



Additive Square Mean Labeling of Path Related Graphs

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Abstract - Let $G = (V,E)$ be a graph with p vertices and q edges. An additive square mean labeling of a Graph G with vertex set $V = \{0,1,2,\dots,n\}$ such that if each edge uv is assigned the label $f(uv) = \frac{f(u)^2 + f(v)^2}{2}$ if $f(u)^2 + f(v)^2$ is even and $f(uv) = \frac{f(u)^2 + f(v)^2 + 1}{2}$ if $f(u)^2 + f(v)^2$ is odd and the edge labels are distinct.

The graph that admits a additive square mean labeling is called a additive square mean graph (ASMG). In this paper, we proved that Path P_n , Comb $(P_n \odot K_1)$, Double sided Comb $(P_n \otimes 2K_1)$ and $P_n \otimes 2P_m$ are additive square mean graphs.

Key words : Additive square mean cordial labeling, Additive square mean cordial graph.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification 05C78.

1. Introduction :

A graph G is a finite non-empty set of objects called vertices together with a set of unordered pairs of distinct vertices of G which is called edges. Each pair $e = \{uv\}$ of vertices in E is called an edge or a line of G . In this paper , we proved that Path P_n , Comb $(P_n \odot K_1)$, Double sided Comb $(P_n \otimes 2K_1)$ and $P_n \otimes 2P_m$ are additive square mean graphs.

2. Preliminaries :

Let $G = (V,E)$ be a graph with p vertices and q edges. An additive square mean labeling of a Graph G with vertex set $V = \{0,1,2,\dots,n\}$ such that if each edge uv is assigned the label $f(uv) = \frac{f(u)^2 + f(v)^2}{2}$ if $f(u)^2 + f(v)^2$ is even and $f(uv) = \frac{f(u)^2 + f(v)^2 + 1}{2}$ if $f(u)^2 + f(v)^2$ is odd and the edge labels are distinct.

The graph that admits a additive square mean labeling is called a additive square mean graph (ASMCG). In this paper, we proved Path P_n , Comb $(P_n \odot K_1)$, Double sided Comb $(P_n \odot 2K_1)$ and $P_n \odot 2P_m$ are additive square mean graphs.

Definition 2.1 – Path

A graph with sequence of vertices $u_1, u_2 \dots u_n$ such that successive vertices are joined with an edge, P_n is a path of length $n-1$.

Definition 2.2 – Comb $(P_n \odot K_1)$

It is a graph obtained from a path P_n by joining a pendent vertex to each vertices of P_n , it is denoted by $P_n \odot K_1$

Definition 2.3 – Double sided Comb $(P_n \odot 2K_1)$

It is a graph obtained from a path P_n by joining two pendent vertex to each vertices of P_n , it is denoted by $P_n \odot 2K_1$

Definition 2.4 – $P_n \odot 2P_m$

It is a graph obtained from a path P_n by joining two paths of length m , that is P_m and it is denoted by $P_n \odot 2P_m$

3. Main results

Theorem 3.1

Path P_n is an additive square mean graph.

Proof

Let G be P_n

Let $V(G) = \{u_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and

$$E(G) = \{(u_i u_{i+1}) : 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\}$$

Define $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0,1,2 \dots n\}$

The vertex labeling are

$$f(u_i) = \{i, 0 \leq i \leq n - 1\}$$

The induced edge labeling are

$$f^*(u_i u_{i+1}) = \{i * (i - 1) + 1, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\}$$

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The induced edge labels are ranging from 1 to $(n-1)*(n-2)+1$

Hence, P_n is an additive square mean graph

For example, P_5 is an additive square mean graph as shown in figure 3.1.

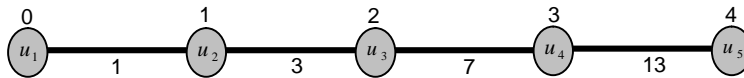


Figure 3.1

Theorem 3.2

$\text{Comb}(P_n \odot K_1)$ is an additive square mean graph.

