# The Line Graph Operator on Directed Graphs

ライン作用素によって周期性を持つ 有向グラフの振る舞いについて

ルイジアナ州立工科大学 元准教授 菅野 仁子 Louisiana Tech University, research faculty, Jinko Kanno With Richard Greechie

#### Dynamical System in Numbers

$$+$$
  $\times$   $\div$ 

Numbers and operations (addition, multiplication, or functions) are given; if we are applying the same operation repeatedly, what would happen?

We are interested in the behaviors of outcomes.
Suppose a function **f** and an initial value **a** are given;
we call the sequence of outcomes
the orbit (軌跡) of **a** under **f**.



#### Examples

```
a:=10, f(x) := x + 2022
Orbit: 10, 10+2022, (10+2022)+2022, ...
10, 2032, 4054, 6076, ... The orbit increases strictly.
```

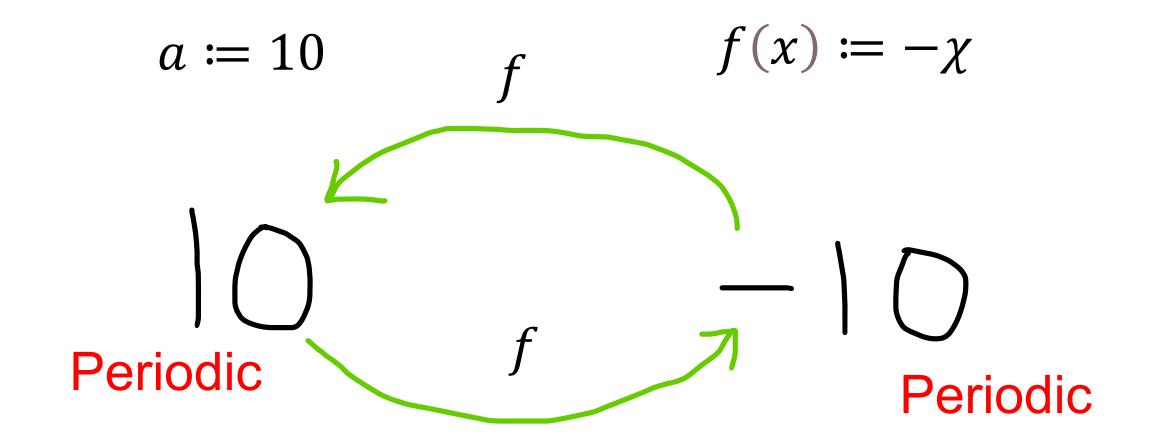
$$a := 10, f(x) := x \times (-1) = -x$$
  
Orbit: 10,  $10 \times (-1), \{10 \times (-1)\} \times (-1), [\{10 \times (-1)\} \times (-1)\} \times (-1), ...$   
 $10, -10, 10, -10, 10, -10, ...$  The orbit repeats the same numbers.

**a** :=10, 
$$f(x) := x \times i$$
,  $i^2 := -1$   
Orbit: 10,  $10 \times i$ ,  $\{10 \times i\} \times i$ ,  $[\{10 \times i\} \times i] \times i$ , ...  
 $10$ ,  $10i$ ,  $10i^2$ ,  $10i^3$ ,  $10i^4$ ,  $10i^5$ ,  $10i^6$ ,  $10i^7$ ,  $10i^8$ , ...  
 $10$ ,  $10i$ ,  $-10$ ,  $-10i$ ,  $10$ ,  $10i$ ,  $-10$ ,  $-10i$ ,  $10$ , ... repeats the same numbers

#### **Notations and Definition**

For integer 
$$k \ge 2$$
, let  $f^k(x) \coloneqq f\left(f^{k-1}(x)\right)$  with  $f^1(x) \coloneqq f(x)$  and  $f^0(x) \coloneqq x$ .

A value b is periodic under f in case there exists a positive integer k such that  $b = f^k(b)$ .



$$f^{2}(10) = 10$$
  $f^{2}(-10) = -10$   
 $f^{6}(10) = 10$   $f^{4}(-10) = -10$ 

$$a := 10$$
  $f(x) := x \times i$ 

Periodic

 $-10i < f^{4}(10i) = 10i$ 

Periodic

 $f^{4}(-10) = -10$ 
 $f^{8}(10) = 10$ 

Periodic

 $f^{4}(-10i) = -10i$ 

#### Not periodic but ...

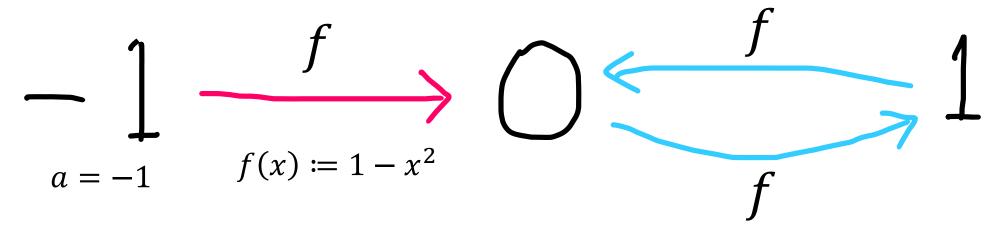
$$a := -1 \qquad f(x) := 1 - x^2$$
Non-Periodic
$$- \int f(x) = 1 - x^2$$

$$- \int f(x)$$

#### Number Theory from a dynamical perspective

#### A number a is pre-periodic

in case there exists m such that  $f^m(a)$  is periodic (軌跡の中に、繰り返される値を持つ).



The value -1 is *pre-periodic* because  $0 = f^1(a)$  and  $1 = f^2(a)$  are periodic.

# Introduce a Dynamical Perspective into Graph Theory

Numbers 数論における力学系

Operations or Functions

Find a function and its pre-periodic values

Directed Graphs (Digraphs) 有向グラフ

The Line Graph Operator

Is there a way to tell us for an arbitrary pre-periodic digraph, how far it is from being periodic?

