

(2, 1)-GRUNDY COLORING

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An $L(2, 1)$ -coloring is a vertex coloring where vertices are colored with non-negative integers such that if two vertices are adjacent, then their colors must differ by at least 2, and if two vertices are at distance 2 their colors must be different. The span of an $L(2, 1)$ -coloring φ is the biggest color used by the coloring φ . The $L(2, 1)$ -Grundy number is the maximum span among all possible $L(2, 1)$ -greedy colorings of a graph.

In this talk we present results about the $L(2, 1)$ -Grundy number for some graph families.

References

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