

General Bounds on Limited Broadcast Domination. *

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Dominating broadcasting is a domination-type structure that models a transmission antenna network. In this paper, we study a limited version of this structure, that was proposed as a common framework for both broadcast and classical domination. In this limited version, the broadcast function is upper bounded by an integer k and the minimum cost of such function is the dominating k -broadcast number. Our main result is a unified upper bound on this parameter for any value of k in general graphs, in terms of both k and the order of the graph. We also study the computational complexity of the associated decision problem.

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1 Introduction

Domination in graphs is a classical topic in Graph Theory, that has received a lot of attention since its first formal definitions in 1958 [1] and 1962 [16]. A *dominating set* of a graph G is a vertex set S such that every vertex $v \in V(G) \setminus S$ has at least one neighbor in S , that is $N(v) \cap S \neq \emptyset$, where $N(v)$ is the *open neighborhood* of v , the set of all neighbors of v . As a general idea, a dominating set can be considered as a distribution model of a resource in a network, so that all nodes in the network have guaranteed access to it. At the same time, the *domination number*, that is the minimum cardinal of a dominating set, provides an optimization measure in the distribution of such a resource.

There exists a number of variations of the classical domination definition, that emphasize particular points of view of it. For instance, k -domination focuses on the number of neighbors of vertices not in the dominating set, independent dominating sets ask for the additional property of independence of the dominating set and locating-dominating sets take into account properties related with the intersection sets



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$N(v) \cap S$, for vertices v not in the dominating set S . A complete review of classical aspects on this topic can be found in [9].

The broadcast domination is one of these variations and it was introduced in [14]. This definition tries to provide a model for several broadcast stations, with associated transmission powers, that can broadcast messages to places at distance greater than one. More recently in [7], the author took up this definition and showed new properties, such are a lower bound for the broadcast domination number in terms of the diameter of the graph, and relationships between small broadcast domination number and small radius and domination number.

The following definition of dominating broadcast can be found in [7]. For a graph G , a function $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, \text{diam}(G)\}$, where $\text{diam}(G)$ denotes the diameter of G , is called a *broadcast* on G . A vertex $v \in V(G)$ with $f(v) > 0$ is a *f-dominating vertex* and it is said to *f-dominate* every vertex u with $d(u, v) \leq f(v)$. A *dominating broadcast* on G is a broadcast f such that every vertex in G is *f-dominated* and the *cost* of f is $\omega(f) = \sum_{v \in V(G)} f(v)$. Finally, the *dominating broadcast number* is

$$\gamma_B(G) = \min\{\omega(f) : f \text{ is a dominating broadcast on } G\}.$$

This generalization of classical domination has been studied from different angles. For instance, the role of the dominating broadcast number into the Domination Chain was studied in [6], where authors define variations of the domination broadcast number, following the parameters that appear in this well-known inequality chain. Also, in [4, 12, 15], a characterization of graphs where the dominating broadcast number reaches its natural upper bounds: radius and domination number, was obtained. Finally some results about the computational complexity of the associated decision problem can be found in [5, 10]. This last aspect is of particular interest, since, unlike usual with the domination parameters, in [10] the authors prove that the computation of the broadcast domination number is a polynomial decision problem. This property contrasts with the fact that the computation of the domination number is a well-known NP-complete problem (see [8]) and this makes broadcast domination an interesting variation within the family of domination-type properties.

An open problem was proposed in [6], regarding to consider a limited version of the broadcast function, that is $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k\}$, with $1 \leq k \leq \text{diam}(G)$. The motivation of this restricted version comes from the fact that the transmission power of the broadcast stations could be limited for physical reasons or, in other words, in big enough networks requiring transmission powers equal or close to $\text{diam}(G)$, could make no sense. In this paper, we follow this suggestion and study dominating k -broadcast functions. In Section 2, we present some basic properties, with the focus on the role of spanning trees regarding the associated parameter: the dominating k -broadcast number. In Section 3, we present our main result of this paper, that provides a unified upper bound for the dominating k -broadcast number in terms of both k and the order of the graph. Finally, in Section 4, we study the computational complexity of the problem of deciding if the dominating k -broadcast number of a graph is smaller than a given integer.

All graphs considered in this paper are finite, undirected, simple and connected. The *open neighborhood* of a vertex v , denoted by $N(v)$, is the set of its neighbors and its *closed neighborhood* is $N[v] = N(v) \cup \{v\}$. A *leaf* is a vertex of degree one and its unique neighbor is a *support vertex*. Leaves with the same support vertex are *twin leaves*. For a pair of vertices u, v the distance $d(u, v)$ is the length of a shortest path joining them. For any graph G , the *eccentricity* of a vertex $u \in V(G)$ is $\max\{d(u, v) : v \in V(G)\}$ and it is denoted by $\text{ecc}_G(u)$. The maximum (resp. minimum) of the eccentricities among all the vertices of G is the *diameter* (resp. *radius*) of G , denoted by $\text{diam}(G)$ (resp.

$rad(G)$). Two vertices u and v are *antipodal* in G if $d(u, v) = diam(G)$. For further undefined general concepts of graph theory see [3].

2 Dominating k -broadcast

We devote this section to study some basic properties of the dominating k -broadcast number. First of all, we present the formal definition that was suggested in [6] as an open problem in order to provide a model that could better reflect the real world situation of a transmitter network with antennas of limited power. This concept has been studied in the in [2, 13] for the case $k = 2$.

Definition 1 *Let G be a graph and let $k \geq 1$ be an integer. For any function $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k\}$, we define the sets $V_f^0 = \{u \in V(G): f(u) = 0\}$ and $V_f^+ = \{v \in V(G): f(v) \geq 1\}$. We say that f is a dominating k -broadcast if for every $u \in V(G)$, there exists $v \in V_f^+$ such that $d(u, v) \leq f(v)$.*

The cost of a dominating k -broadcast f is $\omega(f) = \sum_{u \in V(G)} f(u) = \sum_{v \in V_f^+} f(v)$. Finally, the dominating k -broadcast number of G is

$$\gamma_{B_k}(G) = \min\{\omega(f): f \text{ is a } k\text{-dominating broadcast on } G\}.$$

Moreover, a dominating k -broadcast with cost $\gamma_{B_k}(G)$ is called optimal.

It is clear from the definition that $\gamma(G) = \gamma_{B_1}(G)$, $\gamma_B(G) \leq \gamma_{B_k}(G)$ and $\gamma_{B_{k+1}}(G) \leq \gamma_{B_k}(G)$, for $k \geq 1$. For technical reasons, we consider any value of k in our definition instead of limiting it to the diameter of the graph (see Remark 3), although the parameter $\gamma_{B_k}(G)$ agrees with $\gamma_B(G)$ for large enough values of k .

