

Prime Labelling Of Some Special Graphs

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Abstract: In this paper we investigate prime labelling of some new graphs. We prove that the graphs such as flower graph Fl_n , the splitting graph of Star $K_{1,n}$, the bistar $B_{n,n}$, the friendship graph F_n , the graph $SF(n,1)$ are prime graphs.

Key Words: Prime Labelling, Splitting graph, Star $K_{1,n}$, the bistar $B_{n,n}$, the friendship graph F_n , the graph $SF(n,1)$.

I. Introduction

All graphs in this paper are finite, simple and undirected. The symbols $V(G)$ and $E(G)$ will denote the vertex set and edge set of the graph G . For standard terminology and notations we follow Gross and Yellon[1]. We will give brief summary of definitions which are useful for the present investigation.

Definition 1.1

Let $G = G(V, E)$ be a graph. A bijection $f: V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V|\}$ is called prime labelling if for each $e = \{u, v\}$ belong to E , we have $\text{GCD}(f(u), f(v)) = 1$. A graph that admits a prime labelling is called a prime graph.

Definition 1.2

The flower Fl_n is the graph obtained from a helm H_n by joining each pendent vertex to the apex of the helm. It contains three types of vertices, an apex of degree $2n$, n vertices of degree 4 and n vertices of degree 2.

Definition 1.3

For a graph G the splitting graph S' of G is obtained by adding a new vertex v' corresponding to each vertex v of G such that $N(v) = N(v')$.

Definition 1.4

Bistar is the graph obtained by joining the apex vertices of two copies of star $K_{1,n}$.

Definition 1.5

The friendship graph F_n is one-point union of n copies of cycle C_3 .

Definition 1.6

An $SF(n, m)$ is a graph consisting of a cycle C_n , $n \geq 3$ and n set of m independent vertices where each set joins each of the vertices of C_n .

II. Prime Labelling Of Some Special Graphs

Theorem 2.1:

Flower graph Fl_n admits a prime labelling.

Proof:

Let V be the apex vertex, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be the vertices of degree 4 and u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n be the vertices of degree 2 of Fl_n .

Then $|V(Fl_n)| = 2n+1$ and $|E(Fl_n)| = 4n$.

We define a prime labelling $f: V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V|\}$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} f(v) &= 1 \\ f(v_i) &= 1 + 2i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n \\ f(u_i) &= 2i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n. \end{aligned}$$

There exists a bijection $f: V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V|\}$ such that for each $e = \{u, v\}$ belongs to E , we have $\text{GCD}(f(u), f(v)) = 1$.

Hence the flower Fl_n admits prime labelling.

Illustration 2.1: The prime labelling of the graph Fl_9 is shown in Figure1.

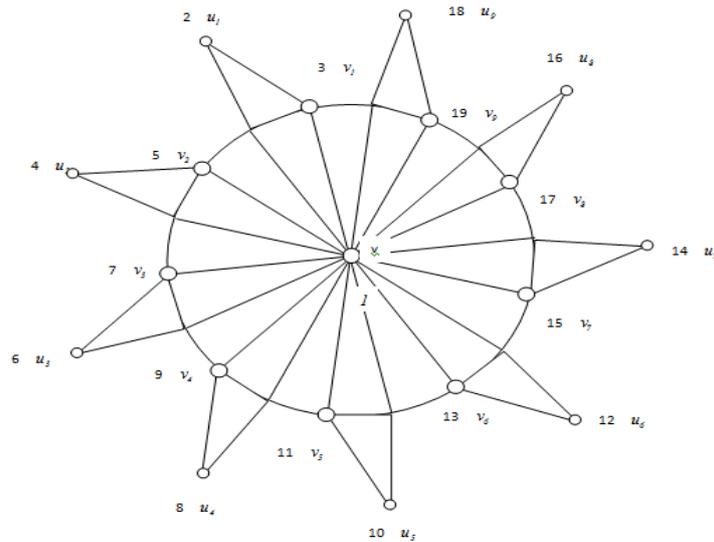


Figure 1

Theorem 2.2:

Splitting graph of star graph admits a prime labelling.

