ON CORPORATE DOMINATION IN GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we initiate the concept of corporate domination in graphs. We have found the corporate dominating set and corporate domination number for some standard graphs.

1. INTRODUCTION

All graphs \(G = (V, E)\) are considered in this paper are finite, simple and undirected with vertex set \(V\) and edge set \(E\). For all the graph-theoretic terminology and notations we follow F. Harary \([4]\) & T.W. Haynes et al. \([5]\). M. A. Henning \([6]\) initiated the idea about domination for regular graphs and A. Gayathri et.al \([3]\) discussed the Study of various Dominations. The perfect domination was discussed by Michael R. Fellows and Mark N. Hoover \([2]\). D. Bange et.al \([1]\) discussed the perfect edge, perfect edge covering, and perfect edge vertex dominating sets. The study of a new domination parameter, namely Corporate domination where the set of vertices or edges or corporate of both, dominate the vertices of \(G\) is studied in \([7]\). In this paper, we determine the corporate domination number for cycle and path.

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2. Preliminaries

Definition 2.1. A subset $S$ of $V(G)$ is said to be a perfect dominating set if for each vertex $v$ not in $S$, $v$ is adjacent to exactly one vertex of $S$. The minimum cardinality of perfect dominating set is called perfect domination number and is denoted by $\gamma_{pf}(G)$.

Definition 2.2. A set $F$ of edges of a graph $G$ is said to be a perfect ev-dominating set if every vertex of a graph is m-dominated by exactly one edge in $F$. The perfect ev-domination number of $G$, denoted by $\gamma_{pev}(G)$ is the minimum number of edges of any perfect ev-dominating set.

Definition 2.3. A set $S \subseteq V$ is called an efficient and total efficient dominating set if $|N[v] \cap S| = 1$ and $|N(v) \cap S| = 1$ for every $v \in V$ respectively.

3. Corporate dominating set

Here, we define the corporate domination number with example. Also, we state some basic results on corporate domination.

Definition 3.1. Let $G(=V, E)$ be a graph. Let $C = V_1 \cup E_1 \subseteq V \cup E$. Take $P = \{w \in V(G[E_1]) / \left|N(u) \cap N(w)\right| \leq 1 \text{ for all } w \neq u \in V(G[E_1])\}$ where $V(G[E_1])$ denote the vertex set of an edge induced subgraph $G[E_1]$ and $Q = \{v \in V_1 / N(v) \cap N(w) = \phi \text{ for all } w \neq v \in V_1\}$. A subset $C$ is said to be a corporate dominating set if every vertex $v \notin P \cup Q$ is adjacent to exactly one element of $P \cup Q$. The minimum cardinality of elements in $C$ is called corporate domination number of $G$ and is denoted by $\gamma_{cor}(G)$.

Example 1. For a graph $G$ which is given in Figure 1, let $E_1 = \{v_2v_3\}$. Then $V(G[E_1]) = \{v_2, v_3\}$. Let $V_1 = \{v_6\}$. Then $C = \{v_2v_3, v_6\}$ and $\gamma_{cor}(G) = 2$.

Proposition 3.1. Let $G$ be a graph. Then $\gamma_{cor}(G) = 1$ if and only if one of the following holds.

(i) There exists a full degree vertex in $G$.

(ii) There exists an edge $uv$ in $G$ such that $uv$ does not lie on any triangle and $d(u) + d(v) = n - 2$. 
Remark 3.1. Corporate domination number need not exist for all graphs.

Proposition 3.2. (a) For any complete graph $K_n (n \geq 3), \gamma_{cor}(K_n) = 1$.
(b) For any star graph $K_{1,n}, n \geq 2, \gamma_{cor}(K_{1,n}) = 1$.
(c) For any wheel graph $W_n (n > 3), \gamma_{cor}(W_n) = 1$.

Proposition 3.3. Let $C$ be a corporate dominating set with $C = V_1$. Then
(i) every corporate dominating set is the dominating set.
(ii) every corporate dominating set is the perfect dominating set. But the converse need not be true.

4. MAIN RESULTS

In the present section, the corporate domination number of Path and Cycle are determined.

Theorem 4.1. For any cycle $C_n$ with $n \geq 3$, we have $\gamma_{cor}(C_n) = \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$.

Proof. Let $C_n$ be any cycle with $n$ vertices and $n$ edges. We consider the following cases.

