Planarity of a unit graph: Part-I local case

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Abstract
The rings considered in this article are commutative with identity \(1 \neq 0\). Recall that the unit graph of a ring \(R\) is a simple undirected graph whose vertex set is the set of all elements of the ring \(R\) and two distinct vertices \(x, y\) are adjacent in this graph if and only if \(x + y \in U(R)\) where \(U(R)\) is the set of unit elements of ring \(R\). We denote this graph by \(UG(R)\). In this article we classified local ring \(R\) such that \(UG(R)\) is planar.

Keywords
Planar graph, \((Ku_1^*\) and \((Ku_3^*)\).

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification
13A15, 05C25.

1. Introduction

We first recall the following definitions and results from graph theory. A graph \(G=(V,E)\) is said to be complete if every pair of distinct vertices of \(G\) are adjacent in \(G\). A complete graph on \(n\) vertices is denoted by \(K_n\) [4, Definition 1.1.11]. A graph \(G=(V,E)\) is said to be bipartite if the vertex set can be partitioned into two nonempty subsets \(X\) and \(Y\) such that each edge of \(G\) has one end in \(X\) and other in \(Y\). The pair \((X,Y)\) is called a bipartition of \(G\). A bipartite graph \(G\) with bipartition \((X,Y)\) is denoted by \(G(X,Y)\). A bipartite graph \(G(X,Y)\) is said to be complete if each vertex of \(X\) is adjacent to all the vertices of \(Y\). If \(G(X,Y)\) is a complete bipartite graph with \(|X|=m\) and \(|Y|=n\), then it is denoted by \(K_{m,n}\) [4, Definition 1.1.12]. Let \(G=(V,E)\) be a graph. By a clique of \(G\), we mean a complete subgraph of \(G\) [4, Definition 1.2.2]. We say that the clique number of \(G\) equals \(n\) if \(n\) is the largest positive integer such that \(K_n\) is a subgraph of \(G\) [4, p.185]. The clique number of a graph \(G\) is denoted by the notation \(\omega(G)\). If \(G\) contains \(K_n\) as a subgraph for all \(n \geq 1\), then we set \(\omega(G) = \infty\).

A graph \(G\) is said to be planar if it can be drawn in a plane in such a way that no two edges of \(G\) intersect in a point other than a vertex of \(G\) [4, Definition 8.1.1]. Two adjacent edges of a graph \(G\) are said to be in series if their common vertex is of degree two [5, p.9]. Two graphs are said to be homeomorphic if one graph can be obtained from the other graph by the creation of edges in series (i.e by insertion of vertices of degree two) or by the merger of edges in series[5, p.100]. Recall from [5, p.93] that \(K_3\) is referred to as Kuratowski’s first graph and \(K_{3,3}\) is referred to as Kuratowski’s second graph. A celebrated theorem of Kuratowski says that a necessary and sufficient condition for a graph \(G\) to be planar is that \(G\) does not contain either of Kuratowski’s two graphs or any graph homeomorphic to either of them [5, Theorem 5.9].

In view of Kuratowski’s Theorem, [5, Theorem 5.9] we introduce the following definitions. We say that a graph \(G=(V,E)\) satisfies \(Ku_1\) if \(G\) does not contain \(K_5\) as a subgraph and we say that graph \(G=(V,E)\) satisfies \(Ku_2\) if \(G\) does not contain \(K_{3,3}\) as a subgraph. We say that a graph \(G=(V,E)\) satisfies \(Ku_1^*\) if \(G\) satisfies \(Ku_1\) and moreover, \(G\) does not contain any subgraph homeomorphic to \(K_5\). We say that a graph \(G=(V,E)\) satisfies \(Ku_2^*\) if \(G\) satisfies \(Ku_2\) and moreover, \(G\) does not contain any subgraph homeomorphic to \(K_{3,3}\).

If a graph \(G\) is planar, then it follows from Kuratowski’s theorem [5, Theorem 5.9] that \(G\) satisfies both \(Ku_1^*\) and \(Ku_2^*\). Hence \(G\) satisfies both \(Ku_1\) and \(Ku_2\). It is interesting to note that a graph \(G\) may be nonplanar even if it satisfies both
We do not know an example of a graph $G$ such that $G$ satisfies $Kn_1$ but $G$ does not satisfy $Kn^*_1$.

Let $R$ be a ring. With the hypothesis that $R$ is a finite ring, a classification of finite rings $R$ such that $UG(R)$ is planar was given in [2, Theorem 5.14]. In section 2, we assume that $R$ is local and we show that if $UG(R)$ is planar, then $R$ is necessarily finite. Indeed, we show in Theorem 2.5 that if $UG(R)$ satisfies $(Kn_2)$ if and only if it is planar if and only if $R$ is isomorphic to one of the rings from the collection $\mathcal{B} = \{Z_2, F_4, Z_3, Z_5, Z_4, \frac{Z_2[x]}{x^2 - 1}\}$.

