Abstract

A subset $S$ of vertices in a graph $G$ is said to be an independent set of $G$ if each edge in the graph has at most one endpoint in $S$ and a set $W$ ( $V$ is said to be a resolving set of $G$, if the vertices in $G$ have distinct representations with respect to $W$. A resolving set $W$ is said to be an independent resolving set, or an ir-set, if it is both resolving and independent. The minimum cardinality of $W$ is called the independent resolving number and is denoted by $ir(G)$. In this paper, we determine the independent resolving number of Fibonacci Cubes and Extended Fibonacci cubes.

References

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**Index Terms**

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Resolving set, Independent resolving number, Fibonacci Cubes, Extended Fibonacci Cubes, Hamming distance.