

$\gamma_e$  - GRAPHS OF GRAPHS

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**Abstract:** A set  $S \subseteq V$  is an equitable dominating set of a graph  $G = (V, E)$  if every vertex in  $V - S$  is equitably adjacent to at least one vertex in  $S$ . The equitable domination number  $\gamma_e(G)$  of  $G$  equals the minimum cardinality of an equitable dominating set  $S$  in  $G$ ; we say that such a set  $S$  is a  $\gamma_e$ -set. In this paper we consider the family of all  $\gamma_e$  - sets in a graph  $G$  and we define the  $\gamma_e$  - graph  $G(\gamma_e) = (V(\gamma_e), E(\gamma_e))$  of  $G$  to be the graph whose vertices  $V(\gamma_e)$  correspond 1-to-1 with the  $\gamma_e$ -sets of  $G$ , and two  $\gamma_e$ -sets, say  $D_1$  and  $D_2$ , are adjacent in  $E(\gamma_e)$  if there exists a vertex  $v \in D_1$  and a vertex  $w \in D_2$  such that  $v$  is adjacent to  $w$  and  $D_1 = D_2 - \{w\} \cup \{v\}$ , or equivalently,  $D_2 = D_1 - \{v\} \cup \{w\}$ . In this paper we initiate the study of  $\gamma_e$ - graph of graphs.

**Keywords and Phrases:** Equitable dominating set.

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## 1. Introduction

A set  $S \subseteq V$  is an *dominating set* of a graph  $G = (V, E)$  if every vertex in  $V - S$  is adjacent to at least one vertex in  $S$ . The *domination number*  $\gamma(G)$  of  $G$  equals the minimum cardinality of a dominating set  $S$ . For a comprehensive survey of domination in graphs, refer [4, 5]. For graph theoretic terminologies we refer [3].