Case 1: Let $n$ be even and let $n \equiv o(\mod 4)$. Then $n = 4k, k = 1, 2, \ldots$. For $1 \leq i \leq k$, let $C = \{v_{4i-2}v_{4i-1}\}$. As $C = E_1$, let $E_1 = \{v_{4i-2}v_{4i-1}\}$ and $V_1 = \phi$.

Let $P = \{ueV(G[E_1])/|N(u) \cap N(w)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } w \neq u) eV(G[E_1])\}$, where $V(G[E_1])$ is the vertex set of an edge induced subgraph $G[E_1]$ and $Q = \{veV_1/N(v) \cap N(w) = \phi \text{ for all } w \neq v)eV_1\}$. Here $P = \{v_{4i-2}, v_{4i-1}\}$ and $Q = \phi$. Clearly, $|P| = \frac{n}{2}$. Since for any $ue(P \cup Q)^c, N(u) \cap (P \cup Q) = \{w\}$, where $we P \cup Q$, $C$ is the corporate dominating set. Since $P(= (P \cup Q))$ contains $\frac{n}{2}$ vertices and $n$ is even, $C$ has $\frac{n}{4}$ elements. We claim that $C$ is the minimum, let $C'$ be any other
corporate dominating set and $P', Q'$ be the sets corresponding to $C'$ such that every vertex in $(P' \cup Q')^c$ is adjacent to exactly one vertex in $P' \cup Q'$. Furthermore, the set $C'$ will be in one of the following forms.

\[(i) \ C' = V'_1 \hspace{1cm} (ii) \ C' = E'_1 \hspace{1cm} (iii) \ C' = V'_1 \cup E'_1\]

If (i) holds, then $P' = \emptyset$ and $Q' \neq \emptyset$. This exists only if $n = 4 \& n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, as $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$. This implies that $2 \leq |Q'| \leq \frac{n}{3}$. Suppose $n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$ (except $n = 4$). Then there exist at most two vertices in $(Q')^c$ which are adjacent to none of the vertices in $Q'$. This is a contradiction to our hypothesis. Thus $C'$ contains at most $\frac{n}{2}$ vertices. Hence $|C'| \geq |C|$.  

If (ii) holds, then $P' \neq \emptyset$ and $Q' = \emptyset$. Let $|P'| \geq |P|$ with $2 \leq |P'| \leq n - 2$ and $|Q'| = 0$. Then $C'$ contains at most $n - 3$ edges. Hence $|C'| \leq n - 3$ and $|C'| \geq |C|$. Suppose $|P'| < |P|$. Then there is some vertex $v \in (P')^c = (P' \cup Q')^c$ which is adjacent to none of the vertices in $P'$. This implies that there exist some vertex $v_i$ such that $v_i \in Q'$. Thus $|Q'| \geq 1$, which is a contradiction, since $|Q'| = 0$.

If (iii) holds, then $P' \neq \emptyset$ and $Q' \neq \emptyset$.

(a) Let $|P'| \leq |P|$ and $|Q'| > |Q|$ with $2 \leq |P'| \leq \frac{n}{2}$ and $1 \leq |Q'| \leq \lfloor \frac{n-4}{3} \rfloor$. Thus $C'$ has at most $\frac{n+2}{2}$ edges and $\lfloor \frac{n-4}{3} \rfloor$ vertices. Hence $|C'| \geq |C|$.

(b) Suppose $|P'| > |P|$ and $|Q'| > |Q|$ with $\frac{n+2}{2} \leq |P'| \leq n - 5$ and $1 \leq |Q'| \leq \lfloor \frac{n-6}{6} \rfloor$ $(n > 8)$. It follows that $\frac{n}{2} \leq |E'_1| \leq n - 6$ and $1 \leq |V'_1| \leq \lfloor \frac{n-6}{6} \rfloor$. Thus $|C'| \leq n - 6 + \lfloor \frac{n-6}{6} \rfloor$ and $|C'| \geq |C|$.

