

PLANAR AND PROJECTIVE LINE GRAPHS OF COMAXIMAL GRAPHS OF LATTICES

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we study all planar and projective line graphs associated to a comaximal graph of a finite lattice.

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1. Introduction

The concept of a comaximal graph of a commutative ring R was first defined in [14]. In [14], Sharma and Bhatwadekar defined the comaximal graph of R , denoted by $\Gamma(R)$, with all elements of R being the vertices, and two distinct vertices a and b are adjacent if and only if $Ra + Rb = R$. In [8] and [15], the authors considered a subgraph $\Gamma_2(R)$ of $\Gamma(R)$ consisting of non-unit elements of R , and studied several properties of the comaximal graph. Also the comaximal graph of a non-commutative ring was defined and studied in [16]. Recently, in [1], the comaximal graph of a lattice was defined and studied.

The comaximal graph of a lattice $L = (L, \wedge, \vee)$, denoted by $\Gamma(L)$, is an undirected graph with all elements of L being the vertices, and two distinct vertices a and b are adjacent if and only if $a \vee b = 1$.

One important theorem due to Whitney about the line graphs is that with one exceptional case, $\mathcal{L}(G) = K_3$, the structure of any connected graph can be recovered from its line graphs, i.e., there is one-to-one correspondence between the class of connected graphs and the class of connected line graphs (see [17]). Hence in this paper we consider the line graph of the comaximal graph of a finite lattice.

In this work, we denote by $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, the line graph associated to $\Gamma_2(L)$. In Section 2, we study the planarity of the line graph associated to comaximal graph of finite lattices. In Section 3, we characterize all finite lattice L that, the line graph $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is projective.

First we recall some definitions and notations on lattices and graphs. Recall that a *lattice* is a set $L = (L, \wedge, \vee)$ with two binary operations \wedge and \vee , satisfying the following conditions: for all $a, b, c \in L$,

1. $a \wedge a = a, a \vee a = a,$
2. $a \wedge b = b \wedge a, a \vee b = b \vee a,$
3. $(a \wedge b) \wedge c = a \wedge (b \wedge c), a \vee (b \vee c) = (a \vee b) \vee c,$ and
4. $a \vee (a \wedge b) = a \wedge (a \vee b) = a.$

Note that in every lattice the equality $a \wedge b = a$ always implies that $a \vee b = b$. Also, by [11, Theorem 2.1], one can define an order \leq on L as follows:

For any $a, b \in L$, we set $a \leq b$ if and only if $a \wedge b = a$. Then (L, \leq) is an ordered set in which every pair of elements has a greatest lower bound (*g.l.b.*) and a least upper bound (*l.u.b.*). Conversely, let P be an ordered set such that, for every pair $a, b \in P$, $g.l.b.(a, b)$ and $l.u.b.(a, b)$ belong to P . For each a and b in P , we define $a \wedge b := g.l.b.(a, b)$ and $a \vee b := l.u.b.(a, b)$. Then (P, \wedge, \vee) is a lattice.

Recall that in a partially ordered set (P, \leq) , we say that a covers b or b is covered by a , in notation $b \prec a$, if and only if $b < a$ and there is no element p in P such that $b < p < a$. An element a in L is called a *co-atom* if $a \prec 1$. We denote the sets of all co-atoms in a lattice L by $C(L)$. Also, for an element $a \in L$, we have $[a]^l = \{b \in L \mid b \leq a\}$.

Now, we recall some definitions and notations on graphs. Let G be a simple graph with vertex-set $V(G)$ and edge-set $E(G)$. In a graph G , for two distinct vertices a and b in G , the notation $a - b$ means that a and b are adjacent. Also, the *degree* of a vertex x , denoted by $deg(x)$, is the number of edges incident to x , and an *isolated vertex* is a vertex with zero degree. A graph with no edges (but at least one vertex) is called an *empty graph*. The graph with no vertices and no edges is the *null graph*. For a positive integer r , an *r-partite graph* is one whose vertex-set can be partitioned into r subsets, so that no edge has both ends in any one subset. A *complete r-partite graph* is one in which each vertex is joined to every vertex that is not in the same subset. For positive integers m and n , the graph K_n is a complete graph with n vertices and the graph $K_{m,n}$ is a complete bipartite graph, with parts of sizes m and n . A complete bipartite graph $K_{1,n}$ is called *star* (see [3] and [7]). A graph G is said to be *contracted* to a graph H if there exists a sequence of elementary contractions which transforms G into H , where an *elementary contraction* consists of deletion of a vertex or an edge or the identification of two adjacent vertices. A *subdivision* of a graph is any graph that can be obtained from the original graph by replacing edges by paths. The line

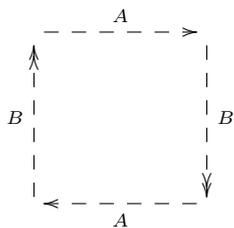
graph of a graph G is the graph $\mathfrak{L}(G)$ with the edges of G as its vertices, and two edges of G are adjacent in $\mathfrak{L}(G)$ if and only if they are incident in G . In this work, we denote $w_{i,j}$ for the vertex $[v_i, v_j] \in \mathfrak{L}(G)$, where v_i and v_j are adjacent vertices in G .

