Title:
The Steiner diameter of a graph

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THE STEINER DIAMETER OF A GRAPH

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Abstract. The Steiner distance of a graph, introduced by Chartrand, Oellermann, Tian and Zou in 1989, is a natural generalization of the concept of classical graph distance. For a connected graph $G$ of order at least 2 and $S \subseteq V(G)$, the Steiner distance $d(S)$ among the vertices of $S$ is the minimum size among all connected subgraphs whose vertex sets contain $S$. Let $n, k$ be two integers with $2 \leq k \leq n$. Then the Steiner $k$-eccentricity $e_k(v)$ of a vertex $v$ of $G$ is defined by $e_k(v) = \max \{d(S) \mid S \subseteq V(G), |S| = k, \text{ and } v \in S\}$. Furthermore, the Steiner $k$-diameter of $G$ is $sdiam_k(G) = \max \{e_k(v) \mid v \in V(G)\}$. In 2011, Chartrand, Okamoto and Zhang showed that $k - 1 \leq sdiam_k(G) \leq n - 1$. In this paper, graphs with $sdiam_3(G) = 2, 3, n - 1$ are characterized, respectively. We also consider the Nordhaus-Gaddum-type results for the parameter $sdiam_k(G)$. We determine sharp upper and lower bounds of $sdiam_k(G) + sdiam_k(\overline{G})$ and $sdiam_k(G) \cdot sdiam_k(\overline{G})$ for a graph $G$ of order $n$. Some graph classes attaining these bounds are also given.

Keywords: Diameter, Steiner tree, Steiner $k$-diameter, complementary graph.

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1. Introduction

All graphs in this paper are undirected, finite and simple. We refer to [5] for graph theoretical notation and terminology not described here. Distance is one of the most basic concepts of graph-theoretic subjects. If $G$ is a connected graph and $u, v \in V(G)$, then the distance $d(u, v)$ between $u$ and $v$ is the length of a shortest path connecting $u$ and $v$. If $v$ is a vertex of a connected graph $G$, then the eccentricity $e(v)$ of $v$ is defined by $e(v) = \max \{d(u, v) \mid u \in V(G)\}$. Furthermore, the radius $rad(G)$ and diameter $diam(G)$ of $G$ are defined by $rad(G) = \min \{e(v) \mid v \in V(G)\}$ and $diam(G) = \max \{e(v) \mid v \in V(G)\}$. These last two concepts are related by the inequalities $rad(G) \leq diam(G) \leq 2rad(G)$. The center $C(G)$ of a connected graph $G$ is the subgraph induced by the vertices...
The Steiner diameter of a graph

440

Let \( u \) of \( G \) with \( e(u) = \text{rad}(G) \). Goddard and Oellermann gave a survey on this subject, see [19]. The distance between two vertices \( u \) and \( v \) in a connected graph \( G \) also equals the minimum size of a connected subgraph of \( G \) containing both \( u \) and \( v \). This observation suggests a generalization of the classical graph distance. The Steiner distance of a graph, introduced by Chartrand, Oellermann, Tian and Zou [8] in 1989, is a natural and nice generalization of the concept of classical graph distance. For a graph \( G(V, E) \) and a set \( S \subseteq V(G) \) of at least two vertices, an \( S \)-Steiner tree or a Steiner tree connecting \( S \) (or simply, an \( S \)-tree) is a subgraph \( T(V', E') \) of \( G \) that is a tree with \( S \subseteq V' \). Let \( G \) be a connected graph of order at least 2 and let \( S \) be a nonempty set of vertices of \( G \). Then the Steiner distance \( d_G(S) \) among the vertices of \( S \) (or simply the distance of \( S \)) is the minimum size among all connected subgraphs whose vertex sets contain \( S \). When there is no \( S \)-Steiner tree, we set \( d_G(S) = \infty \) by convention. Note that if \( H \) is a connected subgraph of \( G \) such that \( S \subseteq V(H) \) and \( |E(H)| = d(S) \), then \( H \) is a tree. Clearly, \( d(S) = \min\{e(T) \mid S \subseteq V(T)\} \), where \( T \) is subgraph of \( G \). Furthermore, if \( S = \{u, v\} \), then \( d(S) = d(u, v) \) is nothing new but the classical distance between \( u \) and \( v \). Clearly, if \( |S| = k \), then \( d(S) \geq k - 1 \). If \( G \) is the graph of Figure 1 (a) and \( S = \{u, v, x\} \), then \( d(S) = 4 \). There are several trees of size 4 containing \( S \). One such tree \( T \) is also shown in Figure 1 (b), see [8].

Figure 1. Graphs for the basic definition

Let \( n \) and \( k \) be two integers with \( 2 \leq k \leq n \). The Steiner \( k \)-eccentricity \( e_k(v) \) of a vertex \( v \) of \( G \) is defined by \( e_k(v) = \max\{d(S) \mid S \subseteq V(G), |S| = k, \text{ and } v \in S\} \). The Steiner \( k \)-radius of \( G \) is \( \text{srad}_k(G) = \min\{e_k(v) \mid v \in V(G)\} \), while the Steiner \( k \)-diameter of \( G \) is \( \text{sdim}_k(G) = \max\{e_k(v) \mid v \in V(G)\} \). Note for every connected graph \( G \), \( e_2(v) = e(v) \) for all vertices \( v \) of \( G \), \( \text{srad}_2(G) = \text{rad}(G) \) and \( \text{sdim}_2(G) = \text{diam}(G) \). Each vertex of the graph \( G \) of Figure 1 (c) is labeled with its Steiner 3-eccentricity, so that \( \text{srad}_3(G) = 4 \) and \( \text{sdim}_3(G) = 6 \).

In [12], Dankelmann, Swart and Oellermann obtained an upper bound on \( \text{sdim}_k(G) \) for a graph \( G \) in terms of the order of \( G \) and the minimum degree of \( G \), that is, \( \text{sdim}_k(G) \leq \frac{3n}{k+1} + 3k \). Recently, Ali, Dankelmann, Mukwembi [2] improved the bound of \( \text{sdim}_n(G) \) and showed that \( \text{sdim}_k(G) \leq \frac{3n}{k+1} + 2k - 5 \),
for all connected graphs $G$. Moreover, they constructed graphs to show that the bounds are asymptotically best possible.

The Steiner tree problem in networks, and particularly in graphs, was formulated in 1971 by Hakimi (see [20]) and Levi (see [24]). In the case of an unweighted, undirected graph, this problem consists of finding, for a subset of vertices $S$, a minimal-size connected subgraph that contains the vertices in $S$. The computational side of this problem has been widely studied, and it is known that it is an NP-hard problem for general graphs (see [21]). The determination of a Steiner tree in a graph is a discrete analogue of the well-known geometric Steiner problem: In a Euclidean space (usually a Euclidean plane) find the shortest possible network of line segments interconnecting a set of given points. Steiner trees have application to multiprocessor computer networks. For example, it may be desired to connect a certain set of processors with a subnetwork that uses the least number of communication links. A Steiner tree for the vertices, corresponding to the processors that need to be connected, corresponds to such a desired subnetwork. The problem of determining the Steiner distance is known to be NP-hard [17].

