ADV MATH SCI JOURNAL
Advances in Mathematics: Scientific Journal **9** (2020), no.7, 5209–5215
ISSN: 1857-8365 (printed); 1857-8438 (electronic)
https://doi.org/10.37418/amsj.9.7.88 Spec. Iss. on AMABDA-2020

PERFECT DOMINATING SET ON FUZZY GRAPH THEORY

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ABSTRACT. Graph theory is proved to be massively valuable in displaying the basic highlights of frameworks with finite components. Graphical models are utilized to railway network, communication, traffic organize, and so on. Graph-theoretic models can once in a while give a valuable structure whereupon systematic procedures can be utilized. A graph is likewise used to demonstrate a relationship between a given arrangements of items. Each item is spoken to by a vertex and the relationship between them is spoken to by an edge if the relationship is unordered and by methods for a coordinated edge if the articles have an arranged connection between them. The relationship among the items need not generally be unequivocally characterized rules; when we think about a loose idea, the fuzziness emerges.

1. INTRODUCTION

From the beginning of fuzzy arithmetic by [1] L.A. Zadeh, it is considered as a huge space research region. The idea of fuzzy graphs is presented by [2] A. Rosenfeld and R.T. Yeh, S.Y. Blast in 1975. Since there are a few applications for fuzzy graphs, a few new ideas are characterized in the fuzzy graph theory. Especially the mastery idea was pulled in by numerous scientists. Over the most recent two decades, a few control parameters are created and furthermore applied in some constant applications. So the improvement around there will

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2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 03B52, 03E72.
Key words and phrases. Graph theory, fuzziness, unordered relationship, arrangements relationship.

decrease the intricacy, dubiousness of innovative issues. Fuzzy graph theory has various applications to issues in software engineering, electrical engineering system, financial aspects, transportation, and so forth.

The establishment of control in fuzzy graphs was worked by A. Somasundaram, S. Somasundaram in [3]. They characterized the mastery of a fuzzy graph $G = (V, E)$ as follows. A lot of vertices $D \subseteq V$ is supposed to be a fuzzy ruling arrangement of G if for each $v \in V - D$, there exists u in D with the end goal that $\mu(u, v) = \sigma(u) \wedge \sigma(v)$. The base scalar cardinality of D is known as the fuzzy control number and is signified by $\gamma(G)$. This is the hotspot for some control parameters dependent on the conditions impost on either D or V-D. Likewise in that paper, free and all out control parameters are characterized. A ruling set D is called autonomous if $\mu(u, v) < \sigma(u) \wedge \sigma(v)$ for all u,v in D . On the off chance that G is a fuzzy graph without detached vertices, at that point a commanding set is called complete overwhelming if each vertex in V is ruled by a vertex in D.

K.M. Dharmalingam , M. Rani [4] confined another control dependent on the level of the vertex. Leave G alone a fuzzy graph. Leave u and v alone two vertices of G. A subset D of V is known as a fuzzy fair commanding set if for each $v \in V - D$ there exist a vertex $u \in D$ with the end goal that $uv \in E(G)$ and $|deg(u) - deg(v)| \leq 1$ and $\mu(uv) \leq \sigma(u) \wedge \sigma(v)$. The base cardinality of a fuzzy evenhanded overwhelming set is meant by γef . Unmistakably for mastery, each component in V-D is connected with in any event one component in D. The condition that component in V-D is connected with what number of components in D will be the purpose behind the accompanying new control parameters. A subset D of V in a fuzzy graph G is a twofold overwhelming arrangement of G if for every vertex in V is commanded by at any rate two vertices in D. The twofold control number of a fuzzy graph G is the base fuzzy cardinality of a twofold ruling set D and is indicated by $\gamma dd(G)$ which was created by Q.M. Mahioub and N.D. Soner in [5].

A dominating set D of a fuzzy graph G is supposed to be an ideal ruling set if for every vertex v not in D, v is adjoining precisely one vertex of D. An ideal ruling set D of a fuzzy graph G is supposed to be an insignificant immaculate commanding set if for every vertex v in D, D-v is anything but an overwhelming set. An ideal commanding set with littlest cardinality is known as a base flawless overwhelming set. It is signified by γpf set of G. The cardinality of a base impeccable ruling set is known as the ideal control number of the fuzzy graph

