

Interval Edge Coloring of Sudha Grid of Hexagons, Gear and Helm Graphs

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Abstract. An arbitrary non-empty finite subset of consecutive positive integers is called an interval in graph theory. An edge coloring of a graph G with colors $1, 2, \dots, k$ is called an k -interval edge coloring if all the colors are used so that the colors of the edges incident to any vertex of G are distinct and are consecutive. The interval edge coloring of Sudha grid of hexagons, gear and Helm graphs are stated as theorems in this paper and we found their interval edge chromatic numbers to be $3, n$ and n respectively.

Keywords: Interval edge coloring, Sudha grid of hexagons, gear graph, Helm graph

AMS Mathematics Subject Classification (2010): 05C15

1. Introduction

The concept of interval edge coloring was introduced by Asratian and Kamalian [1] in 1987 in their paper on interval edge colorings of a multigraph. Kamalian [5] gave the interval edge coloring of simple cycles in a cyclic way. Saha et al. [8] discussed an application of graph theory. Petrosyan [7] has discussed about the interval edge colorings of complete graphs and n dimensional cubes. Sathis et al. [9] gave the dominator coloring of graphs. Kamalian [3] has obtained the interval coloring of complete bipartite graphs and trees. Kamalian [4] has also found the result on cyclically interval edge coloring of trees. Sudha grid graphs was introduced by Sudha et al. [10]. Sudha et al. [11] have found the interval edge coloring of grid graphs. Vaidya et al. [12] discussed the prime cordial labeling of wheel related graphs and Meena et al. [6] have found the prime labeling for some Helm related graphs. Kaliraj [2] found the equitable coloring of helm graph and gear graph. In this paper, we obtained the interval edge coloring of Sudha grid of hexagons $S_h(m, n)$, gear graph $G_{0,2n}$ and Helm graph $H_{0,2n}$.

2. Main results

Definition 1. An edge coloring of a graph is the coloring of edge of the graph with the minimum number of colors without any two adjacent edges having the same color.

An edge coloring of a graph G with colors $1, 2, \dots, k$ is called an k -interval edge coloring if all the colors are used so that the colors of the edges incident to any vertex of G are distinct and are consecutive.

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The smallest integer k for which the graph G is k -interval edge coloring is known as the chromatic number of interval edge coloring of G and is denoted by $\chi_{ie}(G)$.

Definition 2. Sudha grid of hexagons $S_h(m, n)$ is an induced subgraph of the strong product of two paths P_m and P_n (n is odd, ≥ 3 and $m \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$) with the vertex set given by

$$V(S_h(m, n)) = \left\{ (u_i, v_j) / \begin{array}{l} i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{4} \text{ if } j \text{ is even} \\ \text{otherwise } j \text{ is odd, } 1 \leq i \leq n \end{array} \right.$$

and the edge set

$$E(S_h(m, n)) = \left\{ (u_i, v_j)(u_k, v_l) / \begin{array}{l} u_i u_k \in E(P_m) \text{ and } v_j v_l \in E(P_n) \\ ; u_i u_k \in E(P_m) \text{ and } j = l \end{array} \right\}$$

where $V(P_m) = \{u_i / 1 \leq i \leq m\}$, $V(P_n) = \{v_j / 1 \leq j \leq n\}$, (u_i, v_j) represents the vertex in the ij^{th} position and $(u_i, v_j)(u_k, v_l)$ represents the edge joining the vertices at the ij^{th} and kl^{th} position of the strong product of P_m and P_n .

Illustration 1. Sudha grid of hexagon $S_h(8, 7)$ is a graph with the vertex set $\{v_{1,2}, v_{1,4}, v_{1,6}, v_{2,1}, v_{2,3}, v_{2,5}, v_{2,7}, v_{2,9}, v_{3,3}, v_{3,5}, v_{3,7}, v_{4,2}, v_{4,4}, v_{4,6}, v_{5,2}, v_{5,4}, v_{5,6}, v_{6,1}, v_{6,3}, v_{6,5}, v_{6,7}, v_{7,1}, v_{7,3}, v_{7,5}, v_{7,7}, v_{8,2}, v_{8,4}, v_{8,6}\}$ as shown in figure 1.

