

Eccentric Domination in Boolean Graph $BG_2(G)$ of a Graph G

M. Bhanumathi¹ and RM. Mariselvi²

¹Principal (Retd.), Government Arts College for Women, Sivagangai

²Government Arts College for Women, Pudukkottai – 622001

(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University), Tamilnadu, India.

bhanu_ksp@yahoo.com¹, rmselvi0384@gmail.com²

Article History: Received: 11 January 2021; Revised: 12 February 2021; Accepted: 27 March 2021; Published online: 20 April 2021

Abstract: Let G be a simple (p, q) graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. $BG_2(G)$ is a graph with vertex set $V(G) \cup E(G)$ and two vertices are adjacent if and only if they correspond to two adjacent vertices of G , a vertex and an edge incident to it in G or two non-adjacent edges of G . In this paper, we studied eccentric domination number of Boolean graph $BG_2(G)$, obtained bounds of this parameter and determined its exact value for several classes of graphs.

Keywords: Domination number, eccentric domination number, Boolean graph.

1. Introduction

Let G be a finite simple, undirected graph on p vertices and q edges with vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. For graph theoretic terminology refer to Harary[11], and Kulli[17].

The distance $d(u, v)$ between two vertices u and v in G is the minimum length of a path joining them if any; otherwise $d(u, v) = \infty$. Let G be a connected graph and u be a vertex of G . The eccentricity $e(v)$ of v is the distance to a vertex farthest from v . Thus, $e(v) = \max\{d(u, v) : u \in V\}$. The radius $r(G)$ is the minimum eccentricity of the vertices, whereas the diameter $\text{diam}(G)$ is the maximum eccentricity. For any connected graph G , $r(G) \leq \text{diam}(G) \leq 2r(G)$. The vertex v is a central vertex if $e(v) = r(G)$. The center $C(G)$ is the set of all central vertices. The central sub graph $\langle C(G) \rangle$ of a graph G is the subgraph induced by the center. The vertex v is a peripheral vertex if $e(v) = \text{diam}(G)$. The periphery $P(G)$ is the set of all peripheral vertices. For a vertex v , each vertex at a distance $e(v)$ from v is an eccentric vertex. Eccentric set of a vertex v is defined as $E(v) = \{u \in V(G) : d(u, v) = e(v)\}$. A graph is self-centered if every vertex is in the center. Thus, in a self-centered graph G all vertices have the same eccentricity, so $r(G) = \text{diam}(G)$.

A vertex and an edge are said to cover each other if they are incident. A set of vertices which covers all the edges of a graph G is called a point cover for G , while a set of edges which covers all the vertices is a line cover. The smallest number of vertices in any point cover for G is called its point covering number or simply covering number and is denoted by $\alpha_0(G)$ or α_0 . Similarly, α_1 is the smallest number of edges in any line cover of G and is called its line cover number. A set of vertices in G is independent if no two of them are adjacent. The largest number of vertices in such a set is called the point independence number of G and is denoted by $\beta_0(G)$ or β_0 . A set of edges in a graph is independent if no two edges in the set are adjacent. By a matching in a graph G , we mean an independent set of edges in G . The edge independence number $\beta_1(G)$ of a graph G is a maximum cardinality of an independent set of edges. A perfect matching is a matching with every vertex of the graph is incident to exactly one edge of the matching. The graph G^+ is obtained from the graph G by attaching a pendant edge to each of the vertices of G .

The open neighborhood $N(v)$ of a vertex v is the set of all vertices adjacent to v in G . $N[v] = N(v) \cup \{v\}$ is called the closed neighborhood of v . The second neighborhood $N_2(v)$ of a vertex v is the set of all vertices at distance two from v in G .

In 2007, Janakiraman, Bhanumathi and Muthammai defined the Boolean graph $BG_2(G)$ and studied its properties [12, 14, 15, 16]. Boolean graph $BG_2(G)$ is a graph with vertex set $V(G) \cup E(G)$ and edge set $\{E(T(G)) - E(L(G))\} \cup E(\overline{L(G)})$, where $L(G)$ is the line graph of G and $T(G)$ is the total graph of G . It is a graph with vertex set $V(G) \cup E(G)$ and two vertices are adjacent if and only if they correspond to two adjacent vertices of G , a vertex and an edge incident to it in G or two non-adjacent edges of G .

The concept of domination in graphs was introduced by Ore [18]. A set $D \subseteq V(G)$ is said to be a dominating set of G , if every vertex in $V(G) - D$ is adjacent to some vertex in D . D is said to be a minimal dominating set if $D - \{u\}$ is not a dominating set for any $u \in D$. The domination number $\gamma(G)$ of G is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set [10].

Janakiraman, Bhanumathi and Muthammai [13] introduced the concept of eccentric domination number of a graph. Eccentric domination in trees and various types of eccentric dominations were studied in [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9].

