

K -ODD SEQUENTIAL HARMONIOUS LABELING OF DOUBLE M -TRIANGULAR SNAKES

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ABSTRACT. Harmonious graphs introduced by Graham and Sloane [1] and Singh and Varkey [3] presented the odd sequential graphs. The main objective of this paper we have shown that the double m triangular snakes, and alternative double m triangular snakes are odd sequential harmonious graph for every m .

1. INTRODUCTION

All graphs considered as finite, simple and undirected during this paper. A graph with p – vertices and q – edges are referred to as a (p, q) graph. Indicate the set of vertex and edge symbols $V(G)$ and $E(G)$. An arrangement of whole numbers at the vertices or edges or both according to unique conditions is understood as a graph labeling. Graph labeling presented in late 1960's. Graph labeling is in many applications like coding theory. X – beam Crystallography, radar, space science, circuit structure, correspondence organize tending to, information base administration.

Definition 1.1 (k – Odd sequential harmonious labeling (k – $OSHL$):). A graph G is supposed to be k – odd sequential harmonious labeling if there exist a

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2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 05C78.

Key words and phrases. Labeling, Harmonious, odd sequential harmonious labeling, Double m triangular snakes, Alternative double m triangular snakes.

one - one function $h : V(G) \rightarrow \{k-1, k, k+1, \dots, k+2q-1\}$ specified the actuated mapping $h^* : E(G) \rightarrow \{2k-1, 2k+1, 2k+3, \dots, 2k+2q-3\}$ defined by

$$h^*(uv) = \begin{cases} h(u) + h(v) + 1, & \text{if } h(u) + h(v) \text{ is even} \\ h(u) + h(v), & \text{if } h(u) + h(v) \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

are distinct.

Definition 1.2 (k - Odd sequential harmonious graph (k - OSHG)). A graph is called k - odd sequential harmonious graph if it has k - odd sequential harmonious labeling.

2. MAIN RESULTS

Definition 2.1 (Double m triangular snake ($2mTS_n$)). A double m triangular snake comprises of m triangular snakes that have path, in like manner, i.e., a $(2mTS_n)$ is gotten from a path v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n by joining v_i and v_{i+1} to a different vertex u_i^j for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ to a different vertex w_i^j for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, j = 1, 2, \dots, m$. Specifically $m = 1$ is named double triangular snake.

Theorem 2.1. Double m - triangular snake is an OSHG for every m .

Proof. Let the vertices of $2m(TS_n)$ is:

$$\{v_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{u_i^j, w_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq n-1, 1 \leq j \leq m\}.$$

Then the edges labels of $2m(TS_n)$ are:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{v_i v_{i+1}; 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{v_i u_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq n-1, 1 \leq j \leq m\} \\ & \cup \{v_{i+1} w_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq n-1, 1 \leq j \leq m\} \cup \{v_{i+1} u_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq n-1, 1 \leq j \leq m\} \\ & \cup \{v_i w_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq n-1, 1 \leq j \leq m\} \end{aligned}$$

and are denoted as the following figure:

The vertices are first labelled as follows:

Let $h : V \rightarrow \{k-1, k, k+1, k+2, \dots, k+2q-1\}$ be defined by

$$\begin{cases} h(v_i) &= i + k - 2, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ h(u_i^j) &= (8j-2)n + 3i + k - (8j+1), 1 \leq j \leq m, 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\ h(w_i^j) &= (8j-6)n + 3i + k - (8j-3) \end{cases}$$

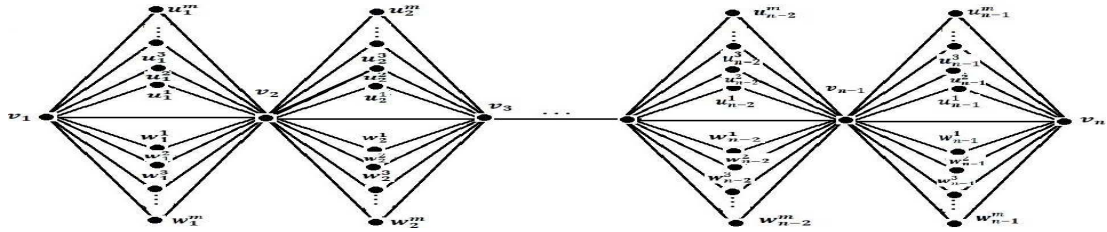


FIGURE 1. $2m(TS_n)$

At that point the incited edge labels are:

$$h^*(v_i v_{i+1}) = 2i + 2k - 3, 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} h^*(v_i u_i^j) &= (8j - 2)n + 4i + 2k - (8j + 3) \\ h^*(v_{i+1} u_i^j) &= (8j - 2)n + 4i + 2k - (8j + 1) \\ h^*(v_i w_i^j) &= (8j - 6)n + 4i + 2k - (8j - 1) \\ h^*(v_{i+1} w_i^j) &= (8j - 6)n + 4i + 2k - (8j - 3), \end{cases} \quad 1 \leq j \leq m, 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$$

