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Even-odd Harmonious Labeling of Some Graphs

Dhvanik Zala, Narendra Chotaliya, Mehul Chaurasiya

Abstract: *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, with $m = |V(G)|$ and $n = |E(G)|$. An injective mapping $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1,3,5,\ldots,2m-1\}$ is called an even-odd harmonious labeling of the graph G, if $\exists$ an induced edge mapping $f^*: E(G) \rightarrow \{0,2,4,\ldots,2(n-1)\}$ such that (i) f^* is bijective mapping (ii) $f^*(e = pq) = (f(p) + f(q))(mod\ 2n)$. The graph acquired from this labeling is called even-odd harmonious graph. In this paper, we discovered some interesting results like H-graph, comb graph, bistar graph and $< k_{1,n}^{(1)}, k_{1,n}^{(2)}, k_{1,n}^{(3)} >$ graph for even-odd harmonious labeling.*

Keywords*: Comb graph, Even-odd harmonious labeling, H-graph, Injective mapping*

I. INTRODUCTION

Graph labeling is an engrossing and sizable research in the arena of graph theory. It trades in how vertices and edges of a graph are labelled corresponding to certain mathematical condition[1]. From Galian[5], the neoteric research development in the sphere of graph labeling is taken. The pioneer of graph labeling was A. Rosa[10]. Books of Harary[2] and D.B.west[8] are being used for the ideas and basic knowledge. The harmonius graph have instigated [3] in 1980. Z.liang etl[8] set forth the odd harmonious graphs in 2009 and in 2011 P.B.sarasijia etal [10] investigated the even harmonious graphs. Further Adalin Beatress and Sarasijia in [2] set forth the even odd harmonious graphs. We have manifested distinct graphs, as we have collected distinct types of graphs in forms of even - odd harmonious labeling.

II. BASIC TERMINOLOGY

Definition([6]) 2.1: A graph $G = (V(G), E(G))$ with n edges is called a harmonious, if there is an injective function $f: V(G) \rightarrow Z_n$ such that when each edge uv is alloted the label $\{f(u) + f(v)\}(mod\ n)$, the resulting edge labels are different. When the graph G is tree, exactly one edge label may be used on two vertices.

Definition([7]) 2.2: Let G = (V, E) be a graph, with $m = |V(G)|$ and $n = |E(G)|$. $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1,3,5,\ldots,2m-1\}$ is said to be an even-odd harmonious labeling of the graph G if $\exists$ an induced edge mapping $f^*: E(G) \rightarrow \{0,2,4,\ldots,2(n-1)\}$ such that (i) f^* is bijective mapping (ii) $f^*(e = pq) = (f(p) + f(q))(mod\ 2n)$. The graph acquired from this labeling is called even-odd harmonious graph.

Definition([8]) 2.3: The H-graph of a path P_m is the graph secured from two copies of path P_m with vertices $u_1, u_2, u_3, \ldots, u_m$ and $v_1, v_2, v_3, \ldots, v_m$ by attaching the vertices $u_{\frac{m+1}{2}}$ and $v_{\frac{m+1}{2}}$ if m is odd and the vertices $u_{\frac{m}{2}+1}$ and $v_{\frac{m}{2}}$ if m is even.

Definition([8]) 2.4: A comb graph is a graph obtained by attaching a single pendent edge to each vertex of a path. The comb graph is defined as $P_m \odot K_1$. Where $P_m = \{v_1, \ldots, v_m\}$ be the path **with** m vertices which contains $2m$ vertices and $2m - 1$ edges.

Definition([9]) 2.5: The bistar graph $B_{m,n}$ is a graph acquired from a path P_2 by attaching the root of stars S_m and S_n at the terminal vertices of P_2, the bistar graph is denoted by $B_{m,n}$.

Remark: In this paper, we use "EOHL" instead of "even-odd harmonious labeling", for the simplicity.

III. EVEN-ODD HARMONIOUS LABELING OF ACYCLIC GRAPH

Theorem 3.1: The H-graph of path P_n is an even-odd harmonious graph.

