MAXIMA OF THE Q-INDEX: GRAPHS WITH BOUNDED CLIQUE NUMBER

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Abstract. This paper gives a tight upper bound on the spectral radius of the signless Laplacian of graphs of given order and clique number. More precisely, let $G$ be a graph of order $n$, let $A$ be its adjacency matrix, and let $D$ be the diagonal matrix of the row-sums of $A$. If $G$ has clique number $\omega$, then the largest eigenvalue $q(G)$ of the matrix $Q = A + D$ satisfies

$$q(G) \leq 2(1 - 1/\omega)n.$$ 

If $G$ is a complete regular $\omega$-partite graph, then equality holds in the above inequality.

Key words. Signless Laplacian, Spectral radius, Clique, Clique number, Eigenvalue bounds.

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1. Introduction. Given a graph $G$, write $A$ for its adjacency matrix and let $D$ be the diagonal matrix of the row-sums of $A$, i.e., the degrees of $G$. The matrix $Q(G) = A + D$, called the signless Laplacian or the Q-matrix of $G$, has been intensively studied recently, see, e.g., the survey of Cvetković [4] and its references.

We shall write $\mu(G)$ and $q(G)$ for the spectral radii of the adjacency matrix and the signless Laplacian of a graph $G$; note in particular that $q(G)$ is known as the $Q$-index of $G$ and this is the meaning used in the title of the paper.

A pioneering result of Cvetković [5] states that if $G$ is a graph of order $n$, with chromatic number $\chi(G) = \chi$, then

$$(1.1) \quad \mu(G) \leq (1 - 1/\chi)n.$$ 

Subsequently, Wilf [9] strengthened this inequality to

$$\mu(G) \leq (1 - 1/\omega)n,$$ 

where $\omega$ stands for the clique number of $G$. Note that Wilf’s result implies the concise
Turán theorem:

\[(1.2) \quad e(G) \leq (1 - 1/\omega) n^2/2,\]

where \(e(G)\) denotes the number of edges of \(G\).

Recently, at least three papers (\[6\], \[7\], \[10\]) appeared proving that if \(G\) is a graph of order \(n\), then

\[(1.3) \quad q(G) \leq 2(1 - 1/\chi)n,\]

which, due to the known inequality \(q(G) \geq 2\mu(G)\), also improves (1.1). This result suggests a natural improvement of all above inequalities, and indeed, Hansen and Lucas \[7\] conjectured that the chromatic number \(\chi\) in (1.3) can be replaced by the clique number \(\omega\).

In this paper, we prove the conjecture of Hansen and Lucas, as stated in the following theorem.

**Theorem 1.1.** If \(G\) is a graph of order \(n\), with clique number \(\omega(G) = \omega\), then

\[(1.4) \quad q(G) \leq 2(1 - 1/\omega)n.\]

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. We prove two supporting lemmas of more general scope in the next section. In Section 3, a weaker form of the inequality (1.4) is proved. Finally, in Section 4, we state some results about graph properties, which help us to complete the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Our notation follows essentially [3]. As usual, \(G(n)\) stands for the set of graphs of order \(n\), and \(K_r\) stands for the complete graph of order \(r\). We write \(\Gamma(x)\) for the set of neighbors of a vertex \(x\).

**2. Two lemmas.** Recall that a book of size \(t\) is a set of \(t\) triangles sharing a common edge.

Let us note first that Theorem 1.1 is rather easy for \(\omega = 2\). In fact, this case follows from a simple, but useful observation, given below.