Proof

Let G be $P_n \odot K_1$

Let $V(G) = \{u_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and $\{v_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$

$E(G) = \{(u_i u_{i+1}) : 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{(u_i v_i) : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$

Define $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$

The vertex labeling are

$f(u_i) = \{2(i-1) + 1, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and

$f(v_i) = \{2(i-1), 1 \leq i \leq n\}$

The induced edge labeling are

$f^*(u_i u_{i+1}) = \{(2i+1) * (2i-1) + 2, 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}$

and $f^*(v_i u_i) = \{(2i-1) * (2i-2) + 1, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$

The induced edge labels are ranging from 1 to $(2n-1)*(2n-2)+1$

Hence, $P_n \odot K_1$ is an additive square mean graph

For example, $P_5 \odot K_1$ is an additive square mean graph as shown in figure 3.2.

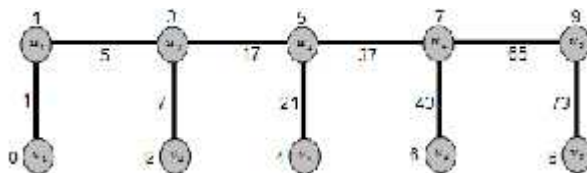


Figure 3.2

Theorem 3.3

Double sided Comb ($P_n \odot 2K_1$) is an additive square mean graph.

Proof

Let G be $P_n \odot 2K_1$

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_i : 1 \leq i \leq n \\ v_{1i} : 1 \leq i \leq n \\ v_{2i} : 1 \leq i \leq n \end{array} \right\} \text{ and}$$

$$E(G) = \{[(v_i v_{i+1}) : 1 \leq i \leq n - 1] \cup [(v_i v_{1i}) : 1 \leq i \leq n] \cup [(v_i v_{2i}) : 1 \leq i \leq n]\}$$

$$\text{Define } f : V(G) \rightarrow \{0,1,2 \dots 3n\}$$

The vertex labeling are

$$f(v_i) = \{3(i - 1) + 1, 1 \leq i \leq n\},$$

$$f(v_{1i}) = \{3(i - 1), 1 \leq i \leq n\} \text{ and}$$

$$f(v_{2i}) = \{3(i - 1) + 2, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$$

The induced edge labeling are

$$f^*(v_i v_{i+1}) = \{9((i - 1)^2 + 1) + 15(i - 1), 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\}$$

$$f^*(v_1 v_{1i}) = \{(i - 1) * (9(i - 1) + 3) + 1, \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n\}$$

$$f^*(v_1 v_{2i}) = \{9i(i - 1) + 3, \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n\}$$

The induced edge labels are ranging from 1 to $(3n-1)*(3n-2)+1$

Hence, $P_n \odot 2K_1$ is an additive square mean graph

For example, $P_4 \odot 2K_1$ is an additive square mean graph as shown in figure 3.3.

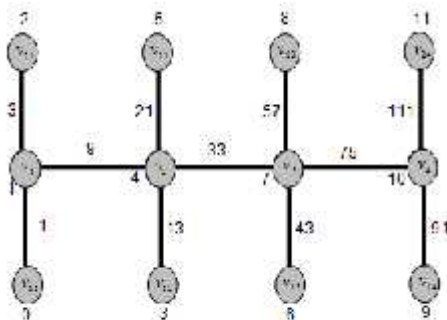


Figure 3.3

Theorem 3.4

$P_n \odot 2P_m$ is an additive square mean graph.