Recall that a graph is said to be *planar* if it can be drawn in the plane, such that its edges intersect only at their ends. A remarkable characterization of the planar graphs was given by Kuratowski in 1930. Kuratowski's Theorem says that a graph is planar if and only if it contains no subdivision of K_5 or $K_{3,3}$ (cf. [3, p. 153]). In [13], the author characterized the planarity of a line graph $\mathfrak{L}(G)$ by using the planarity of G and its vertex degrees.

Theorem 1.1. [13, Lemma 2.6] *A non-empty graph G has a planar line graph $\mathfrak{L}(G)$ if and only if*

- (i) G is planar,
- (ii) $\Delta(G) \leq 4$, and
- (iii) if $\deg(v) = 4$, then v is a cut-vertex in the graph G .

By a *surface*, we mean a connected compact 2-dimensional real manifold without boundary, that is a connected topological space such that each point has a neighbourhood homeomorphic to an open disc. It is well-known that every compact surface is homeomorphic to a sphere, or to a connected sum of g tori, or to a connected sum of k projective planes (see [9, Theorem 5.1]). This number k is called the *crosscap number* of the surface. Also, we denote the crosscap number of a graph G by $\bar{\gamma}(G)$. One easy observation is that $\bar{\gamma}(H) \leq \bar{\gamma}(G)$, for any subgraph H of G . The projective plane can be thought of as a sphere with one crosscap. This means that the crosscap number of projective plane is 1.



The canonical representation of a projective plane

A graph G is *embeddable* in a surface S if the vertices of G are distinct points in S and every edge of G is a simple arc in S connecting the two vertices which is joined in G . A *projective graph* is a graph that can be embedded in a projective

plane. If G can not be embedded in S , then G has at least two edges intersecting at a point which is not a vertex of G . We say a graph G is *irreducible* for a surface S if G does not embed in S , but any proper subgraph of G embeds in S . The set of 103 irreducible graphs for the projective plane has been found by H. Glover, J.P. Huneke and C.S. Wang in [6], and D. Archdeacon in [2] proved that this list is complete. This list also has been checked by W. Myrvold and J. Roth in [10]. Hence a graph embeds in the projective plane if and only if it contains no subdivision of 103 graphs in [6]. Also, a complete graph K_n is projective if $n = 5$ or 6 , and the only projective complete bipartite graphs are $K_{3,3}$ and $K_{3,4}$ (see [4] or [12]). Note that a planar graph is not considered as a projective graph. In this paper, we assume that L is a finite lattice. The comaximal graph of a lattice L , denoted by $\Gamma(L)$, is an undirected graph with all elements of L being the vertices, and two distinct vertices a and b are adjacent if and only if $a \vee b = 1$ (see [1]). It is easy to see that 1 is adjacent to all vertices, and so $\Gamma(L)$ is a refinement of a star graph with center 1 . Thus we consider an induced subgraph of $\Gamma(L)$ with vertex set $L \setminus \{1\}$. Also the vertices in the set $J(L)$ are isolated vertices in this subgraph, since they are adjacent to 1 , where $J(L)$ is the set $\bigcap_{m \in C(L)} m$. Thus we denote the induced subgraph of $\Gamma(L)$ with vertex set $L \setminus (J(L) \cup \{1\})$, by $\Gamma_2(L)$, and in the rest of the paper we deal with the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$.

2. On the planarity of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$

In this section, we explore the planarity of the line graph associated to the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$, where L is a finite lattice. In fact, we characterize all finite lattices in terms of the size of their co-atoms. If $|C(L)| = 1$, then $\Gamma_2(L)$ is an empty graph, and hence $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is a null graph. We begin this section with the following notation, which is needed in the rest of the paper.

Notation 2.1. *Suppose that $|C(L)| = t$, where $t > 1$. To simplify notation, we denote the set $[m]^t$, where $m \in C(L)$, by \mathbf{m} . We set $S_j := \mathbf{m}_j \setminus \bigcup_{i \notin \{j\}} \mathbf{m}_i$, where $1 \leq i, j \leq t$. Also, $S_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_k} := (\mathbf{m}_{j_1} \cap \mathbf{m}_{j_2} \cap \dots \cap \mathbf{m}_{j_k}) \setminus \bigcup_{i \notin \{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k\}} \mathbf{m}_i$, where $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq t$. Note that each element in S_i is adjacent to all elements of S_j , for $i \neq j$, and also it is adjacent to all elements of $S_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_k}$, where $j_1, \dots, j_k \notin \{i\}$.*

Now, we state the following lemma.

Lemma 2.2. *If $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is planar, then the size of $C(L)$ is at most four.*

Proof. Assume to the contrary that $|C(L)| \geq 5$. Then the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ contains a copy of K_5 with vertices $v_1 \in S_1, v_2 \in S_2, v_3 \in S_3, v_4 \in S_4$ and $v_5 \in S_5$. So the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a subdivision of $K_{3,3}$ (see Figure 1).

