

COLOURED GRAPHICAL MODELS AND THEIR SYMMETRIES

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Coloured graphical models are Gaussian statistical models determined by an undirected coloured graph. These models can be described by linear spaces of symmetric matrices. We outline a relationship between the symmetries of the graph and the linear forms that vanish on the reciprocal variety of the model. In particular, we give four families for which such linear forms are completely described by symmetries.

1. Introduction

Coloured graphical models are a class of Gaussian statistical models first introduced in [3] to model situations where some of the covariates have approximately equal empirical concentrations. These equalities are represented by a coloured graph. The set of concentration matrices associated to a coloured graphical model is a linear subspace of the set of real symmetric $n \times n$ matrices.

Following the approach of algebraic statistics we view maximum likelihood (ML) estimation as a problem in algebraic geometry, see for instance [5, Ch. 7]. In our case, we consider the complex linear space of symmetric matrices $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathbb{S}^n$ defined by a given coloured graphical model and its *reciprocal variety* \mathcal{L}^{-1} , which is defined by the matrix inverses of the points in \mathcal{L} . In particular, algebraic statisticians are interested in a collection of algebraic properties of \mathcal{L} , such as

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its ML degree $\text{mld}(\mathcal{L})$, its reciprocal ML degree $\text{rml}(\mathcal{L})$, the degree $\text{deg}(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ and the ideal $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ defining the reciprocal variety. For the definitions of these properties, see [2].

In [4], Sturmfels and Uhler compute some of these algebraic properties for coloured graphical models whose underlying graph is the four-cycle. Inspired by their work, we are interested in understanding these properties for coloured graphical models. In this article, we explore the notion of symmetry of a coloured graph and study its connection with the linear part of the ideal $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$. In particular, we focus on *uniform coloured graphs*, whose symmetries coincide with the usual graph symmetries of the underlying uncoloured graph. For a number of families of uniform coloured graphs we completely describe the linear part of the ideal $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ via symmetries. For this, we use the results in [2] on pencils of quadrics.

Notation. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple undirected graph, let $n = |V|$ and E^c denote the set of edges of the graph complement G^c . The (uncoloured) *adjacency matrix* of G is the $n \times n$ matrix whose (i, j) -th entry is 1 if $(i, j) \in E$ and 0 otherwise. A *colouring* of G is a partition of V together with a partition of E . A *colour* is an equivalence class with respect to one of these partitions.

Let G be a coloured graph with n vertices and d colours $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_d$. For $k = 1, \dots, d$ we define the matrix A_k associated to the colour γ_k as follows. If γ_k is a vertex colour then $(A_k)_{ii} = 1$ if vertex i has the colour γ_k , while the other entries are all zero. If γ_k is an edge colour then $(A_k)_{ij} = 1$ if edge (i, j) exists and has the colour γ_k , and all the other entries are zero. The (coloured) *adjacency matrix* A of G is the matrix

$$\sum_{k=1}^d \lambda_k A_k \in \mathbb{Z}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_d]^{n \times n}.$$

Let G be a coloured graph with n vertices and d colours. The associated linear space of symmetric matrices \mathcal{L} is the subspace

$$\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^d \lambda_k A_k : \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_d \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

of the space of complex symmetric $n \times n$ matrices \mathbb{S}^n . The *reciprocal variety* \mathcal{L}^{-1} is the Zariski-closure of the set

$$\{A^{-1} : A \in \mathcal{L} \text{ invertible}\} \subseteq \mathbb{S}^n.$$

Its ideal is denoted by $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$.

2. Linear forms from symmetries

We start by defining graph symmetries, following the approach in [3, Sec. 5].

Definition 2.1. Let A be the uncoloured, resp. coloured adjacency matrix of an uncoloured, resp. coloured graph G . A *symmetry* of G is an $n \times n$ permutation matrix B such that $BAB^{-1} = A$.

