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Research Article

DOMINATION PARAMETERS OF MONGOLIAN TENT

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A R T I C L E I N F O

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A B S T R A C T

The domination parameters of a graph G of order n has been already introduced. It is defined as D⊆V(G) is a dominating set of G, if every vertex v∈V-D is adjacent to atleast one vertex in D. In this paper, we have established various domination parameters of Mongolian Tent , also we have studied the relation between this parameters and illustrated with an examples.

INTRODUCTION

A graph $G = (V, E)$, where V is a finite set of elements, called vertices and E is a set of unordered pairs of distinct vertices of G called edges. The degree of a vertex v in G is the number of edges incident on it. Every pair of its vertices are adjacent in G is said to be complete, the complete graph on$'n'$vertices is denoted by K_n.

Let u and v be the vertices of a graph G,$a\ u - v$ walk of G is an alternating sequences $u = u_o, e, u, e_2, u_2, \ldots . u_{n-1}, e_n, v_n = v$ of vertices and edges beginning with vertex u and ending with vertex v such that $e_i = u_{i-1}u_i$ for all $i = 1,2, \ldots \ldots, n$. The number of edges in a walk is called its length. A walk in which all the vertices are distance in called a path. A path on$'n'$ vertices is denoted by P_n. A closed path is called a cycle, a cycle on $'n'$ vertices is denoted by C_n. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple connected graph, for any vertex $v \in V$, the open neighborhood is the set $N(v) = \{u \in V / uv \in E\}$ and the closed neighborhood of v is the set $N[v] = N(v) \cup \{u\}$. For a set $S \subset V$, the open neighborhood of S is $N(S) = \cup N(v)\,, v \in s$ and the closed neighborhood of S is $N[s] = N(S) \cup S$.

Definition 1.1

A set D⊆ V is a dominating set of G if every vertex v ∈ V – D is adjacent to at least one vertex of D. We call a dominating set D is a minimal if there is no dominating set D' ⊆ V (G) with $D' \subset D$ and $D' \neq D$. Further we call a dominating set D is minimum if these is no dominating set D ⊆ V(G) with | D' | < | D|.

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The cardinality of a minimum dominating set is called the domination number denoted by $\gamma(G)$ and the minimum dominating set D of G is also called a γ- set.

Definition 1.2

A dominating set D is said to be a total dominating set if every vertex in V is adjacent to some vertex in D. The total domination number of G denoted by γ_t (G) is the minimum cardinality of a total dominating set.

Definition 1.3

A dominating set D of a graph G is an independent dominating set, if the induced sub graph <D> has no edges. The independent domination number γ_i (G) is the minimum cardinality of a independent dominating set.

Definition 1.4

A dominating Set D is said to be connected dominating set, if the induced sub graph <D> is connected. The connected domination number γ_c(G) is the minimum cardinality of a connected dominating set.

Definition 1.5

A dominating Set D of a graph G is said to be a paired dominating set if the induced sub graph <D> contains at least one perfect matching, paired domination number γ_p (G) is the minimum cardinality of a paired dominating set.

Definition 1.6

A dominating Set D of G is a split dominating set if the induced subg raph <V – D> disconnected Split domination number γ_s (G) is the minimum cardinality of a split dominating set.

Definition 1.7

A dominating Set D of G is a non split dominating set, if the induced sub graph <V – D> is connected. Non split domination number γ_{ns} (G) is the minimum cardinality of a non split dominating set.

Definition 1.8

A dominating set D of a graph G is called a global dominating set, if D is also a dominating set of $\overline{G}$. The global domination number γ_g (G) in the minimum cardinality of a global dominating set.

Definition 1.9

A dominating set D is called a perfect dominating set, if every vertex in V – D in adjacent to exactly one vertex in D. The perfect domination number γ_{pr}(G) is the minimum cardinality of a perfect dominating set.

n −Centipede graph is a tree on $2n$ vertices obtained by joining the bottom of n −copies of the path graph P_2 laid in a row with edges and is denoted by $\mathbb{C}_n$.

