



r -partite self-complementary and almost self-complementary r -uniform hypergraphs

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Abstract

A hypergraph H is said to be r -partite r -uniform if its vertex set V can be partitioned into non-empty sets V_1, V_2, \dots, V_r so that every edge in the edge set $E(H)$, consists of precisely one vertex from each set V_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$. It is denoted as $H^r(V_1, V_2, \dots, V_r)$ or $H^r_{(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r)}$ if $|V_i| = n_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$. In this paper we define r -partite self-complementary and almost self-complementary r -uniform hypergraph. We prove that, there exists an r -partite self-complementary r -uniform hypergraph $H^r(V_1, V_2, \dots, V_r)$ where $|V_i| = n_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$ if and only if at least one of n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r is even. And we prove that, there exists an r -partite almost self-complementary r -uniform hypergraph $H^r(V_1, V_2, \dots, V_r)$ where $|V_i| = n_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$ if and only if n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r are odd. Further, we analyze the cycle structure of complementing permutations of r -partite self-complementary r -uniform hypergraphs and r -partite almost self-complementary r -uniform hypergraphs.

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Keywords: r -partite r -uniform hypergraph; r -partite self-complementary r -uniform hypergraph; r -partite almost self-complementary r -uniform hypergraph; Complementing permutation

1. Introduction

Let V be a finite set with n vertices. By $\binom{V}{k}$ we denote the set of all k -subsets of V . A k -uniform hypergraph is a pair $H = (V; E)$, where $E \subset \binom{V}{k}$. V is called a vertex set, and E an edge set of H . Two k -uniform hypergraphs $H = (V; E)$ and $H' = (V'; E')$ are isomorphic if there is a bijection $\sigma : V \rightarrow V'$ such that σ induces a bijection of E onto E' . If $H = (V; E)$ is isomorphic to $H' = (V; \binom{V}{k} - E)$, then H is called a self-complementary k -uniform hypergraph. Every permutation $\pi : V \rightarrow V$ which induces a bijection $\pi' : E \rightarrow \binom{V}{k} - E$ is called a self-complementing permutation.

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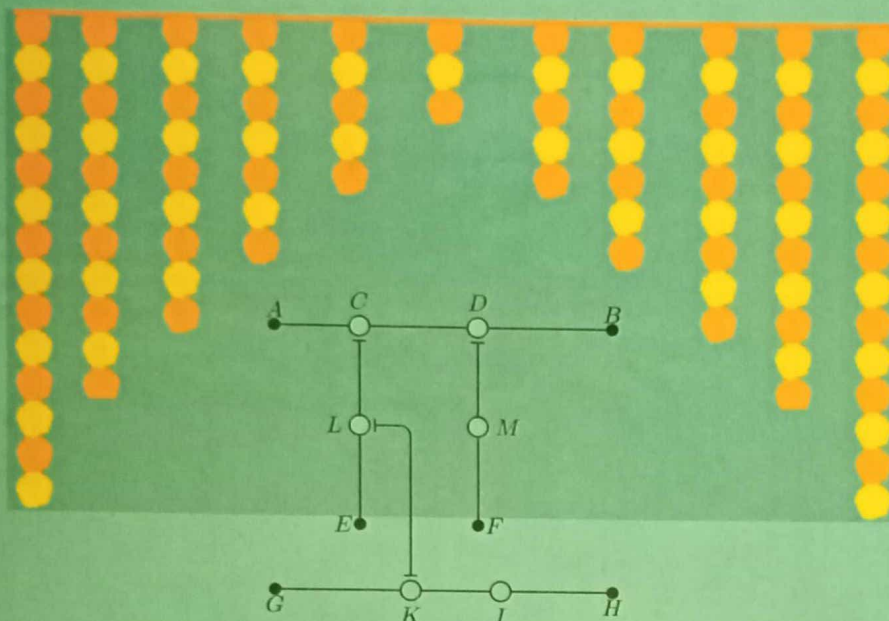
Ars Combinatoria

