



## Prime Cordial Labeling in Context of Ringsum of Graphs

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### Abstract

A bijection  $f$  from the vertex set  $V$  of a graph  $G$  to  $\{1, 2, \dots, |V|\}$  is called a prime cordial labeling of  $G$  if each edge  $uv$  is assigned the label 1 if  $\gcd(f(u), f(v)) = 1$  and 0 if  $\gcd(f(u), f(v)) > 1$ , where the number of edges labeled with 0 and the number of edges labeled with 1 differ at most by one. In this paper I have proved four new results admitting Prime cordial labeling.



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### Introduction

The graphs considered here are finite, connected, undirected and simple. The vertex set and edge set of a graph  $G$  are denoted by  $V(G)$  and  $E(G)$  respectively. For various graph theoretic notations and terminology we follow Gross and Yellen.<sup>3</sup> A dynamic survey of graph labeling is published and updated every year by Gallian.<sup>2</sup> The concept of Sundaram *et al*<sup>4</sup> introduced the concept of prime cordial labeling.

### Definition 1

Ring sum  $G_1, G_2$  of two graphs  $G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$  and  $G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$  is the graph  $G_1, G_2 = (V_1, V_2, (E_1 \cup E_2) - (E_1 \cap E_2))$ .

### Main Results

#### Theorem 1

The graph  $C_n, K_{1,n}$  is Prime cordial graph.

Proof. Let  $V(G) = V_1 \cup V_2$ , where  $V_1 = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$  be the vertex set of  $C_n$  and  $V_2 = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  be the vertex set of  $K_{1,n}$ , where  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  are pendant vertices. Note that  $|V(G)| = |E(G)| = 2n$ .

Define labeling function  $f : V \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$  as follows.

For all  $1 \leq i \leq n$ .

$$f(u_i) = 2i,$$

$$f(v_i) = 2i - 1.$$

Then in we have  $e_f(0) = e_f(1) = n$ .

Therefore  $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$

Hence  $C_n, K_{1,n}$  is a Prime cordial graph.

Example 1. Prime cordial labeling of the graph  $C_9, K_{1,9}$  is shown in Figure 1.

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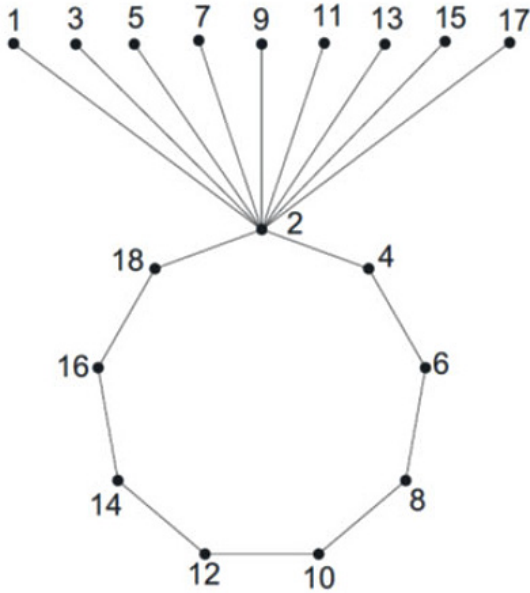


Figure. 1

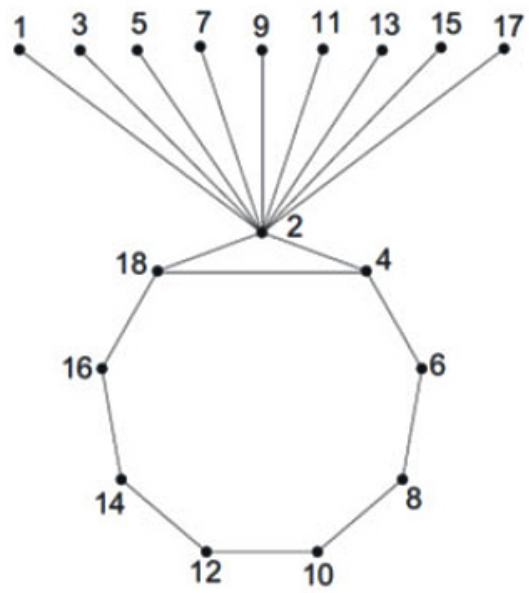


Figure. 2

**Theorem 2**

The graph  $G, K_{1,n}$  is Prime cordial, where  $G$  is cycle  $C_n$  having one chord, where chord forms a triangle with two edges of the cycle.

Proof. Let  $G$  be the cycle  $C_n$  with one chord and Let  $e = u_2 u_n$  be the chord in  $G$ .

Let  $V = V_1 \cup V_2$ , where  $V_1 = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$  be the vertex set of  $C_n$  and  $V_2 = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  be the vertex set of  $K_{1,n}$ . Here  $v$  is the apex vertex and  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  are pendant vertices. Note that  $v = u_1$ .  $|V(G)| = 2n$ ,  $|E(G)| = 2n + 1$ .

Define labeling function  $f : V \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$  as follows. For all  $1 \leq i \leq n$ .

$$f(u_i) = 2i,$$

$$f(v_i) = 2i - 1.$$

Therefore  $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$

Hence  $G, K_{1,n}$  is Prime cordial, where  $G$  is cycle  $C_n$  having one chord.

Example 2. Prime cordial labeling of ring sum of the graph cycle  $C_9$  with one chord and  $K_{1,9}$  is shown in Figure 2.

