Ordering of Bicyclic Signed Digraphs by Energy

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Abstract. Let $S_n$ be the class of bicyclic signed digraphs with $n$ vertices whose two signed directed even cycles are vertex-disjoint. In this paper, we characterize the ordering of bicyclic signed digraphs in $S_n$ by energy with two positive or negative directed even cycles (resp., one positive directed even cycle and one negative directed even cycle). Furthermore, we determine extremal energy in $S_n$ by the two orderings.

1. Introduction

A signed digraph (or briefly sidigraph) consists of a pair $S = (D, \sigma)$, where $D = (V, \mathcal{A})$ is the underlying digraph and $\sigma : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \{1, -1\}$ is the signed function. An arc with a $+1$ ($-1$) sign is called a positive (negative) arc of $S$. In general, the arcs of $S$ are called signed arcs. The sign of a sidigraph is defined as the product of signs of its arcs. A sidigraph is said to be positive (negative) if its sign is positive (negative). A sidigraph is said to be all-positive (all-negative) if all its arcs are positive (negative). A sidigraph is said to be cycle-balanced if each of its cycles are positive, otherwise non cycle-balanced. Throughout this paper, we assume that cycle-balanced (non cycle-balanced) cycle is a positive (negative) cycle and denote them by $C^+_n$ ($C^-_n$), where $n$ is the number of vertices.

For a sidigraph, we use $uv$ to denote an arc from a vertex $u$ to a vertex $v$. A vertex set $\{v_i|i = 1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ and a signed arc set $\{v_i v_{i+1}|i = 1, 2, \ldots, n-1\}$ make up a directed path $P_n$. A vertex set $\{v_i|i = 1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ and a signed arc set $\{v_i v_{i+1}|i = 1, 2, \ldots, n-1\} \cup \{v_n v_1\}$ make up a directed cycle $C_n$. If a underlying graph of sidigraph is connected, then the sidigraph is connected. If a connected sidigraph contains a unique signed directed cycle, then it’s a unicyclic sidigraph. If a connected sidigraph contains exactly two signed directed cycles, then it’s a bicyclic sidigraph. We consider the class $S_n$ of bicyclic signed digraphs with $n$ ($n \geq 4$) vertices whose two signed directed even cycles are vertex-disjoint. For a sidigraph $S = (D, \sigma)$, if it has a directed path from $u$ to $v$ and a directed path from $v$ to $u$, where $\forall u, v \in V$, then it’s strongly connected. The maximal strongly connected subsidigraph of $S$ is called a strong component of a sidigraph $S$. 

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For a sidigraph $S$ with $V = \{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n\}$, its adjacency matrix $A(S) = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ is the matrix whose entry $a_{ij}$ is given by

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} \sigma(v_i, v_j), & \text{if } v_i v_j \in \mathcal{A}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The characteristic polynomial $\phi_S(\lambda)$ of $S$ with $n$ vertices is $\phi_S(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I_n - A(S))$. The eigenvalues $z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_n$ of $S$ are the eigenvalues of $A(S)$. Since the matrix $A(S)$ is an asymmetric matrix, the eigenvalues of $S$ are complex. So we should consider the real part of the eigenvalue of $S$. The energy of $S$ is defined by

$$E(S) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} |\text{Re}(z_k)|,$$

where $\text{Re}(z_k)$ is the real part of eigenvalue $z_k$.

The concept of energy was first developed for the study of hydrocarbons. This chemical concept was proposed in the study of chemistry based on quantum theory. Furthermore, graph energy is one of the few research directions in mathematics which is driven and dominated by chemistry. Some knowledge about the energy of a graph can be found in the literature [1, 5, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19]. The digraph adds direction to the graph, making the concept of energy more widely applied to chemistry. Some knowledge about the energy of a digraph can be found in the literature [12, 16, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27].

