



Gracefulness of Two Kinds of Unconnected Graphs with Even Vertices

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Abstract: Two kinds of unconnected double fan graphs with even vertices, $(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup P_{2n+1} \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}})$ and $(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}) \cup (P_1^{(3)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}})$ were presented. For natural number $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1$, the two graphs are all graceful graphs, where $P_{2n}^{(1)}, P_{2n}^{(2)}$ are even-vertices path, P_{2n+1} is odd-vertices path, $\overline{K_{2n}}, \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}, \overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}}$ are the complement of graph K_{2n} , $G_1 \vee G_2$ is the join graph of G_1 and G_2 .

Key words: unconnected graph; double fan graph; graceful graph; graceful label; even vertices

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0 Introduction

Research on labeling of graceful graph is on the rise following the process of computing science^[1-7]. Researches on the gracefulness of fan graph, especially double fan graph, are very important for the study of graph^[8]. The gracefulness of union graphs of double fan graph, linear graph and star graph has been proved^[9], and the gracefulness of union graphs of double fan graph and all graceful graphs has also been proved^[10]. The gracefulness of union graphs of fan graph and non-graceful graphs has rarely been studied, thus it is rather significant to have further research on the gracefulness of fan graph and non-graceful graphs.

The graphs in the following are all simple undirected graphs. Let $G(V, E)$ be a graph, $V = V(G)$ be the set of vertices of graph G , $E = E(G)$ be the set of edges of graph G , $|A|$ be the order of the set A , P_n be the path with n vertices, P_1 be the trivial graph with one vertex, $G_1 \vee G_2$ be the joint graph of G_1 and G_2 , $\bar{G}$ be the complementary graph of G .

Definition 1 Let $G = (V, E)$ be a graph, and let k be a positive integer. If there is a injection $f: V \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, |E| + k - 1\}$, such that for every edge $uv \in E$, $f'(uv) = |f(u) - f(v)|$ induces a bijection $f': E \rightarrow \{k, k + 1, \dots, |E| + k - 1\}$, then we call G a k -graceful graph, call f a k -graceful label of graph G . 1-graceful graph is also called graceful graph, and 1-graceful label is called graceful label.

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1 The Gracefulness of Graph $P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)}) \cup P_{2n+1} \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}})$

Theorem 1 For natural number $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 1$, $P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)}) \cup P_{2n+1} \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}})$ is a graceful graph.

Proof For $V(P_1^{(1)}) = \{x_0\}$, $V(P_{2n}^{(1)}) = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{2n}\}$, $V(P_{2n}^{(2)}) = \{x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2}, x_{2n+3}, \dots, x_{4n}\}$, $V(P_{2n+1}) = \{y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_{2n+1}\}$, $V(P_1^{(2)}) = \{z_0\}$, $V(\overline{K_{2n}}) = \{z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_{2n}\}$, $E = E(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup P_{2n+1} \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}})$, then $|E| = 12n - 2$, $|V| = 8n + 3$.

Define the vertex label f of graph $P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)}) \cup P_{2n+1} \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}})$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0) &= 0, f(x_{2n-1}) = 12n - 2, f(x_{2n}) = 2, \\ f(x_{2n-i}) &= \begin{cases} i - 1, & i = 2, 4, 6, \dots, 2n - 2, \\ 12n - 2 - i, & i = 3, 5, 7, \dots, 2n - 1. \end{cases} \\ f(x_{2n+i}) &= \begin{cases} 2n - 3 + (i + 1), & i = 1, 3, 5, \dots, 2n - 1, \\ 10n - 1 - i, & i = 2, 4, 6, \dots, 2n. \end{cases} \\ f(y_{2n+1}) &= 12n - 6, f(y_{2n}) = 4n - 6, f(y_{2n-1}) = 4n - 2, \\ f(y_{2n-i}) &= \begin{cases} 4n + 6 - i, & i = 2, 4, 6, \dots, 2n - 2, \\ 4n + 9 + i, & i = 3, 5, 7, \dots, 2n - 1. \end{cases} \\ f(z_0) &= 12n - 4, f(z_i) = 4n - 3 + 2i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n \end{aligned}$$

We shall prove that label f is a graceful label of graph $P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)}) \cup P_{2n+1} \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}})$.

(i) By the definition of f :

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0) &< f(x_{2n-2}) < f(x_{2n}) < f(x_{2n-4}) < \dots < f(x_2) < f(x_{2n+1}) < f(x_{2n+3}) < \dots < f(x_{2n+9}) \\ &< f(y_2) < f(x_{2n+11}) < f(y_4) < \dots < f(x_{4n-5}) < f(y_{2n}) < f(x_{4n-3}) < f(x_{4n-1}) < f(y_{2n-1}) \\ &< f(z_1) < f(y_{2n-6}) < f(z_2) < f(y_{2n-4}) < f(z_3) < f(y_{2n-2}) < \dots < f(z_{11}) < f(y_{2n-3}) < f(z_{13}) < f(y_{2n-5}) \\ &< f(y_1) < f(z_{2n}) < f(x_{4n}) < f(x_{4n-2}) < f(x_{4n-4}) < \dots < f(x_{2n+2}) < f(x_1) < f(x_3) \\ &< f(x_5) < \dots < f(x_{2n-5}) < f(y_{2n+1}) < f(x_{2n-3}) < f(z_0) < f(x_{2n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Hence mapping $f: V((P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup P_{2n+1} \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}})) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, 12n - 2\}$ is an injection.

