

Hopping Forcing

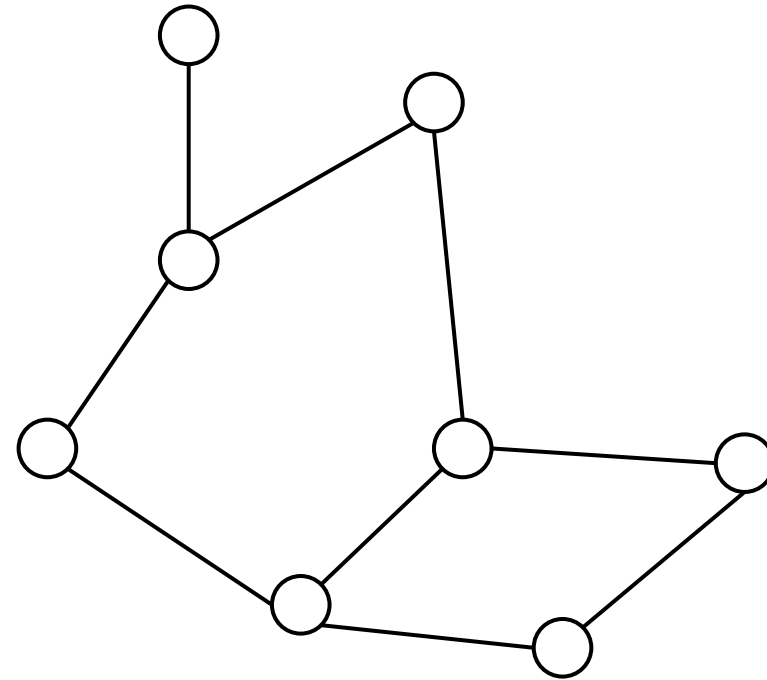
NICOLE LACEY

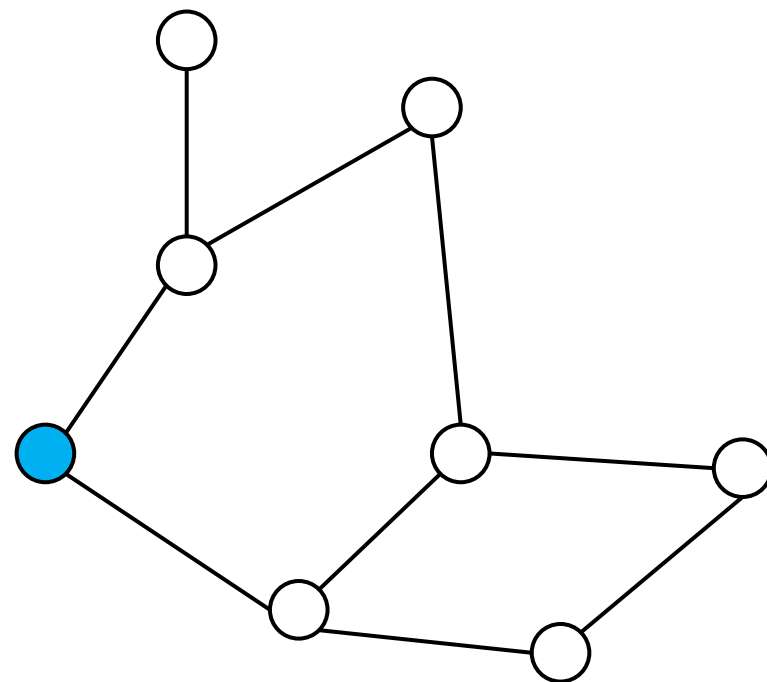
DRAKE UNIVERSITY

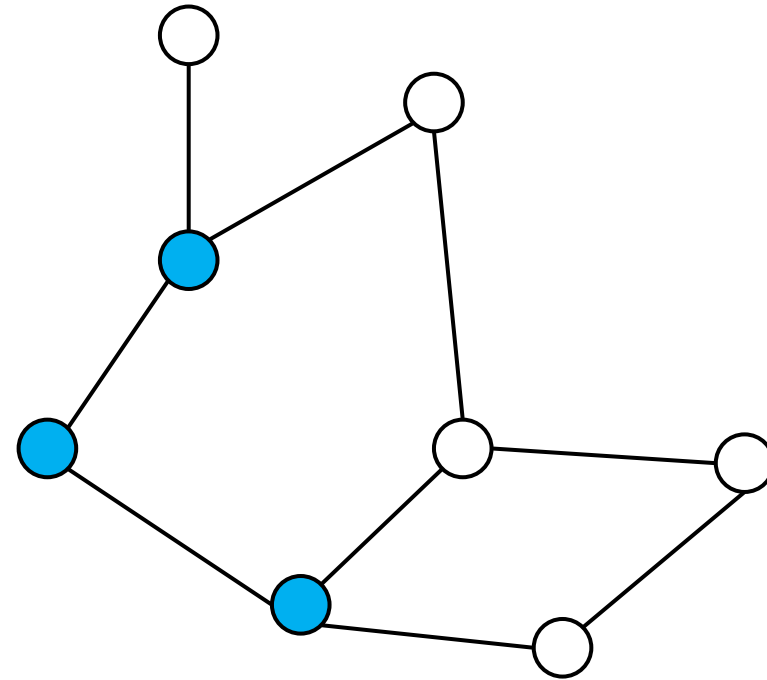
ADVISOR: PROFESSOR JOSHUA CARLSON

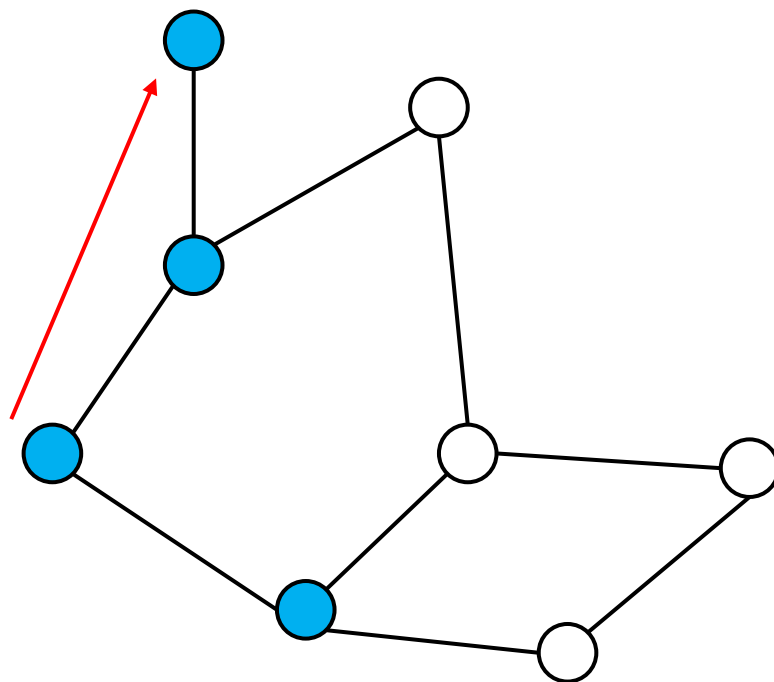
NEBRASKA CONFERENCE FOR UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN IN MATHEMATICS