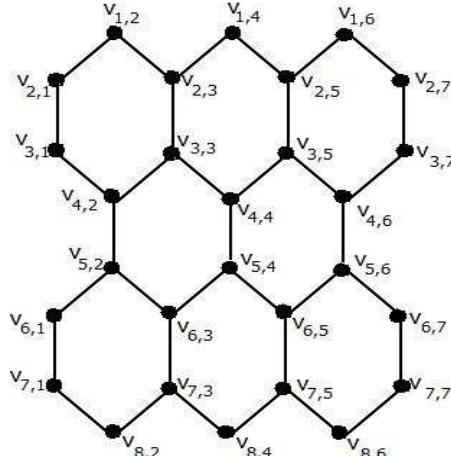


Figure 1: Sudha grid of hexagon $S_h(8, 7)$

Definition 3. The gear graph $G_{0,2n}$ is obtained from a wheel graph $W_{0,n}$ by subdividing the edges once of the outer cycle of the wheel $W_{0,n}$.

Illustration 2. $G_{0,8}$ is a gear graph with the vertex set $\{v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4\}$ and the edge set

$\{v_0v_1, v_0v_2, v_0v_3, v_0v_4, v_1u_1, u_1v_2, v_2u_2, u_2v_3, v_3u_3, u_3v_4, v_4u_4, u_4v_1\}$ as shown in figure 2.

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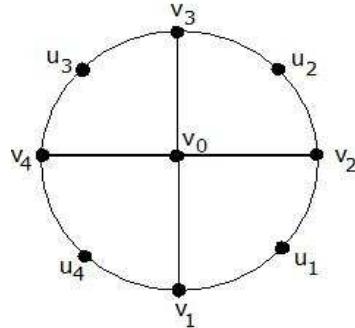


Figure 2: Gear graph $G_{0,8}$

Definition 4. The Helm graph $H_{0,2n}$ is obtained from a wheel graph $w_{0,n}$ by adjoining an edge to the vertices of the outer cycle of the wheel $w_{0,n}$.

Illustration 3. $H_{0,8}$ is a Helm graph with the vertex set $\{v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4\}$ and the edge set $\{v_0v_1, v_0v_2, v_0v_3, v_0v_4, v_1v_2, v_2v_3, v_3v_4, v_4v_1, v_1u_1, v_2u_2, v_3u_3, v_4u_4\}$ as shown in figure 3.

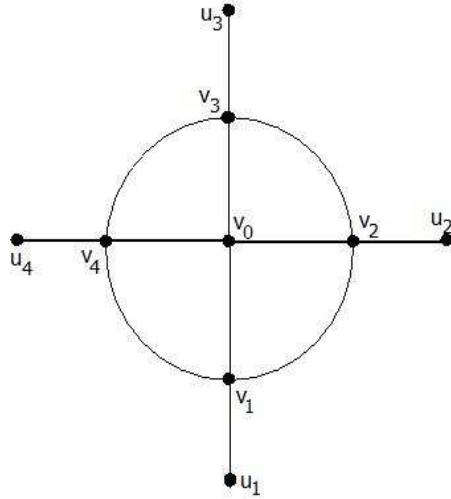
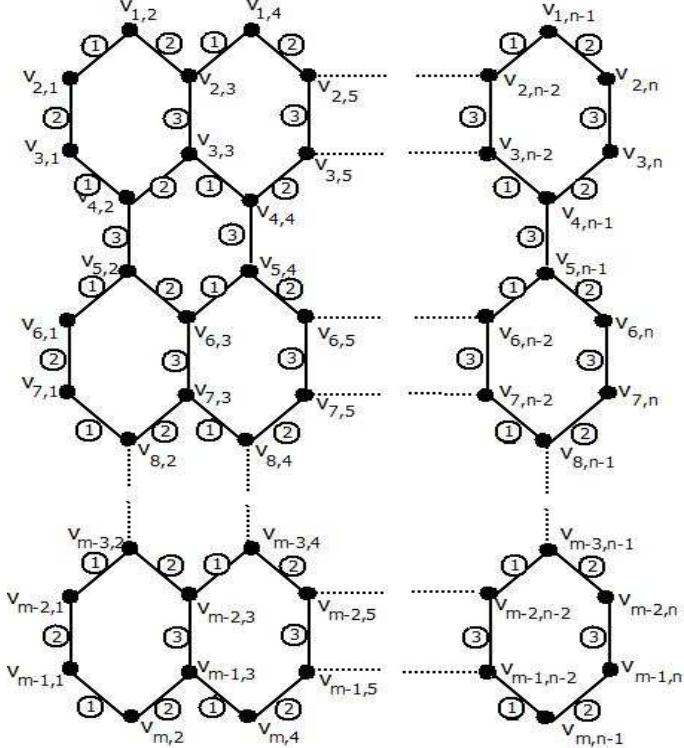


