

SOME CLASSES OF SIMULTANEOUS COSPECTRAL GRAPHS  
FOR ADJACENCY, LAPLACIAN AND NORMALIZED  
LAPLACIAN MATRICES

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we construct several classes of non-regular graphs which are co-spectral with respect to all the three matrices, namely, adjacency, Laplacian and normalized Laplacian, and hence we answer a question asked by S. Butler. We make these constructions starting with two pairs  $(G_1, H_1)$  and  $(G_2, H_2)$  of  $A$ -cospectral regular graphs, taking their  $R$ -graph  $\mathcal{R}(G_i)$ ,  $\mathcal{R}(H_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , and finally making some kind of partial joins between  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)$  and  $\mathcal{R}(G_2)$ ; and  $\mathcal{R}(H_1)$  and  $\mathcal{R}(H_2)$ . Moreover, we determine the number of spanning trees and the Kirchhoff index of the newly constructed graphs.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, construction of cospectral graphs for different matrices is one of the interesting research problem in the area of spectral graph theory. Here we construct some graphs which give an answer to the question “Is there an example of two non-regular graphs which are cospectral with respect to the adjacency, combinatorial Laplacian and normalized Laplacian at the same time?” asked by Butler [2]. To present the results of the paper we need some definitions and terminology as follow. All graphs considered in the paper are simple and undirected. For any graph  $G$ , we take  $V(G)$  and  $E(G)$  as the vertex set and edge set of  $G$ , respectively. The *adjacency matrix* of graph  $G$ , denoted by  $A(G)$ , is a square matrix whose rows and columns are indexed by vertices of graph  $G$ , and the  $(u, v)^{\text{th}}$  entry is 1 if and only if vertex  $u$  is adjacent to vertex  $v$  and 0 otherwise. If  $D(G)$  is the diagonal matrix of vertex degrees in  $G$ , then

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the *Laplacian matrix*  $L(G)$  is defined as  $L(G) = D(G) - A(G)$  and the *normalized Laplacian matrix*  $\mathcal{L}(G)$  of  $G$  is defined as  $\mathcal{L}(G) = I - D(G)^{-1/2}A(G)D(G)^{-1/2}$  with the convention that  $D(G)^{-1}(u, u) = 0$  if degree of  $u$  is zero. For a given square matrix  $M$  of size  $n$ , we denote the characteristic polynomial  $\det(xI_n - M)$  by  $f_M(x)$ . The eigenvalues of  $A(G)$ ,  $L(G)$  and  $\mathcal{L}(G)$  are denoted by  $\lambda_1(G) \geq \lambda_2(G) \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n(G)$ ,  $0 = \mu_1(G) \leq \mu_2(G) \leq \dots \leq \mu_n(G)$ , and  $0 = \delta_1(G) \leq \delta_2(G) \leq \dots \leq \delta_n(G) \leq 2$ , respectively, where  $n$  is the number of vertices of  $G$ . The multiset of eigenvalues of  $A(G)$  (respectively,  $L(G)$ ,  $\mathcal{L}(G)$ ) is called the *adjacency* (respectively, *Laplacian*, *normalized Laplacian*) *spectrum* of  $G$ , and denoted by  $A$ -spectrum (respectively,  $L$ -spectrum,  $\mathcal{L}$ -spectrum). Two graphs are said to be  $A$ -cospectral (respectively,  $L$ -cospectral,  $\mathcal{L}$ -cospectral) if they have the same  $A$ -spectrum (respectively,  $L$ -spectrum,  $\mathcal{L}$ -spectrum).

The  $R$ -graph  $\mathcal{R}(G)$  [6] of a graph  $G$  is the graph obtained from  $G$  by introducing a new vertex  $u_e$  for each  $e \in E(G)$  and making  $u_e$  adjacent to both the end vertices of  $e$ . The set of such new vertices is denoted by  $I(G)$ , i.e.,  $I(G) = V(\mathcal{R}(G)) \setminus V(G)$ . The partial joins of  $R$ -graphs which are considered in the paper are given in the definition below.

**Definition 1.1.** Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be two vertex-disjoint graphs with number of vertices  $n_1$  and  $n_2$ , and edges  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ , respectively. Then the following hold.

- (i) The  $R$ -vertex-vertex join of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ , denoted by  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$ , is the graph obtained from  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)$  and  $\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  by joining each vertex of  $V(G_1)$  with every vertex of  $V(G_2)$ . The graph  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  has  $n_1 + n_2 + m_1 + m_2$  vertices and  $3m_1 + n_1n_2 + 3m_2$  edges.
- (ii) The  $R$ -edge-edge join of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ , denoted by  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$ , is the graph obtained from  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)$  and  $\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  by joining each vertex of  $I(G_1)$  with every vertex of  $I(G_2)$ . The graph  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  has  $n_1 + n_2 + m_1 + m_2$  vertices and  $m_1(3 + m_2) + 3m_2$  edges.
- (iii) The  $R$ -edge-vertex join of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ , denoted by  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$ , is the graph obtained from  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)$  and  $\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  by joining each vertex of  $I(G_1)$  with every vertex of  $V(G_2)$ . The graph  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  has  $n_1 + n_2 + m_1 + m_2$  vertices and  $m_1(3 + n_2) + 3m_2$  edges. (We note that  $R$ -vertex-edge join of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  is isomorphic to the  $R$ -edge-vertex join of  $G_2$  and  $G_1$ .)

*Example 1.1.* Let us consider two graphs  $G_1 = P_3$  and  $G_2 = P_4$  (see Figures 1, 2 and 3). The set of dark vertices of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are  $I(G_1)$  and  $I(G_2)$ , respectively.

In the following lemma we find the degrees of vertices in the above constructed graphs.

