
An Interlacing approach for bounding the sum of Laplacian eigenvalues of graphs *

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Abstract. We apply eigenvalue interlacing techniques for obtaining lower and upper bounds for the sums of Laplacian eigenvalues of graphs, and characterize equality. This leads to generalizations of, and variations on theorems by Grone, and Grone & Merris. As a consequence we obtain inequalities involving bounds for some well-known parameters of a graph, such as edge-connectivity, and the isoperimetric number.

Key words: Laplacian matrix, eigenvalue interlacing, edge-connectivity, isoperimetric number

1 Eigenvalue interlacing

Throughout this paper, $G = (V, E)$ is a finite simple graph with $n = |V|$ vertices. Recall that the Laplacian matrix of G is $\mathcal{L} = \Delta - \mathbf{A}$ where Δ is the diagonal matrix of the vertex degrees and \mathbf{A} is the adjacency matrix of G . Let us also recall the following basic result about interlacing (see [5], [2], or [1]).

Theorem 1. *Let \mathbf{A} be a real symmetric $n \times n$ matrix with eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$. For some $m < n$, let \mathbf{S} be a real $n \times m$ matrix with orthonormal columns, $\mathbf{S}^\top \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{I}$, and consider the matrix $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{S}^\top \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S}$, with eigenvalues $\mu_1 \geq \dots \geq \mu_m$. Then,*

(a) *the eigenvalues of \mathbf{B} interlace those of \mathbf{A} , that is,*

$$\lambda_i \geq \mu_i \geq \lambda_{n-m+i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad (1)$$

(b) *if the interlacing is tight, that is, for some $0 \leq k \leq m$, $\lambda_i = \mu_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, and $\mu_i = \lambda_{n-m+i}$, $i = k+1, \dots, m$, then $\mathbf{S} \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{S}$.*

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Two interesting particular cases are obtained by choosing appropriately the matrix \mathcal{S} . If $\mathcal{S} = [\mathbf{I} \ \Omega]^\top$, then \mathbf{B} is a principal submatrix of \mathbf{A} . If $\mathcal{P} = \{U_1, \dots, U_m\}$ is a partition of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ we can take for \mathbf{B} the so-called *quotient matrix* of \mathbf{A} with respect to \mathcal{P} .

The first case gives useful conditions for an induced subgraph G' of a graph G , because the adjacency matrix of G' is a principal submatrix of the adjacency matrix of G . However, the Laplacian matrix \mathcal{L}' of G' is in general not a principal submatrix of the Laplacian matrix \mathcal{L} of G . But $\mathcal{L}' + \Delta'$ is a principal submatrix of \mathcal{L} for some nonnegative diagonal matrix Δ' . Therefore the left hand inequalities in (1) still hold for the Laplacian eigenvalues, because adding the positive semi-definite matrix Δ' decreases no eigenvalue.

In the case that \mathbf{B} is a quotient matrix of \mathbf{A} with respect to \mathcal{P} , the element b_{ij} of \mathbf{B} is the average row sum of the block $\mathbf{A}_{i,j}$ of \mathbf{A} with rows and columns indexed by U_i and U_j , respectively. If \mathcal{P} has characteristic matrix \mathbf{C} (that is, the columns of \mathbf{C} are the characteristic vectors of U_1, \dots, U_m) then we take $\mathcal{S} = \mathbf{C}\Delta^{-1/2}$, where $\Delta = \text{diag}(|U_1|, \dots, |U_m|) = \mathbf{C}^\top \mathbf{C}$. In this case, the quotient matrix \mathbf{B} is in general not equal to $\mathcal{S}^\top \mathbf{A} \mathcal{S}$, but $\mathbf{B} = \Delta^{-1/2} \mathcal{S}^\top \mathbf{A} \mathcal{S} \Delta^{1/2}$, and thus \mathbf{B} is similar to (and therefore has the same spectrum as) $\mathcal{S}^\top \mathbf{A} \mathcal{S}$. If the interlacing is tight, then (b) of Theorem 1 reflects that \mathcal{P} is an *equitable* (or *regular*) partition of \mathbf{A} , that is, each block of the partition has constant row and column sums. In case \mathbf{A} is the adjacency matrix of a graph G , equitability of \mathcal{P} implies that the bipartite induced subgraph $G[U_i, U_j]$ is biregular for each $i \neq j$, and that the induced subgraph $G[U_i]$ is regular for each $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. In case of tight interlacing for the quotient matrix of the Laplacian matrix of G , the first condition also holds, but the induced subgraphs $G[U_i]$ are not necessarily regular (in this case we speak about an *almost equitable*, or *almost regular* partition of G).