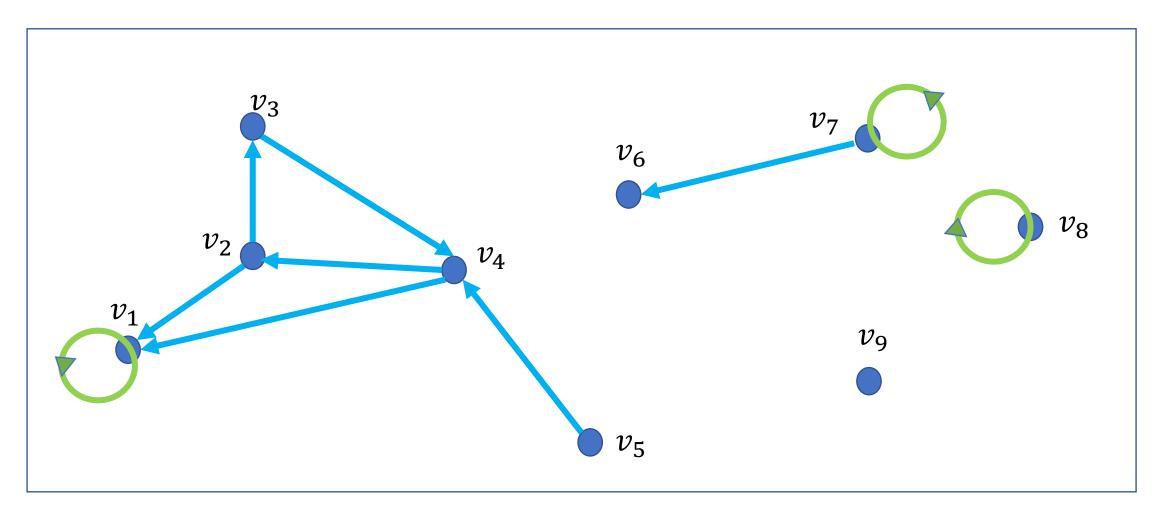
#### What is a digraph?

A digraph D is an ordered pair D = (V, A) where V is a finite set of vertices and A is a set of <u>ordered pairs</u> of V, called <u>arcs</u>. For  $u, v \in V$ , an arc  $\alpha := (u, v)$  can be expressed as uv for short and u is called the <u>initial point</u> and v the terminal point of the arc  $\alpha$ .

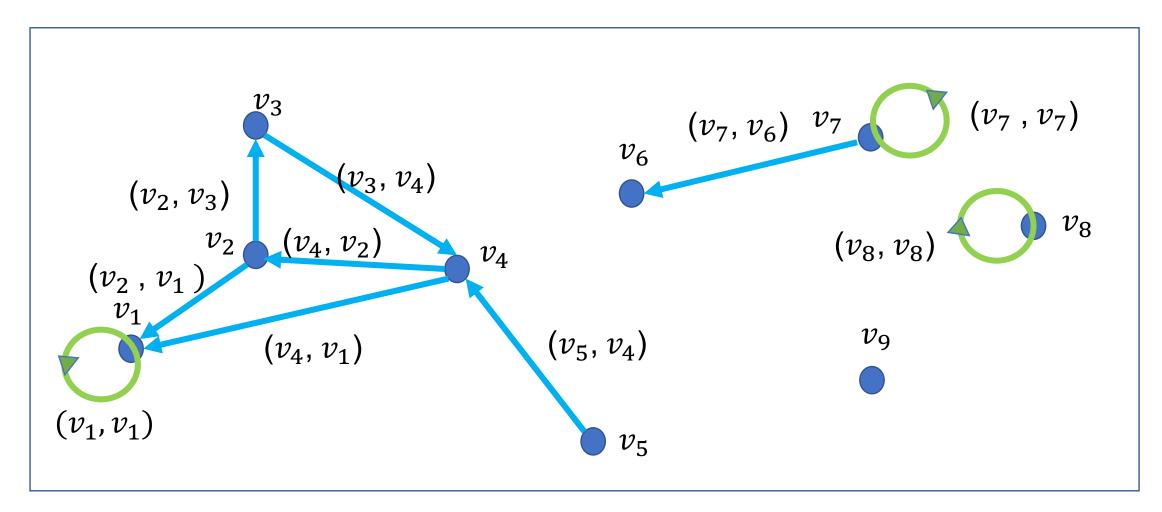
We allow  $A = \emptyset$ ;  $D = (V, \emptyset)$  is isolated vertices if  $V \neq \emptyset$ ; The null graph is  $D = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$ .

Two digraphs D = (V, A) and D' = (V', A') are isomorphic if there is a bijection f : V  $\rightarrow$  V' such that  $uv \in A$  if and only if  $f(u)f(v) \in A'$ .

## A digraph D



### A digraph D



#### A path means a directed path.

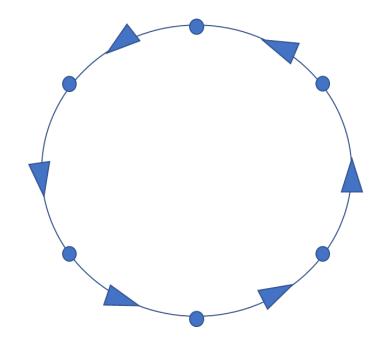
A path P in a digraph D is a subgraph of D having  $n \ge 1$  distinct vertices  $V(P) = \{v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n\}$  and arcs  $A(P) = \{v_1v_2, v_2v_3, \cdots, v_{n-1}v_n\}$ ; if n = 1 then P is a trivial path of D.

The length  $\lambda(P)$  of P is |A(P)| = n - 1And the order |P| of P is |V(P)| = n and we may use the notation  $P_n$ .

Similarly, the order |D| of D = (V, A) is the number of vertices.

#### A cycle means a directed cycle.

A cycle in a digraph D is a subgraph C of D having  $n \ge 1$  distinct vertices  $V(C) = \{v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n\}$  and  $\operatorname{arcs} A(C) = \{v_1v_2, v_2v_3, \cdots, v_nv_1\}$ . The length of C is |A(C)| = n. When necessary, we write  $n_C$  for |A(C)|. We let  $C_D$  denote the set of all cycles in a digraph D.



