Super Root Square Mean Labeling of Some Graphs

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Abstract: Let G be a graph with p vertices and q edges. Let \( f : V(G) \rightarrow \{1,2,3,..., p+q\} \) be an injective function. For a vertex labeling \( f \), the induced edge labeling \( f'(e = uv) \) is defined by

\[
f'(uv) = \sqrt{\frac{f(u)^2 + f(v)^2}{2}} \text{ or } \sqrt{\frac{f(u)^2 + f(v)^2}{2}}
\]

then \( f \) is called a super root square mean if

\[
f(V(G)) \cup \{f(e) / e \in E(G)\} = \{1,2,3,..., p+q\}.
\]

A graph which admits super root square mean labeling is called super root square mean graph. In this paper, we investigate super root square mean labeling of some graphs.

Key words: Super root square mean labeling, super root square mean graph.

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1. Introduction

All graphs in this paper are finite, simple and undirected. Terms not defined here used in the sense of Harary[5]. The symbols \( V(G) \) and \( E(G) \) will denote the vertex set and edge set of a graph.

Graph labeling were first introduced in the late 1960’s. A graph labeling is an assignment of integers to the vertices or edges or both subject to certain conditions. If the domain of the mapping is the set of vertices (or edges) then the labeling is called a vertex labeling (or an edge labeling). For a detail survey of graph labeling we refer to Gallian[1].

Mean labeling of graphs was discussed in [3, 4, 6], the concept of \( k \)-even mean and \((k, d)\)-even mean are introduced and discussed in [2], the concept of root square mean labeling was introduced and discussed in [7] and the concept of super root square mean labeling was introduced and discussed in [8]. In this paper, we investigate super root square mean labeling of \( P_n^2 \), slanting ladder, \( T_n \Theta K_1 \), \( VD(P_n) \).

2. Main Results

Theorem 2.1: The graph \( P_n^2 \) \((n \geq 4)\) is a super root square mean graph.

Proof: Let \( \{v_i , 1 \leq i \leq n\} \) be the vertices and \( \{e_{ij}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1, a_{ij}, 1 \leq i \leq n - 2\} \) be the edges are denoted as in Figure 1.1
First we label the vertices as follows
Define $f : V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \ldots, p + q\}$ by

**Case i): $n$ is even**

- $f(v_1) = 1, \quad f(v_n) = 6$
- For $2 \leq i \leq n$ 
  - $f(v_i) = 3i - 3$ if $i$ is even
  - $f(v_i) = 3i - 2$ if $i$ is odd

Then the induced edge labels are:
- For $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$ 
  - $f'(e_i) = 3i - 1$ 
  - $f'(a_i) = 7$
- For $4 \leq i \leq n - 2$ 
  - $f(a_i) = 3i$ if $i$ is even
- For $1 \leq i \leq n - 2$ 
  - $f'(a_i) = 3i + 1$ if $i$ is odd

**Case ii): $n$ is odd**

- $f(v_1) = 1, \quad f(v_2) = 3$
- For $3 \leq i \leq n$

\[
f(v_i) = \begin{cases} 
3i - 3 & \text{if } i \text{ is odd} \\
3i - 2 & \text{if } i \text{ is even}
\end{cases}
\]

Then the induced edge labels are:
- $f'(a_i) = 4, \quad f'(a_n) = 7$
- For $3 \leq i \leq n - 2$

\[
f'(a_i) = \begin{cases} 
3i & \text{if } i \text{ is odd} \\
3i + 1 & \text{if } i \text{ is even}
\end{cases}
\]
- For $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$

$f'(e_i) = 3i - 1$

Thus the vertices and edges together get distinct labels. Hence the graph $P_n^2(n \geq 4)$ is a super root square mean graph.

Super root square mean labeling of $P_n^2$ is shown in Figure 1.2
Further Results of Extended Medium Domination Number of Some Special Types of Graphs

Theorem 2.2: The slanting ladder $SL_n$ \((n \geq 3)\) is a super root square mean graph.

Proof: Let \(\{u_i, v_i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}\) be the vertices and \(\{a_i, b_i, e_i, 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\}\) be the edges which are denoted as in figure 1.3.

First we label the vertices as follows

Define \(f : V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \ldots, p + q\}\) by \(f(u_i) = 1\)

For \(2 \leq i \leq n\) \(f(u_i) = 5i - 3\)

\(f(v_1) = 6\) \(f(v_i) = 3\)

For \(3 \leq i \leq n\) \(f(v_i) = 5i - 4\)

Then the induced edge labels are:

For \(1 \leq i \leq n - 1\) \(f'(a_i) = 5i\) \(f'(b_i) = 4\)

For \(2 \leq i \leq n - 1\) \(f'(b_i) = 5i - 2\) \(f'(e_i) = 2\)

For \(2 \leq i \leq n - 1\) \(f'(e_i) = 5i - 1\)

Thus the vertices and edges together get distinct labels. Hence the graph $SL_n$ \((n \geq 3)\) is a super root square mean graph.

Super root square mean labeling of $SL_n$ is shown in Figure 1.4.
Theorem 2.3: The graph $T_n \Theta K_1 (n \geq 3)$ is a super root square mean graph.

