

## EVEN VERTEX ODD MEAN LABELING OF H-GRAPH

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### ABSTRACT

A graph with  $p$  vertices and  $q$  edges is said to have an even vertex odd mean labeling if there exists an injective function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 2, 4, \dots, 2q-2, 2q\}$  such that the induced map  $f^*: E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 2q-1\}$  defined by  $f^*(uv) = \frac{f(u) + f(v)}{2}$  is a bijection. A graph that admits an even vertex odd mean labeling is called an even vertex odd mean graph. Here we study the even vertex odd mean behaviour of H-graph.

**Keywords:** Even vertex odd mean labeling, even vertex odd mean graph.

**AMS subject classification (2010):** 05C78.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper we restrict our attention to finite, simple and undirected graphs. The set of vertices and the set of edges of a graph  $G$  will be denoted by  $V(G)$  and  $E(G)$  respectively and let  $p = |V(G)|$ ,  $q = |E(G)|$ . For general graph theoretic notations we follow F. Harary [6]. A graph labeling is a mapping that carries a set of elements (usually vertices and/or edges) into a set of numbers. Many kinds of labeling have been studied an excellent survey of graph labeling can be found in [2]. Most of the graph labeling techniques found their origin with graceful labeling which was introduced by Rosa [1967]. Let  $G(V, E)$  be a graph with  $p$  vertices and  $q$  edges.

The concept of mean labeling was introduced and studied by Somasundaram and Ponraj [9]. Further some more results on mean graphs are discussed in [4, 5]. A graph  $G$  is said to be a mean graph if there exists an injective function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, q\}$  such that the induced map

$f^*: E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, q\}$  defined by  $f^*(uv) = \left\lceil \frac{f(u) + f(v)}{2} \right\rceil$  is a bijection.

Manickam and Marudai [8] have introduced the concept of odd mean labeling of a graph. A graph  $G$  is said to be odd mean if there exists an injective map  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, 2q-1\}$  defined by  $f^*(uv) = \left\lceil \frac{f(u) + f(v)}{2} \right\rceil$  is a bijection. The

concept of even mean labeling was introduced and studied by Gayathri and Gopi [3]. A graph  $G$  is said to be even mean if there exists an injective function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, 2q\}$  such that the induced map  $f^*: E(G) \rightarrow \{2, 4, \dots, 2q\}$  defined by  $f^*(uv) = \left\lfloor \frac{f(u) + f(v)}{2} \right\rfloor$  is a bijection.

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A graph  $G$  is said to have an even vertex odd mean labeling if there exists an injective function  $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 2, \dots, 2q-2, 2q\}$  such that the induced map  $f^*: E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, \dots, 2q-1\}$  defined by  $f^*(uv) = \frac{f(u) + f(v)}{2}$  is a bijection. A graph that admits an even vertex odd mean labeling is called even vertex odd mean graph [1, 10].

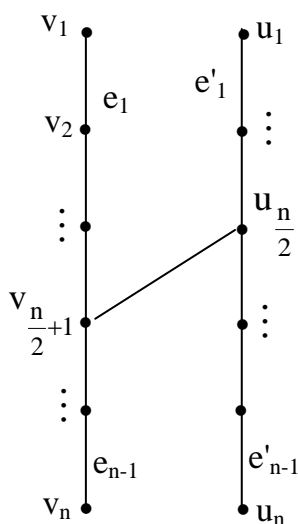
In this paper, we proved that the even vertex odd meanness of H-graphs.

## 2. MAIN RESULTS

**Definition 2.1:** The H-graph of a path  $P_n$  is the graph obtained from two copies of  $P_n$  with vertices  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  and  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n$  by joining the vertices  $v_{\frac{n+1}{2}}$  and  $u_{\frac{n+1}{2}}$  by an edge if  $n$  is odd and the vertices  $v_{\frac{n}{2}+1}$  and  $u_{\frac{n}{2}}$  if  $n$  is even.

**Theorem 2.2:** The H-graph of a path  $P_n$  in ( $n \geq 3$ ) is a even vertex odd mean graph.

**Proof:** Let  $\{v_i, 1 \leq i \leq n, u_i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$  be the vertices and  $\{e_i, 1 \leq i \leq n-1, e'_i, 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}$  be the edges which are denoted as in figure 1.1



