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Uniquely dimensional graphs

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A set $W \subseteq V(G)$ is called a resolving set, if for each two distinct vertices $u, v \in V(G)$ there exists $w \in W$ such that $d(u, w) \neq d(v, w)$, where $d(x, y)$ is the distance between the vertices x and y . A resolving set for G with minimum cardinality is called a metric basis.

A graph with a unique metric basis is called a uniquely dimensional graph. In this paper, we study some properties of uniquely dimensional graphs.

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