**Case 2:** Let $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. Then $n = 4k + 2, k = 1, 2, \ldots$. For $k = 1$, let $C = \{v_2, v_5\}$. Here $P = \emptyset$ and $Q = \{v_2, v_5\}$. It is easy to see that $C$ is the corporate dominating set. For $1 < i < k$, let $C = \{v_2, v_5, v_{4i_1+i}, v_{4i}+1\}$. As $C = V'_1 \cup E'_1$, let $P = \{v_{4i}, v_{4i+1}\}$ and $Q = \{v_2, v_5\}$. Clearly, $|Q| = 2$. Since for any $w \in (P \cup Q)^c, N(w) \cap (P \cup Q) = \{w\}$, where $w \in P \cup Q$, $C$ is the corporate dominating set. Since $|Q| = 2$ and $|P| = \frac{n-6}{2}, |P \cup Q| = \frac{n+2}{2}$. Therefore, $|C| = \frac{n+2}{4} = \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$.

To prove $C$ is minimum, let $C'$ be any other corporate dominating set (as in Case 1). If $C' = V'_1$ holds, then $P' = \emptyset$ and $Q' \neq \emptyset$. This exists only if $n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, as $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. This implies that $|Q'| = \frac{n}{3} = |C'|$. Suppose $n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$. Then proceed as in Case 1, $C_n$ does not have a corporate dominating set. Hence $|C'| \geq |C|$. If $C' = E'_1$ holds, then $P' \neq \emptyset$ and $Q' = \emptyset$. Let $|P'| > |P|$ with $4 \leq |P'| \leq n - 2$ and $|Q'| = 0$. Then $C'$ contains at most $n - 3$ edges. Suppose $|P'| \leq |P|$. As in the Case 1, we get a contradiction. If $C' = V'_1 \cup E'_1$ holds, then $P' \neq \emptyset$ and $Q' \neq \emptyset$. 
(a) Let $|P'| \leq |P|$ and $|Q'| \geq |Q|$ with $2 \leq |P'| \leq \frac{n-6}{2}$ and $3 \leq |Q'| \leq \frac{n-4}{3}$, $(n > 6)$. Hence $|C'| \leq \frac{n-8}{2} + \frac{n-4}{3}$. Thus, $|C'| \geq |C|$. Suppose $|Q'| < |Q|$. Then there exist some vertex $v \in (P')^c = (P' \cup Q')^c$ which is adjacent to none of the vertices in $P'$, which is a contradiction.

(b) Let $|P'| > |P|$ and $|Q'| \leq |Q|$ with $3 \leq |P'| \leq n-5$ and $1 \leq |Q'| \leq 2$. Hence $C'$ contains at most $n-6$ edges and two vertices. Thus $|C'| \leq n-4$. Therefore $|C'| \geq |C|$. Suppose $|Q'| > |Q|$ with $7 \leq |P'| \leq n-11$ and $3 \leq |Q'| \leq \frac{n}{6}$, $(n > 14)$. Hence $C'$ contains at most $n-12$ edges and $\frac{n}{6}$ vertices. Thus $|C'| \geq |C|$.

Case 3: Let $n$ be odd and let $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Then $n = 4k + 1$, $k = 1, 2, \ldots$.

For $k = 1$, consider $C_5$. Let $C = \{v, v_{i+1}, v_{i+2}\}$, $1 \leq i \leq 3$. It is easy to see that, $C$ is the corporate dominating set. For $k = 2$, let $C = \{v_2, v_5, v_8\}$. Then $P = \phi$ and $Q = \{v_2, v_5, v_8\}$. Clearly, $C$ is the corporate dominating set of $C_9$. For $3 \leq i \leq k$, let $C = \{v_2, v_5, v_8, v_{4i-1}, v_{4i}\}$. As $C = V_1 \cup E_1$, let $P = \{v_{4i-1}, v_{4i}\}$ and $Q = \{v_2, v_5, v_8\}$. Clearly $|Q| = 3$. Since for any $v \in (P \cup Q)^c$, $N(u) \cap (P \cup Q) = \{v\}$, $w \in P \cup Q$, $C$ is the corporate dominating set. Since $|Q| = 3$ and $|P| = \frac{n-9}{2}$, $|P \cup Q| = \frac{n-3}{2}$ and $|E_1| = \frac{n-9}{4}$. Hence $C$ contains 3 vertices and $\frac{n-9}{4}$ edges. Therefore, $|C| = \frac{n+3}{4} = \frac{n}{4}$.

Now, we show that $C$ is minimum.

As in Case 1, let $C'$ be any other corporate dominating set. If $C' = V'_1$ holds, then $P' = \phi$ and $Q' \neq \phi$. This exists only if $n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, as $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. This implies that $|Q'| = \frac{n}{3} = |C'|$.

