

Perfect domination in rectangular grid graphs

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Abstract

A dominating set S in a graph G is said to be perfect if every vertex of G not in S is adjacent to just one vertex of S . Given a vertex subset S' of a side P_m of an $m \times n$ grid graph G , the perfect dominating sets S in G with $S' = S \cap V(P_m)$ can be determined via an exhaustive algorithm Θ of running time $O(2^{m+n})$. Extending Θ to infinite grid graphs of width $m - 1$, periodicity makes the binary decision tree of Θ prunable into a finite threaded tree, a closed walk of which yields all such sets S . The graphs induced by the complements of such sets S can be codified by arrays of ordered pairs of positive integers via Θ , for the growth and determination of which a speedier algorithm exists. A recent characterization of grid graphs having total perfect codes S (with just 1-cubes as induced components), due to Klostermeyer and Goldwasser, is given in terms of Θ , which allows to show that these sets S are restrictions of only one total perfect code S_1 in the integer lattice graph Λ of \mathbf{R}^2 . Moreover, the complement $\Lambda - S_1$ yields an aperiodic tiling, like the Penrose tiling. In contrast, the parallel, horizontal, total perfect codes in Λ are in 1-1 correspondence with the doubly infinite $\{0, 1\}$ -sequences.

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1 Introduction

The *integer lattice graph* Λ of \mathbf{R}^2 is the graph with vertex set $\{(i, j) : i, j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and such that any two vertices of Λ are adjacent if and only if their Euclidean

distance is 1. Λ and its subgraphs are represented orthogonally, their vertical paths from left to right for increasing indices $i \in [0, m)$ and its horizontal paths downward for increasing indices $j = 0, \dots, n - 1$.

A vertex subset S in a graph G is said to be a *perfect dominating set* (PDS) in G if each vertex of the complementary graph $G \setminus S$ of S in G is adjacent to just one element of S , (see [10]). The NP-completeness of finding an isolated PDS in G as well as that of finding a minimal PDS in a planar graph were established respectively in [1, 7] and in Sections 3 and 4 of [5], even if its induced components are i -cubes with $i \leq 1$. Thus, it makes sense to consider the problem of existence of a PDS S in a graph G under an initial condition given by a vertex subset $S' \subseteq S$ of a fixed subgraph G' of G , that is $S \cap G' = S \cap V(G') = S'$.

Motivated by Theorem 1 of [2], that says that there is no algorithmic characterization of PDSs in Λ , we consider the problem above for the case in which G is a (rectangular) grid graph with G' equal to a side, (maximum lateral path), of G . For this case, we present an algorithm as claimed in the Abstract. In the rest of Section 1, we present preliminary concepts and results and an overview of the remaining sections.

1.1 PDSs with initial conditions in a (periodic) graph

Proposition 1.1 *The following conditions are equivalent, as well as necessary, for the existence of a PDS S in G such that $S \cap G' = S'$:*

1. *No two components of the induced subgraph $G'[S']$ are at distance 2.*
2. *$G'[S']$ has its components separated by distances ≥ 3 .*
3. *There is a unique subgraph G'' of G' such that S' is a PDS in G'' satisfying $S \cap G'' = S'$.*

Proof. Assuming that there are two components C_1, C_2 of $G'[S']$ at distance 2, the unique vertex of G' internal in a path realizing that distance is dominated by respective boundary vertices in C_1, C_2 , which should be vertices of any PDS S in G such that $S \cap G' = S'$, contrary to the definition of a PDS. This yields item 1, which in turn is seen to be equivalent to items 2 and 3. In fact, if S is a PDS in G such that $S \cap G' = S'$, then let S'' be the set of vertices of G' either dominated by or belonging to S' . Then clearly $G'' = G'[S'']$ is as in item 3. □

A vertex subset S' of G' satisfying any of the three conditions in Proposition 1.1 is said to be *admissible*. We deal with the following questions.

Question 1.2 *Given connected graphs $G' \subseteq G$ and an admissible vertex subset S' of G' , does there exist a PDS S in G such that $S \cap G' = S'$?*

Question 1.3 *Let G be the union of connected graphs $G' = G_1 \subset G_2 \subset \dots \subset G_n \subset \dots$. Let S' be an admissible vertex subset of G' . Does there exist a PDS S of some G_n such that $S \cap G' = S'$?*

A particular case of Question 1.3 is posed in Question 4.1 as a result of the grid-graph setting of Subsection 1.2 below.

The following fact will be used from Section 4 on. A graph G as in Question 1.3 is said to be *periodic* if there exists a graph isomorphism $\eta_i : H_i = G_{i+1} - V(G_i) \rightarrow G_1$ extendible to a graph isomorphism $G_{i+2} - V(G_i) \rightarrow G_2$, for each $i > 0$, ensuring that the attachment of H_i to G_i does not depend on i . A PDS S in a periodic graph G is said to be *periodic* if there are positive integers k and ℓ such that $\eta_{i+\ell}^{-1} \circ \eta_i(S \cap H_i) = S \cap H_{i+\ell}$, for each $i \geq k$, so that the PDS-slices $S \cap H_i$ and $S \cap H_{i+\ell}$ are equivalently disposed in H_i and $H_{i+\ell}$, respectively.

Theorem 1.4 *Given a periodic graph G with G' finite and an admissible vertex subset S' of G' , there exist a periodic PDS S in G such that $S \cap G' = S'$.*

Proof. Since $G_1 = G'$ is finite, there is just a finite number of candidates for $\eta_i(S \cap H_i) \subseteq G'$, where $0 < i \in \mathbb{Z}$. We construct a PDS S in G such that $S \cap G' = S'$, where S is the union of subsets S_j of G such that $S_j \cap G' = S'$, $S_j \subset S_{j+1}$ and $S_{j+1} \setminus S_j = \{v_j\}$, for some vertex v_j of G , where $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ and $S_0 = S'$. Such vertices v_j are referred to as *S-candidates*, some of which are eligible to form part of a PDS S in G , while some others are compulsorily its members. Any assumed linear order for the vertices of G' induces a linear order for the vertices of H_i via η_i . By means of such an order, select successively vertices v_j in H_1 , continuing in H_2 , etc., in the greediest fashion. In the limit, yielding the union of all S_j , the sought PDS S is attained. Because of the finiteness of the number of candidates for $\eta_i(S \cap H_i) \subseteq G'$, there must exist two positive integers x, y such that $x < y$ and $\eta_x(S \cap H_x) = \eta_y(S \cap H_y)$. Since each η_i is extendible to a graph isomorphism $G_{i+1} - V(G_{i-1}) \rightarrow G_2$, then $\eta_{x+1}(S \cap H_{x+1}) = \eta_{y+1}(S \cap H_{y+1})$. As a result, there are two positive integer k, ℓ as in the definition of a periodic PDS. For example, $k = x$ and $\ell = y - x$. \square

1.2 PDSs in grid graphs

Let P_r denote a path of length $r - 1$, ($2 \leq r \in \mathbb{Z}$). The notation P_r extends to $P_1 = \{v\}$, formed by a vertex v , and to a connected graph P_∞ having one vertex v of degree 1 and $P_\infty - \{v\}$ with countable vertex set and its vertices of degree 2 in P_∞ . If $r = 1$, ($r = \infty$), we say that P_r is a path of length 0, (∞).