A set $D \subseteq V(G)$ is an eccentric dominating set if D is a dominating set of G and for every $v \in V - D$, there exists at least one eccentric point of v in D . The eccentric domination number $\gamma_{ed}(G)$ of a graph G equals the minimum cardinality of an eccentric dominating set. Obviously, $\gamma(G) \leq \gamma_{ed}(G)$.

Theorem 1.1[15]: Let G be a connected graph. Then, $\gamma(G) \leq \gamma(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma(G) + 2$.

Theorem 1.2[16]: (i) Eccentricity of every line vertex is two in $BG_2(G)$ if $G \neq K_2$.

(ii) If $G = K_2$, $BG_2(G)$ is C_3 .

Theorem 1.3[16]: Eccentricity of every point vertex in $BG_2(G)$ is 1, 2 or 3.

Theorem 1.4[16]: (i) Radius of $BG_2(G)$ is one if and only if $G = K_{1,n}$, $n \geq 1$.

(ii) $BG_2(G)$ is self-centered with radius two if and only if $G \neq K_{1,n}$ and $\text{diam}(G) \leq 2$.

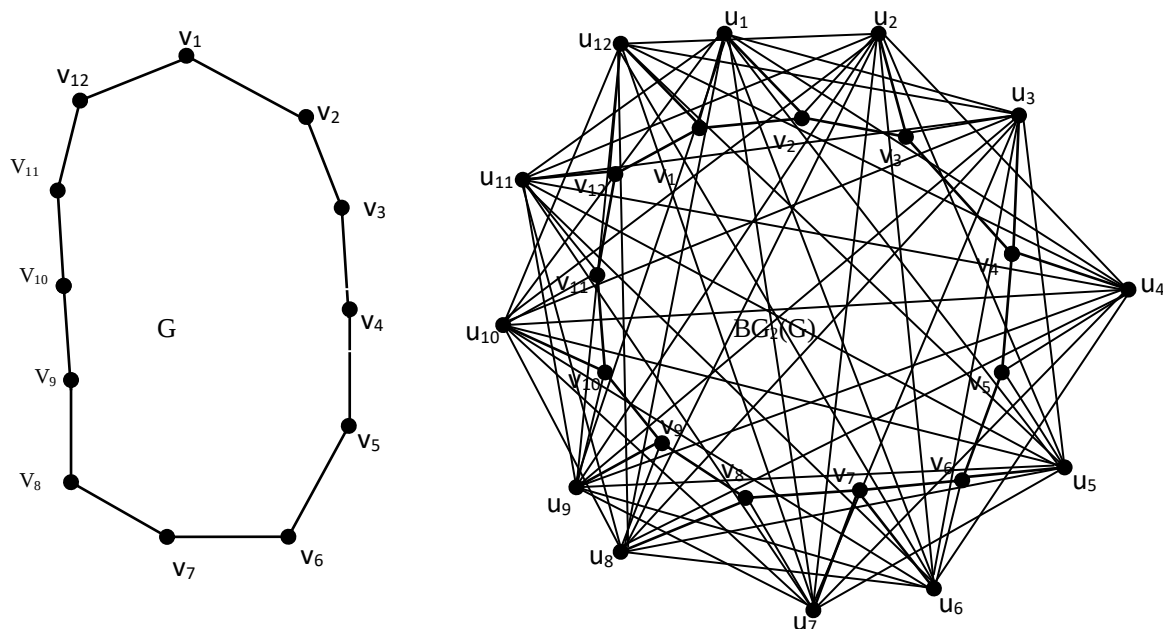
(iii) $BG_2(G)$ is bi-eccentric with diameter three if and only if $\text{diam}(G) \geq 3$.

2. Eccentric Domination in Boolean Graph $BG_2(G)$ of a Graph G

In this section, study of eccentric domination in Boolean graph $BG_2(G)$ is initiated and some bounds for $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$ are obtained. We have $\gamma(G) \leq \gamma_{ed}(G)$ for any graph G . Hence, $\gamma(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$. Also, $\gamma(G) \leq \gamma(BG_2(G))$ by Theorem 1.1. Thus, $\gamma(G) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$.

But $\gamma_{ed}(G) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$ is not true.

Example 2.1



Here, $\gamma_{ed}(G) = 6$ and $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = 5$.

Theorem 2.1 Let G be a graph without isolated vertices. Set of all point vertices is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$; and hence $1 \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq p$.

Proof: Distance from a line vertex to point vertices is one or two. Also, distance from a point vertex to line vertices is also one or two. So if G has more than one edge, then $V(G)$ is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $1 \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq p$.

Corollary 2.1 The bounds are sharp, since $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = 1$ if and only if $G = P_2$ and $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = p$ if and only if $G = \overline{K_n}$.

Theorem 2.2 If G is unicentral tree of radius 2, then $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq p - \deg_G(u)$, where u is a central vertex.

