

Paired Domination versus Domination and Packing Number in Graphs

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Abstract Given a graph $G = (V(G), E(G))$, the size of a minimum dominating set, minimum paired dominating set, and a minimum total dominating set of a graph G are denoted by $\gamma(G)$, $\gamma_{pr}(G)$, and $\gamma_t(G)$, respectively. For a positive integer k , a k -packing in G is a set $S \subseteq V(G)$ such that for every pair of distinct vertices u and v in S , the distance between u and v is at least $k + 1$. The k -packing number is the order of a largest k -packing and is denoted by $\rho_k(G)$. It is well known that $\gamma_{pr}(G) \leq 2\gamma(G)$. In this paper, we prove that it is NP-hard to determine whether $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\gamma(G)$ even for bipartite graphs. We provide a simple characterization of trees with $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\gamma(G)$, implying a polynomial-time recognition algorithm. We also prove that even for a bipartite graph, it is NP-hard to determine whether $\gamma_{pr}(G) = \gamma_t(G)$. We finally prove that it is both NP-hard to determine whether $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\rho_4(G)$ and whether $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\rho_3(G)$.

Keywords Graph theory · Domination · Paired Domination · Total domination · Packing number

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1 Introduction

The notion of paired domination was introduced by Haynes and Slater 1998 (see [5]) and is now widely studied in graph theory. A set $D \subseteq V(G)$ is a *dominating set* of a graph G if every vertex in $V(G) - D$ is adjacent to at least one vertex in D . The *domination number* $\gamma(G)$ of a graph G is the minimum cardinality of a dominating set of G . A set $D \subseteq V(G)$ is a *paired dominating set* of a graph $G = (V, E)$ if it is a dominating set and the induced subgraph $\langle D \rangle$ has a perfect matching. The *paired domination number* $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(G)$ is the cardinality of a smallest paired dominating set of G . If we think of each $u \in V(G)$ as the location of a guard capable of protecting each vertex in $N_G[u]$, then for paired domination we require the guards' locations to be selected as adjacent pairs of vertices so that every vertex of G is protected and each guard is assigned to one another so that they can cooperate as backups for each other. A set $D \subseteq V(G)$ is a *total dominating set* of a graph G if every vertex in $V(G)$ is adjacent to at least one vertex in D . The *total domination number* $\gamma_t(G)$ of a graph G is the minimum cardinality of a total dominating set of G . It is shown in [3] that for any graph G without isolated vertices,

$$\gamma(G) \leq \gamma_t(G) \leq \gamma_{\text{pr}}(G) \leq 2\gamma(G). \quad (1)$$

Many authors have hitherto studied various aspects of this inequality chain. Alvarado et.al. [1] proved that it is NP-hard to decide for a given graph G , whether $\gamma(G) = \gamma_t(G)$, as well as it is both NP-hard to decide for a given graph G , whether $\gamma(G) = \gamma_{\text{pr}}(G)$ and whether $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(G) = 2\gamma(G)$. In this paper, we complement these results by proving that it is NP-hard to decide for a given graph G , whether $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(G) = 2\gamma(G)$ even for bipartite graphs.

Whenever two graph parameters, say $\eta(G)$ and $\tau(G)$, are related by an inequality $\eta(G) \leq \tau(G)$ for every graph G , it makes sense to study the class of the so-called (η, τ) -graphs, the graphs for which $\eta(G) = \tau(G)$. Shang, Kang and Henning have characterized the class of trees T achieving $\gamma_t(T) = \gamma_{\text{pr}}(T)$, see [13]. In Section 2 we prove that it is NP-hard to decide for a given graph G , whether $\gamma_t(G) = \gamma_{\text{pr}}(G)$ even for bipartite graphs.

Henning and Vestergaard in [6] gave a constructive characterization of $(\gamma_{\text{pr}}, 2\gamma)$ -trees by showing eleven operations which are needed to construct such trees. Similarly, Hou [7] gave a simpler characterization of such trees using three operations. In Section 3, we provide a much simpler and straightforward characterization of those trees, not requiring any operations. Our characterization checks in polynomial time whether a tree T is a $(\gamma_{\text{pr}}, 2\gamma)$ -tree and therefore can be used as a basis for characterizing more complex classes of $(\gamma_{\text{pr}}, 2\gamma)$ -graphs.

For a positive integer k , a k -packing in G is a set $A \subseteq V(G)$ such that for every pair of distinct vertices u and v in A , the distance between u and v in G is at least $k + 1$. The k -packing number is the order of a largest k -packing of G and is denoted by $\rho_k(G)$. A 1-packing set is an *independent set*, denoted also by $i(G)$. It is an easy observation, that for $k \geq 1$ and for any graph G ,



$\rho_k(G) \geq \rho_{k+1}(G)$. Bresar [2] proved that for any graph G without isolated vertices, $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(G) \geq 2\rho_3(G)$ and for every nontrivial tree T , $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(T) = 2\rho_3(T)$. In Section 4 we prove that it is NP-hard to decide for a given graph G , whether $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(G) = 2\rho_3(G)$, as well as it is NP-hard to decide for a given graph G , whether $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(G) = 2\rho_4(G)$.