If $r = rad(G)$, then the function $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, r\}$ satisfying $f(v) = r$ for a central vertex v and $f(u) = 0$ if $u \neq v$, is both a dominating broadcast and a dominating k -broadcast, for every $k \geq r$. Therefore, a dominating broadcast on minimum cost must be also a dominating r -broadcast so $\gamma_B(G) = \min\{\omega(f): f \text{ is a } r\text{-dominating broadcast on } G\} = \gamma_{B_r}(G)$. Moreover, if $k \geq r$ then a dominating k -broadcast on minimum cost must be also a dominating r -broadcast, so in this case we obtain that

$$\gamma_{B_k}(G) = \min\{\omega(f): f \text{ is a } r\text{-dominating broadcast on } G\} = \gamma_{B_r}(G).$$

All these relationships can be summarized in the following chain of inequalities:

$$\gamma_B(G) = \gamma_{B_r}(G) \leq \gamma_{B_{r-1}}(G) \leq \dots \leq \gamma_{B_2}(G) \leq \gamma_{B_1}(G) = \gamma(G).$$

Note that all the parameters in the chain can be different, as we show in the next example. In Figure 1, we show a graph G with radius equal to four, so $\gamma_B(G) = \gamma_{B_4}(G)$. Circled vertices in Figure 1 (a) (resp. (b) and (c)) are vertices with non-zero image in an optimal dominating 4-broadcast (resp. dominating 3-broadcast and dominating 2-broadcast), and images of such vertices are also shown. Circled vertices in Figure 1 (d) are a minimum dominating set. Therefore, this graph satisfies

$$\gamma_B(G) = \gamma_{B_4}(G) = 4 < \gamma_{B_3}(G) = 5 < \gamma_{B_2}(G) = 6 < \gamma(G) = 7.$$

We next present some general properties of these parameters. The first one, shown in the following proposition, is a generalization of a similar property for dominating 2-broadcast, and it can be found in

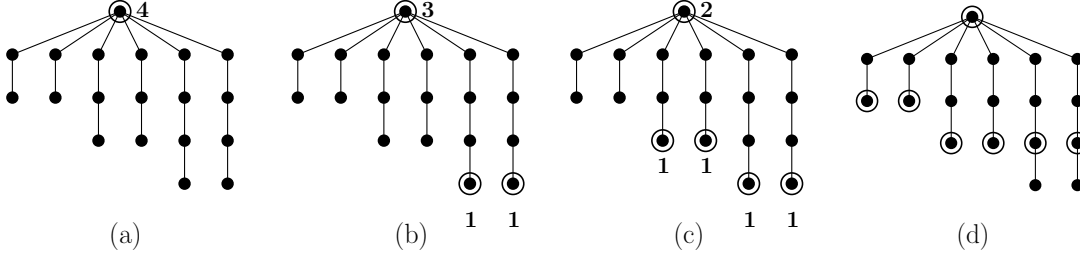


Figure 1: $\gamma_B(G) = \gamma_{B_4}(G) = 4 < \gamma_{B_3}(G) = 5 < \gamma_{B_2}(G) = 6 < \gamma(G) = 7$.

[2]. Despite the proof for this general case follows the same arguments, we include it for the sake of completeness.

Proposition 2 Let G be a graph and let $k \geq 1$ be an integer.

1. If e is a cut-edge of G and G_1, G_2 are the connected components of $G - e$, then

$$\gamma_{B_k}(G) \leq \gamma_{B_k}(G_1) + \gamma_{B_k}(G_2).$$

2. There exists an optimal dominating k -broadcast f such that $f(u) = 0$, for every leaf u of G .

Proof:

1. Let f_1, f_2 be optimal dominating k -broadcast on G_1 and G_2 , respectively. Then, the function $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k\}$ such that $f|_{V(G_i)} = f_i$, is a dominating k -broadcast on G with cost $\omega(f) = \omega(f_1) + \omega(f_2) = \gamma_{B_k}(G_1) + \gamma_{B_k}(G_2)$.
2. Let f be an optimal dominating k -broadcast on G suppose that there exists a leaf u , with support vertex v , such that $f(u) > 0$. Notice that the optimality of f gives $f(v) = 0$. Consider now the function $g: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k\}$ satisfying $g(u) = 0$, $g(v) = f(u)$, and $g(w) = f(w)$ if $w \neq u, v$. Clearly, g is a dominating k -broadcast with cost $\omega(g) = \omega(f)$, and $g(u) = 0$. By repeating this procedure as many times as necessary, we obtain the desired optimal dominating k -broadcast. \square

Remark 3 The definition of dominating k -broadcast as a function with range set $\{0, 1, \dots, k\}$, not depending on the diameter of the graph, ensures that the first property described in Proposition 2 makes sense even if the connected components have small diameters. That is the reason why we define the dominating k -broadcast for any value of $k \geq 1$.

We now present a property of the dominating k -broadcast number related to trees that will be useful in the rest of the paper. To this end, we need the following notation.

Let T be a tree of order at least 3. We define the *twin-free tree associated to T* , and we denote it by T^* , as the tree obtained from T by deleting all but one of the leaves of every maximal set of pairwise twin leaves. It is clear that both trees have the same radius, that is, $rad(T) = rad(T^*)$.

Proposition 4 Let T^* be the twin-free tree associated to a tree T and let $k \geq 1$. Then, $\gamma_{B_k}(T) = \gamma_{B_k}(T^*)$.

Proof: Let f be an optimal dominating k -broadcast on T that assigns the value 0 to all its leaves. Then, the restriction f^* of f to the set $V(T^*)$ is a dominating k -broadcast on T^* such that $\gamma_{B_k}(T^*) \leq \omega(f^*) = \omega(f) = \gamma_{B_k}(T)$.

Reciprocally, let f^* be an optimal dominating k -broadcast on T^* that assigns the value 0 to all its leaves and define $f: V(T) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k\}$ such that $f(v) = f^*(v)$ if $v \in V(T^*)$ and $f(u) = 0$ if $u \in V(T) \setminus V(T^*)$. Then, f is a dominating k -broadcast on T satisfying $\gamma_{B_k}(T) \leq \omega(f) = \omega(f^*) = \gamma_{B_k}(T^*)$. \square

Our main purpose in this paper is to provide an upper bound for the dominating k -broadcast number in every graph. Following the ideas in [11], we first study the role of spanning trees in the computation of this parameter. In particular, we are interested in the following result.

Theorem 5 [11] Let G be a graph. Then,

$$\gamma_B(G) = \min\{\gamma_B(T) : T \text{ is a spanning tree of } G\}.$$

An optimal dominating broadcast in a graph is called *efficient* if every vertex u in G is f -dominated by exactly one vertex v with $f(v) > 0$ and it is known that every graph admits one of them (see [6]). This particular type of optimal dominating broadcast is used in the proof of the above theorem. Unfortunately, this property does not hold in general for dominating k -broadcasts. In Figure 2, we show a graph G such that $\gamma_{B_3}(G) = 4$. It has exactly two non-isomorphic optimal dominating 3-broadcasts, none of them being efficient.

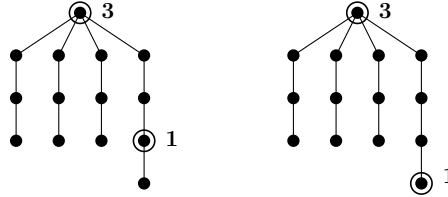


Figure 2: Graph G has no efficient dominating 3-broadcast.

A similar result to that of Theorem 5 in the case of dominating 2-broadcast can be found in [2], where its authors use an appropriate technique that avoids efficient dominating 2-broadcast. We follow these ideas to extend the result to any value of $k \geq 3$.

Theorem 6 Let G be a graph and let $k \geq 3$ be an integer. Then,

$$\gamma_{B_k}(G) = \min\{\gamma_{B_k}(T) : T \text{ is a spanning tree of } G\}.$$

Proof: It is clear that an optimal dominating k -broadcast on any spanning tree of G is a dominating k -broadcast on G , thus

$$\gamma_{B_k}(G) \leq \min\{\gamma_{B_k}(T) : T \text{ is a spanning tree of } G\}.$$

We now focus on the reverse inequality. Let $g: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k\}$ be an optimal dominating k -broadcast on G , so $\omega(g) = \gamma_{B_k}(G)$. We are going to build an spanning tree T of G such that g is a dominating k -broadcast on T .

