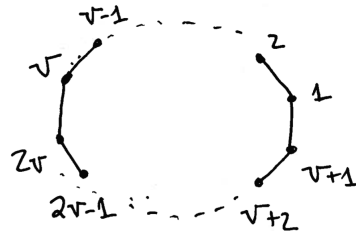


MATH/CSCI 4690/6690 : Path and Cycle Graphs

In this homework, we'll work out some computations which support our calculation of the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the path and cycle graphs.

- (10 points) Suppose that we renumber the vertices in the cycle graph C_{2v} as below:



so that the edges of C_{2v} are

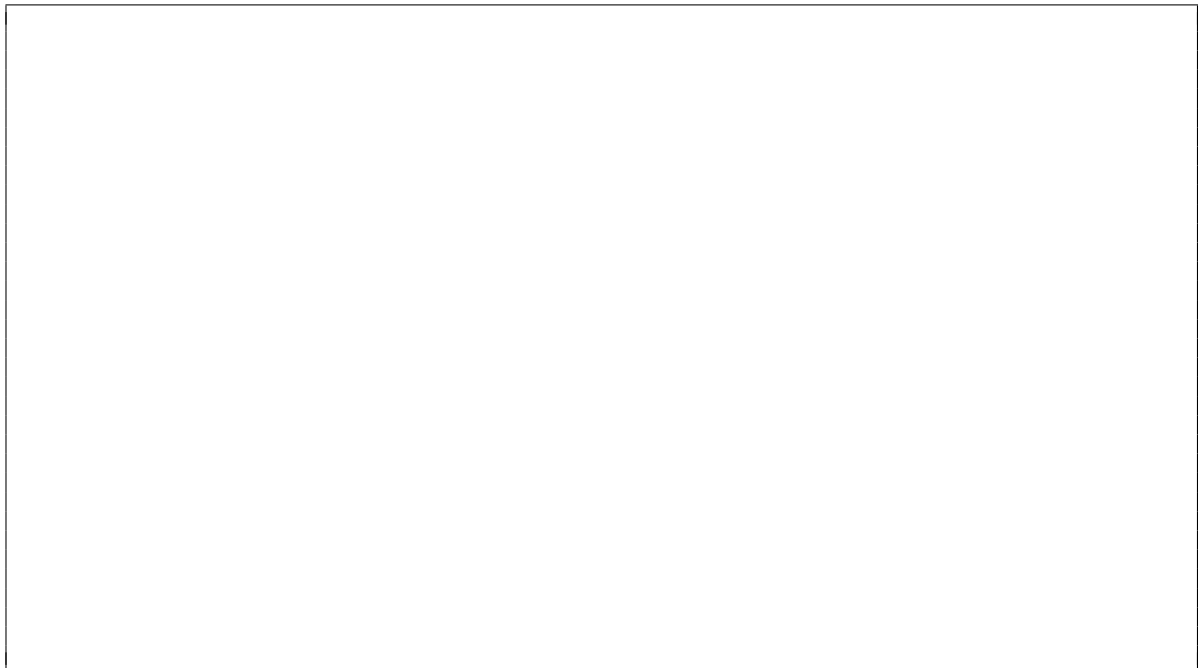
$$1 \bullet \bullet 2 \bullet \bullet \dots \bullet \bullet \dots \bullet \bullet v-1 \bullet \bullet v \bullet \bullet 2v \bullet \bullet 2v-1 \bullet \bullet \dots \bullet \bullet v+2 \bullet \bullet v+1 \bullet \bullet 1.$$

Further, suppose that we define the path graph P_v (as usual) as the graph with vertices $1, \dots, v$ and edges

$$1 \bullet \bullet 2 \bullet \bullet \dots \bullet \bullet v-1 \bullet \bullet v.$$

Prove that the Laplacian $L_{C_{2v}}$ of the renumbered cycle graph is related to the Laplacian L_{P_v} of the path graph by

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_v & I_v \end{bmatrix} L_{C_{2v}} \begin{bmatrix} I_v \\ I_v \end{bmatrix} = 2L_{P_v}.$$





2. (10 points) We proved in the notes that

Proposition. *The cycle graph C_{2v} with vertices $1, \dots, 2v$ and edges*

$$1 \text{ --- } 2 \text{ --- } \dots \text{ --- } 2v - 1 \text{ --- } 2v \text{ --- } 1$$

has eigenvectors

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x}_k(a) &= \cos\left(\pi k \frac{a}{v}\right) \\ \vec{y}_k(a) &= \sin\left(\pi k \frac{a}{v}\right) \end{aligned} \tag{\star}$$

for each integer k with $0 \leq k \leq v$ except for $\vec{y}_0 = \vec{0}$ and $\vec{y}_v = \vec{0}$. Eigenvectors \vec{x}_k and \vec{y}_k have eigenvalue $2 - 2\cos\left(\pi \frac{k}{v}\right)$.

Prove that if we renumber the vertices of the cycle graph C_{2v} as in the first problem:

$$1 \text{ --- } 2 \text{ --- } \dots \text{ --- } v - 1 \text{ --- } v \text{ --- } 2v \text{ --- } 2v - 1 \text{ --- } \dots \text{ --- } v + 2 \text{ --- } v + 1 \text{ --- } 1$$

in each eigenspace of C_{2v} there is exactly one eigenvector \vec{z}_k with

$$\vec{z}_k(a) = \vec{z}_k(a + v)$$

(in the new numbering) for $a \in 1, \dots, v$.

Hint: First, observe that vertex $a + v$ in the new numbering scheme is vertex $2v - a$ in the original numbering scheme. Then work with (\star) to show that there's a unique linear combination of \vec{x}_k and \vec{y}_k which has the property that you want.