Volume CXLVI, July, 2019

- **Rui Gu**, "End-completely-regular generalized lexicographic products of bipartite graphs", pp. 3-15
- **Zhengxin Qin**, "On the distance spectral radius of tree-like polyphenyl systems", pp. 17-27
- **Y.B. Venkatakrishnan, H. Naresh Kumar and B. Krishnakumari**, "Bound on the double edge-vertex domination number of a tree", pp. 29-36
- **Guanghui Zhang**, "A class of constacyclic codes over finite chain rings", pp. 37-50
- **Qing Shu and Helin Gong**, "A note on the minimal polynomial of graphs", pp. 51-61
- **Jiangtao Peng and Wanzhen Hui**, "On The Structure Of Zero-Sum Free Set With Minimum Subset Sums In Abelian Groups", pp. 63-74
- **Ruhong Hu, Xiangqian Li and Guohui Hao**, "The spectrum for large sets of disjoint holey Hybrid triple systems", pp. 75-87
- **Huilu Dong and Xianhe Zhao**, "Block-transitive designs and the sporadic simple group M_{11} ", pp. 89-95
- **Zhen Lin and Shu-Guang Guo**, "Maximizing algebraic connectivity for quasi-c-cyclic graphs", pp. 97-113
- **Zhen-Chun Chen and Tay-Woei Shyu**, "Common multiples of paths and stars", pp. 115-122
- **Yu-hong Guo**, "The Inverse-conjugate Compositions Without 2's", pp. 123-133
- **Xing Huang**, "An implicit degree condition for cyclability of 2-heavy graphs", pp. 135-141
- **Shuli Li and Jun Ge**, "Sharp upper bounds for the F-index of bipartite graphs with a given diameter", pp. 143-155
- **Jianming Zhu, Ju Yang and Cong Liu**, "Extremal skew energies of oriented polyomino chains", pp. 157-168
- **Jiangli Song and Qingqiong Cai**, "Some upper bounds for the 3-rainbow index of line graphs", pp. 169-182
- **Yasuhisa Kidokoro, Daisaku Kishida, Kenjiro Ogawa, Satoshi Tagusari and Morimasa Tsuchiya**, "Note on p-competition graphs of loopless digraphs that have no symmetric arcs", pp. 183-188
- **Suman Xia, Feng Zhao and Tongyuan Zhao**, "An area-to-rinv bijection between a class of generalized Dyck paths and relative words with forbidden patterns (312,212)", pp. 189-213
- **M.A. Seoud and Huda Jaber**, "K-Prime Graphs", pp. 215-241
- **Nayil Kilic**, "On Terms Of The Sequence $\{u_n\}$ ", pp. 243-254
- **Yifei Hao**, "On Bi-Caley Graphs Of Groups", pp. 255-271
- **Qin Jiang and Hong-yong Wang**, "The expected values of detour and hyper-detour indices in random polyphenylene chains", pp. 273-284
- **Pengfei Guo and Yue Yang**, "Finite groups whose subgroups are Hall normally embedded", pp. 285-291
- **L.N. Kamble, C.M. Deshpande and B.P. Athawale**, "On Self-complementary Bipartite 3-Uniform Hypergraphs", pp. 293-305
- **Zhenyuan Zhu, Xin Zan and Fangyue He**, "The class-Leader-Edge-Index of Cayley graphs", pp. 307-321

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z-ideals in lattices

[Vinayak Joshi](#) & [Shubhangi Kavishwar](#)*Acta Scientiarum Mathematicarum* **85**, 59–68 (2019)2 Accesses | [Metrics](#)

Abstract

In this paper, we define z -ideals in bounded lattices. A separation theorem for the existence of prime z -ideals is proved in distributive lattices. As a consequence, we prove that every z -ideal is the intersection of some prime z -ideals. Lastly, we prove a characterization of dually semi-complemented lattices.

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Class group of the ring of invariants of an exponential map on an affine normal domain

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Abstract. Let k be a field and let B be an affine normal domain over k . Let ϕ be a non-trivial exponential map on B and let $A = B^\phi$ be the ring of ϕ -invariants. Since A is factorially closed in B , $A = K \cap B$ where K denotes the field of fractions of A . Hence A is a Krull domain. We investigate here a relation between the class group $\text{Cl}(A)$ of A and the class group $\text{Cl}(B)$ of B . In this direction, we give a sufficient condition for an injective group homomorphism from $\text{Cl}(A)$ to $\text{Cl}(B)$. We also give an example to show that $\text{Cl}(A)$ may not be realized as a subgroup of $\text{Cl}(B)$.

Keywords. Exponential map; ring of invariants; Krull domain; class group; Rees algebra.

Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary: 13N15, 13C20; Secondary: 14R20, 13A30.

