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### Coprime Graph of Integer Modulo n Group and its Subgroups

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Abstract. Coprime Graph is a geometric representation of a group in the form of undirected graph. The coprime graph of a group G, denoted by  $\Gamma_G$  is a graph whose vertices are all elements of group G; and two distinct vertices a and b are adjacent if and only if (|a|;|b|) = 1. In this paper, we study coprime graph of integers modulo n group and its subgroups. One of the results is if n is a prime number, then coprime graph of integers modulo n group is a bipartite graph.

**Keywords:** bipartite graph, coprime graph, integer modulo, multipartite graph.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Mathematicians define specific graphs on algebraic structures, and use graph properties as a geometric representations of an algebraic structure. In 2014, Ma et al [1] define a coprime graph of a group as follows: take G as the vertices of  $\Gamma_G$  and two distinct vertices x and y are adjacent if and only if (|x|, |y|) = 1. In this paper, we will study the coprime graph of cyclic group,  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ . In 2016 Dorbidi [2] classify all the groups which  $\Gamma_G$  is a complete r-partite graph or a planar graph, he also studied the automorphism group of  $\Gamma_G$ .

### II. Result

#### **2.1.** Coprime Graph of $\mathbb{Z}_n$

Some terminology of group and graph that used in this paper are given as follows.

**Definition 1** ([3]) Two vertices on the non-directed graph G are said to be neighbors if they are connected directly by an edge. In other words, u is adjacent to v if (u, v) is an edge on graph

**Definition 2** If G is a group with identity e and  $x \in G$ , the order of x is the least natural number k such that  $x^k = e$  and we write |x| = k.

**Definition 3** ([1]) The coprime graph of a group G, denoted by  $\Gamma_G$  is a graph whose vertices are elements of G and two distinct vertices u and v are adjacent if and only if (|a|, |b|) = 1.

**Definition 4** ([3]) Graph G, whose set of vertices can be partitioned into two subsets  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ , such that each edge in G connecting a vertice in  $V_1$  to a vertice in  $V_2$ , is called a bipartite graph

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and is expressed as  $G(V_1, V_2)$ . In other words, each pair of vertices in  $V_1$  (as well as vertices in  $V_2$ ) are not neighbors. If each node in  $V_1$  is adjacent to all vertices at  $V_2$ , then  $G(V_1, V_2)$  is called a complete bipartite graph, denoted by  $K_l(m, n)$ , where  $m = |V_1|$  and  $n = |V_2|$ .

**Definition 5** ([1]) A k-partite graph is a graph whose vertices can be partitioned into k disjoint sets so that no two vertices within the same set are adjacent.

As we know,  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  is a cyclic group. The elements of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  can be written as  $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ . Some examples of coprime graphs that obtained from the group  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  are as follow.

**Example 1** Let  $\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{0, 1, 2\}$ . We can see that the order of its elements are |0| = 1, |1| = 3, |2| = 3. Therefore, we have the coprime graph of  $\mathbb{Z}_3$  as shown in Figure 1..



Figure 1. Coprime graph of  $\mathbb{Z}_3$ 

**Example 2** Let  $\mathbb{Z}_4 = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ . We can check that the order of its elements are |0| = 1, |1| = 4, |2| = 2, |3| = 4. Therefore, we have the coprime graph of  $\mathbb{Z}_4$  as shown in Figure 2..

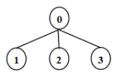


Figure 2. Coprime graph of  $\mathbb{Z}_4$ 

By following the above examples, we can obtain some properties of the coprime graph of Group  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  as follow. The first results we obtained is the coprime graph of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  is a complete bipartite graph whenever n is a prime.

**Theorem 1** If n is a prime number, then the coprime graph of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  is a complete bipartite graph.

**Proof.** Clearly  $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$  with |0| = 1. Since n is a prime number, then  $|1| = |2| = \dots = |n-1| = n$ . So, the set  $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$  can be partitioned into  $V_1 = \{0\}$  and  $V_2 = \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ . For all  $a, b \in V_2$ , we have (|a|, |b|) = n > 1. This implies a and b are not neighbors. Because |0| = 1, then for each  $a \in V_2$ , we have (|0|, |a|) = 1. So 0 is adjacent to a. Thus coprime graph of the group  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  is a complete bipartite graph.  $\square$ 

The second results we obtained is the coprime graph of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  is a complete bipartite graph whenever n is a prime power.

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**Theorem 2** If  $n = p^k$ , for some prime p and  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , then the coprime graph of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  is a complete bipartite graph.

*Proof.* Clearly  $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, 2, \cdots, p^{k-1}\}$  with |0| = 1. Since p is a prime number, every  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  with  $(p^k, a) \neq 1$ , can be written as  $a = p^l q$ , for some l with l < k. This implies  $|a| = p^{k-l}$ . Also, for every  $b \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  with  $(p^k, b) = 1$ , we have  $|b| = p^k$ . So, for every  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  with  $a, b \neq 0$ , we have  $(|a|, |b|) \neq 1$ . Thus,  $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, 2, \cdots, p^{k-1}\}$  can be partitioned into  $V_1 = \{0\}$  and  $V_2 = \{1, 2, \cdots, p^{k-1}\}$ . Because |0| = 1, then for each  $a \in V_2$ , we have (|a|, |0|) = 1. Then, for all  $a \in V_2$ , a is adjacent to 0, thus coprime graph which is formed from  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  is a complete bipartite graph. □

The second results we obtained is the coprime graph of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  is a t-partite graph whenever n is not a prime power.

