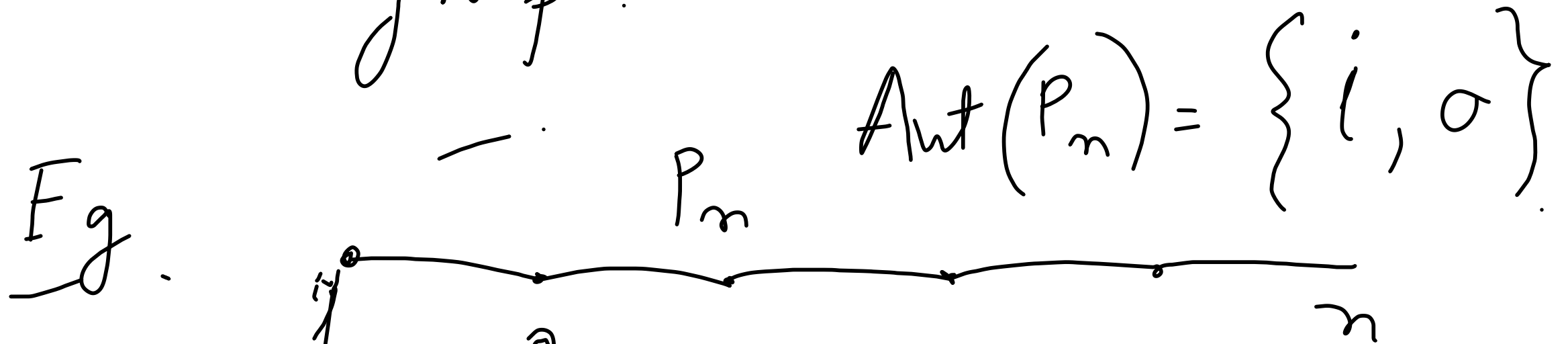


# Graph automorphism.

① Set of automorphisms form a group.