#### Definition of Linegraph Operator

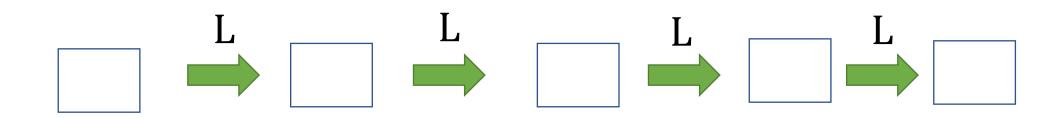
The Linegraph L(D) of a digraph D is that digraph whose vertices are the arcs of D and whose arcs are the concatenated pairs of arcs of D.

```
Here, two arcs \alpha and \beta concatenate in case the initial point i(\beta) of the arc equals the terminal point t(\alpha) of the arc, or i(\alpha) = t(\beta).
```

The mapping L that sends D to L(D) is the Linegraph Operator.

#### ライングラフの定義

ある有向グラフDのライングラフL(D)とは、 Dから新しく定義される有向グラフである。 その頂点集合は、元のグラフの弧集合A(D)からなり 二つの弧の隣接関係は、その一方の弧の終点が残りの弧の始点と 一致するときのみ隣接するとして定義される。



#### **Basic Results and Notations**

For  $k \ge 0$ ,  $D^k := L^k(D)$ . Note  $D^0 := D$  and  $D^1 := L(D)$ .

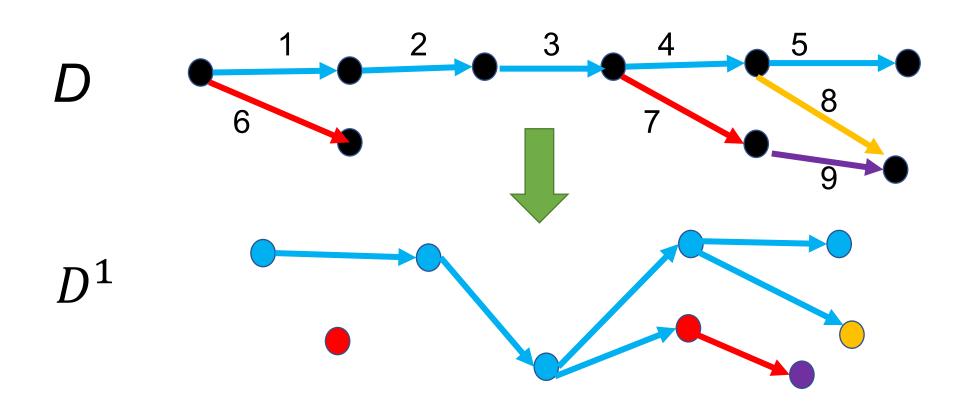
Let  $P_n$  be a path length n-1 with n vertices  $(n \ge 1)$ . Then  $D^1 \cong P_{n-1}$  if  $n \ge 2$ ; otherwise  $D^1 \cong (\emptyset, \emptyset)$ . Therefore,  $D^k \cong P_{n-k}$  if  $k \le n-1$ ; otherwise  $D^k \cong (\emptyset, \emptyset)$ .

Let C be a cycle length at least 1.

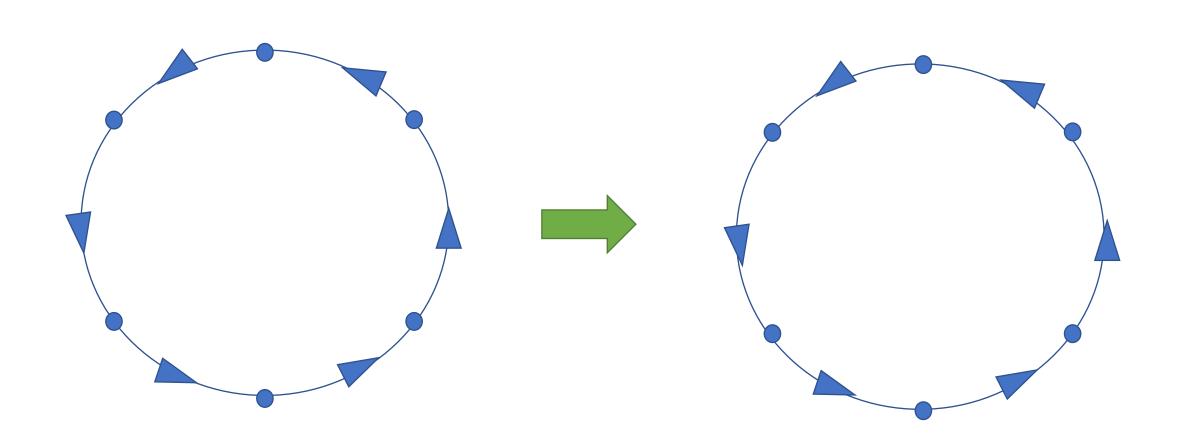
Then for any  $k \geq 0$ ,  $C^k \cong C$ .

