

## EDGE – ODD GRACEFUL LABELING ON CIRCULANT GRAPHS

K.Ameenal Bibi<sup>1</sup>, T.Ranjani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> PG and Research Department of Mathematics,  
D.K.M College for women (Autonomous), Vellore.

### Abstract:

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a simple, finite, undirected and connected graph. A graph  $G = (V, E)$  with  $p$  vertices and  $q$  edges is said to have an edge – odd graceful labeling if there exists a bijection  $f$  from  $E$  to  $\{1, 3, 5, \dots, 2q-1\}$  so that the induced mapping  $f^+$  from  $V$  to  $0, 1, 2, \dots, 2q-1$  given by  $f^+(x) = \sum \{ f(xy) \mid xy \in E \} \pmod{2q}$ . In this paper, we have constructed an edge – odd graceful labeling on circulant graphs  $C_n(1, 2, 3, 4)$  and  $C_n(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$  for odd  $n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{I}$ . Here  $(1, 2, 3, 4)$  and  $(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$  are the generating sets.

**Keywords :** Labeling, Graceful labeling, odd – graceful labeling, Edge graceful labeling, Edge – odd graceful labeling, circulant graph.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper,  $G = (V, E)$  denotes a simple, finite connected and undirected graph. Let  $p$  and  $q$  denote the order and size respectively of the graph  $G$ . A graph labeling is an assignment of integers to the vertices or edges or both, subject to certain conditions. In 1967, Rosa introduced a labeling of  $G$  called graceful labeling which is an injective function  $f$  from  $V(G)$  to the set  $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, q\}$  such that each edge  $xy$  is assigned with the label  $|f(x) - f(y)|$ . S.Lo introduced the concept of edge – graceful labeling in 1985. A. Solairaju and K.Chithra introduced a new type of labeling of a graph  $G$  with  $q$  edges called an edge – odd graceful labeling if there is a bijection  $f$  from the edges of the graph to the set  $\{1, 3, 5, \dots, 2q-1\}$  such that each vertex is assigned, the sum of all the edges incident to it  $\pmod{2q}$  and the resulting vertex labels are distinct. For basic definitions, we can refer [5] and [11].

### 2. MAIN RESULTS

Edge – odd graceful labeling on circulant graph with generating set  $(1, 2, 3, 4)$  are classified by using the following theorem,

**Theorem 2.1** For odd  $n \geq 11$ , the circulant graph  $G = C_n(1, 2, 3, 4)$  admits edge – odd graceful labeling. Here  $(1, 2, 3, 4)$  are the generators of  $G$ .

#### Proof

Let  $G = C_n(1, 2, 3, 4)$  be the  $10$  – regular circulant graph with  $n \geq 11$ . Let  $V(G) = \{V_i \mid i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$ . Here  $q = 4n$ .

We can define the function  $f : E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 2q-1\}$  by

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

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

$$f(V_i V_{i+3}) = 5n + 2i + 8 \quad \text{for } i = 0, 1$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+3}) = 3n + 2i + 8 \quad \text{for } i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+4}) = 6n + 1 + 2i \quad \text{for } i = 0$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+4}) = 8n - 2i + 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

It can be verified that the edge label under the labeling  $f$  is a bijection from the set

$E(C_n(1,2,3,4))$  onto the set  $\{1, 3, \dots, 2(4n) - 1\}$ . For every vertex  $v \in V(G)$ , the vertex – weight  $f^+(v)$  of  $C_n(1,2,3,4)$  are defined as follows .

**Case i) For  $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$ .**

a) For  $i = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_0)} f(e) &= 1 + 4n - 1 + 5n + 8 + 6n + 1 + (n-1+1) + 4n - 1 - 2(n-2) + 5n + 2(n-3) + 8 + 6n + 1 + 2(n-4) \\ &= 33n + 7 \end{aligned}$$

b) For  $i = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_1)} f(e) &= n + 1 + 4n - 1 - 2 + 5n + 2 + 8 + 8n - 2 + 1 + (0+1) + 4n - 1 - 2(n-1) + 5n + 2(n-1) + 8 + 8n - \\ & \quad 2(n-3) + 1. \\ &= 33n + 21 . \end{aligned}$$

c) For  $i = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_2)} f(e) &= 2 + 1 + 4n - 1 - 4 + 3n + 4 + 8 + 8n - 4 + 1 + n + 1 + 1 + 4n - 1 - 2(0) + 3n + \\ & \quad 2(n-1) + 8 + 8n - 2(n-2) + 1. \\ &= 31n + 9. \end{aligned}$$

a) For  $i = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_3)} f(e) &= n + 1 + 3 + 4n - 1 - 6 + 3n + 6 + 8 + 8n - 6 + 1 + n + 1 + 1 + 4n - 1 + 3n + \\ & \quad 2(n-1) + 1. \\ &= 32n + 16 . \end{aligned}$$

**Case ii) For  $i = 4, 6, 8, \dots, n-1$ .**

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_i)} f(e) &= i+1+4n-1-2i+3n+2i+8+8n-2i+1+n+1+(i-1)+4n-1- \\ & \quad 2(i-2)+3n+2(i-3)+8+8n-2(i-4)+1 . \\ &= 31n - 2i + 23. \end{aligned}$$

**Case iii) For  $i = 5, 7, \dots, n-2$**

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_i)} f(e) &= n + 1+i+4n-1-2i+3n+2i+8+8n-2i+1+i+1+4n-1-2(i-2)+3n+ \\ & \quad 2(i-3)+8+8n-2(i-4)+1 . \\ &= 31n - 2i + 23 . \end{aligned}$$

Since the generating set contains four elements (1,2,3,4), by taking modulo  $4n$  for the integers, we have the vertex – weights induced mapping  $f^+$  from  $V(G)$  to  $0, 1, 2, \dots, 4n-1$ .