For some results of sigraphs, Germina et al. [9] defined a sigraph energy to be the sum of absolute values of sigraph eigenvalues. Belardo et al. [3] considered the star complement technique for signed line graphs. And now, Belardo et al. [2] detected a class $\mathcal{G}$ of signed graphs whose nullity as an $A(\Gamma)$-eigenvalue did not depend on the chosen signature. And the class $\mathcal{G}$ contained, among others, all signed trees and all signed lollipop graphs. Hou et al. [15] considered the signed graphs with two distinct eigenvalues. They also characterized all connected signed graphs with maximum degree at most 4 and with just two distinct eigenvalues. Wang and Hou [25] found the maximal energy among all $n$-vertices connected bicyclic signed graphs with at most one odd cycle is $P^k_n$. Li and Wang [20] obtained an exact estimate of energy for almost all signed graphs and established lower and upper bounds to the energy of random multipartite signed graphs.

For some results of sidigraphs, Yusuke and Iwao [28] discussed the structure of balanced coverings of signed digraphs under consideration of coverings of strongly connected digraphs. Bhat and Pirzada [4] obtained a new family of pairs of non-cospectral, equienergetic and strongly connected signed digraphs. Khan and Farooq [17] introduced a class of $n$ vertices bicyclic sidigraphs and found sidigraphs with minimal and maximal energy in this class. Hafeez et al. [14] found the maximal energy of all bicyclic sidigraphs with fixed order and constructed few classes of non-cospectral equienergetic bicyclic sidigraphs. More results about sidigraphs see [6, 8, 22].

In 2014, Pirzada and Bhat [22] extended the notion of energy of sigraphs to sidigraphs in a similar way as graph energy has been extended to digraph energy. Then the energy of a positive (negative) directed cycle $C^+_n$ ($C^-_n$) are

$$E(C^+_n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |\cos \frac{2k\pi}{n}|, \quad E(C^-_n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |\cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}|.$$

Furthermore, if $C^+_n$ ($C^-_n$) and $C^+_s$ ($C^-_s$) are two positive (negative) directed cycles with $2 \leq r \leq s$, then in [23], we have

$$E(C^+_s) \leq E(C^+_r), \quad E(C^-_s) \leq E(C^-_r).$$

If $S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_k$ are strong components of a sidigraph $S$ with $n$ vertices, then the energy of a sidigraph is shown in [23] that

$$E(S) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} E(S_i).$$
The following formulae to calculate the energy of a positive (negative) directed cycle \( C_n^+ \) (\( C_n^- \)), where \( n \geq 2 \), are shown in [22].

\[
E(C_n^+) = \begin{cases} 
2 \cot \frac{n}{n}, & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\
2 \csc \frac{n}{n}, & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}, \\
\csc \frac{n}{n}, & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}.
\end{cases}
\]  

(1)

\[
E(C_n^-) = \begin{cases} 
2 \csc \frac{n}{n}, & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\
2 \cot \frac{n}{n}, & \text{if } n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}, \\
\csc \frac{n}{n}, & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}.
\end{cases}
\]  

(2)

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we give some known knowledge about trigonometric functions and some energy orderings of bicyclic sidigraphs in \( S_n \) about \( n \equiv i \pmod{4} \). In Section 3, we give the complete ordering of bicyclic sidigraphs by energy with two positive or negative directed even cycles. We also give the complete ordering of bicyclic sidigraphs by energy with one positive directed even cycle and one negative directed even cycle. Finally, we determine extremal energy of bicyclic sidigraphs in \( S_n \).

2. Preliminaries

In this section, we present some energy orderings of bicyclic sidigraphs in \( S_n \) about \( n \equiv i \pmod{4} \) to prove our main results, where \( i = 0, 1, 2, 3 \). First of all, we give the monotonicity of some linear combinations of trigonometric functions.

**Lemma 2.1.** [7] The function \( f(x) = 2 \cot \frac{n}{x} + 2 \cot \frac{n-x}{n} \) is increasing on \([2, \frac{n}{2}]\) and decreasing on \([\frac{n}{2}, n-2]\), where \( n > 4 \).

**Lemma 2.2.** [26] The function \( f(x) = 2 \csc \frac{n}{x} + 2 \csc \frac{n-x}{n} \) is decreasing on \([2, \frac{n}{2}]\), where \( n > 4 \).

**Lemma 2.3.** [26] The function \( f(x) = 2 \csc \frac{n}{x} + 2 \cot \frac{n-x}{n} \) is decreasing on \([2, n-2]\), where \( n > 4 \).

Firstly, we consider the energy of bicyclic sidigraphs with two positive or negative directed even cycles.

