The lollipop graph is determined by its spectrum

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Abstract

An even (resp. odd) lollipop is the coalescence of a cycle of even (resp. odd) length and a path with pendant vertex as distinguished vertex. It is known that the odd lollipop is determined by its spectrum and the question is asked by W. Haemers, X. Liu and Y. Zhang for the even lollipop. We revisit the proof for odd lollipop, generalize it for even lollipop and therefore answer the question. Our proof is essentially based on a method of counting closed walks.

1 Introduction

Let G be a simple graph with n vertices and A its adjacency matrix, $Q_G(X)$ denotes its characteristic polynomial and $\lambda_1(G) \geq \lambda_2(G) \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_n(G)$ the associated eigenvalues; $\lambda_1(G)$ is the spectral radius of G. It is known that some informations about the graph structure can be deduced from these eigenvalues such as the number of edges or the length of the shortest odd cycle; but the reverse question *Which graphs are determined by their spectrum ?* (asked, among others, in [4]) is far from being solved; some partial results exist [5, 10, 12] which contribute to answer this question.

Let us remind that the coalescence of two graphs G_1 with distinguished vertex v_1 and G_2 with distinguished vertex v_2, is formed by identifying vertices v_1 and v_2 that is, the vertices v_1 and v_2 are replaced by a single vertex v adjacent to the same vertices in G_1 as v_1 and the same vertices in G_2 as v_2. If it is not necessary v_1 or v_2 may not be specified.

A lollipop $L(p, k)$ is the coalescence of a cycle C_p with $p \geq 3$ vertices and a path P_{k+1} with $k+1 \geq 2$ vertices with one of its vertex of degree one as distinguished vertex, figure 1 shows an example of a lollipop. The lollipop $L(p, 0)$ is C_p. An even (resp. odd) lollipop has a cycle of even (resp. odd) length. In this paper we shall show that the lollipop graph is determined by its spectrum, answering to an open question asked in [8, 3] for even lollipop. It is known [8] that the odd lollipop is determined by its spectrum, but the proof given in [8] cannot be generalized for even lollipops. We revisit here this proof in order to generalize it to even lollipops.

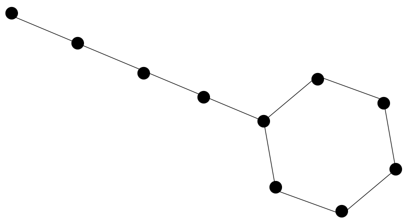


Figure 1: Lollipop L(6,4)

We describe in section 2 some basic results of spectral graph theory we shall use in the following of the paper. We also explain the method we use to count closed walks in a graph and revisit two proofs of results about lollipops. The main section of the paper (section 3) shows that the even lollipop is determined by its spectrum; the proof is based on two points: connectivity of a graph cospectral with an even lollipop and existence of a 4-cycle in a graph cospectral with a $L(4,k)$.

To fix notations, the disjoint union of two graphs G and H is noted $G \cup H$.

As defined in [12] a T-shape tree $S_{a,b,c}$ $(a,b,c > 0)$ is a tree with one and only one vertex v of degree 3 such that $S_{a,b,c} \backslash \{v\} = P_a \cup P_b \cup P_c$. We extend this notation for all $b,c \in \mathbb{N}$ by $S_{0,b,c} = P_{b+c+1}$.

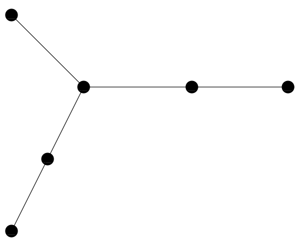


Figure 2: $S_{1,2,2}$

By S_{n-1} we denote the star with n vertices and by T_n the tree with n vertices drawn on figure 3.

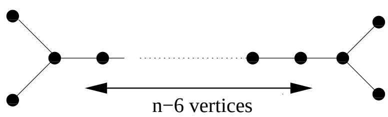


Figure 3: T_n

Finally let $d(u,v)$ be the distance (the length of a shortest path) between two vertices u and v and $\delta(v)$ the degree of a vertex v.

2 Basic results and revisited proofs

2.1 Counting the closed walks

It is a classical result that the number of closed walks of length $k \geq 2$ is $\sum_i \lambda_i^k$

We describe here a method to count the number of closed walks of a given length within a graph.

Let M be a graph, a *k-covering closed walk* in M is a closed walk of length k in M running through *all* the edges at least once. Let G be a graph, $M(G)$ denotes the set of all distinct subgraphs (not necessarily induced) of G isomorphic to M and $|M(G)|$ is the number of elements of $M(G)$. According to that point of view, M may be called a motif (or a pattern). The number of k-covering closed walks in a motif M is denoted by $w_k(M)$ and we define the set $\mathcal{M}_k(G) = \{M,\ w_k(M) > 0\}$ which is finite if G is a finite graph.

As a consequence, the number of closed walks of length k in G is:

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^k = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{M}_k(G)} w_k(M)|M(G)| \tag{1}$$

In practice, there are at least two methods to determine $w_k(M)$: on one hand a combinatorial way which counts the number of covering closed walks of length k in M, on the other hand an algebraic method which uses the following straightforward formula:

$$w_k(M) = \sum_{\lambda_i \in \mathrm{Sp}(M)} \lambda_i^k - \sum_{M' \in \mathcal{M}_k(M), M' \neq M} w_k(M')|M'(M)|$$

where $\mathrm{Sp}(M)$ denotes the spectrum of the adjacency matrix of M.

Using equation (1) and table 5 in appendix, we have the following proposition:

Proposition 1. *i) If G is a graph without triangles and C_5 then:*

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_i \lambda_i^6 &= 12|C_6(G)| + 2|P_2(G)| + 12|P_3(G)| + 6|P_4(G)| + 12|S_{1,1,1}(G)| \\ &\quad +48|C_4(G)| + 12|L(4,1)(G)|\end{aligned}$$

ii) If G is a graph without C_p, $p \in \{3,5,6,7\}$ and of maximal degree 3 then:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_i \lambda_i^8 &= 2|P_2(G)| + 28|P_3(G)| + 32|P_4(G)| + 8|P_5(G)| + 72|S_{1,1,1}(G)| + 16|S_{1,1,2}(G)| \\ &\quad +264|C_4(G)| + 112|L(4,1)(G)| + 16|L(4,2)(G)| + 16|C_8(G)|\end{aligned}$$

iii) If G is a graph without C_p, $p \in \{3,5,6,7,8,9\}$, of maximal degree 3 and such that $\delta(u) = \delta(v) = 3,\ u \neq v \Rightarrow d(u,v) > 1$, then:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_i \lambda_i^{10} &= 2|P_2(G)| + 60|P_3(G)| + 120|P_4(G)| + 60|P_5(G)| + 10|P_6(G)| + 300|S_{1,1,1}(G)| \\ &\quad +140|S_{1,1,2}(G)| + 20|S_{1,2,2}(G)| + 20|S_{1,1,3}(G)| + 1320|C_4(G)| \\ &\quad +840|L(4,1)(G)| + 180|L(4,2)(G)| + 20|L(4,3)(G)| + 20|C_{10}(G)|\end{aligned}$$

In this paper we shall have to count all the $|M(G)|$, $M \in \mathcal{M}_i(G)$ of a given unicyclic graph G. For that aim we describe here the steps of the process we follow to count the $P_k(G)$ which are the only motifs hard to denombrate. Let p be the length of the cycle of G.

ALGORITHM to count $P_k(G)$:

set $H = G$
set $|P_k(G)| = 0$.
while there exists a pendant vertex u in H **do**
  count the number q of paths P_k of H containing u
  let $|P_k(G)| = |P_k(G)| + q$
  let $H = H \backslash \{u\}$
end while
if $p \geq k$ **then**
  $|P_k(G)| = |P_k(G)| + p$
end if
return $|P_k(G)|$

2.2 Known results

Proposition 2. *[2] Let G be a graph with n vertices and m edges and let λ_i its associated eigenvalues. We have: $\sum_i \lambda_i^4 = 8|C_4(G)| + 2m + 4|P_3(G)|$. Let n_k be the number of vertices of degree k in G, we have:*

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^4 = 8c_4 + \sum_k kn_k + 4\sum_{k\geq 2} \frac{k(k-1)}{2} n_k$$

The following result relates the coefficients of the characteristic polynomial of a graph with structural properties of this graph:

Theorem 1. *[1] Let $Q_G(X) = X^n + a_1X^{n-1} + a_2X^{n-2} + ... + a_n$ be the characteristic polynomial of a graph G. We call an "elementary figure" the graph P_2 or the graphs $C_q, q > 0$. We call a "basic figure" U every graph all of whose components are elementary figures. Let $p(U)$ be the number of connected components of U and $c(U)$ the number of cycles in U. We note $\mathcal{U}_i$ the set of basic figures with i vertices. Then*

$$a_i = \sum_{U\in\mathcal{U}_i} (-1)^{p(U)} 2^{c(U)} \ , \ i = 1, 2, ..., n$$

It follows this theorem:

Theorem 2. *[1] Let $Q_G(X) = X^n + a_1X^{n-1} + a_2X^{n-2} + ... + a_n$ be the characteristic polynomial of a graph G. The length of the shortest odd cycle in G is given by the smallest odd index p such that $a_p \neq 0$ and the value of a_p gives the number of p-cycles in G.*

It ensues that a bipartite graph (*ie* a graph with no odd cycles) cannot be cospectral with a non-bipartite graph.

The following result is useful at many time in the paper, for instance to find bounds on eigenvalues:

Theorem 3 (Interlacing theorem). *[7] Let G be a graph with n vertices and associated eigenvalues $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq ... \geq \lambda_n$ and let H be an induced subgraph of G with m vertices and associates eigenvalues $\mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \geq ... \geq \mu_m$. Then for $i = 1, ..., m$, $\lambda_{n-m+i} \leq \mu_i \leq \lambda_i$.*

The next theorems give a way to compute the characteristic polynomial of a graph by deleting a vertex or an edge:

Theorem 4. *[1] Let G be a graph obtained by joining by an edge a vertex x of a graph G_1 and a vertex y of a graph G_2. Then*

$$Q_G(X) = Q_{G_1}(X)Q_{G_2}(X) - Q_{G_1\backslash x}(X)Q_{G_2\backslash y}(X)$$

Theorem 5. *[1] Let G be a graph and x a vertex of G, then:*

$$Q_G(X) = XQ_{G\backslash x}(X) - \sum_{y\sim x} Q_{G\backslash\{x,y\}}(X) - 2\sum_{C,\ x\in C} Q_{G\backslash C}(X)$$

where $y \sim x$ means that yx is an edge of G and the second sum is on the set of the cycles C containing x.

Theorem 6. *[1] Let G be a graph and x a pendant vertex of G. Then:*

$$Q_G(X) = XQ_{G\backslash x}(X) - Q_{G\backslash x,y}(X)$$

where y is the neighbor of x.

Property 1. *We have the following equalities:*
$Q_{C_p}(X) = XQ_{P_{p-1}}(X) - 2Q_{P_{p-2}}(X) - 2$
$Q_{P_p}(X) = XQ_{P_{p-1}}(X) - Q_{P_{p-2}}(X)$

Proof. A direct consequence of theorems 4 and 6.

□

The following theorem relates the behavior of the spectral radius of a graph by subdividing an edge. An internal path of a graph G is an elementary path $x_0x_1\cdots x_k$ (*ie* $x_i \neq x_j$ for all $i \neq j$ but eventually $x_0 = x_k$) of G with $\delta(x_0) > 2, \delta(x_k) > 2, \delta(x_i) = 2$ for all other i's.

Theorem 7. *[11, 9] Let xy be an edge of a connected graph G not belonging to an internal path, then the spectral radius strictly increases by subdividing xy.*
Let xy be an edge of a connected graph $G \neq T_n$ belonging to an internal path, then the spectral radius strictly decreases by subdividing xy.

Theorem 8. *[6] Let G be a graph with maximal degree δ_M, then $\lambda_1(G) \geq \sqrt{\delta_M}$*

Let $B(p, q)$ be the coalescence of two cycles C_p and C_q (see figure 4 for an example).

Theorem 9. *[11] For $p \geq 3,\ q \geq 3,\ \lambda_1(B(p, q)) > \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} > \sqrt{5}$*

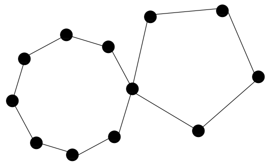


Figure 4: B(8,5)

2.3 Bounds on eigenvalues

Theorem 7 gives the following corollaries:

Corollary 1. $\lambda_1(L(p,k)) > \lambda_1(L(p+1,k))$

Corollary 2. $\lambda_1(L(p,k)) < \lambda_1(L(p,k+1))$

Given $p \geq 3$, $q \geq 3$, let $H(p,q)$ be the coalescence of C_p and $L(q,1)$ with the pendant vertex as distinguished vertex (see figure 5 for an example).

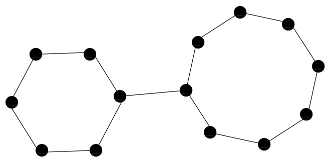


Figure 5: H(6,8)

Theorem 10. $\lambda_1(H(p,q)) > \sqrt{5}$.

Proof. Without loss of generality we suppose that $p \geq q$. According to theorem 7 we have $\lambda_1(H(p,q)) \geq \lambda_1(H(p,p))$ so it is sufficient to prove the theorem for $H(p,p)$. As $\lim_{x\to+\infty} Q_{H(p,q)}(x) = +\infty$ it is sufficient to prove that $Q_{H(p,p)}(\sqrt{5}) < 0$
Theorem 4 gives:

$$Q_{H(p,p)}(X) = Q_{C_p}(X)Q_{C_p}(X) - Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)$$

$$Q_{H(p,p)}(X) = [Q_{C_p}(X)]^2 - [Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)]^2$$

and by property 1 we have:

$$Q_{H(p,p)}(X) \quad = \quad [XQ_{P_{p-1}}(X) - 2Q_{P_{p-2}}(X) - 2]^2 - [Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)]^2$$

Let $(u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be the sequence defined by $u_n = Q_{P_n}(\sqrt{5})$. We have (property 1): $u_n = \sqrt{5}u_{n-1} - u_{n-2}$. Since $u_1 = \sqrt{2}$ and $u_2 = 4$ then $u_n = \beta_1^{n+1} - \beta_2^{n+1}$ where $\beta_1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$ and $beta_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{H(p,p)}(\sqrt{5}) &= [\sqrt{5}u_{p-1} - 2u_{p-2} - 2]^2 - (u_{p-1})^2 \\ &= [(\sqrt{5}+1)\beta_1^{p-1} - 2][(\sqrt{5}-1)\beta_2^{p-1} - 2] \end{aligned}$$

We have $[(\sqrt{5}+1)\beta_1^{p-1} - 2] > 0$ and $[(\sqrt{5}-1)\beta_2^{p-1} - 2] < 0$ so $Q_{H(p,p)}(\sqrt{5}) < 0$.

□

Theorem 11. *For $k \neq 0$ we have $\lambda_1(L(p,k)) > 2$ and $\lambda_2(L(p,k)) < 2$.*

Proof.

$\lambda_1(L(p,k)) > 2$: the spectral radius of a cycle is 2 and a cycle is an induced subgraph of $L(p,k)$ so by the interlacing theorem we have $\lambda_1(L(p,k)) \geq 2$. It remains to show that $\lambda_1(L(p,k)) \neq 2$. By theorem 4 we have $Q_{L(p,k)}(2) = Q_{C_p}(2)Q_{P_k}(2) - Q_{P_{p-1}}(2)Q_{P_{k-1}}(2) = -Q_{P_{p-1}}(2)Q_{P_{k-1}}(2) \neq 0$ (because the spectral radius of a path is strictly less than 2).