Let $V_g^+ = \{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$ where $1 \leq g(v_1) \leq g(v_2) \leq \dots \leq g(v_m)$. For every $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ and $j \in \{0, \dots, g(v_i)\}$ consider the following sets

$$L_j(v_i) = \{u \in V(G) : d(u, v_i) = j\} \text{ and } B(v_i) = \bigcup_{j=0}^{g(v_i)} L_j(v_i).$$

Let T'_i be the tree rooted in v_i with vertex set $B(v_i)$, obtained by keeping a minimal set of edges of G ensuring that $d_{T'_i}(v_i, x) = d_G(v_i, x)$ and deleting the remaining edges. If $V(T'_1), V(T'_2), \dots, V(T'_m)$ are pairwise disjoint sets, then define $T_i = T'_i$. Otherwise, we modify the trees T'_i in the following way.

Firstly, suppose that $v_i \in V(T'_\ell)$ with $i > \ell$, denote by $T'_\ell(v_i)$ the subtree of T'_ℓ rooted in v_i and let a be the distance from v_i to the furthest leaf of $T'_\ell(v_i)$. If $y \in V(T'_\ell(v_i))$, then

$$d_G(v_i, y) \leq d_{T'_\ell(v_i)}(v_i, y) \leq a \leq g(v_\ell) \leq g(v_i).$$

Therefore, $y \in B(v_i)$ and in this case, we modify the tree T'_ℓ by deleting the subtree $T'_\ell(v_i)$.

Now suppose that $v_i \in V(T'_\ell)$ with $i < \ell$, denote by $T'_\ell(v_i)$ the subtree of T'_ℓ rooted in v_i and let b be the distance from v_i to the furthest leaf of $T'_\ell(v_i)$. Suppose that $g(v_i) \leq b$ and let $y \in V(T'_i)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} d_G(v_\ell, y) &\leq d_G(v_\ell, v_i) + d_G(v_i, y) \leq d_{T'_\ell}(v_\ell, v_i) + d_{T'_i}(v_i, y) \leq \\ &\leq d_{T'_\ell}(v_\ell, v_i) + g(v_i) \leq d_{T'_\ell}(v_\ell, v_i) + b \leq g(v_\ell). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $y \in B(v_\ell)$ but in this case the function $h: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k\}$ satisfying $h(v_i) = 0$ and $h(v) = g(v)$ if $v \neq v_i$ is a dominating k -broadcast of G with $\omega(h) < \omega(g)$ which is not possible because g is optimal. Hence, $b < g(v_i)$ and if $y \in V(T'_\ell(v_i))$, then $d_G(v_i, y) \leq d_{T'_\ell(v_i)}(v_i, y) \leq b < g(v_i)$ so $y \in B(v_i)$. In this case, we modify the tree T'_ℓ by deleting its subtree $T'_\ell(v_i)$. In the rest of the proof, we may assume that $v_i \in V(T'_\ell)$ if and only if $i = \ell$.

Suppose now that, for $i \geq 2$, $V(T'_i) \cap (\bigcup_{r=1}^{i-1} V(T'_r)) \neq \emptyset$, being $V(T'_1), \dots, V(T'_{i-1})$ pairwise disjoint and let $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, g(v_i)\}$ be the smallest index such that $L_j(v_i) \cap (\bigcup_{r=1}^{i-1} V(T'_r)) \neq \emptyset$. If $x \in L_j(v_i) \cap (\bigcup_{r=1}^{i-1} V(T'_r))$ then, there exists a unique $r \in \{1, \dots, i-1\}$ such that $x \in L_j(v_i) \cap V(T'_r)$. Denote by $T'_r(x)$ the subtree of T'_r rooted in x and by d_r the distance from x to the furthest leaf of $T'_r(x)$. Similarly, denote by $T'_i(x)$ the subtree of T'_i rooted in x and by d_i the distance from x to the furthest leaf of $T'_i(x)$.

If $d_r \leq d_i$, then every vertex $y \in V(T'_r(x))$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} d_G(v_i, y) &\leq d_G(v_i, x) + d_G(x, y) \leq d_{T'_i}(v_i, x) + d_{T'_r(x)}(x, y) \leq \\ &\leq d_{T'_i}(v_i, x) + d_r \leq d_{T'_i}(v_i, x) + d_i \leq g(v_i) \end{aligned}$$

so $y \in V(T'_i)$ and in this case, we modify the tree T'_r by deleting its subtree $T'_r(x)$. If, to the contrary, $d_r > d_i$, then every vertex $y \in V(T'_i(x))$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} d_G(v_r, y) &\leq d_G(v_r, x) + d_G(x, y) \leq d_{T'_r}(v_r, x) + d_{T'_i(x)}(x, y) \leq \\ &\leq d_{T'_r}(v_r, x) + d_i < d_{T'_r}(v_r, x) + d_r \leq g(v_r) \end{aligned}$$

so $y \in V(T'_r)$ and then we modify the tree T'_i by deleting its subtree $T'_i(x)$.

We proceed in the same way for every vertex in $L_j(v_i) \cap (\bigcup_{r=1}^{i-1} V(T'_r))$ and then we recursively repeat this process for $\ell \in \{j+1, \dots, g(v_i)\}$, which is the smallest index such that $L_\ell(v_i) \cap (\bigcup_{r=1}^{i-1} V(T'_r)) \neq \emptyset$, until we obtain that $V(T'_1), V(T'_2), \dots, V(T'_i)$ are pairwise disjoint. We repeat this procedure as many times as necessary until we get a family of trees T_1, \dots, T_m such that $V(T_1), \dots, V(T_m)$ provide a partition of $V(G)$, $v_i \in V(T_i)$ for every $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ and $d_{T_i}(v_i, z) \leq g(v_i)$ for every $z \in V(T_i)$.

Finally, it is possible to construct a spanning tree H of G by adding some edges of G to T_1, T_2, \dots, T_m in order to get a connected graph with no cycles. The property $d_{T_i}(v_i, x) \leq g(v_i)$ for every $x \in V(T_i)$, ensures that $g: V(H) (= V(G)) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k\}$ is a dominating k -broadcast on the spanning tree H , so

$$\min\{\gamma_{B_k}(T) : T \text{ is a spanning tree of } G\} \leq \gamma_{B_k}(H) \leq \omega(g) = \gamma_{B_k}(G). \quad \square$$

3 A general upper bound on $\gamma_{B_k}(G)$

In this section, we present the main result of the paper, that provides a general upper bound for the dominating k -broadcast number. Our motivation comes from the chain shown in Section 2 for a graph G with $rad(G) = r$

$$\gamma_B(G) = \gamma_{B_r}(G) \leq \gamma_{B_{r-1}}(G) \leq \dots \leq \gamma_{B_2}(G) \leq \gamma_{B_1}(G) = \gamma(G).$$

Upper bounds in terms of the order of the graph are known for the extreme parameters in this chain. On the one hand, a classical result by Ore states that $\gamma(G) \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ (see [16]) and, on the other hand, Herke and Mynhardt (see [11, 12]) showed that $\gamma_B(G) \leq \lceil \frac{n}{3} \rceil$.

The case $k = 2$ appears in [2], where it is shown that $\gamma_{B_2}(G) \leq \lceil \frac{4n}{9} \rceil$. Our target is to obtain a unified upper bound for $\gamma_{B_k}(G)$, in terms of both the order of the graph and k , for every graph G whenever $k \geq 3$. Clearly, Theorem 6 allows us to work just with trees and we focus on these graph class in the rest of the section.

We consider two main cases, depending on the relationship between k and the radius of the tree. Firstly, for a tree T with n vertices and an integer k such that $k \geq r = rad(T)$, we know that

$$\gamma_{B_k}(T) = \gamma_{B_r}(T) = \gamma_B(T).$$

Therefore in this case the desired upper bound is known: $\gamma_{B_k}(T) \leq \lceil \frac{n}{3} \rceil$.