Proposition 1.5 *Each connected component of the subgraph $\Lambda[S]$ induced by a PDS S in Λ is a product subgraph $P_r \times P_s$.*

Proof. Assume that three vertices u, v, w of $Q = \{(i, j), (i + 1, j), (i, j + 1), (i + 1, j + 1)\}$ are members of a PDS S in Λ . Clearly, u, v, w are in a common component C of $\Lambda[S]$. Then $Q \setminus \{u, v, w\} \subset C$ because of the definition of a PDS. By repeating this argument, the conclusion follows. \square

Let $\Gamma_{m,n} = P_m \times P_n \subseteq \Lambda$ be the Cartesian product of P_m and P_n , where $1 \leq m < \infty$ and $1 \leq n \leq \infty$. A horizontal, (vertical), *side* of $\Gamma_{m,n}$ is a subgraph $P_m \times \{u\}$, ($\{u\} \times P_n$), where u is an endvertex of P_n , (P_m). If $1 \leq n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $\Gamma_{m,n}$ is said to be an $m \times n$ *grid graph*. If $n = 1$, then $\Gamma_{m,n}$ is a path of length m . If $n = \infty$, then $\Gamma_{m,n} = \Gamma_{m,\infty}$, an extended grid graph, is said to be a *band graph*, having just one side of length $m - 1$ and two infinite parallel sides. The *width*, (*height*), of $\Gamma_{m,n}$ is the length of P_m , (P_n), that is $m - 1$, ($n - 1$).

Corollary 1.6 *Each component of the subgraph $\Gamma_{m,n}[S]$ induced by a PDS S in $\Gamma_{m,n}$, where $0 \leq m$ and either $0 \leq n \in \mathbb{Z}$, or $n = \infty$, is of the form $P_r \times P_s$, where $1 \leq r \leq m$ and either $1 \leq s \leq n$ or $s = \infty$.* \square

Without loss of generality, we identify $V(\Gamma_{m,n})$ with the set of vertices (i, j) of Λ with $0 \leq i < m$, $0 \leq j$ and if n is finite then $j < n$. For $0 \leq j < n$, let the j -*level* H_j of $\Gamma_{m,n}$ be composed by those vertices of $\Gamma_{m,n}$ whose second coordinate is j . From now on, Question 1.3 is considered with: **(1)** $G_n = \Gamma_{m,n}$, for fixed $m > 1$, where $0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}$; **(2)** $G = \Gamma_{m,\infty}$; **(3)** $G' = H_0 = \Gamma_{m,1} = P_m \times \{0\}$. In this formulation, we are asking for the existence of a PDS $S = S(m, n, S')$ in $\Gamma_{m,n}$, for some $n > 1$, with $S \cap G' = S'$.

Proposition 1.7 *For any $1 < m \in \mathbb{Z}$, the band graph $\Gamma_{m,\infty}$ is a periodic graph.*

Proof. Set $G_n = \Gamma_{m,n}$, for each $0 < n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and set each j -level $H_j = G_{j+1} - V(G_j)$. Then the union $\Gamma_{m,\infty}$ of the graphs $\Gamma_{m,n}$ is periodic, as in the paragraph previous to Theorem 1.4. \square

If $S' \in \{\emptyset, H_0\}$ or otherwise if S' dominates $H_0 \setminus S'$, then Question 1.3 is easily answered. In both cases, S is the Cartesian product of a path P times a PDS contained in another path P' , or viceversa, where $\Gamma_{m,n}$ is either $P \times P'$ or $P' \times P$, respectively. Thus, an admissible vertex subset S' of H_0 is said to be *incomplete* if it is neither all of H_0 nor has all the vertices of $H_0 \setminus S'$ as dominated vertices, and in considering Question 1.3, we require from now on that S' be an incomplete admissible vertex subset, or IAVS, of H_0 .

Theorem 1.8 *Let $0 \leq m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and let S' be an IAVS of G' . Then, there exists a continuation algorithm Θ that produces all sets $S(m, n, S')$, for $0 < n$ or $n = \infty$ and depends on eventual binary decisions, with one of the two binary options being specifically greedy.*

1.3 Plan of the remaining sections

The algorithm Θ of Theorem 1.8 is discussed in Section 2 and its running time, $O(2^{m+n})$, is attained in Section 3, while Section 4 resets Question 1.3 under the scope of Θ and considers its greediest strategy. In the extension of Θ to band graphs of Subsection 4.2, Theorem 1.4 is invoked in order to prune the binary decision tree of Θ into a finite threaded tree, in which a closed walk is found that yields all possible PDS-slices starting at S' , while in Section 5, the graphs induced by the complements of PDSs in G are codified by arrays of ordered positive-integer pairs, via Θ . In Section 6, a modification of Θ attains all the grid graphs having total perfect codes, i.e. PDSs with just 1-cubes as induced components, characterized by Klostermeyer and Goldwasser, [6]. which allows to show that there is only one total perfect code in Λ that extends them (and whose complement yields an aperiodic tiling, like the Penrose tiling of [9]), despite their uncountability in Λ , found in Theorem 1 of [2].

2 Continuation algorithm

We denote the algorithm Θ of Theorem 1.8 by $\Theta(\alpha, \beta)$, where $\alpha, (\beta)$, is a greedy, (non-greedy), option in the running of Θ , (see Subsection 2.3 below), so that there is a binary decision tree $T_\Theta = T_{\Theta(\alpha, \beta)}$. The root of T_Θ stands for the initial section of the running of Θ up to the first binary decision instance. Each internal node of T_Θ stands for a maximal section of the running of Θ between two contiguous binary decision instances.

We agree that each node of T_Θ , standing for a partial solution to the problem of determining an $S(m, n, S')$, has a descending edge to the left for option α and a descending edge to the right for option β .

A *strategy* σ of Θ is an $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ -sequence of decisions determining a path from the root of T_Θ , either infinite, leading to a PDS $S(m, \infty, S')$ in a band graph $\Gamma_{m, \infty}$, or ending at a leaf representing a PDS $S(m, n, S')$ in some grid graph $\Gamma_{m, n}$, for $n < \infty$.

Algorithm $\Theta(\alpha, \beta)$, presented in the following four subsections, is conceived with the second coordinate j of vertices (i, j) of $\Gamma_{m, n}$ increasing one unit per step, therefore advancing one level at a time, from H_j to H_{j+1} , in which candidate vertices for PDSs in $\Gamma_{m, n}$ or $\Gamma_{m, \infty}$ are considered.

