

## 三圈图和四圈图的最大无符号拉普拉斯分离度

剧宏娟,雷英杰

(中北大学理学院,山西太原 030051)

**摘要:** 设  $G$  是一个  $n$  阶简单图, 其无符号拉普拉斯特征值为  $q_1(G) \geq q_2(G) \geq \dots \geq q_n(G)$ . 图  $G$  的无符号拉普拉斯分离度为  $S_Q(G) = q_1(G) - q_2(G)$ . 研究了三圈图和四圈图的最大无符号拉普拉斯分离度, 并刻画了相应的极图.

**关键词:** 三圈图; 四圈图; 无符号拉普拉斯矩阵; 无符号拉普拉斯分离度

**中图分类号:** O157.5      **文献标识码:** A      doi: 10.3969/j.issn.0253-2778.2020.04.003

**2010 Mathematics Subject Classification:** 05C50; 05C45; 05C35

**引用格式:** 剧宏娟,雷英杰. 三圈图和四圈图的最大无符号拉普拉斯分离度[J]. 中国科学技术大学学报, 2020, 50(4):402-408.

JU Hongjuan, LEI Yingjie. The maximum signless Laplacian separator of tricyclic and quadricyclic graphs[J]. Journal of University of Science and Technology of China, 2020, 50(4):402-408.

## The maximum signless Laplacian separator of tricyclic and quadricyclic graphs

JU Hongjuan, LEI Yingjie

(School of Science, North University of China, Taiyuan 030051, China)

**Abstract:** Let  $G$  be a graphs of order  $n$  and  $q_1(G) \geq q_2(G) \geq \dots \geq q_n(G)$  be its  $Q$ -eigenvalues. The signless Laplacian separator  $S_Q(G)$  of  $G$  is defined as  $S_Q(G) = q_1(G) - q_2(G)$ . The maximum signless Laplacian separator of tricyclic and quadricyclic graphs was studied, and the corresponding extremal graphs were characterized.

**Key words:** tricyclic graph; quadricyclic graph; signless Laplacian matrix; signless Laplacian separator

### 0 引言

设  $G = (V(G), E(G))$  是一个  $n$  阶简单图,  $G$  的顶点集为  $V(G) = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ , 边集为  $E(G) = (e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m)$ . 如果  $m = n - 1 + k$ , 则  $G$  被称为  $k$  圈图; 如果  $k = 3$ , 称为三圈图; 如果  $k = 4$ , 称为四圈图<sup>[1]</sup>. 通常情况下, 我们用  $K_n, K_{1,n-1}, P_n$  分别表示  $n$  个顶点的完全图、星图、路. 只有一个顶点的图

叫做平凡图, 否则称为非平凡图<sup>[2]</sup>.  $G$  的度矩阵  $D(G) = \text{diag}\{d(v_1), d(v_2), \dots, d(v_n)\}$  是一个对角矩阵, 其中  $d(v_i)$  表示顶点  $v_i$  的度.  $G$  的邻接矩阵  $A(G) = (a_{ij})$  是一个  $n \times n$  矩阵, 如果  $v_i v_j \in E(G)$ , 则  $a_{ij} = 1$ ; 否则  $v_i v_j \notin E(G)$ , 则  $a_{ij} = 0$ <sup>[3]</sup>. 图  $G$  的无符号拉普拉斯矩阵定义为  $Q(G) = D(G) + A(G)$ , 因  $Q(G)$  是一个非负、半正定矩阵, 故记它的特征值为  $q_1(G) \geq q_2(G) \geq \dots \geq q_n(G)$ . 这

收稿日期: 2019-08-06; 修回日期: 2020-01-10

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(11602232)资助.

作者简介: 剧宏娟,女,1991年生,硕士生. 研究方向:组合数学. E-mail:1178307721@qq.com

通讯作者: 雷英杰,副教授. E-mail: fl3921767@nuc.edu.cn

里图  $G$  的无符号拉普拉斯分离度  $S_Q(G) = q_1(G) - q_2(G)$ <sup>[5]</sup>.

最近几年,许多学者研究了(无符号)拉普拉斯分离度和(无符号)拉普拉斯半径.余桂东等<sup>[3]</sup>研究了双圈图和三圈图的最大拉普拉斯分离度;简相国等<sup>[4]</sup>研究了单圈图和双圈图的最大无符号拉普拉斯分离度;陈媛媛等<sup>[5]</sup>研究了一些图的无符号拉普拉斯半径.基于这些研究,本文主要研究三圈图和四圈图的最大无符号拉普拉斯分离度,并分别刻画了取得最大值时所对应的极图结构.

## 1 引理

本节介绍一些所要用的引理.

