

**DOMINATION OF SEMI REGULAR GRAPHS
 USING WIENER INDEX AND DISTANCE MATRIX**

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ABSTRACT

Basically domination depends with distance of vertices in graph theory. In this paper, domination of semi regular graphs using wiener index and distance matrix is discussed.

Key words: semi regular graphs, domination, wiener index, distance matrix.

Subject classification: 05C69.

1. INTRODUCTION

Domination is the most useful concept in many fields like as networks , project planning, computer etc. In this paper, it is explained that the method of finding domination sets and domination number of semi regular graphs using wiener index method and also distance matrix.

2. WIENER INDEX OF A VERTEX

The *Wiener index* of a vertex v in a graph G , denoted by $W_G(v)$ is the sum of distances between v and all others. A *dominating set* for a graph $G = (V, E)$ is a subset D of V such that every vertex not in D (every vertex in $V - D$) is joined to at least one member of D by some edge. (i.e.) A set D of vertices in a graph G is called a dominating set of G if every vertex in $V-D$ is adjacent to some vertex in D . The *domination number* $\gamma(G)$ is the number of vertices in a smallest dominating set for G . (The cardinality of minimum dominating set)

3. FINDING DOMINATION NUMBER AND SETS

1. Find $W_G(v_j)$ where $j=1,2,\dots,n$.
2. Write $D_i = \{v_j / W_G(v_j) \text{ has same value for } j\}$ where $i=1,2,\dots$
3. If $i = 2$ then $\gamma(G) = |D_i|$, where D_i is the set of minimum value of $W_G(v_j)$ and $D = D_1$ and D_2 . Otherwise $i > 2$ then $D = D_i$, where D_i is the set of minimum value of $W_G(v_j)$ of $v_j \forall j$ and $\gamma(G) = |D|$.

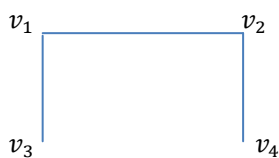


fig1: 1 semi regular

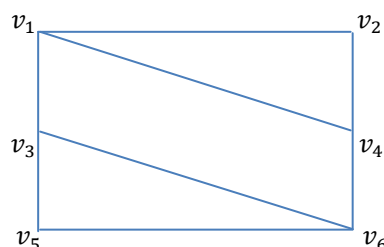


fig2: 2 semi regular

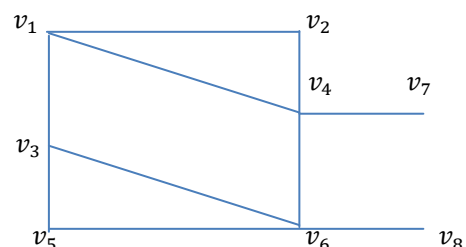


fig3: 3 semi regular

fig 1: $W_G(v_1) = 4, W_G(v_2) = 4, W_G(v_3) = 6, W_G(v_4) = 6$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2\}, D_2 = \{v_3, v_4\}$
 we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 2, D(G) = \{D_1, D_2\}$

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fig2: $W_G(v_1) = 7, W_G(v_2) = 9, W_G(v_3) = 7, W_G(v_4) = 7, W_G(v_5) = 9, W_G(v_6) = 7$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_3, v_4, v_6\}$, $D_2 = \{v_2, v_5\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 2, D(G) = D_1 \& D_2$

fig 3: $W_G(v_1) = 12, W_G(v_2) = 14, W_G(v_3) = 12, W_G(v_4) = 10, W_G(v_5) = 14, W_G(v_6) = 10, W_G(v_7) = 16, W_G(v_8) = 16$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_3\}, D_2 = \{v_2, v_5\}, D_3 = \{v_4, v_6\}, D_4 = \{v_7, v_8\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 2$

Similarly adding two vertices v_i, v_j by an edge on v_4, v_6 respectively we get next semi regular graph for all $i \neq j$. And also get $\gamma(G) = 2, D(G) = \{v_4, v_6\}$

