

THE PAIRED-DOMINATION AND THE UPPER PAIRED-DOMINATION NUMBERS OF GRAPHS

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Abstract. In this paper we continue the study of paired-domination in graphs. A paired-dominating set, abbreviated PDS, of a graph G with no isolated vertex is a dominating set of vertices whose induced subgraph has a perfect matching. The paired-domination number of G , denoted by $\gamma_p(G)$, is the minimum cardinality of a PDS of G . The upper paired-domination number of G , denoted by $\Gamma_p(G)$, is the maximum cardinality of a minimal PDS of G . Let G be a connected graph of order $n \geq 3$. Haynes and Slater in [*Paired-domination in graphs*, Networks 32 (1998), 199–206], showed that $\gamma_p(G) \leq n - 1$ and they determine the extremal graphs G achieving this bound. In this paper we obtain analogous results for $\Gamma_p(G)$. Dorbec, Henning and McCoy in [*Upper total domination versus upper paired-domination*, Quaestiones Mathematicae 30 (2007), 1–12] determine $\Gamma_p(P_n)$, instead in this paper we determine $\Gamma_p(C_n)$. Moreover, we describe some families of graphs G for which the equality $\gamma_p(G) = \Gamma_p(G)$ holds.

Keywords: paired-domination, paired-domination number, upper paired-domination number.

Mathematics Subject Classification: 05C69.

1. INTRODUCTION

Domination and its variations in graphs are now well studied. The literature on this subject has been surveyed and detailed in the two books by Haynes et al. [5, 6]. Paired-domination in graphs was introduced by Haynes and Slater [7] as a model for assigning backups to guard for security purposes. This concept of domination is well studied (see [1–4, 8–10]).

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph which is finite, undirected, without loops, multiple edges and isolated vertices. The number of vertices of G is called the *order* of G and is denoted by $n(G)$. When there is no confusion we use the abbreviation $n(G) = n$. Let H be a connected graph. Then we denote by mH , $m \geq 1$, the graph consisting of

m components H_1, \dots, H_m , where $H_i = H$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$. A *matching* in a graph G is a set of independent edges in G . A *perfect matching* M in G is a matching in G such that every vertex of G is incident to an edge of M . A *paired-dominating set*, abbreviated PDS, of a graph G is a set $S = \{u_1, \dots, u_t, v_1, \dots, v_t\}$ of vertices of G such that every vertex is adjacent to some vertex in S and the subgraph $\langle S \rangle$ induced by S contains a perfect matching $M = \{e_1, \dots, e_t\}$, where $e_i = u_i v_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, t$. Two vertices u_i and v_i joined by an edge of M are said to be *paired*. Let S_p be the set of paired vertices in S , that is $S_p = \{\{u_i, v_i\} \mid i = 1, \dots, t\}$. The *paired-domination number* of G , denoted by $\gamma_p(G)$, is the minimum cardinality of a PDS. A PDS S of G is *minimal* if no proper subset of S is a PDS of G . The *upper paired-domination number* of G , denoted by $\Gamma_p(G)$, is the maximum cardinality of a minimal PDS. A minimal PDS of G of cardinality $\Gamma_p(G)$ we call a $\Gamma_p(G)$ -set.

2. GRAPHS WITH EQUAL γ_p AND Γ_p

The aim of this section is describing graphs G for which $\gamma_p(G) = \Gamma_p(G) = n - i$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$.

We start from the following statement.

Observation 2.1. *For a graph G , $\Gamma_p(G) = n$ if and only if G is mK_2 .*

Proof. Obviously, $\Gamma_p(mK_2) = 2m = n$, since for $G = mK_2$ the unique PDS of G is $V(G)$.

Now, suppose that $\Gamma_p(G) = n$ and $G \neq mK_2$. Then, n is even and all the vertices of G are paired in S_p . Since $G \neq mK_2$, without loss of generality we may assume that vertex u_j is adjacent to vertex v_k , where $j \neq k$. But then the vertices of $V(G) - \{v_j, u_k\}$ form a paired-dominating set, which is a contradiction with minimality of $S = V(G)$. \square

The *subdivided star* $K_{1,t}^*$ is the graph obtained from a star $K_{1,t}$ by subdividing every edge once. In [7] we have the following notation and statements. Let \mathcal{F} be the collection of graphs C_3, C_5 and the subdivided stars $K_{1,t}^*$.

