Product cordial labeling of hypercube related graphs

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Abstract
In this paper we investigate the product cordial labeling of hypercube graph, path union of the hypercube graphs, $S(t, P_n), P^t_n(t_n; Q_k)$ and graph obtained by joining two copies of hypercube by arbitrary length of path.

Keywords
Product cordial graphs, Hypercube graph, Path union of graphs, Open star of graphs, One point union of path graphs.

AMS Subject Classification
05C78.

1 Introduction
We begin with a finite, connected and undirected graph $G = (V(G), E(G))$ without loops and multiple edges. We denote the edge $e$ with end vertices $u$ and $v$ by $e = uv$. For notation and theoretical terminology of any graph, we follow Balakrishnan and Ranganathan [1]. A graph labeling is an assignment of integers to the vertices or edges or both subject to certain conditions. If the domain of the mapping is the set of vertices (or edges) then the labeling is called a vertex labeling (or an edge labeling).

Motivated through the concept of cordial labeling the product cordial labeling was introduced by Sundaram et al [6] where absolute difference of vertex labels is replaced by product of vertex labels.

Definition 1.1. Let $f : V \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ be a vertex labeling of graph $G$ that induced an edge labeling $f^* : E(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ defined by $f^*(e = uv) = f(u)f(v)$ is called a product cordial labeling if it satisfies the conditions $|vf(0) − vf(1)| ≤ 1$ and $|ef(0) − ef(1)| ≤ 1$. A graph which admits product cordial labeling is called product cordial graph.

Definition 1.2. Let $G$ be a graph and $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_n; n \geq 2$ be $n$ copies of graph $G$. Then the graph obtained by adding an edge from $G_i$ to $G_{i+1} (i = 1, 2, \ldots, n − 1)$ is called path union of graph $G$.

Definition 1.3. A graph obtained by replacing each vertex of $K_{1,n}$ except the apex vertex by the graph $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_n$ is known as an open star of graphs which is denoted by $S(G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_n)$. If we replace each vertex of $K_{1,n}$ except the apex vertex by a graph $G$, i.e. $G_1 = G_2 = \cdots = G_n$, Open star of graphs can be denoted by $S(n; G)$.

Definition 1.4. A graph $G$ is obtained by replacing each edge of $K_{1,1}$ by a path $P_n$ of length $n$ on $n + 1$ vertices is called one point union for $t$ copies of path $P_n$ which is denoted by $P^t_n$.

Definition 1.5. A graph $G$ is obtained by replacing each vertex of $P^t_n$ except the central vertex by the graph $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_n$ is known as one point union for path graphs and is denoted by $P^t_n(G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_n)$. If we replace each vertex of $P^t_n$ except the central vertex by graph $H$, i.e. $G_1 = G_2 = \cdots = G_n = H$, then such a one point union of path graph shall be denoted by $P^t_n(H)$.

Definition 1.6. Hypercube is an $n$-dimensional analogue of a square $(n = 2)$ and a cube $(n = 3)$ which is also known as an n-cube or n-dimensional cube which is denoted by $Q_n$. In general, it can be defined by $Q_n = Q_{n−1} \times K_2(n \geq 2)$.
2. Main Results

Theorem 2.1. The hypercube graph $Q_n (n > 1)$ does not admit a product cordial labeling.

Proof. We know that the hypercube graph $Q_n$ has $2^n$ vertices and $n2^{n-1}$ edges. If $Q_n$ admits product cordial labeling then it must satisfy the condition $|v_f(0) - v_f(1)| \leq 1$, which is only possible when $v_f(0) = v_f(1) = \frac{n}{2} = 2^{n-1}$ Now if we assign label zero to one vertex, then we get $n$ corresponding edges with label zero according to the property $f(euv) = f(uv)$ of product cordial labeling. Thus in order to minimize the total no of edges with label 0, we need to assign label 0 to the adjacent vertices only in the hypercube graph $Q_n$.

**Case-I:** If no vertices with label 0 are adjacent in $Q_n$. If no vertices with label 0 are adjacent in $Q_n$, then there are $n2^{n-1}$ edges having label 0 and no edges having label 1.

**Case-II:** If all the vertices with label 0 are adjacent in $Q_n$. If all the vertices with label 0 are adjacent in $Q_n$, then there are total $(2n-1)2^{n-2}$ edges with label 0 and $n2^{n-2}$ edges with label 1. Thus, in either case we have at least $(2n-1)2^{n-2}$ edges with label 0 and at most $n2^{n-2}$ edges with label 1. Thus

$$|v_f(0) - v_f(1)| = |(2n-1)2^{n-2} - n2^{n-2}| = |(n-1)2^{n-2}| > 1$$

which contradicts the condition $|v_f(0) - v_f(1)| \leq 1$. Hence $Q_n (n > 1)$ is not a product cordial graph.

Theorem 2.2. The path union of $k$ copies of hypercube graph $Q_n$ is product cordial for even $k$.

Proof. Let $G$ be a graph obtained by joining $k$ copies of the hypercube $Q_n$ where $k$ is even. Let $V = \{u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_k\}$ be the vertices of the hypercube $Q_n$ in $G$; where $i$ represents number of copies of the hypercube $Q_n$ in $G$ and $1 \leq i \leq 2^n$. $|V(G)| = k2^n, |E(G)| = kn2^{n-1} + k - 1$. To obtained a product cordial labeling of path union of $k$ copies of the hypercube $Q_n$ defined a vertex labelling of hypercube $Q_n$ in $G$, $f : V(Q_n) \to \{0, 1\}$ as below

**Case-I:** $k \equiv 0 (mod 2)$

$$f(u_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{k}{2}, 1 \leq j \leq 2^n \\ 0 & \frac{k}{2} < i \leq k, 1 \leq j \leq 2^n. \end{cases}$$

In view of above defining labeling pattern $v_f(0) = v_f(1) = k2^{n-1}$ and $e_f(0) + 1 = e_f(1) = \frac{k}{2}(n2^{n-1} + 1)$. Thus, the graph $G$ is a product cordial graph when $k$ is even.

