**Distance Magic Labeling of Cycles**

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**Abstract**

Let G =G (V, E) be a graph. If for each vertex v, sum of the labeling of the vertices which are at a distance D from v is constant, then such a labeling is said to be D-distance magic labeling and a graph G is said to be D-distance magic graph. In this paper, we study D-distance magic labeling of cycles, join of cycles and complete graphs and composition of graphs.

**AMS Subject Classification**: 05C78.

**Keywords:** *distance magic**labeling, magic constant, complete graph., regular graph.*

I. Introduction

The concept of distance magic labeling of a graph has been motivated by the construction of magic squares. Because of the historical interest in magic squares, in 1963, Sedlacek introduced magic labeling of graph G= G (V, E).

**Definition 1.1** [5] : A bijection f from the edge set E to a set of positive integers such that

for all distinct and is same for every , where is the set of edges incident to X.

In 1994, Vilfred and in 2003 Miller et.al separately introduced distance magic labeling.

**Definition 1.2** [8]: A distance magic labeling is a bijection with the property that there is a constant k such that at any vertex x,, where N(x) is the open neighborhood of x.

Later Jinah introduced variations of distance magic labeling. Here instead of open neighborhood he took closed neighborhood. The concept was independently studied by Simanjuntak, Rodgers and Miller. In particular properties of D-distance magic labeling for a distance set D.

**Definition 1.3** [8] : A bijection is said to be a D-distance magic labeling (D-DML) if there exists a constant k such that for any vertex x,. A graph which admits D-DML is called D-distance magic graph (D-DMG).

**Definition 1.4** [6] : Let G and H be two graphs where {} are vertices of G. Based upon the graph G, an isomorphic copy of H replaces every vertex for j=1, 2,…,p, in such a way that each vertex in is joined to all vertices corresponding to the neighbors of the original vertex of G. Let G [H] denote the resulting and called as composition.

**Definition 1.5** [3] :The join of two graphs G and H having disjoint point set and respectively is denote G+H and consists of GH and all lines joining with

For various graph theoretical notations and terminology we refer to F.Harary [3] and D.B.West[2].

II. Main Results

**Theorem 2.1**: A cycle or a disjoint union of is (0, 2)-distance magic graph.

**Proof** : A cycle is (0, 2) –distance graph (see fig:1)

1

3

4

2

Figure 1

Let G be a disjoint union of k number of s with n vertices.

Then n=4k

Let ,,, are the vertices of .

Let us assume , are at a distance one from , then

, i= 1, 2,.…, k.

Now label the vertices as follows.

.

.

.

Observe that

**Theorem 2.2**: For even n & r, a r-regular graph is not (0,1)-distance magic graph.

**Proof:** If G is r-regular (0, 1)-graph then [6] where is a magic constant.

When n& r both are even (r+1)(n+1) is odd.

Then , a contradiction.

**Theorem 2.3**: G [] is (0, 1)-distance magic graph if G is a complete graph.

**Proof**: Since each vertex in replaces every vertex of G and is complete , G is complete .

That implies G[] is a complete graph. We know that complete graphs are (0, 1)-distance graph [10]

**Theorem 2.4** is not (1)-distance magic graph

**Proof**: In any copy let a , b are the vertices. Then has all the vertices at a distance 1 but not a and has all the vertices at a distance 1 but not b But then w(a) is not equal to w(b) That implies is not (0, 1)-distance graph.

**Theorem 2.5**  is a (0, 2) –distance magic graph if i) 8) where

ii)

**Proof**: Since 8) 8k=n(n+1)

K=

Assign numbers to the vertices of partite sets as follows.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ist partite set | 2nd partite set | 3rd partite set | 4th partite set |
| n | n-1 | n-2 | n-3 |
| n-7 | n-6 | n-5 | n-4 |
| n-8 | n-9 | n-10 | n-11 |
| .  .  . | .  .  . | .  .  . | n-12  .  . |
| - | 1 | 2 | 3 |

Table 1 (labeling of vertices of )

**Theorem 2.6**  is (0, 2) –distance magic graph.

**Proof**: We know that every cycle is (0, n)-graph.

That implies for any there exists such that d(x, y)= n

And

That implies w(x)= w(y)

Now,is a graph where all the vertices at a distance (n-1) are adjacent

The vertices which are at a distance n in is at a distance 2 in

With the same labeling of we see that is (0, 2) – graph.

**Theorem 2.7** is (0, 2) –distance magic graph iff where n=m+4, m=1, 2, 4, 5.

**Proof**: Let a, b, c, d are the 4 vertices of and d(a, c)=2,d(b, d)=2.

Let are the vertices of .

Note that

And

Suppose given graph is (0, 2)-graph then

w(a)=w(c)=f(a)+f(c)=k

w(b)=w(d)=f(b)+f(d)=k

⇒3k=

⇒k=

If

Then 6∤n(n+1)

⇒k∉, a contradiction.

Further for m=3, 6, 9 ,

If m=7, 8, 10, 11, 12,…

=k

Therefore it is not possible to label the vertices a, c or b, d such that

Or f(b)+f(d)=k

Conversely,

If m=1

(0, 2) labeling of is given below

1

3

2

4

5

Figure:2

When m=2 ,n=6 assign f(a)=6, f(c)=1

f(b)=5, f(d)=2

For m=4, n=8

Assign f(a)=8, f(c)=4

f(b)=7, f(d)=5

For m=5, n=9

Assign f(a)=9, f(c)=6

f(b)=8, f(d)=7

**Theorem2.8** is (0, 2) –distance magic graph iff where n=m+6, m=2, 3, 5, 6.

**Proof**: Let a, b, c, d, e, f are the vertices of where a and b are adjacent vertices. e and d are at a distance 2 from a and c &f are at a distance 2 from b.

are vertices of .

Observe that {a, e, d}=

{c,f,b}=

Suppose given graph is (0, 2)-graph then

w(a)=w(e)=w(d)=f(a)+f(e)+f(d)=k

w(b)=w(c)=w(f)=f(b)+f(c)+f(f)=k

⇒3k=

⇒k=

Now, if

Then 6∤n(n+1)

⇒k∉, a contradiction.

For m=1,4,7,8,9,…. either 6∤n(n+1) or 1+2+3+4…..+m < k

Conversely,

When m=2,

Assign f(a)= 1, f(e)=3, f(d)=8

f(c)=2, f(f)=4, f(b)=6

When m=3

Assign f(a)=1 , f(e)=5, f(d)=9

f(c)=2, f(f)=7, f(b)=6

When m=5

Assign f(a)=9, f(e)=6, f(d)=7

f(c)=11, f(f)=10, f(b)=1

When m=6

Assign f(a)=10 ,f(e) =9, f(d)=7

f(c)=12, f (f)=8, f(b)=6

III. Conclusion

In this paper we have studied D\_DML of graphs obtained by some graph operations such as join of two graphs, composition etc. It is interesting to check D-DML of graphs obtained by some other graph operations.

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