Theorem 2.2 ([7]). *If G is a connected graph of order $n \geq 3$, then $\gamma_p(G) \leq n - 1$. Furthermore $\gamma_p(G) = n - 1$ if and only if $G \in \mathcal{F}$.*

We can reformulate Corollary 8 of [7] and then we obtain the following statement.

Corollary 2.3. *Let G be a graph with $n \geq 3$. Then $\gamma_p(G) = n - 1$ if and only if $G = H \cup rK_2$, where $H \in \mathcal{F}$ and $r \geq 0$.*

Let $K_{1,t}^{*\Delta}$ be the graph obtained by attaching zero or more triangles to the central vertex of $K_{1,t}^*$ (see Figure 1). Now let $\mathcal{F}^\Delta = \{C_3, C_5, K_{1,t}^{*\Delta}\}$.

Now we establish a bound on $\Gamma_p(G)$ for connected graphs G . Moreover, we determine extremal graphs achieving this bound.

Theorem 2.4. *If G is a connected graph of order $n \geq 3$, then $\Gamma_p(G) \leq n - 1$. Furthermore, $\Gamma_p(G) = n - 1$ if and only if $G \in \mathcal{F}^\Delta$.*



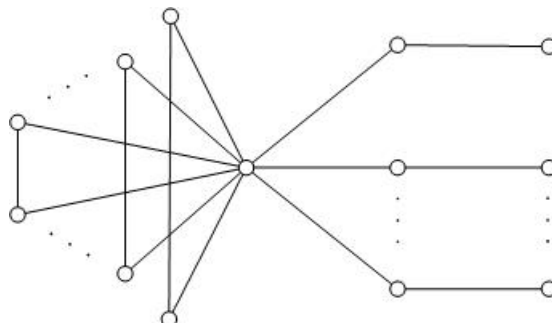


Fig. 1. The graph $K_{1,t}^{\Delta}$.

Proof. Since G is a connected graph with $n \geq 3$, by Observation 2.1 we have that $\Gamma_p(G) \leq n - 1$. It is easy to see that $\Gamma_p(C_3) = 2$, $\Gamma_p(C_5) = 4$ and $\Gamma_p(K_{1,t}^{\Delta}) = n - 1$, and so $\Gamma_p(G) = n - 1$ for $G \in \mathcal{F}^{\Delta}$.

Now assume that G is a connected graph with $n \geq 3$ such that $\Gamma_p(G) = n - 1$. Let S be a $\Gamma_p(G)$ -set and let $V - S = \{x\}$. Since S dominates G , x has at least one neighbour in S , say u_1 . If $\Gamma_p(G) = 2$, then G is either $P_3 = K_{1,1}^*$ or C_3 , so $G \in \mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}^{\Delta}$. Thus we may assume that $\Gamma_p(G) \geq 4$. Now we state that $S - \{u_1, v_1\}$ induces an independent set of edges. Let us assume that there is on the contrary. Then without loss of generality we may suppose that vertex u_i is adjacent to vertex v_k , where $2 \leq i < k$. It follows that $S - \{v_i, u_k\}$ is a PDS of G with $S_p - \{\{u_i, v_i\}, \{u_k, v_k\}\} \cup \{\{u_i, v_k\}\}$ as a set of paired vertices, that contradicts the minimality of S . Furthermore, if the pair $\{u_i, v_i\} \in S_p - \{\{u_1, v_1\}\}$ has a common neighbour in S , then $S - \{u_i, v_i\}$ is a PDS, contradicting the minimality of S . Suppose that u_1 is adjacent to u_i , where $i \geq 2$. Then, $S_p - \{\{u_1, v_1\}, \{u_i, v_i\}\} \cup \{\{u_1, u_i\}\}$ is a set of paired vertices for a PDS which is $S - \{v_1, v_i\}$, again contradicting the minimality of S . Hence $N(u_1) = \{x, v_1\}$. By connectivity, exactly one vertex from each pair $\{u_i, v_i\} \in S_p - \{u_1, v_1\}$ must be adjacent to v_1 or vertices from $\{u_i, v_i\}$ must be adjacent to x .

Now assume that v_1 is adjacent to u_i for $i \geq 2$. If $N(x) \cap (S - \{u_1, v_i\}) \neq \emptyset$, then the vertices in the pairs of $S_p - \{\{u_1, v_1\}, \{u_i, v_i\}\} \cup \{\{u_i, v_1\}\}$ form a PDS of G , a contradiction. Hence, if $xv_i \in E(G)$ then $N(v_1) = \{u_1, u_i\}$ and $N(x) = \{u_1, v_i\}$ and $G = C_5$.