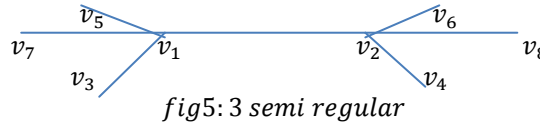
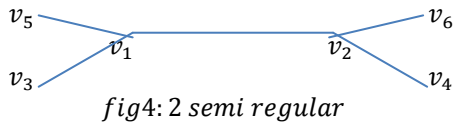


fig 4: $W_G(v_1) = 7, W_G(v_2) = 7, W_G(v_3) = 11, W_G(v_4) = 11, W_G(v_5) = 11, W_G(v_6) = 11$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2\}$, $D_2 = \{v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6\}$, we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 2, D(G) = D_1 \& D_2$

fig 5: $W_G(v_1) = 10, W_G(v_2) = 10, W_G(v_3) = 16, W_G(v_4) = 16, W_G(v_5) = 16, W_G(v_6) = 16, W_G(v_7) = 16, W_G(v_8) = 16$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2\}, D_2 = \{v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_7, v_8\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = \min|D_i| = 2, D(G) = \{D_1, D_2\}$

Similarly adding two vertices v_i, v_j by an edge on v_1, v_2 respectively we get next semi regular graph for all $i \neq j$. And also get $\gamma(G) = 2, D(G) = \{v_1, v_2\}$.

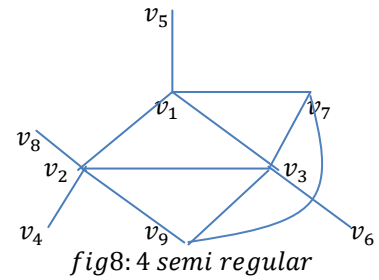
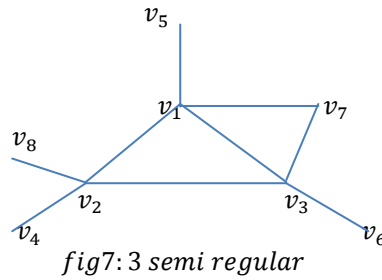
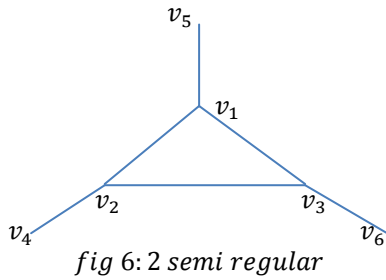


fig 6: $W_G(v_1) = 7, W_G(v_2) = 7, W_G(v_3) = 7, W_G(v_4) = 11, W_G(v_5) = 11, W_G(v_6) = 11$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$, $D_2 = \{v_4, v_5, v_6\}$, we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 3, D(G) = D_1 \& D_2$.

fig 7: $W_G(v_1) = 10, W_G(v_2) = 10, W_G(v_3) = 10, W_G(v_4) = 16, W_G(v_5) = 16, W_G(v_6) = 16, W_G(v_7) = 14, W_G(v_8) = 16$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, D_2 = \{v_4, v_5, v_6, v_8\}, D_3 = \{v_7\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 3, D(G) = \{D_1\}$

fig 8: $W_G(v_1) = 13, W_G(v_2) = 13, W_G(v_3) = 13, W_G(v_4) = 21, W_G(v_5) = 21, W_G(v_6) = 21, W_G(v_7) = 17, W_G(v_8) = 21, W_G(v_9) = 17, W_G(v_{10}) = 21$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, D_2 = \{v_4, v_5, v_6, v_8, v_{10}\}, D_3 = \{v_7, v_9\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 3, D(G) = \{D_1\}$

