

Spectral properties of unitary Cayley graphs of finite commutative rings

Xiaogang Liu and Sanming Zhou

Department of Mathematics and Statistics
The University of Melbourne
Parkville, VIC 3010, Australia

xiaogliu@student.unimelb.edu.au, smzhou@ms.unimelb.edu.au

Submitted: May 27, 2012; Accepted: Oct 10, 2012; Published: Oct 25, 2012

Mathematics Subject Classifications: 05C50, 05C25

Abstract

Let R be a finite commutative ring. The unitary Cayley graph of R , denoted G_R , is the graph with vertex set R and edge set $\{\{a, b\} : a, b \in R, a - b \in R^\times\}$, where R^\times is the set of units of R . An r -regular graph is Ramanujan if the absolute value of every eigenvalue of it other than $\pm r$ is at most $2\sqrt{r-1}$. In this paper we give a necessary and sufficient condition for G_R to be Ramanujan, and a necessary and sufficient condition for the complement of G_R to be Ramanujan. We also determine the energy of the line graph of G_R , and compute the spectral moments of G_R and its line graph.

Keywords: Unitary Cayley graph, Local ring, Finite commutative ring, Ramanujan graph, Energy of a graph, Spectral moment

1 Introduction

The *adjacency matrix* of a graph is the matrix with rows and columns indexed by its vertices such that the (i, j) -entry is equal to 1 if vertices i and j are adjacent and 0 otherwise. The *eigenvalues* of a graph are eigenvalues of its adjacency matrix, and the *spectrum* of a graph is the collection of its eigenvalues together with multiplicities. If $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$ are distinct eigenvalues of a graph G and m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k the corresponding multiplicities, then we denote the spectrum of G by

$$\text{Spec}(G) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \dots & \lambda_k \\ m_1 & \dots & m_k \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let R be a finite ring with unit element $1 \neq 0$, and let R^\times denote its set of units. The *unitary Cayley graph* [8, 9] of R , $G_R = \text{Cay}(R, R^\times)$, is defined as the Cayley graph

on the additive group of R with respect to R^\times ; that is, G_R has vertex set R such that $x, y \in R$ are adjacent if and only if $x - y \in R^\times$. It is evident that G_R is a $|R^\times|$ -regular undirected graph. Unitary Cayley graphs were introduced in [8, 9], and their properties were investigated in [1, 19, 20], and [6, 18, 21, 28] in the special case when $R = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. For example, in [21] the chromatic number, clique number, independence number, diameter, vertex-connectivity and perfectness of $G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ are determined. In [1], the diameter, girth, eigenvalues, vertex-connectivity, edge-connectivity, chromatic number, chromatic index and automorphism group of G_R are determined for an arbitrary finite commutative ring R , and all planar graphs and perfect graphs within this class are classified. The chromatic number, clique number and independence number of G_R are also given in [20] along with other results. In [6], all unitary Cayley graphs $G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ that are Ramanujan are classified.

A finite r -regular graph G is called *Ramanujan* [16, 24] if $\lambda(G) \leq 2\sqrt{r-1}$, where $\lambda(G)$ is the maximum in absolute value of an eigenvalue of G other than $\pm r$. This notion arises from the well known Alon-Boppana bound (see [5, Theorem 0.8.8]), which asserts that $\liminf_{i \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(G_i) \geq 2\sqrt{r-1}$ for any family of finite, connected, r -regular graphs $\{G_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ with $|V(G_i)| \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. Over many years a great amount of work has been done on Ramanujan graphs with an emphasis on constructions of infinite families of Ramanujan r -regular graphs for a fixed integer r . The reader is referred to [5] and two survey papers [16, 24] on Ramanujan graphs and related expander graphs.

The k -th *spectral moment* of a graph G with n vertices and with eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ is defined as

$$s_k(G) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^k,$$

where $k \geq 0$ is an integer. The *energy* of G is defined as

$$E(G) = \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|.$$

Spectral moments are related to many combinatorial properties of graphs. For example, they play an important role in the proof by Lubotzky, Phillips and Sarnak [23] of the Alon-Boppana bound. And the 4th spectral moment was used in [26] to give an upper bound on the energy of a bipartite graph.

The energy of a graph was introduced in [12] in the context of mathematical chemistry. Since then it has been studied extensively; see [3, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 27–30, 32] for examples. The energy of the unitary Cayley graph $G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ was obtained in [18, 28], and that of its complement in [18]. This was generalized by D. Kiani et al. [19] to G_R for an arbitrary finite commutative ring R .

The main results of the present paper are as follows. First, we give a necessary and sufficient condition (Theorems 11 and 12) for the unitary Cayley graph of any finite commutative ring to be Ramanujan, and a necessary and sufficient condition (Theorems 15 and 16) for the complement of such a graph to be Ramanujan. Second, we determine completely the energy of the line graph of G_R for an arbitrary finite commutative ring

R (Theorem 18). Thirdly, we compute the spectral moments of G_R and its line graph (Theorem 25) for an arbitrary R .

In the special case when the ring considered is $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, Theorems 11 and 12 recover (see Corollary 14) the classification [6] of Ramanujan unitary Cayley graphs $G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$. We would like to point out that, although we obtain interesting infinite families of Ramanujan graphs in this way, they are not of fixed degrees. This is expected because it is known (see e.g. [25]) that for any given r it is impossible to construct an infinite family of r -regular Cayley graphs on abelian groups which are all Ramanujan. As pointed out in [6], despite the fact that the theory of Ramanujan graphs is focused on infinite families of Ramanujan graphs with a fixed degree, constructions of infinite families of Ramanujan graphs of non-fixed degrees are also of some interest.

The rest of this paper is organised as follows. In the next section we collect some known results that will be used in subsequent sections. In Sections 3 and 4, we give characterisations of Ramanujan unitary Cayley graphs and Ramanujan complements of unitary Cayley graphs, respectively. In Section 5 we determine the energy of the line graph of the unitary Cayley graph of any finite commutative ring. We finish the paper with a brief discussion on the spectral moments of unitary Cayley graphs and their line graphs.

2 Preliminaries

A *local ring* [2] is a commutative ring with a unique maximal ideal. It is readily seen [2, 7] that, if R is a local ring with M as its unique maximal ideal, then $R^\times = R \setminus M$. It is well known [2, 7] that every finite commutative ring can be expressed as a direct product of finite local rings, and this decomposition is unique up to permutations of such local rings. Throughout the paper we assume the following:

Assumption 1. $R = R_1 \times R_2 \times \cdots \times R_s$ is a finite commutative ring, where R_i is a local ring with maximal ideal M_i of order m_i , $1 \leq i \leq s$. We assume

$$|R_1|/m_1 \leq |R_2|/m_2 \leq \cdots \leq |R_s|/m_s.$$

It is known [1] that $G_R = \otimes_{i=1}^s G_{R_i}$ is the tensor product of G_{R_1}, \dots, G_{R_s} . (The *tensor product* $G \otimes H$ of two graphs G and H is the graph with vertex set $V(G) \times V(H)$, in which (u, v) is adjacent to (x, y) if and only if u is adjacent to x in G and v is adjacent to y in H .) The degree of G_R is equal to

$$|R^\times| = \prod_{i=1}^s (|R_i| - m_i) = \prod_{i=1}^s m_i (|R_i|/m_i - 1) = |R| \prod_{i=1}^s \left(1 - \frac{1}{|R_i|/m_i}\right). \quad (2.1)$$

Define

$$\lambda_C = (-1)^{|C|} \frac{|R^\times|}{\prod_{j \in C} (|R_j^\times|/m_j)}$$

for every subset C of $\{1, 2, \dots, s\}$. In particular, $\lambda_\emptyset = |R^\times|$, and if $s = 1$ then $\lambda_{\{1\}} = -m$, where m is the order of the unique maximal ideal of R .

Proofs of our results rely on knowledge of the spectra of G_R , stated as follows.