Figure 3: Helm graph $H_{0,8}$

Theorem 1. Sudha grid of hexagons $S_h(m, n)$ admit interval edge coloring and its chromatic number is 3.

Proof: Sudha grid of hexagons $S_h(m, n)$ is the induced subgraph of the strong product of the path P_m and the path P_n (for odd $m \geq 3$ and $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$). The vertices of $S_d(m, n)$ are denoted by $v_{i,j}$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq m$ as shown in figure 4.


 Figure 4: Sudha grid of hexagons $S_h(m, n)$

The function f from the vertex set of $S_h(m, n)$ to the set of colors $\{1, 2, 3\}$ is defined as

$$f(v_{i,j+1}v_{i+1,j}) = \begin{cases} 1, & i \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ 2, & i \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \end{cases},$$

$$f(v_{i,j}v_{i+1,j+1}) = \begin{cases} 1, & i \equiv 3 \pmod{4} \\ 2, & i \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \end{cases}$$

$$f(v_{i,j}v_{i+1,j}) = 3, j \neq 1$$

$$\text{and } f(v_{i,1}v_{i+1,1}) = 2.$$

Sudha grid of hexagons $S_h(m, n)$ has interval edge coloring with this type of coloring and hence the interval edge chromatic number of $S_h(m, n)$ is 3.

Illustration 4. Consider the graph $S_h(8, 7)$. Using theorem 1, we assign the color 1 to the edges $v_{1,2}v_{2,1}, v_{1,4}v_{2,3}, v_{1,6}v_{2,5}, v_{3,1}v_{4,2}, v_{3,3}v_{4,4}, v_{3,5}v_{4,6}, v_{5,2}v_{6,1}, v_{5,4}v_{6,3}, v_{5,6}v_{6,5}, v_{7,1}v_{8,2}, v_{7,3}v_{8,4}, v_{7,5}v_{8,6}$, the color 2 to the edges $v_{1,2}v_{2,3}, v_{1,4}v_{2,5}, v_{1,6}v_{2,7}, v_{2,1}v_{3,1}, v_{3,3}v_{4,2}, v_{3,5}v_{4,4}, v_{3,7}v_{4,6}, v_{5,2}v_{6,3}, v_{5,4}v_{6,5}, v_{5,6}v_{6,7}, v_{6,1}v_{7,1}, v_{7,3}v_{8,2}, v_{7,5}v_{8,4}, v_{7,7}v_{8,6}$ and the color 3 to the edges $v_{2,3}v_{3,3}, v_{2,5}v_{3,5}, v_{2,7}v_{3,7}, v_{4,2}v_{5,2}, v_{4,4}v_{5,4}, v_{4,6}v_{5,6}, v_{6,3}v_{7,3}, v_{6,5}v_{7,5}, v_{6,7}v_{7,7}$ as shown in figure 5.