The rest of the section is devoted to give an upper bound for γ_{B_k} for trees with radius greater than k . To this end, we begin with a basic lemma about the behavior of the ceiling function, that we will repeatedly use in the proof of our bound. Although this lemma appears in [2], we include the proof for the sake of completeness.

Lemma 7 [2] *If a, b, c, d are integers such that $a/b \leq c/d$, then $a + \lceil c(n-b)/d \rceil \leq \lceil cn/d \rceil$.*

Proof: Any pair of real numbers x and y satisfy $\lfloor x - y \rfloor \leq \lfloor x \rfloor - \lfloor y \rfloor$. Therefore, $\lfloor bc/d \rfloor = \lfloor cn/d - c(n-b)/d \rfloor \leq \lceil cn/d \rceil - \lceil c(n-b)/d \rceil$, so it is enough to prove that $a \leq \lfloor bc/d \rfloor$. We know that a is an integer such that $a \leq bc/d < \lfloor bc/d \rfloor + 1$. Hence, $a \leq \lfloor bc/d \rfloor$. \square

Remark 8 It is known that a path of order n has broadcast number $\gamma_B(P_n) = \lceil n/3 \rceil$ (see [11, 12]). On the other hand, it is well known that $\gamma(P_n) = \lceil n/3 \rceil$ for every path P_n . Therefore, the general inequality $\gamma_B(G) \leq \gamma_{B_k}(G) \leq \gamma(G)$, for $k \geq 2$, gives $\gamma_{B_k}(P_n) = \lceil n/3 \rceil$.

We now present the unified upper bound for the dominating k -broadcast number in trees, where $k \geq 3$ and the radius of the tree is greater than k . As pointed out before, a similar result for the case $k = 2$ can be found in [2] where the upper bound $\gamma_{B_k}(T) \leq \lceil \frac{4n}{9} \rceil$ is provided by means of an inductive reasoning. The bound that we present here follows a similar formula, but neither the present proof is valid in the case $k = 2$ nor the inductive proof in [2] can be followed to provide a general proof for every $k \geq 3$.

Theorem 9 Let T be a tree of order n and let $k \geq 3$ be an integer such that $k < \text{rad}(T)$. Then,

$$\gamma_{B_k}(T) \leq \left\lceil \frac{k+2}{k+1} \frac{n}{3} \right\rceil \quad (1)$$

Proof:

Suppose to the contrary that the statement is not true and let T_0 be a tree of minimum order n and radius at least $k+1$ not satisfying Inequality 1. Clearly, $n \geq 2k+2$ and T_0 is not a path since every path satisfies this inequality, by Remark 8. Observe that every proper subtree T' of T_0 satisfies Inequality 1. Indeed, T' has either radius at most k or radius greater than k and order n' less than n . In the first case, T' satisfies Inequality 1 because $\text{rad}(T') \leq k$ and $\lceil \frac{n'}{3} \rceil \leq \lceil \frac{k+2}{k+1} \frac{n'}{3} \rceil$, and in the second one, T' satisfies Inequality 1 because of the choice of T_0 .

We next show some properties of the tree T_0 needed to prove the theorem.

Claim 1 If e is an edge of T_0 , then any dominating k -broadcast f' on a connected component T' of $T_0 - e$ with order n' satisfies

$$\frac{k+2}{3k+3} n' < \omega(f') \leq \left\lceil \frac{k+2}{3k+3} n' \right\rceil.$$

Proof of Claim 1. Clearly, $\omega(f') \leq \lceil \frac{k+2}{3k+3} n' \rceil$ for any dominating k -broadcast f' on T' . Suppose that there exists a dominating k -broadcast function f' on T' such that $\omega(f') \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3} n'$ or equivalently $\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}$. Let T'' be the other connected component of $T - e$, that satisfies Inequality 1 because it has order less than n . Then, by Lemma 7 and Proposition 2 we have:

$$\gamma_{B_k}(T_0) \leq \gamma_{B_k}(T') + \gamma_{B_k}(T'') \leq \omega(f') + \left\lceil \frac{k+2}{3k+3} (n - n') \right\rceil \leq \left\lceil \frac{k+2}{3k+3} n \right\rceil$$

which is a contradiction.

Note that the first inequality can be written as $\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} > \frac{k+2}{3k+3}$.

Claim 2 T_0 has no twins.

Proof of Claim 2. Suppose to the contrary that T_0 has twins and let T_0^* be its associated twin-free tree of order $n^* < n$. Hence, T_0^* satisfies Inequality 1 and using Proposition 4 we obtain

$$\gamma_{B_k}(T_0) = \gamma_{B_k}(T_0^*) \leq \left\lceil \frac{k+2}{k+1} \frac{n^*}{3} \right\rceil \leq \left\lceil \frac{k+2}{k+1} \frac{n}{3} \right\rceil.$$

Consider any vertex $u \in V(T_0)$ and any edge $e \in E(T_0)$. We denote by $T_0(u, e)$ the subtree containing u , obtained from T_0 by deleting the edge e . Now, consider a pair u and u' of antipodal vertices of T_0 , and then let $u, u_1, \dots, u_k, u_{k+1}, \dots, u_{D-1}, u'$ be a (u, u') -path of length $D = \text{diam}(T_0)$. Observe that $k < \text{rad}(T_0) = r < D = d(u, u')$ and $D \in \{2r - 1, 2r\}$. For $i \geq 1$, let $T_0(u_i)$ be the connected component of $T_0 - \{u_{i-1}u_i, u_i u_{i+1}\}$ containing u_i and let u'_i be an eccentric vertex of u_i in $T_0(u_i)$. Let $d_i = d(u_i, u'_i) = \text{ecc}_{T_0(u_i)}(u_i)$ (see Figure 3). If $d_i = 0$, then $u'_i = u_i$. Note that $d_1 = 0$, since T_0 has no twins, and $0 \leq d_i \leq i$ whenever $1 \leq i \leq k + 1$, as u and u' are antipodal.

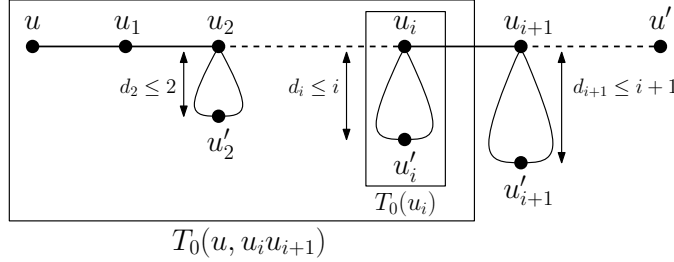


Figure 3: Vertex u'_i is such that $d(u_i, u'_i) = \text{ecc}_{T_0(u_i)}(u_i) = d_i$.

Claim 3 Let x and y be a pair of adjacent vertices of $T_0(u, u_{k+1}u_{k+2})$. Then, none of the following properties holds:

- i) $\deg_{T_0}(x) = \deg_{T_0}(y) = 2$;
- ii) $\deg_{T_0}(x) = \deg_{T_0}(y) = 3$ and both have a leaf as a neighbor.

Proof of Claim 3. First, suppose that $\deg_{T_0}(x) = \deg_{T_0}(y) = 2$ and let $x'x, xy$ and yy' be the edges of T_0 incident to x and y . If x and y belong to the (u, u_{k+1}) -path, then we consider the trees $T_0(u, x'x)$, $T_0(u, xy)$ and $T_0(u, yy')$. Otherwise, x and y belong to some tree $T(u_j)$ with $2 \leq j \leq k + 1$ and in this case we consider the trees $T_0(u'_j, x'x)$, $T_0(u'_j, xy)$ and $T_0(u'_j, yy')$. In both cases, at least one of these trees, say T' , has order multiple of 3. In a similar way, if $\deg_{T_0}(x) = \deg_{T_0}(y) = 3$ and the edges incident to these vertices are $x'x, xy, yy', x''x, yy''$, where x'' and y'' are leaves, then if x and y belong to the $u - u_{k+1}$ path, consider the trees $T_0(u, x'x)$, $T_0(u, xy)$ and $T_0(u, yy')$. Otherwise, x and y belong to some tree $T(u_j)$ with $2 \leq j \leq k + 1$, and in this case consider the trees $T_0(u'_j, x'x)$, $T_0(u'_j, xy)$ and $T_0(u'_j, yy')$. In both cases, these trees have order $m, m + 2, m + 4$ respectively, for some integer m . Thus, at least one of them, say T' , has order a multiple of 3.

