# SOME RESULTS ON DIRECT PRODUCT GRAPHS 

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#### Abstract

Let $G$ be a simple graph. The super-connectivity of a connected graph $G, \kappa^{\prime}(G)$, is the minimum number of vertices whose removal results in a disconnected graph without an isolated vertex. in this paper investigate $\kappa^{\prime}\left(G \times K_{n}\right)$, where $G$ is a non-complete graph.


Keywords: Direct product, super connectivity, vertex-cut.

## 1 Introduction

Let $G_{1}$ and $G_{2}$ be simple graphs. the direct product of $G_{1}$ and $G_{2}, G_{1} \times G_{2}$, is the graph with the vertex set $V\left(G_{1}\right) \times V\left(G_{2}\right)$ and two distinct vertices $\left(x_{1}, y_{1}\right),\left(x_{2}, y_{2}\right)$ are adjacent if and only if $x_{1} x_{2} \in E\left(G_{1}\right)$ and $y_{1} y_{2} \in E\left(G_{2}\right)$. Clearly, $G_{1} \times G_{2}$ is commutative. By [18], $G_{1} \times G_{2}$ is connected if and only if both $G_{1}$ and $G_{2}$ are connected and not both are bipartite graphs.

Let $\delta(G)$ denote the minimum degree among all vertices in the graphs $G$. the connectivity of $G, \kappa(G)$ is the minimum size os $S \subseteq V(G)$, where $G-S$ is disconnected or $G-S \cong K_{1}$. Also, the super connectivity of $G, \kappa^{\prime}(G)$, is the minimum size of $S \subseteq V(G)$, where $G-S$ is disconnected with no isolated vertices.

In this paper, we propose $\kappa^{\prime}\left(G \times K_{n}\right)$ for an arbitrary graphs $G$.
Proposition 1.1. Let $G$ be a connected graph. If $G$ has no odd cycle, then $G \times K_{2}$ has exactly two components isomorphic to $G$.

Theorem 1.2. Let $S_{i}=V(G) \times v_{i}$ where $v_{i} \in V\left(K_{n}\right)$. Then $V\left(G \times K_{n}\right)=S_{1} \cup S_{2} \cup \cdots \cup S_{n}$.
Theorem 1.3. Let $G$ be a graph with $\kappa^{\prime}(G)=t<\infty$. Then $\kappa^{\prime}\left(G \times K_{n}\right) \leq t n$.
Theorem 1.4. Let $G$ be a cycle of length 5. Then $\kappa^{\prime}\left(G \times K_{n}\right)=\min \{5 n-8,3 n\}$ for $n \geq 3$.
Corollary 1.5. Let $G$ be a cycle of length 5 . Then $\kappa^{\prime}\left(G \times K_{n}\right)=3 n$ for $n \geq 4$.
Theorem 1.6. Let $G$ be a bipartite graph and $\kappa^{\prime}(G)=\infty$, then $\kappa^{\prime}\left(G \times K_{n}\right) \leq m(n-2)$, where $|V(G)|=m$.
Theorem 1.7. Let $G$ be a graph with $\operatorname{girth}(G)=3,|V(G)|=m$ and $\kappa^{\prime}(G)=\infty$. Then $\kappa^{\prime}\left(G \times K_{n}\right) \leq$ $\min \{m n-6, m(n-1)+5,5 n+m-8\}$.

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