2.1 Vertex-labeling initialization

A function f from $V(\Gamma_{m, n})$ onto the alphabet $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ is declared. We initialize f by $f(v) := 0$, for every vertex v of $\Gamma_{m, n}$ unless $j = 0$ and either $v \in V(H_0) \setminus S'$ is adjacent on its right, (left), to the leftmost, (rightmost), vertex of a component of $H_0[S']$, in which case we set $f(v) := 1$, ($f(v) := 3$), or $v \in S'$, in which case we set $f(v) := 2$.

Proposition 2.1 *An admissible vertex subset S' of H_0 is incomplete if and only if $f(v) = 0$ for some vertex v of H_0 .*

Proof. $f(v) = 0$ for some vertex v of H_0 if and only if either v is an endvertex of H_0 at distance > 1 from S' or there exist two contiguous components of $H_0[S']$ at distance > 3 such that a path between them contains v . \square

The algorithm Θ has an iterative body formed by a sequence of steps, (presented in Subsections 2.2-4 below), that is applied initially for $j := 0$. This will produce a redefinition of f on H_1 using labels $f(v) \in [0, 4]$. Assuming that this was already done on every H_ℓ , for $0 < \ell \leq j < n$, a further application of the iterative body of Θ redefines f on H_{j+1} . In this

case, we anticipate that: **(a)** for any vertex $w = (i, j + 1)$ such that Θ cannot establish $f(w) \in [0, 3]$, it is seen that $f(i, j) = 2$, in which case Θ sets $f(w) = f(i, j + 1) = 4$; **(b)** if a vertex u of H_{j+1} remains with $f(u) = 0$, then Θ cannot produce a PDS in $\Gamma_{m,j+2}$ and a further application of the body of Θ is needed; in this case, the set W of vertices w of $\Gamma_{m,j+2}$ with $f(w) = 2$ will be called a *quasiperfect dominating set*, or QPDS, in $\mathcal{G}_{m,j+2}$, and u is not dominated by W .

The five steps contained in the following three subsections constitute the iterative body of Θ , until it stops in a passage of step 5 of Subsection 2.4. Assume this body has run already on H_ℓ , for $0 \leq \ell \leq j$, so that f is already redefined on those levels.

2.2 Labeling progressively the vertices of H_{j+1}

1. For $i := 0$ to $m - 1$ do: If $f(i, j) = 0$ then
 - (A) If $i > 0$ and $f(i - 1, j) > 0$ then:
 - (a) $f(i - 1, j + 1) := 1$;
 - (b) If $i > 1$ then:
 - (b1) $k := i - 2$;
 - (b2) While $f(k, j) = 2$ do:
 - (i) $f(k, j + 1) := 4$;
 - (ii) $k := k - 1$;
 - (B) If $i < m - 1$ and $f(i + 1, j) > 0$ then:
 - (a) $f(i + 1, j + 1) := 3$;
 - (b) If $i < m - 2$ then:
 - (b1) $k := i + 2$;
 - (b2) While $f(k, j) = 2$ do:
 - (i) $f(k, j + 1) := 4$;
 - (ii) $k := k + 1$;
 - (C) $f(i, j + 1) := 2$.
2. For $i := 0$ to $m - 3$ do:

If $f(i + k, j) = k + 1$ and $f(i + k, j + 1) = 0$, for $k = 0, 1, 2$, then:

For $k := 0$ to 2 do: $f(i + k, j + 1) := k + 1$.

2.3 Binary decision instances

3. If $f(0, j) = 2$ and $f(0, j + 1) = 0$ then:
 - (a) $k := 0$;
 - (b) While $f(k, j) = 2$ and $f(k, j + 1) = 0$ do: $k := k + 1$;
 - (c) Select either option (α) or option (β) , where:
 - (α) (i) For $\ell := 0$ to $k - 1$ do: $f(\ell, j + 1) := 2$;
 - (ii) $f(k, j + 1) := 3$;
 - (β) For $\ell := 0$ to $k - 1$ do: $f(\ell, j + 1) := 4$;
4. For $i := 0$ to $m - 2$ do: If $f(i, j) = 1$ and $f(i + 1, j + 1) = 0$ then:
 - (a) $k := i + 1$;
 - (b) While $f(k, j) = 2$ and $f(k, j + 1) = 0$ do: $k := k + 1$;
 - (c) If $k \leq m - 1$ then: If $f(k, j + 1) = 0$ then select either option (α) or option (β) , where:
 - (α) (i) $f(i, j + 1) := 1$;
 - (ii) $f(k, j + 1) := 3$;
 - (iii) For $\ell := i + 1$ to $k - 1$ do: $f(\ell, j + 1) := 2$;
 - (β) For $\ell := i + 1$ to $k - 1$ do: $f(\ell, j + 1) := 4$;

Else, (i.e. if $k = m$), select either option (α) or option (β) , where:

 - (α) (i) $f(i, j + 1) := 1$;
 - (ii) For $\ell := i + 1$ to $m - 1$ do: $f(\ell, j + 1) := 2$;
 - (β) For $\ell := i + 1$ to $m - 1$ do: $f(\ell, j + 1) := 4$.

(Each decision taken by $\Theta(\alpha, \beta)$ involves either option α setting some consecutive values $f(\ell, j + 1)$ in the subset $\{1, 2, 3\}$, or option β setting those same values in the subset $\{0, 4\}$, in such a way that β leaves the leftmost and rightmost values both as 0, while α leaves them greedily as 1 and 3, respectively, so we may say that α is a *greedy* option and β is not. The decisions between options α and β in item 3(c) and the end of item 4(c) will be referred to as binary *outer* decisions, or BOD. The initial decision in item 4(c) will be referred to as a binary *inner* decision or, BID).

2.4 Checking PDS formation

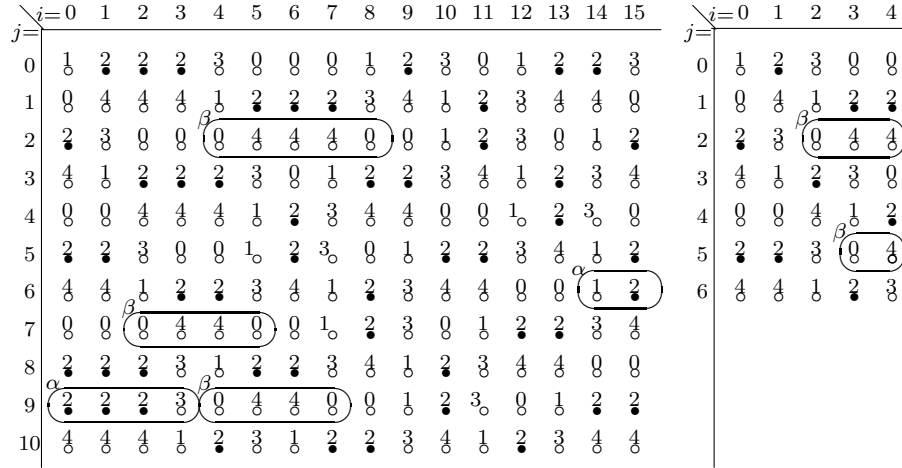


Figure 1: Two applications of Θ

5. Let $\tau(j) = |\{i \in [0, m) : f(i, j+1) = 0\}|$;
 If $\tau(j) = 0$, then the vertices $v = (i, \ell)$ for which $0 \leq \ell \leq j + 1$ and $f(i, \ell) = 2$ constitute a PDS S in $\Gamma_{m, j+2}$;
 Else: If $j < n$, then:
 - (a) $j := j + 1$;
 - (b) go to Step 1.