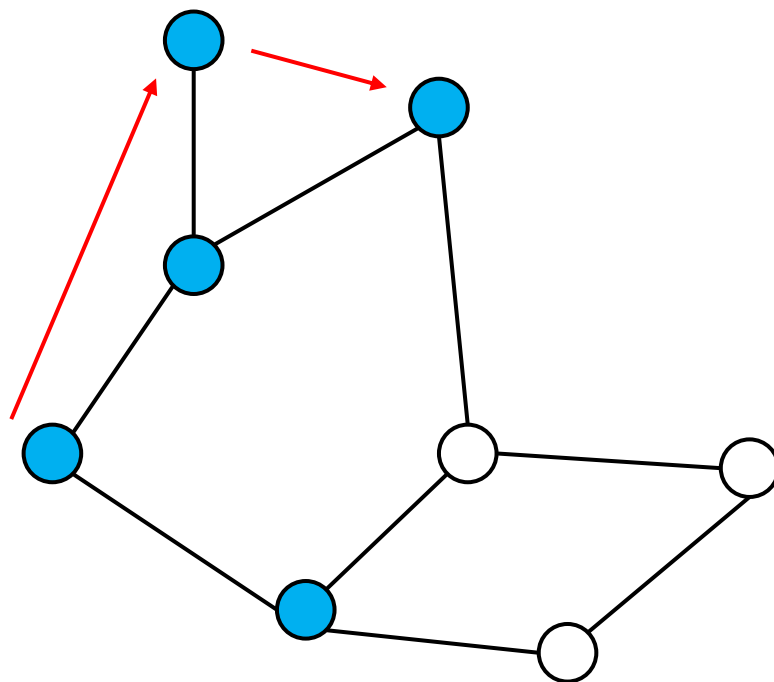


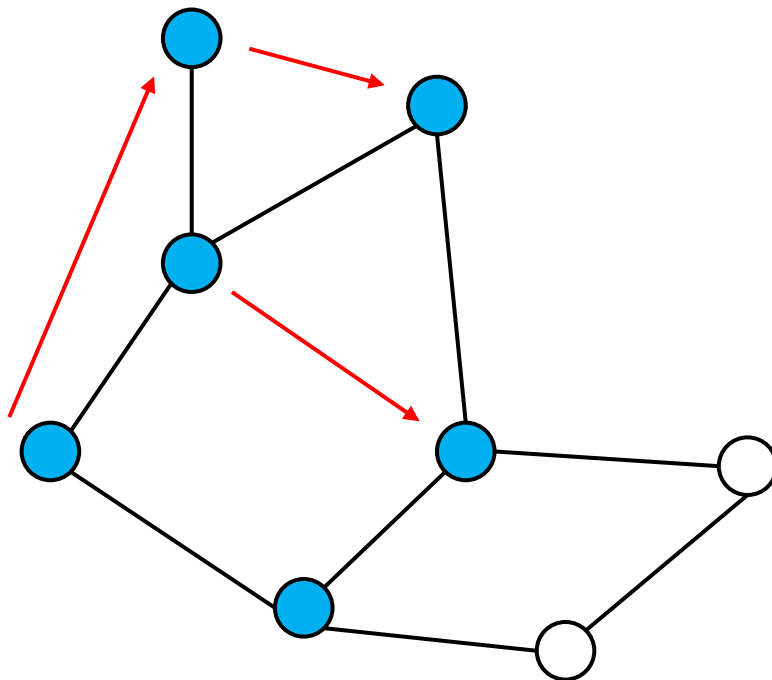


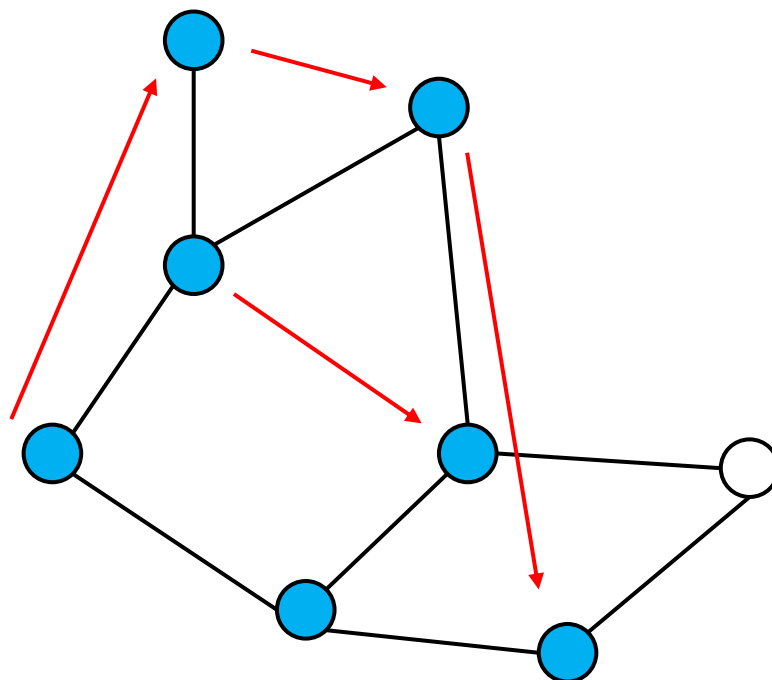


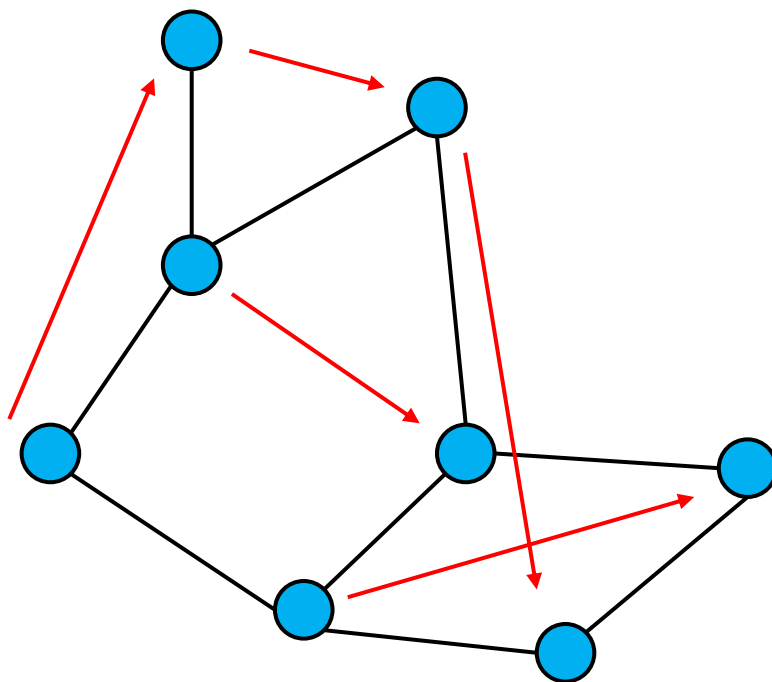












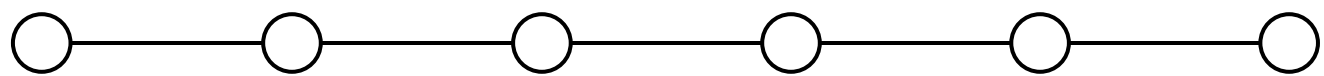
Important Terms

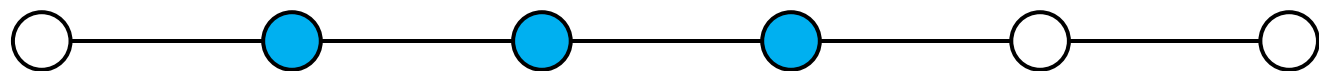
Hopping Forcing Set

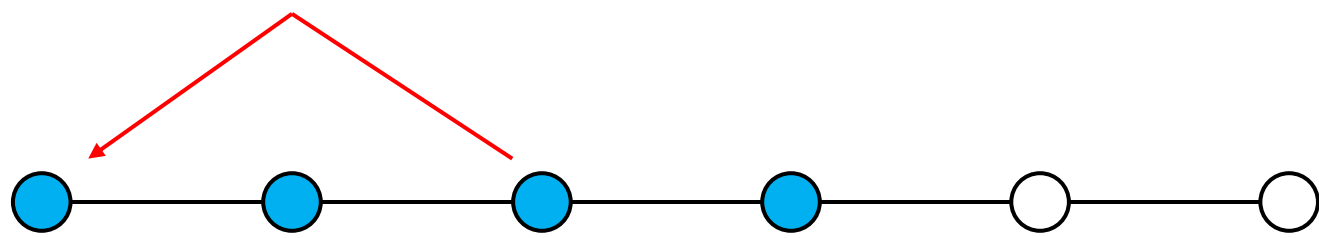
Minimum Hopping Forcing Set (MHFS)