**Theorem 3**

The graph  $G, K_{1,n}$  is Prime cordial for all  $n$ , where  $G$  is cycle having twin chords  $C_{n,3}$ .

Proof. Let  $G$  be the cycle having twin chords  $C_{n,3}$ ,  $e = u_2 u_n$  and  $e' = u_3 u_n$  be the chords in  $G$ . Let  $V = V_1 \cup V_2$ , where  $V_1 = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$  be the vertex set of  $G$  and  $V_2 = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  be the vertex set of  $K_{1,n}$ . Here  $v$  is the apex vertex and  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  are pendant vertices. Note that  $v = u_1$ . Also,  $|V(G, K_{1,n})| = 2n$ ,  $|E(G, K_{1,n})| = 2n + 2$ .

Define  $f : V \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, 2n\}$  we conceive the below cases.

Case 1:  $n = 5$   
 For all  $1 \leq i \leq n$ ,  
 $f(u_4) = 5,$   
 $f(u_5) = 8,$   
 $f(u_i) = 2i, 1 \leq i \leq 3,$   
 $f(v_5) = 10,$   
 $f(v_i) = 2i - 1, 1 \leq i \leq 4.$

Therefore  $e_f(0) = e_f(1) = n + 1$ .

**Case 2:**

for all  $n$  except  $n = 5$

$$f(u_n) = 8,$$

$$f(u_i) = 2i, 1 \leq i \leq 3,$$

$$f(u_i) = 2i - 7, 4 \leq i \leq n - 1,$$

Assign the remaining vertices of star graph in any order.

$$\text{Therefore } e_f(0) = e_f(1) = n + 1.$$

Hence,  $G, K_{1,n}$  is Prime cordial for all  $n$ , where  $G$  is cycle having twin chords  $C_{n,3}$ .

Example 3(a). Prime cordial labeling of ring sum of the graph cycle  $C_5$  with one chord and  $K_{1,5}$  is shown in Figure 3(a).

Example 3(b). Prime cordial labeling of ring sum of the graph cycle  $C_7$  with one chord and  $K_{1,7}$  is shown in Figure 3(b).

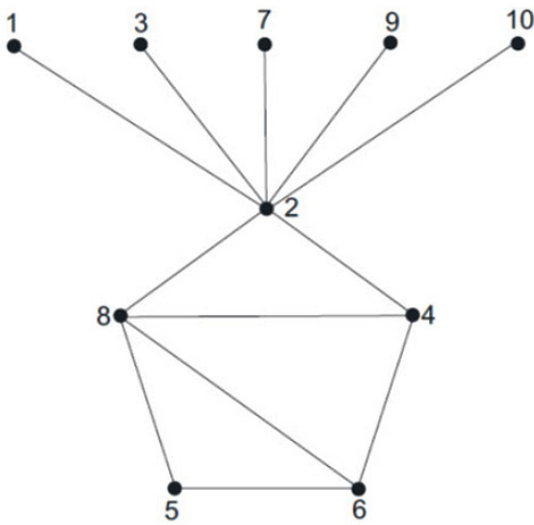


Figure. 3 (a)

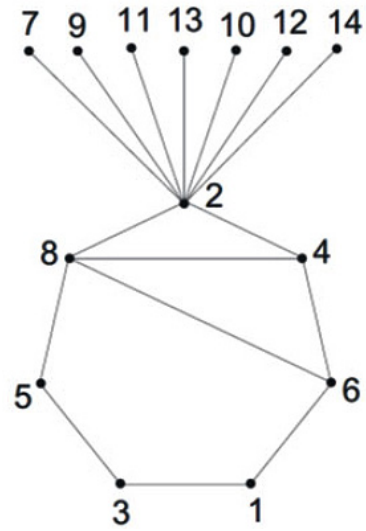


Figure. 3 (b)

**Theorem 4**

$P_n, K_{1,n}$  is Prime cordial.

Proof. Let  $V(G) = V_1 \cup V_2$ , where  $V_1 = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$  be the vertex set of  $P_n$ ,  $V_2 = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$  be the vertex set of  $K_{1,n}$ , where  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$  are pendant vertices and  $v = u_1$ . Note that  $|V(G)| = 2n, |E(G)| = 2n-1$ .

We define labeling function  $f : V(G) \rightarrow \{F_0, F_1, F_2, \dots, F_{2n}\}$ , as follows.

$$f(u_i) = 2i - 1, 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

$$f(v_i) = 2i, 1 \leq i \leq n.$$

Therefore  $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$ .  
Hence,  $P_n, K_{1,n}$  is Prime cordial.

Example 4: Prime cordial labeling of  $P_5, K_{1,5}$  is shown in figure 4.

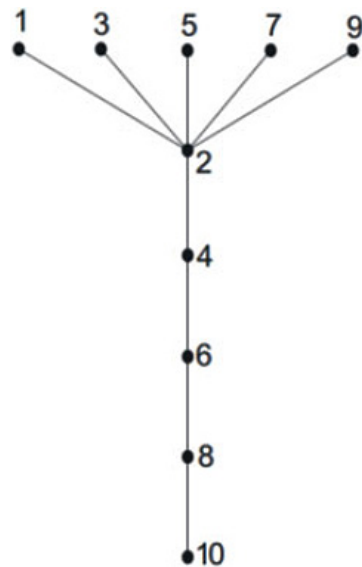


Figure. 4

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