## Graphs generated by the iteration of line graph operations N. Lygeros, I. Pitault

A line graph of an undirected graph G is another graph L(G) that represents the adjacencies

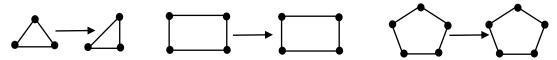
between edges of G. So we can define an operation:  $G \xrightarrow{L} L(G)$ , and its iteration:

 $L \circ L, L \circ L \circ L, \dots$  We get the following sequence of graphs:

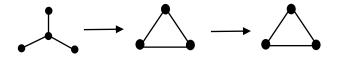
G, L(G), L(L(G)), L(L(L(G))), L(L(L(L(G)))), ...

To study the graphs generated by the iteration of line graph operation, we use the Theorem of van Rooij and Wilf. They have proved that when G is a finite connected graph, only four possible behaviors are possible.

1) If G is a cycle graph then L(G) is isomorphic to itself. By the way, Harary has proved that they are the only connected graphs for which L(G) is isomorphic to G.



2) If G is  $K_{13}$  then L(G) is a triangle



3) If G is  $P_n$  then L(G) is  $P_{n-1}$ 



4) Else the size of L(G) increases so the sequence can produce graphs with sizes that are not bounded.

