

MINIMUM RANK OF EDGE SUBDIVISIONS OF GRAPHS*

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Abstract. Let F be a field, let G be an undirected graph on n vertices, and let $S(F, G)$ be the set of all F -valued symmetric $n \times n$ matrices whose nonzero off-diagonal entries occur in exactly the positions corresponding to the edges of G . The minimum rank of G over F is defined to be $\text{mr}(F, G) = \min\{\text{rank } A \mid A \in S(F, G)\}$. The problem of finding the minimum rank (maximum nullity) of edge subdivisions of a given graph G is investigated. It is shown that if an edge is adjacent to a vertex of degree 1 or 2, its maximum nullity is unchanged upon subdividing the edge. This enables us to reduce the problem of finding the minimum rank of any graph obtained from G by subdividing edges to finding the minimum rank of those graphs obtained from G by subdividing each edge at most once. The graph obtained by subdividing each edge of G once is called its subdivision graph and is denoted by \tilde{G} . It is shown that its maximum nullity is an upper bound for the maximum nullity of any graph obtained from G by subdividing edges. It is also shown that the minimum rank of \tilde{G} often depends only upon the number of vertices of G . In conclusion, some illustrative examples and open questions are presented.

Key words. Combinatorial matrix theory, Edge subdivision, Graph, Maximum nullity, Minimum rank, Symmetric.

AMS subject classifications. 05C50, 15A03, 15B57.

*Received by the editors July 28, 2008. Accepted for publication August 10, 2009. Handling Editor: Bryan L. Shader.

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[‡]Supported by a BYU Department of Mathematics undergraduate research mentoring grant, winter semester 2008.

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