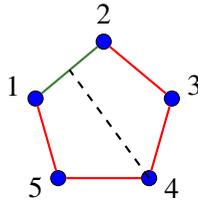
Such a symmetry gives a set of linear forms that vanish on the reciprocal variety \mathcal{L}^{-1} :

Proposition 2.2. Let G be a coloured graph, B a symmetry of G and X a generic element of \mathbb{S}^n . The binomial linear forms defined by all distinct entries of the matrix $BXB^{-1} - X$ belong to $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$.

Proof. If B is a symmetry of G , then $BA^{-1}B^{-1} = A^{-1}$ in $\mathbb{Q}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_d)^{n \times n}$ by taking inverses. Thus, a generic element X of \mathcal{L}^{-1} must satisfy the equation $BXB^{-1} - X = 0$, whose entries are binomial linear forms. □

We call the linear forms that come from Proposition 2.2 *induced by symmetries*. When the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is generated by these linear forms, we also say it is *induced by symmetries*.

Example 2.3. Let G be the following coloured 5-cycle:



The only nontrivial symmetry of G is the reflection B_τ along the depicted axis. The matrix $B_\tau XB_\tau^{-1} - X$ equals

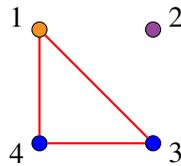
$$\begin{pmatrix} -x_{11} + x_{22} & 0 & -x_{13} + x_{25} & -x_{14} + x_{24} & -x_{15} + x_{23} \\ 0 & x_{11} - x_{22} & x_{15} - x_{23} & x_{14} - x_{24} & x_{13} - x_{25} \\ -x_{13} + x_{25} & x_{15} - x_{23} & -x_{33} + x_{55} & -x_{34} + x_{45} & 0 \\ -x_{14} + x_{24} & x_{14} - x_{24} & -x_{34} + x_{45} & 0 & x_{34} - x_{45} \\ -x_{15} + x_{23} & x_{13} - x_{25} & 0 & x_{34} - x_{45} & x_{33} - x_{55} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence, the linear forms induced by symmetries in $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ are:

$$x_{11} - x_{22}, \quad x_{33} - x_{55}, \quad x_{13} - x_{25}, \quad x_{14} - x_{24}, \quad x_{15} - x_{23}, \quad x_{34} - x_{25}.$$

These do not generate the whole linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$. For instance, the linear form $x_{14} + x_{44} - x_{35} - x_{55}$ is contained in the ideal but is not a linear combination of the above.

Example 2.4. Let G be the following disconnected graph:



The only nontrivial symmetry of G is the permutation B_ρ of vertices 3 and 4. The matrix $B_\rho X B_\rho^{-1} - X$ gives all the binomial linear forms in the following list of generators of the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$:

$$x_{33} - x_{44}, \quad x_{13} - x_{14}, \quad x_{12}, \quad x_{23}, \quad x_{24}.$$

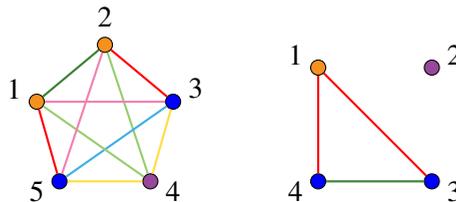
The following proposition explains the three other generators.

Proposition 2.5. *Let G be a coloured graph and let i, j be a pair of vertices belonging to different connected components of G . Then we have $x_{ij} \in I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$.*

Proof. The adjacency matrix A of G can be written as a block diagonal matrix whose blocks are the adjacency matrices of the connected components of G . Since its inverse A^{-1} retains this block structure, a generic element X of \mathcal{L}^{-1} must have a zero entry at each pair of indices (i, j) as in the statement. \square

Let I' be the ideal generated by all linear forms induced by symmetries of G and all linear forms found by applying Proposition 2.5. We define a further linear subspace \mathcal{L}' as the vanishing set $V(I')$. Like \mathcal{L} , this linear subspace is associated to a coloured graph G' , whose colouring is induced by the linear forms in I' . In [3, Sec. 5], the linear subspace \mathcal{L}' is called an *RCOP model*.

Example 2.6. The linear forms found in Examples 2.3 and 2.4 give rise to the following graphs G'_1 and G'_2 .