**引理 1.1**<sup>[6]</sup> 设  $G$  是一个有  $n$  个顶点的非平凡图,  $H$  是删掉图  $G$  的一条边所得到的图,则有

$$\begin{aligned} q_1(G) &\geq q_1(H) \geq q_2(G) \geq q_2(H) \geq \dots \geq \\ q_n(G) &\geq q_n(H) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

**引理 1.2**<sup>[7]</sup> 设  $G$  是一个有  $n$  个顶点的图,则

$$q_1(G) \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{d(v_i) + m(v_i)\}.$$

其中,

$$m(v_i) = \frac{1}{d(v_i)} \sum_{v_j \in E(G)} d(v_j).$$

假设  $G_1$  和  $G_2$  是两个顶点集不相交的图,其中  $v_1 \in V(G_1), v_2 \in V(G_2)$ . 图  $G_1$  和  $G_2$  的黏合记为  $G_1 \cdot G_2$ , 其中  $V(G_1 \cdot G_2) = V(G_1) \cup V(G_2) \cup \{v^*\} - \{v_1, v_2\}$ ,  $G_1 \cdot G_2$  中的两个顶点相邻,当且仅当它们在  $G_1$  或  $G_2$  中相邻,或者如果一个顶点是  $v^*$ , 则另一个顶点和  $v_1$  或  $v_2$  相邻. 当  $G$  是某两个图的黏合时,我们可以得到图  $G$  的无符号拉普拉斯矩阵  $Q(G)$  的特征多项式.

用  $Q_v(G)$  表示  $Q(G)$  删掉顶点  $v$  相应的行和列后所得到的主子矩阵. 我们简记表示为

$$\Phi(G; x) = \det(xI - Q(G)),$$

$$\Phi(Q_v(G); x) = \det(xI - Q_v(G)).$$

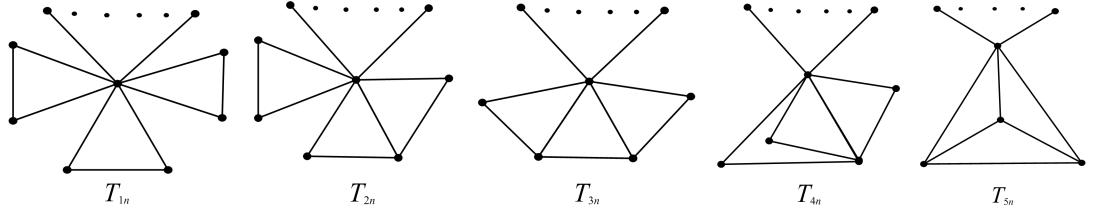


图 1  $n$  阶三圈图且最大度为  $n-1$

Fig. 1  $n$ -order tricyclic graphs with  $n-1$  degree

**引理 1.3**<sup>[8]</sup> 如上述所定义  $G_1 \cdot G_2$ , 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(G_1 \cdot G_2; x) &= \Phi(G_1; x) \Phi(Q_{v_2}(G_2); x) + \\ &\quad \Phi(G_2; x) \Phi(Q_{v_1}(G_1); x) - \\ &\quad x \Phi(Q_{v_1}(G_1); x) \Phi(Q_{v_2}(G_2); x). \end{aligned}$$

**引理 1.4** 设  $T_{1n}, T_{2n}, T_{3n}, T_{4n}, T_{5n}$  是图 1 所示的三圈图,当  $n \geq 9$  时,有  $S_Q(T_{5n}) < S_Q(T_{2n}) < S_Q(T_{4n}) < S_Q(T_{3n}) < S_Q(T_{1n})$ .

**证明** 设  $T_{1n}, T_{2n}, T_{3n}, T_{4n}, T_{5n}$  删除悬挂点后分别可得  $T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5$ , 如图 2 所示.

①  $T_{1n}$  由  $T_1$  和  $K_{1,n-7}$  黏合而成,故  $T_{1n} = T_1 \cdot K_{1,n-7}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(T_1; x) &= (x-1)^3(x-3)^2(x^2-9x+12), \\ \Phi(Q_{v_1}(T_1); x) &= (x-1)^3(x-3)^3, \\ \Phi(K_{1,n-7}; x) &= x(x-n+6)(x-1)^{n-8}, \\ \Phi(Q_{v_2}(K_{1,n-7}); x) &= (x-1)^{n-7}, \\ \Phi(T_{1n}; x) &= (x-1)^3(x-3)^2(x-1)^8 f(x). \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$f(x) = x^3 - (n+3)x^2 + 3nx - 12.$$

