TWMS J. App. Eng. Math. V.6, N.2, 2016, pp. 244-250

ANTIMAGIC LABELING OF THE UNION OF SUBDIVIDED STARS

A.ABDUL RAHEEM[1], B.ABDUL QUDAIR BAIG[1], §

Abstract. Enomoto et al. (1998) defined the concept of a super $(a, 0)$-edge-antimagic total labeling and proposed the conjecture that every tree is a super $(a, 0)$-edge-antimagic total labeling. In support of this conjecture, the present paper deals with different results on antimagicness of subdivided stars and their unions.

Keywords: super (a, d)-EAT labeling, star and subdivision of stars.

AMS Subject Classification: 05C78

1. Introduction

All graphs in this paper are simple, finite and undirected. For a graph G, $V(G)$ and $E(G)$ denote the vertex-set and the edge-set. A (v, e)-graph G is a graph such that $v = |V(G)|$ and $e = |E(G)|$.

In this paper, the domain will be the set of all vertices and edges, and such a labeling is called *a total labeling*. Details on antimagic labeling can be seen in [7]. The subject of edge-magic total labeling of graphs has its origin in the works of Kotzig and Rosa [1, 2] on what they called magic valuations of graphs. The definition of (a, d)-edge-antimagic total labeling was introduced by Simanjuntak, Bertault and Miller in [21] as a natural extension of *edge-magic labeling* defined by Kotzig and Rosa. Enomoto et al. also proposed the following conjecture:

Conjecture 1.1 [6] *Every tree admits a super edge-magic total labeling.*

In favour of this conjecture, many authors have considered super edge-magic total labeling for particular classes of trees for example [3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25]. Lee and Shah [22] verified this conjecture by a computer search for trees with at most 17 vertices. However, this conjecture is still open.

A star is a particular type of tree graph and many authors have proved the magicness for subdivided stars. Lu [24, 25] called the subdivided star $T(m, n, k)$ as a three path trees and proved that it is super edge-magic if n and k are odd, $k = n+1$ or $n+2$. Ngurah et al. [5] proved that $T(m, n, k)$ is also super edge-magic if $k = n + 3$ or $n + 4$. In [3], Salman et al. found the super edge-magic total labeling of a subdivision of a star S_n^m for $m = 1, 2$. Javaid et al. [17] furnished super edge-magic total labeling on subdivided star $K_{1,4}$ and w-trees.

[1] Department of Mathematics, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Attock, Pakistan.
e-mail: rahimciit7@gmail.com, baig1@ciit-attock.edu.pk;

§ Manuscript received: September 03, 2015; accepted: February 22, 2016.

Definition 1.1 *A graph G is called (a,d)-edge-antimagic total $((a,d)-EAT)$ if there exist integers $a>0$, $d\geq 0$ and a bijection*
$\lambda : V(G)\cup E(G)\to\{1,2,...,v+e\}$ *such that $W=\{w(rs): rs\in E(G)\}$ forms an arithmetic progression starting from a with the difference d, where $w(rs)=\lambda(r)+\lambda(s)+\lambda(rs)$ for any $rs\in E(G)$. W is called the set of edge-weights of the graph G.*
Definition 1.2 *A (a,d)-edge-antimagic total labeling λ is called super (a,d)-edge-antimagic total labeling if $\lambda(V(G))=\{1,2,...,v\}$.*
Definition 1.3 For $n_i\geq 1$ and $r\geq 3$, let $G\cong T(n_1,n_2,...,n_r)$ be a graph obtained by inserting n_i-1 vertices to each of the i-th edge of the star $K_{1,r}$, where $1\leq i\leq r$.
Definition 1.4 Two graphs G_1 and G_2 are said to be isomorphic if their exist a bijective function $\lambda : V(G_1)\to V(G_2)$ such that for all $x,y\in V(G_1) : xy\in E(G_1)$ if and only if $\lambda(x)\lambda(y)\in E(G_2)$

2. Main Results

We consider the following proposition which we will use frequently in the main results.
Proposition 2.1. [14] If a (v,e)-graph G has a (s,d)-EAV labeling then