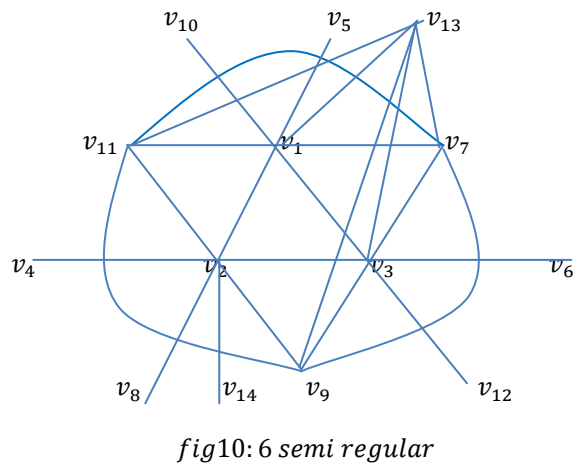
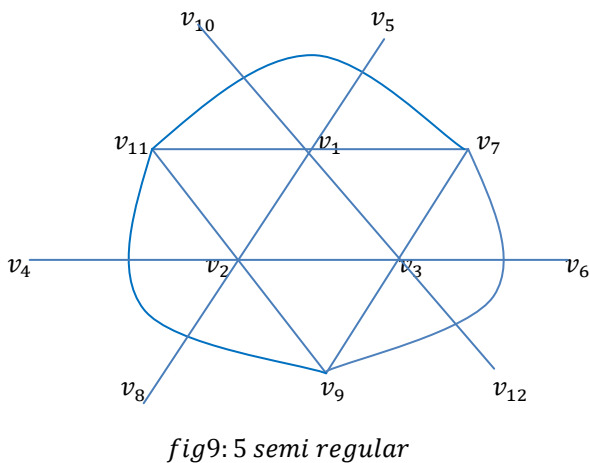


fig 9: $W_G(v_1) = 16, W_G(v_2) = 16, W_G(v_3) = 16, W_G(v_4) = 21, W_G(v_5) = 21, W_G(v_6) = 21, W_G(v_7) = 22, W_G(v_8) = 21, W_G(v_9) = 22, W_G(v_{10}) = 21, W_G(v_{11}) = 22, W_G(v_{12}) = 21$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, D_2 = \{v_7, v_9, v_{11}\}, D_3 = \{v_4, v_5, v_6, v_8, v_{10}, v_{12}\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 3, D = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$

fig 10: $W_G(v_1) = 19, W_G(v_2) = 19, W_G(v_3) = 19, W_G(v_4) = 31, W_G(v_5) = 31, W_G(v_6) = 31, W_G(v_7) = 24,$
 $W_G(v_8) = 31, W_G(v_9) = 23, W_G(v_{10}) = 31, W_G(v_{11}) = 23, W_G(v_{12}) = 31, W_G(v_{13}) = 24,$
 $W_G(v_{14}) = 31$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, D_2 = \{v_4, v_5, v_6, v_8, v_{10}, v_{12}, v_{14}\}, D_3 = \{v_7, v_{13}\}, D_4 = \{v_9, v_{11}\}$
 we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 3, D = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$

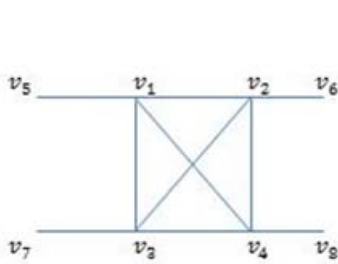


fig11: 3 semi regular

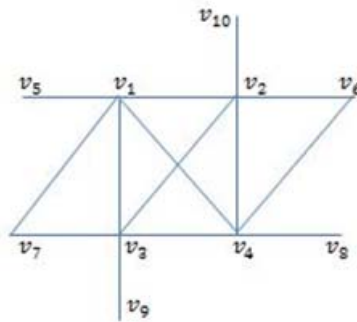


fig12: 4 semiregular

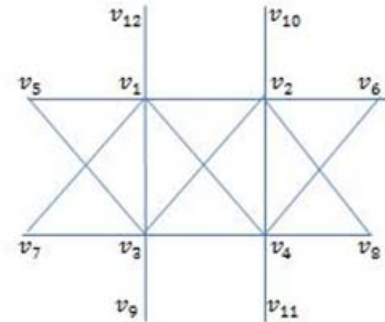


fig13: 5 semi regular

fig 11: $W_G(v_1) = 10, W_G(v_2) = 10, W_G(v_3) = 10, W_G(v_4) = 10, W_G(v_5) = 16, W_G(v_6) = 16, W_G(v_7) = 16,$
 $W_G(v_8) = 16$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}, D_2 = \{v_5, v_6, v_7, v_8\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 4, D(G) = D_1 \& D_2$