### III Edge – odd graceful labeling on circulant graph with generating set (1,2,3,4,5)

**Theorem 3.1** For odd  $n \geq 11$ , the circulant graph  $G = C_n(1,2,3,4,5)$  admits edge – odd graceful labeling. Here (1,2,3,4,5) are the generators of  $G$ .

#### Proof

Let  $G = C_n(1,2,3,4,5)$  be the  $10$  – regular circulant graph with  $n \geq 11$ .

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

Here  $q = 5n$ . Define the function  $f : E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 2q-1\}$  by

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

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

$$f(V_i V_{i+3}) = 5n + 2i + 8 \quad \text{for } i = 0, 1$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+3}) = 3n + 2i + 8 \quad \text{for } i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+4}) = 6n + 1 + 2i \quad \text{for } i = 0$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+4}) = 8n - 2i + 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+5}) = 9n + i + 10 \quad \text{for } i = 0$$

$$f(V_i V_{i+5}) = 8n + 2i - 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1 .$$

It can be verified that the edge label under the labeling  $f$  is a bijection from the set

$E(C_n(1,2,3,4))$  onto the set  $\{1, 3, \dots, 2(4n) - 1\}$ .

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

**Case i) For  $i = 0,1,2,3,4$**

a) For  $i = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{e \in N(v_0)} f(e) &= 1+4n-1+5n+8+6n+1+9n+10+(n-1+1)+4n-1-2(n-2)+5n+ \\ &2(n-3)+8+6n+1+2(n-4)+9n+(n-5)+10. \\ &= 52n + 22.\end{aligned}$$

b) For  $i = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{e \in N(v_1)} f(e) &= n+1+1+4n-1-2+5n+2+8+8n-2+1+8n+2-1+(0+1)+4n- \\ &1-2(n-1)+5n+2(n-2)+8+6n+1+2(n-3)+9n+(n-4)+10. \\ &= 53n + 17.\end{aligned}$$

c) For  $i = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{e \in N(v_2)} f(e) &= 2+1+4n-1-4+3n+4+8+8n-4+1+8n+4-1+n+1+1+4n-1 \\ &-2(0)+3n+2(n-1)+8+8n-2(n-2)+1+8n+2(n-3)-1. \\ &= 49n + 15.\end{aligned}$$

d) For  $i = 3$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{e \in N(v_3)} f(e) &= n+1+3+4n-1-6+3n+6+8+8n-6+1+8n+6-1+n+2+1+4n-1 \\ &-2(n+1)+3n+2(0)+8+8n-2(n-1)+1+8n+2(n-2)-1. \\ &= 46n + 17.\end{aligned}$$

a) For  $i = 4$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{e \in N(v_4)} f(e) &= 4+1+4n-1-8+3n+8+8+8n-8+1+8n+8-1+n+3+1+4n-1 \\ &-2(n+2)+3n+2(n+1)+8+8n-2(0)+1+8n+2(n-1)-1. \\ &= 49n+19.\end{aligned}$$

**Case ii) For  $i = 6,8,\dots,n-1$ .**

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{e \in N(v_i)} f(e) &= i+1+4n-1-2i+3n+2i+8+8n-2i+1+8n+2i-1+n+1+i-1+4n-1-1 \\ &-2(i-2)+3n+2(i-3)+8+8n-2(i-4)+1+8n+2(i-5)-1. \\ &= 47n + 2i + 3.\end{aligned}$$

**Case iii) For  $i = 7,9,\dots,n-2$**

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{e \in N(v_i)} f(e) &= n + 1 + i + 4n - 1 - 2i + 3n + 2i + 8 + 8n - 2i + 1 + 8n + 2i - 1 + (i - 1 + 1) + 4n - 1 \\ &\quad - 2(i - 2) + 3n + 2(i - 3) + 8 + 8n - 2(i - 4) + 1 + 8n + 2(i - 5) - 1 . \\ &= 47n + 2i + 3 . \end{aligned}$$

Since the generating set contains five elements (1,2,3,4,5), by taking modulo 5n for the integers, we have the vertex – weights induced mapping  $f^+$  from  $V(G)$  to  $0, 1, 2, \dots, 5n - 1$ .

## CONCLUSION

In this paper, we obtained Edge – odd graceful labeling on circulant graphs with generating sets (1,2,3,4) and (1,2,3,4,5). In future, we propose to extend the study for Circulant graphs with higher order generating sets.

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