Proof: If G is of radius two with unique central vertex u , then in, $BG_2(G)$, $r(BG_2(G)) = 2$ and $V - N_G(u)$ dominates all point vertices and line vertices of $BG_2(G)$. Each vertex of $V(BG_2(G)) - N_G(u)$ has their eccentric vertices in $V(G) - N_G(u)$ only. Therefore, $V(G) - N_G(u)$ is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq p - \deg_G(u)$.

Theorem 2.3 For a bi-central tree T with radius 2, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq 4$.

Proof: Let u and v be the central vertices of G . In $BG_2(G)$, $N_G(u)$ and $N_G(v)$ are dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Let x, y be the any two peripheral vertices at distance atmost 3 in $BG_2(G)$. $S = \{x, y, u, v\}$ is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq 4$.

Theorem 2.4 If G is a tree T , $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq p - \Delta(G) + 2$.

Proof: If G has vertex v of maximum degree which is not a support, then $V(G) - N_G(u)$ is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq p - \Delta(G)$. If G has a vertex v of maximum degree which is a support of pendant vertices, then in $BG_2(G)$, let $S = V(G) - N_G(u) \cup \{x, y\}$, where x, y are peripheral vertices of G . This S is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq p - \Delta(G) + 2$.

Theorem 2.5 Let G be a tree, then $\gamma(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma(BG_2(G)) + 2$.

Proof: Let $S \subseteq V(BG_2(G))$ be a γ -set of $BG_2(G)$. Let $u, v \in V(G)$ such that u and v are peripheral vertices of G at distance = $\text{diam}(G)$ to each other. Then u or v is an eccentric point of each vertices in G . Again u or v is an eccentric point of line vertices and point vertices in $BG_2(G)$. Therefore, $S = D \cup \{u, v\}$ is a γ_{ed} -set of $BG_2(G)$, where D is a dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma(BG_2(G)) + 2$. Also, we know that $\gamma(G) \leq \gamma_{ed}(G)$ for any graph G . Thus, $\gamma(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma(BG_2(G)) + 2$.

Corollary 2.5 Let G be a tree, then $\gamma(G) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma(G) + 4$.

Proof: Proof follows from Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 2.5.

Theorem 2.6 If G is of radius one and diameter two, then $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq 2 + \delta(G)$.

Proof: $\text{diam}(G) = 2$. Let $u \in V(G)$ with $\deg_G u = \delta(G)$ and $e(u) = 2$ in G and let $uv = e \in E(G)$. In $BG_2(G)$, $\text{diam}(BG_2(G)) = 2$, $r(BG_2(G)) \leq 2$ by Theorem 1.4. Consider $S = \{u, e\} \cup \{N(u)\}$. S dominates all the point vertices and $u \in S$ is eccentric to point vertices in $V - S$ also. All the edges incident with u and elements of $N(u)$ are dominated by u and vertices of $N(u)$ in $BG_2(G)$. If an edge e_1 is in $N_2(u)$ in G , then it is dominated by e in $BG_2(G)$. Also, all line vertices not in S is eccentric to some vertices of S in $BG_2(G)$. Therefore, S is an eccentric dominating set for $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq 2 + \delta(G)$ and S is a connected eccentric dominating set for $BG_2(G)$.

Theorem 2.7 If $G \neq K_{1,n}$ is of radius one with a unique central vertex u , then $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = 3$.

Proof: Let G be a graph with radius one with a unique central vertex u . In $BG_2(G)$, u dominates all point vertices and line vertices incident with u in G . Let $e = uv \in E(G)$. Now in $BG_2(G)$, Consider $S = \{u, v, e\} \subseteq V(BG_2(G))$. S is a dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. $BG_2(G)$ is two self-centered by Theorem 1.4. In $BG_2(G)$, the line vertex e is eccentric to all point vertices except u and v ; u is eccentric to all line vertices which are not incident with u in G ; v is eccentric to all line vertices which are not incident with v in G . Therefore, S is a minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = 3$.

Theorem 2.8 If G is of radius two and diameter three and if G has a pendant vertex v of eccentricity three, then $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq \Delta(G) + 2$.

Proof: If G has a pendant vertex v of eccentricity three, then its support vertex u is of eccentricity two. In $BG_2(G)$, $N_G(u)$ dominates all point and line vertices. Therefore, $S = N_G(u) \cup \{v, e\}$, where $uv = e$ is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $BG_2(G) \leq \Delta(G) + 2$.

Theorem 2.9 If G is a graph with radius two, diameter three, then $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq p - \Delta(G) + 2$.

Proof: Let $u \in V(G)$ with $\deg u = \Delta(G)$. Since radius of G is two and diameter three, all the point vertices in $BG_2(G)$ has their eccentric vertices atmost at distance three from u . Also, eccentricity of line vertices in $BG_2(G)$ is two by Theorem 1.4. All the edges incident with u are dominated by u in $BG_2(G)$ and are also eccentric to a point vertex w , where $w \in N_2(u)$. Suppose e_1 is an edge in $\langle N(u) \rangle$, then e_1 is not dominated by $(V - N(u))$. Hence the following cases arise:

Case(i): If all the edges in $\langle N(u) \rangle$ are adjacent or incident at a vertex v , then $(V - N(u)) \cup \{v\}$ is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$.

