

## RESEARCH ARTICLE


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# Arithmetic Sequential Graceful Labeling on Star Related Graphs

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## Abstract

**Objectives:** To identify a new family of Arithmetic sequential graceful graphs.

**Methods:** The methodology involves mathematical formulation for labeling of the vertices of a given graph and subsequently establishing that these formulations give rise to arithmetic sequential graceful labeling. **Findings:** In this study, we analyzed some star related graphs namely Star graph, U-star, t-star, and double star proved that these graphs possess Arithmetic sequential graceful labeling. **Novelty:** Here, we introduced a new labeling called Arithmetic sequential graceful labeling and we give Arithmetic sequential graceful labeling to some star related graphs.

**Keywords:** Star graph; t-star; U-star; Graceful labeling; Double star

## 1 Introduction

Graph labeling is one of the most exciting areas of research in graph theory. Labeling is the process of giving values to edges or vertices. According to a recent dynamic survey,<sup>(1)</sup> of graph labeling, numerous scholars contribute their work on various forms of graceful labeling, such as Skolem Graceful Labeling<sup>(2)</sup>, Edge Even Graceful Labeling<sup>(3,4)</sup>. Odd Graceful Labeling<sup>(5)</sup>, and so on. Motivated by the idea of graceful labeling, we developed arithmetic sequential graceful labeling as an injective function of a simple, finite, connected, undirected, and non-trivial graph  $G$  as an injective function  $f : V(G) \rightarrow \{a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d, \dots, 2(a + qd)\}$  where  $a \geq 0$  and  $d \geq 1$  such that for each edge  $uv \in E(G)$   $f^* : E(G) \rightarrow \{d, 2d, 3d, 4d, \dots, qd\}$  defined by  $f^*(uv) = |f(u) - f(v)|$  is a bijective. Also, we proved some star related graphs are arithmetic sequential graceful.

**Definition 1.1:** A star graph is the complete bipartite graph  $K_{1,n}$ , a tree with one internal node and  $n$  leaves.

**Definition 1.2:** For  $t$  number of star graphs,  $t \geq 2$  namely  $K_{1,n_1}, K_{1,n_2}, \dots, K_{1,n_t}$  then the  $t$ -star graph is constructed by joining the apex vertices of each  $K_{1,n_i}$  and  $K_{1,n_{i+1}}$  to vertices  $u_i : 1 \leq i \leq t - 1, n_i \geq 1$ .

**Definition 1.3:** A U-star graph is formed by linking the leaves of two star graphs by a bridge.

**Definition 1.4:** The double star graph is created by linking the centers of 2 star graphs,  $K_{1,n}$  and  $K_{1,m}$ , with an edge.

## 2 Methodology

A simple, finite, connected, undirected, non-trivial graph  $G$  is arithmetic sequential graceful graph, if the function  $f : V(G) \rightarrow \{a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d, \dots, 2(a + qd)\}$  where  $a \geq 0$  and  $d \geq 1$  is an injective function and for each edge  $uv \in E(G)$ , the induced function  $f^* : E(G) \rightarrow \{d, 2d, 3d, 4d, \dots, qd\}$  defined by  $f^*(uv) = |f(u) - f(v)|$  is a bijective. The function, then the graph  $G$  is called arithmetic sequential graceful graph.

## 3 Results and Discussion

### Theorem 3.1:

The graph  $K_{1, n}, n \geq 1$  admits arithmetic sequential graceful labeling.

**Proof:** Consider the graph  $G = K_{1, n}, n \geq 1$

Let  $V(G) = \{v_0\} \cup \{v_i: 1 \leq i \leq n\}$  and

$E(G) = \{v_0v_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$

Here  $|V| = n + 1, (E) = n$ .

