

EDGE – Even Graceful Labeling on Circulant Graphs

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Abstract

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple, finite undirected and connected graph. A graph $G = (V, E)$ be a graph with order p and size q . G admits an Edge – even graceful labeling if there exists a bijection f from E to $\{2, 4, 6, \dots, 2q-2\}$ so that the induced mapping f^+ from V to $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 2q-1\}$ given by

$$f^+(X) = \sum f\{XY / xy \in E\} \pmod{2q}$$

In this paper we have constructed an Edge – even graceful labeling on circulant graphs with generating sets $(1, 2)$, $(1, 2, 3)$ and $(1, 2, 3, 4)$ for odd n , $n \in \mathbb{I}$.

Keywords

Labeling, Graceful labeling, Even graceful labeling, Edge graceful labeling, Edge- even graceful labeling, Circulant graph.

I. INTRODUCTION

The study of graceful graphs and graceful labeling methods were introduced by Rosa in 1967. S.Lo introduced edge – graceful labeling and A.Solairaju and K.Chitra introduced a new type of labeling of a graph G with q edges called an Edge – odd graceful labeling Gayathri introduced Even – edge graceful labeling if there is a bijection f from the edge of the graph to the set $\{2, 4, 6, \dots, 2q-2\}$ such that vertex is assigned the sum of all the edges incident to it $\pmod{2q}$ and the resulting vertex are distinct reference [5] and [8].

In this paper, we considered the problem of labeling the edges and the vertices in such a way that the labeling of the edges and the vertices should be distinct integers.

We have constructed an Edge – even graceful labeling for circulant graphs .

II Main Results :

Edge – Even Graceful Labeling on Circulant Graphs.

Theorem 2.1:

For odd $n \geq 5$, the circulant graph, $G = C_n(1, 2)$ admits edge –even graceful labeling

Here $(1, 2)$ are the generators of G .

Proof :

Let $G = C_n(1, 2)$ be the 4- regular graph with $n \geq 5$. Let $V(G) = \{V_i / i=0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$. Here $q=2n$.

Define the mapping as follows $f : E(G) \rightarrow \{2, 4, \dots, 2q-1\}$ by

$$f(V_i V_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 2i+2 & \text{for } i = 0, 2, \dots, n-1 \\ n+2i-3 & \text{for } i = 1, 3, \dots, n-2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+2}) = n+2i+7 \quad \text{for } i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$$

It can be verified that the edge label under the labeling f is a bijection from the set $E(C_n(1, 2))$ onto the set $\{2, 4, 6, \dots, (2n)-1\}$.

For every vertex $v \in V(G)$, the vertex-weight $f^+(v)$ of $C_n(1, 2)$ are defined as follows.

Case(i) : For $i = 0, 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_0)} f(e) &= 2i+2+n+2i+7+n+2i+7+n+2i-3. \\ &= 2+n+7+n+2(n)+7+n+2(n-3)-3. \\ &= 7n+7. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(v_0) = 42.$$

For $i = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_1)} f(e) &= n+2i-3+n+2i+7+n+2i+7+2i+2. \\ &= n+2-3+n+2+7+n+2(n-4)+7+2(n-2)+2. \\ &= 7n+5. \\ f(v_1) &= 40. \end{aligned}$$

Case(ii) For $i = 2, 4, 6, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_2)} f(e) &= 2i+2+n+2i+7+n+2i+7+n+2i-3 \\ &= 2i+2+n+2i+7+n+2(i)+7+n+2(i-3)-3. \\ &= 3n+8i+7. \end{aligned}$$

Case(iii) For $i = 3, 5, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_3)} f(e) &= n+2i-3+n+2i+7+n+2i+7+2i+2. \\ &= n+2i-3+n+2i+7+n+2i+7+2(i-3)+2. \\ &= 3n+8i+7. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we obtained that the sum of the values assigned to all the edges incident to a given vertex $v \in V(G)$ are all distinct integers.

