

Notes on simplicial rook graphs

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To Chris Godsil, on the occasion of his 65th birthday

Abstract

The simplicial rook graph $\text{SR}(m, n)$ is the graph of which the vertices are the sequences of nonnegative integers of length m summing to n , where two such sequences are adjacent when they differ in precisely two places. We show that $\text{SR}(m, n)$ has integral eigenvalues, and smallest eigenvalue $s = \max(-n, -\binom{m}{2})$, and that this graph has a large part of its spectrum in common with the Johnson graph $J(m+n-1, n)$. We determine the automorphism group and several other properties.

1 Introduction

Let \mathbb{N} be the set of nonnegative integers, and let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. The *simplicial rook graph* $\text{SR}(m, n)$ is the graph Γ obtained by taking as vertices the vectors in \mathbb{N}^m with coordinate sum n , and letting two vertices be adjacent when they differ in precisely two coordinate positions. Then Γ has $v = \binom{n+m-1}{n}$ vertices, and is regular of valency $k = n(m-1)$.

Small cases: For $n > 0, m = 0$, the graph is K_0 . For $n = 0$ or $m = 1$, the graph is K_1 . For $n = 1$, the graph is K_m . For $m = 2$, the graph is K_{n+1} . For $n = 2$, the graph is the triangular graph $T(m+1)$.

The graph $\text{SR}(m, n)$ was studied in detail by Martin & Wagner [9]. Here we settle their main conjecture, and show that this graph has integral spectrum. Some results:

Theorem 2.1 *The graph $\text{SR}(m, n)$ has integral spectrum.*

Proposition 3.1 *If $\text{SR}(m, n)$ has at least one vertex, it has smallest eigenvalue $\max(-n, -\binom{m}{2})$.*

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The Johnson graph $J(m, n)$ (with $\binom{m}{n}$ vertices, valency $n(m-n)$ and eigenvalues $(n-i)(m-n-i)-i$ with multiplicity $\binom{m}{i} - \binom{m}{i-1}$ ($0 \leq i \leq n$), cf. [2]) is an induced subgraph of Γ (on the set of vertices in $\{0, 1\}^m$).

The graphs $\text{SR}(m, n)$ and $J(m+n-1, n)$ both have $\binom{m+n-1}{n}$ vertices and valency $n(m-1)$. These graphs resemble each other and have a large part of their spectrum in common.

Proposition 5.1 *The graphs $\text{SR}(m, n)$ and $J(m+n-1, n)$ have equitable partitions with the same quotient matrix E , where E has eigenvalues $(n-i)(m-i)-n$ with multiplicity $\binom{m}{i}$ for $0 \leq i < n$, and multiplicity $\binom{m}{n}-1$ for $i = n$. In particular, the spectrum of E is part of the spectrum of $\text{SR}(m, n)$ and $J(m+n-1, n)$.*

Clearly, $\text{Sym}(m)$ acts as a group of automorphisms, permuting the coordinate positions. Except for small cases, this is the full group.

Proposition 6.1 *Let $m, n > 2$. If $n > 3$, then $\text{Aut}(\Gamma) \simeq \text{Sym}(m)$. If $n = 3$, then $\text{Aut}(\Gamma) \simeq \text{Sym}(m).2$.*

We determine some miscellaneous properties.

Proposition 7.1 *Let $m > 0$. Then the diameter of $\text{SR}(m, n)$ is $\min(m-1, n)$.*

Proposition 8.2 *Let $m > 1$ and $n > 0$. Then the size of the largest clique in $\text{SR}(m, n)$ is $\max(m, n+1)$.*

We also give the independence number in case $n = 3$, and the complete spectrum for a few small n . In general, the graphs $\text{SR}(m, n)$ are not determined by their spectrum.

Proposition 10.1 *The graph $\text{SR}(m, n)$ is not determined by its spectrum when (a) $m = 4$ and $n \geq 3$, or (b) $n = 3$ and $m \geq 4$.*

Finally, we study the structure of the eigenspace for the eigenvalue $-n$.

2 Integrality of the eigenvalues

We start with the main result, proved by a somewhat tricky induction.

Theorem 2.1 *All eigenvalues of $\text{SR}(m, n)$ are integers.*

Proof. Let Γ be the graph $\text{SR}(m, n)$, and let X be its vertex set. The adjacency matrix A of Γ acts as a linear operator on \mathbb{R}^X (sending each vertex to the sum of its neighbors). By induction we construct a series of subspaces $0 = U_0 \subseteq U_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq U_t = \mathbb{R}^X$ and find integers c_i , such that $(A - c_i I)U_i \subseteq U_{i-1}$ ($1 \leq i \leq t$). Then $p(A) := \prod_i (A - c_i I)$ vanishes identically, and all eigenvalues of A are among the integers c_i .

For $j \neq k$, let A_{jk} be the matrix that describes adjacency between vertices that differ only in the j - and k -coordinates. Then $A = \sum A_{jk}$. If $(A_{jk} - c_{jk} I)u \in U$ for all j, k then $(A - cI)u \in U$ for $c = \sum c_{jk}$.

A basis for \mathbb{R}^X is given by the vectors e_x ($x \in X$) that have y -coordinate 0 for $y \neq x$, and x -coordinate 1. For $S \subseteq X$, let $e_S := \sum_{x \in S} e_x$, so that e_X is the all-1 vector. Since $(A - cI)e_X = 0$ for $c = (m-1)n$, we can put $U_1 = \langle e_X \rangle$.

For partitions Π of the set of coordinate positions $\{1, \dots, m\}$ and integral vectors z indexed by Π that sum to n , let $S_{\Pi, z}$ be the set of all $u \in X$ with $\sum_{i \in \pi} u_i = z_\pi$ for all $\pi \in \Pi$. If Π is a partition into singletons, then $|S_{\Pi, z}| = 1$.

For a vector y indexed by a partition Π , let \tilde{y} be the sequence of pairs $(y_\pi, |\pi|)$ ($\pi \in \Pi$) sorted lexicographically: with the y_π in nondecreasing order, and for given y_π with the $|\pi|$ in nondecreasing order.

Order pairs (Π, z) by $(\Sigma, y) < (\Pi, z)$ when $|\Sigma| < |\Pi|$, or when $|\Sigma| = |\Pi|$ and $\tilde{y} \neq \tilde{z}$ and in the first place j where \tilde{y} and \tilde{z} differ, the pair \tilde{y}_j is lexicographically smaller than the pair \tilde{z}_j .

We use induction to show for $S = S_{\Pi, z}$ and suitable c that the image $(A - cI)e_S$ lies in the subspace U spanned by e_T for $T = S_{\Sigma, y}$, where $(\Sigma, y) < (\Pi, z)$.

Note that the sets $S = S_{\Pi, z}$ induce regular subgraphs of Γ . Indeed, the induced subgraph is a copy of the Cartesian product $\prod_{\pi} \text{SR}(|\pi|, z_\pi)$. The image $(A - cI)e_S$ can be viewed as a multiset where the $x \in X$ occur with certain multiplicities. The fact that S induces a regular subgraph means that we can adjust c to give all $x \in S$ any desired given multiplicity, while the multiplicity of $x \notin S$ does not depend on c .

