

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE SMALLEST ADJACENCY EIGENVALUE OF A GRAPH

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Dedicated to the memory of Slobodan K. Simić

Abstract

In this paper, we discuss various connections between the smallest eigenvalue of the adjacency matrix of a graph and its structure. There are several techniques for obtaining upper bounds on the smallest eigenvalue, and some of them are based on Rayleigh quotients, Cauchy interlacing using induced subgraphs, and Haemers interlacing with vertex partitions and quotient matrices. In this paper, we are interested in obtaining lower bounds for the smallest eigenvalue. Motivated by results on line graphs and generalized line graphs, we show how graph decompositions can be used to obtain such lower bounds.

Keywords: graph spectrum, smallest eigenvalue, adjacency matrix, graph decomposition, clique partition, claw-free graphs, maximum cut.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 05C50, 05C75, 05C76, 05E30, 15A18.

¹This research has been partially supported by NSERC, NSF grants DMS-1600768 and CIF-1815922 and a JSPS Invitational Fellowship for Research in Japan S19016.

²David Gregory passed away on July 12, 2013. Part of this work was done with David while the first two authors were his graduate students in 2005.

1. INTRODUCTION

Our graph notation is standard, see [11] for undefined terms or notation. The *eigenvalues* of a graph $G = (V, E)$ are the eigenvalues of its adjacency matrix $A = A(G)$. For a graph G with n vertices and $\ell \geq 1$, denote by $\lambda_\ell(G)$ the ℓ -th greatest eigenvalue of G and let $\lambda^\ell(G) = \lambda_{n-\ell+1}(G)$ be its ℓ -th smallest eigenvalue. Let $\lambda(G)$ denote the smallest eigenvalue $\lambda^1(G)$. The smallest eigenvalue of a graph is closely related to its chromatic number and independence number [11, 22]. Since the spectrum of a connected graph is symmetric if and only if the graph is bipartite, it is natural to think of $\lambda(G)$ as a measure of how bipartite G is. It is therefore not surprising that the smallest eigenvalue has close connections to the max-cut [5, 10, 24, 26]. There are several methods to obtain upper bounds for $\lambda(G)$. Using Rayleigh quotients, it is well known that

$$(1) \quad \lambda(G) = \min_{\mathbf{x} \neq 0} \frac{\mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}}.$$

Depending on the context, choosing appropriate vectors can yield useful upper bounds on $\lambda(G)$ such as the ones involving the max-cut [5, 24] or Hoffman's ratio bound on the independence number (see [11, Section 3.5] for example). The connection between eigenvalues and Rayleigh quotients also yields important interlacing results such as Cauchy interlacing or Haemers interlacing [11, Section 3.5]. In each case, the eigenvalues of a smaller matrix (principal submatrix of A in the case of Cauchy interlacing or quotient matrix in the case of Haemers interlacing) interlace the eigenvalues of A and therefore, $\lambda(G)$ is bounded from above by the smallest eigenvalue of this smaller matrix. Again, these important methods yield interesting consequences such Cvetkovic's inertia bound for the independence number [11, Theorem 3.5.1] or Hoffman's ratio bound for the chromatic number [11, Theorem 3.6.2] to name just a few. In other situations, manipulations of the trace of powers of the adjacency matrix of a graph (see [15] for example) or edge perturbations in graphs (see [6, 7]) can yield upper bounds for λ .

In this paper, we are interested in the finding lower bounds for the smallest eigenvalue $\lambda(G)$ using graph decompositions. We apply our methods to various situations and we describe their successes and limitations. In general, lower bounds on the smallest eigenvalue of a graph are not easy to obtain. In [5], Alon and Sudakov show that $\lambda \geq -\Delta + \frac{1}{(D+1)n}$ for a nonbipartite simple graph with maximum degree Δ and diameter D (see also [16, 32] for small improvements). Trevisan [34] obtained interesting connections between $\lambda(G)$ and the bipartiteness ratio $\beta(G)$ which is defined as $\min_{S \subset V: S=L \cup R} \frac{2e(L)+2e(R)+e(S, V \setminus S)}{\sum_{v \in S} d(v)}$, where the minimum is taken over all subsets S of V and all partitions $L \cup R$ of S , $e(L)$ denotes the number of edges in the subgraph induced by L (similar definition for

$e(R)$) and $e(S, V \setminus S)$ denotes the number of edges with exactly one endpoint in S . Trevisan's results are similar to the ones relating the second largest eigenvalue of a graph to its expansion/isoperimetric constant (see [1, 3, 34]) and for a d -regular graph, give the following interesting lower bound: $\lambda(G) \geq -d + \frac{\beta^2}{d}$. However, we have not been able to use this bound for the graphs considered in this paper as the parameter β does not seem easy to calculate.

In Section 2, we use weighted graph decompositions of the edge set of a graph to bound the spectrum of a graph from below. Our results are similar and have been obtained independently from the recent work of Knox and Mohar [27].

In Section 3, we specialize these decompositions to clique decompositions and give examples when the bounds are tight and when they are not. It is not surprising that for line graphs, generalized line graphs and point-line graphs of finite geometries, our bounds are tight, but there are many graphs where our methods do not yield tight bounds.

In Section 4, we discuss the smallest eigenvalue of $K_{1,k}$ -free graphs. Linial [30] asked whether the property of the eigenvalues of line graphs to be bounded from below by an absolute constant also holds for claw-free simple graphs. In [14], the first author showed that the answer is negative by describing a family of regular claw-free simple graphs with arbitrarily negative eigenvalues. Recently, motivated by problems in topological combinatorics, Aharoni, Alon and Berger [4] studied the largest eigenvalue of the Laplacian of $K_{1,k}$ -free graphs which when restricted to regular graphs, is equivalent to studying the smallest eigenvalue of regular $K_{1,k}$ -free graphs. In Section 4, we describe their results and remark that their proof actually gives a more general lower bound for the smallest eigenvalue of graphs with dense neighborhoods. In [4], the authors also constructed examples of d -regular $K_{1,k}$ -free graphs with very negative λ by taking clique blowups of bipartite $(k-1)$ -regular graphs. Their construction works when $d = ks - 1$ for $k \geq 3$ and $s \geq 2$. In the case of claw-free graphs ($k = 3$), their construction works for $d = 3s - 1$ and $s \geq 2$. In this section, we also show that every cubic claw-free graph has $\lambda \geq -2.272$ which slightly improves the lower bound of -2.5 from [4].

2. SMALLEST EIGENVALUE AND GRAPH DECOMPOSITIONS

In this section, we introduce graph decompositions as a means of obtaining lower bounds on the least adjacency eigenvalue of a graph. Like many such general bounds, there are cases where the estimates are strong and others where they are weak. The advantage of using decompositions lies in the flexibility of choice: for graphs with many triangles, decompositions by complete graphs are often successful, while for graphs with few triangles, decompositions allowing paths and cycles may be more fruitful. Also, taking decompositions of an odd power of

a graph can sometimes improve a lower bound.

We begin with a simple observation on matrix decompositions and then introduce weighted graphs to capture the generality of an arbitrary symmetric matrix. All matrices are assumed to be symmetric and have real entries.

A *decomposition* of a matrix M of order n is a collection M_1, \dots, M_m of matrices such that

$$M = M_1 + \dots + M_m.$$

Using Rayleigh quotients, we quickly obtain a lower bound on the least eigenvalue of M :

$$(2) \quad \lambda(M) \geq \lambda(M_1) + \dots + \lambda(M_m).$$

The *support* of a matrix M is the set of all row indices i of M such that $M_{ij} \neq 0$ for some column index j of M . Arbitrary real symmetric matrices may be regarded as adjacency matrices of edge-weighted graphs and, in our application to graph decompositions, often have small support. In such cases, the simple estimate (2) can be improved. We require the following notation.

A *weighted graph* $H = H(w) = H(V, w)$ is a graph H with vertex set V together with a function w that assigns a (possibly negative) real number $w(uv)$ to each unordered vertex pair uv . Also, $w(uv) = 0$ if $u \not\sim v$. This implies that $w(uu) = 0$ if there is no loop on u in H .

We say that a set $\mathcal{D} = \{H^j(V_j, w_j) : 1 \leq j \leq m\}$ of weighted graphs is a *decomposition* of a weighted graph $H(V, w)$ and write

$$H = H^1 + H^2 + \dots + H^m$$

if $V_j \subseteq V$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$ and $w(uv) = \sum_{j=1}^m w_j(uv)$ for all unordered pairs of vertices u, v of V . Here, we take $w_j(uv) = 0$ if either u or v is not in V_j . The (weighted) adjacency matrix of a weighted graph $H(V, w)$ is the symmetric matrix $A(w)$, indexed by the vertices in V , with u, v entry equal to $w(uv)$. Let \mathcal{D}_u denote the set of graphs in \mathcal{D} that contain vertex u .

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\mathcal{D} = \{H^j(V_j, w_j) : 1 \leq j \leq m\}$ be a decomposition of a weighted graph $H = H(V, w)$. For each vertex $u \in V$, let $\lambda(\mathcal{D}_u)$ be the sum of the minimum eigenvalues of the graphs of \mathcal{D} that contain vertex u . Then*

$$(3) \quad \lambda(H) \geq \min_u \lambda(\mathcal{D}_u).$$

Let $\lambda(\mathcal{D}) = \min_u \lambda(\mathcal{D}_u)$. Then equality holds in (3) if and only if there is a vector $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ of real numbers indexed by the vertices in V such that

1. $x_u = 0$ whenever $\lambda(\mathcal{D}) < \lambda(\mathcal{D}_u)$; and,
2. for each $1 \leq j \leq m$, the restriction \mathbf{x}_j of \mathbf{x} to V_j is either a zero vector or an eigenvector of H^j with eigenvalue $\lambda(H^j)$.