Case(ii): If all the edges in $\langle N(u) \rangle$ form a C_3 , then $(V - N(u)) \cup \{v, e\}$ where, $v \in N(u)$ and e is an edge in $\langle N(u) \rangle$ form an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$.

Case(iii): If $\langle N(u) \rangle$ has atleast two non-adjacent edges e_1, e_2 , then $(V - N(u)) \cup \{e_1, e_2\}$ form an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$.

Hence in all cases, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq p - \Delta(G) + 2$.

Theorem 2.10 If G is a graph with radius greater than two, then $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq p - \Delta(G) + 1$.

Proof: In this case, $BG_2(G)$ is bi-eccentric with diameter 3 by Theorem 1.4. Let $u \in V(G)$ such that $\deg u = \Delta(G)$. Let $v \in V(G)$ such that v is an eccentric vertex of u . Let $e = vw \in E(G)$. Vertices in $V(BG_2(G)) - N_G(u)$ has their eccentric vertices in $V - N_G(u)$. Then $(V - N_G(u)) \cup \{e\}$ is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$.

Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq p - \Delta(G) + 1$.

Theorem 2.11 If $G \neq K_{1,n}$, $r(G) = 1$, $\text{diam}(G) = 2$ and G has a pendant vertex, then $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = 3 = \gamma_c(BG_2(G))$.

Proof: $G \neq K_{1,n}$. Consider a pendant vertex $u \in V(G)$ and let $v \in V(G)$ be its adjacent vertex in G , $e = uv \in E(G)$, v is a central vertex of G . Now in $BG_2(G)$, $S = \{u, v, e\}$ is an eccentric dominating set. Thus, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = 3 = \gamma_c(BG_2(G))$.

Theorem 2.12 Let G be a connected graph with $p \geq 3$. Then, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma_{ed}(G) + 2$.

Proof: Let $D \subseteq V(G)$ be an eccentric dominating set of G with cardinality $\gamma_{ed}(G)$. Let $u \in D$ be such that u is adjacent to $v \in V(G)$, $e = uv \in E(G)$. Consider $S = D \cup \{v, e\} \subseteq V(BG_2(G))$. The vertex v dominates incident edges in G and the edge e dominates non adjacent edges in G . All point vertices in $V(BG_2(G)) - S$ have their eccentric vertices in S . Also, the line vertices of $V(BG_2(G)) - S$ have u or v as eccentric vertices, since eccentricity of every line vertex is two in $BG_2(G)$. Therefore, S is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma_{ed}(G) + 2$.

Remark 2.1 $\gamma_{ed}(G) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$ is not true. Refer Example 2.1.

Theorem 2.13 Let G be a graph with $\text{diam}(G) = 2$. If there exists a vertex $v \in V(G)$ such that $\langle N_2(v) \rangle$ is totally disconnected, then $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq \Delta(G) + 2$.

Proof: Let $v \in V(G)$ be such that $\langle N_2(v) \rangle$ is totally disconnected. Let $S = N(v) \cup \{u, w\}$, where $u, w \in N_2(v)$. Since $\langle N_2(v) \rangle$ is totally disconnected, all the edges of G are incident with vertices of S . Therefore, vertices of $BG_2(G) - S$ are adjacent to atleast one vertex in S . Also, the vertices of $V(BG_2(G)) - S$ has u, w as eccentric vertices. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \leq |S| = |N(v)| + 2 \leq \Delta(G) + 2$.

Theorem 2.14 Let G be a connected graph. Then line independent set of G is an eccentric dominating set for $BG_2(G)$ if and only if G is a graph with $p \geq 6$ and G has a perfect matching with $\text{diam}(G) \leq 2$.

Proof: Let D be a line independent set of G . If D is an eccentric dominating set for $BG_2(G)$, it dominates every point vertices of $BG_2(G)$, that is D is a line cover of G . D is independent and cover all vertices of G implies that D is a perfect matching. If $p \geq 3$ and $\beta_0(G) \geq 3$, then every edge in $E(G) - D$ has atleast one edge in D , which is not adjacent to e in G . Thus D dominates all line vertices of $BG_2(G)$ also. Hence, D is a dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Therefore, G must be a graph with even number of vertices and has a perfect matching. Also, eccentricity of every line vertex in $BG_2(G)$ is two and if $\text{diam}(G) \geq 3$, then eccentricity of point vertex is three in $BG_2(G)$. Hence, D is an eccentric dominating set implies that G is a graph with $p \geq 6$ and G has a perfect matching with $\text{diam}(G) \leq 2$.