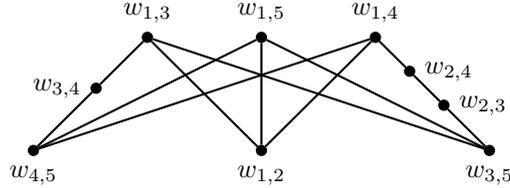


FIGURE 1

Therefore, it is not a planar graph, which is a contradiction. \square

By Lemma 2.2, it is sufficient for us to investigate the planarity of the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ in the cases in which the size of $C(L)$ is 2, 3 and 4.

First we state the necessary and sufficient condition for the planarity of the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, when $|C(L)| = 2$.

Theorem 2.3. *Suppose that $|C(L)| = 2$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is a planar graph if and only if $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| \leq 5$.*

Proof. First, assume that $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is planar and assume on the contrary that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| \geq 6$. We know that as $|C(L)| = 2$, the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ is a complete bipartite graph. If $\Gamma_2(L)$ is a star graph, then the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to K_5 , which is not planar. Otherwise, $\Gamma_2(L)$ is not a star graph. Then it contains a subgraph isomorphic to $K_{2,4}$ or $K_{3,3}$. In these two cases, $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a subdivision of $K_{3,3}$. Hence $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is not planar, which is a contradiction.

Conversely, suppose that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| \leq 5$. If $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 2$, then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{L}(K_2)$, which is an empty graph with one vertex. Also if $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 3$, then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L)) \cong \mathfrak{L}(K_{1,2}) \cong K_2$. In addition, if $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 4$, then $\Gamma_2(L)$ is isomorphic to $K_{1,3}$ or $K_{2,2}$. Hence $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is isomorphic to K_3 and $K_{2,2}$, respectively. Finally, assume that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 5$. If $\Gamma_2(L)$ is a star graph, then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L)) \cong K_4$. Otherwise, the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ is isomorphic to $K_{2,3}$ with vertices $v_1, v_2, v_3 \in S_1$ and $v_4, v_5 \in S_2$. In this case, the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is pictured in Figure 2.

In all of the above situations, $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is a planar graph. \square

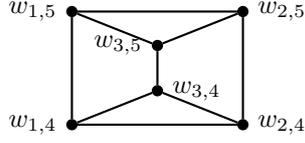


FIGURE 2

Now, we investigate the planarity of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, when $|C(L)| = 3$. Let $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| \geq 5$. It is easy to see that $\Gamma_2(L)$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to a complete 3-partite graph $K_{3,1,1}$ or $K_{2,2,1}$. Therefore the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a subdivision of $K_{3,3}$ and a subdivision of K_5 , respectively. Hence it is not planar, and so we have the following lemma.

Lemma 2.4. *If $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is planar, then $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| \leq 4$.*

Theorem 2.5. *Suppose that $|C(L)| = 3$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is a planar graph if and only if one of the following conditions hold:*

- (i) $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| = 3$ and $|S_{ij}| \leq 2$, for $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$.
- (ii) $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| = 4$ and $|S_{ij}| \leq 1$, for $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$.

Proof. First, assume that one of the conditions (i) or (ii) holds. Suppose that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| = 3$ and $|S_{23}| = |S_{12}| = |S_{13}| = 2$. The graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ with vertices $v_1 \in S_1, v_2 \in S_2, v_3 \in S_3, v_4, v_5 \in S_{23}, v_6, v_7 \in S_{12}$ and $v_8, v_9 \in S_{13}$ is pictured in Figure 3.

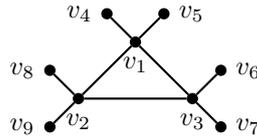


FIGURE 3

Hence the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is pictured in Figure 4, which is planar.

Now, suppose that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| = 4, |S_1| = 2$ and $|S_{23}| = |S_{13}| = |S_{12}| = 1$. The graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ with vertices $v_1, v_2 \in S_1, v_3 \in S_2, v_4 \in S_3, v_5 \in S_{23}, v_6 \in S_{13}, v_7 \in S_{12}$ is pictured in Figure 5 and $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is pictured in Figure 6, which is a planar graph.

Conversely, suppose that $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is a planar graph. By Lemma 2.4, $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| \leq 4$. Hence we have the following cases.