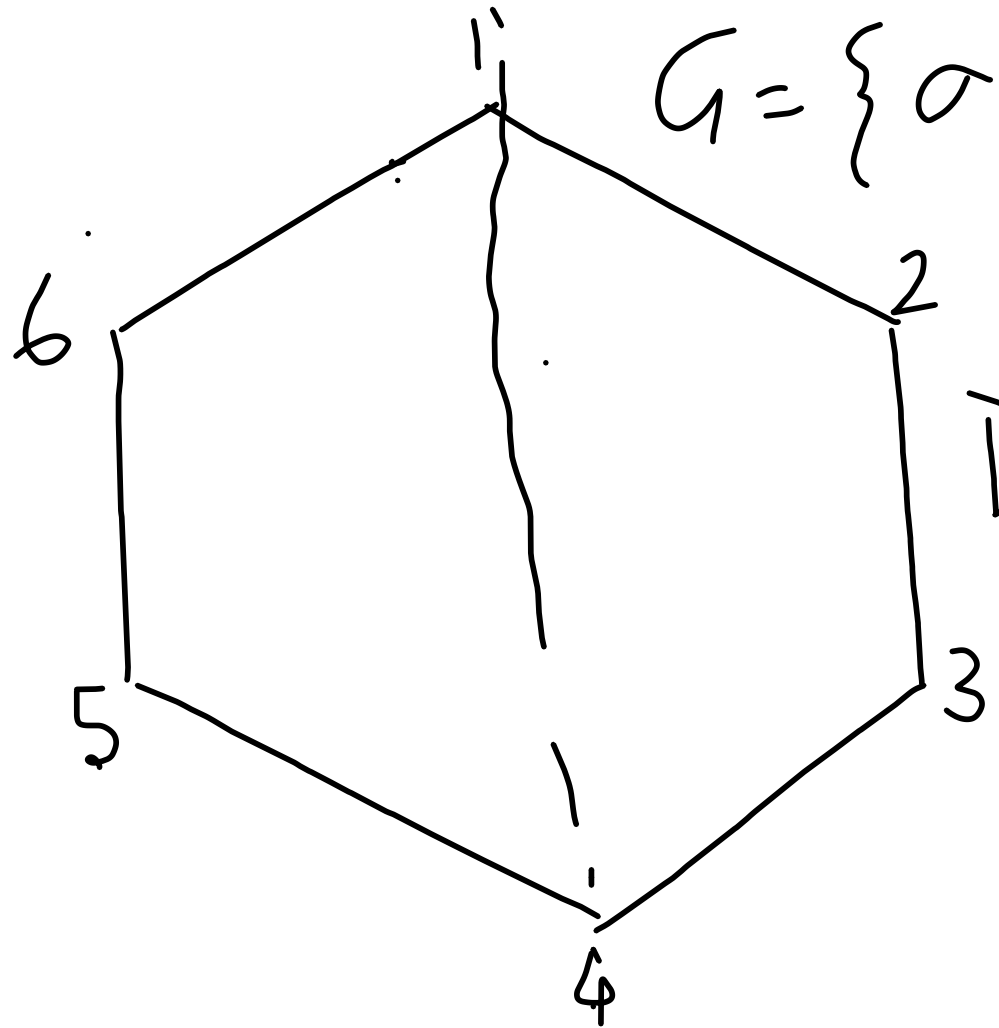
$$\sigma(1) = n$$
$$\sigma(2) = (n-1)$$

$$\text{Aut}(P_n) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$$

②

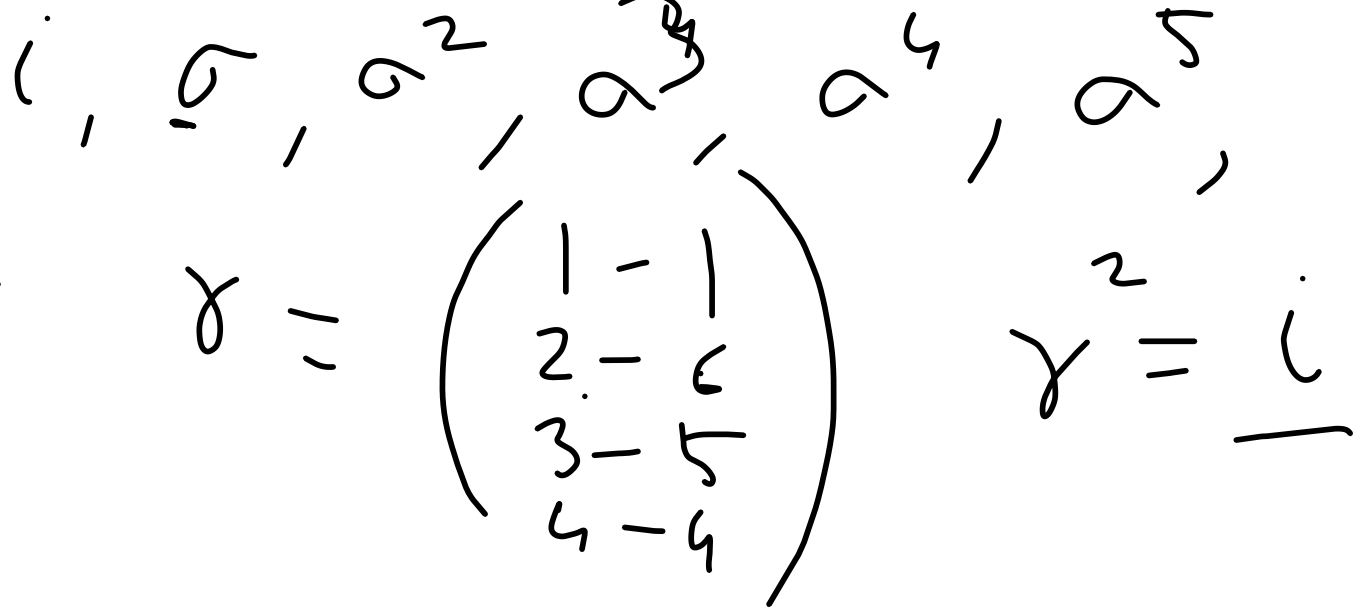
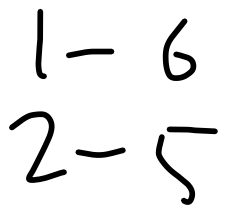
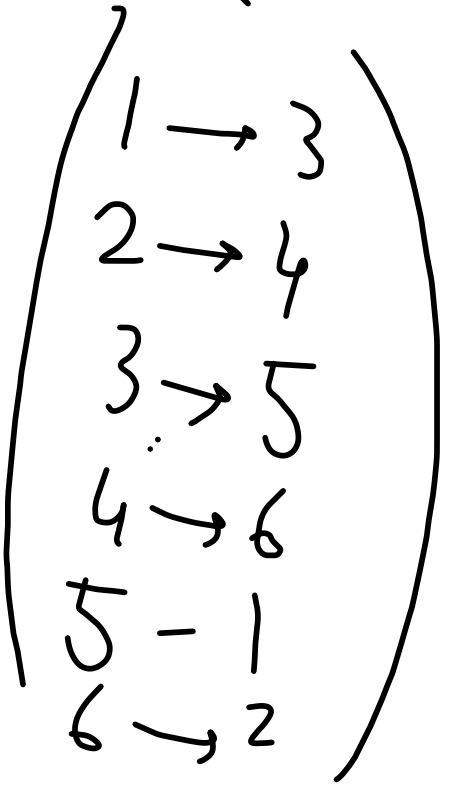
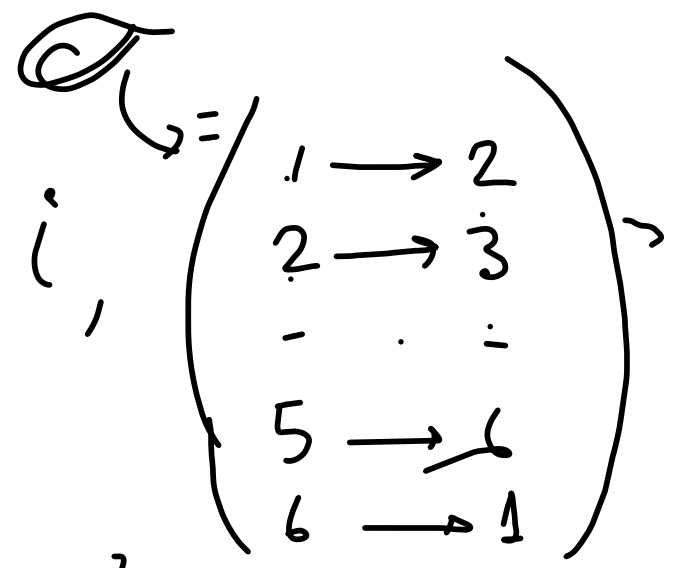
Cycle