2.5 Examples of the running of $\Theta(\alpha, \beta)$

A resulting QPDS or PDS S is given by means of black nodes. Figure 1 depicts two PDSs in $\Gamma_{m, n}$, both obtained via Θ : for $(m, n) = (16, 11)$ on the left and for $(m, n) = (5, 7)$ on the right. Those vertex subsets affected by binary decisions in $\{\alpha, \beta\}$ are enclosed in ovals. Observe we are not indicating the edges of $\Gamma_{m, n}$.

In the example of a PDS in $\Gamma_{16, 11}$, $\mathcal{L}[S']$ is formed by three components induced by $\{(1, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0)\}$, $\{(9, 0)\}$ and $\{(13, 0), (14, 0)\}$. After initializing f , the labeling of H_0 for $i \in [0, m) = [0, 16)$ is $f(H_0) = 1222300012301223$. After Step 1, the labeling of H_1 is $f(H_1) = 0444122234123440$, where the 0's are remnants of the initialization of f in this level. Steps 2 to 5 are passed through with no variations and in the resulting first instance of Step 5, after

setting $j = 1$, the process returns to Step 1 with $j = 2$. After the new instance of Step 1, $f(H_2)$ looks like 2300?444?0???012, where ‘?’ stands for those values of f equal to 0 that may still vary in the running of Θ . After the subsequent instance of Step 2, $f(H_2)$ looks like 2300?444?0123012. A first decision must be taken now according to step 4, for $i = 4$ and $k = 8$. Figure 1 shows that β was taken, yielding $f(H_2) = 2300044400123012$. The rest of Θ is applied similarly. Figure 1 shows that the successive decisions happened at $j = 2, 6, 7, 9, 9$ for respective steps 4(BID), 4(BOD), 4(BID), 3(BOD), 4(BID) with $(i, k) = (4, 8), k = 14, (i, k) = (2, 5), k = 3, (i, k) = (4, 6)$ and that the options followed the strategy $\sigma = \{\beta, \alpha, \beta, \alpha, \beta\}$. We leave for the reader to check the example at the right of Figure 1.

3 PDS generation and exhaustion

Theorem 3.1 *If, for some $0 < j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the running of Θ for a particular strategy σ yields an instance of step 5 of Subsection 2.4 with $\tau(j) = 0$, then it also yields, for the subsequence of σ covered during the running, a PDS $S(m, j + 2, S')$ formed by those vertices v for which $f(v) = 2$.*

Proof. We will say that a subsequence ζ of $f(H_j)$ is κ -covered, where $\kappa \in [0, 4]$, if: **(a)** the subgraph induced by the vertices of ζ is a path; **(b)** the value $f(i, j)$ associated to each of the vertices of ζ is κ and **(c)** ζ is maximal with respect to (a)-(b). Assume the f -labeling at H_0, H_1, \dots, H_j was completed by Θ , so that the running of Θ returns to step 1, forcing new values of f at level H_{j+1} with a widening ‘bell’ or ‘gable’ effect: every component $H_j[\{(i, j), \dots, (k, j)\}]$ of the subgraph induced by the 0-labelled vertices at level H_j , ($0 \leq i \leq k < m$), determines a corresponding component $H_{j+1}[\{(i, j + 1), \dots, (k, j + 1)\}]$ of the subgraph induced by the new 2-labelled vertices at level H_{j+1} , (step 1(C)), plus a 1-labelled vertex at position $(i - 1, j + 1)$, if $k + 1 < m$, (step 1(A)(a)), and a 3-labelled-vertex at position $(k + 1, j + 1)$, if $i \geq 1$, (step 1(B)(a)), as in the two upper levels corresponding to each polygon of $\Gamma_{m, j+2}$ in Figure 1. Thus, a ‘bell island’ or ‘pediment’ given as a subsequence of contiguous labels 122...223, (respectively 22...223; 122...22), is formed in H_{j+1} , if $k + 1 < m$ and $i \geq 1$, (respectively $k + 1 < m$ and $i = 0$; $k = m - 1$ and $i \geq 1$), with a 2-covered subsequence of $f(H_{j+1})$ exactly on the same columns of each corresponding 0-covered subsequence of $f(H_j)$. This bell effect restricts the assignment

of f to the other positions of H_{j+1} . Those of them which are to receive new label 4 are uniquely determined by steps 1(A)(b2)(i) and 1(B)(b2)(i), for 2-covered subsequences of $f(H_j)$ immediately at the left of 1-labelled and at the right of 3-labelled vertices, respectively, so that corresponding 4-covered subsequences of $f(H_{j+1})$ appear on the same columns. Step 2 copies each subsequence 123 from positions $(i, j), (i + 1, j), (i + 2, j)$ to positions $(i, j + 1), (i + 1, j + 1), (i + 2, j + 1)$, ($0 \leq i < m - 2$). (Here an alternative option of labels 040 for $(i, j + 1), (i + 1, j + 1), (i + 2, j + 1)$ would yield two labels 2 at distance 2 on level H_{j+2} , a contradiction to the definition of a PDS). Now, in each one of the three decision instances indicated in steps 3 and 4, there are two possible options: α and β . The absence of vertices with label 0 at some level H_{j+1} , signaled by the nullity of $\tau(j)$ in step 5, yields a PDS in $\Gamma_{m,j+2}$ formed by the vertices that have label 2. Otherwise, steps 1 to 5 must be repeated with $j := j + 1$. \square

Theorem 3.2 *If n is finite, then an exhaustive search $\bar{\Theta}$ in T_Θ yields all the PDSs in $\mathcal{G}_{m,j} \subseteq \Gamma_{m,n}$ with fixed IAVS S' of H_0 .*

Proof. Θ may be applied as a sub-procedure of $\bar{\Theta}$. In each branching of T_Θ , the exhaustive search $\bar{\Theta}$ considers first α and then β . Eventually, step 5 of Θ settles $\tau = 0$, thus yielding a leaf of T_Θ . This way, $\bar{\Theta}$ produces all PDSs S of subgraphs $\Gamma_{m,j}$ of $\Gamma_{m,n}$ with common side H_0 and such that $S \cap H_0 = S'$. \square