Proof. Let $M = A$ be the adjacency matrix of $H(V, w)$ and, for $1 \leq j \leq m$, let M_j be the adjacency matrix A_j of $H^j(V_j, w_j)$ augmented by zero rows and columns indexed by vertices of V not in V_j . Because $H = H^1 + H^2 + \cdots + H^m$, we have $M = M_1 + M_2 + \cdots + M_m$. Let E_j be the $(0,1)$ -diagonal matrix with (u, u) entry equal to 1 if vertex u is in V_j and 0, otherwise. The matrix $R = -\sum_{j=1}^m \lambda(H^j)E_j$ is a diagonal matrix with (u, u) entry $r_u = -\lambda(\mathcal{D}_u)$. Let $B = \sum_{j=1}^m (M_j - \lambda(H^j)E_j)$. Then B is positive semidefinite because each of its summands is. Therefore, letting $r = \max_u r_u = -\lambda(\mathcal{D})$, it follows that the matrix

$$P = M + rI = B + (rI - R)$$

is positive semidefinite. Thus, $\lambda(M) + r = \lambda(M + rI) = \lambda(P) \geq 0$ with equality if and only if $\mathbf{0}$ is an eigenvector of P ; equivalently, $\lambda(H) \geq \lambda(\mathcal{D})$ with equality if and only if $P\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ for some vector $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$.

Since P is a positive semidefinite matrix, $P = N^T N$ for some matrix N . Thus $P\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ if and only if $\mathbf{x}^T P\mathbf{x} = \|N\mathbf{x}\|^2 = 0$. Substituting for P and recalling that each of its summands is positive semidefinite, it follows that $P\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ if and only if $\mathbf{x}^T R\mathbf{x} = \sum_u (r - r_u)x_u^2 = 0$ and, for each $1 \leq j \leq m$, $\mathbf{x}_j^T (M_j - \lambda(H^j)E_j)\mathbf{x}_j = 0$. The first condition holds if and only if $x_u = 0$ whenever $r_u < r$. Because the matrices involved are positive semidefinite, the second condition holds if and only if $(A_j - \lambda(H^j)I)\mathbf{x}_j = 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$. ■

The *Cartesian product* $G = G^1 \square \cdots \square G^m$ of the simple graphs $G^i = (V_i, E_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq m$, is the simple graph on the vertex set $V = V_1 \times \cdots \times V_m$ with two vertices $u, v \in V$ adjacent if there is an index j such that $u_j \sim v_j$ in G^j and $u_i = v_i$ for all $i \neq j$. Using the Hadamard product \otimes , we state the well-known fact that the adjacency matrix $A(G)$ is the sum of the m products of the form $I \otimes I \otimes \cdots \otimes A(G^j) \otimes \cdots \otimes I$, $1 \leq j \leq m$ where the j -th term is a product of $m - 1$ identity matrices (of orders equal to those of the corresponding graphs) together with $A(G^j)$ in the j -th position. From this it follows that if \mathbf{x}_i is an α_i -eigenvector of G^i , $1 \leq i \leq m$, then $\mathbf{x}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathbf{x}_m$ is an $\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_m$ eigenvector of $A(G)$. As an illustration, in the following example, we also obtain the least eigenvalue $\lambda(G^1) + \cdots + \lambda(G^m)$ of G using Theorem 2.1.

Example 2.2 (*Cartesian products and Hamming graphs*). Let $G = G^1 \square \cdots \square G^m$. Taking the induced subgraphs of G on sets of vertices where all but one of the coordinates is fixed, we obtain a decomposition \mathcal{D} consisting of copies of G^i , $1 \leq i \leq m$. Since each vertex u of G is contained in one copy of G^i for each $1 \leq i \leq m$, we have $\lambda(G) \geq \lambda(G^1) + \cdots + \lambda(G^m)$ by (3). However, finding the eigenvector that satisfies the conditions sufficient for equality in Theorem 2.1 would be difficult without appealing to the above form of the adjacency matrix for G .

A Cartesian product of complete graphs, each of order at least 2, is called a *Hamming graph*. Thus, if G is a Hamming graph whose vertices are m -tuples, then $\lambda(G) = -m$.

We frequently require the following graphs in decompositions. The *loop graph* of order n has a loop at each vertex and no other edges. We use the symbol I_n for both it and its adjacency matrix (the identity matrix of order n). The *looped complete graph* of order n is obtained by adding a loop to each vertex of K_n . We use the symbol J_n for both it and its adjacency matrix (the all-one matrix). The *simple complete graph* of order n has an edge between each pair of *distinct* vertices. We use the symbol K_n to denote both it and its adjacency matrix, $J_n - I_n$. The graph K_1 has no edges and is not used in decompositions. The graph $J_1 = I_1$ is called a *single loop* and may appear in decompositions. Note that although $\lambda(J_n) = 0$ when $n > 1$, we have $\lambda(J_1) = 1$.

For a graph G and real number c (possibly negative), we write cG for the weighted graph that has constant weight function c on the edges (and 0 on the non-edges). In particular, each graph $G = 1G$ may be regarded as a weighted graph with edge weights all 1 while $-G$ is the graph G with edge weights all -1 . Thus, $\lambda(I_n) = 1$ and $\lambda(-I_n) = -1$. For $n > 1$, $\lambda(J_n) = 0$, but $\lambda(J_1) = \lambda(I_1) = 1$. Also, $\lambda(-J_n) = -n$ for all $n \geq 1$. Because $n > 1$ for K_n and $K_n = J_n - I_n$, we have $\lambda(K_n) = -1$ while $\lambda(-K_n) = -(n - 1)$.

The next three examples use a multigraph $\hat{G} = G^{(k)}$ formed from a simple graph G ; that is, a multigraph with adjacency matrix $A(G)^k$ where k is a positive integer. Thus, the number $w(uv)$ of edges in $G^{(k)}$ with endpoints u, v is the number of uv -walks of length k in G . For example, if G is a simple graph and u, v are adjacent vertices in G with degrees $d(u), d(v)$ and neighbour sets $N(u), N(v)$ then the number of edges in $G^{(3)}$ with endpoints u, v equals $d(u) + d(v) - 1$ if $u \sim v$ and equals the number of edges between $N(u)$ and $N(v)$ if $u \not\sim v$. If k is odd, the least eigenvalues of G and $G^{(k)}$ are related by the equation $\lambda(G)^k = \lambda(G^{(k)})$.

Example 2.3 (*The 5-cycle*). If G is the 5-cycle C_5 , then

$$G^{(3)} = K_5 + 2C_5.$$

Let $z = \lambda(G)$. Then $z^3 = \lambda(G^{(3)})$ and so, by Theorem 2.1,

$$z^3 \geq 2z - 1 \quad \text{or} \quad (z - 1)(z^2 + z - 1) \geq 0.$$

Thus, $\lambda(G) = z \geq -(1 + \sqrt{5})/2 \approx -1.618$. In Example 2.5, we shall see that equality holds.

Example 2.4 (*The Petersen graph*). If G is the Petersen graph, then

$$G^{(3)} = 3G + 2K_{10}.$$

Let $z = \lambda(G)$. Then $z^3 = \lambda(G^{(3)})$ and so, by Theorem 2.1,

$$z^3 \geq 3z - 2 \quad \text{or} \quad (z - 1)^2(z + 2) \geq 0.$$

Thus, $\lambda(G) = z \geq -2$. Also we see that $\lambda(G) = -2$, by noticing that the 6-cycle C_6 is an induced subgraph of G .

Of course, the eigenvalues for the 5-cycle and for the Petersen graph, indeed, for any strongly regular graph $G(n, k, a, c)$, may be found immediately from the equation on the adjacency matrix (see [23, p.218]):

$$(4) \quad A^2 = kI + aA + c(J - I - A).$$

For, by multiplying (4) by an eigenvector \mathbf{x} orthogonal to $\mathbf{1}$ it follows that the only eigenvalues of G other than k are the roots $\theta > 0$ and $\tau < 0$ of the quadratic equation

$$(5) \quad x^2 - (a - c)x - (k - c) = 0.$$

In particular, for the Petersen graph, $\theta = 1$, $\tau = -2$.

Example 2.5 (*Strongly regular graphs*). For a strongly regular graph G , taking $H = G^{(3)}$ in Theorem 2.1 often leads to the exact value of $\lambda(G)$. To see this note that multiplying (4) by A and substituting (4) for A^2 gives an equation of the form

$$A^3 = rA + s(J - I) + tI$$

for some nonnegative integers r, s, t depending on n, k, a, c . Thus

$$G^{(3)} = rG + sK_n + tI_n.$$

By Theorem 2.1, if $z = \lambda(G)$, then

$$z^3 = \lambda(G^{(3)}) \geq rz - s + t.$$

Thus, z is at least as large as the minimum root of the cubic $x^3 - rx + s - t$. Two of the roots are θ and τ , inherited from (5), and the other is necessarily $-(\theta + \tau) = c - a$ since the coefficient of x^2 is 0. Thus, $\lambda(G) = z \geq \min\{c - a, \tau\}$. Therefore, taking $G^{(3)}$ in Theorem 2.1 gives $\lambda(G) = \tau$ when G is a strongly regular graph such that $\tau \leq c - a$. In particular, $\lambda(G) = \tau$ when $a \leq c$, a condition that must be satisfied by at least one of a strongly regular graph and its complement.