Lemma 2. [19] *The eigenvalues of G_R are*

- (a) λ_C , repeated $\prod_{j \in C} |R_j^\times|/m_j$ times, where C runs over all subsets of $\{1, 2, \dots, s\}$; and
- (b) 0 with multiplicity $|R| - \prod_{i=1}^s \left(1 + \frac{|R_i^\times|}{m_i}\right)$.

In particular, if R is a finite local ring and m is the order of its unique maximal ideal, then

$$\text{Spec}(G_R) = \begin{pmatrix} |R| - m & -m & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{|R|}{m} - 1 & \frac{|R|}{m}(m - 1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |R^\times| & -m & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{|R^\times|}{m} & \left(\frac{|R^\times|}{m} + 1\right)(m - 1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Remark 3. It may happen that $\lambda_C = \lambda_{C'}$ for distinct subsets C, C' of $\{1, 2, \dots, s\}$. In fact, this occurs if and only if $|R_j| = 2m_j$ for every $j \in (C \setminus C') \cup (C' \setminus C)$. Thus, in (a) above the multiplicity of the eigenvalue λ_C may be greater than $\prod_{j \in C} |R_j^\times|/m_j$. For example, the multiplicity of the largest eigenvalue $|R^\times|$ of G_R is equal to $\sum_C \left(\prod_{j \in C} |R_j^\times|/m_j\right)$, where the sum is running over all C such that $|C|$ is even and $|R_j| = 2m_j$ for every $j \in C$.

The following result was used in the proof [19] of Lemma 2. It will be needed in our computing of the spectral moments of G_R .

Lemma 4. [4, Theorem 2.5.4] *Let G and H be graphs with eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ and $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_m$, respectively. Then the eigenvalues of $G \otimes H$ are $\lambda_i \mu_j$, $1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m$.*

The complement \overline{G} of a graph G is the graph with the same vertex set as G such that two vertices are adjacent in \overline{G} if and only if they are not adjacent in G .

Lemma 5. [11, 33] *Let G be an r -regular graph with n vertices. Then G and \overline{G} have the same eigenvectors, and their largest eigenvalues are r and $n - r - 1$ respectively. Moreover, if the eigenvalues of G are $r, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, then the eigenvalues of \overline{G} are $n - r - 1, -1 - \lambda_2, \dots, -1 - \lambda_n$.*

Lemmas 2 and 5 together imply the following result.

Corollary 6. *The eigenvalues of \overline{G}_R are*

- (a) $|R| - 1 - |R^\times|$;
- (b) $-\lambda_C - 1$, repeated $\prod_{j \in C} |R_j^\times|/m_j$ times, where C runs over all nonempty subsets of $\{1, 2, \dots, s\}$; and
- (c) -1 with multiplicity $|R| - \prod_{i=1}^s \left(1 + \frac{|R_i^\times|}{m_i}\right)$.

In particular, if R is a finite local ring and m is the order of its unique maximal ideal, then

$$\text{Spec}(\overline{G}_R) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} m-1 & -1 \\ \frac{|R|}{m} & \frac{|R|}{m}(m-1) \end{array} \right).$$

The *line graph* $\mathcal{L}(G)$ of a graph G is the graph with vertices the lines of G such that two vertices are adjacent if and only if the corresponding lines have a common end-vertex. It is well known [31] (see also [4, Theorem 2.4.1]) that, if an r -regular graph G of order n has eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$, then the eigenvalues of $\mathcal{L}(G)$ are $\lambda_i + r - 2$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, and -2 repeated $n(r - 2)/2$ times. This together with Lemma 2 implies the following result.

Corollary 7. *The eigenvalues of $\mathcal{L}(G_R)$ are*

- (a) $\lambda_C + |R^\times| - 2$, repeated $\prod_{j \in C} |R_j^\times|/m_j$ times, where C runs over all subsets of $\{1, 2, \dots, s\}$;
- (b) $|R^\times| - 2$ with multiplicity $|R| - \prod_{i=1}^s \left(1 + \frac{|R_i^\times|}{m_i}\right)$; and
- (c) -2 , repeated $|R|(|R^\times| - 2)/2$ times.

In particular, if R is a finite local ring and m is the order of its unique maximal ideal, then

$$\text{Spec}(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 2|R^\times| - 2 & |R^\times| - m - 2 & |R^\times| - 2 & -2 \\ 1 & \frac{|R^\times|}{m} & \left(\frac{|R^\times|}{m} + 1\right)(m-1) & |R|(|R^\times| - 2)/2 \end{array} \right).$$

Remark 8. The multiplicity of the eigenvalue -2 of $\mathcal{L}(G_R)$ can be greater than $|R|(|R^\times| - 2)/2$, and this happens if and only if there exists at least one subset C of $\{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ with $|C|$ odd such that $\prod_{j \in C} |R_j^\times|/m_j = 1$.

Lemma 9. [1, Proposition 2.1] *Let R be a finite local ring and m the order of its unique maximal ideal. Then there exists a prime p such that $|R|$, m and $|R|/m$ are all powers of p .*

Let

$$n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_s^{\alpha_s}$$

be the canonical factorization of an integer n into prime powers, where $p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_s$ are primes and each $\alpha_i \geq 1$. The Euler's totient function is defined by $\varphi(n) = n \prod_{i=1}^s (1 - (1/p_i))$.

Lemma 10. [18] *Let n be as above. If $s \geq 3$ or $s = 2$ and $p_1 > 2$, then*

$$2^{s-1} \varphi(n) > n.$$

3 Ramanujan unitary Cayley graphs

In this section we characterise Ramanujan unitary Cayley graphs, as stated in the following two theorems.

Theorem 11. *Let R be a finite local ring with maximal ideal M of order m . Then G_R is Ramanujan if and only if one of the following holds:*

- (a) $|R| = 2m$;
- (b) $|R| \geq \left(\frac{m}{2} + 1\right)^2$ and $m \neq 2$;

Proof. Recall that G_R is regular of degree $|R^\times|$, and that $R^\times = R \setminus M$ as R is local. Note that $|R| \geq 2m$. If $|R| = 2m$, then by Lemma 2,

$$\text{Spec}(G_R) = \begin{pmatrix} |R^\times| & -|R^\times| & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & |R| - 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and so G_R is Ramanujan.

Assume $|R| > 2m$. Then Lemma 2 implies that G_R is Ramanujan if and only if $m \leq 2\sqrt{|R^\times| - 1}$, or equivalently, $|R| \geq ((m/2) + 1)^2$. Note that we always have $((m/2) + 1)^2 \geq 2m$, with equality precisely when $m = 2$. In the case when $m = 2$, it is well known [10] that either $R \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ or $R \cong \mathbb{Z}_2[X]/(X^2)$. In either case we have $|R| = 4$, which contradicts $|R| > 4$. \square

Theorem 12. *Let R be as in Assumption 1 with $s \geq 2$. Then G_R is Ramanujan if and only if R satisfies one of the following conditions:*

- (a) $R_i/M_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ for $i = 1, \dots, s$;
- (b) $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ for $i = 1, \dots, s - 3$, and $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_3$ for $i = s - 2, s - 1, s$;
- (c) $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ for $i = 1, \dots, s - 3$, $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_3$ for $i = s - 2, s - 1$, and $R_s \cong \mathbb{F}_4$;
- (d) $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ for $i = 1, \dots, s - 3$, and $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_4$ for $i = s - 2, s - 1, s$;
- (e) $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ for $i = 1, \dots, s - 2$, $R_{s-1} \cong \mathbb{F}_3$, and $R_s \cong \mathbb{Z}_9$ or $\mathbb{Z}_3[X]/(X^3)$;
- (f) $R_1 \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ or $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]/(X^2)$, $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ for $i = 2, \dots, s - 2$, and $R_{s-1} \cong \mathbb{F}_{q_1}$, $R_s \cong \mathbb{F}_{q_2}$ for some prime powers $q_1, q_2 \geq 3$ such that

$$q_1 \leq q_2 \leq q_1 + \sqrt{(q_1 - 2)q_1}; \tag{3.1}$$

- (g) $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ for $i = 1, \dots, s - 2$, and $R_{s-1} \cong \mathbb{F}_{q_1}$, $R_s \cong \mathbb{F}_{q_2}$ for some prime powers $q_1, q_2 \geq 3$ such that

$$q_1 \leq q_2 \leq 2 \left(q_1 + \sqrt{(q_1 - 2)q_1} \right) - 1; \tag{3.2}$$

(h) $R_i/M_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ for $i = 1, \dots, s-1$, $R_s/M_s \cong \mathbb{F}_q$ for some prime power $q \geq 3$, and

$$\prod_{i=1}^s m_i \leq 2 \left(q - 1 + \sqrt{(q-2)q} \right). \quad (3.3)$$

Proof. Note that $|R_i|/m_i \geq 2$, $1 \leq i \leq s$, and the degree of G_R is given in (2.1).