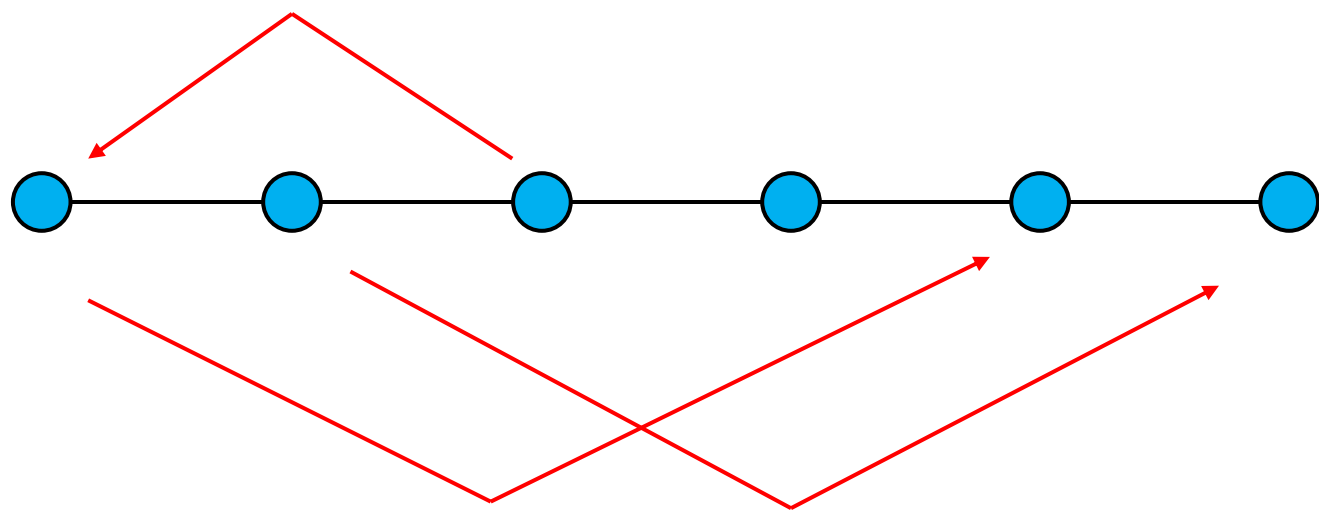
Hopping Forcing Number

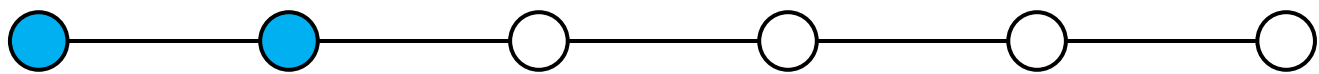
Propagation Time

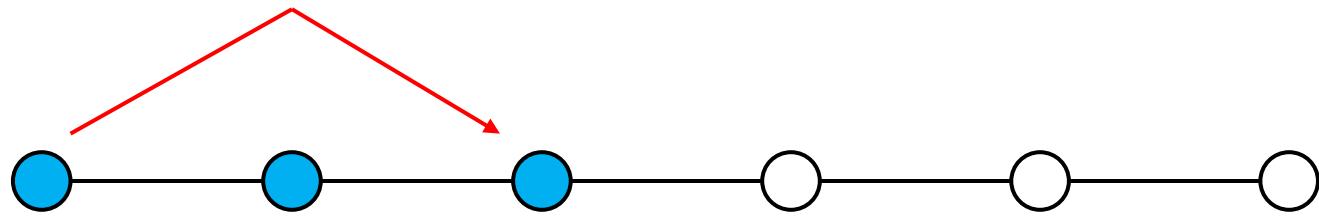


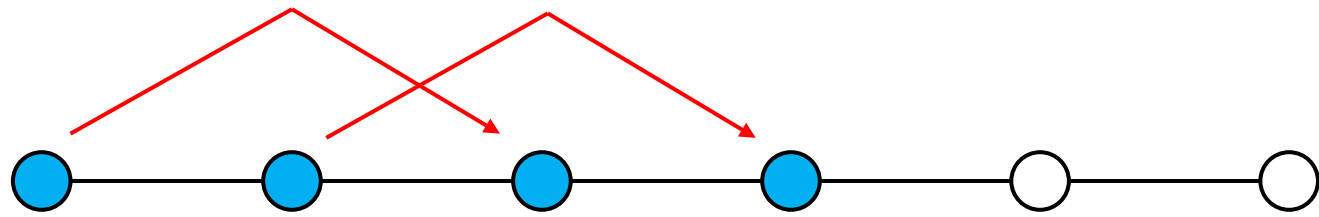


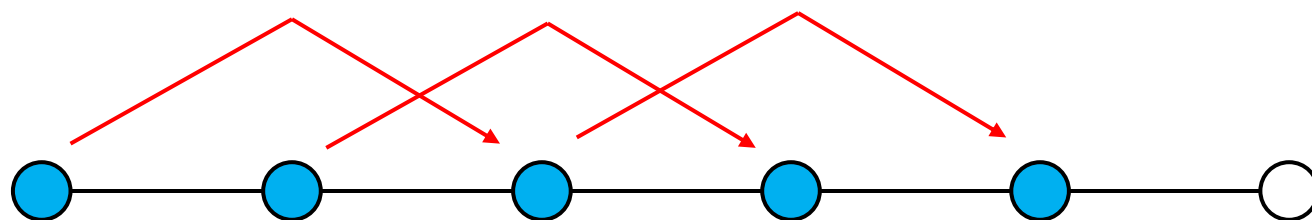


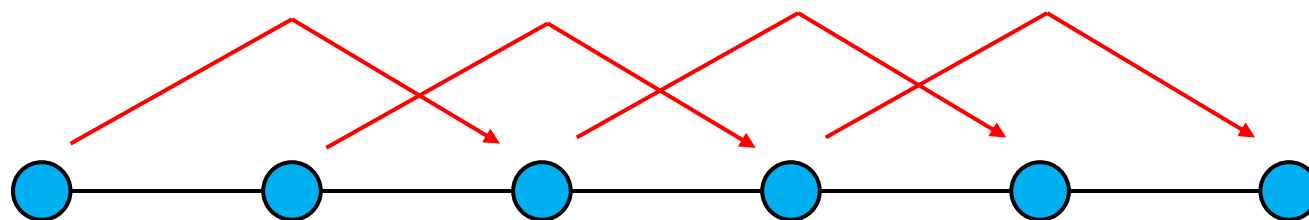








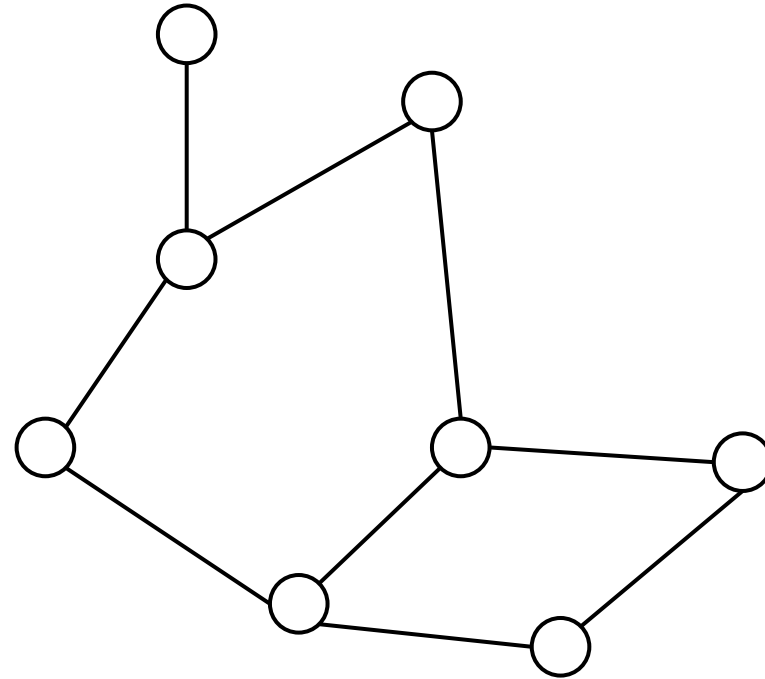




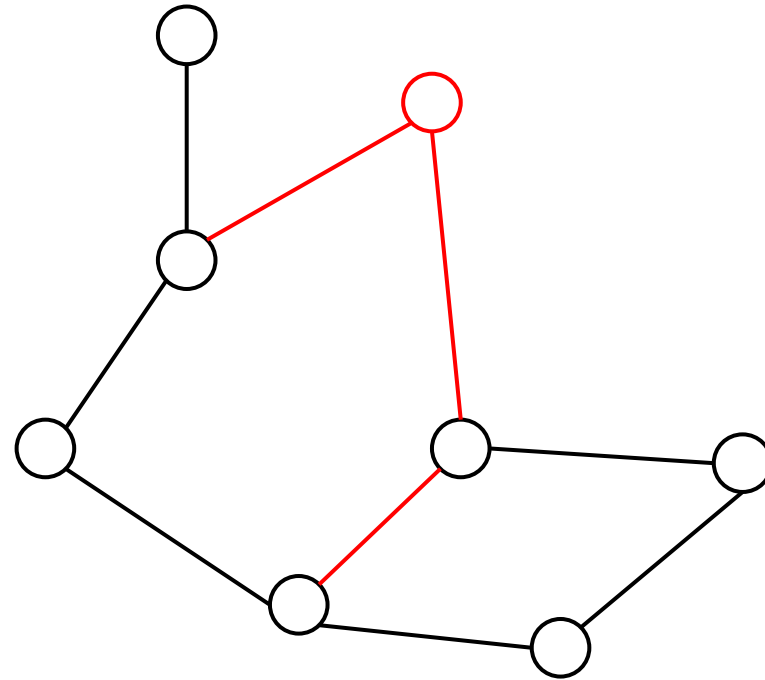
Results

¹¹ **Proposition 2.1.** *The hopping forcing number is subgraph monotone (i.e., if G_1 is a sub-*
¹² *graph of G_2 , then $H(G_1) \leq H(G_2)$).*

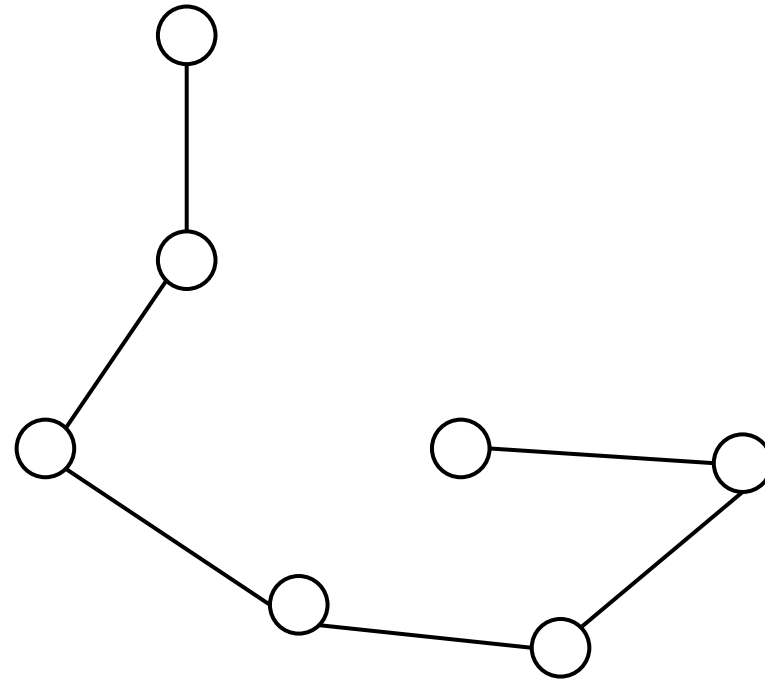
Hopping number
of G_1



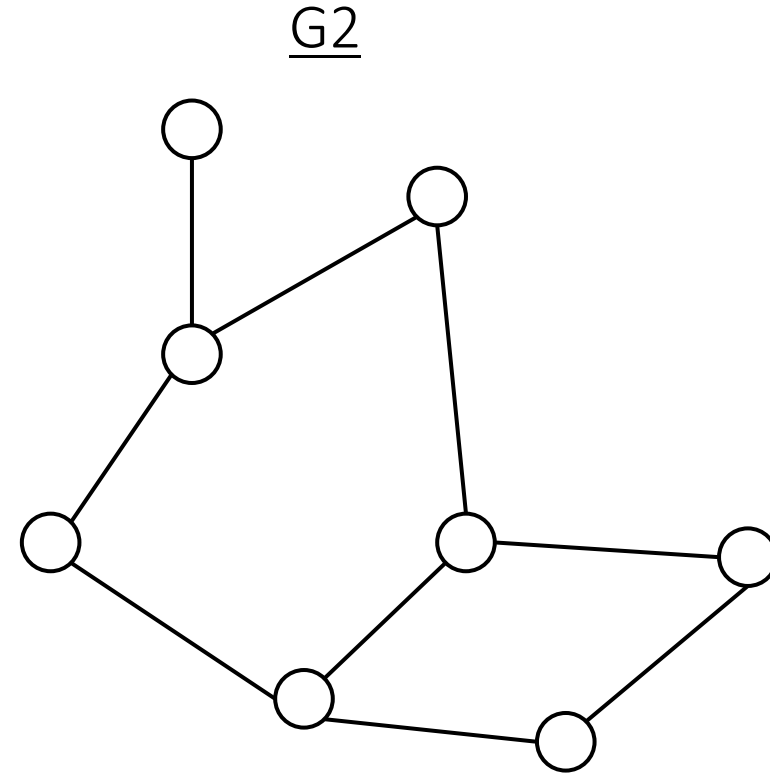
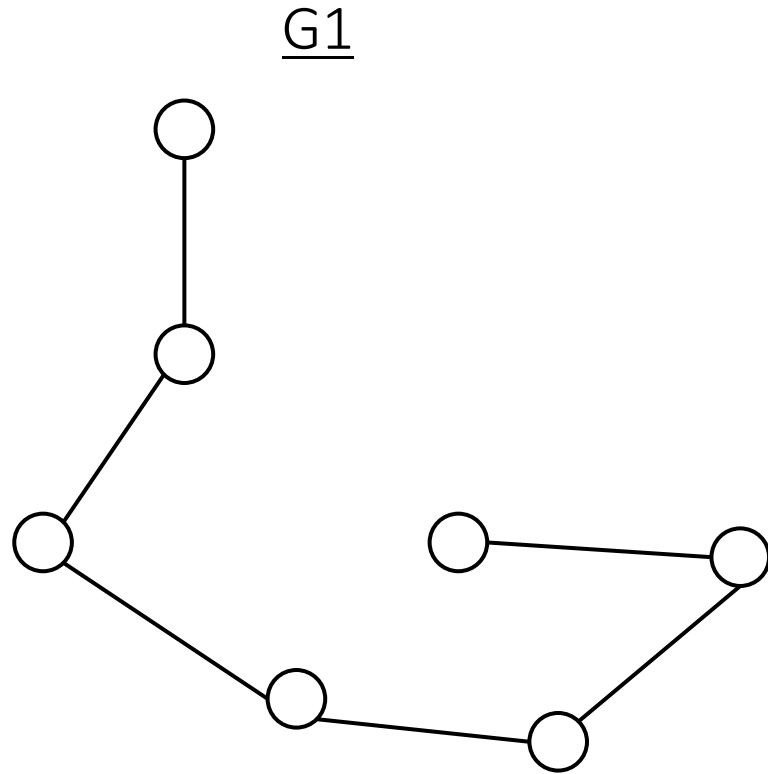
- ¹¹ **Proposition 2.1.** *The hopping forcing number is subgraph monotone (i.e., if G_1 is a sub-*
¹² *graph of G_2 , then $H(G_1) \leq H(G_2)$).*



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¹² *graph of G_2 , then $H(G_1) \leq H(G_2)$).*



- 11 **Proposition 2.1.** *The hopping forcing number is subgraph monotone (i.e., if G_1 is a sub-*
12 *graph of G_2 , then $H(G_1) \leq H(G_2)$).*



Proof Method

Compare the set of forces for the original graph to the subgraph .

