

# Edge-odd Gracefulness of $C_3 \odot P_n$ and $C_3 \odot 2P_n$

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## ABSTRACT

A  $(p, q)$  connected graph is edge-odd graceful graph if there exists an injective map  $f: E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, \dots, 2q-1\}$  so that induced map  $f_+: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, (2k-1)\}$  defined by  $f_+(x) \equiv f(x, y) \pmod{2k}$ , where the vertex  $x$  is incident with other vertex  $y$  and  $k = \max\{p, q\}$  makes all the edges distinct and odd. In this article, the Edge-odd gracefulness of  $C_3 \odot P_n$  and  $C_3 \odot 2P_n$  is obtained.

**Key words:** Graceful Graph, Edge-odd graceful labeling, Edge-odd graceful graph

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A.Solairaju and K.Chitra [2009] obtained edge-odd graceful labeling of some graphs related to paths. A.Solairaju, C.Vimala, A.Sasikala [2008] gracefulness of a spanning tree of the graph of Cartesian product of  $S_m$  and  $S_n$ . A. Solairaju et.al. [2010] that the cartesian product of path  $P_2$  and circuit  $C_n$  for all integer  $n$ ,  $S_{m,n}$ ,  $P_m \odot S_5$  and  $C_m \odot S_n$  for  $n$  is even, are is edge-odd graceful. Here the edge-odd graceful labeling of  $C_3 \odot P_n$  and  $C_3 \odot 2P_n$  is obtained.

## Section 2: Basic Concept

In this section, the following definitions are first listed.

**Definition 2.1: Graceful Graph:** A function  $f$  of a graph  $G$  is called a graceful labeling with  $m$  edges, if  $f$  is an injection from the vertex set of  $G$  to the set  $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, m\}$  such that when each edge  $uv$  is assigned the label  $|f(u) - f(v)|$  the resulting edge labels are distinct. Then the graph  $G$  is graceful.

**Definition 2.2: Edge – odd graceful graph [6]:** A  $(p, q)$  connected graph is edge-odd graceful if there exists an injective map  $f: E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, \dots, 2q-1\}$  so that induced map  $f_+: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, (2k-1)\}$  defined by  $f_+(x) \equiv \Sigma f(x, y) \pmod{2k}$ , where the vertex  $x$  is incident with other vertex  $y$  and  $k = \max\{p, q\}$  makes all the edges distinct and odd.

## Section 3: Edge-odd Gracefulness of Armed crown graph $C_3 \odot P_n$

In this section edge-odd gracefulness of  $C_3 \odot P_n$  is obtained.

**Definition 3.1:** Armed crown  $C_3 \odot P_n$  is a connected graph obtained from the circuit  $C_3$  by adding a path  $P_n$  to each vertex of  $C_3$ . It has  $3n$  vertices and  $3n$  edges. This graph is given in figure 1.

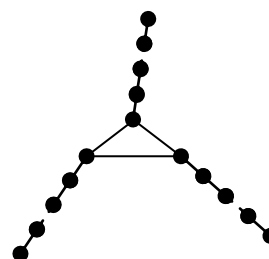


Figure 1: Graph of  $C_3 \odot P_n$

**Lemma 3.2:** The connected graph  $C_3 \odot P_2$  is edge – odd graceful.

The figure 2 is the armed crown  $C_3 \odot P_2$  with 6 vertices and 6 edges, with some arbitrary edge-odd graceful labeling to vertices and edges.

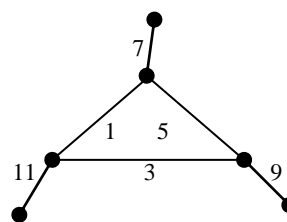


Figure 2: Graph of  $C_3 \odot P_2$

**Lemma 3.3:** The connected graph  $C_3 \Theta P_3$  is edge – odd gracefulful.

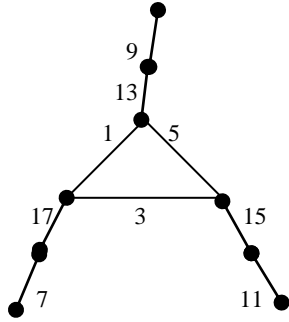


Figure 3: Graph of  $C_3 \Theta P_3$

The graph in figure 3 is the armed crown  $C_3 \Theta P_3$  with 9 vertices and 9 edges, with some arbitrary edge-odd graceful labeling to vertices and edges.

