

Fuzzy Linear Labeling

T. K. Mathew Varkey¹ and T. D. Sreena²

¹Department of Mathematics, T.K.M College of Engineering, Kollam, Kerala, India

²Department of Mathematics, Sree Narayana College, Thrissur, Kerala, India

E-Mail:mathewvarkeytk@gmail.com, sreenatd100@gmail.com

Abstract - A fuzzy linear labeling of a graph is the existence of two injections which assigns values in [0,1]. This labeling fuzzifies the crisp graph. In this paper we show the admissibility of fuzzy linear labeling in some path related graphs.

Keywords: Path Graph, Square Graph, Duplicate Graph, H-Graph, $P_n \odot K_1$.

AMS: 2010-05C78

I. INTRODUCTION

All graphs we consider in this paper are all finite, simple and undirected. The first definition of fuzzy graph by Kaufmann was based on Zadeh's fuzzy relations. Rosenfield considered fuzzy relation on fuzzy sets and developed the structure of fuzzy graphs. After the work of Rosenfield, Yeh and Bang introduced various connectedness concepts of graphs and digraphs into fuzzy graphs. In [1], A. Nagoor Gani and D. Rajalaxmi (a) Subahashini introduced the concept of fuzzy labeling.

A graph is said to be a fuzzy labeling graph if a fuzzy labeling is defined on it. A fuzzy graph $G = (V, m, \rho)$ is a non-empty set V together with a pair of functions, $m : V \rightarrow [0,1]$ and $\rho : V \times V \rightarrow [0,1]$ such that for all x, y in V , $\rho(x, y) \leq m(x) \wedge m(y)$, where m is the fuzzy vertex set of G and ρ is the fuzzy edge set of G respectively. In this paper we identify some path related graphs that admits fuzzy linear labeling and proves the admissibility.

II. MAIN RESULTS

Definition 2.1

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a crisp graph, where V is the ordered set of vertices and E is the set of ordered pair of edges. Then G has a fuzzy linear labeling if there exist two injections m and ρ such that $m: V \rightarrow [0,1]$ defined by $m(v_i) = \frac{i}{N}$, where $V = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N)$, $v_i \in V$ and

$$\rho: E \rightarrow [0,1] \text{ defined by}$$

$$\rho(v_i, v_j) = \frac{2m(v_i) + m(v_j)}{N}, 1 \leq i, j \leq N$$

The graph G which admits fuzzy linear labeling is called a fuzzy linear labeled graph.

Example 2.2

Consider the path graph P_5 , where $|V(G)| = 5, |E(G)| = 4$. Let $V = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_5)$ and

Define two functions $m: V \rightarrow [0,1]$ and $\rho: E \rightarrow [0,1]$ as follows:

$$m(v_i) = \frac{i}{5}, 1 \leq i \leq 5 \text{ and } \rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \frac{2m(v_i) + m(v_{i+1})}{N} = \frac{3i+1}{5^2}, 1 \leq i \leq 4.$$

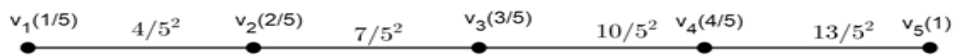


Fig. 1 Fuzzy Linear Labeled Graph

Theorem 2.3

Every fuzzy linear labeled graph is a fuzzy graph.

Proof

From the definition of fuzzy linear labeling,

$$\rho(v_i, v_j) = \frac{2m(v_i) + m(v_j)}{N} \leq m(v_i) \wedge m(v_j) \text{ for all } i \text{ and } j \text{ with } i < j.$$

Theorem 2.4

Fuzzy linear labeling is a fuzzy labeling if and only if $j \not\equiv i \pmod{N-2}$ for all i, j with $i < j$.

Proof

By definition, $\rho : E \rightarrow [0,1]$ is said to be fuzzy labeling if $\rho(v_i, v_j) < m(v_i) \wedge m(v_j)$ for all i and j .

If possible, suppose that $\rho(v_i, v_j) = m(v_i) \wedge m(v_j)$ for some i and j such that $i < j$.

$$\text{This means that } \rho(v_i, v_j) = m(v_i) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2m(v_i) + m(v_j)}{N} = m(v_i). \\ \Leftrightarrow 2i+j = iN \Leftrightarrow j \equiv i \pmod{N-2}.$$

Result 2.5

Two fuzzy linear labeled graphs are said to be equal if their underlying graphs are isomorphic.

Note 2.6

For a fixed number of vertices, fuzzy linear labeled graph is unique.