Proof: Let $G = H_n$ be the H -graph. Let $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_n, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n$ be the vertices of graph G and

$E(H_n) = \{u_i u_{i+1}, v_i v_{i+1} \mid i = 1,2,\ldots,n-1\} \cup \{u_{\frac{n+1}{2}} v_{\frac{n+1}{2}} \text{ if } n \equiv 1(mod\ 2)\}\ (or) \cup \{u_{\frac{n}{2}+1} v_{\frac{n}{2}} \text{ if } n \equiv 0(mod\ 2)\}$

Note that, $p = |V(G)| = 2n$ and $q = |E(G)| = 2n - 1$.

Define an injective function $f: V(G) \longrightarrow \{1, 3, 5, \ldots, 4n - 1\}$ such that

Case-1: - When $n \equiv 1(mod\ 2)$

$$f(u_i) = \begin{cases} i & ; i \equiv 1(mod\ 2) \\ 2n + i - 1; & i \equiv 0(mod\ 2) \end{cases}$$ and

$$f(v_i) = \begin{cases} 3n + i - 1 & ; i \equiv 1(mod\ 2) \\ n + i & ; i \equiv 0(mod\ 2) \end{cases}$$

Case-2: - When $n \equiv 0(mod\ 2)$

$$f(u_i) = \begin{cases} i & ; i \equiv 1(mod\ 2) \\ 2n + i - 1; & i \equiv 0(mod\ 2) \end{cases}$$ and

$$f(v_i) = \begin{cases} 2n - i & ; i \equiv 1(mod\ 2) \\ 4n - i + 1 & ; i \equiv 0(mod\ 2) \end{cases}$$

and an induced edge function

$f^*: E(G) \longrightarrow \{0, 2, 4, \ldots, 4n - 4\}$ such that

Case-1: - When $n \equiv 1(mod\ 2)$

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

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.* Correspondence Author

Dhvanik H. Zala*, Humanities and Science Department, Darshan Institute of Engineering and Technology, Gujarat Technological University Rajkot, India. Email: dhvanik.zala6596@gmail.com

Narendra T. Chotaliya, Department of Mathematics, Shri M. P. Shah college of science, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, India. Email: narendra_chotaliya@yahoo.com

Mehul A. Chaurasiya, Department of Mathematics, Shri H. N. Shukla, Saurashtra University, College, Rajkot, India. Email: mehulchaurasiya724@gmail.com

$f^*(e_j) = f^*(v_j v_{j+1}) = 2(2n+i)(mod\ 2q), 1 \le j \le n-1$ and

$f^*(e') = f^*\left(u_{\frac{n+1}{2}} v_{\frac{n+1}{2}}\right) = (2q+2)(mod\ 2q).$

Case-2: - When $n \equiv 0(mod\ 2)$

$f^*(e_i) = f^*(u_i u_{i+1}) = (2n+2i)(mod\ 2q), 1 \le i \le n-1$

$f^*(e_j) = f^*(v_j v_{j+1}) = (5n - 2(i-1) + 4)(mod\ 2q),$

$1 \le j \le n-1$ and

$f^*(e') = f^*\left(u_{\frac{n}{2}+1} v_{\frac{n}{2}}\right) = (2q+2)(mod\ 2q).$

The above labeling pattern give rise EOHL to the graph G, as f is an injective mapping and f^* is one-one and onto. Thus, the H-graph is even-odd harmonious graph.

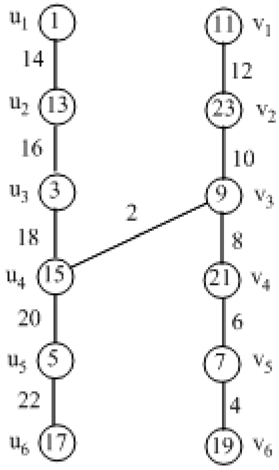

Fig.1 EOHL of H_6

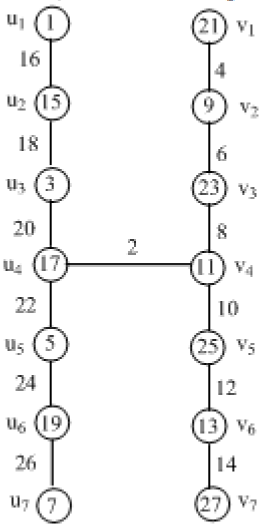

Fig.2 EOHL of H_7

Theorem 3.2: The comb graph C_{bn} is an even-odd harmonious graph, when $n \equiv 1(mod\ 2)$.

