# Spectral bounds on the independence number

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Joint with Matthew Kwan

### Outline

Introduction: the ratio bound and the inertia bound

The limits of the inertia bound

Proof sketch

The adjacency matrix of an *n*-vertex graph *G* is the  $n \times n$  matrix *A* with  $A_{ij} = 0$  if  $ij \notin E(G)$  and  $A_{ij} = 1$  otherwise.

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**General problem:** Understand the space of all WAMs of *G*, and optimize some quantity over this space.

### Theorem (Hoffman (unpublished))

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$$\alpha(G) \leqslant \left| \frac{\lambda_{\min}(A)}{\lambda_{\min}(A) - \lambda_{\max}(A)} \right| n.$$

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Even for general graphs, this optimization is a semidefinite program, so the optimum is efficiently computable.

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The independent set S yields an all-zeroes principal minor M of A. Cauchy's interlacing formula implies  $n_{\geqslant 0}(A) \geqslant n_{\geqslant 0}(M) = \alpha(G)$ .

#### The inertia bound

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**Example:** The adjacency matrix A of  $K_{t,t}$  has eigenvalues t, -t, and 0 (multiplicity 2t-2). So we get the bound  $\alpha(K_{t,t}) \leq n_{\geq 0}(A) = 2t-1$ .

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Is the inertia bound always tight? In other words, does there always exist a weighted adjacency matrix W with

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No! The Paley graph  $P_{17}$  has  $\alpha(P_{17})=3$  but  $n_{\geqslant 0}(W)\geqslant 4$  for every weighted adjacency matrix W.

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The proof involves a lot of casework and is very specific to  $P_{17}$ .

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Theorem (Mančinska-Roberson (2016))

For infinitely many n, there exists an n-vertex graph G with

$$\alpha(G) = O\left(n^{0.9999}\right)$$
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This yields an infinite family of examples for Godsil's question.

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If G is  $C_4$ -free, then  $n_{\geq 0}(W) \geq 0.232n$  for every WAM W of G.

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### Theorem (Kwan-W. (2024))

If G is  $C_4$ -free, then  $n_{\geqslant 0}(W) \geqslant 0.232n$  for every WAM W of G.

If G is the polarity graph of a projective plane, then G is  $C_4$ -free and the ratio bound proves  $\alpha(G) \leqslant \alpha_q(G) = O(n^{3/4})$ .

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- Fix a WAM W of G, with eigenvalues  $\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n$ .
- Let X be the random variable taking value  $\lambda_i$  with probability 1/n, for  $i \in [n]$ . We want to prove a lower bound on  $\Pr(X \ge 0)$ .

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#### Lemma

If X is a RV with 
$$\mathbb{E}[X] = 0$$
,  $\mathbb{E}[X^2] = 1$ , and  $\mathbb{E}[X^4] \leq 2$ , then

$$\Pr(X \ge 0) \ge \sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{2} \approx 0.232.$$

#### The fourth moment

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Remarkably, we will be able to reduce to this case.



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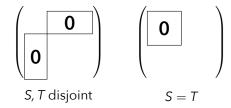
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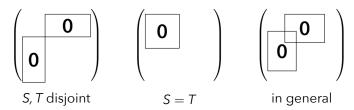


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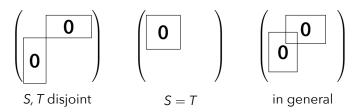


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Suppose there exist S, T with  $|S| + |T| \ge n$  and W[S, T] = 0.



In any case, we are done by induction + Cauchy interlacing.

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$$n_{\geqslant 0}(W) = n_{\geqslant 0}(W') = n \cdot \Pr(X \geqslant 0) \geqslant 0.232n.$$

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### Conjecture

Let  $G \sim \mathbb{G}(n, \frac{1}{2})$ . With probability 1 - o(1), every WAM of G satisfies

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#### Question

What's the complexity of computing the best possible inertia bound?

# Thank you!