Let $G$ be a $k$-connected graph and $u, v$ be any pair of vertices of $G$. Let $P_k(u, v)$ be a family of $k$ vertex-disjoint paths between $u$ and $v$, i.e., $P_k(u, v) = \{p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_k\}$, where $p_1 \leq p_2 \leq \cdots \leq p_k$ and $p_i$ denotes the number of edges of path $p_i$. The $k$-distance $d_k(u, v)$ between vertices $u$ and $v$ is the minimum $|p_k|$ among all $P_k(u, v)$ and the $k$-diameter $d_k(G)$ of $G$ is defined as the maximum $k$-distance $d_k(u, v)$ over all pairs $u, v$ of vertices of $G$. The concept of $k$-diameter emerges rather naturally when one looks at the performance of routing algorithms. Its applications to network routing in distributed and parallel processing are studied and discussed by various authors including Chung [10], Du et al. [14], Hsu [22, 23], Meyer and Pradhan [16].

In the sequel, let $K_{s,t}$, $K_n$, $P_n$ and $C_n$ denote the complete bipartite graph of order $s + t$ with part sizes $s$ and $t$, complete graph of order $n$, path of order $n$, and cycle of order $n$, respectively. The degree of a vertex $v$ in $G$ is denoted by $d_G(v)$. For $S \subseteq V(G)$, we denote $G - S$ the subgraph by deleting the vertices of $S$ together with the edges incident with them from $G$. If $S = \{v\}$, we simply write $G - v$ for $G - \{v\}$. Let $N_G(v)$ denote the neighbors of the vertex $v$ in $G$.

From the above definitions, the following observation is easily seen.

**Observation 1.1.** Let $k, n$ be two integers with $2 \leq k \leq n$.
1. For a complete graph $K_n$, $sdiam_k(K_n) = k - 1$;
2. For a path $P_n$, $sdiam_k(P_n) = n - 1$;
3. For a cycle $C_n$, $sdiam_k(C_n) = \lfloor \frac{n(k-1)}{k} \rfloor$.

In [9], Chartrand et al. derived the upper and lower bounds for $sdiam_k(G)$. 
**Proposition 1.2** ([9]). Let \( k, n \) be two integers with \( 2 \leq k \leq n \), and let \( G \) be a connected graph of order \( n \). Then
\[
k - 1 \leq \text{sdiamp}_k(G) \leq n - 1.
\]
Moreover, the bounds are sharp.

The following observation is immediate.

**Observation 1.3.** Let \( G \) be a connected graph of order \( n \). Then
\[
(1) \quad \text{sdiamp}_2(G) = 1 \text{ if and only if } G \text{ is a complete graph};
\]
\[
(2) \quad \text{sdiamp}_2(G) = n - 1 \text{ if and only if } G \text{ is a path of order } n.
\]

Let \( uv \) be an edge in \( G \). A double-star on \( uv \) is a maximal tree in \( G \) which is the union of stars centered at \( u \) or \( v \) such that each star contains the edge \( uv \). Bloom [4] characterized the graphs with \( \text{sdiamp}_2(G) = 2 \).

**Theorem 1.4** ([4]). Let \( G \) be a connected graph of order \( n \). Then \( \text{sdiamp}_2(G) = 2 \) if and only if \( G \) is non-empty and \( G \) does not contain a double star of order \( n \) as its subgraph.

In this paper, we focus on the case \( k = 3 \) and characterize the graphs with \( \text{sdiamp}_3(G) = 2 \) in Section 2, which can be seen as an extension of (1) of Observation 1.3.

**Theorem 1.5.** Let \( G \) be a connected graph of order \( n \). Then \( \text{sdiamp}_3(G) = 2 \) if and only if \( 0 \leq \Delta(G) \leq 1 \) if and only if \( n - 2 \leq \delta(G) \leq n - 1 \).

We now define two graph classes. A triple-star \( H_1 \) is defined as a connected graph of order \( n \) obtained from a triangle and three stars \( K_{1,a}, K_{1,b}, K_{1,c} \) by identifying the center of a star and one vertex of the triangle, where \( 0 \leq a \leq b \leq c, \quad c \geq 1 \) and \( a + b + c = n - 3 \); see Figure 2 (a). Let \( H_2 \) be a connected graph of order \( n \) obtained from a path \( P = uvw \) and \( n - 3 \) vertices such that for each \( x \in V(H_2) - \{u, v, w\} \), \( xu, xv, xw \in E(H_2) \), or \( xu, xv \in E(H_2) \) but \( xw \notin E(H_2) \), or \( xv, xw \in E(H_2) \) but \( xu \notin E(H_2) \), or \( xu, xw \in E(H_2) \) but \( xv \notin E(H_2) \), or \( xv \in E(H_2) \) but \( xu, xw \notin E(H_2) \); see Figure 2 (b).

![Figure 2](image-url)

**Figure 2.** Graphs for Theorem 1.6

Graphs with \( \text{sdiamp}_3(G) = 3 \) are also characterized in Section 2, which can be seen as an extension of Theorem 1.4.
Theorem 1.6. Let \( G \) be a connected graph of order \( n \). Then \( \text{sdiam}_3(G) = 3 \) if and only if \( G \) satisfies the following conditions.

- \( \Delta(\overline{G}) \geq 2; \)
- \( \overline{G} \) does not contain a triple-star \( H_1 \) as its subgraph;
- \( \overline{G} \) does not contain \( H_2 \) as its subgraph.

Denote by \( T_{a,b,c} \) a tree with a vertex \( v \) of degree 3 such that \( T_{a,b,c} - v = P_a \cup P_b \cup P_c \), where \( 0 \leq a \leq b \leq c \) and \( 1 \leq b \leq c \) and \( a + b + c = n - 1 \); see Figure 3 (a). Observe that \( T_{0,b,c} \), where \( b + c = n - 1 \), is a path of order \( n \). Denote by \( \triangle_{p,q,r} \) a unicyclic graph containing a triangle \( K_3 \) and satisfying \( \triangle_{p,q,r} - V(K_3) = P_p \cup P_q \cup P_r \), where \( 0 \leq p \leq q \leq r \) and \( p + q + r = n - 3 \); see Figure 3 (b).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(a) } T_{a,b,c} \\
\text{(b) } \triangle_{p,q,r}
\end{array}
\]

**Figure 3.** Graphs for Theorem 1.7

In Section 2, graphs with \( \text{sdiam}_3(G) = n - 1 \) are also characterized, which can be seen as an extension of (2) of Observation 1.3.