(ii) For every edge $uv \in E(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup P_{2n+1} \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}})$, let $f'(uv) = |f(u) - f(v)|$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0 x_{2n-i}) &= \begin{cases} i - 1, & i = 2, 4, \dots, 2n - 2, \\ 12n - 2 - i, & i = 3, 5, \dots, 2n - 1. \end{cases} \\ f'(x_0 x_{2n+i}) &= \begin{cases} 2n - 1 + (i - 1), & i = 1, 3, \dots, 2n - 1, \\ 10n - 1 - i, & i = 2, 4, \dots, 2n. \end{cases} \\ f'(x_i x_{i+1}) &= 8n + 2i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n - 3, \\ f'(x_{2n+i} x_{2n+i+1}) &= 8n - 2i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n - 1, \\ f'(y_{2n-i} y_{2n-i+1}) &= 2(i + 1), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n - 1, \\ f'(z_0 z_i) &= 8n - 1 - 2i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n, \\ f'(x_0 x_{2n}) &= 2, \quad f'(x_0 x_{2n-1}) = 12n - 2, \quad f'(x_{2n-1} x_{2n}) = 12n - 4, \\ f'(x_{2n-2} x_{2n-1}) &= 12n - 3, \quad f'(y_{2n} y_{2n+1}) = 8n. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x_0 x_{2n-2}) &< f'(x_0 x_{2n}) < f'(x_0 x_{2n-4}) < f'(y_{2n-1} y_{2n}) < f'(x_0 x_{2n-6}) < f'(y_{2n-2} y_{2n-1}) \\ &< \dots < f'(x_0 x_2) < f'(y_{n+2} y_{n+3}) < f'(x_0 x_{2n+1}) < f'(y_{n+1} y_{n+2}) < f'(x_0 x_{2n+3}) < f'(y_n y_{n+1}) \\ &< \dots < f'(x_0 x_{4n-1}) < f'(y_2 y_3) < f'(z_0 z_{2n}) < f'(y_1 y_2) < f'(z_0 z_{2n-1}) < f'(x_{4n-1} x_{4n}) \\ &< f'(z_0 z_{2n-2}) < f'(x_{4n-2} x_{4n-1}) < \dots < f'(z_0 z_1) < f'(x_{2n+1} x_{2n+2}) < f'(x_0 x_{4n}) \\ &< f'(y_{2n} y_{2n+1}) < f'(x_0 x_{4n-2}) < f'(x_1 x_2) < f'(x_0 x_{4n-4}) < f'(x_2 x_3) < \dots < f'(x_0 x_1) < f'(x_n x_{n+1}) \\ &< f'(x_0 x_3) < f'(x_{n+1} x_{n+2}) < \dots < f'(x_0 x_{2n-3}) < f'(x_{2n-1} x_{2n}) < f'(x_{2n-2} x_{2n-1}) < f'(x_0 x_{2n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$f' : E(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup P_{2n+1} \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}}) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 12n-2\}$ is a bijection, graph $(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup P_{2n+1} \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}})$ is a graceful graph.

2 The Gracefulness of Graph $(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}) \cup (P_1^{(3)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}})$

Theorem 2 For natural number $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 1$, $(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}) \cup (P_1^{(3)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}})$ is a graceful graph.

Proof For $V(P_1^{(1)}) = \{x_0\}$, $V(P_{2n}^{(1)}) = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_{2n}\}$,

$$V(P_{2n}^{(2)}) = \{x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2}, x_{2n+3}, \dots, x_{4n}\},$$

$$V(P_1^{(2)}) = \{y_0\}, V(\overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}) = \{y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_{2n}\},$$

$$V(P_1^{(3)}) = \{z_0\}, V(\overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}}) = \{z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_{2n}\},$$

$E = E((P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}) \cup (P_1^{(3)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}}))$, then $|E| = 12n - 2$.

Define the vertex label f of graph $(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}) \cup (P_1^{(3)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}})$ as follows:

$$f(x_0) = 0, f(x_{2n-1}) = 12n - 2, f(x_{2n}) = 2,$$

$$f(x_{2n-i}) = \begin{cases} i-1, & i=2, 4, 6, \dots, 2n-2, \\ 12n-2-i, & i=3, 5, 7, \dots, 2n-1. \end{cases}$$

$$f(x_{2n+i}) = \begin{cases} 2n-1+(i-1), & i=1, 3, 5, \dots, 2n-1, \\ 10n-1-i, & i=2, 4, 6, \dots, 2n. \end{cases}$$

$$f(y_0) = 12n-4, f(z_0) = 12n-6, f(z_{2n}) = 4n-6,$$

$$f(y_i) = 8n-1-2i, \quad i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n,$$

$$f(z_i) = 12n-6-2(i+1), \quad i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n-1.$$

We shall prove that label f is a graceful label of graph $(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}) \cup (P_1^{(3)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}})$.

