

Odd Vertex Even Mean Labeling of H-Graph

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ABSTRACT

A graph with m vertices and n edges is said to have an odd vertex even mean labeling if there exist an injective function $f:V(G) \rightarrow \{1,3,5,\dots,2s-1\}$ such that the induced map $f^*:E(G) \rightarrow \{2,4,\dots,2s-2,2s\}$ defined by $f^*(u'v') = \frac{f(u)+f(v)}{2}$ is a bijection. A graph that admits an odd vertex even mean labeling is called an odd vertex even mean graph. Here we study the odd vertex even mean behavior of H-graph.

Keywords : Odd Vertex Even Mean Labeling, Odd Vertex Even Mean Graph.

I. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we define the set of vertices and the set of edges of a graph G will be denoted by $V(G)$ and $E(G)$ respectively and $m = |V(G)|$, $n = |E(G)|$. For general graph theoretic notations we follow F.Harary[6]. A graph labeling is a mapping that carries a set of elements into a set of numbers.

The concept of mean labeling was introduced and studied by somasundaram and ponjar[7]. A graph G is said to be a mean graph if there exist an injective function $f:V(G) \rightarrow \{1,2,\dots,s\}$ such that the induced map $f^*:E(G) \rightarrow \{1,2,\dots,s\}$ defined by $f^*(u'v') = \left\lfloor \frac{f(u)+f(v)}{2} \right\rfloor$ is bijection.

The concept of even mean labeling was introduced and studied by gayathri and gopi[4]. A graph G is said to be even mean if there exist an injective function $f:V(G) \rightarrow \{1,2,\dots,s\}$ such that the induced map $f^*:E(G) \rightarrow \{2,4,\dots,2s\}$ defined by $f^*(u'v') = \left\lfloor \frac{f(u)+f(v)}{2} \right\rfloor$ is a bijection.

Manikam and marudai [8] have introduced the concept of odd mean labeling of a graph. A graph G is said to be odd mean if there exist an injective function $f:V(G) \rightarrow \{1,\dots,2s-1\}$ defined by $f^*(u'v') = \left\lfloor \frac{f(u)+f(v)}{2} \right\rfloor$ is a bijection.

A graph G is said to have an odd vertex even mean labeling if there exist an injective function $f:V(G) \rightarrow \{1,3,\dots,2s-1\}$ such that the induced map $f^*:E(G) \rightarrow \{2,\dots,2s-2,2s\}$ defined by $f^*(u'v') = \left\lfloor \frac{f(u)+f(v)}{2} \right\rfloor$ is a bijection. A graph that admits an odd vertex even mean labeling is called odd vertex even mean graph.

In this paper, we proved that the odd vertex even mean labeling of H-graphs.

1.1 Definition:

The H-graph of a path P_m is the graph obtained from two copies of P_m with vertices v'_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_m and u'_1, u'_2, \dots, u'_m by joining the vertices $V_{\frac{m+1}{2}}$ and $U_{\frac{m+1}{2}}$ by an edges if m is even the vertices $V_{\frac{m}{2}+1}$ and $U_{\frac{m}{2}}$ if m is odd.

1.2 Theorem:

The H-graph of a path P_m in $(m \geq 3)$ is a odd vertex even mean graph.

Proof:

Let $\{v'_k, 1 \leq k \leq m, u'_k, 1 \leq k \leq m\}$ be the vertices and $\{e_k, 1 \leq k \leq m-1, e'_k, 1 \leq k \leq m-1\}$ be the edges which are denoted as in figure 1.

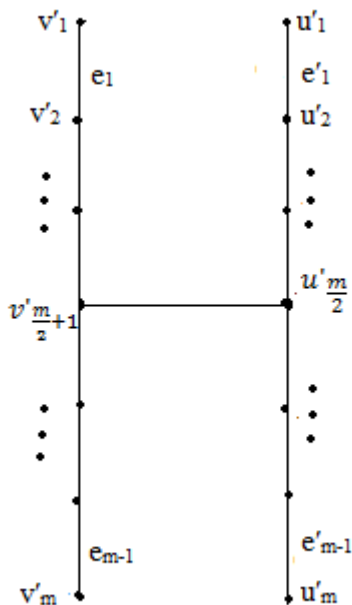


Figure 1. Ordinary labeling of H-graph of path P_m

Define $f: v' \rightarrow \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 2s-1\}$

For $1 \leq k \leq m$

$$f(v'_k) = 2k-1$$

$$f(u'_k) = 2m+2k-1$$

Then the induced edge labels are:

For $1 \leq k \leq m-1$

$$f^*(e_k) = 2(i-1)$$

$$f^*(e'_k) = 2m+2(k-1)$$

$$f^*(e) = 2(n-1)$$

Therefore $f^*(E) = \{2, 4, \dots, 2s\}$. So f is a odd vertex even mean labeling and hence the H-graph of a path P_m $(m \geq 3)$ is a odd vertex even mean graph.

