Eccentric Digraphs of Tournaments

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Abstract

Let G=(V,A) be a digraph. The eccentricity e(u) of a vertex u is the maximum distance from u to any other vertex in G. A vertex v in G is an eccentric vertex of u if the distance from u to v equals e(u).

The eccentric digraph ED(G) of a digraph G has the same vertex set as G and has arcs from a vertex v to its eccentric vertices. In this paper we present several results on the eccentric digraph of a tournament.

Keywords: Eccentricity, Eccentric Vertex, Eccentric Digraph, Tournament

1 Introduction

Buckley [3] introduced the notion of eccentric digraph of a graph which was then refined by others, including Boland and Miller [1]. In [8] the iteration of distance digraph of a graph is discussed. In this paper, we consider the eccentric digraph of tournaments and obtain several properties. We also derive conditions that ensure that the dual of a tournament T is the eccentric digraph of T.
By a graph $G=(V,E)$, we mean a finite, undirected graph with neither loops nor multiple edges. Similarly in a digraph $G = (V,A)$, multiple arcs or loops are not allowed. For graph theoretic terminology in graphs and digraphs we refer to Chartrand and Lesniak [5]. The order $|V|$ and the size $|E|$ of $G$ are denoted by $n$ and $m$ respectively.

Let $G=(V,A)$ be a digraph and let $u \in V$. Then $O(u) = \{v \in V: (u,v) \in A\}$ and $I(u) = \{v \in V: (v,u) \in A\}$ are respectively called out-neighbor set and in-neighbor set of $u$. Also $|O(u)|=d^+(u)$ is called the out-degree of $u$ and $|I(u)|=d^-(u)$ is called the in-degree of $u$.

The eccentric digraph $ED(G)$ of a digraph $G$ is the digraph on the same vertex set as that of $G$ with an arc from vertex $u$ to vertex $v$ in $ED(G)$ if and only if $v$ is an eccentric vertex of $u$ in $G$. For every digraph $G$ there exist smallest positive integers $p>0$ and $t \geq 0$ such that $ED^t(G) = ED^{p+t}(G)$. The integers $p$ and $t$ are called the period of $G$ and the tail of $G$ and are denoted by $p(G)$ and $t(G)$ respectively. If $t=0$ then $G$ is called periodic.

![Fig. 1: Tournament $T$ and its Eccentric Digraph $ED(T)$](image.png)

For several basic results on eccentric digraphs we refer to [2,4,6,7].

A graph $G$ is self-centered if $e(v)=rad(G) = diam(G)$ for all vertices $v$ of $G$.

A tournament $T$ is a complete asymmetric digraph. In other words, for every two distinct vertices $u,v \in V(T)$, either $(u,v) \in A(T)$ or $(v,u) \in A(T)$, but not both, and $(u, v)$ is not in $A(T)$ for all $v \in V(T)$. A tournament with $n$ vertices, is called an $n$-tournament. The score of a vertex $u$ of a tournament is its out-degree and it is denoted by $s(u)$ or $s_T(u)$. The score sequence of a tournament is the nondecreasing
sequence of out-degrees of the vertices of the tournament. The score set of a tournament is the set of integers that are the out-degrees of vertices in that tournament. A regular tournament is one in which every vertex has the same out-degree. A tournament is transitive if whenever \((u,v)\) and \((v,w)\) are arcs in \(T\), then \((u,w)\) is also an arc in \(T\). The dual of \(T\) is the tournament \(T^*\), with \(V(T^*)=V(T)\) and \((u,v)\in A(T^*)\) if and only if \((v,u)\in A(T)\). We define the dual of a digraph \(G\) in the same way and use the same notation.

We need the following theorem.

\textbf{Theorem 1.1.} ([5], Page 139) A nondecreasing sequence \(S\) of \(n(\geq1)\) nonnegative integers is a score sequence of a transitive tournament of order \(n\) if and only if \(S\) is the sequence 0,1,...,\(n-1\).

\section{Eccentric Digraph of a Tournament}

In this section we obtain several results on eccentric digraphs of tournaments.

\textbf{Lemma 2.1.} Let \(T=(V,A)\) be a tournament on \(n\) vertices and let \(u\in V(T)\). Then \(s_T(u) = n-1\) if and only if \(\deg^{+}_{ED(T)}(u) = n-1 = \deg^{-}_{ED(T)}(u)\).

\textbf{Proof.} Let \(u\in V(T)\). Then \(s_T(u) = n-1\) if and only if all the vertices in \(T-\{u\}\) are eccentric vertices of \(u\) and \(u\) is the eccentric vertex of all the vertices in \(T-\{u\}\). Hence \(s_T(u) = n-1\) if and only if \(\deg^{-}_{ED(T)}(u) = n-1 = \deg^{+}_{ED(T)}(u)\).