验证可得

$$f(0) = -12 < 0, f(1) = 2n-14 > 0,$$

$$f(2) = 2n-16 > 0, f(3) = -12 < 0,$$

$$f(n) = -12 < 0,$$

$$f(n+0.3) = 0.3n^2 + 0.72n - 12.243 > 0.$$

因此

$$n < q_1(T_{1n}) < n+0.3, 2 < q_2(T_{1n}) < 3.$$

故

$$n-3 < S_Q(T_{1n}) < n-1.7.$$

②  $T_{2n}$  由  $T_2$  和  $K_{1,n-6}$  黏合而成,故  $T_{2n} = T_2 \cdot K_{1,n-6}$ , 则

$$\Phi(T_2; x) = (x-1)(x-2)^2(x^3-11x^2+32x-20),$$

$$\Phi(Q_{v_1}(T_2); x) = (x-1)^2(x-2)(x-3)(x-4),$$

$$\Phi(K_{1,n-6}; x) = x(x-n+5)(x-1)^{n-7},$$

$$\Phi(Q_{v_2}(K_{1,n-6}); x) = (x-1)^{n-6},$$

$$\Phi(T_{2n}; x) = (x-2)(x-1)^{n-5} f(x).$$

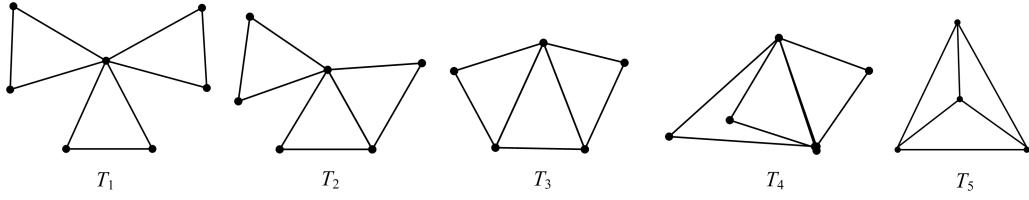


图 2 删去悬挂点的三圈图

Fig. 2 Tricyclic graphs after deleting hanging points

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = & x^4 - (7+n)x^3 + (12+7n)x^2 - \\ & (12+12n)x + 40. \end{aligned}$$

验证可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) = & 40 > 0, \quad f(4) = -8 < 0, \\ f(4.4) = & 103.136n - 1.9584 > 0, \\ f(n) = & -12n + 40 < 0, \\ f(n+0.3) = & 0.3n^3 - 1.83n^2 - \\ & 9.579n + 37.2991 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$n < q_1(T_{2n}) < n + 0.3, \quad 4 < q_2(T_{2n}) < 4.4.$$

故

$$n - 4.4 < S_Q(T_{2n}) < n - 3.7.$$

③  $T_{3n}$  由  $T_3$  和  $K_{1,n-5}$  黏合而成, 故  $T_{3n} = T_3 \bullet K_{1,n-5}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(T_3; x) = & (x-1)(x-3)(x^3-10x^2+27x-20), \\ \Phi(Q_{v_1}(T_3); x) = & x^4-10x^3+34x^2-46x+21, \\ \Phi(K_{1,n-5}; x) = & x(x-n+4)(x-1)^{n-6}, \\ \Phi(Q_{v_2}(K_{1,n-5}); x) = & (x-1)^{n-5}, \\ \Phi(T_{3n}; x) = & (x-1)^{n-6}f(x). \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = & x^6 - (n+10)x^5 + \\ & (10n+34)x^4 - (34n+58)x^3 + \\ & (46n+89)x^2 - (21n+116)x + 60. \end{aligned}$$

验证可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) = & 60 > 0, \quad f(1) = 0, \\ f(2) = & 8 - 2n < 0, \quad f(3) = 0, \\ f(n) = & -12n^3 + 68n^2 - 116n + 60 < 0, \\ f(n+0.2) = & 0.2n^5 + 7.2n^4 - 3.12n^3 + 55.936n^2 - \\ & 88.8944n + 39.94784 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$n < q_1(T_{3n}) < n + 0.2, \quad q_2(T_{3n}) = 3.$$

故

$$n - 3 < S_Q(T_{3n}) < n - 2.8.$$

④  $T_{4n}$  由  $T_4$  和  $K_{1,n-5}$  黏合而成, 故

$$T_{4n} = T_4 \bullet K_{1,n-5},$$

则

$$\Phi(T_4; x) = (x-2)^2(x-3)(x^2-7x+4),$$

$$\Phi(Q_{v_1}(T_4); x) = (x-2)^2(x-1)(x-5),$$

$$\Phi(T_{4n}; x) = (x-2)^2(x-1)^{n-5}f(x).$$

其中,

$$f(x) = x^3 - (6+n)x^2 + (5n+5)x - 12.$$

验证可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) = & -12 < 0, \quad f(4) = 4n - 64 < 0, \\ f(4.4) = & 2.64n - 20.976 > 0, \\ f(n) = & -n^2 + 5n - 12 < 0, \\ f(n+1) = & 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$q_1(T_{4n}) = n + 1, \quad 4 < q_2(T_{4n}) < 4.4.$$

