On the $k$-Metric Dimension of a Barbell Graph and a $t$-fold Wheel Graph

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Abstract

Let $G$ be a connected and simple graph with the vertex set $V(G)$ and the edge set $E(G)$. The set $S \subseteq V(G)$ is called a $k$-metric generator for $G$ if and only if for every two pairs different vertices $u,v \in V(G)$, there are at least $k$ vertices $w_1,w_2,\ldots,w_k \in S$ such that $d(u,w_i) \neq d(v,w_i)$ for every $i \in \{1,2,\ldots,k\}$, with $d(u,v)$ is the length of shortest $u-v$ path. A minimum $k$-metric generator is called a $k$-metric basis and its cardinality is called the $k$-metric dimension of $G$, denoted by $\dim_k(G)$. A barbell graph $B_{n,n}$ for $n \geq 3$ is the simple graph obtained from two complete graph $K_n$ connected by a bridge. A $t$-fold wheel graph $W_{nt}$ for $t \geq 2$ and $n \geq 3$ is the simple graph that contain the central $t$ vertex which are adjacent to each vertex in a cycle, but not adjacent to each other. In this paper, we determine the $k$-metric dimension of a barbell graph and a $t$-fold wheel graph.

Keywords: $k$-metric dimension, $k$-metric generator, barbell graph, $t$-fold wheel graph

1. Introduction

Graph theory is one branch of mathematics that deals with a network of point connected by lines. According to Chartrand et al. [1], a graph $G$ is a finite nonempty set $V$ of objects called vertices together with a possibly empty set $E$ of 2-element subsets of $V$ called edges. The development of research on graph theory has given rise to new concepts. One of the new concepts in graph theory is the metric dimension. The metric dimension was introduced by Slater [2] in 1975, then Harary and Melter [3] in 1976 also introduced the same concept. Along with development of research in graph theory, new concept was emerged to expand the concept of the metric dimension, that is the $k$-metric dimension. In 2015, Estrada-Moreno et al. [4] discovered the $k$-metric dimension of path graphs, cycle graphs, tree graphs and graphs resulting from joint operations with vertices on each graph are twin vertices. In 2016, Estrada-Moreno et al. [5] discovered the $k$-metric dimension of corona product graphs. In 2017, Geetha and Sooryanarayana [6] discovered the 2-metric dimension of Cartesian product graphs. In 2017, Yero et al. [7] investigated computing the $k$-metric dimension of a graphs. In 2018, Rahmadi [8] discovered the $k$-metric dimension of double fan graph and some related graphs. In this paper, we determine the $k$-metric dimension of a barbell graph and a $t$-fold wheel graph.

1.1. Our Contribution

This paper presents the $k$-metric dimensions in several graph classes that have never been examined. This paper presents the $k$-metric dimensions on the barbell graph
and t-fold wheel graph that refer to Estrada-Moreno et al. [3].

1.2. Paper Structure

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents the results of the k-metric dimensions on the barbell graph and t-fold wheel graph. Finally, Section 3 concludes the paper and presents direction for future research.

2. Main Result

Before starting the main results we give the following definition and lemma due to Estrada-Moreno et al. [4].

Definition 1. Let G be a graph. Two vertices x,y are called false twins if N(x) = N(y) and x,y are called true twins if N[x] = N[y]. Two vertices x,y are twins if they are false twins or true twins. A vertex x is said to be a twin if there exists a vertex y ∈ V(G) - {x} such that x and y are twins in G.

Lemma 1. A connected graph G of order n ≥ 2 is 2-metric dimensional if and only if G has twin vertices.

2.1. k-Metric Dimension of a Barbell Graph

Ghosh et al. [9] defined a barbell graph is the simple graph obtained from two complete graph Kn connected by a bridge.

The following Table 1 is the distance of every two different vertices on the barbell graph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>V1</th>
<th>V2</th>
<th>V3</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>Vn</th>
<th>Vn+1</th>
<th>Vn+2</th>
<th>Vn+3</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>V2n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 the distance of every two different vertices on the barbell graph.

Distance V1 V2 V3 ... Vn Vn+1 Vn+2 Vn+3 ... V2n
V1 0 1 1 ... 1 2 3 3 ... 3
V2 1 0 1 ... 1 2 3 3 ... 3
V3 1 1 0 ... 1 2 3 3 ... 3
V4 1 1 1 ... 1 2 3 3 ... 3

Lemma 2. Let Bn,n be a barbell graph with n ≥ 3, then Bn,n is a 2-metric dimension graph.

Proof. Let Bn,n be a barbell graph with order 2n. Based on Figure 1 obtained that N Bn,n [v1] = N Bn,n [v2] = ... = N Bn,n [v 2n] and N Bn,n [v 2n+1] = N Bn,n [v 2n+3] = ... = N Bn,n [v 4n]. so v 2n+1,v 2n+3,...,v 2n, is a twin vertices. Based on Lemma 1 obtained that Bn,n is a 2-metric dimension graph.