fig 12: $W_G(v_1) = 13, W_G(v_2) = 13, W_G(v_3) = 13, W_G(v_4) = 13, W_G(v_5) = 21, W_G(v_6) = 19, W_G(v_7) = 19,$
 $W_G(v_8) = 21, W_G(v_9) = 21, W_G(v_{10}) = 21$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}, D_2 = \{v_5, v_8, v_9, v_{10}\}, D_3 = \{v_6, v_7\}$
 we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 4, D(G) = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$

fig 13: $W_G(v_1) = 16, W_G(v_2) = 16, W_G(v_3) = 16, W_G(v_4) = 16, W_G(v_5) = 24, W_G(v_6) = 24, W_G(v_7) = 24,$
 $W_G(v_8) = 24, W_G(v_9) = 26, W_G(v_{10}) = 26, W_G(v_{11}) = 26, W_G(v_{12}) = 26$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\},$
 $D_2 = \{v_5, v_6, v_7, v_8\}, D_3 = \{v_9, v_{10}, v_{11}, v_{12}\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 4, D = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}.$

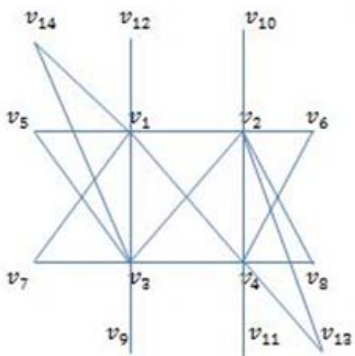


fig14: 6 semi regular

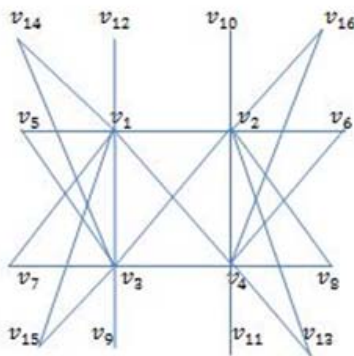


fig15: 7 semi regular

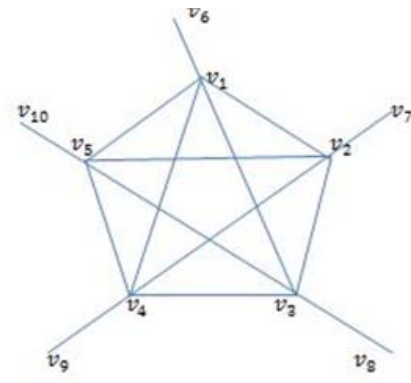


fig 16: 4 semi regular

fig 14: $W_G(v_1) = 19, W_G(v_2) = 19, W_G(v_3) = 19, W_G(v_4) = 19, W_G(v_5) = 29, W_G(v_6) = 29, W_G(v_7) = 29,$
 $W_G(v_8) = 29, W_G(v_9) = 31, W_G(v_{10}) = 31, W_G(v_{11}) = 31, W_G(v_{12}) = 31, W_G(v_{13}) = 29,$
 $W_G(v_{14}) = 29$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}, D_2 = \{v_5, v_6, v_7, v_8, v_9, v_{10}, v_{11}, v_{12}\}, D_3 = \{v_{13}, v_{14}\},$
 we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 4, D = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$

fig 15: $W_G(v_1) = 22, W_G(v_2) = 22, W_G(v_3) = 22, W_G(v_4) = 22, W_G(v_5) = 34, W_G(v_6) = 34, W_G(v_7) = 34,$
 $W_G(v_8) = 34, W_G(v_9) = 36, W_G(v_{10}) = 36, W_G(v_{11}) = 36, W_G(v_{12}) = 36, W_G(v_{13}) = 34,$
 $W_G(v_{14}) = 34, W_G(v_{15}) = 34, W_G(v_{16}) = 34$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}, D_2 = \{v_9, v_{10}, v_{11}, v_{12}\},$
 $D_3 = \{v_5, v_6, v_7, v_8, v_{13}, v_{14}, v_{15}, v_{16}\}, D_4 = \{v_{11}, v_{12}\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 4, D = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$