Example 2.6 (*The dodecahedral graph*). Let G be the plane graph whose vertices and edges are those of the dodecahedron. Then G is 3-regular and the 20 face 5-cycles of G constitute a decomposition \mathcal{D} of $2G$ with precisely 3 cycles through each vertex. Thus by Theorem 2.1, $\lambda(G) \geq -3\lambda(C_5)/2 = -3(1 + \sqrt{5})/4 \approx -2.427$. The exact value is $\lambda(G) = -\sqrt{5} \approx -2.236$.

If some weighted graph H^j in a decomposition \mathcal{D} is disconnected, it is clear that replacing H^j in \mathcal{D} by its set of weighted components cannot weaken the estimate in Theorem 2.1. Thus, there is no loss in restricting the weighted graphs in a decomposition \mathcal{D} to be connected. In Example 2.5, we could replace each loop graph I_n by its n separate individual loops $I_1 = J_1$.

By the *type* of a weighted graph, we mean its underlying unweighted graph. Each choice of types for the weighted graphs in \mathcal{D} in (3) leads to a lower bound on $\lambda(G)$ by maximizing over all weighted graphs of that type and so, when applied to a simple graph G , yields a new graph parameter. Of course, equality holds if all types of weighted graph are allowed (take \mathcal{D} to be G itself). The trick is to pick a family of graphs that are easy to deal with and that often yield good lower bounds in (3) when maximized over all weightings. The conditions for equality in Theorem 2.1 suggest that the bound (3) might often be best for decompositions \mathcal{D} of a weighted graph $H(V, w)$ that employ weightings of connected graphs whose minimum eigenvalues have large multiplicity and small absolute value. Such are the simple complete graphs and looped complete graphs on subsets of V . For when $n > 1$, K_n has least eigenvalue -1 with multiplicity $n - 1$, while J_n has least eigenvalue 0 with multiplicity $n - 1$. (In both cases, the eigenvectors associated with the minimum eigenvector are the nonzero vectors \mathbf{x} such that $\sum_u x_u = 0$.) Because K_1 has no edges, it is never used in a decomposition. The graph J_1 will be called a *loop*. It may be used in a decomposition, noting carefully that its least eigenvalue is $+1$. We are therefore led to the following definition.

A *complete graph decomposition* of a weighted graph $H(V, w)$ is a decomposition $\mathcal{C} = \{a_1 C^1, \dots, a_m C^m\}$ of $H(V, w)$ consisting of scalar multiples of complete graphs, looped or simple. Because negative weights are allowed, cancellation may occur (as in Example 2.8), so the graphs $C^j = K^j$ or J^j in \mathcal{C} need not be subgraphs of H . Taking $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{C}$ in Theorem 2.1, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 2.7. *Let $\mathcal{C} = \{a_1 C^1, \dots, a_m C^m\}$ be a complete graph decomposition of a weighted graph $H = H(V, w)$ and, for each vertex $u \in V$, let $\lambda(\mathcal{C}_u)$ equal the sum of the minimum eigenvalues of the complete graphs in \mathcal{C} that contain the vertex u . Then*

$$(6) \quad \lambda(H) \geq \min_u \lambda(\mathcal{C}_u).$$

Let $\lambda(\mathcal{C}) = \min_u \lambda(\mathcal{C}_u)$. Then equality holds in (6) if and only if there is a vector $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ of real numbers assigned to the vertices of H such that

1. $x_u = 0$ whenever $\lambda(\mathcal{C}_u) > \lambda(\mathcal{C})$;
2. \mathbf{x} is constant on each vertex set V_j for which $a_j < 0$ and, $\sum_{u \in V_j} x_u = 0$ for each vertex set V_j of order greater than 1 for which $a_j > 0$.

Example 2.8 (*Complete multipartite graphs*). Let $G = K_{n_1, \dots, n_m}$ be the complete multipartite graph with vertex parts V_1, V_2, \dots, V_m of orders $n_1 \geq n_2 \geq \dots \geq n_m$. Then

$$G = J_n - J_{n_1} - \dots - J_{n_m}$$

where J_n is the looped complete graph of order $n = n_1 + \dots + n_m$ and, for $1 \leq j \leq m$, $-J_{n_j}$ is the negatively weighted looped complete graph on V_j . Since $\lambda(J_n) = 0$ and $\lambda(-J_{n_j}) = -n_j$, we have $\lambda(G) \geq -n_1$ by Corollary 2.7. Moreover, it is straightforward to check that conditions 1 and 2 imply that equality holds if and only if $n_1 = n_2$. Of course, using the characteristic polynomial of G [18, p.74], it follows that G has precisely $m - 1$ negative eigenvalues and that they interlace $-n_1, -n_2, \dots, -n_m$. Also, G has one positive eigenvalue (in fact, this characterizes the complete multipartite graphs [18, p.163]). All remaining eigenvalues are equal to 0.

If the values of the weight function w of a weighted graph $H(w)$ are nonnegative integers, then $H(w)$ may be regarded as a *multigraph* with $w(uv)$ *distinct unweighted* edges between each unordered pair uv of vertices of H . We call $w(uv)$ the *multiplicity* of uv . To emphasize this distinction, we use the notation $\hat{G} = \hat{G}(w) = \hat{G}(V, w)$ for multigraphs and continue to use G for graphs (simple or looped) and H for weighted graphs.

Example 2.9 (*Line graphs of multigraphs*). Let $\hat{G} = \hat{G}(w)$ be a multigraph with maximum edge multiplicity $\mu = \max_{u \sim v} w(uv)$. The *line graph* $L(\hat{G})$ of \hat{G} has the edges of \hat{G} as vertices. Two edge vertices of $L(\hat{G})$ are adjacent if they have precisely one common end vertex in \hat{G} . Thus edges in \hat{G} with the same two endpoints are nonadjacent as vertices in $L(\hat{G})$. Note that $L(\hat{G})$ is a simple graph. Also, if a loop at u in \hat{G} is replaced by an edge with one end at u and the other at an additional new vertex, then the line graph is not changed. Thus we may assume that \hat{G} has no loops.

The line graph $L(\hat{G})$ has a natural decomposition into complete multipartite graphs. To see this, for each vertex u of \hat{G} , let $T(u)$ be the subgraph of $L(\hat{G})$ induced by the *claw* at u , that is by the edges incident to u in \hat{G} . The subgraph $T(u)$ of $L(\hat{G})$ is a complete multipartite graph and, because \hat{G} has no loops, the part sizes of $T(u)$ are equal to the multiplicities of the edges incident to u in \hat{G} . Thus, by Example 2.8, $\lambda(T(u)) \geq -\mu$. Because adjacent edge vertices of $L(\hat{G})$ have precisely one vertex in common in \hat{G} , it follows that the graphs $T(u)$ decompose $L(\hat{G})$. Also since each edge of \hat{G} has two distinct endpoints, each edge vertex of $L(\hat{G})$ is in precisely two graphs of the decomposition. Thus, by Theorem 2.1, if $\hat{G} = \hat{G}(w)$ is a loopless multigraph with maximum edge multiplicity μ , then

$$(7) \quad \lambda(L(\hat{G})) \geq \min_{u \sim v} \lambda(T(u)) + \lambda(T(v)) \geq -2\mu.$$

Equality can be attained in (7). To see this, note first that if G is a simple graph and M is the adjacency matrix of $L(G)$, then the adjacency matrix of $L(\mu G)$ is the Hadamard product $M \otimes J_\mu$. Thus, $\lambda(L(\mu G)) = \mu \lambda(L(G))$. Therefore, if \hat{G} has maximum edge multiplicity μ and μG is an induced subgraph of \hat{G} with $\lambda(L(G)) = -2$ (see Example 2.10), then $\lambda(L(\hat{G})) \leq \lambda(L(\mu G)) = -2\mu$ and so equality is attained in (7). We leave it as an problem to figure out if it is possible to characterize the multigraphs for which equality (7) is attained.

Example 2.10 (*Twig replication and generalized line graphs*). There are interesting cases where the lower bound (7) can be improved. Suppose that a loopless multigraph $\hat{G} = \hat{G}(w)$ is formed from a connected simple graph G by optionally increasing the multiplicity of *twigs* of G , that is, of edges of G (if any) that have an end vertex of degree 1. Decompose $L(\hat{G})$ by the complete multipartite graphs $T(u), u \in V(\hat{G})$ as in Example 2.9. If u is a vertex of degree 1 in G , then $T(u)$ will have no edges in $L(\hat{G})$ and may be omitted. Now further decompose each subgraph $T(u)$ by graphs J and $-J$ of appropriate orders as in Example 2.8. Because of the construction, the vertex parts of size 2 or more that occur in the graphs $T(u)$ will be vertex disjoint, and so, each vertex of $L(\hat{G})$ will be in at most one $-J$ graph of order 2 or more. Also, each edge vertex of $L(\hat{G})$ will be in at most two $-J_1$ graphs in the decomposition since it is in at most two $T(u)$'s. Thus, by Theorem 2.1, if $\hat{G} = \hat{G}(w)$ is a multigraph formed from a simple graph G by replicating twigs, then

$$(8) \quad \lambda(L(\hat{G})) \geq \min\{-2, -\mu\},$$

where $\mu = \max_{uv} w(uv)$ is the maximum twig multiplicity in $\hat{G}(w)$.