**Lemma 1.1.** (i) *The degree of any vertex  $v$  in  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  is given by*

$$d_{\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)}(v) = \begin{cases} n_2 + 2d_{G_1}(v), & \text{if } v \in V(G_1), \\ 2, & \text{if } v \in I(G_1) \cup I(G_2), \\ n_1 + 2d_{G_2}(v), & \text{if } v \in V(G_2). \end{cases}$$

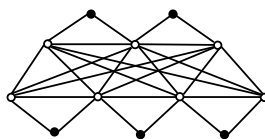


FIGURE 1.  $R$ -vertex-vertex join of  $P_3$  and  $P_4$

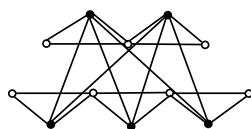


FIGURE 2.  $R$ -edge-edge join of  $P_3$  and  $P_4$

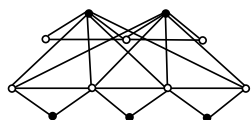


FIGURE 3.  $R$ -edge-vertex join of  $P_3$  and  $P_4$

(ii) The degree of any vertex  $v$  in  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  is given by

$$d_{\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)}(v) = \begin{cases} 2d_{G_1}(v), & \text{if } v \in V(G_1), \\ 2 + m_2, & \text{if } v \in I(G_1), \\ 2d_{G_2}(v), & \text{if } v \in V(G_2), \\ 2 + m_1, & \text{if } v \in I(G_2). \end{cases}$$

(iii) The degree of any vertex  $v$  in  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  is given by

$$d_{\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)}(v) = \begin{cases} 2d_{G_1}(v), & \text{if } v \in V(G_1), \\ 2 + n_2, & \text{if } v \in I(G_1), \\ 2d_{G_2}(v) + m_1 & \text{if } v \in V(G_2), \\ 2, & \text{if } v \in I(G_2). \end{cases}$$

For two matrices  $A$  and  $B$ , of same size  $m \times n$ , the *Hadamard product*  $A \bullet B$  of  $A$  and  $B$  is a matrix of the same size  $m \times n$  with entries given by  $(A \bullet B)_{ij} = (A)_{ij} \cdot (B)_{ij}$  (that is entrywise multiplication). Hadamard product is commutative, that is  $A \bullet B = B \bullet A$ .

**Notation.** Throughout the paper, for any positive integers  $k$ ,  $n_1$  and  $n_2$ ,  $I_k$  denotes the identity matrix of size  $k$ ,  $J_{n_1 \times n_2}$  denotes  $n_1 \times n_2$  matrix whose all entries are 1,  $\mathbf{1}_n$  stands for the column vector of size  $n$  with all entries equal to 1,  $K_{n \times n}$  denotes an  $n \times n$  matrix whose all entries are the same. In other words,  $K_{n \times n} = \alpha J_{n \times n}$ , for a real number  $\alpha$ . For any positive integers  $s$  and  $t$ ,  $O_{s \times t}$  denotes the zero matrix of size  $s \times t$ .

To prove our results we need some basics as given below.

**Lemma 1.2** (Schur complement [7]). *Suppose that the order of all four matrices  $M$ ,  $N$ ,  $P$  and  $Q$  satisfy the rules of operations on matrices. Then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} M & N \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} &= |Q| \cdot |M - NQ^{-1}P| \quad (\text{if } Q \text{ is a non-singular square matrix}) \\ &= |M| \cdot |Q - PM^{-1}N| \quad (\text{if } M \text{ is a non-singular square matrix}). \end{aligned}$$

**Lemma 1.3** ([7]). *For a square matrix  $A$  of size  $n$  and a scalar  $\alpha$ ,  $\det(A + \alpha J_{n \times n}) = \det(A) + \alpha \mathbf{1}_n^T \text{adj}(A) \mathbf{1}_n$ , where  $\text{adj}(A)$  is the adjugate matrix of  $A$ .*

**Lemma 1.4.** *For any real numbers  $c, d > 0$ , we have*

$$(cI_n - dJ_{n \times n})^{-1} = \frac{1}{c}I_n + \frac{d}{c(c - nd)}J_{n \times n}.$$

*Proof.* We have

$$\begin{aligned} (cI_n - dJ_{n \times n})^{-1} &= \frac{\text{adj}(cI_n - dJ_{n \times n})}{\det(cI_n - dJ_{n \times n})} = \frac{c^{n-2}(c - nd)I_n + c^{n-2}dJ_{n \times n}}{c^{n-1}(c - nd)} \\ &= \frac{1}{c}I_n + \frac{d}{c(c - nd)}J_{n \times n}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

For a graph  $G$  on  $n$  vertices and  $m$  edges, the *vertex-edge incidence matrix*  $R(G)$  of  $G$  is a matrix of size  $n \times m$ , with entry  $r_{ij} = 1$  if the  $i^{\text{th}}$  vertex is incident to the  $j^{\text{th}}$  edge, and 0 otherwise. In particular, if  $G$  is an  $r$ -regular graph then  $R(G)R(G)^T = A(G) + rI_n = 2rI_n - L(G) = r(2I_n - \mathcal{L}(G))$ .

**Notation.** The  $M$ -coronal of an  $n \times n$  matrix  $M$ , denoted by  $\Gamma_M(x)$ , is defined [5,10] as the sum of the entries of the matrix  $(xI_n - M)^{-1}$ , that is,  $\Gamma_M(x) = \mathbf{1}_n^T (xI_n - M)^{-1} \mathbf{1}_n$ .

**Lemma 1.5** ([5]). *If  $M$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix with each row sum equal to a constant  $t$ , then  $\Gamma_M(x) = \frac{n}{x-t}$ .*

Butler [2] constructed non-regular bipartite graphs which are cospectral with respect to both the adjacency and normalized Laplacian matrices, and then asked for existence of non-regular graphs which are cospectral with respect to all the three matrices, namely, adjacency, Laplacian and normalized Laplacian. In this paper we construct several classes of such graphs taking help of the operations  $R$ -vertex-vertex join,  $R$ -edge-edge join, and  $R$ -edge-vertex join. We also find the number of spanning trees and Kirchhoff index for all the partial join of  $R$ -graphs constructed here.

## 2. ADJACENCY, LAPLACIAN AND NORMALIZED LAPLACIAN SPECTRA OF THE GRAPHS

In this section we consider regular graphs  $G_i$  on  $n_i$  vertices,  $m_i$  edges, and with degree of regularity  $r_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ . To obtain the required matrices we label the vertices of the graphs in the following way. Let  $V(G_1) = \{v_1, \dots, v_{n_1}\}$ ,  $I(G_1) = \{e_1, \dots, e_{m_1}\}$ ,  $V(G_2) = \{u_1, \dots, u_{n_2}\}$ ,  $I(G_2) = \{f_1, \dots, f_{m_2}\}$ . Then,  $V(G_1) \cup I(G_1) \cup V(G_2) \cup I(G_2)$  is a partition for all  $V(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2))$ ,  $V(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2))$  and  $V(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2))$ .