**Lemma 3.4:** The connected graph  $C_3 \Theta P_4$  is edge – odd gracefulful.

The armed crown  $C_3 \Theta P_4$  with 12 vertices and 12 edges is given in figure 4 with some arbitrary edge-odd graceful labeling to vertices and edges.

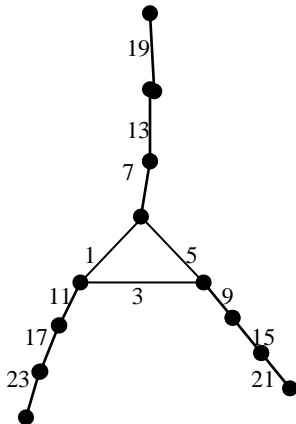


Figure 4: Graph of  $C_3 \Theta P_4$

**Theorem 3.5:** The connected graph  $C_3 \Theta P_n$  is edge – odd gracefulful for  $n > 4$ .

**Proof:**

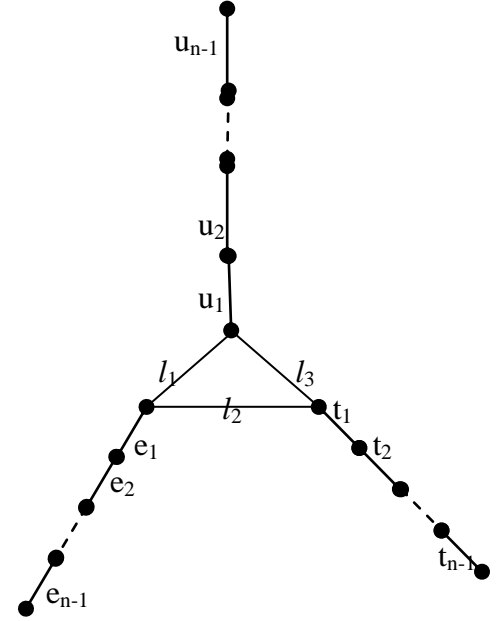


Figure 5: Graph of  $C_3 \Theta P_n$

The figure 5 is the armed crown  $C_3 \Theta P_n$  with  $3n$  vertices and  $3n$  edges, with some arbitrary labelings to its vertices and edges.

Define  $f: E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, \dots, 2q-1\}$  by

**For n is even**

$$\begin{aligned} f(l_i) &= 2i - 1, i = 1, 2, 3; f(e_1) = q + 5 \\ f(e_i) &= f(e_1) + 3i - 3, \text{ for } i = 3, 5, \dots, (n-1) \\ f(e_2) &= 7 \\ f(e_i) &= f(e_2) + 3i, \text{ for } i = 4, 6, 8, \dots, (n-2); \\ f(t_1) &= f(e_1) - 2 \\ f(t_i) &= f(t_1) + 3i - 3, \text{ for } i = 3, 5, \dots, (n-1); \\ f(t_2) &= 11 \\ f(t_i) &= f(t_2) + 3i, \text{ for } i = 4, 6, 8, \dots, (n-2); \\ f(u_1) &= f(e_1) - 4 \\ f(u_i) &= f(u_1) + 3i - 3, \text{ for } i = 3, 5, \dots, (n-1); f(u_2) = 9 \\ f(u_i) &= f(u_2) + 3i, \text{ for } i = 4, 6, 8, \dots, (n-2) \end{aligned}$$

