

Some Results on 2-odd Labeling of Graphs

P. Abirami, A. Parthiban, N. Srinivasan



Abstract: A graph G is said to be a 2-odd graph if the vertices of G can be labelled with integers (necessarily distinct) such that for any two vertices which are adjacent, then the modulus difference of their labels is either an odd integer or exactly 2. In this paper, we investigate 2-odd labeling of some classes of graphs.

Keywords: Distance Graphs, 2-odd Graphs.

I. INTRODUCTION

All graphs discussed in this article are connected, simple, non-trivial, finite, and undirected. By $G(V, E)$, or simply G , we mean a graph G whose vertex set is V and edge set is E . According to J. D. Laison et al. [2] a graph G is 2-odd if there exists a one-to-one labeling $h: V(G) \rightarrow Z$ ("the set of all integers") such that for any two vertices u and v which are adjacent, the integer $|h(u) - h(v)|$ is either exactly 2 or an odd integer. They also defined that $h(uv) = |h(u) - h(v)|$ and called h a 2-odd labeling of G . So G is a 2-odd graph if and only if there exists a 2-odd labeling of G . One can notice that in a 2-odd labeling, the vertex labels of G are distinct, but the edge labels are not so. Moreover, by this definition, $h(uv)$ may still be either 2 or odd if uv is not an edge of G . The stronger version of 2-odd labeling is known as a prime distance labeling of graphs. For a detailed study on prime distance graphs one can refer to [4, 5, 6, 7, and 8]. In this present paper, we investigate 2-odd labeling of certain classes of graphs.

Note 1:

A 2-odd labeling of a graph G is not unique.

Example 1:

A path P_n can be labeled with $2, 4, \dots, 2n$ or $3, 6, \dots, 3n$.

II. MAIN RESULTS

In this section, we establish 2-odd labeling of some graphs such as wheel graph, fan graph, generalized butterfly graph, the line graph of sunlet graph, and shell graph.

Lemma 1.

If a graph G has a subgraph that does not admit a 2-odd labeling then G cannot have a 2-odd labeling.

One can note that the Lemma 1 clearly holds since if G has a 2-odd labeling then this will yield a 2-odd labeling for any subgraph of G .

Definition 1: [5]

The wheel graph $W_n = C_{n-1} \wedge K_1$ is a graph with n vertices ($n \geq 4$), formed by joining the central vertex K_1 to all the vertices of C_{n-1} .

Theorem 1:

The wheel graph W_n admits a 2-odd labeling for all $n \geq 4$.

Proof.

Let W_n be the given wheel graph on $n \geq 4$ vertices. It is clear to see that there are $n - 1$ vertices on the rim, namely v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n and the central vertex, say v_0 . Now define an injective function $f: V(W_n) \rightarrow Z$ as follows: without loss of generality, let $f(v_0) = 1$, $f(v_1) = 3$, $f(v_2) = 4$, and $f(v_i) = f(v_{i-1}) + 2$ for $3 \leq i \leq n$. An easy check shows that f is the required 2-odd labeling of W_n as $|f(v_0) - f(v_i)|$ are all odd numbers for $3 \leq i \leq n$, $|f(v_0) - f(v_1)| = 2$, $|f(v_0) - f(v_2)| = 3$, $|f(v_i) - f(v_{i+1})| = 2$ for $2 \leq i \leq n - 1$, and $|f(v_n) - f(v_1)|$ is an odd integer.

Definition 2: [5]

A fan graph $F_{(1,n)}$ is defined as the graph $K_1 \wedge P_n$, where K_1 is the empty graph on one vertex and P_n is a path on n vertices.

Theorem 2:

The fan graph $F_{(1,n)}$ admits a 2-odd labeling for any $n \geq 1$.

Proof.

Let $F_{(1,n)}$ be the given fan graph on $n \geq 1$ vertices. We label the vertex K_1 as v_0 and vertices of a path P_n as v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n . One can note that $|F_{(1,n)}| = n + 1$. Now define an injective labeling $h: V(F_{(1,n)}) \rightarrow Z$ as follows: without loss of generality, let $h(v_0) = 1$ and $h(v_i) = 2i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. An easy check shows that h is the desired 2-odd labeling of $F_{(1,n)}$.