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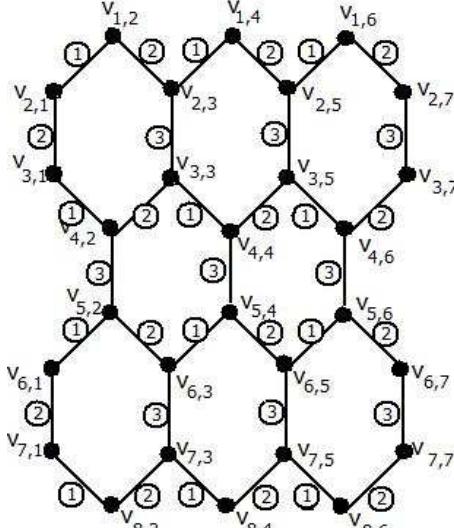


Figure 5: Sudha grid of hexagon $S_h(8,7)$

Hence, $\chi_{ie}(S_h(8,7)) = 3$.

Theorem 2. The gear graph $G_{0,2n}$ admits interval edge coloring and its chromatic number of interval edge coloring is n .

Proof: The gear graph $G_{0,2n}$ has $2n + 1$ vertices and $3n$ edges. The vertex set of $G_{0,2n}$ is $V(G_{0,2n}) = \{v_0, v_i, u_i / 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and the edge set of $G_{0,2n}$ is $E(G_{0,2n}) = \{v_0v_i / 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{v_iu_i / 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{u_iv_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup u_nv_1$ as shown in figure 6.

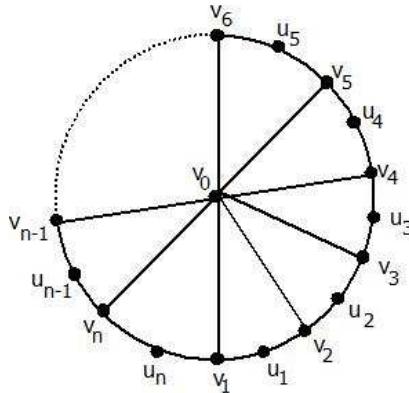


Figure 6: Gear graphs $G_{0,2n}$

The function f is defined as the coloring from the edges of $G_{0,2n}$ to the set of colors (positive integers) $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$, as follows :

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$$f(v_0v_i) = f(u_iv_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 2i, & 1 \leq i \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \\ 2(n-i)+1, & \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil < i < n \end{cases}$$

$$f(v_0v_n) = 1,$$

$$f(u_nv_1) = 3,$$

$$f(v_iu_i) = \begin{cases} 2i-1, & 1 \leq i \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \\ 2(n-i)+2, & \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + 1 < i \leq n \end{cases},$$

$$f(v_{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor+1}u_{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor+1}) = n-2.$$

If n is odd,

$$f(v_0v_{\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil}) = n,$$

$$\text{and } f(u_{\left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor}v_{\left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil+1}) = n-3.$$

With this type of coloring, the gear graph $G_{0,2n}$ satisfies the definition of interval edge coloring and its chromatic number of interval edge coloring is n .

Illustration 5. Consider the gear graph $G_{0,14}$. We assign the colors $1, 2, 3, \dots, 7$ to the edges of $G_{0,14}$ by using theorem 2 as shown in figure 7.

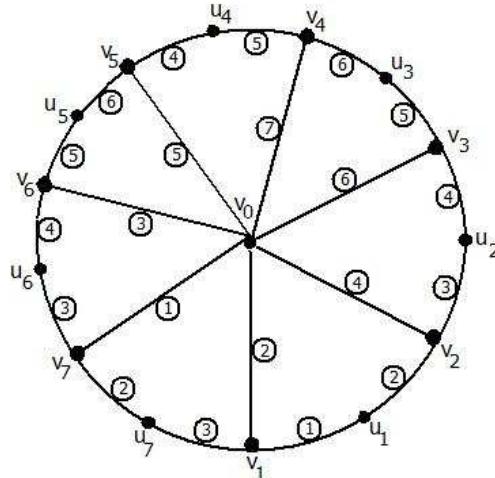


Figure 7: Gear graph $G_{0,14}$

This type of coloring, the gear graph $G_{0,14}$ satisfies the definition of interval edge coloring. Here $\chi_{ie}(G_{0,14}) = 7$.

Illustration 6. Consider the gear graph $G_{0,16}$. We assign the colors $1, 2, 3, \dots, 8$ to the edges of $G_{0,16}$ by using theorem 2 as shown in figure 8.

