

Edge-odd Gracefulness of Product of P_2 and C_n

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ABSTRACT

A (p, q) connected graph is edge-odd graceful graph if there exists an injective map $f: E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, \dots, 2q-1\}$ so that induced map $f_+: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, (2k-1)\}$ defined by $f_+(x) \equiv \sum f(x, y) \pmod{2k}$, where the vertex x is incident with other vertex y and $k = \max \{p, q\}$ makes all the edges distinct and odd. In this article, the Edge- odd gracefulness of strong product of P_2 and C_n is obtained.

Key words: , Graceful Graphs, Edge-odd graceful labeling, Edge-odd Graceful Graph

1. INTRODUCTION

A.Solairaju and K.Chitra [2009] obtained edge-odd graceful labeling of some graphs related to paths. A. Solairaju et.al. [2009, 2010] proved that the square $2-nC_4$, $3-nC_4$, $4-nC_4$ are edge -odd graceful.

Section-2: Edge-odd graceful labeling of strong product of $P_2 \boxtimes C_n$

Definition 2.1: Graceful Graph: A function f of a graph G is called a graceful labeling with m edges, if f is an injection from the vertex set of G to the set $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, m\}$ such that when each edge uv is assigned the label $|f(u) - f(v)|$ and the resulting edge labels are distinct. Then the graph G is graceful.

Definition 2.2: Edge-odd graceful graph: A (p, q) connected graph is edge-odd graceful graph if there exists an injective map $f: E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, \dots, 2q-1\}$ so that induced map $f_+: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, (2k-1)\}$ defined by $f_+(x) \equiv \sum f(x, y) \pmod{2k}$, where the vertex x is incident with other vertex y and $k = \max \{p, q\}$ makes all the edges distinct and odd. Hence the graph G is edge- odd graceful.

Theorem 2.1: The strong product of $P_2 \boxtimes C_n$ is edge-odd graceful.

Proof: The strong product of the path P_2 and the circuit C_n is given and the arbitrary labelings for vertices and edges for $P_2 \boxtimes C_n$ are mentioned below.

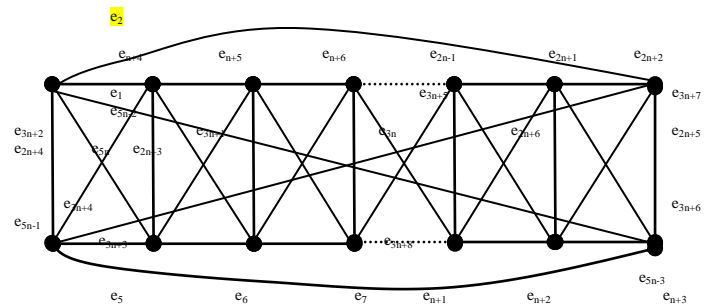


Figure 1: Edge-odd graceful Graph of $P_2 \boxtimes C_n$

To find edge-odd graceful, define by $f: E(P_2 \boxtimes C_n) \rightarrow \{1, 3, \dots, 2q-1\}$

Case i. $n \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(e_1) &= 5, f(e_2) = 1, f(e_3) = 7, f(e_4) = 3 \\ f(e_i) &= 2i-1, \quad i = 5, 6, 7, \dots, 5n \end{aligned} \quad \text{Rule(1)}$$

Case ii. $n \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(e_1) &= 5, f(e_2) = 3, f(e_3) = 1, f(e_4) = 7 \\ f(e_i) &= 2i-1, \quad i = 5, 6, 7, \dots, (2n+2), (3n+3), (3n+4), \dots, 5n \\ f(e_{3n+3-i}) &= f(e_{2n+2})+2i, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned} \quad \text{Rule (2)}$$

Case iii. $n \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(e_1) &= 5, f(e_2) = 7, f(e_3) = 1, f(e_4) = 3 \\ f(e_i) &= 2i-1, \quad i = 5, 6, 7, \dots, (2n+2), (3n+3), (3n+4), \dots, 5n \\ f(e_{3n+3-i}) &= f(e_{2n+2})+2i, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned} \quad \text{Rule (3)}$$

Case iv. $n \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$

$$\begin{aligned} f(e_1) &= 7, f(e_2) = 1, f(e_3) = 3, f(e_4) = 5 \\ f(e_i) &= 2i-1, \quad i = 5, 6, 7, \dots, (2n+2), (3n+3), (3n+4), \dots, 5n \\ f(e_{3n+3-i}) &= f(e_{2n+2})+2i, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n \end{aligned} \quad \text{Rule (4)}$$

For $n \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$, the arbitrary labelings for vertices and edges for $P_2 \boxtimes C_n$ are mentioned below

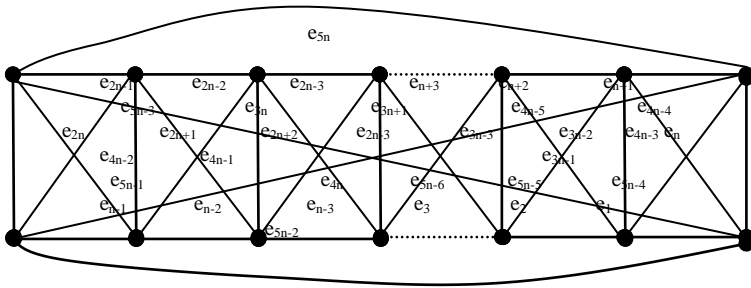


Figure 2: Edge-odd graceful Graph of $P_2 \times C_n$

Case iv. $n \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$

$f(e_i) = 2i - 1, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 5n$ Rule (5).
 Define f_+ : $V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, (2k-1)\}$ by $f_+(v) \equiv \sum f(uv) \pmod{2k}$
 where this sum run over all edges through v ...Rule (6). Hence the induced map f_+ provides the distinct labels for vertices and also the edge labeling is distinct. Hence the strong product graph P_2 and C_n is edge odd - graceful.