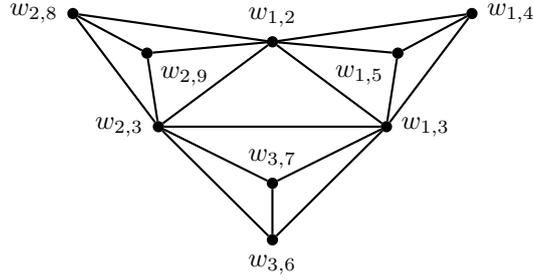


FIGURE 4

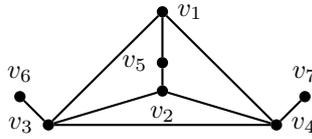


FIGURE 5

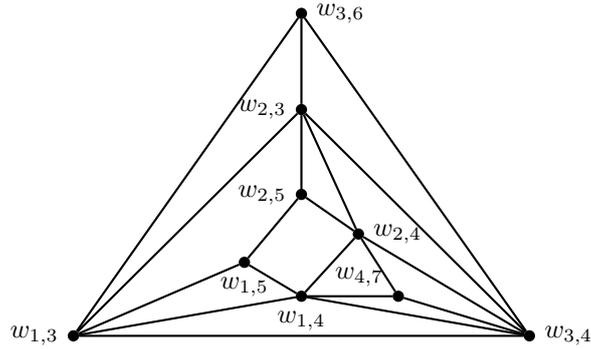


FIGURE 6

Case 1. $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| = 3$. If S_{12} , S_{13} or S_{23} has at least three elements, then there exists at least a vertex of degree five in the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$. Hence the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to K_5 , and so it is not planar, which is a contradiction.

Case 2. $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| = 4$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $|S_1| = 2$. If S_{12} or S_{13} has at least two elements, then there exists at least a vertex of degree five in the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$. Hence the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of K_5 , and so it is not planar, which is a contradiction. In addition, if S_{23} has at least two elements, then $\Gamma_2(L)$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to $K_{2,4}$. Therefore $\Gamma_2(L)$ has a vertex

of degree four which is not a cut-vertex. By Theorem 1.1, $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is not a planar graph, which is a contradiction. \square

Now, we study the planarity of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, when $|C(L)| = 4$.

Lemma 2.6. *If $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is planar, then $|\bigcup_{j=1}^4 S_j| = 4$.*

Proof. Suppose on the contrary that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^4 S_j| \geq 5$. Then the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ has a vertex of degree four which is not a cut-vertex. Hence, by Theorem 1.1, $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is not a planar graph, which is a contradiction. \square

Theorem 2.7. *Suppose that $|C(L)| = 4$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is a planar graph if and only if $S_{ij} = \emptyset$ and $|S_{ijk}| \leq 1$, for all $i, j, k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$.*

Proof. First, assume that the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is planar. By Lemma 2.6, we have $|\bigcup_{j=1}^4 S_j| = 4$. If there exists at least one element in S_{ij} , for $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, then one can easily check that the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a subdivision of $K_{3,3}$, which is not planar. Also if one of the sets S_{ijk} has at least two elements, for $i, j, k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, then the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ has a vertex of degree five. Hence the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of K_5 , which is impossible.

Conversely, suppose that $S_{12} = S_{13} = S_{23} = \emptyset$ and $|S_{123}| = |S_{124}| = |S_{134}| = |S_{234}| = 1$. The graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ with vertices $v_1 \in S_1, v_2 \in S_2, v_3 \in S_3, v_4 \in S_4, v_5 \in S_{123}, v_6 \in S_{124}, v_7 \in S_{134}$ and $v_8 \in S_{234}$ is pictured in Figure 7. Hence

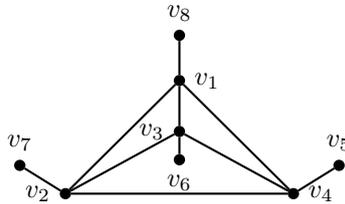


FIGURE 7

$\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is pictured in Figure 8, which is a planar graph. Therefore, in the case that $S_{ij} = \emptyset$ and $|S_{ijk}| \leq 1$, for all $i, j, k \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, we have $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is planar. \square

3. On the projectivity of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$

In this section, we investigate the projectivity of the line graph of the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$, where L is a finite lattice. We begin this section with the following lemma.

Lemma 3.1. *If $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is projective, then the size of $C(L)$ is at most four.*

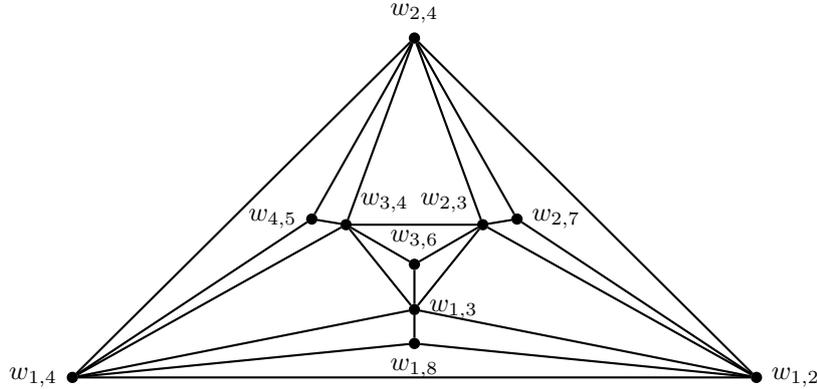


FIGURE 8

Proof. Assume to the contrary that $|C(L)| \geq 5$. Then the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ contains a copy of K_5 with vertices $v_1 \in S_1, v_2 \in S_2, v_3 \in S_3, v_4 \in S_4$ and $v_5 \in S_5$. So the contraction of the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of E_{20} , one of the listed graphs in [6] (see Figure 9). Therefore $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is not a projective graph, which is a contradiction. \square

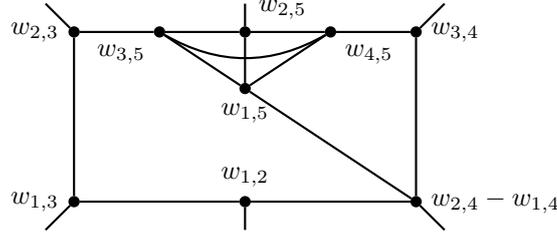


FIGURE 9

By Lemma 3.1, it is sufficient to investigate the projectivity of the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ in the cases that the size of $C(L)$ is 2, 3 and 4.

