## CORDIAL LABELING FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF SHELL GRAPH

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Abstract - The aim of this paper is to introduce the cordial labeling for different types of shell graphs like path joining of shell graph, star of shell graph, multiple of shell graph, cycle of shell graph and to provide some results on it.

Keywords-Shell graph C (n, n-3), star of shell graph Sn, multiple shell graph, cycle of shell graph.

## I. Introduction

We begin with simple, finite and undirected graph $G=(V, E)$ with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges. For standard terminology and notation related to graph theory we refer to J.A. Gallian [2]. We will provide brief summary of definition and other information which are necessary for the present investigations.

## iI. Preliminaries

In the following we provide the essential definitions and results necessary for the development of our theory.

Definition 2.1[2]. If the vertices are assigned values subject to certain conditions then it is known as graph labeling.

Definition 2.2[2]. A mapping f: $V(G) \rightarrow\{0,1\}$ is called binary vertex labeling of $G$ and $f(v)$ is called the label of the vertex V of G under f .

Definition 2.3[2].Let $f$ be a function from the vertices of $G$ to $\{0,1\}$ and for each edge xy assign the label $f(x)-f(y)$. A cordial labeling of $G$ if the numbers of vertices labeled 0 and the numbers of vertices labeled 1 differs by at most 1 and the numbers of edges labeled 0 and the number of edges labeled 1 differs by at most 1 .

Definition 2.4[3]. A graph obtained by replacing each vertex of star graph $K_{1, n}$ by a graph $G$ is called star graph of $G$. We denote it as $\mathrm{G}^{*}$ is the graph which replaces central vertex of the graph $\mathrm{K}_{1, \mathrm{n}}$.

Definition 2.5. In a cycle $C_{n}$ each vertex is replaced by a graph $G$ is said to be cycle of graph.
Definition 2.6. A shell graph is defined as a cycle $C_{n}$ with ( $n-3$ ) chords sharing a common end point called the apex. Shell graph are denoted as $C_{(n, n-3)}$. A shell $S_{n}$ is also called fan $f_{n-1}$.

Definition 2.7. A multiple shell is defined to be a collection of edge disjoint shells that have their apex is common.

## III. MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 3.1. Shell graphs are cordial.

Proof. Let G be a shell and let $v_{1}, v_{2}, \ldots v_{n}$ be successive vertices of G .
To define labeling function $\mathrm{f}: \mathrm{V}(\mathrm{G}) \rightarrow\{0,1\}$.
We consider the following cases

## Case (i)

$n \equiv 0(\bmod 4)$
In this case we define labeling f as

$$
\mathrm{f}\left(u_{i}\right)=0 \text {, if } \mathrm{i} \equiv 1,3(\bmod 4)
$$

$$
=1 \text {, if } i \equiv 0,2(\bmod 4), 1 \leq i \leq n
$$

## Case (ii)

$\mathrm{n} \equiv 1,2,3(\bmod 4)$
In this case we define the labeling f as

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{f}\left(u_{i}\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{i} \equiv 0,1(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{i} \equiv 2,3(\bmod 4), 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n}
\end{aligned}
$$

The labeling pattern defined above covers all possible arrangement of vertices.
In each case, the graph $G$ under consideration satisfies the conditions $\left|v_{f}(0)-v_{f}(1)\right| \leq 1$ and $\left|e_{f}(0)-e_{f}(1)\right| \leq 1$.
That is, G admits a cordial labeling.


Fig1. Cordial shell graph
Theorem 3.2. The graph obtained by joining two copies of shell graph by a path of arbitrary length is cordial.