If a symmetric matrix \mathbf{A} has an equitable partition, we have the following well-known and useful result ([1], Section 2.3).

Lemma 1. *Let \mathbf{A} be a symmetric matrix of order n , and suppose \mathcal{P} is a partition of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ such that the corresponding partition of \mathbf{A} is equitable with quotient matrix \mathbf{B} . Then the spectrum of \mathbf{B} is a sub(multi)set of the spectrum of \mathbf{A} , and all corresponding eigenvectors of \mathbf{A} are in the column space of the characteristic matrix \mathbf{C} of \mathcal{P} (this means that the entries of the eigenvector are constant on each partition class U_i). The remaining eigenvectors of \mathbf{A} are orthogonal to the columns of \mathbf{C} and the corresponding eigenvalues remain unchanged if the blocks $\mathbf{A}_{i,j}$ are replaced by $\mathbf{A}_{i,j} + c_{i,j} \mathbf{J}$ for certain constants $c_{i,j}$ (as usual, \mathbf{J} is the all-one matrix).*

Assuming that G has n vertices, with degrees $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \dots \geq d_n$, and Laplacian matrix \mathcal{L} with eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n (= 0)$, it is known that, for $1 \leq m \leq n$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^m d_i. \quad (2)$$

This is a consequence of Schur's theorem [7] stating that the spectrum of any symmetric, positive definite matrix majorizes its main diagonal. In particular, note that if $m = n$ we have equality in (2), because both terms correspond to the trace of \mathcal{L} . To prove (2) by using interlacing, let \mathbf{B} be a principal $m \times m$ submatrix of \mathcal{L} indexed by the subindices corresponding to the m higher degrees, with eigenvalues $\mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \geq \dots \geq \mu_m$. Then,

$$\operatorname{tr} \mathbf{B} = \sum_{i=1}^m d_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i,$$

and, by interlacing, $\lambda_{n-m+i} \leq \mu_i \leq \lambda_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$, whence (2) follows. Similarly, reasoning with the principal submatrix \mathbf{B} (of \mathcal{L}) indexed by the m vertices with lower degrees we get:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{n-m+i} \leq \sum_{i=1}^m d_{n-m+i}. \quad (3)$$

The next result, which is an improvement of (2), is due to Grone [3], who proved that if G is connected and $m < n$ then,

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^m d_i + 1. \quad (4)$$

In [1], Brouwer and Haemers gave two different proofs of (4), both using eigenvalue interlacing. In this paper we extend the ideas of these two proofs and find a generalization of Grone's result (4), and another lower bound on the sum of the largest Laplacian eigenvalues, which is closely related to a bound of Grone and Merris [4].

2 A generalization of Grone's result

We begin with a basic result from where most of our bounds derive. Given a graph G with a vertex subset $U \subset V$, let ∂U be the *vertex-boundary* of U , that is, the set of vertices in $\bar{U} = V \setminus U$ with at least one adjacent vertex in U . Also, let $\partial(U, \bar{U})$ denote the *edge-boundary* of U , which is the set of edges which connect vertices in U with vertices in \bar{U} .

Theorem 2. *Let G be a connected graph on $n = |V|$ vertices, having Laplacian matrix \mathcal{L} with eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n (= 0)$. For any given vertex subset $U = \{u_1, \dots, u_m\}$ with $0 < m < n$, we have*

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{n-i} \leq \sum_{u \in U} d_u + \frac{|\partial(U, \bar{U})|}{n-m} \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i. \quad (5)$$

Proof. Consider the partition of the vertex set V into $m+1$ parts: $U_i = \{u_i\}$ for $u_i \in U$, $i = 1, \dots, m$, and $U_{m+1} = \bar{U}$. Then, the corresponding quotient matrix is

$$B = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} \mathcal{L}_U & \begin{matrix} b_{1,m+1} \\ \vdots \\ b_{m,m+1} \end{matrix} \\ \hline \begin{matrix} b_{m+1,1} & \cdots & b_{m+1,m} \end{matrix} & b_{m+1,m+1} \end{array} \right],$$

where \mathcal{L}_U is the principal submatrix of \mathcal{L} , with rows and columns indexed by the vertices in U , $b_{i,m+1} = (n-m)b_{m+1,i} = -|\partial(U_i, \bar{U})|$, and $b_{m+1,m+1} = |\partial(U, \bar{U})|/(n-m)$ (because $\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} b_{m+1,i} = 0$). Let $\mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \geq \dots \geq \mu_{m+1}$ be the eigenvalues of B . Since B has row sum 0, we have $\mu_{m+1} = \lambda_n = 0$. Moreover,