Theorem 1.7. Let \( G \) be a connected graph of order \( n \) \((n \geq 3)\). Then \( \text{sdiam}_3(G) = n - 1 \) if and only if \( G = T_{a,b,c} \) where \( a \geq 0 \) and \( 1 \leq b \leq c \) and \( a + b + c = n - 1 \), or \( G = \triangle_{p,q,r} \) where \( 0 \leq p \leq q \leq r \) and \( p + q + r = n - 3 \).

Let \( \mathcal{G}(n) \) denote the class of simple graphs of order \( n \). Give a graph theoretic parameter \( f(G) \) and a positive integer \( n \), the Nordhaus-Gaddum Problem is to determine sharp bounds for: (1) \( f(G) + f(\overline{G}) \) and (2) \( f(G) \cdot f(\overline{G}) \), as \( G \) ranges over the class \( \mathcal{G}(n) \), and characterize the extremal graphs. The Nordhaus-Gaddum type relations have received wide investigations. Recently, Aouchiche and Hansen published a survey paper on this subject, see [3].

Xu [25] obtained the Nordhaus-Gaddum results for the Steiner 2-diameter of graphs. In Section 3, we obtain the Nordhaus-Gaddum results for the Steiner \( k \)-diameter of graphs.

Theorem 1.8. Let \( G \in \mathcal{G}(n) \) be a connected graph, and \( \overline{G} \) be its connected complement. Let \( k \) be an integer with \( 3 \leq k \leq n \). Then

(i) \( 2k - 1 - x \leq \text{sdiam}_k(G) + \text{sdiam}_k(\overline{G}) \leq \max\{n + k - 1, 4k - 2\}; \)
(ii) \( \text{sdiam}_n(G) \cdot \text{sdiam}_n(\overline{G}) = (n - 1)^2, \)
where \( x = 0 \) if \( n \geq 2k - 2 \) and \( x = 1 \) if \( n < 2k - 2 \).
For $k = n, n-1, n-2, 3$, we improve the above Nordhaus-Gaddum results of Steiner $k$-diameter and obtain the following results.

**Observation 1.9.** Let $G \in \mathcal{G}(n)$ be a connected graph, and $\overline{G}$ be its connected complement. Let $k$ be an integer with $3 \leq k \leq n$. Then

(i) $s\text{diam}_n(G) + s\text{diam}_n(\overline{G}) = 2n - 2$;

(ii) $s\text{diam}_n(G) \cdot s\text{diam}_n(\overline{G}) = (n - 1)^2$.

Akiyama and Harary [1] characterized the graphs for which $G$ and $\overline{G}$ both have connectivity one.

**Lemma 1.10 ([1]).** Let $G$ be a graph with $n$ vertices. Then $\kappa(G) = \kappa(\overline{G}) = 1$ if and only if $G$ satisfies the following conditions.

(i) $\kappa(G) = 1$ and $\Delta(G) = n - 2$;

(ii) $\kappa(G) = 1$, $\Delta(G) \leq n - 3$ and $G$ has a cut vertex $v$ with pendant edge $e$ and pendant vertex $u$ such that $G - u$ contains a spanning complete bipartite subgraph.

By Lemma 1.10, we obtain the following result.

**Proposition 1.11.** Let $G \in \mathcal{G}(n)$ $(n \geq 5)$ be a connected graph with a connected complement $\overline{G}$. Then

(i) $2n - 4 \leq s\text{diam}_{n-1}(G) + s\text{diam}_{n-1}(\overline{G}) \leq 2n - 2$;

(ii) $(n - 2)^2 \leq s\text{diam}_{n-1}(G) \cdot s\text{diam}_{n-1}(\overline{G}) \leq (n - 1)^2$.

Moreover,

(a) $s\text{diam}_{n-1}(G) + s\text{diam}_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = 2n - 4$ or $s\text{diam}_{n-1}(G) \cdot s\text{diam}_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = (n - 2)^2$ if and only if both $G$ and $\overline{G}$ are 2-connected;

(b) $s\text{diam}_{n-1}(G) + s\text{diam}_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = 2n - 3$ or $s\text{diam}_{n-1}(G) \cdot s\text{diam}_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = (n - 1)(n - 2)$ if and only if $\lambda(G) = 1$ and $\overline{G}$ are 2-connected, or $\lambda(\overline{G}) = 1$ and $G$ are 2-connected.

(c) $s\text{diam}_{n-1}(G) + s\text{diam}_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = 2n - 2$ or $s\text{diam}_{n-1}(G) \cdot s\text{diam}_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = (n - 1)^2$ if and only if $G$ satisfies one of the following conditions.

• $\kappa(G) = 1$, $\Delta(G) = n - 2$;

• $\kappa(G) = 1$, $\Delta(G) \leq n - 3$ and $G$ has a cut vertex $v$ with pendant edge $e$ and pendant vertex $u$ such that $G - u$ contains a spanning complete bipartite subgraph.

**Proposition 1.12.** Let $G \in \mathcal{G}(n)$ $(n \geq 5)$ be a connected graph with a connected complement $\overline{G}$. If both $G$ and $\overline{G}$ contains at least two cut vertices, then

(i) $2n - 6 \leq s\text{diam}_{n-2}(G) + s\text{diam}_{n-2}(\overline{G}) \leq 2n - 2$;

(ii) $(n - 3)^2 \leq s\text{diam}_{n-2}(G) \cdot s\text{diam}_{n-2}(\overline{G}) \leq (n - 1)^2$.

Otherwise,

(iii) $2n - 6 \leq s\text{diam}_{n-2}(G) + s\text{diam}_{n-2}(\overline{G}) \leq 2n - 3$;

(iv) $(n - 3)^2 \leq s\text{diam}_{n-2}(G) \cdot s\text{diam}_{n-2}(\overline{G}) \leq (n - 1)(n - 2)$.

Moreover, the upper and lower bounds are sharp.
For Steiner 3-diameter, we improve the result in Theorem 1.8 and prove the following result in Section 3.

**Proposition 1.13.** Let $G \in \mathcal{G}(n)$ ($n \geq 10$) be a connected graph with a connected complement $\overline{G}$. Then

(i) $6 \leq \text{sdiams}_3(G) + \text{sdiams}_3(\overline{G}) \leq n + 2$;
(ii) $9 \leq \text{sdiams}_3(G) \cdot \text{sdiams}_3(\overline{G}) \leq 3(n - 1)$.

Moreover, the bounds are sharp.

2. Graphs with given Steiner 3-diameter

In this section, we characterize graphs with $\text{sdiams}_3(G) = 2, 3, n - 1$ and give the proofs of Theorems 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7.

The following observation is easily seen.