故

$$n - 3.4 < S_Q(T_{4n}) < n - 3.$$

⑤  $T_{5n}$  由  $T_5$  和  $K_{1,n-4}$  黏合而成, 故  $T_{5n} = T_5 \bullet K_{1,n-4}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(T_5; x) = & (x-2)^3(x-6), \\ \Phi(Q_{v_1}(T_5); x) = & (x-2)^2(x-5), \\ \Phi(K_{1,n-4}; x) = & x(x-n+3)(x-1)^{n-5}, \\ \Phi(Q_{v_2}(K_{1,n-4}); x) = & (x-1)^{n-4}, \\ \Phi(T_{5n}; x) = & (x-2)^2(x-1)^{n-5}f(x). \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$f(x) = x^3 - (5+n)x^2 + 5nx - 12.$$

验证可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) = & -12 < 0, \quad f(4) = 4n - 28 > 0, \\ f(5) = & -12 < 0, \quad f(n) = -12 < 0, \\ f(n+0.4) = & 0.4n^2 - 1.68n - 12.736 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$n < q_1(T_{5n}) < n + 0.4, \quad 4 < q_2(T_{5n}) < 5.$$

故

$$n - 5 < S_Q(T_{5n}) < n - 3.6.$$

**引理 1.5** 设  $H_{1n}, H_{2n}, H_{3n}, H_{4n}, H_{5n}, H_{6n}, H_{7n}$  是如图 3 所示的四圈图, 当  $n \geq 11$  时, 有  $S_Q(H_{5n}) < S_Q(H_{6n}) < S_Q(H_{2n}) < S_Q(H_{7n}) < S_Q(H_{4n}) < S_Q(H_{3n}) < S_Q(H_{1n})$ .

**证明** 设  $H_{1n}, H_{2n}, H_{3n}, H_{4n}, H_{5n}, H_{6n}, H_{7n}$  如图4所示。  
删除悬挂点后分别可得  $H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4, H_5, H_6$ ,

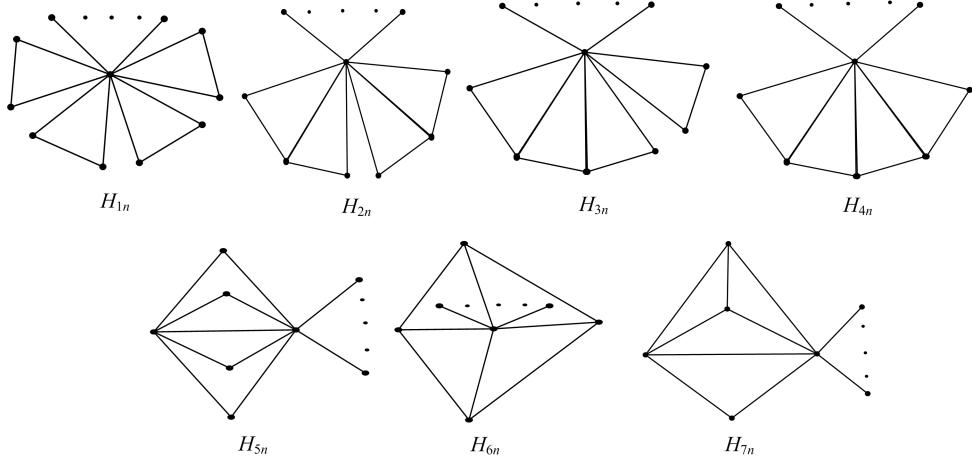
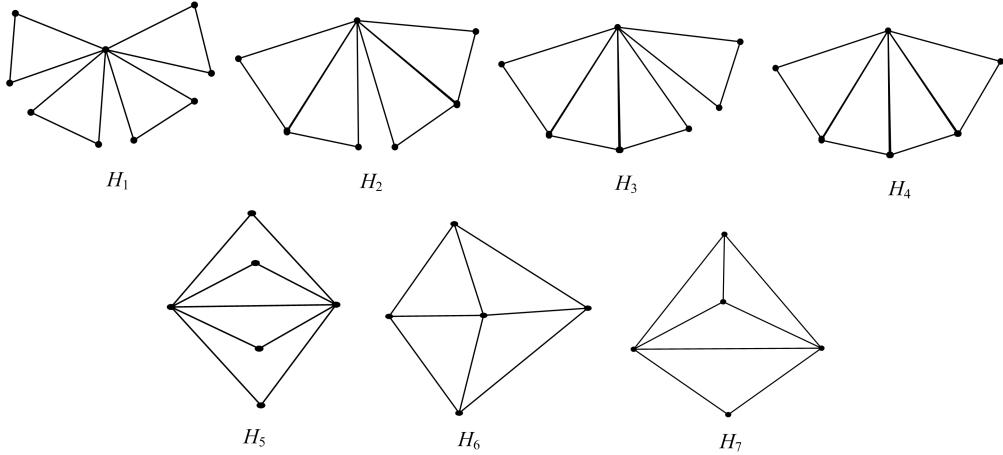
图3  $n$ 阶四圈图且最大度为  $n-1$ Fig. 3  $n$ -order quadricyclic graphs with  $n-1$  degree