Conversely, let G has a perfect matching with $\text{diam}(G) \leq 2$ and $p \geq 6$. This implies, G cannot be $K_{1,n}$. Let D be a perfect matching of G . D dominates all point and line vertices of $BG_2(G)$. Since $\text{diam}(G) \leq 2$ and $G \neq K_{1,n}$, line vertices of $BG_2(G)$ is of eccentricity two. Therefore, $BG_2(G)$ is a 2 self-centered graph. In $BG_2(G)$, every edge in $E(G) - D$ is adjacent with some edge in D . Hence, in $BG_2(G)$, every line vertex has eccentric vertex in D . Every point vertices of $V(G)$ is non incident with some edge of D in G . Therefore, point vertex in $BG_2(G)$ has eccentric vertex in D . Hence, D is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$.

Remark 2.1 If $p = 4$ and G has a perfect matching, then D cannot be a dominating set of $BG_2(G)$.

Theorem 2.15 Let G be a connected graph. Maximal independent set of G is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$ if and only if G satisfies any one of the following (i) $G = K_{1,n}$, $n \geq 3$ (ii) G is bipartite and if $v \in V(G) - D$ such that $e_G(v) = 2$ then v is not adjacent to atleast one element of D , if $v \in V(G) - D$ such that $e_G(v) \geq 3$ then there exists $w \in S$ such that $d(v, w) \geq 3$.

Proof: Let G be a connected graph. Let D be the maximal independent set of G . So, $D \subseteq V(G)$ such that D is independent. Since, D is maximal independent it is a dominating set of G . So, D dominates the point vertices in $BG_2(G)$. Now, to dominate the line vertices of $BG_2(G)$, D must be a point cover of G also. D is maximal independent implies that $V(G) - D$ is a point cover of G . Also, D is a point cover of G implies that $V(G) - D$ has no edges and so it is independent. Thus both D and $V(G) - D$ are independent. Therefore, G is bipartite. When $p > 3$ and $G \neq K_n$, every line vertex of $BG_2(G)$ has eccentric vertices in D . But point vertices which are not in D need not have eccentric vertices in D . D has eccentric vertices of other point vertices if D satisfies condition (ii) only. Hence the theorem is proved. On the otherhand, if all the conditions are satisfied, then any maximal independent set of G is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$.

Theorem 2.16 G is a connected (p, q) graph with $p \geq 4$. Set of all line vertices is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$ if and only if diameter of G is 1 or 2.

Proof: Eccentricity of line vertices in $BG_2(G)$ is always two and eccentricity of point vertex is 1, 2 or 3. Hence, $E(G)$ is an eccentric dominating set only when $\text{diam}(G) \leq 2$ by Theorem 1.3.

Converse: **Case(i):** $r(G) = d(G) = 1$. That is $G = K_n$. In this case, $E(G)$ is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$.

Case(ii): $r(G) = 1$, $d(G) = 2$. If $G = K_{1,n}$, $BG_2(G)$ is of radius one and $E(G)$ is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. When $G \neq K_{1,n}$, $BG_2(G)$ is two self centered. For a point vertex u , a line vertex e which is not incident with u in G is an eccentric vertex in $BG_2(G)$. So, $E(G)$ is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$.

Case(iii): $r(G) = d(G) = 2$. In this case also $BG_2(G)$ is 2 self-centered and $E(G)$ is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$.

Theorem 2.17 Let $G \neq K_{1,n}$ be a graph with $p \geq 3$. Then $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = 2$ if and only if G satisfies any one of the following: (i) $K_{1,2}$ (ii) K_2 (iii) $K_1 \cup K_2$.

Proof: Assume that $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = 2$.

Case(i): Let $D = \{u, v\} \subseteq V(G)$ is an eccentric dominating set for $BG_2(G)$.

D is a dominating set for $BG_2(G)$. Therefore, all point vertices are adjacent to u or v or both in G and all the edges in G are incident with u or v and the vertex u and v are non adjacent in G . Hence, D is a point cover of G . Suppose $d(u, v) \geq 3$, $D = \{u, v\}$ cannot be a point cover, so $d(u, v) \leq 2$. If $d(u, v) = 1$, the line vertex $e = uv$ cannot be dominated by D in $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $d(u, v)$ must be two in G . Let uwv be a path in G . Since D is a point cover, all the edges must be incident with u or v . But the vertex w is adjacent to both u and v and hence w has eccentric vertex in D if $e(w) = 1$ in G . Hence, D is an eccentric dominating set only when $d(u, v) = 2$ and w is a centre of G and G is of radius one. If there exists vertex x not adjacent to u and not adjacent to v and adjacent to w , then x is not dominated by D in $BG_2(G)$. Hence, the only possibility is $G = K_{1,2}$.

Case(ii): $D = \{u, e\} \subseteq V(BG_2(G))$, $u \in V(G)$, $e \in E(G)$ is an eccentric dominating set for $BG_2(G)$.