どんなサイクルも、ライン作用素では、決して変わらない。

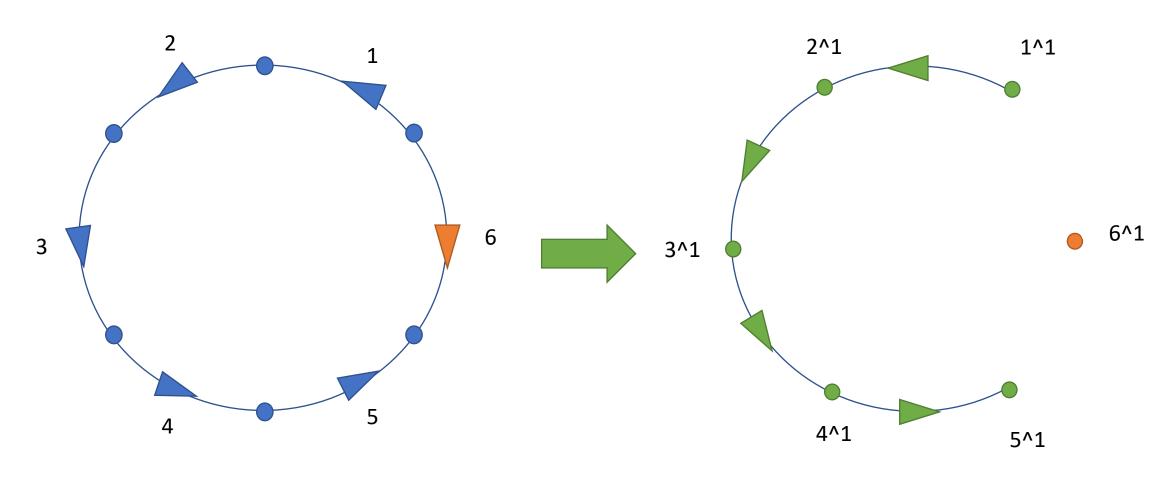
# 空中の木や森は、ライン作用素で長さが一ずつ短くなり、やがて消滅する。しかし、、、、



### サイクルは、ライン作用素で、いつも不変。



#### Maximal Directed Paths matter in L-operator.



$$D := P_6 \cup P_2$$

サイクルでは、ない。

$$D^1 \cong P_5 \cup P_1$$

# Only three possible behaviors of digraphs in the L-operator dynamical system

消滅型

D is dissipative if  $\exists$  an integer N such that  $\forall m > N$  $D^m \cong (\emptyset, \emptyset)$ 

拡散型

D is expansive if  $\forall n \exists m > n$  such that  $|D^m| > |D^n|$ 

周期型

D is periodic if  $\exists k \text{ such that } D^k \cong D$ , or D is pre-periodic if  $\exists m \geq 0 \text{ such that } D^m \text{ is periodic.}$ 

#### Distances in Digraphs

For vertices u, v in a digraph D, the distance of vertices u, v, denoted d(u, v) = d(v, u), is defined by the length of a shortest directed path having endpoints u and v in D. If there is no such path we define

$$d(u,v)=\infty$$
.

For subgraphs X and Y in D, the distance d(X,Y) in D is the minimum of the set  $\{d(x,y): x \in X, y \in Y\}$ .

ここでは、パスで距離を測る。 二点間にパスがなければ、たとえ連結でも距離は、無限大。

### Characterization of the L-Dynamical system

#### Lemma(1960, 1970s):

Let D be a digraph.

D is Dissipative



D has no cycles.

D is Expansive



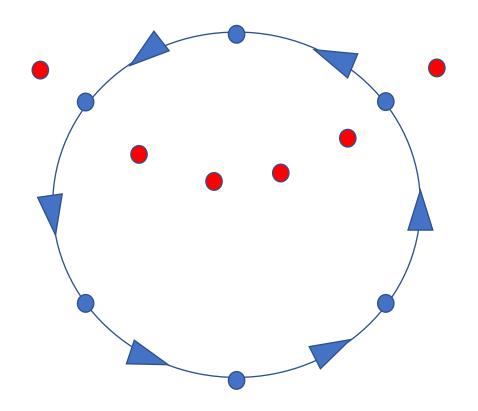
D has at least two cycles and they are of finite distance from each other.

D is Pre-Periodic



Any two distinct cycles of D are of infinite distance from each other.

# Note: A path intersects a cycle twice yields an expansive digraph.



理由は、赤い頂点を通るパスがどちらの向きであろうと、二つのサイクルが形成され二つの距離は、ゼロっまり有限なので、二番目の条件で、拡散する。

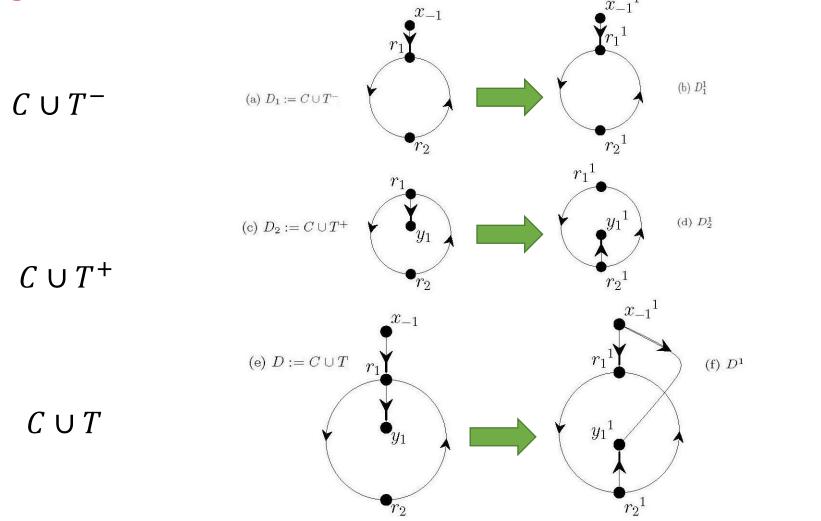
# Tangents to a cycle matter in Pre-Periodic graphs.