图4 删除悬挂点的四圈图

Fig. 4 Quadricyclic graphs after deleting hanging points

①  $H_{1n}$  由  $H_1$  和  $K_{1,n-9}$  黏合而成, 故

$$H_{1n} = H_1 \cdot K_{1,n-9},$$

则

$$\Phi(H_{1n}; x) = (x-1)^4(x-3)^3(x^2 - 11x + 16),$$

$$\Phi(Q_{v_1}(H_1); x) = (x-1)^4(x-3)^4,$$

$$\Phi(K_{1,n-9}; x) = x(x-n+8)(x-1)^{n-10},$$

$$\Phi(Q_{v_2}(K_{1,n-9}); x) = (x-1)^{n-9},$$

$$\Phi(H_{1n}; x) = (x-3)^3 f(x).$$

其中,

$$f(x) = x^3 - (3+n)x^2 + 3nx - 16.$$

验证可得

$$f(0) = -16 < 0, f(1) = 2n - 18 > 0$$

$$f(2) = 2n - 20 > 0, f(3) = -16 < 0,$$

$$f(n) = -16 < 0,$$

$$f(n+0.2) = 0.2n^2 - 0.52n - 16.112 > 0.$$

因此

$$n < q_1(H_{1n}) < n+0.2, 2 < q_2(H_{1n}) < 3.$$

故

$$n-3 < S_Q(H_{1n}) < n-1.8.$$

②  $H_{2n}$  由  $H_2$  和  $K_{1,n-7}$  黏合而成, 故  $H_{2n} = H_2 \cdot K_{1,n-7}$ , 则

$$\Phi(H_2; x) = (x-1)(x-4)(x-2)^2 \cdot (x^3 - 11x^2 + 28x - 16),$$

$$\Phi(Q_{v_1}(H_2); x) = (x-2)^2(x-1)^2(x-4)^2,$$

$$\Phi(K_{1,n-7}; x) = x(x-n+6)(x-1)^{n-8},$$

$$\Phi(Q_{v_2}(K_{1,n-7}); x) = (x-1)^{n-7},$$

$$\Phi(H_{2n}; x) = (x-2)^2(x-1)^{n-6}(x-4)f(x).$$

其中,

$$f(x) = x^3 - (4+n)x^2 + 4nx - 16.$$

验证可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= -16 < 0, \quad f(3) = 3n - 25 > 0, \\ f(4) &= -16 < 0, \quad f(n) = -16 < 0, \\ f(n+0.2) &= 0.2n^2 - 0.72n - 16.152 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$n < q_1(H_{2n}) < n + 0.2, \quad q_2(H_{2n}) = 4.$$

故

$$n - 4 < S_Q(H_{2n}) < n - 3.8.$$

③  $H_{3n}$  由  $H_3$  和  $K_{1,n-7}$  黏合而成, 故  $H_{3n} = H_3 \cdot K_{1,n-7}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(H_3; x) &= (x-1)^2(x-3) \cdot \\ &\quad (x^4 - 15x^3 + 73x^2 - 139x + 88), \\ \Phi(Q_{v_1}(H_3); x) &= (x-1)(x-3) \cdot \\ &\quad (x^4 - 10x^3 + 34x^2 - 46x + 21), \\ \Phi(H_{3n}; x) &= (x-3)(x-1)^{n-7}f(x). \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^6 - (10+n)x^5 + (34+10n)x^4 - \\ &\quad (62+34n)x^3 + (117+46n)x^2 - \\ &\quad (165+21n)x + 88. \end{aligned}$$

验证可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= 88 > 0, \\ f(2.4) &= -3.30624n + 31.710976 < 0, \\ f(3) &= 16 > 0, \\ f(n) &= -16n^3 + 96n^2 - 168n + 88 < 0, \\ f(n+0.4) &= 0.4n^5 - 3.2n^4 - 8.16n^3 + \\ &\quad 71.136n^2 - 99.6448n + 36.324096 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$n < q_1(H_{3n}) < n + 0.4, \quad 2.4 < q_2(H_{3n}) < 3.$$

