**Local Isolate Domination in Graphs**

**S.V.Padmavathi1**

**1** P.G and ResearchDepartment of Mathematics

 Saraswathi Narayanan College, Perungudi Madurai-625 022, Tamilnadu, India.

**Abstract**

A dominating set S of G is said to be an isolate dominating set if

*< S >* has at least one isolated vertex. A new variant of domination called local isolate dominating set which is defined as the set S such that for each *u∈S, < N* (*u*) *>* has an isolated vertex is introduced. The minimum and maximum cardinality of a minimal local isolate dominating set is called the local isolate domination number, denoted by *γlo*(*G*) and the upper isolate domination number, denoted by Γ*lo*(*G*). In this paper, a study on these parameters is initiated.

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# Introduction

By a graph, we mean a finite, undirected graph with neither loops nor multiple edges. For graph theoretic terminology we refer to the book by Chartrand and Lesniak [3]. All graphs in this paper are assumed to be non-trivial.

 ∗ Corresponding author.E-mail addresses: svsripadhma@gmail.com

In a graph *G* = (*V, E*), the degree of a vertex v is defined to be the number of edges incident with v and is denoted by deg v.

The minimum of {*degv*; *v* ∈ *V* (*G*)} is denoted by *δ*(*G*) and the maximum of {*degv*; *v* ∈ *V* (*G*)} is denoted by ∆(*G*).

The open neighbourhood of a vertex *v* ∈ *V* (*G*) is *N* (*v*) = {*u* ∈ *V* (*G*); *uv* ∈ *E*(*G*)} and the closed neighbourhood is *N* [*v*] = *N* (*v*) ∪ {*v*}. The subgraph induced by a set S of vertices of a graph G is denoted by *< S >* with *V* (*< S >*) = *S* and *E*(*< S >*) = {*uv* ∈ *E*(*G*); *u, v* ∈ *S*}. For a set S of vertices, a vertex v is said to be a private neighbour of a vertex *u* ∈ *S* with respect to S if *N* [*v*] ∩ *S* = {*u*}. Furthermore, the private neighbour set of u, with respect to S, *pn*[*u, S*] = {*v*; *N* [*v*] ∩ *S* = {*u*}}. Notice that *u* ∈ *pn*[*u, S*] if u is an isolate in *< S >*, in which case we say that u is its own private neighbour. If G and H are disjoint graphs, then the join of G and H denoted by *G* + *H* is the graph such that *V* (*G* + *H*) = *V* (*G*) ∪ *V* (*H*) and *E*(*G* + *H*) = *E*(*G*) ∪ *E*(*H*) ∪ {*uv*; *u* ∈ *V* (*G*)*, v* ∈ *V* (*H*)}. A wheel on n vertices (*n* ≥ 4), denoted by *Wn*, is the graph *K*1 + *Cn−*1. The vertex corresponding to *K*1 is called the center vertex of *Wn*. The corona of two disjoint graphs *G*1 and *G*2 is defined to be the graph *G* = *G*1 ◦ *G*2 formed from one copy of *G*1 and |*V* (*G*1)| copies of *G*2 where the *ith* vertex of *G*1 is adjacent to every vertex in the *ith* copy of *G*2. Isolate domination in the join and corona of graphs was studied in [1].

The study of domination and related subset problems is one of the fastest growing areas in graph theory. For a detailed survey of domination one can see [4, 5] and [6]. A set D of vertices of a graph G is said to be a dominating set if every vertex in *V* −*D* is adjacent to a vertex in D. A dominating set D is said to be a minimal dominating set if no proper subset of D is a dominating set. The minimum cardinality of a dominating set of a graph G is called the domination number of G and is denoted by *γ*(*G*). The upper domination number Γ(*G*) is the maximum cardinality of a minimal dominating set of G.