Lemma 3. Let Bn,n be a barbell graph with n ≥ 3. If S is a 2-metric generator for Bn,n so | S | ≥ 2n - 2.

Proof. Let S be a 2-metric generator, meaning that for each u, v ∈ V (Bn,n) has W ∈ S such that r(u | W) ≠ r(v | W) with |W| = 2. Suppose S is 2-metric generator with |S| < 2n - 2, then there is set S that is S ⊂ Vp \ [1 ≤ i ≤ (2n - 2) - 1] with 1 ≤ p ≤ 2n. Based on table 1 there is r(u | W) = r(v | W) for each W ∈ S with |W| = 2. This contradicts with the statement that S is a 2-metric generator. The presumption is false and must be denied, thus S is not 2-metric generator. So, obtained that |S| ≥ 2n - 2.

Theorem 1. Let Bn,n be a barbell graph. Then for n ≥ 3 dim2(Bn,n) = 2n - 2.

Proof. Based on Lemma 2, given Bn,n is a 2-metric dimension graph for n ≥ 3, it means there is 2-metric basis on Bn,n.

Let S = {v1, v2, v3, v4, ..., v 2n-1, v 2n+1, v 2n+3, ..., v 2n} it will be show that S set is 2-metric basis. The following is given a representation of each vertex in Bn,n with respect to S are

r(v 1) | S | = (0, 1, 1, 1, ..., 1, 3, 3, ..., 3);

r(v 2) | S | = (1, 0, 1, 1, ..., 1, 3, 3, ..., 3);

r(v 3) | S | = (1, 1, 0, 1, ..., 1, 3, 3, ..., 3);

r(v 4) | S | = (1, 1, 1, 0, ..., 1, 3, 3, ..., 3);

r(v 2n) | S | = (1, 1, 1, 1, ..., 1, 2, 2, ..., 2);

r(v 2n+1) | S | = (2, 2, 2, 2, ..., 2, 2, 1, 1, ...);

r(v 2n+3) | S | = (3, 3, 3, 3, ..., 3, 0, 1, ...);

r(v 4n) | S | = (3, 3, 3, 3, ..., 3, 1, 0, ...).

□
Based on the representation obtained if taken $W \subseteq S$ with $|W| = 2$ for each $u, v \in V(B_{n,n})$ applies $r(u|W) \neq r(v|W)$. Thus it is obtained that $S$ is 2-metric generator. Furthermore, based on Lemma 3, it is obtained that $S$ is 2-metric basis, and so $\text{dim}_2(B_{n,n}) = 2n - 2$. 

### 2.2. k-Metric Dimension of a t-fold Wheel Graph

Wallis [10], defined a t-fold wheel graph which is the simple graph that contains the central t vertex which are adjacent to each vertex in cycle, but not adjacent to each other.

![Figure 2 t-fold wheel Graph $W_n^t$](image)

#### Lemma 4. Let $W_n^t$ be a t-fold wheel graph with $t \geq 2$ and $n \geq 3$, then $W_n^t$ is a 2-metric dimension graph.

**Proof.** Let $W_n^t$ is t-fold wheel graph with order $t + n$. Based on Figure 2 obtained that $N_{W_n^t}(u_1) = N_{W_n^t}(u_2) = N_{W_n^t}(u_3) = ... = N_{W_n^t}(u_t)$, so $u_1, u_2, u_3, ..., u_t$ is a twin vertices. Based on Lemma 1 obtained that $W_n^t$ is a 2-metric dimension graph.

#### Lemma 5. Let $W_n^t$ be a t-fold wheel graph with $t \geq 2$ and $n \geq 3$. If $S$ is a 2-metric generator for $W_n^t$ so $|S| \geq t + n$.

**Proof.** Let $S$ be a 2-metric generator, meaning that for each $u, v \in V(W_n^t)$ has $W \subseteq S$ such that $r(u|W) \neq r(v|W)$ with $|W| = 2$. Suppose $S$ is a 2-metric generator with $|S| < t + n \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$. Let $V_1 = \{u_1, u_2, u_3, ..., u_t\}$ and $V_2 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, ..., v_t\}$. Defined $S_1 = S \cap V_1$ and $S_2 = S \cap V_2$. Because $|S_1| + |S_2| < t + n \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$, there are $u, v \in V_1 \setminus S$ such that $r(u|W) \neq r(v|W)$ for each $W \subseteq S$ with $|W| = 2$. This contradicts with the statement that $S$ is a 2-metric generator. The presumption is false and must be denied, thus $S$ is not 2-metric generator. So, $|S| \geq t + n$.