**For n is odd**

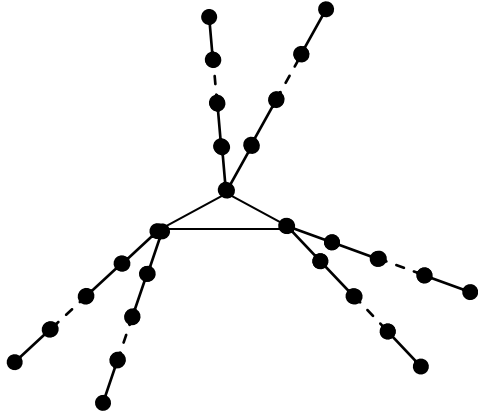
$$\begin{aligned} f(l_i) &= 2i - 1, i = 1, 2, 3; f(e_1) = 11 \\ f(e_i) &= f(e_1) + 6i - 6, i = 2, 3, \dots, (n-1); \\ f(t_1) &= 9 \\ f(t_i) &= f(t_1) + 6i - 6, i = 2, 3, \dots, (n-1); \\ f(u_1) &= 7 \\ f(u_i) &= f(u_1) + 6i - 6, i = 2, 3, \dots, (n-1) \dots (1). \end{aligned}$$

Define  $f_+: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, (2k-1)\}$  by  $f_+(v) \equiv \sum f(uv) \pmod{(2k)}$ , where this sum run over all edges through  $v$  .... (2).

Hence the map  $f$  and the induced map  $f_+$  provide labels as distinct odd numbers for edges and also the labeling for vertex set have distinct values in  $\{1, 2, \dots, (2k-1)\}$ . Hence the graph  $C_3 \Theta P_n$  is edge-odd gracefulful.

**Section 4 - Bi-armed crown  $C_3 \odot 2P_n$  is edge-odd graceful**

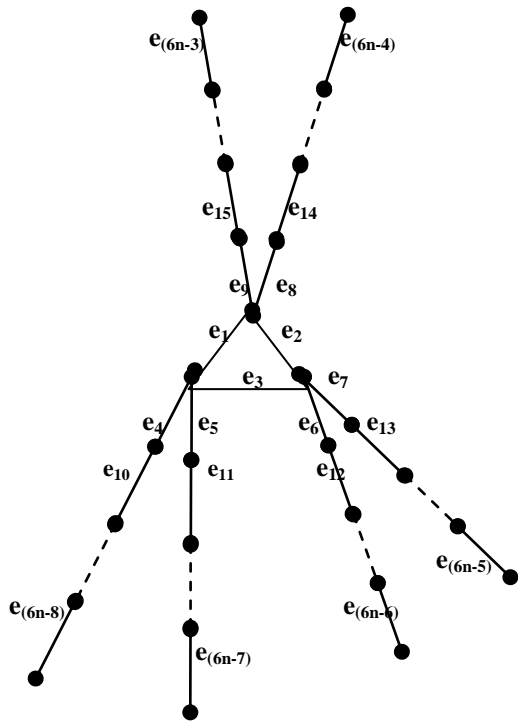
**Definition 4.1:** Bi-armed crown  $C_3 \odot 2P_n$  is a connected graph obtained from the circuit  $C_3$  by adding two paths  $P_n$  to each vertex of  $C_3$ . It has  $(6n - 3)$  vertices and  $(6n - 3)$  edges.



**Figure 6: Graph of  $C_3 \odot 2P_n$**

**Theorem 4.2:** The connected graph  $C_3 \odot 2P_n$  is edge – odd graceful.

**Proof:** The figure 7 is the armed crown  $C_3 \odot P_n$  with  $(6n - 3)$  vertices and  $(6n - 3)$  edges, with some arbitrary edge-odd graceful labeling to vertices and edges paths  $P_n$  to each vertex of  $C_3$ . It has  $(6n - 3)$  vertices and  $(6n - 3)$  edges.



**Figure 7: Graph of  $C_3 \odot 2P_n$**

Define  $f: E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, \dots, 2q-1\}$  by

**For n is even**

$$f(e_i) = 2i - 1, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, (6n-3). \quad (1)$$

Define  $f_+: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, (2k-1)\}$  by

$$f_+(v) \equiv \sum f(uv) \pmod{(2k)}, \text{ where this sum run over all edges through } v \quad (2)$$

Hence the map  $f$  and the induced map  $f_+$  provide labels as odd numbers for edges with all distinct and also the labelings for vertex set has distinct values in  $\{1, 2, \dots, (2k-1)\}$ . Hence the graph  $C_3 \odot 2P_n$  is edge-odd graceful.

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