$\lambda_2(L(p,k)) < 2$: the path P_{p+k-1} is an induced subgraph of $L(p,k)$ so by the interlacing theorem we have $\lambda_2(L(p,k)) \leq \lambda_1(P_{p+k-1}) < 2$.

□

Theorem 12. *We have $\lambda_1(L(p,k)) < \sqrt{5}$.*

Proof. By corollary 1 we have $\lambda_1(L(p,k)) \leq \lambda_1(L(3,k))$ so it is sufficient to prove the theorem for $p = 3$. For $k = 0$, $\lambda_1(L(3,0)) = 2 < \sqrt{5}$. We now assume that $k > 0$. Using theorem 4 and $Q_{C_3}(X) = (X+1)^2(X-2)$ we have:

$$Q_{L(3,k)}(X) = (X+1)^2(X-2)Q_{P_k}(X) - (X-1)(X+1)Q_{P_{k-1}}(X)$$

and

$$Q_{L(3,k)}(\sqrt{5}) = (2\sqrt{5}-2)Q_{P_k}(\sqrt{5}) - 4Q_{P_{k-1}}(\sqrt{5})$$

Let us suppose that $Q_{L(3,k)}(\sqrt{5}) > 0$.

We have

$$Q_{L(3,k+1)}(\sqrt{5}) = (2\sqrt{5}-2)Q_{P_{k+1}}(\sqrt{5}) - 4Q_{P_k}(\sqrt{5})$$

but

$$Q_{P_{k+1}}(\sqrt{5}) = \sqrt{5}Q_{P_k}(\sqrt{5}) - Q_{P_{k-1}}(\sqrt{5})$$

so

$$Q_{L(3,k+1)}(\sqrt{5}) = \frac{2\sqrt{5}-2}{4}\left((2\sqrt{5}-2)Q_{P_k}(\sqrt{5}) - 4Q_{P_{k-1}}(\sqrt{5})\right)$$

and by induction on $k \geq 1$ we have $Q_{L(3,k+1)}(\sqrt{5}) > 0$.

Since the polynomial $Q_{L(3,k)}$ has one and only one root in $]2, +\infty[$ (theorem 11) then $Q_{L(3,k)}(2) < 0$ and $Q_{L(3,k)}(\sqrt{5}) > 0$ implies that $\lambda_1(L(3,k)) < \sqrt{5}$.

□

Theorem 13. *Let G be a graph cospectral with $L(p,k)$, then $max\{\delta(v),\ v \in V(G)\} \leq 4$.*

Proof. A direct consequence of theorems 12 and 8.

□

Theorem 14. *Let G be a graph cospectral with a lollipop. Then, for $p \geq 3$ and $q \geq 3$, $C_p \cup C_q$ or $H(p,q)$ or $B(p,q)$ cannot be induced subgraphs of G*

Proof. If $C_p \cup C_q$ is an induced subgraph of G then as $\lambda_2(C_p \cup C_q) = 2$ by interlacing theorem we get $\lambda_2(G) \geq 2$, impossible by theorem 11.
$H(p,q)$ or $B(p,q)$ cannot be induced subgraphs of G because $\lambda_1(G) < \sqrt{5}$ (theorem 12) and $\lambda_1(H(p,q)) > \sqrt{5}$ (theorem 10), $\lambda_1(B(p,q)) > \sqrt{5}$ (theorem 9).

□

2.4 There are no cospectral non-isomorphic lollipops: revisited proof

In [8] it is proved that two cospectral lollipops are isomorphic. We revisit here this result in a shortest proof using closed walks.

Theorem 15. *There are no cospectral non-isomorphic lollipops.*

Proof. Let $L(p,k)$ and $L(p',k')$ with $n = p+k = p'+k'$ and $p < p'$ be two non isomorphic lollipops. To show that they have different spectra we show that there are less closed walks of length p in $L(p',k')$ than in $L(p,k)$.
Let e (resp. e') be an edge of the cycle of $L(p,k)$ (resp. $L(p',k')$) incident to the vertex of degree 3, $\mathcal{W}$ (resp $\mathcal{W}'$) the set of closed walks of length p of $L(p,k)$ (resp. $L(p',k')$), $\hat{\mathcal{W}}$ (resp $\hat{\mathcal{W}}'$) the set of closed walks of length p of $L(p,k)$ (resp. $L(p',k')$) not containing e (resp. e') and $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}$ (resp $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}'$) the set of closed walks of length p of $L(p,k)$ (resp. $L(p',k')$) containing e (resp. e').
We have: $|\mathcal{W}| = |\hat{\mathcal{W}}| + |\tilde{\mathcal{W}}|$ (resp. $|\mathcal{W}'| = |\hat{\mathcal{W}}'| + |\tilde{\mathcal{W}}'|$). It's obvious that $|\hat{\mathcal{W}}| = |\hat{\mathcal{W}}'|$ because $L(p,k)\backslash\{e\} = L(p',k')\backslash\{e'\} = P_n$. We are going to show that $|\tilde{\mathcal{W}}| < |\tilde{\mathcal{W}}'|$ by the following equation:

$$|\tilde{\mathcal{W}}| = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{M}_p,\ e \in E(M)} w_p(M)|M(G)|$$

where $E(M)$ is the set of the edges of M.

We denote by M^e a motif M containing e. The motifs containing e (resp e') with at least one p-covering closed walk are exactly :
- the P_i's for $2 \leq i \leq \frac{p}{2}+1$ and we have $|P_i^{e'}(L(p',k'))| \leq |P_i^{e}(L(p,k))|$.
- the $S_{a,b,c}$'s with $a+b+c \leq \frac{p}{2}$ and we have $|S_{a,b,c}^{e'}(L(p',k'))| \leq |S_{a,b,c}^{e}(L(p,k))|$.
- the C_p's and $0 = |C_p^{e'}(L(p',k'))| < |C_p^{e}(L(p,k))| = 1$.

So, $|\tilde{\mathcal{W}}| < |\tilde{\mathcal{W}}'|$ and $|\mathcal{W}| < |\mathcal{W}'|$ which concludes the proof.

□

2.5 The odd lollipop is determined by its spectrum: revisited proof

We revisit here the proof that the odd lollipop is determined by its spectrum. The aim of the proof is to determine the degree distribution. We already know that there are no vertices of degree greater or equal than 5 (theorem 13).

Lemma 1. *Let G be a graph cospectral with $L(p,k)$, p odd. Then G has no isolated vertices.*

Proof. We have to show that 0 is not an eigenvalue of $L(p,k)$ that is the constant coefficient, a_n, of the characteristic polynomial of $L(p,k)$ is non-zero. According to theorem 1 we have:

$$a_n = \sum_{U \in \mathcal{U}_n} (-1)^{p(U)} 2^{c(U)}$$

But $|\mathcal{U}_n| = 1$:

- if k is odd, then $\mathcal{U}_n$ is the disjoint union of $\frac{p+k}{2}$ paths P_2, and $a_n = (-1)^{\frac{p+k}{2}} \neq 0$.
- If k is even then $\mathcal{U}_n$ is the disjoint union of $\frac{k}{2}$ paths P_2 and a cycle C_p, and $a_n = (-1)^{\frac{k}{2}+1} 2 \neq 0$.

□

Lemma 2. *Let G be a graph cospectral with $L(p,k)$, p odd. Then there are no 4-cycles in G.*

Proof. Let us remark that an odd closed walk necessary runs through an odd cycle. As G and $L(p,k)$ have the same characteristic polynomial, according to theorem 2, the length of the shortest odd cycle of G is p and there is only one such cycle, so $\mathcal{M}_{p+2}(G) \subset \{C_p, L(p,1), C_{p+2}\}$. Using equation (1) we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{\lambda_i \in \mathrm{Sp}(G)} \lambda_i^{p+2} &= w_{p+2}(C_p)|C_p(G)| + w_{p+2}(L(p,1))|L(p,1)(G)| + w_{p+2}(C_{p+2})|C_{p+2}(G)| \\ &= w_{p+2}(C_p) + (2p+4)|L(p,1)(G)| + (2p+4)|C_{p+2}(G)| \qquad (2)\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\sum_{\lambda_i \in \mathrm{Sp}(L(p,k))} \lambda_i^{p+2} = w_{p+2}(C_p) + (2p+4) \qquad (3)$$

If $|L(p,1)(G)| = 0$ then C_p or C_p with (at least) a chord is a connected component of G. But the first case is impossible because 2 is not an eigenvalue of G and the second case is impossible because there are no odd cycles of length less than p in G. So the equality of (2) and (3) implies that $|L(p,1)(G)| = 1$ and $|C_{p+2}(G)| = 0$. If we suppose that there is a 4-cycle in G, since $|L(p,1)(G)| = 1$ the subgraph induced by C_p and C_4 is $C_p \cup C_4$ or $H(p,4)$ but this is impossible by theorem 14.

□

Now, we can prove the main theorem of this section:

Theorem 16. *Let G be a graph cospectral with $L(p,k)$, p odd. Then G is isomorphic to $L(p,k)$.*

Proof. Let n_i be the number of vertices of degree i for $i \in \{1,2,3,4\}$. We have $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4$ and $2n = n_1 + 2n_2 + 3n_3 + 4n_4$ (the sum of the degrees is twice the number of edges), so $n_1 = n_3 + 2n_4$.
Moreover by proposition 2, $\sum_{\lambda_i \in \mathrm{Sp}(G)} \lambda_i^4 = 8|C_4(G)| + 2m + 4(n_2 + 3n_3 + 6n_4)$ and by theorem 2, $|C_4(G)| = 0$. As $\sum_{\lambda_i \in \mathrm{Sp}(G)} \lambda_i^4 = \sum_{\lambda_i \in (L(p,k))} \lambda_i^4$ we get $n_2 + 3n_3 + 6n_4 = n + 1$ and then $1 = -n_1 + 2n_3 + 5n_4$.
So we have $1 = n_3 + 3n_4$ and then $n_4 = 0$, $n_3 = 1$, $n_1 = 1$, $n_2 = n - 2$.

As the sum of the degrees of a graph is even, the vertex of degree 1 and the vertex of degree 3 belongs to the same connected component. If G is not connected there is a 2-regular connected component (*ie* a cycle) which is impossible (2 is not an eigenvalue of G). As a result, G is a connected graph with degree distribution equal to $(1,2,2,2,...,2,2,3)$, so G is a lollipop and, by theorem 15, G is isomorphic to $L(p,k)$.

□

3 The even lollipop is determined by its spectrum.

Following the same method as the one used for the odd case, to prove that the even lollipop is determined by its spectrum we show that a graph cospectral with an even lollipop:

- is connected (and then it contains no isolated vertices).
- has a 4-cycle if and only if it is cospectral with a $L(4,k)$.

For the second point the difficulty is to prove that a graph cospectral with a $L(4,k)$ has a 4-cycle.

To lighten the section some technical proofs have been detailed in appendix.

3.1 Connectivity

Using results of section 2.2 we easily obtain the following property:

Property 2. $\forall a,b,c \in \mathbb{N}$, $Q_{C_p}(2) = 0$, $Q_{P_k}(2) = k+1$, $Q_{S_{a,b,c}}(2) = a+b+c+2-abc$, $Q_{S_{1,1,a}}(2) = 4$

The following theorem gives a better bound than the theorem 12 on spectral radius of a lollipop $L(p,k)$ when $p \geq 4$.

Theorem 17. *i) Let G be a graph cospectral with $L(p,k)$ with $p \geq 6$, then $\lambda_1(G) < 2.17$. ii) Let G be a graph cospectral with $L(4,k)$, then $\lambda_1(G) < \sqrt{2+2\sqrt{2}}$.*

Proof. Just follow the proof of theorem 12 *mutatis mutandis*.

□

Let $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ be the graph obtained by identifying the three pendant vertices of S_{p_1+1,p_2+1,p_3+1} (an example is given in figure 6).

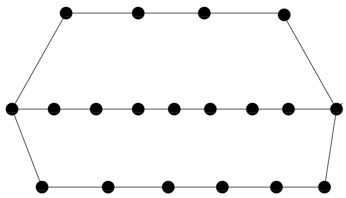


Figure 6: P(4,7,6)

Theorem 18. *The graph $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ cannot be an induced subgraph of a graph G cospectral with an even lollipop.*

Proof. Sketch of the proof :

We first show that for some values of p_1, p_2 and p_3 we have $\lambda_1(P(p_1, p_2, p_3)) > \sqrt{2+2\sqrt{2}}$ and in these cases $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ cannot be an induced subgraph of G.

For the others cases we compute $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2)$.

- if $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) \geq 0$ then $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ and *a fortiori* G (interlacing theorem) possesses two eigenvalues greater than 2 which contradicts that G is cospectral with a lollipop (theorem 11) .
- if $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) < 0$ then we show that $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ cannot be a connected component of G so there is a vertex x not in $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ adjacent to a vertex y of $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ and we prove that this graph so constructed cannot be an induced subgraph of G.

A detailed proof is given in appendix A.

□

Theorem 19. *Let G be a graph cospectral with an even lollipop. Then G is connected.*

Proof. The graph G has as many edges as vertices, so if G is not connected, it possesses at least two cycles. The subgraph induced by the two cycles of minimal length is $C_a \cup C_b$, $B(a,b)$, $H(a,b)$ or $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ but this is impossible (theorems 14 and 18).

□

Corollary 3. *A graph cospectral with an even lollipop is unicyclic.*

3.2 The even lollipop $L(p, k)$, $p \geq 6$, is determined by its spectrum

Let G be a graph cospectral with an even lollipop $L(p, k)$, $p \geq 6$. In order to copy the proof of theorem 16 concerning the odd lollipop we have to show that $|C_4(G)| = 0$ (G does not have a 4-cycle), this is the aim of the following proposition.

Proposition 3. *A graph cospectral with an even lollipop $L(p, k)$, $p \geq 6$ does not have a 4-cycle.*

Proof. Let G be a graph cospectral with an even lollipop $L(p, k)$, $p \geq 6$ and suppose that G has a 4-cycle. As G is connected, unicyclic and has at least 6 vertices then one of the graph drawn in figure 7 is an induced subgraph of G and we check that the spectral radius of theses graphs is greater than 2.17.

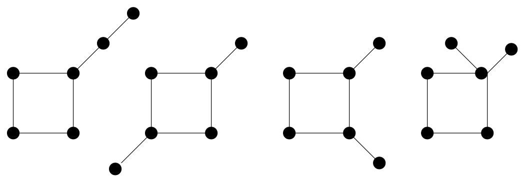


Figure 7: Unicyclic graphs with six vertices and having a 4-cycle

This contradicts theorem 17 .

□

We can now state:

Theorem 20. *The even lollipop $L(p, k)$, $p \geq 6$, is determined by its spectrum.*

3.3 The even lollipop $L(4, k)$ is determined by its spectrum

Let G be a graph cospectral with $L(4, k)$, the main point is to show that the converse implication of previous proposition 3 holds, that is G has a 4-cycle. The key theorem of this part requires to study the cospectrality of some classes of unicyclic graphs with a lollipop $L(4, k)$, this is done in the sections 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.3.5.

3.3.1 Our toolbox: some results on $L(4, k)$

In the following we are going to prove that $L(4, k)$ is not cospectral with some unicyclic graphs. For that purpose we use several tools detailed in this section: counting closed walks of length 6, 8 or 10, evaluating the characteristic polynomial in 1 or 2, using the fact that a lollipop has only one eigenvalue greater than 2.