H-graph of P_7 is shown in figure 2.

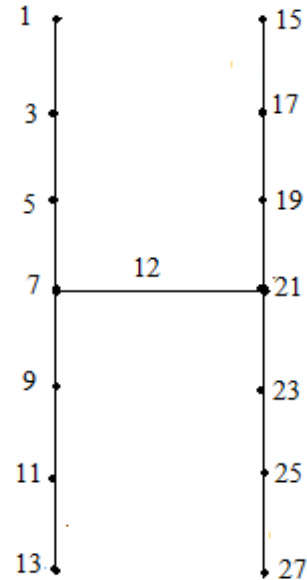


Figure 2. Odd vertex even mean labeling of H-graph of a path P_7

1.3 Definition:

The graph HO_m is a graph obtained from the H-graph by attaching k pendent vertices at each k^{th} vertex on the two paths on m vertices for $1 \leq k \leq m$.

1.4 Theorem:

The HO_m is a odd vertex even sum graph.

Proof:

Let $\{v'_k, u'_k, 1 \leq k \leq m$ and $v_{kk'}, u_{kk'}, 1 \leq k \leq m, 1 \leq k' \leq n\}$ be the vertices and $\{x_k, y_k, 1 \leq k \leq m-1$ and $x_{kk'}, y_{kk'}, 1 \leq k \leq m, 1 \leq k' \leq n, y\}$ be the edges which are denoted as in figure 1.3

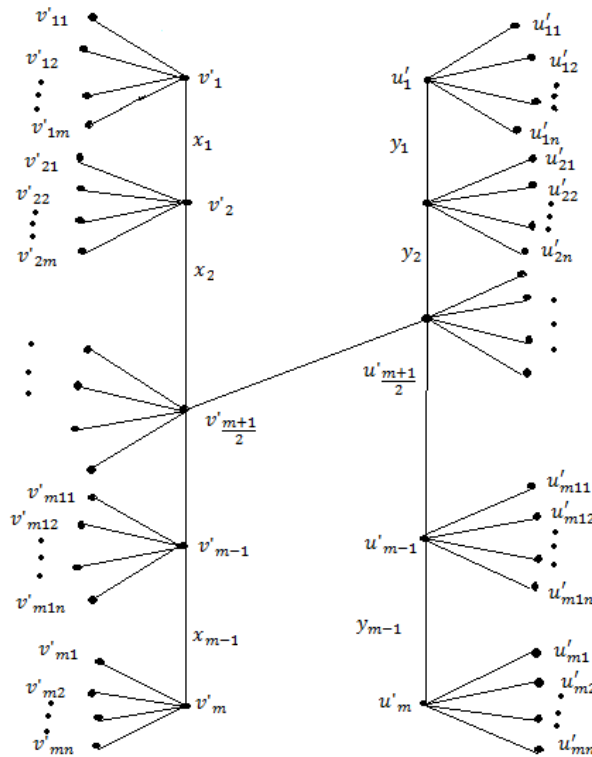


Figure 3. Ordinary labeling of HOni

Case 1: m is odd

First we label the vertice's as follows:

Define $f: v' \rightarrow \{1, 3, \dots, 2s-1\}$

For $1 \leq k \leq m$

$$f(v_k) = \begin{cases} 2(k-1)(n+1) + 1 & k \text{ is odd} \\ 4n + 3 + 2(k-2)(n+1) & k \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$f(u'_k) = \begin{cases} 2(m-1)(n+1) + 4n + 3 + 2(i-1)(n+1) & k \text{ is odd} \\ 2(m-1)(n+1) + 1 + 4(n+1) + 2(k-2)(n+1) & k \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$1 \leq k \leq m, 1 \leq k' \leq n$

$$f(v'_{kk'}) = \begin{cases} 4k' - 1 + 2(k-1)(n+1) & k \text{ is odd} \\ 4k' + 1 + 2(k-2)(n+1) & k \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$f(u'_{kk'}) = \begin{cases} 2(m-1)(n+1) + 4k' + 1 + 2(k-1)(m+1) & k \text{ is odd} \\ 2(m-1)(n+1) + 4n + 3 + 4k' + 2(k-2)(m+1) & k \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