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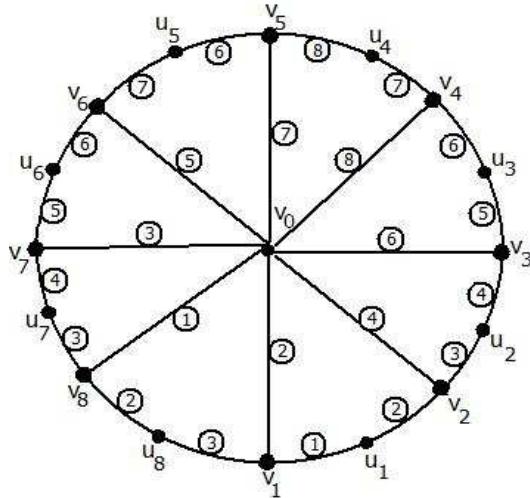


Figure 8: Gear graph $G_{0,16}$

This type of coloring, the gear graph $G_{0,16}$ satisfies the definition of interval edge coloring. Here $\chi_{ie}(G_{0,16}) = 8$.

Theorem 3. The Helm graph $H_{0,2n}$ admits interval edge coloring and its chromatic number of interval edge coloring is n .

Proof: The Helm graph $H_{0,2n}$ has $2n + 1$ vertices and $3n$ edges. The vertex set of $H_{0,2n}$ is $V(H_{0,2n}) = \{v_0, v_i, u_i / 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ and the edge set of $H_{0,2n}$ is $E(H_{0,2n}) = \{v_0v_i / 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{v_iv_i / 1 \leq i \leq n\} \cup \{v_iv_{i+1} / 1 \leq i \leq n - 1\} \cup v_nv_1$ as shown in figure 9.

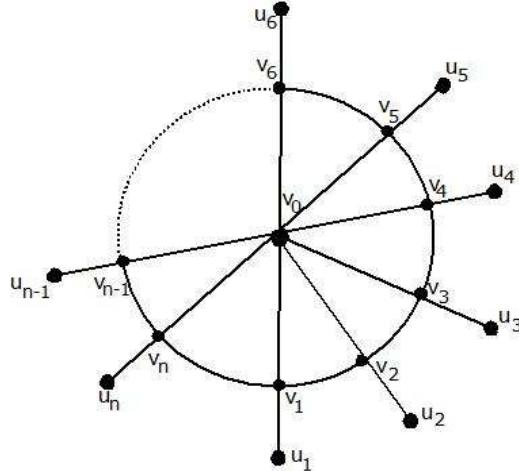


Figure 9: Helm graphs $H_{0,2n}$

There are two cases :

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Case (i): Let n be odd. The function f is defined as the coloring from the edges of $H_{0,2n}$ to the set of colors (positive integers) $\{1,2,3, \dots n\}$, as follows :

$$f(v_0 v_i) = \begin{cases} 2i, & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n-1}{2} \\ 2(n-i)+1, & \frac{n+1}{2} \leq i \leq n \end{cases},$$

$$f(v_i u_i) = \begin{cases} 2(i-1), & 1 < i < \frac{n-1}{2} \\ 2(n-i)+3, & \frac{n+1}{2} < i \leq n \end{cases},$$

$$f(v_1 u_1) = 1,$$

$$f\left(v_{\frac{n-1}{2}} u_{\frac{n-1}{2}}\right) = n,$$

$$f\left(v_{\frac{n+1}{2}} u_{\frac{n+1}{2}}\right) = n-2,$$

$$f(v_i v_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 2i+1, & 1 \leq i < \frac{n-1}{2} \\ 2(n-i), & \frac{n+1}{2} \leq i < n \end{cases},$$

$$f\left(v_{\frac{n-1}{2}} v_{\frac{n+1}{2}}\right) = n-3, \text{ and } f(v_n v_1) = 4.$$

With this type of coloring, the Helm graph $H_{0,2n}$ satisfies the definition of interval edge coloring and its chromatic number of interval edge coloring is n for odd n .