Proposition 4. *i) For $L(4,k)$, $k>1$ we have:*

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^6 = 20n + 96$$

ii) For $L(4,k)$, $k>2$ we have:

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^8 = 70n + 596$$

iii) For $L(4,k)$, $k>3$ we have

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^{10} = 252n + 3360$$

Proof. Counting closed walks, we check that
i) For $k>1$, $|P_2(L(4,k))| = n$, $|P_3(L(4,k))| = n+1$, $|P_4(L(4,k))| = n+2$, $|C_4(L(4,k))| = 1$, $|L(4,1)(L(4,k))| = 1$.
ii) Moreover, for $k>2$, $|P_5(L(4,k))| = n-1$, $|S_{1,1,1}(L(4,k))| = 3$, $|S_{1,1,2}(L(4,k))| = 3$, $|L(4,2)(L(4,k))| = 1$.
iii) Moreover, for $k>3$, $|P_6(L(4,k))| = n-2$, $|S_{1,2,2}(L(4,k))| = 2$, $|S_{1,1,3}(L(4,k))| = 1$, $|L(4,2)(L(4,k))| = 1$, $|L(4,3)(L(4,k))| = 1$
and apply proposition 1.

$\square$

Property 3. *We have $Q_{P_p}(1) = Q_{P_{\overline{p}}}(1)$ and $Q_{C_p}(1) = Q_{C_{\overline{p}}}(1)$ where $\overline{p}$ is p modulo 6 and:*

$$\begin{array}{cc}
Q_{P_{\overline{0}}}(1) = 1 & Q_{C_{\overline{0}}}(1) = 0 \\
Q_{P_{\overline{1}}}(1) = 1 & Q_{C_{\overline{1}}}(1) = -1 \\
Q_{P_{\overline{2}}}(1) = 0 & Q_{C_{\overline{2}}}(1) = -3 \\
Q_{P_{\overline{3}}}(1) = -1 & Q_{C_{\overline{3}}}(1) = -4 \\
Q_{P_{\overline{4}}}(1) = -1 & Q_{C_{\overline{4}}}(1) = -3 \\
Q_{P_{\overline{5}}}(1) = 0 & Q_{C_{\overline{5}}}(1) = -1
\end{array}$$

Proof. According to property 1, $Q_{P_p}(1) = Q_{P_{p-1}}(1) - Q_{P_{p-2}}(1) = -Q_{P_{p-3}}(1) = Q_{P_{p-6}}(1)$ and $Q_{C_p}(1) = Q_{P_{p-1}}(1) - 2Q_{P_{p-2}}(1) - 2$. Then we can easily compute Q_{P_i} and Q_{C_i} for $0 \le i \le 5$.

$\square$

Property 4. *We have:*

$$Q_{P_k}(0) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{k}{2}} & \text{if } k \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{if } k \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

and if k is odd we have $R(0) = (-1)^{\frac{k-1}{2}} \frac{k+1}{2}$ where $R(X) = \frac{Q_{P_k}(X)}{X}$.

Proof. Proofs by induction with the relation $Q_{P_k}(X) = XQ_{P_{k-1}}(X) - Q_{P_{k-2}}(X)$.

$\square$

Proposition 5. *We have:*

$$Q_{L(4,k)}(1) = \begin{cases} 1 & \textit{if } n \equiv 0[6] \\ 3 & \textit{if } n \equiv 1[6] \\ 2 & \textit{if } n \equiv 2[6] \\ -1 & \textit{if } n \equiv 3[6] \\ -3 & \textit{if } n \equiv 4[6] \\ -2 & \textit{if } n \equiv 5[6] \end{cases}$$

Proof. Theorem 4 gives $Q_{L(4,k)}(X) = Q_{C_4}(X)Q_{P_k}(X) - Q_{P_3}(X)Q_{P_{k-1}}(X)$ so $Q_{L(4,k)}(1) = -3Q_{P_k}(1) + Q_{P_{k-1}}(1)$ and we conclude with property 3.

$\square$

Proposition 6. $Q_{L(4,k)}(2) = -4n + 16$.

Proof. $Q_{L(4,k)}(X) = Q_{C_4}(X)Q_{P_k}(X) - Q_{P_3}(X)Q_{P_{k-1}}(X)$ and with property 2 we have $Q_{L(4,k)}(2) = -4k = -4n + 16$.

$\square$

Remark : This proposition can be generalized for all lollipops : $Q_{L(p,k)}(2) = -pk$.

Proposition 7. *If $n = 4 + k$ is even then 0 is an eigenvalue of $L(4, k)$ with multiplicity 2 and $R(0) = (-1)^{\frac{k}{2}+1}n$ where $R(X) = \frac{Q_{L(4,k)}(X)}{X^2}$.*

Proof. Since $Q_{L(4,k)}(X) = Q_{C_4}(X)Q_{P_k}(X) - P_3(X)Q_{P_{k-1}}(X)$ we have $R(X) = (X^2 - 4)Q_{P_k}(X) - (X^2 - 2)\frac{Q_{P_{k-1}}(X)}{X}$ and property 4 gives the result.

$\square$

3.3.2 Unicyclic graphs with exactly three vertices of maximal degree 3 whose only one belongs to the cycle

Let T be a tree with exactly two vertices of maximal degree 3. Let $\mathcal{G}_1$ be the set of the coalescences of T with a pendant vertex as distinguished vertex and a cycle C_p, $p \geq 6$. In the following we assume that the vertex of degree 3 belonging to the cycle is denoted by u and v, w are the other two vertices of degree 3 such that v is between u and w; x, y, z are the pendant vertices of G such that $d(z, v) < d(z, w)$ and $d(x, w) \leq d(y, w)$. An example is given in figure 8.

The aim of this section is to show the following theorem whose proof is summed up in table 1:

Theorem 21. *The lollipop $L(4, k)$ cannot be cospectral with a graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_1$.*

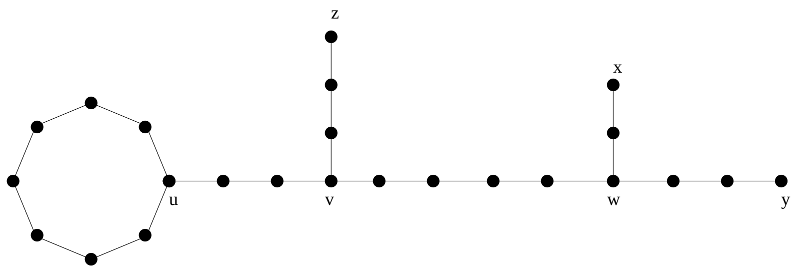


Figure 8: A graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_1$

As $L(4,k)$ cannot be cospectral with a non-bipartite graph we suppose in the following that a graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_1$ is bipartite (the length of the cycle is even).

Proposition 8. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_1$. If one of the following properties is true:*
i) $d(u,v) > 2$
ii) $d(u,v) = 2,\ d(v,w) > 1$ and $d(y,w) > 2$
iii) $d(u,v) = 2,\ d(v,w) \geq 4,\ d(y,w) \geq 2$
then G is not cospectral with a lollipop.

Proof.
Let p be the length of the cycle of G. If one of these properties is true then G possesses an induced subgraph with twice the eigenvalue 2. By the interlacing theorem it cannot be cospectral with a lollipop (theorem 11).
This subgraph is $C_p \cup T_r$ (for an $r \in \mathbb{N}$) in the case i), $C_p \cup S_{1,3,3}$ in ii) and $C_p \cup S_{1,2,5}$ in iii).

□

Proposition 9. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_1$. If one of the following properties is true:*
i) $d(u,v) = 1,\ d(v,w) = 1$,
ii) $d(u,v) = 1$ and $d(v,w) > 1$ and ($d(v,z) > 1$ or $d(x,w) > 1$ or $d(y,w) > 1$),
iii) $d(u,v) > 1$ and $d(v,w) > 1$ and ($(d(v,z) > 1$ and $d(y,w) > 1)$ or $d(x,w) > 1$),
iv) $d(v,w) = 1$ and ($d(v,z) > 1$ or $d(y,w) > 1$ or $d(x,w) > 1$),
v) $p = 6$.
then

$$\sum_{\lambda_i \in Sp(G)} \lambda_i^6 > 20n + 96$$

and G cannot be cospectral with $L(4,k)$.

Proof. For the cases from i) to iv) we have $|P_2(G)| = n,\ |P_3(G)| = n+3,\ |S_{1,1,1}(G)| = 3,\ |P_4(G)| > n+4$ and apply proposition 1.
For the case v) we have $|P_2(G)| = n,\ |P_3(G)| = n+3,\ |S_{1,1,1}(G)| = 3,\ |P_4(G)| > n+2,\ |C_6(G)| = 1$ and apply proposition 1.

□

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Graph</th><th>Tool</th><th>Prop.</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">$p = 6$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>9 *v)*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="14">$p \geq 8$</td><td rowspan="3">$d(u,v)$ $= 1$</td><td colspan="4">$d(v,w) = 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>9 *i)*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">$d(v,w)$ > 1</td><td colspan="3">$d(v,z) > 1$ or $d(x,w) > 1$ or $d(y,w) > 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>9 *ii)*</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">$d(v,z) = 1$ and $d(x,w) = 1$ and $d(y,w) = 1$</td><td>$Q_G(1)$</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="10">$d(u,v)$ $= 2$</td><td rowspan="8">$d(x,w)$ $= 1$</td><td colspan="3">$d(y,w) = 1$</td><td>$Q_G(2)$</td><td>12</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">$d(y,w)$ $= 2$</td><td rowspan="2">$d(v,z) > 1$</td><td>$d(v,w) = 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>9 *iv)*</td></tr>
<tr><td>$d(v,w) > 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>9 *iii)*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">$d(v,z) = 1$</td><td>$d(v,w) = 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>9 *iv)*</td></tr>
<tr><td>$2 \leq d(v,w) \leq 3$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^8$</td><td>11</td></tr>
<tr><td>$d(v,w) \geq 4$</td><td>$\lambda_2 \geq 2$</td><td>8 *iii)*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">$d(y,w)$ > 2</td><td colspan="2">$d(v,w) = 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>9, *iv)*</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">$d(v,w) > 1$</td><td>$\lambda_2 \geq 2$</td><td>8 *ii)*</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">$d(x,w)$ > 1</td><td colspan="3">$d(v,w) = 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>9 *iv)*</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">$d(v,w) > 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>9 *iii)*</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">$d(u,v) > 2$</td><td>$\lambda_2 \geq 2$</td><td>8 *i)*</td></tr>
</table>

Table 1: Proof of theorem 21 using a case disjunction over the possibilities for the values of d.

Proposition 10. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_1$ such that $d(u,v) = 1$ and $d(w,x) = d(w,y) = d(v,z) = 1$. Then G cannot be cospectral with $L(4,k)$.*

Proof. Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_1$, with $n = p + q$ vertices where p is the length of the cycle. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_G(X) &= Q_{C_p}(X) Q_{S_{1,1,q-3}}(X) - X Q_{P_{p-1}}(X) Q_{S_{1,1,q-5}}(X) \\ &= X Q_{C_p}(X)(Q_{P_{q-1}}(X) - Q_{P_{q-3}}(X)) - X^2 Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)(Q_{P_{q-3}}(X) - Q_{P_{q-5}}(X)) \end{aligned}$$

Using property 3 we compute $Q_G(1)$, the result depends on $\overline{p}$ and $\overline{q}$ which are p and q modulo 6 and are summed up into the following table:

$\overline{p}$ \ $\overline{q}$	$\overline{0}$	$\overline{1}$	$\overline{2}$	$\overline{3}$	$\overline{4}$	$\overline{5}$
$\overline{0}$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\overline{2}$	-1	-5	-4	1	5	4
$\overline{4}$	-5	-7	-2	5	7	2

Comparing this results with proposition 5 ($\overline{n} = \overline{p} + \overline{q}$) we conclude that G cannot be cospectral with $L(4,k)$.

□

Proposition 11. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_1$ such that $p \geq 8$, $d(u,v) = 2$, $2 \leq d(v,w) \leq 3$, $d(y,w) = 2$, $d(v,z) = 1$, $d(x,w) = 1$. Then G cannot be cospectral with $L(4,k)$.*

Proof. We have $|P_2(G)| = n$, $|P_3(G)| = n+3$, $|P_4(G)| = n+4$, $|S_{1,1,2}(G)| = 7$, $|P_5(G)| = n+6$ if $d(v,w) = 2$ and $|P_5(G)| = n+5$ if $d(v,w) \geq 3$ and by proposition 1:

$$\sum \lambda_i^8 = \begin{cases} 70n + 588 + 16|C_8(G)| & \text{if } d(v,w) = 2 \\ 70n + 580 + 16|C_8(G)| & \text{if } d(v,w) = 3 \end{cases}$$

- If $d(v,w) = 2$ then, by proposition 4, G cannot be cospectral with $L(4,k)$.
- If $d(v,w) = 3$ then, by proposition 4, G is cospectral with $L(4,k)$ only if $p = 8$. We then check that such a graph G (drawn on figure 9) is not cospectral with $L(4,13)$ by comparing spectral radii (see tables 11 and 12 in appendix).

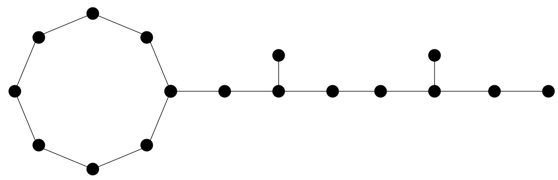


Figure 9:

□

Proposition 12. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_1$ such that $d(u,v) = 2$, $d(x,w) = d(y,w) = 1$. Then $Q_G(2) = -4p$ and G cannot be cospectral with a lollipop $L(4,k)$*

Proof. Set $b = d(v,w)$ and $a = d(z,v)$, using theorems 4 and 6 we have

$$Q_G(X) = Q_{C_p}(X)Q_T(X) - Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)Q_{S_{1,1,a+b-1}}(X)$$

(where T is a tree) and using property 2 we get $Q_G(2) = 0 - p \times 4 = -4n + 4(n-p)$. As $n - p > 4$, proposition 6 implies that G cannot be cospectral with a lollipop $L(4,k)$.

□

3.3.3 Unicyclic graphs with exactly three vertices of maximum degree 3 whose exactly two belongs to the cycle.

Let T be a tree with exactly one vertex w of maximum degree 3 and $L(p,k)$, $p \geq 6$, a lollipop (the vertex of degree 3 is denoted by v and the pendant vertex by z). Let $\mathcal{G}_2$ be the set of coalescences of a lollipop with a vertex u of degree 2 of the cycle as distinguished vertex and T with a pendant vertex as distinguished vertex. The pendant vertices different from z are denoted by x and y such that $d(x,w) \leq d(y,w)$. Such a graph is drawn in figure 10.

The aim of this section is to show the following theorem whose proof is summed up in table 2.