(i) G has a super $(s+v+1,d+1)$-EAT labeling,
(ii) G has a super $(s+v+e,d-1)$-EAT labeling. □
Theorem 2.1. For all $n\geq 1$, $G\cong T(n+1,n,n+2,n+3,n_5,...,n_p)$ admits super $(a,0)$-edge-antimagic total labeling with $a=2v+s-1$ and super $(a,2)$-edge-antimagic total labeling with $a=v+s+1$ where $v=|V(G)|$, $s=2(n+3)+\sum\limits_{m=5}^{p}[2^{m-5}(n+2)+1]$ and $n_p=2^{r-4}(n+2)+1$.
Proof. We denote the vertices and edges of G as follows:
$V(G)=\{c\}\cup\{x_i^{l_i}\mid 1\leq i\leq r\ ;\ 1\leq l_i\leq n_i\}$,
$E(G)=\{c\ x_i^1\mid 1\leq i\leq r\}\cup\{x_i^{l_i}x_i^{l_i+1}\mid 1\leq i\leq r\ ;\ 1\leq l_i\leq n_i-1\}$.
Therefore,

$$v=(4n+7)+\sum_{m=5}^{p}[2^{m-4}(n+2)+1]$$

and

$$e=v-1.$$

We define the labeling $\lambda : V(G)\to\{1,2,...,v\}$ as follows:

$$\lambda(c)=(3n+5)+\sum_{m=5}^{p}[2^{m-5}(n+2)+1].$$

For odd $1\leq l_i\leq n_i$, where $i=1,2,3,4$ and $5\leq i\leq r$, we define

$$\lambda(u)=\begin{cases}\frac{l_1+1}{2}, & \text{for } u=x_1^{l_1},\\ (n+2)-\frac{l_2+1}{2}, & \text{for } u=x_2^{l_2},\\ n+1+\frac{l_3+1}{2}, & \text{for } u=x_3^{l_3},\\ (2n+5)-\frac{l_4+1}{2}, & \text{for } u=x_4^{l_4}.\end{cases}$$

$$\lambda(x_i^{l_i}) = (2n+5) + \sum_{m=5}^{i}[2^{m-5}(n+2)+1] - \frac{l_i+1}{2} \ \ respectively.$$

For even $1 \le l_i \le n_i$, and $\alpha = 2(n+2) + \sum\limits_{m=5}^{r}[2^{m-5}(n+2)+1]$
For $i = 1,2,3,4$ and $5 \le i \le r$, we define

$$\lambda(u) = \begin{cases} \alpha + \frac{l_1}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_1^{l_1}, \\ (\alpha+n+1) - \frac{l_2}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_2^{l_2}, \\ (\alpha+n+1) + \frac{l_3}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_3^{l_3}, \\ (\alpha+2n+4) - \frac{l_4}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_4^{l_4}. \end{cases}$$

and

$$\lambda(x_i^{l_i}) = (\alpha+2n+4) + \sum_{m=5}^{i}[2^{m-5}(n+2)] - \frac{l_i}{2} \ \ respectively.$$

The set of all edge-sums generated by the above formula forms a set of consecutive integer sequence $s = \alpha+2, \alpha+3, \cdots, \alpha+1+e$. Therefore, by Lemma 2.1, λ can be extended to a super $(a,0)$-edge-antimagic total labeling and we obtain the magic constant $a = v+e+s = (10n+29) + \sum\limits_{m=5}^{p}[2^{m-5}5(n+2)+3]$. Similarly by Lemma 2.2, λ can be extended to a super $(a,2)$-edge-antimagic total labeling and we obtain the magic constant $a = v+1+s = (6n+14) + \sum\limits_{m=5}^{p}[2^{m-5}3(n+2)+2]$. □

Theorem 2.2. For all $n \ge 1$ and $r \ge 5$, $G \cong T(n+1, n, n+2, n+3, n_5, ..., n_p)$ admits super $(a,1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling with $a = s + \frac{3v}{2}$ if v is even, where $v = |V(G)|$, $s = 2(n+3) + \sum\limits_{m=5}^{p}[2^{m-5}(n+2)+1]$ and $n_p = 2^{r-4}(n+2)+1$.

Proof. Let us consider the vertices and edges of G, as defined in Theorem 2.6 . Now, we define the labeling $\lambda : V(G) \to \{1,2,...,v\}$ as in same theorem. It follows that the edge-weights of all edges of G constitute an arithmetic sequence $s = \alpha+2, \alpha+3, \cdots, \alpha+1+e$ with common difference 1, where $\alpha = 2(n+2) + \sum\limits_{m=5}^{p}[2^{m-5}(n+2)+1]$. We denote it by $A = \{a_i; 1 \le i \le e\}$. Now for G we complete the edge labeling λ for super $(a,1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling with values in the arithmetic sequence $v+1$, $v+2$, $\cdots$, $v+e$ with common difference 1. Let us denote it by $B = \{b_j \ ; \ 1 \le j \le e\}$. Define $C = \{a_{2i-1} + b_{e-i+1} \ ; \ 1 \le i \le \frac{e+1}{2}\} \cup \{a_{2j} + b_{\frac{e-1}{2}-j+1} \ ; \ 1 \le j \le \frac{e+1}{2} - 1\}$. It is easy to see that C constitutes an arithmetic progration with $d = 1$ and $a = s + \frac{3(v)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(16n+33) + \frac{1}{2}\sum\limits_{m=5}^{p}[2^{m-2}(n+2)+5]$
Consequently, λ is a super $(a,1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling.

