Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

ELSEVIER

Discrete Mathematics 306 (2006) 3125–3129

DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

www.elsevier.com/locate/disc

Converse to the Parter–Wiener theorem: The case of non-trees

C.R. Johnson[a], António Leal Duarte[b,1]

[a]Department of Mathematics, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185, USA

[b]Dep. de Matemática, Univ. de Coimbra, Apartado 3008, 3000 Coimbra, Portugal

Received 11 December 2003; received in revised form 15 January 2005; accepted 15 April 2005

Available online 25 July 2006

Abstract

Through a succession of results, it is known that if the graph of an Hermitian matrix A is a tree and if for some index j, $\lambda \in \sigma(A) \cap \sigma(A(j))$, then there is an index i such that the multiplicity of λ in $\sigma(A(i))$ is one *more* than that in A. We exhibit a converse to this result by showing that it is generally true only for trees. In particular, it is shown that the minimum rank of a positive semidefinite matrix with a given graph G is $\leqslant n-2$ when G is not a tree. This raises the question of how the minimum rank of a positive semidefinite matrix depends upon the graph in general.

Keywords: Matrix graph; Rank; Eigenvalues; Parter–Wiener theorem

In a series of papers over 40 years, [7,8,5], a remarkable fact has emerged about multiple eigenvalues in an Hermitian matrix A whose graph is a tree (see also [4]). If $m_A(\lambda)$, the multiplicity of λ as an eigenvalue of A, is greater than one, then there is an index i such that in $A(i)$, the $(n-1)$-by-$(n-1)$ principal submatrix of A with row and column i deleted, $m_{A(i)}(\lambda)=m_A(\lambda)+1$: the multiplicity of λ necessarily goes up in passing to a smaller submatrix! The same conclusion holds even if $m_A(\lambda)=1$, as long as $m_{A(j)}(\lambda)\geqslant 1$ for some index j. Much more information is available about such indices i (see [5]), but our primary purpose here is to prove a converse to this remarkable fact: *it is generally true only for trees*. In the process, facts of possible independent interest are proven, raising further questions.

Throughout, let G denote a simple, undirected graph on n vertices. As usual $G-v$ denotes the subgraph of G induced by the vertices other than v. G need not be connected; but, generally, our claims are easily verified in the non-connected case, so that we concentrate on the connected case. Given symmetric A, $G(A)$ indicates the graph of A, which is independent of its diagonal entries. We denote by $\mathscr{S}(G)$ the set of all real symmetric matrices (equivalently, complex Hermitian matrices in case G is a tree) whose graph is G. The following (and more) was proved in [5], and it has substantial antecedents in [7,8].

Theorem 1. *Let G be a tree. If $A \in \mathscr{S}(G)$ and if there is an index j such that $\lambda \in \sigma(A) \cap \sigma(A(j))$ then there is an index i such that $m_{A(i)}(\lambda)=m_A(\lambda)+1$.*

E-mail address: leal@mat.uc.pt (A.L. Duarte).

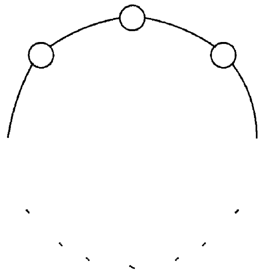
[1] This research was supported by Centro de Matemática da Universidade de Coimbra, CMUC.

0012-365X/$ - see front matter © 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.
doi:10.1016/j.disc.2005.04.025

It should be noted that there may be several such indices i, and it may be that j is not among them.

Our primary goal is to prove a rather strong converse to Theorem 1.