G. It is indicated by $\gamma pf(G)$ which was created by S.Revathi, P.J. Jayalakshmi and C.V.R. Harinarayanan in [6].

2. Perfect Dominating set

Let Nd(G; v) indicate the arrangement of vertices in the graph $G = (V; E)$ inside a distance d of vertex v and let nd (G; v) = | Nd(G; v)|. In the event that S is an ideal d-ruling set for G, at that point Nd(G; v) : v 2 V structures a segment of V and

$$\sum_{\nu eS} n_d(G, v) = V \vee . \tag{2.1}$$

At the point when G is normal or about customary, Equation (1) can be improved, which gives a helpful apparatus in combinatorial contentions for the presence of a PDS of G. We note additionally that on the off chance that dis at any rate the size of the span of G, at that point G has a distance d PDS. As we explore the presence of ideal ruling sets in the groups of graphs referenced, we utilize a wide range of procedures, contingent upon the specific graphs viable. For instance, we acquaint straight time calculations with decide ideal commanding sets in trees, dags, and arrangement equal graphs. For tori, hypercubes, block associated ways, and coordinated de Bruijn graphs, a blend of mathematical and combinatorial strategies are utilized. A few impromptu techniques are required for networks, 3D shape associated cycles, and undirected de Bruijn graphs.

Theorem 2.1. *Given any graph G and any positive integer d, there is a graph G' containing G as an incited sub graph, to such an extent that G' has a distance d PDS. Given any tree T and any positive integer d, there exists a tree T' containing T as a sub tree and which has a distance d PDS.*

Proof. Given a graph G = (V; E), let u be another vertex not in G, and let G' have vertices $V \cup u$, and edges $E \cup \{\{u, v\} : v \in V\}$. At that point {u} a distance d PDS for G' for any d. □

For the tree result we will give the evidence for d = 1as the confirmation for $d > 1$ is comparative. Leave the tree T alone given, and assume r is its root. We will continue recursively, at the same time constructing the tree T 0and an ideal overwhelming set, S, as we go. At first, $T' = T$ and $S = \Theta$. In the event that r is a leaf, add a youngster q to it and spot q in S, in any case, pick an offspring of r, state p, add it to S. Recursively apply this method to the sub trees established at r's other youngsters and to the sub trees established at p.

Note that in the above development of T', the main vertices added to T were added to leaves of T. The topic of whether a subjective tree T has an ideal ruling set can be replied in time that is direct in the quantity of hubs of T. To perceive how this should be possible, think about the accompanying algorithm.

Let V indicate the arrangement of vertices of T and let l(v) mean the mark of a vertex $v \in V$, where l(v) is a subset of { C, D, N} controlled by the principles portrayed underneath. Reasonably, the mark of vertex v holds the data of the conceivable task of v as a component in certain PDS that, at any rate up to that phase of the development, is conceivable. In this manner, in the event that $C \in l$ (v) at that point v is as of now commanded (secured) by one of its youngsters in certain PDS development to that stage on the off chance that $D \in l(v)$ at that point v isn't overwhelmed by any of its kids and v could be a dominator. At long last, on the off chance that $N \in l(v)$ at that point the entirety of v's youngsters are commanded yet none of them is a dominator (i.e., v should be secured yet can't be a dominator itself). All the more explicitly, if the entirety of v's youngsters have marks, we figure v's name l(v) as follows: $C \in l(v)$ if v has a kid whose name contains D while the names of the rest of the offspring of v all contain C; $D \in l(v)$ given that N is in the name of every offspring of v; N $\in l(v)$ if C is in the name of every offspring of v; if none of these hold, $l(v) = \Theta$.

Theorem 2.2. *Let T alone a tree. Besides, all ideal ruling sets for Tare found by this algorithm.*

Corollary 2.1. *Let T alone a tree. For fixed d, the topic of whether T has an ideal d-ruling set can be replied in time relative to the quantity of vertices of T. Further in the event that an ideal d ruling set exists, at that point one can be resolved in time relative to the quantity of vertices of T.*

The above techniques can likewise be utilized to give a straight time choice algorithm to decide if a coordinated non-cyclic graph (dag) has a distance d flawless overwhelming set. Adjusting take a shot at arrangement equal graphs, these techniques stretch out to yield an ideal overwhelming set choice algorithm for them in time relative to the size of the graphs.

Theorem 2.3. *The 1-dimensional work M1(m) consistently has a distance d PDS for any d. The - dimensional torus T1 (m) has a distance d PDS if and just if m = 0 mod (2d + 1).*

In the following hypothesis, we give a portrayal of the 2-dimensional tori T2 (m; n) that have a distance d PDS. Our confirmation of the portrayal, shows additionally that for every d there is just one distance d PDS, up to isomorphism.

