## Incidence matrices for oriented graphs and applications

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Let G be a simple graph and  $\mathcal{L}(G)$  its line graph. In this work, if an arbitrary orientation is given to each edge of G, we obtain a digraph G' and introduce the notions of incidence and coincidence between its edges. Using these notions, we considere two graphs  $\mathcal{L}_0(G')$  and  $\mathcal{L}_1(G')$ , called *incidence-line graph* and *coincidence-line graph* of G', respectively, whose adjacency matrices satisfy  $A_{\mathcal{L}}(G) = A_{\mathcal{L}_0}(G') + A_{\mathcal{L}_1}(G')$ . Let K(G') be the (-1,0,1)-incidence matrix of G'. It is well known (see [2, 3]) that the matrix K(G') satisfies the identity:

$$K(G')K(G')^{t} = D(G) - A(G) = L(G),$$
(1)

where L(G) is the Laplacian matrix of G.

We prove that

$$K(G')^{t} K(G') = 2I_{m} + A_{\mathcal{L}_{0}}(G') - A_{\mathcal{L}_{1}}(G')$$

$$(2)$$

and conclude that the matrices  $A_{\mathcal{L}_0}(G')$  and  $A_{\mathcal{L}_1}(G')$  are associated to the Laplacian matrix of G.

Using this fact, we present a lower bound for the largest Laplacian eigenvalue of any triangle-free graph. Finally, we obtain new form for the Laplacian and signless Laplacian energies of any graph and a relation between both energies is derived.

Keywords: Graphs, digraphs, line graph, incidence matrix, adjacency matrix, Laplacian matrix, Laplacian energy, signless Laplacian energy.

## References

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