2 Complexity results for paired domination in bipartite graphs

We start this section by presenting the 3SAT problem.

3-SATISFIABILITY (3-SAT)

Input: A boolean expression E in conjunctive normal form (CNF), that is, the conjunction of clauses, each of which is the disjunction of three distinct literals.

Output: Is E satisfiable?

Now we focus on the computational complexity of the problem of determining whether total domination and paired domination numbers are equal in bipartite graphs.

Theorem 1 *It is NP-hard to determine whether $\gamma_t(G) = \gamma_{\text{pr}}(G)$ even for a bipartite graph G .*

Proof We describe a reduction from 3SAT, which was proven to be NP-complete in [9], to the considered problem. The formula in 3SAT is given in conjunctive normal form, where each clause contains three literals. We assume that the formula contains the instance of any literal u and its negation $\neg u$ (in the other case all clauses containing the literal u are satisfied by the true assignment of u).

Given an instance E , the set of literals $U = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ and the set of clauses $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m\}$ of 3SAT, we construct a graph G whose order is polynomially bounded in terms of n and m such that the formula is satisfiable if and only if $\gamma_t(G) = \gamma_{\text{pr}}(G)$.

For each literal u_i construct a copy of the graph $G(u_i)$ in Fig. 1.

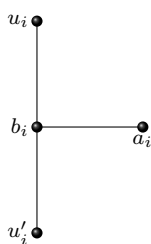


Fig. 1 The graph $G(u_i)$



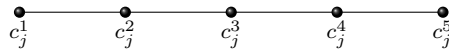


Fig. 2 The graph $G(C_j)$

For every clause C_j , we create a copy of $G(C_j)$ of the graph in Fig. 2. All graphs $G(u_i)$ and $G(C_j)$ created so far are trees and they are disjoint.

For every clause C_j with literals x, y and z , we create the three edges c_j^5x, c_j^5y and c_j^5z . If, for example, $C_1 = \neg u_1 \vee u_2 \vee u_3$, then these edges are $c_1^5u_1', c_1^5u_2$ and $c_1^5u_3$ as shown in Fig. 3. This completes the description of G . Observe that G does not contain an odd cycle and therefore G is bipartite.

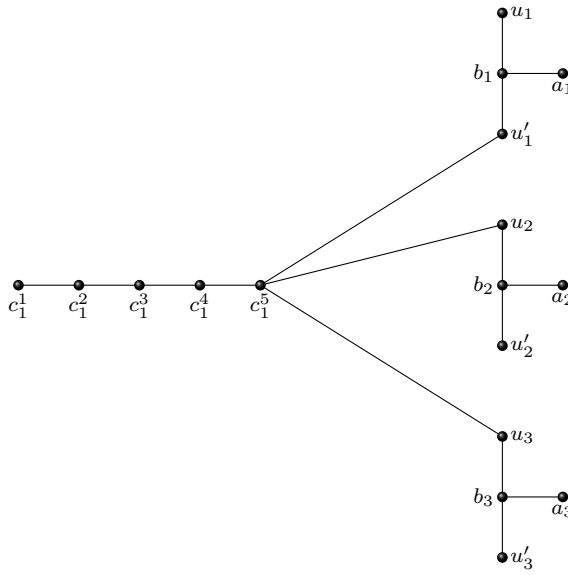


Fig. 3 The edges between $G(C_1)$ and $G(u_1) \cup G(u_2) \cup G(u_3)$ for the clause $C_1 = \neg u_1 \vee u_2 \vee u_3$

Since c_j^2 and b_i are support vertices, they belong to every total dominating set of G . However, since each of the two support vertices of G are at distance at least 4, $2m + 2n \leq \gamma_t(G) \leq \gamma_{pr}(G)$.

First, we assume that E is satisfiable and consider a satisfying truth assignment. Let D be a total dominating set of G such that it contains each vertex corresponding to true literal. Since E is satisfiable, for each $G(C_j)$ the vertex c_j^5 is dominated by a vertex from $G(u_i)$. Let also b_i, c_j^2 and c_j^3 belong to D . This way, we construct a total dominating set D of G of cardinality $2m + 2n$. Such a set is also a paired-dominating set of G , so we conclude that if E is satisfiable, then $\gamma_t(G) = \gamma_{pr}(G)$.