When $\mu = 1$, we have $G = \hat{G}$ and $\lambda(L(G)) \geq -2$ where $L(G)$ is the usual line graph of a simple graph G . In this case, each vertex uv of $L(G)$ is in precisely two complete graphs, $T(u), T(v)$, and the conditions for equality can be shown to imply a result of Doob (see, for example, [20, p.29]) which states that $\lambda(G) > -2$ if and only if each component of G is either a tree or is odd-unicyclic.

When $\mu = 2$, we again have $\lambda(L(\hat{G})) \geq -2$. The graphs $L(\hat{G})$ with $\mu = 2$ are the *generalized line graphs* of Hoffman [25] (see also [18, 21] or [20, p.6]). The usual proofs that $\lambda(L(\hat{G})) \geq -2$ for a generalized line graph $L(\hat{G})$ employ modifications of the vertex-edge incidence matrix of \hat{G} [25], [20, p.6].

Let $\lambda_C^*(H)$ be the best possible estimate of $\lambda(H)$ that can be obtained in (6); that is, let

$$\lambda_C^*(H) = \sup_{\mathcal{C}} \lambda(\mathcal{C}),$$

where the supremum is taken over all complete graph decompositions \mathcal{C} of $H = H(V, w)$. To see that the supremum is attained, we show that $\lambda_C^*(H)$ is the optimal value of a linear programming problem.

Let M be the incidence matrix with rows indexed by all of the (unordered) vertex pairs uv and columns indexed by all complete graphs, looped and simple, with vertex sets contained in V . (Note that because cancellation may occur, all complete graphs must be taken, whether or not they are subgraphs of $H(V, w)$.) Let \mathbf{w} be the weight vector determined by the given weight function w on G ; that is, $\mathbf{w}_{uv} = w(uv)$ for each unordered vertex pair uv . Then a vector \mathbf{z} indexed by the complete graphs specifies a complete graph decomposition \mathcal{C} of $H(V, w)$ with weights \mathbf{z} if and only if $M\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{w}$. Now let N be incidence matrix with rows indexed by the vertices and columns by the complete graphs and let L be the diagonal matrix with diagonal entries equal to the minimum eigenvalues of all of the complete graphs with vertex sets contained in V . Then $\lambda(\mathcal{C})$ is the smallest number λ such that $NL\mathbf{z} \geq \lambda\mathbf{1}$. Thus $\lambda_{\mathcal{C}}^*(H(V, w))$ is the optimal value of the following linear programming problem in the variables \mathbf{z} , λ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Minimize } \lambda \\
 (9) \quad & \text{Subject to} \\
 & M\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{w} \\
 & NL\mathbf{z} \geq \lambda\mathbf{1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\lambda_{\mathcal{C}}^*(H(V, w))$ is attained for some complete graph decomposition \mathcal{C} of $H(V, w)$. Moreover, if w is rational valued, then the optimal value λ^* is rational and an optimal vector \mathbf{z}^* giving equality in (9) may be chosen to have rational entries. Consequently, there is a positive integer μ such that $\mu\lambda^*$ is an integer and $\mu\mathbf{z}^*$ has integer entries. When w is rational valued, this observation allows us to work with decompositions \mathcal{D} consisting of integer multiples of complete graphs, looped or simple, as long as multiples μH of the weighted graph H are employed.

Thus, for a simple graph G , the graph parameter $\lambda_{\mathcal{C}}^*(G)$ has the following equivalent definition:

$$\lambda_{\mathcal{C}}^*(G) = \min_{\mu, \mathcal{C}} \lambda(\mathcal{C})/\mu$$

where the minimum is taken over all positive integers μ and all decompositions \mathcal{C} of μG by integer multiples (positive or negative) of complete graphs $C^j = K^j$ or J^j .

It is perhaps impossible to classify the simple graphs G for which the parameter $\lambda_{\mathcal{C}}^*(G)$ equals the least eigenvalue $\lambda(G)$, but there are a few simple observations that limit the graphs for which equality holds. Because the characteristic polynomial of a graph G (or multigraph \hat{G}) is monic with integer coefficients, every rational root is an integer. Therefore, if the rational number $\lambda_{\mathcal{C}}^*(G)$ is not an integer, then $\lambda(G) > \lambda_{\mathcal{C}}^*(G)$. Also, if $\lambda(G)$ happens to be irrational (as for example, for the 5-cycle), then $\lambda(G) > \lambda_{\mathcal{C}}^*(G)$.

3. SMALLEST EIGENVALUE AND CLIQUE PARTITIONS

In this section, we further restrict the type of decompositions \mathcal{C} in Corollary 2.7 to a special type that often appear in the literature, *clique partitions*.

A *clique* in a multigraph \hat{G} is a simple complete subgraph. A clique partition of a (necessarily loopless) multigraph \hat{G} is a collection $\mathcal{K} = \{K^1, \dots, K^m\}$ of cliques of \hat{G} whose edge-sets partition the edge-set of \hat{G} . Here we do not weight the cliques, but may take the same clique more than once. Consequently, because all of the cliques in a clique partition have least eigenvalue -1 , for each vertex u of \hat{G} , we have the convenient expressions

$$(10) \quad \lambda(\mathcal{K}_u) = -r_u(\mathcal{K}) \text{ and } \lambda(\mathcal{K}) = -r(\mathcal{K})$$

where $r_u = r_u(\mathcal{K})$ is the number of cliques in \mathcal{K} that contain the vertex u and $r(\mathcal{K}) = \max_u r_u$. Thus,

$$(11) \quad \lambda(\hat{G}) \geq -r(\mathcal{K}).$$

We are mainly interested in graphs G that are simple. Because we are now only allowing copies of cliques in our partitions, taking scalar multiples $\hat{G} = \mu G$ can sometimes improve our bound on $\lambda(G)$. We have the following corollary to Theorem 2.1.

Corollary 3.1. *Let \mathcal{K} be a clique partition of a multiple μG of a simple graph G . Then*

$$(12) \quad \lambda(G) \geq -\frac{r(\mathcal{K})}{\mu}$$

with equality if and only if there is a vector $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ of real numbers assigned to the vertices of G such that

$$(13) \quad x_u = 0 \text{ whenever } r_u(\mathcal{K}) < r(\mathcal{K}); \text{ and } \sum_{u \in K} x_u = 0 \text{ for each clique } K \in \mathcal{K}.$$

The conditions (13) for equality in Corollary 3.1 may be restated in a convenient matrix form. If $\mathcal{K} = \{K^1, \dots, K^m\}$ is a clique partition of a multiple μG of a simple graph G , let $N = N(\mathcal{K})$ be the $n \times m$ vertex-clique incidence matrix of \mathcal{K} with rows indexed by the vertices of G and columns by the cliques in \mathcal{K} . Thus, the (u, K^j) -entry of N is 1 if $u \in K^j$ and is zero otherwise. Then equality holds in (12) if and only if there is a vector $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ indexed by the vertices of G such that $N^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$ and $x_u = 0$ whenever $r_u(\mathcal{K}) < r(\mathcal{K})$.

Example 3.2 (*Line graphs*). It is an immediate consequence of Corollary 3.1 that if a simple graph G can be edge-partitioned by simple cliques so that each vertex is in at most two of the cliques, then $\lambda(G) \geq -2$. But we have already encountered these graphs in Example 2.9: by a result of J. Krausz [28], they are precisely the line graphs of simple graphs.

Example 3.3 (*Partial geometries*). A partial geometry $pg(K, R, T)$ is an incidence structure of points and lines such that any two points are incident with at most one line, every line has K points, every point is on R lines, and for any line L and any point $p \notin L$, there are exactly T lines through p that intersect L . Partial geometries were introduced by Bose [9] along with strongly regular graphs. The point graph of a partial geometry $pg(K, R, T)$ is the graph whose vertices are the points of the geometry where two vertices/points are adjacent if there is a line that contains them. It is known (see [35, Problem 21H]) that the point graph of a partial geometry $pg(K, R, T)$ is a strongly regular graph with smallest eigenvalue $-R$. Note that the edge set of this graph can be partitioned into cliques (corresponding to the lines of the geometry) such that each vertex is contained in exactly R cliques. Corollary 3.1 with $\mu = 1$ implies that the smallest eigenvalue of this graph is at least $-R$ which is tight. The point graphs of partial geometries also appear in [17] where it is proved that certain random walks on them mix faster than the non-backtracking walks considered in [2].