Thus we have the remaining cases:

(1) exactly one vertex from each pair $\{u_i, v_i\} \in S_p - \{\{u_1, v_1\}\}$ is adjacent to v_1 and we obtain $G = K_{1,t}^*$

and

(2) at least one vertex from $\{u_i, v_i\}$ is adjacent to x and then we obtain $G = K_{1,t}^{\Delta}$.

This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Corollary 2.5. *Let G be a graph with $n \geq 3$. Then $\Gamma_p(G) = n - 1$ if and only if $G = H \cup rK_2$, where $H \in \mathcal{F}^{\Delta}$ and $r \geq 0$.*



Now, let us consider the following problem: for which graphs G the equality $\gamma_p(G) = \Gamma_p(G)$ holds? In this paper we present a solution of the above problem for large parameters.

By Theorem 6 of [7] and Observation 2.1 we obtain the following statement.

Fact 2.6. *Let G be a graph. Then $\gamma_p(G) = \Gamma_p(G) = n$ if and only if $G = mK_2$.*

Since $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}^\Delta$, by Corollary 2.3 and Corollary 2.5, we obtain the following result.

Corollary 2.7. *Let G be a graph satisfying $n \geq 3$. Then $\gamma_p(G) = \Gamma_p(G) = n - 1$ if and only if $G = H \cup rK_2$, where $H \in \mathcal{F}$ and $r \geq 0$.*

Now we determine graphs G for which $\gamma_p(G) = \Gamma_p(G) = n - 2$.

In [10] we showed that only the graphs in family \mathcal{G} (see Figure 2) are connected and satisfy the condition $\gamma_p(G) = n - 2$.

Theorem 2.8. *Let G be a connected graph of order $n \geq 4$. Then $\gamma_p(G) = n - 2$ if and only if $G \in \mathcal{G}$.*

Corollary 2.9. *If G is a graph of order $n \geq 4$, then $\gamma_p(G) = n - 2$ if and only if:*

- 1) *exactly two of the components of G are isomorphic to graphs of the family \mathcal{F} given in Theorem 2.2 and every other component is K_2 or*
- 2) *exactly one of the components of G is isomorphic to a graph of the family \mathcal{G} given in Theorem 2.8 and every other component is K_2 .*

Next, we describe graphs with the paired-domination and the upper paired-domination numbers two less than their order.

Corollary 2.10. *If G is a graph of order $n \geq 4$, then $\gamma_p(G) = \Gamma_p(G) = n - 2$ if and only if G is a graph given in Theorem 2.8 and Corollary 2.9.*

Proof. It follows from the former theorems that the condition $\gamma_p(G) = n - 2$ holds if and only if $G \in \mathcal{G}$ or G is the graph described in Corollary 2.9. It follows the necessity. Now let $G \in \mathcal{G}$ or G be a graph from Corollary 2.9. Since G is a graph of even order, moreover $\Gamma_p(G) \geq \gamma_p(G)$ and $G \neq mK_2$, then by Observation 2.1 we conclude that $\Gamma_p(G) = \gamma_p(G)$. But then by Theorem 2.8 and Corollary 2.9 we obtain the sufficiency. \square

3. Γ_p FOR PATHS AND CYCLES

Dorbec *et al.* [2] established the upper paired-domination number of the path.

Proposition 3.1. *For $n \geq 2$ an integer,*

$$\Gamma_p(P_n) = 8\lfloor (n+1)/11 \rfloor + 2\lfloor ((n+1) \bmod 11)/3 \rfloor.$$

In this paper we determine the upper paired-domination number for the cycle.

Proposition 3.2. For $n \geq 3$ an integer,

$$\Gamma_p(C_n) = 8\lfloor n/11 \rfloor + 2\lfloor (n \bmod 11)/3 \rfloor$$

for $n \neq 5$ and $\Gamma_p(C_5) = 4$.

Proof. For $3 \leq n \leq 12$ we can determine the values of $\Gamma_p(C_n) = 2, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 6, 6, 8, 8$, respectively. Thus, the statement holds.

For $n \geq 13$, let $f(n) = 8\lfloor (n+1)/11 \rfloor + 2\lfloor ((n+1) \bmod 11)/3 \rfloor$.

Then we proceed with the following statement.

Claim 1. For $n \geq 3$ an integer, $f(n-1) \geq 2\lfloor n/3 \rfloor$.