**Lemma 2.1.** Every graph \(G\) of order \(n\) contains a book of size at least \(q(G) - n\).

**Proof.** Recall that in [2], Anderson and Morley gave a bound on the spectral radius of the Laplacian matrix of a graph, whose proof implies also that

\[q(G) \leq \max_{uv \in E(G)} d(u) + d(v).\]

Now let us select an edge \(uv \in E(G)\) such that

\[d(u) + d(v) = \max_{uv \in E(G)} d(u) + d(v).\]
Obviously, the number of triangles containing the edge $uv$ is equal to $|\Gamma(u) \cap \Gamma(v)|$. By the inclusion-exclusion principle, we find that

$$|\Gamma(u) \cap \Gamma(v)| = |\Gamma(u)| + |\Gamma(v)| - |\Gamma(u) \cup \Gamma(v)| \geq d(u) + d(v) - n,$$

and so, $G$ contains a book of size at least

$$d(u) + d(v) - n \geq q(G) - n. \tag*{□}$$

**Corollary 2.2.** If $G$ is a triangle-free graph of order $n$, then $q(G) \leq n$.

In the following lemma we give a bound on the minimal entry of an eigenvector to $q(G)$, which we shall need in the proof of Theorem 1.1, but which proved to be useful in other questions.

**Lemma 2.3.** Let $G$ be a graph of order $n$, with $q(G) = \omega$, and minimum degree $\delta(G) = \delta$. If $(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ is a unit eigenvector to $q$, then the value $x_{\text{min}} = \min \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ satisfies the inequality

$$x_{\text{min}}^2 (q^2 - 2q\delta + n\delta) \leq \delta.$$

**Proof.** If $x_{\text{min}} = 0$, the assertion holds trivially, so suppose that $x_{\text{min}} > 0$, which implies also that $\delta > 0$. Now select $u \in V(G)$ so that $d(u) = \delta$. We have

$$qx_u = \delta x_u + \sum_{i \in \Gamma(u)} x_i$$

and therefore,

$$(q - \delta)^2 x_{\text{min}}^2 \leq (q - \delta)^2 x_u^2 = \left(\sum_{i \in \Gamma(u)} x_i\right)^2 \leq \delta \sum_{i \in \Gamma(u)} x_i^2 \leq \delta \left(1 - \sum_{i \in V(G) \setminus \Gamma(u)} x_i^2\right)$$

$$\leq \delta \left(1 - (n - \delta) x_{\text{min}}^2\right) = \delta - (\delta n - \delta^2) x_{\text{min}}^2,$$

implying that $x_{\text{min}}^2 (q^2 - 2q\delta + n\delta) \leq \delta$, as claimed. $\tag*{□}$

**3. A weaker form of Theorem 1.1.** To prove Theorem 1.1 we first prove a weaker form of it, which we shall use later to deduce Theorem 1.1 itself. This approach can be used in other extremal problems.

**Theorem 3.1.** If $G$ is a graph of order $n$, with clique number $\omega(G) = \omega$, then

$$q(G) \leq \frac{2\omega - 2}{\omega}n + 8.$$
Proof. Fix an integer \( r \geq 2 \) and set for short
\[
q_n = \max_{G \in \mathcal{G}(n) \text{ and } G \text{ is } K_{r+1}-\text{free}} q(G)
\]
Clearly, to prove Theorem 3.1 it is enough to show that
\[
q_n \leq 2r - 2 - \frac{2r - 2}{r} n + 8.
\]
Note that if \( G \) is a \( K_3 \)-free graph, then it has no book of positive size and so Lemma 2.1 implies that \( q(G) \leq n \), proving the theorem in this case. Thus, in the rest of the proof we shall assume that \( r \geq 3 \). We shall proceed by induction of \( n \). If \( n \leq r \), it is known that
\[
q_n \leq 2r - 2 - \frac{2r - 2}{r} n,
\]
so the assertion holds whenever \( n \leq r \). Assume now that \( n > r \) and that the assertion holds for all \( n' < n \). Assume for a contradiction that inequality (3.1) fails, that is to say,
\[
q_n > 2r - 2 - \frac{2r - 2}{r} n + 8,
\]
and let \( G \in \mathcal{G}(n) \) be a \( K_{r+1} \)-free such that \( q(G) = q_n \). Let \( x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \) be unit eigenvector to \( q_n \) and set \( x = \min \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} \).

For the sake of the reader the rest of our proof is split into several formal claims.