**Lemma 2.4.** Let \( C_m^+ \) and \( C_{n-m}^- \) (\( C_m^+ \) and \( C_{n-m}^- \)) be to positive (negative) directed even cycles which are vertex-disjoint, where \( n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), \( m \equiv 0 \pmod{2} \), \( n > 4 \) and \( m \in [2, n-2] \). Then we have

(i) If \( \frac{n}{2} \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), then

\[
E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-4}^-) > E(C_6^+) + E(C_{n-6}^-) > \cdots > E(C_{n-2}^+) + E(C_2^-).
\]

(ii) If \( \frac{n}{2} \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), then

\[
E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-4}^-) > E(C_6^+) + E(C_{n-6}^-) > \cdots > E(C_{n-2}^+) + E(C_2^-).
\]

**Proof.** If \( m \in [2, \frac{n}{2}] \), then \( n-m \in [\frac{n}{2}, n-2] \) or \( m \in [\frac{n}{2}, n-2] \), then \( n-m \in [2, \frac{n}{2}] \), so we only consider \( m \in [2, \frac{n}{2}] \).

Firstly, by Eq.(1) and Eq.(2), we have

\[
E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) = \begin{cases} 
2 \cot \frac{n}{m} + 2 \cot \frac{n-m}{n-m}, & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\
2 \csc \frac{n}{m} + 2 \csc \frac{n-m}{n-m}, & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}.
\end{cases}
\]
Proof. If $\frac{m}{n} \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, then
\[
E(C_m^-) + E(C_{n-m}^-) = \begin{cases} 
2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{n-m}, & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\
2 \cot \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{n-m}, & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}.
\end{cases}
\]
Next, we find when $m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, $E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) = 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{n-m}$, and when $m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, $E(C_m^-) + E(C_{n-m}^-) = 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{n-m}$. And by Lemma 2.2, we see that $2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{n-m}$ is decreasing in the interval $[2, \frac{n}{2}]$. So we have
(a) If $\frac{m}{n} \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, then
\[
E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^-) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > \cdots > E(C_m^-) + E(C_{n-m}^-);
\]
(b) If $\frac{m}{n} \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, then
\[
E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^-) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > \cdots > E(C_m^-) + E(C_{n-m}^-).
\]
Similarly, when $m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, $E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) = 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{n-m}$ and when $m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, $E(C_m^-) + E(C_{n-m}^-) = 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{n-m}$. And by Lemma 2.1, we see that $2 \cot \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{n-m}$ is increasing in the interval $[2, \frac{n}{2}]$. So we have
(c) If $\frac{m}{n} \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, then
\[
E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) > E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > \cdots > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-);\]
(d) If $\frac{m}{n} \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, then
\[
E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) > E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > \cdots > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-).
\]
Finally, since
\[
2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n} + 2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n} > 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n},
\]
and by (a)-(d), the results hold. \(\square\)

Lemma 2.5. Let $C_m^-$ and $C_{n-m}^-$ ($C_m^+$ and $C_{n-m}^+$), be to positive (negative) directed even cycles which are vertex-disjoint, where $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, $m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, $n > 4$ and $m \in [2, n-2]$. Then we have
(i) If $\frac{m}{n} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, then
\[
E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > \cdots > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-).
\]
(ii) If $\frac{m}{n} - 1 \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, then
\[
E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > \cdots > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) > E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-).
\]
Proof. If $m \in [2, \frac{n}{2}]$, then $n-m \in [\frac{n}{2}, n-2]$ or $m \in [\frac{n}{2}, n-2]$, then $n-m \in [2, \frac{n}{2}]$, so we only consider $m \in [2, \frac{n}{2}]$. Firstly, by Eq.(1) and Eq.(2), we have
\[
E(C_m^+) + E(C_{n-m}^-) = \begin{cases} 
2 \cot \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{n-m}, & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\
2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{n-m}, & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}.
\end{cases}
\]
and
\[
E(C_m^-) + E(C_{n-m}^-) = \begin{cases} 
2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{n-m}, & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\
2 \cot \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{n-m}, & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}.
\end{cases}
\]
Next, similarly to the proof of Lemma 2.4, we find when \( m \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), \( E(C_n^+) + E(C_{n-m}^+) = 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{m} + m \), and when \( m \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), \( E(C_n^-) + E(C_{n-m}^-) = 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{m} \). And by Lemma 2.3, we see that \( 2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n} \) is decreasing in the interval \([2, n - 2]\). So we have