あるサイクルCに対するタンジェントTとは、 Cとの共通点がただ一頂点であるという条件を満たすパスのうち 極大なパスを指す。

この唯一の頂点をそのタンジェントの根(ルート)と呼ぶ。

タンジェントTを、ルートのところで二つの部分 (*TプラスとTマイナス*)に分けて考えるのが賢明と思われる。

### Tangents survive.



根も不変

根が一つ戻る

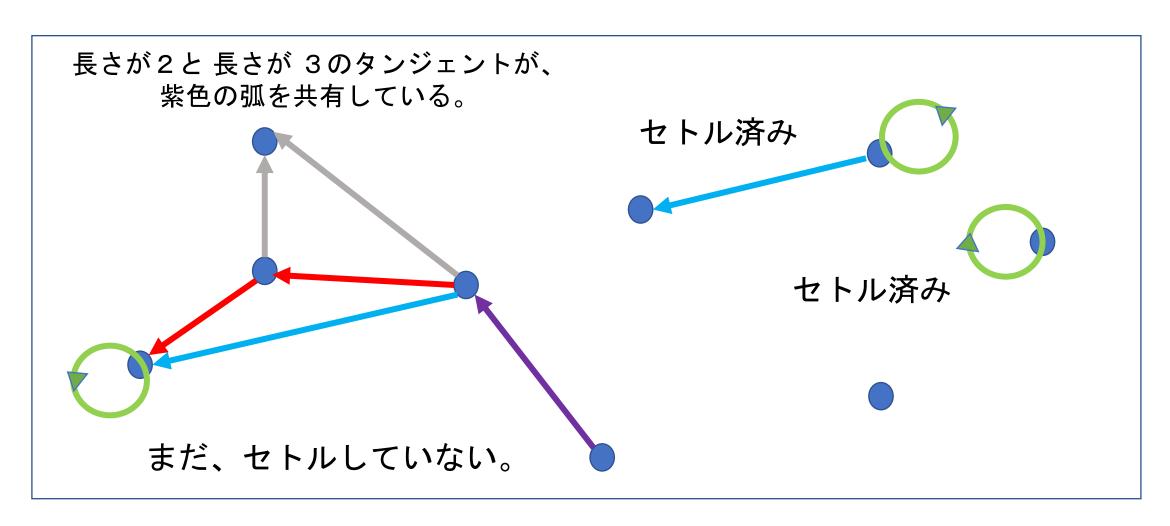
波と呼ばれる 新しいパスが 出現する。

# サイクルの近傍 $\mathcal{N}_C$ とは、Cとその各頂点を根に持つ タンジェント全ての和集合

We say that  $\mathcal{N}_C$  is **settled** (ready to be **periodic**) in case

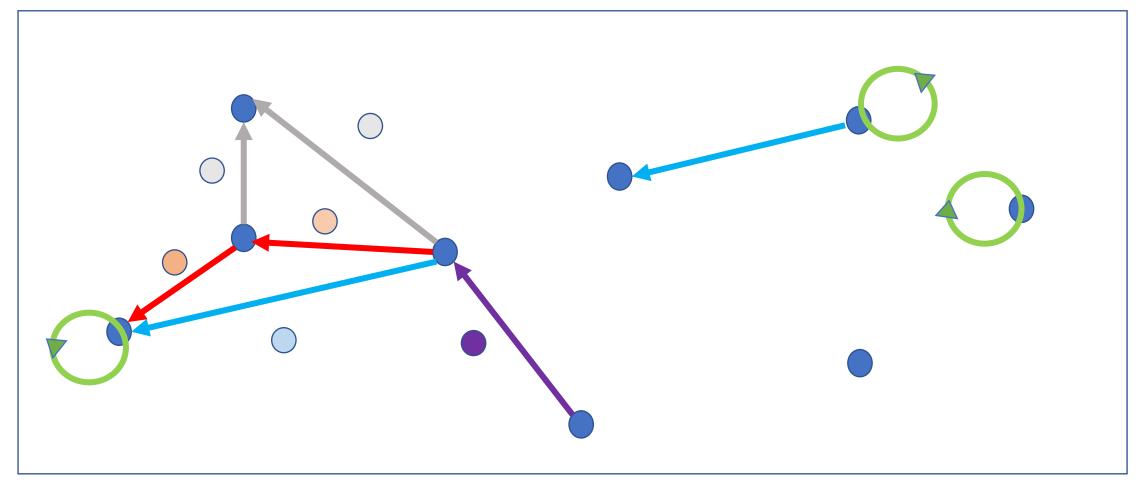
- (1) どのタンジェントも、同じ方向に向きづけられた木から 生成され、根の異なるタンジェント同士は、互いに素。 根が同じタンジェント同士は、根以外に共通点を持た ない。
- (2) Dの部分グラフである  $\mathcal{N}_c$  は、十分な回数ライン作用素を施したグラフの部分グラフと同型である。

