

Combinatorial bounds on connectivity for dominating sets in maximal outerplanar graphs

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Abstract

In this article we study some variants of the domination concept attending to the connectivity of the subgraph generated by the dominant set. This study is restricted to maximal outerplanar graphs. We establish tight combinatorial bounds for connected domination, semitotal domination, independent domination and weakly connected domination for any n -vertex maximal outerplanar graph.

Keywords: Domination, Maximal Outerplanar Graph, Connectivity.

1 Introduction

Given a graph $G = (V, E)$ a *dominating set* is a set $S \subseteq V$ such that every vertex not in D is adjacent to a vertex in D . The *domination number* $\gamma(G)$ is the number of vertices in a smallest dominating set for G . In graph theory, dominating set problems have received much attention in numerous articles and books, being the fundamental reference the book of Haynes, Hedetniemi and Slater [7], where are analysed some variants of domination that take into account the connectivity of the subgraph generated by the the dominant set. As proved by Garey and Johnson [4], the problem of finding the domination number of a graph is NP-hard, even when restricted to planar graphs with maximum degree 3 and 4-regular planar graphs. In recent years it has received special attention the problem of domination in outerplanar graphs (e.g., [1,2,10]) A graph is *outerplanar* if it has a crossing-free embedding in the plane such that all vertices are on the boundary of its outer face (the unbounded face). An outerplanar graph is *maximal* if it is not possible to add an edge such that the resulting graph is still outerplanar. A maximal outerplanar graph embedded in the plane corresponds to a triangulation of a polygon. The works mentioned above continued the work started by Matheson and Tarjan [9], where the authors proved that the domination number of a triangulated disc of order $n \geq 3$ is at most $\frac{n}{3}$. A *triangulated disc*, or triangulation graph, is a plane graph such that all its faces, except the infinite face, are triangles. In this article we establish tight combinatorial bounds for the following domination variants in maximal outerplanar graphs: connected, semitotal, weakly connected and independent. All these variants (and total domination) refers to connectivity of dominating sets. Weakly connected domination was introduced by Grossman [6] and semitotal domination by Goddard et al. [5]. The total domination variant has recently been studied, from a combinatorial point of view by Dorfling et al. [3]

In the next section we describe the terminology that will be used throughout this paper and the relation between the different parameters of connectiv-

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ity and domination in a maximal outerplanar graph. In sections 3 and 4 we present the obtained results for connected and independent dominations and for weakly connected and semitotal dominations, respectively. In section 5 we describe some algorithmic results.

2 Parameters of Connectivity and Domination

Let $G = (V, E)$ a graph of order n . A subset $S \subseteq V$ is called dominant if every vertex not in S is adjacent to a vertex in S . By imposing different connectivity conditions to the subgraph generated by S , $G[S]$, we have some variants on domination. In this article we will study the following ones: *connected domination*, if $G[S]$ is connected; *independent domination*, if $G[S]$ is formed by isolated vertices; *weakly connected domination*, if the union of the stars of S form a connected graph and *semitotal domination*, if for every $u \in S$ there is a $v \in S$ such that $dist(u, v) \leq 2$. These parameters are all distinct as we can see in Fig 1. This figure shows a maximal outerplanar graph for which red vertices form a semitotal dominating set, $\gamma_{2t}(G) = 10$, and red and green vertices a weakly connected dominating set, $\gamma_w(G) = 12$. This example can be easily extended to prove that there are graphs with $n = 9k$, such that $\gamma_{2t}(G) = 2k$ and $\gamma_w(G) = 2k + \lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor$. On the other hand, orange vertices form a connected dominating set, then $\gamma_c(G) = 4k$

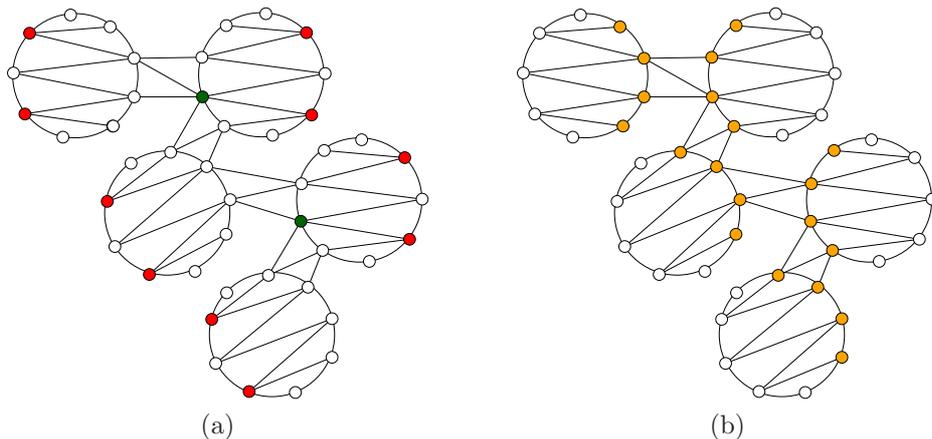


Fig. 1. A maximal outerplanar graph such that: (a) $\gamma_{2t}(G) = 10$ and $\gamma_w(G) = 12$; (b) $\gamma_c(G) = 20$.