By Proposition 2.2, every symmetry of a coloured graph G is also a symmetry of G' . We also see that both \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}^{-1} are contained in \mathcal{L}' . The next proposition demonstrates how \mathcal{L}' can be used as a lower-dimensional ambient space to compute the ML degree of \mathcal{L} .

Proposition 2.7. *Let S' be a general matrix of \mathcal{L}' and let $(\mathcal{L}^\perp)' = \mathcal{L}^\perp \cap \mathcal{L}'$, where $\mathcal{L}^\perp \subseteq \mathbb{S}^n$ is the orthogonal complement to \mathcal{L} with respect to the trace inner product. Let $(\mathcal{L}^\perp)' + S'$ denote the affine space $\{X' + S' \mid X' \in (\mathcal{L}^\perp)'\}$. The ML degree of \mathcal{L} is the cardinality of the set*

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \cap ((\mathcal{L}^\perp)' + S').$$

Proof. By definition, the ML degree of \mathcal{L} is the cardinality of $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \cap (\mathcal{L}^\perp + S)$, where S is a general matrix of \mathbb{S}^n and $\mathcal{L}^\perp \subseteq \mathbb{S}^n$ is the orthogonal complement of \mathcal{L} in \mathbb{S}^n . Since $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{L}'$, we have $\text{span}(\mathcal{L}', \mathcal{L}^\perp) = \mathbb{S}^n$. We write all matrices $M \in \mathbb{S}^n$ as $M = M_1 + M_2 + M_3$, where the term M_1 is the part of M contained in $(\mathcal{L}^\perp)'$, the term M_2 is the remaining part contained in \mathcal{L}^\perp , and M_3 is the remaining part contained in \mathcal{L}' . Let $S' = S_1 + S_3$. Since S is general in \mathbb{S}^n , the matrix S' is general in \mathcal{L}' , so it remains to show that

$$(\mathcal{L}^\perp + S) \cap \mathcal{L}' = (\mathcal{L}^\perp)' + S'.$$

The reverse inclusion is clear. For the forward inclusion, Let $\Sigma \in (\mathcal{L}^\perp + S) \cap \mathcal{L}'$ and write $\Sigma = X + S$ with $X \in \mathcal{L}^\perp$. Write $\Sigma = X_1 + X_2 + S' + S_2$ using the above decomposition for X and S . Since $\Sigma \in \mathcal{L}'$, we have $X_2 + S_2 \in \mathcal{L}'$. By construction, $X_2 + S_2 = 0$, so $\Sigma = X_1 + S' \in (\mathcal{L}^\perp)' + S'$, as required. \square

3. Uniform coloured graphs

In this section, we apply Proposition 2.2 to coloured graphs whose colouring has only one edge colour and one vertex colour. Such a graph is uniquely determined by its underlying uncoloured graph, and we call it a *uniform coloured graph*. Its group of symmetries coincides with the group of symmetries of its uncoloured graph. We are interested in the question: when is the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ induced by symmetries?

The adjacency matrix of a uniform coloured graph has the form

$$\lambda_1 A_1 + \lambda_2 A_2$$

where A_1 is the $n \times n$ identity matrix and A_2 is the adjacency matrix of the underlying uncoloured graph. Since the corresponding linear space \mathcal{L} is two-dimensional, we may apply the results in [2] on pencils of quadrics.

Definition 3.1 ([2]). Let \mathcal{L} be a linear space spanned by two symmetric matrices A_1 and A_2 , such that A_1 is an invertible matrix. The *Segre symbol* of \mathcal{L} is the unordered list

$$\sigma = [\sigma_1 \dots \sigma_r]$$

specified by the Jordan canonical form of $A_1^{-1}A_2$ in the following way. Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ be the distinct eigenvalues of $A_1^{-1}A_2$. Each σ_i is itself a tuple of natural numbers associated to the eigenvalue α_i . The entries of σ_i are precisely the sizes of the Jordan blocks associated to α_i .