So, we have a tree $T' = T_0(w, e)$ of radius at most k and order $n' = 3t$, $t \in \mathbb{Z}$, for some vertex w and some edge e . If T'' is the other connected component of $T_0 - e$, then T'' has order less than n . Therefore, by Proposition 2 and Lemma 7,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{B_k}(T_0) &\leq \gamma_{B_k}(T') + \gamma_{B_k}(T'') = \gamma_B(T') + \gamma_{B_k}(T'') \\ &\leq \lceil n'/3 \rceil + \left\lceil \frac{k+2}{3k+3}(n-n') \right\rceil = t + \left\lceil \frac{k+2}{3k+3}(n-3t) \right\rceil \leq \left\lceil \frac{k+2}{3k+3}n \right\rceil, \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction.

Claim 4 *There exists $i \in \{2, \dots, k\}$ such that $d_i \geq 2$. Moreover, if k is even, then $d_i \geq 2$ for some $i < k$.*

Proof of Claim 4. Suppose to the contrary that $d_i \in \{0, 1\}$ for every $i \in \{2, \dots, k\}$. Note that either $d_i = d_{i+1} = 0$ or $d_i = d_{i+1} = 1$ for some $i \in \{2, \dots, k\}$ and Claim 2 implies that the pair of adjacent vertices u_i and u_{i+1} satisfies one of the conditions of Claim 3, which is not possible, so $d_1 = 0, d_2 = 1, d_3 = 0, d_4 = 1, \dots$. Therefore, the vertices u_2, u_3, \dots, u_k have degree 3, 2, 3, 2, \dots respectively, and there is just one leaf hanging from the vertices of degree 3.

For k odd, let $T' = T_0(u, u_k u_{k+1})$. Then, T' has order $n' = k + 1 + \lfloor k/2 \rfloor = (3k + 1)/2$. If w is a center of the (u, u_k) -path, then define the dominating k -broadcast function f' on T' such that $f'(w) = (k + 1)/2$ and $f'(x) = 0$, otherwise. It is straightforward to check that for $k \geq 1$ an odd integer,

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} = \frac{k + 1}{3k + 1} \leq \frac{k + 2}{3k + 3}.$$

For k even, let $T' = T_0(u, u_{k-1} u_k)$. The tree T' has order $n' = (k - 1) + 1 + \lfloor (k - 1)/2 \rfloor = (3k - 2)/2$. Let w be a center of the (u, u_{k-1}) -path. Consider the dominating k -broadcast function f' such that $f'(w) = k/2$ and $f'(x) = 0$, otherwise. It is straightforward to check that for $k \geq 4$ an even integer,

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} = \frac{k}{3k - 2} \leq \frac{k + 2}{3k + 3}.$$

In both cases, we get a contradiction by Claim 1.

Let us define the following function $A : \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{N}$,

$$A(i) = \begin{cases} \frac{3i+2}{2} & \text{if } i \text{ is even,} \\ \frac{3i+1}{2} & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

Claim 5 1. $|V(T_0(u, u_i u_{i+1}))| \geq A(i)$, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$.

2. $|V(T_0(u_i))| \geq A(d_i - 1) + 1$, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$.

3. $|V(T_0(u, u_{k-1} u_k))| \geq A(k - 1) + 1 = \frac{3k}{2}$, for k even.

4. $|V(T_0(u, u_k u_{k+1}))| \geq A(k) + 1$.

Proof of Claim 5.

1. The tree $T' = T_0(u, u_i u_{i+1})$ contains the $i + 1$ vertices of the (u, u_i) -path and at least $\lfloor i/2 \rfloor$ vertices adjacent to the (u, u_i) -path, by Claim 3. Therefore, T' has at least $i + 1 + \lfloor i/2 \rfloor = A(i)$ vertices.

2. Let T'' be the connected component of $T - u_i$ containing the furthest vertex u'_i from u_i in $V(T(u_i))$. Notice that the tree $T(u_i)$ contains vertex u_i and at least the vertices of T'' , so $|V(T(u_i))| \geq |V(T'')| + 1$. Moreover, T'' is a subtree of $T_0(u, u_{k+1} u_{k+2})$ and its vertices satisfy conditions in Claim 3. Finally, the same reasoning as in the previous item gives $|V(T'')| \geq A(d_i - 1)$ and hence $|V(T_0(u_i))| \geq |V(T'')| + 1 \geq A(d_i - 1) + 1$.

3. Proceed as in the proof of item 1 and take into account that Claim 4 ensures in such a case the existence of at least one more vertex.

4. As in the preceding item, Claim 4 ensures in such a case the existence of at least one more vertex.

Claim 6 For every $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, we have $d_i < i$.

Proof of Claim 6. We know that $d_1 = 0 < 1$. Suppose to the contrary that $d_i = i$, for some $i \in \{2, \dots, k\}$.

Case 1. $d_i = i$ for some odd integer i . Let $T' = T_0(u, u_i u_{i+1})$ and note that $n' = |V(T')| = |V(T_0(u, u_{i-1} u_i))| + |V(T_0(u_i))| \geq A(i-1) + A(d_i-1) + 1 = 2A(i-1) + 1 = 2 \frac{3(i-1)+2}{2} + 1 = 3i$. The function f' such that $f'(u_i) = i$ and $f'(x) = 0$, otherwise, is a dominating k -broadcast on T' satisfying $\omega(f') = i$. Therefore,

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{i}{3i} = \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}$$

what is a contradiction with Claim 1.

Case 2. $d_i = i$ for some even integer i and $i < k$. We may assume that $d_{i+1} \neq i+1$, otherwise we proceed as in Case 1. Let $T' = T(u, u_{i+1} u_{i+2})$. We distinguish two subcases.

2.1 If $d_{i+1} \leq i-1$, then the function f' such that $f'(u_i) = i$ and $f'(x) = 0$, otherwise, is a dominating k -broadcast on T' satisfying $\omega(f') = i$. On the other hand, $n' = |V(T')| = |V(T_0(u, u_{i-1} u_i))| + |V(T_0(u_i))| + |V(T_0(u_{i+1}))| \geq A(i-1) + (A(d_i-1) + 1) + 1 = 2A(i-1) + 2 \geq 2 \frac{3(i-1)+1}{2} + 2 = 3i$. Then,

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{i}{3i} = \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3},$$

a contradiction again.

2.2 If $d_{i+1} = i$ and $i \geq 4$, then the function f' such that $f'(u_i) = i+1$ and $f'(x) = 0$, otherwise, is a dominating k -broadcast on T' satisfying $\omega(f') = i+1$. Moreover, $n' = |V(T')| = |V(T_0(u, u_{i-1} u_i))| + |V(T_0(u_i))| + |V(T_0(u_{i+1}))| \geq A(i-1) + (A(d_i-1) + 1) + (A(d_{i+1}-1) + 1) = 3A(i-1) + 2 \geq 3 \frac{3(i-1)+1}{2} + 2 = \frac{9i-2}{2}$. Then,

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{2(i+1)}{9i-2} \leq \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3},$$

a contradiction.