If $C' = E'_1$ holds, then $P' \neq \phi$ and $Q' = \phi$. Let $|P'| > |P|$ with $3 \leq |P'| \leq n-2$ and $|Q'| = 0$. Then $C'$ contains at most $n-3$ edges. Hence $|C'| \leq n-3$ and $|C'| \geq |C|$. Suppose $|P'| \leq |P|$. As in Case 1, we get a contradiction. If $C' = V'_1 \cup E'_1$ holds, then $P' \neq \phi$ and $Q' \neq \phi$.

(a) Let $|P'| \leq |P|$ and $|Q'| \geq |Q|$ with $3 \leq |P'| \leq \frac{n-9}{2}$ and $4 \leq |Q'| \leq \frac{n-5}{3}$, $(n > 9)$. Hence $|C'| \leq \frac{n-11}{2} + \frac{n-5}{3}$. Thus $|C'| \geq |C|$. Suppose $|Q'| < |Q|$. Then for some $v_j \notin P' \cup Q'$ such that $N(v_j) \cap (P' \cup Q') = \phi$, which is a contradiction. Hence $|Q'| < |Q|$ is impossible.

(b) Let $|P'| > |P|$ and $|Q'| \leq |Q|$ with $4 \leq |P'| \leq n-5$ and $1 \leq |Q'| \leq 3$. Hence $|C'| \leq n-6 + 3 = n-3$. Suppose $|Q'| > |Q|$ with $\frac{n-7}{2} \leq |P'| \leq n-14$ and $4 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n+3}{6} \right\rfloor$ $(n > 17)$. Hence $|C'| \leq n-15 + \left\lfloor \frac{n+3}{6} \right\rfloor$. Therefore $|C'| \geq |C|$.  

ON CORPORATE DOMINATION IN GRAPHS 1963
Case 4: Let \( n \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \). Then \( n = 4k + 3, \ k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \). For \( k = 0 \), let \( C = \{v_i\}, 1 \leq i \leq 3 \). Clearly \( C \) is the corporate dominating set. For \( 1 \leq i \leq k \), let \( C = \{v_2, v_{4i+1}v_{4i+2}\} \). As \( C = V_1 \cup E_1 \), let \( P=\{v_{4i+1}, v_{4i+2}\} \) and \( Q = \{v_2\} \). Clearly \(|Q| = 1\). Since for any \( we(P \cup Q)^c, N(w) \cap (P \cup Q) = \{w\} \), where \( we \ P \cup Q \), \( C \) is the corporate dominating set. Since \(|Q| = 1\) and \(|P| = \frac{n-3}{2}, |P \cup Q| = \frac{n-1}{2}\) and \(|E_1| = \frac{n-3}{4}\). Therefore, \(|C| = 1 + \frac{n-3}{4} = \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\). Now, we shall prove that \( C \) is minimum. As in Case 3, if \( C' = V'_1 \) holds, then \( P' = \phi \) and \( Q' \neq \phi \). This exists only if \( n \equiv 0 \pmod{3} \), as \( n \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \). This implies that \(|Q'| = \frac{n}{3} = |C'| \). If \( C' = E'_1 \) holds, then \( P' \neq \phi \) and \( Q' = \phi \).

Let \(|P'| > |P|\) with \( 5 \leq |P'| \leq n - 2 \) and \(|Q'| = 0\). Then \(|C'| \leq n - 3\). Hence \(|C'| \geq |C|\). Suppose \(|P'| \leq |P|\). Proceed as in Case 1, we get a contradiction. If \( C' = V'_1 \cup E'_1 \) holds, then \( P' \neq \phi \) and \( Q' \neq \phi \).

(a) Let \(|P'| \leq |P|\) and \(|Q'| \geq |Q|\) with \( 2 \leq |P'| \leq \frac{n-3}{2} \) and \( 1 \leq |Q'| \leq \lceil \frac{n-4}{3} \rceil\). Hence \(|C'| \leq \frac{n-5}{2} + \lceil \frac{n-4}{3} \rceil\). Thus \(|C'| \geq |C|\).