The rings considered in this article are commutative with identity and are nonzero. A ring $R$ which has a unique maximal ideal is referred to as a quasilocal ring. A ring $R$ which has only a finite number of maximal ideals is referred to as a semiquasilocal ring. A Noetherian quasilocal (respectively, semiquasilocal) ring is referred to as a local (respectively, semilocal) ring. We denote the set of all maximal ideals of a ring $R$ by $Max(R)$. We used $J(R)$ to denote Jacobson radical of ring $R$.

### 2. Planarity of $UG(R)$, where $R$ is quasilocal ring

**Lemma 2.1.** Let $(R, m)$ be a quasilocal ring. If $UG(R)$ satisfies $(Kn_2)$, then $|m| \leq 2$.

**Proof.** First, we verify that if a ring $T$ is such that $UG(T)$ satisfies $(Kn_2)$, then $|J(T)| \leq 2$. This fact was already verified in [2, See Definitions and Remarks 5.13]. For the sake of convenience, we include a proof of it here. Assume that $UG(T)$ satisfies $(Kn_2)$. We assert that $|J(T)| \leq 2$. Suppose that $|J(T)| \geq 3$. Let $\{0, x_1, x_2\} \subseteq J(U)$. Observe that $\{1, 1 + x_1, 1 + x_2\} \subseteq U(T)$. Let $V_1 = \{0, x_1, x_2\}$ and let $V_2 = \{1, 1 + x_1, 1 + x_2\}$. It is clear that $V_1 \cup V_2 \subseteq U(UG(T))$ and $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$. Note that for any $a \in J(T)$ and for any $b \in U(T)$, $a + b \in U(T)$ and hence, $a$ and $b$ are adjacent in $UG(T)$. Therefore, we obtain that the subgraph of $UG(T)$ induced on $V_1 \cup V_2$ contains $K_{3,3}$ as a subgraph. This is in contradiction to the assumption that $UG(T)$ satisfies $(Kn_2)$. Therefore, $|J(T)| \leq 2$.

Note that if $(R, m)$ is a quasilocal ring, then $J(R) = m$. Thus if $UG(R)$ satisfies $(Kn_2)$, then $|m| \leq 2$.

**Lemma 2.2.** Let $F$ be a field with $char(F) = 2$. Then the following statements are equivalent:

1. $UG(F)$ is planar.
2. $UG(F)$ satisfies both $(Kn_1^*)$ and $(Kn_2^*)$.
3. $UG(F)$ satisfies $(Kn_2)$.
4. $|F| \in \{2, 4\}$.

**Proof.** (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) This follows from Kuratowski’s theorem [5, Theorem 5.9].

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii) This is clear.

(iii) $\Rightarrow$ (iv) As $char(F) = 2$ by assumption, we obtain from [2, Theorem 3.4] that $UG(F)$ is complete. It is clear that if $\omega(U(F)) \geq 6$, then $UG(F)$ does not satisfy $(Kn_2)$. Thus if $UG(F)$ satisfies $(Kn_2)$, then $|F| \leq 5$. Since $char(F) = 2$, we obtain that $|F| = 2^n$ for some $n \geq 1$ and so, it follows that $|F| \in \{2, 4\}$.

(iv) $\Rightarrow$ (i) If $|F| \in \{2, 4\}$, then $|V(U(F))| \in \{2, 4\}$. Since any simple graph on at most four vertices is planar, we obtain that $UG(F)$ is planar.

**Lemma 2.3.** Let $F$ be a field with $char(F) \neq 2$. Then the following statements are equivalent:

1. $UG(F)$ is planar.
2. $UG(F)$ satisfies both $(Kn_1^*)$ and $(Kn_2^*)$.
3. $UG(F)$ satisfies $(Kn_2)$.
4. $|F| \in \{3, 5\}$.

**Proof.** (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) This follows from Kuratowski’s theorem [5, Theorem 5.9].

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii) This is clear.

(iii) $\Rightarrow$ (iv) We claim that $|F^*| \leq 4$. Suppose that $|F^*| \geq 5$. Let $\alpha_1 \in F^*$. As we are assuming that $char(F) \neq 2$, we get that $\alpha_1 \neq -\alpha_1$. Since we are assuming that $|F^*| \geq 5$, it is possible to find distinct $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \in F^\times \setminus \{\alpha_1, -\alpha_1\}$. Let $V_1 = \{0, \alpha_1, -\alpha_1\}$ and let $V_2 = \{\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}$. Note that $V_1 \cup V_2 \subseteq V(U(F))$ and $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$. It is clear from the choice of the elements $\alpha_i$, where $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ that for any $a \in V_1$ and for any $b \in V_2$, $a + b \in F^*$, and so, $a$ and $b$ are adjacent in $UG(F)$. Hence, the subgraph of $UG(F)$ induced on $V_1 \cup V_2$ contains $K_{3,3}$ as a subgraph. This is in contradiction to the assumption that $UG(F)$ satisfies $(Kn_2)$. Therefore, $|F^*| \leq 4$. Since $char(F) \neq 2$, it follows that $|F| \in \{3, 5\}$.