2.3 If $d_{i+1} = i$ and $i = 2$, then $d_2 = d_3 = 2$. Firstly note that in case $k \in \{3, 4\}$, the tree $T'' = T_0(u, u_2 u_3)$ has order $n'' \geq 5$ and the function f'' such that $f''(u_2) = 2$ and $f''(x) = 0$, otherwise, is a dominating k -broadcast satisfying $\omega(f'') = 2$ so,

$$\frac{\omega(f'')}{n''} \leq \frac{2}{5} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3} \in \left\{ \frac{5}{12}, \frac{6}{15} \right\}.$$

Now, assume that $k \geq 5$ and consider the tree $T'' = T(u, u_4 u_5)$ of order n'' . If $d_4 \leq 2$, then $n'' \geq 9$ and the function f'' such that $f''(u_3) = 3$ and $f''(x) = 0$, otherwise, is a dominating k -broadcast satisfying $\omega(f'') = 3$ so,

$$\frac{\omega(f'')}{n''} \leq \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}.$$

If $d_4 \in \{3, 4\}$, then it is easy to check that $n'' \geq 13$ and the function f'' such that $f''(u_4) = 4$ and $f''(x) = 0$, otherwise, is a dominating k -broadcast, satisfying $\omega(f'') = 4$. In this case,

$$\frac{\omega(f'')}{n''} \leq \frac{4}{13} < \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}.$$

In all cases we obtain a contradiction.

Case 3. $d_k = k$ and k is even. In this case, $d(u_k, u'_k) = k$ and therefore u'_k and u' are antipodal vertices of T_0 . Let z_k be the neighbor of u_k in the only (u_k, u'_k) -path and consider $T' = T_0(u, u_k u_{k+1})$ and $T'' = T_0(u'_k, u_k z_k)$. Note that T'' satisfies the same conditions as $T_0(u, u_{k-1} u_k)$, so by Claim 5 $|V(T_0(u, u_{k-1} u_k))| \geq A(k-1) + 1 = \frac{3k}{2}$ and $|V(T'')| \geq A(k-1) + 1 = \frac{3k}{2}$. Thus, $n' = |V(T')| = |V(T_0(u, u_{k-1} u_k))| + |V(T'')| + 1 \geq 2\frac{3k}{2} + 1 = 3k + 1$.

Consider the dominating k -broadcast function such that $f'(u_k) = k$ and $f'(x) = 0$, otherwise. Then, $\omega(f') = k$. It is straightforward to check that if $k \geq 4$, then

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{k}{3k+1} \leq \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}$$

that contradicts Claim 1.

Now, we proceed with the proof of the Theorem. Let i_0 be the minimum integer such that vertex u'_{i_0} is one of antipodal vertices of u in the tree $T(u, u_k u_{k+1})$, that is:

$$i_0 = \min\{i : 1 \leq i \leq k \text{ and } d(u, u'_i) \geq d(u, u'_j) \text{ for all } j \in \{1, \dots, k\} \text{ such that } i \neq j\}.$$

(see Figure 4a).

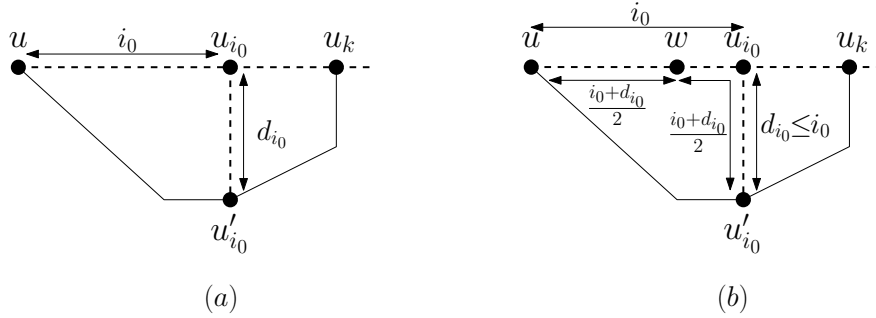


Figure 4: Vertex u'_{i_0} is one of the furthest vertices from u in the tree $T(u, u_k u_{k+1})$.

Observe that, on the one hand, $i_0 > k/2$, otherwise $d(u, u'_{i_0}) < k = d(u, u_k) \leq d(u, u'_k)$, which contradicts the definition of i_0 . So, $i_0 \geq 2$. On the other hand, $k \leq i_0 + d_{i_0} = d(u, u'_{i_0}) \leq 2k$. Moreover, $d_{i_0} \geq 1$, as otherwise d_{i_0-1} must be 0 by definition of i_0 , contradicting Claim 3. We consider the following cases.

Case 1. If $i_0 \leq k-1$, then let $T' = T(u, u_k u_{k+1})$. On the one hand, all the vertices of T' are at distance at most $\lceil d(u, u'_{i_0})/2 \rceil$ from a center w of the (u, u'_{i_0}) -path (see Figure 4b). Thus, the function f' such that

$f'(w) = \lceil d(u, u'_{i_0})/2 \rceil = \lceil (i_0 + d_{i_0})/2 \rceil$ and $f'(x) = 0$, otherwise, is a dominating k -broadcast on T' . On the other hand, T' contains vertex u_{i_0+1} and the vertices of trees $T(u, u_{i_0-1}u_{i_0})$ and $T(u_{i_0})$. Hence, $n' \geq 1 + A(i_0 - 1) + (A(d_{i_0} - 1) + 1)$. Now, we distinguish the following cases taking into account the parity of i_0 and d_{i_0} .

1.1 If i_0 and d_{i_0} are odd, then $n' \geq \frac{3(i_0+d_{i_0})+2}{2}$ and $\omega(f') = \frac{i_0+d_{i_0}}{2}$. Thus,

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{i_0 + d_{i_0}}{3(i_0 + d_{i_0}) + 2} \leq \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}.$$

1.2 If i_0 and d_{i_0} are even, then $n' \geq \frac{3(i_0+d_{i_0})}{2}$ and $\omega(f') = \frac{i_0+d_{i_0}}{2}$. Thus,

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{i_0 + d_{i_0}}{3(i_0 + d_{i_0})} = \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}.$$

1.3 If i_0 and d_{i_0} have distinct parity, then $n' \geq \frac{3(i_0+d_{i_0})+1}{2}$ and $\omega(f') = \frac{i_0+d_{i_0}+1}{2}$. Since $2k+1 \leq 2(i_0 + d_{i_0}) + 1 \leq 3(i_0 + d_{i_0})$, it can be easily checked that

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{i_0 + d_{i_0} + 1}{3(i_0 + d_{i_0}) + 1} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}.$$

Case 2. If $i_0 = k$, then we distinguish the following cases.

2.1 $d_k > d_{k+1}$. Let $T' = T(u, u_{k+1}u_{k+2})$ and consider the dominating k -broadcast f' on T' such that $f'(w) = \lceil \frac{k+d_k}{2} \rceil$, where w is a center of the (u, u'_k) -path, and proceed analogously as in Case 1.