$$G = \{ \sigma, \tau, \sigma^6 = 1, \tau^2 = 1, \tau\sigma = \sigma^{-1}\tau \}$$



Dihedral group

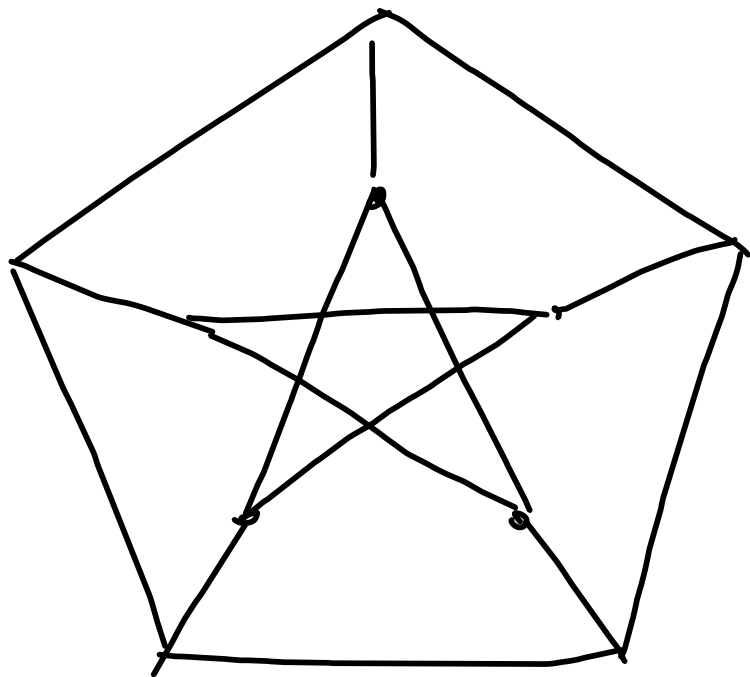
$$\tau\sigma = \sigma^{-1}\tau$$



$$\tau^2 = i$$

③

# Petersen graph



$\text{Aut}(P_n)$

vertex transitive

$v_1, v_2$

$$\sigma(v_1) = v_2$$

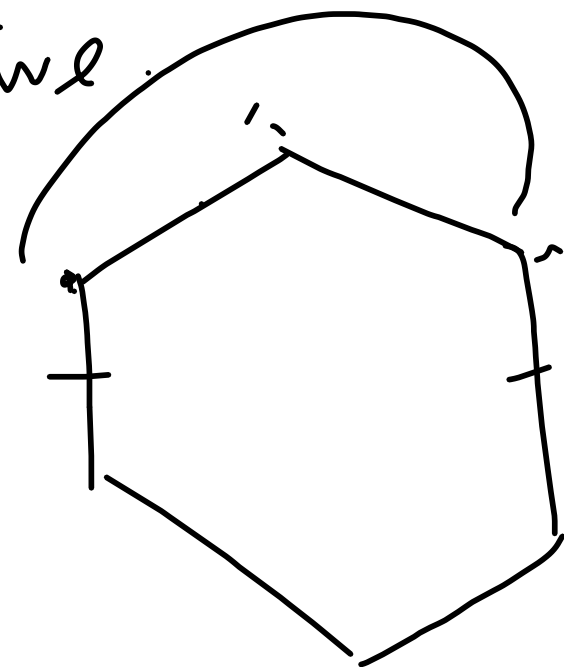
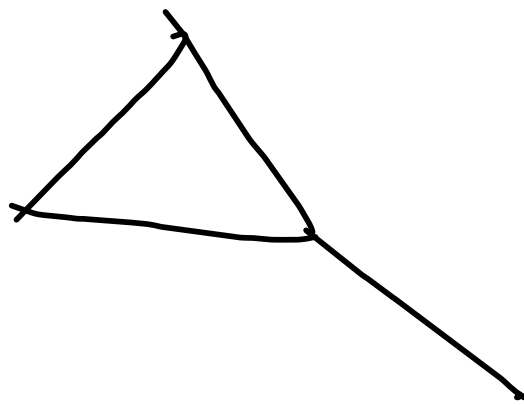
Edge transitive