We begin with an illustrative example. A simple connected non-tree is the cycle, C, on n vertices



in which we may number the vertices consecutively around the cycle. If one of the vertices (of degree 2), say n, is deleted (along with its incidents edges), a path, T, remains. Now, suppose that, for this path, a matrix $B \in \mathscr{S}(T)$ with non-positive off-diagonal entries and row sums zero is constructed. This is an example of a (singular, symmetric) M-matrix, which is necessarily positive semidefinite (PSD). Then construct a matrix $A \in \mathscr{S}(C)$ with $A(n) = B$. If the last row and column of A are chosen so that the sum of the off-diagonal entries is zero (note that there are two non-zero off-diagonal entries because of the graph) and if the diagonal entry is sufficiently large and positive, then the result will be a PSD matrix such that $m_A(0) = m_{A(n)}(0) = 1$, but $m_{A(i)}(0) = 0$, $1 \leqslant i < n$. According to Theorem 1, this cannot happen for a tree. For example, when $n = 4$, we may have

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

and the claim above may be checked directly. The vector $(1, 1, 1, 0)^{\mathrm{T}}$ spans the null space of A.

For a general (connected) non-tree we need not have a vertex that is both of degree at least two and such that its removal leaves a connected graph. The above strategy may be generalized for connected non-trees; the only difference will be that $m_{A(i)}(0) = 1$ for some additional indices i.

Our main result is the following.

Theorem 2. *Suppose that G is a graph on n vertices that is not a tree. Then*:

(1) *There is a matrix $A \in \mathscr{S}(G)$ with an eigenvalue λ such that there is an index j so that $m_A(\lambda) = m_{A(j)}(\lambda) = 1$ and $m_{A(i)}(\lambda) \leqslant 1$ for every i, $i = 1, \ldots, n$.*

(2) *There is a matrix $B \in \mathscr{S}(G)$ with an eigenvalue λ such that $m_B(\lambda) \geqslant 2$ and $m_{B(i)}(\lambda) = m_B(\lambda) - 1$ for every i, $i = 1, \ldots, n$.*

Several "converses" to Theorem 1 might be imagined, but Theorem 2 is stronger than what might be asked. For any non-tree, it guarantees the existence of matrices A, with that graph, and in which the multiplicity of some (multiple) eigenvalue of A is *lower* in any principal submatrix of size one smaller, and, even when the multiplicity is one in both A and a submatrix, the multiplicity does not go up. Our proof rests upon three lemmas that include constructions that may be carried out only for non-trees. Since M-matrices are frequently used, see [3, Chapter 2] as a general reference for this topics.

Lemma 3. *Suppose that A is an n-by-n Hermitian matrix with eigenvalues $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \cdots < \lambda_k$ with respective multiplicities $m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_k$, $\sum_{i=1}^{k} m_i = n$. Then, for any i, $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$, $m_{A(i)}(\lambda_1) \leqslant m_1$ and $m_{A(i)}(\lambda_k) \leqslant m_k$. Moreover, if $G(A)$ is a tree, then $m_1 = m_k = 1$, and, for each i, $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$, $m_{A(i)}(\lambda_1) = m_{A(i)}(\lambda_k) = 0$.*

Proof. For each claim, the cases involving 1 and k are equivalent via replacing A by $-A$. The first claim follows from the interlacing inequalities for Hermitian matrices (e.g. [2, Chapter 4]). The only possibility that need be precluded is $m_{A(i)}(\lambda_1) = m_1 + 1$. But, by the interlacing inequalities, the $(m_1 + 1)$st smallest eigenvalue of $A(i)$ is at least $\lambda_2 > \lambda_1$(e.g. between λ_2 and λ_3), so that $m_{A(i)}(\lambda_1) = m_1 + 1$ is not possible. The "moreover" claim may be either proven from Theorem 1, using the first claim of this lemma or independently using the Perron–Frobenius theory of irreducible non-negative matrices (e.g. [2, Chapter 8]). Via diagonal similarity and translation by a scalar matrix, A may be made entry-wise non-negative without altering the hypothesis, when the graph is a tree. But, then, because of the irreducibility, the largest eigenvalue has multiplicity one and for any proper principal submatrix the largest eigenvalue strictly decreases. The first part of the "moreover" claim is known and has several proofs (see e.g. [5]). □

We note that none of the claims of Lemma 3 is generally true for intermediate eigenvalues ($\lambda_i,\ 1 < i < k$).

