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Odd and Even Number of the Zero Divisor Graph

R. Pandimeenal[1], K. Asha Devi[2]
[1]M.Phil. Scholar, Dept. of Mathematics, Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Inst. of Science and Tech., Thanjavur, India
[2]Assistant Professor, Dept. of Mathematics, Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Inst. of Science and Tech., Thanjavur, India

***Abstract*: The odd and even number of zero divisor graph P(γ(Zm)) shows the maximum value of p(γ(Zm)), where m is positive integer.**

***Keywords*: Odd and Even number, zero divisor graph.**

1. Introduction

For the past three decades zero divisor graph theory has established itself as a worthwhile mathematical discipline and there are many applications of graph theory to a wide variety of subjects which include operation research, physics, chemistry, economics, genetics, sociology, linguistics, engineering, computer science, etc. The development of many branched in mathematics has been necessitated while considering certain real life problems arising in practical life on problems arising in other science [1], [2].

2. Mathematic formulation

Definition 1.1

The odd and even number of $\gamma(\mathrm{P_m})$, denoted by $A\big(\gamma(\mathrm{P_m})\big)$ is defined by,

$$\gamma(\mathrm{Z_m}) = \begin{Bmatrix} \frac{|L(J)|}{|J|}, where\ S \subseteq V\big(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_m})\big), S \neq \emptyset, \\ \mathrm{L(S)} \neq V\big(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_m})\big) \end{Bmatrix}$$

which satisfies the following conditions;

(i) $\mathrm{L(J)} \cup \mathrm{J} = V\big(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_m})\big)$
(ii) $L(J) \cap \mathrm{J} \neq \emptyset$
(iii) $d(x) \leq d(y) for\ x \in J\ and\ y \in L(J)$
(iv) No two vertices in S are adjacent.

Lemma 2.2

The domination set $\gamma(\mathrm{Z_m})$ is connected and m is a composite number.

Theorem 2.3

The even number $p > 2$, then $A\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{2p}}\big)\Big) = \frac{1}{p-1}$.

Proof:

The set$\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{2p}}\big)$ is $\{2,4,6,\ldots,2(p-1),p\}$. $\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{2p}}\big)$ be the vertex with a star graph $K_{1,p-1}$. Let J be a non-empty subset of the vertex set $V\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{2p}}\big)\Big)$, then for any $u \in S$, such that $d(x) < d\,(v)$, where $v \in V-J$. Clearly, all the vertices are of minimum degree except p, then $S = \{2,4,\ldots.2(p-1)\}$, that is $|J| = p-1$ and the neighbourhood of the set $J = L(J)$ and $|L(J)| = p-(p-1) = 1$. Hence,

$$A\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{2p}}\big)\Big) = \frac{|L(J)|}{|J|} = \frac{1}{p-1}$$

Theorem 2.4

For any number p, $b\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{p^2}}\big)\Big) = \frac{1}{p-2}$.

Proof:

The vertex set of $\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{2p}}\big)$ is $\{p, 2p, 3p, \ldots, p(p-1)\}$. Any two vertices in $P\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{p^2}}\big)\Big)$ are adjacent. The highest subset of $P\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{p^2}}\big)\Big)$ then $\{\mathrm{p, 2p, 3p, \ldots. p(p-2)}\} \in \mathrm{J}$ implies $|J| = p-2$ and the neighbourhood of the set J contains only one point $\{p(p-1)\}$ that is $|L(J)| = 1$. Clearly,

$$A\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{p^2}}\big)\Big) = \frac{|L(J)|}{|J|} = \frac{1}{p-1}$$

Theorem 2.5

Let p and q be the distinct prime numbers with $p < q$, then $A\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{pq}}\big)\Big) = \frac{p-1}{q-1}$.

Proof:

The vertex set of $\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{pq}}\big)$ is

$$\{p, 2p, 3p, \ldots, p(q-1), q, 2q, 3q, \ldots, (p-1)q\}.$$

Let J and $L(J)$ be the lower degree set and the neighbourhood of J respectively.

Case (i):

Let $p = 2$, q is any even > 2. We know that,

$$P\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{2q}}\big)\Big) = \frac{1}{q-1} = \frac{p-1}{q-1}.$$

Case(ii) :

Let $p = 3$, q is any odd > 3.

The set of $\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{3q}}\big)$ is $\{3,6,\ldots,3(q-1), q, 2q\}$. Let $u = q$ and $v = 2q$ be two vertices in $\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{3q}}\big)$ with higher degree then there exist any other vertex $\chi \neq q$ and $\chi \neq 2q$ in $\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{3q}}\big)$ such that χ is adjacent to both x and yy. That is, $x\chi = y\chi = 0$. But $xy \neq 0$. Therefore x and y are non-adjacent vertices.