**Observation 2.1.** If $H$ is a spanning subgraph of $G$, then $\text{sdiams}_k(G) \leq \text{sdiams}_k(H)$.

When $G = T$ is a tree of order $n$, graphs attaining the upper bound of Proposition 1.2 can be characterized in the following, which will be used later.

**Proposition 2.2.** Let $k, n$ be two integers with $2 \leq k \leq n$, and let $T$ be a tree of order $n$. Then $\text{sdiams}_k(T) = n - 1$ if and only if $r \leq k$, where $r$ is the number of leaves in $T$.

**Proof.** Suppose $r \leq k$. Let $v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_r$ be all the leaves of $T$. Choose $S \subseteq V(T)$ and $|S| = k$ such that $v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_r \in S$. Then any $S$-Steiner tree must use all edges of $T$. Since $|E(T)| = n - 1$, it follows that $d_T(S) \geq |E(T)| = n - 1$ and hence $\text{sdiams}_k(T) \geq n - 1$. Combining this with Proposition 1.2, we have $\text{sdiams}_k(T) = n - 1$.

Conversely, suppose $\text{sdiams}_k(T) = n - 1$. If $s \geq k + 1$, then for any $S \subseteq V(G)$ with $|S| = k$, there exists a leaf $v$ in $T$ such that $v \not\in S$. Let $T' = T - v$. Then $T'$ is a $S$-Steiner tree and hence $d_T(S) \leq n - 2$. From the arbitrariness of $S$, we have $\text{sdiams}_k(T) \leq n - 2 < n - 1$, a contradiction. So $s \leq k$. \qed

From Proposition 1.2, we have $k - 1 \leq \text{sdiams}_k(G) \leq n - 1$. We now show a property of the graphs attaining the lower bound.

**Lemma 2.3.** Let $n, k$ be two integers with $2 \leq k \leq n$, and let $G$ be a connected graph of order $n$. If $\text{sdiams}_k(G) = k - 1$, then $0 \leq \Delta(\overline{G}) \leq k - 2$, namely, $n - k + 1 \leq \delta(G) \leq n - 1$.

**Proof.** Suppose $\Delta(\overline{G}) \geq k - 1$. Then there exists a vertex $u \in V(\overline{G})$ such that $d_{\overline{G}}(u) \geq k - 1$. Pick up $v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_{k - 1} \in N_{\overline{G}}(u)$. Let $S = \{u, v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_{k - 1}\}$. Since $uv_i \in E(\overline{G})$ $(1 \leq i \leq k - 1)$, it follows that $uv_i \not\in E(G)$ and hence $u$ is an isolated vertex in $G[S]$. Thus, any $S$-Steiner tree must use $k$ edges of $E(G)$, which implies that $d_G(S) \geq k$. Therefore, $\text{sdiams}_k(G) \geq k$, a contradiction. So $0 \leq \Delta(\overline{G}) \leq k - 2$, namely, $n - k + 1 \leq \delta(G) \leq n - 1$. \qed
Proof of Theorem 1.5. For Lemma 2.3, if \(s\text{diam}_3(G) = 2\), then \(0 \leq \Delta(\overline{G}) \leq 1\). Conversely, if \(0 \leq \Delta(\overline{G}) \leq 1\), then \(n-2 \leq \delta(G) \leq n-1\). Thus, \(G\) is a graph obtained from the complete graph of order \(n\) by deleting some independent edges. For any \(S = \{u, v, w\} \subseteq V(G)\), at least two elements in \(\{uv, vw, uw\}\) belong to \(E(G)\). Without loss of generality, let \(uv, vw \in E(G)\). It is clear that the tree \(T\) induced by the edges in \(\{uv, vw\}\) is an \(S\)-Steiner tree and hence \(d_G(S) \leq 2\). From the arbitrariness of \(S\), we have \(s\text{diam}_3(G) \leq 2\) and hence \(s\text{diam}_3(G) = 2\) by Proposition 1.2. \(\Box\)

Proof of Theorem 1.6. Suppose that \(G\) is a graph with \(s\text{diam}_3(G) = 3\). From Theorem 1.5, we have \(\Delta(\overline{G}) \geq 2\). It suffices to prove the following two claims.

Claim 1. \(\overline{G}\) does not contain a triple-star as its subgraph.

Assume, to the contrary, that \(\overline{G}\) contains a triple-star \(H_1\) as its subgraph. Choose \(S = \{u, v, w\}\). Then \(uv, uw, vw \in E(\overline{G})\) and hence \(uv, uw, vw \notin E(G)\). For any \(x \in V(G) - S\), one can see that \(xu \notin E(G)\) or \(xv \notin E(G)\) or \(xw \notin E(G)\). Observe that any \(S\)-Steiner tree \(T\) must occupy at least one vertex of \(V(G) - S\), say \(y\). Then \(yu \notin E(G)\) or \(yv \notin E(G)\) or \(yw \notin E(G)\). Without loss of generality, let \(yu \notin E(G)\). Therefore, the tree \(T\) must occupy at least one vertex of \(V(G) - \{u, v, w, y\}\). Thus the tree \(T\) contains at least 5 vertices in \(G\), which implies that \(d_G(S) \geq 4\) and hence \(s\text{diam}_3(G) \geq 4\), a contradiction. So \(\overline{G}\) does not contain \(H_1\) as its subgraph.

Claim 2. \(\overline{G}\) does not contain \(H_2\) as its subgraph.

Assume, to the contrary, that \(G\) contains \(H_2\) as its subgraph. Choose \(S = \{u, v, w\} \subseteq V(G)\). Since \(uv, vw \in E(\overline{G})\), it follows that \(uv, vw \notin E(G)\). It is clear that any \(S\)-Steiner tree \(T\) uses at least one vertex in \(V(G) - S\). For each \(x \in V(G) - S\), we have \(xu, xv, xw \in E(\overline{G})\) or \(xu, xv \in E(\overline{G})\) or \(xv, xw \in E(\overline{G})\) or \(xu, xw \in E(\overline{G})\) or \(xv \in E(\overline{G})\), that is, \(xu, xv, xw \notin E(G)\) or \(xu, xv \notin E(G)\) or \(xv, xw \notin E(G)\) or \(xu, xw \notin E(G)\) or \(xv \notin E(G)\). One can see that the tree \(T\) connecting \(S\) uses at least two vertices in \(V(G) - S\). Therefore, \(e(T) \geq 4\) and \(d_G(S) \geq 4\), and hence \(s\text{diam}_3(G) \geq 4\), a contradiction. So \(\overline{G}\) does not contain \(H_2\) as its subgraph.

From the above arguments, we know that the result holds.