Obviously, we see that the edge labels are distinct. Along these lines, the graph $(2mTS_n)$ is a $(k-OSHL)$, for every m . Thus the graph $2m(TS_n)$ is an $k-OSHG$, for every m . \square

Example 1.

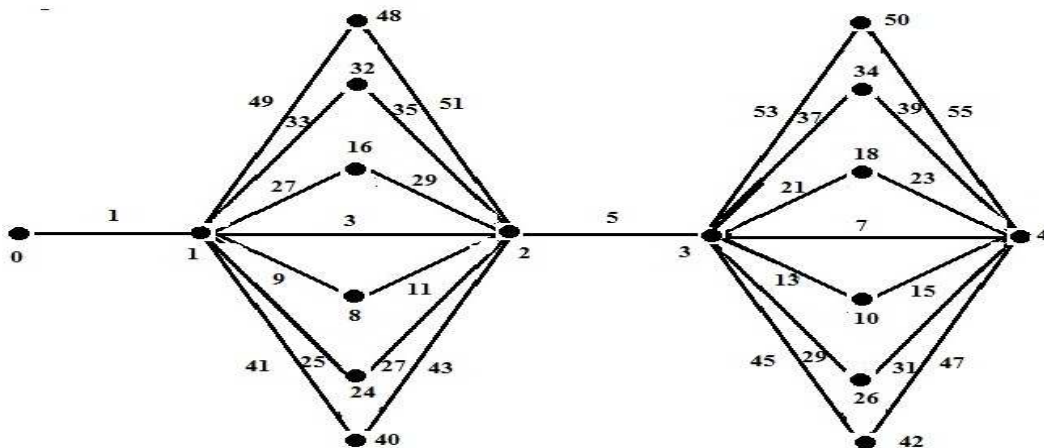
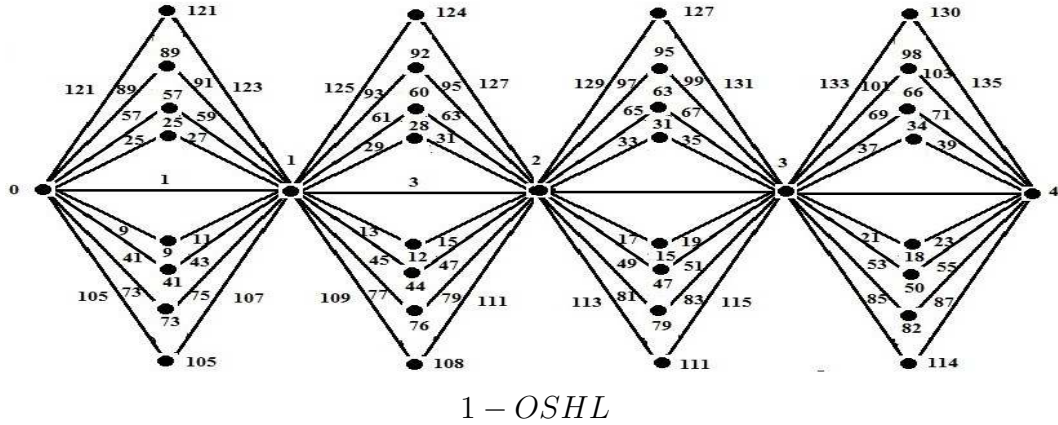


FIGURE 2. $1-OSHL$

Example 2.

Theorem 2.2. *Alternate double triangular snake $A(2mTS_n)$ starting with an edge is an k – odd sequential harmonious graph for every m .*

Proof. There are two other cases.

Case(i): n – is even.

Let the vertices of $A(2mTS_n)$ is

$$\{v_i; 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{u_i^j, w_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m\},$$

and the edges of $A(2mTS_n)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & \{v_i v_{i+1}; 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \\ & \cup \{v_{2i} u_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m\} \\ & \cup \{v_{2i+1} u_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m\} \\ & \cup \{v_{2i} w_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m\} \\ & \cup \{v_{2i-1} w_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m\}, \end{aligned}$$

which are denoted as the following figure.