**Lemma 2.1.** For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be a graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then, we have the following:

(i)

$$A(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) = \begin{pmatrix} A(G_1) & R(G_1) & J_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ R(G_1)^T & O_{m_1} & O_{m_1 \times n_2} & O_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ J_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} & A(G_2) & R(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & O_{m_2 \times m_1} & R(G_2)^T & O_{m_2} \end{pmatrix};$$

(ii)

$$A(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) = \begin{pmatrix} A(G_1) & R(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ R(G_1)^T & O_{m_1} & O_{m_1 \times n_2} & J_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} & A(G_2) & R(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & J_{m_2 \times m_1} & R(G_2)^T & O_{m_2} \end{pmatrix};$$

(iii)

$$A(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) = \begin{pmatrix} A(G_1) & R(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ R(G_1)^T & O_{m_1} & J_{m_1 \times n_2} & O_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & J_{n_2 \times m_1} & A(G_2) & R(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & O_{m_2 \times m_1} & R(G_2)^T & O_{m_2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Theorem 2.1.** For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be an  $r_i$ -regular graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then, the adjacency spectrum of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  consists of:

- (i) two roots of the equation  $x^2 - \lambda_i(G_1)x - r_1 - \lambda_i(G_1)$ , for every eigenvalue  $\lambda_i(G_1)$ ,  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n_1$ , of  $A(G_1)$ ;
- (ii) two roots of the equation  $x^2 - \lambda_j(G_2)x - r_2 - \lambda_j(G_2)$ , for every eigenvalue  $\lambda_j(G_2)$ ,  $j = 2, 3, \dots, n_2$ , of  $A(G_2)$ ,
- (iii) the eigenvalue 0 with multiplicity  $m_1 + m_2 - n_1 - n_2$ ;
- (iv) four roots of the equation  $x^4 - (r_1 + r_2)x^3 - (2r_1 + n_1n_2 + 2r_2 - r_1r_2)x^2 + 4r_1r_2x + 4r_1r_2 = 0$ .

*Proof.* The adjacency characteristic polynomial of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  is

$$f_{A(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2))}(x) = \det \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) & -J_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} & O_{m_1 \times n_2} & O_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ -J_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} & xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) & -R(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & O_{m_2 \times m_1} & -R(G_2)^T & xI_{m_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x^{m_2} \det(S),$$

where

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) & -J_{n_1 \times n_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} & O_{m_1 \times n_2} \\ -J_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} & xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{pmatrix} O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ O_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ -R(G_2) \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{x} \begin{pmatrix} O_{m_2 \times n_1} & O_{m_2 \times m_1} & -R(G_2)^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) & -J_{n_1 \times n_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} & O_{m_1 \times n_2} \\ -J_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} & xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \det(S) &= \det\left(xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T\right) \det(W) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^{n_2} \left\{ x - \lambda_j(G_2) - \frac{r_2}{x} - \frac{\lambda_j(G_2)}{x} \right\} \det(W), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad - \begin{pmatrix} -J_{n_1 \times n_2} \\ O_{m_1 \times n_2} \end{pmatrix} \left(xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T\right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -J_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x)J_{n_1 \times n_1} & -R(G_1) \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \det(W) &= x^{m_1} \det\left(xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x)J_{n_1 \times n_1} - \frac{1}{x}R(G_1)R(G_1)^T\right) \\ &= x^{m_1} \left[ \det\left(xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_1)R(G_1)^T\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x)\mathbf{1}_{n_1}^T \operatorname{adj}\left(xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_1)R(G_1)^T\right)\mathbf{1}_{n_1} \right] \\ &= x^{m_1} \det\left(xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_1)R(G_1)^T\right) \\ &\quad \times \left[ 1 - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x)\mathbf{1}_{n_1}^T \left(xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_1)R(G_1)^T\right)^{-1} \mathbf{1}_{n_1} \right] \\ &= x^{m_1} \prod_{i=1}^{n_1} \left\{ x - \lambda_i(G_1) - \frac{r_1}{x} - \frac{\lambda_i(G_1)}{x} \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left[ 1 - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x)\Gamma_{A(G_1) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_1)R(G_1)^T}(x) \right] \\ &= x^{m_1} \prod_{i=1}^{n_1} \left\{ x - \lambda_i(G_1) - \frac{r_1}{x} - \frac{\lambda_i(G_1)}{x} \right\} \left[ 1 - \frac{n_2}{x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x}} \cdot \frac{n_1}{x - r_1 - \frac{2r_1}{x}} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$f_{A(R(G_1)\check{\vee}R(G_2))}(x) = x^{m_1} x^{m_2} \prod_{i=1}^{n_1} \left\{ x - \lambda_i(G_1) - \frac{r_1}{x} - \frac{\lambda_i(G_1)}{x} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \prod_{j=1}^{n_2} \left\{ x - \lambda_j(G_2) - \frac{r_2}{x} - \frac{\lambda_j(G_2)}{x} \right\} \\ & \times \left[ 1 - \frac{n_2}{x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x}} \cdot \frac{n_1}{x - r_1 - \frac{2r_1}{x}} \right] \\ & = x^{m_1 - n_1} x^{m_2 - n_2} \prod_{i=2}^{n_1} \left\{ x^2 - \lambda_i(G_1)x - r_1 - \lambda_i(G_1) \right\} \\ & \times \prod_{j=2}^{n_2} \left\{ x^2 - \lambda_j(G_2)x - r_2 - \lambda_j(G_2) \right\} \left[ x^4 - (r_1 + r_2)x^3 \right. \\ & \left. - (2r_1 + n_1n_2 + 2r_2 - r_1r_2)x^2 + 4r_1r_2x + 4r_1r_2 \right], \end{aligned}$$

and the result follows immediately. □

**Theorem 2.2.** For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be an  $r_i$ -regular graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then, the adjacency spectrum of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  consists of:

- (i) two roots of the equation  $x^2 - \lambda_i(G_1)x - r_1 - \lambda_i(G_1)$ , for every eigenvalue  $\lambda_i(G_1)$ ,  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n_1$ , of  $A(G_1)$ ;
- (ii) two roots of the equation  $x^2 - \lambda_j(G_2)x - r_2 - \lambda_j(G_2)$ , for every eigenvalue  $\lambda_j(G_2)$ ,  $j = 2, 3, \dots, n_2$ , of  $A(G_2)$ ;
- (iii) the eigenvalue 0 with multiplicity  $m_1 + m_2 - n_1 - n_2$ ;
- (iv) four roots of the equation  $x^4 - (r_1 + r_2)x^3 - (2r_1 + m_1m_2 + 2r_2 - r_1r_2)x^2 + (4r_1r_2 + m_1m_2r_1 + m_1m_2r_2)x + 4r_1r_2 - m_1m_2r_1r_2 = 0$ .