Case 1: $|R_1|/m_1 = |R_2|/m_2 = \dots = |R_s|/m_s = 2$. In this case all non-zero eigenvalues of G_R have absolute value $|\lambda_C| = |R^\times| = |R|/2^s$, which implies that G_R is Ramanujan, as claimed in (a).

Case 2: There exists at least one $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$ such that $|R_j|/m_j > 2$. Let $t+1$ be the largest j such that this occurs, so that $0 \leq t < s$ and

$$2 = |R_1|/m_1 = \dots = |R_t|/m_t < |R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1} \leq \dots \leq |R_s|/m_s, \quad (3.4)$$

where by convention if $t = 0$ then all $|R_i|/m_i > 2$. Since G_R is $|R^\times|$ -regular, it is Ramanujan if and only if $|\lambda_C| \leq 2\sqrt{|R^\times| - 1}$ for all eigenvalues $\lambda_C \neq \pm|R^\times|$ of G_R . Note that $|\lambda_C| < |R^\times|$ is maximized if and only if $\prod_{j \in C} (|R_j|/m_j - 1)$ is minimized. If $C \subseteq \{1, \dots, t\}$, then $|\lambda_C| = |R^\times|$. If $C \cap \{t+1, \dots, s\} \neq \emptyset$, then $|\lambda_C| = |\lambda_{C \cap \{t+1, \dots, s\}}| \leq |\lambda_{\{t+1\}}|$. Thus G_R is Ramanujan if and only if $|\lambda_{\{t+1\}}| \leq 2\sqrt{|R^\times| - 1}$, that is,

$$\frac{|R^\times|}{(|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) - 1} \leq 2\sqrt{|R^\times| - 1}. \quad (3.5)$$

Since $2\sqrt{|R^\times| - 1} < 2\sqrt{|R^\times|}$, this condition is not satisfied unless

$$|R^\times| < 4 \left((|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) - 1 \right)^2. \quad (3.6)$$

In particular, if $s \geq t+4$, then $|R^\times| \geq \prod_{i=t+1}^s (|R_i|/m_i - 1) \geq 4 \left((|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) - 1 \right)^2$ by (2.1) and (3.4), and hence G_R is not Ramanujan. It remains to consider the case where $s-3 \leq t < s$.

Case 2.1: $s = t+3$. In view of (2.1), in this case (3.6) is mounted to

$$\prod_{i=1}^{t+3} m_i \left((|R_{t+2}|/m_{t+2}) - 1 \right) \left((|R_{t+3}|/m_{t+3}) - 1 \right) < 4 \left((|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) - 1 \right).$$

Note that if $\prod_{i=1}^{t+3} m_i \geq 2$ or $|R_{t+3}|/m_{t+3} \geq 5$, then this condition is not satisfied and hence G_R is not Ramanujan. Now we assume $\prod_{i=1}^{t+3} m_i = 1$ and $|R_{t+3}|/m_{t+3} \leq 4$. Then one of the following occurs: (i) $|R_{t+1}| = |R_{t+2}| = |R_{t+3}| = 3$; (ii) $|R_{t+1}| = |R_{t+2}| = 3$ and $|R_{t+3}| = 4$; (iii) $|R_{t+1}| = |R_{t+2}| = |R_{t+3}| = 4$; (iv) $|R_{t+1}| = 3$ and $|R_{t+2}| = |R_{t+3}| = 4$. In cases (i)-(iii), (3.5) is satisfied and so G_R is Ramanujan as claimed in (b), (c) and (d); whilst in (iv), (3.5) is not satisfied and so G_R is not Ramanujan.

Case 2.2: $s = t+2$. In this case (3.6) is mounted to

$$\prod_{i=1}^{t+2} m_i \left((|R_{t+2}|/m_{t+2}) - 1 \right) < 4 \left((|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) - 1 \right).$$

Thus, if $\prod_{i=1}^{t+2} m_i \geq 4$, then G_R is not Ramanujan. Assume $\prod_{i=1}^{t+2} m_i \leq 3$ in the sequel.

Case 2.2.1: $\prod_{i=1}^{t+2} m_i = 3$. Then (3.5) is mounted to

$$3((|R_{t+2}|/m_{t+2}) - 1) \leq 2\sqrt{3((|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) - 1)((|R_{t+2}|/m_{t+2}) - 1) - 1},$$

which is equivalent to

$$|R_{t+2}|/m_{t+2} \leq \frac{2}{3} \left((|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) + \sqrt{((|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) - 2)((|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) - 1)} \right) + \frac{1}{3}. \quad (3.7)$$

Note that by Lemma 9 and (3.4), we have $m_i = 1$, $1 \leq i \leq t$, and $(m_{t+1}, m_{t+2}) = (1, 3)$ or $(3, 1)$. It is well known [10] that \mathbb{Z}_9 and $\mathbb{Z}_3[X]/(X^3)$ are the only local rings whose unique maximal ideal has exactly three elements. Thus, one of the following holds: (i) $R_{t+1} \cong \mathbb{F}_q$, and $R_{t+2} \cong \mathbb{Z}_9$ or $\mathbb{Z}_3[X]/(X^3)$; (ii) $R_{t+1} \cong \mathbb{Z}_9$ or $\mathbb{Z}_3[X]/(X^3)$, and $R_{t+2} \cong \mathbb{F}_q$, where $q \geq 3$ is a prime power. In case (i), by (3.4), we have $q = 3$, and as stated in (e), G_R is Ramanujan since (3.7) is satisfied. In case (ii), (3.7) is satisfied only when $q = 3$, and in this case G_R is Ramanujan as stated in (e).

Case 2.2.2: $\prod_{i=1}^{t+2} m_i = 2$. Then (3.5) is mounted to

$$(|R_{t+2}|/m_{t+2}) - 1 \leq \sqrt{2((|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) - 1)((|R_{t+2}|/m_{t+2}) - 1) - 1},$$

which is equivalent to

$$|R_{t+2}|/m_{t+2} \leq (|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) + \sqrt{((|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) - 2)((|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}) - 1)}. \quad (3.8)$$

Similar to Case 2.2.1, we have, say, $m_1 = 2$ and $m_i = 1$, $2 \leq i \leq s$ (note that in this case $t \geq 1$). Since \mathbb{Z}_4 and $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]/(X^2)$ are the only local rings whose unique maximal ideal has order two [10], we have $R_1 \cong \mathbb{Z}_4$ or $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]/(X^2)$, $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$, $2 \leq i \leq t$, $R_{t+1} \cong \mathbb{F}_{q_1}$ and $R_{t+2} \cong \mathbb{F}_{q_2}$, where $q_1, q_2 \geq 3$ are prime powers. By (3.8), if $q_1 \leq q_2 \leq q_1 + \sqrt{(q_1 - 2)q_1}$, then G_R is Ramanujan as claimed in (f).