Proof. Let G be a graph obtained by joining two copies of shell graph by a path of length. Let $u_{1}, u_{2}, \ldots u_{n}$ be the successive vertices of $1^{\text {st }}$ copy of shell graph and let $v_{1}, v_{2}, \ldots v_{n}$ be the successive vertices of $2^{\text {nd }}$ copy of shell graph. Let $w_{1}, w_{2}, \ldots w_{k}$ be the successive vertices of path $P_{k}$ with $w_{1}=$ $u_{1}$ and $w_{k}=v_{1}$.
To define the labeling function $\mathrm{f}: \mathrm{V}(\mathrm{G}) \rightarrow\{0,1\}$
$\mathrm{f}\left(u_{i}\right)=0$, if i is odd
$=1$, if i is even.
$\mathrm{f}\left(v_{i}\right)=0$, if i is odd
$=1$, if i is even.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{f}\left(w_{k}\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{k} \equiv 1,3(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{k} \equiv 0,2(\bmod 4) .
\end{aligned}
$$

The graph G under consideration satisfies the conditions $\left|v_{f}(0)-v_{f}(1)\right| \leq 1$ and $\left|e_{f}(0)-e_{f}(1)\right| \leq 1$. i.e., G admits a cordial labeling.

## Example 3.3.



Fig2. Path joining of cordial shell graph
Theorem 3.4. Star of shell graph $S_{n}{ }^{*}$ is cordial for all n .
Proof. Let $u_{1}, u_{2}, \ldots u_{n}$ be a successive vertices of central shell of $S_{n}{ }^{*}$ and $v_{i 1}, v_{i 2}, \ldots v_{i n}$ be successive vertices of other shells $S_{n}(\mathrm{i})$ (except central shell), $\mathrm{i}=1,2, \ldots \mathrm{n}$. Let $e_{i}$ be the edge such that $e_{i}=v_{i 1} u_{i}$. Moreover let us denote the vertex of shell $S_{n}(\mathrm{i})$ which is adjacent to vertex $u_{i}$ labeled by 0 as $v_{i j}(0)$ and similarly denote the vertex of shell $S_{n}(\mathrm{i})$ which is adjacent to $u_{i}$ labeled by 1 as $v_{i j}(1)$.

To define the required labeling $\mathrm{f}: \mathrm{V}(\mathrm{G}) \rightarrow\{0,1\}$
We consider the following cases.

## Case(i)

$\mathrm{n} \equiv 0(\bmod 4)$
In this case we define the labeling f as

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{f}\left(u_{i j}\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{i} \equiv 0,1(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{i} \equiv 2,3(\bmod 4), 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n} \\
\mathrm{f}\left(v_{i j}(0)\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 0,3(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 1,2(\bmod 4), 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n}, 1 \leq \mathrm{j} \leq \mathrm{n} . \\
\mathrm{f}\left(v_{i j}(1)\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 2,3(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 0,1(\bmod 4), 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n}, 1 \leq \mathrm{j} \leq \mathrm{n} .
\end{aligned}
$$

## Case (ii)

## $n \equiv 1(\bmod 4)$

In this case we define the labeling f as

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{f}\left(u_{i}\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{i} \equiv 0,1(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{i} \equiv 2,3(\bmod 4), 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n} \\
\mathrm{f}\left(v_{i j}(0)\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 0,3(\bmod 4)
\end{aligned}
$$

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$$
=1 \text {, if } j \equiv 1,2(\bmod 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq n .
$$

$\mathrm{f}\left(v_{i j}(1)\right)=0$, if $j \equiv 1,2(\bmod 4)$

$$
=1, \text { if } j \equiv 0,3(\bmod 4), 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq n .
$$

## Case (iii)

$n \equiv 2(\bmod 4)$
In this case we define the labeling f as

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{f}\left(u_{i}\right)=0 & \text { if } \mathrm{i} \equiv 0,2(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{i} \equiv 1,3(\bmod 4), 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n} \\
\mathrm{f}\left(v_{i j}(0)\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 0,1(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 2,3(\bmod 4), 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n}, 1 \leq \mathrm{j} \leq \mathrm{n} . \\
\mathrm{f}\left(v_{i n}(1)\right) & =1, \mathrm{f}\left(v_{i n-1}(1)\right)=0 \text { and } \\
\mathrm{f}\left(v_{i j}(1)\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 0,3(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 1,2(\bmod 4), 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n}, 1 \leq \mathrm{j} \leq \mathrm{n}-2 .
\end{aligned}
$$

