

A NEW CLASS OF GRACEFULL TREES

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Abstract : The gracefulness of T_p -tree of size $(5n, 5n-1)$ is obtained

Introduction:

Most graph labeling methods trace their origin to one introduced by Rosa [2] or one given Graham and Sloane [1]. Rosa defined a function f , a β -valuation of a graph with q edges if f is an injective map from the vertices of G to the set $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, q\}$ such that when each edge xy is assigned the label $|f(x)-f(y)|$, the resulting edge labels are distinct.

A. Solairaju and K. Chitra [3] first introduced the concept of edge-odd graceful labeling of graphs, and edge-odd graceful graphs.

A. Solairaju and others [5,6,7,8,9] proved the results that(1) the Gracefulness

of a spanning tree of the graph of Cartesian product of P_m and C_n , was obtained (2) the Gracefulness of a spanning tree of the graph of cartesian product of S_m and S_n , was obtained (3) edge-odd Gracefulness of a spanning tree of Cartesian product of P_2 and C_n was obtained (4) Even -edge Gracefulness of the Graphs was obtained (5) ladder $P_2 \times P_n$ is even-edge graceful, and (6) the even-edge gracefulness of $P_n \circ nC_5$ is obtained.

Section I : Preliminaries

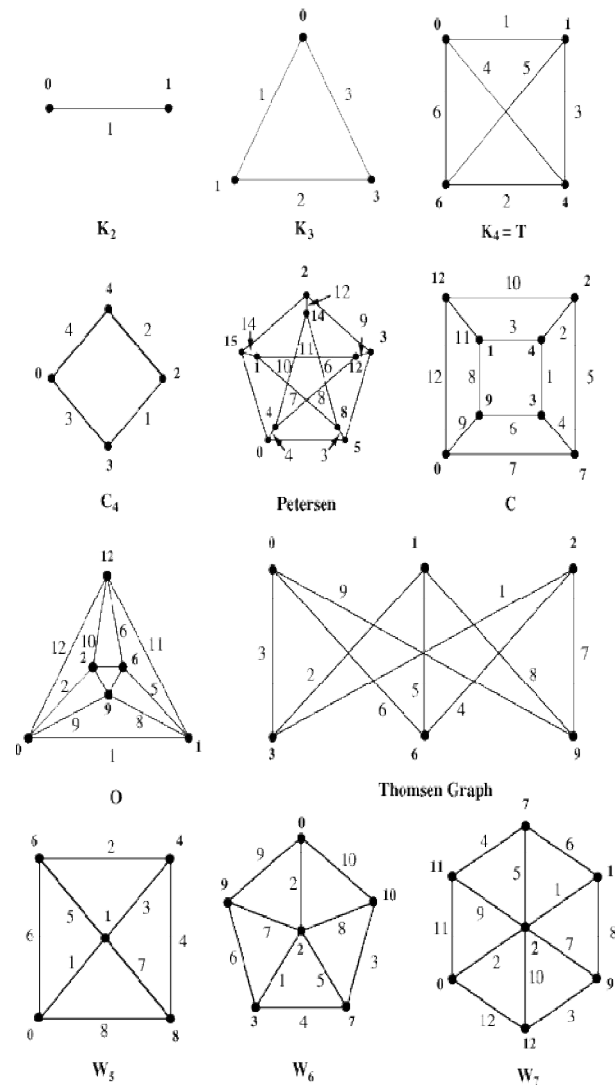
Definition 1.1: Let $G = (V,E)$ be a simple graph with p vertices and q edges.