Conversely, suppose that \(G\) is a connected graph such that \(\Delta(\overline{G}) \geq 2\) and \(\overline{G}\) does not contain both \(H_1\) and \(H_2\) as its subgraph. From the definition of \(s\text{diam}_3(G)\), it suffices to show that \(d_G(S) = 3\) for any \(S \subseteq V(G)\). Set \(S = \{u, v, w\}\). Then \(0 \leq |E(G[S])| \leq 3\).

If \(2 \leq |E(G[S])| \leq 3\), then there are two edges in \(G[S]\) belonging to \(E(G)\), say \(uv, vw\). Therefore, the tree \(T\) induced by the edges in \(\{uv, vw\}\) is an \(S\)-Steiner tree in \(G\), and hence \(d_G(S) = 2 < 3\), as desired.

Suppose \(|E(G[S])| = 0\). Then \(uv, vw, uw \notin E(G)\) and hence \(uv, vw, uw \in E(\overline{G})\). Because \(\overline{G}\) does not contain the subgraph \(H_1\) as its subgraph, there exists a vertex \(y \in V(G) - S\) such that \(yu, yv, yw \notin E(\overline{G})\), which implies
that and Observation 2.2 Let $S$ be an $S$-Steiner tree in $G$ and hence $d_G(S) \leq 3$, as desired.

Suppose $|E(G[S])| = 1$. Without loss of generality, let $uv \in E(G)$. Then $uv, vw \in E(\overline{G})$. Since $\overline{G}$ does not contain $H_2$ as its subgraph, there exists a vertex $x \in V(\overline{G} - S)$ such that $xu \in E(\overline{G})$ but $xv, xw \notin E(\overline{G})$, or $xw \in E(\overline{G})$ but $xu, xv \notin E(\overline{G})$. By symmetry, we only need to consider the former case. Then $xv, xw \in E(G)$. Combining this with $uv \in E(G)$, the tree $T$ induced by the edges in $\{xu, xw, uv\}$ is an $S$-Steiner tree in $G$, and hence $d_G(S) \leq 3$, as desired.

From the arbitrariness of $S$, we know that $sdiam_3(G) \leq 3$. Since $\Delta(\overline{G}) \geq 2$, it follows from Theorem 1.5 that $sdiam_3(G) = 3$.

We are now in a position to give the proof of Theorem 1.7.

**Lemma 2.4.** Let $G$ be a connected graph of order $n$ ($n \geq 5$). If $4 \leq c(G) \leq n$, then $sdiam_3(G) \leq n - 2$, where $c(G)$ is the circumference of the graph $G$.

**Proof.** If $c(G) = n$, then there is a Hamilton cycle $C_n$ in $G$. From Observations 1.1 and 2.1, we have $sdiam_3(G) \leq sdiam_3(C_n) = \left\lfloor \frac{3}{2}n \right\rfloor \leq n - 2$. Let $c(G) = t$ ($4 \leq t \leq n-1$). Then there exists a cycle of order $t$ in $G$, say $C_t = v_1v_2 \cdots v_{t+1}$. Let $G_1, G_2, \cdots, G_r$ be the connected components of $G - V(C_t)$.

Suppose $r \geq 4$. Clearly, each connected component $G_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$) contains a spanning tree $T_i$ (note that if $G_i$ is trivial, then $T_i$ is trivial). Since $G$ is connected, there is an edge $e_i$ such that one endpoint of $e_i$ belongs to $V(T_i)$ and the other endpoint belongs to $V(C_t)$. Furthermore, we choose one edge from the cycle $C_t$, say $e$, and delete it. Then the tree $T$ induced by the edges in $\bigcup_{i=1}^r E(T_i) \cup (\bigcup_{i=1}^r e_i) \cup (E(C_t) - e)$ is a spanning tree of $G$ with at least four leaves. From Proposition 2.2 and Observation 2.1, $sdiam_3(G) \leq sdiam_3(T) \leq n - 2$, as desired.

We now assume $r \leq 3$. It suffices to show that $d_G(S) \leq n - 2$ for any $S \subseteq V(G)$ with $|S| = 3$. We have the following four cases to consider. If $|S \cap V(C_t)| = 3$, then it follows from Observation 1.1 that $d_G(S) \leq sdiam_3(C_t) = \left\lfloor \frac{3}{2}t \right\rfloor \leq \frac{3}{2}(n-1) \leq n - 2$, as desired. If $|S \cap V(C_t)| = 2$, then there exists a vertex $x \in S$ such that $x \in V(G - V(C_t))$. Then $x$ must belong to some connected component in $G - V(C_t)$. Without loss of generality, let $x \in V(G_1)$, and let $S = \{x, v_i, v_j\}$ where $v_i, v_j \in V(C_t)$ ($1 \leq i \neq j \leq t$). Because $G_1$ is connected, $G_1$ contains a spanning tree, say $T_1$. Since $G$ is connected, we can find an edge $e_1$ with one endpoint belonging to $V(T_1)$ and the other, say $v_k$, belonging to $V(C_t)$ (note that $v_k, v_i$ or $v_k, v_j$ are not necessarily different).

Since $d\{v_i, v_j, v_k\} \leq sdiam_3(C_t) = \left\lfloor \frac{3}{2}t \right\rfloor$, we have $d_G(S) \leq d\{v_i, v_j, v_k\} + |E(T_1)| + 1 = d\{v_i, v_j, v_k\} + |V(T_1)| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{3}{2}t \right\rfloor + n - t \leq n - \frac{3}{2}t < n - 1$ and hence $d_G(S) \leq n - 2$, as desired.

Suppose $|S \cap V(C_t)| = 1$. Then there exist two vertices $x, y \in S$ such that $x, y \in V(G - V(C_t))$. Set $S = \{x, y, v_i\}$ where $v_i \in V(C_t)$ ($1 \leq i \leq t$). Thus,
x, y must belong to the same connected component of $G - V(C_t)$, or x, y belong to two different connected components. Consider the former case. Without loss of generality, let x, y ∈ V(G_1). Since G_1 is connected, it follows that G_1 contains a spanning tree, say T_1. Because G is connected, we can find an edge e_1 with one endpoint belonging to V(T_1) and the other, say v_j, belonging to V(C_t) (note that v_i and v_j are not necessarily different). Since $d_G(S) ≤ \lfloor \frac{1}{2}t \rfloor$, it follows that $d_G(S) ≤ d(G) + |E(T_1)| + 1 = d(G) + |V(T_1)| ≤ n - t + \lfloor \frac{1}{2}t \rfloor ≤ n - \lfloor \frac{1}{2}t \rfloor$. Since t ≥ 4, we have $d_G(S) ≤ n - 2$, as desired. Consider the latter case. Without loss of generality, let x ∈ V(G_1) and y ∈ V(G_2). Clearly, $G_i$ (i = 1, 2) contains a spanning tree $T_i$. We can find the edges e_1, e_2 with one endpoint belonging to V(T_1), V(T_2) and the other, say v_j, v_k, belonging to V(C_1), respectively (note that v_i, v_j, v_k are not necessarily different). Since $d(G) ≤ \text{sdiams}_3(C_1) = \lfloor \frac{1}{2}t \rfloor$, we have $d_G(S) ≤ d(G) + |E(T_1)| + 2 = d(G) + |V(T_1)| + |V(T_2)| ≤ \lfloor \frac{1}{2}t \rfloor + n - t ≤ n - \lfloor \frac{1}{2}t \rfloor$ and hence $d_G(S) ≤ n - 2$, as desired.