(iv) $\Rightarrow$ (i) Suppose that $|F| = 3$. Then $F \cong \mathbb{Z}_3$ as fields and $UG(F)$ is a simple graph on three vertices and so, $UG(F)$ is planar. Suppose that $|F| = 5$. Then $F \cong \mathbb{Z}_5$ as fields. We can assume without loss of generality that $F = \mathbb{Z}_5 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Note that $UG(\mathbb{Z}_5)$ is the union of the cycle $\Gamma$ of length 5 given by $\Gamma: 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 0$ and the edges $e_1 : 0 \rightarrow 2, e_2 : 0 \rightarrow 4$, and $e_3 : 1 \rightarrow 3$. Observe that $e_1, e_2$, and $e_3$ are chords of $\Gamma$. It is clear that $\Gamma$ can be represented by means of a pentagon and the edges $e_1, e_2$ can be drawn inside the pentagon representing $\Gamma$ and $e_3$ can be drawn outside the pentagon representing $\Gamma$ in such a way that there are no crossing over of the edges. This proves that $UG(\mathbb{Z}_5)$ is planar. The graph $UG(\mathbb{Z}_5)$ is shown in Figure 1.
**Lemma 2.4.** Let \((R, m)\) be a quasilocal ring which is not a field. The following statements are equivalent:

(i) \(UG(R)\) is planar.

(ii) \(UG(R)\) satisfies both \((Ku_1^e)\) and \((Ku_2^e)\).

(iii) \(UG(R)\) satisfies \((Ku_1)\) and \((Ku_2)\).

(iv) \(R\) is isomorphic to one of the rings from the collection \(A = \{\mathbb{Z}_4, \frac{\mathbb{Z}_2[X]}{X^2\mathbb{Z}_2[X]}\}\).

Proof. (i) \(\Rightarrow\) (ii) This follows from Kuratowski’s theorem [5, Theorem 5.9].

(ii) \(\Rightarrow\) (iii) This is clear.

(iii) \(\Rightarrow\) (iv) We know from Lemma 2.1 that \(|m| \leq 2\). We are assuming that \(R\) is not a field. Therefore, we obtain that \(|m| \neq 2\). We have \(|m| = \frac{m}{m} = 2\). Hence, \(|R| = |m|\mathbb{Z}_2|\frac{R}{m}| = 4\). If \(\text{char}(R) = 4\), then \(R \cong \mathbb{Z}_4\) as rings and if \(\text{char}(R) = 2\), then \(R \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}_2[X]}{X^2\mathbb{Z}_2[X]}\) as rings. This proves that \(R\) is isomorphic to one of the rings from the collection \(A = \{\mathbb{Z}_4, \frac{\mathbb{Z}_2[X]}{X^2\mathbb{Z}_2[X]}\}\).

(iv) \(\Rightarrow\) (i) For any ring \(T \in A\), \(|T| = 4\) and since \(R\) is isomorphic one of the rings from the collection \(A\), we get that \(|R| = 4\). Hence, \(|V(UG(R))| = 4\). Since any simple graph on four vertices is planar, we obtain that \(UG(R)\) is planar. \(\square\)

**Theorem 2.5.** Let \((R, m)\) be a quasilocal ring. The following statements are equivalent:

(i) \(UG(R)\) is planar.

(ii) \(UG(R)\) satisfies both \((Ku_1^e)\) and \((Ku_2^e)\).

(iii) \(UG(R)\) satisfies both \((Ku_1)\) and \((Ku_2)\).

(iv) \(UG(R)\) satisfies \((Ku_2)\).

(v) \(R\) is isomorphic to one of the rings from the collection \(B = \{\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{F}_4, \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_5, \frac{\mathbb{Z}_2[X]}{X^2\mathbb{Z}_2[X]}\}\).

Proof. (i) \(\Rightarrow\) (ii) This follows from Kuratowski’s theorem [5, Theorem 5.9].

(ii) \(\Rightarrow\) (iii) This is clear.

(iii) \(\Rightarrow\) (iv) This is obvious.

(iv) \(\Rightarrow\) (v) Assume that \(UG(R)\) satisfies \((Ku_2)\). We know from Lemma 2.1 that \(|m| \leq 2\). If \(|m| = 1\), then we get from (iii) \(\Rightarrow\) (iv) of Lemmas 2.1 and 2.3 that \(R\) is isomorphic to one of the rings from the collection \(\{\mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{F}_4, \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_5\}\). If \(|m| = 2\), then we obtain from (iii) \(\Rightarrow\) (iv) of Lemma 2.4 that \(R\) is isomorphic to one of the rings from the collection \(A\), where \(A\) is as in the statement (iv) of Lemma 2.4. Therefore, \(R\) is isomorphic to one of the rings from the collection \(B\), where \(B\) is as in the statement (v) of this Theorem.

(v) \(\Rightarrow\) (i) Assume that \(R\) is isomorphic to one of the rings from the collection \(B\). Then we obtain from (iv) \(\Rightarrow\) (i) of Lemmas 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 that \(UG(R)\) is planar. \(\square\)

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ISSN(P):2319 – 3786
Malaya Journal of Matematik
ISSN(O):2321 – 5666
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