We define a function  $f : V \rightarrow \{a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d, \dots, 2(a + qd)\}$

The vertex labelings are as follows,

$$f(v_0) = a + nd$$

$$f(v_i) = a + (i - 1)d, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

From the function  $f^* : E(G) \rightarrow \{d, 2d, 3d, 4d, \dots, qd\}$ , we get the edge labels of the graph  $K_{1, n}, n \geq 1$  as follows

**Table 1.** Edge labels of the graph  $K_{1, n}, n \geq 1$

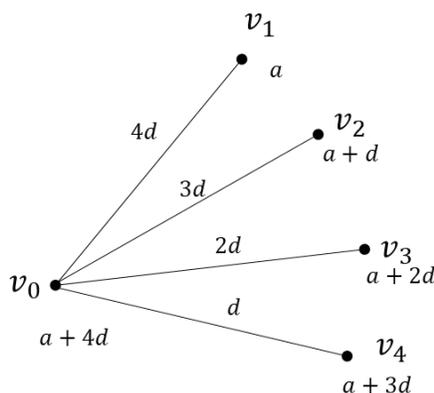
Nature of $n$	$n \geq 1$
$f^*(v_0v_i)$	$ (n - i + 1)d , 1 \leq i \leq n$

The function  $f$  is clearly injective and also Table 1 shows that

$f^* : E \rightarrow \{d, 2d, 3d, 4d, \dots, qd\}$  is bijective. Hence  $f$  is arithmetic sequential graceful labeling and the graph  $K_{1, n}$  is arithmetic sequential graceful graph.

### Example 3.1.1:

The Star graph admits arithmetic sequential graceful labeling.



### Theorem 3.2:

The double star admits arithmetic sequential graceful graph for  $n, m \geq 1$ .

**Proof:**

Let  $G$  be a double star.  $V(G) = \{v_0, u_0\} \cup \{v_i: 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{u_i: 1 \leq i \leq m\}$  and

$E(G) = \{v_0u_0\} \cup \{v_0v_i: 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup$

$$\{u_0 u_i : 1 \leq i \leq m\}$$

Here  $|V| = n + m + 2, |E| = n + m + 1$

Define the function  $f : V \rightarrow \{a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d, \dots, 2(a + qd)\}$

The vertex labelings are as follows,

$$f(v_i) = a + (i - 1)d, 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$f(u_i) = a + (n + i)d, 1 \leq i \leq m$$

$$f(v_0) = a + (n + m + 1)d$$

$$f(u_0) = a + nd$$

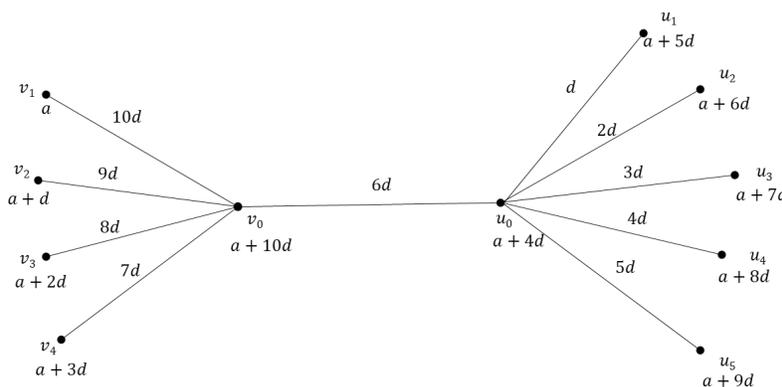
**Table 2.** Edge labels of the double star,  $n, m \geq 1$ .

Nature of $n, m$	$n, m \geq 1$
$f^*(u_0 v_0)$	$ (m + 1)d $
$f^*(v_0 v_i)$	$ (n + m + 2 - i)d , 1 \leq i \leq n$
$f^*(u_0 u_i)$	$ id , 1 \leq i \leq n$

The function  $f$  is clearly injective and also table 2 shows that  $f^* : E \rightarrow \{d, 2d, 3d, 4d, \dots, qd\}$  is bijective. Hence  $f$  is arithmetic sequential graceful labeling and the graph double star is arithmetic sequential graceful graph.

**Example 3.2.1:**

The double star graph admits arithmetic sequential graceful graphs.



**Theorem 3.3:**

The graph  $t$ - star,  $t \geq 2$  admits arithmetic sequential graceful labeling.