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \mu_i = \text{tr } B = \sum_{u \in U} d_u + b_{m+1,m+1},$$

Then, (5) follows by applying interlacing, $\lambda_i \geq \mu_i \geq \lambda_{n-m-1+i}$ and adding up for $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. \blacksquare

If equality holds on either side of (5) it follows that the interlacing is tight (see the proof of Proposition 1 for details), and therefore that the partition of G is almost equitable. In other words, in case of equality every vertex $u \in U$ is adjacent to either all or 0 vertices in \bar{U} , whereas each vertex $u \in \bar{U}$ has precisely $|\partial(U, \bar{U})|/(n-m)$ neighbors in U . But we can be more precise.

Proposition 1. *Let H be the subgraph of G induced by \bar{U} , and let $\vartheta_1 \geq \dots \geq \vartheta_{n-m}$ ($= 0$) be the Laplacian eigenvalues of H . Define $b = |\partial(U, \bar{U})|/(n-m)$.*

- (a) *Equality holds on the right hand side of (5) if and only if each vertex of U is adjacent to all or 0 vertices of \bar{U} , and $\lambda_{m+1} = \vartheta_1 + b$.*
- (b) *Equality holds on the left hand side of (5) if and only if each vertex of U is adjacent to all or 0 vertices of \bar{U} , and $\lambda_{n-m-1} = \vartheta_{n-m} + b$.*

Proof. Since (a) and (b) have analogous proofs, we only prove (a). Suppose equality holds on the right hand side of (5). Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i, \text{ and } \lambda_i \geq \mu_i \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, m$$

so $\lambda_i = \mu_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$. We know that $\mu_{m+1} = \lambda_n = 0$, therefore the interlacing is tight and hence the partition of G is almost equitable. Now by use of Lemma 1 we have that the eigenvalues of \mathcal{L} are μ_1, \dots, μ_{m+1} together with the eigenvalues of \mathcal{L} with an eigenvector orthogonal to the characteristic matrix C of the partition. These eigenvalues and eigenvectors remain unchanged if \mathcal{L} is changed into

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}} = \begin{bmatrix} \Omega & \Omega \\ \Omega & \mathcal{L}_{\overline{U}} + bI \end{bmatrix}.$$

The considered common eigenvalues of $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$ and \mathcal{L} are $\vartheta_1 + b \geq \dots \geq \vartheta_{n-m-1} + b$. So \mathcal{L} has eigenvalues $\lambda_1 (= \mu_1) \geq \dots \geq \lambda_m (= \mu_m)$, and $\vartheta_1 + b \geq \dots \geq \vartheta_{n-m-1} + b \geq \lambda_n (= \mu_{m+1} = 0)$. Hence, we have $\lambda_{m+1} = \vartheta_1 + b$. Conversely, if the partition of G is almost equitable (or equivalently, if the partition of \mathcal{L} is equitable), \mathcal{L} has eigenvalues $\mu_1 \geq \dots \geq \mu_m$, $\vartheta_1 + b \geq \dots \geq \vartheta_{n-m-1} + b$, and $\mu_{m+1} = \lambda_n = 0$. Since $\lambda_{m+1} = \vartheta_1 + b$, it follows that $\mu_i = \lambda_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$ (tight interlacing), therefore equality holds on the right hand side of (5). ■

Looking for examples of the above results, first observe that there is no graph with $n > 2$ satisfying equality in (4) for every $0 < m < n$. However the complete graph K_n provides an example for which both inequalities in Theorem 2 are equalities for all $0 < m < n$. In fact, this is a particular case of the following construction (just take $q = 1$): Let us consider the *graph join* G of the complete graph K_p with the empty graph $\overline{K_q}$. (Recall that G is obtained as the graph union of K_p and $\overline{K_q}$ with all the edges connecting the vertices of one graph with the vertices of the other.) Let $V(G) = \{v_1, \dots, v_p, v_{p+1}, \dots, v_n\}$, where $n = p + q$ and the first vertices correspond to those of K_p . Then, the Laplacian eigenvalues of G are $\{n^p, p^{q-1}, 0^1\}$, and the following different choices for U provide some examples illustrating cases (a) and (b) of Proposition 1.