$(u_1, u_2)$

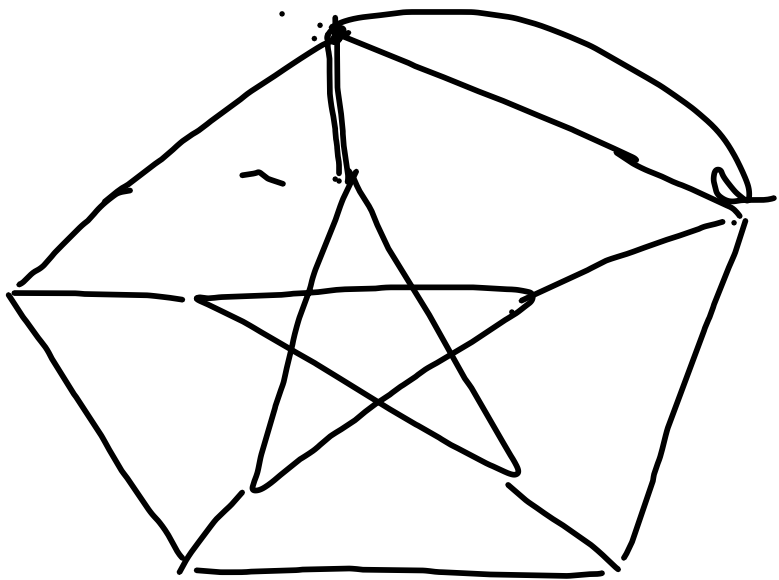
$$\sigma(u_1) = v_1$$

$$\sigma(u_2) = v_2$$

$(v_1, v_2)$

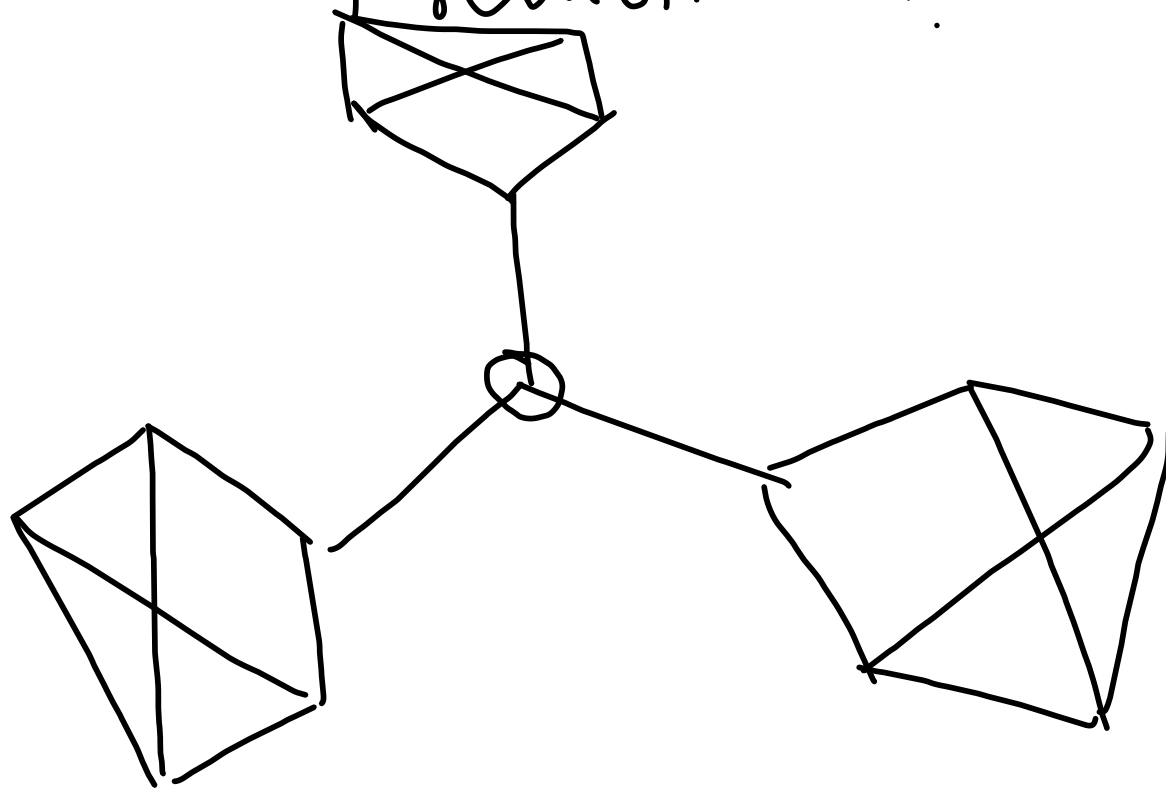


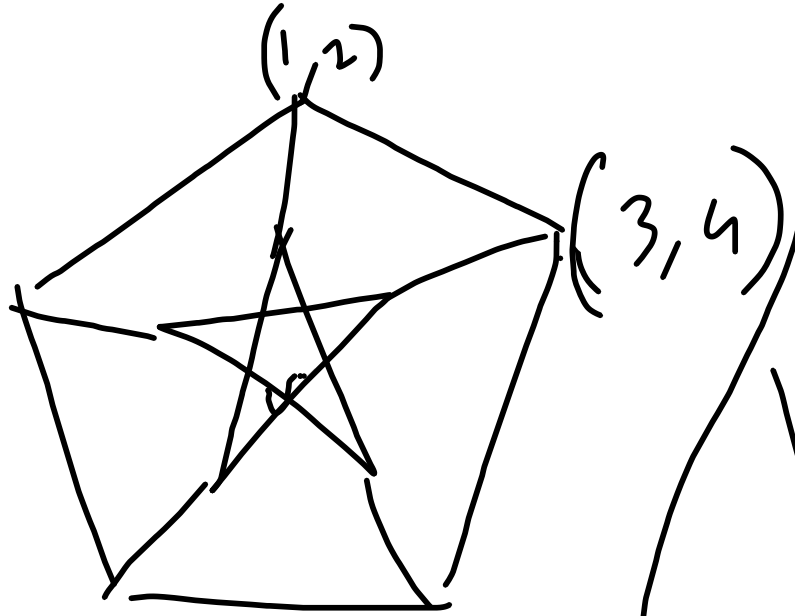
$\text{Aut}(P_{10})$ .



