

The ~~sandpile~~ critical groups of outerplanar graphs

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Introduction

- 1 Let $L(G)$ denote the Laplacian matrix of a graph G .
- 2 By considering $L(G)$ as a linear map $L(G) : \mathbb{Z}^V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^V$, the cokernel of $L(G)$ is the quotient module $\mathbb{Z}^V / \text{Im } L(G)$.
- 3 The torsion part of this module is the critical group $K(G)$ of G .
- 4 We compute the critical groups of outerplanar graphs.

Smith Normal Form

- 5 Two matrices M and N are said to be equivalent if there exist $P, Q \in GL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $N = PMQ$.
- 6 Given a square integer matrix M , the Smith Normal Form (SNF) of M is the unique equivalent diagonal matrix $\text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$ whose non-zero entries are non-negative and satisfy d_i divides d_{i+1} .
- 7 The diagonal elements of the SNF are known as invariant factors.
- 8 $\text{coker}(M) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{d_1} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_2} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{d_r} \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{n-r}$, where r is the rank of $n \times n$ integer matrix M .
- 9 Let $\Delta_k(M)$ be the gcd of the k -minors of matrix M , with $\Delta_0(M) = 1$.

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$$d_k = \frac{\Delta_k(M)}{\Delta_{k-1}(M)}$$

- 11 The reduced Laplacian matrix $L_k(G)$ is the matrix obtained by deleting the k -th row and k -th column from $L(G)$.
- 12 When G is connected, $K(G) \cong \text{coker}(L_k(G))$

Critical ideals

- 13 Let $A(G)$ denote the adjacency matrix of a graph G .
- 14 Let $A_X(G) = \text{diag}(x_1, \dots, x_n) - A(G)$, where the variables of $X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ are associated with the vertices v_1, \dots, v_n of G .
- 15 For $k \in [n]$, the k -th critical ideal $I_k(G)$ of G is the ideal in $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ generated by the k -minors of the matrix $A_X(G)$.
- 16 Let $\deg(G) = (\deg_G(v_1), \dots, \deg_G(v_n))$.
- 17 Note the evaluation of $I_k(G)$ at $X = \deg(G)$ will be an ideal in \mathbb{Z} generated by $\Delta_k(L(G))$.

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \\ | \\ \textcircled{2} \end{array} \quad A_X(P_2) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & -1 \\ -1 & x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} I_1(P_2) = \langle 1 \rangle \\ I_2(P_2) = \langle x_1 x_2 - 1 \rangle \end{array}$$

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Figure 1: Path with 2 vertices

- 19 $K(G)$ can be also obtained from the critical ideals of $G \setminus v$.

Planar graphs

- 20 In the following G is a plane graph, i.e., a graph already embedded on the plane.
- 21 Let G^* denote the dual graph of G .
- 22 Let G_* denote weak dual graph, defined as G^* without placing the vertex associated with the outer face.
- 23 $K(G) \cong K(G^*)$
- 24 $K(G) \cong \text{coker}(L_k(G^*))$
- 25 Let F_1, \dots, F_s be the interior faces of G , and let $c(F_i)$ be the number of edges in the cycle bounding F_i .
- 26 The cycle-intersection matrix $C(G) = (c_{ij})$ is the $s \times s$ matrix such that $c_{ii} = c(F_i)$, and c_{ij} is the negative of the number of common edges in the cycles bounding F_i and F_j , for $i \neq j$.

- 27 $C(G)$ is a reduced Laplacian of $L(G^*)$.
- 28 $K(G) \cong \text{coker}(C(G))$.
- 29 $C(G) = \text{diag}(c(F_1), \dots, c(F_s)) - A(G_*)$
- 30 $K(G)$ can be obtained from the critical ideals of G_* .

Outerplanar graphs

- 31 [1] A graph G is outerplanar if and only if it has a weak dual G_* which is a forest.
- 32 A graph G is biconnected outerplane if and only if its weak dual G_* is a tree.
- 33 Critical ideals of tree T were computed in [2] in terms of the 2-matchings of T^l , defined as T with a loop added in each vertex.
- 34 A 2-matching is a set of edges $\mathcal{M} \subseteq E(G)$ such that every vertex of G is incident to at most two edges in \mathcal{M}
- 35 Given a 2-matching \mathcal{M} of T^l , the loops of \mathcal{M} are denoted by $\ell(\mathcal{M})$
- 36 Let $d_X(\mathcal{M}, T)$ denote the determinant of the submatrix of $A_X(T)$ formed by selecting the columns and rows associated with the loops of \mathcal{M} .
- 37 [3] $K(G) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{\Delta_1} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{\frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1}} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{\frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_{n-1}}}$, where $\Delta_k = \text{gcd}(\{d_X(\mathcal{M})|_{X=c} : \mathcal{M} \text{ is minimal 2-matching of } T^l\})$ and $c = \text{diag}(c(F_1), \dots, c(F_s))$.

Bibliography

- [1] Fleischner, Geller and Harary (1974): Outerplanar graphs and weak duals.
- [2] Corrales and Valencia (2015): Critical ideals of trees.
- [3] A. and Villagrán (2020): The structure of sandpile groups of outerplanar graphs.