(a1) Let $U = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$, with $0 < m \leq p$. Then, $b = m$, and

$$\sum_{u \in U} d_u + b = m(n-1) + m = mn = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i.$$

(a2) Let $U = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$, with $p < m < n$. Then, $b = p$, and

$$\sum_{u \in U} d_u + b = p(n-1) + (m-p)p + p = pn + (m-p)p = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i.$$

(b) Let $U = \{v_{n-m+1}, \dots, v_n\}$, with $q \leq m < n$. Then, $b = m$, and

$$\sum_{u \in U} d_u + b = qp + (m-q)(n-1) + m = (q-1)p + (m-q+1)n = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{n-i}.$$

Another infinite family of graphs for which we do have equality on the right hand side of (5) is the complete multipartite graph (such that the vertices with largest degree lie in U).

If the vertex degrees of G are $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \dots \geq d_n$, we can choose conveniently the m vertices of U (that is, those with higher or lower degrees) to obtain the best inequalities in (5). Namely,

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^m d_i + \frac{|\partial(U, \bar{U})|}{n-m}, \quad (6)$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{n-i} \leq \sum_{i=1}^m d_{n-i+1} + \frac{|\partial(U, \bar{U})|}{n-m}. \quad (7)$$

Note that (7), together with (3) for $m+1$, yields

$$\sum_{i=0}^m \lambda_{n-m+i} = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{n-i} \leq \sum_{i=1}^m d_{n-i+1} + \min \left\{ d_{n-m}, \frac{|\partial(U, \bar{U})|}{n-m} \right\}. \quad (8)$$

If we have more information on the structure of the graph, we can improve the above results by either bounding $|\partial(U, \bar{U})|$ or ‘optimizing’ the ratio $b = |\partial(U, \bar{U})|/(n-m)$. In fact, the right inequality in (5) (and, hence, (6)) can be improved when $\bar{U} \neq \partial U$. Simply first delete the vertices (and corresponding edges) of $\bar{U} \setminus \partial U$, and then apply the inequality. Then d_1, \dots, d_m remain the same and $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$ do not increase. Thus we obtain:

Theorem 3. *Let G be a connected graph on $n = |V|$ vertices, with Laplacian eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n (= 0)$. For any given vertex subset $U = \{u_1, \dots, u_m\}$ with $0 < m < n$, we have*

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \geq \sum_{u \in U} d_u + \frac{|\partial(U, \bar{U})|}{|\partial U|}. \quad (9)$$

Similarly as we did in (6), if we choose the m vertices of U such that they are those with maximum degree, then we can write:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^m d_i + \frac{|\partial(U, \bar{U})|}{|\partial U|}.$$

Notice that, as a corollary, we get Grone’s result (4) since always $|\partial(U, \bar{U})| \geq |\partial U|$.

3 A variation of a bound by Grone and Merris

In [4], Grone and Merris gave another lower bound for the sum of the Laplacian eigenvalues, in the case when there is an induced subgraph consisting of isolated vertices and edges. Let G be a connected graph of order $n > 2$ with Laplacian eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$. If the induced subgraph of a subset $U \subset V$ with $|U| = m$ consists of r pairwise disjoint edges and $m - 2r$ isolated vertices, then

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \geq \sum_{u \in U} d_u + m - r. \quad (10)$$

An improvement of this result was given by Brouwer and Haemers in [1] (Section 3.10). Let G be a (not necessarily connected) graph with a vertex subset U , with $m = |U|$, and let h be the number of connected components of $G[U]$ that are not connected components of G . Then,

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \geq \sum_{u \in U} d_u + h. \quad (11)$$

Following the same ideas as in [4] and using interlacing, the bound (10) of Grone and Merris can also be generalized as follows:

Theorem 4. *Let G be a connected graph of order $n > 2$ with Laplacian eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$. Given a vertex subset $U \subset V$, with $m = |U| < n$, let $G[U] = (U, E[U])$ be its induced subgraph. Then,*

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \geq \sum_{u \in U} d_u + m - |E[U]|. \quad (12)$$