Suppose $|S ∩ V(C_t)| = 0$. Then $S \subseteq V(G - V(C_t))$. Let $S = \{x, y, z\}$. Thus, x, y, z belong to three different connected components, or x, y, z belong to two different connected components, or x, y, z must belong to one connected component. We only prove the first case, the other two cases can be proved similarly. Without loss of generality, let x ∈ V(G_1), y ∈ V(G_2) and z ∈ V(G_3).

For i = 1, 2, 3, G_i contains a spanning tree $T_i$. Since G is connected, we can find the edges e_1, e_2, e_3 with one endpoint belonging to V(T_1), V(T_2), V(T_3) and the other, say v_i, v_j, v_k, belonging to V(C_1), respectively (note that v_i, v_k, v_j are not necessarily different). Since $d(G) ≤ \text{sdiams}_3(C_1) = \lfloor \frac{1}{2}t \rfloor$, we have $d_G(S) ≤ d(G) + \sum_{i=1}^{3} |V(T_i)| + 3 = d(G) + \sum_{i=1}^{3} |V(T_i)| ≤ \lfloor \frac{1}{2}t \rfloor + n - t ≤ n - \lfloor \frac{1}{2}t \rfloor$ and hence $d_G(S) ≤ n - 2$, as desired.

From the above arguments, we conclude that $\text{sdiams}_3(G) ≤ n - 2$. The proof is now complete.

If T is a nontrivial tree and $S \subseteq V(T)$, where |S| ≥ 2, then there is a unique subtree $T_s$ of size $d(S)$ containing the vertices of S. We refer to such a tree as the tree generated by S.

Chartrand, Oellermann, Tian and Zou [8] obtained the following result.

Lemma 2.5 ([8]). If H is a subgraph of a graph G and v is a vertex of G, then $d(v, H)$ denotes the minimum distance from v to a vertex of H. Therefore,

$$d(S ∪ \{v\}) = d(S) + d(v, T_s).$$

Proof of Theorem 1.7. For n = 3, $\text{sdiams}_3(G) = n - 1 = 2$ if and only if $G = P_3 = T_{0,1,1}$ or $G = K_3 = \Delta_{0,0,0}$. For n = 4, $\text{sdiams}_3(G) = n - 1 = 3$ if and only if $G = P_4 = T_{0,1,2}$ or $G = \Delta_{0,0,1}$. We now assume n ≥ 5.

Suppose $G = T_{a,b,c}$, where 0 ≤ a ≤ b ≤ c and 1 ≤ b ≤ c and $a + b + c = n - 1$. Since there are at most three leaves in G, it follows from Proposition 2.2 that
sdiam_3(G) = n - 1. Suppose G = \Delta_{p,q,r}, where 0 \leq p \leq q \leq r and p + q + r = n - 3. From Proposition 1.2, we have sdiam_3(G) \leq n - 1. It suffices to show that sdiam_3(G) \geq n - 1. Choose the three leaves in T_{a,b,c}, say x, y, z, such that x \in V(P_a), y \in V(P_b) and z \in V(P_c). Let S' = \{x, z\} and S = \{x, y, z\}. From Lemma 2.5, d_G(S) = d_G(S' \cup \{y\}) = d_G(S') + d(y, T_x) = (b + c) + a = n - 1, and hence sdiam_3(G) = sdiam_3(T_{a,b,c}) = n - 1, as desired. Similarly, we can get sdiam_3(\Delta_{p,q,r}) = n - 1, as desired.

Conversely, suppose sdiam_3(G) = n - 1. If G is a tree, then it follows from Proposition 2.2 that G contains at most three leaves. Thus, G = T_{a,b,c}, where 0 \leq a \leq b \leq c and 1 \leq b \leq c and a + b + c = n - 1. Now, we consider the graph G containing cycles. Recall that c(G) is the circumference of the graph G. Obviously, 3 \leq c(G) \leq n. If 4 \leq c(G) \leq n, then it follows from Lemma 2.4 that sdiam_3(G) \leq n - 2, a contradiction. So we assume that there exist two triangles having two common vertices in G. Therefore, G contains \text{K}_4^- as its subgraph, where \text{K}_4^- is a graph obtained from a clique \text{K}_4 by deleting one edge. Now, we consider the two vertices of degree 3 in \text{K}_4^- . If the degree of each such vertex in \text{K}_4^- is larger than 4 in G, then G contains a spanning tree with four leaves. Again from Observation 2.1 and Proposition 1.2, sdiam_3(G) \leq sdiam_3(T) \leq n - 2, a contradiction. Then G contains the graph H as its subgraph, where H is a graph obtained from \text{K}_4^- and two paths by identifying one endvertex of each path and each vertex of degree 2 in \text{K}_4^- . One can also that sdiam_3(H) \leq n - 2 and hence sdiam_3(G) \leq sdiam_3(H) \leq n - 2, a contradiction. From the above arguments, we conclude that G only contains one triangle and hence G = \Delta_{a,b,c}.

The proof is complete.

3. Nordhaus-Gaddum results

The following proposition is a preparation of the proof of Theorem 1.8.

Proposition 3.1. Let G be a connected graph. If sdiam_k(G) \geq 2k, then sdiam_k(G) \leq k.

Proof. For any S \subseteq V(G) and |S| = k, if G[S] is not connected, then \overline{G}[S] is connected, and hence d_{\overline{G}}(S) = k - 1 < k. Suppose that G[S] is connected. Then we have the following claim.

Claim 1. There exists a vertex u \in V(G) - S such that |E_G[u,S]| = 0.

Assume, to the contrary, that |E_G[x,S]| \geq 1 for any x \in V(G) - S. For any S' \subseteq V(G) and |S'| = k, since G[S'] is connected and |E_G[x,S]| \geq 1 for any x \in S' - S, it follows that G[S \cup S'] is connected, and hence d_G(S') \leq 2k - 1. From the arbitrariness of S', we have sdiam_k(G) \leq 2k - 1, a contradiction.
From Claim 1, there exists a vertex \( u \in V(G) - S \) such that \( |E_{\overline{G}}[u, S]| = k \), and the tree induced by these \( k \) edges is an \( S \)-Steiner tree in \( \overline{G} \). So \( d_{\overline{G}}(S) = k \). From the arbitrariness of \( S \), we have \( sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \leq k \), as desired. 