(i) By the definition of f :

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x_0) < f(x_{2n-2}) < f(x_{2n}) < f(x_{2n-4}) < \dots < f(x_2) < f(x_{2n+1}) < f(x_{2n+3}) < f(z_{2n}) \\ & < f(x_{2n+5}) < \dots < f(x_{4n-5}) < f(z_{2n}) < f(x_{4n-3}) < f(y_{2n}) < f(y_{2n-1}) < \dots < f(y_3) \\ & < f(z_{2n-1}) < f(y_2) < f(z_{2n-2}) < f(y_1) < f(z_{2n-3}) < f(x_{4n}) < f(z_{2n-4}) < f(x_{4n-2}) \\ & < f(z_{2n-6}) < \dots < f(z_n) < f(x_{2n+6}) < f(z_{n-1}) < f(x_{2n+4}) < f(x_1) < f(z_{n-4}) < f(x_3) \\ & < f(z_{n-5}) < \dots < f(z_2) < f(z_1) < f(x_{2n-7}) < f(x_{2n-5}) < f(z_0) < f(x_{2n-3}) < f(y_0) < f(x_{2n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Hence mapping $f: V((P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}) \cup (P_1^{(3)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}})) \rightarrow \{0, 1, \dots, 12n-2\}$ is an injection.

(ii) Let

$$\begin{aligned} f'(uv) &= |f(u) - f(v)|, \\ f'(x_0 x_{2n-i}) &= \begin{cases} i-1, & i=2, 4, 6, \dots, 2n-2, \\ 12n-2-i, & i=3, 5, 7, \dots, 2n-1. \end{cases} \\ f'(x_0 x_{2n+i}) &= \begin{cases} 2n-1+(i-1), & i=1, 3, \dots, 2n-1, \\ 10n-1-i, & i=2, 4, \dots, 2n. \end{cases} \\ f'(x_i x_{i+1}) &= 8n+2i, \quad i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n-3, \\ f'(x_{2n+i} x_{2n+i+1}) &= 8n-2i, \quad i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n-1, \\ f'(y_0 y_i) &= 4n-3+2i, \quad i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n, \\ f'(z_0 z_i) &= 2(i+1), \quad i=1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n-1, \\ f'(x_0 x_{2n}) &= 2, \quad f'(x_0 x_{2n-1}) = 12n-2, \quad f'(x_{2n} x_{2n-1}) = 12n-4, \\ f'(x_{2n-1} x_{2n-2}) &= 12n-3, \quad f'(z_0 z_{2n}) = 8n. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & f'(x_0 x_{2n-2}) < f'(x_0 x_{2n}) < f'(x_0 x_{2n-4}) < f'(z_0 z_1) < f'(x_0 x_{2n-6}) < f'(z_0 z_2) < \dots \\ & < f'(x_0 x_2) < f'(z_0 z_{n-2}) < f'(x_0 x_{2n+1}) < f'(z_0 z_{n-1}) < f'(x_0 x_{2n+3}) < f'(z_0 z_n) < \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& <f'(x_0x_{4n-1}) < f'(z_0z_{2n-2}) < f'(y_0y_1) < f'(z_0z_{2n-1}) < f'(y_0y_2) < f'(x_{4n-1}x_{4n}) \\
& <f'(x_{4n-1}x_{4n}) < f'(y_0y_3) < f'(x_{4n-2}x_{4n-1}) < f'(y_0y_4) < \cdots < f'(y_0y_{2n}) < f'(x_{2n+1}x_{2n+2}) \\
& <f'(x_0x_{4n}) < f'(z_0z_{2n}) < f'(x_0x_{4n-2}) < f'(x_1x_2) < f'(x_0x_{4n-4}) < f'(x_2x_3) < \cdots \\
& <f'(x_0x_{2n+2}) < f'(x_{n-1}x_n) < f'(x_0x_1) < f'(x_nx_{n+1}) < \cdots < f'(x_0x_{2n-5}) \\
& <f'(x_{2n-3}x_{2n-2}) < f'(x_0x_{2n-3}) < f'(x_{2n}x_{2n-1}) < f'(x_{2n-1}x_{2n-2}) < f'(x_0x_{2n-1})
\end{aligned}$$

Hence

$f' : E((P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}) \cup (P_1^{(3)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}})) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 12n-2\}$ is a bijection, and graph $(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}) \cup (P_1^{(3)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}})$ is a graceful graph.

3 Conclusion

The gracefulfulness on two kinds of unconnected double fan graphs with even vertices, $(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup P_{2n+1} \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}})$ and $(P_1^{(1)} \vee (P_{2n}^{(1)} \cup P_{2n}^{(2)})) \cup (P_1^{(2)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(1)}}) \cup (P_1^{(3)} \vee \overline{K_{2n}^{(2)}})$, were proved. The vertex label f of graph was defined by the definition of graceful graph, and f was proved as injection/bijection. The graceful theorem of the union of unconnected triple graphs was proved. The research will be beneficial to the study of gracefulfulness on union graph of multiple graphs.

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