故

$$n - 3 < S_Q(H_{3n}) < n - 2.$$

④  $H_{4n}$  由  $H_4$  和  $K_{1,n-6}$  黏合而成, 故  $H_{4n} = H_4 \cdot K_{1,n-6}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(H_4; x) &= x^6 - 18x^5 + 123x^4 - \\ &\quad 412x^3 + 715x^2 - 610x + 200, \\ \Phi(Q_{v_1}(H_4); x) &= x^5 - 13x^4 + \\ &\quad 63x^3 - 141x^2 + 145x - 55, \\ \Phi(K_{1,n-6}; x) &= x(x-n+5)(x-1)^{n-7}, \\ \Phi(Q_{v_2}(K_{1,n-6}); x) &= (x-1)^{n-6}, \\ \Phi(H_{4n}; x) &= (x-1)^{n-7}f(x). \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^7 - (13+n)x^6 + (13n+63)x^5 - \\ &\quad (157+63n)x^4 + (141n+281)x^3 - \end{aligned}$$

$$(455+145n)x^2 + (480+55n)x - 200.$$

验证可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= -200 < 0, \\ f(3.4) &= 5498.107904n - 5472.2164736 > 0, \\ f(n) &= -16n^4 + 136n^3 - 400n^2 + 480n - 200 < 0, \\ f(n+0.4) &= 0.4n^6 - 4.24n^5 - \\ &\quad 0.24n^4 + 86.1664n^3 - \\ &\quad 240.96064n^2 + 224.322176n - 66.2416896 > 0, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$n < q_1(H_{4n}) < n + 0.4, \quad 3 < q_2(H_{4n}) < 3.4.$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} n - 3.4 &< S_Q(H_{4n}) < n - 2.6. \\ ⑤ H_{5n} & \text{由 } H_5 \text{ 和 } K_{1,n-6} \text{ 黏合而成, 故 } H_{5n} = H_5 \cdot K_{1,n-6}, \text{ 则} \\ \Phi(H_5; x) &= (x-2)^3(x-4)(x^2-8x+4), \\ \Phi(Q_{v_1}(H_5); x) &= (x-2)^3(x-1)(x-6), \\ \Phi(H_{5n}; x) &= (x-2)^3(x-1)^{n-6}f(x). \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$f(x) = x^3 - (6+n)x^2 + 6nx - 16.$$

验证可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= -16 < 0, \quad f(1) = 5n - 21 > 0, \\ f(6) &= -16 < 0, \quad f(n) = -16 < 0, \\ f(n+0.3) &= 0.3n^2 - 1.62n - 16.513 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$n < q_1(H_{5n}) < n + 0.3, \quad q_2(H_{5n}) = 6.$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} n - 6 &< S_Q(H_{5n}) < n - 5.7. \\ ⑥ H_{6n} & \text{由 } H_6 \text{ 和 } K_{1,n-5} \text{ 黏合而成, 故 } H_{6n} = H_6 \cdot K_{1,n-5}, \text{ 则} \\ \Phi(H_{6n}; x) &= (x-3)^2(x-1)(x^2-9x+16), \\ \Phi(Q_{v_1}(H_6); x) &= (x-1)(x-5)(x-3)^2, \\ \Phi(H_{6n}; x) &= (x-3)^2(x-1)^{n-5}f(x). \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$f(x) = x^3 - (5+n)x^2 + 5nx - 16.$$

验证可得

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= -16 < 0, \quad f(2) = 16n - 28 > 0, \\ f(5) &= -16 < 0, \quad f(n) = -16 < 0, \\ f(n+0.3) &= 0.3n^2 - 1.32n - 16.423 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$n < q_1(H_{6n}) < n + 0.3, \quad q_2(H_{6n}) = 5.$$

故

$$n - 5 < S_Q(H_{6n}) < n - 4.7.$$

⑦  $H_{7n}$  由  $H_7$  和  $K_{1,n-5}$  黏合而成, 故  $H_{7n} = H_7 \cdot K_{1,n-5}$ , 则

$$\Phi(H_7; x) = (x-2)(x-3)(x^3 - 11x^2 + 32x - 24),$$

$$\Phi(Q_{v_1}(H_7); x) = (x-2)(x^3 - 10x^2 + 29x - 24),$$

$$\Phi(H_{7n}; x) = (x-2)(x-1)^{n-6} f(x).$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = & x^5 - (10+n)x^4 + (29+10n)x^3 - \\ & (40+29n)x^2 + (72+24n)x - 72. \end{aligned}$$

验证可得

$$f(0) = -72 < 0,$$

$$f(3.4) = 5.7664n - 184.76576 < 0,$$

$$f(3.7) = 10.9039 - 64.98443 > 0,$$

$$f(n) = -16n^2 + 72n - 72 < 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(n+0.4) = & 0.4n^4 - 3.36n^3 - \\ & 8.816n^2 + 57.0624n - 48 > 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$n < q_2(H_{7n}) < n+0.4, \quad 3.4 < q_2(H_{7n}) < 3.7.$$

故

$$n-3.7 < S_Q(H_{7n}) < n-3.$$

## 2 主要结果

在这里我们用  $g(G)$  表示图  $G$  中最短圈的长度,  $\Delta(G)$  表示图  $G$  的最大度,  $U_n, B_n$  分别表示  $n$  个顶点的三圈图集合和四圈图的集合.