If \mathcal{L} is the linear space associated to a uniform coloured graph, then its Segre symbol is a description of the spectrum of the underlying uncoloured graph. More precisely, its entries σ_i correspond to the distinct eigenvalues of A_2 and are of the form $(1, \dots, 1)$, where the number of ones equals the multiplicity of the eigenvalue.

Example 3.2. The spectrum of the Petersen graph is $(-2_4, 1_5, 3)$. Thus, the linear space associated to its uniform coloured version has Segre symbol $[1_4, 1_5, 1]$.

Using Segre symbols, it follows by [2, Thms. 3.2, 4.2] that the number r of distinct eigenvalues of A_2 determines certain algebraic properties of \mathcal{L} . We summarize these in Table 1, along with the specific values for the Petersen graph.

	Uniform Coloured Graph	Petersen Graph
$\deg(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$	$r - 1$	2
$\text{mld}(\mathcal{L})$	$r - 1$	2
$\text{rml}d(\mathcal{L})$	$2r - 3$	3
no. linear forms	$\binom{n+1}{2} - r$	52
no. quadratic forms	$\binom{r-1}{2}$	1

Table 1: Algebraic properties of the linear space of symmetric matrices \mathcal{L} associated to a uniform coloured graph and the uniform coloured Petersen graph. Here, r denotes the number of distinct eigenvalues of the uncoloured adjacency matrix of the graph. The first row is the degree of \mathcal{L}^{-1} . The second and third rows are the ML and reciprocal ML degrees of \mathcal{L} as defined by [2]. Since \mathcal{L} is a pencil, the ideal $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is generated by linear and quadratic forms. The last two rows give the number of these forms in a set of minimal generators of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$.

Comparing the number of linearly independent linear forms induced by symmetries with the total number $\binom{n+1}{2} - r$, we can determine whether the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is induced by symmetries for any given graph G . To this end, the following reformulation of Proposition 2.2 is useful:

Corollary 3.3. *Let G be a coloured graph, i, j two vertices, and $B \in \text{Aut}(G)$ be a symmetry, considered as a permutation of the vertex set V . Then $x_{i,j} - x_{B(i),B(j)}$ lies in $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$. In particular, let $V * V$ be the set of unordered pairs of vertices of G and s the number of orbits of the entrywise action of $\text{Aut}(G)$ on $V * V$. Then the number of linear forms of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ induced by symmetries is $\binom{n+1}{2} - s$.*

Proof. The statements follow from Proposition 2.2. The first statement follows by computing the $(B(i),B(j))$ -th entry of BXB^{-1} . The second follows from the fact that every orbit Y of the group action gives $|Y| - 1$ linear forms, while the number of elements in $V * V$ is $\binom{n+1}{2}$. \square

It follows that the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is induced by symmetries if and only if $s = r$. Our main result gives four families of uniform coloured graphs where this is the case, illustrated in Figure 1. We use the following conventions: the complete bipartite graph $K_{m,m}$ is split by the parity of its vertices, and the hyperoctahedral graph H_m is obtained from the complete graph K_{2m} by removing the edges $\{(2k - 1, 2k) \mid k = 1, \dots, m\}$.

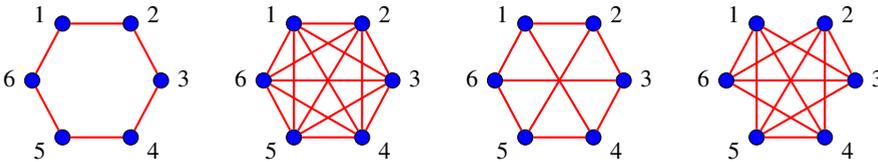


Figure 1: Uniform coloured graphs on 6 vertices where the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is induced by symmetries. From left to right: the cycle C_6 , the complete graph K_6 , the complete bipartite graph $K_{3,3}$, and the hyperoctahedral graph H_3 .