$$\left| \text{Orbit}(v) \right|_{\text{Aut}(P_{10})} = 10$$

Does being regular mean that a graph is vertex transitive?





$$X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1,2), (1,3), \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

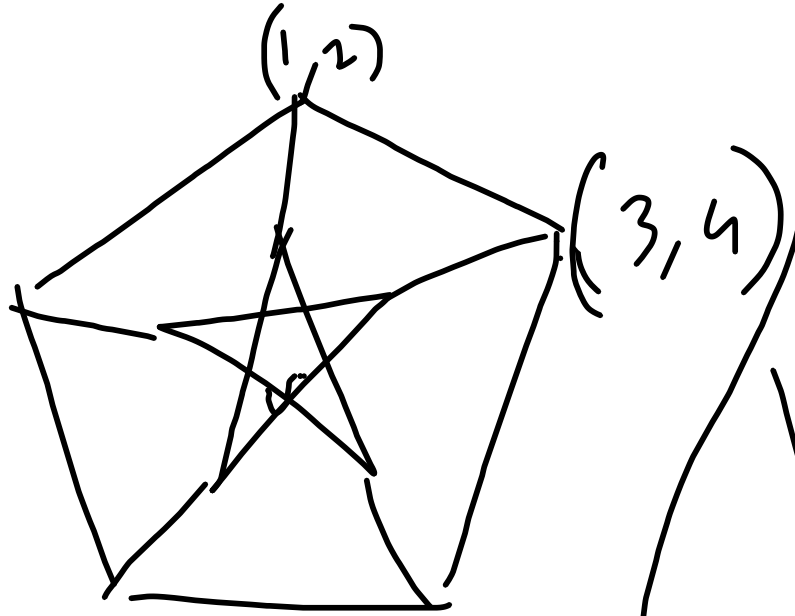
(1,2) (2,5)

$$|V| = 10$$

$E_1 = (u_1, u_2) \sim E_2 = (v_1, v_2)$  if  $E_1 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$

In

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  Exc



$$X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1,2), (1,3), \dots \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

(1,2) (2,5)

$$|V| = 10$$

$E_1 = (u_1, u_2) \sim E_2 = (v_1, v_2)$  if  $E_1 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$

In

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  Exc

$$A_{wt}(\text{Pet}) \leq \underline{S_m} \quad |S_m| = 5! = \underline{120}$$

$$|0\text{-bit}(v)| = \underline{10}$$

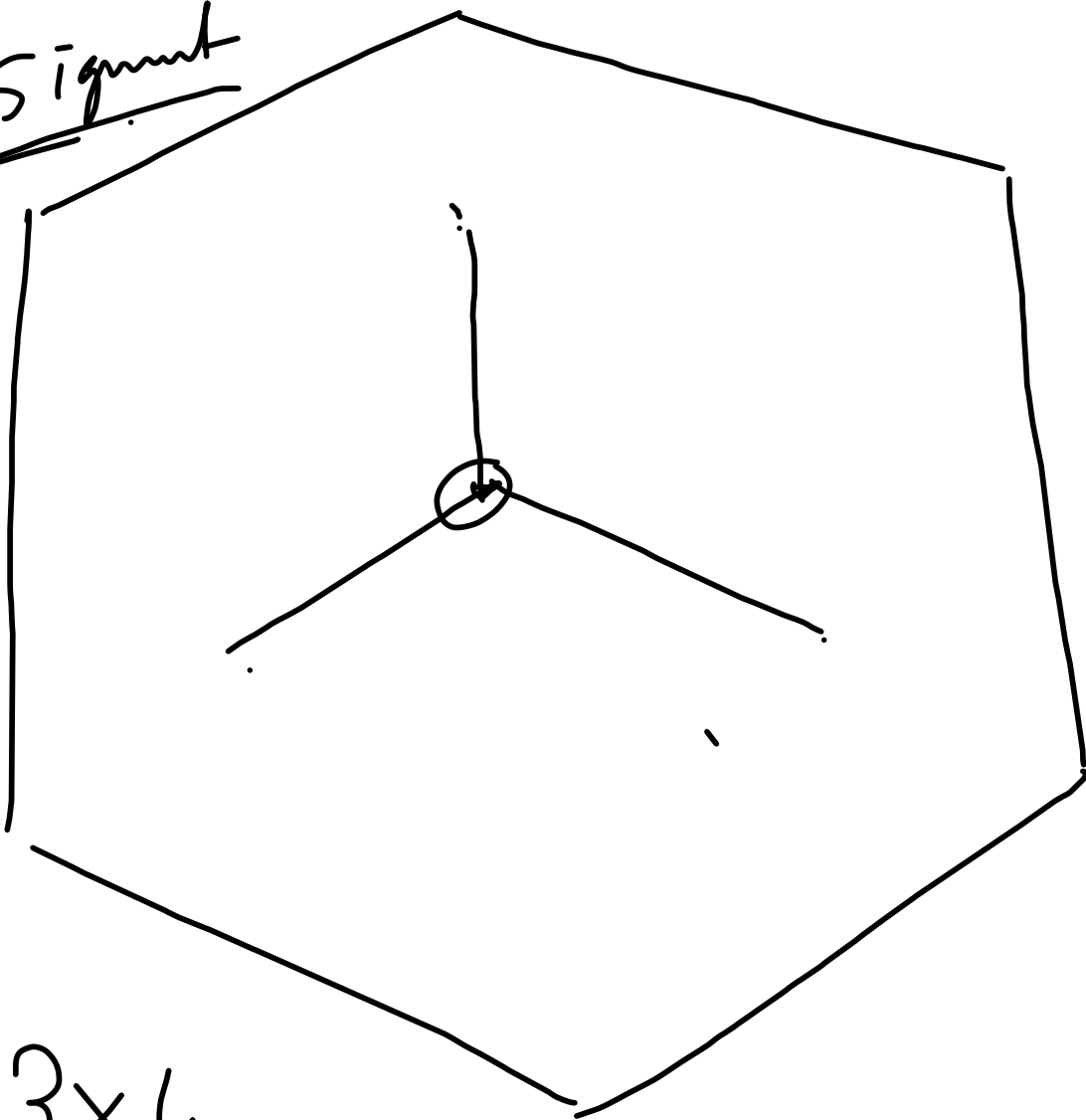
$$|0\text{-bit}(v)| \times |Stabilizer(v)| = |A_{wt}(\text{Pet})|$$

$$\underline{10} \cdot x = \underline{120}$$

12.?