**Figure-1.1:** Ordinary labeling of H-graph of path  $P_n$

First we label the vertices as follows

Define  $f: v \rightarrow \{0, 2, \dots, 2q\}$  by

For  $1 \leq i \leq n$

$$f(v_i) = 2(i-1)$$

$$f(u_i) = 2n + 2(i-1)$$

Then the induced edge labels are :

$$\text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1$$

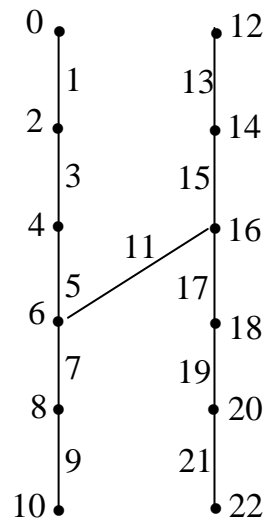
$$f^*(e_i) = 2i-1$$

$$f^*(e'_i) = 2n+2i-1$$

$$f^*(e) = 2n-1$$

Therefore  $f^*(E) = \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 2q-1\}$ . So,  $f$  is a even vertex odd mean labeling and hence, the H-graph of a path  $P_n$  ( $n \geq 3$ ) is a even vertex odd mean graph.

H-graph of  $P_6$  is shown in figure 1.2

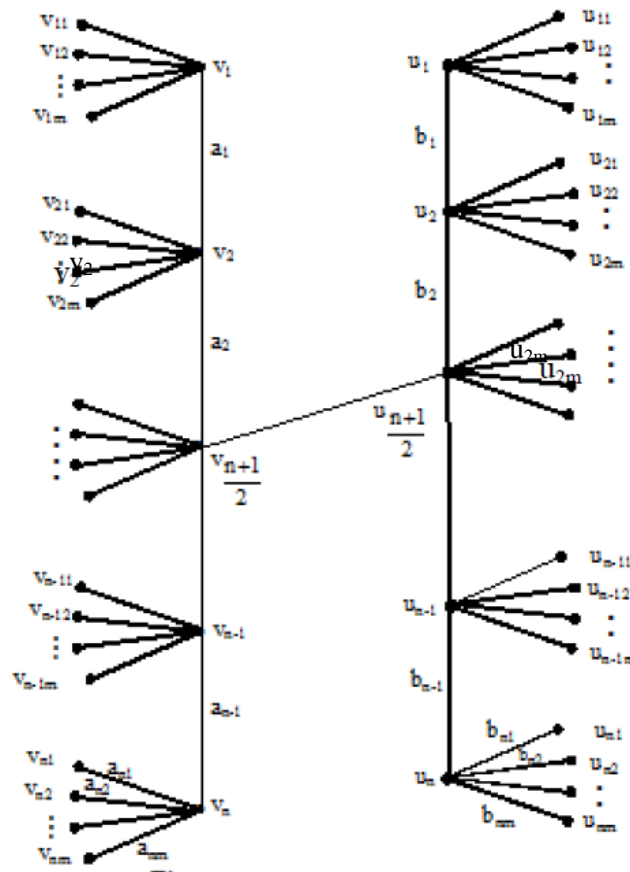


**Figure-1.2:** Even Vertex Odd Mean Labelling of H graph of a path  $P_6$

**Definition 2.3:** The graph  $H \odot mk_1$  is a graph obtained from the H-graph by attaching  $i$  pendant vertices at each  $i^{\text{th}}$  vertex on the two paths on  $n$  vertices for  $1 \leq i \leq n$ .

**Theorem 2.4:** The  $H \odot mk_1$  is a even vertex odd sum graph.

**Proof:** Let  $\{v_i, u_i, 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ and } v_{ij}, u_{ij}, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m\}$  be the vertices and  $\{a_i, b_i, 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \text{ and } a_{ij}, b_{ij}, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m, b\}$  be the edges which are denoted as in figure 1.3



**Figure 1.3:** Ordinary labeling of  $H \odot mk_1$

**Case-(i):**  $n$  is odd

First we label the vertices as follows:

Define  $f: V \rightarrow \{0, 2, \dots, 2q\}$

For  $1 \leq i \leq n$

$$f(v_i) = \begin{cases} 2(i-1)(m+1) & i \text{ is odd} \\ 4m+2+2(i-2)(m+1) & i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$f(u_i) = \begin{cases} 2(n-1)(m+1)+4m+2+2(i-1)(m+1) & i \text{ is odd} \\ 2(n-1)(m+1)+4(m+1)+2(i-2)(m+1) & i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m$

$$f(v_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 4j-2+2(i-1)(m+1) & i \text{ is odd} \\ 4j+2(i-2)(m+1) & i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$f(u_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 2(n-1)(m+1)+4j+2(i-1)(m+1) & i \text{ is odd} \\ 2(n-1)(m+1)+4m+4j+2(i-2)(m+1) & i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

**Case-(ii):**  $n$  is even

For  $1 \leq i \leq n$

$$f(v_i) = \begin{cases} 2(i-1)(m+1) & i \text{ is odd} \\ 4m+2+2(i-2)(m+1) & i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$f(u_i) = \begin{cases} 4m+2(n-2)(m+1)+4+2(m+1)(i-1) & i \text{ is odd} \\ 8m+2(n-2)(m+1)+6+2(m+1)(i-2) & i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