**定理 2.1** 设  $G$  是  $U_n$  中的任意一个图, 当  $n \geq 14$  时, 有  $S_Q(G) \leq S_Q(T_{1n})$ , 等号成立当且仅当  $G = T_{1n}$ .

**证明** 对于  $U_n$  中的任意一个图  $G$ , 则  $\Delta(G) = n-1$  当且仅当  $G \in \{T_{1n}, T_{2n}, T_{3n}, T_{4n}, T_{5n}\}$ . 由引理 1.4 知所证结论成立. 下面假设  $\Delta(G) \leq n-2$ , 我们将证明  $S_Q(G) < S_Q(T_{1n})$  成立.

设  $u \in V(G)$ , 满足

$$d(u) + m(u) = \max_{v \in V(G)} \{d(v) + m(v)\}.$$

由引理 1.2 可得

$$q_1(G) \leq d(u) + m(v) \leq$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(u) + \frac{2(n+2) - d(u) - (n-1-d(u))}{d(u)} = \\ d(u) + \frac{n+5}{d(u)}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $d(u) = 1$  时, 可得

$$q_1(G) \leq 1 + \Delta(G) \leq 1 + n - 2 = n - 1.$$

令

$$f(x) = x + \frac{n+5}{x},$$

则当  $x > 0$  时,  $f(x)$  是凸函数. 因此当  $2 \leq d(u) \leq n-2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} q_1(G) \leq \max \left\{ 2 + \frac{n+5}{2}, n-2 + \frac{n+5}{n-2} \right\} = \\ n-1 + \frac{7}{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

从而  $\Delta(G) \leq n-2$  时, 有  $q_1(G) \leq n-1 + \frac{7}{n-2}$ .

当  $g(G) = 3$  时, 则  $G$  将含  $F_1 \cup (n-5)K_1$ ,  $F_2 \cup (n-5)K_1$ ,  $F_3 \cup (n-5)K_1$  中的某个图作为生成子图, 其中  $F_1, F_2, F_3$  如图 5 所示. 通过计算可得

$$q_2(F_1) = 3, \quad q_2(F_2) = 3, \quad q_2(F_3) > 3.6.$$

因此通过引理 1.1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} q_2(G) &\geq \min \{q_2(F_1 \cup (n-5)K_1), \\ &q_2(F_2 \cup (n-5)K_2), \\ &q_2(F_3 \cup (n-5)K_1)\} = 3, \\ S_Q(G) &= q_1(G) - q_2(G) \leq \\ &n-1 + \frac{7}{n-2} - 3 < n-3. \end{aligned}$$

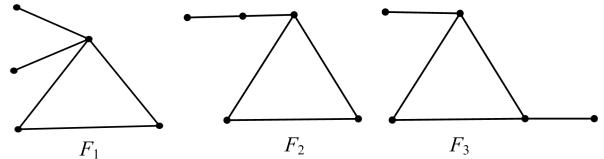


图 5 图  $G$  的 5 阶单圈图且  $g(G)=3$

Fig. 5 Five-order single circle graphs of graph  $G$  and  $g(G)=3$

当  $g(G) \geq 4$  时, 则  $G$  将包含  $P_5 \cup (n-5)K_1$  作为生成子图. 通过计算可得  $q_2(P_5) > 2.618$ , 因此通过引理 1.1 可得

$$q_2(G) \geq q_2(P_5) > 2.618.$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} S_Q(G) &= q_1(G) - q_2(G) \leq \\ &n-1 + \frac{7}{n-2} - 2.618 < n-3. \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\Delta(G) \leq n-2$  时, 总有

$$S_Q(G) < S_Q(T_{1n}).$$

**定理 2.2** 设  $G$  是  $B_n$  中的任意一个图, 当  $n \geq 17$  时, 有  $S_Q(G) \leq S_Q(H_{1n})$ , 等号成立当且仅当  $G = H_{1n}$ .

**证明** 对于  $B_n$  中的任意一个图  $G$ , 则  $\Delta(G) = n-1$  当且仅当  $G \in \{H_{1n}, H_{2n}, H_{3n}, H_{4n}, H_{5n}, H_{6n}, H_{7n}\}$ . 由引理 1.4 知所证结论成立. 下面假设

$\Delta(G) \leq n - 2$ , 我们将证明  $S_Q(G) < S_Q(H_{1n})$  故有成立.