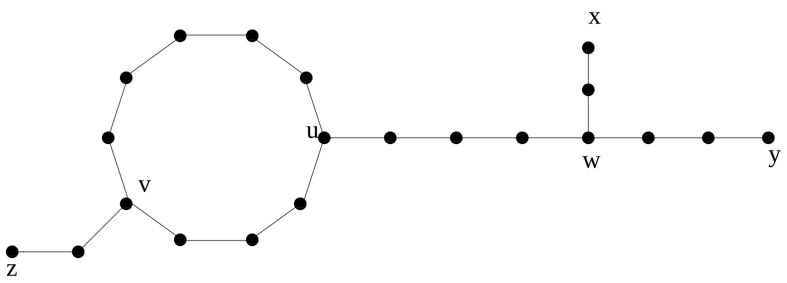


Figure 10: A graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_2$

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">Graph</td><td>Tool</td><td>Propo-
sition</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">$p = 6$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>13 v)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="9">$p \geq 8$</td><td rowspan="3">$d(u, v) = 1$</td><td colspan="3">$d(v, z) > 1$ or $d(x, w) > 1$ or $d(y, w) > 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>13 ii)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">$d(w, u) = 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>13 iii)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">$d(v, z) = 1$ and
$d(x, w) = 1$ and
$d(y, w) = 1$ and $d(w, u) > 1$</td><td>$Q_G(2)$
and
$Q_G(1)$</td><td>15</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">$d(u, v) > 1$</td><td colspan="3">$d(x, w) > 1$ or $(d(y, w) > 1$ and $d(z, v) > 1)$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>13 i)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">$d(x, w) = 1$
and
$d(y, w) = 1$

or

$d(x, w) = 1$
and
$d(z, v) = 1$</td><td rowspan="2">d(u,w)=1</td><td>$d(v, z) > 1$ or
$d(y, w) > 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>13 iv)</td></tr>
<tr><td>$d(v, z) = 1$ and
$d(y, w) = 1$</td><td>$Q_G(2)$</td><td>16</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">d(u,w)¿1</td><td>$d(v, z) = 1$ and
$d(y, w) = 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>14</td></tr>
<tr><td>$d(v, z) = 1$ and
$d(y, w) > 1$</td><td></td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td>$d(v, z) > 1$ and
$d(y, w) = 1$</td><td></td><td>18</td></tr>
</table>

Table 2: Proof of theorem 22 using a case disjunction over the possibilities for the values of d. An empty cell in the column *tool* means that the proof uses more than three tools.

Theorem 22. *A $L(4,k)$ cannot be cospectral with a graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_2$.*

As in the previous section we can assume the length of the cycle of G is even.

Proposition 13. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_2$. If one of the following properties is true*
i) $d(x,w) > 1$ or ($d(y,w) > 1$ and $d(z,v) > 1$),
ii) $d(u,v) = 1$ and ($d(z,v) > 1$ or $d(y,w) > 1$),
iii) $d(u,v) = 1$ and $d(u,w) = 1$,
iv) $d(u,w) = 1$ and ($d(z,v) > 1$ or $d(y,w) > 1$),
v)p=6,
then

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^6 > 20n + 96$$

and G cannot be cospectral with a lollipop $L(4,k)$.

Proof. For all cases we have $|P_2(G)| = n$, $|P_3(G)| = n+3$, $|S_{1,1,1}(G)| = 3$. Moreover, for the cases i) to iv) $|P_4(G)| > n+4$ and for the case v) $|P_4(G)| > n+2$ and $|C_6(G)| = 1$ and we apply proposition 1.

□

Proposition 14. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_2$ such that $p \geq 8$, $d(u,v) > 1$, $d(u,w) > 1$, $d(z,v) = 1$, $d(w,x) = d(w,y) = 1$, then $\sum_i \lambda_i^6 < 20n + 96$ and G cannot be cospectral with a lollipop $L(4,k)$.*

Proof. The subgraphs M of G with $w_6(G) > 0$ are $P_2, P_3, P_4, S_{1,1,1}$ and $|P_2(G)| = n$, $|P_3(G)| = n+3$, $|S_{1,1,1}(G)| = 3$, $|P_4(G)| = n+3$ and we apply proposition 1.

□

Proposition 15. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_2$ such that $d(u,v) = 1$, $d(z,v) = 1$, $d(w,y) = 1$, $d(w,u) > 1$, then G is not cospectral with $L(4,k)$.*

Proof. Since $d(w,x) \leq d(w,y) = 1$ we have $d(w,x) = 1$. Let $\alpha = d(u,w)$ (so $n = p + \alpha + 3$), by theorem 4 we get:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_G(X) &= Q_{L(p,1)}(X) Q_{S_{1,1,\alpha-1}}(X) - Q_{P_p}(X) Q_{S_{1,1,\alpha-2}}(X) \\ &= \big(X Q_{C_p}(X) - Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)\big) Q_{S_{1,1,\alpha-1}}(X) - Q_{P_p}(X) Q_{S_{1,1,\alpha-2}}(X) \end{aligned}$$

and (with property 2) $Q_G(2) = -8p - 4$. So $Q_G(2) = Q_{L(4,k)}(2)$ if and only if $-8p-4 = -4n+16$ that is $\alpha = p+2$.

As a consequence

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{G(X)} &= \big(X Q_{C_p}(X) - Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)\big) Q_{S_{1,1,p+1}}(X) - Q_{P_p}(X) Q_{S_{1,1,p}}(X) \\ &= \big(X Q_{C_p}(X) - Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)\big) X \big(Q_{P_{p+3}}(X) - Q_{P_{p+1}}(X)\big) \\ &\quad - Q_{P_p}(X) X \big(Q_{P_{p+2}}(X) - Q_{P_p}(X)\big) \end{aligned}$$

By property 3 we have (let's note that $n = 2p + 5$):

- If $\overline{p} = \overline{0}$ (so $\overline{n} = \overline{5}$) then $Q_G(1) = 1$.
- If $\overline{p} = \overline{2}$ (so $\overline{n} = \overline{3}$) then $Q_G(1) = -4$.
- If $\overline{p} = \overline{4}$ (so $\overline{n} = \overline{1}$) then $Q_G(1) = 0$.

where $\overline{p}$ and $\overline{n}$ are p and n modulo 6. And by proposition 5, G is not cospectral with $L(4, k)$.

$\square$

Proposition 16. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_2$ such that $d(u, v) > 1$, $d(w, x) = d(w, y) = d(v, z) = d(u, w) = 1$, then G cannot be cospectral with $L(4, k)$.*

Proof. Set $a = d(u, v)$ and $b = p - a$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_G(X) &= Q_{L(p,1)}(X)Q_{P_3}(X) - X^2 Q_{S_{1,a-1,b-1}}(X) \\ &= \big(XQ_{C_p}(X) - Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)\big)Q_{P_3}(X) - X^2 Q_{S_{1,a-1,b-1}}(X) \end{aligned}$$

and $Q_G(2) = -4p - 4(2a + 2b - ab)$. As $n = p + 4$ we have $Q_G(2) + 4n - 16 = -4(2p - ab)$ so $Q_G(2) + 4n - 16 = 0$ if and only if $ab = 2p$.

- If $a = 2$ then $2b = 4 + 2b$, impossible.
- If $a = 3$ then $b = 6$ and $p = 9$, p odd is impossible.
- If $a = 4$ then $b = 4$ and $p = 8$ we check that this graph is not cospectral with $L(4, 8)$.
- If $a > 4$ then as $p \leq 2b$ we have $2p - ab < 0$.

As a result G is not cospectral with $L(4, k)$.

$\square$

Proposition 17. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_2$ such that $p \geq 8$, $d(u, v) > 1$, $d(w, u) > 1$, $d(w, y) > 1$, $d(w, x) = d(v, z) = 1$. Then G is not cospectral with a lollipop $L(4, k)$.*

Proof. Let $a = d(u, v)$, $b = p - a$, $\alpha = d(u, w)$, $\beta = d(w, y) \geq 2$. We have $a \leq b$ and $p \leq 2b$ and $n = p + \alpha + \beta + 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_G(X) &= Q_{L(p,1)}(X)Q_{S_{1,\alpha-1,\beta}}(X) - Q_{S_{1,a-1,b-1}}(X)Q_{S_{1,\alpha-2,\beta}}(X) \\ &= \big(XQ_{C_p}(X) - Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)\big)Q_{S_{1,\alpha-1,\beta}}(X) - Q_{S_{1,a-1,b-1}}(X)Q_{S_{1,\alpha-2,\beta}}(X) \end{aligned}$$

Using property 2 we obtain

$$Q_G(2) = -p(\alpha + 2\beta - \alpha\beta + 2) - (2a + 2b - ab)(\alpha + 3\beta - \alpha\beta + 1)$$

The following inequality will be useful: $ab = (a-1)(b-1) + p - 1 \geq b - 1 + p - 1 \geq \frac{3}{2}p - 2$. The main argument of this proof is that $Q_G(2) \neq -4n + 16$ so G cannot be cospectral with a lollipop $L(4, k)$ (proposition 6).

- Case $\beta = 2$. $Q_G(2) - (-4n + 16) = (3\alpha - 16)p + (7 - \alpha)ab + 4\alpha$.
  - If $\alpha = 2$ then $Q_G(2) - (-4n + 16) = -10p + 5ab + 8 \neq 0$ (otherwise 5 divides 8)
  - If $\alpha = 3$ then $Q_G(2)-(-4n+16) = -7p+4ab+12$. If $a \geq 4$ then $-7p+4ab+12 > 0$ (because $p \leq 2b$). If $a = 3$ then $-7p+4ab+12 = 5b-9 \neq 0$ (because $b \in \mathbb{N}$). If $a = 2$ then $-7p + 4ab + 12 = b - 2 \neq 0$ (because $a + b = p \geq 8$).
  - If $4 \leq \alpha \leq 7$ then

$$\begin{aligned} Q_G(2) - (-4n + 16) &\geq (3\alpha - 16)p + (7 - \alpha)(\frac{3}{2}p - 2) + 4\alpha \\ &\geq (\frac{3}{2}\alpha - \frac{11}{2})p - 14 + 6\alpha \\ &\geq \frac{p}{2} + 10 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

  - If $\alpha > 7$ then the disjoint union $C_p \cup S_{1,2,5}$ is an induced subgraph of G with twice the eigenvalue 2 and by the interlacing theorem and theorem 11, G is not cospectral with a lollipop.
- Case $\beta \geq 3$:
  - $\alpha = 2$. We have $|P_2(G)| = n$, $|P_3(G)| = n+3$, $|P_4(G)| = n+4$, $|S_{1,1,2}(G)| = 7$, $|P_5(G)| = n + 6$ if $a > 2$ and $|P_5(G)| = n + 7$ if $a = 2$. By proposition 1 we have $\sum \lambda_i^8 = 70n+588+16c_8$ if $a > 2$ and in that case G in not cospectral with $L(4, k)$ (proposition 4). If $a = 2$ then $Q_G(2) = -4p - 4(\beta + 3) = -4n + 4 \neq -4n + 16$.
  - $\alpha = 3$. $Q_G(2)+4n-16 = -p(-\beta+5)-(2p-ab)\times 4+4(p+\beta+5)-16 = p(\beta-9)+4ab+4\beta+4$. But $\beta \geq 3$ and $ab \geq \frac{3}{2}p-2$, so $Q_G(2)+4n-16 \geq 4\beta-4 > 0$.
  - $\alpha = 4$.
    * If $\beta \geq 5$ the disjoint union $C_p \cup S_{1,2,5}$ is an induced subgraph of G with twice the eigenvalue 2 and by the interlacing theorem and theorem 11, G is not cospectral with a lollipop.
    * If $\beta = 4$ then $Q_G(2) = ab > 0$ and $Q_{L(4,k)}(2) < 0$
    * If $\beta = 3$ then $Q_G(2) = 2(ab - 2p)$, $n = p + 9$ and $Q_G(2) - (-4n + 16) = 2ab + 20 > 0$
  - $\alpha > 4$. The disjoint union $C_p \cup S_{1,3,3}$ is an induced subgraph of G with twice the eigenvalue 2 and by the interlacing theorem and theorem 11, G is not cospectral with a lollipop.

□

Property 5. *Let $r \in \mathbb{R}$, $r > 2$, we have $Q_{P_n}(r) = \alpha_1\beta_1^n + \alpha_2\beta_2^n$ with $\beta_1 = \frac{r+\sqrt{r^2-4}}{2} > 1$, $\beta_2 = \frac{r-\sqrt{r^2-4}}{2} < 1$, $\alpha_1 = \frac{r-\beta_2}{\beta_1-\beta_2} > 1$, $\alpha_2 = 1 - \alpha_1 < 0$.*

Proof. Let $(u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be the sequence $u_n = Q_{P_n}(r)$. We have $u_n = ru_{n-1} - u_{n-2}$, so $u_n = \alpha_1\beta_1^n + \alpha_2\beta_2^n$ where β_1, β_2 are roots of $X^2 - rX + 1$ and we note that $1 = u_0 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $r = u_1 = \alpha_1\beta_1 + \alpha_2\beta_2$.

□

Lemma 3. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_2$ with $d(u,v) = 2,\ d(w,x) = d(w,y) = 1,\ d(v,z) > 1,\ d(u,w) > d(v,z)$, then G is not cospectral with a $L(4,k)$.*

Proof. Let $\alpha = d(u,w)$, $l = d(v,z)$, we have $n = p + \alpha + l + 2$. Applying theorem 5 to the vertex at distance 1 of u and v, we have:

$$Q_G(X) = XQ_{S_{1,1,n-4}}(X) - Q_{P_l}(X)Q_{S_{1,1,\alpha+p-3}}(X) - Q_{P_{l+p-2}}(X)Q_{S_{1,1,\alpha-1}}(X) - 2Q_{P_l}Q_{S_{1,1,\alpha-1}}$$

and applying theorem 5 to the vertex of degree 2 of the cycle of $L(4,k)$ we have:

$$Q_{L(4,k)}(X) = XQ_{S_{1,1,n-4}}(X) - 2Q_{P_{n-2}}(X) - 2Q_{P_{n-4}}(X)$$

Noting that $Q_{S_{1,1,c}} = X(Q_{P_{c+2}}(X) - Q_{P_c}(X))$ and $Q_{P_{n-2}}(X) + Q_{P_{n-4}}(X) = XQ_{P_{n-3}}(X)$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_G(X) - Q_{L(4,k)}(X) &= -XQ_{P_l}(X)Q_{P_{\alpha+p-1}}(X) + XQ_{P_l}(X)Q_{P_{\alpha+p-3}}(X) \\ &\quad -XQ_{P_{l+p-2}}(X)Q_{P_{\alpha+1}}(X) + XQ_{P_{l+p-2}}(X)Q_{P_{\alpha-1}}(X) \\ &\quad -2Q_{P_l}(X)Q_{P_{\alpha+1}}(X) + 2Q_{P_l}(X)Q_{P_{\alpha-1}}(X) + 2XQ_{P_{n-3}}(X) \end{aligned}$$

According to the previous property, we have for $r > 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_G(r) - Q_{L(4,k)}(r) &= -r\alpha_1^2\beta_1^{n-3} - r\alpha_2^2\beta_2^{n-3} - r\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_1^{\alpha+p-1-l} - r\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_2^{\alpha+p-1-l} \\ &\quad +r\alpha_1^2\beta_1^{n-5} + r\alpha_2^2\beta_2^{n-5} + r\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_1^{\alpha+p-3-l} + r\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_2^{\alpha+p-3-l} \\ &\quad -r\alpha_1^2\beta_1^{n-3} - r\alpha_2^2\beta_2^{n-3} - r\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_1^{l+p-2}\beta_2^{\alpha+1} - r\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_2^{l+p-2}\beta_1^{\alpha+1} \\ &\quad +r\alpha_1^2\beta^{n-5} + r\alpha_2^2\beta^{n-5} + r\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_1^{l+p-2}\beta_2^{\alpha-1} + r\alpha_1\alpha_2\beta_2^{l+p-2}\beta_1^{\alpha-1} \\ &\quad +2r\alpha_1\beta_1^{n-3} + 2r\alpha_2\beta_2^{n-3} \end{aligned}$$

Let $x = \alpha + p - l - 1$ and $y = |l + p - \alpha - 1|$, we have $x > y$.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_G(r) - Q_{L(4,k)}(r) &= 2r\left((\alpha_1 - \alpha_1^2)\beta_1^2 + \alpha_1^2\right)\beta_1^{n-5} + 2r\left((\alpha_2 - \alpha_2^2)\beta_2^2 + \alpha_2^2\right)\beta_2^{n-5} \\ &\quad -r\alpha_1\alpha_2(\beta_1^x - \beta_1^{x-2} - \beta_1^y + \beta_1^{y-2}) - r\alpha_1\alpha_2(\beta_2^x - \beta_2^{x-2} - \beta_2^y + \beta_2^{y-2}) \end{aligned}$$

but we have the four following equalities:

$$\begin{gathered} \alpha_1\alpha_2 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_1^2 = \tfrac{-1}{r^2-4} \\ (\alpha_1 - \alpha_1^2)\beta_1^2 + \alpha_1^2 = 0 \\ (\alpha_2 - \alpha_2^2)\beta_2^2 + \alpha_2^2 = 0 \\ \beta_2 = \beta_1^{-1} \end{gathered}$$

so

$$Q_G(r) - Q_{L(4,k)}(r) = \tfrac{r}{r^2-4}\left(\beta_1^x - \beta_1^{x-2} - \beta_1^y + \beta_1^{y-2} + \beta_1^{-x} - \beta_1^{-x+2} - \beta_1^{-y} + \beta_1^{-y+2}\right)$$

As

$$\lim_{r\to+\infty} \tfrac{\beta_1^x - \beta_1^{x-2} - \beta_1^y + \beta_1^{y-2} + \beta_1^{-x} - \beta_1^{-x+2} - \beta_1^{-y} + \beta_1^{-y+2}}{r} = +\infty \text{ (note that } x > 2)$$

we have

$$\lim_{r\to+\infty} Q_G(r) - Q_{L(4,k)}(r) = +\infty$$

and G is not cospectral with $L(4,k)$.