□

Theorem 2.3. For all positive integers n, $G \cong 2T(n+1, n, n, n+1, n_5, n_6, ..., n_p)$ admits super $(a,0)$-edge-antimagic total labeling with $a = 2v+s-2$ and super $(a,2)$-edge-antimagic total labeling with $a = v+s+1$ where $n_i = 2^{i-4}(n+1) fori = 5,6,...,p-1$, $n_p = 2^{i-4}(n+1)-1$ and $v = |V(G)|$.

Proof. We suppose the vertex-set and the edge-set of G as follows: $V(G) = \{c_j \mid 1 \leq j \leq 2\} \cup \{x_{ij}^{l_i} \mid 1 \leq i \leq p\ ;\ 1 \leq l_i \leq n_i;\ 1 \leq j \leq 2\}$,
$E(G) = \{c_j x_i^1 | 1 \leq i \leq p\ ;\ 1 \leq j \leq 2\} \cup$
$\{x_{ij}^{l_i} x_{ij}^{l_i+1} \mid 1 \leq i \leq p\ ; 1 \leq l_i \leq n_i - 1\ ;\ 1 \leq j \leq 2\}$.

If $v = |V(G)|$ and $e = |E(G)|$ then

$$v = 4n + 2^{p-2}(n+1)$$

and

$$e = 4n - 2 + 2^{p-2}(n+1).$$

Now, we define the vertex labeling $\lambda : V(G) \to \{1, 2, ..., v\}$ as follows:

$$\lambda(c_j) = 3(n+1) + 2^{p-3}(n+1) + [(n-1) + 2^{p-4}(n+1)](j-1),\ j = 1, 2.$$

For odd l_i $1 \leq l_i \leq n_i$, we define

$$\lambda(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{l_1+1}{2} + [(n+1) + 2^{p-4}(n+1)](j-1), & \text{for } u = x_{1j}^{l_1}, \\ \frac{2n+3-l_2}{2} \\ +[(n+1) + 2^{p-4}(n+1)](j-1), & \text{for } u = x_{2j}^{l_2}, \\ \frac{(2n+3)+l_3}{2} \\ +[(n+1) + 2^{p-4}(n+1)](j-1), & \text{for } u = x_{3j}^{l_3}, \\ \frac{4n+5-l_4}{2} \\ +[(n+1) + 2^{p-4}(n+1)](j-1), & \text{for } u = x_{4j}^{l_4}, \\ (n+1+2^{p-4}(n+1))j, & \text{for } u = x_{pj}^{l_p}, \\ & \text{for } l_p = 1, \\ \frac{2n+3+2^{k-3}(n+1)-l_k}{2} \\ +[(n+1) + 2^{p-4}(n+1)](j-1), & \text{for } u = x_{kj}^{l_k}, \\ & \text{for } k = 5, 6, ..., p-1, \\ \frac{2n+3+2^{p-3}(n+1)-l_p}{2} \\ +[3n + 2^{p-4}(3n+3)](j-1), & \text{for } u = x_{pj}^{l_p}, \\ & \text{for } 4 \leq l_p \leq n_p. \end{cases}$$

For even l_i , $1 \le l_i \le n_i$,we define

$$\lambda(u) = \begin{cases} \frac{4(n+1)+2^{p-2}(n+1)+l_1}{2} \\ +[(n-1)+2^{p-4}(n+1)](j-1), & \text{for } u = x_{1j}^{l_1}, \\ \frac{6(n+1)+2^{p-2}(n+1)-l_2}{2} \\ +[(n-1)+2^{p-4}(n+1)](j-1), & \text{for } u = x_{2j}^{l_2}, \\ \frac{6(n+1)+2^{p-2}(n+1)+l_3}{2} \\ +[(n-1)+2^{p-4}(n+1)](j-1), & \text{for } u = x_{3j}^{l_3}, \\ \frac{6(n+1)+(2^{p-2}+2^{k-3})(n+1)-l_k}{2} \\ +[(n-1)+2^{p-4}(n+1)](j-1), & \text{for } u = x_{kj}^{l_k}, \\ & \text{for } k = 4,5,...,p-1, \\ \frac{6(n+1)-2+2^{p-3}3(n+1)-l_p}{2} \\ -[(n+2^{p-4}(n+1)](j-1), & \text{for } u = x_{pj}^{l_p}, \\ & \text{for } 2 \le l_p \le n_p. \end{cases}$$