(a) If \( \frac{n}{2} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), then

\[
E(C_2^+) + E(C_{n-2}^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-4}^+) > E(C_6^+) + E(C_{n-6}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{n-2}^+) + E(C_2^-);
\]

(b) If \( \frac{n}{2} - 1 \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), then

\[
E(C_2^+) + E(C_{n-2}^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-4}^+) > E(C_6^+) + E(C_{n-6}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{n-2}^+) + E(C_2^-).
\]

Similarly, when \( m \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), \( E(C_n^+) + E(C_{n-m}^+) = 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + m \), and when \( m \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), \( E(C_n^-) + E(C_{n-m}^-) = 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} \). And by Lemma 2.3, we see that \( 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{m} \) is increasing in the interval \([2, n - 2]\). So we have

(c) If \( \frac{n}{2} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), then

\[
E(C_2^+) + E(C_{n-2}^-) > \cdots > E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-4}^+) > E(C_6^+) + E(C_{n-6}^+) + E(C_2^-) + E(C_{n-2}^-);
\]

(d) If \( \frac{n}{2} - 1 \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), then

\[
E(C_2^+) + E(C_{n-2}^-) > \cdots > E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-4}^+) > E(C_6^+) + E(C_{n-6}^+) + E(C_2^-) + E(C_{n-2}^-) + E(C_4^-).
\]

Finally, since

\[
2 \csc \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{2} - 1,
\]

and by (a)-(d), the results hold.

\[\square\]

**Lemma 2.6.** Let \( S_n \) be the class of bicyclic signed digraphs with \( n \) (\( n \geq 4 \)) vertices whose two signed directed even cycles are vertex-disjoint. Then we have

(i) If \( n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), \( \frac{n}{2} \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), then

\[
E(C_{2^+}^+) + E(C_{n-2}^+) > E(C_{4^+}^+) + E(C_{n-4}^+) > E(C_{6^+}^+) + E(C_{n-6}^+);
\]

(ii) If \( n \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), \( \frac{n}{2} \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), then

\[
E(C_{2^+}^+) + E(C_{n-2}^+) > E(C_{4^+}^+) + E(C_{n-4}^+) > E(C_{6^+}^+) + E(C_{n-6}^+);
\]

(iii) If \( n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), \( \frac{n}{2} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), then

\[
E(C_{2^-}^-) + E(C_{4^-}^-) > E(C_{6^-}^-) + E(C_{n-6}^-) > E(C_{2^-}^-) + E(C_{n-2}^-);
\]

(iv) If \( n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), \( \frac{n}{2} - 1 \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), then

\[
E(C_{2^-}^-) + E(C_{n-2}^-) > E(C_{4^-}^-) + E(C_{n-4}^-) > E(C_{6^-}^-) + E(C_{n-6}^-);
\]

**Proof.** (i) By (1) and (2), in order to prove

\[
E(C_{2^-}^-) + E(C_{n-2}^-) > E(C_{4^-}^-) + E(C_{2^-}^-) > E(C_{n-2}^-) + E(C_{n-4}^-) + E(C_{n-6}^-) + E(C_{n-8}^-),
\]

we should prove

\[
2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n - 4} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n} > 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{n - 2} > 2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n - 4}.
\]
By Lemma 2.3, \( f(x) = 2 \csc \frac{n}{4} + 2 \cot \frac{n}{2} \) is decreasing on \([2, n-2]\), where \( n > 4 \). Then
\[
2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n-4} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n} > 2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n-2} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n-2} > 2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n-4}.
\]
Since
\[
2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n-2} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n-2} = \frac{2}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n-2}} + \frac{2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{n-2}}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n-2}} = \frac{2 + 4 \cos^2 \frac{n}{4} - 2}{2 \sin \frac{n}{4} \cos \frac{n}{4}} = 2 \cot \frac{n}{2}.
\]
So (i) is proved.

The proof of (ii) is similar to (i).