$\square$

Proposition 18. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_2$ with $p \geq 8$, $d(u,v) > 1$, $d(w,x) = d(w,y) = 1$, $d(v,z) > 1$, $d(u,w) > 1$, then G is not cospectral with a $L(4,k)$.*

Proof.
We distinguish the following cases :

- case 1 : $d(u,v) > 2$ and $d(u,w) > 2$ and $d(z,v) > 2$
- case 2 : $d(u,v) > 2$ and $d(u,w) > 2$ and $d(z,v) = 2$
- case 3 : $d(u,v) > 2$ and $d(u,w) = 2$ and $d(z,v) > 2$
- case 4 : $d(u,v) > 2$ and $d(u,w) = 2$ and $d(z,v) = 2$
- case 5 : $d(u,v) = 2$

• For cases 1 and 4 we have $|P_2(G)| = n$, $|P_3(G)| = n+3$, $|P_4(G)| = n+4$, $|S_{1,1,1}(G)| = 3$, $|S_{1,1,2}(G)| = 7$, $|P_5(G)| = n+6$, $|L(4,1)(G)| = 0$, $|L(4,2)(G)| = 0$ so (proposition 1) $\sum \lambda_i^8 = 70n + 588 + 16c_8$ and G is not cospectral with $L(4,k)$ (proposition 4).
• For cases 2, 3 and 5, let us compute $Q_G(2)$. Let $a = d(u,v)$, $b = p - a$, $\alpha = d(u,w)$, $l = d(v,z)$.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_G(X) &= Q_{L(p,l)}(X) Q_{S_{1,1,\alpha-1}}(X) - Q_{S_{a-1,b-1,l}}(X) Q_{S_{1,1,\alpha-2}}(X) \\ &= \big(P_{C_p}(X) Q_{P_l}(X) - Q_{P_{p-1}}(X) Q_{P_{l-1}}(X)\big) Q_{S_{1,1,\alpha-1}}(X) \\ &\quad - Q_{S_{a-1,b-1,l}}(X) Q_{S_{1,1,\alpha-2}}(X) \end{aligned}$$

Using property 2 we have $Q_G(2) + 4n - 16 = -8lp + 4abl + 4\alpha + 4l - 8$ and G is cospectral with $L(4,k)$ only if $Q_G(2) + 4n - 16 = 0$ that is $\alpha = l(2p - ab - 1) + 2$.

- For case 3 we have $\alpha = 2$ so $2p - ab + 1 = 0$ and a is odd. If $a = 3$ then $b = 5$ and $p = 8$. We have $|P_2(G)| = n$, $|P_3(G)| = n+3$, $|P_4(G)| = n+4$, $|P_5(G)| = n+7$, $|S_{1,1,1}(G)| = 3$, $|S_{1,1,2}(G)| = 7$, $|C_8(G)| = 1$. So $\sum \lambda_i^8 = 70n + 612$ and in this case G is not cospectral with $L(4,k)$ (proposition 4). If $a \geq 5$ then $2p - ab - 1 \leq 4b - 5b - 1 < 0$ and this finishes the case 3.

- For case 2, $|P_2(G)| = n$, $|P_3(G)| = n{+}3$, $|P_4(G)| = n{+}4$, $|S_{1,1,1}(G)| = 3$, $|S_{1,1,2}(G)| = 7$, $|P_5(G)| = n+5$, $|L(4,1)(G)| = 0$, $|L(4,2)(G)| = 0$ so (proposition 1) $\sum \lambda_i^8 = 70n + 580 + 16c_8$ and G is cospectral with $L(4,k)$ only if $p = 8$. We have $l = 2$ and $\alpha = l(2p - ab - 1) + 2$ so the graphs that can be cospectral with $L(4,k)$ are the ones with $a = 3, b = 5$ so $\alpha = 2$, impossible, or $a = 4, b = 4$ so $\alpha = 0$, impossible.

- For case 5, G is cospectral with $L(4,k)$ only if $\alpha = 3l + 2$, but this is impossible according to lemma 3.

□

3.3.4 Unicyclic graphs with exactly three vertices of maximum degree 3, all of them belonging to the cycle.

Let $\mathcal{G}_3$ be the set of the graphs G obtained in the following way:

- Do the coalescence of a lollipop $L(p,k)$, $p \geq 6$, $k \geq 1$ with a vertex of degree 2 of the cycle as distinguished vertex and a path with a pendant vertex as distinguished vertex.

- Do the coalescence of the previous graph with a vertex of the cycle of degree 2 as distinguished vertex and a path with a pendant vertex as distinguished vertex.

We denote by u_1, u_2, u_3 the three vertices of degree 3 and by x_1, x_2, x_3 the pendant vertices such that $d(x_i, u_i) = \min_j d(x_i, u_j)$. Un example is given in figure 11

The aim of this section is to show the following theorem whose proof is summed up in table 3 :

Theorem 23. *A lollipop $L(4,k)$ cannot be cospectral with a graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_3$.*

As in the previous sections we assume that the cycle of G is even.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="6">Graph</th><th>Tool</th><th>Proposition</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">$p = 6$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>19 $iv)$</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">$\exists i, j,\ i \neq j:\ d(x_i, u_i) > 1$ and $d(x_j, u_j) > 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>19 $i)$</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">$\exists r, s, t,\ r \neq s, s \neq t, r \neq t, :\ d(u_r, u_s) = 1$ and $d(u_s, u_t) = 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>19 $ii)$</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="10">$p \geq 8$
and
$\exists i, j, k$
two by two
distinct
$\exists r, s, t$
two by two
distinct:
$d(x_i, u_i) = 1$
$d(x_j, u_j) = 1$
$d(x_k, u_k) \geq 1$
$d(u_r, u_s) > 1$
$d(u_s, u_t) > 1$</td><td rowspan="3">$d(x_k, u_k) = 1$</td><td colspan="4">$d(u_r, u_t) > 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>20</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">$d(u_r, u_t) = 1$</td><td colspan="3">$d(u_r, u_s) = 2$ or $d(u_s, u_t) = 2$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^8$</td><td>21</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">$d(u_r, u_s) > 2$ and $d(u_s, u_t) > 2$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^8$</td><td>21</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">$d(x_k, u_k) > 1$</td><td colspan="4">$d(u_r, u_t) = 1$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^6$</td><td>19 $iii)$</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6">$d(u_r, u_t) > 1$</td><td colspan="3">$d(x_k, u_k) = 2$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^8$</td><td>22</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">$d(x_k, u_k) > 2$</td><td colspan="2">$\forall l_1, l_2,\ d(u_{l_1}, u_{l_2}) > 2$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^8$</td><td>23 $iii)$</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">$\exists r, s, t$
$d(u_r, u_s) = 2$ and
$d(u_r, u_t) > 2$ and
$d(u_s, u_t) > 2$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^8$</td><td>23 $ii)$</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">$d(u_i, u_j) = 2$
and
$d(u_j, u_k) = 2$</td><td>$p = 8$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^8$</td><td>23 $i)$</td></tr>
<tr><td>$p \geq 10$</td><td>$\sum \lambda_i^{10}$</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">$d(u_i, u_k) = 2$
and
$d(u_j, u_k) = 2$</td><td>$Q_G(2)$
and
$R(0)$</td><td>25</td></tr>
</table>

Table 3: Proof of theorem 23 using a case disjunction over the possibilities for the values of d. R denotes the polynomial $R(X) = \frac{Q_G(X)}{X^2}$

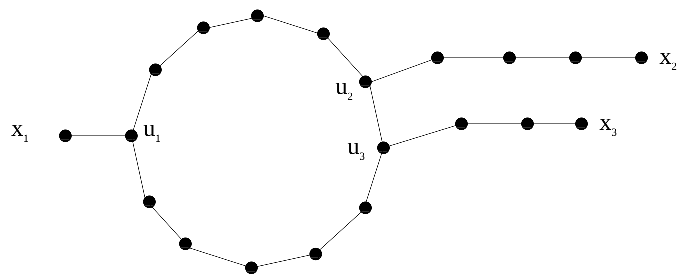


Figure 11: A graph $G \in \mathcal{G}_3$

Proposition 19. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_3$. If one of the following properties is true:*
i) $\exists i, j,\ i \neq j : d(x_i, u_i) > 1,\ d(x_j, u_j) > 1,$
ii) $\exists r, s, t,\ r \neq s, r \neq t, s \neq t : d(u_r, u_s) = d(u_s, u_t) = 1,$
iii) $\exists i, r, t : d(x_i, u_i) > 1,\ d(u_r, u_t) = 1,$
iv) $p = 6,$
then

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^6 > 20n + 96$$

and G cannot be cospectral with a lollipop $L(4, k)$.

Proof. For cases i) to iii) we have $|P_2(G)| = n,\ |P_3(G)| = n + 3,\ |S_{1,1,1}(G)| = 3,\ |P_4(G)| > n + 4$ and we apply proposition 1.
For case iv) we have $|P_2(G)| = n,\ |P_3(G)| = n + 3,\ |S_{1,1,1}(G)| = 3,\ |P_4(G)| > n + 2,\ |C_6(G)| = 1$ and we apply proposition 1.

□

Proposition 20. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_3$ such that $p > 6$, $\forall i, r, s,\ d(u_i, x_i) = 1,\ d(u_r, u_s) > 1$. Then*

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^6 = 20n + 90$$

and G cannot be cospectral with a lollipop $L(4, k)$.

Proof. We have $|P_2(G)| = n$, $|P_3(G)| = n + 3$, $|P_4(G)| = n + 3$, $|S_{1,1,1}(G)| = 3$ and no p-cycle for $p \leq 6$. We conclude with proposition 1.

□

The following three propositions compute $\sum \lambda_i^8$ for some $G \in \mathcal{G}_3$, their proofs are based on counting motifs in $\mathcal{M}_8(G)$ which is done in a summary table 4.

Proposition 21. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_3$ such that $p \geq 8$, $\forall i,\ d(u_i, x_i) = 1$, and $\exists r, s, t$ two by two distinct : $d(u_r, u_t) = 1,\ d(u_r, u_s) > 1,\ d(u_s, u_t) > 1$. Then:*

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^8 = \begin{cases} 70n + 588 + 16c_8 & \text{if } d(u_r, u_s) = 2 \text{ or } d(u_s, u_t) = 2 \\ 70n + 580 + 16c_8 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and G cannot be cospectral with a $L(4, k)$.

Proof. Using table 4, we apply proposition 1 to compute $\sum_i \lambda_i^8$. The only case for which $\sum \lambda_i^8 = 70n + 596$ is when $\forall i,\ d(u_i, x_i) = 1$, $\exists r, s, t$ two by two distinct : $d(u_r, u_t) = 1,\ d(u_r, u_s) > 2,\ d(u_s, u_t) > 2$ and $c_8 = 1$. This case is drawn in figure 12 and we check that it is not cospectral with $L(4, 7)$ by comparing spectral radii (see tables 11 and 12 in appendix).

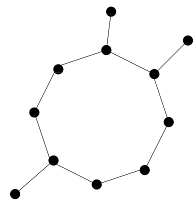


Figure 12:

$\square$

Proposition 22. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_3$ such that $p \geq 8$, $\exists i, j, k$: $d(u_i, x_i) = d(u_j, x_j) = 1,\ d(u_k, x_k) = 2$. We distinguish the three following cases*

- *case 1 : $\exists r, s, t,\ r \neq s, r \neq t, s \neq t$: $d(u_r, u_s) = d(u_s, u_t) = 2$.*
- *case 2 : $\exists r, s, t,\ r \neq s, r \neq t, s \neq t$: $d(u_r, u_s) = 2$ and $d(u_r, u_t) > 2$ and $d(u_s, u_t) > 2$.*
- *case 3: $\forall s, t,\ d(u_s, u_t) > 2$.*

Then:

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^8 = \begin{cases} 70n + 588 + 16c_8 & \textit{for the case 1} \\ 70n + 580 + 16c_8 & \textit{for the case 2} \\ 70n + 572 & \textit{for the case 3} \end{cases}$$

and G cannot be cospectral with a lollipop $L(4, k)$.

Proof. Using table 4, we apply proposition 1 to compute $\sum_i \lambda_i^8$. Under the hypotheses of the proposition, the only cases for which $\sum \lambda_i^8 = 70n + 596$ is when $c_8 = 1$ in case 2. These cases are drawn in figure 13 and we check that they are not cospectral with $L(4, 8)$ by comparing spectral radii (see tables 11 and 12 in appendix).

$\square$

Proposition 23. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_3$ such that $p \geq 8$, $\exists i, j, k$: $d(u_i, x_i) = d(u_j, x_j) = 1,\ d(u_k, x_k) > 2$. We distinguish the three following cases*

- *case 1 : $\exists r, s, t,\ r \neq s, r \neq t, s \neq t$: $d(u_r, u_s) = d(u_s, u_t) = 2$.*
- *case 2 : $\exists r, s, t,\ r \neq s, r \neq t, s \neq t$: $d(u_r, u_s) = 2$ and $d(u_r, u_t) > 2$ and $d(u_s, u_t) > 2$.*

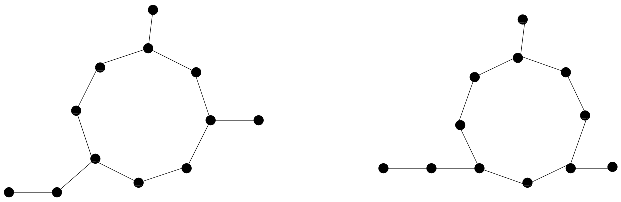


Figure 13:

- *case 3:* $\forall s,t,\ d(u_s,u_t)>2$.