Thus, the vertex – weight induced f^+ from V to $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 2n-1\}$ admits an edge – even graceful labeling.

Theorem 2.2:

For odd $n \geq 7$, the circulant graph $G = C_n(1, 2, 3)$ admits an edge – even graceful labeling.

Here $(1, 2, 3)$ are the generators of G .

Proof :

Let $G = C_n(1, 2, 3)$ be the 6- regular graph with $n \geq 7$.

Let $V(G) = \{V_i / i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$. Here $q = 3n$.

Define the function .

$$f(V_i V_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 2i+2 & \text{for } i = 0, 2, \dots, n-1 \\ n-5+2i & \text{for } i = 1, 3, \dots, n-2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+2}) = \begin{cases} 3n-5+2i & \text{for } i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \\ 4n+i+14 & \text{for } i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+3}) = 4n+2i \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

It can be verified that the edge label under the labeling f is a bijection from the set $E(C_n(1, 2, 3))$ onto the set $\{2, 4, 6, \dots, (3n)-1\}$.

For every vertex $v \in V(G)$ the vertex –weight $f^+(v)$ of $C_n(1, 2, 3)$ are defined as follows

Case(i) For $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$

For $i = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_0)} f(e) &= 2i+2+3n- \\ &5+2i+4n+i+14+4n+i+14+3n-5+2i+n-5+2i. \\ &= 2+3n-5+4n+14+4n+(n-5)+14+3n- \\ &5+2(n-4)+n-5+2(n-3). \\ &= 20n-4. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(v_0) = 136.$$

For $i = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_1)} f(e) &= n-5+2i+3n- \\ &5+2i+4n+2i+4n+i+14+3n-5+2i+2i+2 \\ &= n-5+2+3n- \\ &5+2+4n+2+4n+(n+1)+14+3n-5+ \\ &2(n)+2(-n)+2. \\ &= 16n+8. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(v_1) = 120.$$

For $i = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_2)} f(e) &= 2i+2+3n-5+2i+4n+2i+4n+2i+3n- \\ &5+2i+2i+2. \\ &= 4+2+3n-5+4+4n+4+4n+2(n-2)+3n- \\ &5+2(n-3)+2(-2)+2. \\ &= 18n-8. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(v_2) = 118.$$

For $i = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_3)} f(e) &= n-5+2i+3n-5+2i+4n+2i+4n+2i+3n- \\ &5+2i+2i+2 \\ &= n-5+6+3n-5+6+4n+6+4n+2(n-3)+3n- \\ &5+2(n-4)+6+2. \\ &= 19n-3. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(v_3) = 130.$$

Case(ii) For $i = 4, 6, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_4)} f(e) &= 2i+2+3n-5+2i+4n+2i+4n+2i+3n- \\ &5+2i+n-5+2i \\ &= 2i+2+3n-5+2i+4n+2i+4n+i+2(i-1)+3n-5+ \end{aligned}$$

$$2(i-2)+n-5+2(i-3).$$

$$= 15n+12i-25.$$

Case(iii) For $i= 5,7,\dots$

$$\sum_{\epsilon \in N(v_i)} f(\epsilon) = n-5+2i+3n-5+2i+4n+2i+4n+2i+3n-5+2i+2i+2$$

$$= n-5+2i+3n-5+2i+4n+2i+4n+2(i-1)+3n-5+2(i-2)+2(i-3)+2.$$

$$= 15n+12i-25.$$

Thus , we obtained that the sum of the values – assigned to all the edges incident to a given vertex $v \in V(G)$ are all distinct integers.

Thus, the vertex – weight induced f^+ from V to $\{0,1,2,\dots,3n-1\}$ admits an edge – even graceful labeling .

Theorem 2.3:

For odd $n \geq 9$, the circulant graph $G = C_n(1,2,3,4)$ admits an edge – even graceful labeling .

Here $(1,2,3,4)$ are the generators of G .

Proof :

Let $G = C_n(1,2,3,4)$ be the 8- regular graph with $n \geq 9$.