Claim 1.
\[
(1 - 2x^2) q_n \leq (1 - x^2) q_{n-1} - nx^2 + 1.
\]

Proof. Recall first that
\[
q(G) = \langle Qx, x \rangle = \sum_{ij \in E(G)} (x_i + x_j)^2.
\]
Let \( u \) be a vertex for which \( x_u = x \), and write \( G - u \) for the graph obtained by removing the vertex \( u \). We have,
\[
q_n = \sum_{ij \in E(G)} (x_i + x_j)^2 = \sum_{ij \in E(G-u)} (x_i + x_j)^2 + \sum_{j \in \Gamma(u)} (x + x_j)^2
\]
\[
= \sum_{ij \in E(G-u)} (x_i + x_j)^2 + d(u)x^2 + 2x \sum_{j \in \Gamma(u)} x_j + \sum_{j \in \Gamma(u)} x_j^2.
\]
Hence, the Rayleigh principle implies that
\[
(1 - x^2) q(G - u) \geq \sum_{ij \in E(G - u)} (x_i + x_j)^2,
\]
and since the graph \( G - u \) is \( K_{r+1} \)-free, we see that
\[
(3.4) \quad \sum_{ij \in E(G - u)} (x_i + x_j)^2 \leq (1 - x^2) q(G - u) \leq (1 - x^2) q_{n-1}.
\]
Now, using the equation
\[
(q_n - d(u)) x = \sum_{j \in \Gamma(u)} x_j
\]
we find that
\[
d(u) x^2 + 2x \sum_{j \in \Gamma(u)} x_j + \sum_{j \in \Gamma(u)} x_j^2 = d(u) x^2 + 2 (q_n - d(u)) x^2 + \sum_{j \in \Gamma(u)} x_j^2
\]
\[
\leq d(u) x^2 + 2 (q_n - d(u)) x^2 + 1 - (n - d(u)) x^2
\]
\[
= 2q_n x^2 - nx^2 + 1.
\]
This inequality, together with (3.3) and (3.4) implies the claim. □

**Claim 2.** The following inequality holds:
\[
\left( n + \frac{8r}{r - 2} + \frac{2r - 2}{r - 2} \right) x^2 > 1.
\]

**Proof.** By the induction assumption we have
\[
q_{n-1} \leq \frac{2r - 2}{r} (n - 1) + 8.
\]
From Claim 1 and inequality (3.2), we obtain
\[
\left( \frac{2r - 2}{r} n + 8 \right) (1 - 2x^2) < \left( \frac{2r - 2}{r} (n - 1) + 8 \right) (1 - x^2) - nx^2 + 1,
\]
and so
\[
\frac{2r - 2}{r} n + 8 < \frac{2r - 2}{r} (n - 1) + 8 - \left( \frac{2r - 2}{r} (n - 1) + 8 \right) x^2 + 2 \left( \frac{2r - 2}{r} n + 8 \right) x^2 - nx^2 + 1.
\]
Further simplifications give
\[
r - \frac{2}{r} = 2r - 2 - 1 < - \left( \frac{2r - 2}{r} (n - 1) + 8 \right) x^2 + 2 \left( \frac{2r - 2}{r} n + 8 \right) x^2 - nx^2
\]
\[
= \left( \frac{r - 2}{r} n + 8 + \frac{2r - 2}{r} \right) x^2,
\]
and finally
\[ 1 < \left( n + \frac{8r}{r-2} + \frac{2r-2}{r-2} \right) x^2, \]
as required. □

Claim 3. The following inequality holds:
\[
\left( \frac{4(r-1)}{r} n + 16 + \frac{8r}{r-2} + \frac{2r-2}{r-2} \right) \delta > \frac{4(r-1)^2}{r^2} n^2 + \frac{32(r-1)}{r} n.
\]

