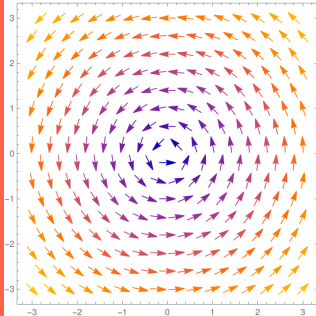


What is...tropical geometry - part 17?

Or: Tropical linear algebra 1 - eigenvalues and graphs

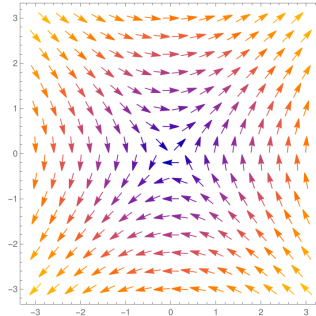
Eigenvalues and eigenvectors

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



no fixed vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



fixed vectors

- Above An illustration of classical eigenvalues and eigenvectors
- Recall This means $Ax = \lambda \cdot x$, say $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$
- The same definition applies for tropical matrices

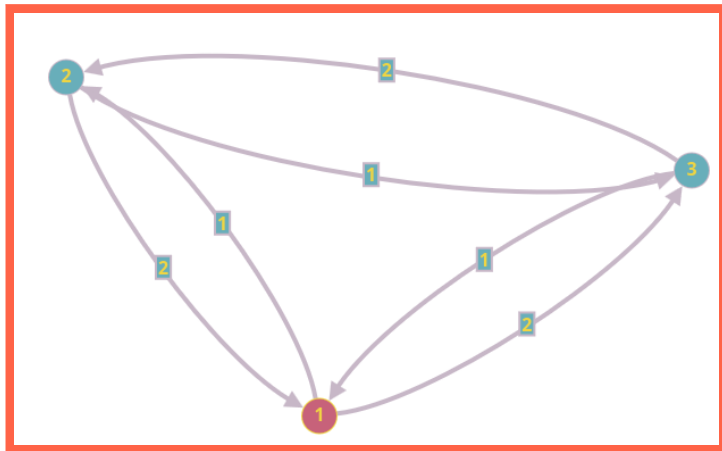
Adjacency graph

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbb{1} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} L_s \\ \uparrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \end{array} L_{1'}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbb{1} \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} L_s \\ \uparrow \end{array} L_{1'}$$

- Recall Every matrix corresponds to an oriented graph, its adjacency graph
- There are two examples of this above
- Bigger entries correspond to labeled (=multiple) edges

Oriented cycles and more



- **Terminology 1** Strongly connected = connected in the oriented sense
- **Terminology 2** Oriented cycles = cycles in the oriented sense
- **Above** The graph is strongly connected and has plenty of oriented cycles

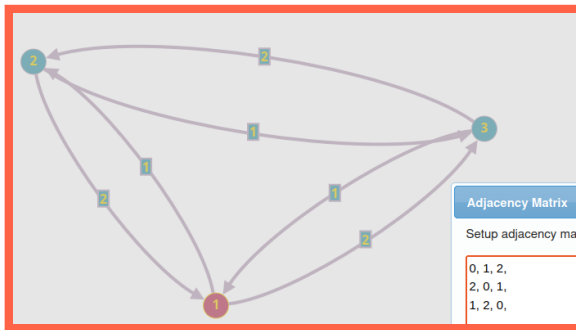
For completeness: A formal definition

A tropical matrix with strongly connected adjacency graph has **precisely one** eigenvalue $\lambda(A)$ and

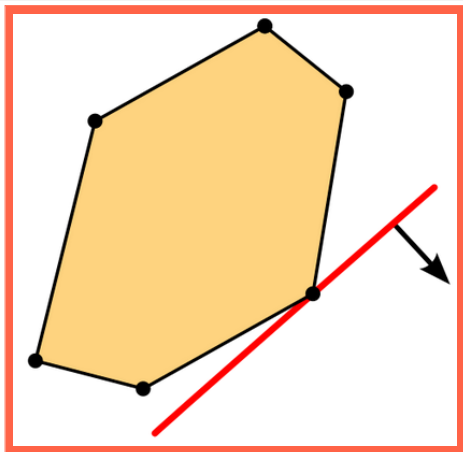
$\lambda(A)$ = minimal normalized length of any directed cycle

(This means the sum of the labels of the edges divided by the length of the path)

- **Example** For the matrix below we have $\lambda(A) = 3/2$
- **Why?** There is an oriented cycle of length 2 and sum 3



Linear programming again



- ▶ **Linear program** Maximize γ subject to $a_{ij} + v_j \geq \gamma + v_i$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq n$
- ▶ **Notation** $A = (a_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$, $v_1, \dots, v_n$ are decision variables
- ▶ **Theorem** $\lambda(A)$ coincides with the optimal value of this linear program

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.