Case 2.2.3: $\prod_{i=1}^{t+2} m_i = 1$. Then all R_i are finite fields. Thus, $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$, $1 \leq i \leq t$, $R_{t+1} \cong \mathbb{F}_{q_1}$ and $R_{t+2} \cong \mathbb{F}_{q_2}$, where $q_2 \geq q_1 \geq 3$ are prime powers. By (3.5), G_R is Ramanujan if and only if $q_2 - 1 \leq 2\sqrt{(q_1 - 1)(q_2 - 1)} - 1$, which is equivalent to $q_2 \leq 2 \left(q_1 + \sqrt{(q_1 - 2)q_1} \right) - 1$, yielding (g).

Case 2.3: $s = t + 1$. Then $R_i/M_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$, $1 \leq i \leq t$, $R_{t+1}/M_{t+1} \cong \mathbb{F}_q$, and $|R^\times| = \prod_{i=1}^{t+1} m_i(q - 1)$, where $q \geq 3$ is a prime power. Thus (3.5) is mounted to $\prod_{i=1}^{t+1} m_i \leq 2 \left(q - 1 + \sqrt{(q - 2)q} \right)$, and in this case G_R is Ramanujan as stated in (h). \square

Remark 13. (a) It is known [1] that, if R is a local ring with maximal ideal M , then G_R is a complete multipartite graph whose partite sets are the cosets of M in R (in particular, G_R is a complete graph when $|M| = 1$). Thus, since $G_R = \otimes_{i=1}^s G_{R_i}$, in each case of Theorem 12, G_R is a tensor product whose factor graphs are complete or complete multipartite.

(b) It is well known [24] that for an r -regular graph G the multiplicity of r as an eigenvalue is equal to the number of connected components of G . Thus G_R in Theorem

11 is always connected. In Theorem 12, G_R is connected if and only if there is at most one factor R_i such that $R_i/M_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$. In particular, Theorem 12 gives four infinite families of connected Ramanujan graphs: (i) $C_4 \otimes K_{q_1} \otimes K_{q_2}$, with $q_1, q_2 \geq 3$ prime powers satisfying (3.1); (ii)-(iii) $K_2 \otimes K_{q_1} \otimes K_{q_2}$ and $K_{q_1} \otimes K_{q_2}$, with $q_1, q_2 \geq 3$ prime powers satisfying (3.2); (iv) $K_{m_1, m_1} \otimes K_{m_2, \dots, m_2}$, where K_{m_2, \dots, m_2} has q parts for a prime power q , and $m_1 m_2 \leq 2(q - 1 + \sqrt{(q - 2)q})$.

Let $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_s^{\alpha_s}$ be the canonical factorisation of an integer n , where $p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_s$ are primes. It is well known (see e.g. [7]) that

$$\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p_1^{\alpha_1}\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{Z}/p_2^{\alpha_2}\mathbb{Z}) \times \cdots \times (\mathbb{Z}/p_s^{\alpha_s}\mathbb{Z}),$$

where each $R_i = \mathbb{Z}/p_i^{\alpha_i}\mathbb{Z}$ is a local ring with unique maximal ideal $M_i = (p_i)/(p_i^{\alpha_i})$ of order $m_i = |M_i| = p_i^{\alpha_i - 1}$. In the special case where $R = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, Theorems 11 and 12 together imply the following known result.

Corollary 14. [6, Theorem 1.2] *Let $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_s^{\alpha_s}$ be as above. Then $G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is Ramanujan if and only if one of the following holds:*

- (a) $n = 2^{\alpha_1}$ with $\alpha_1 \geq 1$;
- (b) $n = p_1^{\alpha_1}$ with p_1 odd and $\alpha_1 = 1, 2$;
- (c) $n = 4p_2 p_3$ with $p_2 < p_3 \leq 2p_2 - 3$;
- (d) $n = p_1 p_2$ with $3 \leq p_1 < p_2 \leq 4p_1 - 5$, or $n = 2p_2 p_3$ with $3 \leq p_2 < p_3 \leq 4p_2 - 5$;
- (e) $n = 2p_2^2, 4p_2^2$ with p_2 odd, or $n = 2^{\alpha_1} p_2$ with $p_2 > 2^{\alpha_1 - 3} + 1$.

Proof. If $n = 2^{\alpha_1}$, then $R_1 = \mathbb{Z}/2^{\alpha_1}\mathbb{Z}$, $|R_1|/m_1 = 2$, and $G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is Ramanujan by (a) of Theorem 11.

If $n = p_1^{\alpha_1}$ with p_1 odd, then $R_1 = \mathbb{Z}/p_1^{\alpha_1}\mathbb{Z}$ and $m_1 = p_1^{\alpha_1 - 1}$. In this case, by (b) of Theorem 11 G_R is Ramanujan if and only if $p_1^{\alpha_1} \geq ((p_1^{\alpha_1 - 1}/2) + 1)^2$, which holds if and only if $\alpha_1 = 1$ or 2 .

Now we assume $s \geq 2$. It can be easily verified that none of (a)-(e) in Theorem 12 can occur. In (f) of Theorem 12, we have $s = 3$, $\prod_{i=1}^3 m_i = 2$, and hence $p_1 = 2$ and $n = 4p_2 p_3$. The second inequality in (3.1) is equivalent to $p_3 \leq 2p_2 - 3$, yielding (c).

In (g) of Theorem 12, we have $s = 2$ or 3 , and $\prod_{i=1}^s m_i = 1$, implying $\alpha_1 = \cdots = \alpha_s = 1$. If $s = 2$, then $n = p_1 p_2$ with $p_1 \geq 3$, and (3.2) is equivalent to $p_2 \leq 4p_1 - 5$, leading to the first possibility in (d). Similarly, if $s = 3$, then $n = 2p_2 p_3$ with $p_2 \geq 3$, leading to the second possibility in (d).

In (h) of Theorem 12, we have $s = 2$ and $n = 2^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2}$ with $p_2 \geq 3$. The inequality (3.3) is mounted to $2^{\alpha_1 - 1} p_2^{\alpha_2 - 1} \leq 2 \left(p_2 - 1 + \sqrt{p_2(p_2 - 2)} \right)$, which holds only if $2^{\alpha_1 - 1} p_2^{\alpha_2 - 1} < 4p_2 - 4$. This latter inequality holds only when $\alpha_2 = 1$ and $p_2 > 2^{\alpha_1 - 3} + 1$, $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (1, 2)$, or $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (2, 2)$, and in each of these cases (3.3) is satisfied, leading to (e). \square

4 Ramanujan complements of unitary Cayley graphs

Corollary 6 implies the following result.

Theorem 15. *Let R be a finite local ring. Then \overline{G}_R is Ramanujan.*

In the general case where $s \geq 2$, we obtain the following:

Theorem 16. *Let R be as in Assumption 1 with $s \geq 2$. Then \overline{G}_R is Ramanujan if and only if R satisfies one of the following conditions:*

(a) $|R_i|/m_i = 2$, $1 \leq i \leq s$, and

$$\prod_{i=1}^s m_i \leq 2^{s+1} - 3 + 2\sqrt{2^s(2^s - 3)}; \quad (4.1)$$

(b) $2 = |R_1|/m_1 = \cdots = |R_t|/m_t < |R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}$ for some t with $2 \leq t < s$, and

$$|R^\times| \leq 2\sqrt{|R|} - 3;$$

(c) $2 = |R_1|/m_1 < |R_2|/m_2$ and

$$|R^\times| \leq 2\sqrt{|R|} - 2 - 1;$$

(d) $3 \leq |R_1|/m_1$ and

$$\frac{|R^\times|}{(|R_1|/m_1) - 1} \leq -(2(|R_1|/m_1) - 3) + \sqrt{(2(|R_1|/m_1) - 3)^2 + (4|R| - 9)}. \quad (4.2)$$

Proof. Note that $|R_i|/m_i \geq 2$, $1 \leq i \leq s$, and by (2.1) the degree of \overline{G}_R is equal to

$$|R| - 1 - |R^\times| = |R| - 1 - \prod_{i=1}^s (|R_i| - m_i) = |R| \left(1 - \prod_{i=1}^s \left(1 - \frac{1}{|R_i|/m_i} \right) \right) - 1.$$

Denote by μ the maximum absolute value of the eigenvalues of \overline{G}_R other than $|R| - 1 - |R^\times|$.

