

Abstract
Perfect codes in the pancake networks

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An independent set D of vertices in a graph is an *efficient dominating set* (or *perfect code*) if each vertex not in D is adjacent to exactly one vertex in D . The efficient dominating sets in Cayley graphs on the symmetric group were investigated in [1] where, in particular, it was shown the existence of efficient dominating sets in the pancake graphs.

The pancake graph P_n , $n \geq 3$, is the Cayley graph on the symmetric group Sym_n of $n!$ permutations $\pi = [\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_n]$, where $\pi_i = \pi(i)$ for any $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, with the generating set $PR = \{r_i \in Sym_n, 1 < i \leq n\}$ of all prefix-reversals r_i reversing the order of any substring $[1, i]$, $1 < i \leq n$, of a permutation π when multiplied on the right, i.e., $[\pi_1, \dots, \pi_i, \pi_{i+1}, \dots, \pi_n]r_i = [\pi_i, \dots, \pi_1, \pi_{i+1}, \dots, \pi_n]$. It is a connected vertex-transitive $(n-1)$ -regular graph of order $n!$. The pancake graph is well-known because of the open combinatorial *pancake problem* [2].

The n -dimensional pancake networks based on the pancake graphs P_n , $n \geq 3$, are widely used in computer science as models for interconnection networks [3] such that processors are labeled by permutations of length n , and two processors are connected when the label of one is obtained from the other by some prefix-reversal. It is also known that the efficient dominating set are used in broadcasting algorithms for multiple messages on the star and pancake networks [4].

In this paper we give the full characterization of the perfect codes in the pancake networks. In particular, we show that there are exactly n perfect codes D_k , $1 \leq k \leq n$, in the pancake networks P_n , $n \geq 3$, presented as $D_k = \{[k \pi_2 \dots \pi_n], \pi_j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{k\}, 2 \leq j \leq n\}$, such that $|D_k| = (n-1)!$. The descriptions of all connections between permutations from D_k for some fixed k , $1 \leq k \leq n$, are also given. Moreover, we show how these perfect codes are applied in solving some combinatorial and graph-theoretical problems on the pancake graphs.

References

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