

SUPER STRONGLY PERFECTNESS OF SOME GRAPHS

R. Mary Jeya Jothi¹, A. Amutha²

^{1,2}Department of Mathematics

Sathyabama University

Chennai, 119, INDIA

Abstract: A Graph G is Super Strongly Perfect Graph if every induced sub graph H of G possesses a minimal dominating set that meets all the maximal cliques of H . The structure of Super Strongly Perfect Graphs have been characterized by some classes of graphs like Cycle graphs, Circulant graphs, Complete graphs, Complete Bipartite graphs etc., In this paper, we have analysed some other graph classes like, Bicyclic graphs, Dumb bell graphs and Star graphs to characterize the structure of Super Strongly Perfect Graphs in a different way. By this we found the cardinality of minimal dominating set and maximal cliques of the above graphs.

AMS Subject Classification: 05C75

Key Words: super strongly perfect graph, minimal dominating set, bicyclic graph, dumb bell graph

1. Introduction

In this paper, graphs are finite and simple, that is, they have no loops or multiple edges. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph. A clique in G is a set $X \subseteq V(G)$ of pair wise adjacent vertices. A subset D of $V(G)$ is called a dominating set if every vertex in $V - D$ is adjacent to at least one vertex in D . A subset S of V is said to be a minimal dominating set if $S - \{u\}$ is not a dominating set for

any $u \in S$. A complete graph is a simple undirected graph in which every pair of distinct vertices is connected by a unique edge. The complete graph on n vertices is denoted by K_n . A complete bipartite graph, $G = (V_1 + V_2, E)$, is a bipartite graph such that for any two vertices, $v_1 \in V_1$ and $v_2 \in V_2$, v_1v_2 is an edge in G . The complete bipartite graph with partitions of size $|V_1| = m$ and $|V_2| = n$, is denoted $K_{m,n}$. A path in a graph is a sequence of vertices such that from each of its vertices there is an edge to the next vertex in the sequence. A closed path is called a cycle and it is denoted by C_n . The number of vertices in C_n equals the number of edges. The cycle graph with even number of vertices is called an even cycle and the cycle graph with odd number of vertices is called an odd cycle. A tree is a connected acyclic graph. A Wheel Graph $G = (V, E)$ be a graph with n vertices formed by connecting a single vertex to all vertices of an $(n - 1)$ cycle. It is denoted by W_n .

2. Overview of the Paper

We have characterized the structure of Super Strongly Perfect Graphs in some classes of graphs like Cycle graphs, Circulant graphs, Complete graphs, Complete Bipartite graphs etc., [1, 2, 4]. In this paper, we have discussed some other graph classes like, Bicyclic graphs, Dumb bell graphs and Star graphs to characterize the structure of Super Strongly Perfect Graphs. By this investigation, we have found the cardinality of minimal dominating set and maximal cliques of the above graphs.

2.1. Super Strongly Perfect Graph (SSP)

A Graph $G = (V, E)$ is Super Strongly Perfect if every induced sub graph H of G possesses a minimal dominating set that meets all the maximal cliques of H . Every Super Strongly Perfect graph with maximal complete sub graph K_2 is isomorphic to any bipartite graph. Any arbitrary graph which does not contain an odd cycle of length at least five is isomorphic to every Super Strongly Perfect graph with maximal complete sub graph K_n where $n \geq 3$ [2].

Example 1. In Figure 1, $\{1, 5\}$ is a minimal dominating set which meets all maximal cliques of G .

Example 2. In Figure 2, $\{1, 2, 5, 8\}$ is a minimal dominating set which does not meet all maximal complete sub graphs K_2 . Also we cannot find a minimal dominating set which meets all maximal complete sub graphs K_2 . Hence the graph is non-Super Strongly Perfect.

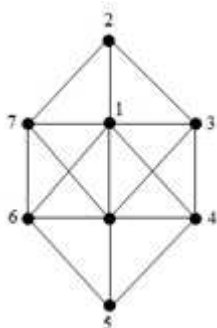


Figure 1: Super Strongly Perfect Graph

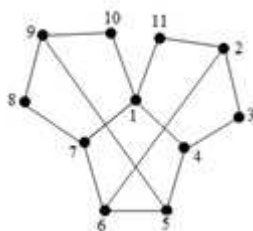


Figure 2: Non-Super Strongly Perfect Graph

3. Bicyclic Graph

A Bicyclic graph $D_{a,b,c}$ is a graph consisting of two vertex disjoint cycles C_{a+1} , C_{b+1} and a Path c joining them having only its end-vertices in common with the two cycles. Also a connected $(p, p + 1)$ graph is called a Bicyclic graph. Bicyclic graphs are connected graphs with two independent cycles. Refer the example in Figure 3.

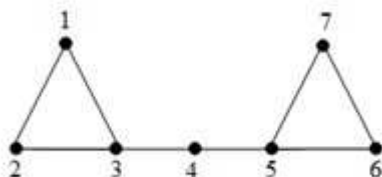


Figure 3: $D_{2,2,3}$

Theorem 1. Every Bicyclic graph $D_{a,b,c}$ where $a = 2, b \geq 3, b$ is odd (or) $b = 2, a \geq 3, a$ is odd, is Super Strongly Perfect Graph.

Proof. Let G be a Bicyclic graph $D_{a,b,c}$ where $a = 2, b \geq 3, b$ is odd (or) $b = 2, a \geq 3, a$ is odd.

$\Rightarrow G$ is bipartite.

$\Rightarrow G$ is Super Strongly Perfect.

Hence every Bicyclic graph $D_{a,b,c}$ where $a = 2, b \geq 3, b$ is odd (or) $b = 2, a \geq 3, a$ is odd, is Super Strongly Perfect. \square

Theorem 2. Every Bicyclic graph $D_{a,b,c}$ where a, b are odd, $a, b > 2$, is Super Strongly Perfect Graph.