For  $1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m$

$$f(v_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 4j-2+2(i-1)(m+1) & i \text{ is odd} \\ 4j+2(i-2)(m+1) & i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$f(u_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 4m+2+2(n-2)(m+1)+4j+2(i-1)(m+1) & i \text{ is odd} \\ 4m+2(n-2)(m+1)+4j+4+2(i-2)(m+1) & i \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

Then the induced edge labels are:

For  $1 \leq i \leq n-1$

$$f^*(a_i) = 2m+1+2(i-1)(m+1)$$

$$f^*(b_i) = 4m+3+2(m+1)(n-1)+2(i-1)(m+1)$$

For  $1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m$

$$f^*(a_{ij}) = 2j-1+2(m+1)(i-1)$$

$$f^*(b_{ij}) = 2m+1+2(m+1)(n-1)+2j+2(i-1)(m+1)$$

$$f^*(b) = 2m+1+2(m+1)(n-1)$$

Therefore,  $f^*(E) = \{1, 3, \dots, 2q-1\}$ . So,  $f$  is a even vertex odd mean labeling and hence, the  $H \odot mk_1$  is a even vertex odd mean graph  $H \odot 3k_1$  and  $H \odot 4k_1$  is shown in figures 1.4 and 1.5 respectively

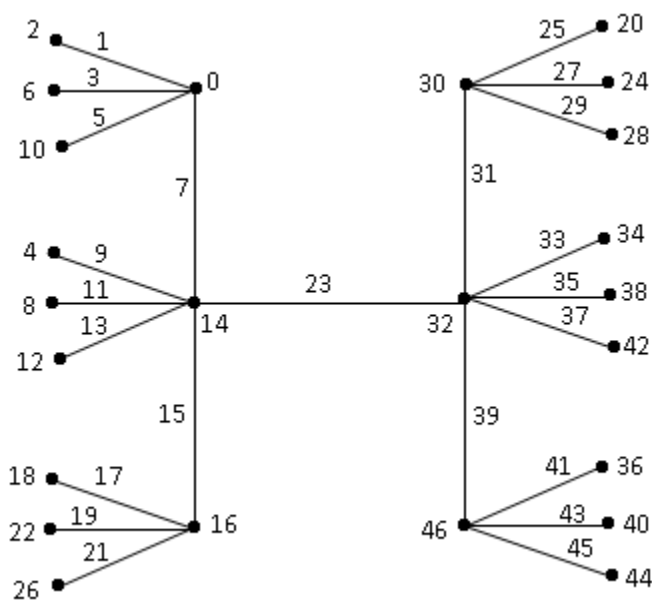


Figure-1.4:  $H \odot 3k_1$

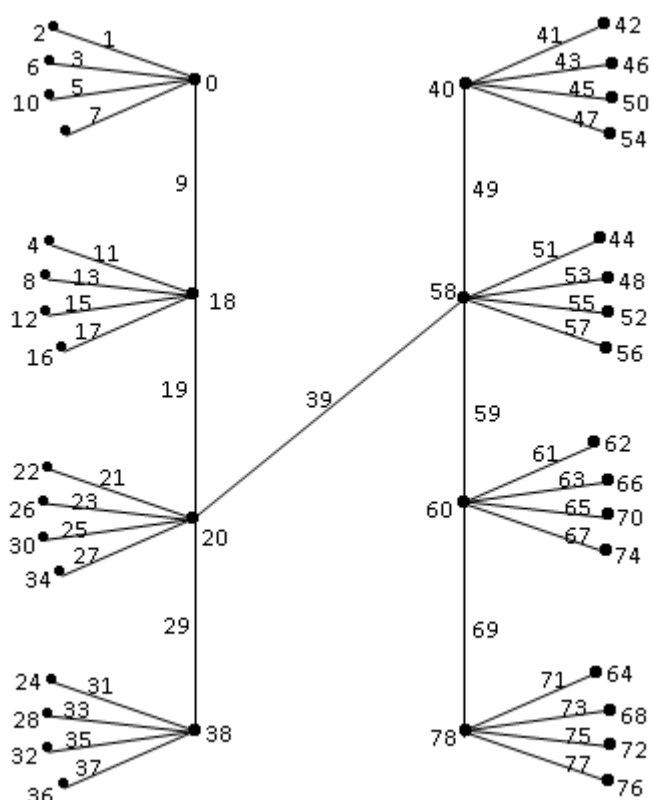


Figure-1.5:  $H \odot 4k_1$

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