**Proof:** Let  $G$  be a  $t$ - star,  $t \geq 2$  graph.

Let  $V(G) = \{v_i : 1 \leq i \leq m\} \cup$

$\{u_j : 1 \leq j \leq m - 1\} \cup \{v_{jk} : 1 \leq i \leq m; 1 \leq k \leq n_j\}$  and  $E(G) = \{v_j v_{jk} : 1 \leq j \leq m; 1 \leq k \leq n_j\} \cup \{v_i u_i : 1 \leq i \leq m - 1\} \cup$

$\{u_{i v_{i+1}} : 1 \leq i \leq m - 1\}$

Here  $|V| = \sum_{i=1}^m n_{i+2m-1}$ ,

$$|E| = \sum_{i=1}^m n_{i+2m-2}$$

Define a function  $f : V \rightarrow \{a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d, \dots, 2(a + qd)\}$

The vertex labelings are as follows,

$$f(v_i) = a + (m - i)d, 1 \leq i \leq m$$

$$f(u_j) = a + \left\lceil \sum_{i=1}^j n_i + j + m - 1 \right\rceil, 1 \leq j \leq m - 1$$

$$f(v_{1k}) = a + ([m + k] - 1)d, 1 \leq k \leq n_1$$

For  $2 \leq j \leq m$ ,

$$f(v_{jk}) = a + \left\lceil \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} n_{i+j+m-2+k} \right\rceil d, 1 \leq k \leq n_j$$

From the function

$f^* : E(G) \rightarrow \{d, 2d, 3d, 4d, \dots, qd\}$ , we get the edge labels of the graph  $t$ -star,  $t \geq 2$  as follows

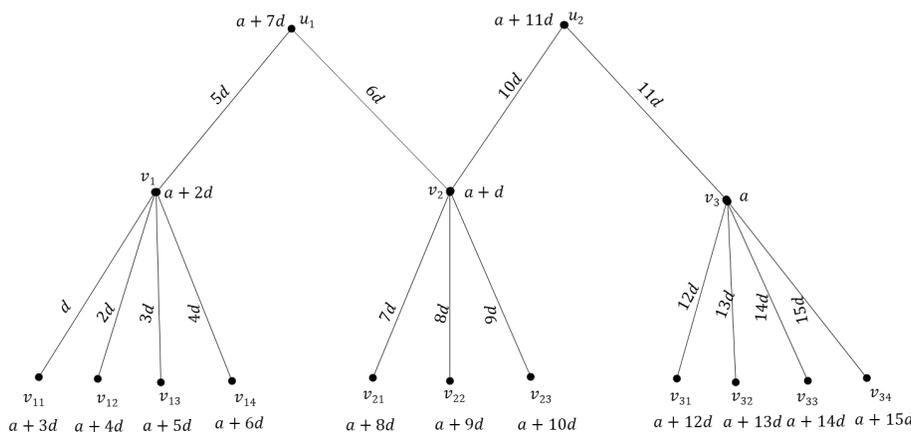
**Table 3.** Edge labels of the  $t$ -star,  $t \geq 2$

Nature of $n$	$n \geq 1$
$f^*(v_i u_j)$	$\left\lceil [(m - i) - (\sum_{i=1}^j n_{i+j+m-1})] d \right\rceil, 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq m - 1$
$f^*(v_i v_{1k})$	$\lceil (-i - k + 1)d \rceil, 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq k \leq n_1$
$f^*(v_i v_{jk})$	$\left\lceil [(m - i) - (\sum_{i=1}^{j-1} n_{i+j+m-2+k})] d \right\rceil, 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq k \leq n_j$

The function  $f$  is clearly injective and also table 3 shows that  $f^* : E \rightarrow \{d, 2d, 3d, 4d, \dots, qd\}$  is bijective. Hence  $f$  is arithmetic sequential graceful labeling and the graph  $t$ -star is arithmetic sequential graceful graph.

**Example 3.3.1:**

3 - star graph admits arithmetic sequential graceful labeling.



**Theorem 3.4:**

The  $U$ -star graph admits arithmetic sequential graceful labeling, for  $n \geq 1, n \in N$ .