If j, k belong to the same part of Π , then $A_{jk}e_S$ only contains points of S , and can be ignored. So, let $j \in \pi, k \in \rho$, where $\pi, \rho \in \Pi, \pi \neq \rho$, and consider $A_{jk}e_S$. Abbreviate $\pi \cup \{k\}$ with $\pi + k$ and $\pi \setminus \{j\}$ with $\pi - j$.

The image $(A_{jk} - cI)e_S$ equals $S_1 - S_2$, where S_1 is the sum of all e_T , with $T = S_{\Sigma, y}$ and $\Sigma = (\Pi \setminus \{\pi, \rho\}) \cup \{\pi - j, \rho + j\}$ (omitting $\pi - j$ if it is empty) and y agrees with z except that $y_{\pi-j} \leq z_\pi$ and $y_{\rho+j} \geq z_\rho$ (of course $y_{\pi-j} + y_{\rho+j} = z_\pi + z_\rho$), and S_2 is the sum of all e_T , with $T = S_{\Sigma, y}$ and $\Sigma = (\Pi \setminus \{\pi, \rho\}) \cup \{\pi + k, \rho - k\}$ and y agrees with z except that $y_{\pi+k} < z_\pi$ and $y_{\rho-k} > z_\rho$.

(Let u be a (j, k) -neighbor of $s \in S$. Since $\sum_{i \in \pi} s_i = z_\pi$, it follows that $\sum_{i \in \pi-j} u_i = \sum_{i \in \pi-j} s_i \leq z_\pi$, so that u is counted in S_1 . Conversely, if u is counted in S_1 , then we find a (j, k) -neighbor $s \in S$ by moving $u_j - s_j$ from position j to position k (if $u_j > s_j$) or moving $s_j - u_j$ from position k to position j (if $s_j > u_j$). The latter is impossible if $u_k < s_j - u_j$, i.e. $\sum_{i \in \pi+k} u_i < z_\pi$, and these cases are subtracted in S_2 .)

We are done by induction. Indeed, for the pair $\{j, k\}$ we can choose which of the two is called j , and we pick notation such that $(z_\pi, |\pi|) \leq (z_\rho, |\rho|)$ in lexicographic order. Now in S_1 and S_2 only (Σ, y) occur with $(\Sigma, y) < (\Pi, z)$. \square

3 The smallest eigenvalue

We find the smallest eigenvalue of Γ by observing that Γ is a halved graph of a bipartite graph Δ .

Consider the bipartite graph Δ of which the vertices are the vectors in \mathbb{N}^m with coordinate sum at most n , where two vertices are adjacent when one has coordinate sum n , the other coordinate sum less than n , and both differ in precisely one coordinate. Let V be the set of vectors in \mathbb{N}^m with coordinate sum n . Two vectors u, v in V are adjacent in Γ precisely when they have distance 2 in Δ . If the adjacency matrix of Δ is $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & N \\ N^\top & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, with top and left indexed by V , then for the adjacency matrix A of Γ we find $A + nI = NN^\top$, so that $A + nI$ is positive semidefinite, and the smallest eigenvalue of A is not smaller than $-n$.

Together with the results of [9], this proves that the smallest eigenvalue of A equals $\max(-n, -\binom{m}{2})$.

Proposition 3.1 *If $\text{SR}(m, n)$ has at least one vertex, it has smallest eigenvalue $\max(-n, -\binom{m}{2})$.*

Proof. Let s be the smallest eigenvalue of A . We just saw that $s \geq -n$. Elkies [6] observed that $s \geq -\binom{m}{2}$, since A is the sum of $\binom{m}{2}$ matrices A_{jk} that describe adjacency where only coordinates j, k are changed. Each A_{jk} is the adjacency matrix of a graph that is a union of cliques, and hence has smallest eigenvalue not smaller than -1 . Then $A = \sum A_{jk}$ has smallest eigenvalue not smaller than $-\binom{m}{2}$.

It is shown in [9] that the eigenvalue $-\binom{m}{2}$ has multiplicity at least $\binom{n-\binom{m-1}{2}}{m-1}$, and hence occurs with nonzero multiplicity if $n \geq \binom{m}{2}$. It is also shown in [9] that the multiplicity of the eigenvalue $-n$ is at least the number of permutations in $\text{Sym}(m)$ with precisely n inversions, that is the number of words w of length n in this Coxeter group, and this is nonzero precisely when $n \leq \binom{m}{2}$. \square

Proposition 3.2 *The eigenvalue $-\binom{m}{2}$ has multiplicity precisely $\binom{n-\binom{m-1}{2}}{m-1}$.*

Proof. For each vertex u , and $1 \leq j < k \leq m$, let $C_{jk}(u)$ be the (j, k) -clique on u , that is the set of all vertices v with $v_i = u_i$ for $i \neq j, k$. An eigenvector $a = (a_u)$ for the eigenvalue $-\binom{m}{2}$ must be a common eigenvector of all A_{jk} for the eigenvalue -1 . That means that $\sum_{v \in C} a_v = 0$ for each set $C = C_{jk}(u)$.

Order the vertices by $u > v$ when $u_d > v_d$ when $d = d_{uv}$ is the largest index where u, v differ. Suppose $u_i = s$ for some index i and $s \leq m - i - 1$. We can express a_u in terms of a_v for smaller v with $d_{uv} \geq m - s$ via $\sum_{v \in C} a_v = 0$, where $C = C_{i, m-s}(u)$. Indeed, this equation will express a_u in terms of a_v where $u_i + u_{m-s} = v_i + v_{m-s}$ and $v_j = u_j$ for $j \neq i, m - s$. If $v_i > s$ this is OK since $v_{m-s} < u_{m-s}$. If $t = v_i < s$, then by induction a_v in its turn can be expressed in terms of a_w where w is smaller and $d_{vw} \geq m - t > m - s$, so that w is smaller than u , and $d_{uw} > m - s$.

In this way we expressed a_u when $u_i \leq m - i - 1$ for some i . The free a_u have $u_i \geq m - i$ for all i , and the vector u' with $u'_i = u_i - (m - i)$ is nonnegative and sums to $n - \binom{m}{2}$. There are $\binom{n-\binom{m-1}{2}+m-1}{m-1} = \binom{n-\binom{m-1}{2}}{m-1}$ such vectors, so this is an upper bound for the multiplicity. But by [9] this is also a lower bound. \square

Thanks to a suggestion by Aart Blokhuis, we can also settle the multiplicity of the eigenvalue $-n$.

Proposition 3.3 *The multiplicity of the eigenvalue $-n$ equals the number of elements of $\text{Sym}(m)$ with n inversions, that is, the coefficient of t^n in the product $\prod_{i=2}^m (1 + t + \dots + t^{i-1})$.*

Proof. As already noted, it is shown in [9] that the multiplicity of the eigenvalue $-n$ is at least the number of permutations in $\text{Sym}(m)$ with precisely n inversions. The formula $\sum_w t^{l(w)} = \prod_{i=2}^m \frac{t^i - 1}{t - 1}$, where w runs over $\text{Sym}(m)$ and $l(w)$ is the number of inversions of w , is standard, cf. [8], p. 73.

Since $A + nI = NN^\top$, the multiplicity of the eigenvalue $-n$ is the nullity of N , and we need an upper bound for that.

