Vizing-like conjecture for the upper domination of Cartesian products of graphs – the proof

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Abstract

In this note we prove the following conjecture of Nowakowski and Rall: For arbitrary graphs G and H the upper domination number of the Cartesian product $G \,\square\, H$ is at least the product of their upper domination numbers, in symbols: $\Gamma(G \,\square\, H) \geq \Gamma(G)\Gamma(H)$.

A conjecture posed by Vizing [7] in 1968 claims that

Vizing's conjecture: *For any graphs G and H, $\gamma(G \,\square\, H) \geq \gamma(G)\gamma(H)$,*

where γ, as usual, denotes the domination number of a graph, and $G \,\square\, H$ is the Cartesian product of graphs G and H. It became one of the main problems of graph domination, cf. surveys [2] and [4, Section 8.6], and two recent papers [1, 6].

The unability of proving or disproving it lead authors to pose different variations of the original problem. Several such variations were studied by Nowakowski and Rall in the paper [5] from 1996. In particular, they proposed the following

Conjecture (Nowakowski, Rall): *For any graphs G and H, $\Gamma(G \,\square\, H) \geq \Gamma(G)\Gamma(H)$,*

where Γ denotes the upper domination of a graph. In this note we prove this conjecture. In fact, if both graphs G and H are nontrivial (i.e. have at least two vertices) we prove the following slightly stronger bound:

$$\Gamma(G \,\square\, H) \geq \Gamma(G)\Gamma(H) + 1.$$

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We start with basic definitions. For graphs G and H, the *Cartesian product* $G \,\Box\, H$ is the graph with vertex set $V(G) \times V(H)$ where two vertices (u_1, v_1) and (u_2, v_2) are adjacent if and only if either $u_1 = u_2$ and $v_1v_2 \in E(H)$ or $v_1 = v_2$ and $u_1u_2 \in E(G)$. For a set of vertices $S \subseteq V(G) \times V(H)$ let $p_G(S), p_H(S)$ denote the natural projections of S to $V(G)$ and $V(H)$, respectively.

A set $S \subset V(G)$ of vertices in a graph G is called *dominating* if for every vertex $v \in V(G) \setminus S$ there exists a vertex $u \in S$ that is adjacent to v. A dominating set S is *minimal dominating set* if no proper subset of S is dominating. Minimal dominating sets give rise to our central definition. The *upper domination number* $\Gamma(G)$ of a graph G is the maximum cardinality of a minimal dominating set in G. Recall that the *domination number* $\gamma(G)$ is the minimum cardinality of a (minimal) dominating set in G. The following fundamental result due to Ore, cf. [3, Theorem 1.1], characterizes minimal dominating sets in graphs.

Theorem 1 *A dominating set S is a minimal dominating set if and only if for every vertex $u \in S$ one of the following two conditions holds:*

(i) u is not adjacent to any vertex of S,
(ii) there exists a vertex $v \in V(G) \setminus S$ such that u is the only neighbor of v from S.

Based on Ore's theorem we present a partition of the vertex set of a graph depending on a given minimal dominating set. Let D_G be a minimal dominating set of a graph G. If for a vertex $u \in D_G$ the condition (ii) of Theorem 1 holds, then we say that v is a *private neighbor* of u (that is, v is adjacent only to u among vertices of D_G). Note that u can have more than one private neighbor. Also note that for a vertex u of D_G both conditions of Theorem 1 can hold at the same time, that is, it can have a private neighbor and be nonadjacent to all other vertices of D_G. Denote by D'_G the set vertices of D_G that have a private neighbor, and by P_G the set of vertices of $V(G) \setminus D_G$ which are private neighbors of some vertex of D'_G. By N_G we denote the set of vertices of $V(G) \setminus D_G$ which are adjacent to a vertex of D'_G but are not private neighbors of any vertex of D'_G. Set $D''_G = D_G \setminus D'_G$ denoting the vertices of D_G which do not have private neighbors (so they must enjoy condition (i) of the theorem), and finally let the remaining set be R_G, that is $R_G = V(G) \setminus (D_G \cup P_G \cup N_G)$. We will skip the indices if the graph G will be understood from the context. Note that given a minimal dominating set D of a graph G, the sets D', D'', P, N and R form a partition of the vertex set $V(G)$. In addition, some pairs of sets must clearly have adjacent vertices (like D' and P), while some other pairs of sets clearly do not have any adjacent vertices (like D' and D''). The situation is presented in Figure 1, where doubled line indicates that between two sets there must be edges, a normal line indicates that between the two sets edges are possible (but are not necessary), and no line between two sets means no edges are possible. Note that every vertex of R is adjacent to a vertex of D'', and that every vertex of $N \cup P$ is adjacent to a vertex of D'. Of course, some of the sets could also be empty for some dominating sets.