$$A_{wt}(\text{Pet}) \approx \underline{S_5}$$

Assignment



$3 \times 4$   
—  
12

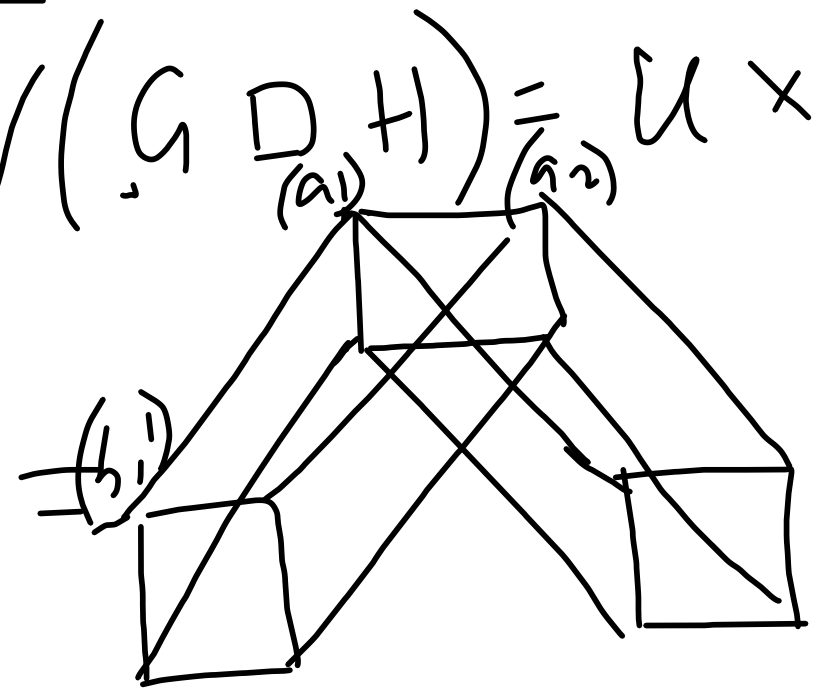
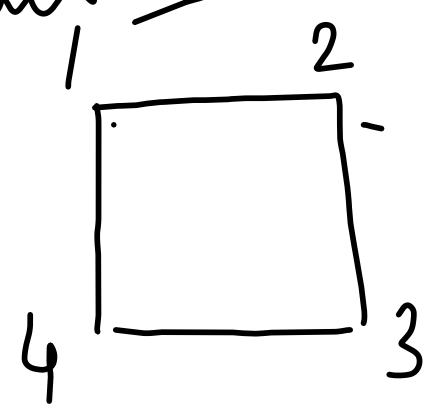
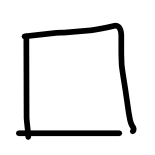
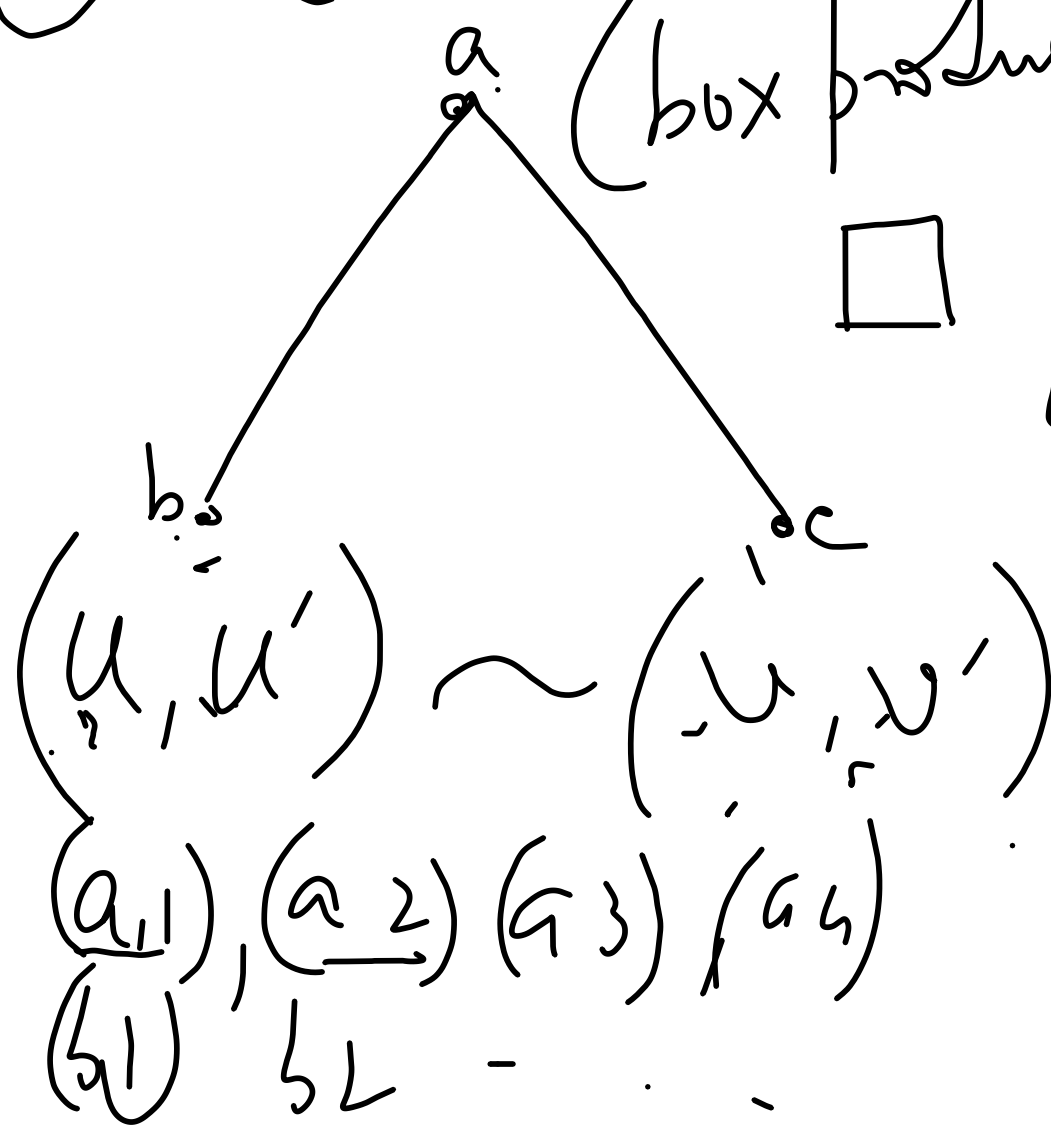
$$|\text{Stab}_v| = 12.$$