We first define a matrix P , and observe that N and P have the same column space, and hence the same rank. For $u, v \in \mathbb{N}^m$, write $u \preceq v$ when $u_i \leq v_i$ for all i . Let P be the 0-1 matrix with the same row and column indices (elements of \mathbb{N}^m with sum m and sum smaller than m , respectively) where $P_{xy} = 1$ when $y \preceq x$. Recall that N is the 0-1 matrix with $N_{xy} = 1$ when x and y differ in precisely one coordinate position. Let $M(y)$ denote column y of the matrix M .

For $d = n - \sum y_i$ we find that

$$N(y) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} (-1)^i (d-i) \sum_{z \in W_i} P(y+z),$$

where W_i is the set of vectors in $\{0, 1\}^m$ with sum i . Indeed, suppose that x and y differ in j positions. Then $j \leq d$, and $N_{xy} = \delta_{1j}$, while the x -entry of the right hand side is $\sum_{i=0}^d (-1)^i (d-i) \binom{j}{i} = j \sum_{i=1}^j (-1)^{i-1} \binom{j-1}{i-1} = j(1-1)^{j-1} = \delta_{1j}$. We see that $N(y)$ and $dP(y)$ differ by a linear combination of columns $P(y')$ where $\sum y'_i > \sum y_i$, and hence that N and P have the same column space.

Aart Blokhuis remarked that the coefficient of t^n in the product $\prod_{i=2}^m (1+t+\dots+t^{i-1})$ is precisely the number of vertices u satisfying $u_i < i$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. Thus, it suffices to show that the rows of N (or P) indexed by the remaining vertices are linearly independent.

Consider a linear dependence between the rows of P indexed by the remaining vertices, and let P' be the submatrix of P containing the rows that occur in this dependence. Order vertices in reverse lexicographic order, so that u is earlier than u' when $u_h < u'_h$ and $u_i = u'_i$ for $i > h$. Let x be the last row index of P' (in this order). Let h be an index where the inequality $x_i < i$ is violated, so that $x_h \geq h$. Let e_i be the element of \mathbb{N}^m that has all coordinates 0 except for the i -coordinate, which is 1. Let $z = x - h e_h$. Let $H = \{1, \dots, h-1\}$. For $S \subseteq H$, let $\chi(S)$ be the element of \mathbb{N}^m that has i -coordinate 1 if $i \in S$, and 0 otherwise.

Consider the linear combination $p = \sum_S (-1)^{|S|} P'(z + \chi(S))$ of the columns of P' . We shall see that p has x -entry 1 and all other entries equal to 0. But that contradicts the existence of a linear dependence.

If u is a row index of P' , and not $z \preceq u$, then $p_u = 0$. If $z \preceq u$, and $z_i < u_i$ for some $i < h$, then the alternating sum vanishes, and $p_u = 0$. So, if $p_u \neq 0$, then u agrees with x in coordinates i , $1 \leq i \leq h-1$. For row x only $S = \emptyset$ contributes, and $p_x = 1$. Finally, if $u \neq x$ then $u_i \geq x_i$ for $i \neq h$ and $\sum x_i = \sum u_i = n$ imply that $u_h < x_h$ and $u_i > x_i$ for some $i > h$, which is impossible, since x is the reverse lexicographically latest row index of P' . \square

These three propositions settle conjectures from [9].

4 An equitable partition

A partition $\{X_1, \dots, X_t\}$ of the vertex set X of a graph Γ is called *equitable* when for all i, j the number e_{ij} of vertices in X_j adjacent to a given vertex $x \in X_i$ does not depend on the choice of $x \in X_i$. In this case the matrix $E = (e_{ij})$ is called the *quotient matrix* of the partition. All eigenvalues of E are also eigenvalues of Γ , realized by eigenvectors that are constant on the sets X_i . There is a basis of \mathbb{R}^X consisting of eigenvectors that either are constant on all

X_i , or sum to zero on all X_i . The partition of X into orbits of an automorphism group G of Γ is always equitable.

In this section we indicate an equitable partition of $\text{SR}(m, n)$, and in the next section a much finer one.

Let Γ be the graph $\text{SR}(m, n)$ where $n > 0$, and let V_i be the set of vertices with precisely i nonzero coordinates, so that $|V_i| = \binom{m}{i} \binom{n-1}{i-1}$.

Proposition 4.1 *The partition $\{V_1, \dots, V_{\min(m, n)}\}$ is equitable. Each $x \in V_i$ has $i(i-1)$ neighbors in V_{i-1} , $(n-i)(m-i)$ neighbors in V_{i+1} , and all other neighbors in V_i . The quotient matrix E is tridiagonal, and has eigenvalues $(m-i)(n-i) - n$ for $0 \leq i \leq \min(m, n) - 1$.*

Proof. The e_{ij} are easily checked. It remains to find the eigenvalues. Let u be an eigenvector for the Johnson graph $J(m+n-1, n)$ for the eigenvalue $\theta = (m-i)(n-i) - n$. Then $c_i u_{i-1} + (k - c_i - b_i) u_i + b_i u_{i+1} = \theta u_i$, where $c_i = i^2$ and $b_i = (m-1-i)(n-i)$ and $k = (m-1)n$. Define $v_i = i u_{i-1} + (m-i) u_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$). Then $c'_i v_{i-1} + (k - c'_i - b'_i) v_i + b'_i v_{i+1} = \theta v_i$, where $c'_i = i(i-1)$ and $b'_i = (n-i)(m-i)$. It follows that $Ev = \theta v$. We have $v \neq 0$ for $\theta \neq -n$. \square

Remark. The Johnson graph $J(m, n)$ has eigenvalues $(n-i)(m+1-n-i) - n$ with multiplicity $\binom{m}{i} - \binom{m}{i-1}$ ($0 \leq i \leq \min(n, m-n)$). It is not wrong to say that it has these eigenvalues and multiplicities for $0 \leq i \leq n$ since by convention the multiplicities of an eigenvalue are added, and eigenvalues with multiplicity 0 are no eigenvalues. For example, $J(5, 4)$ has spectrum $4^1 (-1)^4$, but it also has spectrum $4^1 (-1)^4 (-4)^5 (-5)^0 (-4)^{-5}$, where multiplicities are written as exponents. The Johnson graph $J(m+n-1, n)$ has eigenvalues $(m-i)(n-i) - n$ with multiplicity $\binom{m+n-1}{i} - \binom{m+n-1}{i-1}$ ($0 \leq i \leq \min(n, m-1)$).

5 The common part of the spectra of $\text{SR}(m, n)$ and $J(m+n-1, n)$

Both $\text{SR}(m, n)$ and $J(m+n-1, n)$ have $\binom{m+n-1}{n}$ vertices. Both have valency $n(m-1)$. These graphs resemble each other and have a large part of their spectrum in common. Let $m, n > 0$.

Proposition 5.1 *The graphs $\text{SR}(m, n)$ and $J(m+n-1, n)$ have equitable partitions with the same quotient matrix E , where E has eigenvalues $(n-i)(m-i) - n$ with multiplicity $\binom{m}{i}$ for $0 \leq i \leq n-1$, and multiplicity $\binom{m}{n} - 1$ for $i = n$. In particular, the spectrum of E is a common part of the spectrum of $\text{SR}(m, n)$ and that of $J(m+n-1, n)$.*

That is, E has eigenvalue $(n-i)(m-i) - n$ with multiplicity $\binom{m}{i}$ for $0 \leq i \leq \min(m, n) - 1$, and if $n < m$ also eigenvalue $-n$ with multiplicity $\binom{m}{n} - 1$.