Theorem 3.2. *Suppose that $|C(L)| = 2$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is a projective graph if and only if one of the following conditions holds:*

- (i) $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 6$ and $|S_i| = 1$, for some unique $i \in \{1, 2\}$ or $|S_i| = |S_j| = 3$, for $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$.
- (ii) $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 7$ and $|S_i| = 1$, for some unique $i \in \{1, 2\}$.

Proof. First, assume that the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is projective and on the contrary, $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| \leq 5$. Then, by Theorem 2.3, the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is planar, which is not

projective. Now, assume that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 6$ and $\Gamma_2(L) \cong K_{2,4}$. By [5, Example 2.14], $\bar{\gamma}(\mathfrak{L}(K_{2,4})) = 2$, and so the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is not projective. Hence, if $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 6$, then the statement (i) holds. Now, suppose that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 7$. If $\Gamma_2(L)$ is not a star graph, then it is isomorphic to $K_{2,5}$ or $K_{3,4}$. By [5, Corollary 2.11], $\bar{\gamma}(\mathfrak{L}(K_{2,5})) = 2$ and, by [5, Example 2.14], $\bar{\gamma}(\mathfrak{L}(K_{3,4})) = 2$. So if $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 7$, then the statement (ii) holds. Finally, we may assume that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| \geq 8$. If $\Gamma_2(L)$ is a star graph, then the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to K_7 , which is not projective. Otherwise, $\Gamma_2(L)$ is not a star graph. Then it contains a subgraph isomorphic to $K_{2,6}$, $K_{3,5}$ or $K_{4,4}$. In these cases, $\Gamma_2(L)$ contains a copy of $K_{2,4}$. Clearly, $\bar{\gamma}(\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))) \geq \bar{\gamma}(\mathfrak{L}(K_{2,4}))$, and we have $\bar{\gamma}(\mathfrak{L}(K_{2,4})) = 2$. It means that the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is not projective. Therefore, if $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is projective, then one of the conditions (i) or (ii) holds.

Conversely, suppose that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 6$, and the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ is a star graph. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L)) \cong K_5$, and so it is a projective graph. Now, suppose that $\Gamma_2(L) \cong K_{3,3}$. By [5, Example 2.12], $\bar{\gamma}(\mathfrak{L}(K_{3,3})) = 1$, and so the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is projective. Finally, suppose that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^2 S_j| = 7$, and the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ is a star graph. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L)) \cong K_6$, and so it is a projective graph. \square

Now, we investigate the projectivity of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, when $|C(L)| = 3$. Suppose that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| \geq 6$. Then the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to $K_{4,1,1}$, $K_{3,2,1}$ or $K_{2,2,2}$. If $\Gamma_2(L)$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to $K_{4,1,1}$, then one can easily find a copy of A_1 , one of the listed graphs in [6], in the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, which is not projective. Also if $\Gamma_2(L)$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to $K_{3,2,1}$, then one can easily find a copy of E_{20} , one of the listed graphs in [6], in the contraction of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, which is not projective. Now, if $\Gamma_2(L)$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to $K_{2,2,2}$, then the contraction of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of E_3 , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not projective. Therefore $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is not a projective graph.

As a consequence of the above discussion, we state the following lemma.

Lemma 3.3. *If $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is projective, then $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| \leq 5$.*

Theorem 3.4. *Suppose that $|C(L)| = 3$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is a projective graph if and only if one of the following conditions holds:*

- (i) $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| = 3$, there exist unique i and j , with $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$, such that $3 \leq |S_{ij}| \leq 4$ and $|S_{kk'}| \leq 2$, for $k \in \{i, j\}$ and $\{k'\} = \{1, 2, 3\} \setminus \{i, j\}$.
- (ii) $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| = 4$, there exists unique i , with $1 \leq i \leq 3$, such that $|S_i| = 2$, and for $\{j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\} \setminus \{i\}$, if $2 \leq |S_{ij}| \leq 3$, then $|S_{ik}| \leq 1$ and $S_{jk} = \emptyset$.

$$(iii) \left| \bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j \right| = 5,$$

- (a) there exists unique i , with $1 \leq i \leq 3$, such that $|S_i| = 3$, and for all $1 \leq j, k \leq 3$, $S_{jk} = \emptyset$.
- (b) there exists unique i , with $1 \leq i \leq 3$, such that $|S_i| = 1$, and for $\{j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\} \setminus \{i\}$, $|S_{jk}| \leq 1$ and $S_{ij} = S_{ik} = \emptyset$.