Definition 1.10

The Harary graph Hn,k is a graph on the n vertices {v_1, v_2, . . . , v_n} defined by the following construction: • If k is even, then each vertex vi is adjacent to $v_{i\pm1}$, $v_{i\pm2}$,. . . , $v_{i\pm k\ 2}$, where the indices are subjected to the wraparound convention that $v_i \equiv v_{i+n}$ (e.g. v_{n+3} represents v_3). • If k is odd and n is even, then $H_{n,k}$ is $H_{n,k-1}$ with additional adjacencies between each vi and $v_{i+\ n\ 2}$ for each i. • If k and n are both odd, then $H_{n,k}$ is $H_{n,k-1}$ with additional adjacencies

{ v_1, $v_{1+\ n-1\ 2}$ }, {v_1, $v_{1+\ n+1\ 2}$ }, {v_2, $v_{2+\ n+1\ 2}$ }, {v_3, $v_{3+\ n+1\ 2}$ }, · · · , {$v_{n-1\ 2}$, v_n}

Definition 1.11

Let x be any real value, then its upper sealing of x is denoted as x and is defined

$$\lceil x\rceil = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \text{ is an integer} \\ \text{k}, & \text{where k is an integer lies in the interval } x < \text{k} < x+1 \end{cases}$$

the lower sealing of x is denoted as λxμ and is defined by

$$\lfloor x\rfloor = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \text{ is an integer} \\ \text{k}, & \text{where k is an integer lies in the interval } x-1 < \text{k} < x \end{cases}$$

Definition 1.12

The k^{th} power of a graph G is a graph with the same set of vertices of G and an edge between two vertices if there is a path of length almost k between them.G^2 is called the square of G, G^3 is called the cube of G etc.

Lemma 2.1

Let G be a connected graph with δ(G) ≥ 2, them γ(G) + γ'(G) = n if and only if G = P_4 or C_4.

Lemma 2.2

Let G be a connected graph with δ = 1 and Δ = n then γ (G) + γ' (G) = n + 1 if and only if G = $k_{1,\ n}$.

Lemma 2.3

For any tree with n ≥ 2 with more then two pendent vertices then there exists a vertex v ∈ V such that γ (T – v) = γ (T).

Theorem 2.4

G be a Mongolian tent with $m\,n+1$ vertices then $\gamma(G) \leq (m-1)\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$.

Proof: The Mongolian Tent with 2n+1 vertices is represented in figure 1.1 as follows

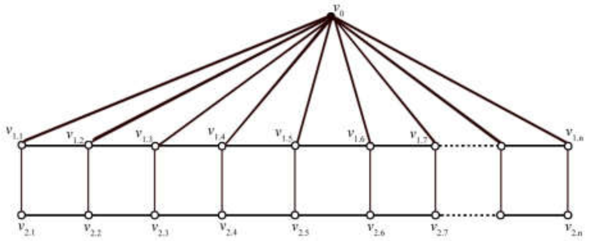

Figure 1.1

The vertex set of G is denoted by $V = \{v_o, v_{ij}/i = 1,2;\ j = 1\ldots n\}$

Case (i) $n \equiv 0(mod\ 3)$ then

$D = \{v_0; v_{2,3i-1}/i = 1,2,.., k\}$ is the minimum dominating set of G and its cardinality is

$$|D| = \lceil n/_3\rceil + 1$$
$$= \lceil n/_3\rceil + 1\ \ \{Since\ n \equiv 0(mod3) \Rightarrow \lceil n/_3\rceil = \lceil n/_3\rceil\}$$