Proof of Claim 1. Let $n = 33k + r$, where $0 \leq r < 33$. Then $f(n-1) = 24k + r_1$, $2\lfloor n/3 \rfloor = 22k + r_2$ and $r_1 \geq r_2$. Hence we can obtain the desired result.

Now, for the path P_n of order n , we construct a special $\Gamma_p(P_n)$ -set.

Claim 2. Let P_n be the path v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n of order n , where $n \geq 2$ and $n \neq 4$. Then there exists a $\Gamma_p(P_n)$ -set S such that $v_1 \in S$.

Proof of Claim 2. Assume that v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n are consecutive vertices on the path P_n . We construct a set S as follows. Let $S_p = A_n$ be a set of paired vertices in S for the path P_n . First we define A_n for $2 \leq n \leq 10$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} A_2 = A_3 &= \{\{v_1, v_2\}\}, & A_4 &= \{\{v_2, v_3\}\}, \\ A_5 &= \{\{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_4, v_5\}\}, & A_6 = A_7 &= \{\{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_5, v_6\}\}, \\ A_8 = A_9 &= \{\{v_1, v_2\}, \{v_3, v_4\}, \{v_7, v_8\}\}, & A_{10} &= A_8 \cup \{\{v_9, v_{10}\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we determine A_n for $n = 11k + r$, where $k \geq 1$ and $0 \leq r < 11$. At first we define the sets B_i for $i \geq 0$ as follows:

$$B_i = \{\{v_{1+11i}, v_{2+11i}\}, \{v_{3+11i}, v_{4+11i}\}, \{v_{7+11i}, v_{8+11i}\}, \{v_{9+11i}, v_{10+11i}\}\}.$$

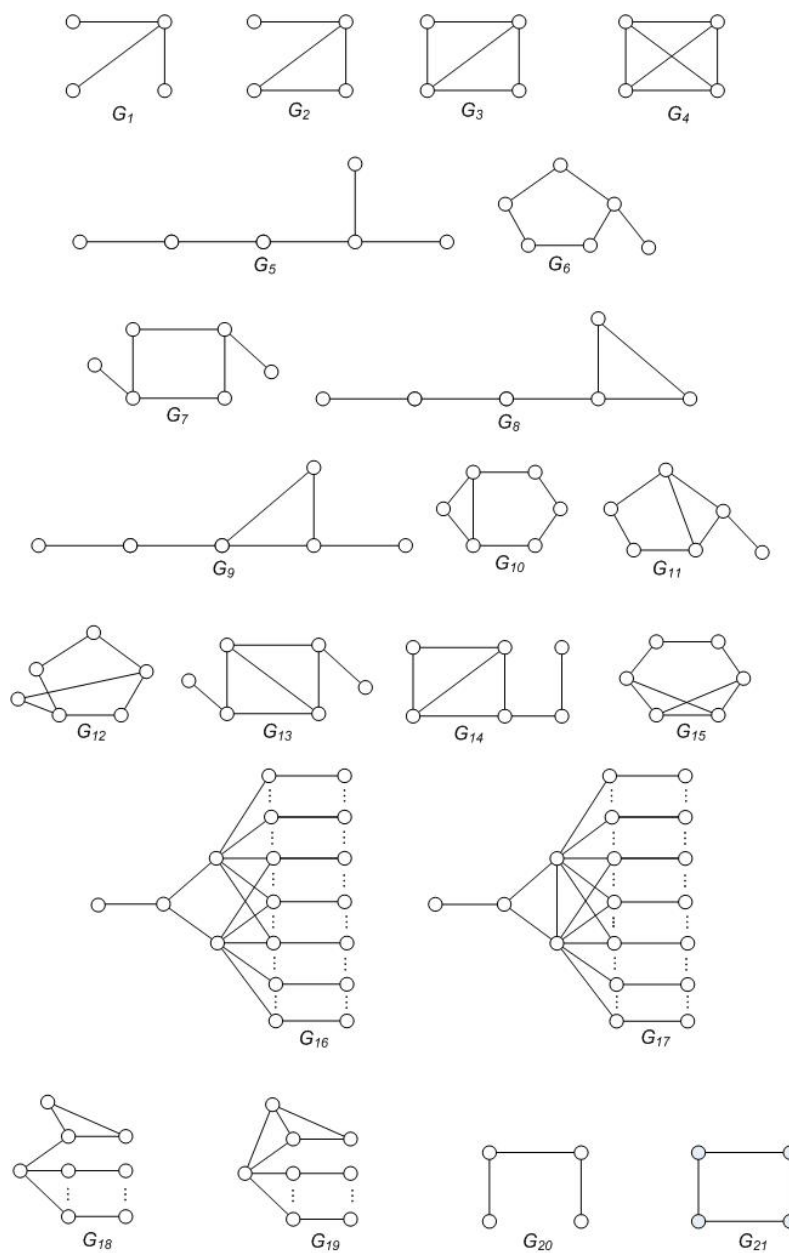
Next, we define A_n as follows: $A_n = \bigcup_{i=0}^{k-1} B_i$ for $r = 0$, $A_n = \bigcup_{i=0}^{k-1} B_i \cup A_r$ for $r \geq 2$ and