Let H designate any property on the connectivity of $G[S]$, the subgraph generated by the dominant set S . The minimum number of elements in a dominant set verifying the property H in a graph G is called domination

number under H of G and it is denoted by $h(G)$. That is,

$$h(G) = \min\{|S| : S \text{ is a domination set of } G \text{ that satisfies } H\}.$$

In the combinatorial study of any of the variants of domination, which we indicated generally by the H condition, our goal is to determine bounds for

$$h(n) = \max\{h(G) : G \text{ is a maximal outerplanar graph with } n \text{ vertices}\}.$$

In the following sections we are going to establish tight bounds for each of the above described domination variants on a special class of triangulation graphs – the maximal outerplane graphs. These results are summarized on Table 1. Note that, when we are referring to connected, independent, weakly connected and semitotal dominations, $h(n)$ is replaced by $\gamma_c(n)$, $i(n)$, $\gamma_w(n)$ and $\gamma_{t2}(n)$, respectively.

Maximal Outerplanar Graphs		Connected	Weakly Connected, Semitotal or Independent
Domination	$\gamma(n) = \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$ [9] $\gamma(n) = \lfloor \frac{n+n_2}{4} \rfloor$ ¹ [10]	$\gamma_c(n) = \lfloor \frac{n-2}{2} \rfloor$	$\gamma_w(n) = \gamma_{t2} = i(n) = \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$ $\gamma_w(n) = \gamma_{t2} = i(n) = \lfloor \frac{n+n_2}{4} \rfloor$ ¹

Table 1

A summary of the results related to domination and its variants.

3 Connected Domination and Independent Domination

We start by relating the concepts of connected domination and connected guarding. In maximal outerplanar graphs these two problems are equivalent. Being $G = (V, E)$, a subset $S \subset V$ is a *connected guarding set* if every triangle of G has a vertex in S and $G[S]$ is a connected graph. The minimum number of elements in a connected guarding set is denoted by $g_c(G)$.

Lemma 3.1 *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a maximal outerplanar graph and $S \subset V$. S is connected dominant if and only if S is a connected guarding set.*

In 1993, Hernández [8] proved that $g_c(n) = \lfloor \frac{n-2}{2} \rfloor$, being $g_c(n) = \max\{g_c(G) : G \text{ is a maximal outerplanar graph with } n \text{ vertices}\}$, thus $\gamma_c(n) \leq \lfloor \frac{n-2}{2} \rfloor$. This bound is also tight. Now, we are going to study the combinatorial bounds for $i(n)$ in maximal outerplanar graphs. Let G be a maximal outerplanar graph,

¹ n_2 is the number of vertices of degree 2.

G is 3-colorable and the vertices of any color is a dominating independent set. Selecting the vertices of the least frequently used color we have a $i(G) \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$. Also this bound is tight, i. e., $i(n) = \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$. And can also be expressed as a function of the vertices of degree two, following Tokunaga [10], $i(n) = \lfloor \frac{n+n_2}{4} \rfloor$.

4 Weakly Connected Domination and Semitotal Domination

In this section we determine combinatorial bounds for weakly connected and semitotal domination variants on triangulation graphs, because the bounds (and proofs) are the same as for maximal outerplanar graphs. And as the results are the same for both types of domination so we present them together.

Theorem 4.1 *If G is a triangulation graph with $n > 5$ vertices, then $\gamma_{t2}(G) \leq \gamma_w(G) \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$.*

Proof (Sketch) The first inequality is true by definition. To prove the second one, we followed the ideas of Matheson [9], proving that any n -vertex triangulation graph G admits a 3-coloration (not necessarily a proper coloration) that verifies: (1) the 3-coloration of the outer face vertices is a proper 3-coloration; and (2) the vertices of any color form a weakly (semitotal) dominating set of G . \square

The above bounds are tight as shown by the graphs in Figure 2, then $\gamma_{t2}(n) = \gamma_w(n) = \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$.

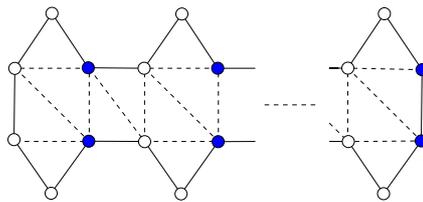


Fig. 2. A maximal outerplanar graph G such that $\gamma_{t2}(G) \geq \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor$.

Theorem 4.2 *If G is a maximal outerplanar graph of order $n > 5$, then $\gamma_{t2}(G) \leq \gamma_w(G) \leq \lfloor \frac{n+n_2}{4} \rfloor$.*

The proof (omitted) is based on the following lemma:

Lemma 4.3 (Tokunaga [10]) *Any maximal outerplanar graph G can be 4-colored such that every cycle of length 4 in G has all four colors.*

5 Algorithmic Results

The domination problems in graphs are, in general, NP-complete. Some variants of domination also remain NP-complete problems, see [7]. However, there are linear algorithms that solve the domination problem in graphs with bounded treewidth, and the outerplanar graphs have treewidth equal to 2. We developed a simple and linear algorithm, without using bounded treewidth, to obtain a set of minimum cardinality dominating set in a maximal outerplanar graph. The algorithm consists of two parts. In the first we build a dominant set of minimum cardinal for a serpentine maximal outerplanar graph (its dual is a path). And in the second each maximal outerplanar graph G is adequately decomposed into a set of serpentes using the dual tree of G .

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