Corollary 3.3 *If n is finite, then $\bar{\Theta}$ yields all PDSs in $\Gamma_{m,n}$ with fixed IAVS S' of H_0 .*

Proof. The PDSs in the statement are given by the leaves of T_Θ at the n -th tree row-level, defined in terms of row order in $\Gamma_{m,n}$, not branching level. \square

Proposition 3.4 *Any strategy σ of Θ spends $O(m \times n)$ time to determine whether there exists a PDS $S(m, j+2, S')$ as in Theorem 3.1, even if $j+2 = n$.*

Proof. No more than five composed complete passes of each H_j in steps 1 to 5 are performed by Θ . Thus, $5n$ is the number of passes the levels H_j must be subjected to, in order to determine whether there exists a PDS $S(m.n.S')$ \square

Corollary 3.5 *The running time of $\overline{\Theta}$ in Theorem 3.2 is $O(2^{m+n})$.*

Proof. An upper bound on the size of the binary decision tree of $\overline{\Theta}$ is 2^{m+n} . This and Corollary 3.3 yield the assertion. \square

4 Questions, greed and threaded pruning

We restrict to the following case of Question 1.3, accompanied by two additional questions.

Question 4.1 *Given $1 \leq m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and an IAVS $S' \subset H_0$, does there exist $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $1 < n$ such that $\Gamma_{m,n}$ contains a PDS S with $S \cap H_0 = S'$?*

Question 4.2 *In case that n exists, which is the minimal value it attains?*

Question 4.3 *Which is the spectrum of values of n ?*

4.1 The greedy strategy

Particular strategies σ of Θ may be considered, such as the α -strategy. This is the greedy strategy for Θ , as in the proof of Theorem 1.4, since by selecting only α when an option is requested, it proceeds to set locally the least number of labels 0 at any stage of the running in trying to expose a level H_j of $\Gamma_{m,\infty}$ that would not contain dominating vertices of H_{j+1} , thus ‘greedily pushing’ for $n := j$. A PDS obtained via the α -strategy is called a greedy PDS.

From the proof of Theorem 1.4, it is easy to see that a modification of the α -strategy at its step 5, Subsection 2.4, yields a periodic PDS S in $\Gamma_{m,\infty}$. The resulting modified algorithm, let us call it Θ' , displays an irreducible period in $\Gamma_{m,\infty}$, regardless of the existence of PDSs in grid graphs $\Gamma_{m,n}$.

In search for an affirmative answer to Question 4.1, a speedier algorithm in [3] uses the PDS-arrays that we present in Section 5, below, aiming at a possible classification of PDSs in grid and band graphs via Θ' . This was used to show that: **(a)** the lowest m for which no greedy PDS in a finite $\Gamma_{m,n}$ exists, for some IAVS S' of H_0 via Θ' , is 15, and that **(b)** all greedy PDSs in $\Gamma_{m,\infty}$, with $m \leq 21$ are embeddable in toroidal quotients in grid graphs.

It would remain to use a combination of continuing α 's and β 's to establish particular PDSs in grid graphs $\mathcal{G}_{m,n}$. This takes us to Subsection 4.2, where a finite pruned threaded decision tree is obtained that has its leftmost, greedy, path treated in the link mentioned above.

4.2 Pruning T_Θ into a finite threaded tree

Denote by $\Theta_{S'}$ the algorithm dealing with the fixed IAVS $S' \subset V(H_0)$. The tree $T_{\Theta_{S'}}$ can be pruned into a finite threaded tree $T'_{\Theta_{S'}}$ by means of the following *Binary-Tree-Modifying Rule*:

In the running of $\Theta_{S'}(\alpha, \beta)$, as well as in the corresponding stepwise construction of $T_{\Theta_{S'}}$, each time a PDS-period P in $\Gamma_{m, \infty}$ is engendered, we opt to stop and avoid the option $\tau \in \{\alpha, \beta\}$ that leads back to P in the particular growth stage of $T_{\Theta_{S'}}$. This corresponds to pruning the edge e that descends via option τ . Instead, a *thread* is set from the initial vertex of e to the initial vertex of P . This thread still represents τ , and its addition to $T_{\Theta_{S'}}$ generates a well-defined cycle representing P .

A continuation of this pruning procedure on $T_{\Theta_{S'}}$ yields a finite threaded tree $T'_{\Theta_{S'}}$, for any width m of $\Gamma_{m, \infty}$ and IAVS S' . To see this, one can think about $T_{\Theta_{S'}}$ as a binary tree with $\alpha = 0$ and $\beta = 1$. The lexicographic list L of irreducible descending paths, (those that are not a concatenation of two or more copies of a shorter path), has the form $(0, 1, 01, 10, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 0001, \dots)$, and no member path in it is uniformly composed by just two or more 0's or 1's.

For fixed width m of the band graph $\Gamma_{m, \infty}$, consider all the possible PDS-slices $S'' = S \cap H_i$ of PDSs in $\Gamma_{m, \infty}$. Any of them can be taken as an initial condition instead of just an IAVS S' for $\Theta(0, 1)$. For every initial S'' , periodic repetition of each irreducible descending path will produce through $\Theta' = \Theta'_{S''}$, a period $P_k(S'')$ formed by the concatenation of a number k of different PDS-slices. That means that k depends on S'' , so we may write $k = k(S'')$.

For fixed width m , let $\kappa(m)$ be the maximum $k(S'')$, with S'' varying over the (finite) collection of initial PDS-slices of $\Theta' = \Theta'_m$. We assert that any infinite descending path Q of a tree $T_{\Theta'_{S''}}$ contains a concatenation of $\kappa(m)$ contiguous copies of S'' , for some initial PDS-slice S'' contained in H_0 . To prove this assertion, we restrict the infinite lexicographic list L of irreducible descending paths to the list L_Q of those paths which are contained in Q , and show that L_Q is finite.

Assume that $L = \{p_0, p_1, p_2, \dots\}$, where $p_0 = 0$, $p_1 = 1$, $p_2 = 01$, etc. There exists an integer $\mu > 0$ such that, for every integer $x > \mu$, the binary sequence p_x contains a concatenation of $\kappa(m)$ contiguous copies of some p_y , where $\mu \geq y \in \mathbb{Z}$. This shows that L_Q is finite. Then, Q is as required. Now, the union U of the families of irreducible descending paths contained

in all infinite descending paths Q is finite as well. This implies the following theorem.