Proof. Partition the vertex set of $\text{SR}(m, n)$ into $\sum_{i=1}^n \binom{m}{i}$ parts, where each part consists of the vertices with fixed support S (of weight i). Partition the vertex set of $J(m+n-1, n)$ into $\sum_{i=1}^n \binom{m}{i}$ parts, where each part consists of the vertices with fixed support S (of weight i) in the first m coordinates. The size of part S , where $|S| = i$, is $\binom{n-1}{n-i}$ in both cases.

It is straightforward to determine the numbers e_{ST} for both graphs. For $\text{SR}(m, n)$, note that if we restrict attention to vertices with support S , where $|S| = i$, then our graph becomes a copy of $\text{SR}(i, n-i)$, as one sees by subtracting 1 from all entries. The result is

$$e_{ST} = \begin{cases} (i-1)(n-i) & \text{if } |S| = i, S = T, \\ i-1 & \text{if } |S| = i, |T| = i-1, S \supset T, \\ n-i & \text{if } |S| = i, |T| = i+1, S \subset T, \\ 1 & \text{if } |S| = |T| = i \text{ and } S, T \text{ differ in two places,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

in both cases. It follows that our partitions are equitable with the same quotient matrix E . We may conclude that $J(m+n-1, n)$ and $\text{SR}(m, n)$ have the $\sum_{i=1}^n \binom{m}{i}$ eigenvalues of the matrix E in common.

Claim: these eigenvalues are $(n-i)(m-i) - n$ with multiplicity $\binom{m}{i}$ for $0 \leq i < n$, and multiplicity $\binom{m}{n} - 1$ for $i = n$. These are the eigenvalues of $J(m+n-1, n)$, so we need only confirm the multiplicities.

Let W_{ij} be the (symmetrized) inclusion matrix of i -subsets against j -subsets in a v -set. Then $W_{ij} = W_{ji}^\top$. For $h \leq i \leq j$ we have $W_{hi}W_{ij} = \binom{j-h}{i-h}W_{hj}$. Also $W_{ii} = I$ and $W_{i,j+1}W_{j+1,j} = W_{i,i-1}W_{i-1,j} + (v-i-j)W_{i,j}$ for $j \geq i$. (Note that $W_{i,-1}$ has no columns, and $W_{-1,j}$ has no rows, so that $W_{i,-1}W_{-1,j} = 0$.)

For $0 \leq i \leq n$, the i -th eigenspace of $J(v, n)$ is spanned by vectors $W_{ni}w$ where w is indexed by the i -subsets of the v -set and $W_{i-1,i}w = 0$ if $i > 0$. (Indeed, the adjacency matrix of $J(v, n)$ is $A = W_{n,n-1}W_{n-1,n} - nI$, and $W_{n,n-1}W_{n-1,n}W_{ni}w = W_{n,n-1}(W_{n-1,i-1}W_{i-1,i} + (v-n-i+1)W_{n-1,i})w = (v-n-i+1)(n-i)W_{ni}w$, so that $J(v, n)$ has eigenvalue $(v-n-i+1)(n-i) - n$ with multiplicity $\binom{v}{i} - \binom{v}{i-1}$.)

Let $v = m+n-1$, and consider the vectors $W_{ni}w$ that are invariant under $\text{Sym}(n-1)$ acting on the final $n-1$ coordinates. They form a space of dimension $\sum_{j=0}^i \binom{m}{j}$ if $i < n$, and $\sum_{j=1}^n \binom{m}{j}$ if $i = n$. The subspace of such vectors satisfying $W_{i-1,i}w = 0$ has codimension $\sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \binom{m}{j}$: each $(i-1)$ -set T imposes a restriction $(W_{i-1,i}w)_T = 0$, and such restrictions are equivalent when the T 's are in the same $\text{Sym}(n-1)$ -orbit. It follows that the corresponding eigenspace of E has dimension $\binom{m}{i}$ when $i < n$. For $i = n$ this same computation becomes $(\sum_{j=1}^n \binom{m}{j}) - (\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \binom{m}{j}) = \binom{m}{n} - 1$. \square

6 Automorphism group

Clearly, $G = \text{Sym}(m)$ acts as a group of automorphisms on Γ , permuting the coordinate positions. This action is faithful, unless $n = 0$, $m > 1$ when the full group has order 1. When $m = 2$, the graph is K_{n+1} and the full group is $\text{Sym}(n+1)$. When $n = 2$, the graph is $T(m+1) \simeq J(m+1, 2)$ with full group $\text{Sym}(m+1)$ for $m \neq 1, 3$ and $2^3 \cdot \text{Sym}(3)$ for $m = 3$.

Proposition 6.1 *Let $m, n > 2$. If $n = 3$, then $\text{Aut}(\Gamma) \simeq \text{Sym}(m).2$, where the additional factor 2 interchanges the digits 1 and 2 in each vector with a coordinate 2. If $n > 3$, then $\text{Aut}(\Gamma) \simeq \text{Sym}(m)$.*

Proof. Classify the vertices x according to the number λ_{xy} of common neighbors of x and y , for all neighbors y of x .

We always have $\lambda_{xy} \leq m + n - 3$. (Indeed, look at the common neighbors of $x = (a, b, c, \dots)$ and $y = (a + d, b - d, c, \dots)$. We find (a', b', c, \dots) with $a' + b' = a + b$ ($a + b - 1$ choices), and $(a, b - d, c + d, \dots)$ ($m - 2$ choices), and $(a + d, b, c - d, \dots)$ where the number of choices is the number of c not less than d . If $a + b = n$, there are no such c . Otherwise this number is maximal when $d = 1$ and all nonzero c equal 1, and then equals $n - a - b$. So $\lambda_{xy} \leq a + b - 1 + m - 2 + n - a - b = m + n - 3$.)

Note for later use the structure of the graph $\Lambda(x, y)$ induced by the common neighbors of x and y . It is $K_{a+b-1} + K_{m-2} + K_g$, where g is the number of c (common coordinates of x and y) not less than d .

If $\lambda_{xy} = m + n - 3$ for all $n(m - 1)$ neighbors y of x (and $m > 2$) then x either has a unique nonzero coordinate n , or only has coordinates 0, 1. Thus, we can recognize this set of $m + \binom{m}{n}$ vertices. The induced subgraph (for $n > 2$) is isomorphic to $K_m + J(m, n)$.

We see that Γ determines $m + n - 3$ and also the pair $\{m, \binom{m}{n}\}$. Now m is the smallest element of the pair distinct from 0, 1, so we find m and n .

Suppose first that $n \neq m - 1$. Then we recognized the set S of vectors with a unique nonzero coordinate. At distance i from S lie the vectors with precisely $i + 1$ nonzero coordinates, and the positions of the nonzero coordinates of a vector u are determined by the set of nearest vertices in S . We show by induction on m that all vertex labels are determined. If a vertex (a, b, \dots) has at least two nonzero coordinates, and $m > 3$, then its neighbor $(0, a + b, \dots)$ lies in the $\text{SR}(m - 1, n)$ on the vertices with first coordinate zero, and by induction $a + b$ is determined. If it has at least three nonzero coordinates: (a, b, c, \dots) , then each of $a + b, a + c, b + c$ is determined, and hence also a, b, c . If it has precisely two nonzero coordinates: $(a, n - a, 0, \dots)$ then it has neighbors $(a - i, n - a, i, 0, \dots)$ ($1 \leq i \leq a - 1$) and $(a, n - a - j, j, 0, \dots)$ ($1 \leq j \leq n - a - 1$) of which all coordinates are known, and a and $n - a$ follow unless $\{a, n - a\} = \{1, 2\}$. This settles all claims when $m > 3, n \neq m - 1$.