*Proof.* The adjacency characteristic polynomial of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  is

$$\begin{aligned} f_{A(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2))}(x) &= \det \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} & O_{m_1 \times n_2} & -J_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} & xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) & -R(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & -J_{m_2 \times m_1} & -R(G_2)^T & xI_{m_2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= x^{m_2} \det(S), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} & O_{m_1 \times n_2} \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} & xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad - \begin{pmatrix} O_{n_1 \times m_1} \\ -J_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ -R(G_2) \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{x} \begin{pmatrix} O_{m_2 \times n_1} & -J_{m_2 \times m_1} & -R(G_2)^T \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} - \frac{m_2}{x} J_{m_1 \times m_1} & -\frac{1}{x} J_{m_1 \times m_2} R(G_2)^T \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & -\frac{1}{x} R(G_2) J_{m_2 \times m_1} & xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) - \frac{1}{x} R(G_2) R(G_2)^T \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}\det(S) &= \det\left(xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T\right) \det(W) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^{n_2} \left\{x - \lambda_j(G_2) - \frac{r_2}{x} - \frac{\lambda_j(G_2)}{x}\right\} \det(W),\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}W &= \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} - \frac{m_2}{x}J_{m_1 \times m_1} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} O_{n_1 \times n_2} \\ -\frac{1}{x}J_{m_1 \times m_2}R(G_2)^T \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad \times \left(xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T\right)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} O_{n_2 \times n_1} & -\frac{1}{x}R(G_2)J_{m_2 \times m_1} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} - \frac{m_2}{x}J_{m_1 \times m_1} - \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}J_{m_1 \times m_1} \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}\det(W) &= \det\left(xI_{m_1} - \frac{m_2}{x}J_{m_1 \times m_1} - \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}J_{m_1 \times m_1}\right) \\ &\quad \times \det\left(xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - R(G_1)\right) \\ &\quad \times \left(xI_{m_1} - \frac{m_2}{x}J_{m_1 \times m_1} - \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}J_{m_1 \times m_1}\right)^{-1} R(G_1)^T \\ &= x^{m_1} \left\{1 - \left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right) \frac{m_1}{x}\right\} \det\left[xI_{n_1} - A(G_1)\right. \\ &\quad \left. - R(G_1) \left\{\frac{1}{x}I_{m_1} + \frac{\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right)J_{m_1 \times m_1}}{x\left(x - m_1\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right)\right)}\right\} R(G_1)^T\right] \\ &= x^{m_1} \left\{1 - \left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right) \frac{m_1}{x}\right\} \\ &\quad \times \det\left(xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_1)R(G_1)^T\right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right)R(G_1)J_{m_1 \times m_1}R(G_1)^T}{x\left(x - m_1\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right)\right)}\right) \\ &= x^{m_1} \left\{1 - \left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right) \frac{m_1}{x}\right\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \times \det \left( xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_1)R(G_1)^T \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - r_1^2 \frac{\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2)+\frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right)}{x\left(x - m_1\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2)+\frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right)\right)} J_{n_1 \times n_1} \right) \\
 & = x^{m_1} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2)+\frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right) \frac{m_1}{x} \right\} \\
 & \quad \times \det \left( xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - \frac{1}{x}(r_1I_{n_1} + A(G_1)) \right) \\
 & \quad \times \left[ 1 - \frac{r_1^2\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2)+\frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right)\Gamma_{A(G_1)+\frac{1}{x}R(G_1)R(G_1)^T(x)}}{x\left(x - m_1\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2}{x^2}\Gamma_{A(G_2)+\frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T(x)}\right)\right)} \right] \\
 & = x^{m_1} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2 n_2}{x^2\left(x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x}\right)}\right) \frac{m_1}{x} \right\} \prod_{i=1}^{n_1} \left\{ x - \lambda_i(G_1) - \frac{1}{x}(r_1 + \lambda_i(G_1)) \right\} \\
 & \quad \times \left[ 1 - \frac{r_1^2\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2 n_2}{x^2\left(x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x}\right)}\right) n_1}{x\left\{x - m_1\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2 n_2}{x^2\left(x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x}\right)}\right)\right\} \left(x - r_1 - \frac{2r_1}{x}\right)} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{A(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2))}(x) & = x^{m_1} x^{m_2} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2 n_2}{x^2\left(x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x}\right)}\right) \frac{m_1}{x} \right\} \\
 & \quad \times \prod_{i=1}^{n_1} \left\{ x - \lambda_i(G_1) - \frac{r_1}{x} - \frac{\lambda_i(G_1)}{x} \right\} \\
 & \quad \times \prod_{j=1}^{n_2} \left\{ x - \lambda_j(G_2) - \frac{r_2}{x} - \frac{\lambda_j(G_2)}{x} \right\} \\
 & \quad \times \left[ 1 - \frac{r_1^2\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2 n_2}{x^2\left(x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x}\right)}\right) n_1}{x\left\{x - m_1\left(\frac{m_2}{x} + \frac{r_2^2 n_2}{x^2\left(x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x}\right)}\right)\right\} \left(x - r_1 - \frac{2r_1}{x}\right)} \right] \\
 & = x^{m_1 - n_1} x^{m_2 - n_2} \prod_{i=2}^{n_1} \{x^2 - \lambda_i(G_1)x - r_1 - \lambda_i(G_1)\} \\
 & \quad \times \prod_{j=2}^{n_2} \{x^2 - \lambda_j(G_2)x - r_2 - \lambda_j(G_2)\} \\
 & \quad \times [x^4 - (r_1 + r_2)x^3 - (2r_1 + m_1m_2 + 2r_2 - r_1r_2)x^2 \\
 & \quad + (4r_1r_2 + m_1m_2r_1 + m_1m_2r_2)x + 4r_1r_2 - m_1m_2r_1r_2],
 \end{aligned}$$

and hence the result follows. □

**Theorem 2.3.** For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be an  $r_i$ -regular graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then, the adjacency spectrum of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  consists of:

- (i) two roots of the equation  $x^2 - \lambda_i(G_1)x - r_1 - \lambda_i(G_1)$ , for every eigenvalue  $\lambda_i(G_1)$ ,  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n_1$ , of  $A(G_1)$ ;
- (ii) two roots of the equation  $x^2 - \lambda_j(G_2)x - r_2 - \lambda_j(G_2)$ , for every eigenvalue  $\lambda_j(G_2)$ ,  $j = 2, 3, \dots, n_2$ , of  $A(G_2)$ ;
- (iii) the eigenvalue 0 with multiplicity  $m_1 + m_2 - n_1 - n_2$ ;
- (iv) four roots of the equation  $x^4 - (r_1 + r_2)x^3 - (2r_1 + m_1n_2 + 2r_2 - r_1r_2)x^2 + (4r_1r_2 + r_1m_1n_2)x + 4r_1r_2 = 0$ .