Then:

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^8 = \begin{cases} 70n+596+16c_8 & \textit{for the case 1} \\ 70n+588+16c_8 & \textit{for the case 2} \\ 70n+580 & \textit{for the case 3} \end{cases}$$

and G *cannot be cospectral with a lollipop in the cases 2 and 3 and in the case 1 if* $c_8=1$.

The two following propositions solve the case 1 of proposition 23 when $c_8=0$.

Proposition 24. *Let* $G\in\mathcal{G}_3$ *such that* $p\geq 10$, $\exists i,j,k:\ d(u_i,x_i)=d(u_j,x_j)=1$, $d(u_k,x_k)>2$, $d(u_i,u_j)=d(u_j,u_k)=2$.
Then:

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^{10} = \begin{cases} 252n+3340+20c_{10} & \textit{if } d(u_k,x_k)=3 \\ 252n+3350+20c_{10} & \textit{if } d(u_k,x_k)>3 \end{cases}$$

where $c_{10}=|C_{10}(G)|$. *And* G *cannot be cospectral with* $L(4,k)$.

Proof. We have $|P_2(G)|=n$, $|P_3(G)|=n+3$, $|P_4(G)|=n+4$, $|P_5(G)|=n+7$, $|P_6(G)|=n+6$ if $d(u_k,x_k)=3$, $|P_6(G)|=n+7$ if $d(u_k,x_k)>3$, $|S_{1,1,1}(G)|=3$, $|S_{1,1,2}(G)|=7$, $|S_{1,2,2}(G)|=5$, $|S_{1,1,3}(G)|=11$, and no others subgraphs M such that $w_k(M)>0$. We then apply proposition 1. The only case for which $\sum\lambda_i^{10}=252n+3360$ is for the graph of figure 14, and we check that it is not cospectral with $L(4,11)$ by comparing spectral radii (see tables 11 and 12 in appendix).

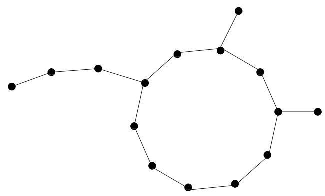


Figure 14:

$\square$

M	$w_8(M)$	$\lvert M(G_a)\rvert$	$\lvert M(G_b)\rvert$	$\lvert M(G_c)\rvert$
P_2	2	n	n	n
P_3	28	$n+3$	$n+3$	$n+3$
P_4	32	$n+4$	$n+4$	$n+4$
P_5	8	$n+4$ case 1 $n+3$ case 2	$n+6$ case 1 $n+5$ case 2 $n+4$ case 3	$n+7$ case 1 $n+6$ case 2 $n+5$ case 3
$S_{1,1,1}$	72	3	3	3
$S_{1,1,2}$	16	8	7	7
C_4	264	0	0	0
$L(4,1)$	112	0	0	0
$L(4,2)$	16	0	0	0
C_8	16	c_8	c_8 case 1 c_8 case 2 0 case 3	c_8 case 1 c_8 case 2 0 case 3
$\sum_i \lambda_i^8 =$		$70n+588+16c_8$ for the case 1 $70n+580+16c_8$ for the case 2	$70n+588+16c_8$ for the case 1 $70n+580+16c_8$ for the case 2 $70n+572$ for the case 3	$70n+596+16c_8$ for the case 1 $70n+588+16c_8$ for the case 2 $70n+580$ for the case 3

Table 4: Count of the motifs of some graphs $G \in \mathcal{G}_3$. We denote by G_a (resp. G_b, G_c) a graph described in proposition 21 (resp. 22, 23).

Proposition 25. *Let $G \in \mathcal{G}_3$ such that $p \geq 10$, $\exists i, j, k :\ d(u_i, x_i) = d(u_j, x_j) = 1$, $d(u_k, x_k) > 2$, $d(u_i, u_k) = d(u_j, u_k) = 2$. Then G cannot be cospectral with $L(4, k)$.*

Proof. Let G be a graph cospectral with $L(4, k)$ and let $q = d(u_k, x_k)$ (we have $n = p + q + 2$). Applying theorem 5 to the vertex u_k, we have:

$$Q_G(X) = XQ_{T_{p+1}}(X)Q_{P_q}(X) - 2Q_{S_{1,1,p-3}}(X)Q_{P_q}(X) - Q_{T_{p+1}}(X)Q_{P_{q-1}}(X) - 2X^2Q_{P_q}(X)$$

Property 2 gives $Q_G(2) = -16(q + 1)$ and according to proposition 6 G is cospectral with a lollipop $L(4, k)$ only if $-16(q + 1) = -4n + 16$ *ie* $p = 3q + 6$ and q is necessarily even.

Using $Q_{S_{1,1,c}}(X) = X(Q_{P_{c+2}}(X) - Q_{P_c}(X))$ we have that if c is odd then 0 is an eigenvalue of $S_{1,1,c}$ with multiplicity 2 and if $R(X) = \frac{Q_{S_{1,1,c}}(X)}{X}$ then $R(0) = (-1)^{\frac{c+1}{2}}(c+2)$. The relation $Q_{T_n}(X) = XQ_{S_{1,1,n-4}}(X) - XQ_{S_{1,1,n-2}}(X)$ implies that 0 is an eigenvalue of T_n with multiplicity 2.
Let $R(X) = \frac{Q_G(X)}{X^2}$. Property 4 gives

$$R(0) = \begin{cases} -2p \text{ if } q \equiv 0[4] \\ -2p + 4 \text{ if } q \equiv 0[4] \end{cases}$$

If $q \equiv 0[4]$ then according to proposition 7, G is cospectral with a lollipop $L(4, k)$ only if $-2p = -n$ *ie* $p = q + 2$ which contradicts $p = 3q + 6$.
If $q \equiv 2[4]$ then according to proposition 7, G is cospectral with a lollipop $L(4, k)$ only if $-2p + 4 = -n$ *ie* $p = q + 6$ which contradicts $p = 3q + 6$.

□

3.3.5 Unicyclic graphs without vertices of degree 3 and only one vertex of maximum degree 4

The graph γ_{p,k_1,k_2} is the coalescence of a lollipop $L(p, k_1)$ with the vertex of degree 3 as distinguished vertex and a path P_{k_2+1} with a pendant vertex as distinguished vertex (cf figure 15 for an example).

Proposition 26. *For a graph γ_{p,k_1,k_2} with $p > 4$ we have:*

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^6 = \begin{cases} 20n + 96 + 12c_6 & \text{if } k_1 = k_2 = 1 \\ 20n + 108 + 12c_6 & \text{if } k_1 > 1, k_2 = 1 \\ 20n + 120 + 12c_6 & \text{if } k_1 > 1, k_2 > 1 \end{cases}$$

where $c_6 = |C_6(G)|$.

Proof. We have $|P_2(G)| = n$, $|P_3(G)| = n + 3$, $|S_{1,1,1}(G)| = 4$ and

- $|P_4(G)| = n + 2$ if $k_1 = k_2 = 1$
- $|P_4(G)| = n + 4$ if $k_1 > k_2 = 1$

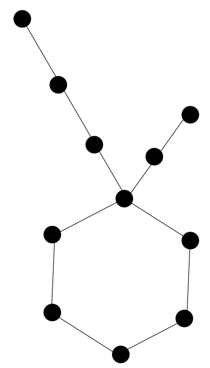


Figure 15: $\gamma_{6,2,3}$

- $|P_4(G)| = n + 6$ if $k_1 \geq k_2 > 1$

and we apply proposition 1.

$\square$

Proposition 27. *A lollipop $L(4,k)$ cannot be cospectral with a graph $\gamma_{p,1,1}$.*

Proof. The graphs $L(4,k)$ and $\gamma_{p,1,1}$ have $n = k + 4 = p + 2$ vertices. Let us show that $Q_{L(4,k)}(2) \neq P_{\gamma_{p,1,1}}(2)$. Using twice the theorem 6:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} P_{\gamma_{p,1,1}}(X) & = & XQ_{L(p,1)}(X) - XQ_{P_{p-1}}(X) \\ & = & X(XQ_{C_p}(X) - Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)) - XQ_{P_{p-1}}(X) \end{array}$$

And by proposition 2, $P_{\gamma_{p,1,1}}(2) = -4p = -4n + 8$ which contradicts $Q_{L(4,k)}(2) = -4n + 16$ (proposition 6).

$\square$

Theorem 24. *A lollipop $L(4,k)$ cannot be cospectral with γ_{p,k_1,k_2}, $p > 4$.*

Proof. It is a straightforward consequence of propositions 26 and 27.

$\square$

3.3.6 Key theorem

Theorem 25. *Let G be a graph cospectral with a lollipop $L(4,k)$ then G possesses a 4-cycle.*

Proof.

Let G be a graph cospectral with $L(4,k)$ then G is connected, unicyclic and bipartite (so the length of the cycle is even). Let n_j be the number of vertices of degree j, $j \in \{1,2,3,4\}$, of G (remind by theorem 13 that the maximum degree of G is less than or equal to 4). We have (by proposition 2),

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^4 = 8c + 2n + 4(n_2 + 3n_3 + 6n_4)$$

were $c = 1$ if G has a 4-cycle and $c = 0$ otherwise. Moreover for $L(4,k)$ we have

$$\sum_i \lambda_i^4 = 8 + 2n + 4(n+1)$$

so

$$4n + 12 = 4(n_2 + 3n_3 + 6n_4) + 8c$$

We know that $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4$ and $2m = 2n = n_1 + 2n_2 + 3n_3 + 4n_4$ (the sum of the degrees is twice the number of edges) so $n = n_2 + 2n_3 + 3n_4$ and $n_1 = n_3 + 2n_4$. We get:

$$4n + 12 = 4(n + n_3 + 3n_4) + 8c$$

and then $2c = 3 - n_3 - 3n_4$.
If $c = 0$ then there are two cases:

- $n_4 = 1, n_3 = 0$, so $n_1 = 2$ and $G = \gamma_{p,k_1,k_2}$ with $n = p + k_1 + k_2$

  By theorem 24, G cannot be cospectral with γ_{p,k_1,k_2}; this case is impossible.

- $n_4 = 0, n_3 = 3$, so $n_1 = 3$ and $G \in \mathcal{G}_1 \cup \mathcal{G}_2 \cup \mathcal{G}_3$. But by theorems 21, 22 and 23 this is impossible.

As a result $c \neq 0$ and G has a 4-cycle.

□

Following the proof of theorem 16 for odd lollipop, we can now state:

Theorem 26. *The lolipop $L(4,k)$ is determined by its spectrum.*

4 Conclusion

In this paper we give a way to count closed walks, which is relevant to show that two graphs cannot be cospectral.

That provides a new approach to show that the odd lollipops are determined by their spectrum and following this same idea we have proved that even lollipops are also determined by their spectrum. However this is far to be as simple as the odd case and we had to develop several tools to show the non-cospectrality of two given graphs. The most difficult case, as it was noted in [8, 3], is for the lollipops $L(4,k)$ where connectivity and presence of a 4-cycle are quite long to establish.

A Appendix

A.1 Counting covering closed walks

M	$w_6(M)$	$w_8(M)$	$w_{10}(M)$
P_2	2	2	2
P_3	12	28	60
P_4	6	32	120
P_5	0	8	60
P_6	0	0	10
C_4	48	264	1320
C_6	12		
C_8	0	16	
C_{10}	0	0	20
$S_{1,1,1}$	12	72	300
$S_{1,1,2}$	0	16	140
$S_{1,1,3}$	0	0	20
$S_{1,2,2}$	0	0	20
$L(4,1)$	12	112	840
$L(4,2)$	0	16	180
$L(4,3)$	0	0	20

Table 5: Number of covering closed walks on a given graph.

A.2 Proof of theorem 18

First, we notice the following relations which will be useful to prove lemmas 5 and 8 and whose proof is straightfoward by induction on p.

$$\forall p > 0,\ Q_{P_p}(\alpha) > \beta Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) \tag{4}$$

where $\alpha = \sqrt{2+2\sqrt{2}}$ and $\beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\alpha$. Obviously equation 4 is true if we replace β by $\beta' \leq \beta$.

Lemma 4. $\lambda_1(P(p_1,p_2,p_3)) > 2$.

Proof. On one hand $\lambda_1(P(0,1,1)) > 2$ and $\lambda_1(P(1,1,1)) > 2$. On the other hand, if there exists $p_i \geq 2$ (we assume $p_3 \geq 2$) then the lollipop $L(p_1+p_2+2,1)$ is an induced subgraph of $P(p_1,p_2,p_3)$. Since $\lambda_1(L(p_1+p_2+2,1)) > 2$ (theorem 11) the interlacing theorem gives the result.

□

Applying theorem 5 to a vertex of degree 3 of $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ we can get the following expression of the characteristic polynomial of $P(p_1, p_2, p_3),\ p_i > 0$ which will be useful for the next results.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(X) = XQ_{S_{p_1,p_2,p_3}}(X) - Q_{S_{p_1-1,p_2,p_3}}(X) - Q_{S_{p_1,p_2-1,p_3}}(X) \\ -Q_{S_{p_1,p_2,p_3-1}}(X) - 2Q_{P_{p_1}}(X) - 2Q_{P_{p_2}}(X) - 2Q_{P_{p_3}}(X) \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{S_{a,b,c}}(X) = XQ_{P_a}(X)Q_{P_b}(X)Q_{P_c}(X) - Q_{P_{a-1}}(X)Q_{P_b}(X)Q_{P_c}(X) \\ -Q_{P_a}(X)Q_{P_{b-1}}(X)Q_{P_c}(X) - Q_{P_a}(X)Q_{P_b}(X)Q_{P_{c-1}}(X) \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Lemma 5. *If $p_1 \leq 3,\ p_2 \leq 3$ then $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}:\ \lambda_1(P(p_1, p_2, p)) > \sqrt{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}$.*

Proof. According to theorem 7 it is sufficient to prove the result for $p_1 = 3,\ p_2 = 3$. Let $\alpha = \sqrt{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}$. We shall show that $Q_{P(3,3,p)}(\alpha) < 0$. Using equations (5) and (6) and $Q_{P_{p-2}}(X) = XQ_{P_{p-1}}(X) - Q_{P_p}(X)$, $Q_{P_2}(X) = X^2 - 1$, $Q_{P_3}(X) = X^3 - 2X$ and $Q_{P_4}(X) = X^4 - 3X^2 + 1$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{P(3,3,p)}(X) &= Q_{P_p}(X)\big(X^8 - 9X^6 + 24X^4 - 20X^2\big) \\ &\quad +Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)\big(-X^7 + 8X^5 - 16X^3 + 8X\big) - 4(X^3 - 2X) \end{aligned}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{P(3,3,p)}(\alpha) &= (16 - 16\sqrt{2})Q_{P_p}(\alpha) + \alpha(16 - 8\sqrt{2})Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) - 8\sqrt{2}\alpha \\ &= \left(-16 + 16\sqrt{2}\right)\left(-Q_{P_p}(\alpha) + \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)\right) - 8\sqrt{2}\alpha < 0 \text{ (by eq.(4))} \end{aligned}$$

As a result $\lambda_1(P(3, 3, p)) > \alpha$.

□

Lemma 6. *If $p_1 \leq 2,\ p_2 \leq 4$ then $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}:\ \lambda_1(P(p_1, p_2, p)) > 2.2 > \sqrt{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}$*

Proof. *Mutatis mutandis* the proof is the same as the one of lemma 5.

