## Mathematics > Differential Geometry

## An index formula for simple graphs

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Gauss-Bonnet for simple graphs $G$ assures that the sum of curvatures $\mathrm{K}(\mathrm{x})$ over the vertex set $V$ of $G$ is the Euler characteristic $X(G)$. Poincare-Hopf tells that for any injective function $f$ on $V$ the sum of $i(f, x)$ is $X(G)$. We also know that averaging the indices $E[i(f, x)]$ over all functions gives curvature $K(x)$. We explore here the situation when $G$ is geometric of dimension $d$ : that is if each unit sphere $S(x)$ is geometric of dimension $d-1$ and that $X(S(x))=0$ for even $d$ and $X(S(x))=2$ for odd $d$. The dimension of $G$ is inductively defined as the average of $1+\operatorname{dim}(S(x))$ over all $S(x)$ assuming the empty graph has dimension-1.
We prove that any odd dimensional geometric graph $G$ has zero curvature. This is done with the help of an index formula $j(f, x)=1-X(S(x)) / 2-X(B(f, x)) / 2$, where $j(x)=[i(f, x)+i(-f, x)] / 2$. The graph $B(f, x)$ is the discrete level surface $\{y \mid f(y)$ $=f(x)$ ) intersected with $S(x)$. It is a subgraph of the line graph of $G$ and geometric if G is geometric.
The index formula simplifies for geometric graphs: for even $d$ it is $j(f, x)=1-X(B$ $(f, x)) / 2$, where $B(f, x)$ is a ( $d-2$ )-dimensional graph. For odd $d$ it becomes $j(f, x)$ $=-X(B(f, x)) / 2$, where $B(f, x)$ is an odd dimensional graph. Because by induction with respect to $d$, the $X(B(f, x))=0$ we know now that that $j(f, x)$ is zero for all $x$ and so, by taking expectation over $f$ that curvature $K(x)$ is zero for all $x$. We also point out that all these results hold almost verbatim for compact Riemannian manifolds and actually are much simpler there. The same integral geometric index formula is valid if $f$ is a Morse function, $i(f, x)$ is the index of the gradient vector field and if $S(x)$ is a sufficiently small geodesic sphere around $x$ and $B(f, x)$ which is $S(x)$ intersected with the level surface $\{y \mid f(y)=f(x)\}$. Also in the continuum, the symmetric index $j(f, x)$ is constant zero everywhere if $d$ is odd.

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