δ - Dynamic Chromatic number of
Double Wheel Graph Families

N. Mohanapriya
Department of Mathematics, Kongunadu Arts and Science College
Coimbatore - 641 029, Tamil Nadu, India.
e-mail:n.mohanamaths@gmail.com

G. Nandini
Department of Mathematics, SNS college of Technology
Coimbatore - 641 035, Tamil Nadu, India.
e-mail:nandiniap2006@gmail.com

M. Venkatachalam
Department of Mathematics, Kongunadu Arts and Science College
Coimbatore - 641 029, Tamil Nadu, India.
e-mail:venkatmaths@gmail.com

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Abstract

An \( r \)-dynamic coloring of a graph \( G \) is a proper coloring \( c \) of the vertices such that \( |c(N(v))| \geq \min \{r,d(v)\} \), for each \( v \in V(G) \). The \( r \)-dynamic chromatic number of a graph \( G \) is the minimum \( k \) such that \( G \) has an \( r \)-dynamic coloring with \( k \) colors. In this paper, we obtain the \( \delta \)-dynamic chromatic number of middle, total, central and line graph of double wheel graph (\( r = \delta \)).

Keywords: \( \delta \)-dynamic coloring, middle graph, total graph, central graph.
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1 Introduction

Throughout this paper all graphs are finite and simple. The \( r \)-dynamic chromatic number was first introduced by Montgomery [14]. An \( r \)-dynamic coloring of a graph \( G \) is a map \( c \) from \( V(G) \) to the set of colors such that (i) if \( uv \in E(G) \), then \( c(u) \neq c(v) \), and (ii) for each vertex \( v \in V(G) \), \( |c(N(v))| \geq \min \{ r, d(v) \} \), where \( N(v) \) denotes the set of vertices adjacent to \( v \) and \( d(v) \) its degree. The first condition characterizes proper colorings, the adjacency condition and second condition is double-adjacency condition. The \( r \)-dynamic chromatic number of a graph \( G \), written \( \chi_r(G) \), is the minimum \( k \) such that \( G \) has an \( r \)-dynamic proper \( k \)-coloring. The 1-dynamic chromatic number of a graph \( G \) is equal to its chromatic number. The 2-dynamic chromatic number of a graph has been studied under the name dynamic chromatic number in [1, 2, 3, 4, 8].

There are many upper bounds and lower bounds for \( \chi_d(G) \) in terms of graph parameters. For example, for a graph \( G \) with \( \Delta(G) \geq 3 \), Lai et al. [8] proved that \( \chi_d(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 1 \). An upper bound for the dynamic chromatic number of a \( d \)-regular graph \( G \) in terms of \( \chi(G) \) and the independence number of \( G \), \( \alpha(G) \), was introduced in [6]. In fact, it was proved that \( \chi_d(G) \leq \chi(G) + 2\log_2\alpha(G) + 3 \). Taherkhani gave in [15] an upper bound for \( \chi_2(G) \) in terms of the chromatic number, the maximum degree \( \Delta \) and the minimum degree \( \delta \). i.e., \( \chi_2(G) - \chi(G) \leq \left\lceil \frac{(\Delta e)/\delta \log(2e(\Delta^2 + 1))}{\log(2e(\Delta^2 + 1))} \right\rceil \).

Li et al. proved in [10] that the computational complexity of \( \chi_d(G) \) for a 3-regular graph is an NP-complete problem. Furthermore, Liu and Zhou [9] showed that to determine whether there exists a 3-dynamic coloring, for a claw free graph with the maximum degree 3, is NP-complete.

N.Mohanapriya et al. [11, 12] studied the dynamic chromatic number for various graph families. Also, it was proven in [13] that the \( r \)-dynamic chromatic number of line graph of a helm graph \( H_n \).

In this paper, we study \( \chi_r(G) \) when \( r \) is \( \delta \), the minimum degree of the graph. We find the \( \delta \)-dynamic chromatic number for middle, total, central and line graph of double wheel graph.

2 Preliminaries

Let \( G \) be a graph with vertex set \( V(G) \) and edge set \( E(G) \). The middle graph [5] of \( G \), denoted by \( M(G) \) is defined as follows. The vertex set of \( M(G) \) is \( V(G) \cup E(G) \). Two vertices \( x, y \) of \( M(G) \) are adjacent in \( M(G) \) in case one of the following holds: (i) \( x, y \) are in \( E(G) \) and \( x, y \) are adjacent in \( G \). (ii) \( x \) is in \( V(G) \), \( y \) is in \( E(G) \), and \( x, y \) are incident in \( G \).

Let \( G \) be a graph with vertex set \( V(G) \) and edge set \( E(G) \). The total graph [5] of \( G \), denoted by \( T(G) \) is defined in the following way. The vertex set of
$T(G)$ is $V(G) \cup E(G)$. Two vertices $x, y$ of $T(G)$ are adjacent in $T(G)$ in case one of the following holds: (i) $x, y$ are in $V(G)$ and $x$ is adjacent to $y$ in $G$. (ii) $x, y$ are in $E(G)$ and $x, y$ are adjacent in $G$. (iii) $x$ is in $V(G)$, $y$ is in $E(G)$, and $x, y$ are incident in $G$.