Subcase(i): $D = \{u, e\}$, e is incident with u in G . Let $e = uv \in E(G)$. D is an eccentric dominating set in $BG_2(G)$. This implies that eccentricity of v in $BG_2(G)$ is one. Thus, v is of eccentricity one in G . If there exists any other edges incident with v in G , then they cannot be dominated by D in $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $G = K_2$ only.

Subcase(ii): $D = \{u, e\}$, e is not incident with u . Let $e = xy \in E(G)$.

(i) Suppose u is adjacent to any one of x and y say x . In this case, eccentricity of x in G must be one. Hence, $r(G) = 1$ and there exists no other edges incident with x . Hence $G = K_{1,2}$. If u is adjacent to both x and y , the vertex y has no eccentric vertex in D . So, this case is not possible.

(ii) Suppose u is not adjacent to both x and y . Suppose u is not isolated there exists e_1 incident with u . Let $e_1 = uu_1 \in E(G)$. Then e_1 is adjacent to both u and e in $BG_2(G)$, so e_1 has no eccentric vertex in D . So, this is not possible. So u must be isolated and there exists no other edges. Hence $G = K_2 \cup K_1$.

Case(iii): $D = \{e_1, e_2\} \subseteq V(BG_2(G))$, $e_1, e_2 \in E(G)$ is an eccentric dominating set for $BG_2(G)$.

Subcase(i): $D = \{e_1, e_2\}$, e_1 and e_2 are adjacent in G . D is an eccentric dominating set for $BG_2(G)$. D is a dominating set for $BG_2(G)$. Therefore, all point vertices incident with e_1 or e_2 or both in G and e_1, e_2 are adjacent in G . Hence, G must be $K_{1,2}$.

Subcase(ii): $D = \{e_1, e_2\}$, e_1 and e_2 are non adjacent in G . Let $e_1 = uv$, $e_2 = xy \in E(G)$. D is a dominating set of $BG_2(G)$ implies that there exists no other point vertices and hence, no non adjacent edges. If there exists an edge e adjacent to both e_1 and e_2 in G , then in $BG_2(G)$ the corresponding line vertex cannot be dominated by D in $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $G = 2K_2$, and in this case D is a dominating set, but point vertices has no eccentric vertices. Hence, this case is also not possible.

This proves the theorem.

3. Eccentric Domination number of $BG_2(G)$ for some particular graphs

In this section, the exact value of $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$ for some particular classes of graphs are determined.

Theorem 3.1 For a non-trivial path P_n on n vertices, where $n \geq 3$.

(i) $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) = (n/3) + 1$, if $n = 3k$, $k > 1$.

(ii) $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) = \lfloor n/3 \rfloor + 1$, if $n = 3k + 1$

(iii) $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) = \lceil n/3 \rceil + 1$, if $n = 3k + 2$

Proof: Let $V(P_n) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ and $e_i = v_i v_{i+1}$, $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. Let $u_i \in V(BG_2(P_n))$ be the vertex corresponding to e_i in $BG_2(P_n)$. Then $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n, u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_{n-1} \in V(BG_2(P_n))$. Thus $|V(BG_2(P_n))| = 2n - 1$.

Case(i): $n = 3k$.

Let $S = \{u_1, v_3, v_6, \dots, v_{n-3}, v_n\}$. S is a minimal eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(P_n)$. $|S| = \lfloor n/3 \rfloor + 1$. Therefore, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) \leq (n/3) + 1$. We have $\gamma(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$. Therefore, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) \geq \gamma(BG_2(G)) = (n/3) + 1$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) = (n/3) + 1$.

Case(ii): $n = 3k + 1$.

Let $S = \{u_1, v_3, v_6, \dots, v_{n-1}\}$. S is a minimal eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(P_n)$. $|S| = \lfloor n/3 \rfloor + 1$. Therefore, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) \leq \lfloor n/3 \rfloor + 1$. We have $\gamma(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$. Therefore, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) \geq \gamma(BG_2(G)) = \lfloor n/3 \rfloor + 1$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) = \lfloor n/3 \rfloor + 1$.

Case(iii): $n = 3k + 2$

Let $S = \{u_1, v_3, v_6, \dots, v_{n-2}, v_n\}$. S is a minimal eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(P_n)$. $|S| = \lceil n/3 \rceil + 1$. Therefore, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) \leq \lceil n/3 \rceil + 1$. We have $\gamma(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$. Therefore, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) \geq \gamma(BG_2(G)) = \lceil n/3 \rceil + 1$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n)) = \lceil n/3 \rceil + 1$.

Remark 3.1: When $G = P_2$. $S = \{v_1\}$ is a minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_2)) = 1$. When $G = P_3$. $S = \{v_1, v_1\}$ is a minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_2)) = 2$.

Theorem 3.2 For $n \geq 5$, (i) $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_n)) = (n/3) + 1$, $n = 3k$.

(ii) $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_n)) = \lceil n/3 \rceil + 1$, $n = 3k + 1$ or $n = 3k + 2$.