*Proof.* The adjacency characteristic polynomial of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  is

$$f_{A(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2))}(x) = \det \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} & -J_{m_1 \times n_2} & O_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & -J_{n_2 \times m_1} & xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) & -R(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & O_{m_2 \times m_1} & -R(G_2)^T & xI_{m_2} \end{pmatrix} \\ = x^{m_2} \det(S),$$

where

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} & -J_{m_1 \times n_2} \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & -J_{n_2 \times m_1} & xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) \end{pmatrix} \\ - \begin{pmatrix} O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ O_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ -R(G_2) \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{x} \begin{pmatrix} O_{m_2 \times n_1} & O_{m_2 \times m_1} & -R(G_2)^T \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} & -J_{m_1 \times n_2} \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & -J_{n_2 \times m_1} & xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence,

$$\det(S) = \det(xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T) \det(W) \\ = \prod_{j=1}^{n_2} \left\{ x - \lambda_j(G_2) - \frac{r_2}{x} - \frac{\lambda_j(G_2)}{x} \right\} \det(W),$$

where

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} \end{pmatrix} \\ - \begin{pmatrix} O_{n_1 \times n_2} \\ -J_{m_1 \times n_2} \end{pmatrix} (xI_{n_2} - A(G_2) - \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} O_{n_2 \times n_1} & -J_{n_2 \times m_1} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) & -R(G_1) \\ -R(G_1)^T & xI_{m_1} - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T} J_{m_1 \times m_1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det(W) &= \det \left( xI_{m_1} - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T} J_{m_1 \times m_1} \right) \det \left( xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - R(G_1)(xI_{m_1} - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T} J_{m_1 \times m_1})^{-1} R(G_1)^T \right) \\
 &= x^{m_1} \left( 1 - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x) \frac{m_1}{x} \right) \det \left[ xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - R(G_1) \left\{ \frac{1}{x} I_{m_1} + \frac{\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x)}{x(x - m_1 \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x))} J_{m_1 \times m_1} \right\} R(G_1)^T \right] \\
 &= x^{m_1} \left( 1 - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x) \frac{m_1}{x} \right) \det \left( xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - \frac{1}{x} R(G_1)R(G_1)^T \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x)}{x(x - m_1 \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x))} R(G_1)J_{m_1 \times m_1} R(G_1)^T \right) \\
 &= x^{m_1} \left( 1 - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x) \frac{m_1}{x} \right) \det \left( xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{x} R(G_1)R(G_1)^T - r_1^2 \frac{\Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x)}{x(x - m_1 \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x))} J_{n_1 \times n_1} \right) \\
 &= x^{m_1} \left( 1 - \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x) \frac{m_1}{x} \right) \\
 &\quad \det \left( xI_{n_1} - A(G_1) - \frac{1}{x} (r_1 I_{n_1} + A(G_1)) \right) \\
 &\quad \times \left[ 1 - \frac{r_1^2 \Gamma_{A(G_1) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_1)R(G_1)^T}(x) \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x)}{x \left( x - m_1 \Gamma_{A(G_2) + \frac{1}{x}R(G_2)R(G_2)^T}(x) \right)} \right] \\
 &= x^{m_1} \left( 1 - \frac{m_1 n_2}{x(x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x})} \right) \prod_{i=1}^{n_1} \left\{ x - \lambda_i(G_1) - \frac{1}{x} (r_1 + \lambda_i(G_1)) \right\} \\
 &\quad \times \left[ 1 - \frac{r_1^2 n_1 n_2}{x(x - r_1 - \frac{2r_1}{x}) \left( x - \frac{m_1 n_2}{x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x}} \right) (x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x})} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{A(\mathcal{R}(G_1) \bar{\vee} \mathcal{R}(G_2))}(x) &= x^{m_1} x^{m_2} \left( 1 - \frac{m_1 n_2}{x \left( x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x} \right)} \right) \\
 &\quad \times \prod_{i=1}^{n_1} \left\{ x - \lambda_i(G_1) - \frac{r_1}{x} - \frac{\lambda_i(G_1)}{x} \right\} \\
 &\quad \times \prod_{j=1}^{n_2} \left\{ x - \lambda_j(G_2) - \frac{r_2}{x} - \frac{\lambda_j(G_2)}{x} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \left[ 1 - \frac{r_1^2 n_1 n_2}{x \left( x - r_1 - \frac{2r_1}{x} \right) \left( x - \frac{m_1 n_2}{x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x}} \right) \left( x - r_2 - \frac{2r_2}{x} \right)} \right] \\ & = x^{m_1 - n_1} x^{m_2 - n_2} \prod_{i=2}^{n_1} \{x^2 - \lambda_i(G_1)x - r_1 - \lambda_i(G_1)\} \\ & \quad \times \prod_{j=2}^{n_2} \{x^2 - \lambda_j(G_2)x - r_2 - \lambda_j(G_2)\} \left[ x^4 - (r_1 + r_2)x^3 \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (2r_1 + m_1 n_2 + 2r_2 - r_1 r_2)x^2 + (4r_1 r_2 + r_1 m_1 n_2)x + 4r_1 r_2 \right], \end{aligned}$$

and the result follows. □

In the similar way we can obtain Laplacian and normalized Laplacian spectra of the partial join of  $R$ -graphs, which are given below.

