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[J, K]-Set Domination of Path Graphs

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Abstract: Domination is an important graph theoretic concept in graph theory. Various types of dominations have been studied in the literature. In this paper, the [j, k]-dominations have been considered for path graphs. By [j, k]-domination we mean, every vertex of the complement of the dominating set has at least j adjacent vertices and atmost k adjacent vertices in the dominating set. In particular the [j, k]- domination number of a graph is the cardinality of the smallest such set . In this paper, the [j, k]-domination number for path graphs have been studied.Mathematics subject classification: 05C69
Keywords: Dominating set, Domination number, [j, k]- dominating set, [j, k]- domination snumber.

I. INTRODUCTION

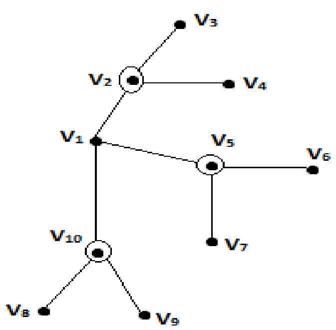
Let G= (V, E) be a simple graph. A subset D of V is a dominating set of G if every vertex v ∈ V-D is adjacent to a vertex of D. The domination number of G denoted by γ(G) is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set G. A dominating set is a total dominating set if every vertex in G (including the vertices in D) have a neighbour in D.

II. [J,K] – SET DOMINATION

A. Definition

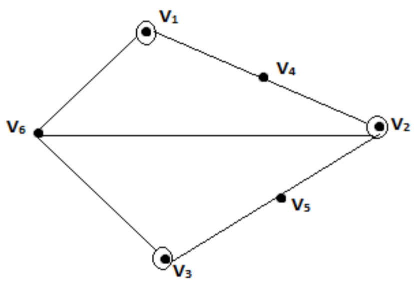
A set D ⊆ V is called [J,K] – set dominaton if for any vertex v ∈ V-D , $j \leq |N(v) \cap D| \leq k$, i.e. there are atleast j vertices adjacent to v, but not more than k vertices in D. The smallest cardinality of [j,k] – set is called [j,k] – dominating set. The [j,k] – domination number is denoted by $\gamma j,k(G)$

B. Example



In the above graph { v2, v5 ,v10} is a dominating set but it is not [1,2] – dominating set because the vertex v1 is adjacent to 3 vertices, Also this is not a total dominating set.

C. Example



The set D= { v1, v2,v3} is a dominating set,
V-D= { v4, v5,v6}
N(v4) ∩ D= { v1 , v2} ∩ D = { v1 , v2} ; Therefore │N(v4) ∩ D│= 2
N(v5) ∩ D= { v2, v3} ∩ D = { v2, v3} ; Therefore │N(v5) ∩ D│= 2
N(v6) ∩ D= { v1, v2, v3 } ∩ D = { v1, v2, v3 } ; Therefore │N(v6) ∩D│= 3
Thus D is [2,3]- dominating set.

D. Note

In general, every dominating set need not be a [j,k]- dominating set, but the converse is always true. The trivial example for the converse part is that the dominating numbers of paths and cycles. As a generalization we have the following lemma.

E. Lemma

Let G be a graph with $\Delta(G)=2$. Then $\gamma(G)= \gamma_{[j,k]}(G)$.

1) *Proof: Let G be graph with $\Delta(G)=2$. Then every vertex v in V has atmost 2 neighbours. Therefore j=1 and k=2, the least possible values of j and k. Hence the Lemma.*

III. [J,K]-DOMINATION IN PATHS

A. Theorem[1]

The domination number of path P is $\gamma(P_n) = \lfloor \frac{n+2}{3} \rfloor$

The domination number of cycle C is $\gamma(C_n) = \lfloor \frac{n+2}{3} \rfloor$

B. Theorem[2]

For n>2, P_n has a [1,2]-dominating set except n=3k, k=1,2,3….

1) *Proof:* To prove this theorem, we prove that there is atleast one v ∈ V-D, such that N(v) has two vertices in D, when n is not a multiple of 3, and when n=3k, for every v ∈ V-D, N(v) has exactly one vertex in D.

