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are the zero-divisors of R (including 0) and two distinct vertices a and b are adjacent if and only if ab=0. Anderson and Livingston [1] introduced and studied the subgraph $\Gamma(R)$ (of

G(R)) whose vertices are the non-zero zero-divisors of R and the authors studied the interplay

between the ring-theoretic properties of a commutative ring and the graph theoretic properties

1. Introduction

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and stability number of this graph are found.

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Beck [4] associated to a commutative ring R its zero-divisor graph G(R) whose vertices

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ADJACENCY MATRIX AND EIGENVALUES OF THE ZERO DIVISOR GRAPH $\Gamma(\mathbb{Z}_n)$

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Abstract. Let R be a commutative ring with non-zero identity and $Z^*(R)$ be the set of non-zero zero-divisors of R. The zero-divisor graph of R, denoted by $\Gamma(R)$, is a simple undirected graph with all non-zero zero-divisors as vertices and two distinct vertices $x, y \in Z^*(R)$ are adjacent if and only if xy = 0. In this paper, the eigenvalues of $\Gamma(\mathbb{Z}_n)$ for $n=p^2q^2$, where p and q are distinct primes, are investigated. Also, the girth, diameter, clique number