Proof. Consider an orientation of G with all edges in $E(U, \bar{U})$ oriented from U to \bar{U} , and every vertex in $U \setminus \partial \bar{U}$ having some outgoing arc (this is always possible as G is connected). Let Q be the corresponding oriented incidence matrix of G , and write $Q = [Q_1 \ Q_2]$, where Q_1 corresponds to $E[U] \cup E(U, \bar{U})$, and Q_2 corresponds to $E[\bar{U}]$. Consider the matrix $M = Q^\top Q$, with entries $(M)_{ii} = 2$, $(M)_{ij} = \pm 1$ if the arcs e_i, e_j are incident to the same vertex (+1 if both are either outgoing or ingoing, and -1 otherwise), and $(M)_{ij} = 0$ if the corresponding edges are disjoint, and define $M_1 = Q_1^\top Q_1$. Then M has the same nonzero eigenvalues as $\mathcal{L} = QQ^\top$, the Laplacian matrix of G , and M_1 is a principal submatrix of M . For every vertex $u \in U$, let E_u be the set of outgoing arcs from u . Then $\{E_u \mid u \in U\}$ is a partition of $E[U] \cup E(U, \bar{U})$. Consider the quotient matrix $B_1 = (b_{ij})$ of M_1 with respect to this partition. Then, $b_{uu} = d^+(u) + 1$ for each $u \in U$. Let $\mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \geq \dots \geq \mu_m$ be the eigenvalues of B_1 , then

$$\text{tr } B_1 = \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i = \sum_{u \in U} d_u^+ + m = \sum_{u \in U} d_u - |E[U]| + m$$

and (12) follows since the eigenvalues of B_1 interlace those of M_1 , which in turn interlace those of M . ■

Note that (12) also follows from Equation (11). However, the result can be improved by considering the partition $\mathcal{P} = \{E_u \mid u \in U\} \cup \{E[\bar{U}]\}$ of the whole edge set of G .

Theorem 5. *Let G be a connected graph of order $n > 2$ with Laplacian eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n$. Given a vertex subset $U \subset V$, with $m = |U| < n$,*

let $G[U] = (U, E[U])$ and $G[\bar{U}]$ be the corresponding induced subgraphs. Let ϑ_1 be the largest Laplacian eigenvalue of $G[\bar{U}]$, then

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \lambda_i \geq \sum_{u \in U} d_u + m - |E[U]| + \vartheta_1. \quad (13)$$

Proof. First observe that the Laplacian matrix of $G[\bar{U}]$ is $Q_2 Q_2^\top$, and therefore ϑ_1 is also the largest eigenvalue of $Q_2^\top Q_2$. Next we apply interlacing to an $(m+1) \times (m+1)$ quotient matrix $B = S^\top M S$, which is defined slightly different as before. The first m columns of S are the normalized characteristic vectors of E_u (as before), but the last column of S equals $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \mathbf{v} \end{bmatrix}$, where \mathbf{v} is a normalized eigenvector of $Q_2^\top Q_2$ for the eigenvalue ϑ_1 . Then $b_{m+1, m+1} = \mathbf{v}^\top Q_2^\top Q_2 \mathbf{v} = \vartheta_1$, and we find $\text{tr } B = \sum_{u \in U} d_u + m - |E[U]| + \vartheta_1$. \blacksquare

4 Some applications

The previous bounds on the sum of Laplacian eigenvalues are used to provide meaningful results involving the edge-connectivity of the graph, the size of a k -dominating set and the isoperimetric number.

4.1 Cuts

Given a vertex subset U of a connected graph G with $0 < |U| < n$, the edge set $\partial(U, \bar{U})$ is called a *cut* (since deletion of these edges makes G disconnected). The minimum size of a cut in G is called the *edge-connectivity* $\kappa_e(G)$ of G . By use of inequality (6) we obtain the following bound for $\kappa_e(G)$.

Proposition 2.

$$\kappa_e(G) \leq \min_{0 < m < n} \left\{ (n-m) \sum_{i=1}^m (\lambda_i - d_i) \right\}. \quad (14)$$

Some general bounds on the size of a cut can be derived from the following lemma.