Definition 2.7

A vertex v is said to be a common vertex in two fuzzy linear labeled graphs G_1 and G_2 if G_1 and G_2 have the same number of vertices and $m_1(v) = m_2(v)$.

An edge e is said to be a common edge of two fuzzy linear labeled graphs G_1 and G_2 if G_1 and G_2 have the same number of vertices and $\rho_1(e) = \rho_2(e)$.

Result 2.8

The order of a fuzzy linear labeled graph with N vertices $(N+1)/2$.

Proof

$$\text{Order} = \sum_{i=1}^N m(v_i) = (1+2+\dots+N)/N = (N+1)/2.$$

III. ON PATH RELATED GRAPHS

In this section we show that the square graph of path, duplicate graph of path, H-graph of path and $P_n \odot K_1$ admit fuzzy linear labeling.

Theorem 3.1

The square of path P_n^2 admits fuzzy linear labeling.

Proof

Consider the square of P_n , $P_n^2 = (V, E)$ where $|V| = n$ and $|E| = 2n-3$
Let $V = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$.

Define two functions $m: V \rightarrow [0,1]$ and $\rho: E \rightarrow [0,1]$ as follows:

$$m(v_i) = \frac{i}{n}, 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ and}$$

$$\rho: E \rightarrow [0,1] \text{ as } \rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \frac{3i+1}{n^2}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1.$$

$$\rho(v_i, v_{i+2}) = \frac{3i+2}{n^2}, 1 \leq i \leq n-2.$$

If possible, suppose that m is not injective.
Then there exist some i, j such that $m(v_i) = m(v_j) \Rightarrow \frac{i}{n} = \frac{j}{n} \Rightarrow i = j$

Also if ρ is not injective, then there exist some i, j such that

$$1. \rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \rho(v_j, v_{j+1}) \Rightarrow \frac{3i+1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{3j+1}{(2n-1)^2} \Rightarrow i = j \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1.$$

$$2. \rho(v_i, v_{i+2}) = \rho(v_j, v_{j+2}) \Rightarrow \frac{6i+2}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{6j+2}{(2n-1)^2} \Rightarrow i = j \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-2.$$

$$3. \rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \rho(v_j, v_{j+2}) \Rightarrow \frac{6i+1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{6j+2}{(2n-1)^2} \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \text{ and for } 1 \leq j \leq n-2 \Rightarrow 6(i-j) = 1, \text{ not possible since } i \text{ and } j \text{ are natural numbers.}$$

So m and ρ are injective.

Theorem 3.2

The duplicate graph of path graph P_n admits fuzzy linear labeling.

Proof

Consider the duplicate graph $DP_n = (V, E)$ of P_n , where $|V| = 2n, |E| = 2n-2$.
Let $V = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$.

Define two functions $m: V \rightarrow [0,1]$ and $\rho: E \rightarrow [0,1]$ as follows:

$$m(v_i) = \frac{i}{2n}, m(u_i) = \frac{i+n}{2n}, 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ and}$$

$$\rho: E \rightarrow [0,1] \text{ as } \rho(v_i, u_{i+1}) = \frac{3i+n+1}{(2n)^2}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1.$$

$$\rho(v_i, u_{i-1}) = \frac{3i-1+n}{(2n)^2}, 2 \leq i \leq n.$$

If possible, suppose that m is not injective.

Then there exist some i, j such that

$$1. m(v_i) = m(v_j) \Leftrightarrow \frac{i}{2n} = \frac{j}{2n} \Rightarrow i = j.$$

$$2. m(u_i) = m(u_j) \Leftrightarrow \frac{i+n}{2n} = \frac{j+n}{2n} \Rightarrow i = j.$$

$$3. m(v_i) = m(u_j) \Leftrightarrow \frac{i}{2n} = \frac{j+n}{2n} \Rightarrow i - j = n, \text{ not possible.}$$

Also if ρ is not injective, then there exist some $i, j \leq n$ such that

$$1. \rho(v_i, u_{i+1}) = \rho(v_j, u_{j+1}) \text{ for } 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1 \Rightarrow \frac{3i+n}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j+n}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow i = j.$$

$$2. \rho(v_i, u_{i-1}) = \rho(v_j, u_{j-1}) \text{ for } 2 \leq i, j \leq n \Rightarrow \frac{3i-1+n}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j-1+n}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 3(i-j) = 0 \Rightarrow i = j.$$

$$3. \rho(v_i, u_{i+1}) = \rho(v_j, u_{j-1}) \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \text{ and } 2 \leq j \leq n \Rightarrow \frac{3i+n}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j-1+n}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 3(i-j) = -1, \text{ not possible.}$$

So m and ρ are injective.