The central graph [16] $C(G)$ of a graph $G$ is obtained from $G$ by adding an extra vertex on each edge of $G$, and then joining each pair of vertices of the original graph which were previously non-adjacent.

The line graph [7] of $G$ denoted by $L(G)$ is the graph whose vertex set is the edge set of $G$. Two vertices of $L(G)$ are adjacent whenever the corresponding edges of $G$ are adjacent.

For any integer $n \geq 3$, the double wheel graph $DW_n$ is a graph of size $n$ can be composed of $2C_n + K_1$, i.e., it consists of two cycle of size $n$, where the vertices of two cycles are all connected to a common hub. Let $V(DW_n) = \{v, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n, w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n\}$ and $E(DW_n) = \{v_1v_2, v_2v_3, \ldots, v_nv_n, v_nv_1, w_1w_2, w_2w_3, \ldots, w_nw_n, w_nw_1\}$.

3 Main results

**Theorem 3.1** Let $n \geq 3$. The $\delta$-dynamic chromatic number of the line graph of a double wheel of order $n$ is $\chi_\delta(L(DW_n)) = 2n$.

**Proof:** Let $V(L(DW_n)) = \{e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n\} \cup \{u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n\} \cup \{f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n\} \cup \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\}$, where $u_i$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $v_iv_{i+1}$ of $DW_n(1 \leq i \leq n-1)$, $u_n = v_nv_1$, $e_i$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $vv_i$ of $DW_n(1 \leq i \leq n)$, $x_i$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $w_iw_{i+1}$ of $DW_n(1 \leq i \leq n-1)$, $x_n = w_nv_1$ and $f_i$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $vw_i$ of $DW_n(1 \leq i \leq n)$. By definition of the line graph, the vertices $\{e_i : (1 \leq i \leq n), f_i : (1 \leq i \leq n)\}$ induce a clique of order $K_{2n}$ in $L(DW_n)$. Thus, $\chi_\delta(L(DW_n)) \geq 2n$.

Consider the following $2n$-coloring of $L(DW_n)$:

For $1 \leq i \leq n$, assign the color $c_i$ to $e_i$ and assign the color $c_{i+n}$ to $f_i$. Complete the coloring by assigning colors $\{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n, c_n+1, \ldots, c_{2n}\}$ to the remaining vertices consecutively as follows: colour $c_{i+n}$ to $u_i$ and $c_i$ to $x_i$. An easy check shows that this coloring is a 4- dynamic coloring. Hence, $\chi_\delta(L(DW_n)) \leq 2n$.

Therefore, $\chi_\delta(L(DW_n)) = 2n$, $\forall \ n \geq 3$.

**Theorem 3.2** Let $n \geq 3$. The $\delta$- dynamic chromatic number of the middle graph of a double wheel of order $n$ is $\chi_\delta(M(DW_n)) = 2n + 1$.

**Proof:** Let $V(M(DW_n)) = \{v, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n, w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n\} \cup \{e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n, f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n\} \cup \{u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n, x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\}$, where $u_i$ and $x_i$ is
the vertex corresponding to the edge \( v_i v_{i+1} \) and \( w_i w_{i+1} \) of \( DW_n \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \),

\[ u_n = v_n v_1 \text{ and } x_n = w_n w_1. \]

\( e_i \) and \( f_i \) is the vertex corresponding to the edge \( vv_i \) and \( wv_i \) of \( DW_n \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \). By definition of the middle graph, the vertices

\[ \{v, e_i : (1 \leq i \leq n), f_i : (1 \leq i \leq n)\} \]

induce a clique of order \( K_{2n+1} \) in \( M(DW_n) \). Thus, \( \chi_\delta(M(DW_n)) \geq 2n + 1 \).

Consider the following \( 2n + 1 \)-coloring of \( M(DW_n) \):

For \( 1 \leq i \leq n \), assign the color \( c_i \) to \( e_i \) and assign the color \( c_{i+n} \) to \( f_i \) and color \( c_{2n+1} \) to \( v \). For \( 1 \leq i \leq n \), assign to vertex \( u_i \) and \( x_i \) one of the allowed colors - such color exists, because \( \deg(u_i) = \deg(x_i) = 6 \). For \( 1 \leq i \leq n \), if any, assign to vertex \( v_i \) and \( w_i \) one of the allowed colors - such color exists, because \( \deg(v_i) = \deg(w_i) = 3 \). Also, \( \delta(G) = 3 \). An easy check shows that \( N(u) \) and \( N(x) \) contains an induced clique of order atleast \( 3 \), for every \( u, x \in V(M(DW_n)) \). Thus, this coloring is a 3-dynamic coloring. Hence, \( \chi_\delta(M(DW_n)) \leq 2n + 1 \). Therefore, \( \chi_\delta(M(DW_n)) = 2n + 1, \forall n \geq 3 \).

**Theorem 3.3** Let \( n \geq 3 \). The \( \delta \)-dynamic chromatic number of the total graph of a double wheel of order \( n \) is \( \chi_\delta(T(DW_n)) = 2n + 1 \).