Example 3.4 (*The Johnson graphs*). Let v, k be positive integers with $v \geq 2k$. The Johnson graph $J(v, k)$ has the k -subsets of a v -set X as vertices with $S, T \subset X$ adjacent if $|S \cap T| = k - 1$. If C is a $(k - 1)$ -subset of X , then the set $K(C)$ of all k -subsets of X that contain C is the vertex set of a clique in $J(v, k)$. Each pair S, T of adjacent vertices is in precisely one such clique, the clique $K(S \cap T)$. Thus, the family $\mathcal{K} = \{K(C) : |C| = k - 1, C \subset X\}$ is a clique partition of $J(v, k)$. Also, $r_S(\mathcal{K}) = k$ for each $S \in V$. By Corollary 3.1, $\lambda(J(v, k)) \geq -k$. Moreover, a nonzero vector $\mathbf{x} = (x_S)_S$ satisfies the conditions for equality if and only if $\sum_{S \in K(C)} x_S = 0$ for each clique $K(C)$, $|C| = k - 1$. This is a system of $\binom{v}{k-1}$ homogeneous linear equations in $\binom{v}{k}$ variables and so has a nontrivial solution. Thus $\lambda(J(v, k)) = -k$ (with multiplicity $\binom{v}{k} - \binom{v}{k-1}$, since the constraints can be shown to be linearly independent). There are explicit formulas for all of the eigenvalues and multiplicities of the relation graphs of the Johnson schemes and, in particular, for the Johnson graphs [35, p. 413].

Corollary 3.1 leads us to a graph parameter based on clique partitions. For a simple graph G , let $\lambda_K^*(G)$ be the best possible estimate of $\lambda(G)$ that can be obtained using clique partitions of scalar multiples of G ; that is, let

$$(14) \quad \lambda_K^*(G) = -\max_{\mu, \mathcal{K}} r(\mathcal{K})/\mu$$

where the maximum is taken over all positive integers μ and all clique partitions \mathcal{K} of $\hat{G} = \mu G$. Then

$$(15) \quad \lambda(G) \geq \lambda_C^*(G) \geq \lambda_K^*(G).$$

As in (9) with $\lambda_K^*(G)$, a linear programming problem shows that $\lambda_K^*(G)$ is attained by some μ, \mathcal{K} and is rational.

Remark 3.5. As with the equality $\lambda(G) = \lambda_G^*(G)$, it may be impossible to classify the simple graphs G for which $\lambda(G) = \lambda_K^*(G)$, but there are conditions that restrict the possible simple graphs. Again, because rational roots of monic polynomials are integers, $\lambda_K^*(G)$ must be an integer if $\lambda(G) = \lambda_K^*(G)$. We also note that we may as well restrict our attention to simple graphs G that contain triangles, K_3 . For if G is K_3 free, then the only cliques in G are edges and it follows that $\lambda_K^*(G) = -\Delta(G)$, the maximum vertex degree in G . Thus, if G is connected and triangle free, $\lambda(G) = \lambda_K^*(G)$ if and only if G is a regular bipartite graph. (This can be seen by standard results, or from Remark 3.7 below.)

Another limitation on the equality $\lambda(G) = \lambda_K^*(G)$ follows by noting that conditions (13) for equality in Corollary 3.1 can sometimes be extended if $r_u(K) < r(K)$ for some vertex u . Let $V^1 = \{u \in V : r_u(K) = r(K)\}$ and let \mathbf{x} be a vector satisfying conditions (13). If $V^1 = V$, stop. If $V^1 \neq V$, then $x_u = 0$ for all $u \in V \setminus V^1$. There may now be a clique $K \in \mathcal{K}$ that meets V^1 in only one vertex v , say. Then $x_v = 0$ since $x_u = 0$ for all $v \in V(K) \setminus \{v\}$ and $\sum_{u \in V(K)} x_u = 0$. Let V^2 be the set of vertices obtained by deleting all vertices $v \in V^1$ for which there is a clique $K \in \mathcal{K}$ that meets V^1 only in v . Then $x_u = 0$ for all $u \in V \setminus V^2$. Repeat this last step. That is, given V^i , let

$$V^{i+1} = V^i \setminus \{v : V(K) \cap V^i = \{v\} \text{ for some } K \in \mathcal{K}\}.$$

Eventually, we obtain a set V^* (possibly empty) such that each clique in \mathcal{K} is either disjoint from V^* or else meets V^* in two or more vertices. We call the vertices in V^* the \mathcal{K} -essential vertices. Note that if \mathbf{x} satisfies conditions (13), then $x_u = 0$ for all $u \in V \setminus V^*$. Also, because each clique in \mathcal{K} is either disjoint from V^* or meets V^* in two or more vertices, if $V^* \neq \emptyset$, we must have $r_u(K^*) = r_u(K) = r(K)$ for each vertex $u \in V^*$. Thus,

$$(16) \quad r_u(K^*) = r(K^*) \text{ for all } u \in V^*, \text{ and so } r(K^*) = r(K).$$

We now have the following result.

Lemma 3.6. *Let G be a simple graph with vertex set V . Let \mathcal{K} be a clique partition of μG and let V^* be the set of \mathcal{K} -essential vertices. Then*

$$\lambda(G) = -r(K)/\mu \text{ if and only if } V^* \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \lambda(G^*) = -r(K^*)/\mu,$$

where $G^* = G[V^*]$ and K^* is the set of nonempty restrictions of cliques in \mathcal{K} to V^* . Moreover, if $\lambda(G) = -r(K)/\mu$, then $\lambda(G) = \lambda(G^*)$ and $r_u(K^*) = r(K)$ for all $u \in V^*$.

Proof. Suppose that $\lambda(G) = -r(K)/\mu$. Then there is a vector $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ satisfying conditions (13) for equality in Corollary 3.1. Thus V^* is nonempty, otherwise

the observations above imply that $x_u = 0$ for all $u \in V \setminus V^* = V$, a contradiction. Let \mathbf{x}^* be the restriction of \mathbf{x} to V^* . Because $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ and $x_u = 0$ for $u \in V \setminus V^*$, we have $\mathbf{x}^* \neq \mathbf{0}$ and $\sum_{u \in V(K^*)} x_u^* = 0$ for each restricted clique $K^* = K[V^*]$. Also, by 16, $r_u(\mathcal{K}^*) = r(\mathcal{K}^*) = r(\mathcal{K})$ for $u \in V^*$. Thus, \mathbf{x}^* is a nonzero vector that satisfies the conditions (13) for equality for the clique partition \mathcal{K}^* of μG^* . Therefore, $\lambda(G^*) = -r(\mathcal{K}^*)/\mu$. Also, $\lambda(G) = \lambda(G^*)$ since $r(\mathcal{K}^*) = r(\mathcal{K})$.

Suppose now that $\lambda(G^*) = -r(\mathcal{K}^*)/\mu$. By Corollary 3.1 and (16), $\lambda(G) \geq -r(\mathcal{K})/\mu = -r(\mathcal{K}^*)/\mu$. Thus, $\lambda(G) \geq \lambda(G^*)$. The reverse inequality holds since G^* is an induced subgraph of G . Thus, $\lambda(G) = \lambda(G^*)$. ■

Remark 3.7. For Lemma 3.6 to hold, it is necessary that the clique partition \mathcal{K}^* of μG^* be obtained by the restrictions of the cliques in \mathcal{K} . In particular, if there is a clique partition $\tilde{\mathcal{K}}$ of μG^* with $r(\tilde{\mathcal{K}}) < r(\mathcal{K})$, then $\lambda(G^*) = -r(\tilde{\mathcal{K}})/\mu$ and so $\lambda(G) > -r(\mathcal{K})/\mu$.

In the special case that each clique in \mathcal{K}^* is a single edge (in particular, if G^* is bipartite), it follows from Lemma 3.6 and the conditions (13) that $\lambda(G) = -r(\mathcal{K})/\mu$ if and only if G^* is regular and some component is bipartite. The key observation needed here is that if $x_u^* + x_v^* = 0$ for each edge uv in G^* , then the set of vertices $\{u \in V^* : x_u \neq 0\}$ is the vertex set of a union of connected components of G^* and the two subsets $\{u \in V^* : x_u > 0\}$, $\{u \in V^* : x_u < 0\}$ are a bipartition.

Example 3.8. Let G^0 be a simple k -regular bipartite graph and let U be a set of vertices disjoint from $V^0 = V(G^0)$. Let G be a simple graph obtained from G^0 by replacing some (or all) of the edges uv of G^0 by cliques in $U \cup V^0$ that meet G^0 in the vertices u, v only so that:

1. Each vertex of U is in at most $k - 1$ of the cliques.
2. Each pair of distinct vertices in U is in at most one clique.

Let \mathcal{K} be the cliques that replaced the edges together with the edges of G^0 that were not replaced. Then $G^* = G^0$, K^* is the edge set of G^* and $\lambda(G) = -r(\mathcal{K}) = -k$ since $\lambda(G^*) = -r(\mathcal{K}^*) = -k$.

In Lemma 3.6, we observed that if the set V^* of \mathcal{K} -essential vertices is nonempty and \mathcal{K}^* is the set of nonempty restrictions of cliques in \mathcal{K} to V^* , then $r_u(\mathcal{K}^*) = r(\mathcal{K})$ for each vertex $u \in V^*$. Therefore, when searching for simple graphs G for which $\lambda(G) = \lambda_{\mathcal{K}}^*(G)$, we may focus our attention on simple graphs G^* such that some multiple μG^* has a clique partition \mathcal{K}^* for which $r_u(\mathcal{K}^*)$ is constant and $\lambda(G^*) = -r(\mathcal{K}^*)/\mu$.