case 2: m is even

for $1 \leq k \leq m$

$$f(v'_k) = \begin{cases} 2(k-1)(n+1) + 1 & k \text{ is odd} \\ 4n + 3 + 2(k-2)(n+1) & k \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$f(u'_k) = \begin{cases} 4n + 2(m-2)(n+1) + 5 + 2(n+1)(k-1) & k \text{ is odd} \\ 8n + 2(m-2)(n+1) + 7 + 2(n+1)(k-2) & k \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

for $1 \leq k \leq m, 1 \leq k' \leq n$

$$f(v'_{kk'}) = \begin{cases} 4k' + 1 - 2 + 2(k-1)(n+1) & k \text{ is odd} \\ 4k' + 1 + 2(k-2)(n+1) & k \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$f(u'_{kk'}) = \begin{cases} 4n + 3 + 2(m-2)(n+1) + 4k' + 2(k-1)(n+1) & k \text{ is odd} \\ 4n + 2(m-2)(n+1) + 4k' + 5 + 2(k-2)(n+1) & k \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

Then the induced edges labels are:

For $1 \leq k \leq m-1$

$$f^*(x_k) = 2n+2+2(k-1)(n+1)$$

$$f^*(y_k) = 4n+4+2(n+1)(m-1)+2(k-1)(n+1)$$

For $1 \leq k \leq m, 1 \leq k' \leq n$

$$f^*(x_{kk'}) = 2k'+2(n+1)(k-1)$$

$$f^*(y_{kk'}) = 2n+2+2(n+1)(m-1)+2k'+2(k-1)(n+1)$$

$$f^*(y) = 2n+2+2(n+1)(m-1)$$

Therefore, $f^*(E) = \{2, 4, \dots, 2s\}$. So, f is an odd vertex even mean labeling and hence, the HO_n , is an odd vertex even mean graph $HO3_i$, and $HO4_i$, is shown in the figure 1.4 and figure 1.5 respectively.

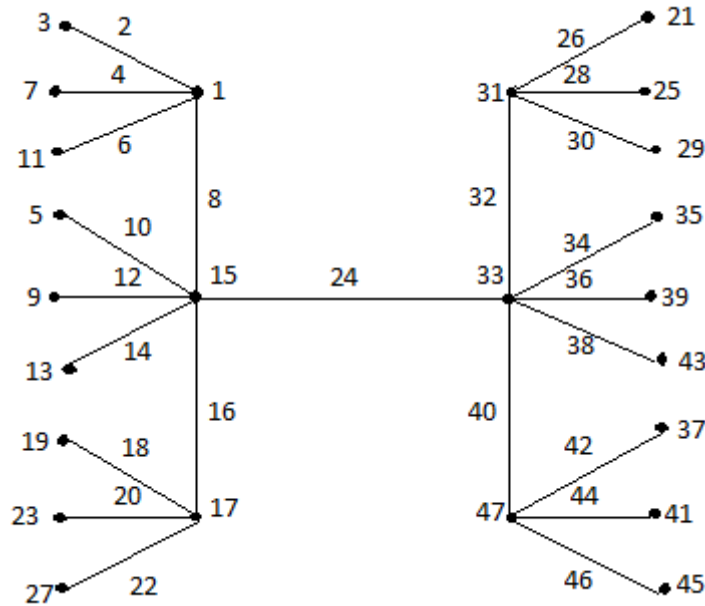


Figure 4. $HO3_i$

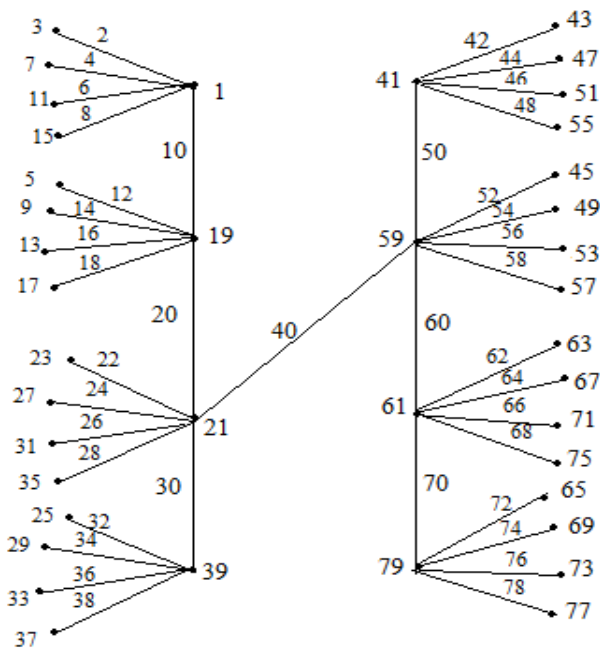


Figure-5: $HO4_i$

II. REFERENCES

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