- Every set of forces that works in G_2 , will work in G_1 .
- Deleting edges cannot make an active vertex become inactive.

Suppose there exists another subgraph of G_2 , call it G_3 and it is missing a vertex.

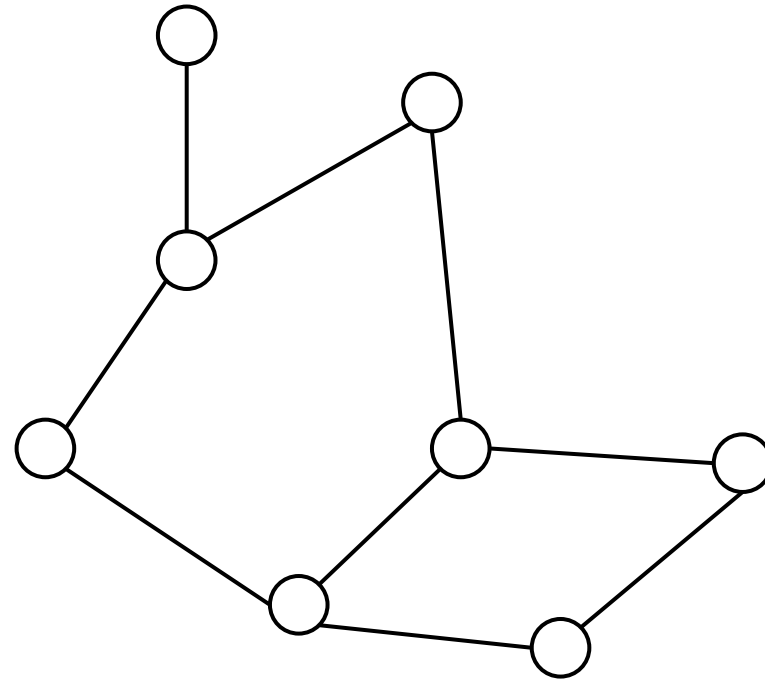
Two cases: the missing vertex was in the minimum hopping forcing set of G_3 , or it was not.

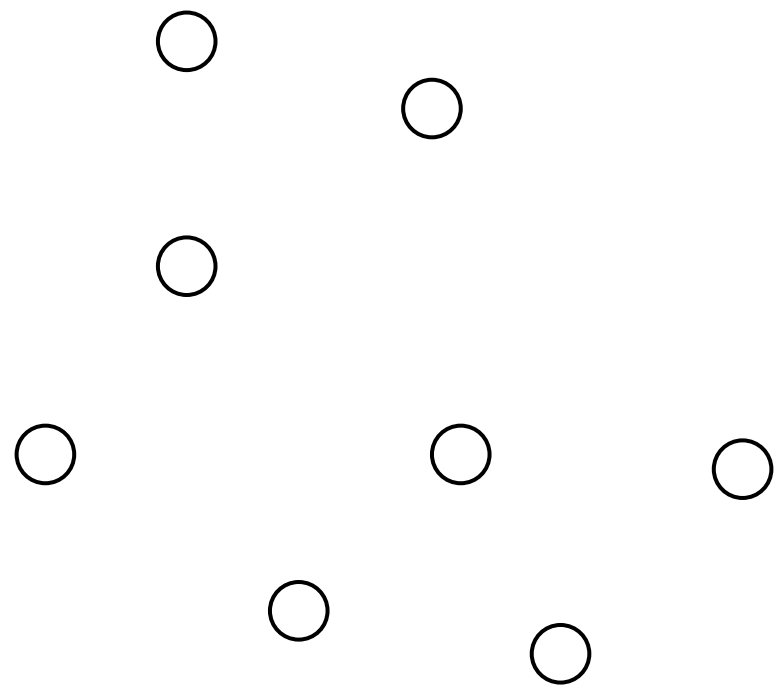
- Suppose missing vertex in MHFS:
 - Perform a force: Then MHFS and the forced vertex, minus the missing vertex is a MHFS.
 - Not perform a force: Then the MHFS minus the missing vertex is a hopping forcing set.
- Suppose missing vertex not in MHFS:
 - Perform a force: Then the MHFS is the same.
 - Not perform a force: The MHFS is the same, and the set of forces changes. (i.e., taking out the middleman)

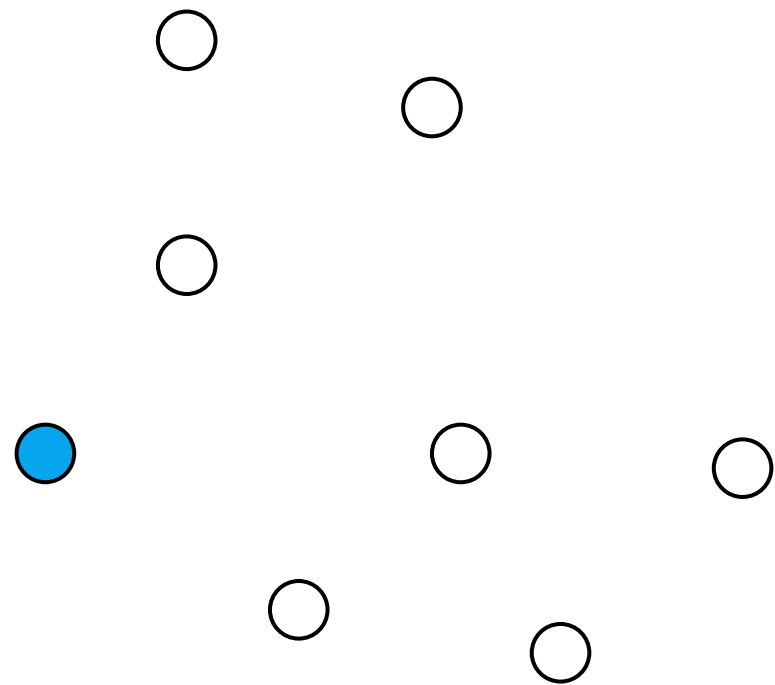
For every case, the size of the MHFS of the subgraph is less than or equal to the size of the MHFS of the original graph.

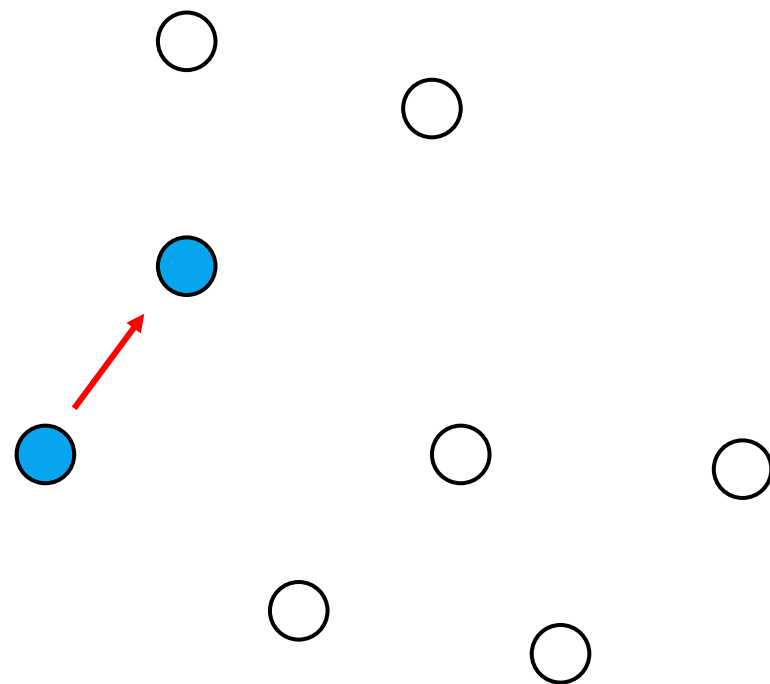
Thus, the hopping number of the subgraph is less than or equal to hopping number of the original graph.