**Theorem 3** If  $n = p_1^{k_1} p_2^{k_2} \cdots p_j^{k_j}$ , where  $p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_j$  are distinct prime numbers and  $k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_j$  are natural numbers, then coprime graph of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  is a (j+1)-partite graph.

**Proof.** Let  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  be the group of integers modulo n,with  $n=p_1^{k_1}p_2^{k_2}\cdots p_jk_j$ , where  $p_1,p_2,\cdots,p_j$  are distinct prime numbers and  $k_1,k_2,\cdots,k_j\in\mathbb{N}$ . Clearly  $\mathbb{Z}_n=\{0,1,2,\cdots,(p_1^{k_1}p_2^{k_2}\cdots p_j^{k_j})-1\}$ . Every  $a\in\mathbb{Z}_n$  with  $(a,n)\neq 1$ , can be written as  $a=p_1^{l_1}p_2^{k_2}\cdots p_j^{k_j}$  with  $l_i\leq k_i$ . This implies,  $|a|=(p_1^{k_1-l_1}p_2^{k_2-l_2}\cdots p_j^{k_j-l_j})$ . Any  $b\in\mathbb{Z}_n$  with (b,n)=1, we have  $|b|=p_1^{k_1}p_2^{k_2}\cdots p_j^{k_j}$ . So,  $\mathbb{Z}_n=\{0,1,2,\cdots,(p_1^{k_1}p_2^{k_2}\cdots p_j^{k_j})-1\}$  can be partitioned into the following sets.

$$\begin{split} V_1 &= \{0\} \\ V_2 &= \{a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_j\} \text{ with } |a_i| = \prod_{w=1}^j p_w^{\alpha_w}, 0 \leq \alpha_w \leq k_w, \alpha_1 \neq 0 \\ V_3 &= \{b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_j\} \text{ with} ||b_i| = \prod_{w=2}^j p_w^{\alpha_w}, 0 \leq \alpha_w \leq k_w, \alpha_2 \neq 0 \\ &\vdots \\ V_{j+1} &= \{q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_j\} \text{ with } |q_i| = p_j^{\alpha_j}, 0 \leq \alpha_j \leq k_j \end{split}$$

So, 0 is adjacent to all  $x \in V_i$ ,  $i = 2, 3, \dots, j + 1$ . Also, some  $u \in V_i$  is adjacent to  $v \in V_l$ ,  $i \neq l$ . Thus, coprime graph that formed from  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  is a graph (j + 1)-partite.

#### **2.2.** Coprime Graph of Subgroups of $\mathbb{Z}_n$

In this part, we will describe coprime graphs of subgroups of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ . The first result is the coprime graphs of nontrivial subgroups of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  are bipartite whenever n is a prime power.

**Theorem 4** If  $n = p^k$ , for some prime number p and  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , then coprime graphs of nontrivial subgroups of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  are bipartite.



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*Proof.* Any non-trivial subgroup of  $\mathbb{Z}_{p^k}$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}_{p^l}$ , for some 0 < l < k. Therefore, by Theorem 2, coprime graph of any nontrivial subgroup of  $\mathbb{Z}_{p^k}$  is bipartite.

The second result is whenever n is a product of two prime power, the the coprime graphs of nontrivial subgroups of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  are bipartite or tripartite.

**Theorem 5** If  $n = p_1^{k_1} p_2^{k_2}$ , with  $p_1, p_2$  are distinct prime numbers, and  $k_1, k_2$  are natural numbers, then coprime graphs of nontrivial subgroups of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  are bipartite or multipartite (3-partite).

*Proof.* Any non-trivial subgroup of  $\mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{k_1}p_2^{k_2}}$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{l_1}p_2^{l_2}}$ , for some  $l_1 < k_1$  and  $l_2 < k_2$ . When  $l_1 = 0$  or  $l_2 = 0$ , then by Theorem 2, the coprime graph of the corresponding subgroup is bipartite. Otherwise, by Theorem 3, the coprime graph of the corresponding subgroup is 3-partite.

The third result is whenever n is not a prime power, the coprime graphs of nontrivial subgroups of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  are multipartite.

**Theorem 6** If  $n=p_1^{k_1}p_2^{k_2}\cdots p_j^{k_j}$ , where  $p_1,p_2,\cdots,p_j$  are distinct prime numbers and  $k_1,k_2,\cdots,k_j\in\mathbb{N}$ , then the coprime graph of non-trivial subgroups of  $\mathbb{Z}_n$  is multipartite.

*Proof.* Any non-trivial subgroup of  $\mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{k_1}\cdots p_j^{k_j}}$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{l_1}\cdots p_j^{l_j}}$ , for some  $l_i < k_i$ , for all  $i=1,2,\ldots,j$ . If  $l_{i_1},l_{i_2},\ldots,l_{i_t}$  are the only non-zero powers, then by Theorem 3, the coprime graph of the corresponding subgroup is (t+1)-partite.

#### III. CONCLUSIONS

We described coprime graphs of  $Z_n$  and its subgroups for all n. In general, the resulting coprime graphs are bipartite whenever n is a prime power and multipartite whenever n is not a prime power. But when we consider its subgroups, the coprime graph subgroup of  $Z_n$  may a bipartite even if n is not a prime power.

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