The following generalizes the example of the cycle given after Theorem 1.

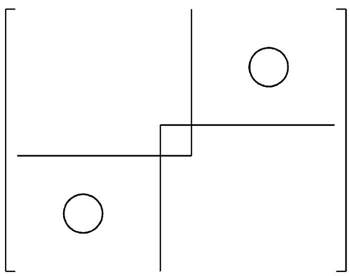
Lemma 4. *Let G be a graph on n vertices that is not a tree. Then, there is a matrix $A \in \mathscr{S}(G)$, an eigenvalue λ of A, and an index j, $1 \leqslant j \leqslant n$ such that $m_A(\lambda) = m_{A(j)}(\lambda) = 1$ and $m_{A(i)}(\lambda) \leqslant 1$ for all i, $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$.*

Proof. First, let G be connected but not a tree. We construct a PSD matrix of rank $n - 1$, such that at least one $(n-1)$-by-$(n-1)$ principal submatrix is rank deficient by one and none is rank deficient by two. Thus, in this case, the eigenvalue $\lambda = 0$ will satisfy the claims of the lemma.

Since G is connected and non-tree, it contains a cycle C of at least three vertices. We consider two possibilities, at least one of which must occur: (1) there is a vertex v of C that is not a cut-vertex of G (of course, $\deg_G v \geqslant 2$) and (2) there is a vertex u of C that is a cut-vertex of G.

In case (1), construct matrix $A_1 \in \mathscr{S}(G - v)$ with positive diagonal entries, non-positive off-diagonal elements and zero row sums. Then A_1 is a singular M-matrix and, as $G - v$ is connected, A_1 is PSD of rank deficiency one [3, Chapter 2]. Now embed A_1 in $A \in \mathscr{S}(G)$ by choosing the sum of the additional off-diagonal entries (in the new row and column) to be zero. Since $\deg_G v \geqslant 2$, this is possible. And choose the new diagonal entry to be sufficiently large and positive, so that A is PSD of rank deficiency one. This is straightforward as each proper principal submatrix of A_1 is positive definite (PD). Now, A has the desired properties: $m_A(0) = 1$, $m_{A(v)}(0) = 1$ and $m_{A(i)}(0) \leqslant 1$ for all i, $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$.

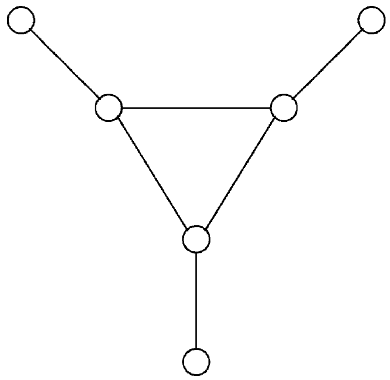
In case (2), call the graph induced by the vertices of the component of $G - u$ containing $C - u$ together with u, G_1 and let G_2 be the subgraph induced by all the other vertices together with u. By numbering the vertices of $C - u$ first, followed by u, and the remaining vertices last, any matrix in $\mathscr{S}(G)$ appears as

,

in which the upper left principal block correspond to G_1, the lower right to G_2 and the lone overlapping entry to u. Now, as in case (1), construct a singular M-matrix A_1 in $\mathscr{S}(G_1 - u)$ and embed it in a PSD matrix A_2 of rank deficiency one in $\mathscr{S}(G_1)$. Then, choose a PD matrix A_3 in $\mathscr{S}(G_2)$ and superimpose it, as depicted (adding the entries from A_2 and A_3 in the position corresponding to u) to obtain the matrix $A \in \mathscr{S}(G)$. Now, A is PSD of rank deficiency one, as is any principal submatrix resulting from the deletion of a vertex of G_2. Again, as every proper principal submatrix of A_1 is PD (and A_3 is PD), deletion of no row and column leaves a matrix of rank deficiency more than one. As before, A meets the desired requirements.