Next, we assume that $\gamma_t(G) = \gamma_{pr}(G)$. Let D be a minimum total dominating set of G . If the diameter of a graph is at least 3, there exists a minimum total dominating set which contains no leaf. Hence, without loss of generality, we may assume that c_j^2 and c_j^3 belong to D . Moreover, if $|D| = 2m + 2n$, then from each $G(u_i)$ exactly two vertices belong to D : b_i and either u_i or u'_i to dominate vertices c_j^5 for each $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$. If the corresponding vertex of a literal belongs to D , then let us set the literal to true; otherwise, let us set it to false. Altogether, it follows that the truth assignment defined above satisfies E . Hence, assume $|D| > 2m + 2n$. Then no subset of $2m + 2n$ vertices of G totally dominates G , but for each E there exists a subset of $2m + 2n$ vertices that totally dominate $G - \{c_1^5, c_2^5, \dots, c_m^5\}$. Without loss of generality we may assume that only two vertices from each $G(C_j)$ belong to D , since otherwise we may exchange c_j^4 or c_j^5 with a vertex of $G(u_i)$ adjacent to c_j^5 . However, if D contains more than two vertices from a $G(u_i)$, then D is not a (minimum) paired-dominating set and $\gamma_{pr}(G) > |D|$, which is impossible. This completes the proof.

Our next result considers the computational complexity of the problem of determining whether paired domination number is twice the domination number in bipartite graphs.

Theorem 2 *For a given graph G , it is NP-hard to determine whether $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\gamma(G)$ even for bipartite graphs.*

Proof We describe a reduction from 3SAT, which was proven to be NP-complete in [9], to the considered problem. The formula in 3SAT is given in conjunctive normal form, where each clause contains three literals. We assume that the formula contains the instance of any literal u and its negation $\neg u$ (in the other case all clauses containing the literal u are satisfied by the true assignment of u).

Given an instance E , the set of literals $U = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ and the set of clauses $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m\}$ of 3SAT, we construct a bipartite graph G whose order is polynomially bounded in terms of n and m such that the formula is satisfiable if and only if $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\gamma(G)$. For each literal u_i , we construct the graph $G(u_i)$ which is a copy of C_6 with vertices labeled $u_i, w_i, u'_i, z_i^1, z_i^2, z_i^3$, see Fig. 4.

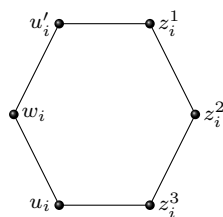


Fig. 4 The graph $G(u_i)$

For every clause C_j , we create a vertex c_j and for every clause C_j with literals x, y and z , we create the three edges c_jx, c_jy and c_jz . If, for example, $C_1 = u_1 \vee u_2 \vee \neg u_3$, then these edges are c_1u_1, c_1u_2 and $c_1u'_3$ as shown in Fig. 5. This completes the description of G . By the construction of G it is clear that the obtained graph is bipartite.

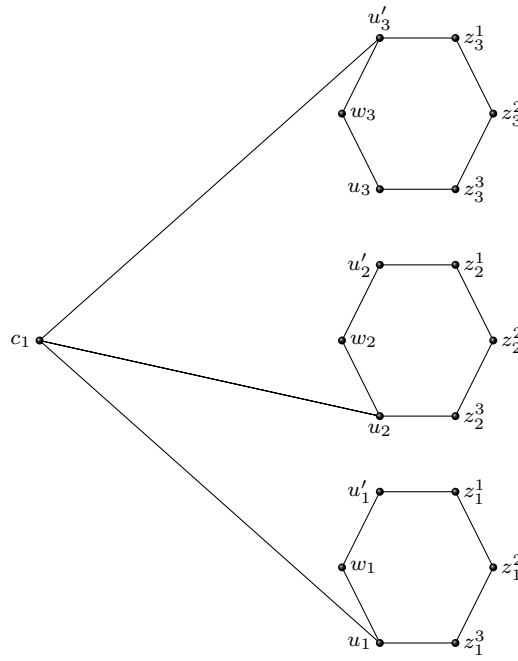


Fig. 5 The edges between c_1 and $G(u_1) \cup G(u_2) \cup G(u_3)$ for the clause $C_1 = u_1 \vee u_2 \vee \neg u_3$

It is easy to verify that every dominating set has to include at least two vertices from each $G(u_i)$. Therefore, $\gamma(G) \geq 2n$.

Let D_p be a minimum paired dominating set of G . Since only two vertices of each induced cycle of $G(u_i)$ may have a neighbor outside the cycle and these two vertices are not adjacent, $|V(G(u_i)) \cap D_p| \geq 3$. Moreover, no two vertices belonging to two different $G(u_i)$ components are adjacent. Therefore, $\gamma_{pr}(G) \geq 4n$. On the other hand, it is easy to see that there exists a paired dominating set of size $4n$ containing u_i and u'_i for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, so for these reasons, $4n = \gamma_{pr}(G)$. Hence, it remains to prove that E is satisfiable if and only if $\gamma(G) = 2n$.

First, we assume that E is satisfiable and consider a satisfying truth assignment. We will now construct a dominating set D of G with size $2n$. We will first put to D the vertices corresponding to each true literal. If $u_i \in D$, then we also put z_i^1 to D and if $u'_i \in D$, then we also put z_i^3 to D . Since E is

satisfiable, each c_j is dominated by a vertex from $G(u_i)$. Hence, this way, we have constructed a dominating set D of G of cardinality $2n$.