2.2 $d_k \leq d_{k+1}$. Recall that $d_{k+1} \geq d_k \geq 1$. Let $T' = T(u, u_{k+1}u_{k+2})$. The order n' of T' satisfies $n' = |V(T(u, u_k u_{k+1}))| + |V(T(u_{k+1}))| \geq (A(k)+1) + (A(d_{k+1}-1)+1) = A(k) + A(d_{k+1}-1) + 2$. We distinguish the following subcases:

(a) $d_{k+1} \leq k-1$. Since $\lceil \frac{(k+1)+d_{k+1}}{2} \rceil \leq k$, the function f' such that $f'(w) = \lceil \frac{(k+1)+d_{k+1}}{2} \rceil$ for a center w of the (u, u'_{k+1}) -path, and $f'(x) = 0$, otherwise, is a dominating k -broadcast on T'

i) If $k+1$ and d_{k+1} are even, then $n' \geq \frac{3k+3d_{k+1}+3}{2}$ and $\omega(f') = \frac{(k+1)+d_{k+1}}{2}$. Thus,

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{k + d_{k+1} + 1}{3k + 3d_{k+1} + 3} = \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}.$$

ii) If $k+1$ and d_{k+1} are odd, then $n' \geq \frac{3k+3d_{k+1}+5}{2}$ and $\omega(f') = \frac{(k+1)+d_{k+1}}{2}$. Thus,

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{k + d_{k+1} + 1}{3k + 3d_{k+1} + 5} \leq \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}.$$

iii) If $k + 1$ and d_{k+1} have different parity, then $n' \geq \frac{3k+3d_{k+1}+4}{2}$, $\omega(f') = \frac{(k+1)+d_{k+1}+1}{2}$ and

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{k + d_{k+1} + 2}{3k + 3d_{k+1} + 4} \leq \frac{k + 2}{3k + 3}.$$

(b) $d_{k+1} = k$. By Claim 6, $d_i < i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, so the function f' such that $f'(u_{k+1}) = k$, $f'(u) = 1$ and $f'(x) = 0$, otherwise, is a dominating k -broadcast on T' satisfying $\omega(f') = k + 1$. In this case $n' \geq A(k) + A(k - 1) + 2 = \frac{6k+4}{2}$. Thus,

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{2(k+1)}{6k+4} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}.$$

(c) $d_{k+1} = k + 1$. Let x_1, \dots, x_s , $s \geq 1$, be the vertices of $T(u_{k+1})$ at distance $k + 1$ from u_{k+1} . For each x_i , let z_i be the vertex adjacent to u_{k+1} on the (x_i, u_{k+1}) -path (see Figure 5).

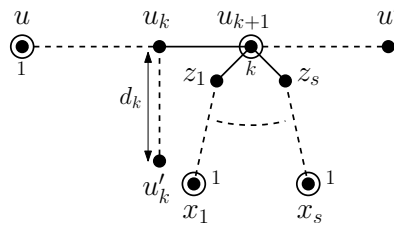


Figure 5: Vertex z_i is the only vertex adjacent to u_{k+1} on the (x_i, u_{k+1}) -path, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$.

Since x_i and u' are antipodal, the preceding claims apply also by interchanging u and x_i . Thus, by Claim 6, x_i is the only vertex at distance $k + 1$ from u_{k+1} in $T(x_i, u_{k+1}z_i)$. Consider the function f' such that $f'(u_{k+1}) = k$, $f'(u) = f'(x_1) = \dots = f'(x_s) = 1$ and $f'(x) = 0$, otherwise. By Claim 6, $d_i < i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, and thus f' is a dominating k -broadcast function that satisfies $\omega(f') = k + 1 + s$. Note that $n' = |V(T')| = |V(T(u, u_k u_{k+1}))| + \sum_{j=1}^s |V(x_j, u_{k+1}z_j)| + 1 \geq (s + 1)(A(k) + 1) + 1$.

If k is odd, then $n' \geq (s + 1) \left(\frac{3k+1}{2} + 1 \right) + 1 = \frac{(s+1)(3k+3)+2}{2}$, implying that

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{2(k+1+s)}{(s+1)(3k+3)+2} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3},$$

where the second inequality holds for $s \geq 1$ and $k \geq 3$.

Finally, if k is even, then $n' \geq (s + 1) \left(\frac{3k+2}{2} + 1 \right) + 1 = \frac{(s+1)(3k+4)+2}{2}$. Thus, taking into account the preceding case,

$$\frac{\omega(f')}{n'} \leq \frac{2(k+1+s)}{(s+1)(3k+4)+2} \leq \frac{2(k+1+s)}{(s+1)(3k+3)+2} \leq \frac{k+2}{3k+3}. \quad \square$$

The following corollary sums up the upper bounds of domination k -broadcast numbers for every $k \geq 1$. Note that extreme cases $k = 1$ and $k = \text{rad}(G)$ are known, and we would like to point out that our general

upper bound, despite does not improve the old ones for these cases, it is quite close to them. If $k = 1$, then $\lceil \frac{k+2}{k+1} \frac{n}{3} \rceil = \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$, that equals $\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$ if n is even and it is one unit larger if n is odd. On the other hand, if $k \geq \text{rad}(G)$, then $\lceil \frac{k+2}{k+1} \frac{n}{3} \rceil$ tents to $\lceil \frac{n}{3} \rceil$ when k increases, so for graphs with large enough radius both bounds are as close as desired.

Corollary 10 *Let G be a graph with $\text{rad}(G) = r$. Then,*

$$\gamma_{B_k}(G) \leq \begin{cases} \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor & \text{if } k = 1 \\ \lceil \frac{k+2}{k+1} \frac{n}{3} \rceil & \text{if } 1 < k < r \\ \lceil \frac{n}{3} \rceil & \text{if } k \geq r \end{cases}$$

Proof:

If $k = 1$, then $\gamma_{B_k}(G) = \gamma(G)$ and the inequality is the classical bound by Ore [16].
 If $k \geq r$, then $\gamma_{B_k}(G) = \gamma_B(G)$ and the upper bound, for any graph G , can be found in [11].
 For case $k = 2$ see [2]. Finally, if $3 \leq k < r$, then the result comes from Theorem 6 and Theorem 9. \square

We end this section by presenting an example of a tree attaining the upper bound for every $k \geq 3$. Having in mind the proof of Theorem 9 and the special conditions that such trees must fulfill, we conjecture that trees in the following proposition are the only ones reaching the bound.

Proposition 11 *For every $k \geq 3$, there exists a tree T such that $\text{rad}(T) > k$ and $\gamma_{B_k}(T) = \lceil \frac{k+2}{k+1} \frac{n}{3} \rceil$.*

Proof: Let $k \geq 3$ and consider the tree T_k obtained from a path $P = u_1 u_2 \dots u_{2k+1}$ by hanging a leaf u'_i to each vertex u_i , for $i = 1, i = 2k + 1$ and for i even with $2 \leq i \leq 2k$ (see Figure 6). Note that T_k has order $3k + 3$ and radius $k + 1$.

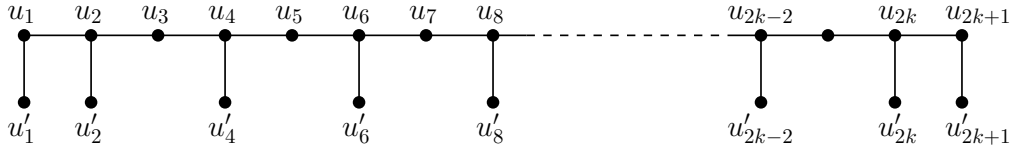


Figure 6: The tree T_k of order $n = 3k + 3$ satisfies $\gamma_{B_k}(T_k) = \lceil \frac{k+2}{k+1} \frac{n}{3} \rceil$.

We claim that $\gamma_{B_k}(T_k) = k + 2 = \lceil \frac{k+2}{k+1} \frac{3k+3}{3} \rceil$. Observe first that support vertices are a minimum dominating set, and thus $\gamma_{B_k}(T_k) \leq \gamma(T_k) = k + 2$. To prove the reverse inequality we proceed by induction on $k \geq 3$. It is easy to check that $\gamma_{B_3}(T_3) = 5$.