If A and B are two subsets of the vertex set of a graph we say that A *dominates (vertices of)* B if every vertex of B has a neighbor in A or is a vertex of A. We may then also say that B *is dominated by (vertices of)* A.

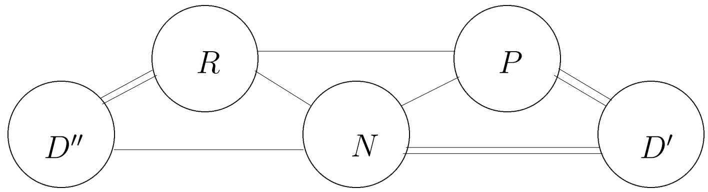

Figure 1: Partition of the vertex set

In the proof of the conjecture we will use two special sets, obtained by an operation of completion of a certain set to a set that dominates a specified set of vertices of a graph. Let us present these operations.

1. Let G be a graph, D a minimal dominating set, and D', D'', P, N, R the corresponding sets that form a partition of $V(G)$. Let I be a subset of R. By $SP(D', I)$ we denote a subset of vertices from D' such that $SP(D', I) \cup I$ dominates $P \cup N$ (it need not be a dominating set of entire graph), and is minimal in the folowing sense. For each vertex u of $SP(D', I)$

(*) there exists a vertex $v \in P \cup N$ such that u is its only neighbor from $SP(D', I) \cup I$.

That such a set always exists follows from two facts. First D' itself dominates $P \cup N$ (and if I does not dominate any vertex of $P \cup N$, then D' is already minimal in the above sense). Now, minimality condition can be easily achieved by adding to $SP(D', I)$ vertex by vertex from D' that are needed to dominate vertices of P (those which are not dominated by I), and after that, if some of the vertices of N remain undominated, additional vertices from D' are added to $SP(D', I)$.

2. The second operation is a modification of the first, where we start with a subset of $D'' \cup R$ instead of just R. So let J be a subset of $D'' \cup R$. By $SP'(D', J)$ we denote a minimal set of vertices from D' such that $N \cup P$ is dominated by vertices of $J \cup SP'(D', J)$.

Theorem 2 *For any nontrivial graphs G and H,*

$$\Gamma(G \,\Box\, H) \geq \Gamma(G)\Gamma(H) + 1.$$

Proof. For the proof we will construct a minimal dominating set D of $G \,\Box\, H$ having enough vertices. Let D_G and D_H be minimal dominating sets of G and H, respectively, with maximum cardinality, that is $|D_G| = \Gamma(G)$ and $|D_H| = \Gamma(H)$.

Consider first the case where in one of the factors (say G) the set D'' is empty. Then $D := D'_G \times V(H)$ is clearly a minimal dominating set (every vertex of D has a private neighbor) with more than $\Gamma(G)\Gamma(H)+1$ vertices. If both D'_G and D'_H are empty, then let $D := (D''_G \times D''_H) \cup I$ where I is a maximum independent set of the subgraph induced by $(V(G) \setminus D''_G) \times (V(H) \setminus D''_H)$. Since I is obviously nonempty, D is a minimal dominating set (it is a maximal independent set) with at least $\Gamma(G)\Gamma(H) + 1$ vertices.

