



Path Related Cup Cordial Graphs

KEYWORDS

V cordial labeling, V cordial graph.

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ABSTRACT Let $G = (V,E)$ be a graph with p vertices and q edges. A Cup (V) cordial labeling of a Graph G with vertex set V is a bijection from V to $\{0,1\}$ such that if each edge uv is assigned the label

$$f(uv) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } f(u) = f(v) = 0 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

with the condition the number of vertices labeled with 0 and the number of vertices labeled with 1 differ by at most 1 and the number of edges labeled with 0 and the number of edges labeled with 1 differ by at most 1.

The graph that admits a V cordial labeling is called a V cordial graph (CCG). In this paper, we proved that Path P_n , Fan F_n (n : even), and $P_n \odot K_1$ are V cordial graphs.

1. Introduction :

A graph G is a finite non-empty set of objects called vertices together with a set of unordered pairs of distinct vertices of G which is called edges. Each pair $e = \{uv\}$ of vertices in E is called an edge or a line of G . In this paper , we proved that Path P_n , Fan F_n (n : even) and $P_n \odot K_1$ are V cordial graphs.

2. Preliminaries :

Let $G = (V,E)$ be a graph with p vertices and q edges. A V cordial labeling of a Graph G with vertex set V is a bijection from V to $\{0,1\}$ such that if each edge uv is assigned the label

$$f(uv) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } f(u) = f(v) = 0 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The graph that admits a V cordial labeling is called a V cordial graph (CCG). We proved that Path P_n , Fan F_n (n : even) and $P_n \odot K_1$ are V cordial graphs.

Definition 2.1 - Path

A graph with sequence of vertices $u_1, u_2 \dots u_n$ such that successive vertices are joined with an edge. P_n is a path of length $n-1$.

Definition 2.2 - Comb

It is a graph obtained from a path P_n by joining a pendent vertex to each vertices of P_n , it is denoted by $P_n \odot K_1$

Definition 2.3 - Fan

It is a graph obtained from a path P_n by joining each vertices of P_n to a pendent

with the condition the number of vertices labeled with 0 and the number of vertices labeled with 1 differ by at most 1 and the number of edges labeled with 0 and the number of edges labeled with 1 differ by at most 1.

Proof

Let $V(P_n) = \{u_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and

$$E(P_n) = \{(u_i, u_{i+1}) : 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}$$

Define $f : V(P_n) \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

The vertex labeling are

Case 1: When n is even

$$f(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{n}{2} + 1 \leq i \leq n \end{cases}$$

The induced edge labeling are

$$f^*(u_i, u_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{n}{2} + 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \end{cases}$$

Here $V_0(f) = V_1(f)$ and

$$e_0(f) + 1 = e_1(f)$$

It satisfies the condition

$$|V_0(f) - V_1(f)| \leq 1 \text{ and}$$

$$|e_0(f) - e_1(f)| \leq 1$$

Case 2: When n is odd

$$f(u_i) = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{n+1}{2} \leq i \leq n \end{cases}$$

The induced edge labeling are

vertex, it is denoted by

$$F_n = P_m + k_1$$

3. Main results :

Theorem 3.1

Path P_n is a V cordial graph.

$$f^*(u_i, u_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} - 1 \\ 0 & \frac{n}{2} \leq i \leq n-1 \end{cases}$$

Here $V_0(f) + 1 = V_1(f)$ and

$$e_0(f) = e_1(f)$$

It satisfies the condition

$$|V_0(f) - V_1(f)| \leq 1 \text{ and}$$

$$|e_0(f) - e_1(f)| \leq 1$$

Hence, P_n is V cordial graph.

For example, P_8 and P_9 are V cordial graphs as shown in the figure 3.2 and figure 3.3.

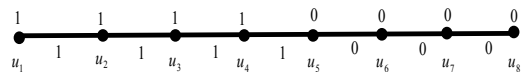


Figure 3.2

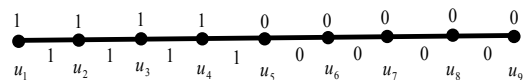


Figure 3.3

Theorem 3.4

Fan F_n (n : even) is a V cordial graph.

Proof

Let $V(F_n) = \{u, u_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and

$$E(F_n) = \{(u_i, u_{i+1}) : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$$

Define $f : V(F_n) \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

The vertex labeling are

$$f(u) = 0$$

$$f(u_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{n}{2} + 1 \leq i \leq n \end{cases}$$

The induced edge labeling are

$$f^*(u_i, u_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{n}{2} + 1 \leq i \leq n \end{cases}$$

Here $V_0(f) + 1 = V_1(f)$ and

$$e_0(f) = e_1(f) + 1$$

It satisfies the condition

$$|V_0(f) - V_1(f)| \leq 1 \text{ and}$$

$$|e_0(f) - e_1(f)| \leq 1$$

Hence, F_n (n : even) is a V cordial graph

For example, F_4 , and F_6 are V cordial graphs as shown in the figure 3.5 and figure 3.6

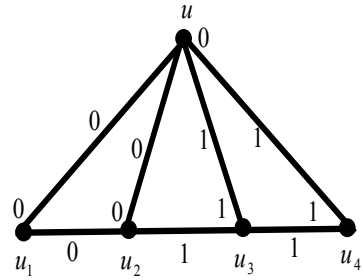


Figure 3.5

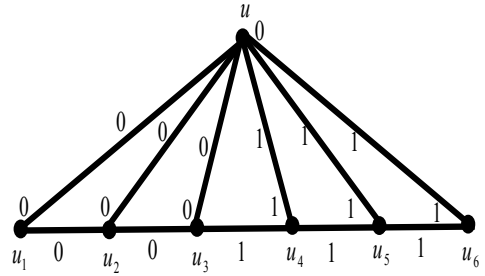


Figure 3.6

Theorem 3.7

Comb $P_n \odot K_1$ is V cordial.

Proof

Let G be $[P_n \odot K_1]$

Let $V(G) = \{u_i, v_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and

$$E(G) = \{(u_i, u_{i+1}) : 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{(u_i, v_i) : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$$

Define $f : V(G) \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

The vertex labeling are

$$f(u_i) = 0 \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$f(v_i) = 1 \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

The induced edge labeling are

$$f^*(u_i, u_{i+1}) = 0 \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1$$

$$f^*(u_i, v_i) = 1 \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

Here $V_0(f) = V_1(f)$ and

$$e_0(f) + 1 = e_1(f)$$

It satisfies the condition

$$|V_0(f) - V_1(f)| \leq 1 \text{ and}$$

$$|e_0(f) - e_1(f)| \leq 1$$

Hence, the graph $P_n \odot K_1$ is V cordial.

For example, $P_4 \odot K_1$ and $P_5 \odot K_1$ are V cordial graphs as shown in the figure 3.8 and figure 3.9.

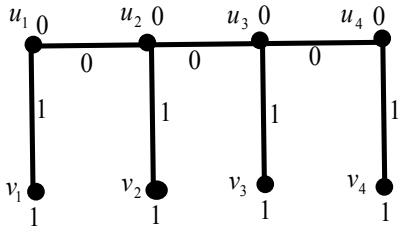


Figure 3.8

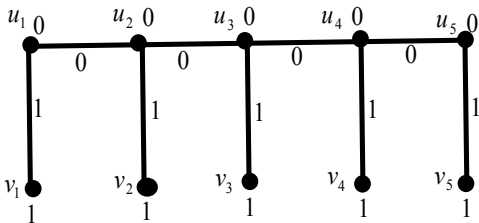


Figure 3.9

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