Theorem 4.4 *Let S' be an IAVS contained in H_0 . Then the tree $T_{\Theta_{S'}}$ can be pruned into a finite threaded tree $T'_{\Theta_{S'}}$ by means of the above-mentioned Binary-Tree-Modifying Rule. \square*

Corollary 4.5 *Each finite threaded tree $T_{\Theta_{S'}}$ determines a well-defined closed walk $L_{\Theta_{S'}}$ inducing in $\Gamma_{m,\infty}$ all possible PDS-slices $S \cap H_i$ obtainable from S' .*

Proof. $L_{\Theta_{S'}}$ is obtained by descending $T'_{\Theta_{S'}}$ lexicographically, detouring via every thread found in the covered itinerary of $T_{\Theta_{S'}}$, so every cycle determined by a period of $\Theta_{S'}$ appears exactly once in L_{Θ} . In fact, in the process of descending lexicographically $T'_{\Theta_{S'}}$, each time the procedure indicates the endvertex v of a thread e , the itinerary of $L_{\Theta_{S'}}$ must completely cover any cycle corresponding to an irreducible descending path in U that ends up with e . This may repeat some of the vertices and edges of $T'_{\Theta_{S'}}$ in $L_{\Theta_{S'}}$. For example, the vertex v may be endvertex of more than one thread e . In that case, the procedure should proceed lexicographically: first with the threads resulting from the left subtree at v , and only then with the threads resulting from the right subtree at v , etc. This will account for all possible PDS-slices in $T'_{\Theta_{S'}}$. \square

5 PDS-arrays

For $0 < m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, there exists a unique graph $\Gamma'_{m,n}$ isomorphic to $\Gamma_{m+2,n+2}$ and having $\Gamma_{m,n}$ as the subgraph induced by its interior vertices. Let the associated graph $\Gamma^S_{m,n}$ of a PDS S in $\Gamma_{m,n}$ be the subgraph of $\Gamma_{m,n}$ induced by the complement of S in $\Gamma_{m,n}$. Let $\mathcal{H}^S_{m,n}$ be the subgraph of $\Gamma'_{m,n}$ induced by the union of its boundary cycle with $\Gamma^S_{m,n}$. This notation extends to $n = \infty$.

The graph $\mathcal{H}^S_{m,n}$ has chordless cycles, or holes, delimiting rectangles of areas at least 4, that we call *rooms*, and maximal connected unions of 4-cycles arranged either horizontally or vertically into rectangles, that we call *ladders*, a particular case of which is a 4-cycle bordered by rooms. (Formal

definitions of rooms and ladders are given in the proof of Theorem 5.1). The totality of ordered pairs formed by the horizontal and vertical dimensions, (widths and heights), of the rectangles spanned by these rooms and ladders can be presented in an array of integer pairs that we call a *PDS-array*. The two PDSs of Figure 1 yield respectively the following PDS-arrays:

12	42	41	22	21	32	12	12	22	31
22	31	42	21	23	21	22	22	11	32
21	42	21	32	21	23	21	21	22	21
32	31	23	21	32	21	23	32	11	22
31	32	21	23	21	32	21	31	22	12
43	12	32	21	23	21	32			
41	22	12	32	21	22	31			

where we write wh for the pair (w, h) formed by the width w and the height h of each rectangle spanned by a room or a ladder of $\mathcal{H}_{m,n}^S$. Notice that a pair (w, h) represents a ladder if and only if $\min\{w, h\} = 1$, and that pairs representing rooms and ladders are alternate in rows and columns of the array.

More specifically, given $\delta \in \{0, 1\}$ and positive integers m, n, r, s , a PDS-array is defined as a collection $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(m, n, r, s, \delta) = \{(a_{i,j}, b_{i,j}) : i \in [0, r), j \in [0, s)\}$ of pairs of positive integers such that:

1. If $i + j \equiv \delta \pmod{2}$ then either $a_{i,j} = 1$ or $b_{i,j} = 1$, for $i \in [0, r), j \in [0, s)$;
2. $|a_{i+1,j} - a_{i,j}| \leq 2$, for $i \in [0, r - 1), j \in [0, s]$;
3. $|b_{i,j+1} - b_{i,j}| \leq 2$, for $i \in [0, r), j \in [0, s - 1)$;
4. $|\sum_{j=0}^k a_{i+1,j} - \sum_{j=0}^k a_{i,j}| \leq 1$, for $i \in [0, r - 1), k \in [0, s)$;
5. $|\sum_{i=0}^k b_{i,j+1} - \sum_{i=0}^k b_{i,j}| \leq 1$, for $k \in [0, r), j \in [0, s - 1)$;
6. $\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} a_{i,j} = m + 1$, for $j \in [0, s)$;
7. $\sum_{j=0}^{s-1} b_{i,j} = n + 1$, for $i \in [0, r)$.

The examples of PDS-arrays given above in relation to Figure 1 are denoted in fact $\mathcal{A}(16, 11, 7, 7, 0)$ and $\mathcal{A}(5, 7, 3, 5, 0)$. If the initial condition in each of the two given examples were read backwards, the first case would be $\mathcal{A}(16, 11, 7, 7, 0)$ again; the second one, $\mathcal{A}(5, 7, 3, 5, 0)$. We extend the def-

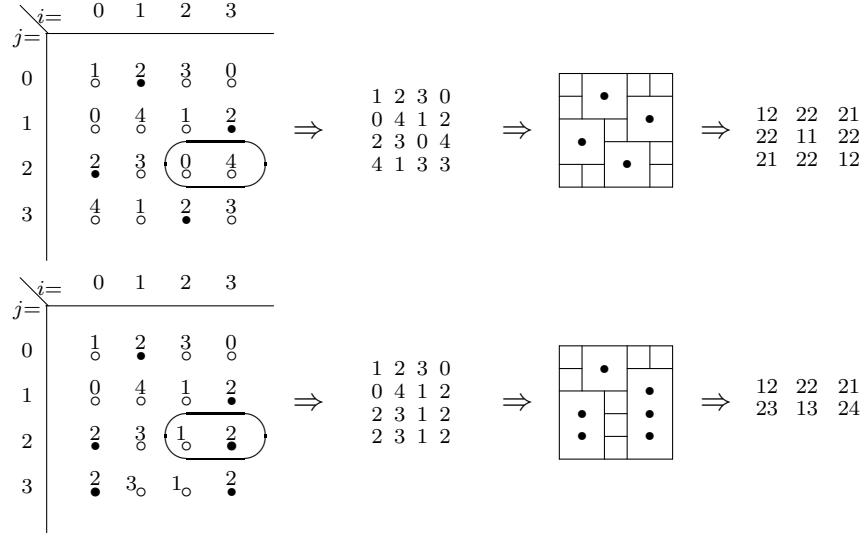


Figure 2: Two examples of applications of Θ to PDS-arrays

inition of $\mathcal{A}(m, n, r, s, \delta)$ to $\mathcal{A}(m, \infty, r, \infty, \delta) = \{(a_{i,j}, b_{i,j}) : i \in [0, r), j \in [0, \infty)\}$, ruled solely by items (1-6), with the subindices $j \in [0, s]$ in items (3-6) replaced by $j \in [0, \infty)$.