If $m = 3, n \geq 3$, we recall that the common neighbors of vertices x and y induce $K_{a+b-1} + K_{m-2} + K_g$, where $m - 2 = 1$ and $g \leq 1$, so that $a + b$ can be recognized directly when $a + b \geq 3$. But we also know the zero pattern, so can also recognize a, b when $a + b \leq 2$. This determines all for $m = 3$.

Finally, if $m = n + 1 \geq 4$, we have to distinguish the copy of K_m on the vectors of shape $n^1 0^n$ from that on the vectors of shape $1^n 0$. Both sets have $m \binom{m-1}{2}$ neighbors, but if $x = (n, 0, \dots)$ and $y = (n - a, a, \dots)$ then $\Lambda(x, y) \simeq 2K_{n-1}$, while $\Lambda(x, y) \simeq K_{n-1} + K_{n-2} + K_1$ if $x = (1, \dots, 1, 1, 0)$ and $y = (2, 1, \dots, 1, 0, 0)$. This settles all cases. \square

7 Diameter

Proposition 7.1 *Let $m > 0$. Then the diameter of $\text{SR}(m, n)$ is $\min(m - 1, n)$.*

Proof. The diameter is at most $m - 1$, since one can walk from one vertex to another and decrease the number of different coordinates by at least one at each step. The diameter is also at most n , since one can walk from one vertex to another and decrease the sum of the absolute values of the coordinate differences by at least two at each step. If $m > n$, then $(0, \dots, 0, n)$ and $(1, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ show

that the diameter is at least n . If $m \leq n$, then $(0, \dots, 0, n)$ and $(1, \dots, 1, n-m+1)$ show that the diameter is at least $m-1$. \square

8 Maximal cliques and local graphs

We classify the cliques (complete subgraphs), and find the maximal ones. We also examine the structure of the local graphs of Γ .

Lemma 8.1 *Cliques C in $\text{SR}(m, n)$ are of three types:*

1. *All adjacencies are (j, k) -adjacencies for fixed j, k . Now $|C| \leq n+1$.*
2. *$C = \{x+ae_i \mid i \in I\}$, where $a \in \mathbb{N}$, $1 \leq a \leq n$, $x \in \mathbb{N}^m$ with $\sum x_i = n-a$, and $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$. Now $|C| \leq m$.*
3. *$C = \{x-ae_i \mid i \in I\}$, where $a \in \mathbb{N}$, $a \geq 1$, $x \in \mathbb{N}^m$ with $\sum x_i = n+a$, $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$, and $x_i \geq a$ for $i \in I$. Now $|C| \leq m$.*

Proof. Suppose u, v, w are pairwise adjacent, not all (j, k) -adjacent for the same pair (j, k) . Then u, v are (i, j) -adjacent, u, w are (i, k) -adjacent, and v, w are (j, k) -adjacent, for certain i, j, k . Now $u_k = v_k$, $u_j = w_j$ and $v_i = w_i$, so that $u = x + ae_i$, $v = x + ae_j$, $w = x + ae_k$, where $a > 0$ or $a < 0$. \square

Proposition 8.2 *Let $m > 1$ and $n > 0$. Then the size of the largest clique in $\text{SR}(m, n)$ is $\max(m, n+1)$.*

Proof. For $n > 0$ the m vectors ne_i are distinct and mutually adjacent, forming an m -clique. And for $m > 1$ the $n+1$ vectors $ae_1 + (n-a)e_2$ ($0 \leq a \leq n$) form an $(n+1)$ -clique. Conversely, no larger cliques occur, as we just saw. \square

Fix a vertex u of $\text{SR}(m, n)$. We describe the structure of the local graph of u , that is the graph induced by $\text{SR}(m, n)$ on the set U of neighbors of u . If vw is an edge in this local graph, then uvw is a clique in $\text{SR}(m, n)$, so we can invoke the above classification.

Lemma 8.3 (i) *Any two adjacent vertices u, v uniquely determine three cliques C_1, C_2, C_3 where C_i is of type i and $C_i \cap C_j = \{u, v\}$ for distinct $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, and $C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3$ contains all common neighbors of u and v .*

(ii) *Fix a vertex u . For each $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ the cliques on u of type i form (after removal of u) a partition of the set U of neighbors of u . Each edge in U is contained in a unique such clique, and hence has a unique type.*

(iii) *$\text{SR}(m, n)$ does not contain an induced $K_{1,1,4}$.*

Proof. Let $C_i = C_i(u, v)$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$) be the unique largest clique on $\{u, v\}$ of type i ($i = 1, 2, 3$). \square

The set U has a partition into $\binom{m}{2}$ cliques of type 1, where the (j, k) -clique has size $u_j + u_k$. (We check that $\sum_{j,k} u_j + u_k = (m-1) \sum_j u_j = (m-1)n$.) The set U has a partition into n cliques of type 2, each of size $m-1$. Finally, U has a partition into cliques of type 3. (If $v = u - ae_j + ae_k$ is a neighbor of u , then $C_3(u, v) = \{x - ae_i \mid i \in I\}$, where $x = u + ae_k$ and $I = \{i \mid 1 \leq i \leq m, x_i \geq a\}$.)

Lemma 8.4 *Let $m, n \geq 3$, and fix a vertex u . Each neighbor v of u is contained in at most two maximal cliques precisely when u has only one nonzero coordinate.*

Proof. Suppose each point v of U is covered by at most two maximal cliques. Then one of the cliques of types 1 or 3 on v in U has size 1. This means that whenever $u_j + u_k \geq 2$, we have $u_i = 0$ for $i \neq j, k$. If $u_j \geq 2$ this means that u has only one nonzero coordinate. If $u_j = u_k = 1$ this means that $n = 2$. \square

Suppose $m, n \geq 3$. We see that we can retrieve V_1 as the set of vertices that are locally locally the union of two cliques.

9 Independence number

It is known that $\text{SR}(3, n)$ has independence number $\alpha(3, n) = \lfloor (2n + 3)/3 \rfloor$ (see [11, Problem 252], [10], [1]). We determine $\alpha(m, 3)$.