Theorem 2.4. *The 2-dimensional torus T2 (m; n) has an ideal d-overwhelming set if and just if { m; n} is an individual from:*

$$\{\{2,4p\},\{4,(4\mathrm{d}-2)\},\{6,(4d-4)p\},\ldots,\{2d,(2d+2)p\}:p\geq 1\}$$
$$\cup\left\{\left(2\mathrm{d}^2+2\mathrm{d}+1\right)\mathrm{p};\left(2\mathrm{d}^2\ +2d+1\right)q\right\}:p,q\geq 1\}$$

Therefore we see that the main 2-dimensional tori for which distance 1 immaculate ruling sets exist are T2(2; 4p), T2(4; 2p), and T2(5p, 5q), where p and q are positive integers. While we have not finished the PDS portrayal for each of the 3-dimensional tori, we have discovered a few occasions for which a PDS exists. For instance, T3(2; 3p; 6q) has a PDS for every single positive integer p and q. Likewise, for self-assertive positive integers p1; p2... ..pk, the torus Tk ((2k + 1)p1, (2k +1)p2... . (2k +1) pk) has a PDS.

Any distance d PDS for the 2-dimensional torus T2(m; n), with $m, n \geq 2d+1$, can be utilized to build a distance d PDS for the infinite 2-dimensional work, where we think about the torus as being unrolled and duplicates of it set, non-covering, to cover the work. In [3], Bange et al. seen an intermittent distance 1 PDS for the infinite 2-dimensional work and utilized it to develop overwhelming sets for 2-dimensional cross sections of finite size.

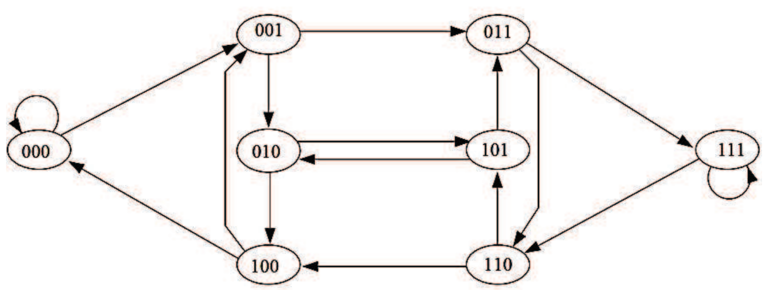

FIGURE 1. De Bruijn Graph for k = 3

Theorem 2.5. *For any $d \geq 1$and for k a positive integer of the structure $(d+1)m$ or $(d+1)m-1$ or $k < d$, let Tk indicate a subset of the vertices of Bk characterized as follows:*

$$T_1 = T_2 = \ldots = T_d = \{0\}$$
$$T_{(d+1)(m+1)-1} = T_{(d+1)(m+1)-1} \cup \left\{ j : 2^{(d+1)(m+1)-1} \leq j \leq 2^{(d+1)(m+1)} - 1 \right\}.$$

Proof. It is anything but difficult to watch that the set { 0} is a distance d PDS for Bk when $k \leq d$. For k of the structure $(d+1)m-1$, the way that Tk is an ideal d-overwhelming set for Bk follows by enlistment and the way that all vertices of the structure $2j+\beta$ are inside distance d of vertex j for each of the $0 \leq j < 2k-d$ and $d \leq 0$, $\beta < 2$. For k of the structure $(d+1)m$, the outcome follows by prudence of the way that Tk is the association of T_{k-1}, which is a distance d PDS for Bk-1, and the "reflection" of Tk-1 found by taking the restrictive or of its components with the k-tuple double portrayal of 2_{k-1}.

Control, the general, can be thought of as a parallel connection of the structure “x rules I”, where $x \in X \in I$, and X need not be equivalent to I. Immaculate overwhelming sets can be characterized for this overall thought of control as follows. We call an overwhelming set $S \in X$ great if every $X \in I$ is commanded by a special $x \in S$. With this definition, an ideal overwhelming set isn’t really of least size except if X = I and the mastery is symmetric. For instance, in vertex-edge control on undirected graphs, consider a way P of 3 vertices. The two end vertices structure a PDS, yet the middle vertex frames a PDS too. By and large, an ideal commanding set may not be of least size, in spite of the fact that it is consistently an insignificant ruling set. □

CONCLUSION

Graph theory is the one of the significant part of science from its presentation. There are a few parameters created in graph theory like control, marking, shading, and so on. Fuzzy science is pulled in by numerous scientists in most recent two decades. It presented a few branches as in unadulterated arithmetic. One such region is fuzzy graph theory. Analysts created numerous parameters in it like control. The diverse mastery parameters are characterized dependent on the particular condition. Likewise trust, it rouses the youthful scientists to discover new control parameters reasonable for constant issues.

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