## Case (iv)

## $n \equiv 3(\bmod 4)$

In this case we define the labeling f as

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{f}\left(u_{i}\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{i} \equiv 0,1(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{i} \equiv 2,3(\bmod 4), 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n} \\
\mathrm{f}\left(v_{i j}(0)\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 0,1(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 2,3(\bmod 4), 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n}, 1 \leq \mathrm{j} \leq \mathrm{n} . \\
\mathrm{f}\left(v_{i j}(1)\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 2,3(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 0,1(\bmod 4), 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n}, 1 \leq \mathrm{j} \leq \mathrm{n} .
\end{aligned}
$$

The graph G under consideration satisfies the conditions $\left|v_{f}(0)-v_{f}(1)\right| \leq 1$ and $\left|e_{f}(0)-e_{f}(1)\right| \leq 1$.
i.e., $G$ admits a cordial labelling.

Example 3.5. For better understanding of above above defined as labeling pattern, let us consider $S_{6}{ }^{*}$. The cordial labeling for $S_{6}{ }^{*}$ is shown in the following figure.


Fig3. Star of shell graph

Here $v_{f}(0)=21$ and $v_{f}(1)=21$. Therefore, $\left|v_{f}(0)-v_{f}(1)\right| \leq 1$.
$S_{6}{ }^{*}$ satisfies the condition.
Therefore $S_{6}{ }^{*}$ admits a cordial labeling.
Theorem 3.6. Multiple shell graph is cordial.
Proof.Let G be a multiple shell graph. Let the common (apex) vertex of multiple shell graph is $v_{0}$ and let $u_{i 1}, u_{i 2}, \ldots u_{i n}$ are the successive vertices of shells. To define the required labeling $\mathrm{f}: \mathrm{V}(\mathrm{G}) \rightarrow\{0,1\}$. Let $\mathrm{f}\left(v_{0}\right)=1$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{f}\left(u_{i j}\right) & =0, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 1,3(\bmod 4) \\
& =1, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \equiv 0,2(\bmod 4)
\end{aligned}
$$

The labeling pattern defined above covers all possible arrangement of vertices.
The graph $G$ under consideration satisfies the conditions $\left|v_{f}(0)-v_{f}(1)\right| \leq 1$ and $\left|e_{f}(0)-e_{f}(1)\right| \leq 1$. That is, G admits a cordial labeling


Theorem 3.7.The cycle of shell graph is cordial.
Proof. Let G be a cycle of shell graph and let $u_{i 1}, u_{i 2}, \ldots u_{i n}$ are the successive vertices of $1^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }}, \ldots n^{\text {th }}$ copy of the shells. To define the labeling function $\mathrm{f}: \mathrm{V}(\mathrm{G}) \rightarrow\{0,1\}$. We consider the following cases.

## Case (i)

If $i$ is odd then
$\mathrm{f}\left(u_{i j}\right)=0$, if j is odd

$$
=1, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \text { is even, } 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n} .
$$

## Case (ii)

If $i$ is even then

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{f}\left(u_{i j}\right) & =1, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \text { is odd } \\
& =0, \text { if } \mathrm{j} \text { is even, } 1 \leq \mathrm{i} \leq \mathrm{n} .
\end{aligned}
$$

The labeling pattern defined above covers all possible arrangement of vertices.
In each case, the graph $G$ under consideration satisfies the conditions $\left|v_{f}(0)-v_{f}(1)\right| \leq 1$ and $\left|e_{f}(0)-e_{f}(1)\right| \leq 1$.
i.e., G admits a cordial labelling


Fig5. Cycle of shell graph is cordial

## IV.CONCLUSIONS

As all the shell graphs are cordial graphs it is very interesting and challenging as well to investigate cordial labeling for star shell graph, Multiple shell graph, cycle of shell graph, which admit Cordial labeling. Here we have contributed some new result is by investigating cordial labeling for cycle of shell graph and multiple shell graph.

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