Proof. Using Lemma 2.3 and the fact that
\[(3.5) \quad q^2 - 2q\delta + n\delta = (q - \delta)^2 + \delta (n - \delta) > 0,\]
we first see that
\[ x^2 \leq \frac{\delta}{q^2 - 2q\delta + n\delta}. \]
Therefore, by Claim 2,
\[ q^2 - 2q\delta + n\delta \leq \left( n + \frac{8r}{r-2} + \frac{2r-2}{r-2} \right) \delta. \]
Obviously, relation (3.5) implies also that \( q^2 - 2q\delta + n\delta \) increases in \( q \), and so
\[
\left( n + \frac{8r}{r-2} + \frac{2r-2}{r-2} \right) \delta \geq q^2 - 2q\delta + n\delta
\[
\geq \frac{4(r-1)^2}{r^2} n^2 + \frac{32(r-1)}{r} n + 64 - \frac{4(r-1)}{r} n\delta - 16\delta + n\delta
\[
> \frac{4(r-1)^2}{r^2} n^2 + \frac{32(r-1)}{r} n - \frac{4(r-1)}{r} n\delta - 16\delta + n\delta.
\]
Collecting all terms involving \( \delta \) on the left-hand side, we find that
\[
\left( \frac{4(r-1)}{r} n + 16 + \frac{8r}{r-2} + \frac{2r-2}{r-2} \right) \delta > \frac{4(r-1)^2}{r^2} n^2 + \frac{32(r-1)}{r} n,
\]
as claimed. □

Claim 4. The theorem holds for \( r \geq 5 \).

Proof. The Turán theorem (1.2) implies that
\[ \delta (G) \leq \frac{2e(G)}{n} \leq \frac{\omega - 1}{\omega} n, \]
This bound and Claim 3 imply that,
\[
\frac{4(r - 1)^2}{r^2} n^2 + \frac{32(r - 1)}{r} n < \left( \frac{4(r - 1)}{r} n + 16 + \frac{8r}{r - 2} + \frac{2r - 2}{r - 2} \right) \delta \\
\leq n \left( \frac{4(r - 1)}{r} n + 16 + \frac{8r}{r - 2} + \frac{2r - 2}{r - 2} \right) r n \\
= \frac{4(r - 1)^2}{r^2} n^2 + \frac{16(r - 1)}{r} n + \frac{8(r - 1)}{r - 2} n + \frac{2(r - 1)^2}{r^2} n.
\]
After some algebra, we obtain consecutively
\[
16 \frac{(r - 1)}{r} n < \frac{8(r - 1)}{r - 2} n + \frac{2(r - 1)^2}{(r - 2) r} n, \\
16(r - 2) < 8r + 2(r - 1), \\
r < 5.
\]
This is a contradiction for \( r \geq 5 \), which proves the theorem for \( r \geq 5 \). \( \square \)

It remains to prove the assertion for \( r = 3 \) and 4, where we shall use Lemma 2.1. This lemma together with the assumption (3.2) implies that \( G \) contains a book of size at least
\[(3.6) \quad q_n - n > \frac{2r - 2}{r} n + 8 - n = \frac{r - 2}{r} n + 8.
\]
Select a book whose size satisfies (3.6), let \( uv \) be the common edge of this book, and write \( W \) for set of common neighbors of \( u \) and \( v \). Since we assumed that \( G \) contains no \( K_{r+1} \), the graph \( G[W] \) induced by the set \( W \) contains no \( K_{r-1} \).

**Claim 5.** The theorem holds for \( r = 3 \).

**Proof.** For \( r = 3 \) the set \( W \) is independent and by (3.6) we see that
\[ |W| > \frac{n}{3} + 8. \]
A vertex in \( W \) can be joined to at most \( n - |W| \) vertices of \( G \) and so
\[ \delta \leq n - |W| \leq \frac{2}{3} n - 8. \]
Using Claim 3, we obtain
\[
16 \cdot \frac{n^2}{9} + 64 \cdot \frac{n}{3} < \left( \frac{8}{3} n + 16 + 24 + 4 \right) \left( \frac{2}{3} n - 8 \right) \\
= 8n + \frac{16}{9} n^2 - 352,
\]
and so,
\[
\frac{40}{3} n \leq -352,
\]
a contradiction proving the theorem for \( r = 3 \). \( \square \)

\textit{Claim 6.} The theorem holds for \( r = 4 \).