#### Lemma 6. Let $W_n^t$ be a t-fold wheel graph with $t \geq 2$ and $n \geq 5$. If $S$ is a 2-metric generator for $W_n^t$ so $|S| \geq t + \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$.

**Proof.** Let $S$ be a 2-metric generator, meaning that for each $u, v \in V(W_n^t)$ has $W \subseteq S$ such that $r(u|W) \neq r(v|W)$ with $|W| = 2$. Suppose $S$ is a 2-metric generator with $|S| < t + \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$. Let $V_1 = \{u_1, u_2, u_3, ..., u_t\}$ and $V_2 = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, ..., v_t\}$. Defined $S_1 = S \cap V_1$ and $S_2 = S \cap V_2$. Because $|S_1| + |S_2| < t + \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$, there are $u, v \in V_1 \setminus S$ such that $r(u|W) \neq r(v|W)$ for each $W \subseteq S$ with $|W| = 2$. This contradicts with the statement that $S$ is a 2-metric generator. The presumption is false and must be denied, thus $S$ is not 2-metric generator. So, obtained that $|S| \geq t + \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil$.

#### Theorem 2. Let $W_n^t$ be a t-fold wheel graph. Then for $t \geq 2$ and $n \geq 3$

$$\text{dim}_2(W_n^t) = \begin{cases} t + n, & t \geq 2 \text{ and } n = 3,4 \\ t + \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil, & t \geq 2 \text{ and } n \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

**Proof.** Based on Lemma 4, given $W_n^t$ is a 2-metric dimension graph for $t \geq 2$ and $n \geq 3$, it means there is 2-metric basis on $W_n^t$. In this case, the proof is divided into two cases according to the value of $t$ and $n$.

*Case 1.* $t \geq 2$ and $n = 3,4$.

Let $S = \{u_1, u_2, ..., u_t, v_1, v_2, ..., v_t\}$ it will be show that $S$ is 2-metric basis. The following is given a representation of each vertex in $W_n^t$ with respect to $S$ are

$$r(u_1|S) = (0, 2, ..., 2, 1, 1, ..., 1)$$
$$r(u_2|S) = (2, 0, ..., 2, 1, 1, ..., 1)$$

$$r(u_3|S) = (2, 2, ..., 0, 1, 1, ..., 1)$$
$$r(v_1|S) = (1, 1, ..., 1, 0, 1, ..., 2)$$
$$r(v_2|S) = (1, 1, ..., 1, 1, 0, ..., 1)$$

$$r(v_3|S) = (1, 1, ..., 1, 1, 2, ..., 0)$$

Based on this representation, if taken $W \subseteq S$ with $|W| = 2$, then for every $u, v \in V(W_n^t)$ applies $r(u|W) \neq r(v|W)$. Thus it is obtained that $S$ is a 2-metric generator. Furthermore, based on Lemma 5, it is obtained that $S$ is 2-metric basis, and so $\text{dim}_2(W_n^t) = t + n$.

*Case 2.* $t \geq 2$ and $n \geq 5$.

The proof for $t \geq 2$ and $n \geq 5$ divided into two cases, that are $n$ odd and $n$ even.

(1) For $n$ odd.

Let $S = \{u_1, u_2, ..., u_t, v_1, v_2, v_3, ..., v_t\}$ it will be show that $S$ is 2-metric basis. The following is given a representation of each vertex in $W_n^t$ with respect to $S$ are

$$r(u_1|S) = (0, 2, ..., 2, 1, 1, ..., 1)$$
$$r(u_2|S) = (2, 0, ..., 2, 1, 1, ..., 1)$$

$$r(u_3|S) = (2, 2, ..., 0, 1, 1, ..., 1)$$
$$r(v_1|S) = (1, 1, ..., 1, 0, 1, ..., 2)$$
$$r(v_2|S) = (1, 1, ..., 1, 1, 0, ..., 1)$$

$$r(v_3|S) = (1, 1, ..., 1, 1, 2, ..., 0)$$

Based on this representation, if taken $W \subseteq S$ with $|W| = 2$, then for every $u, v \in V(W_n^t)$ applies $r(u|W) \neq r(v|W)$. Thus it is obtained that $S$ is a 2-metric generator. Furthermore, based on Lemma 5, it is obtained that $S$ is 2-metric basis, and so $\text{dim}_2(W_n^t) = t + n$. 

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Based on the main result, it can be concluded that 1) The $k$-metric dimension of $B_{n,n}$ with $n \geq 3$, then $\dim_2(B_{n,n}) = 2n - 2$, and 2) The $k$-metric dimension of $W'_n$ with $t \geq 2$ and $n \geq 3$, then

$$\dim_2(W'_n) = \begin{cases} t + n, & t \geq 2 \text{ and } n = 3,4 \\ t + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor, & t \geq 2 \text{ and } n \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

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### References