Theorem 3.4. *Let G be one of: the cycle C_n , the complete graph K_n , the complete bipartite graph $K_{m,m}$, or the hyperoctahedral graph H_m . Then the linear part L of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is induced by symmetries. More precisely,*

1. *If $G = C_n$, then $r = s = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1$ and L is generated by*

$$x_{1,1+d} - x_{i,i+d}, \quad i = 2, \dots, n, \quad d = 0, \dots, \lfloor n/2 \rfloor,$$

where all indices are taken modulo n and x_{ji} for $j > i$ is taken to mean x_{ij} .

2. *If $G = K_n$, then $r = s = 2$ and L is generated by*

$$\begin{aligned} x_{11} - x_{ii}, & \quad i \in V \\ x_{12} - x_{ij}, & \quad i \in E. \end{aligned}$$

3. If $G = K_{m,m}$, then $r = s = 3$ and L is generated by

$$\begin{aligned} x_{11} - x_{ii}, & \quad i \in V \\ x_{12} - x_{ij}, & \quad (i, j) \in E \\ x_{13} - x_{ij}, & \quad (i, j) \in E^c. \end{aligned}$$

4. If $G = H_m$, then $r = s = 3$ and L is generated by

$$\begin{aligned} x_{11} - x_{ii}, & \quad i \in V \\ x_{13} - x_{ij}, & \quad (i, j) \in E \\ x_{12} - x_{ij}, & \quad (i, j) \in E^c. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. First, all statements about the number of eigenvalues r are proven in [1, pp. 17, 50]. By Corollary 3.3, giving the linear forms induced by symmetries amounts to giving a full set of representatives for the action of $\text{Aut}(G)$ on $V * V$. Since this action decomposes into an action on the three disjoint subsets V, E , and E^c , it is useful to consider these separately.

1. If $G = C_n$, then $\text{Aut}(G)$ acts transitively on V and E . The orbits of the action on E^c are the sets $E_d^c := \{(i, i + d) \mid i \in V\}$ for $d = 2, \dots, \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$.

2. If $G = K_n$, then $\text{Aut}(G)$ acts transitively on V and E , and $E^c = \emptyset$.

3. If $G = K_{m,n}$ is any complete bipartite graph, then the complement G^c is the disjoint union of the two complete graphs $K_m = (V_1, E_1^c)$ and $K_n = (V_2, E_2^c)$. The group $\text{Aut}(G)$ acts transitively on V_1, V_2, E, E_1^c , and E_2^c . In the case $n = m$, there exists an additional symmetry that interchanges V_1 and V_2 . Hence in this case, we see that $\text{Aut}(G)$ acts transitively on V, E , and E^c .

4. The hyperoctahedral graph $G = H_m$ is the complete multipartite graph on m two-element sets. A similar argument to the one for $K_{m,m}$ shows that $\text{Aut}(G)$ acts transitively on V, E , and E^c .

Taking these statements about the action of $\text{Aut}(G)$ on $V * V$ and applying Corollary 3.3 proves all statements in the theorem. □

Example 3.5. The linear space associated to the uniform coloured 6-cycle is

$$\mathcal{L} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_2 & \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} : \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{C} \right\}.$$

The spectrum of the (uncoloured) 6-cycle is $(1_2, -1_2, 2, -2)$. There are 4 orbits of the action of $\text{Aut}(G)$ on $V * V$, namely V, E, E_2^c and E_3^c . According to Theorem 3.4, the following 17 linear forms generate the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$:

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 x_{11} - x_{22} & x_{12} - x_{23} & x_{13} - x_{24} & x_{14} - x_{25} \\
 x_{11} - x_{33} & x_{12} - x_{34} & x_{13} - x_{35} & x_{14} - x_{36} \\
 x_{11} - x_{44} & x_{12} - x_{45} & x_{13} - x_{46} & \\
 x_{11} - x_{55} & x_{12} - x_{56} & x_{13} - x_{15} & \\
 x_{11} - x_{66} & x_{12} - x_{16} & x_{13} - x_{26} &
 \end{array}$$

The graph G' associated to the symmetries of G can be found in Table 4.

We conclude this section with two families of graphs where the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is not induced by symmetries, illustrated in Figure 2. We use the convention that for $m < n$, the vertex set of the complete bipartite graph $K_{m,n}$ is partitioned as $\{1, \dots, m\}$ and $\{m + 1, \dots, m + n\}$.