Proof. First we assume that $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is a projective graph. By Lemma 3.3, $\left| \bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j \right| \leq 5$. We have the following cases.

Case 1. $\left| \bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j \right| = 3$. In this case, if $|S_{ij}| \leq 2$, for all $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, then by Theorem 2.5, the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is planar, which is not projective. Also without loss of generality we may assume that $|S_{12}|, |S_{13}| \in \{3, 4\}$. Then one can easily check that the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of A_1 , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not projective. In addition, if we assume that S_{12}, S_{13} or S_{23} has at least five elements, then the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to K_7 , which is not projective. Therefore, for the projectivity of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, it is necessary that there exist unique i and j , with $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$, such that $3 \leq |S_{ij}| \leq 4$ and $|S_{kk'}| \leq 2$, for $k \in \{i, j\}$ and $\{k'\} = \{1, 2, 3\} \setminus \{i, j\}$.

Case 2. $\left| \bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j \right| = 4$. In this case, if $|S_{ij}| \leq 1$, for all $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, then, by Theorem 2.5, the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is planar, which is not projective. Now, suppose that there exists unique S_i , with $1 \leq i \leq 3$, say S_1 , such that $|S_1| = 2$. If $|S_{23}| \geq 2$, then $\Gamma_2(L)$ contains a copy of $K_{2,4}$. Clearly, $\bar{\gamma}(\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))) \geq \bar{\gamma}(\mathfrak{L}(K_{2,4}))$, and we have $\bar{\gamma}(\mathfrak{L}(K_{2,4})) = 2$. It implies that the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is not projective. Also if $|S_{12}| = 2$ and $|S_{23}| = 1$, then the contraction of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains B_1 , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not projective. Now, we may assume that $S_{23} = \emptyset$. If S_{12} or S_{13} has at least four elements, then the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to K_7 , which is not projective. Also if $|S_{12}| = |S_{13}| = 2$, then the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of A_1 , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not projective. Therefore, for the projectivity of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, it is necessary that $2 \leq |S_{ij}| \leq 3$, $|S_{ik}| \leq 1$ and $S_{jk} = \emptyset$, for $\{j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\} \setminus \{i\}$, when $|S_i| = 2$.

Case 3. $\left| \bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j \right| = 5$. Suppose that $|S_1| = 3$. If S_{12} or S_{13} has at least one element, then the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of D_{17} , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not projective. Also if S_{23} has at least one element, then the contraction of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of E_{20} , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not a projective graph. Therefore, for the projectivity of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, it is necessary that $S_{12} = S_{13} = S_{23} = \emptyset$, when $|S_1| = 3$. On the other hand, suppose that there exists unique S_i , with $1 \leq i \leq 3$, say S_1 , such that $|S_1| = 1$. If S_{12} or S_{13} has at least one element, then the contraction of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of E_{20} ,

one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not a projective graph. Also if $|S_{23}| \geq 2$, then the contraction of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of D_{17} , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not a projective graph. Therefore, for the projectivity of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, it is necessary that $S_{12} = S_{13} = \emptyset$ and $|S_{23}| \leq 1$, when $|S_1| = 1$.

Conversely, if one of the statements (i), (ii) or (iii) holds, then we show that $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is a projective graph.

First suppose that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| = 3$. If $|S_{12}| = |S_{13}| = 2$ and $|S_{23}| = 4$, then the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ is pictured in Figure 10, which is planar and the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is pictured in Figure 11, which is projective. We have $v_1 \in S_1$, $v_2 \in S_2$, $v_3 \in S_3$, $v_4, v_5 \in S_{12}$, $v_6, v_7 \in S_{13}$ and $v_8, v_9, v_{10}, v_{11} \in S_{23}$.

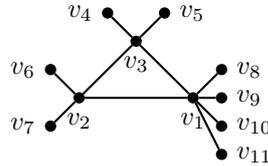


FIGURE 10

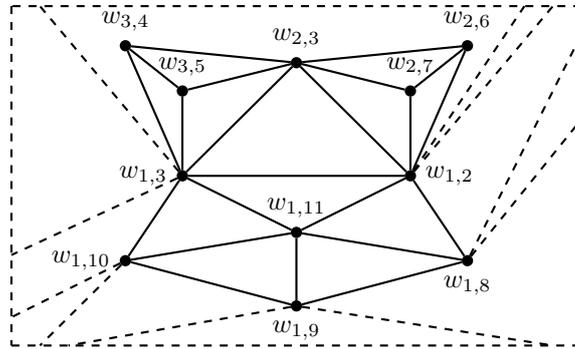


FIGURE 11

Now, suppose that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| = 4$ and $|S_1| = 2$. If $|S_{12}| = 1$, $|S_{13}| = 3$ and $S_{23} = \emptyset$, then the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ with vertices $v_1, v_2 \in S_1$, $v_3 \in S_2$, $v_4 \in S_3$, $v_5 \in S_{12}$ and $v_6, v_7, v_8 \in S_{13}$ is planar and the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is projective (see Figure 12).