$$A_n = \bigcup_{i=0}^{k-1} B_i - \{\{v_{11k-2}, v_{11k-1}\}\} \cup \{\{v_{11k}, v_{11k+1}\}\} \quad \text{for } r = 1.$$

It is clear that the above set S is a PDS of P_n . Now we show the minimality of S . For this purpose suppose that $S' \subseteq S$ and $S' \neq S$, next consider two possibilities. If $S' = S - \{v_j, v_{j+1}\}$, where $\{v_j, v_{j+1}\} \in S_p = A_n$, then S' is not a PDS of P_n . Now assume that $\{v_j, v_{j+1}\}, \{v_{j+2}, v_{j+3}\} \in S_p$. Then $S' = S - \{v_j, v_{j+3}\}$ with paired vertices v_{j+1} and v_{j+2} , is not a PDS of P_n again. Now we calculate the size of S . Let $n = 11k + r$, where $k \geq 1$ and $0 \leq r < 11$. Then consider the following cases.

Case A. $r = 0$. Then we have $|S| = (8/11)n = 8k$, but on the other hand

$$f(n) = 8\lfloor (11k+1)/11 \rfloor + 2\lfloor ((11k+1) \bmod 11)/3 \rfloor = 8k.$$



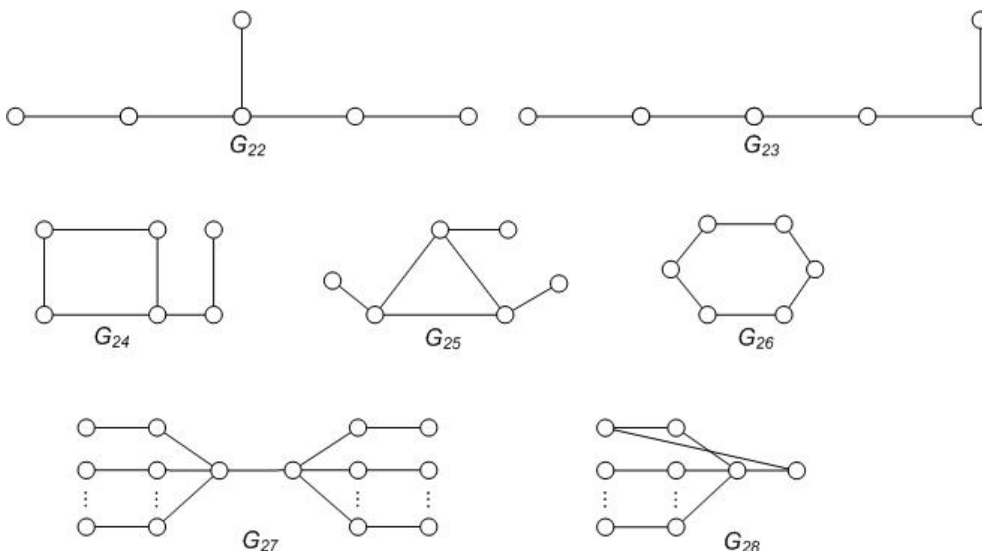


Fig. 2. Graphs in family \mathcal{G}

Case B. $r \geq 2$. Now we obtain

$$|S| = 8k + f(r) = 8k + 8\lfloor(r + 1)/11\rfloor + 2\lfloor((r + 1) \bmod 11)/3\rfloor.$$

Case B.1. $r < 10$. Then

$$|S| = 8k + 2\lfloor((r + 1) \bmod 11)/3\rfloor = f(n).$$

Case B.2. $r = 10$. Then

$$|S| = 8k + f(r) = 8k + 8 = 8\lfloor(n + 1)/11\rfloor = f(n).$$

Case C. $r = 1$. In this case we have $|S| = 8k$, but on the other hand

$$f(n) = 8\lfloor(11k + 2)/11\rfloor + 2\lfloor((11k + 2) \bmod 11)/3\rfloor = 8k.$$

Thus, in every case we have that $|S| = f(n)$ and S is a $\Gamma_p(P_n)$ -set.