Proof: Let $G = C_{bn}$ be a comb graph, where $n \equiv 1(mod\ 2)$. Let $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$ be the vertices of the graph G.

Also, $E(G) = \{u_i v_i |\ i = 1,2,\dots,n\} \cup \{u_i u_{i+1} \mid i = 1,2,\dots,n-1\}.$

Here, $p = |V(G)| = 2n$ and $q = |E(G)| = 2n-1.$

Define an injective function $f: V(G) \longrightarrow \{1,3,5,\dots,4n-1\}$ by

$f(u_i) = \begin{cases} i & ; i \equiv 1(mod\ 2) \\ n+i & ; i \equiv 0(mod\ 2) \end{cases}$ and

$f(v_i) = \begin{cases} 3n+i-1 & ; i \equiv 1(mod\ 2) \\ 2n+i-1 & ; i \equiv 0(mod\ 2) \end{cases}$

and the corresponding induced edge function $f^*: E(G) \longrightarrow \{0,2,4,\dots,4n-4\}$ by

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

$f^*(u_i v_i) = (5n+2i-1)(mod\ 2q), 1 \le i \le n-1$

therefore, the function f^* is bijective. Thus, the graph $G = C_{bn}(n \equiv 1(mod\ 2))$ admits an EOHL and hence it is an even-odd harmonious graph.

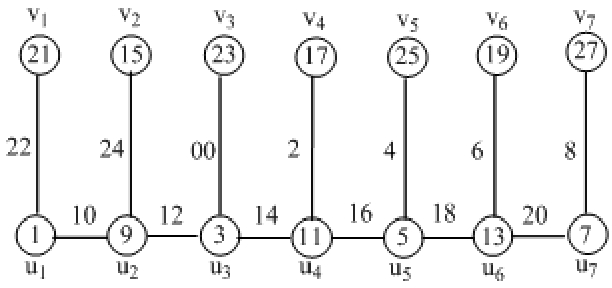

Fig.3 EOHL of comb graph C_{b7}

Theorem 3.3: The bistar graph $B_{m,n}$ is an even-odd harmonious graph.

Proof: Let $G = B_{m,n}$ be a bistar graph.

We know that, in bistar graph, $p = |V(G)| = m+n+2$ and $q = |E(G)| = m+n+1.$

Let $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$ be the vertices of the graph G.

Also,

$E(G) = \{uu_i \mid 1 \le i \le m\} \cup \{uv\} \cup \{vv_j \mid 1 \le j \le n\}.$

Now, an injective function $f: V(G) \longrightarrow \{1,3,5,\dots,2m+2n-3\}$ is defined as follows:

$f(u) = 1, \quad f(v) = 2p-1$

$f(u_i) = 2i+1, 1 \le i \le m$

$f(v_j) = 2m+2j+1, 1 \le j \le n$

and the corresponding edge labeling function $f^*: E(G) \longrightarrow \{0,2,4,\dots,2m+2n\}$ is defined as follows:

$f^*(e) = f^*(uv) = 2q + 2(mod\ 2q)$

$f^*(e_i) = f^*(uu_i) = 2(i+1)(mod\ 2q), i \in \{1,2,\dots,m\}$

$f^*(e_j') = f^*(vv_j) = m+n+2j(mod\ 2q), j \in \{1,2,\dots,n\}$

The above labeling pattern give rise EOHL to the graph $B_{m,n}$, as f is an injective mapping and f^* is one-one and onto function. Thus, the bistar graph $B_{m,n}$ is an even-odd harmonious graph.