Then the vertex set $V\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{3q}}\big)\Big)$ can be partitioned into two parts J and $L(J)$ such that $J = \{3,6,\ldots.,3(q-1)\}$ and $L(J) = \{x, yy\} = \{q, 2q\}$.

Clearly $|J| = q-1$ and $|L(J)| = 2$, then $\Big|V\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{3q}}\big)\Big)\Big| = |J| + |L(J)| = q-1+2 = q+1$..

Then, $b\Big(\gamma\big(\mathrm{Z_{3p}}\big)\Big) = \frac{|L(J)|}{|J|} = \frac{2}{q-1} = \frac{p-1}{q-1}$,

$where\ p = 3\ and\ q > 3.$

Case (iii) : Let $p < q$.

The vertex set

$\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{pq}}) = \{p, 2p, 3p, \dots, p(q-1), q, 2q, 3q, \dots, (p-1)q\}$.

Then,

$\left|V\left(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{pq}})\right)\right| = |J| + |L(J)| = p - 1 + q - 1 = p + q - 2.$

(i.e) $J = \{p, 2p, .., p(q-1)\}$ and

$L(J) = \{q, 2q, .., (p-1)q\}$.

Clearly, $d(x) < d(y)$ where $x \in J$ and $y \in L(J)$. Since, every vertex in J are adjacent to all the vertices in $L(J)$. Using all the above cases,

$$P\left(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{pq}})\right) = \frac{|L(J)|}{|J|} = \frac{p-1}{q-1}.$$

Similarly,

For any prime $p > 4$, $b\left(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{4^m}})\right) = \frac{15}{4^{m-1}-16}$.

Proof:

The vertex set of $\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{4^m}})$ is $\{4,8,\dots,4(4^{m-1}-1)\}$ and $\left|V\left(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{4^m}})\right)\right| = 4^{m-1} - 1$ The proof is called the method of induction.

Case (i): Let $m = 5$.

The vertex set of $\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{256}})$ is $\{4,8,\dots 252\}$ and $\left|V\left(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{256}})\right)\right| = 32$. Let J be the vertex subset of V and $N(J)$ be the neibourhood of S such that $d(u) < d(v)$ where $u \in S$ and $v \in N(J)$. Let $x = 48, y = 96$ and $x = 3$ then $ux = uy = 0$. This implies that the vertices 27 and 54 are adjacent to all the remaining vertices of $\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{256}})$.

Clearly, $27,54 \in N(J)$. Consider another vertex set $X = \{12,24,48,96, 192, 384\}$ which is the next maximum degree compared to the vertices $27,54$. Let $x = 48$ and $y = 96$ then xy is divided by 256 that is x and y are adjacent. Hence,

$$P\left(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{256}})\right) = \frac{|L(J)|}{|J|} = \frac{15}{32} = \frac{15}{4^{5-1} - 16} = \frac{15}{4^{m-1} - 8}.$$

Case (ii) : Let $m = 5$.

The vertex set of $\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{256}})$ is $\{4,8,\dots 256\}$ and $\left|V\left(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{243}})\right)\right| = 80$. Using case(i), the vertex set $X = \{8,162\}$. Since, the vertices in X has highest degree then $X \in N(S)$. The vertex set $Y = \{27,54,108,135,189,216\}$ is the next maximum degree compared to the vertex set X. Let $u = 27$ and $v = 216$ in Y then uv is divided by 243 that is u and v are adjacent. Using case(i), any five vertices in Y belongs to $L(J)$.

Thus, $L(J) = \{12,24,48,96, 192, 384\}$.

Case (iii) : Let $m > 5$.

In general, $\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{4^m}})$ is $\{4,8,\dots,4(4^{m-1}-1)\}$

$$\left|V\left(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{4^m}})\right)\right| = 4^{m-1} - 1.$$

Clearly,

$$|J| = \left|V\left(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{4^m}})\right)\right| - |N(J)| = 4^{m-1} - 1 - 15 = 4^{m-1} - 16$$

Hence,

$$P\left(\gamma(\mathrm{Z_{256}})\right) = \frac{|L(J)|}{|J|} = \frac{15}{4^{m-1} - 16}$$

3. Conclusion

The zero-divisor graph looks to extract sure essential information related to zero-divisors graph. The odd and even number of zero divisor graph P(γ($\mathrm{Z_m}$)) shows the maximum value of p(γ ($\mathrm{Z_m}$)).

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