**Lemma 2.2.** *We have the following Laplacian matrices:*

(i)

$$L(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) = \begin{pmatrix} (r_1 + n_2)I_{n_1} + L(G_1) & -R(G_1) & -J_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & 2I_{m_1} & O_{m_1 \times n_2} & O_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ -J_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} & (r_2 + n_1)I_{n_2} + L(G_2) & -R(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & O_{m_2 \times m_1} & -R(G_2)^T & 2I_{m_2} \end{pmatrix};$$

(ii)

$$L(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 I_{n_1} + L(G_1) & -R(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & (2 + m_2)I_{m_1} & O_{m_1 \times n_2} & -J_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} & r_2 I_{n_2} + L(G_2) & -R(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & -J_{m_2 \times m_1} & -R(G_2)^T & (2 + m_1)I_{m_2} \end{pmatrix};$$

(iii)

$$L(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 I_{n_1} + L(G_1) & -R(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ -R(G_1)^T & (2 + n_2)I_{m_1} & -J_{m_1 \times n_2} & O_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & -J_{n_2 \times m_1} & (r_2 + m_1)I_{n_2} + L(G_2) & -R(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & O_{m_2 \times m_1} & -R(G_2)^T & 2I_{m_2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Theorem 2.4.** *For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be an  $r_i$ -regular graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then, the Laplacian spectrum of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  consists of:*

- (i) roots of the equation  $x^2 - (2 + r_1 + n_2 + \mu_i(G_1))x + 2n_2 + 3\mu_i(G_1) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\mu_i(G_1)$ ,  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n_1$ , of  $L(G_1)$ ;
- (ii) roots of the equation  $x^2 - (2 + r_2 + n_1 + \mu_j(G_2))x + 2n_1 + 3\mu_j(G_2) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\mu_j(G_2)$ ,  $j = 2, 3, \dots, n_2$ , of  $L(G_2)$ ;
- (iii) the eigenvalue 2 with multiplicity  $m_1 + m_2 - n_1 - n_2$ ;
- (iv) four roots of the equation  $x^4 - (4 + r_1 + r_2 + n_1 + n_2)x^3 + (4 + 4n_1 + 4n_2 + 2r_1 + 2r_2 + r_1 r_2 + r_1 n_1 + r_2 n_2)x^2 - 2(2n_1 + 2n_2 + r_1 n_1 + r_2 n_2)x = 0$ .

**Theorem 2.5.** *For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be an  $r_i$ -regular graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then, the Laplacian spectrum of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  consists of:*

- (i) roots of the equation  $x^2 - (2+r_1+m_2+\mu_i(G_1))x+r_1m_2+3\mu_i(G_1)+m_2\mu_i(G_1) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\mu_i(G_1)$ ,  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n_1$ , of  $L(G_1)$ ;
- (ii) roots of the equation  $x^2 - (2+r_2+m_1+\mu_j(G_2))x+r_2m_1+3\mu_j(G_2)+m_1\mu_j(G_2) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\mu_j(G_2)$ ,  $j = 2, 3, \dots, n_2$ , of  $L(G_2)$ ;
- (iii) the eigenvalue  $2 + m_2$  with multiplicity  $m_1 - n_1$ ;
- (iv) the eigenvalue  $2 + m_1$  with multiplicity  $m_2 - n_2$ ;
- (v) four roots of the equation  $x^4 - (4+r_1+r_2+m_1+m_2)x^3 + (4+2r_1+2r_2+r_1r_2+r_1m_1+r_2m_2+2m_1+2m_2+r_1m_2+r_2m_1)x^2 - (2r_1m_2+2r_2m_1+r_1r_2m_1+r_1r_2m_2)x = 0$ .

**Theorem 2.6.** For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be an  $r_i$ -regular graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then, the Laplacian spectrum of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  consists of:

- (i) roots of the equation  $x^2 - (2+r_1+n_2+\mu_i(G_1))x+r_1n_2+3\mu_i(G_1)+n_2\mu_i(G_1) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\mu_i(G_1)$ ,  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n_1$ , of  $L(G_1)$ ;
- (ii) roots of the equation  $x^2 - (2+r_2+m_1+\mu_j(G_2))x+2m_1+3\mu_j(G_2) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\mu_j(G_2)$ ,  $j = 2, 3, \dots, n_2$ , of  $L(G_2)$ ;
- (iii) the eigenvalue  $2 + n_2$  with multiplicity  $m_1 - n_1$ ;
- (iv) the eigenvalue  $2$  with multiplicity  $m_2 - n_2$ ;
- (v) four roots of the equation  $x^4 - (4+r_1+r_2+m_1+n_2)x^3 + (4+2r_1+2r_2+4m_1+2n_2+r_1r_2+r_1m_1+r_1n_2+r_2n_2)x^2 - (4m_1+2r_1m_1+2r_1n_2+r_1r_2n_2)x = 0$ .

**Lemma 2.3.** We have the following normalized Laplacian matrices:

(i)

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{L}(G_1) \bullet B(G_1) & -cR(G_1) & -K_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ -cR(G_1)^T & I_{m_1} & O_{m_1 \times n_2} & O_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ -K_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} & \mathcal{L}(G_2) \bullet B(G_2) & -dR(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & O_{m_2 \times m_1} & -dR(G_2)^T & I_{m_2} \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $K_{n_1 \times n_2}$  is the matrix of size  $n_1 \times n_2$  with all entries equal to  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2r_1+n_2)(2r_2+n_1)}}$ ,  $B(G_1)$  is the  $n_1 \times n_1$  matrix whose all diagonal entries are 1 and off-diagonal entries are  $\frac{r_1}{2r_1+n_2}$ ,  $B(G_2)$  is the  $n_2 \times n_2$  matrix whose all diagonal entries are 1 and off-diagonal entries are  $\frac{r_2}{2r_2+n_1}$ ,  $c$  is the constant whose value is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2(2r_1+n_2)}}$ ,  $d$  is the constant whose value is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2(2r_2+n_1)}}$ ;

(ii)

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{L}(G_1) \bullet B(G_1) & -cR(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ -cR(G_1)^T & I_{m_1} & O_{m_1 \times n_2} & -K_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & O_{n_2 \times m_1} & \mathcal{L}(G_2) \bullet B(G_2) & -dR(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & -K_{m_2 \times m_1} & -dR(G_2)^T & I_{m_2} \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $K_{m_1 \times m_2}$  is the matrix of size  $m_1 \times m_2$  with all entries equal to  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2+m_2)(2+m_1)}}$ ,  $B(G_1)$  is the  $n_1 \times n_1$  matrix whose all diagonal entries are 1 and off-diagonal entries are  $\frac{r_1}{2r_1}$ ,  $B(G_2)$  is the  $n_2 \times n_2$  matrix whose all diagonal entries are 1 and off-diagonal

entries are  $\frac{r_2}{2r_2}$ ,  $c$  is the constant whose value is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2r_1(2+m_2)}}$ ,  $d$  is the constant whose value is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2r_2(2+m_1)}}$ ;

(iii)

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\mathcal{V}}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{L}(G_1) \bullet B(G_1) & -cR(G_1) & O_{n_1 \times n_2} & O_{n_1 \times m_2} \\ -cR(G_1)^T & I_{m_1} & -K_{m_1 \times n_2} & O_{m_1 \times m_2} \\ O_{n_2 \times n_1} & -K_{n_2 \times m_1} & \mathcal{L}(G_2) \bullet B(G_2) & -dR(G_2) \\ O_{m_2 \times n_1} & O_{m_2 \times m_1} & -dR(G_2)^T & I_{m_2} \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $K_{m_1 \times n_2}$  is the matrix of size  $m_1 \times n_2$  with all entries equal to  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(2+n_2)(2r_2+m_1)}}$ ,  $B(G_1)$  is the  $n_1 \times n_1$  matrix whose all diagonal entries are 1 and off-diagonal entries are  $\frac{r_1}{2r_1}$ ,  $B(G_2)$  is the  $n_2 \times n_2$  matrix whose all diagonal entries are 1 and off-diagonal entries are  $\frac{r_2}{2r_2}$ ,  $c$  is the constant whose value is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2r_1(2+n_2)}}$ ,  $d$  is the constant whose value is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2(2r_2+m_1)}}$ .

