Distance-Balanced Closure of Some Graphs

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Abstract. In this paper we prove that any distance-balanced graph $G$ with $\Delta(G) \geq |V(G)| - 3$ is regular. Also we define notion of distance-balanced closure of a graph and we find distance-balanced closures of trees $T$ with $\Delta(T) \geq |V(T)| - 3$.

Keywords: Distances in graphs, Distance-balanced graphs, Distance-balanced closure.


1. Introduction

Let $G$ be a graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. We denote $|V(G)|$ by $n$. The set of neighbors of a vertex $v \in V(G)$ is denoted by $N_G(v)$, and $N_G[v] = N_G(v) \cup \{v\}$. The degree of a vertex $v$ is denoted by $\deg_G(v)$ and minimum degree and maximum degree of $G$ denoted by $\delta(G)$ and $\Delta(G)$, respectively.

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respectively. The distance $d_G(u, v)$ between vertices $u$ and $v$ is the length of a shortest path between $u$ and $v$ in $G$. The diameter $\text{diam}(G)$ of graph $G$ is defined as $\max\{d_G(u, v) : u, v \in V(G)\}$. The notion of distance is studied in several works in graph theory (See [2] and the references therein) and many research works are based on the concepts related to this notion (See for instance [8] and [10]).

For an edge $xy$ of a graph $G$, $W^G_{xy}$ is the set of vertices which are closer to $x$ than $y$, more formally
\[
W^G_{xy} = \{ u \in V(G) | d_G(u, x) < d_G(u, y) \}.
\]
Moreover, $xW^G_y$ is the set of vertices of $G$ that have equal distances to $x$ and $y$, that is
\[
xW^G_y = \{ u \in V(G) | d_G(u, x) = d_G(u, y) \}.
\]

These sets play important roles in metric graph theory, see for instance [1, 3, 4, 5]. Since $x$ always belongs to $W^G_{xy}$, for convenience we let $U^G_{xy} = W^G_{xy} \setminus \{x\}$.

Distance-balanced graphs are introduced in [9] as graphs for which $|W^G_{xy}| = |W^G_{yx}|$ (or equivalently $|U^G_{xy}| = |U^G_{yx}|$) for every pair of adjacent vertices $x, y \in V(G)$.

In [9], the parameter $b(G)$ of a graph $G$ is introduced as the smallest number of the edges which can be added to $G$ such that the obtained graph is distance-balanced. Since the complete graph is distance-balanced, this parameter is well-defined. We call graph $G$ a distance-balanced closure of $H$ if $G$ is distance-balanced and $H$ is a spanning subgraph of $G$ with $|E(G)| = b(H) + |E(H)|$; in other words, a distance-balanced closure of $H$ is a distance-balanced graph $G$ which contains $H$ as a spanning subgraph and has minimum number of edges. As mentioned in [9], the computation of $b(G)$ is quite hard in general but it might be interesting in some special cases. In this paper we compute $b(G)$ for all trees $T$ with $\Delta(T) \geq |V(T)| - 3$. In Section 2, we compute that distance-balanced closure of graphs $G$ with $\Delta(G) = n - 1$. In Section 3, and Section 4, we concern graphs $G$ with $\Delta(G) = n - 2$ and $\Delta(G) = n - 3$, respectively. Then we compute $b(T)$ for all trees $T$ with $\Delta(T) = n - 2$ and $\Delta(T) = n - 3$.

Here we mention some more definitions and notations about trees. Let $P_n$ denoted the path with $n$ vertices. A tree which has exactly one vertex of degree greater than two is said to be starlike. The vertex of maximum degree is called the central vertex. We denote by $S(n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k)$ a starlike tree in which removing the central vertex leaves disjoint paths $P_{n_1}, P_{n_2}, \ldots, P_{n_k}$. We say that $S(n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k)$ has branches of length $n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k$. It is obvious that $S(n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_k)$ has $n_1 + n_2 + \ldots + n_k + 1$ vertices. For simplicity a starlike with $\alpha_i$ branches of length $n_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq k$) is denoted by $S(n_1^{\alpha_1}, n_2^{\alpha_2}, \ldots, n_k^{\alpha_k})$. 

}\]
2. Distance-Balanced Graphs with Maximum Degree \( n - 1 \)

In this section we prove that for any graph \( G \) with \( \Delta(G) = n - 1 \), the only distance-balanced closure of \( G \) is the complete graph \( K_n \). The following result is very useful in this paper. It is in fact a slight modification of Corollary 2.3 of [9].

**Theorem 2.1.** Let \( G \) be a graph with diameter at most 2 and \( H \) be a distance-balanced graph such that \( G \) is a spanning subgraph of \( H \). Then \( H \) is a regular graph. Moreover, every regular graph with diameter at most 2 is distance-balanced.