If G is not connected, choose one of components, and for it construct a singular M-matrix, as A_1 was constructed above. Choose a PD matrix for each other component to produce A. Then zero is an eigenvalue of multiplicity one of A and of each principal submatrix resulting from the deletion of a vertex not in the first component. Then the requirements of the lemma are met. □

It is an interesting question in how few of the $A(i)$ we must have $m_{A(i)} = 1$ (as opposed to zero). There may be only one such "i" if C includes all vertices of G. But there may be more, as in the graph



or if G is not connected.

We next give our key lemma that allows us to prove the second claim of Theorem 2.

Lemma 5. *Let G be a graph on n vertices that is not a tree. Then, there is a PSD matrix $A \in \mathscr{S}(G)$ such that* rank $A = k \leqslant n-2$ *and such that for any i, $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$,* rank $A(i) = k$.

Proof. First, note that for any G there is a PSD matrix $A \in \mathscr{S}(G)$ that is not PD: choose $A' \in \mathscr{S}(G)$ and let $A = A' - \lambda_{\min}(A')I$, in which $\lambda_{\min}(A')$ denotes the smallest eigenvalue of A'.

We first suppose that G is connected (and not a tree). The case of any not connected G will be seen to be straightforward later.

Since G is connected and not a tree, there are vertices i, j such that (1) $\{i, j\}$ is an edge of G and (2) there is a path in G, not involving $\{i, j\}$, from i to j: $\{i, p_1\}, \{p_1, p_2\}, \ldots, \{p_k, j\}$. Without loss of generality, suppose $i = 1$, $j = 2$. We will construct the desired matrix A as follows:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B \\ B^{\mathrm{T}} & A_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let A_2 be a PD M-matrix with $A_2 \in \mathscr{S}(G')$ for $G' = (G - \{1, 2\})$, the subgraph induced by vertices $\{3, 4, \ldots, n\}$. Such an A_2 may be easily found by choosing negative off-diagonal entries in the positions allowed by G' (0 off-diagonal elements otherwise) and then choosing positive diagonal entries, to achieve strict diagonal dominance. Let B be non-negative with *positive* entries corresponding to the edges of G and 0's elsewhere. Finally, let $A_1 = BA_2^{-1}B^{\mathrm{T}}$, a non-negative PSD, 2-by-2 matrix. By Schur complements (see e.g. [1]) rank A = rank A_2 + rank$(A_1 - BA_2^{-1}B^{\mathrm{T}})$ = rank A_2 + rank $0 = n - 2 + 0 = n - 2$, and A is PSD (in fact the interlacing inequalities applied to the eigenvalues of A and A_2 (see [2, Chapter 4]) show that A cannot have negative eigenvalues) of rank $n-2$.

Now, it suffices to show that the two off-diagonal entries of A_1 are positive, so that $A \in \mathscr{S}(G)$. But B has a positive entry in the $1, p_1$ position and in the $2, p_k$ position. Moreover, because A_2 is an M-matrix, $A_2^{-1} \geqslant 0$, and, as there is a path in G' from p_1 to p_k, the p_1, p_k (and p_k, p_1) entry of A_2^{-1} is positive. By matrix multiplication, the 1, 2 entry of the symmetric matrix $BA_2^{-1}B^{\mathrm{T}}$ is then positive.

Now, we turn to the second claim in the connected case: that rank $A(i)$ = rank A for $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$ and the A just defined. If $i \in \{1, 2\}$, $A(i)$ contains A_2 as a principal submatrix and as rank A = rank A_2, rank $A(i)$ = rank A as claimed. On the other hand, if $i \in \{3, 4, \ldots, n\}$ rank $A_2(i) = n - 3$, and as $A_2(i)^{-1} \leqslant A_2^{-1}(i)$ (entry-wise, because A_2 is an M-matrix; see e.g. [6, Theorem 2.1]), we have (also entry-wise) $B(i)A_2(i)^{-1}B^{\mathrm{T}}(i) \overset{\leqslant}{\neq} (BA_2^{-1}B^{\mathrm{T}})(i) = A_1$. Here for i, we retain the numbering in A and by $B(i)$ $(B^{\mathrm{T}}(i))$ we mean B with only its ith column deleted (B^{T} with only its ith row deleted). Thus, the Schur complement $A_1 - B(i)A_2(i)^{-1}B^{\mathrm{T}}(i) \neq 0$ and its rank must be 1. We conclude that rank $A(i) = n - 3 + 1 = n - 2$, in this case, as well, and the proof is complete in the case of connected graphs.