Lemma 3.9. Let G be a simple graph with maximum vertex degree Δ . If \mathcal{K} is a clique partition of μG and c is the smallest of the orders of the cliques in \mathcal{K} , then

$$\frac{r(\mathcal{K})}{\mu} \leq \frac{\Delta}{c-1},$$

where equality holds if and only if for some vertex u of maximum degree in G , each clique in \mathcal{K} containing u has order c .

Proof. Let d_u denote the degree of u in G . There are $r_u(\mathcal{K})$ cliques of \mathcal{K} containing vertex u . Since each of these cliques cover at least $c - 1$ of the μd_u edges incident to u in μG , $r_u(\mathcal{K})(c - 1) \leq \mu d_u \leq \Delta \mu$. Thus

$$\frac{r(\mathcal{K})}{\mu} \leq \frac{\Delta}{c - 1}$$

with equality if and only if the stated condition holds. \blacksquare

The estimate on $r_u(\mathcal{K})$ in the proof of Lemma 3.9 can be improved if the number of cliques of smallest order at u is known.

Lemma 3.10. *Let G be a simple graph and let \mathcal{K} be a clique partition of μG . Let c be the smallest of the orders of the cliques in \mathcal{K} . For each vertex u , denote by d_u its degree in G , and by e_u the number of cliques of order c in \mathcal{K} that contain u . Then*

$$(17) \quad r_u(\mathcal{K}) \leq \frac{\mu d_u + e_u}{c}$$

with equality if and only if each clique in \mathcal{K}_u has order c or $c + 1$.

Proof. Of the μd_u edges incident to u in μG , the e_u cliques of order c cover $e_u(c - 1)$ of the edges, while the remaining $r_u - e_u$ cliques cover at least $(r_u - e_u)c$ of the edges. Thus $\mu d_u \geq e_u(c - 1) + (r_u - e_u)c$ or $r_u(\mathcal{K}) \leq (\mu d_u + e_u)/c$ with equality if and only if each clique in \mathcal{K}_u of order greater than c has order $c + 1$. \blacksquare

The *direct product* (or simply, *product*) of two graphs G^1 and G^2 , denoted $G^1 \times G^2$, has vertex set $V(G^1) \times V(G^2)$ with vertices (u, v) and (u', v') adjacent if u and u' are adjacent in G^1 and v and v' are adjacent in G^2 . If either G^1 or G^2 is simple, then $G^1 \times G^2$ is simple. The adjacency matrix of $G^1 \times G^2$ is $A(G^1) \otimes A(G^2)$, and the eigenvalues are $\lambda_i(G^1)\lambda_j(G^2)$, where $1 \leq i \leq |V(G^1)|$ and $1 \leq j \leq |V(G^2)|$.

The next example illustrates how taking clique partitions of a multiple of a simple graph G can sometimes give a better bound on $\lambda(G)$ than clique partitions of G alone.

Example 3.11 (*Direct products of simple complete graphs*). Let \mathcal{K} be the set of all simple cliques of order m in $K_m \times K_n$, $m \leq n$. Then \mathcal{K} is a clique partition of $\mu(K_m \times K_n)$ where μ is the number of simple cliques of \mathcal{K} containing an edge of $K_m \times K_n$. Thus $\lambda(K_m \times K_n) \geq -\frac{\Delta}{c-1} = -\frac{(m-1)(n-1)}{n-1} = -(n-1)$. But $\lambda(K_m \times K_n) = \min\{-(m-1), -(n-1)\} = -(n-1)$, so equality is attained in Lemma 3.9. That equality is attained can also be seen later in Example 3.15.

It was necessary to take a multiple of $K_m \times K_n$ in this example in order to be able to have an edge-partition by cliques of order m . For, it can be shown that results of Pullman *et al.* [33] imply that $K_m \times K_n$ can be edge-partitioned by cliques of order m if and only if there exists an $m \times n^2$ orthogonal array with n constant columns.

The result in Example 3.11 can be extended to obtain $\lambda(G^1 \times G^2)$ in some cases. Let G^i be a k_i -regular graph for $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Suppose that $\lambda(G^i) = \lambda_K^*(G^i)$. Furthermore, let \mathcal{K}_i be a clique partition of μ_i into cliques of order c_i such that $\lambda_K^*(G^i) = -r(\mathcal{K}_i)/\mu_i$. Then

$$\lambda(G^i) = \lambda_K^*(G^i) = -\frac{k_i}{c_i - 1}.$$

Let $G = G^1 \times G^2$. The set of all subgraphs $\kappa_1 \times \kappa_2$ of G , where $\kappa_i \in \mathcal{K}_i$, partitions the edge set of $\mu_1 \mu_2 G$. Each of these subgraphs is isomorphic to $K_{c_1} \times K_{c_2}$. Suppose $c_1 \leq c_2$. If μ is the number of c_1 -cliques containing an edge in $\kappa_1 \times \kappa_2$, then the set of all such cliques, over all subgraphs $\kappa_1 \times \kappa_2$, partitions the edge set of $\mu \mu_1 \mu_2 G$. Therefore

$$\lambda(G) \geq \frac{-\Delta(G)}{c_1 - 1} = -\frac{k_1 k_2}{c_1 - 1},$$

where the inequality follows from Lemma 3.9. But

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(G) &= \min\{-\lambda(G^1)k_2, -k_1\lambda(G^2)\} \\ &= -\max\left\{\frac{k_1 k_2}{c_1 - 1}, \frac{k_1 k_2}{c_2 - 1}\right\} = -\frac{k_1 k_2}{c_1 - 1} \end{aligned}$$

so equality is attained. Thus $\lambda(G) = \lambda_K^*(G)$.

Therefore we have the following result.

Theorem 3.12. *Let G^i be a k_i -regular graph for $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Suppose that $\lambda(G^i) = \lambda_K^*(G^i)$ and there is a clique partition \mathcal{K}_i of μ_i into cliques of order c_i such that $\lambda_K^*(G^i) = -r(\mathcal{K}_i)/\mu_i$. Then $\lambda(G^1 \times G^2) = \lambda_K^*(G^1 \times G^2)$.*

An *independent set* of vertices in a simple graph G is a set of vertices no two of which are adjacent. The independence number, $\alpha = \alpha(G)$, is the maximum cardinality of an independent set of vertices in G . Hoffman's ratio bound (see, for example, [23, Lemma 9.6.2]) asserts that if G is a k -regular simple graph of order n , then $\alpha(G) \leq -n\lambda(G)/(k - \lambda(G))$. Thus

$$(18) \quad \lambda(G) \leq -\frac{\alpha k}{n - \alpha},$$

which is an upper bound on $\lambda(G)$ for a k -regular simple graph of order n .

Let B be the matrix whose rows are indexed by the vertices of G and whose columns are indexed by the independent sets of G with $B_{ij} = 1$ if vertex i is in independent set j . The *fractional chromatic number* of a simple graph G is the minimum value of $\mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{x}$ over all non-negative vectors \mathbf{x} that satisfy $B\mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{1}$ (restricting \mathbf{x} to integral vectors yields the usual chromatic number). For every simple graph G of order n , we have $\chi(G) \geq \chi_f(G) \geq n/\alpha(G)$, where $\chi(G)$ is the chromatic number of G [23, p. 136]. In particular, if G is k -regular this implies the following weakened forms of (18):

$$(19) \quad \lambda(G) \leq -\frac{\alpha k}{n - \alpha} \leq -\frac{k}{\chi_f(G) - 1} \leq -\frac{k}{\chi(G) - 1}.$$

If G is a simple graph of order n , not necessarily regular, results of Lovász [31, Theorems 6,10] imply that $\chi(G) \geq \chi_f(G) \geq 1 - \lambda_1(G)/\lambda(G)$. (The last bound is Hoffman's lower bound on $\chi(G)$.) This implies the following refinement of (19):

$$(20) \quad \lambda(G) \leq -\frac{\lambda_1(G)}{\chi_f(G) - 1} \leq -\frac{\lambda_1(G)}{\chi(G) - 1}.$$

The following theorem gives sufficient conditions for equality to be attained in (12). The *clique number* $\omega(G)$ is the order of the largest clique in G . In general, $\omega(G) \leq \chi_f(G)$ (see [23, Ch. 7]).

Theorem 3.13. *Let G be a k -regular simple graph and suppose that for some μ there is a clique partition \mathcal{K} of μG into cliques of order $\omega(G)$. Then*

$$\lambda_{\mathcal{K}}^*(G) = -\frac{r(\mathcal{K})}{\mu} = -\frac{k}{\omega(G) - 1},$$

and so

$$\lambda(G) \geq -\frac{k}{\omega(G) - 1}.$$

For equality to hold, it is sufficient that $\omega(G) = \chi_f(G)$.

Proof. By the definition of the parameter $\lambda_{\mathcal{K}}^*(G)$, there is a positive integer $\hat{\mu}$ and a clique partition $\hat{\mathcal{K}}$ of $\hat{\mu}G$ such that

$$\lambda_{\mathcal{K}}^*(G) = -\frac{r(\hat{\mathcal{K}})}{\hat{\mu}} = -\max_u \frac{r_u(\hat{\mathcal{K}})}{\hat{\mu}}.$$

Since the $k\hat{\mu}$ edges of $\hat{\mu}G$ incident to vertex u are partitioned by $r_u(\hat{\mathcal{K}})$ cliques of order at most $\omega(G)$, we have $r_u(\hat{\mathcal{K}})(\omega(G) - 1) \geq \hat{\mu}k$. Thus, $r_u(\hat{\mathcal{K}})/\hat{\mu} \geq k/(\omega(G) - 1)$ and so $\lambda_{\mathcal{K}}^*(G) \leq -k/(\omega(G) - 1)$. But, by Lemma 3.9 the clique

partition \mathcal{K} of μG gives $\lambda_{\mathcal{K}}^*(G) \geq -r(\mathcal{K})/\mu \geq k/(\omega(G) - 1)$, so equality holds for $\lambda_{\mathcal{K}}^*(G)$.