**Corollary 2.2.** For every integer \( m \geq 1 \), the graph \( K_{1,m} \) has a unique distance-balanced closure which is isomorphic to \( K_{m+1} \), hence, \( b(K_{1,m}) = (m+1) - m \).

**Proof.** Let \( G \) be a distance-balanced closure of \( K_{1,m} \). By Theorem 2.1, \( G \) is a regular graph and since \( K_{1,m} \) has a vertex of degree \( m \), \( G \) should be \( m \)-regular, hence \( G \cong K_{m+1} \). \( \square \)

The following is an immediate conclusion of Theorem 2.1.

**Corollary 2.3.** Let \( G \) be a graph with \( n \) vertices and \( \Delta(G) = n - 1 \). Then the graph \( G \) has a unique distance balanced closure. Moreover, this closure is isomorphic to \( K_n \).

3. Distance-Balanced Graphs with Maximum Degree \( n - 2 \)

In this section, we prove that any distance-balanced graph \( G \) with \( \Delta(G) = n - 2 \) is a regular graph using this, we construct a distance-balanced closure of \( T \) where \( T \) is a tree with this property (that is \( \Delta(T) = n - 2 \)) and then compute \( b(T) \).

The following Lemma will be used occasionally in this paper and the proof is easily deduced from the definition of \( U^G_{xy} \).

**Lemma 3.1.** Let \( x \) and \( y \) be two adjacent vertices of a graph \( G \), then \( U^G_{xy} \cap N_G(y) = \emptyset \) (or \( U^G_{xy} \subseteq V(G) \setminus N_G(y) \)). Furthermore, \( N_G[y] \setminus U^G_{yx} \subseteq N_G[x] \).

**Theorem 3.2.** Let \( T = S(2,1^{m-1}) \) be a starlike tree and \( H \) be a distance-balanced graph containing \( T \) as a spanning subgraph. Then \( \text{diam}(H) \leq 2 \), hence, \( H \) is an \( r \)-regular graph for some \( m \leq r \leq m + 1 \).

**Proof.** Suppose that the vertices of \( T \) are labeled as shown in Figure 1. If \( oy \in E(H) \), then \( H \) contains \( K_{1,m+1} \) as a spanning subgraph, so by Corollary 2.2, \( H \cong K_{m+2} \).

So, we may assume that \( oy \notin E(H) \) (and consequently \( \text{diam}(H) \neq 1 \)). We prove \( \text{diam}(H) = 2 \). For this, it is enough to show that \( d(y,x_i) \leq 2 \) for \( i = 2, \cdots, m \). Let \( i \) be an integer with \( 2 \leq i \leq m \); using the fact that \( y \) is the only vertex which is not adjacent to \( o \) in \( H \) and using Lemma 3.1, we
conclude that \( U_{x,0}^H \subseteq \{ y \} \); If \( U_{x,0}^H = \{ y \} \), then \( x, y \in E(H) \) and \( d_H(x, y) = 1 \), hence in this case \( d_H(x, y) \leq 2 \). Otherwise, \( U_{x,0}^H = \emptyset \), in this case, for every \( z \in V(H) \setminus \{ o, x_i \} \) we have \( d_H(z, x_i) = d_H(z, o) \), particularly, \( d_H(z, x_i) = d_H(y, o) = 2 \). Hence, \( \text{diam}(H) = 2 \), as required. The result is now concluded using Theorem 2.1.

\[ \text{Figure 1} \]

\[ \text{Theorem 3.3. Let } T = S(2, 1^{m-1}) \text{ be a starlike of order } m + 2. \text{ Then} \]

\[ b(T) = \begin{cases} \frac{m^2}{2} - 1 & \text{if } m \text{ is even;} \\ \frac{m+1}{2} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \]

\[ \text{Proof. Suppose that the vertices of } T \text{ be labeled as in Figure 1, and let } \overline{T} \text{ be a distance-balanced closure of } T. \text{ First, suppose that } m \text{ is an odd integer; Since there is no } m\text{-regular graph of order } m + 2, \text{ by Theorem 3.2, } \overline{T} \cong K_{m+2}. \]

\[ \text{Now, suppose that } m \text{ is an even integer. Let } H = K_{m+2} \text{ be a complete graph with vertex set } V(T) \text{ and } M \text{ be a complete matching of } H \text{ which contains the edge } oy. \text{ Then } H \setminus M, \text{ is an } m\text{-regular graph with diameter } 2 \text{ and contains } T \text{ as a spanning subgraph. Hence, by Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 3.2, } \overline{T} = H \setminus M, \text{ is a distance-balanced closure of } T \text{ and } b(T) = \frac{m^2}{2} - 1. \]

\[ \text{Corollary 3.4. Let } G \text{ be a connected graph of order } n, \text{ with } \Delta(G) = n - 2 \text{ and } H \text{ be a distance-balanced graph which contains } G \text{ as a spanning subgraph. Then } H \text{ is either an } (n - 2)\text{-regular graph or the complete graph } K_n. \]

\[ \text{Proof. In this case } S(2, 1^{n-1}) \text{ is an spanning subgraph of } G. \text{ So, by Theorem 3.2, } H \text{ is either an } (n - 2)\text{-regular graph or the complete graph } K_n. \]