Finally, suppose that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^3 S_j| = 5$ and consider the following cases.

Case 1. There exists unique S_i , with $1 \leq i \leq 3$, say S_1 , such that $|S_1| = 3$, and also $S_{12} = S_{13} = S_{23} = \emptyset$. Then the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ with vertices $v_1, v_2, v_3 \in S_1$,

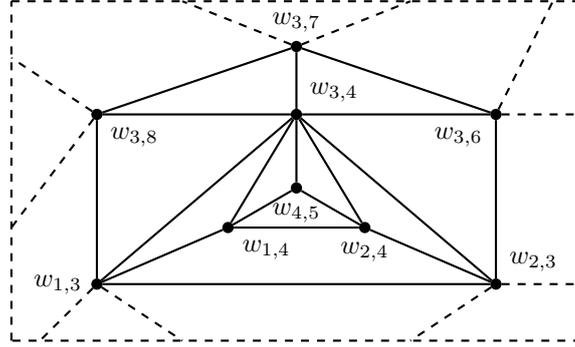


FIGURE 12

$v_4 \in S_2$ and $v_5 \in S_3$ is planar. As observed, in Figure 13, the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is projective.

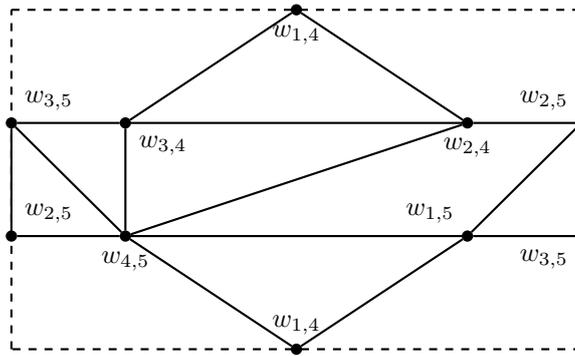


FIGURE 13

Case 2. There exists unique S_i , with $1 \leq i \leq 3$, say S_1 , such that $|S_1| = 1$, also $S_{12} = S_{13} = \emptyset$ and $|S_{23}| = 1$. Then the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$ with vertices $v_1 \in S_1$, $v_2, v_3 \in S_2$, $v_4, v_5 \in S_3$ and $v_6 \in S_{23}$ is planar, and so $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is pictured in Figure 14, is a projective graph. \square

In the following, we assume that $|C(L)| = 4$. Firstly, consider that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^4 S_j| = 5$ and $|S_1| = 2$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a subgraph isomorphic to E_{20} , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not a projective graph. Therefore we have the following lemma.

Lemma 3.5. *If $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is projective, then $|\bigcup_{j=1}^4 S_j| = 4$.*

In the sequel, suppose that $|\bigcup_{j=1}^4 S_j| = 4$. We have the following situations.

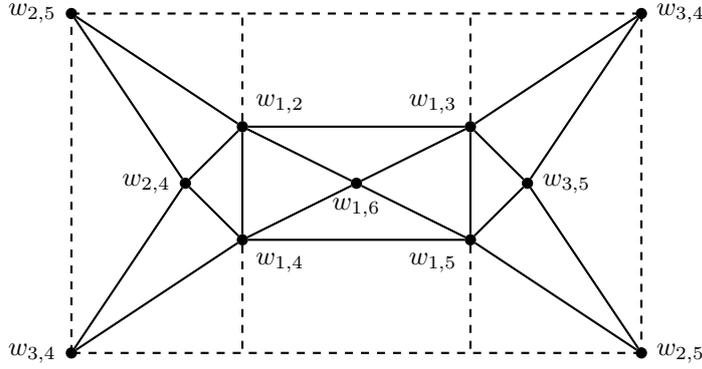


FIGURE 14

- (i) There exist i, j , with $1 \leq i, j \leq 4$, such that $|S_{ij}| \geq 2$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of A_1 , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not a projective graph.
- (ii) There exist $i \neq i', j \neq j'$, with $1 \leq i, i', j, j' \leq 4$, such that $|S_{ij}| = |S_{i'j'}| = 1$. Then the contraction $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of D_{17} , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not a projective graph.
- (iii) There exist $i \neq i', j$, with $1 \leq i, i', j \leq 4$, such that $|S_{ij}| = |S_{i'j}| = 1$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of D_{17} , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not a projective graph.
- (iv) For all $1 \leq i, j, k \leq 4$, $|S_{ijk}| \leq 1$ and $S_{ij} = \emptyset$. Then, by Theorem 2.7, the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is planar, which is not projective.
- (v) There exist i, j, k , with $1 \leq i, j, k \leq 4$, such that $|S_{ijk}| \geq 4$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of K_7 , which is not projective.
- (vi) There exist unique $i \neq i', j, k$, with $1 \leq i, i', j, k \leq 4$, such that $2 \leq |S_{ijk}| \leq 3$ and $|S_{i'ij}| = |S_{i'ik}| = |S_{i'jk}| = 1$. Then the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$, with vertices $v_1 \in S_1, v_2 \in S_2, v_3 \in S_3, v_4 \in S_4, v_5, v_6, v_7 \in S_{123}, v_8 \in S_{124}, v_9 \in S_{134}$ and $v_{10} \in S_{234}$ is planar. Therefore the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, which is pictured in Figure 15, is projective.
- (vii) There exist $i \neq i', j, k$, with $1 \leq i, i', j, k \leq 4$, such that $|S_{ijk}| = |S_{i'jk}| = 2$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of A_1 , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not a projective graph.
- (viii) There exist $i, j \neq j', k \neq k'$, with $1 \leq i, j, j', k, k' \leq 4$, $|S_{ij}| = 1$ and $|S_{ij'k'}| = 2$. Then the contraction of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of B_1 , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not a projective graph.