#### Dの三つのサイクルとそのタンジェントに注目

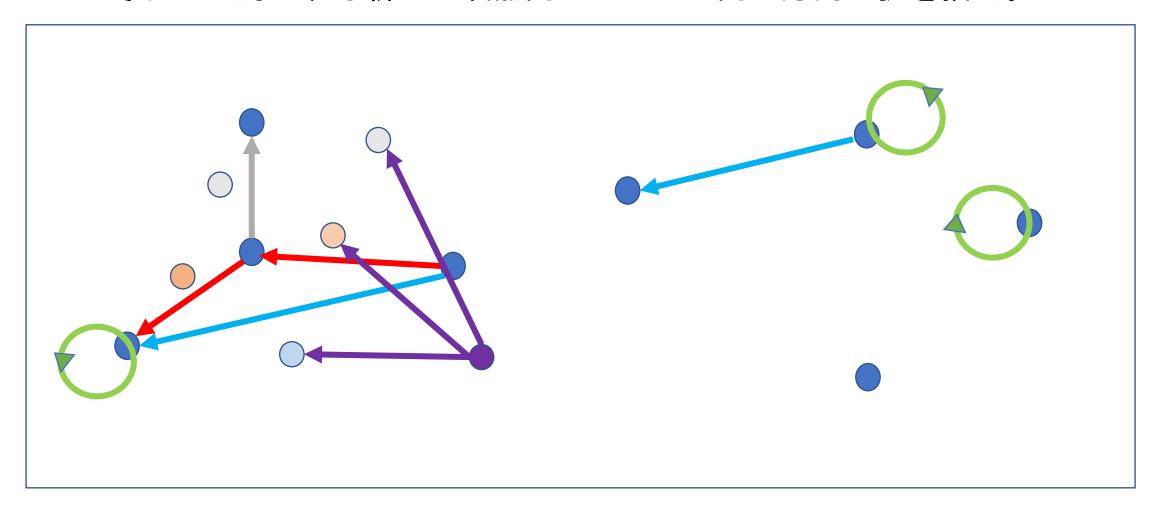


### ライングラフの計算法

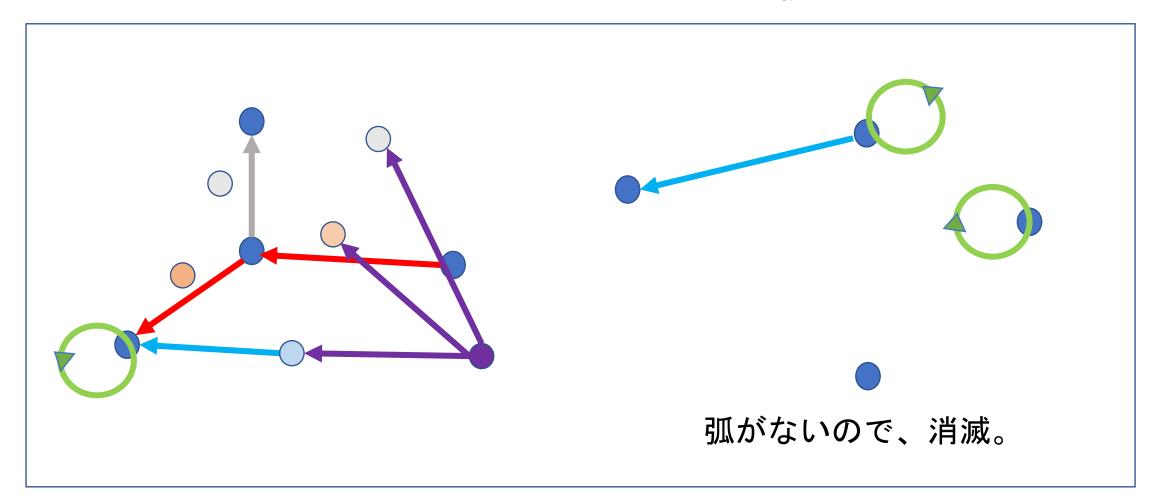
過程1:弧に頂点を対応させる。



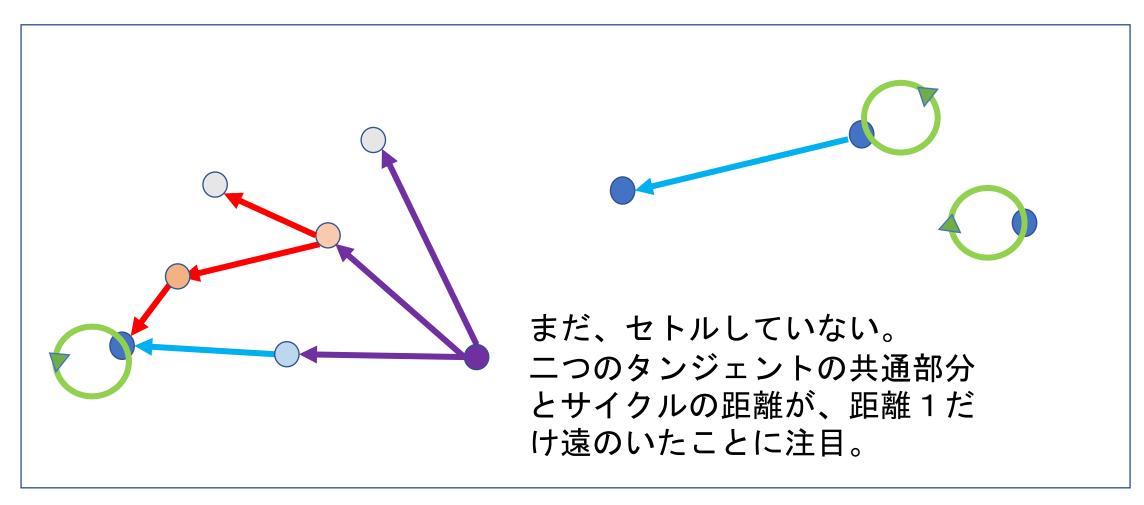
過程2:長さが2のパスになっている弧同士をみつけ、 それらに対応する新しい頂点同士にパスと同じ方向の弧を描く。



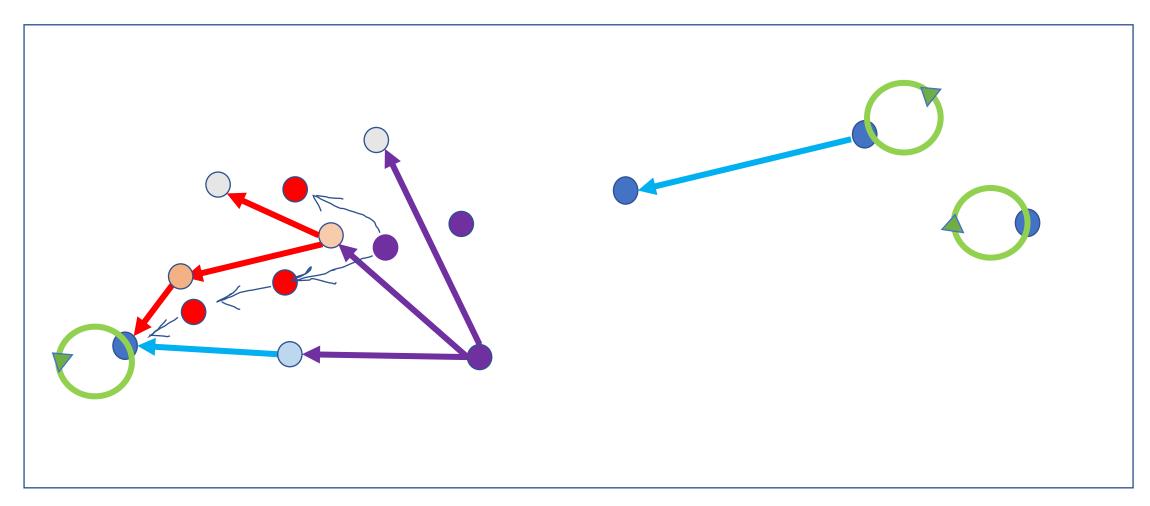
過程3:ループ(サイクル)は、左右どちら向きの弧も含むので、 端点を共有するどんな弧とも、L(D)で隣接する弧を含む。