# Graph products - $\overset{n}{G}(u_1) \cdot \overset{m}{H}(v)$

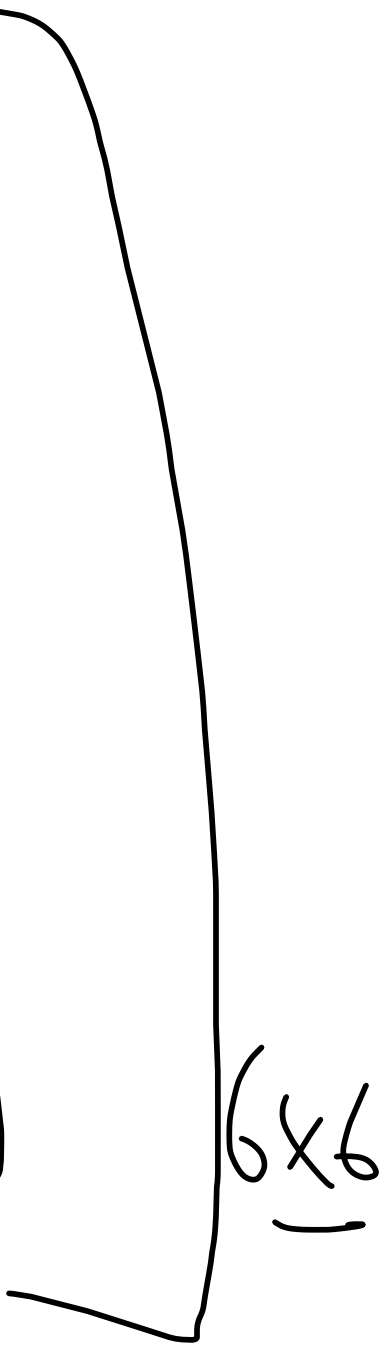
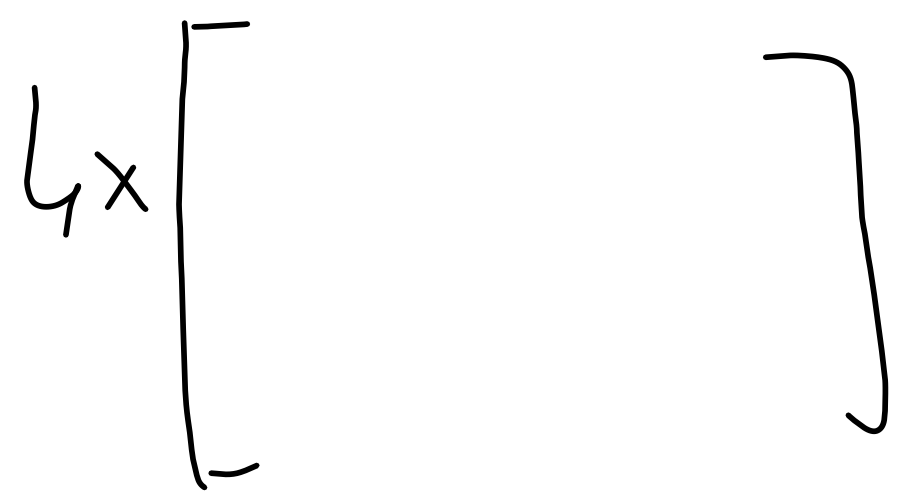
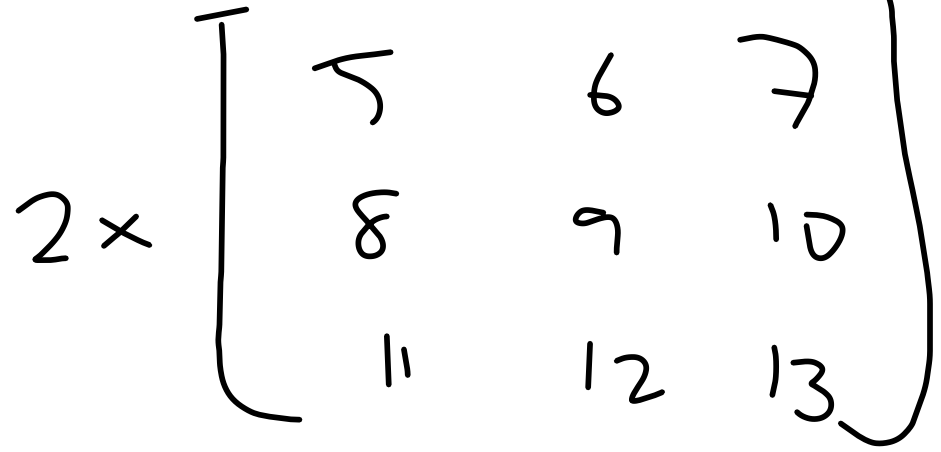
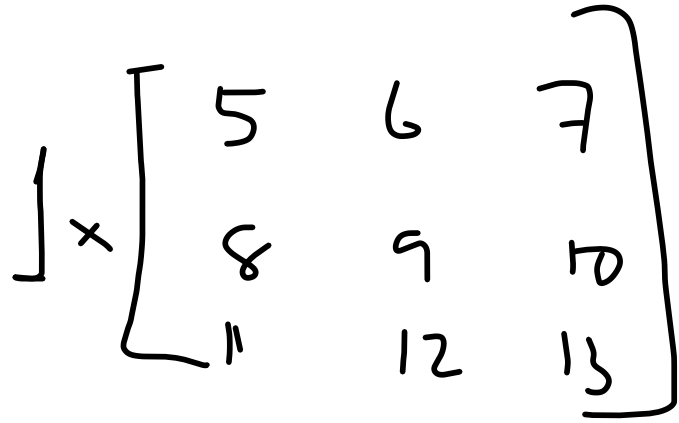
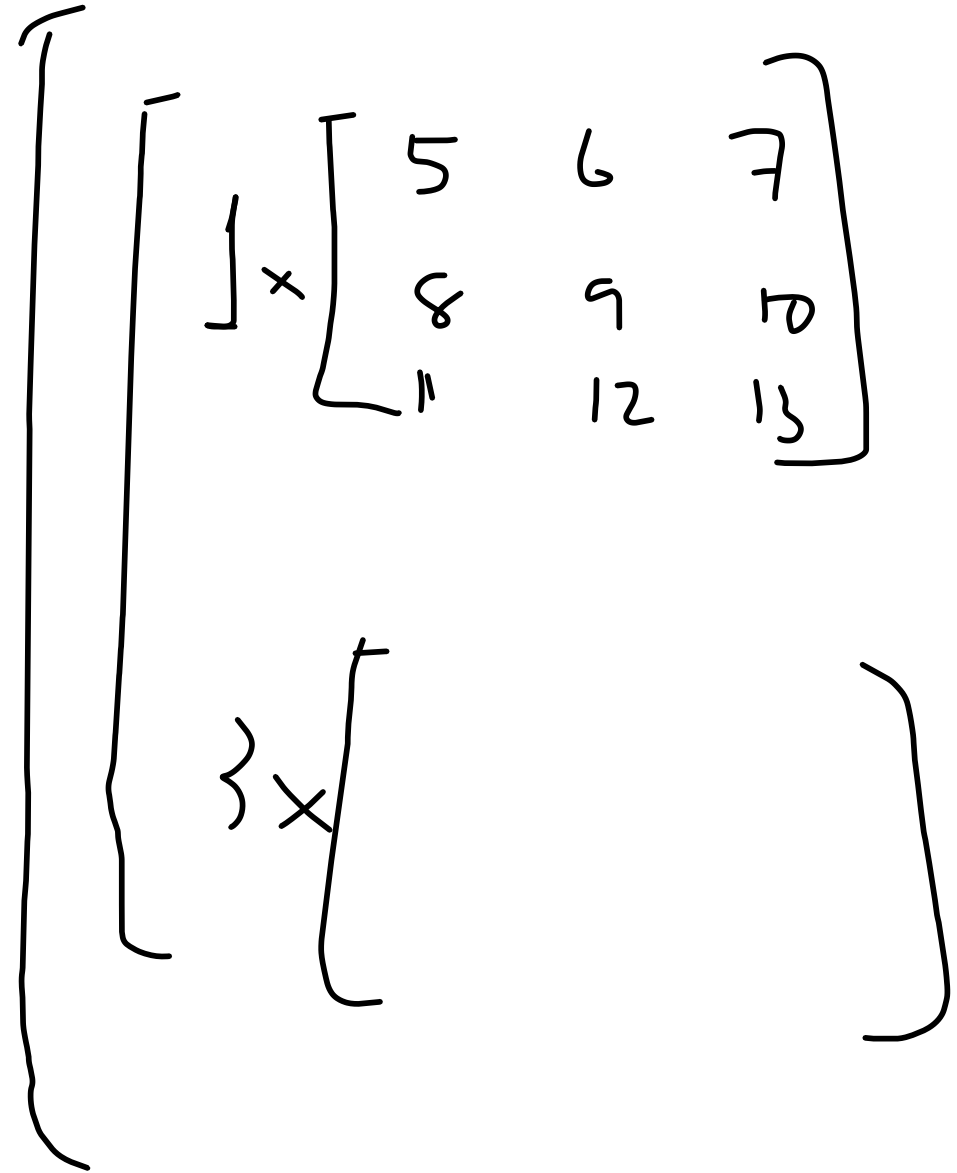
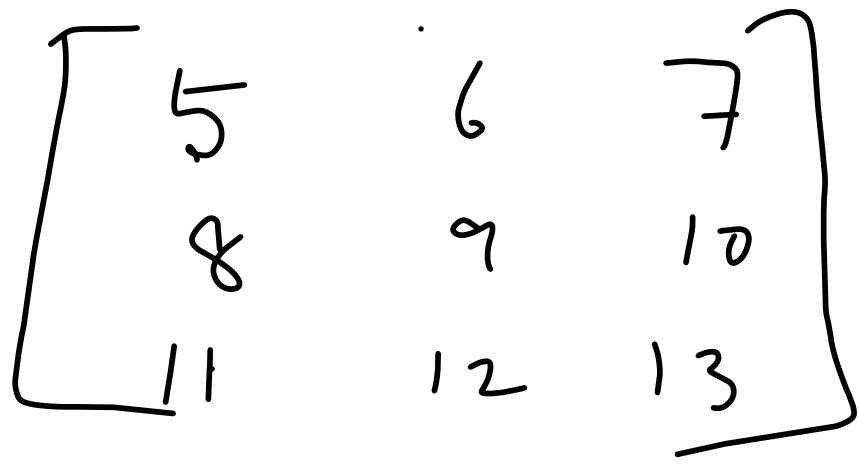
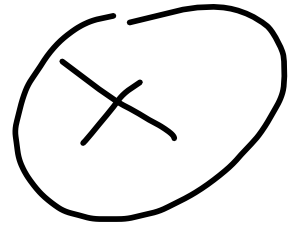
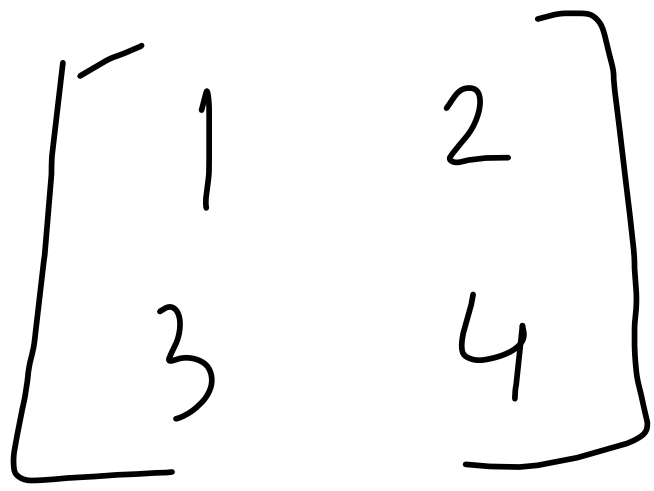
① Cartesian Product  $V(G \square H) = U \times V$