**Proof:** Let \( V(T(DW_n)) = \{v, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n, w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n\} \cup \{e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n, f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n\} \cup \{u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n, x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\} \), where \( u_i \) and \( x_i \) is the vertex corresponding to the edge \( v_i v_{i+1} \) and \( w_i w_{i+1} \) of \( DW_n \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \),

\[ u_n = v_n v_1 \text{ and } x_n = w_n w_1. \]

\( e_i \) and \( f_i \) is the vertex corresponding to the edge \( vv_i \) and \( wv_i \) of \( DW_n \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \). By the definition of the total graph, the vertices

\[ \{v, e_i : (1 \leq i \leq n), f_i : (1 \leq i \leq n)\} \]

induce a clique of order \( K_{2n+1} \) in \( T(DW_n) \). Thus, \( \chi_\delta(T(DW_n)) \geq 2n + 1 \).

Consider the following \( 2n + 1 \)-coloring of \( T(DW_n) \):

For \( 1 \leq i \leq n \), assign color \( c_i \) to \( e_i \) and \( c_{i+n} \) to \( f_i \) and assign color \( c_{2n+1} \) to \( v \). We complete the coloring by assigning colors \( \{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n, c_{n+1}, \ldots, c_{2n}\} \) to the remaining vertices consecutively as follows: color \( c_1 \) to \( w_1, c_2 \) to \( w_2 \), and color \( c_{n+1} \) to \( v_1, c_{n+2} \) to \( v_2 \), ... and for \( 1 \leq i \leq n \), assign to vertex \( u_i \) and \( x_i \) one of the allowed colors - such color exists, because \( \deg(u_i) = \deg(x_i) = 6 \).

An easy check shows that this coloring is a 6-dynamic coloring. Hence, \( \chi_\delta(T(DW_n)) \leq 2n + 1 \). Therefore, \( \chi_\delta(T(DW_n)) = 2n + 1, \forall n \geq 3 \).

**Theorem 3.4** Let \( n \geq 4 \). The \( \delta \)-dynamic chromatic number of the central graph of a double wheel of order \( n \) is \( \chi_\delta(C(DW_n)) = 2n + 1 \).

**Proof:** Let \( V(C(DW_n)) = \{v, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n, w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n\} \cup \{e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n, f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n\} \cup \{u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n, x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n\} \), where \( u_i \) and \( x_i \) is the vertex corresponding to the edge \( v_i v_{i+1} \) and \( w_i w_{i+1} \) of \( DW_n \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n-1) \),

\[ u_n = v_n v_1 \text{ and } x_n = w_n w_1. \]

\( e_i \) and \( f_i \) is the vertex corresponding to the edge \( vv_i \) and \( wv_i \) of \( DW_n \) \( (1 \leq i \leq n) \).

Clearly, the graph induced by \( \{v_{2i} : i = 1, 2, \ldots, \lfloor (n)/2 \rfloor \} \) is a complete graph.
Thus, a proper coloring assigns at least $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor$ colors to them. The same happens with the subgraph induced by $\{v_{2i-1} : i = 1, 2, \ldots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\}$. The graph induced by $\{w_{2i} : i = 1, 2, \ldots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\}$ is a complete graph. Thus, a proper coloring assigns at least $\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor$ colors to them. The same happens with the subgraph induced by $\{v_{2i-1} : i = 1, 2, \ldots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\}$. Moreover, if we are considering a $\delta$-dynamic coloring when $n$ is odd, $v_n$ should have a different color from $v_{2i-1}$, $\{i = 1, 2, \ldots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\}$, because $v_n$ and $v_1$ are the only neighbors of $u_n$, and $v_n$ is adjacent to $v_{2i-1}$, $\{i = 2, \ldots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor\}$. The same procedure is followed in coloring the vertices $w_i$ $(1 \leq i \leq n)$.

A similar reasoning also shows that in a $\delta$-dynamic coloring, the colors assigned to odd vertices should be different to the colors assigned to even vertices and that all of them should be different from the color assigned to $v$. Thus, $\chi_\delta(C(DW_n)) \geq 2n + 1$.

Consider the following $2n + 1$-coloring of $C(DW_n)$:

For $1 \leq i \leq n$, assign the color $c_{i+n}$ to $v_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, assign the color $c_i$ to $w_i$ and assign the color $c_{2n+1}$ to $v$. For $1 \leq i \leq n$, assign to vertex $u_i$, $x_i$, $e_i$, $f_i$, one of the allowed colors - such color exists, because $\deg(u_i) = \deg(x_i) = \deg(e_i) = \deg(f_i) = 2$. An easy check shows that this coloring is a $\delta$-dynamic coloring. Hence, $\chi_\delta(C(DW_n)) \leq 2n + 1$. Therefore, $\chi_\delta(C(DW_n)) = 2n + 1$, $\forall n \geq 4$.

4 Open Problem

In this paper, we have studied the $\delta$– Dynamic chromatic number of double wheel graph families. As a motivation of this work, it can be extended to find the $r$ - Dynamic chromatic number of some general graphs.

References


δ - Dynamic Chromatic number of Double Wheel Graph Families