(iii) By (1) and (2), in order to prove
\[
E(C_{2\pi}) + E(C_{\pi}) > E(C_{\pi-2}) + E(C_{\pi}) > E(C_{\pi-2}) + E(C_{\pi-2}).
\]
we should prove
\[
2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n-2} + 2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n-2} > 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{n-2} > 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n-2} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n-2}.
\]
Since
\[
2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n-2} = \frac{2}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n-2} \cos \frac{n}{4}} > \frac{1}{\sin \frac{n}{4}} = \csc \frac{n}{4},
\]
and
\[
2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n-2} = \frac{2(2 \cos^2 \frac{n}{4} - 1)}{2 \sin \frac{n}{4} \cos \frac{n}{4}} < \frac{\cos \frac{n}{4}}{\sin \frac{n}{4} \cos \frac{n}{4}} = \csc \frac{n}{4}.
\]
So (iii) is proved.

The proof of (iv) is similar to (iii). □

Next, we consider the energy of bicyclic digraphs with one positive directed even cycle and one negative directed even cycle.

**Lemma 2.7.** Let \( C_m \) and \( C_{n-m} \) (\( C_m \) and \( C_{n-m} \)) be to positive (negative) directed even cycles which are vertex-disjoint, where \( n \equiv 0 \) (mod 4), \( m \equiv 0 \) (mod 2), \( n > 4 \) and \( m \in [2, n-2] \). Then we have

(i) If \( \frac{n}{4} \equiv 0 \) (mod 4), then
\[
E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{n-\frac{n}{4}}) > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) > \cdots > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}).
\]

(ii) If \( \frac{n}{4} \equiv 2 \) (mod 4), then
\[
E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{n-\frac{n}{4}}) > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) > \cdots > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}).
\]

**Proof.** The proof is similar to Lemma 2.5. □

**Lemma 2.8.** Let \( C_m \) and \( C_{n-m} \) (\( C_m \) and \( C_{n-m} \)) be to positive (negative) directed even cycles which are vertex-disjoint, where \( n \equiv 2 \) (mod 4), \( m \equiv 0 \) (mod 2), \( n > 4 \) and \( m \in [2, n-2] \). Then we have

(i) If \( \frac{n}{4} - 1 \equiv 0 \) (mod 4), then
\[
E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{n-\frac{n}{4}}) > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) > \cdots > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}).
\]

(ii) If \( \frac{n}{4} \equiv 2 \) (mod 4), then
\[
E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{n-\frac{n}{4}}) > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) > \cdots > E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}) + E(C_{\frac{n}{4}}).
\]

**Proof.** The proof is similar to Lemma 2.5. □
Proof. The proof is similar to Lemma 2.4. □

**Lemma 2.9.** Let \( S_n \) be the class of bicyclic signed digraphs with \( n \) (\( n \geq 4 \)) vertices whose two signed directed even cycles are vertex-disjoint. Then we have

(i) If \( n \equiv 0 \) (mod 4), \( \frac{n}{2} \equiv 0 \) (mod 4), then

\[
E(C^{+}_{\frac{n}{2}-1}) + E(C^{-}_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) > E(C^{-}_{n-2}) + E(C^{+}_{2}) > E(C^{+}_{n-2}) + E(C^{+}_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) + E(C^{-}_{\frac{n}{2}-1}).
\]

(ii) If \( n \equiv 0 \) (mod 4), \( \frac{n}{2} \equiv 2 \) (mod 4), then

\[
E(C^{+}_{\frac{n}{2}-1}) + E(C^{-}_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) > E(C^{+}_{n-2}) + E(C^{+}_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) + E(C^{+}_{\frac{n}{2}-1}).
\]

(iii) If \( n \equiv 2 \) (mod 4), then

\[
E(C^{+}_{\frac{n}{2}-1}) + E(C^{+}_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) = E(C^{+}_{n-2}) + E(C^{+}_{2}).
\]

Proof. (i) By (1) and (2), in order to prove

\[
E(C^{+}_{\frac{n}{2}-1}) + E(C^{-}_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) > E(C^{-}_{n-2}) + E(C^{+}_{2}) > E(C^{+}_{n-2}) + E(C^{+}_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) + E(C^{-}_{\frac{n}{2}-1}).
\]

we should prove

\[
2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n-4} + 2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n} > 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{n-2} > 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n-4} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n}.
\]

By Lemma 2.2 and Eq.(4), we have

\[
2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n-4} + 2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n} > 2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n-2} + 2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n} > 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{n-2}.
\]

By Lemma 2.1 and Eq.(5), we have

\[
2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n-4} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n} < 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n-2} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n} < 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{n-2}.
\]

So (i) is proved.