(b) Suppose \(|P'| > |P|\) and \(|Q'| \geq |Q|\) with \( \frac{n-1}{2} \leq |P'| \leq n - 5 \) and \( 1 \leq |Q'| \leq \lceil \frac{n-3}{6} \rceil\). Then \(|C'| \leq n - 6 + \lceil \frac{n-3}{6} \rceil\). Thus \(|C'| \geq |C|\). From the above cases, \( C \) is the minimum and \( \gamma_{cor}(C_n) = \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil \).

Illustration 4.1.

![Figure 2](image-url)

In Figure 2, let \( C = \{v_2, v_5v_6\} \). By using case 3 of Theorem 4.1, \( C \) is the corporate dominating set and \( \gamma_{cor}(C_7) = 2 \).

Theorem 4.2. For any path \( P_n \) with \( n \geq 3 \), we have \( \gamma_{cor}(P_n) = \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil \).

Proof. Let \( P_n \) be any path with \( n \) vertices and \( n - 1 \) edges. We consider the following cases.
Thus, \( |C| = \frac{n}{4} \).

We claim that \( C \) is the minimum.

Let \( C' \) be any other corporate dominating set. Since \( |P| = \frac{n}{2} \) and \( |Q| = 0 \). As in Theorem 4.1, if \( C' = V_1' \) holds, then \( P' = \phi \) and \( Q' \neq \phi \). Thus \( C' \) contains at most \( \frac{n}{2} \) vertices. Hence \( |C'| \geq |C| \).

If \( C' = E_1' \) holds, then \( P' \neq \phi \) and \( Q' = \phi \). Thus \( C' \) contains at most \( n - 3 \) edges. Hence \( |C'| \leq n - 3 \) and \( |C'| \geq |C| \). If \( C' = V_1' \cup E_1' \) holds, then \( P' \neq \phi \) and \( Q' \neq \phi \).

(a) Let \( |P'| \leq |P| \) and \( |Q'| > |Q| \) with \( 2 \leq |P'| \leq \frac{n}{2} \) and \( 1 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{3} \right\rfloor \), \( (n > 4) \). Thus \( |C'| \leq \frac{n}{2} - \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{3} \right\rfloor \). Hence \( |C'| \geq |C| \).

(b) Suppose \( |P'| > |P| \) and \( |Q'| > |Q| \) with \( \frac{n+2}{2} \leq |P'| \leq n - 3 \) and \( 1 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-4}{6} \right\rfloor \), \( (n > 4) \) for \( n \equiv 2( \mod 3) \& 1 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-4}{6} \right\rfloor \), otherwise. It follows that \( 1 \leq |E_1'| \leq n - 4 \) and \( 1 \leq |V_1'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n}{8} \right\rfloor \). Thus \( |C'| \leq n - 4 + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{8} \right\rfloor \) and \( |C'| \geq |C| \).

Case 2: Let \( n \equiv 2( \mod 4) \). Then \( n = 4k + 2, k = 1, 2, \ldots \). Proceed as in Case 2 of the Theorem 4.1, \( C \) is the corporate dominating set and \( |C| = \frac{n+2}{4} = \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil \).

To prove that \( C \) is minimum, let \( C' \) be any other corporate dominating set. Since \( |P| = \frac{n-6}{2} \) and \( |Q| = 2 \). If \( C' = V_1' \) holds or if \( C' = E_1' \) holds, then proceed as in Case 2 of Theorem 4.1, \( |C'| \geq |C| \).

If \( C' = V_1' \cup E_1' \) holds, then \( P' \neq \phi \) and \( Q' \neq \phi \).

(a) Let \( |P'| \leq |P| \) and \( |Q'| \geq |Q| \) with \( 2 \leq |P'| \leq \frac{n-6}{2} \) and \( 2 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{3} \right\rfloor \) for \( n \equiv 2( \mod 3) \& 2 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{3} \right\rfloor \) otherwise, \( (n > 6) \). Hence \( |C'| \leq \frac{n-8}{2} + \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{3} \right\rfloor \).

Thus \( |C'| \geq |C| \).

(b) Let \( |P'| > |P| \) and \( |Q'| \leq |Q| \) with \( 2 \leq |P'| \leq n - 3 \) and \( 1 \leq |Q'| \leq 2 \). Hence \( C' \) contains at most \( n - 4 \) edges and two vertices. Thus \( |C'| \leq n - 2 \). Therefore \( |C'| \geq |C| \).

