

## On the spectra of non-commuting graphs

*Modjtaba Ghorbani*

*Department of Mathematics, Shahid Rajaei Teacher Training University, Tehran, I. R. Iran*  
mghorbani@srttu.edu

*Maryam Jalali-Rad*

*Department of Pure Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematical Sciences,  
University of Kashan, Kashan, I. R. Iran*  
jalali6834@srttu.edu

All graphs considered in this paper are simple and finite. Also, all groups are finite and non-abelian. There are a number of constructions of graphs from groups or semi-groups in the literature. Let  $G$  be a non-abelian group with center  $Z(G)$ . The non-commuting graph (NC-graph)  $\Gamma(G)$  is a simple and undirected graph with the vertex set  $G \setminus Z(G)$  and two vertices  $x, y \in G \setminus Z(G)$  are adjacent whenever  $xy \neq yx$ . The concept of NC-graphs was first considered by Paul Erdős to answer a question on the size of the cliques of a graph in 1975. For background materials about non-commuting graphs, we encourage the reader to see reference [1]. The non-commuting graph  $\Gamma(G)$  of group  $G$  was first considered by Paul Erdős to answer a question on the size of the cliques of a graph in 1975, see [2]. In this article, we prove that regular non-commuting graphs are Eulerian. We also prove that there is no  $2^s q$ -regular non-commuting graph, where  $q$  is a prime number greater than 2.

An integral graph is a graph with integral spectrum.

**Theorem.** *If  $\Gamma(G)$  is  $k$ -regular integral non-commuting graph where  $k \leq 16$ , then  $k = 4$  and  $G \cong D_8, Q_8$  or  $k = 8$  and  $G \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \times D_8, \mathbb{Z}_2 \times Q_8, SU(2), M_{16}, \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_4, \mathbb{Z}_4 \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$  or  $k = 16$  and  $G \cong \text{SmallGroup}(32, i)$ , where*

$$i \in \{2, 4, 5, 12, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 37, 38, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50\}.$$

## References

- [1] A. Abdollahi, S. Akbari, H. R. Maimani, Non-commuting graph of a group. *J. Algebra* **298** (2006) 468–492.
- [2] B. H. Neumann, A problem of Paul Erdős on groups. *J. Austral. Math. Soc.* **21A** (1976) 467–472.