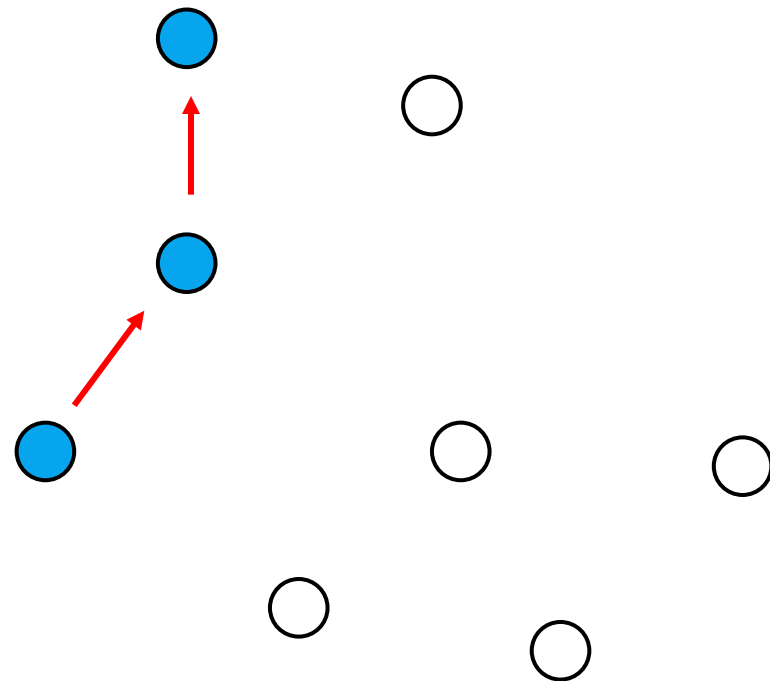
Recall: Hopping number is 3

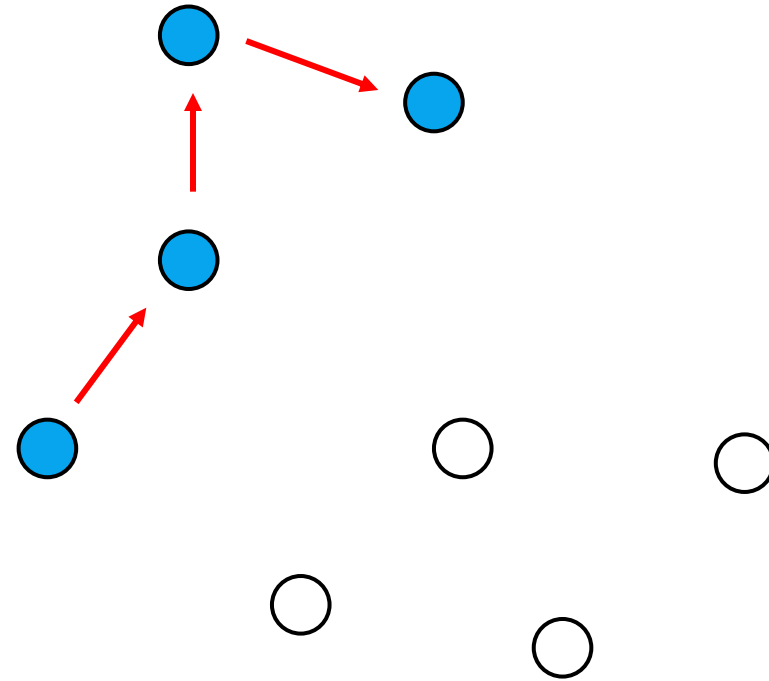


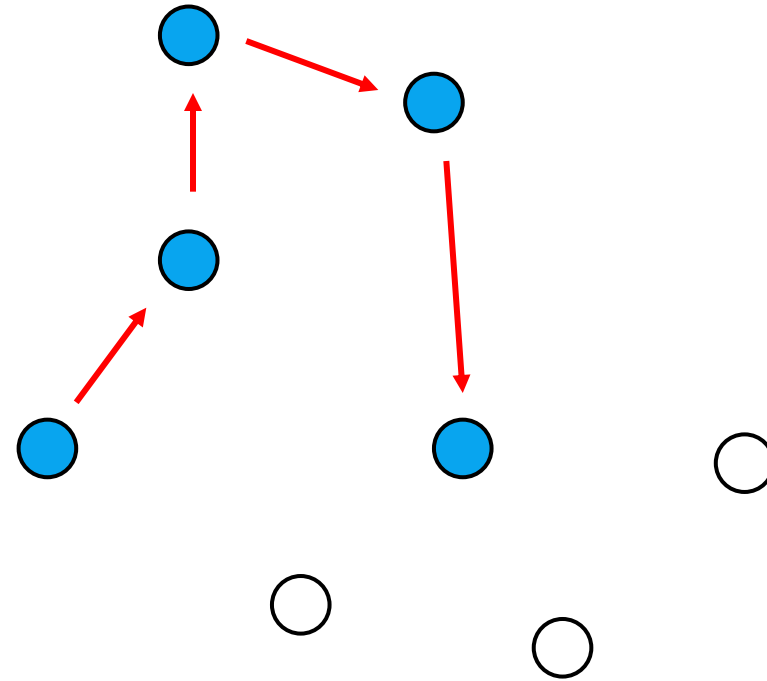


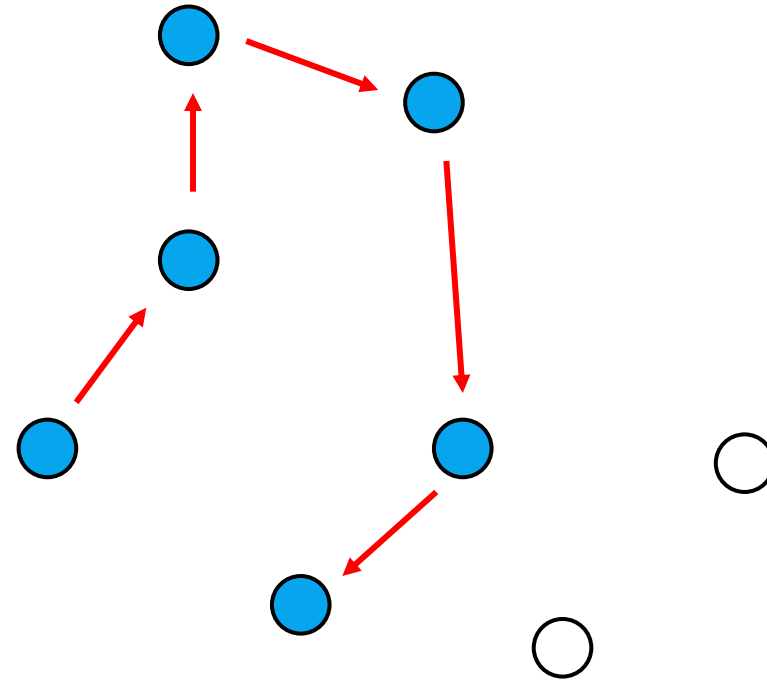


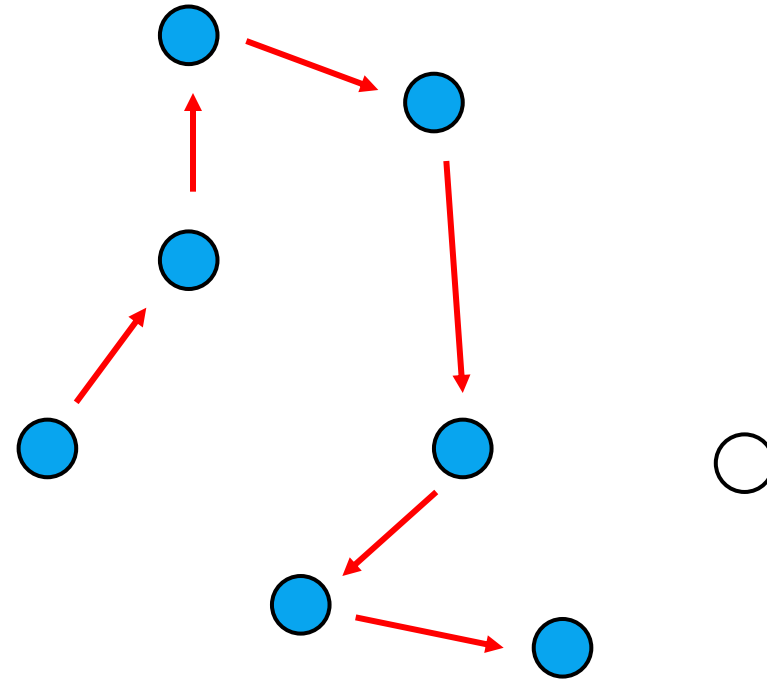




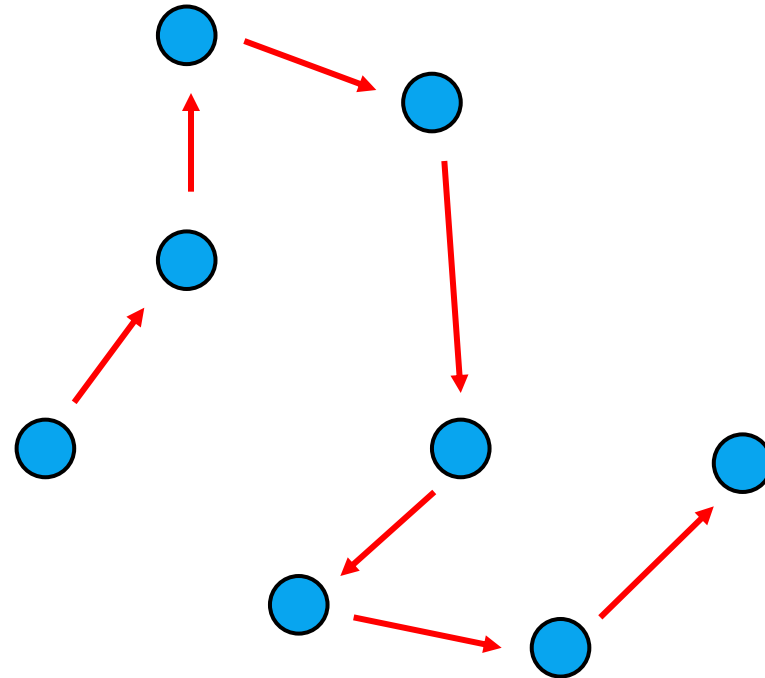








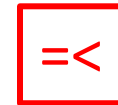
Note: Hopping number is 1



Proof Method

Compare the set of forces for the original graph to the subgraph .

- Every set of forces that works in G_2 , will work in G_1 .
- Deleting edges cannot make an active vertex become inactive.