A map $f :V(G) \rightarrow \{0,1,2,\dots,q\}$ is called a graceful labeling if

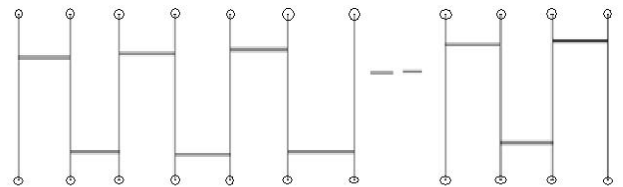
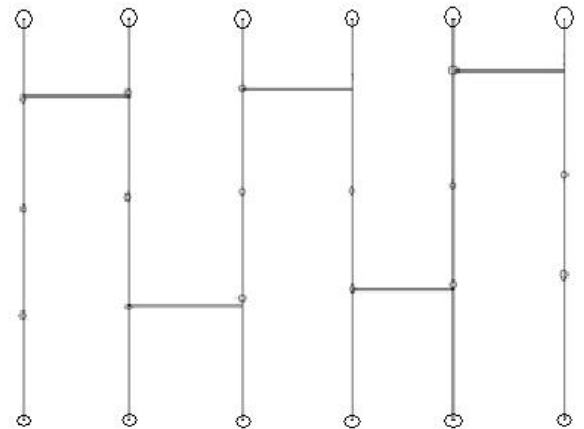
- (i) f is one – to – one
- (ii) The edges receive all the labels (numbers) from 1 to q where the label of an edge is the absolute value of the difference between the vertex labels at its ends.

A graph having a graceful labeling is called a graceful graph.

Example 1.1: The circuit C_4 is a graceful graph as follows:



Definition 2.1: $n \Delta P_5$ is a tree, becoming a path by moving edges between vertices of degree 3 defined in the following manner only. That is, it is a T_p -tree obtained from n copies of P_5 , and connected acyclic in the following manner.



Section – II: $T_p-(5n, 5n-1)$ tree

Proof: Due to definition (2.1), $T_p-(5n,5n-1)$ is a connected graph (see figures 1 and 2) according as n is odd or even.

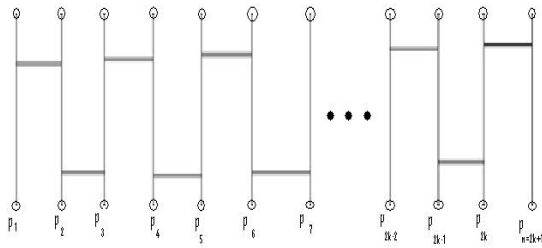


Figure 1 (n is odd)

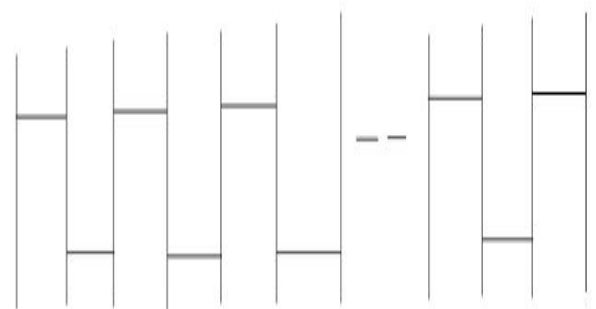
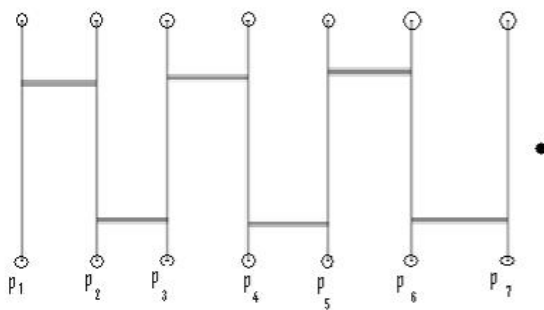


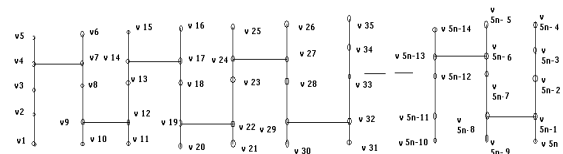
Figure 2 (n is even)

Case (1): n is odd.

The labelings of vertices and edges for $T_p-(5n,5n-1)$ (Figure 1) are as follows:

Figure 2 (n is even)

Main theorem 2.2: The connected graph T_p -tree with $p=5n$ and $q=5n-1$ is graceful.