Next, assume that $\gamma(G) = 2n$. Let D be a minimum dominating set of G . Then exactly two vertices of $G(u_i)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ belong to D . Then, by the construction of G , each c_j for $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ is dominated by a vertex of $G(u_i)$, in particular, either u_i or u'_i . For every literal, if its corresponding vertex belongs to D , set the literal to true; otherwise, set it to false. Altogether, it follows that the truth assignment defined above satisfies E . This completes the proof.

3 Trees with Large Paired Domination Number

In this section we give a characterization of $(\gamma_{\text{pr}}, 2\gamma)$ -trees.

Let $A \subseteq V(G)$ and let $v \in V(G)$. The *distance* between v and A is the minimum distance between v and a vertex of A . For a tree T , denote by $S(T)$ the set of all support vertices of T and let $R(T)$ be the set of vertices of T that are at distance at least three from $S(T)$.

Before we present the main result of this section, we recall some results.

Proposition 1 [11] *For any graph G without isolated vertices, $\gamma(G) \geq \rho_2(G)$.*

Proposition 2 [10] *For every tree T , $\gamma(T) = \rho_2(T)$.*

Proposition 3 [2] *For every nontrivial tree T , $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(T) = 2\rho_3(T)$.*

Proposition 4 [5] *If $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(G) = 2\gamma(G)$, then every minimum dominating set of G is a minimum independent dominating set of G .*

An immediate consequence of the last result is what follows.

Observation 1 *If G is a $(\gamma_{\text{pr}}, 2\gamma)$ -graph and D is a minimum dominating set of G , then choosing for every vertex of D one vertex from its neighbor results in a minimum paired-dominating set.*

Now we state the main result of this section.

Theorem 3 *A tree T is a $(\gamma_{\text{pr}}, 2\gamma)$ -tree if and only if*

- $S(T)$ is an independent set,
- $R(T)$ is a 3-packing in T , and
- $S(T) \cup R(T)$ is a dominating set of T .

Proof Assume first that $S(T)$ is an independent set, $R(T)$ is a 3-packing in a tree T and $S(T) \cup R(T)$ is a dominating set in T . Then since $S(T) \cup R(T)$ is a dominating set in T , $\gamma(T) \leq |S(T) \cup R(T)|$. Moreover, $S(T) \cup R(T)$ is an independent set; hence, $i(T) \leq |S(T) \cup R(T)|$. For each vertex x of $S(T)$ choose any leaf adjacent to x and denote such a set of leaves by $S'(T)$. Thus $|S(T)| = |S'(T)|$. Since $S'(T) \cup R(T)$ is a 3-packing, $|S(T) \cup R(T)| \leq \rho_3(T)$. Therefore, since $\rho_{k+1}(G) \leq \rho_k(G)$ and by Proposition 2,

$$\gamma(T) \leq |S(T) \cup R(T)| \leq \rho_3(T) \leq \rho_2(T) \leq \gamma(T).$$

Hence, all the above inequalities are indeed satisfied by equality. By Proposition 3, $\rho_3(T) = \frac{1}{2}\gamma_{pr}(T)$. Hence, $2\gamma(T) = \gamma_{pr}(T)$ and we conclude that T is a $(\gamma_{pr}, 2\gamma)$ -tree.

Now we prove that if T is a $(\gamma_{pr}, 2\gamma)$ -tree, then $S(T)$ is an independent set, $R(T)$ is a 3-packing, and $S(T) \cup R(T)$ is a dominating set of T .

By Proposition 4, if T is a $(\gamma_{pr}, 2\gamma)$ -tree, then each minimum dominating set of T is independent. Since in any non-trivial tree there exists a minimum dominating set containing $S(T)$, we conclude that in every $(\gamma_{pr}, 2\gamma)$ -tree $S(T)$ is independent. In what follows, we only consider minimum dominating sets not containing leaves.

Denote by $S_1(T)$ the set of neighbours of $S(T)$ which are not leaves and denote by $S_k(T)$ the set of vertices of distance k from $S(T)$, where $k \geq 2$.

If $S(T)$ is an independent dominating set in T , then the statement is obviously true. Therefore, we assume that there exists a vertex which is not dominated by $S(T)$. Suppose that $v \in S_2(T)$ belongs to a minimum dominating set denoted by D . Now construct a set P as follows. Root T at v . For each $u \in D - \{v\}$ add to P both u and its parent in the rooted tree. If two vertices share the same parent, take the parent and any other vertex adjacent to one of the two vertices. Since two vertices in D that are sharing the same parent cannot both be leaves, this is always possible. Clearly, P is a dominating set and $v \notin P$. Moreover, each vertex of P is paired with another vertex of P . Hence, P is a paired dominating set of T . Then,

$$\gamma_{pr}(T) \leq |P| = 2|D| - 2 = 2\gamma(T) - 2 < \gamma_{pr}(T),$$

a contradiction. Therefore, no vertex of $S_2(T)$ belongs to a minimum dominating set D of T . Hence, if $S_2(T) \neq \emptyset$, each vertex of $S_2(T)$ is adjacent to a vertex of $S_3(T)$, since otherwise D is not a dominating set of T . Since $S_3(T) \subseteq R(T)$, we conclude that $S(T) \cup R(T)$ is a dominating set of T .

