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Dominating sets in finite generalized quadrangles

The domination number is the smallest size of a dominating set, a set D of vertices in a graph such that each vertex of the graph is either an element of D , or is adjacent to an element of D . When considering the domination number in the incidence graph of a finite generalized quadrangle $GQ(s, t)$, it seems obvious that this number is at least $2st + 2$, the size of the union of an ovoid and a spread. In this talk, I'll tell you the story of how Tamás Héger and I made the surprising discovery that this is not true.