

## TRAVERSABILITY OF BLOCK LINE GRAPHS

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### ABSTRACT

The black line graph  $B_l(G)$  of a graph  $G$  is the graph whose point set is the union of the set of points, lines and blocks of  $G$ , with two points adjacent if one corresponds to a point of  $G$  and other to a line incident with it or one corresponds to a block  $B$  of  $G$  and other to a point  $v$  of  $G$  and  $v$  is in  $B$ . In this paper, we establish a necessary and sufficient condition for the block line graph of a connected graph to be eulerian. Also we obtain a characterization of graphs whose block line graphs are hamiltonian.

**Keywords:** block line graph, eulerian graph, hamiltonian graph.

**Mathematics Subject Classification:** 05C.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

The graphs considered in this paper are finite, undirected without loops and multiple lines. Any undefined term here may be found in Kulli [1].

If  $B = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_r, r \geq 2\}$  is a block of a graph  $G$ , then we say that point  $u_1$  and block  $B$  are incident with each other, as are  $u_2$  and  $B$  and so on. If two distinct blocks  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  of  $G$  are incident with a common cut point, then they are adjacent blocks. This idea was introduced by Kulli in [2]. The points, lines and blocks are called its members.

The block line graph  $B_l(G)$  of a graph  $G$  is the graph whose point set is the union of the set of points, lines and blocks of  $G$ , with two points adjacent if one corresponds to a point and other to a line incident with it or one corresponds to a block  $B$  of  $G$  and other to a point  $v$  of  $G$  and  $v$  is in  $B$ . This concept was introduced by Kulli in [3]. Many other graph valued functions in graph theory were studied, for example, in [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18].

In this paper, we establish a characterization of graphs whose block line graphs are eulerian. Also some properties of hamiltonian block line graphs are obtained. Traversability of some graph valued functions were studied, for example, in [19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29].

We consider graphs without isolated points.

The following result will be useful to prove our results.

**Theorem A [1, p76]:** A connected graph  $G$  is eulerian if and only if every point of  $G$  is the even degree.

### 2. EULERIAN BLOCK LINE GRAPHS.

**Remark 1:** If  $v$  is point of a graph  $G$  and  $v_1$  is the corresponding point of  $v$  in  $B_l(G)$ , then  $\deg_{B_l(G)} v_1 = \deg_G v + m$ , whose  $m$  is the number of blocks containing  $v$ .

**Remark 2:** If  $e$  is a line of a graph  $G$  and  $e_1$  is the corresponding point of  $e$  in  $B_l(G)$ , then  $\deg_{B_l(G)} e_1 = 2$ .

**Remark 3:** If  $B$  is a block of a graph  $G$  and  $B_1$  is the corresponding point of  $B$  in  $B_l(G)$ , then  $\deg_{B_l(G)} B_1 = n$  where  $n$  is the number of points in  $B$ .

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**Theorem 4:** Let  $G$  be a nontrivial graph. If  $G$  is eulerian then  $B_l(G)$  is not eulerian.

**Proof:** Suppose  $G$  is a nontrivial eulerian graph. Then  $G$  is connected and by Theorem A, every point of  $G$  is of even degree. Since every nontrivial connected graph has at least two noncutpoints, it implies that  $G$  has a noncutpoint  $v$  of even degree. By Remark 1, we see that  $\deg_{B_l(G)} v_1$  is odd, where  $v_1$  is the corresponding point of  $v$  in  $B_l(G)$ . Thus by Theorem A,  $B_l(G)$  is not eulerian.

A necessary and sufficient condition for a graph whose block line graph is eulerian is presented in the following theorem.

**Theorem 5:** Let  $G$  be a nontrivial connected graph. The block line graph  $B_l(G)$  is eulerian if and only if  $G$  satisfies the following conditions.

1. each noncutpoint of  $G$  is incident with odd number of lines,
2. each cutpoint of  $G$  is incident with either even number of lines and even number of blocks or odd number of lines and odd number of blocks, and
3. each block of  $G$  is incident with even number of points.

**Proof:** Suppose  $B_l(G)$  is eulerian. Let  $v$  be a point of  $B_l(G)$ . Then  $v$  is a point or a line or a block of  $G$ . We have the following 3 cases.

**Case-1:** Suppose  $v$  is a point of  $G$ . Then by Remark 1,

$$\deg_{B_l(G)} v = \deg_G v + m$$

where  $m$  is the number of blocks containing  $v$ .