Define $f: v(G) \rightarrow \{0,1,2,\dots,q\}$

By

$$f(v_i) = \frac{i-1}{2} ; \quad i=2,4,6 \dots 5n$$

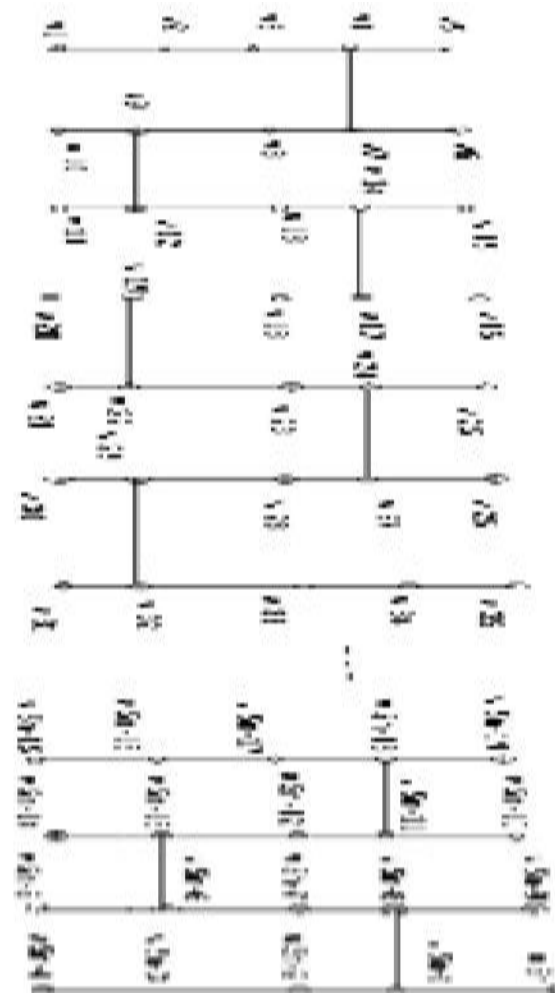
$$f(v_i) = q - \left(\frac{i-1}{2} \right) ; \quad i=1,3,5 \dots 5n-1$$

Define $f_+ : E(G) \rightarrow \{1,2,3 \dots q\}$ by $f_+(u,v) = |f(u)-f(v)|, \forall u,v \in E(G)$.

Hence, the bisection maps f for vertices and f_+ for edges in $T_{p-(5n,5n-1)}$ satisfies all condition of graceful labeling. Thus, $T_{p-(5n,5n-1)}$ is a graceful if n is odd.

Case (2): n is even.

The labeling of vertices and edges for $T_{p-(5n,5n-1)}$ (Figure 2) are as follows:



Define $f : v(G) \rightarrow \{0,1,2, \dots q\}$

By

$$f(v_i) = \frac{i-1}{2} ; \quad i=1,3,5 \dots 5n-1$$

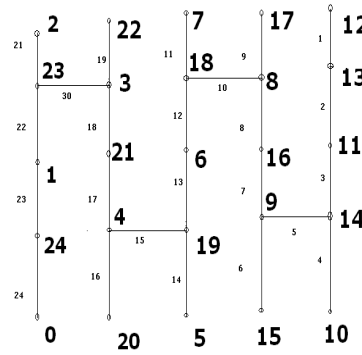
$$f(v_i) = q - \left(\frac{i-1}{2} \right) ; \quad i=2,4,6 \dots 5n$$

Define $f_+ : E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, q\}$ by $f_+(u, v) =$

$$|f(u) - f(v)|, \quad \forall u, v \in E(G).$$

Hence, the bisection maps f for vertices and f_+ for edges in $T_{p-(5n, 5n-1)}$ satisfies all the conditions of graceful labeling. Thus, $T_{p-(5n, 5n-1)}$

$(5n, 5n-1)$ is a graceful if n is even.



Corollary 2.3: $T_{p-(5n, 5n-1)}$ is a graceful

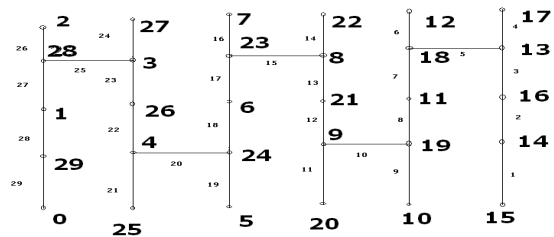
tree

Example 2.2:

Example 2.1 :

The graph $6 \Delta P_5$ is a graceful graph.

The graph $5 \Delta P_5$ is a graceful graph.



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