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 \( \text{ir}(G) \). In this paper, we determine the independent resolving number of Fibonacci Cubes and Extended Fibonacci cubes.

References

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