**Proof of Theorem 1.8.** We first give the proof of the upper bounds. If \( sdiam_k(G) \geq 2k \), then it follows from Proposition 3.1 that \( sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \leq k \). Furthermore, since \( sdiam_k(G) \leq n - 1 \), we have \( sdiam_k(G) + sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \leq n + k - 1 \) and \( sdiam_k(G) \cdot sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \leq k(n - 1) \). By the same reason, if \( sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \geq 2k \), then \( sdiam_k(G) \leq k \), and hence \( sdiam_k(G) + sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \leq n + k - 1 \) and \( sdiam_k(G) \cdot sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \leq k(n - 1) \). We now assume that \( sdiam_k(G) \leq 2k - 1 \) and \( sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \leq 2k - 1 \). Then \( sdiam_k(G) + sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \leq 4k - 2 \), and hence \( sdiam_k(G) + sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \leq \max\{n + k - 1, 4k - 2\} \) and \( sdiam_k(G) \cdot sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \leq \max\{k(n - 1), (2k - 1)^2\} \).

Next, we find the lower bounds. From Proposition 1.2, since \( sdiam_k(G) \geq k - 1 \) and \( sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \geq k - 1 \), we have \( sdiam_k(G) + sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \geq 2k - 2 \) and \( sdiam_k(G) \cdot sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \geq (k - 1)^2 \). Since \( n \geq 2k - 2 \), we claim that \( sdiam_k(G) + sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \geq 2k - 1 \) and \( sdiam_k(G) \cdot sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \geq (k - 1)k \). Assume, to the contrary, that \( sdiam_k(G) + sdiam_k(\overline{G}) = 2k - 2 \) and \( sdiam_k(G) \cdot sdiam_k(\overline{G}) = (k - 1)^2 \). Then \( sdiam_k(G) = sdiam_k(\overline{G}) = k - 1 \). From Lemma 2.3, we have \( n - k + 1 \leq \delta(G) \leq n - 1 \) and \( 0 \leq \Delta(G) \leq k - 2 \), and hence \( n \leq 2k - 3 \), a contradiction. So \( sdiam_k(G) + sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \geq 2k - 1 \) and \( sdiam_k(G) \cdot sdiam_k(\overline{G}) \geq (k - 1)k \).

**Lemma 3.2.** Let \( G \) be a graph. Then \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) = n - 2 \) if and only if \( G \) is 2-connected.

**Proof.** Suppose that \( G \) is 2-connected. For any \( S \subseteq V(G) \) and \( |S| = n - 1 \), there exists a unique vertex \( V(G) - S \), say \( v \), such that \( G - v \) is connected, and hence \( G - v \) contains a spanning tree, which implies \( d_G(S) \leq n - 2 \). From the arbitrariness of \( S \), we have \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) \leq n - 2 \). From Proposition 1.2, \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) = n - 2 \).

Conversely, we suppose \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) = n - 2 \). If \( G \) is not 2-connected, then there exists a cut vertex in \( G \), say \( v \). Choose \( S = V(G) - v \). Then \( |S| = n - 1 \). Observe that any \( S \)-Steiner tree must use all the vertices of \( G \). Thus \( d_G(S) \geq n - 1 \), which contradicts \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) = n - 2 \). 

By using Proposition 3.1 and Lemma 3.2, we can prove Proposition 1.11.

**Proof of Proposition 1.11.** From Proposition 1.2, we have \( 2n - 4 \leq sdiam_{n-1}(G) + sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) \leq 2n - 2 \) and \( (n - 2)^2 \leq sdiam_{n-1}(G) \cdot sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) \leq (n - 1)^2 \). Clearly, \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) + sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = 2n - 4 \) or \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) \cdot sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = (n - 2)^2 \) if and only if \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) = sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = n - 2 \). From Lemma 3.2, \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) + sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = 2n - 4 \) or \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) \cdot sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = (n - 2)^2 \) if and only if both \( G \) and \( \overline{G} \) are 2-connected.
It is clear that \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) + sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = 2n - 3 \) or \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) \cdot sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = (n - 1)(n - 2) \) if and only if \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) = n - 2 \) and \( sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = n - 1 \), or \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) = n - 1 \) and \( sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = n - 2 \). Furthermore, \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) + sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = 2n - 2 \) or \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) \cdot sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = (n - 1)^2 \) if and only if \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) = sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = n - 1 \). From Proposition 1.10, \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) + sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = 2n - 2 \) or \( sdiam_{n-1}(G) \cdot sdiam_{n-1}(\overline{G}) = (n - 1)^2 \) if and only if \( G \) satisfies the following conditions.

- \( \kappa(G) = 1, \Delta(G) = n - 2 \);
- \( \kappa(G) = 1, \Delta(G) \leq n - 3 \) and \( G \) has a cut vertex \( v \) with pendant edge \( e \) and pendant vertex \( u \) such that \( G - u \) contains a spanning complete bipartite subgraph.

\( \square \)

**Proof of Proposition 1.12.** From Proposition 1.2, \( 2n - 6 \leq sdiam_{n-2}(G) + sdiam_{n-2}(\overline{G}) \leq 2n - 2 \) and \( (n - 3)^2 \leq sdiam_{n-2}(G) \cdot sdiam_{n-2}(\overline{G}) \leq (n - 1)^2 \). So the results follow for the case that both \( G \) and \( \overline{G} \) contain at least two cut vertices. From now on, we assume that \( G \) or \( \overline{G} \) contains only one cut vertex, or \( G \) or \( \overline{G} \) is 2-connected. Without loss of generality, we assume that \( G \) contains only one cut vertex or \( G \) is 2-connected. For any \( S \subseteq V(G) \) and \( |S| = n - 2 \), there exists a vertex \( v \in V(G) - S \) such that \( G - v \) is connected, and hence \( G - v \) contains a spanning tree, which implies \( d_G(S) \leq n - 2 \).

From the arbitrariness of \( S \), we have \( sdiam_{n-2}(G) \leq n - 2 \). From Proposition 1.2, we have \( sdiam_{n-2}(\overline{G}) \leq n - 1 \). So \( sdiam_{n-2}(G) + sdiam_{n-2}(\overline{G}) \leq 2n - 3 \) and \( sdiam_{n-2}(G) \cdot sdiam_{n-2}(\overline{G}) \leq (n - 1)(n - 2) \).

\( \square \)

To show the sharpness of the bounds in Proposition 1.12, we consider the following example.