Lemma 2. *Let G be a graph with n vertices and e edges. For any m , $0 < m < n$, there exist some (not necessarily different) vertex subsets U and U' such that $|U| = |U'| = m$ and*

$$|\partial(U, \bar{U})| \geq \frac{2em(n-m)}{n(n-1)}, \quad |\partial(U', \bar{U}')| \leq \frac{2em(n-m)}{n(n-1)}. \quad (15)$$

Proof. Choose a set S uniformly at random among all the sets of size m in V . Then the probability that an edge belong to $\partial(S, \bar{S})$ is the probability that either the first endpoint belongs to S and the second one to \bar{S} or viceversa. That is,

$$\Pr(\text{edge} \in \partial(S, \bar{S})) = 2 \frac{m(n-m)}{n(n-1)}.$$

Then, the expected number of edges between the two sets is,

$$\mathbb{E}\{|\partial(S, \bar{S})|\} = \frac{2em(n-m)}{n(n-1)},$$

implying that there are sets, U and U' , with at least and at most this number of edges going out, respectively. ■

Both bounds are tight for the complete graph K_n . Using bounds (15), Theorem 2 gives:

Corollary 1. For each m ($0 < m < n$) G has vertex sets U and U' of size m such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \geq \sum_{u \in U} d_u + \frac{2em}{n(n-1)}, \quad (16)$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{n-i} \leq \sum_{u \in U^c} d_u + \frac{2em}{n(n-1)}. \quad (17)$$

In particular, if G is d -regular, we have $e = nd/2$ and the above inequalities become

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \geq \frac{mdn}{n-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_{n-i} \leq \frac{mdn}{n-1}, \quad (18)$$

with bounds close to md when n is large.

4.2 k -Dominating sets

A *dominating set* in a graph G is a vertex subset $D \subseteq V$ such that every vertex in $V \setminus D$ is adjacent to some vertex in D . More generally, for a given integer k , a *k -dominating set* in a graph G is a vertex subset $D \subseteq V$ such that every vertex not in D has at least k neighbors in D .

Proposition 3. Let G be a graph on n vertices, with vertex degrees $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \dots \geq d_n$, and eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n (= 0)$. Let D be a k -dominating set in G of cardinality m . Then,

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \geq \sum_{u \in D} d_u + k. \quad (19)$$

Proof. First, the inequality (19) follows from Theorem 2 by noting that, from the definition of a k -dominating set, $|\partial(D, \bar{D})| \geq k(n - m)$. ■

Example 1. Consider the $K_{p, \dots, p}$ regular complete multipartite graph with q classes of size p , so $n = pq$ and $d = p(q - 1)$. The eigenvalues of its Laplacian matrix are

$$\{(d + p)^{q-1}, d^{n-q}, 0^1\}.$$

Observe that the union of some partition classes gives a k -dominating set of size $m = k$. If we take the first k eigenvalues, the inequality (19) becomes $(d + p)(q - 1) + (k - (q - 1))d \geq kd + k$, and using that $d = p(q - 1)$ we get $d(k + 1) \geq k(d + 1)$. Note that if $k = d$ we have equality.

4.3 The isoperimetric number

Given a graph G on n vertices, the *isoperimetric number* $i(G)$ is defined as

$$i(G) = \min_{U \subset V} \{|\partial(U, \bar{U})|/|U| : 0 < |U| \leq n/2\}.$$

For example, the isoperimetric numbers of the complete graph, the path and the cycle are, respectively, $i(K_n) = \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$, $i(P_n) = 1/\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$, and $i(C_n) = 2/\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$. For general graphs, Mohar [6] proved the following spectral bounds.

$$\frac{\lambda_{n-1}}{2} \leq i(G) \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{n-1}(2d_1 - \lambda_{n-1})}. \quad (20)$$

In our context we have:

Proposition 4.

$$i(G) \leq \min_{\frac{n}{2} \leq m < n} \sum_{i=1}^m (\lambda_i - d_i). \quad (21)$$

Proof. Apply (6) taking into account that $i(G) \leq \frac{|\partial(\bar{U}, U)|}{|U|}$ when $0 < |\bar{U}| \leq \frac{n}{2}$. ■

Example 2. Consider the graph join G of the complete graph K_p with the empty graph \bar{K}_q , so $n = p + q$. The Laplacian spectrum and the degree sequence are

$$\{n^p, p^{q-1}, 0^1\} \text{ and } \{(n - 1)^p, p^q\},$$

respectively. Equation (21) gives $i(G) \leq \min\{p, \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil\}$, which is better than Mohar's upper bound (20) for all $0 \leq q < n$.

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