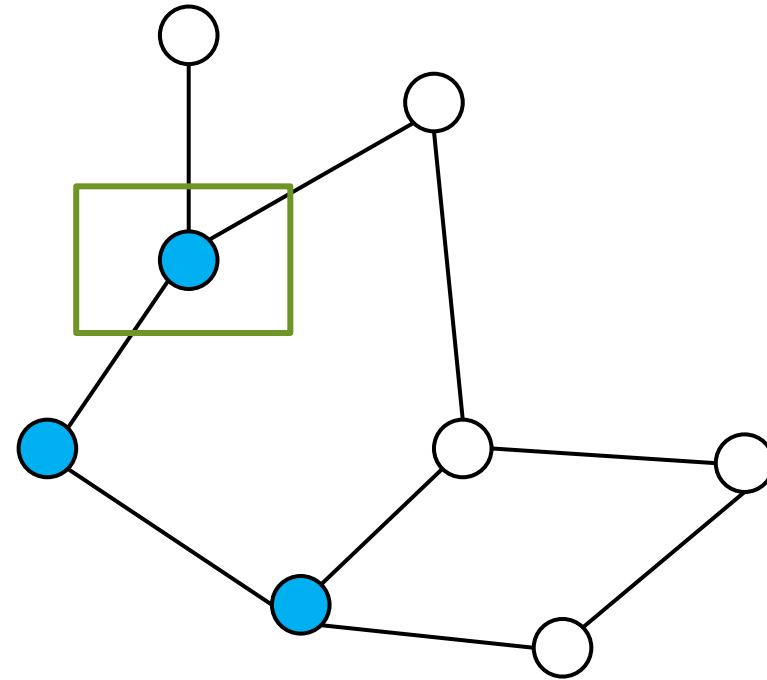
Suppose there exists another subgraph of G_2 , call it G_3 and it is missing a vertex.

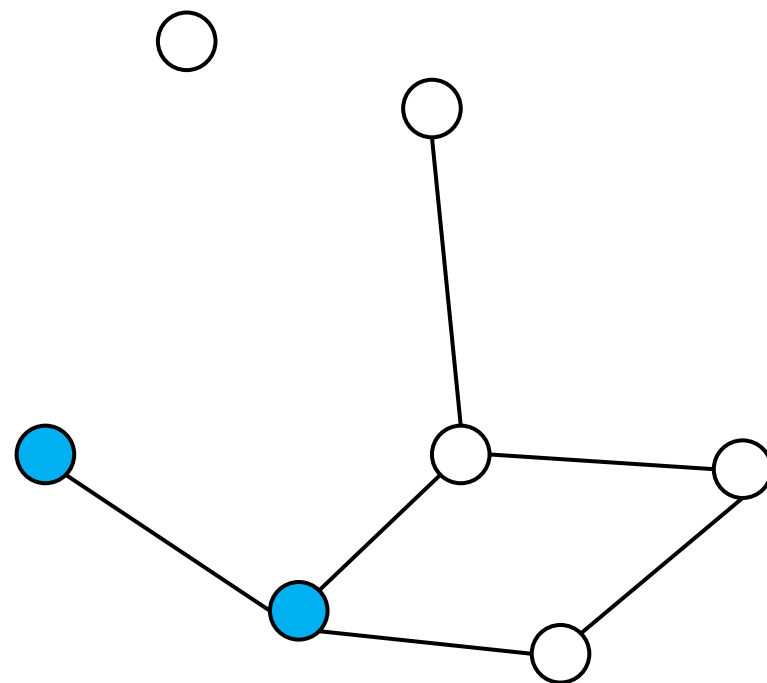
Two cases: the missing vertex was in the minimum hopping forcing set of G_3 , or it was not.

- Suppose missing vertex in MHFS:
 - Perform a force: Then MHFS and the forced vertex, minus the missing vertex is a MHFS.
 - Not perform a force: Then the MHFS minus the missing vertex is a hopping forcing set.
- Suppose missing vertex not in MHFS:
 - Perform a force: Then the MHFS is the same.
 - Not perform a force: The MHFS is the same, and the set of forces changes. (i.e., taking out the middleman)

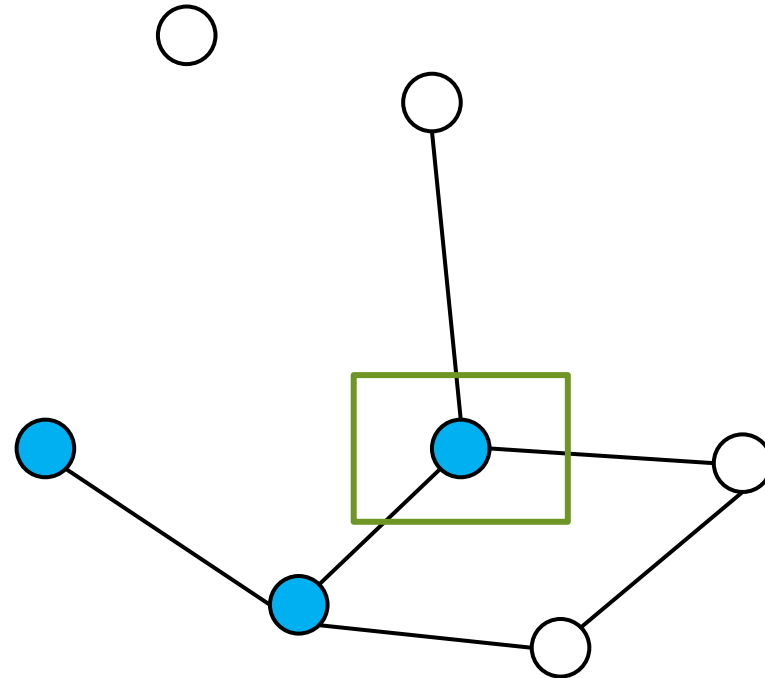
For every case, the size of the MHFS of the subgraph is less than or equal to the size of the MHFS of the original graph.

Thus, the hopping number of the subgraph is less than or equal to hopping number of the original graph.





Note: Removed a vertex
from MHFS AND added a
vertex to MHFS



Proof Method

Compare the set of forces for the original graph to the subgraph .

- Every set of forces that works in G2, will work in G1.
- Deleting edges cannot make an active vertex become inactive.

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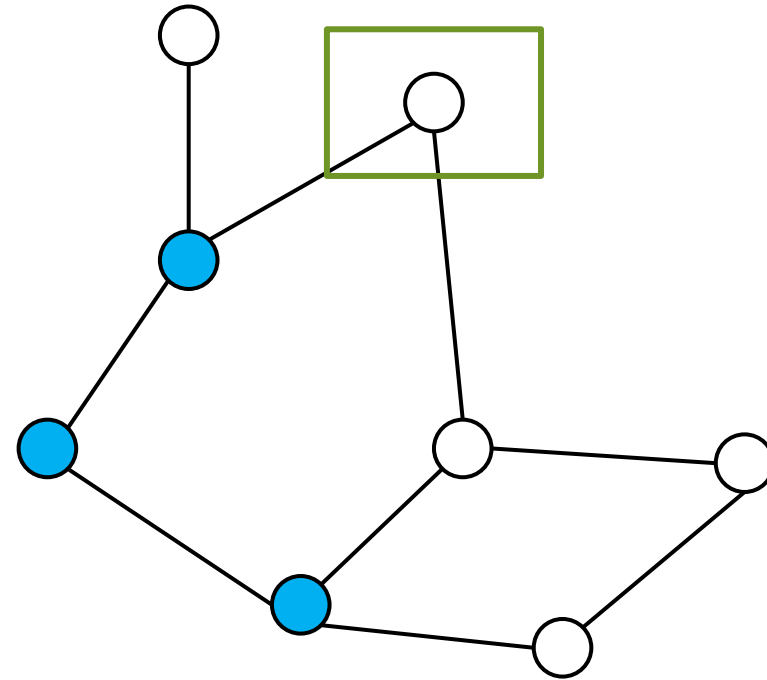
Suppose there exists another subgraph of G2, call it G3 and it is missing a vertex.

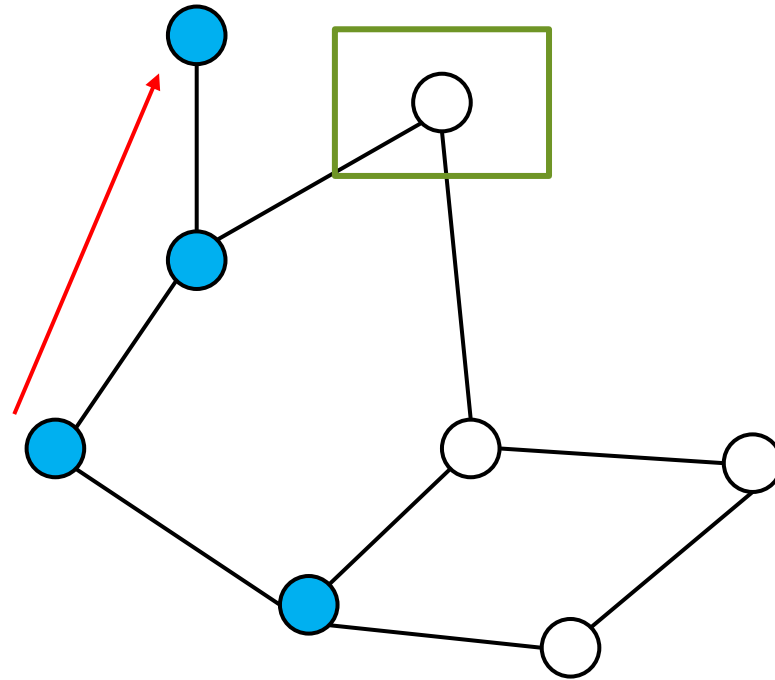
Two cases: the missing vertex was in the minimum hopping forcing set of G3, or it was not.