1. Introduction

Let k be a field and let B be an affine normal domain over k . Let ϕ be a non-trivial exponential map on B and let $A = B^\phi$ be the ring of ϕ -invariants. Since A is factorially closed in B , $A = K \cap B$ where K denotes the field of fractions of A . As a consequence, A is a Krull domain. Moreover, if B is factorial then so also is A . Now suppose k is an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero and $B = k[X, Y, Z]/(XY - f(Z))$, $f(Z) \in k[Z] \setminus k$. Then B is a two-dimensional affine normal domain over k and if $f(Z) \in k[Z]$ is a polynomial of degree $n > 1$, then B is not factorial. Let D be a nonzero locally nilpotent derivation on B such that $D(x) = 0$, $D(z) = x$ (x, z denote images of X, Z respectively in B). Since characteristic of k is zero, D induces a non-trivial exponential map ϕ on B such that $B^\phi = \text{Ker}(D)$. It is easy to see that $\text{Ker}(D) = k[x]$ (a polynomial algebra in one variable over k) and hence it is factorial. In view of these results, it is natural to ask the following question:



Improved Upper Bounds for Identifying Codes in n -dimensional q -ary Cubes

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Abstract

For a simple, undirected graph G with vertex set V , a subset D of V is called as an identifying code in G if the sets $N[u] \cap D$ are nonempty and distinct for all u in G , where $N[u]$ is a set of its neighbors along with itself. In this paper, we construct identifying codes in an n -dimensional cube $Z_{q_1} \square Z_{q_2} \square \dots \square Z_{q_n}$, where Z_{q_i} ($1 \leq i \leq n$) is the ring of integers modulo q_i . The minimum number of vertices in an identifying code in $Z_{q_1} \square Z_{q_2} \square \dots \square Z_{q_n}$ is denoted by $M_{(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n)}^n$ and that in Z_q^n is denoted by M_q^n . We improve upper bounds on M_q^n by constructing identifying codes in Z_q^n . Also, we find the exact value of $M_{(q_1, q_2, q_3)}^3$ for even integers $q_1, q_2, q_3 > 4$ and an upper bound on $M_{(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n)}^n$ for even integers $q_i > 4, 1 \leq i \leq n$. In addition, we give few sufficient conditions on a subset of the vertex set of a graph G to be an identifying code in G .

Keywords Graph · Identifying code · Cartesian product · Cycle · Path

Mathematics Subject Classification 68R10 · 05C69 · 05C76

Introduction

Identifying codes are studied widely due to its various applications, such as fault diagnosis, location detection, and environmental monitoring, in addition to deep connections to information theory. These codes were introduced in [18] mainly for finding malfunctioning processors in multiprocessor systems. Numerous papers already dealt with identifying codes [1–5, 8, 10, 15–17, 20, 21, 27]. Several results about different types of product graphs are known [6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 19, 23–25]. We direct the reader to [22] for recent progress in this area and the references in its extensive bibliography.

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Algorithms in Linear Algebraic Groups

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Abstract. This paper presents some algorithms in linear algebraic groups. These algorithms solve the word problem and compute the spinor norm for orthogonal groups. This gives us an algorithmic definition of the spinor norm. We compute the double coset decomposition with respect to a Siegel maximal parabolic subgroup, which is important in computing infinite-dimensional representations for some algebraic groups.

Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 11E57, 15A21; Secondary 20G05, 15A66.

Keywords. Symplectic similitude group, Orthogonal similitude group, Word problem, Gaussian elimination, Spinor norm, Double coset decomposition.

1. Introduction

Spinor norm was first defined by Dieudonné and Kneser using Clifford algebras. Wall [21] defined the spinor norm using bilinear forms. These days, to compute the spinor norm, one uses the definition of Wall. In this paper, we develop a new definition of the spinor norm for split and twisted orthogonal groups. Our definition of the spinor norm is rich in the sense, that it is algorithmic in nature. Now one can compute spinor norm using a Gaussian elimination algorithm that we develop in this paper. This paper can be seen as an extension of our earlier work in the book chapter [3], where we described Gaussian elimination algorithms for orthogonal and symplectic groups in the context of public key cryptography.

In computational group theory, one always looks for algorithms to solve the word problem. For a group G defined by a set of generators $\langle X \rangle = G$, the problem is to write $g \in G$ as a word in X : we say that this is the **word problem** for G (for details, see [18, Section 1.4]). Brooksbank [4] and Costi

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