Proposition 9.1

$$\alpha(m, 3) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}(m+1)(m+2) & \text{for } m \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{6}, \\ \frac{1}{6}m(m+3) & \text{for } m \equiv 3 \pmod{6}, \\ \frac{1}{6}m(m+2) & \text{for } m \equiv 0, 4 \pmod{6}, \\ \frac{1}{6}(m^2 + 2m - 2) & \text{for } m \equiv 2 \pmod{6}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. A trivial upper bound is

$$\alpha(m, 3) \leq m + \lfloor \frac{1}{3}(m \lfloor \frac{1}{2}(m-3) \rfloor + 1) \rfloor.$$

(As follows: count edges in K_m covered by vertices of the independent set. No edge is covered twice because the corresponding vertices would be adjacent. A vertex $3e_i$ (singleton) covers no edge. A vertex $2e_i + e_j$ (pair) covers the edge ij . A vertex $e_i + e_j + e_k$ (triple) covers the edges ij and ik and jk . Nonadjacent vertices $3e_h$ and $2e_i + e_j$ have $h \neq i, j$. Nonadjacent vertices $2e_i + e_j$ and $2e_k + e_l$ have $i \neq k$ and $j \neq l$ and $\{i, j\} \neq \{k, l\}$. It follows that there are at most m vertices of the forms $3e_h$ and $2e_i + e_j$. Since a triple takes 3 edges, and a pair only 1, and a singleton 0, we find an upper bound by assuming that there are 1 singleton and $m - 1$ pairs (2 on each non-singleton). That leaves $m - 3$ edges on each non-singleton, and 2 more on the singleton, for a maximum of $\frac{1}{2}(m - 3)$ triples on each non-singleton, and 1 more on the singleton. Since each triple is counted thrice, there are at most $\frac{1}{3}(m \lfloor \frac{1}{2}(m - 3) \rfloor + 1)$ triples.)

Separating the cases for $m \pmod{6}$ yields precisely the values claimed, so they are upper bounds. But examples reaching the bounds can be constructed from Steiner triple systems.

If $m \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{6}$ then $\alpha(m, 3) \geq \frac{1}{6}(m+2)(m+1)$. (Take an $\text{STS}(m+2)$, and delete two points x, y . The graph of noncovered edges has valency 2, so is a union of cycles. Direct each cycle. Pick $2e_i + e_j$ for each directed edge (i, j) . Let xyz be a block. Pick $3e_z$. This is a coclique of the indicated size that reaches the trivial upper bound.)

If $m \equiv 3 \pmod{6}$, then $\alpha(m, 3) \geq \frac{1}{6}m(m+3)$. (Take an $\text{STS}(m)$ with parallel class (e.g., a $\text{KTS}(m)$) and view the triples in the parallel class as directed cycles.)

If $m \equiv 0, 2, 4 \pmod{6}$, then the claimed value is obtained by shortening an example for $m + 1$. \square

10 Cospectral mates

For $m \leq 2$ or $n \leq 2$, the graph $\text{SR}(m, n)$ is complete or triangular, and hence determined by its spectrum, except in the case of $m = 7, n = 2$ where it is isomorphic to the triangular graph $T(8)$, and cospectral with the three Chang graphs (cf. [4, 5]). The graph $\text{SR}(3, 3)$ is 6-regular on 10 vertices, and we find that its complement is cubic with spectrum $3^1 2^1 1^3 (-1)^2 (-2)^3$. All integral cubic graphs are known, and $\text{SR}(3, 3)$ is uniquely determined by its spectrum, cf. [3], §3.8. We give some further cases where $\text{SR}(m, n)$ is not determined by its spectrum.

Proposition 10.1 *The graph $\text{SR}(m, n)$ is not determined by its spectrum when (a) $m = 4$ and $n \geq 3$, or (b) $n = 3$ and $m \geq 4$.*

Proof. Apply Godsil-McKay switching (cf. [7]; [3], 1.8.3, 14.2.3). Switch with respect to a 4-clique B such that every vertex outside B is adjacent to 0, 2 or 4 vertices inside. If $m = 4$, take $B = \{n000, 0n00, 00n0, 000n\}$. If $n = 3, m \geq 2$, take $B = \{ae_1 + be_2 \mid a + b = 3\}$. In both cases every vertex outside B is adjacent to 0 or 2 vertices inside. The switching operation preserves all edges and nonedges, except that it changes adjacency for pairs bc with $b \in B, c \notin B$, and c adjacent to 2 vertices of B , turning edges (resp. nonedges) into nonedges (resp. edges). The resulting graph has the same spectrum. We show that it is nonisomorphic to $\text{SR}(m, n)$ for $m = 4, n \geq 3$ and for $n = 3, m \geq 4$.

In the former case, $B = V_1$. If switching does not change the isomorphism type, then B must remain the V_1 of the new graph (since it is a single orbit of size m contained in $V_1 \cup V_2$). But after switching the common neighbours of $n000$ and $0n'10$ (with $n' = n - 1$) include the pairwise nonadjacent $0n'01, 01n'0, 001n'$, contradicting Lemma 8.4.

In the latter case, $B = \{3000.., 2100.., 1200.., 0300..\}$. After switching, $3000..$ and $0300..$ are still in V_1 since their local graphs are $3 \times (m - 1)$ grids. But $2100..$ and $1200..$ are not, since the common neighbors of $2100..$ and $0030..$ include the pairwise nonadjacent $1200.., 1020.., 0210..$. And $1110..$ is not, since the common neighbors of $1110..$ and $0120..$ include the pairwise nonadjacent $3000.., 1020.., 0111..$. So, there is no candidate for V_1 . \square

There are at least 336 pairwise nonisomorphic graphs with spectrum $9^1 3^4 1^3 (-1)^6 (-3)^6$, namely $\text{SR}(4, 3)$ and the three graphs obtained by Godsil-McKay switching with respect to the 4-cliques $\{3000, 0300, 0030, 0003\}$, $\{0111, 1011, 1101, 1110\}$ and $\{3000, 2100, 1200, 0300\}$, and 332 further graphs obtained by repeated switching w.r.t. regular subgraphs of size 4.

11 The eigenspace of the smallest eigenvalue

Fix $\pi \in \text{Sym}(m)$, and let $a_i = \#\{j \mid i < j \text{ and } \pi_i > \pi_j\}$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. Then $a = (a_i)$ is a vertex of $\text{SR}(m, n)$ when n is the number of inversions of π .

Say that $\sigma \in \text{Sym}(m)$ is π -admissible if $a_i + i - \sigma_i \geq 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. Let $\text{Adm}(\pi)$ be the set of π -admissible permutations, and define $x(\sigma)$ by $x(\sigma)_i = a_i + i - \sigma_i$. Then $\sigma \in \text{Adm}(\pi)$ if and only if $x(\sigma)$ is a vertex of $\text{SR}(m, n)$.

Theorem 11.1 (Martin & Wagner [9], Thm. 3.8) *For each $\pi \in \text{Sym}(m)$ with n inversions, let*

$$F_\pi = \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Adm}(\pi)} \text{sgn}(\sigma) e_{x(\sigma)}.$$

Then each F_π is an eigenvector of $\text{SR}(m, n)$ with eigenvalue $-n$, and the F_π are linearly independent.

Theorem 11.2 (Martin & Wagner [9], Prop. 3.1) *For $p, w \in \mathbb{R}^m$ such that $p + \sigma(w)$ for $\sigma \in \text{Sym}(m)$ are pairwise distinct vertices of $\text{SR}(m, n)$, define*

$$F_{p,w} = \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Sym}(m)} \text{sgn}(\sigma) e_{p+\sigma(w)}.$$

Then each $F_{p,w}$ is an eigenvector of $\text{SR}(m, n)$ with eigenvalue $-\binom{m}{2}$, and for fixed w , the collection of all such $F_{p,w}$ is linearly independent.

Picking $w = \frac{1}{2}(1-m, 3-m, \dots, m-3, m-1)$ yields the lower bound already mentioned earlier: the multiplicity of the eigenvalue $-\binom{m}{2}$ is at least $\binom{n - \binom{m-1}{2}}{m-1}$.