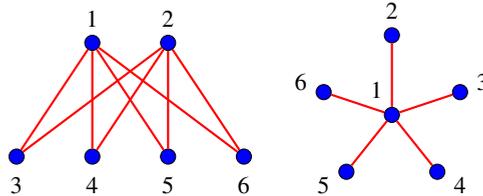


Figure 2: The uniform coloured complete bipartite graph $K_{2,4}$ and the star $K_{1,5}$. For these graphs, the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is not induced by symmetries.

Proposition 3.6. *Let $G = K_{m,n}$ be the complete bipartite graph with $1 < m < n$. Then $r = 3$, $s = 5$ and the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is generated by*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_{11} - x_{ii}, \quad i \in V_1 \\
 & x_{m+1,m+1} - x_{ii}, \quad i \in V_2 \\
 & x_{12} - x_{ij}, \quad (i, j) \in E_1^c \\
 & x_{m+1,m+2} - x_{ij}, \quad (i, j) \in E_2^c \\
 & x_{1,m+1} - x_{ij}, \quad (i, j) \in E \\
 & mx_{12} - nx_{m+n-1,m+n}, \\
 & mx_{11} - (n - m)x_{m+n-1,m+n} - mx_{m+n,m+n},
 \end{aligned}$$

where (V_1, E_1^c) and (V_2, E_2^c) are the two components of the complement G^c .

Proof. The statement about r is proven in [1, pg. 50]. The first five sets of linear forms are the forms induced by symmetries, as explained in the proof of Theorem 3.4. Furthermore, all the above linear forms are linearly independent.

To see that the last two linear forms vanish on \mathcal{L}^{-1} , let $D_{m,n}$ be the determinant of the coloured adjacency matrix A of $K_{m,n}$. By manually calculating the

entries of A^{-1} (up to a factor of $\det(A)^{-1}$) we have

$$\begin{aligned}x_{11} &= D_{m-1,n}, \\x_{12} &= -(D_{m-1,n} - \lambda_1 D_{m-2,n}), \\x_{m+n-1,m+n} &= -(D_{m,n-1} - \lambda_1 D_{m,n-2}), \\x_{n+m,n+m} &= D_{m,n-1}.\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, one can verify that $D_{m,n} = \lambda_1^{m+n} - mn\lambda_1^{m+n-2}\lambda_2^2$. Substituting this formula for $D_{m,n}$ in the above expressions for the entries of A^{-1} shows that the last two linear forms above indeed vanish. The assumption that $m > 1$ was used in the middle two equations for the entries of A^{-1} . \square

Proposition 3.7. *Let G be the star graph on n vertices, i.e. the complete bipartite graph $K_{1,n-1}$. Then $r = 3$, $s = 4$, and the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is generated by*

$$\begin{aligned}x_{22} - x_{ii}, & \quad i = 3, \dots, n \\x_{12} - x_{ij}, & \quad (i, j) \in E \\x_{23} - x_{ij}, & \quad (i, j) \in E^c \\x_{11} - (n-2)x_{n-1,n} - x_{nn}.\end{aligned}$$

Proof. The action of $\text{Aut}(G)$ on V has two orbits, one with only one element, so that it does not give any linear form. The action on E and E^c is transitive. This explains the first three sets of linear forms, which are induced by symmetries.

The missing linear form can be derived by computing three entries of the inverse A^{-1} . Up to a factor of $\det(A)^{-1}$, we have

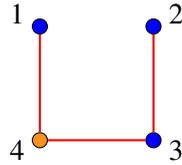
$$\begin{aligned}x_{11} &= \lambda_1^{n-1}, \\x_{nn} &= \lambda_1^{n-1} - (n-2)\lambda_1^{n-3}\lambda_2^2, \\x_{n-1,n} &= \lambda_1^{n-3}\lambda_2^2.\end{aligned}$$

The middle equality holds since the determinant D_n of the coloured adjacency matrix of the star on n vertices satisfies $D_n = \lambda_1^n - (n-1)\lambda_1^{n-2}\lambda_2^2$. \square

4. Open Problems

By Proposition 2.2, the symmetries of a coloured graph explain some binomial linear forms in the ideal $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$. The following example shows that in general, not all binomial linear forms in $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ are induced by symmetries.