Now we prove that if T is a $(\gamma_{pr}, 2\gamma)$ -tree, then $R(T)$ is a 3-packing. By Proposition 4, two adjacent vertices of $R(T)$ cannot both be in the same minimum dominating set.

Assume x and y are vertices of $R(T)$ such that (x, u, v, y) is a path and x, y belong to a minimum dominating set of T , say D . Then $u, v \notin D$. Denote by T_x the subtree of $T - xu$ containing x rooted in x and denote by T_y the subtree of $T - yv$ containing y rooted in y . Let $D_x = D \cap V(T_x)$ and $D_y = D \cap V(T_y)$. Then $D = D_x \cup D_y \cup D_r$, where D_r are the vertices belonging to D from the subtree rooted in u and v . Let D_x^p be a paired dominating set of $T_x - x$ obtained from D_x by adding to D_x a parent of each element except of the parent of x (there is no parent of x in T_x because x is the root in T_x). Define D_y^p analogously. Let D_r^p be a paired dominating set of $T - (V(T_x) \cup V(T_y))$ of cardinality $2|D_r|$. Then $D_x^p \cup D_y^p \cup D_r^p \cup \{u, v\}$ is a paired dominating set of T of cardinality

$$2(|D_x| - 1) + 2(|D_y| - 1) + 2|D_r| + 2 < 2|D|,$$

a contradiction. By similar arguments we again obtain a contradiction when x and y are vertices of $R(T)$ such that (x, u, y) is a path and $x, y \in D$. Henceforth,



if x and y are vertices of $R(T)$, then the distance between x and y is at least 4, that is, $R(T)$ is a 3-packing.

For any tree T , constructing an $S(T)$ -set and $R(T)$ -set as well as checking whether $S(T)$ is independent, $R(T)$ is a 3-packing and $S(T) \cup R(T)$ is a dominating set can all be easily done by an algorithm with polynomial time complexity. Hence Theorem 3 implies a polynomial-time recognition algorithm of trees with $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\gamma(G)$.

4 Packing number and paired-domination

In this section, we focus on the relation between the packing number and the paired-domination number. First we start by proving that it is NP-hard to decide for a given graph G , whether $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\rho_4(G)$. For clarity, here we recall the result of Bresar et.al.:

Proposition 5 [2] *For any graph G without isolated vertices, $\gamma_{pr}(G) \geq 2\rho_3(G)$.*

Theorem 4 *It is NP-hard for a given graph G to determine whether $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\rho_4(G)$.*

Proof We describe a reduction from NAE3SAT, which was proven to be NP-complete in [9], to the considered problem. The formula in NAE3SAT is given in conjunctive normal form, where each clause contains three literals.

Given an instance E , the set of literals $U = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ and the set of clauses $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m\}$ of NAE3SAT, we construct a graph G whose order is polynomially bounded in terms of n and m such that the three values in each clause are not all equal to each other if and only if $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\rho_4(G)$.

For each literal u_i we construct a copy of the graph $G(u_i)$, as in Fig. 6.

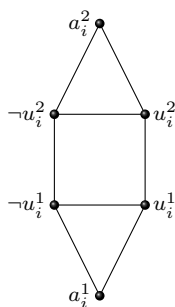


Fig. 6 The graph $G(u_i)$

For every clause C_j , we create a copy $G(C_j)$ of the graph in Fig. 7. All graphs $G(u_i)$ and $G(C_j)$ created so far are disjoint.