For the eigenvalue $-n$ it follows that its multiplicity is at least the number of elements in $\text{Sym}(m)$ with precisely n inversions, and one conjectures that equality holds.

The proof of Theorem 11.1 shows that for each $\pi \in \text{Sym}(m)$ with n inversions, the set $X_\pi = \{x(\sigma) \mid \sigma \in \text{Adm}(\pi)\}$ induces a bipartite subgraph of $\text{SR}(m, n)$ that is regular of valency n .

One may wonder what graphs $\Gamma(m, n, \pi)$ occur as induced subgraph on such a subset X_π of the vertex set of $\text{SR}(m, n)$. Given $\Gamma(m, n, \pi)$, one can find a π' such that $\Gamma(m+1, n, \pi') \simeq \Gamma(m, n, \pi)$, and a π'' such that $\Gamma(m+2, n+1, \pi'') \simeq \Gamma(m, n, \pi) \times K_2$, where \times denotes Cartesian product.

If $n = \binom{m}{2}$, then there is a unique permutation $\pi_0 \in \text{Sym}(m)$ with n inversions. It has $a = (m-1, m-2, \dots, 0)$, and all $n!$ permutations are π_0 -admissible. The resulting graph $\Gamma(m, \binom{m}{2}, \pi_0)$ has as vertices all permutations of $(m-1, m-2, \dots, 0)$, where two permutations are adjacent when they differ by a transposition. In other words, this is the Cayley graph $\text{Cay}(\text{Sym}(m), T)$, where T is the set of transpositions in $\text{Sym}(m)$.

Proposition 11.3 *For any $\Gamma(m, n, \pi)$, where $m > 2n$, there is an isomorphic $\Gamma(2n, n, \pi')$.*

It follows that classifying all $\Gamma(m, n, \pi)$ for fixed n is a finite job. Let Q_k denote the k -cube. Using Sage we find for $n = 1$ that only Q_1 occurs, for $n = 2$ that only Q_2 occurs, for $n = 3$ that only $K_{3,3}$ and Q_3 occur, and for $n = 4$ that only $K_{3,3} \times K_2$ and Q_4 occur. For larger n one finds more complicated shapes.

It was conjectured in [9] that all graphs $\Gamma(m, n, \pi)$ have integral spectrum.

12 Spectra for small m or n

If we fix a small value of n , we find a nice spectrum (eigenvalues and multiplicities are polynomials in m, n). If we fix a small value of $m \geq 3$, we get a messy result (also congruence conditions play a rôle). Below, multiplicities are written as exponents.

For $n = 0$, the spectrum is 0^1 .

For $n = 1$, the spectrum is $(m - 1)^1, (-1)^{m-1}$.

For $n = 2$, the spectrum is $(2m - 2)^1, (m - 3)^m, (-2)^{\text{rest}}$.

For $n = 3$, the spectrum is $(3m - 3)^1, (2m - 5)^m, (m - 3)^{m-1}, (m - 5)^{\binom{m}{2}}, (-3)^{\text{rest}}$. (See below.)

For $n = 4$, the spectrum is $(4m - 4)^1, (3m - 7)^m, (2m - 5)^m, (2m - 8)^{\binom{m}{2}}, (m - 4)^{\binom{m}{2}-1}, (m - 6)^{\binom{m}{2}}, (m - 7)^{\binom{m}{3}}, (-4)^{\text{rest}}$. (See below.)

For $n = 5$, the spectrum may be $(5m - 5)^1, (4m - 9)^m, (3m - 7)^m, (3m - 11)^{\binom{m}{2}}, (2m - 5)^{m-1}, (2m - 7)^{\binom{m}{2}}, (2m - 9)^{\binom{m}{2}}, (2m - 11)^{\binom{m}{3}}, (m - 5)^{\binom{m}{3}-1}, (m - 6)^{m(m-2)}, (m - 8)^{2\binom{m}{3}}, (m - 9)^{\binom{m}{4}}, (-5)^{\text{rest}}$.

For $m = 1$, the spectrum is 0^1 .

For $m = 2$, the spectrum is $n^1, (-1)^n$.

For $m = 3$, the spectrum is $(2n)^1, b^3$ (for all $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $-2 \leq b \leq n - 2$), $(-3)^{\binom{n-1}{2}}$, except for $(a - 1)^3$ and a^1 (if $n = 2a + 3$) or a^3 and $(a - 1)^1$ (if $n = 2a + 4$) (Martin & Wagner [9]).

For $m = 4$, we give some values in Table 1.

Let $a^m \downarrow b$ denote sequence of eigenvalues and multiplicities found as follows: the eigenvalues are the integers c with $a \geq c \geq b$, where the first multiplicity is m , and each following multiplicity is 2 larger for even c , and 10 larger for odd c . Now the conjectured spectrum of $\text{SR}(4, n)$, $n \geq 6$, $n \neq 7$ consists of

- (i) $(3n)^1$,
- (ii) b^4 for all odd integers b , where $2n - 3 \geq b \geq n - 1$,
- (iii)

$n = 2r$	$(n - 4)^{3n-1}, (n - 6)^6, (n - 7)^{16} \downarrow (n - 8)/2$
$n = 2r + 1$	$(n - 2)^3, (n - 4)^{3n-3}, (n - 6)^9, (n - 7)^{12} \downarrow (n - 7)/2$

(iv) for $q = \lceil n/3 - 4 \rceil$:

$n = 4s$	$(2s - 5)^{3n-12}, (2s - 6)^{3n-26} \downarrow q$
$n = 4s + 1$	$(2s - 4)^{3n-7}, (2s - 5)^{3n-21}, (2s - 6)^{3n-23} \downarrow q$
$n = 4s + 2$	$(2s - 4)^{3n-16}, (2s - 5)^{3n-22} \downarrow q$
$n = 4s + 3$	$(2s - 3)^{3n-3}, (2s - 4)^{3n-25}, (2s - 5)^{3n-19} \downarrow q$

(v) if $n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ one additional eigenvalue $n/3 - 4$,

(vi)

$n = 6t$	$(2t - 5)^{4n-12}, (2t - 6)^{4n-16}, (2t - 7)^{4n-16} \downarrow (-5)$
$n = 6t + 1$	$(2t - 4)^{4n-32}, (2t - 5)^{4n-7}, (2t - 6)^{4n-20}, (2t - 7)^{4n-14} \downarrow (-5)$
$n = 6t + 2$	$(2t - 4)^{4n-24}, (2t - 5)^{4n-8}, (2t - 6)^{4n-21}, (2t - 7)^{4n-12} \downarrow (-5)$
$n = 6t + 3$	$(2t - 4)^{4n-16}, (2t - 5)^{4n-12}, (2t - 6)^{4n-20} \downarrow (-5)$
$n = 6t + 4$	$(2t - 3)^{4n-28}, (2t - 4)^{4n-11}, (2t - 5)^{4n-16}, (2t - 6)^{4n-18} \downarrow (-5)$
$n = 6t + 5$	$(2t - 3)^{4n-20}, (2t - 4)^{4n-12}, (2t - 5)^{4n-17}, (2t - 6)^{4n-16} \downarrow (-5)$

(vii) finally $(-6)^{\binom{n-3}{3}}$.