Let $V(G) = \{V_i / i = 0,1,\dots,n-1\}$. Here $q = 4n$. Define the function f as follows:

$$f(V_i V_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 2i+2 & \text{for } i = 0,2,\dots,n-1 \\ n+2i-7 & \text{for } i = 1,3,5,\dots,n-2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+2}) = n+2i+11 \quad \text{for } i = 0,1,2,\dots,n-1$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+3}) = 3n+2i+11 \quad \text{for } i = 0,1,2,\dots,n-1$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+4}) = 5n+2i+11 \quad \text{for } i = 0,1,2,\dots,n-1$$

It can be verified that the edge label under the labeling f is a bijection from the set $E(C_n(1,2,3,4))$ onto the set $\{2,4,6,\dots,(4n)-1\}$.

For every vertex $v \in V(G)$ the vertex –weight $f^+(v)$ of $C_n(1,2,3,4)$ is defined as follows

Case(i) For $i = 0,1,2,3$

For $i = 0$

$$\sum_{\epsilon \in N(v_0)} f(\epsilon) =$$

$$2i+2+n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+n+2i+11+n+2i-7.$$

$$= 2+n+11+3n+11+5n+11+5n+2(n-2)+11+3n+2(n-3)+11$$

$$+n+2(n-4)+11+n+2(n)-7.$$

$$= 27n+41.$$

$$f(v_0) = 284.$$

For $i = 1$

$$\sum_{\epsilon \in N(v_1)} f(\epsilon) = n+2i-$$

$$7+n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+n+2i+11+2i+2.$$

$$= n+2-7+n+2+11+3n+2+11+5n+2+11+5n+2(n-6)+11+3n+2(n-5)+11+n+2(n-4)+11+2(n)+2.$$

$$= 27n+39.$$

$$f(v_1) = 282.$$

For $i = 2$

$$\sum_{\epsilon \in N(v_2)} f(\epsilon) =$$

$$2i+2+n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+n+2i+11+n+2i-7.$$

$$= 4+2+n+4+11+3n+4+11+5n+4+11+5n+2(n-7)+11+3n+2(n-6)+11+n+2(n-5)+11+n+2(n-2)-7.$$

$$= 27n+37.$$

$$f(v_2) = 280.$$

For $i = 3$

$$\sum_{\epsilon \in N(v_3)} f(\epsilon) = n+2i-$$

$$7+n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+n+2i+11+2i+2.$$

$$= n+6-7+n+6+11+3n+6+11+5n+6+11+5n+2(n-9)+11+3n+2(n-8)+11+n+2(n-7)+11+2(n-1)+2.$$

$$= 27n+35.$$

$$f(v_3) = 278.$$

Case(ii) : For $i = 4,6,\dots,n-2$

$$\sum_{\epsilon \in N(v_i)} f(\epsilon) =$$

$$2i+2+n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+n+2i+11+n+2i-7.$$

$$= 2i+2+n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+5n+2(i-4)+11+3n+2(i-3)+11+n+2(i-2)+11+n+2(i-1)-7.$$

$$= 19n+16i+41.$$

Case(iii) :For $i = 3, 5, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_i)} f(e) &= n+2i- \\ &7+n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+n \\ &\quad +2i+11+2i+2. \\ &= n+2i- \\ &7+n+2i+11+3n+2i+11+5n+2i+11+5n+2(i-4) \\ &\quad +11+3n+2(i-3)+11+n+2(i-1)+2. \\ &= 19n+16i+41. \end{aligned}$$

Thus , we obtained that the sum of the values – assigned to all the edges incident to a given vertex $v \in V(G)$ are all distinct integers.

Thus the vertex – weight induced f^+ from V to $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 4n-1\}$ admits an edge – even graceful labeling .

Conclusion:

In this paper , we obtained an Edge – Even graceful labeling on circulant graphs with generating sets $(1,2), (1,2,3)$ and $(1,2,3,4)$. In future , we proposed to extend the study for circulant graphs with higher order generating sets.

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