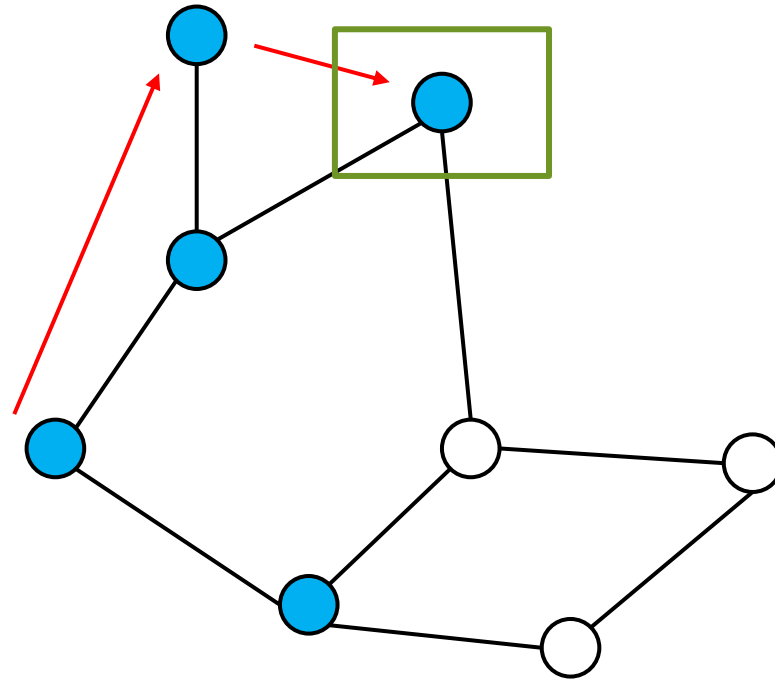
- Suppose missing vertex in MHFS:
 - Perform a force: Then MHFS and the forced vertex, minus the missing vertex is a MHFS. $=<$
 - Not perform a force: Then the MHFS minus the missing vertex is a hopping forcing set. $<$
- Suppose missing vertex not in MHFS:
 - Perform a force: Then the MHFS is the same, and the set of forces changes. (i.e., taking out the middleman)
 - Not perform a force: The MHFS is the same.

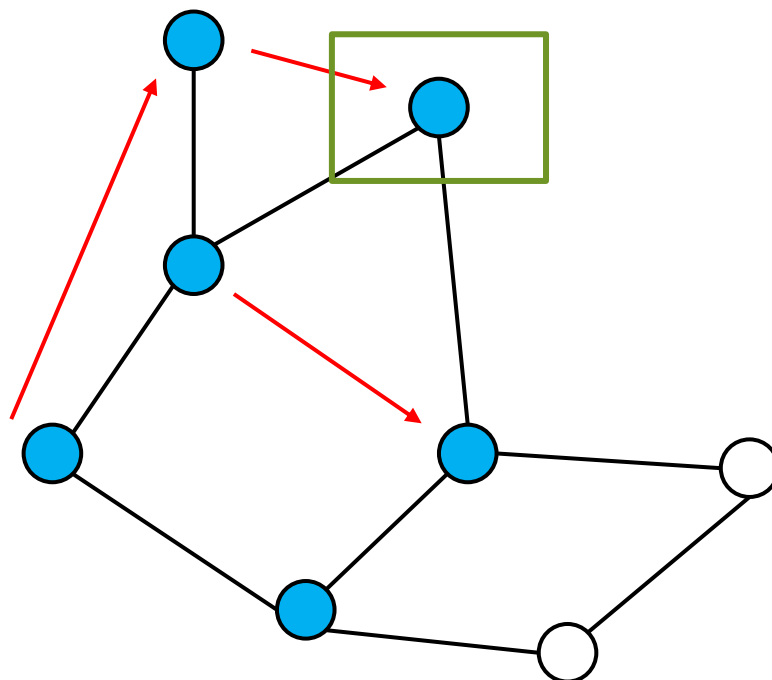
For every case, the size of the MHFS of the subgraph is less than or equal to the size of the MHFS of the original graph.

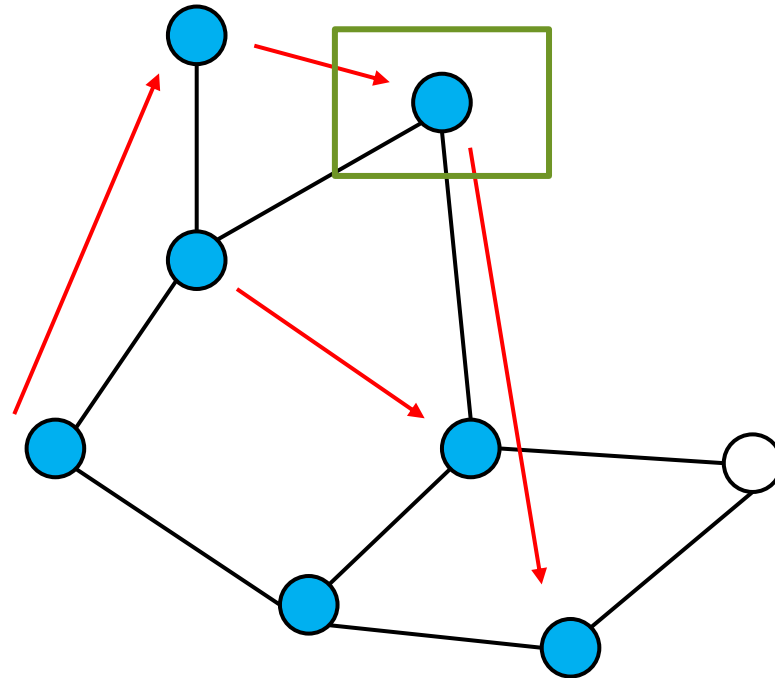
Thus, the hopping number of the subgraph is less than or equal to hopping number of the original graph.

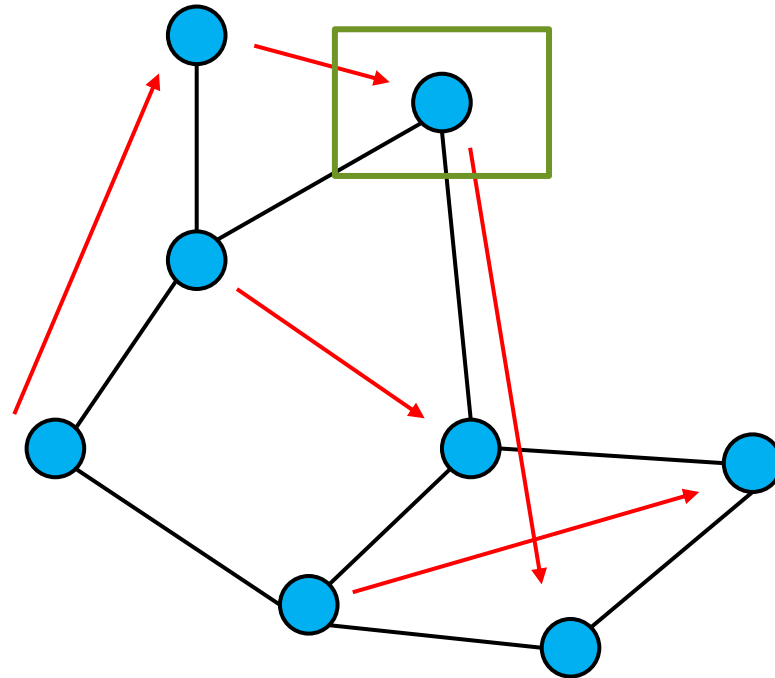


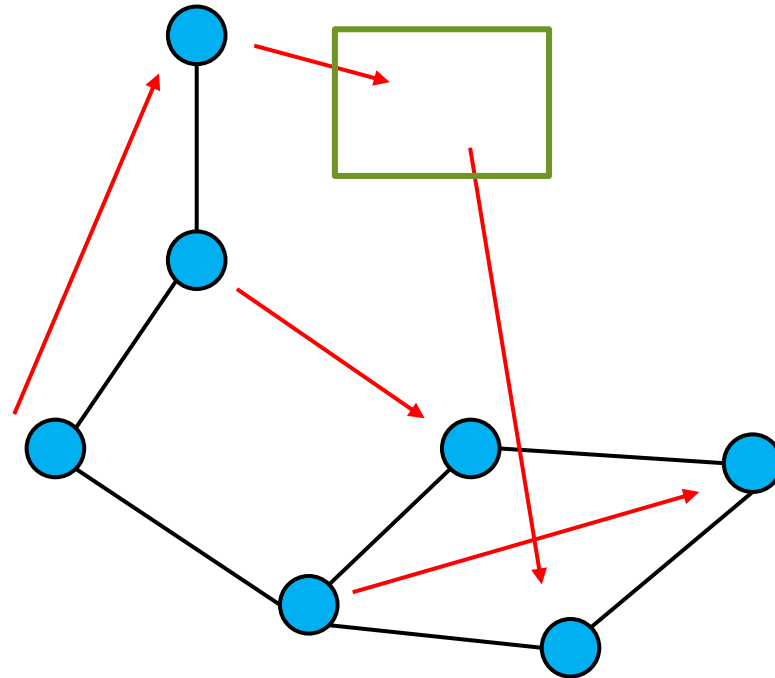




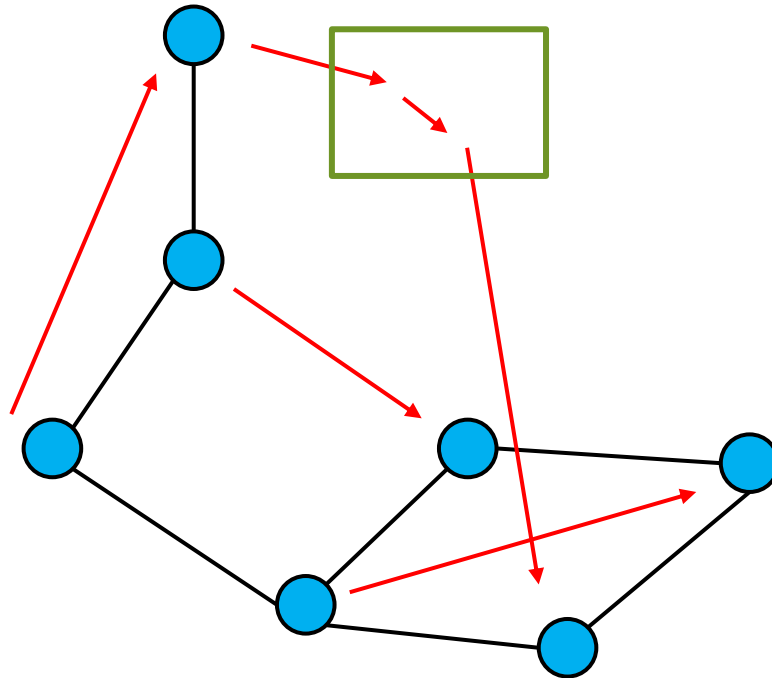








Note: Reroute!!



Proof Method

Compare the set of forces for the original graph to the subgraph .

- Every set of forces that works in G2, will work in G1.
- Deleting edges cannot make an active vertex become inactive.