The proof of (ii) is similar to (i).

(iii) By (1) and (2), in order to prove

\[
E(C^{+}_{\frac{n}{2}-1}) + E(C^{+}_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) = E(C^{+}_{n-2}) + E(C^{+}_{2}).
\]

we should prove

\[
2 \csc \frac{2\pi}{n-2} + 2 \cot \frac{2\pi}{n-2} = 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{n-2}.
\]

By (3), it is obvious, so (iii) is proved. □
3. Main results

In this section, we give our main results in the following theorems. We investigate the class $S_n$ of bicyclic signed digraphs with $n$ ($n \geq 4$) vertices whose two signed directed even cycles are vertex-disjoint. If the signed directed even cycles $C_n$ and $C_{n-2}$ ($2 \leq r_i \leq n-2$, $r_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ and $i = 1, 2$) are the strong components of $S \in S_n$, then we have $E(S) = E(C_n) + E(C_{n-2})$.

Firstly, we give the complete ordering of bicyclic signed digraphs by energy with two positive or negative directed even cycles.

**Theorem 3.1.** Let $S_n$ be the class of bicyclic signed digraphs with $n$ vertices whose two signed directed even cycles are vertex-disjoint, where $n \geq 4$ and $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. If the two directed even cycles are both positive or negative, then the complete ordering of bicyclic signed digraphs in $S_n$ by energy is as follows:

(i) Let $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. Then we have

(a) If $\frac{n}{2} \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, then

\[
E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-2}^+) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-4}^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-4}^+) > \cdots > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^+) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^+) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^+)
\]

(ii) Let $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. Then we have

\[
E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-2}^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-4}^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_{n-4}^+) > \cdots > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^-) > E(C_4^+) + E(C_4^-)
\]
Proof. Obviously, we have $2 \cot \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{4}$, and together with Lemmas 2.4-2.6, we get the ordering (i) and (ii) of bicyclic sidigraphs in $S_n$ by energy.

Remark 3.2. Actually, let $S_n$ be the class of bicyclic signed digraphs with $n$ vertices whose two signed directed even cycles are vertex-disjoint, where $n \geq 4$ and $n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$. If the two directed even cycles are both positive or negative, then the complete energy ordering of bicyclic sidigraphs in $S_n$ is similar to Theorem 3.1. We only need change $n$ in Theorem 3.1 into $n - 1$.

Example 3.3. Let $S_{25}$ be the class of bicyclic signed digraphs with 25 vertices, where the two signed directed even cycles with $r_1$ and $r_2$ vertices are vertex-disjoint. If the two directed even cycles are both positive or negative, then the complete energy ordering of bicyclic sidigraphs in $S_{25}$ see the Figure 1.

Next, we give the complete ordering of bicyclic sidigraphs by energy with one positive directed even cycle and one negative directed even cycle.
Theorem 3.4. Let $S_n$ be the class of bicyclic signed digraphs with $n$ vertices whose two signed directed even cycles are vertex-disjoint, where $n \geq 4$ and $n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$. If the two directed even cycles one is positive and one is negative, then the complete ordering of bicyclic digraphs in $S_n$ by energy is as follows:

(i) Let $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. Then we have

(a) If $\frac{n}{4} \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, then

$$E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{4n-2}^+) > E(C_{4}^+) + E(C_{4n-4}^+) > E(C_{8}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{4n+2}^+)$$

$$> E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{4}^+) > E(C_{2n-2}^+) + E(C_{2n-2}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{4n-2}^+) + E(C_{4n-2}^+) = E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{4n-2}^+)$$

$$> E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{4n-6}^+) > E(C_{4n-6}^+) + E(C_{4n-6}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{4n+1}^+) + E(C_{4n+1}^+) > E(C_{n}^+)$$

$$+ E(C_{2}^+) > E(C_{n-1}^+) + E(C_{n-1}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{n}^+) + E(C_{n}^+) = E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{n}^+)$$

$$> E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{n}^+) > E(C_{n-10}^+) + E(C_{n-10}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{n}^+) + E(C_{n}^+) = E(C_{2}^+)$$

$$+ E(C_{n}^+) = E(C_{n}^+) + E(C_{n}^+) > E(C_{n-12}^+) + E(C_{n-12}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{n}^+) + E(C_{n}^+) = E(C_{2}^+)$$