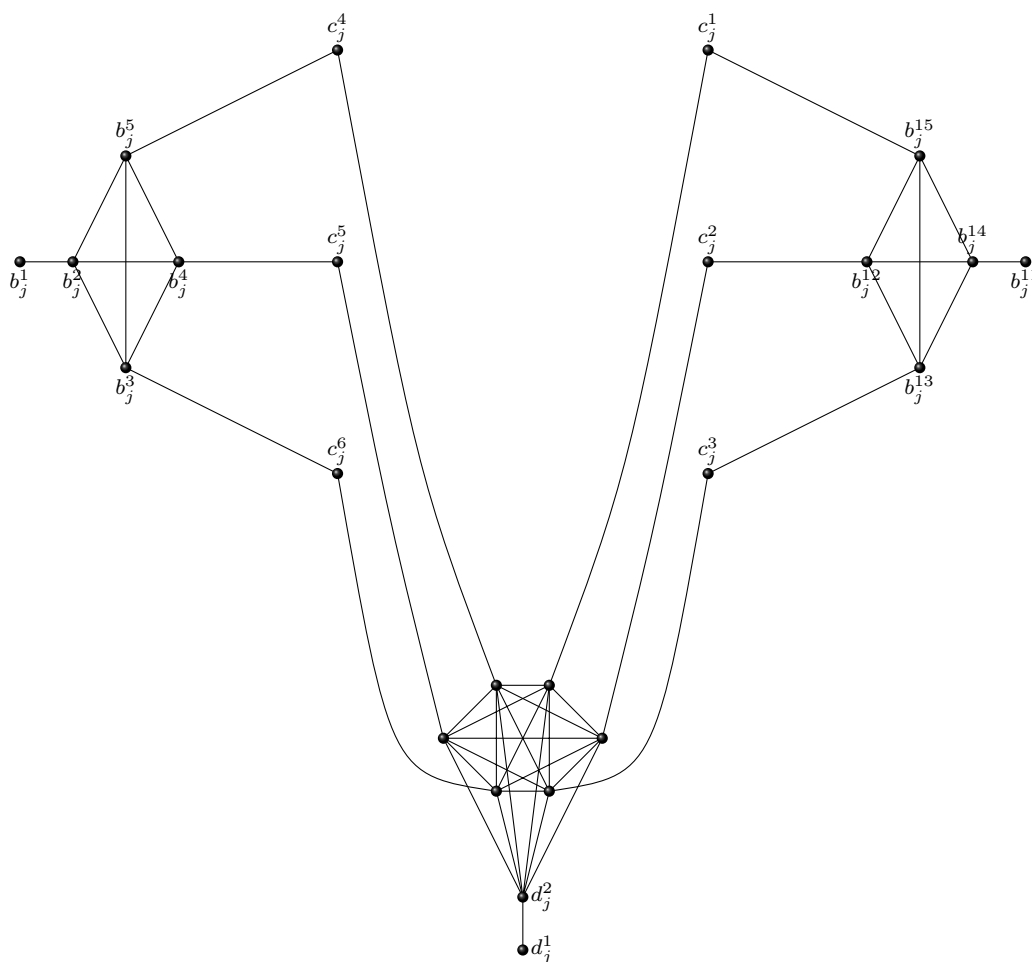


Fig. 7 The graph $G(C_j)$

For every clause C_j with literals x, y and z , we create the six edges $c_j^1x^1, c_j^1x^2, c_j^2y^1, c_j^2y^2, c_j^3z^1$ and $c_j^3z^2$ and another six edges $c_j^4\neg x^1, c_j^4\neg x^2, c_j^5\neg y^1, c_j^5\neg y^2, c_j^6\neg z^1$ and $c_j^6\neg z^2$. If, for example, $C_1 = \neg u_1 \vee u_2 \vee u_3$, then these edges are $c_1^1\neg u_1^1, c_1^1\neg u_1^2, c_1^2u_2^1, c_1^2u_2^2, c_1^3u_3^1, c_1^3u_3^2, c_1^4u_1^1, c_1^4u_1^2, c_1^5\neg u_2^1, c_1^5\neg u_2^2, c_1^6\neg u_3^1$ and $c_1^6\neg u_3^2$ as shown in Fig. 8. This completes the description of G . The obtained graph has $6n + 24m$ vertices and $8n + 54m$ edges.

Let R be a maximum $\rho_4(G)$ -set. Without loss of generality we may assume that each vertex of degree 1 belongs to R . Then no other vertex of $G(C_j)$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ belongs to R . However, then either $a_i^1 \in R$ or $a_i^2 \in R$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Therefore, $\rho_4(G) \geq n + 3m$ and by Proposition 5, $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(G) \geq 2\rho_3(G) \geq 2\rho_4(G) \geq 2n + 6m$. On the other hand, by the construction of G it