(box product)



if ①  $u = v$  and  $u' \sim v'$

Or  
②  $u' = v'$  and  $u \sim v$ .



$$A_{1 \otimes 2} = A_1 \otimes I_{n_2} + I_{n_1} \otimes A_2.$$


---

Tensor product

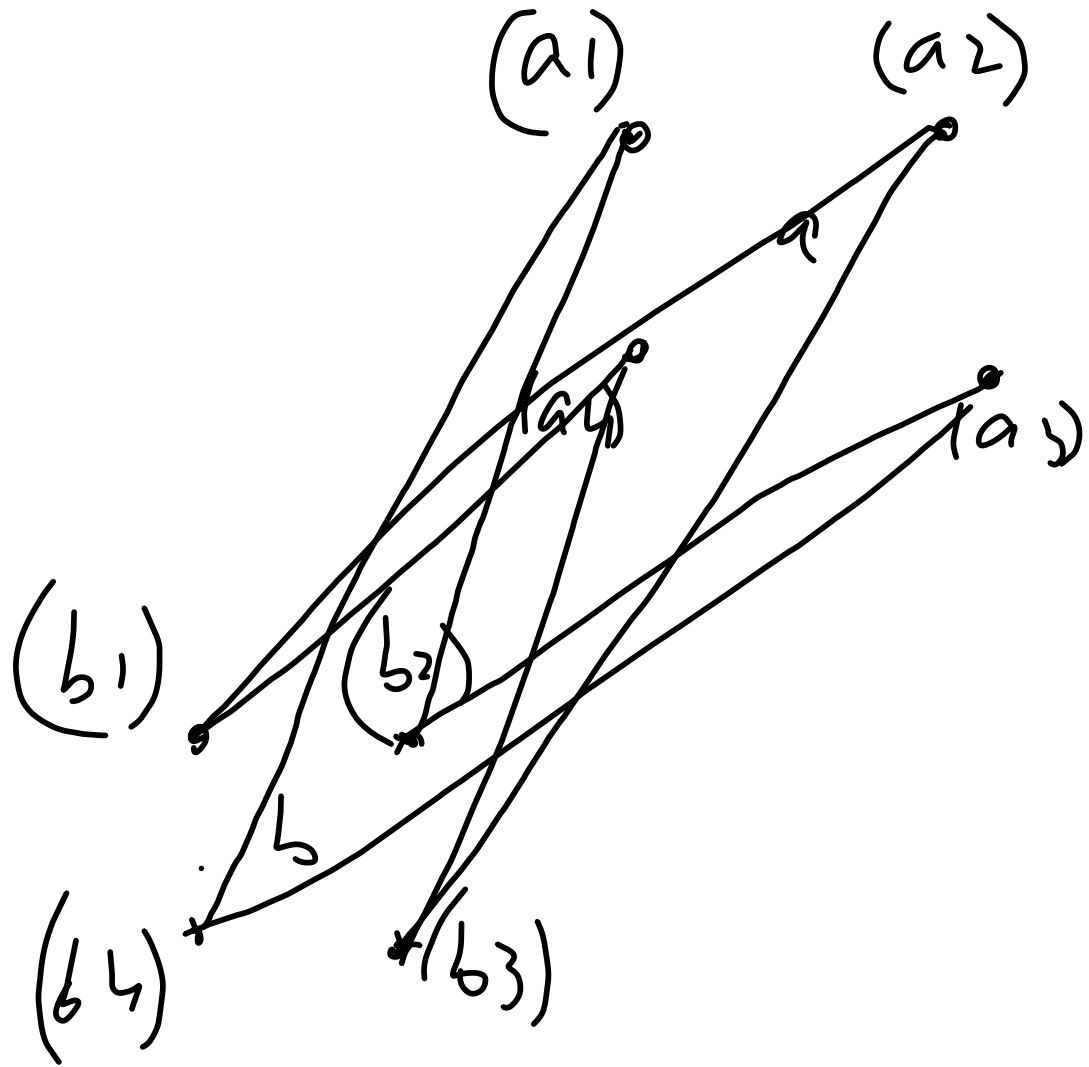
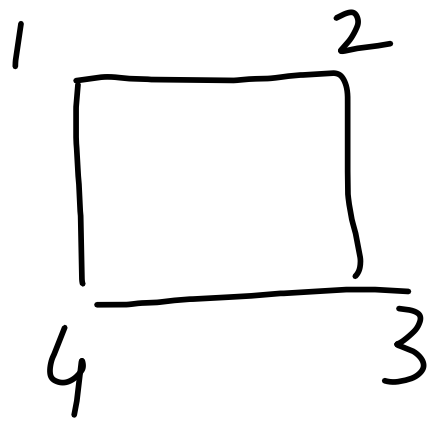
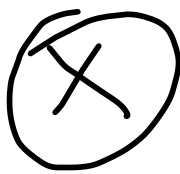
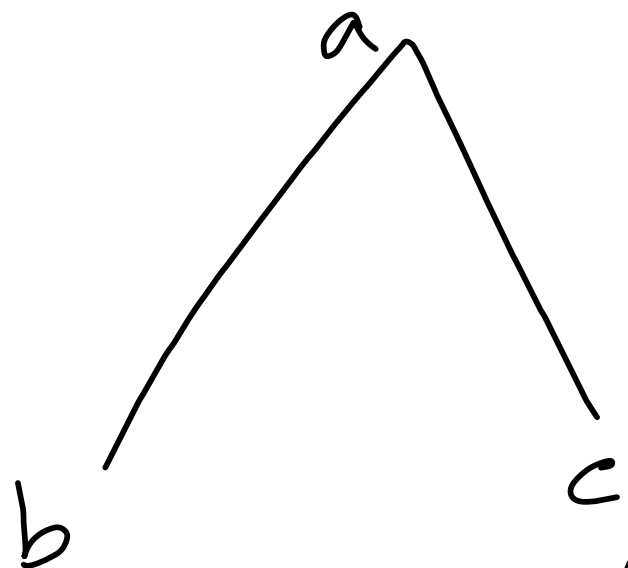
$$\frac{G \otimes H}{\sim}$$

$$V = V(G) \times V(H)$$

$$A_{1 \otimes 2} = A_1 \otimes A_2.$$

$$(g, h) \sim (g', h')$$

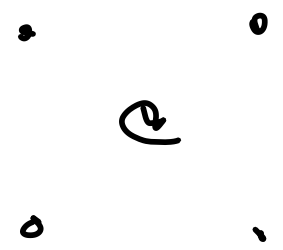
$$g \sim g' \text{ in } G \text{ and } h \sim h' \text{ in } H.$$



$(g, h), (g', h')$

$g \sim g'$

$h \sim h'$

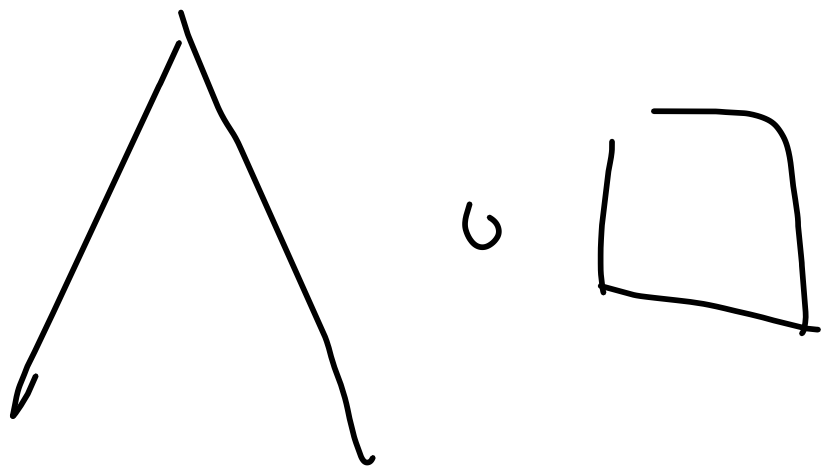


Lexicographic product:  $G \circ H$ .

$$(g, h) \sim (g', h')$$

either  $g \sim g'$

or  $g = g'$  and  $h \sim h'$ .



Strong product

$G \times H$ .

$$(g, h) \sim (g', h')$$

if

①  $g = g'$  and  $h \sim h'$

or

②  $h = h'$  and  $g \sim g'$

or

③  $g \sim g'$  and  $h \sim h'$ .

Wreath product  $G \wr H$ .

$$G = (V_G, E_G), \quad H = (V_H, E_H)$$

$$V(G \wr H) = \underbrace{V_H}_{V_G} \times V_G \quad \left( \underbrace{u_3 \{u_2 \neq, u_2\} u_3}_{\text{}} \right)$$

$$= \left\{ (f, v) \mid f: V_G \rightarrow V_H, v \in V_G \right\}$$

$$(f, v) \sim (f', v')$$

- ①  $v = v'$  and  $f(w) = f'(w) \forall w \neq v$  and  $f(v) \sim f'(v)$   
or ②  $f(w) = f'(w), \forall w \in V(G)$  and  $f(v) \sim f'(v)$