Proof:

Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be the vertices of star graph $K_{1,n}$ with v be the apex vertex. Let G be the splitting graph of $K_{1,n}$ and v'_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_n be the newly added vertices with $K_{1,n}$ to form G .

We define $f: V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V|\}$ by

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(v) &= 1 \\
 f(v) &= 2 \\
 f(v_i) &= 1 + 2i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n \\
 f(v'_i) &= 2i + 2, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n.
 \end{aligned}$$

In view of the above labelling pattern, G admits a prime labelling.

Illustration 2.2:

Figure 2 shows the prime labelling of splitting graph of $K_{1,8}$.

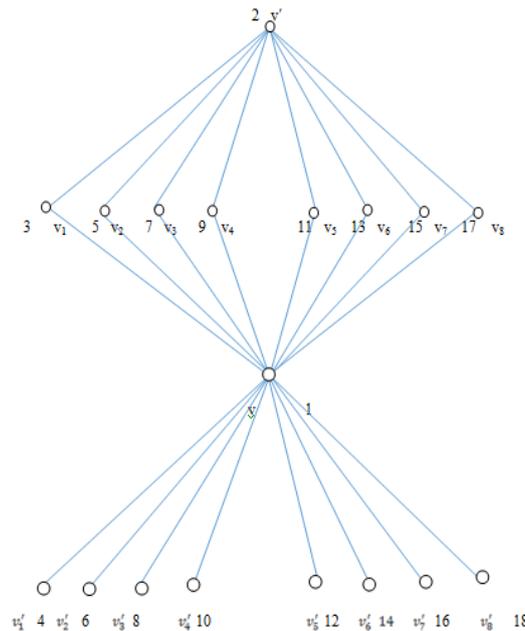


Figure 2

Theorem 2.3:

The bistar $B_{n,n}$ admits a prime labelling.

Proof:

Consider the two copies of $K_{1,n}$. Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n and u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n be the corresponding vertices of each copy of $K_{1,n}$ with apex vertex v and u .

Let $e_i = vv_i$, $e'_i = uu_i$ and $e = uv$ of bistar graph.

Note that then $|V(B_{n,n})| = 2n+2$ and $|E(B_{n,n})| = 2n+1$.

Define a prime labelling $f: V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V|\}$ as follows

- $f(u) = 1$
- $f(v) = 2$
- $f(u_i) = 2 + 2i, 1 \leq i \leq n$
- $f(v_i) = 2i + 1, 1 \leq i \leq n$.

In view of above labelled pattern, $B_{n,n}$ admits a prime labelling

Illustration 2.3:

Prime labelling of $B_{8,8}$ is shown in figure 3.

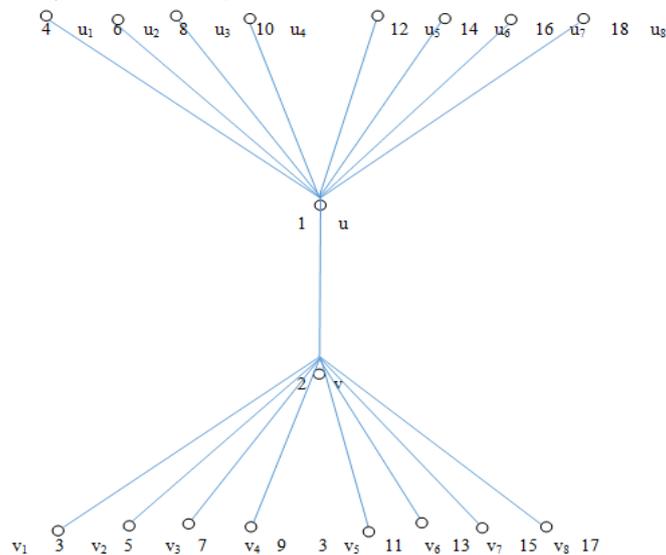


Figure 3

Theorem 2.4:

The friendship graph F_n admits a prime labelling.