**Theorem 2.7.** For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be an  $r_i$ -regular graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then, the normalized Laplacian spectrum of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\mathcal{V}}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  consists of:

- (i) roots of the equation  $2(2r_1+n_2)x^2 - 2(3r_1+2n_2+r_2\delta_i(G_1))x + 2n_2 + 3r_1\delta_i(G_1) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\delta_i(G_1)$ ,  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n_1$ , of  $\mathcal{L}(G_1)$ ;
- (ii) roots of the equation  $2(2r_2+n_1)x^2 - 2(3r_2+2n_1+r_2\delta_j(G_2))x + 2n_1 + 3r_2\delta_j(G_2) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\delta_j(G_2)$ ,  $j = 2, 3, \dots, n_2$ , of  $\mathcal{L}(G_2)$ ;
- (iii) the eigenvalue 1 with multiplicity  $m_1 + m_2 - n_1 - n_2$ ;
- (iv) four roots of the equation  $(4r_1r_2 + 2r_1n_1 + 2r_2n_2 + n_1n_2)x^4 - (12r_1r_2 + 7r_1n_1 + 7r_2n_2 + 4n_1n_2)x^3 + (9r_1r_2 + 8r_1n_1 + 8r_2n_2 + 5n_1n_2)x^2 - (3r_1n_1 + 3r_2n_2 + 2n_1n_2)x = 0$ .

**Theorem 2.8.** For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be an  $r_i$ -regular graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then, the normalized Laplacian spectrum of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\mathcal{V}}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  consists of:

- (i) roots of the equation  $2(2+m_2)x^2 - (6+3m_2+2\delta_i(G_1)+m_2\delta_i(G_1))x + m_2 + 3\delta_i(G_1) + m_2\delta_i(G_1) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\delta_i(G_1)$ ,  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n_1$ , of  $\mathcal{L}(G_1)$ ;
- (ii) roots of the equation  $2(2+m_1)x^2 - (6+3m_1+2\delta_j(G_2)+m_1\delta_j(G_2))x + m_1 + 3\delta_j(G_2) + m_1\delta_j(G_2) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\delta_j(G_2)$ ,  $j = 2, 3, \dots, n_2$ , of  $\mathcal{L}(G_2)$ ;
- (iii) the eigenvalue 1 with multiplicity  $m_1 + m_2 - n_1 - n_2$ ;
- (iv) four roots of the equation  $4(4+2m_1+2m_2+m_1m_2)x^4 - 12(4+2m_1+2m_2+m_1m_2)x^3 + (36+22m_1+22m_2+9m_1m_2)x^2 - 2(3m_1+3m_2+m_1m_2)x = 0$ .

**Theorem 2.9.** For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be an  $r_i$ -regular graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then, the normalized Laplacian spectrum of  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\mathcal{V}}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  consists of:

- (i) roots of the equation  $2(2+n_2)x^2 - (6+3n_2+2\delta_i(G_1)+n_2\delta_i(G_1))x + n_2 + 3\delta_i(G_1) + n_2\delta_i(G_1) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\delta_i(G_1)$ ,  $i = 2, 3, \dots, n_1$ , of  $\mathcal{L}(G_1)$ ;
- (ii) roots of the equation  $2(2r_2+m_1)x^2 - 2(3r_2+2m_1+r_2\delta_j(G_2))x + 2m_1 + 3r_2\delta_j(G_2) = 0$ , for every eigenvalue  $\delta_j(G_2)$ ,  $j = 2, 3, \dots, n_2$ , of  $\mathcal{L}(G_2)$ ;
- (iii) the eigenvalue 1 with multiplicity  $m_1 + m_2 - n_1 - n_2$ ;

- (iv) *four roots of the equation*  $(8r_2 + 4r_2n_2 + 4m_1 + 2m_1n_2)x^4 - (24r_2 + 12r_2n_2 + 14m_1 + 7m_1n_2)x^3 + (18r_2 + 11r_2n_2 + 16m_1 + 7m_1n_2)x^2 - (3r_2n_2 + 6m_1 + 2m_1n_2)x = 0$ .

### 3. SIMULTANEOUS COSPECTRAL GRAPHS

In this section we present the main result of the paper. We construct several classes of non-regular graphs which are cospectral with respect to all the three matrices, namely, adjacency, Laplacian and normalized Laplacian. For the construction of these graphs we consider two pairs of  $A$ -cospectral regular graphs, which are readily available in the literature, for example see [11]. Then we take partial join of  $R$ -graphs belong to different pairs.

The following lemma is immediate from the definition of Laplacian and normalized Laplacian matrices.

**Lemma 3.1.** (i) *If  $G$  is an  $r$ -regular graph, then  $L(G) = rI_n - A(G)$  and  $\mathcal{L}(G) = I_n - \frac{1}{r}A(G)$ .*

(ii) *If  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are  $A$ -cospectral regular graphs, then they are also cospectral with respect to the Laplacian and normalized Laplacian matrices.*

**Observation.** From all the theorems given in the previous section we observe that the adjacency, Laplacian and normalized Laplacian spectra of all the partial join graphs  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$ ,  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$ , and  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$ , depend only on the number of vertices, number of edges, degree of regularities, and the corresponding spectrum of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$ . Furthermore, we note that, although  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are regular graphs,  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$ ,  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$ , and  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  are non-regular graphs.

The following theorem is the main result of the paper.