Case (ii) $n \not\equiv 0(mod\ 3)$ then

$D = \{v_{0;} v_{2,3i-1;}\, v_{2,n}/i = 1,2,\ldots\lceil n/_3\rceil\}$ is the minimum dominating set with cardindity is

$$|D| = \left\lceil\frac{n}{3}\right\rceil + 2 = \lceil n/_3\rceil + 1\ \ \left[Since\ n \not\equiv 0\ (mod3)\ \Rightarrow \lceil n/_3\rceil = \left\lceil\frac{n}{3}\right\rceil + 1\right]$$

Therefore, $\gamma(G) = \lceil n/_3\rceil + 1$

Mongolian tent with $3n+1$ vertices then G is represented figure 1.2 follows

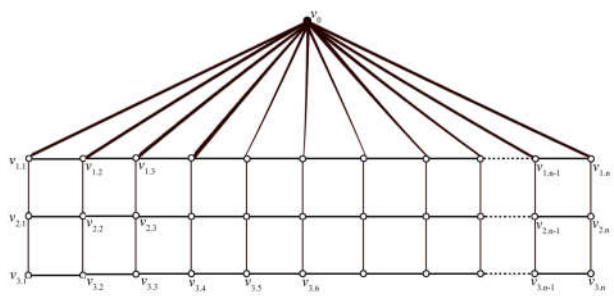

Figure 1.2

Now the vertex set of G are denoted by $= \{v_0; v_{i,j}/i = 1,2,3 \ and \ j = 1,2, \ldots n\}$

Case (i)

$n \equiv 0(mod 4)$ then

$D = \{v_0; v_{2,4j-3}; v_{3,4j-1}; v_{2n}/j = 1,2, \ldots \lceil n/4 \rceil\}$ is the required minimum dominating set of G and its cardinality is $|D| = 2\left\lceil \frac{4}{n} \right\rceil + 2$

$$= 2\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 2$$

$$\left[\because n = 4k \Rightarrow \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil\right] \quad \text{(i)}$$

Case (ii)

$n \equiv 1 \ (mod \ 4)$ Then select the vertices of D as

$D = \{v_0; v_{2,4j-3}; v_{3,4j-1};/j = 1,2, \ldots, \lceil n/4 \rceil\}$ is the required minimum dominating set of G

Therefore, $|D| = \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 1 + 1$

$$\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil 2 \quad \text{(ii)}$$

Case (iii)

$n \equiv 2(mod 4)$ then select the vertices of D as

$D = \left\{v_0; v_{3,3}; v_{2,4j-3}; \frac{v_{3,4j+2}}{j} = 1,2, \ldots \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil\right\}$ is the minimum dominating sets and its cardinality is $|D| =$

$$\lceil n/4 \rceil + \lceil n/4 \rceil + 2 =$$
$$\lceil n/4 \rceil + \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil 2 \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil \quad \text{(iii)}$$

Case (iv)

If $n \equiv 3 \ (mod \ 4)$ Collect the vertices of D as

$D = \{v_0; v_{2,4j-3}; v_{3,4j-1}/j = 1,2, \ldots \lceil n/4 \rceil\}$ is the required minimum dominating set of G and its cardinality is $|D| = 2\lceil n/4 \rceil + 1$ (iv)

$$\text{Therefore,} \quad \gamma(G) = \begin{cases} 2\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 2 & if \ n \equiv 0,1(mod \ 4) \\ 2\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil & if \ n \equiv 2(mod 4) \\ 2\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 1 & if \ n \equiv 3(mod 4) \end{cases}$$

If G is a Mongolian Tent with 4n+1 vertices is given in figure 1.3 as follows

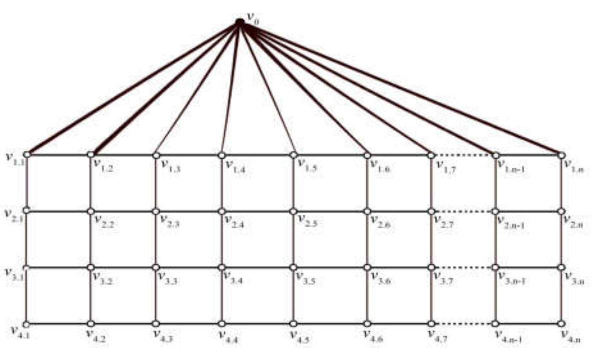

Figure 1.3

Let the vertices set of G are denoted by

$$V = \{v_0, v_{ij}/i = 1, \ldots, 4; \ j = 1,2, = 1,2, \ldots, n\}$$

Case (i)