Finally if G is not connected, A may be constructed for each connected component as follows: if the component is an isolated vertex the corresponding submatrix is zero. If the component is a tree, let the corresponding principal submatrix be any PSD matrix of rank one less than the number of vertices in the graph that comprises that component. It follows from Lemma 3 that any proper principal submatrix of such a submatrix is then PD. If the component is neither a vertex nor a tree (a connected graph that is not a tree), construct the corresponding principal submatrix as in the earlier part of this proof. It is then easily checked that both parts of the conclusion of the lemma hold for such an A, completing the proof. □

Remark. Following the same proof as for Lemma 5, if G contains a clique C with k vertices such that for any two vertices i, j in C there is also a path from i to j through C' (the complement of C in G), then there is a PSD $A \in \mathscr{S}(G)$ such that rank $A \leqslant n-k$. Further, if there is a subgraph H of G induced by k vertices $i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_k$ such that for every pair of vertices in H, either they are connected by an edge of H and by a path through $G-H$ or they are connected neither by an edge of H nor a path via $G-H$, then there is a PSD matrix $A \in \mathscr{S}(G)$ such that rank $A \leqslant n-k$. Note that the second case occurs, even in a connected G, if all paths between the two vertices use both edges in H and edges not in H.

Problem. Given a graph G on n vertices, the lemma raises the question, what is

$$\min_{A\in\mathscr{S}(G),\ A\text{PSD}} \text{rank } A?$$

If G is a tree or an isolated vertex the minimum is $n-1$. For all other graphs the minimum is $\leqslant n-2$. It would be of interest to be able to describe the minimum in terms of the graph. □

Proof of Theorem 2. To conclude, Theorem 2 now follows easily from Lemmas 4 and 5. Claim (1) is the content of Lemma 4 and (2) the content of Lemma 5. □

Theorems 1 and 2 have the following consequence.

Corollary 6. *For an undirected graph G on n vertices the following are equivalent*:

(1) *G is a tree*.
(2) $\min_{A\in\mathscr{S}(G),\ A\text{PSD}} \text{rank } A = n-1$.
(3) *For any $A \in \mathscr{S}(G)$ and any $\lambda \in \sigma(A)$ such that $m_A(\lambda) > 1$, there is an index i, $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$, such that $m_{A(i)}(\lambda) = m_A(\lambda) + 1$.*

References

[1] D. Carlson, What are Schur complements, anyway?, Linear Algebra Appl. 74 (1986) 257–275.
[2] R.A. Horn, C.R. Johnson, Matrix Analysis, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1985.
[3] R.A. Horn, C.R. Johnson, Topics in Matrix Analysis, Cambridge University Press, New York, 1991.
[4] C.R. Johnson, A. Leal-Duarte, The maximum multiplicity of an eigenvalue in a matrix whose graph is a tree, Linear and Multilinear Algebra 46 (1999) 139–144.
[5] C.R. Johnson, A. Leal-Duarte, C.M. Saiago, The Parter–Wiener theorem: refinement and generalization, SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl. 25 (2) (2003) 352–361.
[6] C.R. Johnson, R.L. Smith, Almost principal minors of inverse M-matrices, Linear Algebra Appl. 337 (2001) 253–265.
[7] S. Parter, On the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a class of matrices, J. Soc. Indust. Appl. Math. 8 (1960) 376–388.
[8] G. Wiener, Spectral multiplicity and splitting results for a class of qualitative matrices, Linear Algebra Appl. 61 (1984) 15–29.