Case 1: $|R_1|/m_1 = |R_2|/m_2 = \cdots = |R_s|/m_s = 2$. Since $s \geq 2$, we have $|R^\times| + 1 = \prod_{i=1}^s m_i + 1 < |R| - 1 - |R^\times|$. Thus, by Corollary 6, $\mu = |-\lambda_{\{1,2\}} - 1| = |R^\times| + 1 = \prod_{i=1}^s m_i + 1$. Hence \overline{G}_R is Ramanujan if and only if $\prod_{i=1}^s m_i + 1 \leq 2\sqrt{(2^s - 1) \prod_{i=1}^s m_i} - 2$, which is equivalent to (4.1), leading to (a).

Case 2: $2 = |R_1|/m_1 = \cdots = |R_t|/m_t < |R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}$ for some t with $2 \leq t \leq s$. In this case one can verify that $|R^\times| + 1 < |R| - 1 - |R^\times|$ and so $\mu = |-\lambda_{\{1,2\}} - 1| = |R^\times| + 1$ by Corollary 6. Thus \overline{G}_R is Ramanujan if and only if $|R^\times| + 1 \leq 2\sqrt{|R| - 2 - |R^\times|}$, that is, $|R^\times| \leq 2\sqrt{|R|} - 3$, leading to (b).

Case 3: $2 = |R_1|/m_1 < |R_2|/m_2$. In this case, we have $|R^\times| - 1 < |R| - 1 - |R^\times|$ and $\mu = |-\lambda_{\{1\}} - 1| = |R^\times| - 1$. Thus, \overline{G}_R is Ramanujan if and only if $|R^\times| - 1 \leq 2\sqrt{|R| - 2 - |R^\times|}$, leading to (c).

Case 4: $3 \leq |R_1|/m_1$. In this case $\mu = |-\lambda_{\{1\}} - 1| = \frac{|R^\times|}{(|R_1|/m_1)-1} - 1$ ($< |R| - 1 - |R^\times|$). Hence \overline{G}_R is Ramanujan if and only if $\frac{|R^\times|}{(|R_1|/m_1)-1} - 1 \leq 2\sqrt{|R| - 2 - |R^\times|}$, which leads to (d). \square

Applying Theorems 15 and 16 to $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 17. *Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer. Then $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is Ramanujan if and only if n is of one of the following forms:*

- (a) $n = p^\alpha$ with p a prime and $\alpha \geq 1$;
- (b) $n = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5, 2 \cdot 3, 2 \cdot 3^2, 2 \cdot 5, 2^2 \cdot 3, 2^3 \cdot 3, 3 \cdot 5, 3 \cdot 7$ or $5 \cdot 7$.

Proof. We use the notation before Corollary 14. Then $|R^\times| = \prod_{i=1}^s p_i^{\alpha_i-1}(p_i-1) = \varphi(n)$ and $|R_i|/m_i = p_i$ for each i .

Case 1: $n = p^\alpha$. Then $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}} \cong \overline{K}_n$ is Ramanujan by Theorem 15.

Case 2: $n = 2^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_s^{\alpha_s}$, where $s \geq 1$. Then case (c) of Theorem 16 applies, and $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is Ramanujan if and only if $\varphi(n) \leq 2\sqrt{n-2} - 1$. This condition is satisfied only if $\varphi(n)^2/n < 4$. In particular, if $s \geq 4$, then by Lemma 10, $\varphi(n)^2/n > \varphi(n)/2^{s-1} > 4$ and so $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is not Ramanujan. Assume $s \leq 3$ in the sequel.

Case 2.1: $s = 3$. Since $(p_i - 1)^2 > p_i(p_i - 2)$, if $\alpha_1 \geq 3, \alpha_2 \geq 2$ or $\alpha_3 \geq 2$, then $\varphi(n)^2/n = 2^{\alpha_1-2} p_2^{\alpha_2-2} p_3^{\alpha_3-2} (p_2 - 1)^2 (p_3 - 1)^2 > 2^{\alpha_1-2} p_2^{\alpha_2-1} p_3^{\alpha_3-1} (p_2 - 2)(p_3 - 2) \geq 4$, and so $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is not Ramanujan. It remains to consider the case where $n = 2p_2p_3$ or $4p_2p_3$.

If $n = 2p_2p_3$, then $\varphi(n)^2/n = (p_2 - 1)^2(p_3 - 1)^2/2p_2p_3 > (p_2 - 2)(p_3 - 2)/2 \geq 4$ if $(p_2, p_3) \neq (3, 5)$ or $(3, 7)$. Thus, unless $(p_2, p_3) = (3, 5)$ or $(3, 7)$, $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is not Ramanujan. It is easy to see that if $(p_2, p_3) = (3, 5)$, then $\varphi(n) \leq 2\sqrt{n-2} - 1$ and so $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is Ramanujan, whilst if $(p_2, p_3) = (3, 7)$, then $\varphi(n) > 2\sqrt{n-2} - 1$ and so $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is not Ramanujan.

If $n = 4p_2p_3$, then $\varphi(n)^2/n = (p_2 - 1)^2(p_3 - 1)^2/p_2p_3 > (p_2 - 2)(p_3 - 2) \geq 4$ unless $(p_2, p_3) = (3, 5)$. Moreover, if $(p_2, p_3) = (3, 5)$, then $\varphi(n) > 2\sqrt{n-2} - 1$. Hence $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is not Ramanujan when $n = 4p_2p_3$.

Case 2.2: $s = 2$. In this case $\varphi(n)^2/n = 2^{\alpha_1-2} p_2^{\alpha_2-2} (p_2 - 1)^2 > 2^{\alpha_1-2} p_2^{\alpha_2-1} (p_2 - 2)$. From this one can see that $\varphi(n)^2/n \geq 4$ if $\alpha_1 \geq 4, \alpha_2 \geq 3$ or $p_2 \geq 7$, or if $n = 2 \cdot 5^2, 2^2 \cdot 5^2, 2^2 \cdot 3^2, 2^3 \cdot 3^2, 2^3 \cdot 5$ or $2^3 \cdot 5^2$. Thus, unless $n = 2 \cdot 3, 2 \cdot 3^2, 2 \cdot 5, 2^2 \cdot 3, 2^2 \cdot 5$ or $2^3 \cdot 3$, $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is not Ramanujan. It can be verified that in all these exceptional cases, except when $n = 2^2 \cdot 5$, $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is Ramanujan.

Case 3: $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_s^{\alpha_s}$ with $p_1 \geq 3$. Then case (d) of Theorem 16 applies, and by (4.2), $\overline{G}_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}$ is Ramanujan if and only if

$$\frac{\varphi(n)}{p_1 - 1} \leq -(2p_1 - 3) + \sqrt{(2p_1 - 3)^2 + (4n - 9)}. \quad (4.3)$$

Note that this condition is not satisfied unless $\varphi(n)^2/n < 4(p_1 - 1)^2$. In particular, if $s \geq 4$, then by Lemma 10, $\varphi(n)^2/n > \varphi(n)/2^{s-1} > 4(p_1 - 1)^2$ and so $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is not Ramanujan. Assume $s \leq 3$ in the sequel.

Case 3.1: $s = 3$. In this case, if $\alpha_1 \geq 3$, $\alpha_2 \geq 2$, $\alpha_3 \geq 2$ or $p_1 \geq 7$, or if $n = 3^2 p_2 p_3$, $5 p_2 p_3$ or $5^2 p_2 p_3$, then $\varphi(n)^2/n = \prod_{i=1}^3 p_i^{\alpha_i-2} (p_i - 1)^2 > \prod_{i=1}^3 p_i^{\alpha_i-1} (p_i - 2) \geq 4(p_1 - 1)^2$ and so $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is not Ramanujan. Thus $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is not Ramanujan unless $n = 3 p_2 p_3$. Moreover, if $n = 3 p_2 p_3$ but $(p_2, p_3) \neq (5, 7)$, then $\varphi(n)^2/n = 2^2 (p_2 - 1)^2 (p_3 - 1)^2 / 3 p_2 p_3 > (p_2 - 2)(p_3 - 2) \geq 16$ and so $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is not Ramanujan; if $n = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$, then (4.3) is violated and again $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is not Ramanujan.