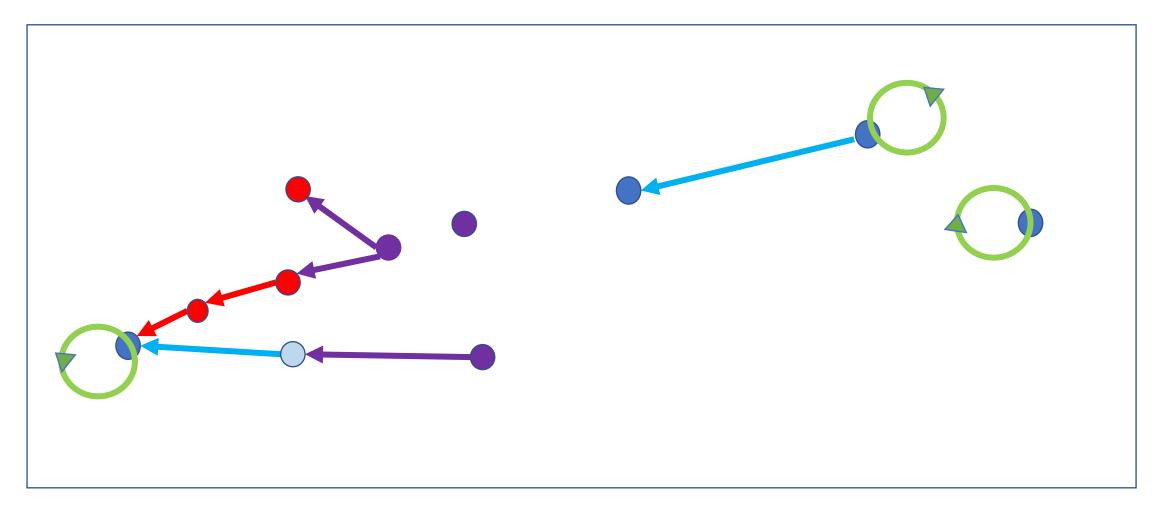
### A nonsettled digraph $D^1$



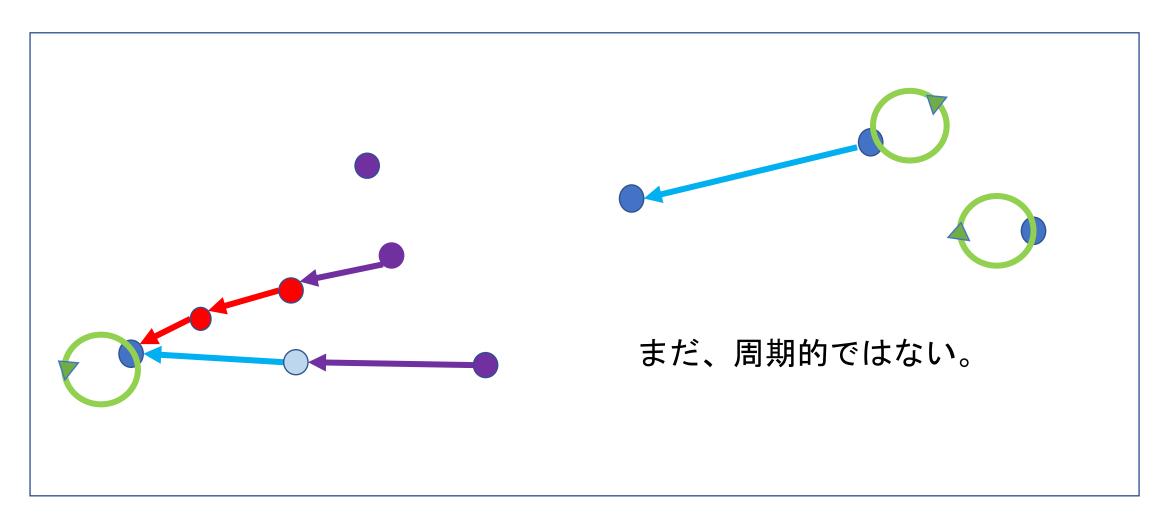
## A nonsettled digraph $D^1$



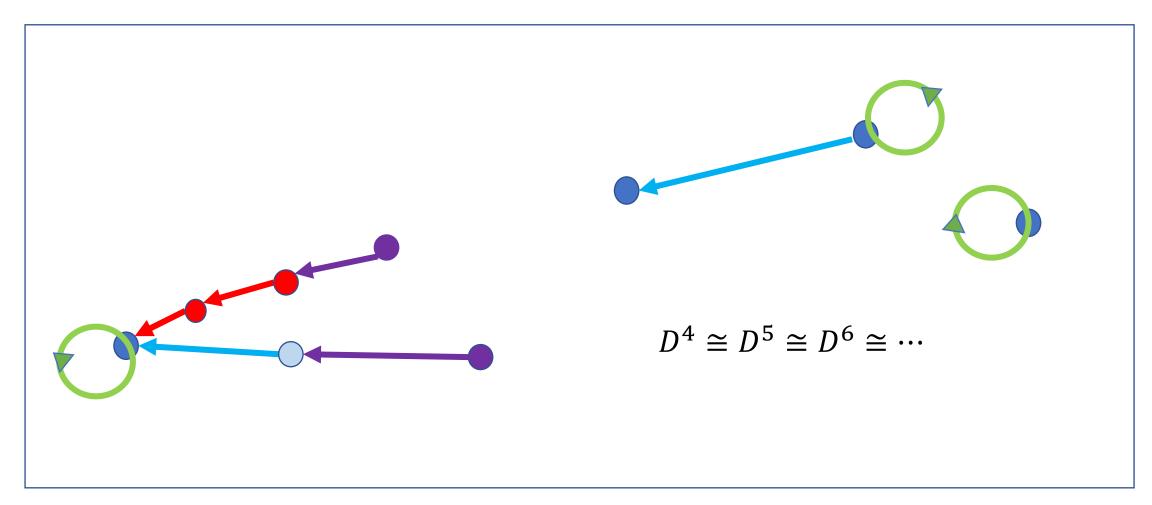
# A settled digraph $D^2$



## Another settled digraph $D^3$

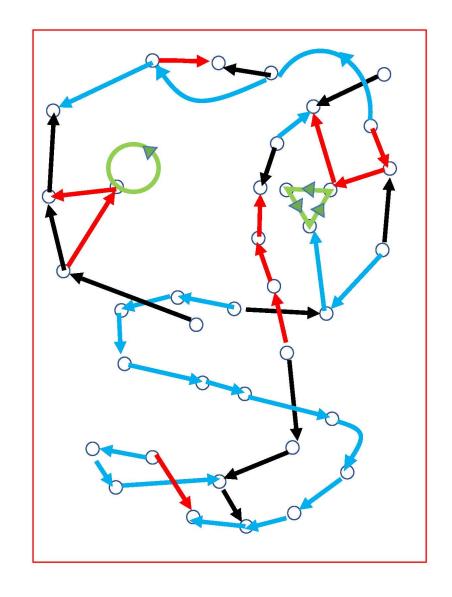


## A periodic digraph $D^4$



#### 波

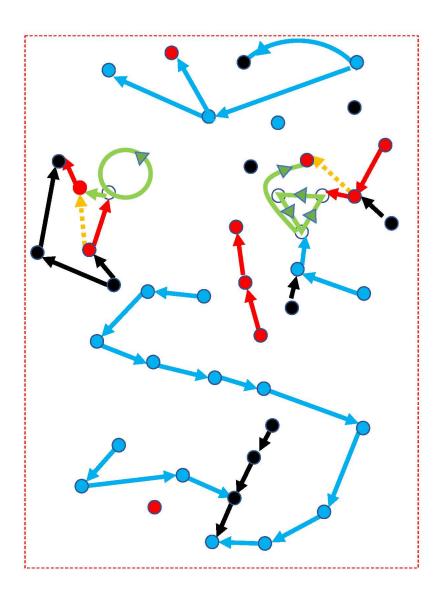
サイクルは、緑色

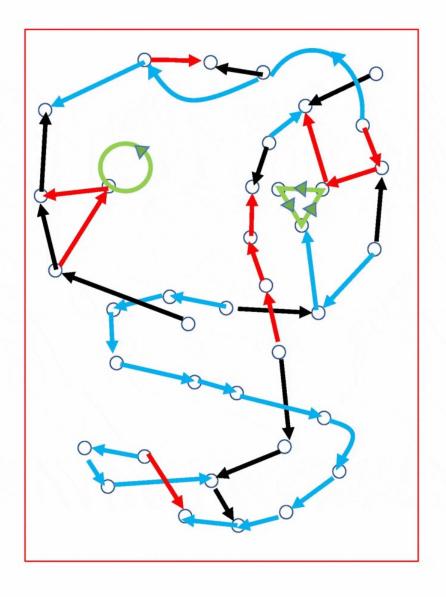


一つのサイクル内に、 正負のタンジェントが 共存しているとその軌 道に波が発生する。

サイクルとタンジェ ントのセトル具合は どうでしょう?

これは、 $D^1$ 頂点の色は、弧の 色を反映した





#### **Theorem**

Let  $\pi D$  be the set of all maximal paths in D and  $\lambda^*(\pi D^*)$  be the length of the longest path in  $D \not = \bigcup_{C \in C_D} \tan(C)$  and let  $M_D := \min\{kn_C : k \in \mathbb{N}, C \in C_D \ and \ kn_C \geq \max\{2\lambda^*(\mathcal{N}_C^- \cup \mathcal{N}_C^+), \lambda^*(\pi D^*)\}\}.$  The graph  $D^{M_D}$  is periodic. Hence if there exists a  $D_0$  with  $D_0^{MD_0} \cong D$ , i.e., if  $\underline{some} \ D^{-M_D}$  exists, then  $\underline{D}$  is periodic.

サイクルたちの長さ、それぞれの正負のタンジェントのうち最長の長さ、 タンジェントと交わらない最長のパスの長さによって周期性をもつまでに 多くても、何回ライン作用素を施せばよいか、計算できる。