Example 2.1: The strong product graph $P_2 \times C_5$ is edge-odd graceful.

Proof: The strong product graph $P_2 \times C_5$ is a connected graph with 10 vertices and 25 edges, where $n \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$. Due to the rules (1) & (6) in theorem 2.1, edge odd-graceful labelings of the required graph is obtained as follows.

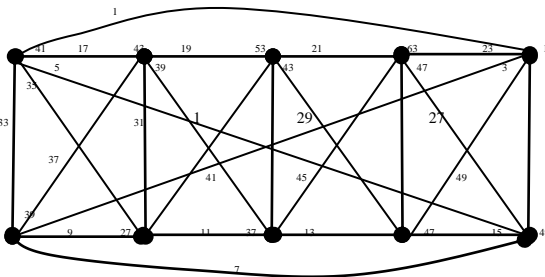


Figure 3: Edge-odd graceful Graph of $P_2 \times C_n$

Example 2.2: The strong product graph $P_2 \times C_7$ is edge-odd graceful.

Proof: The strong product graph $P_2 \times C_7$ is a connected graph with 14 vertices and 35 edges, where

$n \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$. Due to the rules (2) & (6) in theorem 2.1, edge odd-graceful labelings of the required graph is obtained as follows. (Figure 3: Edge-odd graceful Graph of $P_2 \times C_5$)

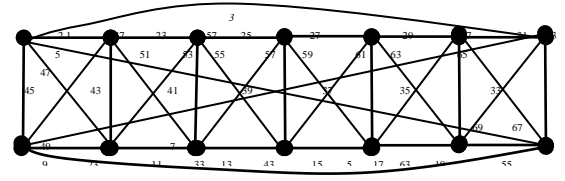


Figure 4: Edge-odd graceful Graph of $P_2 \times C_7$

Example 2.3: The strong product graph $P_2 \times C_9$ is edge-odd graceful.

Proof: The strong product graph $P_2 \times C_9$ is a connected graph with 18 vertices and 45 edges, where $n \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$. Due to the rules (3) & (6) in theorem 2.1, edge odd-graceful labelings of the required graph is obtained as follows.

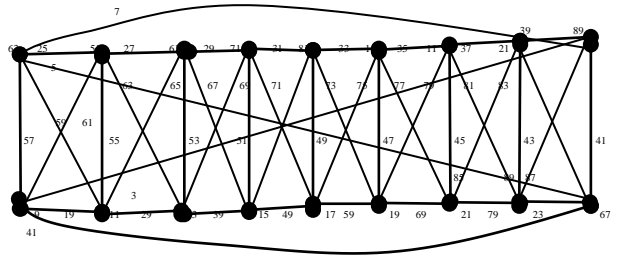


Figure 5: Edge-odd graceful Graph of $P_2 \times C_9$

Example 2.4: The strong product graph $P_2 \times C_8$ is edge-odd graceful.

Proof: The strong product graph $P_2 \times C_8$ is a connected graph with 16 vertices and 40 edges, where $n \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$. Due to the rules (4) & (6) in theorem 2.1, edge odd-graceful labelings of the required graph is obtained as follows.

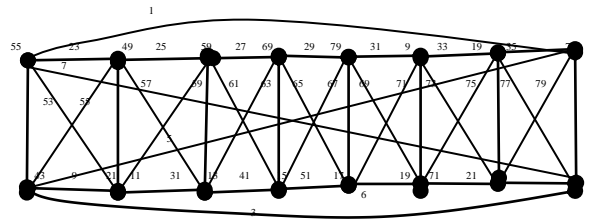


Figure 6: Edge-odd graceful Graph of $P_2 \times C_8$

Example 2.5: The strong product graph $P_2 \times C_6$ is edge-odd graceful.

Proof: The strong product graph $P_2 \times C_6$ is a connected graph with 12 vertices and 30 edges, where $n \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$. Due to the rules (5) & (6) in theorem 2.1, edge odd-graceful labelings of the required graph is obtained as follows.

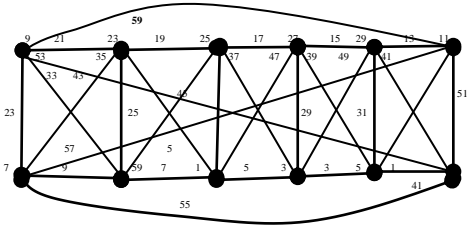


Figure 7: Edge-odd graceful Graph of $P_2 \times C_6$

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