

# Nontrivial nuciferous graphs exist

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## Abstract

A nuciferous graph is a simple graph with a non-singular 0-1 adjacency matrix  $A$  such that all the diagonal entries of  $A^{-1}$  are zero and all the off-diagonal entries of  $A^{-1}$  are non-zero. Sciriha *et al.* conjectured that except  $K_2$ , no nuciferous graph exists. We disprove this conjecture. Moreover, we conjecture that there are infinitely many nuciferous Cayley graphs.

*Keywords:* Nuciferous graph, Cayley graph.

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## 1 Introduction

Let  $G$  be a simple graph with non-singular 0-1 adjacency matrix  $A$ . If all the diagonal entries of  $A^{-1}$  are zero and all the off-diagonal entries of  $A^{-1}$  are non-zero, then  $G$  is called a *nuciferous graph*. The concept of nuciferous graphs has arisen in the context of the quantum mechanical theory of the conductivity of non-singular carbon molecules in the Source and Sink Potential model [2]. According to Sciriha [4]:

“In the graph-theoretical Source and Sink Potential model, a molecule is either an insulator or a conductor for electrons with energy zero. Of particular interest are two classes of graphs with analogous vertex pairs, i.e., the same behavior for any two-vertex connection. These are uniform-core (insulating for all two-vertex connections) and nuciferous graphs, which conduct for all two-vertex connections. A graph  $G$  in the first class reaches the minimum possible nullity when any two distinct connecting vertices are deleted. In the second class, the nullity reaches one, the maximum possible, when any vertex is deleted.”

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To date, the only nuciferous graph known is  $K_2$  which we call it the trivial one. In [5] it was conjectured that there are no others. We disprove this conjecture.

We remark that in [1] weighted graphs that have an adjacency matrix with the required structure in the inverse as in nuciferous graphs were found.

## 2 Nuciferous Cayley graphs

Making use of the database of vertex-transitive graphs by Gordon Royle [3] and an exhaustive computer search, we found several nuciferous graphs. In fact among vertex-transitive graphs with at most 31 vertices, there are 21 nuciferous graphs. All the 21 nuciferous graphs we found are Cayley graphs: 6 on 24, 3 on 28 and 12 on 30 vertices. Recall that a Cayley graph  $\text{Cay}(\Gamma, S)$  for a given group  $\Gamma$  and connection set  $S \subset \Gamma$  is the graph with vertex set  $\Gamma$  and with  $u$  connected to  $v$  if and only if  $vu^{-1} \in S$ . Table 1 shows the list of nuciferous Cayley graphs up to 31 vertices according to their groups in which  $C_n$  and  $D_n$  denote cyclic and dihedral groups of order  $n$ , respectively, and  $\text{Sym}_k$  and  $\text{Alt}_k$  denote the symmetric and alternative groups on  $k$  elements, respectively. We notice that in Table 1 the

Order	Group	Degree	# of nuciferous
24	$D_{12} \times C_2$	15	1
24	$\text{Alt}_4 \times C_2$	7	2
24	$\text{Sym}_3 \times C_4$	15	1
24	$D_{24}$	15	1
24	$\text{Sym}_4$	7	2
24	$\text{Sym}_4$	15	1
28	$D_{28}$	13	1
28	$D_{28}$	15	2
30	$C_{30}$	11	1
30	$C_{30}$	15	1
30	$D_{10} \times C_3$	11	1
30	$D_{10} \times C_3$	22	1
30	$D_6 \times C_5$	11	1
30	$D_{30}$	11	1
30	$D_{30}$	15	10

Table 1: Number of nuciferous Cayley graphs with at most 31 vertices according to their group

two degree 7 graphs on  $\text{Alt}_4 \times C_2$  are isomorphic to the two degree 7 graphs on  $\text{Sym}_4$ ; all the degree 11 graphs are isomorphic; and the degree 15 graph on  $C_{30}$  is isomorphic to one of the degree 15 graphs on  $D_{30}$ .

Tables 2 and 3 depict the adjacency matrix  $A$  and the inverse  $A^{-1}$  of one of the two nuciferous Cayley graphs with 24 vertices on the group  $\text{Alt}_4 \times C_2$ .

Based on our findings on nuciferous Cayley graphs we pose the following:

**Conjecture 2.1.** *There exist infinitely many nuciferous Cayley graphs.*





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