The set of all edge-sums generated by the above formula forms a set of consecutive integer sequence $S = \{(2n+3)+2^{p-3}(n+1)+1, (2n+3)+2^{p-3}(n+1)+2, ..., (2n+3)+2^{p-3}(n+1)+e\}$, where $s = min(S)$. Therefore, by Proposition 2.1, λ can be extended to a super $(a,0)$-edge-antimagic total labeling and we obtain the magic constant $a = 2v+s-2 = 2(5n+1)+5(n+1)2^{p-3}$. Similarly by Proposition 2.1, λ can be extended to a super $(a,2)$-edge-antimagic total labeling and we obtain the magic constant $a = v+1+s = 6n+5+3(n+1)2^{p-3}$. □

Theorem 2.4. For all positive integers n, $G \cong 2T(n+1, n, n, (n+1), n_5, ..., n_p)$ admits super $(a,1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling with $a = v+s+e$ and super $(a,3)$-edge-antimagic total labeling with $a = v+s+1$ where $v = |V(G)|$, $s = 4$, $n_i = 2^{i-4}(n+1)$ for $i = 5,6,...,n_p$ and $n_p = 2^{i-3}(n+1)-1$.

Proof. We suppose the vertex-set and the edge-set of G as follows: $V(G) = \{c_j \mid 1 \le j \le 2\} \cup \{x_{ij}^{l_i} \mid 1 \le i \le 5 \; ; \; 1 \le l_i \le n_i; \; 1 \le j \le 2\}$,
$E(G) = \{c_j x_i^1 | 1 \le i \le 5 \; ; \; 1 \le j \le 2\} \cup$
$\{x_{ij}^{l_i} x_{ij}^{l_i+1} \mid 1 \le i \le 5 \; ; 1 \le l_i \le n_i - 1 \; ; \; 1 \le j \le 2\}$.

If $v = |V(G)|$ and $e = |E(G)|$ then

$$v = 2(2n+1) + 2^{p-2}(n+1)$$

and

$$e = 4n + 2^{p-2}(n+1)$$

Now, we define the vertex labeling $\lambda : V(G) \to \{1, 2, ..., v\}$ as follows:

$$\lambda(c_j) = 2(2n+1) + j, \; j = 1, 2.$$

For all $l_i \quad 1 \le l_i \le n_i$, we define

$$\lambda(u) = \begin{cases} 2(l_1 - 1) + j, & \text{for } \ u = x_{1j}^{l_1}, \\ 2(2n+1) - 2l_2 + j, & \text{for } \ u = x_{2j}^{l_2}, \\ 2(2n+3) - 2l_3 + j, & \text{for } \ u = x_{3j}^{l_3}, \\ (10n+12) + j - 2l_4, & \text{for } \ u = x_{4j}^{l_4}, \\ 2(4n+3) + \sum\limits_{m=5}^{i} [2^{m-3}(n+1)] - 2l_i + j, & \text{for } \ u = x_{ij}^{l_i}, \ i \ge 5. \end{cases}$$

The set of all edge-sums generated by the above formula forms a set of consecutive integer sequence $s = \{4, 4+2, ..., 4+2(e-1)\}$, where $s = min(S)$. Therefore, by Proposition 2.1, λ can be extended to a super $(a, 1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling and we obtain the magic constant $a = v + e + s = 2(4n + 3) + 2^{p-1}(n + 1)$. Similarly by Proposition 2.1, λ can be extended to a super $(a, 3)$-edge-antimagic total labeling and we obtain the magic constant $a = v + 1 + s = 4n + 7 + 2^{p-2(n+1)}$. □

3. Conclusion

In this paper, we have shown that a subclass of trees, namely subdivided stars $G \cong 2T(n + 1, n, n, n + 1, n_5, n_6, ..., n_p)$ admits super (a,d)-edge-antimagic total labeling for $d = 0, 1, 2, 3$, for all positive integers n. However the problem of the magicness is still open for different values of magic constant (minimum edge-weight a).

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Abdul Raheem is a Ph.D. student in Department of Mathematics, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan. He has received MS degree in Department of Mathematics, Riphah International University Islamabad, Pakistan. His research interests are graph labeling, metric graph theory and chemical graph theory.

Abdul Qudair Baig received PhD degree from Abdus Salam School of Mathematical Sciences, GC University Lahore, Pakistan. Currently he is working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Mathematics, CIIT Attock, Pakistan. His research interests are graph labeling, metric graph theory and chemical graph theory. He is referee of several international journals of mathematics and informatics.