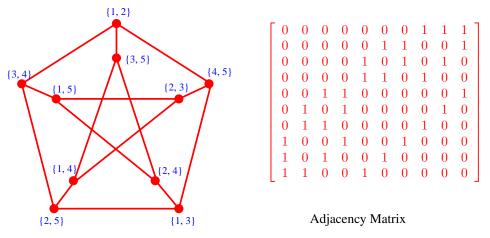
MAD 5932/4934 Applied Graph Theory Summer 'C"

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Petersen Graph -- {u, v} adjacent to {s, t} <=> the sets are disjoint

3	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2
1	1	1	1	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0]
1	1	0	0	1	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}^{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-1
1	-1	0	-1	0	-1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-1
1	-1	-1	0	-1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}^{2}$	$-\frac{3}{2}$	-1
1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	Õ	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
The Figenvectors (the column vectors) and Figenvalues of the Adjacency Matrix									

The Eigenvectors (the column vectors) and Eigenvalues of the Adjacency Matrix.

Unlike the more theoretical brother MAD5305, MAD5932 Applied Graph Theory is designed more towards using than proving. Here Matlab eigenanalysis of the adjacency matrix is used to determine graph properties. For example, the largest eigenvalue/eigenvector says this graph is 3-regular. Often different graphs have different eigenvalues which will imply they are not isomorphic. Chemists use this feature.