4. Distance-Balanced Graphs with Maximum Degree \( n - 3 \)

In this section we will prove that every distance-balanced graph with \( \Delta(G) = n - 3 \) is regular. Moreover, by constructing distance-balanced closure of trees with \( \Delta(T) = n - 3 \) we compute \( b(T) \) for these trees.
Theorem 4.1. Let \( T = S(2^{2}, 1^{m-2}) \) be a starlike of order \( m + 3 \) and \( H \) be a distance-balanced graph which contains \( T \) as a spanning subgraph. Then \( \text{diam}(H) \leq 2 \). Moreover, \( H \) is an \( r \)-regular graph with \( r \geq m \).

Proof. Suppose the vertices of \( T \) are labeled as in Figure 2. If either \( oy \) or \( oz \) be an edge of \( H \), then by Theorem 3.2, \( H \) is an \( r \)-regular graph with \( r \geq m + 1 \), which proves this theorem. So, suppose that \( oy, oz \notin E(H) \).

By Lemma 3.1, for each \( 1 \leq i \leq m \), \( U^H_{x_i} \subseteq \{y, z\} \). Now, we prove that \( \text{deg}_H(x_i) = m \), for each \( i = 1, \cdots, m \). For this, we consider three possible cases:

Case 1. \( |U^H_{x_i}| = 0 \): Then \( U^H_{x_i} = \emptyset \) and \( U^H_{ox_i} = \emptyset \). Hence, by Lemma 3.1, \( N_H(x_i) = \{o, x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m\} \setminus \{x_i\} \) and \( \text{deg}_H(x_i) = m \).

Case 2. \( |U^H_{x_i}| = 1 \): Without loss of generality we can assume that \( U^H_{x_i} = \{y\} \). Then there is an integer \( 1 \leq j \leq m \) such that \( U^H_{ox_i} = \{x_j\} \). Since \( d_H(o, y) = 2 \), \( xy_i \in E(H) \). Hence, using Lemma 3.1, \( N_H(x_i) = \{o, y, x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m\} \setminus \{x_j\} \) and \( \text{deg}_H(x_i) = m \).

Case 3. \( |U^H_{x_i}| = 2 \): We have \( U^H_{x_i} = \{y, z\} \). Since \( d_H(o, y) = d_H(o, z) = 2 \), we conclude that \( yx_i, xz_i \in E(H) \). Since \( |U^H_{ox_i}| = 2 \), there are integers \( j \) and \( k \) such that \( U^H_{ox_i} = \{x_j, x_k\} \). Hence, by Lemma 3.1, we have \( N_H(x_i) = \{o, y, z, x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_m\} \setminus \{x_j, x_k\} \) and \( \text{deg}_H(x_i) = m \).

Next, we prove that \( \text{deg}_H(y) \geq m - 3 \) and \( \text{deg}_H(z) \geq m - 3 \). From \( \text{deg}_H(x_i) = m \) and Lemma 3.1, it concludes that \( |U^H_{yx_i}| \leq 2 \), hence, \( |U^H_{yx_i}| \leq 2 \), which means that there are at most two elements in \( N_H(x_i) \setminus N_H[y] \). Using this and Lemma 3.1, we provide \( \text{deg}_H(y) \geq m - 3 \). With a similar argument, the inequality \( \text{deg}_H(z) \geq m - 3 \) is concluded.

Now, by using \( \text{deg}_H(y), \text{deg}_H(z) \geq m - 3 \), \( \text{deg}_H(x_i) \geq m \), \( (i = 1, \cdots, m) \), and \( oy, oz \notin E(H) \), hence every two nonadjacent vertices have a common neighbor, provided that \( m \geq 7 \). This means that \( \text{diam}(H) = 2 \), which proves the result in case \( m \geq 7 \), using Theorem 2.1. For the cases, \( 3 \leq m \leq 6 \), through a case by case inspection (by using \( \text{deg}_H(x_i) \geq m \), \( i = 1, \cdots, m \)) the same result is obtained.

\( \square \)
Theorem 4.2. For the starlike tree $T = S(2^2, 1^{m-2})$ of order $m + 3$, $b(G) = \frac{m^2 + m - 4}{2}$.