fig 16: $W_G(v_1) = 13, W_G(v_2) = 13, W_G(v_3) = 13, W_G(v_4) = 13, W_G(v_5) = 13, W_G(v_6) = 21, W_G(v_7) = 21,$
 $W_G(v_8) = 21, W_G(v_9) = 21, W_G(v_{10}) = 21,$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}, D_2 = \{v_6, v_7, v_8, v_9, v_{10}\}$ we get
 $\gamma(G) = |D| = 5, D(G) = D_1 \& D_2.$

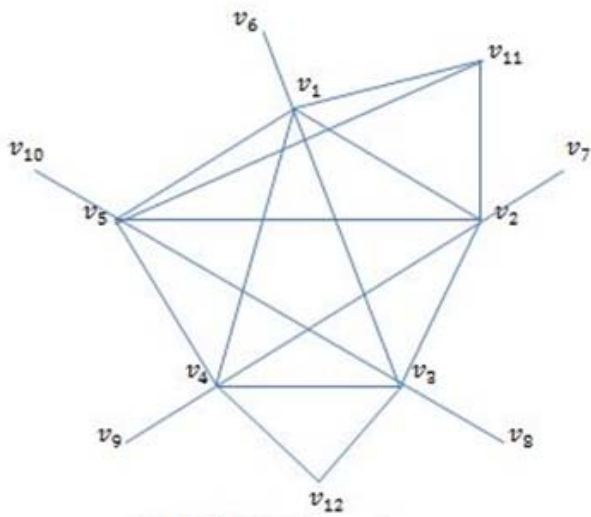


fig17: 5 semi regular

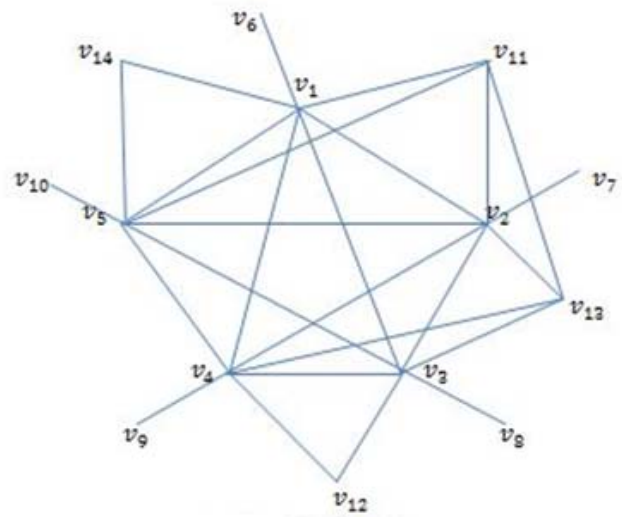


fig18: 6 semi regular

fig17: $W_G(v_1) = 16, W_G(v_2) = 16, W_G(v_3) = 16, W_G(v_4) = 16, W_G(v_5) = 16, W_G(v_6) = 26, W_G(v_7) = 25, W_G(v_8) = 26, W_G(v_9) = 26, W_G(v_{10}) = 26, W_G(v_{11}) = 22, W_G(v_{12}) = 24$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}, D_2 = \{v_6, v_7, v_8, v_9, v_{10}\}, D_3 = \{v_{11}, v_{12}\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 5, D = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}$.

fig 18: $W_G(v_1) = 19, W_G(v_2) = 19, W_G(v_3) = 19, W_G(v_4) = 19, W_G(v_5) = 19, W_G(v_6) = 31, W_G(v_7) = 31, W_G(v_8) = 31, W_G(v_9) = 31, W_G(v_{10}) = 31, W_G(v_{11}) = 25, W_G(v_{12}) = 29, W_G(v_{13}) = 25, W_G(v_{14}) = 29$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}, D_2 = \{v_6, v_7, v_8, v_9, v_{10}\}, D_3 = \{v_{11}, v_{13}\}, D_4 = \{v_{12}, v_{14}\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 5, D = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}$.