Proof: Let $V(C_n) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ and $e_i = v_i v_{i+1}$, $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ and $e_n = v_n v_1$. Let u_i be the vertex corresponding to e_i in $BG_2(C_n)$. Then $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n, u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n \in V(BG_2(C_n))$. Thus $|V(BG_2(C_n))| = 2n$.

Case(i): $n = 3k$

Let $S = \{v_1, v_4, v_7, \dots, v_{n-2}, u_{n-1}\}$. S is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(C_n)$. $|S| = (n/3) + 1$. Therefore, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_n)) \leq (n/3) + 1$. We have $\gamma(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$. Therefore, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_n)) \geq \gamma(BG_2(G)) = (n/3) + 1$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_n)) = (n/3) + 1$.

Case(ii): $n = 3k + 1$ or $n = 3k + 2$.

Let $S = \{v_1, v_4, v_7, \dots, v_{n-1}, u_{n-1}\}$. S is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(C_n)$. $|S| = \lceil n/3 \rceil + 1$. Therefore, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_n)) \leq \lceil n/3 \rceil + 1$. We have $\gamma(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$. Therefore, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_n)) \geq \gamma(BG_2(G)) = \lceil n/3 \rceil + 1$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_n)) = \lceil n/3 \rceil + 1$.

Remark 3.2 When $G = C_3, C_4$. $S = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ is a minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_3)) = \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_4)) = 3$. When $G = C_5$. $S = \{v_1, v_3, v_5\}$ is a minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_5)) = 3$.

Theorem 3.3 $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(K_n)) = 3$, $n \geq 3$

Proof: Let $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n$ be the vertices of K_n and let u_{ij} , $i < j$, $i, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ be the added vertices corresponding the edges e_{ij} of K_n to obtain $BG_2(K_n)$. Thus $V(BG_2(K_n)) = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n\} \cup \bigcup_{i < j} \{u_{ij}\}$, $i, j = 1, 2,$

$3, \dots, n$. The graph $BG_2(K_n)$ has $n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ vertices. Eccentricity of every point vertex and line

vertex of $BG_2(K_n)$ is two. Therefore it is a self-centered graph. Let $S = \{v_1, v_2, u_{12}\}$, $v_1, v_2 \in V(G)$ and $u_{12} \in E(G)$. S dominates all point vertices and line vertices and is also an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(K_n)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(K_n)) = 3$.

Remark 3.3 When $G = K_2$, $S = \{v_1\}$ is a minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(K_n)) = 1$.

Theorem 3.4 $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(K_{1,n})) = 3$, $n \geq 3$.

Proof: $V' = V(BG_2(K_{1,n}))$. Let $S = \{v, v_1, v_n\}$, where v is the central vertex of G and v_1, v_n are pendant vertices. The central vertex dominates all point vertices and line vertices in $V' - S$ and v_1, v_n are eccentric vertices of $V' - S$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(K_{1,n})) = 3$.

Remark 3.4 When $G = K_{1,2}$. $S = \{e_1, e_2\}$ is a minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(K_{1,2})) = 2$

Remark 3.5 Let $S = \{v, v_1, e_1\}$, where $e_1 = vv_1 \in E(G)$. S is also an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(K_{1,n})$.

Theorem 3.5 $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(K_{m,n})) = 3$, $m, n \geq 2$.

Proof: When $G = K_{m,n}$. $V(G) = V_1 \cup V_2$. $|V_1| = m$ and $|V_2| = n$. $E(G) = \{e_{ij} / 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n\}$ where $e_{ij} = u_i v_j$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n$. Thus $V(BG_2(K_{m,n})) = (V_1 \cup V_2) \cup \{e_{ij} / 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n\}$. Let $S = \{u, v, e\}$, $u \in V_1, v \in V_2$ and $uv = e \in E(G)$. The vertex u dominates all point vertices of V_2 and line vertices which are edges incident with u in G . The vertex v dominates all point vertices of V_1 and line vertices which are edges incident with v in G . The line vertex e dominates all line vertices which are edges not incident with both u and v . The vertex u is an eccentric vertex of V_1 and non incident edges of G and the vertex v is an eccentric vertex of V_2 and non incident edges of G . Therefore, S is an minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(K_{m,n})$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(K_{m,n})) = 3$.

Theorem 3.6 $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(W_n)) = 3$, where $W_n = K_1 + P_n$.

Proof: Let $S = \{u, v, e\}$, where u and v are adjacent vertices and v is the central vertex. $uv = e \in E(G)$. u and v dominates all point vertices and incident edges in $BG_2(W_n)$ and e dominates non adjacent edges in $BG_2(W_n)$. The vertex u is a eccentric vertex of non adjacent point vertices and non incident line vertices and the vertex e is a eccentric vertex of non adjacent line vertices and non incident point vertices in G . Therefore, eccentricity of every point vertex and line vertex of $BG_2(W_n)$ is two. This implies, it is a self-centered graph. S is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(W_n)$. Also, S is a minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(W_n)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(W_n)) = 3$.