Theorem 3.3

The corona $P_n \odot K_1$ admits fuzzy linear labeling for $n \not\equiv 1 \pmod{3}$.

Proof

Consider the corona $G = P_n \odot K_1 = (V, E)$, where $|V| = 2n, |E| = 2n-1$.
Let $V = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$.
Define $m: V \rightarrow [0,1]$ by $m(v_i) = \frac{i}{2n}, 1 \leq i \leq n$ and

$$m(u_i) = \frac{i+n}{2n}, 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Define $\rho: E \rightarrow [0,1]$ by $\rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \frac{3i+1}{(2n)^2}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$

$$\rho(v_i, u_i) = \frac{3i+n}{(2n)^2}, 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

If possible, suppose that m is not injective.

Then there exist some i, j such that

1. $m(v_i) = m(v_j) \Rightarrow \frac{i}{2n} = \frac{j}{2n} \Rightarrow i = j.$
2. $m(u_i) = m(u_j) \Rightarrow \frac{i+n}{2n} = \frac{j+n}{2n} \Rightarrow i = j.$
3. $m(v_i) = m(u_j) \Rightarrow \frac{i}{2n} = \frac{j+n}{2n} \Rightarrow i - j = n$, not possible.

Also if ρ is not injective, then there exist some $i, j \leq n$ such that

1. $\rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \rho(v_j, v_{j+1})$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq n-1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3i+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j+1}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow i = j.$
2. $\rho(v_i, u_i) = \rho(v_j, u_j)$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq n$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3i+n}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j+n}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 3(i-j) = 0 \Rightarrow i = j.$
3. $\rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \rho(v_j, u_j)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ and $1 \leq j \leq n$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3i+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j+n}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 3(i-j) = n-1 \Rightarrow n \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$

So m and ρ are injective.

Theorem 3.4

The H-graph of a path P_n admits fuzzy linear labeling if $5n \not\equiv 0 \pmod{6}$ and $n \not\equiv 1 \pmod{6}$

Proof

Consider the H-graph $G = (V, E)$ of path graph P_n , where $|V(G)| = 2n$, $|E(G)| = 2n-1$.

Let $V = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$.

Define $m: V \rightarrow [0,1]$ by $m(v_i) = \frac{i}{2n}, 1 \leq i \leq n$ and $m(u_i) = \frac{i+n}{(2n)}, 1 \leq i \leq n$

Case (a): When n is Even

Without loss of generality assume that $(v_{\frac{n}{2}}, v_{\frac{n}{2}+2})$ is an edge.

Define $\rho: E \rightarrow [0,1]$ by $\rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \frac{3i+1}{(2n)^2}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$.

$$\rho(u_i, u_{i+1}) = \frac{3i+3n+1}{(2n)^2}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1.$$

$$\rho(v_{\frac{n}{2}}, u_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) = \frac{5n+2}{2(2n)^2}.$$

If possible, suppose that m is not injective.

Then there exist some i, j such that

1. $m(v_i) = m(v_j) \Rightarrow \frac{i}{2n} = \frac{j}{2n} \Rightarrow i = j.$
2. $m(u_i) = m(u_j) \Rightarrow \frac{i+n}{2n} = \frac{j+n}{2n} \Rightarrow i = j.$
3. $m(v_i) = m(u_j) \Rightarrow \frac{i}{2n} = \frac{j+n}{2n} \Rightarrow i - j = n$, not possible.

Also if ρ is not injective, then there exist some $i, j \leq n$ such that

1. $\rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \rho(v_j, v_{j+1})$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq n-1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3i+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j+1}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow i = j.$
2. $\rho(u_i, u_{i+1}) = \rho(u_j, u_{j+1})$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq n-1$.
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3i+3n+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j+3n+1}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 3(i-j) = 0 \Rightarrow i = j.$
3. $\rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \rho(u_j, u_{j+1})$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq n-1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3i+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j+3n+1}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 3(i-j) = 3n \Rightarrow n = i-j$, not possible.
4. $\rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \rho(v_{\frac{n}{2}}, u_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) \Rightarrow \frac{3i+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{5n+2}{2(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 6i+2 = 5n+2$
 $\Rightarrow 5n = 6i \Rightarrow 5n \equiv 0 \pmod{6}.$
5. $\rho(u_i, u_{i+1}) = \rho(v_{\frac{n}{2}}, u_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) \Rightarrow \frac{3i+3n+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{5n+2}{2(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 6i+6n+2 = 5n+2$
 $\Rightarrow n = -6i < 0$, not possible.