(b) If $\frac{n}{2} \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, then

$$E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{n-2}^+) > E(C_{4}^+) + E(C_{n-4}^+) > E(C_{8}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{n}^+) + E(C_{n}^+) > E(C_{n+2}^+)$$

$$> E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{4}^+) > E(C_{2n-2}^+) + E(C_{2n-2}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{4n-2}^+) + E(C_{4n-2}^+) = E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{4n-2}^+)$$

$$> E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{4n-6}^+) > E(C_{4n-6}^+) + E(C_{4n-6}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{4n+1}^+) + E(C_{4n+1}^+) > E(C_{n}^+)$$

$$+ E(C_{2}^+) > E(C_{n-1}^+) + E(C_{n-1}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{n}^+) + E(C_{n}^+) = E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{n}^+)$$

$$> E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{n}^+) > E(C_{n-10}^+) + E(C_{n-10}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{n}^+) + E(C_{n}^+) = E(C_{2}^+)$$

$$+ E(C_{n}^+) = E(C_{n}^+) + E(C_{n}^+) > E(C_{n-12}^+) + E(C_{n-12}^+) > \cdots > E(C_{n}^+) + E(C_{n}^+) = E(C_{2}^+)$$

$$+ E(C_{2}^+) = E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{4}^+) + E(C_{6}^+) + E(C_{8}^+) + E(C_{2}^+) = E(C_{2}^+) + E(C_{2}^+).$$
\( E(C_2) + E(C_{n-8}) > E(C_4) + E(C_{n-10}) > E(C_6) + E(C_{n-12}) > \cdots > E(C_{\frac{n-2}{2}}) \)
\( + E(C_{\frac{n-2}{2}}) > E(C_{n-6}) + E(C_2) > E(C_{\frac{n-4}{2}} + E(C_{\frac{n-6}{2}}) > \cdots > E(C_{n-10}) + E(C_4) \)
\( = E(C_2) + E(C_{n-10}) > E(C_4) + E(C_{\frac{n-8}{2}}) > E(C_6) + E(C_{n-14}) > \cdots > E(C_{\frac{n-2}{2}} - 2) \)
\( + E(C_{\frac{n-2}{2}} + 2) > E(C_{\frac{n-4}{2}} + E(C_{\frac{n-6}{2}}) = E(C_{n-8}) + E(C_2) > E(C_{\frac{n-8}{2}} + 2) + E(C_{\frac{n-10}{2}}) \)
\( \cdots > E(C_{n-12}) + E(C_4) = E(C_4) + E(C_{n-12}) > \cdots > E(C_4) + E(C_4) = E(C_4) \)
\( + E(C_2) = E(C_2)^2 + E(C_4) > E(C_6)^2 + E(C_2) > E(C_4)^2 + E(C_2) = E(C_2)^2 + E(C_2). \)

(ii) Let \( n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \). Then we have

(a) If \( \frac{n}{2} - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{4} \), then

\( E(C_2) + E(C_{n-2}) > E(C_4) + E(C_{n-4}) > E(C_6) + E(C_{n-6}) > \cdots > E(C_{\frac{n-2}{2}}) + E(C_{\frac{n-4}{2}} + E(C_{\frac{n-6}{2}}) > \cdots > E(C_{n-10}) + E(C_4) \)
\( = E(C_2) + E(C_{n-10}) > E(C_4) + E(C_{n-12}) > \cdots > E(C_{n-10}) + E(C_4) \)
\( + E(C_{\frac{n-10}{2}}) > E(C_6) + E(C_{\frac{n-12}{2}}) > \cdots > E(C_{n-10}) + E(C_4) \)
\( = E(C_2) + E(C_{n-10}) > E(C_4) + E(C_{n-12}) > \cdots > E(C_{n-10}) + E(C_4) \)
\( + E(C_{\frac{n-10}{2}}) > E(C_{\frac{n-12}{2}}) > \cdots > E(C_{n-10}) + E(C_4) \)
\( = E(C_2) + E(C_{n-12}) > \cdots > E(C_4) + E(C_4) = E(C_4) + E(C_4) = E(C_4) + E(C_4) \)
\( = E(C_4) + E(C_2) > E(C_4) + E(C_2) = E(C_4) + E(C_4). \)