Case (ii): Let n be even. The function f is defined as the coloring from the edges of $H_{0,2n}$ to the set of colors (positive integers) $\{1,2,3, \dots n\}$, as follows :

$$f(v_0 v_i) = \begin{cases} 2i, & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ 2(n-i)+1, & \frac{n}{2} < i \leq n \end{cases}, \quad f(v_i u_i)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 2(i-1), & 1 < i \leq \frac{n}{2} + 1 \\ 2(n-i)+3, & \frac{n}{2} + 1 < i \leq n \end{cases},$$

$$f(v_1 u_1) = 1,$$

$$f(v_i v_{i+1}) = \begin{cases} 2i+1, & 1 \leq i < \frac{n}{2} \\ 2(n-i), & \frac{n}{2} < i < n \end{cases},$$

$$f\left(v_{\frac{n}{2}} v_{\frac{n}{2}+1}\right) = n-3,$$

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and $f(v_n v_1) = 4$.

With this type of coloring, the Helm graph $H_{0,2n}$ satisfies the definition of interval edge coloring and its chromatic number of interval edge coloring is n for even n .

Illustration 7. Consider the Helm graph $H_{0,14}$. We assign the colors 1, 2, 3, ..., 7 to the edges of $H_{0,14}$ by using theorem 3, case (i), as shown in figure 10.

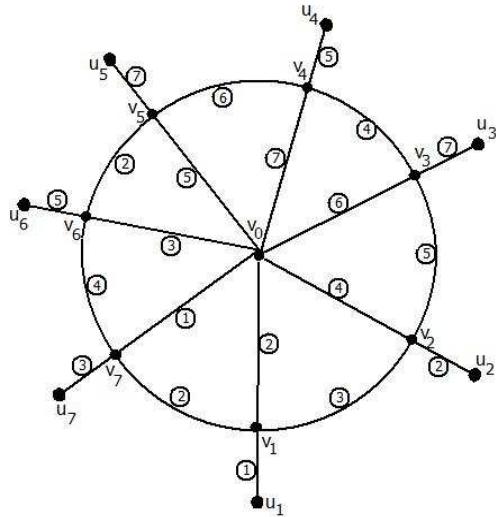


Figure 10: Helm graph $H_{0,14}$

This type of coloring, the Helm graph $H_{0,14}$ satisfies the definition of interval edge coloring. Here $\chi_{ie}(H_{0,2n}) = 7$.

Illustration 8. Consider the Helm graph $H_{0,16}$. We assign the colors 1, 2, 3, ..., 8 to the edges of $H_{0,16}$ by using theorem 3, case (ii), as shown in figure 11.

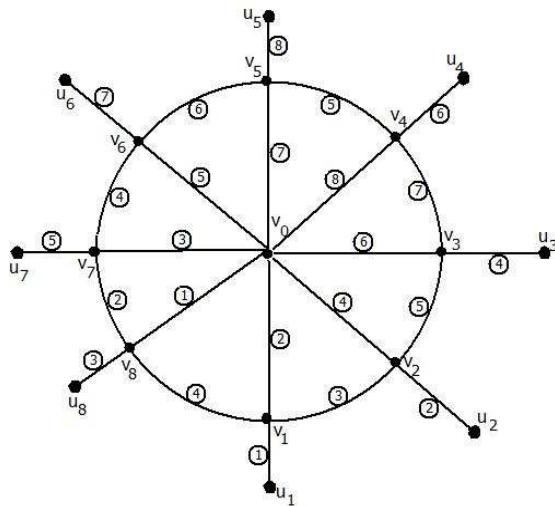


Figure 11: Helm graph $H_{0,16}$

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This type of coloring, the Helm graph $H_{0,16}$ satisfies the definition of interval edge coloring. Here $\chi_{ie}(H_{0,16}) = 8$.

3. Conclusion

In this paper, we have proved that Sudha grid of hexagons $S_h(m, n)$ for admit interval edge coloring. Further, we have considered gear $G_{0,2n}$ and Helm graph $H_{0,2n}$ for all n and proved it admits interval edge coloring.

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