\textit{Proof.} For \( r = 4 \), the set \( W \) induces a triangle-free graph by (3.6) we have
\[
|W| > \frac{n}{2} + 8.
\]
According to (1.2), the minimum degree of the graph \( G[W] \) induced by \( W \) is at most \( |W|/2 \). Let \( u \in W \) be a vertex with minimum degree in \( G[W] \). Since \( u \) is joined to at most \( n - |W| \) vertices outside of \( W \), we see that
\[
\delta \leq \frac{|W|}{2} + n - |W| = n - \frac{|W|}{2} < n - \frac{n}{4} - 4 = \frac{3}{4} n - 4.
\]
Again by Claim 3, we obtain
\[
\frac{9}{4} n^2 + 24n < \left( \frac{12}{4} n + 35 \right) \left( \frac{3}{4} n - 4 \right) = \frac{9}{4} n^2 + \frac{57}{4} n - 140
\]
and so
\[
\frac{39}{4} n < -140,
\]
a contradiction proving the theorem for \( r = 4 \). \( \square \)

At this point all cases have been considered, the induction step is completed and Theorem 3.1 is proved. \( \square \)

4. Graph properties and proof of Theorem 1.1. Before continuing with the proof of Theorem 1.1 we introduce relevant results about graph properties.

Recall that a graph property \( \mathcal{P} \) is a class of graphs closed under isomorphisms. A property \( \mathcal{P} \) is called \textit{hereditary} if it is closed under taking \textit{induced} subgraphs.

Given a graph property \( \mathcal{P} \), we write \( \mathcal{P}_n \) for the set of graphs of order \( n \) belonging to \( \mathcal{P} \) and we set
\[
q(\mathcal{P}_n) = \max_{G \in \mathcal{P}_n} q(G).
\]

\textbf{Theorem 4.1.} If \( \mathcal{P} \) is a hereditary graph property, then the limit
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{q(\mathcal{P}_n)}{n}
\]
exists.

Given a hereditary property $\mathcal{P}$, write $\nu(\mathcal{P})$ for the limit established in Theorem 4.1.

For any graph $G$ and integer $t \geq 1$, write $G^{(t)}$ for the graph obtained by replacing each vertex $u$ of $G$ by a set of $t$ independent vertices and each edge $uv$ of $G$ by a complete bipartite graph $K_{t,t}$. This construction is known as a “blow-up” of $G$.

A graph property $\mathcal{P}$ is called multiplicative if $G \in \mathcal{P}$ implies that $G^{(t)} \in \mathcal{P}$ for all $t \geq 1$.

We shall deduce the proof of Theorem 1.1 from the following theorem, proved in [1].

**Theorem 4.2.** If $\mathcal{P}$ is a hereditary and multiplicative graph property, then

$$q(G) \leq \nu(\mathcal{P}) |G|$$

for every $G \in \mathcal{P}$.

Easy arguments show that the class $\mathcal{P}^*(K_{r+1})$ of graphs containing no $K_{r+1}$ is hereditary, unbounded and multiplicative. Therefore, Theorem 4.2 implies that

$$q(G) \leq \nu(\mathcal{P}^*(K_{r+1})) |G|$$

for every $G \in \mathcal{P}^*(K_{r+1})$. But Theorem 3.1 implies that

$$\nu(\mathcal{P}^*(K_{r+1})) \leq 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{r} \right),$$

and this inequality together with (4.1) completes the proof of Theorem 1.1.

5. **Concluding remarks.** It is not hard to prove that for $\omega = 2$, equality in (1.4) holds if and only if $G$ is a complete bipartite graph. Also, for $\omega \geq 3$ equality holds if $G$ is a regular complete $\omega$-partite graph. It seems quite plausible that for $\omega \geq 3$ this is the only case for equality in (1.4), but our proof does not give immediate evidence of this fact.

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