When $\omega(G) = \chi_f(G)$, equality holds for $\lambda(G)$ by (19). We also have the following direct proof using the conditions for equality in Corollary 3.1. By [23, Theorem 7.4.5] there is some n and some k such that $\chi_f(G) = n/k$ and the vertices of G can be coloured by k -subsets of $[n]$ such that subsets of adjacent vertices do not intersect. If c is a clique of order χ_f , then the k -subsets of the vertices of c partition $[n]$. Associate to each element $i \in [n]$ a variable a_i . Pick the a_i so that $\sum_i a_i = 0$. Let S_j be the subset of vertex j and $x_j = \sum_{i \in S_j} a_i$. Then the sum of the weights of the vertices of a clique is $\sum_i a_i$. But we have chosen the a_i so that this sum is equal to 0. Thus if \mathcal{K} is a partition of the edge set into cliques of order χ_f , then \mathbf{x} is a nonzero vector satisfying the conditions for equality in Corollary 3.1. Therefore by Corollary 3.1, $\lambda(G) = -r(\mathcal{K})/\mu = \lambda_{\mathcal{K}}^*(G)$. ■

We have the following corollary to Theorem 3.13.

Corollary 3.14. *Let G be a simple graph that is both vertex transitive and edge transitive and suppose also that $\alpha(G)\omega(G) = n$. Then G is k -regular for some k and $\lambda(G) = -k/(\omega(G) - 1)$.*

Proof. Because G is edge transitive, each edge of G is in the same number, μ say, of cliques of order $\omega = \omega(G)$. Thus the set \mathcal{K} of all cliques of order ω in G is a clique partition of μG . Because G is vertex transitive, $\chi_f(G) = n/\alpha(G)$ [23, p.142]. Thus $\chi_f(G) = \omega(G)$ and the corollary follows from Theorem 3.13. ■

Example 3.15 (*Graph compositions*). Examples of simple graphs that satisfy the conditions of Corollary 3.14 are the even cycles C_{2m} , the complete graphs K_n , the empty graphs K_n^c , and the direct product $K_m \times K_n$. If G^1 and G^2 are simple graphs, the *composition* $G^1[G^2]$ is the graph on the vertex set $V(G^1) \times V(G^2)$ with $(u, x) \sim (v, y)$ if either $u \sim v$ or $u = v$ and $x \sim y$. It is straightforward to show that if G^1 and G^2 satisfy the conditions of Corollary 3.14 then so does $G^1[G^2]$. For example, $K_m[K_n^c]$ is the regular complete multipartite graph with m vertex parts of order n and, as we have already seen (more generally) in Example 2.8, it must have least eigenvalue $\lambda = -k/(\omega - 1) = -(mn - n)/(m - 1) = -n$.

Of course, if G^1 has order m and G^2 has order n , then the adjacency matrix of $G^1[G^2]$ is $A(G^1) \otimes J_n + I_m \otimes A(G^2)$. Thus, if G^2 is k -regular, then the eigenvalues of $G^1[G^2]$ are $\lambda_i(G^2)$, $i = 2, \dots, n$, each with multiplicity m , and $n\lambda_j(G^1) + k$, $1 \leq j \leq m$.

Example 3.16 (*Triangulated plane graphs*). Let G be a plane graph every face of which is a triangle, including the outer face. Then the set \mathcal{K} of all 3-cliques formed by the faces of G is a clique partition of $2G$. By Lemma 3.9, $\lambda(G) \geq -\Delta(G)/2$. If G has n vertices and e edges, then we also have $\lambda(G) \leq -\lambda_1(G)/(\chi(G) - 1) \leq$

$-2e/3n$ by (20) and the Four Color Theorem. Thus, if G is a triangulated k -regular plane graph with $\chi(G) = 3$, then $\lambda(G) = -k/2$. For example, if $G = K_{2,2,2}$ is the octahedral graph, then $\lambda(G) = -2$. However, if G is the icosahedral graph, then $\lambda(G) = -\sqrt{5} \approx -2.236$ (the same least eigenvalue as the dodecahedral graph), but the best estimate we can obtain using clique partitions is $\lambda(G) \geq -\Delta/2 = -2.5$.

If G contains no K_4 's and is k -regular, then $\omega(G) = 3$ and so, by Corollary 3.14, $\lambda(G) = -k/2$ if G is vertex-transitive and $\alpha = n/3$.

The next two examples present something of a challenge. Perhaps better lower bounds on $\lambda(G)$ can be found using Theorem 2.1.

Example 3.17 (*The Shrikhande graph*). The *Shrikhande graph* G is a strongly regular graph with parameters $(16, 6, 2, 2)$ and so has least eigenvalue $\lambda = -2$. But $\omega(G) = 3$ and G yields a triangulation of the torus [8, p. 21], so, by Theorem 3.13, the best lower bound on $\lambda(G)$ that can be obtained using clique partitions of multiples of G is only $\lambda_K^*(G) = -\Delta(G)/2 = -3$.

Example 3.18 (*Kneser graphs*). The *Kneser graph* $\text{Kn}(v, k)$ is the graph whose vertices are the k -subsets of a v -set X . Two vertices are adjacent if their intersection is empty. If $G = \text{Kn}(v, k)$, then $\chi_f(G) = v/k$. If $v = mk$ for some m , then partitions of X into k -subsets are simple cliques of order $m = v/k$, so $\omega(G) = \chi_f(G)$. Taking all such simple cliques yields a clique partition of $\mu \text{Kn}(v, k)$ with constant r_u , where

$$\mu = \frac{(mk - 2k)!}{(k!)^{m-2}(m-2)!}$$

and

$$r_u = \frac{(mk - k)!}{(k!)^{m-1}(m-1)!}.$$

Thus by Theorem 3.13, $\lambda = \lambda_K^* = -\binom{mk-k-1}{k-1}$. The complete set of eigenvalues of $\text{Kn}(v, k)$ is computed in [22, Ch. 6] or [23, Sec. 9.4].

4. SMALLEST EIGENVALUE OF $K_{1,k}$ -FREE GRAPHS

A *claw free* graph G is a graph that does not contain $K_{1,3}$ as an induced subgraph. An equivalent formulation is that for each vertex $x \in V(G)$, the neighbours of x induce a subgraph with independence number at most 2. To quote from a paper of Chudnovsky and Seymour [13], *line graphs are claw-free, and it has long been recognized that claw-free graphs are an interesting generalization of line graphs, sharing some of their properties*. The eigenvalues of line graphs are at least -2 .

Linial [30] asked if the property of the eigenvalues of line graphs being bounded below by an absolute constant is also true for regular claw free graphs. In [14], the first author showed that the answer is negative by describing a family of regular claw-free graphs with arbitrarily negative eigenvalues. For sake of completeness, we briefly describe these examples here. If $(\Gamma, +)$ is an additive finite group and S is a symmetric subset of Γ ($s \in S$ implies $-s \in S$) such that $0 \notin S$, the Cayley graph $\text{Cay}(\Gamma, S)$ has the elements of Γ as vertices with x adjacent to y if and only if $x - y \in S$. Note that $\text{Cay}(\Gamma, S)$ is an undirected d -regular graph, where $d = |S|$. The eigenvalues of Abelian Cayley graphs $G = \text{Cay}(\Gamma, S)$ can be easily expressed in terms of the irreducible characters of the group Γ . See Li [29] for a proof and more details.

Lemma 4.1. *If Γ is an Abelian group and S a symmetric d -subset of elements of Γ , then the eigenvalues of $\text{Cay}(\Gamma, S)$ are $\theta_\chi = \sum_{s \in S} \chi(s)$, where χ ranges over the characters of Γ .*

Let $C_{n,r}$ be the graph with vertex set \mathbb{Z}_n having x adjacent to y if and only if $x - y \in S_r \pmod{n}$, where $S_r = \{\pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm r\}$. This graph is the Cayley graph of \mathbb{Z}_n with generating set S_r and is a $2r$ -regular graph. It is easy to see that $C_{n,r}$ is claw-free since the neighborhood of each vertex of $C_{n,r}$ contains two disjoint cliques of order r and thus, it has independence number at most 2. Using Lemma 4.1, we can now calculate the eigenvalues of $C_{n,r}$.

Proposition 4.2. *The nontrivial eigenvalues of $C_{n,r}$ are*

$$-1 + \frac{\sin\left((2r+1)\frac{\pi\ell}{n}\right)}{\sin\frac{\pi\ell}{n}},$$

for $1 \leq \ell \leq n-1$.

