

# CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSION AND OPEN PROBLEMS

### 5.1 Conclusion

We have investigated values and bounds of the clique covering numbers and the clique partition numbers of the  $k$ -power of graphs. There are results as follows :

**Clique parameters of the  $k$ -power of paths :**

1. For  $n, k \in \mathbf{N}$ ,

$$cc(P_n^k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k \geq n - 1, \\ n - k & \text{if } 1 \leq k < n - 1. \end{cases}$$

2. For  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ ,

$$cp(P_n^2) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1, 2, 3, \\ n - 1 & \text{if } n = 2r, r \geq 2, \\ n - 2 & \text{if } n = 2r + 1, r \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

**Clique parameters of the  $k$ -power of cycles :**

1. For  $n, k \in \mathbf{N}$ ,  $cc(C_n^k) \leq n$ .
2. For  $n, k \in \mathbf{N}$  where  $k < \frac{n}{3}$ ,  $cc(C_n^k) = n$ .
3. For  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ ,

$$cc(C_n^2) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 1 \leq n \leq 5, \\ 4 & \text{if } n = 6, \\ n & \text{if } n \geq 7. \end{cases}$$

4. For  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ ,

$$cp(C_n^2) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 1 \leq n \leq 5, \\ 4 & \text{if } n = 6, \\ n + 1 & \text{if } n = 2r + 1, r \geq 3, \\ n & \text{if } n = 2r, r \geq 4. \end{cases}$$

**Clique parameters of the  $k$ -power of pyramids :**

1. For  $n, k \in \mathbf{N}$ ,

$$cc(PG_n^k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k \geq n - 1, \\ \frac{(n-k)(n-k+1)}{2} & \text{if } 1 \leq k < n - 1. \end{cases}$$

2. For  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ .

(i) If  $n = 1, 2$  or  $3$ , then  $cp(PG_n^2) = 1$ .

(ii) If  $n = 2r + 1$  where  $r \geq 2$ , then

$$\frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2} \leq cp(PG_n^2) \leq \frac{(n-1)(7n-19)}{4}.$$

(iii) If  $n = 2r$  where  $r \geq 2$ , then

$$\frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2} \leq cp(PG_n^2) \leq \frac{7n^2}{4} - 5n + 4.$$

**Clique parameters of the  $k$ -power of ladders :**

1. For  $n, k \in \mathbf{N}$ ,

$$cc((P_2 \times P_n)^k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } k \geq n, \\ 2(n-k) + 2 & \text{if } 2 \leq k < n, \\ 3n - 2 & \text{if } k = 1. \end{cases}$$

2. For  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ .

(i) If  $n = 1$  or  $2$ , then  $cp((P_2 \times P_n)^2) = 1$ .

(ii) If  $n = 2r + 1$  where  $r \geq 1$ , then

$$2n - 2 \leq cp((P_2 \times P_n)^2) \leq \frac{5n - 3}{2}.$$

(iii) If  $n = 2r$  where  $r \geq 2$ , then

$$2n - 2 \leq cp((P_2 \times P_n)^2) \leq \frac{5n - 4}{2}.$$

**Clique parameters of the  $k$ -power of grids :**

1. For  $m, n, k \in \mathbf{N}$  where  $k < \min\{m, n\}$  and  $k$  is odd,

$$cc((P_m \times P_n)^k) \geq 2mn - k(m + n).$$

2. For  $m, n, k \in \mathbf{N}$  where  $k < \min\{m, n\}$  and  $k$  is even,

$$cc((P_m \times P_n)^k) \geq mn - k^2.$$

3. For  $m, n \in \mathbf{N}$  where  $m, n > 2$ ,

$$cc((P_m \times P_n)^2) = mn - 4.$$

4. For  $m, n \in \mathbf{N}$  where  $m, n > 2$ .

(i) If  $m = 2r_1 + 1$  and  $n = 2r_2 + 1$  where  $r_1, r_2 \geq 1$ , then

$$mn - 4 \leq cp((P_m \times P_n)^2) \leq 2mn - \frac{5m}{2} - 2n + \frac{9}{2}.$$

(ii) If  $m = 2r_1 + 1$  and  $n = 2r_2$  where  $r_1 \geq 1$  and  $r_2 \geq 2$ , then

$$mn - 4 \leq cp((P_m \times P_n)^2) \leq 2mn - \frac{3m}{2} - 2n + \frac{5}{2}.$$

(iii) If  $m = 2r_1$  and  $n = 2r_2 + 1$  where  $r_1 \geq 2$  and  $r_2 \geq 1$ , then

$$mn - 4 \leq cp((P_m \times P_n)^2) \leq 2mn - \frac{3n}{2} - 2m + \frac{5}{2}.$$

(iv) If  $m = 2r_1$  and  $n = 2r_2$  where  $r_1, r_2 \geq 2$ , then

$$mn - 4 \leq cp((P_m \times P_n)^2) \leq 2mn - \frac{3m}{2} - \frac{n}{2} - 3.$$

## 5.2 Open Problems

This thesis brings some open problems for future work as follows :

Find values or improve bounds of

1. The clique covering numbers of the  $k$ -power of cycles where  $\frac{n}{3} \leq k < \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ .
2. The clique covering numbers of the  $k$ -power of grids where  $k \geq 3$ .
3. The clique partition numbers of the square of pyramids, ladders and grids.
4. The clique partition numbers of the  $k$ -power of paths, cycles, pyramids, ladders and grids where  $k \geq 3$ .
5. The clique covering numbers and the clique partition numbers of the  $k$ -power of other graphs, for example, bipartite graphs,  $P_m \times P_n \times P_r$  etc.

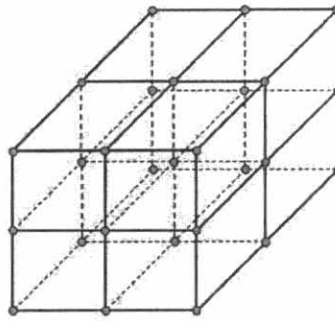


Figure 5.1:  $P_3 \times P_3 \times P_3$