We consider the following two subcases.

**Subcase-1:** Suppose  $v$  is a noncutpoint of  $G$ . Then  $m = 1$ . By Theorem A,  $\deg_{B_l(G)} v$  is even. Hence  $\deg_G v$  is odd.

Thus (1) holds.

**Subcase-2:** Suppose  $v$  is a cutpoint of  $G$ . By Theorem A  $\deg_{B_l(G)} v$  is even. Hence both  $\deg_G v$  and  $m$  are either even or odd. Thus (2) holds.

**Case-2:** Suppose  $v$  is a line  $e$  of  $G$ . Then by Remark 2,  $\deg_{B_l(G)} v = 2$ .

**Case-3:** Suppose  $v$  is a block  $B$  of  $G$ . Then by Remark 3,  $\deg_{B_l(G)} B = n$ , where  $n$  is the number of points in  $B$ . By Theorem A,  $\deg_{B_l(G)} B$  is even. Thus  $n$  is even. Thus (3) holds.

Conversely suppose (1), (2) and (3) hold. Suppose  $v$  is a point of  $B_l(G)$ . Then  $v$  is a point or a line or a block of  $G$ . If  $v$  is a point of  $G$ , then  $v$  is either a noncutpoint or a cutpoint of  $G$ . If  $v$  is a noncutpoint of  $G$ , then by Condition (1) and Remark 1,  $\deg_{B_l(G)} v$  is even. If  $v$  is a cutpoint of  $G$ , then by Condition (2) and Remark 1,  $\deg_{B_l(G)} v$  is even. If  $v$  is a line  $e$  of  $G$ , then by Remark 2,  $\deg_{B_l(G)} e$  is even. If  $v$  is a block  $B$  of  $G$ , then by Condition (3) and Remark 3,  $\deg_{B_l(G)} B$  is even. Thus every point of  $B_l(G)$  is of even degree. By Theorem A,  $B_l(G)$  is eulerian.

**Corollary 6:** If  $G$  is a nontrivial path, then  $B_l(G)$  is eulerian.

**Proof:** This follows from Theorem 5.

**Corollary 7:** If  $G$  is a cycle, then  $B_l(G)$  is not eulerian.

**Proof:** This follows from Theorem 4.

### 3. HAMILTONIAN BLOCK LINE GRAPHS

**Remark 8[3]:** If  $v$  is a cut point in  $G$ , then the corresponding point  $v_1$  of  $v$  in  $B_l(G)$  is also a cutpoint.

**Proposition 9:** If a connected graph  $G$  has a cut point, then  $B_l(G)$  is not hamiltonian.

**Proof:** This follows from Remark 8.

We obtain a characterization of graphs whose block line graphs are hamiltonian.

**Theorem 10:** The block line graph  $B_l(G)$  of  $G$  is hamiltonian if and only if  $G$  is  $P_2$ .

**Proof:** Suppose  $G$  is  $P_2$ . Then  $B_l(G) = C_4$  and hence  $B_l(G)$  is hamiltonian.

Conversely suppose  $B_l(G)$  is hamiltonian. We now prove that  $G = P_2$ . On the contrary, assume  $G \neq P_2$ . We now consider the following cases.

**Case-1:** Suppose  $G$  is disconnected. Then  $B_l(G)$  is disconnected Hence  $B_l(G)$  is not hamiltonian.

**Case-2:** Suppose  $G$  is a connected graph with a cutpoint. By Proposition 9,  $B_l(G)$  has a cutpoint and hence  $B_l(G)$  is not hamiltonian.

**Case-3:** Suppose  $G$  is a block  $B$  with  $p \geq 3$  points. Then  $G$  has a cycle  $C_n = v_1 v_2 v_3 \dots v_n v_1$ ,  $n \geq 3$ . In  $B_l(G)$ ,

$C_{2n} = v_1 e_1 v_2 e_2 \dots e_{n-1} v_n e_n v_1$  is a cycle. Let  $u$  be a point in  $B_l(G)$  corresponding to the block  $B$ . Then  $u$  is adjacent with all the points  $v_i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , in  $B_l(G)$ . Since every pair of points  $v_i$  and  $v_j$  are not adjacent in  $B_l(G)$ , it implies that  $B_l(G)$  has a subgraph homeomorphic to  $K_{2,3}$ . Thus  $B_l(G)$  is not Hamiltonian.

Thus from the above 3 cases, we conclude that  $G = P_2$ .

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