International Journal of Future Generation Communication and Networking Vol. 14, No. 1, (2021), pp. 2232-2238

Total Domination Number Of Rooted Products On Some Special Families Of Trees In Graph Theory

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Abstract

Let G Be A Simple And Undirected Graph. If "T Is Called A Tree It Is Acyclic And Connected. In This Article We Find The Rooted Product Of Some Trees Like Star And Double Star Graphs And Its Total Domination Number Of Those Graphs".

Subject Classification: Primary 93a30, Secondary 49k15 Keywords: Domination Number, Total Domination Number, Star Graph, Double Star Graph.

1. Introduction

ISSN: 2233-7857 IJFGCN Copyright©2021 SERSC International Journal of Future Generation Communication and Networking Vol. 14, No. 1, (2021), pp. 2232-2238 Let G = (V, E) Be A Graph With Vertex Set V And Edge Set E. "A Dominating Set Denoted Ds Of G Is A Set S Of Vertices Of G Such That Every Vertex In V-S Is Adjacent To A Vertex In S". "The Domination Number Of G Is The Minimum Cardinality Of Ds. It Is Denoted By $\Gamma(G)$ ". "A Total Dominating Set Tds Of G With No Isolated Vertex Is A Set S Of Vertices Of G Such That Every Vertex Is Adjacent To A Vertex In S. If No Proper Subset Of S Is A Tds Of G, Then S Is A Minimum Tds Of G".

Theorem 1:

Let $S_{a,B}$ Be A Double Star Graph With N Vertices. The Total Domination Number Of $\gamma_t((S_{a,b}) \square (S_{a,b})) = 2n$.

Proof:

Let G Be A Double Star Graph With N Vertices $(u_1, u_2, ..., u_n)$ Be One Partition Of Vertices In Double Star Graph It Is Dominated By Center Vertex U, And $(v_1, v_2, ..., v_n)$ Be Another Partition Of Vertices.

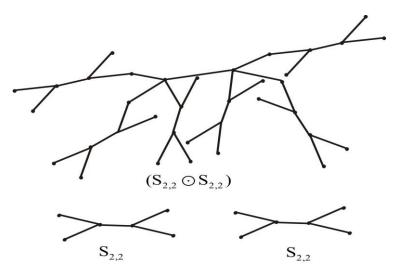


Figure 1

International Journal of Future Generation Communication and Networking Vol. 14, No. 1, (2021), pp. 2232-2238 Dominated By Vertex U By The Definition S₀ By The Observation At Least 2 Vertices Need To Dominate The Double Star Graph By The Definition Of Rooted Product N Copies Of Double Star Graph Dominated By Each Two Vertices. So The Total Domination Number Of $\gamma_t((S_{a,b}) \square (S_{a,b}))$ Is 2n.

Hence Proved.

Observation 1:

Let $S_{a,B}$ Be A Double Star Graph. Then Total Domination Number Of $(S_{a,B})$ Is 2.

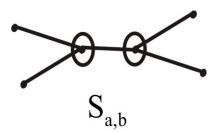


Figure 2

Observation 2:

"Let $K_{1,N}$ Be Star Graph With N Vertices. Then Total Domination Number Of Star Graph Is 2".

Observation 3:

"Let G Be Comb Graph With N Vertices. Then Total Domination Number Of G Is $\frac{n}{2}$."

Theorem2:

Let $K_{1,N}$ Be Star Graph Total Domination Number Product Of Star Graph Is $(K_{1,n}) \square (K_{1,n}) = 2n$.

Proof:

International Journal of Future Generation Communication and Networking Vol. 14, No. 1, (2021), pp. 2232-2238 Let (u₁,u₂,...,u_n) Be Set Of Vertices Dominated By Center Vertex Of Star Graph It Is Enough To Dominate All The Vertices But By The Definition Of Total Domination One More Vertex To Need For Total Domination.

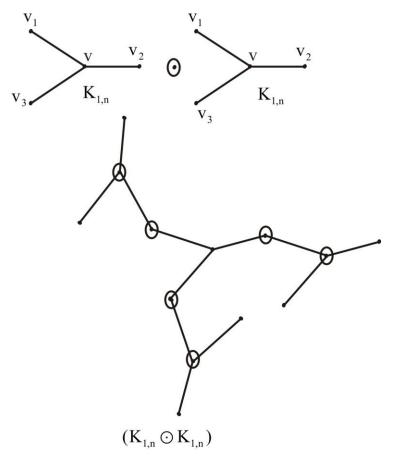


Figure 3

Then We Have Rooted Product Of Star Graph Is Need To N Copies Of Star Graph. So We Need 2n Vertices Of Total Dominating Set Which Is Required Number Of Total Domination Number.

Hence Proved.

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Theorem3:

If Any Two Comb Graph Order N And Its Total Domination Number Of Rooted Product Is $\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil^2$

Proof

Let G₁,G₂ Be Two Comb Graph Each Graph Having Exactly N Vertices.

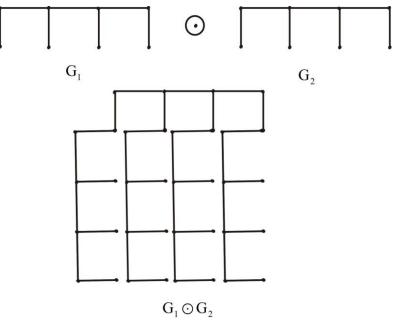


Figure 4

By The Observation3 For Comb Graph Dominated By $\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$ Vertices. Then The Rooted Product Of Comb Graphs We Take N Copies Of Comb Graph. By The Definition Of

International Journal of Future Generation Communication and Networking Vol. 14, No. 1, (2021), pp. 2232-2238 Total Domination N Copies Of $\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$ Vertices Enough To Dominated By Whole Graphs.

Hence Proved.

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