A dominating set S of a graph G is said to be an isolate dominating set of G if *< S >* has at least one isolated vertex. An isolate dominating set S is said to be a minimal isolate dominating set if no proper subset of S is an isolate dominating set. The minimum and maximum cardinality of a minimal isolate dominating set of G are called the isolate domination number *γ*0(*G*) and the upper isolate domination number Γ*o*(*G*) respectively. The isolated domination set was introduced by I.Sahul hamid, S.Balamurugan in [7]. An isolate dominating set S is said to be doubly isolate dominating set of G if the subgraph *< V* (*G*) \ *S >* induced by *V* (*G*)*S* has an isolated vertex. The minimum cardinality of the doubly isolate dominating set is called doubly isolate domination number, denoted by *γ00*(*G*). The concept of doubly isolate domination number was introduced by Benjier.H Arriola in 2015 in [2]. This paper introduces such a domination parameter namely local isolate domination number and upper local isolate domination number which are defined as follows.

A dominating set S is said to be local isolate dominating set of G if for each *u* ∈ *S* such that *< N* (*u*) *>* has an isolate vertex. The minimum and maximum cardinality of a minimal local isolate dominating set of G are called the local isolate domination number *γl*0(*G*) and the upper local isolate domination number Γ*lo*(*G*) respectively. When the concept of isolate domination is localized to the neighbour set, we observe that *γ, γo* and *γlo* satisfy all types of relations. This motivated in the study of local isolate domination number of graphs.

# Preliminary Results

**Theorem 2.1** *Let G be a graph of order n ≥ 3 if ∆(G) = n−1 and δ(G) > 1*

then G has no local isolate dominating set.

**Proof :** Let G be a graph of order n ≥ 3. Let v ∈ V (G) such that degG(v) = n − 1, Clearly {v} is a dominating set of G. Since δ(G) > 1, there is no vertex in G which is a pendent. Therefore < N (v) > has no isolate vertex. Thus {v} is not a local isolate dominating set. Let S be a any dominating set of G. If S \ {v} ≠ φ then for each u ∈ S \ {v}, vertex in N(u) is adjacent to v and v is also in N(u). Therefore < N (u) > has no isolate vertex. Thus S \ {v} is not a local isolate dominating set of G. Hence S is not a local isolate dominating set of G.

There are graphs for which local isolate domination set does not exist.

**Corollary 2.2** The local isolate dominating set does not exist for the following graphs:

* 1. *Complete graph Kn.*
	2. *Wheel graph Wn.*
	3. *Fan graph Fn.*

**Observation 2.3** *The local isolate dominating set does not exist for the complete Kn1,n2,…nr , r ≥ 3 graph.*

# Main Results

In this section, the local isolate domination number for some classes of graphs are determined.

**Proposition 3.1**

(i) *For the paths Pn and the cycles Cn we have and *

*(ii) If G is a graph of order n, then 𝛾𝑙𝑜 (𝐺+) = Γ𝑙o(𝐺+) = 𝑛, where 𝐺+ is the graph obtained from G by attaching exactly one edge at every vertex of G.*

***Proof.*** *(i) Obviously and when n≠4, any γ-set of Pn is an local isolate dominating set as well, so that . Every local isolate dominating set is a dominating set so  Thusand so as . Now if Pn = {v1,v2,v3,…vn}then the set S = is a minimal isolate dominating set so that . Further, as any set with more than vertices of Pn can no longer be a minimal isolate dominating, we have  In a similar way one can prove that and *

*(ii) Let S be any minimal isolate dominating set of 𝐺+. Then S must contain each pendant vertex or its neighbour so that S contains at least n vertices. Further, if |𝑆| > 𝑛, then S must contain a pendant vertex together with its support and so 𝑆 − {𝑣}, where v is the support, is an isolate dominating set of 𝐺+, a contradiction to the minimality of S. Hence |𝑆| = 𝑛.*

**Theorem 3.2** *Let G be a graph of order n ≥ 2. Then γlo(G) = 1 if and only if there exists u, v ∈ V (G) such that degG(u) =1 and degG(v) = n − 1.*

**Proof :** *Let G be a graph of order n ≥ 2. Suppose γlo(G) = 1. Let S = {v} be a local isolate dominating set of G. since S is a dominating set and |V (G) \ S| = n − 1, degG(v) = n − 1. Also since S is a γlo-set of G, < N (v) > has an isolate vertex, say u. Therefore u is a pendent vertex of G. Hence degG(u) = 1. Conversely, since there exist a vertex v with degG(v) = n − 1, {v} is a dominating set of G. Since degG(u) = 1, u is a isolate vertex in < N (v) >. Thus γlo(G) = 1.*