**Proof:** Let  $G$  be a  $U$ -star graph.  $V(G) = (w_1) \cup (w_2) \cup (v_0) \cup (u_0) \cup \{v_{i:1 \leq i \leq n}\} \cup$

$\{u_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$  and  $E(G) = \{w_1 v_0, v_0 u_0, w_2 u_0\} \cup \{w_1 v_{i:1 \leq i \leq n}\} \cup \{w_2 u_{i:1 \leq i \leq n}\}$

Here  $|V| = 2n + 4, |E| = 2n + 3$

Define the function  $f : V \rightarrow \{a, a + d, a + 2d, a + 3d, \dots, 2(a + qd)\}$

The vertex labelings are as follows,

**Case (i):** when  $n = 1$

$$f(w_1) = a + d$$

$$f(w_2) = a$$

$$f(v_0) = a + 2d$$

$$f(u_0) = a + 5d$$

$$f(v_1) = a + 3d$$

$$f(u_1) = a + 4d$$

**Case (ii):** when  $n = 2$

$$f(w_1) = a + d$$

$$f(w_2) = a$$

$$f(v_0) = a + 2d$$

$$f(u_0) = a + 6d$$

$$f(v_1) = a + 3d$$

$$f(v_2) = a + 4d$$

$$f(u_1) = a + 5d$$

$$f(u_2) = a + 7d$$

**Case (ii):** when  $n \geq 3$

$$f(w_1) = a + d$$

$$f(w_2) = a$$

$$f(v_0) = a + nd$$

$$f(u_0) = a + (2n + 2)d$$

$$f(v_i) = a + (i + 1)d, 1 \leq i \leq n - 2$$

$$f(v_{n-1}) = a + (n + 1)d$$

$$f(v_n) = a + (n + 2)d$$

$$f(u_i) = a + (n + 2 + i)d, 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$$

$$f(u_n) = a + (2n + 3)d$$

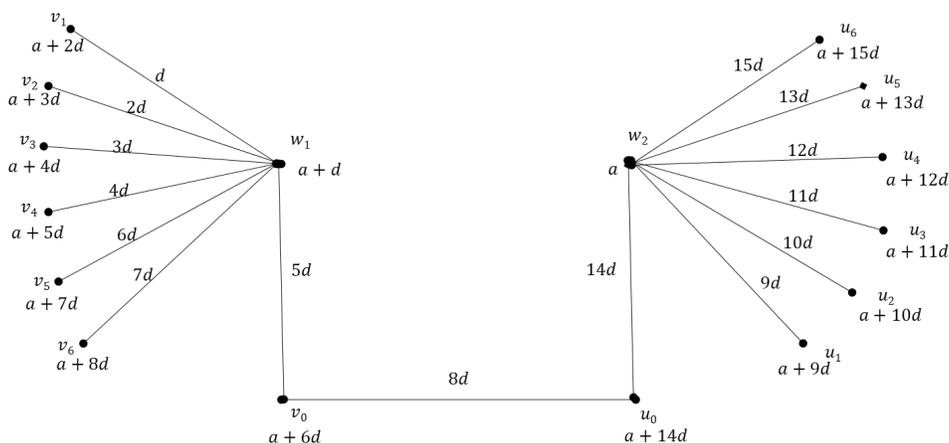
**Table 4.** Edge labels of the  $U$ -star,  $n \geq 1, n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Nature of $n$	$n \geq 1$
$f^*(w_1v_0)$	$ (1 - n)d , n \geq 1$
$f^*(v_0u_0)$	$ (n + 2)d , n \geq 1$
$f^*(u_0w_2)$	$ (2n + 2)d , n \geq 1$
$f^*(w_1v_i)$	$ id , 1 \leq i \leq n - 2$
$f^*(w_2u_i)$	$ (n + 2 + i)d , 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$

The function  $f$  is clearly injective and also table 4 shows that  $f^* : E \rightarrow \{d, 2d, 3d, 4d, \dots, nd\}$  is bijective. Hence  $f$  is arithmetic sequential graceful labeling and the  $U$ -star graph is an arithmetic sequential graceful graph.

**Example 3.4.1:**

The  $U$ -star graph admits arithmetic sequential graceful labeling



## 4 Conclusion

We showed that the Star graph,  $t$ –star,  $U$ –star, double star are arithmetic sequential graceful in this work. Analyzing arithmetic sequential graceful on other families of graphs is our future work.

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