Proof. Let G be a Bicyclic graph $D_{a,b,c}$ where a, b are odd.

$\Rightarrow G$ is bipartite.

$\Rightarrow G$ is Super Strongly Perfect.

Hence Bicyclic graph $D_{a,b,c}$ where a, b are odd is Super Strongly Perfect. \square

Theorem 3. Every Bicyclic graph $D_{a,b,c}$ where a, b are even (or) a is odd and b is even (or) a is even and b is odd, is non-Super Strongly Perfect Graph.

Proof. Let G be a Bicyclic graph $D_{a,b,c}, a, b > 2$, where a, b are even (or) a is odd and b is even (or) a is even and b is odd.

$\Rightarrow G$ is non-bipartite with maximal complete sub graph K_2 .

$\Rightarrow G$ is non-Super Strongly Perfect.

Hence every Bicyclic graph $D_{a,b,c}$ where a, b are even (or) a is odd and b is even (or) a is even and b is odd, is Super Strongly Perfect. \square

Proposition 1. Every $D_{a,b,c}$ where $a = 2, b \geq 3, b$ is odd (or) $b = 2, a \geq 3, a$ is odd, which is Super Strongly Perfect Graph has the following properties:

- 1) It contains one maximal complete sub graphs on 3 vertices.
- 2) It contains a minimal dominating set of cardinality $\lceil \frac{a+b+c}{2} \rceil - 1$.
- 3) It is 3-colourable.

Proposition 2. Every Bicyclic graph $D_{a,b,c}$ where a, b are odd, $a, b > 2$, which is Super Strongly Perfect Graph has the following properties:

- 1) It contains $a + b + c + 1$ maximal complete sub graphs on 2 vertices.
- 2) It contains a minimal dominating set of cardinality $\lceil \frac{a+b+c}{2} \rceil - 1$.

3) It is 2-colourable.

4. Dumb Bell Graph

A Dumb bell graph $D_{r,s,t}$ is a graph which is obtained by taking the path graph P_t and adding $r+1$ vertices such that the first r additional vertices form a clique of order $r + 1$ with the left end vertex of P_t and the remaining s vertices form a clique of order $s + 1$ with the right end vertex of P_t . Hence a dumbbell graph is a simple graph obtained by joining two cliques K_l and K_m where $l, m \geq 2$, with a path of length i , $i \geq 2$. Dumb bell graphs have $r + s + t$ vertices and $\frac{r^2+s^2+r+s}{2}$ edges. Bicyclic graphs are particular case of dumb bell graphs $D_{r,s,t}$, $r = s = 2, t \geq 2$.

Example 3.

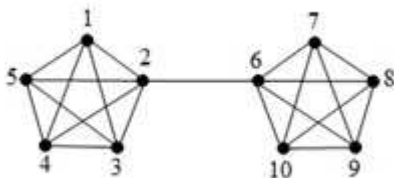


Figure 4: $D_{4,4,2}$

Theorem 1. Every Dumb bell graph $D_{r,s,t}$, is Super Strongly Perfect Graph.

Proof. Let G be a Dumb bell graph.

$\Rightarrow G$ does not contain an odd cycle of length at least five as an induced sub graph.

$\Rightarrow G$ is Super Strongly Perfect.

Hence every dumb bell graph is Super Strongly Perfect. □

Proposition 1. Every Dumb bell graph $D_{r,s,t}$ which is Super Strongly Perfect Graph has the following properties:

- 1) It contains one maximal complete sub graphs on $r + 1$ vertices if $r > s$.
- 2) It contains one maximal complete sub graphs on $s + 1$ vertices if $s > r$.

- 3) It contains one maximal complete sub graphs on $r + 1$ vertices if $r = s$.
- 4) It is $r + 1$ colourable if $r > s$.
- 5) It is $s + 1$ colourable if $s > r$.
- 6) It is $r + 1$ colourable if $r = s$.
- 7) It contains a minimal dominating set of cardinality $2 + \lceil \frac{t-2}{2} \rceil$ vertices.

5. Star Graph

A Star S_k is the complete bipartite graph $K_{1,k}$. It is a tree with one internal vertex and k leaves (but, no internal vertices and $k + 1$ leaves when $k \leq 1$). A star with 3 edges is called a claw. Clearly, every Star graph contains a single vertex which is adjacent to all the remaining vertices. The set of distances between the vertices of a claw provides an example of a finite metric space that cannot be embedded isometrically into a Euclidean space of any dimension [3]. The star network, a computer network modeled after the star graph, is important in distributed computing.

Example 4.

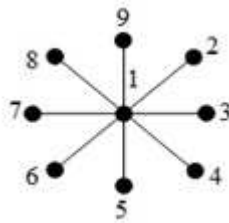


Figure 5: S_8

Theorem 1. *Every Star is Super Strongly Perfect.*

Proof. Let G be a Star graph.

\Rightarrow Let $S = \{v\}$ be the minimal dominating set of cardinality 1.

$\Rightarrow v$ is adjacent to all the remaining vertices of G .

$\Rightarrow v$ meets all maximal complete sub graphs of G .

$\Rightarrow G$ is Super Strongly Perfect.

Hence every Star graph is Super Strongly Perfect. □

Proposition 1. *Every Star graph S_k which is Super Strongly Perfect has k maximal complete sub graphs on 2 vertices.*

Proposition 2. *Every Star graph which is Super Strongly Perfect is 2-colourable.*

6. Conclusion

We have discussed the structural properties of Bicyclic graphs, Dumb bell graphs and Star graphs. In future this investigation is more considering for the remaining graph classes.

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