Suppose \( |Q'| > |Q| \) with \( \frac{n-4}{2} \leq |P'| \leq n - 10 \) and \( 3 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n+4}{6} \right\rfloor \), \( (n > 14) \). Hence \( C' \) contains at most \( n - 11 \) edges and \( \left\lfloor \frac{n+4}{6} \right\rfloor \) vertices. Thus \( |C'| \geq |C| \).

Case 3: Let \( n \) be odd and \( n \equiv 1( \mod 4) \). Then \( n = 4k + 1, k = 1, 2, \ldots \). Proceed as in Case 3 of Theorem 4.1, \( C \) is the corporate dominating set and \( |C| = \frac{n+3}{4} = \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil \).
Now, we claim that $C$ is minimum. Since $|P| = \frac{n-3}{2}$ and $|Q| = 3$. If $C' = V'_1$ holds or if $C' = E'_1$ holds, then proceed as in Case 2 of Theorem 4.1, $|C'| \geq |C|$. Suppose $C' = V'_1 \cup E'_1$ holds, then $P' \neq \phi$ and $Q' \neq \phi$.

(a) Let $|P'| \leq |P|$ and $|Q'| \geq |Q|$ with $2 \leq |P'| \leq \frac{n-3}{2}$ and $3 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{3} \right\rfloor$ for $n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ & $3 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{3} \right\rfloor$ otherwise, $(n > 5)$. Hence $|C'| \leq \frac{n-11}{2} + \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{3} \right\rfloor$. Thus, $|C'| \geq |C|$.

(b) Let $|P'| > |P|$ and $|Q'| \leq |Q|$ with $2 \leq |P'| \leq n - 3$ and $1 \leq |Q'| \leq 3$, $(n > 5)$. Hence $C'$ contains at most $n - 4$ edges and three vertices. Thus $|C'| \leq n - 1$. Therefore $|C'| \geq |C|$. Suppose $|Q'| > |Q|$ with $5 \leq |P'| \leq n - 12$ and $4 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n+7}{6} \right\rfloor$ for $n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ & $4 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n+7}{6} \right\rfloor$ otherwise, $(n > 13)$. Hence $C'$ contains at most $n - 13$ edges and $\left\lfloor \frac{n+7}{6} \right\rfloor$ vertices. Thus $|C'| \geq |C|$.

**Case 4:** Let $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Then $n = 4k + 3$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ As in Case 4 of Theorem 4.1, $C$ is a corporate dominating set and $|C| = \frac{n+1}{4} = \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil$.

We claim that $C$ is minimum. Since $|P| = \frac{n-3}{2}$ and $|Q| = 1$. If $C' = V'_1$ holds or if $C' = E'_1$ holds, then apply the similar argument which is used in Case 3 of Theorem 4.1, $|C'| \geq |C|$.

Suppose $C' = V'_1 \cup E'_1$ holds, then $P' \neq \phi$ and $Q' \neq \phi$.

(a) Let $|P'| \leq |P|$ and $|Q'| \geq |Q|$ with $2 \leq |P'| \leq \frac{n-3}{2}$ and $1 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{3} \right\rfloor$ for $n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ & $1 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{3} \right\rfloor$ otherwise. Hence $|C'| \leq \frac{n-5}{2} + \left\lfloor \frac{n-3}{3} \right\rfloor$. Thus, $|C'| \geq |C|$.

(b) Suppose $|P'| > |P|$ and $|Q'| \geq |Q|$ with $3 \leq |P'| \leq n - 3$ and $1 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{6} \right\rfloor$ for $n \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$ & $1 \leq |Q'| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{6} \right\rfloor$, otherwise. Hence $C'$ contains at most $n - 4$ edges and $\left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{6} \right\rfloor$ vertices. Therefore $|C'| \geq |C|$. From the above cases, $C$ is minimum and $\gamma_{cor}(P_n) = \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil$. \hfill \Box

**CONCLUSION AND SCOPE**

We have obtained $\gamma_{cor}(G)$ for some standard graphs. We also determined the corporate domination number of the Cartesian product of a cycle and path. Further $\gamma_{cor}(G)$ for the Cartesian product of two paths can be found. The following problems arise.

Problem 1. Characterize graphs $G$ of order $n, (n > 2)$ for which $\gamma_{cor}(G) + \gamma(G) = n$.

Problem 2. Characterize graphs $G$ for which $\gamma_{cor}(G) < \gamma_p(G)$.
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