As an example, consider P_8, P_9

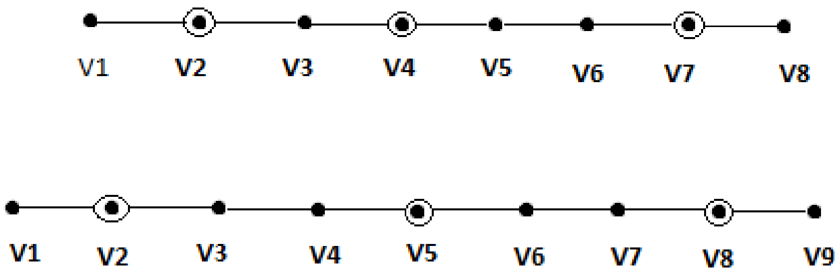


Fig 3.2 paths P_8 and P_9

Where $\{v_2, v_4, v_7\}$ and $\{v_2, v_5, v_8\}$ are dominating sets of P_8 and P_9 respectively and $\{v_2, v_5, v_8\}$ is the only dominating set of P_9, therefore P_9 has no [1, 2]- dominating sets.

C. Theorem [3,4,5]

The number of [1, 1]- dominating sets in the path graph P_n , n≥3

$$n[\gamma_{[1,1]}(P_n)] = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n=3k,\ k=1,2,3,\ldots \\ 2 & \text{if } n=4 \text{ and } n=3k+2,\ k=1,2,3,\ldots \\ 3 & \text{if } n=3k+1,\ k=2,3,4,\ldots \end{cases}$$

Proof: Let $v_1, v_2, \ldots\ldots, v_n$ are the vertices of the path P_n, such that v_i is adjacent to v_i+1, i=1, 2, 3 ,….,n-1.

In path graph degree of each internal vertex is 2 and the degree of end vertices is 1. Hence every vertex dominates at most 2 vertices. Now we claim that in path graphs: P_n, when n=3k, k=1,2,3… there is a minimum dominating set D in which every vertex dominates exactly 2 vertices and every vertex in V-D is dominated by exactly one vertex. This proves that there is exactly only one [1,1] - dominating set. For this let us decompose the vertex set V in P_{3k} into k number of sets each contains 3 vertices in the form v_i,v_{i+1},v_{i+2}. Here V_{i+1} dominates v_i and v_{i+2}. Hence every set contains a vertex of D and the remaining two vertices in that set are dominated by only this vertex. Thus there are k such vertices namely $v_2,v_5,\ldots\ldots v_{n-1}$.

Which can be generalized as given below.

$$D_{[1,1]}(P_n)=\{v_{n+2-3k1};\ k_1=1, 2, 3, 4,\ldots,k\}.$$

$$\text{Hence, } \gamma_{[1,1]}(P_n) = k$$

Suppose if n=4, the [1, 1]-dominating set are $\{v_1,v_4\}$ and $\{v_2, v_3\}$.

$$\text{Hence, } \gamma_{[1,1]}(P_4) = 2$$

In path graph P_n when n=3k+2, k=1,2,3……. there are two dominating sets and there is a minimum dominating set D in which end vertex v_1 dominates v_2 in the first dominating set and the end vertex v_n dominates v_{n-1} in the second dominating set. The remaining vertices in two dominating sets dominate exactly 2 vertices and every vertex in V-D is dominated by exactly one vertex. This proves that there are two [1,1]-dominating sets.

Which can be generalized as given below.

Therefore if n=3k+2, k=1, 2, 3,…. the [1, 1]- dominating set is

$$D_{[1,1]}(P_n) = \begin{cases} V_{n+2-3k1}, & \text{when } k1=1, 2,\ldots,(k+1) \\ V_{n+3-3k1}, & \text{when } k1=1, 2, \ldots,(k+1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Hence, } \gamma_{[1,1]}(P_n)=k+1$$

In path graph Pn when n=3k+1, k=2,3…..there are 3 dominating sets and there is a minimum dominating set D in which end vertices v_1 dominates v_2 and vn dominates v_{n-1} in the first dominating set. In the second dominating set v_{n-1} dominates v_n and v_{n-2} dominates v_{n-3}. In the third dominating set v_2 dominates v_1 and v_3 dominates v_4. The other vertices in three dominating sets dominate exactly two vertices. Every vertex in V-D is dominated by exactly one vertex. This proves that there is exactly three [1,1]-dominating sets. Decompose the vertex set in V of P_{3k+1} except the end vertices in the first dominating set, the vertices vn-1, vn-2 in the second dominating set and v_2,v_3 in the third dominating set in the form v_i,v_{i+1}, v_{i+2}. Here v_{i+1} dominates v_i and v_{i+2}. Hence every set contains a vertex of D and the remaining two vertices in that set are dominated by only this vertex. Such vertices are $v_4,v_7,v_{10},\ldots$ in the first dominating set, $v_2,v_5,v_8\ldots$..in the second dominating set and $v_6,v_9,v_{12}\ldots$ in the third dominating set.

Which can be generalized as given below.