$n \equiv 0(mod 4)$ then

$D = \{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-3}; v_{3,n}; v_{4,4j-1}/j = 1, \ldots, \lceil n/4 \rceil\}$ is the dominating set with minimum cardinality and $|D| = 2\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 2 \quad = 3\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 2$

$$= 3\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 2 \quad \left\{\because n = 4k \Rightarrow \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil\right\} \quad \text{(i)}$$

Case (ii)

$n \equiv 1 \ (mod \ 4)$ then $D = \left\{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-2}; v_{4,4j-1};/ j = 1,2, \ldots, \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil\right\}$

is the minimum dominating set of G and its cardinality is

$$|D| = 2\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 1 \quad \text{(ii)}$$

Case (iii)

If $n \equiv 2(mod 4)$ then

$D = \{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-1}; v_{3,n}; v_{4,4j-1}/j = 1, \ldots, \lceil n/4 \rceil\}$

Is the minimum dominating set and its cardinality is

$$|D| = 2\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 2 \quad = 2\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 2 + \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil$$
$$= 2\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil = 3\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil \quad \text{(iii)}$$

Case (iv)

$n \equiv 3(mod \ 4)$ then

$D = \left\{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-3}; v_{4,4j-1}/i = 1,2, \ldots, \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil\right\}$

is the required minimum dominating set of G and

$$|D| = 3\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 1$$

$$\text{Therefore,} \ \gamma(G) = \begin{cases} 3\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 2 & if \ n \equiv 0(mod 4) \\ 2\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 1 & if \ n \equiv 1(mod 4) \\ 3\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil & if \ n \equiv 2(mod 4) \\ 3\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 1 & if \ n \equiv 3(mod 4) \end{cases}$$

III If G is Mongolian tent with $5n + 1$ vertices

Case (i)

$n \equiv 0(mod 4)$ then

$D = \{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-3}; v_{4,4j-1}; v_{4n}; v_{5,4j-3}/j = 1, \ldots, \lceil n/4 \rceil\}$

is the minimum dominating set and its cordiality is

$$|D| = 4\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + 1 + 1$$
$$= 4\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil$$
$$+ 2 \quad \left\{\because n = 4k \Rightarrow \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil\right\}$$

Case (ii)

If $n \equiv 1(mod 4)$ then

$$D = \left\{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-3}; v_{4,4j-1}; v_{5,4j-1}/j = 1, \ldots, \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil\right\}$$

is the required minimum dominating set of G and

$|D| = 2\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$ (ii)

Case (iii)

If $n \equiv 2\ (mod\ 4)$ then

$D = \left\{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-3}; v_{3,n}; v_{4,4j-1}; v_{5,4j-3}/i = 1,2, \dots, \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil\right\}$

is the minimum dominating set and its cardinality is

$|D| = 2\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2 = 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil \quad = 4\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$ (iii)

$\left[\because \left[\frac{n}{4}\right] = \left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + 1\right]$

Case (iv)

If $n = 3(mod4)$ then $D = \left\{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-3;} v_{4,4j-1}; v_{5,4j-3}/j = 1, \dots, \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil\right\}$ if the minimum dominating set of G and its cardinality is

$|D| = 4\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$ ……. (iv)

Then, $\gamma(G) = \begin{cases} 4\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2 & if\ n \equiv 0(mod4) \\ 2\left\lceil\frac{2}{4}\right\rceil + 2\left[\frac{2}{4}\right] + 1 & if n \equiv 1(mod4) \\ 4\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil & if n \equiv 2(mod4) \\ 4\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1 & if n \equiv 3(mod4) \end{cases}$

(V) In similar G having $6n+1$ vertices then its minimum demoniting sets and its cardinality is as follows.