□

Lemma 7. *For $p_2, p_3 > 0,\ p_1 \in \{0, 1\}$ we have $\lambda_1(P(p_1, p_2, p_3)) > \sqrt{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}$.*

Proof. Let $\alpha = \sqrt{2+2\sqrt{2}}$. According to theorem 7 it is sufficient to prove the result for $P(1,p,p)$ where $p = \max(p_2, p_3)$. Applying theorem 5 to a vertex at distance one of the two vertices of degree 3 we have:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{P(1,p,p)}(X) &= XQ_{C_{2p+2}}(X) - 2Q_{P_{2p+1}}(X) - 4Q_{P_p}(X) \\ &= X\big(XQ_{P_{2p+1}}(X) - 2Q_{P_{2p}}(X) - 2\big) - 2Q_{P_{2p+1}}(X) - 4Q_{P_p}(X) \\ &= (X^2-2)Q_{P_{2p+1}}(X) - 2XQ_{P_{2p}}(X) - 4Q_{P_p}(X) - 2X \end{aligned}$$

But (theorem 5 applied to a vertex at distance p of a pendant vertex in the graphs P_{2p+1} and P_{2p}):

$$Q_{P_{2p+1}}(X) = X\big(Q^2_{P_p}(X)\big) - 2Q_{P_p}(X)Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)$$

and

$$Q_{P_{2p}}(X) = XQ_{P_p}(X)Q_{P_{p-1}}(X) - Q^2_{P_{p-1}}(X) - Q_{P_p}(X)Q_{P_{p-2}}(X)$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{P(1,p,p)}(X) &= \big(X^2-2\big)\big(XQ^2_{P_p}(X) - 2XQ_{P_p}(X)Q_{P_{p-1}}(X)\big) \\ &\quad -2X\big(XQ_{P_p}(X)Q_{P_{p-1}}(X) - Q^2_{P_{p-1}}(X) - Q_{P_p}(X)Q_{P_{p-2}}(X)\big) \\ &\quad -4Q_{P_p}(X) - 2X \\ &= Q_{P_p}(X)\big((X^3-4X)Q_{P_p}(X) + (4-2X^2)Q_{P_{p-1}}(X) - 4\big) \\ &\quad +2XQ^2_{P_{p-1}}(X) - 2X \end{aligned}$$

Using $Q_{P_p}(\alpha) > \beta Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)$ (equation (4)), we get

$$Q_{P(1,p,p)}(\alpha) \;<\; Q_{P_p}(\alpha)\big((\alpha^3-4\alpha)Q_{P_p}(\alpha) + (4-2\alpha^2+\frac{2\alpha}{\beta})Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) - 4\big) - 2\alpha$$

we then notice that $\frac{4-2\alpha^2+\frac{2\alpha}{\beta}}{-\alpha^3+4\alpha} = \beta$ and by equation (4) we have $Q_{P(1,p,p)}(\alpha) < 0$.

□

Lemma 8. *Given $P(2,p_2,p_3)$ with $p_3 \geq 3$, denote by u and v the two vertices of degree 3. Let y be a vertex at distance 2 from u and at distance greater than or equal to 2 from v, we define $\tilde{P}(2,p_2,p_3)$ as the graph obtained by adding to $P(2,p_2,p_3)$ a pendant vertex x to y. We have $\lambda_1(\tilde{P}(2,p_2,p_3)) > \sqrt{2+2\sqrt{2}}$.*

Proof. Let $\alpha = \sqrt{2+2\sqrt{2}}$. By theorem 7 it is sufficient to prove the result for $p_2 = p_3 = p = \max\{p_2,p_3\}$. The aim of the proof is to show that $Q_{\tilde{P}(2,p,p)}(\alpha) < 0$. The following equations will be useful:

$$Q_{S_{2,a,b}}(\alpha) = (\alpha^2-1)Q_{P_{a+b+1}}(\alpha) - \alpha Q_{P_a}(\alpha)Q_{P_b}(\alpha)$$

$$Q_{P_{2p+1}}(\alpha) = \alpha Q^2_{P_p}(\alpha) - 2Q_{P_p}(\alpha)Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)$$

$$Q_{P_{2p}}(\alpha) = Q^2_{P_p}(\alpha) - Q^2_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)$$

$$Q_{P_{2p-1}}(\alpha) = \alpha Q_{P_{2p}}(\alpha) - Q_{P_{2p+1}}(\alpha) = -\alpha Q^2_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) + 2Q_{P_p}(\alpha)Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)$$

and we deduce

$$Q_{S_{2,p,p}}(\alpha) = (\alpha^3 - 2\alpha)Q^2_{P_p}(\alpha) - 2(\alpha^2 - 1)Q_{P_p}(\alpha)Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)$$

$$Q_{S_{2,p,p-1}}(\alpha) = (\alpha^2 - 1)Q^2_{P_p}(\alpha) - (\alpha^2 - 1)Q^2_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) - \alpha Q_{P_p}(\alpha)Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)$$

$$Q_{S_{2,p+1,p-1}}(\alpha) = (\alpha^3 - \alpha)Q^2_{P_p}(\alpha) + (-3\alpha^2 + 2)Q_{P_p}(\alpha)Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) + \alpha Q^2_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)$$

Theorem 5 gives

$$Q_{\tilde{P}(2,p,p)}(\alpha) = \alpha Q_{P(2,p,p)}(\alpha) - Q_H(\alpha)$$

where $H = \tilde{P}(2,p,p)\backslash\{x,y\}$ Equation 5 gives

$$Q_{P(2,p,p)}(\alpha) = \alpha Q_{S_{2,p,p}}(\alpha) - Q_{S_{1,p,p}}(\alpha) - 2Q_{S_{2,p,p-1}}(\alpha) - 4Q_{P_p}(\alpha) - 2Q_{P_2}(\alpha)$$

but $Q_{S_{1,p,p}}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha}(Q_{S_{2,p,p}}(\alpha) + Q_{S_{0,p,p}}(\alpha))$ so

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha Q_{P(2,p,p)}(\alpha) &= (\alpha^2 - 1)Q_{S_{2,p,p}}(\alpha) - 2\alpha Q_{S_{2,p,p-1}}(\alpha) - Q_{P_{2p+1}}(\alpha) \\
&\quad -4\alpha Q_{P_p}(\alpha) - 2\alpha Q_{P_2}(\alpha) \\
&= (\alpha^5 - 5\alpha^3 + 3\alpha)Q^2_{P_p}(\alpha) + (2\alpha^3 - 2\alpha)Q^2_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) \\
&\quad +(-2\alpha^4 + 6\alpha^2)Q_{P_p}(\alpha)Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) - 4\alpha Q_{P_p}(\alpha) - 2\alpha Q_{P_2}(\alpha)
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem 5 gives

$$Q_H(\alpha) = \alpha^2 Q_{S_{2,p,p-2}}(\alpha) - \alpha Q_{S_{1,p,p-2}}(\alpha) - \alpha Q_{S_{2,p-1,p-2}}(\alpha) - Q_{S_{2,p,p-2}}(\alpha) - 2\alpha Q_{P_{p-2}}(\alpha)$$

but $Q_{S_{2,p,p-2}}(\alpha) = \alpha Q_{S_{2,p,p-1}}(\alpha) - Q_{S_{2,p,p}}(\alpha)$, $\alpha Q_{S_{1,p,p-2}}(\alpha) = Q_{S_{2,p,p-2}}(\alpha) + Q_{S_{0,p,p-2}}(\alpha)$ and $Q_{S_{2,p-1,p-2}}(\alpha) = (\alpha^2 - 1)Q_{S_{2,p,p-1}}(\alpha) - \alpha Q_{S_{2,p-1,p+1}}(\alpha)$ so

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_H(\alpha) &= -\alpha Q_{S_{2,p,p-1}}(\alpha) - (\alpha^2 - 2)Q_{S_{2,p,p}}(\alpha) + \alpha^2 Q_{S_{2,p-1,p+1}}(\alpha) \\
&\quad -Q_{P_{2p-1}}(\alpha) - 2\alpha Q_{P_{p-2}}(\alpha) \\
&= (2\alpha^3 - 3\alpha)Q^2_{P_p}(\alpha) + (2\alpha^3)Q^2_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) \\
&\quad +(-\alpha^4 - 3\alpha^2 + 2)Q_{P_p}(\alpha)Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) - 2\alpha Q_{P_{p-2}}(\alpha)
\end{aligned}$$

So we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{\tilde{P}(2,p,p)}(\alpha) &= (\alpha^5 - 7\alpha^3 + 6\alpha)Q^2_{P_p}(\alpha) - 2\alpha Q^2_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) \\
&\quad +(-\alpha^4 + 9\alpha^2 - 2)Q_{P_p}(\alpha)Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) \\
&\quad +2\alpha Q_{P_{p-2}}(\alpha) - 4\alpha Q_{P_p}(\alpha) - 2\alpha Q_{P_2}(\alpha)
\end{aligned}$$

Equation (4) gives $2\alpha Q_{P_{p-2}}(\alpha) - 4\alpha Q_{P_p}(\alpha) < 0$.
Lets us show that $xQ^2_{P_p}(\alpha) + yQ^2_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) + zQ_{P_p}(\alpha)Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) < 0$ with $x = \alpha^5 - 7\alpha^3 + 6\alpha$, $y = -2\alpha$, $z = -\alpha^4 + 9\alpha^2 - 2$. Note that $\frac{y}{z+\beta x} = -\beta$, where β is defined in equation (4).

$$
\begin{aligned}
&xQ^2_{P_p}(\alpha) + yQ^2_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha) + zQ_{P_p}(\alpha)Q_{P_p}(\alpha) = \\
&Q_{P_p}(\alpha)\left(xQ_{P_p}(\alpha) - \beta x Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)\right) + Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)\left((z+\beta x)Q_{P_p}(\alpha) + yQ_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)\right) = \\
&Q_{P_p}(\alpha)x\left(Q_{P_p}(\alpha) - \beta Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)\right) + Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)(z+\beta x)\left(Q_{P_p}(\alpha) - \beta Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)\right) < 0
\end{aligned}
$$

because $\frac{(z+\beta x)\left(Q_{P_p}(\alpha) - \beta Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)\right)}{-x\left(Q_{P_p}(\alpha) - \beta Q_{P_{p-1}}(\alpha)\right)} = \frac{z+\beta x}{-x} < \beta$ and we use equation (4).

□

Lemma 9. *Given $P(2, p_2, p_3)$ with $p_3 \geq 3$, denote by u and v the two vertices of degree 3. Let y be a vertex at distance 1 from u and at distance greater than or equal to 1 from v, we denote by $\hat{P}(2, p_2, p_3)$ the graph obtained by adding to $P(2, p_2, p_3)$ a pendant vertex x to y. We have $\lambda_1(\hat{P}(2, p_2, p_3)) > \sqrt{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}$.*

Proof. A direct consequence of theorem 7 and lemma 8.

□

Theorem 18. *For $p_1, p_2, p_3 > 0$, $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ cannot be an induced subgraph of a graph cospectral with an even lollipop.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we assume $p_1 \leq p_2 \leq p_3$. In order to lead a proof by contradiction, let $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ be an induced subgraph of G cospectral with an even lollipop. As G is bipartite, $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ doesn't have odd cycles and the p_i's are all odd or all even. Using equations (5) and property 2 we obtain:

$$Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) = p_1p_2p_3 - p_1p_2 - p_1p_3 - p_2p_3 - 3p_1 - 3p_2 - 3p_3 - 5$$

i) First assume that p_1, p_2, p_2 are odd.

By lemma 7 we have $p_1 \geq 3$ and by lemma 5 we have $p_2 \geq 5$.

- If $p_1 = 3$ and $p_2 = 5$ then $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) = 4p_3 - 44 \geq 0$ if $p_3 \geq 11$
- If $p_1 = 3$ and $p_2 \geq 7$ then $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) \geq 2p_3 - 14 \geq 0$ (because $p_3 \geq p_2 \geq 7$)
- If $5 \leq p_1 \leq p_2 \leq p_3$ then $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) \geq p_3 - 5 \geq 0$.

$Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) \geq 0$ implies that $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ has two eigenvalues greater than or equal to 2 (we already know by lemma 4 that $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ has at least one eigenvalue strictly greater than 2) and since a lollipop has only one eigenvalue greater than 2 (theorem

11), the interlacing theorem provides a contradiction except when $p_1 = 3$, $p_2 = 5$ and $p_3 \in \{5, 7, 9\}$.

Assume now that $p_1 = 3$, $p_2 = 5$ and $p_3 \in \{5, 7, 9\}$. According to table 7, $\lambda_1(P(3, 5, p_3)) > 2.17$ and so $P(3, 5, p_3)$ cannot be an induced subgraph of a graph cospectral with $L(p, k)$ for $p \geq 6$ (theorem 17). Moreover $P(3, 5, p_3)$ cannot be a connected component of a graph cospectral with $L(4, k)$ because $\lambda_1(P(3, 5, p_3)) < 2.195$ while $\lambda_1(L(4, k)) \geq \lambda_1(L(4, 5)) > 2.195$ when $k \geq 5$. So there is a new vertex x adjacent to one vertex y of $P(3, 5, p_3)$ (and only one because otherwise there exists $r, s \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $P(1, r, s)$ is an induced subgraph of G which is impossible by lemma 7). Let H be the subgraph induced by $P(3, 5, p_3)$ and x, denote by u and v the two vertices of degree 3 in $P(3, 5, p_3)$.

1. If $y = u$ or $y = v$ then the graph T drawn on figure 16 is an induced subgraph of H and $\lambda_1(T) \geq 2.20 > \sqrt{2 + 2\sqrt{2}} > \lambda_1(L(p, k))$ and H cannot be an induced subgraph of G.

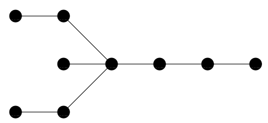


Figure 16: Tree T whose spectral radius is greater than 2.20

2. If $\min\{d(y, u), d(y, v)\} \geq 5$ the disjoint union of a cycle and $S_{1,3,3}$ is an induced subgraph of H with twice the eigenvalue 2, so H cannot be an induced subgraph of G (by the interlacing theorem and theorem 11).

3. The cases where $1 \leq \min\{d(y, u), d(y, v)\} \leq 4$ are summed up in table 9. For all these cases H cannot be an induced subgraph of G because either H has two eigenvalues greater than 2 or H has a spectral radius greater than $\sqrt{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}$.

As a result $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ with p_i's odd cannot be an induced subgraph of G.

ii) We now assume that p_1, p_2, p_3 are even.

By lemma 7 we have $p_1 \geq 2$.

- If $p_1 = 2$ and $p_2 \leq 4$ then by lemma 6 $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ cannot be an induced subgraph of G.
- If $p_1 = 2$ and $p_2 = 6$ then $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) = p_3 - 41 \geq 0$ if $p_3 \geq 42$
- If $p_1 = 2$ and $p_2 = 8$ then $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) = 3p_3 - 51 \geq 0$ if $p_3 \geq 18$
- If $p_1 = 2$ and $p_2 = 10$ then $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) = 5p_3 - 61 \geq 0$ if $p_3 \geq 14$

- If $p_1 = 2$ and $p_2 \geq 12$ then $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) \geq 2p_3 - 11 \geq 0$ (because $p_3 \geq 12$)
- If $p_1 = 4$ and $p_2 = 4$ then $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) = 5p_3 - 45 \geq 0$ if $p_3 \geq 10$
- If $p_1 = 4$ and $p_2 \geq 6$ then $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) \geq 4p_3 - 17 \geq 0$ (because $p_3 \geq 6$)
- If $6 \leq p_1 \leq p_2 \leq p_3$ then $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) \geq 9p_3 - 5 \geq 0$.