Theorem 3.7 $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(F_n)) = 3$, where $F_n = K_1 + P_n$.

Proof: Let $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n, v$ (v is the central vertex of F_n) be the vertices of F_n and let $e_j = vv_j$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, and $v_i v_j = e_{ij}$ ($j = i + 1, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$) be the edges of F_n . Let $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n, v, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n, e_{12}, e_{23}, \dots, e_{n-1,n}$ be the corresponding vertices of $BG_2(F_n)$. Thus $V(BG_2(F_n))$ has $3n$ vertices. $S = \{v, v_1, e_1\}$ is the eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(F_n)$. Eccentricity of every point vertex and line vertex of $BG_2(F_n)$ is two. Therefore it is a self-centered graph. The vertex v_1 is an eccentric vertex of e_j , $j > 1$ in $BG_2(F_n)$. The vertex v is the eccentric vertex of the line vertex e_{12} in $BG_2(F_n)$. For other e_{ij} 's v is the eccentric vertex in $BG_2(F_n)$. For point vertex v_i , $i > 1$, line vertex e is an eccentric point. Therefore, S is a minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(F_n)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(F_n)) = 3$.

Theorem 3.8 $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n^+)) = n$.

Proof: Let $G = P_n^+$ be a graph obtained from P_n by attaching exactly one pendant edge at each vertex of P_n . Let $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n$ be the vertices and $e_{12}, e_{23}, e_{34}, \dots, e_{n-1,n}$ be the edges in P_n , where $e_{i,i+1} = v_i v_{i+1}$, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$. Let u_i be the pendant vertex attached to v_i in P_n^+ , $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$. Then $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n, u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n, e_{11}, e_{22}, e_{33}, \dots, e_{nn}, e_{12}, e_{23}, e_{34}, \dots, e_{n-1,n} \in V(BG_2(P_n^+))$. Thus $|V(BG_2(P_n^+))| = 4n - 1$. Let $S = \{u_1, u_n, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_{n-1}\}$. u_1 and u_n are two peripheral vertices $BG_2(G)$. S is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(P_n^+)$. $|S| = n$. Thus, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n^+)) \leq n$. Also, $\gamma(BG_2(G)) \leq \gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G))$. $\gamma(G) = n$ and $\gamma(BG_2(G)) \geq \gamma(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(P_n^+)) = n$.

Theorem 3.9 $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_n^+)) = n$.

Proof: Let $G = C_n^+$ be a graph obtained from C_n by attaching exactly one pendant edge at each vertex of C_n . Let $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n$ be the vertices and $e_{12}, e_{23}, e_{34}, \dots, e_{n1}$ be the edges in C_n , where $e_{i,i+1} = v_i v_{i+1}$, $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ and $e_{n1} = v_n v_1$. Let u_i be the pendant vertex attached to v_i in C_n^+ , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, where $e_i = u_i v_i$, $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then $v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n, u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_n, e_1, e_2, e_3, \dots, e_n, e_{12}, e_{23}, e_{34}, \dots, e_{n1} \in V(BG_2(C_n^+))$. Thus $|V(BG_2(C_n^+))| = 4n$. $u_i, v_i \in V(BG_2(C_n^+))$ has all u_j 's and v_j 's, $i \neq j$ as eccentric vertices and $e_{ii} \in V(BG_2(C_n^+))$ has all u_j 's and v_j 's, $i \neq j$ as eccentric vertices. $e_{ij} \in V(BG_2(C_n^+))$ has u_r or u_s as eccentric vertices. Let $S = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_n\}$. S is an eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(C_n^+)$. $|S| = n$. Therefore, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_n^+)) \leq n$. $\gamma(BG_2(G)) \geq \gamma(G) = n$. This implies that $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) \geq n$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(C_n^+)) = n$.

Theorem 3.10 If G is a wounded spider with atleast one non-wounded leg, then $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = s + 2$, where s is the number of support vertices which are adjacent to non-wounded legs.

Proof: Let G be a wounded spider. Let u be the vertex of maximum degree $\Delta(G)$, and S be the set of support vertices which are adjacent to non-wounded legs. In $BG_2(G)$, the set S form a dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. But it is not an eccentric dominating set. Adding any one peripheral vertex of G , form a minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = s + 2$.

Theorem 3.11 If G is a spider such that length of each leg is two, then $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = \Delta(G) + 1$.

Proof: Let G be a spider and u be a vertex of maximum degree $\Delta(G)$. u is the central vertex. In $BG_2(G)$, $N_G(u)$ dominates all point vertices and line vertices. Adding any one peripheral vertex of G with $N_G(u)$, form a minimum eccentric dominating set of $BG_2(G)$. Hence, $\gamma_{ed}(BG_2(G)) = \Delta(G) + 1$.

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