Case 3.2: $s = 2$. In this case, by Lemma 10 we have $\varphi(n)^2/n > \varphi(n)/2 = p_1^{\alpha_1-1} p_2^{\alpha_2-1} (p_1 - 1)(p_2 - 1)/2$. Thus, if $\alpha_1 \geq 3$, $\alpha_2 \geq 3$ or $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 2$, then $\varphi(n)^2/n > 4(p_1 - 1)^2$ and so $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is not Ramanujan. In other words, $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is Ramanujan only when $n = p_1 p_2$, $p_1 p_2^2$ or $p_1^2 p_2$.

If $n = p_1 p_2$, then (4.3) is mounted to $(p_2 - 4)^2 \leq 4 p_1$. Therefore, if $n = 3 \cdot 5$, $3 \cdot 7$ or $5 \cdot 7$, then $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is Ramanujan, and for $(p_1, p_2) \neq (3, 5)$, $(3, 7)$, $(5, 7)$, $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is not Ramanujan.

If $n = p_1 p_2^2$, then $\varphi(n)^2/n = (p_1 - 1)^2 (p_2 - 1)^2 / p_1 \geq 4(p_1 - 1)^2$. So $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is not Ramanujan.

If $n = p_1^2 p_2$, then $\varphi(n)^2/n = (p_1 - 1)^2 (p_2 - 1)^2 / p_2 > (p_2 - 2)(p_1 - 1)^2$. Thus, if $p_2 \geq 7$, then $\varphi(n)^2/n \geq 4(p_1 - 1)^2$ and so $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is not Ramanujan. If $p_2 = 5$, then by (4.3) and again $\overline{G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}}}$ is not Ramanujan. \square

5 Energy of the line graph of a unitary Cayley graph

The *iterated line graphs* of a graph G are defined by $\mathcal{L}^1(G) = \mathcal{L}(G)$ and $\mathcal{L}^{i+1}(G) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}^i(G))$ for $i \geq 1$. It was proved in [27] that, if G is an r -regular graph of order n with $r \geq 3$, then $E(\mathcal{L}^{i+1}(G)) = 2nr(r - 2) \prod_{j=0}^{i-1} (2^j r - 2^{j+1} + 2)$ for every $i \geq 1$. However, there is no known closed formula for $E(\mathcal{L}(G))$ even when G is regular, though $E(\mathcal{L}(G))$ has been computed for some special graphs such as caterpillars and certain combinations of generalized Bethe trees [29, 30].

Theorem 18. *Let R be as in Assumption 1. Then*

$$E(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = \begin{cases} 2^{s+1} (|R^\times| - 1)^2, & \text{if } 2 = |R_1|/m_1 = \cdots = |R_s|/m_s, \\ & \text{or } R = \underbrace{\mathbb{F}_2 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{F}_2}_{s-1} \times \mathbb{F}_3; \\ 2^{t+1} + 2|R| (|R^\times| - 2), & \text{if } 2 = |R_1|/m_1 = \cdots = |R_t|/m_t < |R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1} \\ & \text{with } 1 \leq t < s \text{ and } R \not\cong \underbrace{\mathbb{F}_2 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{F}_2}_{s-1} \times \mathbb{F}_3; \\ 2|R| (|R^\times| - 2), & \text{if } 3 \leq |R_1|/m_1 \leq \cdots \leq |R_s|/m_s \text{ and } R \not\cong \mathbb{F}_3. \end{cases} \quad (5.1)$$

In the special case where $R = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$, Theorem 18 yields the following result.

Corollary 19. Let $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots p_s^{\alpha_s}$ be as in Corollary 14. Then

$$E(\mathcal{L}(G_{\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}})) = \begin{cases} 4, & \text{if } n = 3; \\ 8, & \text{if } n = 6; \\ 4(2^{\alpha_1-1} - 1)^2, & \text{if } n = 2^{\alpha_1}; \\ 4 + 2n \left(\left(\prod_{i=1}^s p_i^{\alpha_i-1} (p_i - 1) \right) - 2 \right), & \text{if } 2 = p_1 \text{ and } n \neq 6; \\ 2n \left(\left(\prod_{i=1}^s p_i^{\alpha_i-1} (p_i - 1) \right) - 2 \right), & \text{if } 3 \leq p_1 \text{ and } n \neq 3. \end{cases} \quad (5.2)$$

A graph G with n vertices is called *hyperenergetic* [13] if $E(G) > 2(n - 1)$. By Theorem 18 we know exactly when $\mathcal{L}(G_R)$ is hyperenergetic, as stated in the following corollary. (The fact that $\mathcal{L}(G_R)$ is hyperenergetic when $|R^\times| \geq 4$ can be also obtained from the following known result [17]: If G has more than $2n - 1$ edges, then $\mathcal{L}(G)$ is hyperenergetic.)

Corollary 20. Let R be as in Assumption 1. Then $\mathcal{L}(G_R)$ is hyperenergetic if and only if one of the following holds:

- (a) $|R^\times| \geq 4$;
- (b) $s = 1$ and $|R| = 2m \geq 8$;
- (c) $s \geq 2$, $2 = |R_1|/m_1 = \cdots = |R_s|/m_s$, and $|R^\times| \geq 2$.

Proof of Theorem 18. The proof consists of Lemmas 21–24 as follows. □

Lemma 21. Let R be a finite local ring with maximal ideal M of order m . Then

$$E(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = \begin{cases} 4(|R^\times| - 1)^2, & \text{if } R/M \cong \mathbb{F}_2, \text{ or } R \cong \mathbb{F}_3; \\ 2|R|(|R^\times| - 2), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. Let us begin with a few observations. Denote $q = |R|/m$. Then $|R^\times| = |R| - m = (q - 1)m \geq 1$. Moreover, $|R^\times| = 1$ if and only if $R \cong \mathbb{F}_2$, and $|R^\times| = 2$ if and only if $R \cong \mathbb{F}_3, \mathbb{Z}_4$ or $\mathbb{Z}_2[X]/(X^2)$. Similarly, $|R^\times| - m = (q - 2)m \geq 0$; $|R^\times| - m = 0$ if and only if $R/M \cong \mathbb{F}_2$; $|R^\times| - m = 1$ if and only if $R \cong \mathbb{F}_3$; and $|R^\times| - m = 2$ if and only if $R \cong \mathbb{F}_4$.

If $R \cong \mathbb{F}_3$, then $\mathcal{L}(G_R) \cong C_3$ and so $E(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = |2| + 2 \cdot |-1| = 4$.

If $R/M \cong \mathbb{F}_2$, then $|R|/m = 2$ and $|R^\times| = m$. If $R \cong \mathbb{F}_2$, then $\mathcal{L}(G_R)$ is an isolated vertex, which has energy 0. If $R \not\cong \mathbb{F}_2$, then $|R^\times| = m \geq 2$, and by Corollary 7,

$$\text{Spec}(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = \begin{pmatrix} 2|R^\times| - 2 & |R^\times| - 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2(|R^\times| - 1) & (|R^\times| - 1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and so $E(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = 4(|R^\times| - 1)^2$. In view of the computation above, this formula also applies when $R \cong \mathbb{F}_3$ or \mathbb{F}_2 .