(b) If \( \frac{n}{2} - 1 \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \), then

\( E(C_2) + E(C_{n-2}) > E(C_4) + E(C_{n-4}) > E(C_6) + E(C_{n-6}) > \cdots > E(C_{\frac{n-2}{2}}) + E(C_{\frac{n-4}{2}} + E(C_{\frac{n-6}{2}}) > \cdots > E(C_{n-10}) + E(C_4) \)
\( = E(C_2) + E(C_{n-10}) > E(C_4) + E(C_{n-12}) > \cdots > E(C_{n-10}) + E(C_4) \)
\( + E(C_{\frac{n-10}{2}}) > E(C_{\frac{n-12}{2}}) > \cdots > E(C_{n-10}) + E(C_4) \)
\( = E(C_2) + E(C_{n-12}) > \cdots > E(C_4) + E(C_4) = E(C_4) + E(C_4) = E(C_4) + E(C_4) \)
\( = E(C_4) + E(C_2) > E(C_4) + E(C_2) = E(C_4) + E(C_4). \)
Proof. Obviously, we have $2 \cot \frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{4}$, and together with Lemmas 2.7-2.9, we get the ordering (i) and (ii) of bicyclic sidigraphs in $S_n$ by energy. □

**Remark 3.5.** Actually, let $S_n$ be the class of bicyclic signed digraphs with $n$ vertices whose two signed directed even cycles are vertex-disjoint, where $n \geq 4$ and $n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$. If the two directed even cycles one is positive and one is negative, then the complete energy ordering of bicyclic sidigraphs in $S_n$ is similar to Theorem 3.4. We only need change $n$ in Theorem 3.4 into $n - 1$.

**Example 3.6.** Let $S_{23}$ be the class of bicyclic signed digraphs with 23 vertices, where the two signed directed even cycles with $r_1$ and $r_2$ vertices are vertex-disjoint. If the two directed even cycles one is positive and one is negative, then the complete energy ordering of bicyclic sidigraphs in $S_{23}$ see the Figure 2.

We can get the maximal and minimal energy of bicyclic sidigraphs in $S_n$ by Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.4.

**Theorem 3.7.** Let $S_n$ be the class of bicyclic signed digraphs with $n$ ($n \geq 4$) vertices whose two signed directed even cycles $C_n$ and $C_{n}$ are vertex-disjoint, where $2 \leq r_i \leq n - 2$, $r_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$, $i = 1, 2$. Then we have

(i) If $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, then $S$ has maximal energy if the two signed directed even cycles $C_n$ and $C_{n}$ are $C_n^+$ and $C_{n-2}^-$.

(ii) If $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, then $S$ has maximal energy if the two signed directed even cycles $C_n$ and $C_{n}$ are $C_n^+$ and $C_{n-3}^-$.

(iii) If $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, then $S$ has maximal energy if the two signed directed even cycles $C_n$ and $C_{n}$ are $C_n^-$ and $C_{n-2}^+$.

(iv) If $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, then $S$ has maximal energy if the two signed directed even cycles $C_n$ and $C_{n}$ are $C_n^-$ and $C_{n-3}^+$.

(v) $S$ has minimal energy if the two signed directed even cycles $C_n$ and $C_{n}$ are both $C_n^-$.

Proof. (i) If $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, by Theorem 3.1 (i), the maximal energy is $E(C_n^+) + E(C_{n-2}^-) = 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{4}$, and by Theorem 3.4 (i), the maximal energy is $E(C_n^+) + E(C_{n-2}^-) = 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{4}$. Obviously, $2 \csc \frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{4} > 2 \csc \frac{\pi}{4} + 2 \cot \frac{\pi}{4}$, so $S$ has maximal energy if the two signed directed even cycles $C_n$ and $C_{n}$ are $C_n^+$ and $C_{n-2}^-$. The proofs of (ii)-(v) are analogous. □

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