**Theorem 3.1.** *Let  $G_i, H_i, i = 1, 2$ , be regular graphs, where  $G_1$  need not be different from  $H_1$ . If  $G_1$  and  $H_1$  are  $A$ -cospectral, and  $G_2$  and  $H_2$  are  $A$ -cospectral then  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$  (respectively,  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$ ,  $\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(G_2)$ ) and  $\mathcal{R}(H_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(H_2)$  (respectively,  $\mathcal{R}(H_1)\bar{\vee}\mathcal{R}(H_2)$ ,  $\mathcal{R}(H_1)\check{\vee}\mathcal{R}(H_2)$ ) are simultaneously  $A$ -cospectral,  $L$ -cospectral and  $\mathcal{L}$ -cospectral.*

*Proof.* Follows from Lemma 3.1 and the above observation. □

### 4. SPANNING TREES AND KIRCHHOFF INDICES

Applying the results on Laplacian spectra, we find the number of spanning trees and Kirchhoff index of all the partial join graphs constructed in the paper.

Let  $t(G)$  denote the number of *spanning trees* of  $G$ . It is well known [6] that if  $G$  is a connected graph on  $n$  vertices with Laplacian spectrum  $0 = \mu_1(G) \leq \mu_2(G) \leq \dots \leq \mu_n(G)$ , then  $t(G) = \frac{\mu_2(G) \cdots \mu_n(G)}{n}$ .

The *Kirchhoff index* of a graph  $G$ , denoted by  $Kf(G)$ , is defined as the sum of resistances between all pairs of vertices [1, 9] in  $G$ . For a connected graph  $G$  on  $n$  vertices, the Kirchhoff index [8] can be expressed as  $Kf(G) = n \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{\mu_i(G)}$ .

**Theorem 4.1.** For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be an  $r_i$ -regular graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then,

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} & t(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\mathcal{V}}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) \\ &= \frac{2^{m_1+m_2-n_1-n_2} \cdot 2(2n_1 + 2n_2 + r_1n_1 + r_2n_2) \cdot \prod_{i=2}^{n_1} (2n_2 + 3\mu_i(G_1)) \cdot \prod_{j=2}^{n_2} (2n_1 + 3\mu_j(G_2))}{n_1 + n_2 + m_1 + m_2}; \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} & t(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\check{\mathcal{V}}}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) \\ &= (2 + m_2)^{m_1-n_1} \cdot (2 + m_1)^{m_2-n_2} \\ & \times \frac{(2r_1m_2 + 2r_2m_1 + r_1r_2m_1 + r_1r_2m_2) \cdot \prod_{i=2}^{n_1} (r_1m_2 + 3\mu_i(G_1) + m_2\mu_i(G_1)) \cdot \prod_{j=2}^{n_2} (r_2m_1 + 3\mu_j(G_2) + m_1\mu_j(G_2))}{n_1 + n_2 + m_1 + m_2}; \end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned} & t(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\check{\mathcal{V}}}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) \\ &= (2 + n_2)^{m_1-n_1} \cdot 2^{m_2-n_2} \cdot (4m_1 + 2r_1m_1 + 2r_1n_2 + r_1r_2n_2) \\ & \times \frac{\prod_{i=2}^{n_1} (r_1n_2 + 3\mu_i(G_1) + n_2\mu_i(G_1)) \cdot \prod_{j=2}^{n_2} (2m_1 + 3\mu_j(G_2))}{n_1 + n_2 + m_1 + m_2}. \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 4.2.** For  $i = 1, 2$ , let  $G_i$  be an  $r_i$ -regular graph with  $n_i$  vertices and  $m_i$  edges. Then,

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} & Kf(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\check{\mathcal{V}}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) \\ &= (n_1 + n_2 + m_1 + m_2) \left( \frac{m_1 + m_2 - n_1 - n_2}{2} \right. \\ & \quad + \frac{4 + 4n_1 + 4n_2 + 2r_1 + 2r_2 + r_1r_2 + r_1n_1 + r_2n_2}{2(2n_1 + 2n_2 + r_1n_1 + r_2n_2)} + \sum_{i=2}^{n_1} \frac{2 + r_1 + n_2 + \mu_i(G_1)}{2n_2 + 3\mu_i(G_1)} \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{j=2}^{n_2} \frac{2 + r_2 + n_1 + \mu_j(G_2)}{2n_1 + 3\mu_j(G_2)} \right); \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} & Kf(\mathcal{R}(G_1)\overline{\check{\mathcal{V}}}\mathcal{R}(G_2)) \\ &= (n_1 + n_2 + m_1 + m_2) \left( \frac{m_1 - n_1}{2 + m_2} + \frac{m_2 - n_2}{2 + m_1} + \sum_{i=2}^{n_1} \frac{2 + r_1 + m_2 + \mu_i(G_1)}{r_1m_2 + 3\mu_i(G_1) + m_2\mu_i(G_1)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{4 + 2r_1 + 2r_2 + r_1r_2 + r_1m_1 + r_2m_2 + 2m_1 + 2m_2 + r_1m_2 + r_2m_1}{2r_1m_2 + 2r_2m_1 + r_1r_2m_1 + r_1r_2m_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) \quad + \sum_{j=2}^{n_2} \frac{2 + r_2 + m_1 + \mu_j(G_2)}{r_2 m_1 + 3\mu_j(G_2) + m_1 \mu_j(G_2)} \Bigg);$$

$$\begin{aligned} & Kf(\mathcal{R}(G_1) \bar{\vee} \mathcal{R}(G_2)) \\ &= (n_1 + n_2 + m_1 + m_2) \left( \frac{m_1 - n_1}{2 + n_2} + \frac{m_2 - n_2}{2} \right. \\ & \quad + \frac{4 + 2r_1 + 2r_2 + 4m_1 + 2n_2 + r_1 r_2 + r_1 m_1 + r_1 n_2 + r_2 n_2}{4m_1 + 2r_1 m_1 + 2r_1 n_2 + r_1 r_2 n_2} \\ & \quad \left. + \sum_{i=2}^{n_1} \frac{2 + r_1 + n_2 + \mu_i(G_1)}{r_1 n_2 + 3\mu_i(G_1) + n_2 \mu_i(G_1)} + \sum_{j=2}^{n_2} \frac{2 + r_2 + m_1 + \mu_j(G_2)}{2m_1 + 3\mu_j(G_2)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

## 5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The main result of the paper is based on regular  $A$ -cospectral graphs and certain operations on a pair of these graphs so that the operated (or resultant) graphs are non-regular and their adjacency, Laplacian and normalized Laplacian spectra depend on only the order, size, degree of regularity and spectra of the original graphs. Thus following the technique of this paper one may construct some more graphs like here.

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