#### 応用:

They are helpful for analyzing the DNA sequences or human genome. A digraph D' is called a DNA graph if there exists a digraph D such that D' = L(D), i.e. D' has a pre-image of L-operator.

ライン作用素の軌跡を研究することは、 遺伝子の研究につながっていくだけでなく NP-Hardな問題を、やさしい問題に変換して解く 道具としても利用できる。

#### References

- M. Aigner, On the Linegraph of a Directed Graph, Math. Zeitschr. 102, (1967), 56-61.
- [2] L.W. Beineke, On derived graphs and digraphs, Beitrage Zur Graphentheorie, Ed. H. Sachs, H.J. Voss, H. Walther, Teubner, Leipzig, 1968, 17-23.
- [3] L.W. Beineke and C.M. Zamfirescu, Connection Digraphs and Second-Order Line Digraphs, *Discrete Math.* 39, (1982), 237-254.
- [4] C. Berge, Theorie des graphes et ses applications, Dunod, Paris, 1958; The theory of graphs and its applications, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1962.
- [5] R. Diestel, Graph Theory, 4th Edition, Springer, Heidelberg, 2010.
- [6] F. Harary and R.Z. Norman, Some properties of line digraphs, Rendiconti del Circolo Matematico di Palermo, 9 (2), (1960), 161-169.
- [7] R. L. Hemminger, Digraphs with periodic line digraphs, Studia Scientiarum Mathematicarum Hungarica 9, (1974), 27-31.
- [8] D. B. West, Introduction to Graph Theory, 2nd Edition, Prentice-Hall, NJ, 2001.

# Thank you.