If $R \not\cong \mathbb{F}_3$ and $R/M \not\cong \mathbb{F}_2$, then $2|R^\times| - 2 \geq 0$, $|R^\times| - m - 2 \geq 0$ and $|R^\times| - 2 \geq 0$. The proof is straightforward by using Corollary 7 again. □

Lemma 22. *Let R be as in Assumption 1 with $|R_1|/m_1 \geq 3$ and $s \geq 2$. Then*

$$E(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = 2|R|(|R^\times| - 2).$$

Proof. By the definition of λ_C and Assumption 1, for every $C \subseteq N$, the corresponding eigenvalue in (a) of Corollary 7 is

$$\lambda_C + |R^\times| - 2 \geq -\frac{|R^\times|}{|R_1^\times|/m_1} + |R^\times| - 2 = \left(m_1((|R_1|/m_1) - 2) \prod_{i=2}^s m_i((|R_i|/m_i) - 1) \right) - 2 \geq 0.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{C \subseteq N} |\lambda_C + |R^\times| - 2| \cdot \prod_{j \in C} \frac{|R_j^\times|}{m_j} &= \sum_{C \subseteq N} \left((-1)^{|C|} |R^\times| + (|R^\times| - 2) \cdot \prod_{j \in C} \frac{|R_j^\times|}{m_j} \right) \\ &= |R^\times| \cdot \sum_{C \subseteq N} (-1)^{|C|} + (|R^\times| - 2) \cdot \sum_{C \subseteq N} \prod_{j \in C} \frac{|R_j^\times|}{m_j} \\ &= (|R^\times| - 2) \prod_{i=1}^s \left(1 + \frac{|R_i^\times|}{m_i} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $|R^\times| - 2 = \prod_{i=1}^s (|R_i| - m_i) - 2 = \prod_{i=1}^s m_i ((|R_i|/m_i) - 1) - 2 > 0$, by Corollary 7,

$$\begin{aligned} E(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) &= (|R^\times| - 2) \prod_{i=1}^s \left(1 + \frac{|R_i^\times|}{m_i} \right) \\ &\quad + (|R^\times| - 2) \cdot \left(|R| - \prod_{i=1}^s \left(1 + \frac{|R_i^\times|}{m_i} \right) \right) + |R|(|R^\times| - 2) \\ &= 2|R|(|R^\times| - 2). \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 23. *Let R be as in Assumption 1 with $|R_i|/m_i = 2$, $1 \leq i \leq s$, and $s \geq 2$. Then*

$$E(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = 2^{s+1}(|R^\times| - 1)^2.$$

Proof. Since $|R^\times| = \prod_{i=1}^s m_i \geq 1$, $|R^\times| = 1$ if and only if $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ for $1 \leq i \leq s$.

If $R_i \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ for $1 \leq i \leq s$, then the spectrum of $\mathcal{L}(G_R)$ is 0 with multiplicity 2^{s-1} . In this case, the energy of $\mathcal{L}(G_R)$ is 0.

If not every R_i is \mathbb{F}_2 , then $|R^\times| \geq 2$ and by Corollary 7,

$$\text{Spec}(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 2|R^\times| - 2 & |R^\times| - 2 & -2 \\ 2^{s-1} & |R| - 2^s & 2^{s-1} + |R|(|R^\times| - 2)/2 \end{array} \right).$$

Since $|R| = 2^s |R^\times|$, we have $E(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = (2|R^\times| - 2)2^{s-1} + (|R^\times| - 2)(|R| - 2^s) + 2(2^{s-1} + |R|(|R^\times| - 2)/2) = 2^{s+1}(|R^\times| - 1)^2$. □

Lemma 24. *Let R be as in Assumption 1 with $2 = |R_1|/m_1 = \cdots = |R_t|/m_t < |R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1}$ for some t such that $1 \leq t < s$. Then*

$$E(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = \begin{cases} 2^{s+1}(|R^\times| - 1)^2, & \text{if } R = \underbrace{\mathbb{F}_2 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{F}_2}_{s-1} \times \mathbb{F}_3; \\ 2^{t+1} + 2|R|(|R^\times| - 2), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. First, $|R^\times| \geq 2$. Denote by λ_{sec}^a ($\neq -2$) the second smallest eigenvalue in (a) of Corollary 7. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{\text{sec}}^a &= |R^\times| - \frac{|R^\times|}{|R_{t+1}^\times|/m_{t+1}} - 2 \\ &= (|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1} - 2) \left(\prod_{i=1}^s m_i \right) \left(\prod_{i=t+2}^s (|R_i|/m_i - 1) \right) - 2 \geq -1. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\lambda_{\text{sec}}^a = -1$ if and only if $s = t + 1$, $|R_{t+1}|/m_{t+1} = 3$ and $\prod_{i=1}^s m_i = 1$. That is, $\lambda_{\text{sec}}^a = -1$ if and only if $R = \underbrace{\mathbb{F}_2 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{F}_2}_t \times \mathbb{F}_3$. In all other cases, we have $\lambda_{\text{sec}}^a \geq 0$.

If $R = \underbrace{\mathbb{F}_2 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{F}_2}_t \times \mathbb{F}_3$, then by Corollary 7,

$$\text{Spec}(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2^{t-1} & 2^t & 2^t & 2^{t-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since $|R^\times| = 2$, we obtain

$$E(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = 2 \cdot 2^{t-1} + 1 \cdot 2^t + 1 \cdot 2^t + 2 \cdot 2^{t-1} = 2^{t+2}(|R^\times| - 1)^2.$$

If $R \neq \underbrace{\mathbb{F}_2 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{F}_2}_t \times \mathbb{F}_3$, then $\lambda_{\text{sec}}^a \geq 0$ and so -2 is the unique negative eigenvalue.

Since by Corollary 7 the multiplicity of -2 is 2^{t-1} , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{C \subseteq N} |\lambda_C + |R^\times| - 2| \cdot \prod_{j \in C} \frac{|R_j^\times|}{m_j} &= 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{t-1} + \sum_{C \subseteq N} \left((-1)^{|C|} |R^\times| + (|R^\times| - 2) \cdot \prod_{j \in C} \frac{|R_j^\times|}{m_j} \right) \\ &= 2^{t+1} + |R^\times| \cdot \sum_{C \subseteq N} (-1)^{|C|} + (|R^\times| - 2) \cdot \sum_{C \subseteq N} \left(\prod_{j \in C} \frac{|R_j^\times|}{m_j} \right) \\ &= 2^{t+1} + (|R^\times| - 2) \prod_{i=1}^s \left(1 + \frac{|R_i^\times|}{m_i} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} E(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) &= 2^{t+1} + (|R^\times| - 2) \prod_{i=1}^s \left(1 + \frac{|R_i^\times|}{m_i} \right) \\ &\quad + (|R^\times| - 2) \cdot \left(|R| - \prod_{i=1}^s \left(1 + \frac{|R_i^\times|}{m_i} \right) \right) + |R|(|R^\times| - 2) \\ &= 2^{t+1} + 2|R|(|R^\times| - 2). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

6 Spectral moments of unitary Cayley graphs and their line graphs

Theorem 25. *Let R be as in Assumption 1. Then, for any integer $k \geq 1$,*

$$s_k(G_R) = |R^\times| \prod_{i=1}^s (|R_i^\times|^{k-1} - (-m_i)^{k-1}) \quad (6.1)$$

$$s_k(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = \left(\sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} (|R^\times| - 2)^{k-j} s_j(G_R) \right) - (-2)^{k-1} |R| (|R^\times| - 2). \quad (6.2)$$

To prove this we need the following lemma.

Lemma 26. *Let G be an r -regular graph of order n . Then*

$$s_k(\mathcal{L}(G)) = \left(\sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} (r - 2)^{k-j} s_j(G) \right) - (-2)^{k-1} n(r - 2).$$

Proof. Since G is r -regular, the eigenvalues (see [4, Theorem 2.4.1]) of $\mathcal{L}(G)$ are $\lambda_i + r - 2$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, and -2 repeated $n(r - 2)/2$ times, where $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ are the eigenvalues of G . The result then follows from a straightforward computation. \square

As a consequence of Lemma 4, we have $s_k(G \otimes H) = s_k(G) \cdot s_k(H)$. In general, by induction, we see that the k -th spectral moment of the tensor product of a finite number of graphs is equal to the product of the k -th moments of the factor graphs.

