

**DOMINATION POLYNOMIALS OF THE JEWEL GRAPH AND
ITS COMPLEMENT**

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Abstract: Let $G = (V(G), E(G))$ be a simple graph. The Jewel graph J_n is a graph with vertex set $V(J_n) = \{u, v, x, y, u_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and edge set $E(J_n) = \{ux, uy, xy, xv, yv, uu_i, vu_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$. The domination polynomial of a graph G of order n is the polynomial $D(G, x) = \sum_{i=\gamma(G)}^n d(G, i)x^i$, where $d(G, i)$ is the number of dominating sets of G of cardinality i . In this paper, we present various domination polynomials of the Jewel graph J_n . Also we determine the same results for the complement of the Jewel graph.

Keywords and Phrases: Domination polynomial, Jewel graph..

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1. Introduction

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple graph with vertex set $V = V(G)$ and edge set $E = E(G)$. A set $D \subseteq V$ is a dominating set if every vertex in $V - D$ is adjacent to a vertex in D . The domination number $\gamma(G)$ is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set in G . A dominating set with cardinality $\gamma(G)$ is called a γ -set. For a detailed treatment of this parameter the reader is referred to [8].

A dominating set $D_i \subseteq V(G)$ is an independent dominating set [5] if the induced subgraph $\langle D_i \rangle$ has no edges. Independent domination number is the minimum size of an independent dominating set of G and is denoted by $i(G)$. A dominating set $D_t \subseteq V(G)$ is a total dominating set [5] if the induced subgraph $\langle D_t \rangle$ has