设  $u \in V(G)$ , 满足

$$d(u) + m(u) = \max_{v \in V(G)} \{d(v) + m(v)\}.$$

由引理 1.2 可得

$$\begin{aligned} q_1(G) &\leq d(u) + m(v) \leq \\ d(u) + \frac{2(n+3) - d(u) - (n-1-d(u))}{d(u)} &= \\ d(u) + \frac{n+7}{d(u)}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $d(u) = 1$  时, 可得

$$q_1(G) \leq 1 + \Delta(G) \leq 1 + n - 2 = n - 1.$$

令

$$f(x) = x + \frac{n+7}{x},$$

则当  $x > 0$  时,  $f(x)$  是凸函数. 因此当  $2 \leq d(u) \leq n-2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} q_1(G) &\leq \max \left\{ 2 + \frac{n+7}{2}, n-2 + \frac{n+7}{n-2} \right\} = \\ n-1 + \frac{9}{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

从而  $\Delta(G) \leq n-2$  时, 有  $q_1(G) \leq n-1 + \frac{9}{n-2}$ .

当  $g(G) = 3$  时, 则  $G$  将含  $F_1 \cup (n-5)K_1$ ,  $F_2 \cup (n-5)K_1$ ,  $F_3 \cup (n-5)K_1$  中的某个图作为生成子图, 其中  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$ ,  $F_3$  如图 5 所示. 通过计算可得

$$q_2(F_1) = 3, q_2(F_2) = 3, q_2(F_3) > 3.6.$$

因此通过引理 1.1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} q_2(G) &\geq \min \{q_2(F_1 \cup (n-5)K_1), \\ q_2(F_2 \cup (n-5)K_2), \\ q_2(F_3 \cup (n-5)K_1)\} = 3, \\ S_Q(G) &= q_1(G) - q_2(G) \leq \\ n-1 + \frac{9}{n-2} - 3 &< n-3. \end{aligned}$$

当  $g(G) \geq 4$  时, 则  $G$  将包含  $P_5 \cup (n-5)K_1$  作为生成子图. 通过计算可得  $q_2(P_5) > 2.618$ , 因此通过引理 1.1 可得

$$q_2(G) \geq q_2(P_5) > 2.618.$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_Q(G) &= q_1(G) - q_2(G) \leq \\ n-1 + \frac{9}{n-2} - 2.618 &< n-3. \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\Delta(G) \leq n-2$  时, 总有

$$S_Q(G) < S_Q(H_{1n}).$$

#### 参考文献(References)

- [1] 王树禾. 图论及其应用[M]. 2 版. 北京: 科学出版社, 2004.
- [2] 王朝瑞. 图论[M]. 3 版. 北京: 北京理工大学出版社, 2001.
- [3] 余桂东, 黄冬明, 张午骁, 等. 双圈图和三圈图的最大拉普拉斯分离度[J]. 中国科学技术大学学报, 2017, 47(9): 733-737.  
YU Guidong, HUANG Dongming, ZHANG Wuxiao, et al. The maximum Laplacian separators of bicyclic and tricyclic graphs [J]. Journal of University of Science and Technology of China, 2017, 47(9): 733-737.
- [4] 简相国, 袁西英, 张曼. 单圈图和双圈图的最大无符号拉普拉斯分离度[J]. 运筹学学报, 2015, 19(2): 99-104.  
JIAN Xiangguo, YUAN Xiying, ZHANG Man. The maximum signless Laplacian separator of unicyclic and bicyclic graphs[J]. Operations Research Transactions, 2015, 19(2): 99-104.
- [5] 陈媛媛, 牟善志, 王国平. 一些图的无符号拉普拉斯半径[J]. 华东师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2017, 6(1): 26-31.  
CHEN Yuanyuan, MU Shanzhi, WANG Guoping. On the signless Laplacian spectral radius of some graphs [J]. Journal of East China Normal University (Natural Science), 2017, 6(1): 26-31.
- [6] HEUVEL J V D. Hamilton cycles and eigenvalues of graphs[J]. Linear Algebra and Its Application, 1995, 226-228: 723-730.
- [7] MERRIS R. A note on Laplacian graph eigenvalues [J]. Linear Algebra Appl, 1998, 285: 33-35.
- [8] YUAN X Y. A note on Laplacian spectral radii of bicyclic graphs[J]. Advances in Mathematics, 2010, 39(6): 703-708.