Proof of Theorem 25. By Lemma 2,

$$s_k(G_{R_i}) = |R_i^\times|^k + (-m_i)^k \cdot \frac{|R_i^\times|}{m_i} = |R_i^\times| \cdot (|R_i^\times|^{k-1} - (-m_i)^{k-1}).$$

Since $G_R = \bigotimes_{i=1}^s G_{R_i}$ as mentioned in §2, from the discussion above we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} s_k(G_R) &= \prod_{s=1}^s s_k(G_{R_i}) = \prod_{i=1}^s |R_i^\times| (|R_i^\times|^{k-1} - (-m_i)^{k-1}) \\ &= |R^\times| \prod_{i=1}^s (|R_i^\times|^{k-1} - (-m_i)^{k-1}), \end{aligned}$$

which is exactly (6.1).

Since G_R is $|R^\times|$ -regular with order $|R|$, (6.2) follows from Lemma 26 and (6.1). \square

Denote by $n_3(G)$ the number of triangles in a graph G . Since $s_3(G) = 6n_3(G)$ [4], Theorem 25 implies the following formulae.

Corollary 27. *Let R be as in Assumption 1. Then*

$$n_3(G_R) = \frac{1}{6}|R^\times||R| \prod_{i=1}^s (|R_i^\times| - m_i)$$

$$n_3(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = \frac{1}{6}|R^\times||R| \left(\prod_{i=1}^s (|R_i^\times| - m_i) + (|R^\times| - 1)(|R^\times| - 2) \right).$$

Denote by $n_4(G)$ the number of quadrangles (4-cycles) in G . It is well known [4] that, if G is a graph with n vertices, m edges and degree sequence (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) , then $s_4(G) = 2m + 4 \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{d_j}{2} + 8n_4(G)$. This and Theorem 25 together imply the following formulae.

Corollary 28. *Let R be as in Assumption 1. Then*

$$n_4(G_R) = \frac{1}{8}|R^\times||R| \left(1 - 2|R^\times| + \prod_{i=1}^s (|R_i^\times|^2 - |R_i^\times|m_i + m_i^2) \right)$$

$$n_4(\mathcal{L}(G_R)) = \frac{1}{8}|R^\times||R| \left(|R^\times|(|R^\times| - 3)^2 - 5 + 4(|R^\times| - 2) \prod_{i=1}^s (|R_i^\times| - m_i) \right. \\ \left. + \prod_{i=1}^s (|R_i^\times|^2 - |R_i^\times|m_i + m_i^2) \right).$$

Acknowledgements

X. Liu is supported by MIFRS and MIRS of the University of Melbourne. S. Zhou is supported by a Future Fellowship (FT110100629) of the Australian Research Council.

References

- [1] R. Akhtar, M. Boggess, T. Jackson-Henderson, I. Jiménez, R. Karpman, A. Kinzel, and D. Pritikin. On the unitary Cayley graph of a finite ring. *Electron. J. Combin.*, 16:R117, 2009.
- [2] M. F. Atiyah, and I. G. Macdonald. *Introduction to Commutative Algebra*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, Mass.-London-Don Mills, Ont, 1969.
- [3] R. A. Brualdi. *Energy of a Graph*. <http://www.public.iastate.edu/~lhogben/energyB.pdf>.
- [4] D. M. Cvetković, P. Rowlinson, and H. Simić. *An Introduction to the Theory of Graph Spectra*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2010.
- [5] G. Davidoff, P. Sarnak, and A. Valette. *Elementary Number Theory, Group Theory, and Ramanujan Graphs*. London Mathematical Society Student Texts 55, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2003.

- [6] A. Droll. A classification of Ramanujan unitary Cayley graphs. *Electron. J. Combin.*, 17:N29, 2010.
- [7] D. S. Dummit, and R. M. Foote. *Abstract Algebra*. third ed., Wiley, New York, 2003.
- [8] E. Fuchs, and J. Sinz. *Longest induced cycles in Cayley graphs*. [arXiv:math/0410308v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/math/0410308v2), 2004.
- [9] E. Fuchs. Longest induced cycles in circulant graphs. *Electron. J. Combin.*, 14:R52, 2005.
- [10] N. Ganesan. Properties of rings with a finite number of zero-divisors. *Math. Ann.*, 157:215-218, 1964.
- [11] C. Godsil, and G. Royle. *Algebraic Graph Theory*. Springer, New York, 2001.
- [12] I. Gutman. The energy of a graph. *Ber. Math. Stat. Sect. Forschungszent. Graz* 103:1–22, 1978.
- [13] I. Gutman. Hyperenergetic molecular graphs. *J. Serb. Chem. Soc.*, 64:199–205, 1999.
- [14] I. Gutman. The Energy of a Graph: Old and New Results. *Algebraic Combinatorics and Applications*, Springer, Berlin, 2001.
- [15] I. Gutman, M. Robbiano, E. A. Martins, D. M. Cardoso, L. Medina, and O. Rojo. Energy of line graphs. *Linear Algebra Appl.*, 433:1312–1323, 2010.
- [16] S. Hoory, N. Linial, and A. Wigderson. Expander graphs and their applications. *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 43(4):439–561, 2006.
- [17] Y. Hou, and I. Gutman. Hyperenergetic line graphs. *MATCH Commun. Math. Comput. Chem.*, 43:29–39, 2001.
- [18] A. Ilić. The energy of unitary Cayley graphs. *Linear Algebra Appl.*, 431:1881–1889, 2009.
- [19] D. Kiani, M. M. H. Aghaei, Y. Meemark, and B. Suntornpoch. Energy of unitary Cayley graphs and gcd-graphs. *Linear Algebra Appl.*, 435:1336–1343, 2011.
- [20] D. Kiani, and M. M. H. Aghaei. On the unitary Cayley graphs of a ring. *Electron. J. Combin.*, 19(2):P10, 2012.
- [21] W. Klotz, and T. Sander. Some properties of unitary Cayley graphs. *Electron. J. Combin.*, 14:R45, 2007.
- [22] X.-L. Li, Y.-Y. Li, and Y.-T. Shi. Note on the energy of regular graphs. *Linear Algebra Appl.*, 432:1144–1146, 2010.
- [23] A. Lubotzky, R. Phillips, and P. Sarnak. Ramanujan graphs. *Combinatorica*, 8(3):261–277, 1988.
- [24] R. Murty. Ramanujan graphs. *Journal of the Ramanujan Math. Society*, 18(1):1–20, 2003.
- [25] R. Murty. Ramanujan graphs and zeta functions. in: *R. Tandon (Ed.) Algebra and Number Theory: Proceedings of the Silver Jubilee Conference University of Hyderabad*, Hindustan Book Agency, New Delhi, pp. 269–280, 2005.

- [26] J. Rada, and A. Tineo. Upper and lower bounds for the energy of bipartite graphs. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.*, 289: 446–455, 2004.
- [27] H. S. Ramane, H. B. Walikar, S. B. Rao, B. D. Acharya. P. R. Hampiholi, S. R. Jog, and I. Gutman. Spectra and energies of iterated line graphs of regular graphs. *Applied Math. Letters*, 18: 679–682, 2005.
- [28] H. N. Ramaswamy, and C. R. Veena. On the energy of unitary Cayley graphs. *Electron. J. Combin.*, 16:N24, 2009.
- [29] O. Rojo. Line graph eigenvalues and line energy of caterpillars. *Linear Algebra Appl.*, 435:2077–2086, 2011.
- [30] O. Rojo, and R. D. Jiménez. Line graphs of combinations of generalized Bethe trees: Eigenvalues and energy. *Linear Algebra Appl.*, 435:2402–2419, 2011.
- [31] H. Sachs. Über Teiler, Faktoren und charakteristische Polynome von Graphen. *Teil I. Wiss. Z. TH Ilmenau*, 13:405–412, 1967.
- [32] J. W. Sander, and T. Sander. Integral circulant graphs of prime power order with maximal energy. *Linear Algebra Appl.*, 435:3212–3232, 2011.
- [33] D. B. West. *Introduction to Graph Theory*. second ed., Prentice-Hall, 2000.