Now let v_1, \dots, v_n are consecutive vertices on the cycle C_n and consider the path $P_{n-1} = C_n - v_n$. By Claim 2, we conclude that there exists a $\Gamma_p(P_{n-1})$ -set S such that $v_1 \in S$. It is obvious that S is a PDS of C_n . Now suppose that there exists a proper subset S' of S such that S' is a PDS of C_n . Since $v_n \notin S'$, then S' would be a PDS of P_{n-1} , contradicting the minimality of S . Therefore, S is a minimal PDS of C_n .

Hence we obtain

$$\Gamma_p(P_{n-1}) \leq \Gamma_p(C_n).$$

Now we show that $\Gamma_p(C_n) \leq \Gamma_p(P_{n-1})$.

At first assume that there exists a $\Gamma_p(C_n)$ -set S' such that for all vertices v_i, v_{i+1} paired in S' , $v_{i-1} \notin S'$ and $v_{i+2} \notin S'$. Then we have $\Gamma_p(C_n) \leq 2\lfloor n/3 \rfloor$. Hence and by Claim 1 we obtain $\Gamma_p(P_{n-1}) \geq \Gamma_p(C_n)$.

So we may assume that for every $\Gamma_p(C_n)$ -set S' there exist vertices v_i, v_{i+1} paired in S' and such that at least one vertex v_{i-1}, v_{i+2} is in S' .

Without loss of generality we may assume that vertices v_{n-1}, v_n are paired in S' and at least one among vertices v_{n-2}, v_1 is in S' . It follows from the minimality of S' that exactly one of v_{n-2}, v_1 belongs to S' . Let $v_1 \notin S'$ and $v_{n-2} \in S'$. Hence $v_{n-3} \in S'$. Note that $v_{n-4} \notin S'$, because vertices v_{n-4}, v_{n-5} would be paired in the opposite case, which contradicts the minimality of S' .

Now consider the following cases.

Case 1. $v_2 \in S'$. Then $v_{n-5} \notin S'$, because the set $S' - \{v_{n-3}, v_n\}$ would be a PDS of C_n in the opposite case, which contradicts the minimality of S' . Now S' is a minimal PDS of $P_{n-1} = C_n - v_1$. Really, suppose that S'' , where $S'' \subseteq S'$ and $S'' \neq S'$, is a PDS of P_{n-1} . Then S'' must include vertices $v_{n-3}, v_{n-2}, v_{n-1}, v_n$, therefore S'' would be a PDS of C_n , a contradiction.

Case 2. $v_2 \notin S'$. Then $v_3 \in S'$.

Case 2.1. $v_{n-5} \in S'$. Then consider the path $P_{n-1} = C_n - v_{n-4}$. By reasoning similar to that in Case 1 we conclude that S' is a minimal PDS of P_{n-1} .

Case 2.2. $v_{n-5} \notin S'$. Then S' is a minimal PDS of $P_{n-1} = C_n - v_1$. Really, suppose that S'' , where $S'' \subseteq S'$ and $S'' \neq S'$, is a PDS of P_{n-1} . Then S'' must include vertices $v_{n-3}, v_{n-2}, v_{n-1}, v_n$ and v_3 , therefore S'' would be a PDS of C_n , a contradiction.

In all cases we have that S' is a minimal PDS of P_{n-1} and so $\Gamma_p(C_n) \leq \Gamma_p(P_{n-1})$.

This completes the proof of the statement. \square

Now let us consider the problem when

$$\gamma_p(G) = \Gamma_p(G)$$

for $G = P_n$ or $G = C_n$.

Since $\gamma_p(P_n) = \gamma_p(C_n) = 2\lfloor n/4 \rfloor$ (see [7]), by Proposition 3.1 and by Proposition 3.2 one can obtain the following statements.

Proposition 3.3. $\gamma_p(P_n) = \Gamma_p(P_n)$ if and only if $n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$ or 9 .

Proposition 3.4. $\gamma_p(C_n) = \Gamma_p(C_n)$ if and only if $n = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10$ or 13 .

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