Figure 2 contains two elementary examples of the assignment produced by Theorem 5.1 below, namely $\mathcal{A}(4, 4, 2, 2, 0)$ and $\mathcal{A}(4, 4, 2, 1, 0)$, both for the same initial condition S' , given by $f(H_0) = 1230$, and having just one differing option, α, β , respectively. The figure assigns, to each one of the two runnings of Θ depicted, as in Figure 1, on the left side of the figure, and subsequently advancing to the right via the assignment symbol \Rightarrow , the following objects: **(a)** the corresponding array $f(\Gamma_{4,4})$, **(b)** the graph $\mathcal{H}_{4,4}^S$, and finally **(c)** the PDS-array containing the widths and heights of $\mathcal{H}_{4,4}^S$.

The first (top) example yields the only existing isolated PDS in a grid graph $\Gamma_{m,n}$ with $\min\{m, n\} > 2$ (up to symmetry) [8]. The second (bottom) example is purposely continued one more level, once a PDS was obtained with three levels, which illustrates the following general fact:

In the running of Θ with a strategy σ , say S' is a PDS-slice in H_j such that $f(H_j)$ has no entries in $\{0, 4\}$. Then, a PDS S with $S' = S \cap H_j$ exists in $\Gamma_{m,j+1}$, and if $S'' \equiv S'$ is a PDS-slice in H_{j+1} , then a PDS $\overline{S} \supset S$ such that $S'' = \overline{S} \cap H_{j+1}$ exists in $\Gamma_{m,j+2}$.

If the initial condition in the two examples of Figure 2 were read backwards,

from right to left, so that labels 1 and 3 were exchanged, the associated PDS-arrays would be $\mathcal{A}(4, 4, 2, 2, 0)$ and $\mathcal{A}(4, 4, 2, 1, 0)$, respectively.

Theorem 5.1 *There is an injective assignment from the family of PDSs in grid graphs $\Gamma_{m,n}$ into the family of PDS-arrays.*

Proof. Recall that a function f as in Section 2 can always be defined on a grid graph $\Gamma_{m,n}$ containing a PDS S by assigning labels:

$$f(i, j) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } (i, j+1) \in S; \\ 1, & \text{if } (i+1, j) \in S; \\ 2, & \text{if } (i, j) \in S; \\ 3, & \text{if } (i-1, j) \in S; \\ 4, & \text{if } (i, j-1) \in S; \end{cases}$$

where $(i, j) \in V(\Gamma_{m,n})$. The disposition of such labels for the vertices of the 4-cycles in $\Gamma_{m,n}$ are of two different types: **(a)** those with at least one label 2:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccc} 00 & 01 & 04 & 12 & 12 & 12 & 22 & 22 & 23 & 23 & 23 & 30 & 40 \\ 22 & 23 & 23 & 04 & 12 & 34 & 22 & 44 & 23 & 40 & 41 & 12 & 12, \end{array}$$

yielding *good* 4-cycles, and **(b)** those having no label 2:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccc} 31 & 31 & 31 & 31 & 34 & 41 & 41 & 41 & 41 & 44 & 44 & 44 & 44 \\ 00 & 01 & 30 & 31 & 30 & 00 & 01 & 30 & 31 & 00 & 01 & 30 & 01, \end{array}$$

yielding *bad* 4-cycles. We extend these notions of *goodness* and *badness* to the 4-cycles of $\Gamma'_{m,n}$ by attaching to the vertices v of the boundary path $\Gamma'_{m,n} \setminus \Gamma_{m,n}$ of $\Gamma'_{m,n}$ an $f(v) \notin \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$, say $f(v) = 5$.

For a fixed PDS S in a grid graph $\Gamma_{m,n}$: **(a)** the union of the squares spanned by the good 4-cycles of $\Gamma_{m,n}$ splits into maximal rectangles that we call *rooms*; **(b)** the union of the squares spanned by the bad 4-cycles of S splits into maximal rectangles that we call *ladders*.

If a room or a ladder R has maximal horizontal, (vertical), common path length ℓ in $\Gamma_{m,n}^S$, then we say that the *horizontal*, (*vertical*), *extended length* of R is its width, (height), as a member of $\mathcal{H}_{m,n}^S$, which equals: **(a)** ℓ , if R does not touch a vertical, (horizontal), boundary path of $\Gamma_{m,n}$; **(b)** $\ell + 1$, if R touches exactly one vertical, (horizontal), boundary path of $\Gamma_{m,n}$; **(c)** $\ell + 2$, if R touches both vertical, (horizontal), boundary paths of $\Gamma_{m,n}$.

Every room, (ladder), has exactly one ladder, (room), adjacent to each side not in the boundary of $\mathcal{G}'_{m,n}$. The ordered pairs formed by the horizontal and vertical extended lengths of each room and ladder can be arranged by means of these room-ladder adjacency instances, yielding a PDS-array $\phi(S)$. An assignment ϕ takes place, which is as required in the statement. \square

Observe that different ladders of a grid graph $\mathcal{H}_{m,n}^S$ are always disjoint, and that each room C is adjacent to exactly one room $\neq C$ at each corner of C not in the boundary of $\Gamma_{m,n}$ along exactly one edge, either horizontal or vertical.

6 Application to total perfect codes

A PDS whose induced components are 1-cubes is called a *total perfect code* (TPC). [6] shows that a grid $\Gamma_{m,n}$ with $\min\{m,n\} > 1$ contains a TPC if and only if $m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ and $n \equiv -3, -1$ or $1 \pmod{m+1}$.

An application of Θ leads to Theorem 6.1 on the existence of only one TPC in Λ restricting to TPCs in grid graphs. We start by generating a TPC in $\Gamma_{m,m+2}$ for each even $m > 1$. Let S' a vertex set of even cardinality. Then, the labeling $f(H_0)$ does not have labels 0; the label 2 appears in subsequences of the form 1223 in such a way that if the 1's and 3's are interchanged then backward reading preserves $f(H_0)$. For increasing values of $m > 1$, $f(H_0)$ looks like 22, 1223, 223122, 12231223, 2231223122, 122312231223, \dots A strategy γ useful in this application of Θ consists of the following selections:

1. in Subsection 2.3, if $k = 1$ and $f(\ell, j - 1)$ is 0 or undefined, then select α ; otherwise, select β , where $\ell = 0$ in Step 3 and $\ell = i + 1$ in Step 4;
2. Check Step 5 of Subsection 2.4 only if $j > 0$, with τ replaced by

$$\tau' = |\{i \in [0, m) : f(i, j + 1) = f(i, 0)\}|.$$

Observe that item 2 yields a modified Step 5'. Again, this produces a period P of length $m + 1$, by repeating $f(H_0)$ as $f(H_{m+1})$, Figure 3 (see upper part) illustrates the array version of a TPC in $\Gamma_{m,m+2}$, for $m = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10$. But the original Step 5 makes Θ stop earlier, yielding, for m even > 2 , a TPC in $\Gamma_{m,m}$.