Proof. For any n -th root of unity $\epsilon_\ell = e^{\frac{2\pi i \ell}{n}}$, the character of \mathbb{Z}_n associated with it is $\chi(s) = \epsilon_\ell^s$ for $s \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$. Lemma 4.1 implies that for $1 \leq \ell \leq n-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_\chi &= \sum_{j=1}^r \epsilon_\ell^j + \sum_{j=1}^r \epsilon_\ell^{-j} = \frac{1 - \epsilon_\ell^{r+1}}{1 - \epsilon_\ell} - 1 + \frac{1 - \epsilon_\ell^{-(r+1)}}{1 - \epsilon_\ell^{-1}} - 1 \\ &= -2 + \frac{1 - \epsilon_\ell^{r+1} - \epsilon_\ell(1 - \epsilon_\ell^{-r-1})}{1 - \epsilon_\ell} = -1 + \frac{\epsilon_\ell^{-r} - \epsilon_\ell^{r+1}}{1 - \epsilon_\ell} \\ &= -1 + \frac{\epsilon_\ell^{r+\frac{1}{2}} - \epsilon_\ell^{r-\frac{1}{2}}}{\epsilon_\ell^{\frac{1}{2}} - \epsilon_\ell^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = -1 + \frac{\sin\left((2r+1)\frac{\pi\ell}{n}\right)}{\sin\frac{\pi\ell}{n}}. \end{aligned}$$

■

If we choose n and r such that $\ell = \frac{3n}{2(2r+1)}$ is an integer, then the previous proposition implies

$$\lambda(C_{n,r}) \leq -1 - \frac{1}{\sin \frac{3\pi}{2(2r+1)}} \sim -1 - \frac{2}{3\pi} - \frac{2}{3\pi} 2r.$$

Hence, the eigenvalues of the claw-free graphs $C(n, r)$ can be arbitrarily negative.

Recently, Aharoni, Alon and Berger [4] studied the largest eigenvalue of the Laplacian of $K_{1,k}$ -free graphs for $k \geq 3$. A graph is $K_{1,k}$ -free if it has no induced $K_{1,k}$. When $k = 3$, this is the same as being claw-free. For simplicity, we will state the results from [4] for regular graphs and in terms of their smallest adjacency eigenvalue. For $d \geq k \geq 3$, let $t(d, k)$ denote the maximum number of edges in a graph of order d whose independence number is $k - 1$ or less. By Turán's theorem, $t(d, k)$ equals the number of edges of a graph of order d whose vertex set is partitioned into $k - 1$ cliques, each of order $\lfloor \frac{d}{k-1} \rfloor$ or $\lceil \frac{d}{k-1} \rceil$.

Theorem 4.3 [4]. *If G is a d -regular connected graph that is $K_{1,k}$ -free, then*

$$(21) \quad \lambda(G) \geq -d + \frac{t(d, k)}{d - 1}.$$

We note here that the same argument from [4] can be used to prove a more general lower bound for $\lambda(G)$.

Proposition 4.4. *If G is a connected d -regular graph where each vertex is contained in at least m triangles and each edge is contained in at most t triangles, then*

$$(22) \quad \lambda(G) \geq -d + \frac{m}{t}.$$

Proof. The proof is the same as in [4], but for the sake of completeness, we describe it here. Take an eigenvector \mathbf{x} of length 1 corresponding to λ . It is easy to see that $d + \lambda = \sum_{ij \in E} (x_i + x_j)^2$. Let T be the set of triangles of G . For any edge ij , let t_{ij} denote the number of triangles containing ij and for any vertex ℓ , let t_ℓ denote the number of triangles containing ℓ . Clearly, $t_{ij} \leq t$ for any edge ij and $t_\ell \geq m$ for any vertex ℓ . Summing up the entries of $(x_i + x_j)^2 + (x_j + x_\ell)^2 + (x_\ell + x_i)^2$ over all the triangles $ij\ell$ of G , we get that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{T:ij\ell} (x_i + x_j)^2 + (x_j + x_\ell)^2 + (x_\ell + x_i)^2 &= \sum_{ij \in E} t_{ij} (x_i + x_j)^2 \\ &\leq t \sum_{ij \in E} (x_i + x_j)^2 = t(d + \lambda). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, for any triangle with vertices i, j, ℓ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned}(x_i + x_j)^2 + (x_j + x_\ell)^2 + (x_\ell + x_i)^2 &= x_i^2 + x_j^2 + x_\ell^2 + (x_i + x_j + x_\ell)^2 \\ &\geq x_i^2 + x_j^2 + x_\ell^2,\end{aligned}$$

and therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{T:ij\ell} (x_i + x_j)^2 + (x_j + x_\ell)^2 + (x_\ell + x_i)^2 &\geq \sum_{T:ij\ell} (x_i^2 + x_j^2 + x_\ell^2) \\ &= \sum_{i \in V} t_i x_i^2 \geq m \sum_{i \in V} x_i^2 = m.\end{aligned}$$

Combining these inequalities, we get that $t(d + \lambda) \geq m$ which gives the desired result \blacksquare

To see how one gets Theorem 4.3 from Proposition 4.4, note that a d -regular $K_{1,k}$ -free graph will have the property that $t \leq d - 1$ and $m \geq t(d, k)$. We believe that the inequality in Theorem 4.3 may be improved although we have not been able to do so. Note that the hypothesis of $K_{1,k}$ -free is not fully used in the proof of the previous theorem, but only its corollary that each neighborhood is dense. Perhaps for $k = 3$, structural results on claw-free graphs like those in [13] may be used to improve these bounds. When $d = k = 3$, Theorem 4.3 implies that a cubic claw-free graph G must have $\lambda(G) \geq -2.5$. We slightly improve this bound as follows.

Theorem 4.5. *Let G be a connected 3-regular claw-free graph on $n \geq 6$ vertices. Then*

$$(23) \quad \lambda(G) \geq \theta \approx -2.272,$$

where θ is the smallest root of $x^3 + x + 14$.

Proof. Let $\lambda = \lambda(G)$. Because G is claw-free and cubic on $n \geq 6$ vertices, the neighborhood of each vertex is either $K_1 \cup K_2$ or $K_{1,2}$. If all the neighborhoods are $K_1 \cup K_2$, then $\lambda \geq -2$. To see this, consider the edge-partition of G into triangles and edges (such partition is unique in this case) and denote by N its vertex-clique incidence matrix. Then $A(G) = NN^T + 2I$ which gives the bound above.

Otherwise, if there are $K_{1,2}$ neighborhoods, then the graph will contain induced subgraphs on 4 vertices consisting of K_4 minus one edge. We call such subgraphs diamonds and note that distinct diamonds will be vertex disjoint. If H is a diamond with vertex set $\{a, b, u, v\}$, where u and v have degree 3, then we call the edge uv the middle edge of the diamond H . Let \mathcal{M} be the set of middle edges of G .

We consider now the covering of the edges of G by triangles where we used both triangles of each diamond (and where the triangles involved in a diamond cover the middle edge twice) and the triangles not involved in diamonds and the remaining edges. Let M be the vertex-clique incidence matrix. Then

$$MM^T = A + 2I + B$$

where B is the adjacency matrix of the union of the disjoint middle edges and the remaining isolated vertices.

If x is a unit eigenvector corresponding to λ , then

$$(24) \quad \lambda = x^T Ax = (M^T x)^T (M^T x) - 2 - x^T Bx$$

which implies that

$$(25) \quad \lambda \geq -2 - x^T Bx = -2 - 2 \sum_{uv \in \mathcal{M}} x_u x_v.$$

We find an upper bound for $\sum_{uv \in \mathcal{M}} x_u x_v$ as follows. First, note that $x_u = x_v$ for every middle edge uv . To see this, consider the eigenvalue-eigenvector equation for the vertices u and v (where a and b are the other vertices involved in this diamond):

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda x_u &= x_v + x_a + x_b \\ \lambda x_v &= x_u + x_a + x_b. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $(\lambda - 1)x_u = (\lambda - 1)x_v = x_a + x_b$. This implies that

$$(26) \quad (\lambda - 1)^2 x_u^2 = (x_a + x_b)^2 \leq 2(x_a^2 + x_b^2).$$

Combining (25) and (26) with the facts that x has length one and that distinct diamonds are vertex disjoint, we will get

$$2 \sum_{uv \in \mathcal{M}} x_u x_v \leq \frac{4 \sum_{a,b \sim u \in \mathcal{M}} (x_a^2 + x_b^2)}{(\lambda - 1)^2} \leq \frac{4(1 - 2 \sum_{uv \in \mathcal{M}} x_u x_v)}{(\lambda - 1)^2}.$$

If $S = 2 \sum_{uv \in \mathcal{M}} x_u x_v$, then $S \leq \frac{4(1-S)}{(\lambda-1)^2}$ which implies that $S \leq \frac{4}{4+(\lambda-1)^2}$. Plugging this into (25), we get that

$$(27) \quad \lambda \geq -2 - \frac{4}{4 + (\lambda - 1)^2}$$

which implies that $\lambda^3 + \lambda + 14 \geq 0$. Hence, $\lambda \geq \theta \approx -2.272$. ■

It may be possible that this type of argument can be extended for higher degrees in the case of quasi-line graphs (a special case of claw-free graphs where each neighborhood is a union of two cliques), but we leave this for a future work.

Acknowledgments

The first author is grateful to the two anonymous referees, Francesco Belardo, Jack Koolen, Leonardo Lima and Krystal Guo for many useful comments and suggestions.

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Received 3 November 2019

Revised 7 December 2019

Accepted 9 December 2019