$=<$

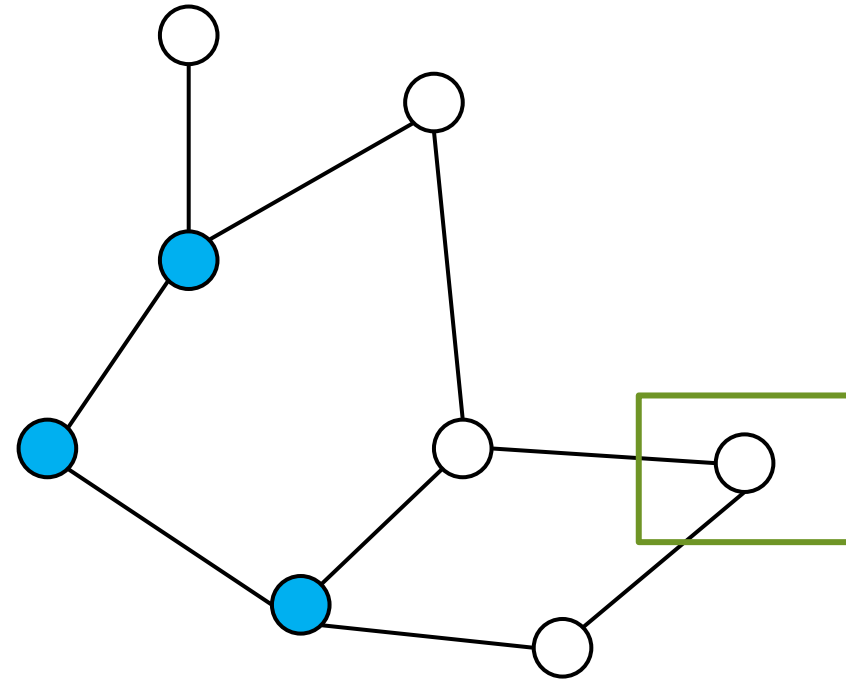
Suppose there exists another subgraph of G2, call it G3 and it is missing a vertex.

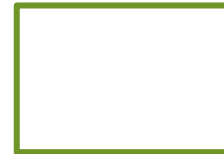
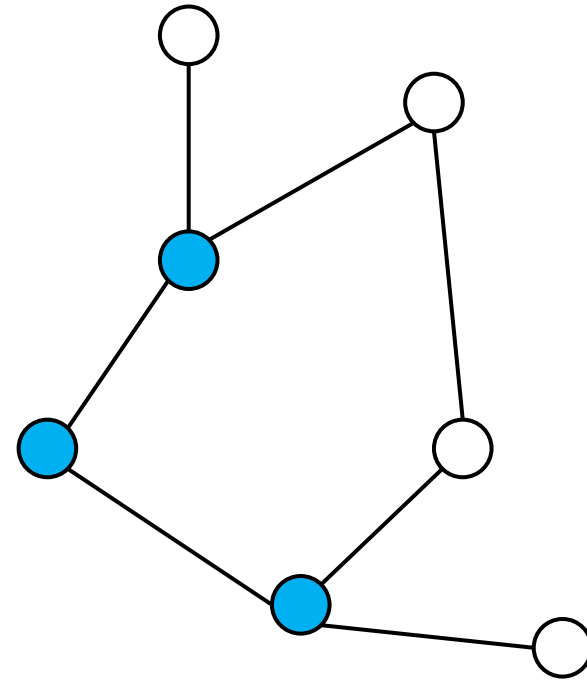
Two cases: the missing vertex was in the minimum hopping forcing set of G3, or it was not.

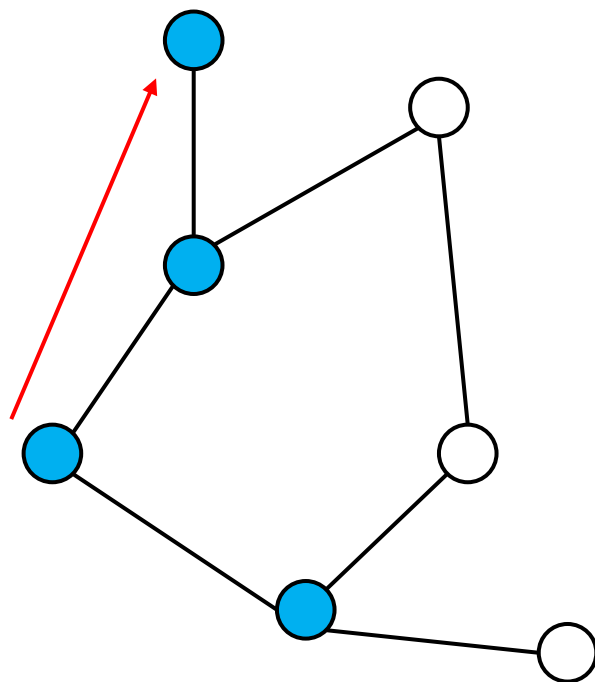
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 - Perform a force: Then MHFS and the forced vertex, minus the missing vertex is a MHFS. $<=$
 - Not perform a force: Then the MHFS minus the missing vertex is a hopping forcing set. $<$
- Suppose missing vertex not in MHFS:
 - Perform a force: Then the MHFS is the same, and the set of forces changes. (i.e., taking out the middleman) $=<$
 - Not perform a force: The MHFS is the same.

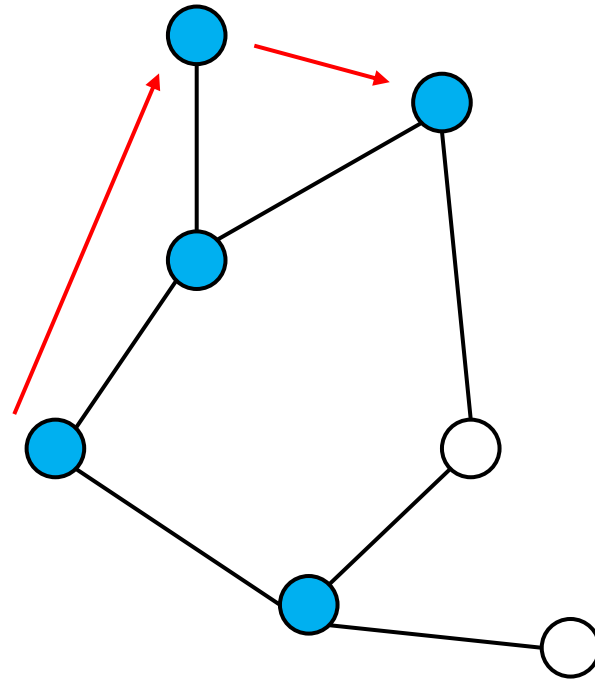
For every case, the size of the MHFS of the subgraph is less than or equal to the size of the MHFS of the original graph.

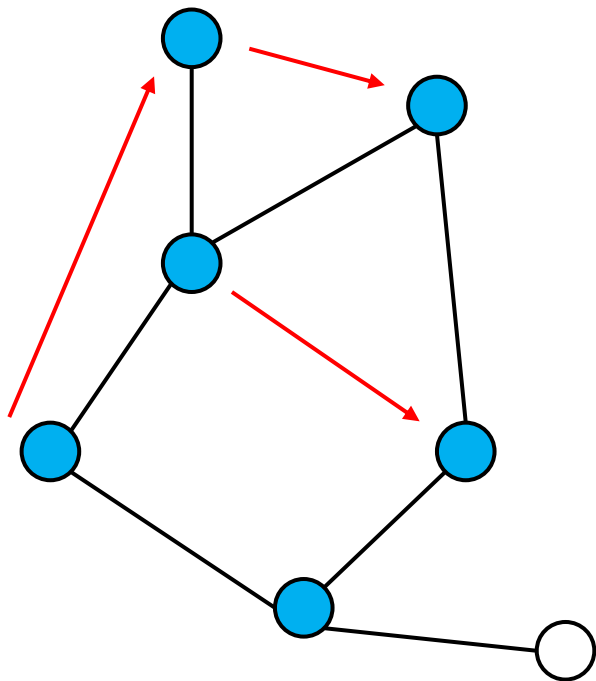
Thus, the hopping number of the subgraph is less than or equal to hopping number of the original graph.



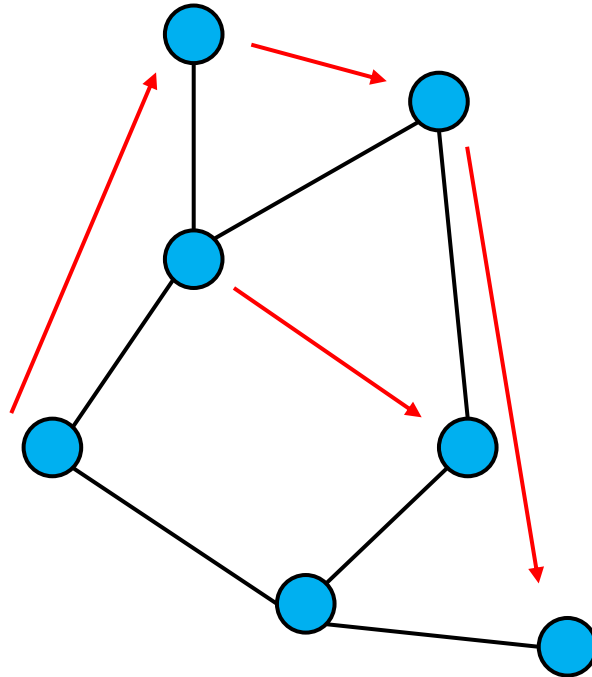








Note: MHFS stayed the same



Proof Method

Compare the set of forces for the original graph to the subgraph .

- Every set of forces that works in G_2 , will work in G_1 .
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$=<$

Suppose there exists another subgraph of G_2 , call it G_3 and it is missing a vertex.

Two cases: the missing vertex was in the minimum hopping forcing set of G_3 , or it was not.

- Suppose missing vertex in MHFS:
 - Perform a force: Then MHFS and the forced vertex, minus the missing vertex is a MHFS. $<=$
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For every case, the size of the MHFS of the subgraph is less than or equal to the size of the MHFS of the original graph.

Thus, the hopping number of the subgraph is less than or equal to hopping number of the original graph.

¹¹ **Proposition 2.1.** *The hopping forcing number is subgraph monotone (i.e., if G_1 is a sub-*
¹² *graph of G_2 , then $H(G_1) \leq H(G_2)$).*

Questions?