In the sequel we may assume without loss of generality that $D'_H \neq \emptyset, D''_H \neq \emptyset$ and $D''_G \neq \emptyset$. We will construct D as a union of six pairwise disjoint sets (in the case $D'_G = \emptyset$ the last three sets will be empty).

Let the first set be $D_1 = D''_G \times D_H$ (note that it has $|D''_G| \cdot \Gamma(H)$ vertices). Let the second set (D_2) be a maximum independent set I of the subgraph induced by $R_G \times R_H$.

For each $x \in R_G$ denote by I_x the set $I \cap (\{x\} \times V(H))$. Let $SP(D'_H, p_H(I_x))$ be the subset of D'_H obtained by the operation defined above, and consider the corresponding subset of $G\Box H$, that is $\{x\} \times SP(D'_H, p_H(I_x))$. Let the third set of D be the union of all such sets, that is

$$D_3 = \bigcup_{x \in R_G} \{x\} \times SP(D'_H, p_H(I_x))$$

which is obviously a subset of $R_G \times D'_H$.

The fourth set is obtained similarly by reversing the roles of G and H. That is for each $y \in R_H$ denote by I_y the set $I \cap (V(G) \times \{y\})$. Then $SP(D'_G, p_G(I_y))$ is a subset of D'_G, and let

$$D_4 = \bigcup_{y \in R_H} SP(D', p_G(I_y)) \times \{y\}$$

which is a subset of $D'_G \times R_H$.

For each $y \in D'_H$ let J_y be the set of vertices from $V(G) \times \{y\}$ that are already included in D. That is

$$J_y = (D_1 \cup D_3) \cap (V(G) \times \{y\}),$$

and for each such set add to D vertices in $V(G) \times \{y\}$ by using the second operation from above:

$$D_5 = \bigcup_{y \in D'_H} SP'(D'_G, p_G(J_y)) \times \{y\}$$

which is clearly a subset of $D'_G \times D'_H$.

Finally, set

$$D_6 = D'_G \times (V(H) \setminus (D'_H \cup R_H)).$$

Since $|P_H| \geq |D'_H|$, we infer $|V(H) \setminus (D'_H \cup R_H)| \geq |D_H|$, and so $|D_6| \geq |D'_G| \cdot \Gamma(H)$.

Now, as said before let $D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3 \cup D_4 \cup D_5 \cup D_6$ and obviously the six sets are pairwise disjoint. From previous observations we get

$$|D_1| + |D_6| \geq |D''_G| \cdot \Gamma(H) + |D'_G| \cdot \Gamma(H) = |D_G| \cdot \Gamma(H) = \Gamma(G)\Gamma(H).$$

Since $D''_G \neq \emptyset$ and $D''_H \neq \emptyset$, we get $R_G \cup N_G \neq \emptyset$ and $R_H \cup N_H \neq \emptyset$. If $R_G = \emptyset$ then D_5 must be nonempty. If $R_G \neq \emptyset$ and $R_H = \emptyset$ then D_3 must be nonempty. Finally, $R_G \neq \emptyset$ and $R_H \neq \emptyset$ implies D_2 is nonempty. We infer that $|D| \geq \Gamma(G)\,\Gamma(H) + 1$. (This is even easier to deduce if $D'_G = \emptyset$.)

In the rest of the proof we (must) show that D is a minimal dominating set of $G \,\Box\, H$. To prove that D is a dominating set we will partition $G\Box H$ and check for each part that is dominated by D.

Vertices of $D''_G \times V(H)$ are obviously dominated by D_1.

Next consider vertices of $R_G \times V(H)$. Vertices of $R_G \times R_H$ are dominated by $I = D_2$, since it is its maximum (and thus maximal) independent set. Vertices of $R_G \times D_H$ are dominated by D_1, and other vertices of $R_G \times V(H)$ are dominated by $D_2 \cup D_3$ (by using the operation SP).