Example 4.1. The graph



has no nontrivial symmetries, but all elements $X \in \mathcal{L}^{-1}$ satisfy $x_{13} - x_{24} = 0$.

However, after computing the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ for all colourings on the 3,4, and 5-cycle, we arrived at the following conjecture.

Conjecture 4.2. Let G be a coloured n -cycle. All *binomial* linear forms in $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ are induced by symmetries.

In Theorem 3.4 we give four families of graphs where the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is induced by symmetries. In particular, this gives a complete description of the linear part for the uniform coloured n -cycle. However, for every n this only represents one possible colouring.

Question 4.3. Can one give a complete description of the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ for *all* colourings of the n -cycle?

Tables 2 and 3 give a complete list of all coloured 5-cycles with only one vertex colour. Just as in Example 2.3, some linear forms are not induced by symmetries. We have highlighted these.

All graphs covered by Theorem 3.4 are *circulant graphs*. By definition, these are graphs that have a symmetry which is a cyclic permutation of its vertices. We conjecture that like the families in the theorem, the linear part of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ is induced by symmetries for *all* uniform coloured circulant graphs. This is equivalent to $r = s$ in the notation of Section 3:

Conjecture 4.4. If G is an uncoloured circulant graph, then the number of orbits of the action of $\text{Aut}(G)$ on the set $V * V$ of unordered pairs of vertices of G coincides with the number of distinct eigenvalues of its adjacency matrix.

In this article we have focused on linear forms. We do not know whether the quadratic forms of a minimal generating set of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ can be deduced graphically from G . In Table 4 we give these quadratic forms when G is the uniform coloured n -cycle for $n = 3, \dots, 8$, along with the graph G' associated to the symmetries of G .

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G	Linear Forms	G'
	$\begin{matrix} x_{11} - x_{55} & x_{12} - x_{45} & x_{13} - x_{35} \\ x_{22} - x_{55} & x_{23} - x_{45} & x_{14} - x_{35} \\ x_{33} - x_{55} & x_{34} - x_{45} & x_{24} - x_{35} \\ x_{44} - x_{55} & x_{15} - x_{45} & x_{25} - x_{35} \end{matrix}$	
	$\begin{matrix} x_{11} - x_{22} & x_{15} - x_{23} \\ x_{33} - x_{55} & x_{34} - x_{45} \\ x_{13} - x_{25} & x_{14} - x_{24} \\ x_{24} + x_{44} - x_{35} - x_{55} \end{matrix}$	
	$\begin{matrix} x_{11} - x_{33} & x_{14} - x_{35} \\ x_{44} - x_{55} & x_{15} - x_{34} \\ x_{12} - x_{23} & x_{24} - x_{25} \\ x_{13} + x_{34} + x_{55} - x_{33} - x_{35} - x_{45} \end{matrix}$	
	$\begin{matrix} x_{11} - x_{44} & x_{13} - x_{24} \\ x_{22} - x_{33} & x_{15} - x_{45} \\ x_{12} - x_{34} & x_{25} - x_{35} \end{matrix}$	
	None.	
	None.	

Table 2: Linear minimal generators of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ for coloured five-cycles. The left column of the table shows the given coloured five-cycle G with all vertices having the same colour. The linear generators of the corresponding reciprocal varieties are shown in the middle column. Highlighted are the generators not induced by symmetries, i.e. not found with Proposition 2.2. The right column shows the graph G' associated to the symmetries of G . If I' is the zero ideal, we give G' as the uncoloured complete graph on 5 vertices.