\textbf{Corollary 2.2.} If \(T\) is a tournament having a source \(w\), then \(ED(T)\) is a strongly connected digraph but is not a tournament.

\textbf{Theorem 2.3} Let \(T=(V,A)\) be a tournament on \(n\) vertices. Then \(ED(T) = T^*\) if and only if for all \(u\) in \(V(T)\), the following conditions are satisfied.

(i) \(s_T(u) \neq n-1\).

(ii) \(d_T(u,v) = 2\) for all \(v \in N^{-}_T(u)\) or \(d_T(u,v) = \infty\) for all \(v \in N^{+}_T(u)\).

\textbf{Proof.} Let \(T=(V,A)\) be a tournament on \(n\) vertices satisfying the conditions (i) and (ii). Let \(u\in V(T)\). Then condition (i) implies that \(N^{-}_T(u) \neq \emptyset\) and condition (ii) implies that every in-neighbor \(v\) of \(u\) in \(T\) is an eccentric vertex of \(u\). Hence \(v\) is an out-neighbor of \(u\) in \(ED(T)\). Also, if \(w\) is an out-neighbor of \(u\) in \(T\), then \(u\) is an in-neighbor of \(w\) in \(T\). Hence \(u\) becomes an out-neighbor of \(w\) in \(ED(T)\). Thus \(ED(T) = T^*\).

Conversely, suppose \(ED(T) = T^*\). Let \(u\in V(T)\). If \(s_T(u) = n-1\), then by Lemma 2.1 we have \(\deg^{+}_{ED(T)}(u) = n-1 = \deg^{-}_{ED(T)}(u)\), which contradicts the assumption that \(ED(T) = T^*\). Therefore \(s_T(u) \neq n-1\) for all \(u\) in \(V(T)\). This proves (i). Now, let \(s_T(u) = k\) and \(N^{+}_T(u) = \{v_1,v_2,v_3,...,v_{n-k-1}\}\). Since \(ED(T) = T^*\), each \(v_i\) is an eccentric vertex...
of $u$. Hence $d_T(u,v_i) = d_T(u,v_j)$ for all $v_i, v_j \in N_T^{-}(u)$. Now, $d_T(u,v_i) = 2$ if there exists $w \in N_T(v_i) \cap N_T(v_i)$. Otherwise $d_T(u,v_i) = \infty$. This proves (ii).

**Corollary 2.4.** Let $T = (V,A)$ be a tournament. Then $ED(T) = T'$ and $ED^2(T) = T$ if $T$ is self-centered with radius two.

**Proof.** Let $T$ be a self-centered tournament with radius two. Then for every $u$ in $V(T)$, we have $0 < s_T(u) < n - 1$ and $d_T(u,v) = 2$ for all $v \in N_T^{-}(u)$. Hence it follows from Theorem 2.3 that $ED(T) = T'$. We now claim that $T'$ is also a self-centered tournament with radius two. Suppose $(u,v) \notin A(T')$. Then $(u,v) \in A(T)$ and $(v,u) \notin E(T)$. Hence $d_T(u,v) = 2$. Now if $(v,w,u)$ is a path in $T$, then $(u,w,v)$ is a path in $T'$ and hence $d_{T'}(v,u) = 2$. Thus $T'$ is a self-centred tournament with radius 2. Hence $ED(T') = (T')' = T$. Thus $ED^2(T) = T$.

We now proceed to obtain an upper bound for the number of arcs in the eccentric digraph of a tournament.

**Theorem 2.5** Let $T = (V,A)$ be a tournament on $n$ vertices. If $T$ has no source, then $|A(ED(T))| \leq n^2 c_2$ and equality holds if and only if for all $u \in V(T)$ either $d_T(u,v) = 2$ for all $v \in N_T^{-}(u)$ or $d_T(u,v) = \infty$ for all $v \in N_T^{-}(u)$.

**Proof.** Let $u \in V(T)$. Since $T$ has no source, only in-neighbors of $u$ can be eccentric vertices of $u$. Hence $|E(u)| \leq N_T^{-}(u)|$, where $E(u)$ denotes the set of all eccentric vertices of $u$. This implies that

$$\sum_{v \in N_T^{-}(u)} |E(u)| \leq \sum_{v \in N_T^{-}(u)} N_T^{-}(u) = n^2 c_2.$$

Since $|A(ED(T))| = \sum_{v \in N_T^{-}(u)} |E(u)|$, we have $|A(ED(T))| \leq n^2 c_2$. If for all $u \in V(T)$, $d_T(u,v) = 2$, for all $v \in N_T^{-}(u)$ or $d_T(u,v) = \infty$, for all $v \in N_T^{-}(u)$, then by Theorem 2.3, $ED(T) = T'$. This implies that $|A(ED(T))| = n^2 c_2$.

