Corruptible Graphs

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Given a graph G and a subset H of vertices of G, let $L := H$ and apply the following procedure as much as possible: If there exists $v \in V(G) \setminus L$ such that more than half of its neighbors are in L, add v of L (*i.e.*, $L := \cup v$). The set H is *corrupter* of G when the final set L is equal to $V(G)$. In this talk we see some properties of the minimum corrupter subsets of any graph G; particularly, we prove that each graph with n vertices has a minimum corrupter of size at most $(n+1)/2$.