Proof

Let G be $P_n \odot 2P_m$

Let x be (m-1)

$$\text{Let } V(G) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_i : 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ v_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq x, \\ w_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq x \end{array} \right\} \text{ and}$$

$$E(G) \approx \{[(u_i u_{i+1}) : 1 \leq i \leq n - 1] \cup [(v_{ij} v_{i(j+1)}) : 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq x - 1] \cup [(w_{ij} w_{i(j+1)}) : 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq x - 1] \cup [(u_i v_{i1}) : 1 \leq i \leq n] \cup [(u_i w_{ix}) : 1 \leq i \leq n]\}$$

Define $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2 \dots (2x * n) + n\}$

The vertex labeling are

$$f(u_i) = \{(x * n) + (i - 1), 1 \leq i \leq n\}$$

$$f(w_{ij}) = \{(i - 1) * n + (j - 1), 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq x\}$$

$$f(v_{ij}) = \{(x * n) + n + [(j - 1) * n] + (i - 1), 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq x\}$$

The induced edge labeling are

$$f^*(u_i u_{i+1}) = \{[(x * n) + (i - 1)] * [(x * n) + i] + 1, 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\}$$

If n is odd,

$$f^*(w_{ij} w_{i(j+1)}) = \left\{ [(j - 1) * n + (i - 1)] * [(n * j) + (i - 1)] + \frac{n^2 + 1}{2}, 1 \leq i \leq n, i \leq j \leq x - 1 \right\}$$

$$f^*(w_{ix} u_i) = \left\{ [(x - 1) * n + (i - 1)] * [(n * x) + (i - 1)] + \frac{n^2 + 1}{2}, 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}$$

$$f^*(v_{ij} v_{i(j+1)}) = \left\{ [(x * n + n) + (j - 1) * n + (i - 1)] * [(x * n + n) + (n * j) + (i - 1)] + \frac{n^2 + 1}{2}, 1 \leq i \leq n, i \leq j \leq x - 1 \right\}$$

$$f^*(u_i v_{i1}) = \left\{ [x * n + (i - 1)] * [(n * x + n) + (i - 1)] + \frac{n^2 + 1}{2}, 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}$$

If n is even,

$$f^*(w_{ij}w_{i(j+1)}) = \left\{ [(j-1) * n + (i-1)] * [(n * j) + (i-1)] + \frac{n^2}{2}, 1 \leq i \leq n, i \leq j \leq x-1 \right\}$$

$$f^*(w_{ix}u_i) = \left\{ [(x-1) * n + (i-1)] * [(n * x) + (i-1)] + \frac{n^2}{2}, 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}$$

$$f^*(v_{ij}v_{i(j+1)}) = \left\{ [(x * n + n) + (j-1) * n + (i-1)] * [(x * n + n) + (n * j) + (i-1)] + \frac{n^2}{2}, 1 \leq i \leq n, i \leq j \leq x-1 \right\}$$

$$f^*(u_iv_{i1}) = \left\{ [x * n + (i-1)] * [(n * x + n) + (i-1)] + \frac{n^2}{2}, 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}$$

The induced edge labels are ranging from 1 to

$$[(2x * n) + n - 1] * [(2x * n) + n - 1] + \frac{n^2}{2}, \text{ if } n \text{ is even}$$

$$[(2x * n) + n - 1] * [(2x * n) + n - 1] + \frac{n^2+1}{2}, \text{ if } n \text{ is odd}$$

Hence, $P_n \Theta 2P_m$ is an additive square mean graph.

For example, $P_4 \Theta 2P_3$ is an additive square mean graph as shown in figure 3.4.

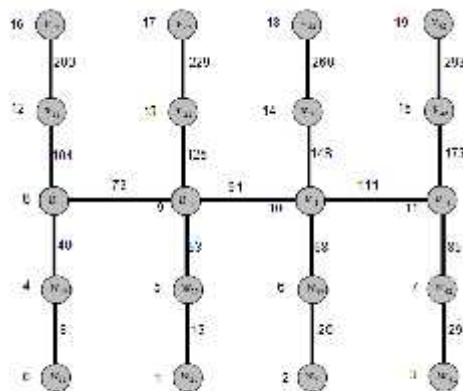


Figure 3.4.

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