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* Correspondence Author

P. Abirami, Research Scholar, Department of Mathematics, St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, Avadi, Chennai-600 054, Tamil Nadu, India. Email: sriabi1@yahoo.co.in

Dr. A. Parthiban*, Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, School of Chemical Engineering and Physical Sciences, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara-144 411, Punjab, India. Email: mathparthi@gmail.com

Dr. N. Srinivasan, Professor and Head, Department of Mathematics, St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, Avadi, Chennai-600 054, Tamil Nadu, India. Email: sri24455@yahoo.com

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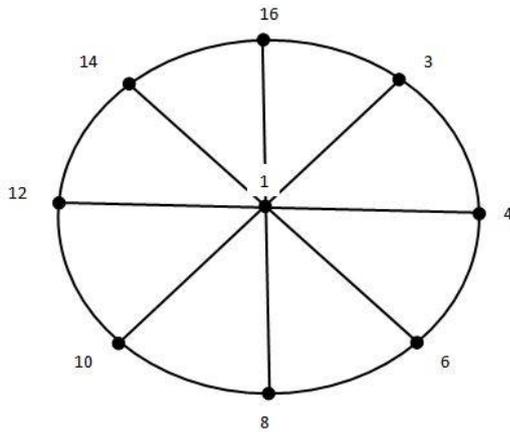


Fig. 1. A 2-odd labeling of W_9

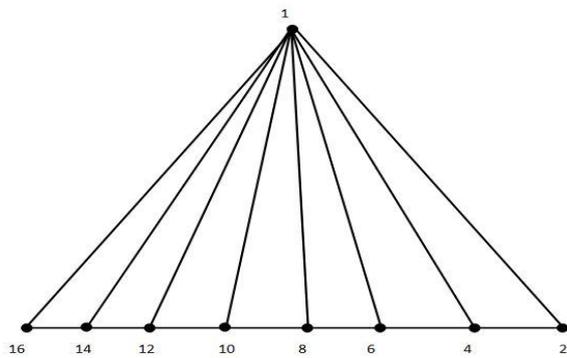


Fig. 2. A 2-odd labeling of $F_{(1,8)}$

Definition 3: [1]

The generalized butterfly graph, denoted by BF_n , is a graph formed by adjoining vertices to every wing with the assumption that “sum of inserting vertices to every wing are same.”

Theorem 3:

The generalized butterfly graph BF_n is a 2-odd graph for $n \geq 3$.

Proof.

Let $BF_n, n \geq 3$ be the given generalized butterfly graph. One can notice that $|V(BF_n)| = 2n + 1$ and $|E(BF_n)| = 4n - 2$. Let $V(BF_n)$ be $\{v_i : i = 1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$ and $E(BF_n)$ be $\{(v_i, v_{i+1}) : i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1, n + 1, \dots, 2n - 1\} \cup \{(v_0, v_i) : i = 1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$. We label the apex vertex as v_0 , the vertices on right wing as v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n , and the vertices on left wing as $v_{n+1}, v_{n+2}, \dots, v_{2n}$. Define a one-one labeling $h: V(BF_n) \rightarrow Z$ as follows: without loss of generality, let $h(v_0) = 2m + 1$, for any $m \in N$ and $h(v_i) = 2i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2n$. One can easily see that h is the required 2-odd labeling of BF_n .

Definition 4: [9]

The sunlet graph S_n is a graph on $2n$ vertices obtained by attaching n -pendant edges to the cycle C_n .

Definition 5: [9]

The line graph of a graph G , denoted by $L(G)$, is a graph whose vertices are the edges of G , and if $uv \in E(G)$ then $uv \in E(L(G))$ if u and v share a vertex in G .

Theorem 4:

The line graph of a sunlet graph $L(S_n)$ is a 2-odd graph for $n \geq 3$.

Proof.

Let $S_n, n \geq 3$ be the given sunlet graph on $2n$ vertices. Obtain the line graph of a sunlet graph $L(S_n)$ whose vertex set is defined as $V(L(S_n)) = V_1 \cup V_2$ where $V_1 = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ and $V_2 = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$. Now define a one-to-one labeling $h: V(L(S_n)) \rightarrow Z$ as follows: without loss of generality, let $h(v_i) = 2i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$, $h(v_n) = -1$, $h(u_i) = 2(i - 1) + 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$, and $h(u_n) = h(u_{n-1}) + 3$. One can see that h is the required 2-odd labeling of $L(S_n)$.