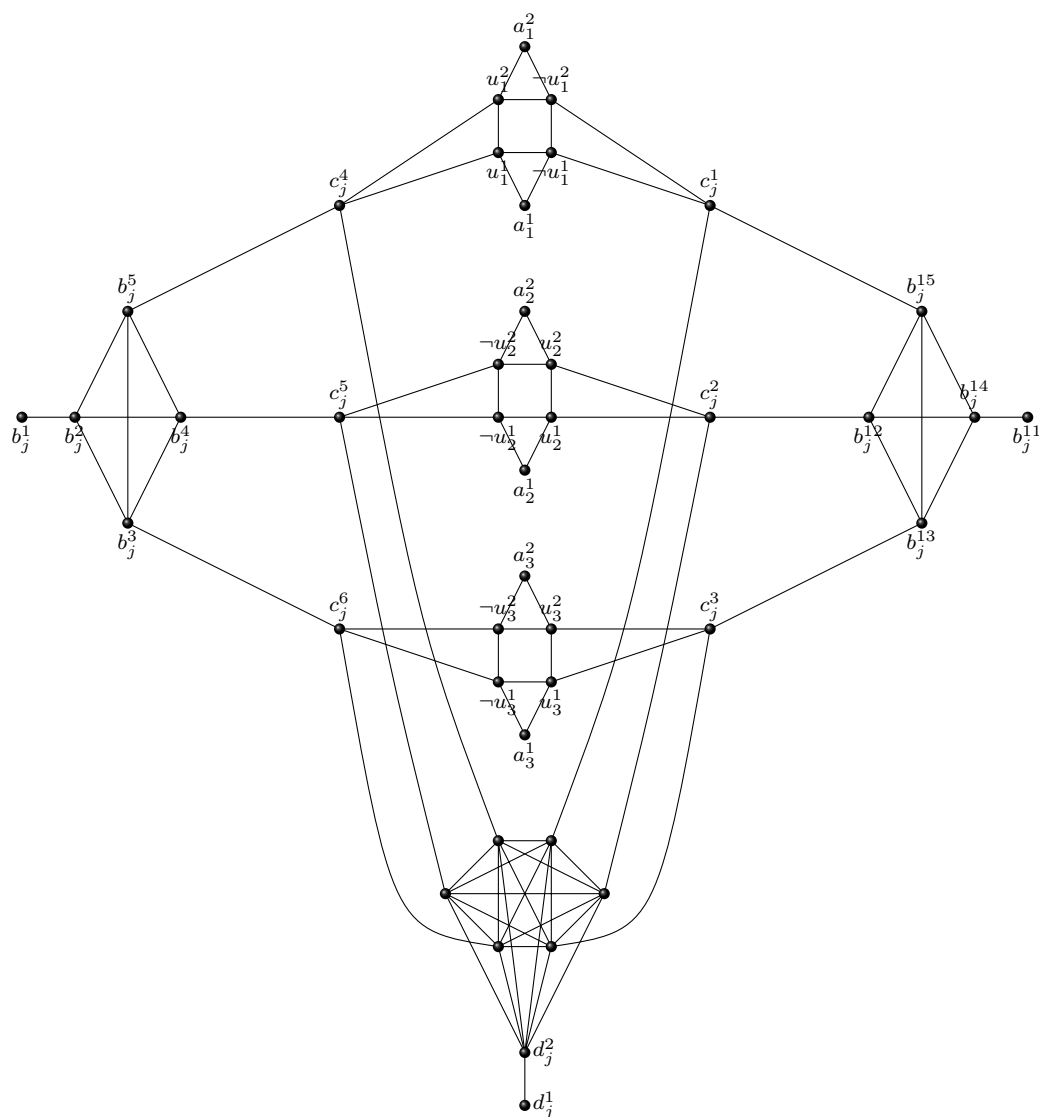


Fig. 8 The edges between $G(C_1)$ and $G(u_1) \cup G(u_2) \cup G(u_3)$ for the clause $C_1 = \neg u_1 \vee u_2 \vee u_3$

is not possible to obtain a 3-packing set of cardinality greater than $n + 3m$. Therefore, $\rho_4(G) = n + 3m$.

First, assume that there exists an instance E such that the three values in each clause are not all equal to each other and consider a satisfying truth assignment. By the construction of $G(u_i)$, every minimum paired dominating set of G contains at least two vertices of this subgraph. Let D be a paired-dominating set of G such that it contains vertices of $G(u_i)$ that correspond



to true literals. For example, if u_1 is true in E , then $u_1^1, u_1^2 \in D$ and if $\neg u_1$ is true, then $\neg u_1^1, \neg u_1^2 \in D$. Since the three values in each clause are not all equal to each other, at least one vertex of c_j^1, c_j^2, c_j^3 is adjacent to a false literal, and by symmetry the same is true for c_j^4, c_j^5, c_j^6 . Moreover, if two vertices of c_j^1, c_j^2, c_j^3 are not dominated by a true literal vertex, then exactly one vertex of c_j^4, c_j^5, c_j^6 is not dominated by a true literal vertex, and vice versa. Without loss of generality we assume c_j^1, c_j^3 and c_j^5 are not dominated by a true literal vertex. Then let $b_j^{13}, b_j^{14} \in D, b_j^2, b_j^4 \in D$ and $d_j^2, d \in D$, where d is a vertex of K_6 adjacent to c_j^1 . Then D is a paired dominating set of cardinality $2n + 6m$ and we conclude that D is a minimum paired dominating set of G . Therefore, if there exists an instance such that the three values in each clause are not all equal to each other, then $2\rho_4(G) = \gamma_{\text{pr}}(G)$.

Assume now that in each instance E there exists a clause in which all three values are equal to each other. Let C_k be such a clause and D be a minimum paired-dominating set of G . Then at least two vertices of each $G(u_i)$ belong to D . Let D contain vertices of $G(u_i)$ corresponding to true literals. Then either c_k^1, c_k^2, c_k^3 are all dominated by true literal vertices and each of c_k^4, c_k^5, c_k^6 is not or vice versa. In both cases, b_k^{14} belongs to D and it can be paired in D with any neighbour. Similarly, $b_k^2 \in D$ and without loss of generality let it be paired with b_k^4 in D . Next let $d_k^2 \in D$ be paired with a vertex of K_6 adjacent to c_k^6 . In this situation we still need two vertices to dominate c_k^4 . This implies that $|D| > 2n + 6m$, implying that if in each instance E there exists a clause in which all three values are equal to each other, then $2\rho_4(G) < \gamma_{\text{pr}}(G)$.