Vertices of $D'_G \times V(H)$ are dominated by D_6. Indeed, recall that D_6 is $D'_G \times (P_H \cup D''_H \cup N_H)$, and that $P_H \cup D''_H \cup N_H$ is a dominating set of H.

Vertices of $P_G \times V(H)$ and of $N_G \times V(H)$ are dominated as follows. If $y \in V(H)$ is a vertex of R_H then $(P_G \cup N_G) \times \{y\}$ is dominated by $D_2 \cup D_4$ by using operation SP. If y is in D'_H then $(P_G \cup N_G) \times \{y\}$ is dominated by $D_1 \cup D_3 \cup D_5$ by using operation SP'. Finally, if $y \notin R_H \cup D'_H$ then $(P_G \cup N_G) \times \{y\}$ is dominated by D_6 because D'_G dominates $P_G \cup N_G$.

This proves that D is a dominating set of $G \,\Box\, H$. To see that D is minimal dominating set we will use Theorem 1. Namely, for each vertex of D we will show that one of the two conditions (i) or (ii) from that theorem holds.

Let $(x, y) \in D_1$. If $y \in V(H)$ belongs to D''_H then clearly (x, y) is not adjacent to any vertex of D. If $y \in V(H)$ is from D'_H then it has a private neighbor $z \in V(H)$. It is clear that (x, z) is a private neighbor of (x, y) (with respect to D) and so (ii) holds for (x, y).

Let $(x, y) \in D_2$. Recall that D_2 is a maximum independent set of the subgraph induced by $R_G \times R_H$. And so by definition of independence no two vertices of $D_2 (= I)$ are adjacent. Other vertices of D that belong to $\{x\} \times V(H)$ or $V(G) \times \{y\}$ also cannot be adjacent to (x, y) since they are obtained by operation SP and belong to $\{x\} \times D'_H$ and $D'_G \times \{y\}$, respectively. Recall that D' does not have adjacencies with R, hence every vertex of D_2 enjoys condition (i) of Theorem 1.

If $(x, y) \in D_3$, then $y \in SP(D'_H, p_H(I_x))$ which means that y enjoys condition (*): there exists a vertex $v \in P_H \cup N_H$ such that y is the only neighbor of v from $SP(D'_H, p_H(I_x)) \cup I_x$. Hence (x, y) is the only neighbor of (x, v) from $D \cap (\{x\} \times V(H))$. It is also clear that (x, v) does not have neighbors in $D \cap (V(G) \times \{v\})$ which implies that (x, y) enjoys condition (ii) of Theorem 1 with respect to D.

The case $(x, y) \in D_4$ is analog of the previous case and we treat it similarly, concluding that (x, y) enjoys condition (ii) of Theorem 1.

The case $(x, y) \in D_5$ is only slightly different, since the vertex was derived by operation SP' on $V(G)$. The minimality condition again implies that there is a vertex $(u, y) \in (P_G \cup N_G) \times D'_H$ such that (x, y) is its only neighbor in $D \cap (V(G) \times \{y\})$. Since there are no vertices in $D \cap ((P_G \cup N_G) \times V(H))$ we infer that (u, y) is a private neighbor of (x, y) with respect to D.

Let $(x, y) \in D_6$, that is $x \in D'_G$ and $y \in P_H \cup D''_H \cup N_H$. Note that $x \in V(G)$ has a private neighbor $u \in P_G$, and it is clear that (u, y) is a private neighbor of (x, y).

□

The bound of the theorem is sharp, for instance consider nontrivial paths on at most 3 vertices. It would be interesting to characterize graphs for which the equality is achieved.

We conclude with the following question: can the bound be strengthened to

$$\Gamma(G \,\Box\, H) \geq \Gamma(G)\Gamma(H) + min\{|V(G)| - \Gamma(G), |V(H)| - \Gamma(H)\}$$

for any nontrivial graphs G and H?

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