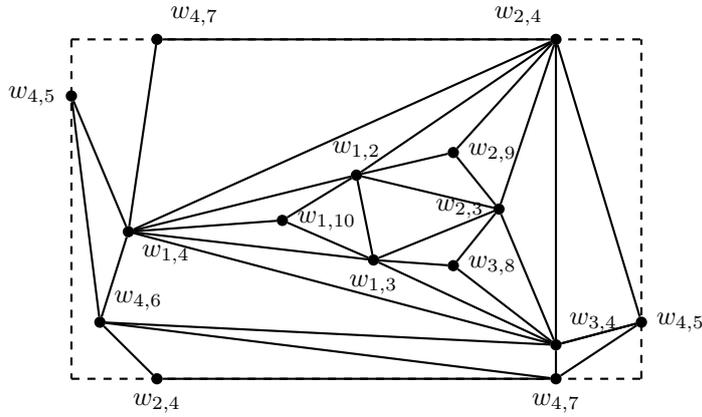


FIGURE 15

- (ix) There exist i, j, k , with $1 \leq i, j, k \leq 4$, $|S_{ij}| = |S_{ijk}| = 1$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ contains a copy of E_{19} , one of the listed graphs in [6], which is not a projective graph.
- (x) There exist unique i, i', j, j' , with $\{i', j'\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \setminus \{i, j\}$, such that $|S_{ij}| = |S_{i'i'j'}| = |S_{jj'j'}| = 1$. Then the graph $\Gamma_2(L)$, with vertices $v_1 \in S_1, v_2 \in S_2, v_3 \in S_3, v_4 \in S_4, v_5 \in S_{12}, v_6 \in S_{134}$ and $v_7 \in S_{234}$ is planar. Therefore the graph $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, which is pictured in Figure 16, is projective.

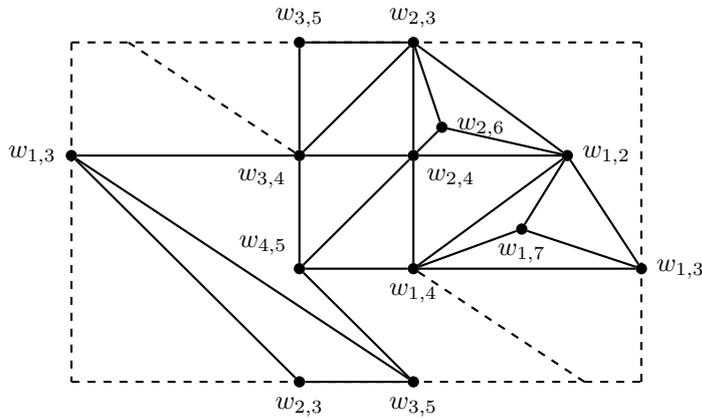


FIGURE 16

As a consequence of the above discussion and Lemma 3.5, we state the necessary and sufficient conditions for the projectivity of $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$, when $|C(L)| = 4$.

Theorem 3.6. *Suppose that $|C(L)| = 4$. Then $\mathfrak{L}(\Gamma_2(L))$ is a projective graph if and only if $|\bigcup_{j=1}^4 S_j| = 4$ and one of the following conditions holds:*

- (i) *There exist unique $i \neq i', j, k$, with $1 \leq i, i', j, k \leq 4$, such that $2 \leq |S_{ijk}| \leq 3$ and $|S_{i'ij}| = |S_{i'ik}| = |S_{i'jk}| = 1$.*
- (ii) *There exist unique i, i', j, j' , with $\{i', j'\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \setminus \{i, j\}$, such that $|S_{ij}| = |S_{i'i'j'}| = |S_{j'i'j'}| = 1$.*

Remark 3.7. *Lattices have some connections to the family of group like structures. Because meet (\wedge) and join (\vee) both are commutative and associative, a lattice can be viewed as consisting of two commutative semigroups having the same domain. For a finite lattice, these semigroups are in fact commutative monoids. The concept of the comaximal graph was first defined for commutative rings and the semigroup properties of the two operations of rings were used. Hence if we have a semigroup with two operations, then the comaximal graph can be defined.*

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