**Corollary 3.3** *Let Sn be a star graph of order n ≥ 2, then γlo(Sn) = 1.*

**Proof:** *Let Sn be a star graph of order n ≥ 2. Since Sn contain vertices of degree n − 1 and 1, by the theorem 3.2, γlo(Sn) = 1.*

**Theorem 3.4** If G is a Tree of order n ≥ 2 then G has a local isolate dominating set.

**Proof :** Let G be Tree of order n ≥ 2 and S be any dominating set of G. Suppose G has no local isolate dominating set, there exist a vertex v ∈ S, < N (v) > has no isolate vertex. Thus < N (v) > is connected graph. This implies < N [v] > has a cycle, which is contradiction to G is a tree. Therefore G has a local isolate dominating set.

**Corollary 3.5** *Let T be any tree then γ*(*T* ) = *γo*(*T* ) = *γlo*(*T* )*.*

**Proof:** *Obvious.*

**Theorem 3.6** *Let S be any local isolate dominating set of a graph G and u* ∈ *S. Then there exist a vertex v* ∈ *V* (*G*) *such that uv* ∈ *E*(*G*) *and N* (*u*) ∩ *N* (*v*) = φ*.*

**Proof :** Let S be any local isolate dominating set of a graph G and u ∈ S. Suppose for each v ∈ V (G) such that uv ∈ E(G) and N (u) ∩ N (v) /= φ then there exist a vertex w ∈ N (u) ∩ N (v). This implies w ∈ N (u) and w ∈ N (v). Therefore, < N (u) > has no isolated vertex. Which is contradiction. Therefore there exist a vertex v ∈ V (G) such that uv ∈ E(G) and N (u) ∩ N (v) = φ.

**Theorem 3.7** *For the complete bipartite graph Km,n, γlo*(*Km,n*) = 2*, m* ≥ 2*, n* ≥ 2*.*

**Proof:** Let G be a complete bipartite graph Km,n with at least 4 vertices. Let V (G) = {u1, u2, ..., um} ∪ {v1, v2, ...., vn} then the set S = {ui, vj}, i = 1, 2, ..., m and j = 1, 2, ..., n is a dominating set of G as < N (ui) > and < N (vj) > have isolate vertices. Therefore S is a local isolate dominating set of G. Hence γlo(Km,n) ≤ 2. Since γ(Km,n) = 2 , γlo(Km,n) ≥ 2 . Hence γlo(Km,n) = 2.

If a set has property P, then we say that S is a P-set. A P-set S is a 1-minimal P-set if for any vertex u S, the set S u is not a P-set while it is a minimal P-set if no proper subset of S is a P-set.

Clearly, minimal P-sets are 1-minimal P-sets but not the converse.

**Theorem 3.8** Let S be any local isolate dominating set of a graph G. Then S is minimal if and only if S is 1-minimal.

**Proof :** Let S be a 1-minimal local isolate dominating set of a graph G. Suppose there exists a proper subset S of S that is also an local isolated dominating set of G. Then for all v ∈ S’ , < N (v) > has an isolate vertex. Since S’ is a dominating set, for all vertex in u ∈ S \ S’ is adjacent to at least one vertex in S’ and either u is an isolate vertex in < N (v) >, v ∈ S’ or < N (v) > has an isolated vertex in V \ S.

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**Case (i):** *u is an isolate vertex in < N* (*v*) *>, v* ∈ *S’ then S* \ {*v*} *is local* isolate dominating set of G which is contradiction to 1-minimality of S.

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**Case (ii) :** < N (v) > has a isolated vertex in V \ S. Let w ∈ < N (v) > be isolate vertex in V \ S then S \ {u} is local isolate dominating set of G which is contradiction to 1-minimality of S. Hence S is a minimal. Converse is obvious.

**Theorem 3.9** An local isolate dominating set S of a graph G is minimal if and only if every vertex in S has a private neighbour with respect to S.