Let the vertices set of G are denoted by $V = \{v_0; v_{ij}/i = 1,2,3, \dots, 6; j = 1,2, \dots, n\}$

Cases (i)

If $n = 0(mod4)$ then

$D = \left\{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-3}; v_{4,4j-1}; v_{4,n}; v_{5,4j-3}; v_{6,4j-1}/j = 1,2, \dots, \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil\right\}$

is the minimum dominating set of G and its cardinality is

$|D| = 5\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + 2 \quad = 5\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$ (i)

$\left[Since\ \left[\frac{n}{4}\right] = \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil if\ n \equiv 0(mod4)\right]$

Case (ii)

If $n \equiv 1(mod4)$ then choose the elements of D as $D = \left\{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-3}; v_{4.4j-1}; v_{5,4j-3}; v_{6,4j-1}/j = 1,2, \dots, \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil\right\}$ is the minimum dominating set of G and its cardinality is $|D| = 3\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$ (ii)

Case (iii)

If $n \equiv 2(mod4)$ choose

$D = \left\{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-3}; v_{3,n}; v_{4,4j-1;} v_{5,4j-3}; v_{5n}; v_{6,4j-1}/j = 1,2, \dots, \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil\right\}$

is the required dominating set of G and its cardinality is $|D| = 3\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 3$

$= 3\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + 3 + 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil \quad = 3\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$

$\left[some\ n \equiv 2\ (mod\ 4) \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil \equiv \left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + 1\right]$

$= 5\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$ (iii)

Case (iv)

If $n \equiv 3\ (mod\ 4)$ then

$D = \left\{v_0; v_{2,4j-1}; v_{3,4j-3}; v_{4,4j-1}; v_{5,4j-3}; v_{6,4j-3}/j = 1,2, \dots, \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil\right\}$

is the required minimum dominating set of G and $|D| = 5\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$

Therefore,

$\gamma(G) = \begin{cases} 5\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2 & if\ n \equiv 0\ (mod4) \\ 3\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1 & if\ n \equiv 1\ (mod\ 4) \\ 5\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil & if\ n \equiv 2\ (mod\ 4) \\ 5\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1 & if\ n \equiv 3\ (mod\ 4) \end{cases}$

from the above we have

m \ n	$n \equiv 0\ (mod4)$	$n \equiv 1\ (mod4)$	$n \equiv 2\ (mod4)$	$n \equiv 3\ (mod4)$	γ
$m = 3$	$2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$	$\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$	$2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$	$2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$	$\gamma \le 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$
$m = 4$	$3\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$	$2\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$	$3\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$	$3\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$	$\gamma \le 3\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$
$m = 5$	$4\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$	$2\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$	$4\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$	$4\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$	$\gamma \le 4\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$
$m = 6$	$5\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$	$3\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$	$5\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$	$5\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$	$\gamma \le 5\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$

Corollary 2.5

G be a Mongolian tent with $m\,n + 1$ vertices then $\gamma(G) \le (m-1)\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$.

Lemma 2.6

Let G be a Mongolian tent with $mn + 1$ vertices then $\gamma(G) = \begin{cases} (m-1)\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2 & if\ n \equiv 0\ (mod4) \\ \left[\frac{m}{2}\right]\left[\frac{n}{4}\right] + \left[\frac{m-1}{2}\right]\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1 & if\ n \equiv 1\ (mod\ 4) \\ (m-1)\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil & if\ n \equiv 2\ (mod\ 4) \\ (m-1)\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1 & if\ n \equiv 3\ (mod\ 4) \end{cases}$

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