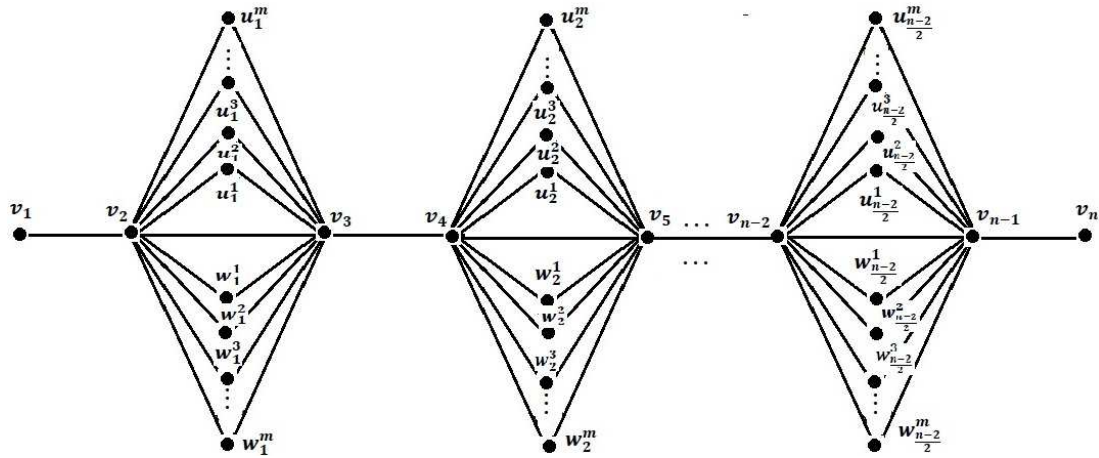


FIGURE 3. $A(2m(TS_n))$

The vertices are first labelled as follows. Let $h : V \rightarrow \{k - 1, k, k + 1, \dots, k + 2q - 1\}$ be defined by

$$h(v_i) = i + k - 2, 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

$$\begin{cases} h(u_i^j) = 4jn + 2i + k - (8j + 1), \\ h(w_i^j) = (4j - 2)n + 2i + k - (8j - 3), \end{cases} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m.$$

At that point the prompted edge labels are

$$h^*(v_i v_{i+1}) = 2i + 2k - 3, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1,$$

$$\begin{cases} h^*(v_{2i} w_i) = (4j - 2)n + 4i + 2k - (8j - 1), \\ h^*(v_{2i+1} w_i^j) = (4j - 2)n + 4i + 2k - (8j - 3) \\ h^*(v_{2i} u_i^j) = 4jn + 4i + 2k - (8j + 3) \\ h^*(v_{2i+1} u_i^j) = 4jn + 4i + 2k - (8j + 1) \end{cases} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m$$

Case (ii): $n -$ is odd.

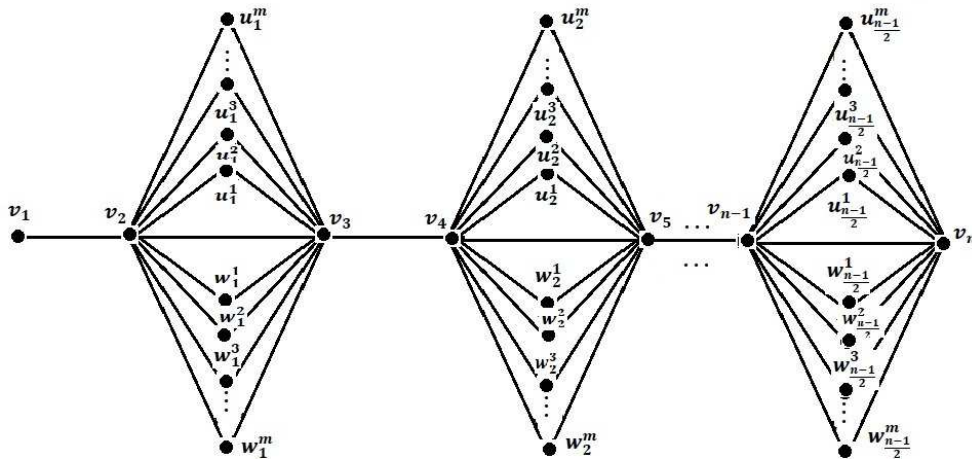
Let the vertices of $A(2mTS_n)$ are

$$\{v_i; 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{u_i^j, w_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m\}$$

and the edges of $A(2mTS_n)$ are

$$\begin{aligned} & \{v_i v_{i+1}; 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{v_{2i} u_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m\} \\ & \cup \{v_{2i+1} u_i^j; 1 \leq j \leq m\} \\ & \cup \{v_{2i} w_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m\} \\ & \cup \{v_{2i+1} w_i^j; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m\}. \end{aligned}$$

which are denoted in figure:



The vertices are first labeled as follows:

$$h(v_i) = i + k - 2, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

$$\begin{cases} h(u_i^j) = 4jn + 2i + k - (4j + 3), \\ h(w_i^j) = (4j - 2)n + 2i + k - (4j + 1), \end{cases} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m.$$

The edge labels then are,

$$h^*(v_i v_{i+1}) = 2i - 1, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1,$$

$$\begin{cases} h^*(v_{2i} u_i) = 4jn + 4i + 2k - (4j + 5), \\ h^*(v_{2i+1} u_i^j) = 4jn + 4i + 2k - (4j + 3), \\ h^*(v_{2i} w_i^j) = (4j - 2)n + 4i + 2k - (4j + 3), \\ h^*(v_{2i+1} w_i^j) = (4j - 2)n + 4i + 2k - (4j + 1), \end{cases} \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-2}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq m.$$

In both case, we see that the edge labels are distinct. So, $h-$ admits $k-$ odd sequential harmonious labeling. Hence the alternating double triangular graph $A(2mTS_n)$ is $k - OSHG$ for every m . \square

Example 3. $n-$ is even.

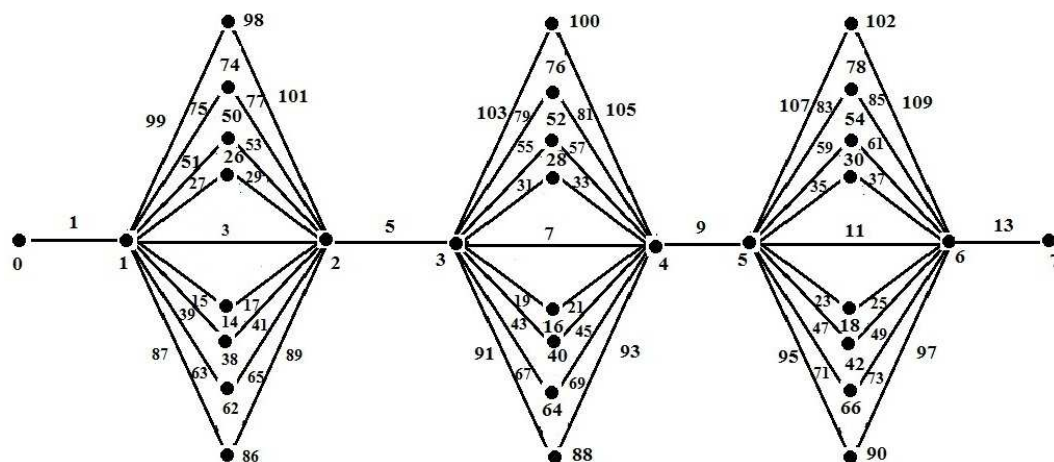


FIGURE 4. $1 - OSHL$

Example 4.

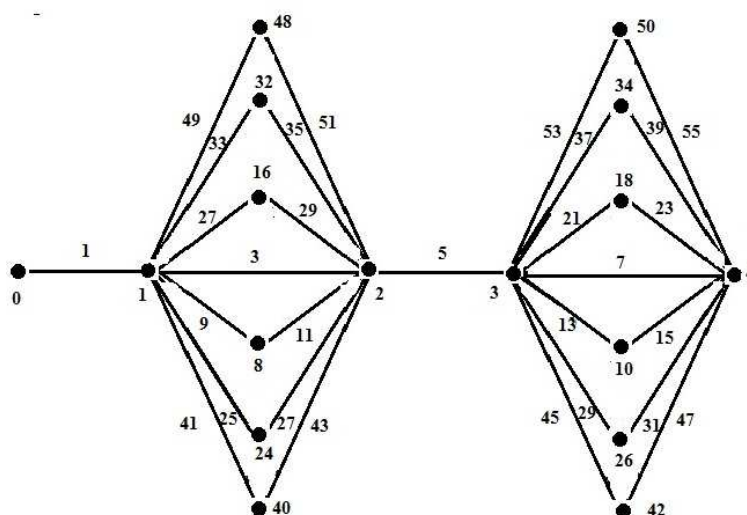


FIGURE 5. $1 - OSHL$

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