Let $k \geq 4$ be and assume that $\gamma_{B_{k-1}}(T_{k-1}) = k + 1$. Suppose to the contrary that $\gamma_{B_k}(T_k) \leq k + 1$ and let f be an optimal dominating k -broadcast on T_k . On the one hand, by Proposition 2, we may assume that $f(u) = 0$ for every leaf u . If there exists a vertex x with $f(x) = k$, then could exists another vertex y such that $f(y) \in \{0, 1\}$ and the rest of vertices satisfy $f(z) = 0$. We may assume without lose of generality that leaf u'_1 is f -dominated by x , so $x \in \{u_1, \dots, u_k\}$ and x does not f -dominate neither u'_{2k} nor u'_{2k+1} .

These leaves have different support vertices, so a single vertex y with $f(y) = 1$ can not f -dominate both of them at the same time. Therefore, $f(x) \leq k - 1$ for every vertex in T_k and f is a dominating $(k - 1)$ -broadcast of T_k . Notice that T_{k-1} is isomorphic to the tree induced by $V(T_k) \setminus \{u_1, u'_1, u'_2\}$. Let x be the vertex that f -dominates u'_{2k+1} .

If $f(x) = 1$, then $x = u_1$ and it does not f -dominate u'_2 , therefore the vertex that f -dominates u'_2 also f -dominates its support vertex u_2 . Hence, the restriction of f to the vertices of T_{k-1} is a dominating $(k - 1)$ -broadcast with cost at most k , which contradicts that $\gamma_{B_{k-1}}(T_{k-1}) = k + 1$.

If $f(x) = 2$, we may assume without lose of generality that $x = u_2$. Then, the function g defined on the set of vertices of T_{k-1} such that $g(u) = f(u)$ if $u \neq u_2, u_3$, $g(u_2) = 0$ and $g(u_3) = 1$ is a dominating $(k - 1)$ -broadcast on T_{k-1} with $\omega(g) = k$, which is again a contradiction.

Finally, if $f(x) \geq 3$, then we may assume without lose of generality that $x = u_j$ with $j \geq 3$. Then, $d(u_2, u_j) \leq f(x) - 2$ and $d(u_2, u_{j+1}) \leq f(x) - 1$. In such a case, the function g on $V(T_{k-1})$ such that $g(u) = f(u)$ if $u \neq u_j, u_{j+1}$, $g(u_j) = 0$ and $g(u_{j+1}) = f(x) - 1$ is a dominating $(k - 1)$ -broadcast on T_{k-1} with $\omega(g) = k$, a contradiction. \square

4 NP-completeness

It is well-known that the DOMINATING SET PROBLEM is an NP-complete decision problem [8], that remains NP-complete when instances are restricted to particular graph classes, for instance bipartite graphs or chordal graphs. It is also known that it can be solved in linear time for trees. This behaviour is shared by others domination related decision problems, which are NP-complete in different graph classes, and linear in some others. However, dominating broadcast follows a different way, since a polynomial algorithm, with complexity $O(n^6)$, to compute an optimal broadcast domination function of a graph G was quite surprisingly obtained in [10]. On the other hand, a linear algorithm for trees can be found in [5]. In the case of limited broadcast domination, DOMINATION 2-BROADCAST PROBLEM was proved to be NP-complete in [2] and we next show that a similar argument gives that the general case $k \geq 3$ it is also NP-complete.

DOMINATING k -BROADCAST PROBLEM

INSTANCE: A graph G of order n and integers $k \geq 3$ and $c \geq 2$.

QUESTION: Does G have a dominating k -broadcast with cost $\leq c$?

In the next result we show that this decision problem is NP-complete for general graphs, by using a reduction of 3-SAT PROBLEM similar to the one used in DOMINATING SET PROBLEM in [8].

Theorem 12 DOMINATING k -BROADCAST PROBLEM is NP-complete.

Proof: It is clear that it can be checked in polynomial time that $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k\}$ is a dominating k -broadcast of G , so DOMINATING k -BROADCAST PROBLEM is NP. We now use a reduction from 3-SAT PROBLEM, following the ideas in [2, 8].

Let C be an instance of 3-SAT, with variables $U = \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$ and clauses $C = \{C_1, \dots, C_m\}$. Let us construct an instance $G(C)$ of DOMINATING k -BROADCAST PROBLEM. For each variable u_i , we consider the gadget G_i in Figure 7. For each clause $C_j = \{U_k, U_l, U_r\}$, where $U_i \in \{u_i, u'_i\}$, we consider

a path with k vertices from \widehat{C}_j to C_j and we add edges $U_k\widehat{C}_j, U_l\widehat{C}_j, U_r\widehat{C}_j$ (an example with five variables and four clauses is shown in Figure 8). Thus, we have obtained a graph $G(C)$ having $(k^2 + 2)n + km$ vertices and $(k^2 + k)n + (k+2)m$ edges which is constructible from the instance C of 3-SAT in polynomial time.

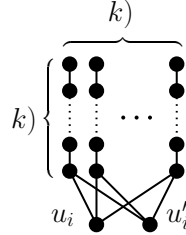


Figure 7: Gadget G_i associated to variable u_i .

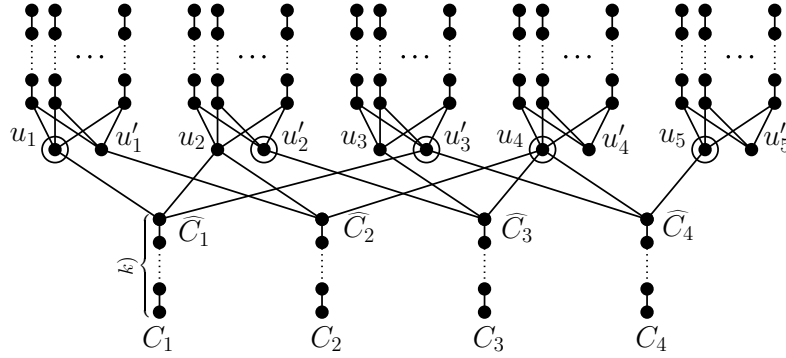


Figure 8: A dominating k -broadcast in $G(C)$, with $f(v) = k$ for every circled vertex and $f(u) = 0$, otherwise.

We next now show that C has a satisfying truth assignment if and only if the graph $G(C)$ has a dominating k -broadcast with cost at most kn . Suppose that C has a satisfying truth assignment and consider the function $f: V(G(C)) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, k\}$ such that $f(u_i) = k, f(u'_i) = 0$ if u_i is true, $f(u_i) = 0, f(u'_i) = k$ if u_i is false and $f(x) = 0$ if $x \neq u_i, u'_i$. Clearly, f is a dominating k -broadcast with cost $\omega(f) = kn$.

Conversely, assume that $G(C)$ has a dominating k -broadcast f with cost $\omega(f) \leq kn$. Using that every leaf ℓ of gadget G_i is at distance k of both u_i and u'_i , we obtain that ℓ is not f -dominated by any vertex outside $V(G_i)$. Clearly, $\omega(f|_{V(G_i)}) \geq k$, because it is not possible to f -dominate all leaves in G_i with cost less than k . The hypothesis $\omega(f) \leq kn$ gives $\omega(f|_{V(G_i)}) = k$. Therefore, there are exactly two possibilities: $f(u_i) = k$ and $f(x) = 0$ for $x \in V(G_i) \setminus \{u_i\}$ or $f(u'_i) = k$ and $f(x) = 0$ for $x \in V(G_i) \setminus \{u'_i\}$. Thus $\sum_{i=1}^n (f(u_i) + f(u'_i)) = kn$ and hence $f(y) = 0$ for every vertex y of $G(C)$ not belonging to any gadget G_i . Particularly, C_j is f -dominated by a vertex $u \in \{u_i, u'_i\}$ for some $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Finally, for each variable u_i , assign u_i the value True if $f(u_i) = k$, otherwise assign u_i the value False. Clearly, this is a satisfying truth assignment for C . \square

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