MEAN LABELING FOR SOME NEW FAMILIES OF GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

Some new families of mean graphs are investigated. We prove that the step ladder graph, total graph of path Pn are mean graphs. In addition to this we derive that two copies of cycle Cn sharing a common edge admits mean labeling.

Key words: Mean labeling, Mean graph, Step ladder graph, Total graph

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INTRODUCTION

We begin with simple, finite, connected and undirected graph G = (V(G),E(G)) with p vertices and q edges. For all other standard terminology and notation we follow Harary [1]. We will provide brief summary of definitions and other information which serve as prerequisites for the present investigations.

Definition 1.1 Let Pn be a path on n vertices denoted by (1,1),(1,2),…,(1,n) and with n-1 edges denoted by ei1,ei2,…,ein, where ei is the edge joining the vertices (1, i) and (1, i+1). On each step ei, i = 1, 2,..., n-1 we erect a ladder with n-(i-1) steps including the edge ei. The graph obtained is called a step ladder graph and is denoted by S(Tn), where n denotes the number of vertices in the base.

Definition 1.2 The vertices and edges of a graph are called its elements. Two elements of a graph are neighborhoods if they are either incident or adjacent. The total graph of a graph G is denoted by T(G) is a graph with vertex set V(G) U E(G) and two vertices are adjacent in T(G) whenever they are neighbors in G.

Definition 1.3 If the vertices are assigned values subject to certain conditions then it is known as graph labeling. Graph labeling is one of the fascinating areas of graph theory with wide ranging applications. An enormous body of literature has grown around in graph labeling in last five decades. A systematic study of various applications of graph labeling is carried out in Bloom and Golomb [3]. According to Beineke and Hegde [2] graph labeling serves as a frontier between number theory and structure of graphs. For detailed survey on graph labeling we refer to a Dynamic Survey of Graph Labeling by Gallian [4].

Definition 1.4 A function f is called a mean labeling of graph G if f: V(G)→{0,1,2,...,q} is injective and the induced function f': E(G)→{1,2,...,q} defined as

\[ f(e=uv)=f(u)+f(v)/2 \quad \text{if } f(u)+f(v) \text{ is even} \]
\[ f(u)+f(v)+1/2 \quad \text{if } f(u)+f(v) \text{ is odd} \]

is bijective. The graph which admits mean labeling is called a mean graph.

The mean labeling is introduced by Somasundaram and Ponraj [5] and they proved the graphs P2, Cn, Pn×P1, Pn×C1 etc. admit mean labeling. The same authors in [6] have discussed the mean labeling of subdivision of Kn,n for n ≥ 3 while in [7] they proved that the wheel Wn does not admit the mean labeling for n ≥ 4. Mean labeling in the context of some graph operations is discussed by Vaidya and Lekha [8]. In the present work three new results corresponding to mean labeling and some new families of mean graphs are investigated.

MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 2.1: The step ladder graph S(Tn) is a mean graph.

Proof: Let Pn be a path on n vertices denoted by (1,1),(1,2),…,(1,n) and with n-1 edges denoted by ei1,ei2,…,ein, where ei is the edge joining the vertices (1, i) and (1, i+1). The step ladder graph S(Tn) has vertices denoted by (1,1),(1,2),…,(1,n), (2,1),(2,2),…,(2,n), (3,1),(3,2),…,(3,n-1),…,(n,1),(n,2). In the ordered pair (i, j) i denotes the row (counted from bottom to top) and j denotes the column (from left to right) in which the vertex occurs.

Define f: V(S(Tn))→{0,1,2,...,q} as follows.

\[ f((i,1)) = (i^2 + n - 2) - (i - 1)^2 \]
\[ f((i,j)) = (n^2 + n - 2) - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (n - k) - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} ((n + k) - (j - 1)) \]
\[ f((i,j)) = (n^2 + n - 2) - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (n - k) - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} ((n + k) - (j - 1)) - (i - 1)^2 \]
\[ f((i, n + 2 - i)) = i^2 - 2 \]

In view of the above defined labeling pattern f is a mean labeling for the step ladder graph S(Tn). That is, S(Tn) is a mean graph.

Illustration 2.2: The Figure 1 shows the labeling pattern for S(Tn).
**Theorem-2.3:** The total graph of path $P_n$ that is, $T(P_n)$ is a mean graph.

**Proof:** Let $v_1, v_2, ..., v_n$ be the vertices of path $P_n$ with $n-1$ edges denoted by $e_1, e_2, ..., e_{n-1}$. According to the definition of total graph and two vertices are adjacent in $T(P_n)$ if they are neighbors in $P_n$. Define $f: V(T(P_n)) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, ..., q\}$ as follows.

$$f(v) = 4(i-2)+2;$$  \hspace{1cm} for $2 \leq i \leq n-2$

$$f(v) = 4j;$$ \hspace{1cm} for $1 \leq j \leq n-2$

$$f(v) = 4j-1;$$ \hspace{1cm} for $j = n-1$

Thus $f$ provides a mean labeling for $T(P_n)$. That is, $T(P_n)$ is a mean graph.

**Illustration 2.4:** The labeling pattern of $T(P_n)$ is given in Fig. 2.

**Theorem-2.5:** Two copies of cycle $C_n$ sharing a common edge admit mean labeling.

**Proof:** Let $v_1, v_2, ..., v_n$ be the vertices of cycle $C_n$. Consider two copies of cycle $C_n$. Let $G$ be the graph for two copies of cycle sharing a common edge in which $v_1, v_2, ..., v_n$ is a spanning path. Then $V(G) = 2n - 2$ and $E(G) = 2n - 1$.

To define $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, ..., q\}$ the following two cases are to be considered.

**Case 1:** $n$ is odd.

Without loss of generality assumes that $e = v_i v_{i+1}$ be the common edge between two copies of $C_n$.

$$f(v) = 2(i-1);$$ \hspace{1cm} for $1 \leq i \leq n-1/2$

$$f(v) = 2i;$$ \hspace{1cm} for $n+1/2 \leq i \leq n$

Thus $f$ provides a mean labeling for two copies of $C_n$. That is, two copies of $C_n$ sharing a common edge.

**Illustration 2.6:** The Fig. 3 shows the mean labeling pattern for two copies of $C_n$ sharing an edge.

**CONCLUDING REMARKS AND FURTHER SCOPE**

As all graphs are not mean graphs it is very interesting to investigate graphs which admit mean labeling. Here we contribute three new families of mean graphs. It is possible to investigate similar results for other graph families and in the context of different labeling techniques.

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**REFERENCES**