So m and ρ are injective.

Case (b): When n is Odd

Without loss of generality assume that $(v_{\frac{n+1}{2}}, v_{\frac{n+1}{2}})$ is an edge.

Define $\rho: E \rightarrow [0,1]$ by $\rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \frac{3i+1}{(2n)^2}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1$.

$$\rho(u_i, u_{i+1}) = \frac{3i+3n+1}{(2n)^2}, 1 \leq i \leq n-1.$$

$$\rho(v_{\frac{n+1}{2}}, u_{\frac{n+1}{2}}) = \frac{5n+3}{2(2n)^2}.$$

If possible, suppose that m is not injective.

Then there exist some i, j such that

1. $m(v_i) = m(v_j) \Rightarrow \frac{i}{2n} = \frac{j}{2n} \Rightarrow i = j.$
2. $m(u_i) = m(u_j) \Rightarrow \frac{i+n}{2n} = \frac{j+n}{2n} \Rightarrow i = j.$
3. $m(v_i) = m(u_j) \Rightarrow \frac{i}{2n} = \frac{j+n}{2n} \Rightarrow i - j = n$, not possible.

Also if ρ is not injective, then there exist some $i, j \leq n$ such that

1. $\rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \rho(v_j, v_{j+1})$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq n-1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3i+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j+1}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow i = j.$
2. $\rho(u_i, u_{i+1}) = \rho(u_j, u_{j+1})$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq n-1$.
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3i+3n+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j+3n+1}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 3(i-j) = 0 \Rightarrow i = j.$
3. $\rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \rho(u_j, u_{j+1})$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq n-1$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{3i+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{3j+3n+1}{(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 3(i-j) = 3n \Rightarrow n = i-j$, not possible.
4. $\rho(v_i, v_{i+1}) = \rho(v_{\frac{n+1}{2}}, u_{\frac{n+1}{2}}) \Rightarrow \frac{3i+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{5n+3}{2(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 6i+2 = 5n+3$
 $\Rightarrow 5n+1 = 6i \Rightarrow n \equiv 1 \pmod{6}.$
5. $\rho(u_i, u_{i+1}) = \rho(v_{\frac{n+1}{2}}, u_{\frac{n+1}{2}}) \Rightarrow \frac{3i+3n+1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{5n+3}{2(2n)^2} \Rightarrow 6i+6n+2 = 5n+3$
 $\Rightarrow n = -6i+1 < 0$, not possible.

So m and ρ are injective.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper we introduced fuzzy linear labeling and some of its properties. We also discuss the admissibility of fuzzy linear labeling in some path related graphs. We show that we can fuzzify the crisp graphs using fuzzy linear labeling.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. NagoorGani and D. Rajalaxmi (a) Subahashini, "Properties of Fuzzy Labeling Graph", *Applied Mathematical Sciences*, Vol. 6, No.70, pp. 3461-3466, 2012.
- [2] Sunil Mathew and M. S. Sunitha, "Types of Arcs in Fuzzy Graphs", *Information Sciences*, Vol. 179, pp. 1760-176, 2009.
- [3] T. Pathinathan, J. Jon Arockiaraj and J. Jesintha Rosline, "Hesistancy Fuzzy Graphs", *Indian Journal of Science and Technology*, Vol 8, No. 35, Dec. 2015.
- [4] M. A. Rifayathali, A. Prasanna, S. Ismail Mohideen, "Hesistancy Fuzzy Magic Labeling Graph", *Springer*.
- [5] N. S. Hungund and D. G. Akka, "Super Edge –Magic Strength of Some families of Graphs", *Bulletin of the Marathwada Mathematical Society*, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 47-54, June 2011.
- [6] George J. Klir and Bo Yuan, *Fuzzy Sets and Fuzzy Logic – Theory and Applications*, 1st Edition, Prentice Hall, 1995.
- [7] Sunil Mathew and M. S. Sunitha, *Fuzzy Graphs- Basics, Concepts and Applications*, Lap Lambert Academic Publishing, August 17, 2012.
- [8] John N. Mordeson and Premchand S. Nair, *Fuzzy Graphs and Fuzzy Hypergraphs*, Physica-Verlag, 2014.