4. DISTANCE MATRIX

Distance matrix is a square matrix (two dimensional array) containing the distances, taken pairwise , between the elements of set.(i.e.) the square matrix of distances between each pair of vertices in graphs.

5. FINDING DOMINATION NUMBER AND SETS

1. Find the shortest distances of each pair of vertices and table it. (i.e.) Find distance matrix of given graph.
2. Find the total distance of each rows and columns .
 $\sum r_j = a_{j1} + a_{j2} + \dots + a_{jn}, \sum c_j = a_{1j} + a_{2j} + \dots + a_{nj}, \sum r_j = \sum c_j = W_G(v_j) \forall j = 1, 2, \dots, n$
3. Write $D_i = \{v_i / W_G(v_j) \text{ has same value for } j\}$ where $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$
4. If $i = 2$ then $\gamma(G) = |D|$ where D is the set of minimum value of $W_G(v_j)$ and $D = D_1 \text{ and } D_2$. Otherwise $i > 2$ then $D = D_i$, where D_i is the set of minimum value of $W_G(v_j)$ of $v_j \forall j$ and $\gamma(G) = |D|$.

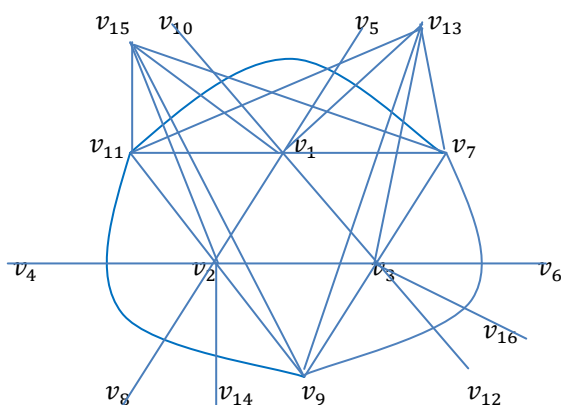


fig19: 7 semi regular

Wiener index of fig 19: 7 semi regular graph

$W_G(v_1) = 22, W_G(v_2) = 22, W_G(v_3) = 22, W_G(v_4) = 36, W_G(v_5) = 36, W_G(v_6) = 36, W_G(v_7) = 27, W_G(v_8) = 36, W_G(v_9) = 27, W_G(v_{10}) = 36, W_G(v_{11}) = 27, W_G(v_{12}) = 36, W_G(v_{13}) = 28, W_G(v_{14}) = 36, W_G(v_{15}) = 28, W_G(v_{16}) = 36$ then $D_1 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}, D_2 = \{v_7, v_9, v_{11}\}, D_3 = \{v_4, v_5, v_6, v_8, v_{10}, v_{12}, v_{14}, v_{16}\}, D_4 = \{v_{13}, v_{15}\}$ we get $\gamma(G) = |D| = 3, D = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$

c/r	v_1	v_2	v_3	v_4	v_5	v_6	v_7	v_8	v_9	v_{10}	v_{11}	v_{12}	v_{13}	v_{14}	v_{15}	v_{16}	$\sum r_j$
v_1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	22
v_2	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	22
v_3	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	22
v_4	2	1	2	0	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	36
v_5	1	2	2	3	0	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	36
v_6	2	2	1	3	3	0	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	36
v_7	1	2	1	3	2	2	0	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	27
v_8	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	36
v_9	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	0	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	27
v_{10}	1	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	3	0	2	3	2	3	2	3	36
v_{11}	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	0	3	1	2	1	3	27
v_{12}	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	0	2	3	3	2	36
v_{13}	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	0	3	2	2	28
v_{14}	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	0	2	3	36
v_{15}	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	0	3	28
v_{16}	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	0	36
$\sum c_j$	22	22	22	36	36	36	27	36	27	36	27	36	28	36	28	36	491

Table – 1: distance matrix of fig19 (7 semi regular)

6. CONCLUSION

In this paper, it is discussed about the relations between distance and domination. And also explained some concepts for domination with domination number using wiener index and domination matrix based on distance.

7. REFERENCES

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