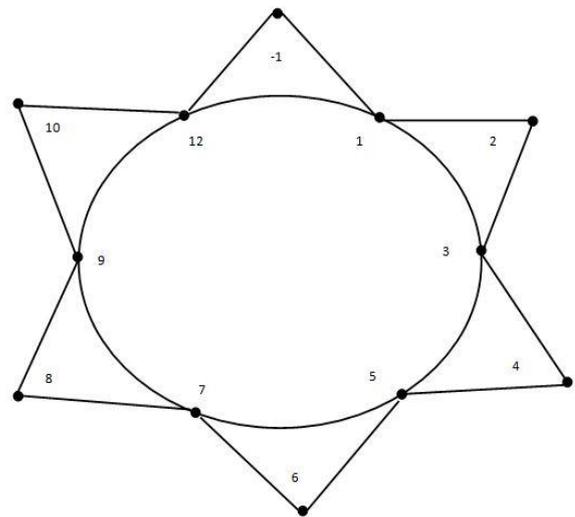


Fig. 3. A 2-odd labeling of $L(S_6)$

Definition 6: [3]

A shell graph $C(n, n - 3)$ is defined as a cycle C_n with $(n - 3)$ chords sharing a common end vertex called the apex.

Theorem 5:

The shell graph $C(n, n - 3)$ permits a 2-odd labeling for all $n \geq 4$.

Proof.

Let $C(n, n - 3)$ be the given shell graph with $n \geq 4$. We label the vertices of $C(n, n - 3)$ as v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n and let v_1 be the apex vertex. Define an injective labeling $h: V(C(n, n - 3)) \rightarrow Z$ as follows: without loss of generality, let $h(v_1) = 1$ and $h(v_i) = 2h(v_{i-1})$ for $2 \leq i \leq n$. Clearly h is the required 2-odd labeling of $C(n, n - 3)$.

AUTHORS PROFILE

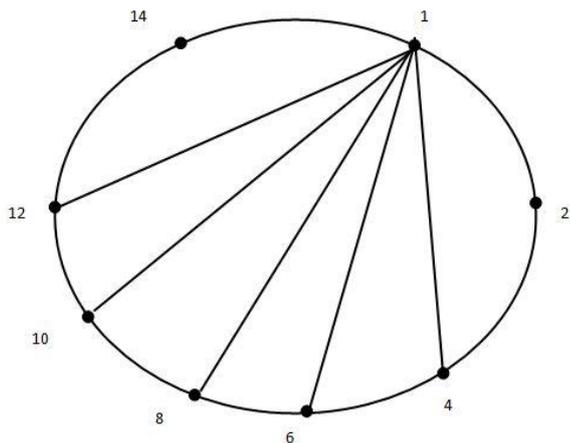


Fig. 4. A 2-odd labeling of $C(8, 5)$

III. CONCLUSION

The 2-odd labeling of various classes of graphs such as wheel graph, fan graph, generalized butterfly graph, line graph of sunlet graph, and shell graph are established. Investigating 2-odd labeling of other classes of graphs is still open and this is for future work. One can also explore the exclusive applications of 2-odd labeling in real life problems.

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Dr. A. Parthiban, born on June 03, 1988. He is working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics, School of Chemical Engineering and Physical Sciences, Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India. He did his Under graduation, Post graduation, and Master of Philosophy at Loyola College, Chennai. He pursued his Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) at Madras Christian College, Chennai under the supervision of Prof. N. Gnanamalar David. He has also qualified SET. He is the awardee of UGC-SRF/JRF (RGNF) during 2015-2018. He has worked as JRF in a NBHM research project at Velammal Engineering College, Chennai during 2011-2013. His area of specialization is graph theory and his research area includes graph labeling, graph coloring, equitable power domination, algebraic graph theory etc. He has more than 25 publications in reputed journals/conference proceedings (SCIE/Scopus/UGC-CARE/Peer-reviewed). He has attended various international and national conferences/workshops across the world. He has supervised 2 PG and 3 UG students and currently supervising 4 Ph.D. scholars and 2 PG students.



P. Abirami, born on Nov 19th 1986. She is a research scholar and pursuing her Ph.D. under the supervision of Prof. N. Srinivasan at the Department of Mathematics, St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai. She did her M.Phil in St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai. She has completed her Post Graduation and Under Graduation in Shanmuga Industries Arts and Science College, Thiruvannamalai. Her area of research is graph labeling.



Prof. N. Srinivasan, is the head of the Department of Mathematics, St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai. His area of research includes graph theory. He has a very good number of research publications in reputed journals and conference proceedings.