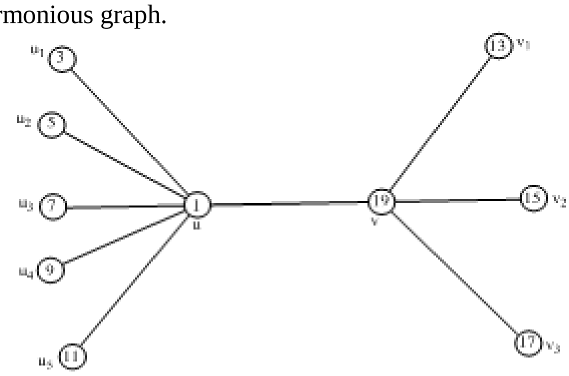

Fig.4 EOHL of the bistar graph $B_{5,3}$

Theorem 3.4: The graph $< k_{1,n}^{(1)}, k_{1,n}^{(2)}, k_{1,n}^{(3)} >$ is an even odd harmonious graph.

Proof: Let $G = < k_{1,n}^{(1)}, k_{1,n}^{(2)}, k_{1,n}^{(3)} >$. Let u_i be the apex vertex of $k_{1,n}^{(i)}$; $1 \le i \le 3$ and $v_1^{(i)}, v_2^{(i)}, \dots, v_n^{(i)}$ be the pendent vertices of $k_{1,n}^{(i)}$ for $1 \le i \le 3$.

Here, apex vertices u_1 and u_2 are adjacent to the vertex w_1, u_1 and u_3 are adjacent to the vertex w_2.

So $p = |V(G)| = 3n + 5$ and $q = |E(G)| = 3n + 4$

Define an injective function $f: V(G) \to \{1,3,5,\dots,3(2n+3)\}$ such that

$f(u_i) = 2i - 1; i = 1,2,3$

$f(w_i) = 2i + 2^i n + 5; i = 1,2$

$f\left(v_j^{(i)}\right) = (2i+3) + 2n(i-2) + 2j; j = 1,2,\dots,n; i = 1,2,3$

and the corresponding edge labeling function is defined as follows:

$f^*\left(u_i w_j\right) = 2j + 5 + 2^j n + (2i-1)(mod 2q)$; where $1 \le i \le 3, j = 1,2$

$f^*\left(u_i v_j^{(i)}\right) = 2(2i+1) + 2n(i-2) + 2j(mod\ 2q)$; where $1 \le i \le 3, 1 \le j \le n$

Hence f^* is bijective. Thus, the graph $G = < k_{1,n}^{(1)}, k_{1,n}^{(2)}, k_{1,n}^{(3)} >$ admits an EOHL, hence the graph $< k_{1,n}^{(1)}, k_{1,n}^{(2)}, k_{1,n}^{(3)} >$ is an even odd harmonious graph.

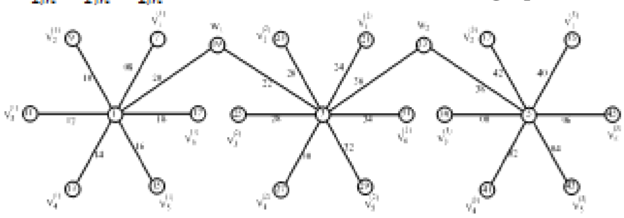

Fig.5 EOHL of $< k_{1,6}^{(1)}, k_{1,6}^{(2)}, k_{1,6}^{(3)} >$

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper we investigated some bunch of graphs of acyclic graphs such as H-graph, comb graph, bistar graph and the graph $< k_{1,n}^{(1)}, k_{1,n}^{(2)}, k_{1,n}^{(3)} >$ which all are even-odd harmonious labeling. Also, we have proved that, comb graph C_{bn} is an even-odd harmonious graph, when n is even.

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AUTHORS PROFILE

Dhvanik H. Zala, received his M.Phil. degree in Mathematics from Saurashtra University, Gujarat, India. Currently, he is an assistant professor of Mathematics in Darshan Institute of Engineering and Technology, Gujarat, India.

Dr. Narendra Chotaliya, received his Ph.D. degree in Mathematics from Saurashtra University, Gujarat, India. Currently, he is an associate professor of Mathematics in Shri M. P. Shah college of science, Gujarat, India.

Mehul A. Chaurasiya, received his M.Phil. degree in Mathematics in the year 2016 from Saurashtra University, Gujarat, India. He is currently pursuing Ph.D. in Mathematics at Saurashtra University, Gujarat, India. Also, he is working as an assistant professor of Mathematics in Shri H. N. Shukla college, Gujarat, India.