ABOUT UNIVERSAL γ_2-FIXERS TREES

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A set of vertices D of a graph G is a *distance 2-dominating* set of G if the distance between each vertex $u \in (V(G) - D)$ and D is at most two. Let $\gamma_2(G)$ denote the size of a smallest distance 2-dominating set of G.

For any permutation π of the vertex set of G, the *prism of G with respect to π* is the graph πG obtained from two copies G_1 and G_2 of G by joining $u \in V(G_1)$ and $v \in V(G_2)$ if and only if $v = \pi(u)$. If $\gamma_2(\pi G) = \gamma_2(G)$ for any permutation π of $V(G)$, then G is called a universal γ_2-fixer. In this work we study the property to be universal γ_2-fixers for trees.