Proof:

Let F_n be the friendship graph with n copies of cycle C_3 . Let v' be the apex vertex, v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{2n} be the other vertices and e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{3n} be the edges of F_n .

Define a prime labelling $f: V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V|\}$ given by

- $f(v') = 1$
- $f(v_i) = i + 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

There exists a bijection $f: V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V|\}$ such that for each $e = \{u, v\}$ belong to E , we have $\text{GCD}(f(u), f(v)) = 1$.

Hence the friendship graph F_n admits a prime labelling.

Illustration 2.4:

The prime labelling of F_6 is given by Figure 4.

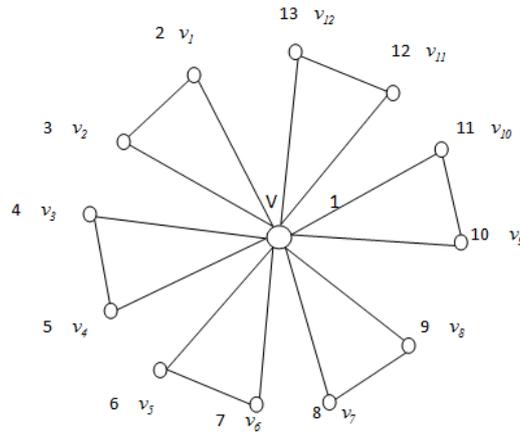


Figure 4

Theorem 2.5:

The graph $SF(n,1)$ admits a prime labelling.

Proof:

Let G denote the graph $SF(n,1)$.

Let v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n be the vertices of the cycle of $SF(n,1)$ and v'_j for $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ be the vertices joining the corresponding vertices v_j .

Here $p=2n$ and $q=2n$.

Define $f: V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V|\}$ by

$$f(v_j) = 2j-1 \text{ for } j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$$

$$f(v'_j) = 2j \text{ for } j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

There exists a bijection $f: V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, |V|\}$ such that for each $e=\{u,v\}$ belong to E , we have $GCD(f(u),f(v))=1$.

The graph $SF(n,1)$ admits prime labelling.

Illustration 2.5:

Figure 5 shows the prime labelling of $SF(8,1)$.

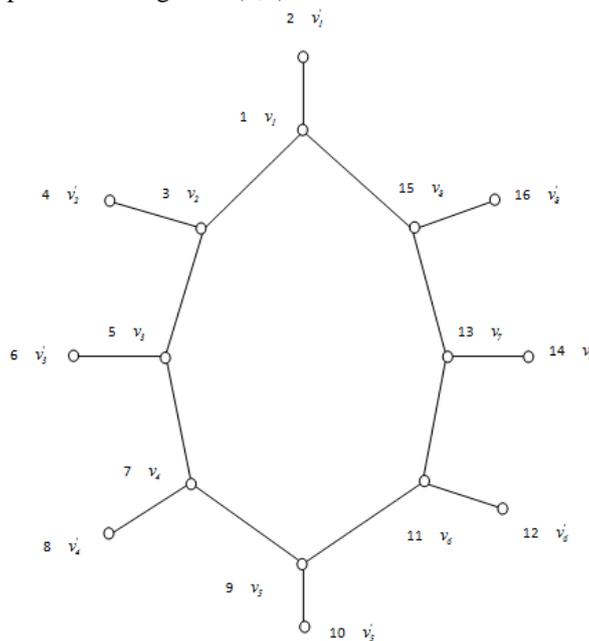


Figure 5

III. Conclusion

We have presented the prime labelling of certain classes of graphs such as flower Fl_n , the splitting graph of Star $K_{1,n}$, the bistar $B_{n,n}$, the friendship graph F_n , the graph $SF(n,1)$. In general, all the graphs are not prime, it is very interesting to investigate graph families which admit prime labelling.

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