Therefore if n=3_{k+1}, k=2, 3, 4,….. [1, 1]- dominating set is

$$D_{[1,1]}(P_n) = \begin{cases} V_{n+3-3k1}, & \text{when } k1=1, 2,\ldots, k+2 \\ V_{n+1-3k1},\ V_{n+2-3k1}, & \text{when } k1=1, 2,\ldots,k+2 \\ V_{n+1-3k1},\ V_{n+2-3k1}, & \text{when } k1=1, 2,\ldots,k+2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Hence, } \gamma_{[1,1]}(P_n)=k+2$$

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper we have generalized the [j, k]-dominating number of path graphs. Similarly we can study [j, k]-dominating number of some other special graphs like cycles, helm and etc.

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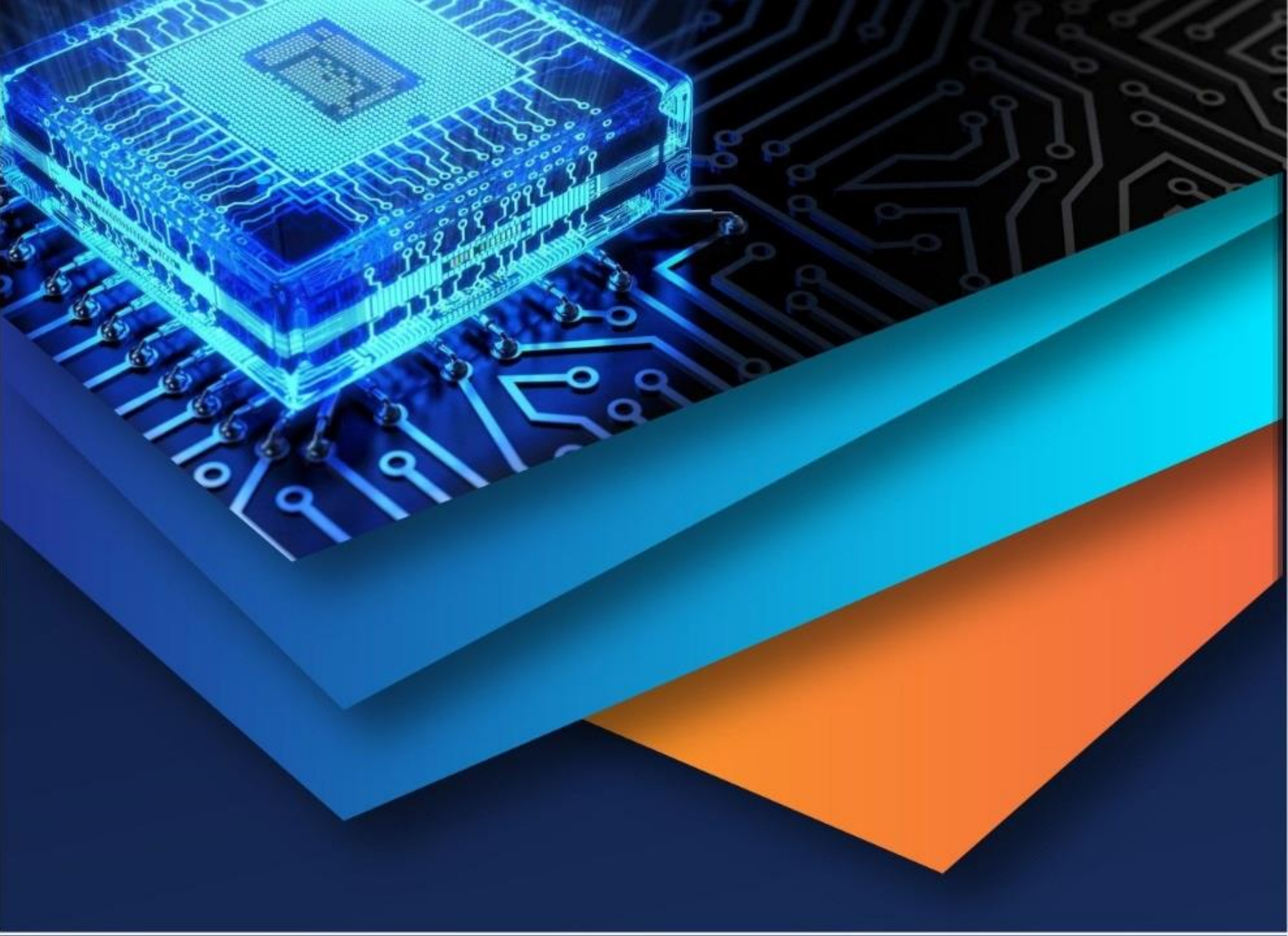

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