Denote $f = f_m$ and $m' = m + 2$, for m even > 1 . A transformation Φ , indicated in the upper part of Figure 3 by the symbol \Rightarrow , consists in

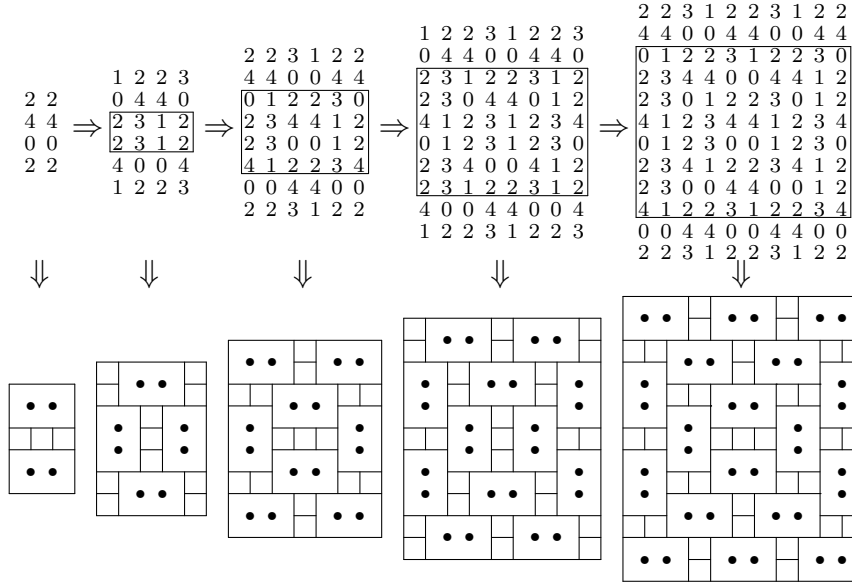


Figure 3: Arrays $f(\Gamma_{m,m+2})$ for TPCs and corresponding $\mathcal{H}_{m,m+2}^S$

rotating $f_m(\Gamma_{m,m+2})$ 90 deg clockwise around its center and subjected simultaneously to the permutation (0341), with the resulting array fitting into the rectangular box depicted over $f_{m'}(\Gamma_{m',m'-2})$, to the right of the symbol \Rightarrow , for $m = 2, 4, 6, 8$. Thus, Φ maps $f_m(\Gamma_{m,m+2})$ bijectively onto the array enclosed in the mentioned box. On the other hand, each depicted array $f_m(\Gamma_{m,m+2})$ is translated downwards, (via \Downarrow), into its correspondent graph $\mathcal{H}_{m,m+2}^S$, shown in the lower part of Figure 3, for $m = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10$. This produces the following PDS-arrays:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
 32 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 32 \\
 31 & 23 & 13 & 23 & 21 & 32 & 21 & 23 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 23 & 21 & 32 & 12 & 32 & 21 \\
 32 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 23 & 31 & 23 & 12 & 23 & 13 & 23 & 21 & 23 & 21 & 32 & 21 & 23 \\
 & & & & 21 & 32 & 21 & 23 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 24 & 21 & 23 & 31 & 23 & 21 \\
 & & & & 32 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 23 & 21 & 32 & 21 & 23 \\
 & & & & & & & & & & & & 21 & 32 & 12 & 32 & 21 \\
 & & & & & & & & & & & & 32 & 12 & 32 & 12 & 32
 \end{array}$$

As for the remaining TPCs characterized in [6], level H_2 filled according to γ yields another S' for Θ , by taking H_2 as the initial level H_0 via the change of coordinates $(i, j) \rightarrow (i, j - 2)$. This yields a TPC in $\Gamma_{m,m-2}$ whose corre-

sponding array $f(\Gamma_{m,m-2})$ is shown inside the rectangular box in the upper part of Figure 3, for $m = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10$, which forms a subarray of $f(\Gamma_{m,m+2})$. By adding to $f(\Gamma_{m,m-2})$ the first two or last two rows of $f(\Gamma_{m,m+2})$, we get two different arrays of corresponding TPCs in $\Gamma_{m,m}$, of which one was cited above. These two arrays are related by the alphabet permutation (04)(13), corresponding to a rotation of 180 deg around the center of $\Gamma_{m,m}$. However, for $6 \leq m \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, there is still another TPC in $\Gamma_{m,m}$, whose corresponding $f(\Gamma_{m,m})$ is obtained by prefixing, (postfixing), the pairs 23, 23, 41, 01, 23, 23, etc., (12, 12, 34, 30, 12, 12, etc.), to the first, second, \dots , m -th rows of $f(\Gamma_{m-2,m})$. Thus, the S' for this TPC is non symmetric, but γ and Θ'' still apply. All these TPCs may be continued by γ and Θ'' with periodicity of minimum period length $m + 1$.

By changing to centered coordinates, the grid graphs $\Gamma_{m,m+2}$, for all even $m > 0$, may be considered each one, say $\Gamma_{m,m+2}$, positioned inside the next one, $\Gamma_{m+2,m+4}$, in a concentric manner in Λ in such a way that the union of all resulting concentrically positioned TPCs in $\Gamma_{m,m+2}$ in Λ constitute a TPC S_1 of Λ . This is clear from Figure 4, because by rotating 90 deg each depicted $\Gamma_{m,m+2}$ and then translating the resulting grid graph concentrically inside the next grid graph, that is $\Gamma_{m+2,m+4}$, the rotated TPC obtained from $\Gamma_{m,m+2}$ is a concentric part of the TPC in $\Gamma_{m+2,m+4}$. Thus, in the limit for increasing m , the claimed TPC S_1 in Λ is obtained. Moreover, the complement $\Lambda - S_1$ yields a tiling formed by rooms and ladders with respective PDS-array entry sets (23,32) and (12,21,13,31), (where precisely one central ladder PDS-array entry in (13,31) exists). This tiling is aperiodic, as is the Penrose tiling of [9], so it has no translational symmetry, but nevertheless has 4-fold rotational symmetry about vertex $(0, 0)$ and double reflective symmetry about the coordinate axes $x = 0$ and $y = 0$. These together conform the central symmetries produced by the group D_8 (of symmetries of the central square $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \times [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ of the ladder with PDS-array entry 13 or 31), which is in fact the automorphism group of the plane tiling in question.

Theorem 6.1 *The TPC S_1 is the only existing TPC in Λ which restricts to TPCs in $m \times n$ grid graphs $\Gamma_{m,n}$, where m and n are integers > 2 . Moreover, the complement $\Lambda - S_1$ yields an aperiodic tiling of the plane (like the Penrose tiling) whose automorphism group coincides with the group D_8 of symmetries of the square $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \times [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$. \square*

This result is in contrast with the uncountability of TPCs shown in The-

orem 1 of [2]. Notice however that TPCs can be obtained in band graphs with finite width m out of the TPCs presented in relation to Figure 3, and in their unions having two parallel maximal lateral paths at distance m with all its vertices of degree 2.

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