**Proof:** Let S be a minimal local isolate dominating set and u be a vertex of S. If u is an isolate in < S > then u is a private neighbour of itself. Suppose u is not an isolate of < S >. If u has no private neighbour with respect to S then the set S \{u} will be a local isolate dominating set. This contradicts the minimality of S and therefore u must have a private neighbour with respect to S. Conversely, suppose S is an local isolate dominating set of G and every vertex of S has a private neighbour with respect to S. We now show that S is a minimal local isolate dominating set. If not, then by Theorem 3.8, S cannot be a 1-minimal dominating set of G and so there is a vertex u in S such that S \ {u} is an local isolate dominating set of G. Therefore, every vertex in V \ (S \ {u}) must have at least one neighbour in S \ {u} and consequently the vertex u can have no private neighbours with respect S. This contradicts our assumption and hence the result follows.

**Corollary 3.10** If S ⊆ V (G) is a local isolate dominating set of G which is minimal with respect to local isolate domination, then S is a minimal dominating set of G.

**Proof.** Let S be a minimal local isolate dominating set. Then by theorem 3.9, every vertex of S has a private neighbour with respect to S and consequently S is a minimal dominating set.

# Join of Graphs

Let A and B be sets which are not necessarily disjoint. The disjoint union of A and B, denoted by *A*∪ *B*, is the set obtained by taking the union of A and B treating each element in A as distinct from each element in B. The union *G*1 ∪ *G*2 of graphs *G*1 and *G*2 with disjoint vertex-sets *V* (*G*1) and *V* (*G*2), respectively, is the graph G where *V* (*G*) = *V* (*G*1)∪ *V* (*G*2) and *E*(*G*) = *E*(*G*1)∪ *E*(*G*2).

**Observation 4.1** *Let G and H be any graphs of order m, n* ≥ 3 *respectively*

with isolate vertex and S be a local isolate dominating set of G + H then

*S* ∩ *V* (*G*) /= φ *and S* ∩ *V* (*H*) /= φ*.*

**Theorem 4.2** Let G and H be any graphs. Then S ⊆ V (G + H) is a local isolate dominating set of G + H if and only if G and H have isolated vertices.

**Proof.** Let G and H be any graphs and S ⊆ V (G + H) be a local isolate dominating set of G + H. Suppose G and H have no isolated vertex. For each u ∈ S, < N (u) > is connected, which is contradiction. Therefore there are isolated vertex in both G and H.

Conversely, u and v be isolated vertices of G and H respectively, then S = {u, v} is a dominating set of G + H and also N (u) ≥ V (H) and N (v) ≥ V (G). Thus < N (u) > and < N (v) > have isolated vertex.

Therefore S is local isolate dominating set of G + H.

**Corollary 4.3** *Let G and H be any graphs with isolated vertex, then*

*γlo*(*G* + *H*) ≤ 2*.*

**Proof.** *Let G and H be graphs with isolated vertex. Suppose either G* = *K*1 *or*

*H* = *K*1 *or G* = *H* = *K*1 *then clearly, γlo*(*G* + *H*) = 1*. Suppose G* /= *K*1 *and H* /= *K*1 *by the theorem 4.2, γlo*(*G* + *H*) = 2*. Thus γlo*(*G* + *H*) ≤ 2*.*

# Conclusion

In this paper the concept of local isolate domination number for graphs is introduced and a study on this notion is initiated. Also local isolate domination parameters for some classes of graphs are determined.

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**About the Author(s)**



Dr. S. V. Padmavathi, is currently an Associate Professor in PG and Research Department of Mathematics, Saraswathi Narayanan College (Autonomous), Madurai. Earlier she has experience as Assistant Professor in Lady Doak College and Fatima College, Madurai. She has 20 years of teaching experience. She completed her Ph.D degree at Saraswathi Narayanan College under UGC-JRF-NET scholarship in the year 2008. She received her M.Phil (Mathematics) degree at Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai and completed M.Sc (Mathematics) degree at Lady Doak College, Madurai. Her area of research is Graph Theory. She published 12 papers in refreed journals. Participated and presented number of papers in various National and International conferences or seminars in Mathematics. More than 45 M.Phil Scholars have been awarded under her guidance. Currently 4 Ph.D Scholars are pursuing research.