**Example 3.3.** Let \( G = P_4 \). Then \( \overline{G} = P_4 \), \( sdiam_2(P_4) = sdiam_2(\overline{P}_4) = 3 \). Therefore, we have \( sdiam_2(P_4) + sdiam_2(\overline{P}_4) = 6 = 2n - 4 \) and \( sdiam_2(P_4) \cdot sdiam_2(\overline{P}_4) = 9 = (n - 1)^2 \), which implies that the upper bounds are sharp for the case both \( G \) and \( \overline{G} \) contain at least two cut vertices. Let \( S^* \) be a tree obtained from a star of order \( n - 2 \) and a path of length 2 by identifying the center of the star and a vertex of degree one in the path. Then \( S^* \) is a graph obtained from a clique of order \( n - 1 \) by deleting an edge \( uw \) and then adding an pendant edge \( vw \) at \( v \). Choose \( S = V(G) - \{u, w\} \). Then any \( S \)-Steiner tree uses all the vertices of \( V(G) \), and hence \( d_G(S) \geq n - 1 \). From the arbitrariness of \( S \), we have \( sdiam_{n-2}(G) \geq n - 1 \), and hence \( sdiam_{n-2}(\overline{G}) = n - 1 \), by Proposition 1.2. Choose \( S \subseteq V(\overline{G}) - w \) and \( |S| = n - 2 \). Then any \( S \)-Steiner tree uses \( n - 1 \) vertices of \( V(\overline{G}) \), and hence \( d_{\overline{G}}(S) \geq n - 2 \). From the arbitrariness of \( S \), we
have $sdiam_{n-2}(G) \geq n - 2$. One can easily check that $sdiam_{n-2}(G) \leq n - 2$. So $sdiam_{n-2}(G) = n - 2$, and hence $sdiam_{n-2}(G) + sdiam_{n-2}(G) = 2n - 3$ and $sdiam_{n-2}(G) \cdot sdiam_{n-2}(G) = (n - 1)(n - 2)$. This implies that the upper bounds in Proposition 1.12 are sharp. Let $G$ be a graph such that both $G$ and $\overline{G}$ are 3-connected. For any $S \subseteq V(G)$ and $|S| = n - 2$, there exist two vertices $u, v$ in $V(G) - S$ such that $G - \{u, v\}$ is connected, and hence $G - \{u, v\}$ contains a spanning tree, which implies $d_G(S) \leq n - 3$. From the arbitrariness of $S$, we have $sdiam_{n-2}(G) \leq n - 3$, and hence $sdiam_{n-2}(G) = n - 3$, by Proposition 1.2. Similarly, we have $sdiam_{n-2}(G) = n - 3$. Then $sdiam_{n-2}(G) + sdiam_{n-2}(\overline{G}) = 2n - 6$ and $sdiam_{n-2}(G) \cdot sdiam_{n-2}(\overline{G}) = (n - 3)^2$, which implies that the lower bounds in Proposition 1.12 are sharp.

**Proof of Proposition 1.13.** The upper bounds follow from Theorem 1.8. We now find the lower bounds of $sdiam_3(G) + sdiam_3(\overline{G})$ and $sdiam_3(G) \cdot sdiam_3(\overline{G})$. If $sdiam_3(G) + sdiam_3(\overline{G}) < 6$ or $sdiam_3(G) \cdot sdiam_3(\overline{G}) < 9$, then we have $sdiam_3(G) = 2$ or $sdiam_3(\overline{G}) = 2$. Without loss of generality, let $sdiam_3(G) = 2$. From Theorem 1.5, we have $0 \leq \Delta(\overline{G}) \leq 1$ and hence $\overline{G}$ is disconnected. Thus $sdiam_3(\overline{G}) = \infty$, which results in $sdiam_3(G) + sdiam_3(\overline{G}) = \infty$ and $sdiam_3(G) \cdot sdiam_3(\overline{G}) = \infty$, a contradiction. So $sdiam_3(G) + sdiam_3(\overline{G}) \geq 6$ and $sdiam_3(G) \cdot sdiam_3(\overline{G}) \geq 9$.

To show the sharpness of the bounds in Proposition 1.13, we consider the following example.

**Example 3.4.** One can check that $G = P_n$ is a sharp example for the upper bounds of this proposition. To show the sharpness of the lower bounds, we consider the following example. If $sdiam_3(G) + sdiam_3(\overline{G}) = 6$, then $sdiam_3(G) = sdiam_3(\overline{G}) = 3$. Let $G'$ be a graph of order $n - 4$, and let $a, b, c, d$ be a path. Let $G$ be the graph obtained from $G'$ and the path by adding edges between the vertex $a$ and all vertices of $G'$ and adding edges between the vertex $d$ and all vertices of $G'$; see Figure 4 (a). We now show that $sdiam_3(G) = sdiam_3(\overline{G}) = 3$. Choose $S = \{a, b, d\}$. Then it is easy to see that $d_G(S) \geq 3$ and hence $sdiam_3(G) \geq 3$. It suffices to prove that $d_G(S) \leq 3$ for any $S \subseteq V(G)$ with $|S| = 3$. Suppose $|S \cap V(G')| = 3$. Without loss of generality, let $S = \{x, y, z\}$. Then the tree $T$ induced by the edges in $\{xa, ya, za\}$ is an $S$-Steiner tree and hence $d_G(S) \leq 3$. Suppose $|S \cap V(G')| = 2$. Without loss of generality, let $x, y \in S \cap V(G')$. If $a \in S$, then the tree $T$ induced by the edges in $\{xa, ya\}$ is an $S$-Steiner tree, which implies $d_G(S) \leq 2$. If $b \in S$, then the tree $T$ induced by the edges in $\{xa, ab\}$ is an $S$-Steiner tree and hence $d_G(S) \leq 3$. Suppose $|S \cap V(G')| = 1$. Without loss of generality, let $x \in S \cap V(G')$. If $a, b \in S$, then the tree $T$ induced by the edges in $\{xa, ab\}$ is an $S$-Steiner tree and hence $d_G(S) \leq 2$. If $b, c \in S$, then the tree $T$ induced by the edges in $\{xb, cd\}$ is an $S$-Steiner tree and hence $d_G(S) \leq 3$. If $a, c \in S$, then the tree $T$ induced by the edges in $\{xa, bc\}$ is an $S$-Steiner tree, which
implies $d_G(S) \leq 3$. Suppose $|S \cap V(G')| = 0$. If $a, b, c \in S$, then the tree $T$ induced by the edges in $\{ab, bc\}$ is an $S$-Steiner tree and hence $d_G(S) \leq 2$. If $a, b, d \in S$, then the tree $T$ induced by the edges in $\{ab, bc, cd\}$ is an $S$-Steiner tree, which implies $d_G(S) \leq 3$. From the arbitrariness of $S$, we conclude that $sdiam_3(G) \leq 3$ and hence $sdiam_3(G) = 3$. Similarly, one can also check that $sdiam_3(G) = 3$.

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