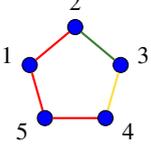
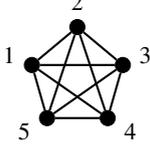
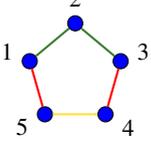
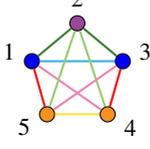
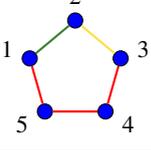
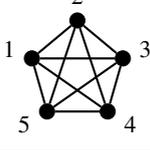
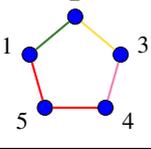
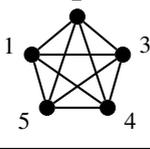
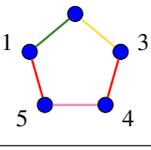
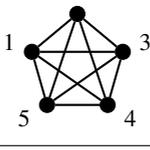
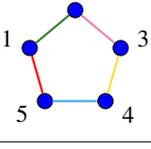
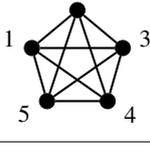
G	Linear Forms	G'
	None.	
	$x_{11} - x_{33}$ $x_{14} - x_{35}$ $x_{44} - x_{55}$ $x_{15} - x_{34}$ $x_{12} - x_{23}$ $x_{24} - x_{25}$	
	$x_{14} + x_{44} - x_{35} - x_{55}$	
	None.	
	None.	
	None.	

Table 3: Continuation of Table 2.

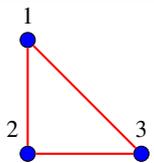
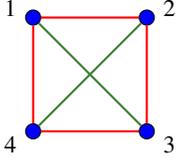
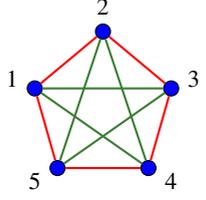
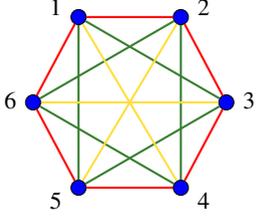
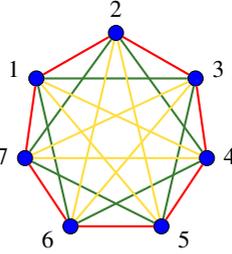
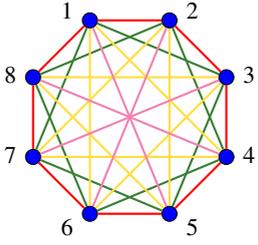
n	Quadratic Forms	Graph G'
3	None.	
4	$x_{13}^2 - 2x_{12}^2 + x_{13}x_{11}$	
5	$x_{13}^2 - x_{13}x_{12} - x_{12}^2 + x_{13}x_{11}$	
6	$2x_{13}^2 - x_{12}x_{14} - x_{14}^2$ $2x_{12}x_{13} - x_{11}x_{14} - x_{13}x_{14}$ $2x_{12}^2 - 2x_{11}x_{13} + x_{12}x_{14} - x_{14}^2$	
7	$x_{13}^2 - x_{12}x_{14} + x_{13}x_{14} - x_{14}^2$ $x_{12}x_{13} - x_{11}x_{14} + x_{12}x_{14} - x_{13}x_{14}$ $x_{12}^2 - x_{11}x_{13} + x_{13}x_{14} - x_{14}^2$	
8	$2x_{14}^2 - x_{13}x_{15} - x_{15}^2$ $2x_{13}x_{14} - x_{12}x_{15} - x_{14}x_{15}$ $2x_{12}x_{14} - x_{11}x_{15} - x_{13}x_{15}$ $2x_{13}^2 - x_{11}x_{15} - x_{15}^2$ $2x_{12}x_{13} - 2x_{11}x_{14} + x_{12}x_{15} - x_{14}x_{15}$ $2x_{12}^2 - 2x_{11}x_{13} + x_{13}x_{15} - x_{15}^2$	

Table 4: Quadratic forms in a minimal generating set of $I(\mathcal{L}^{-1})$ for the first eight uniform coloured n -cycles. The right column displays the graph G' representing all linear forms in the minimal generating set (by Theorem 3.4).

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