Now we prove a similar result for ρ_3 :

Theorem 5 *It is NP-hard for a given graph G to determine whether $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(G) = 2\rho_3(G)$.*

Proof We describe a reduction from NAE3SAT to the considered problem. Given an instance E , the set of literals $U = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ and the set of clauses $C = \{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m\}$ of NAE3SAT, we construct a graph G whose order is polynomially bounded in terms of n and m such that the three values in each clause are not all equal to each other if and only if $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(G) = 2\rho_3(G)$.

For each literal u_i , we construct a copy of the graph $G(u_i)$, as in Fig. 6. For every clause C_j , we create vertices v_j and w_j . For every clause C_j with literals x, y and z , we create the six edges $v_j x^1, v_j x^2, v_j y^1, v_j y^2, v_j z^1$ and $v_j z^2$ and another six edges $w_j \neg x^1, w_j \neg x^2, w_j \neg y^1, w_j \neg y^2, w_j \neg z^1$ and $w_j \neg z^2$. If, for example, $C_1 = \neg u_1 \vee u_2 \vee u_3$, then these edges are $v_1 u_1^1, v_1 u_1^2, v_1 u_2^1, v_1 u_2^2, v_1 u_3^1, v_1 u_3^2, w_1 \neg u_1^1, w_1 \neg u_1^2, w_1 \neg u_2^1, w_1 \neg u_2^2, w_1 \neg u_3^1$ and $w_1 \neg u_3^2$. This completes the description of G . The obtained graph has $6n + 2m$ vertices and $8n + 12m$ edges.

Let R be a maximum $\rho_3(G)$ -set. Without loss of generality we may assume that each vertex a_i^1 belongs to R for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Therefore, $\rho_3(G) \geq n$ and by Proposition 5, $\gamma_{\text{pr}}(G) \geq 2\rho_3(G) \geq 2n$. On the other hand, by the construction of G it is not possible to obtain a 3-packing set of cardinality greater than n . Therefore, $\rho_3(G) = n$.

First, assume that there exists an instance E such that the three values in each clause are not all equal to each other and consider a satisfying truth assignment. By the construction of $G(u_i)$, every minimum paired dominating set contains at least two vertices of this subgraph. Let D be a paired-dominating set of G such that it contains vertices of $G(u_i)$ that correspond to true literals. For example, if u_1 is true in E , then $u_1^1, u_1^2 \in D$ and if $\neg u_1$ is true, then $\neg u_1^1, \neg u_1^2 \in D$. Since the three values in each clause are not all equal to each other, both v_j and w_j are dominated. Therefore, if there exists an instance such that the three values in each clause are not all equal to each other, then $\gamma_{pr}(G) \leq 2n$ implying that $\gamma_{pr}(G) = \rho_3(G)$.

Assume now that in each instance E there exists a clause in which all three values are equal to each other. Let C_k be such a clause and let D be a minimum paired-dominating set of G . Then at least two vertices of each $G(u_i)$ belong to D . Let D contain vertices of $G(u_i)$ corresponding to true literals. Then either v_k or w_k is not dominated by true literal vertices. In this situation we need at least two more vertices to dominate $\{v_k\} \cup \{w_k\}$. This implies that $|D| > 2n$. Hence, if in each instance E there exists a clause in which all three values are equal to each other, then $\gamma_{pr}(G) > 2n$ and therefore, $\gamma_{pr}(G) > \rho_3(G)$.

5 Concluding remarks and open problems

In this paper, we provide a simple characterization of trees with $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\gamma(G)$. In addition, we derive NP-hardness results for $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\gamma(G)$ bipartite graphs, $\gamma_{pr}(G) = \gamma_t(G)$ bipartite graphs, $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\rho_4(G)$ graphs, and $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\rho_3(G)$ graphs.

We remark that $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\rho_3(G)$ is not true for block graphs and unicyclic graphs. In fact, the ratio is unbounded in block graphs. Consider a complete graph K_p and add one pendant edge to every vertex of K_p . For unicyclic graphs, take a C_3 and add pendant edges to every vertex. This renders the extension of our characterization for $\gamma_{pr}(G) = 2\gamma(G)$ trees to block graphs and unicyclic graphs difficult.

Studying inequality chains involving the paired domination number arise many interesting questions which are worth to study. We finish the paper with some open problems.

1. Characterize $(\gamma_{pr}, 2\gamma)$ -graphs for graph classes other than trees.
2. Characterize $(\gamma_{pr}, 2\rho_3)$ -graphs for graph classes other than trees.
3. Study the $(\gamma_{pr}, 2\rho_4)$ -graphs. To the best of our knowledge, this question is completely unexplored in the literature.

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