Proof: Let $\{u_i, v_i, 1 \leq i \leq n, v_i, v_i, 1 \leq i \leq n + 1\}$ be the vertices and $\{a_n, b_n, c_n, e_n, 1 \leq i \leq n, d_n, d_n, 1 \leq i \leq n + 1\}$ be the edges which are denoted as in Figure 1.5.

First we label the vertices as follows:

Define $f : V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, ..., p + q\}$ by

$f(v_i) = 3, f(v_i) = 6, \text{For } 3 \leq i \leq n + 1 \quad f(v_i) = 9i - 8, f(v_i) = 10, f(v_i) = 11,$

For $3 \leq i \leq n + 1 \quad f(v_i) = 9i - 6, f(u_i) = 9, f(u_i) = 17$

For $3 \leq i \leq n \quad f(u_i) = 9i - 3, f(u_i) = 12, f(u_i) = 15, \text{For } 3 \leq i \leq n \quad f(u_i) = 9i$

Then the induced edge labels are:

$f'(a_i) = 8, \quad \text{For } 2 \leq i \leq n \quad f'(a_i) = 9i - 2, f'(b_i) = 2$

For $2 \leq i \leq n \quad f'(b_i) = 9i - 5, f'(c_i) = 4, f'(c_i) = 18$

For $3 \leq i \leq n \quad f'(c_i) = 9i - 1, \text{For } 1 \leq i \leq n \quad f'(e_i) = 9i - 4$

$f'(d_i) = 7, f'(d_i) = 9, \quad \text{For } 3 \leq i \leq n + 1 \quad f'(d_i) = 9i + 7$

Thus the vertices and edges together get distinct labels. Hence the graph $T_n \Theta K_1 (n \geq 3)$ is a super root square mean graph.
Further Results of Extended Medium Domination Number of Some Special Types of Graphs

Super root square mean labeling of $T_5 \Theta K_i$ is shown in Figure 1.6

**Theorem 2.4:** The graph $Q_n \Theta K_i (n \geq 3)$ is a super root square mean graph.

**Proof:** Let $\{u_i, u_i', 1 \leq i \leq n + 1, v_i, w_i, v_i', w_i', 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ be the vertices and $\{a_i, b_i, c_i, a_i', b_i', c_i', 1 \leq i \leq n, d_i, 1 \leq i \leq n + 1\}$ be the edges which are denoted as in Figure 1.7

First we label the vertices as follows

Define $f : V \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \ldots, p + q\}$ by $f(u_i) = 5, f(u_i') = 13$

For $3 \leq i \leq n + 1 \quad f(u_i) = 13i - 12, f(u_i') = 9, f(u_i) = 15$

For $3 \leq i \leq n + 1 \quad f(u_i') = 13i - 10, \quad f(v_i') = 1$

For $2 \leq i \leq n \quad f(v_i) = 13i - 6, \quad f(v_i) = 8$

For $2 \leq i \leq n \quad f(v_i) = 13i - 3, \quad f(v_i') = 3$

For $2 \leq i \leq n \quad f(v_i) = 13i - 8, \quad f(w_i) = 16$
For $2 \leq i \leq n$, $f(v_i) = 13i$

Then the induced edge labels are:

- $f'(a_i) = 2$, for $2 \leq i \leq n$, $f'(a_i) = 13i - 7$
- $f'(b_i) = 12$, for $2 \leq i \leq n$, $f'(b_i) = 13i - 2$
- $f'(c_i) = 6$, for $2 \leq i \leq n$, $f'(c_i) = 13i - 4$
- $f'(a_i) = 4$, for $2 \leq i \leq n$, $f'(a_i) = 13i - 9$
- $f'(b_i) = 11$, for $2 \leq i \leq n$, $f'(b_i) = 13i - 1$
- $f'(c_i) = 10$, for $2 \leq i \leq n$, $f'(c_i) = 13i - 5$
- $f'(d_i) = 7$, $f'(d_i) = 14$, for $3 \leq i \leq n + 1$, $f'(d_i) = 13i - 11$

Thus the vertices and edges together get distinct labels. Hence the graph $Q_{n} \Theta K_{1}$, $(n \geq 3)$ is a super root square mean graph.

Super root square mean labeling of $Q_{n} \Theta K_{1}$ is shown in Figure 1.8.

**Figure 1.8:** Super root square mean labeling of $Q_{n} \Theta K_{1}$

**References:**


Further Results of Extended Medium Domination Number of Some Special Types of Graphs


Authors’ Profile:

R. Gopi was born in Kalluppatti, Puddukkottai, India, in 1985. He received the B.Sc., M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D., degrees in Mathematics from Periyar E.V.R. College, Tiruchirappalli, India, in 2005, 2008, 2009 and 2013 respectively, and the B.Ed., degree in Institute of Advanced study in Education, Saidapet, Chennai, India. In 2015, he joined the Department of Mathematics, Srimad Andavan Arts and Science College(Autonomous), Tiruchirappalli, India, as an Assistant Professor to till date. His current research interests in Graph Labeling.