As in the proof of the odd case, if $Q_{P(p_1,p_2,p_3)}(2) \geq 0$ then $P(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ has two eigenvalues greater than or equal to 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G. We are now going to study the remaining cases for $p_1 = 2$ and $p_1 = 4$.

First case $p_1 = 2$ **:**

The only unsolved cases we are going to consider here are for $p_2 \in \{6, 8, 10\}$ with the corresponding constraints on p_3. According to table 6, the spectral radius of these remaining cases is greater than 2.17 and so the corresponding graphs cannot be an induced subgraph of a graph cospectral with $L(p, k)$, $p \geq 6$. As it was detailed in the proof of the odd case, none of these graphs is a connected component of a graph cospectral with $L(4, k)$ and so there is a new vertex x adjacent to one and only one vertex y of $P(2, p_2, p_3)$. Let H be the subgraph induced by $P(2, p_2, p_3)$ and x. With the same notations and arguments as for the odd case, H cannot be an induced subgraph of G when $\min\{d(y, u), d(y, v)\} \geq 5$ or $y = u$ or $y = v$. Moreover if $\min\{d(y, u), d(y, v)\} \leq 2$ then by lemmas 9 and 8, $\lambda_1(H) > \sqrt{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}$ so H cannot be an induced subgraph of a lollipop. We are now going to examine the two last tricky cases: $\min\{d(y, u),\ d(y, v)\} = 3$ and $\min\{d(y, u),\ d(y, v)\} = 4$.

- If $\min\{d(y, u),\ d(y, v)\} = 3$, we can assume that $d(y, v) = 3$. Let $\{b, c\} = \{p_2, p_3\}$ such that y is a vertex belonging to a path of length $c+1$ of $P(2, b, c)$ between u and v. Then applying theorem 6 to x we get $Q_H(X) = XQ_{P(2,b,c)}(X) - Q_{P(2,b,c)\setminus\{y\}}(X)$ and applying theorem 5 to v we have:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{P(2,b,c)\setminus\{y\}}(X) &= XQ_{P_2}(X)Q_{S_{2,b,c-3}}(X) - Q_{P_2}(X)Q_{S_{1,b,c-3}}(X) \\ &\quad -Q_{P_2}(X)Q_{S_{2,b-1,c-3}}(X) - Q_{P_1}(X)Q_{S_{2,b,c-3}}(X) \\ &\quad -2Q_{P_2}(X)Q_{P_{c-3}}(X) \end{aligned}$$

  Using equation (5) and property 2 which gives the value in 2 of the characteristic polynomials of paths and T-shape trees we obtain:

$$Q_H(2) = bc - 5b + 4c - 56$$

  - If $b \leq c$
    * If $b = 6$ (so $c \geq 6$) then $Q_H(2) = 10c - 86$ so if $c \geq 10$, H has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be and induced subgraph of G. Otherwise for $c = 8$ we check that $\lambda_1(H) \sim 2.2050 > \sqrt{2 + 2\sqrt{2}}$ and so H cannot be an induced subgraph of G for $c \leq 8$.

    - $*$ If $c \geq b \geq 8$ then $Q_H(2) \geq 7c - 56 \geq 0$ and H has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G.
  - If $b \geq c$
    - $*$ If $c = 6$ then $Q_H(2) = b - 32$ so if $b \geq 32$ then H has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G. Otherwise we check that for $b = 30$ we have $\lambda_1(H) \sim 2.2071 > \sqrt{2+2\sqrt{2}}$ and so H cannot be an induced subgraph of G for $b \leq 30$.
    - $*$ If $8 \leq c \leq b$ then $Q_H(2) \geq 4c - 32 \geq 0$ and H has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G.

- If $\min\{d(y,u), d(y,v)\} = 4$, note that $c \geq 8$ (otherwise y is at distance less than 4 from u or v). In the same way as previously we compute $Q_H(2)$: $Q_H(2) = b+9c-86$.
  - If $b \leq c$
    - $*$ If $b = 6$ then $Q_H(2) = 9c - 80$. So if $c \geq 10$ then H has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G. Otherwise we check that for $c = 8$ we have $\lambda_1(H) \sim 2.2014 > \sqrt{2+2\sqrt{2}}$.
    - $*$ If $b = 8$ then $Q_H(2) = 9c - 78$. So if $c \geq 10$ then H has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G. The case $c = b = 8$ is considered further in the proof.
    - $*$ If $10 \leq b \leq c$ then $Q_H(2) > 0$ and H has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G.
  - If $b \geq c$
    - $*$ If $c = 8$ then $Q_H(2) = b - 14$. So if $b \geq 14$ then H has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G. Otherwise we check for $c = 8$ and $8 \leq b \leq 12$ that $\lambda_1(H) < 2.196$ so H cannot be a connected component of G because for $k \geq 6$ $\lambda_1(L(4,k)) \geq \lambda_1(L(4,6)) > 2.196$. And so there is a new vertex x' adjacent to a vertex y' of H. Let H' be the graph induced by H and x'.
      - $\cdot$ If $y' = y$ then x' is not adjacent to another vertex of $P(2,a,b)$ otherwise there exists $r, s \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $P(1,r,s)$ is an induced subgraph of G which is impossible by lemma 7 and x' is not adjacent to x otherwise G contains a triangle (impossible because G is bipartite). Hence x' is a pendant in H'. The graph H' then contains $C_q \cup S_4$ (for $q \geq 3$) as an induced subgraph and so has two eigenvalues greater than 2 which is impossible.
      - $\cdot$ Assume that $y' = x$. If x' is adjacent to another vertex z of H distinct from y' and y, then by the previous cases we necessarily have $\min\{d(z,u), d(z,v)\} = 4$. Either the graph $S_{1,3,3} \cup S_{2,2,2}$ or $C_4 \cup C_q$ is an induced subgraph of H' and has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G.

- · If $y' \neq y$ and $y' \neq x$ then by the previous cases we necessarily have $\min\{d(y',u), d(y',v)\} = 4$.
  If x' is adjacent to another vertex z in H distinct from y' and y then by the previous cases we necessarily have $\min\{d(z,u), d(z,v)\} = 4$ and either $S_{2,2,2} \cup S_{1,2,5}$ or $C_r \cup C_s$ is an an induced subgraph of H' and has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G.
  If x' is not adjacent to another vertex of H then the graph $T_n \cup C_q$ or the graph $S_{1,3,3} \cup S_{1,3,3}$ is an induced subgraph of H' and has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G.

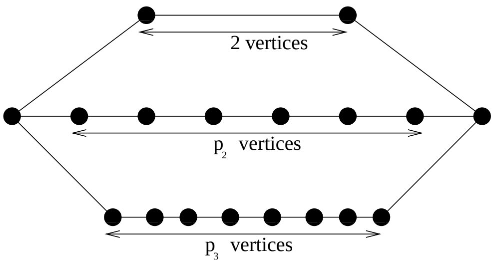
∗ If $10 \leq b \leq c$ then $Q_H(2) > 0$ and H has two eigenvalues greater than 2 and cannot be an induced subgraph of G.

Second case: $p_1 = 4$**.**
We have $p_2 = 4$ and $p_3 \in \{4, 6, 8\}$.

According to table 8, $\lambda_1(P(4,4,p_3)) > 2.17$ and so $P(4,4,p_3)$ cannot be an induced subgraph of a graph cospectral with $L(p,k)$ for $p \geq 6$ (theorem 17). Moreover $\lambda_1(P(4,4,4)) > \sqrt{2+2\sqrt{2}}$ and $P(4,4,4)$ cannot be an induced subgraph of a graph cospectral with $L(4,k)$. When $p_3 \in \{6,8\}$, $P(4,4,p_3)$ cannot be a connected component of a graph cospectral with $L(4,k)$ because $\lambda_1(P(4,4,p_3)) < 2.1854$ while $\lambda_1(L(4,k)) \geq \lambda_1(L(4,3)) > 2.1888$ when $k \geq 3$. So there is a new vertex x adjacent to one vertex y of $P(4,4,p_3)$ (and only one because otherwise there exists $r, s \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $P(1,r,s)$ is an induced subgraph of G which is impossible by lemma 7). Let H be the subgraph induced by $P(4,4,p_3)$ and x, these graphs H are summed up in table 10 which shows that that H cannot be an induced subgraph of G because either H has two eigenvalues greater than 2 or H has a spectral radius greater than $\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{2}}$.

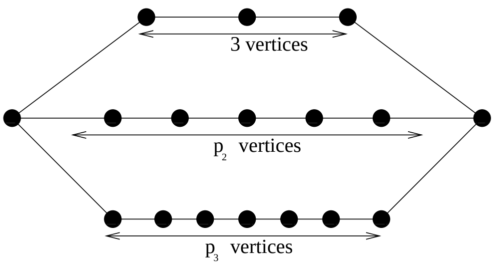
□

A.3 Tables of some graphs eigenvalues



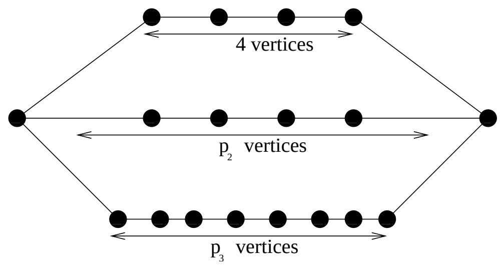
p_3 \ p_2	6	8	10
6	2.1987 1.9122	2.1921 1.9426	2.1891 1.19604
8	2.1921 1.9426	2.1853 1.9666	2.1822 1.19805
10	2.1891 1.9604	2.1822 1.9805	2.1790 1.9922
12	2.1878 1.9716	2.1808 1.9891	2.1776 1.9994
14	2.1872 1.9790	2.1802 1.9947	2.1770 2.0041
16	2.1870 1.9842	2.1800 1.9986	2.1767 2.0072
40	2.1868 1.9999		

Table 6: The two largest eigenvalues of $P(2, p_2, p_3)$ with a 4 decimal place accuracy.



p_3 \ p_2	5	7
5	2.1940 1.9319	2.1847 1.9696
7	2.1847 1.9696	2.1753 2.0000
9	2.1804 1.9890	2.1709 2.0153
11	2.1785 2.0000	2.1689 2.0237

Table 7: The two largest eigenvalues of $P(3, p_2, p_3)$ with a 4 decimal place accuracy.



p_3 \ p_2	4	6
4	2.1987 1.9122	2.1853 1.9666
6	2.1853 1.9666	2.1723 2.0102
8	2.1790 1.9922	2.1660 2.0300
10	2.1762 2.0058	2.1631 2.0401

Table 8: The two largest eigenvalues of $P(4, p_2, p_3)$ with a 4 decimal place accuracy.

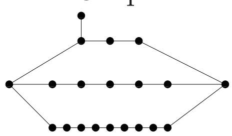
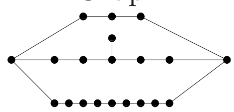
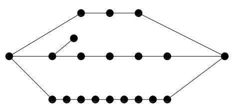
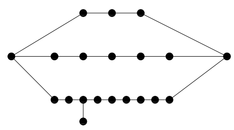
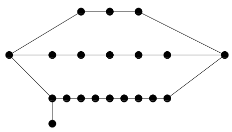
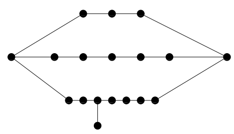
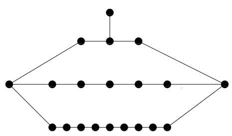
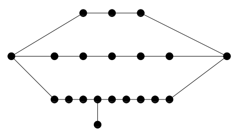
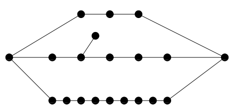
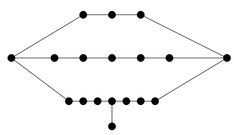
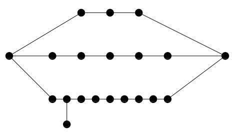
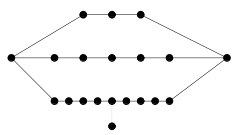
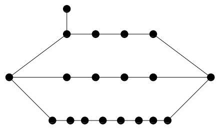
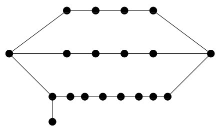
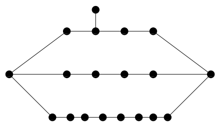
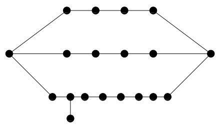
Graph	Eigenvalues	Graph	Eigenvalues
	2.2346 2.0117		2.2062 1.9890
	2.2288 2.0287		2.1925 2.0253
	2.2249 2.0433		2.1999 1.9909
	2.2247 1.9890		2.1882 2.0126
	2.2109 2.0043		2.1976 1.9696
	2.2026 2.0352		2.1870 2.0000

Table 9: The two largest eigenvalues of some graphs H with a 4 decimal place accuracy. Note that the spectral radius increases when the number of vertices between two vertices of degree 3 decreases (theorem 7).

Graph	Eigenvalues
	2.2292 2.0262
	2.2236 2.0460
	2.2143 1.9977
	2.2020 2.0341

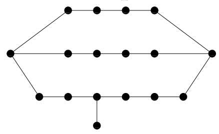
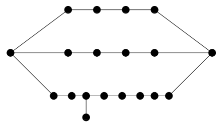
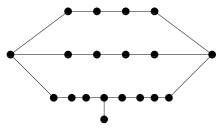
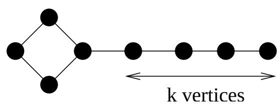
Graph	Eigenvalues
	2.2037 1.9737
	2.1925 2.0191
	2.1889 2.0000

Table 10: The two largest eigenvalues of some graphs H with a 4 decimal place accuracy. Note that the spectral radius increases when the number of vertices between two vertices of degre 3 decreases (theorem 7).



k	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$\lambda_1(L(4,k))$	2.1358	2.1753	2.1889	2.1940	2.1960	2.1968	2.1971

k	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
$\lambda_1(L(4,k))$	2.1973	2.1973	2.1974	2.1974	2.1974	2.1974	2.1974

Table 11: Spectral radius of $L(4, k)$ with a 4 decimal place accuracy.

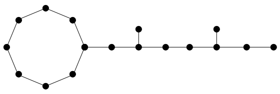
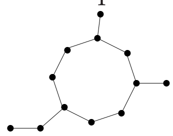
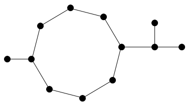
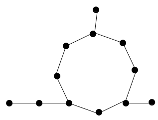
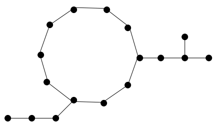
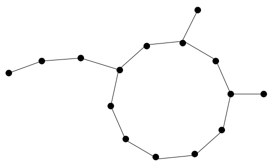
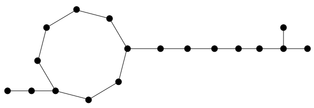
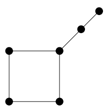
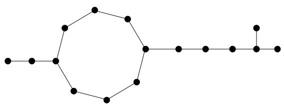
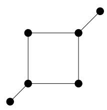
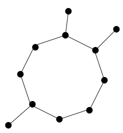
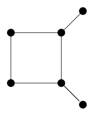
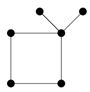
Graph	Spectral radius	Graph	Spectral radius
	2.1856		2.2047
	2.2005		2.2075
	2.1927		2.1987
	2.1922		2.1753
	2.1894		2.2361
	2.2025		2.2470
			2.2883

Table 12: Spectral radius of some unicyclic graphs with a 4 decimal place accuracy.

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