Proof. Let the vertices of $T$ be labeled as in Figure 2 and $\overline{T}$ be a distance-balanced closure of $T$. Now, we are going to construct $\overline{T}$. Let $H = K_{m+3}$ be a complete graph with the same vertex set as $H$. Omit the edges of cycles $C_1 = x_1x_2x_3\ldots x_mx_1$ and $C_2 = oyzo$ from $H$ to obtain $\overline{T} = H \setminus (C_1 \cup C_2)$. Now, $G$ is an $m$-regular graph with diameter 2, which contains $T$ as a spanning subgraph, so by Theorem 4.1 and Theorem 2.1, $\overline{T}$ is a distance-balanced closure of $T$ and $b(T) = \frac{m^2 + m - 4}{2}$. □

Theorem 4.3. Let $T$ be the tree of Figure 3 and $H$ be a distance-balanced graph which contains $T$ as a spanning subgraph. Then $diam(H) \leq 2$, hence, $H$ is a regular graph. Moreover, $b(T) = \frac{m^2 + m - 4}{2}$.

Proof. If either $oy \in E(H)$ or $oz \in E(H)$, then by Theorem 3.2, $diam(H) \leq 2$ and $H$ is a regular graph. So, suppose that neither $oy$ nor $oz$ is in $E(H)$. Since $|W_{x_1y}| = |W_{yx_1}|$ and $o \in W_{x_1y}^H$, there exists a vertex $x_i$, $i \neq 1$, such that $yx_i \in E(H)$. Therefore, graph $H$ contains graph $S(2^2, 1^{m-2})$ as a spanning subgraph and using Theorem 4.1, $diam(H) \leq 2$ and $H$ is a regular graph. Furthermore, the graph introduced in the proof of Theorem 4.2, is also distance-balanced closure of $T$. Hence $b(T) = \frac{m^2 + m - 4}{2}$. □

Theorem 4.4. Consider the starlike tree $T = S(3, 1^{m-1})$ of order $m + 3$ and let $H$ be a distance-balanced graph which contains $T$ as a spanning subgraph. Then $H$ is an $r$-regular graph for some $m \leq r \leq m + 2$.

Proof. Let the vertices of $T$ be labeled as in Figure 4.
If either $oy \in E(H)$ or $oz \in E(H)$, then by Theorem 3.2, $\text{diam}(H) \leq 2$ and $H$ is a regular graph. If $zx_1 \in E(H)$, then $H$ contains the graph shown in Figure 3 as a spanning subgraph, so by Theorem 4.3, $H$ is a regular graph. So we may assume that $\{oy, oz, x_1z\} \cap E(H) = \emptyset$. Since $|W^H_{yz}| = |W^H_{zy}|$ and $x_1 \in W^H_{yz}$, the vertex $z$ is adjacent to at least one vertex in $\{x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_m\}$ (because otherwise according to the structure of $T$ we have $V \setminus \{y, z\} \subseteq U_{yz}$). Hence, $H$ contains the graph $S(2^2, 1^{m-2})$, as a spanning subgraph. So, by Theorem 4.1, $\text{diam}H \leq 2$ and $H$ is a regular graph, as desired. \hfill \Box

**Corollary 4.5.** Let $G$ be a connected graph of order $n$ with $\Delta(G) = n - 3$. Then every distance-balanced graph $H$ which contains $G$ as a spanning subgraph, is regular.

**Proof.** Since $\Delta(G) = n - 3$, $G$ contains at least one of the graphs $S(2^2, 1^{n-2})$, $S(3, 1^{n-1})$ or the graph shown in Figure 3, as a spanning subgraph. Hence, the result follows from Theorem 4.2, Theorem 4.6 and Theorem 4.3. \hfill \Box

**Theorem 4.6.** For the starlike tree $G = S(3, 1^{m-1})$ of order $m + 3$, $b(G) = \frac{m^2 + m - 4}{2}$.

**Proof.** Let the vertices of $G$ be labeled as in Figure 4 and let $\overline{G}$ be a distance-balanced closure of $G$. Now, we are going to construct $\overline{G}$. Let $H = K_{m+3}$ be a complete graph with the same vertex set as $G$. Omit the edges of cycles $C_1 = x_1x_2 \ldots x_mx_1$ and $C_2 = oyx_2x_1zo$ from $H$ to obtain $\overline{G} = H \setminus (C_1 \cup C_2)$. Then the graph $\overline{G}$ is an $n$-regular graph with diameter 2, which contains $G$ as a spanning subgraph. So by Theorem 4.4, $\overline{G}$ is a distance-balanced closure of $G$ and $b(G) = \frac{m^2 + m - 4}{2}$. \hfill \Box

**Conclusion.** In previous sections, we have proved that any connected distance-balanced graph $G$ with $\Delta(G) \geq |V(G)| - 3$, is a regular graph, moreover, distance-closure of such a graph $G$ is a smallest regular graph which contains $G$. This helped us to find a distance-balanced closure of trees $T$ with $\Delta(T) \geq |V(T)| - 3$ and to compute $b(T)$ for such trees.

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