Conversely, suppose that $|A(ED(T))| = n^2 c_2$. Then since $T$ has no source, for any $u \in V(T)$, all the in-neighbors $v$ of $u$ are eccentric vertices of $u$. This happens only if $d_T(u,v) = 2$ for all $v \in N_T^{-}(u)$ or $d_T(u,v) = \infty$ for all $u \in N_T^{-}(u)$.

**Theorem 2.6** For any graph $G$, $ED(G)$ is not a tournament.

**Proof.** Suppose $ED(G)$ is a tournament. Let $u$ and $v$ be any two adjacent vertices in $G$. Since $ED(G)$ is a tournament, either $v$ is an eccentric vertex of $u$ or $u$ is an eccentric vertex of $v$.

Without loss of generality, let $v$ be an eccentric vertex of $u$. Then $e(u) = 1$ and hence all the vertices of $G-u$ are adjacent as well as eccentric vertices of $u$ in $G$. It follows that $diam(G) = 2$. Hence for two non-adjacent vertices $x$ and $y$ in $G$, $x$ is an
eccentric vertex of \( y \) and \( y \) is an eccentric vertex of \( x \). Hence \((x,y)\) and \((y,x)\) are arcs in \( ED(G) \), which is a contradiction. Hence \( ED(G) \) is not a tournament. \( \square \)

**Theorem 2.7.** Let \( T=(V,A) \) be a tournament on \( n \) vertices. If \( T \) has a source, then \( |A(ED(T))| \leq \binom{n}{2} + n - 1 \) and equality holds if and only if \( T \) is a transitive tournament.

**Proof.** Let \( w \) be the source of \( T \). Then \( d^+(w)=s_T(w)=n-1 \) and all the vertices in \( T-\{w\} \) are eccentric vertices of \( w \). Hence \( |E(w)|=n-1 \). Also for any vertex \( u \neq w \), only in-neighbors of \( u \) can be eccentric vertices of \( u \) and hence \( |E(u)| \leq |l(u)|=d^+(u) \).

Thus \( |A(ED(T))| = \sum_{u \in V} |E(u)| \)

\[
= |E(w)| + \sum_{u \in V-\{w\}} |E(u)| \\
\leq \binom{n}{2} + n - 1.
\]

Now, suppose \( T \) is a transitive tournament. Then \( T \) has a Hamilton path \((u_1,u_2,\ldots,u_n)\). Since \( T \) is transitive it follows that \((u_i,u_j) \in A(T) \) for all \( i,j \) with \( i<j \). Hence \( |E(u_i)|=d^+(u_i)=i-1 \).

Thus \( |A(ED(T))| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |E(u_i)| \)

\[
= \sum_{i=2}^{n} d^+(u_i) + (n-1) \\
= \binom{n}{2} + n - 1.
\]

Conversely, suppose \( |A(ED(T))| = \binom{n}{2} + (n-1) \). Then for any \( u \in V-\{w\} \) all the in-neighbors of \( u \) are the only eccentric vertices of \( u \). Further every vertex of \( V-\{w\} \) is an eccentric vertex of \( w \). Hence \( \sum_{u \in V-\{w\}} d^+(u) = \binom{n}{2} \) and \( 1 \leq d^+(u) \leq n-1 \) for all \( u \in V-\{w\} \). We claim that no two vertices of \( T \) have the same score. Let \( u,v \in V(T) \) and assume without loss of generality that \((u,v) \in A(T) \). Let \( W=O(v) \) so that \( s_T(v)=|W| \). Now since \((v,w) \in A(T) \) for all \( w \in W \), \((u,v) \in A(T) \) and \( T \) is transitive it follows that \((u,w) \in A(T) \). Thus \( d^+(u) \geq 1+|W| \geq d^+(v) \). Hence the score sequence of \( T \) is 0,1,2,\ldots,n-1 and it follows from Theorem 1.1 that \( T \) is a transitive tournament. \( \square \)
3 Conclusion and Scope

In this paper we have presented several basic results on eccentric digraphs of tournaments. Miller et al. [8] have presented several open problems and conjectures on eccentric digraphs. In particular one can investigate corresponding problems for eccentric digraphs of tournaments.

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