For example, -5 has multiplicity $6n - 28$.

n	Spectrum of $SR(4, n)$
0	0^1
1	$3^1 (-1)^3$
2	$6^1 1^4 (-2)^5$
3	$9^1 3^4 1^3 (-1)^6 (-3)^6$
4	$12^1 5^4 3^4 0^{11} (-2)^6 (-3)^4 (-4)^5$
5	$15^1 7^4 5^4 3^3 1^{12} (-1)^9 (-2)^8 (-3)^4 (-4)^8 (-5)^3$
6	$18^1 9^4 7^4 5^4 2^{17} 0^6 (-1)^{16} (-2)^3 (-3)^{12} (-4)^8 (-5)^8 (-6)^1$
7	$21^1 11^4 9^4 7^4 5^3 3^{18} 1^9 0^{12} (-1)^{18} (-3)^{21} (-4)^8 (-5)^{14} (-6)^4$
8	$24^1 13^4 11^4 9^4 7^4 4^{23} 2^6 1^{16} 0^{18} (-1)^{12} (-2)^8 (-3)^{24} (-4)^{11} (-5)^{20} (-6)^{10}$
9	$27^1 15^4 13^4 11^4 9^4 7^3 5^{24} 3^9 2^{12} 1^{22} 0^{20} (-1)^7 (-2)^{20} (-3)^{24} (-4)^{16} (-5)^{26} (-6)^{20}$
10	$30^1 17^4 15^4 13^4 11^4 9^4 6^{29} 4^6 3^{16} 2^{18} 1^{28} 0^{14} (-1)^{12} (-2)^{29} (-3)^{24} (-4)^{22} (-5)^{32} (-6)^{35}$
11	$33^1 19^4 17^4 15^4 13^4 11^4 9^3 7^{30} 5^9 4^{12} 3^{22} 2^{24} 1^{30} 0^8 (-1)^{24} (-2)^{32} (-3)^{27} (-4)^{28} (-5)^{38} (-6)^{56}$
12	$36^1 21^4 19^4 17^4 15^4 13^4 11^4 8^{35} 6^6 5^{16} 4^{18} 3^{28} 2^{30} 1^{24} 0^{11} (-1)^{36} (-2)^{32} (-3)^{32} (-4)^{34} (-5)^{44} (-6)^{84}$
13	$39^1 23^4 21^4 19^4 17^4 15^4 13^4 11^3 9^{36} 7^9 6^{12} 5^{22} 4^{24} 3^{34} 2^{32} 1^{18} 0^{20} (-1)^{45} (-2)^{32} (-3)^{38} (-4)^{40} (-5)^{50} (-6)^{120}$
14	$42^1 25^4 23^4 21^4 19^4 17^4 15^4 13^4 10^{41} 8^6 7^{16} 6^{18} 5^{28} 4^{30} 3^{40} 2^{26} 1^{20} 0^{32} (-1)^{48} (-2)^{35} (-3)^{44} (-4)^{46} (-5)^{56} (-6)^{165}$
15	$45^1 27^4 25^4 23^4 21^4 19^4 17^4 15^4 13^3 11^{42} 9^9 8^{12} 7^{22} 6^{24} 5^{34} 4^{36} 3^{42} 2^{20} 1^{27} 0^{44} (-1)^{48} (-2)^{40} (-3)^{50} (-4)^{52} (-5)^{62} (-6)^{220}$

Table 1: Spectra of $SR(4, n)$

The above is trivial for $m < 3$ or $n < 3$. It was done in [9] for $m = 3$, and will be done below for $n = 3, 4$. The suggested spectra for $n = 5$ were extrapolated from small cases. We have not attempted to write down a proof.

Proposition 12.1 *The graph $SR(m, 3)$ has spectrum $(3m - 3)^1, (2m - 5)^m, (m - 3)^{m-1}, (m - 5)^{\binom{m}{2}}, (-3)^{m(m^2-7)/6}$.*

Proof. In view of the common part of the spectra of $SR(m, 3)$ and $J(m+2, 3)$, and the fact that $m(m^2-7)/6$ is the coefficient of t^3 in $\prod_{i=2}^m (1+t+\dots+t^{i-1})$ (for $m \geq 3$), and the fact that the stated multiplicities sum to the total number of vertices, it follows that we only have to show the presence of the part $(m-3)^{m-1}$.

Fix an index h , $1 \leq h \leq m$ and consider the vector p indexed by the vertices that is 1 in vertices $2e_h + e_i$ and -1 on vertices $e_h + 2e_i$ and 0 elsewhere. One checks that this is an eigenvector with eigenvalue $m - 3$, and the m vectors defined in this way have only a single dependency (namely, they sum to 0). \square

Proposition 12.2 *The graph $\text{SR}(m, 4)$ has spectrum $(4m - 4)^1$, $(3m - 7)^m$, $(2m - 5)^m$, $(2m - 8)^{\binom{m}{2}}$, $(m - 4)^{\binom{m}{2}-1}$, $(m - 6)^{\binom{m}{2}}$, $(m - 7)^{\binom{m}{3}}$, $(-4)^r$ where $r = m(m^3 + 2m^2 - 13m - 14)/24$.*

Proof. In view of the common part of the spectra of $\text{SR}(m, 4)$ and $J(m+3, 4)$, and the fact that r is the coefficient of t^4 in $\prod_{i=2}^m (1 + t + \dots + t^{i-1})$ (for $m \geq 4$), and the fact that the stated multiplicities sum to the total number of vertices, it follows that we only have to show the presence of the part $(2m - 5)^m$, $(m - 4)^{\binom{m}{2}-1}$, $(m - 6)^{\binom{m}{2}}$ of the spectrum.

Any eigenvector for one of these eigenvalues sums to zero on each part of the fine equitable partition found earlier, that is, on each set of vertices with given support. Since there are unique vertices with support of sizes 1 or 4, these eigenvectors are 0 there, and we need only look at the vertices $3e_i + e_j$ and $2e_i + 2e_j$ and $2e_i + e_j + e_k$.

Fix an index h , $1 \leq h \leq m$ and consider the vector p (indexed by the vertices) that vanishes on each vertex where h is not in the support, is -1 on $2e_h + 2e_i$ and on $3e_h + e_i$, is 2 on $e_h + 3e_i$, is -2 on $2e_h + e_i + e_j$, and is 1 on $e_h + 2e_i + e_j$. One checks that this is an eigenvector with eigenvalue $2m - 5$, and that the m vectors defined in this way are linearly independent. That settles the part $(2m - 5)^m$.

Fix a pair of indices h, i , $1 \leq h < i \leq m$, and consider the vector p (indexed by the vertices) that is 1 on $e_h + 3e_j$, $2e_i + 2e_j$ and $2e_h + e_i + e_j$, is -1 on $e_i + 3e_j$, $2e_h + 2e_j$ and $e_h + 2e_i + e_j$, and is 0 elsewhere. One checks that this is an eigenvector with eigenvalue $m - 6$, and that the $\binom{m}{2}$ vectors defined in this way are linearly independent. That settles the part $(m - 6)^{\binom{m}{2}}$.

Having found all desired eigenvalues except one, it is not necessary to construct eigenvectors for the final one, since checking $\sum \theta = \text{tr } A = 0$ and $\sum \theta^2 = \text{tr } A^2 = vk$ suffices. \square

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