**Case-II:** $k \equiv 1 (mod 2)$.

In graph $G$, the total number of vertices are even. Thus, the Condition $|v_f(0) - v_f(1)| \leq 1$ is satisfied if and only if we assign labels 0 and 1 to the equal number of vertices. Also, to fulfills the condition $|v_f(0) - v_f(1)| \leq 1$, we need to minimize the number of 0 labelled edge and therefore we need to assign a label 0 to adjacent vertices in $G$. For the graph $G$ we assign a label 0 to all the vertices of the first $\left(\frac{k-1}{2}\right)$ copies of the hypercube $Q_n$ and label 1 to all the vertices of the last $\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)$ to $k$th copies of hypercube $Q_n$. Now for $\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)$th copy of the hypercube $Q_n$ in $G$, if we assign a label 0 to first $2^{n-1}$ adjacent vertices and label 1 to remaining $2^{n-1}$ vertices, then the condition $|v_f(0) - v_f(1)| \leq 1$ satisfies but $e_f(0) - e_f(1) \geq 2$. For all other patterns of vertex labeling, we can easily verify that the condition $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$ is not satisfied. Hence $Q_n (n > 1)$ is not a product cordial graph.

Example 2.3. Product cordial labeling of path union of four copies of hypercube graph $Q_3$ is shown in the figure 1.

Figure 1. Product cordial labeling of path union of four copies of $Q_3$

Theorem 2.4. Open star of graphs $S(t, Q_n)$ is product cordial except for odd $t$.

Proof. Let $G$ be a graph obtained by replacing each vertex of $K_{1,t}$ except the apex vertex, by the hypercube graph $Q_n$.

Let $u_0$ be the apex vertex of $K_{1,t}$ i.e. $u_0$ is the central vertex of graph $G$. Let $V = \{u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_j\}$ be the vertex set of the hypercube $Q_n$ in $G$ where $i$ represents the number of branches of $K_{1,t}$ in $G$, and $1 \leq j \leq 2^n; n \in N$.

Assign a label 1 to the centre of graph $G$. Define vertex labeling $f : V(G) \to \{0, 1\}$ as below.

**Case-I:** $t \equiv 0 (mod 2)$

$$f(u_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{k}{2}; 1 \leq j \leq 2^n \\ 0 & \frac{k}{2} < i \leq k; 1 \leq j \leq 2^n \end{cases}$$

Here $f$ satisfied vertex and edge label condition of product cordial. Thus, the graph $G$ is product cordial when $t$ is even.

**Case-II:** $t \equiv 1 (mod 2)$ In graph $G$, total number of vertices are even. Thus, the Condition $|v_f(0) - v_f(1)| \leq 1$ is satisfied if and only if we assign labels 0 and 1 to the equal number of vertices. Also, to fulfills the condition $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1$, we need to minimize the number of 0 labelled edge and thus we need to assign label 0 to the adjacent vertices in hypercube $Q_n$. In graph $G$, first assign a label 0 to all vertices in the hypercubes $Q_n$ which are connected with the branches 1 to $\frac{t+1}{2}$ of $K_{1,t}$ in $G$ and assign a label 0 to all vertices to the hypercube which are connected with the branches $\frac{t+1}{2}$ to $t$ of $K_{1,t}$ in $G$. Now for labeling of hypercube which is connected with $\left(\frac{t+1}{2}\right)$th branch of $K_{1,t}$ in $G$, if we assign a label 0 to first $2^{n-1}$ adjacent vertices and label 1 to remaining $2^{n-1}$ vertices then condition $|v_f(0) - v_f(1)| \leq 1$ is satisfied but
Theorem 2.7. \(|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \geq 2.\) For all other patterns of vertex labeling, we can easily verify that condition \(|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1\) is not satisfied. In fact, the difference between \(e_f(0)\) and \(e_f(1)\) will increase for another vertex labeling pattern. Therefore, the graph \(G\) cannot be a product cordial when \(t\) is odd.

Example 2.5. Product cordial labeling of \(S(4, Q_3)\) as shown in the following figure 2.

![Figure 2. Product cordial labeling of \(S(4, Q_3)\)](image)

Note 2.6. In theorem 2.6 we consider the notation of hypercube as \(Q_k\) to avoid confusion.

Theorem 2.7. \(P^f_n(t_n, Q_k)\) is product cordial graph except for odd \(t\) and \(n\).

Proof. Let \(G\) be a graph obtained by replacing each edge of \(K_{i,t}\) by path union of the hypercube graph \(Q_k\) with total length of \(n - 1\) of each path union and total number of \(n\) copies of \(Q_k\). Let \(u_0\) be the apex vertex of \(K_{i,t}\) i.e. \(u_0 = 1\) be the central vertex of graph \(G\). Let \(V = \{u_{i,j}; i \in [1, t], j \in [1, n]\}\) be the vertices of the hypercube \(Q_k\) in graph \(G\); where \(i\) represents the number of branch of \(K_{i,t}\) in \(G\) and \(j\) represents the number of copies of hypercube in path union in \(G\).

To generate a product cordial graph, assign label 1 to central vertex of graph \(G\) i.e. \(u_0 = 1\). Define vertex labeling \(f : V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}\) in graph \(G\) as below

**Case-I:** \(i \equiv 0(\text{mod } 2), j \in [1, n]\)

\[
f(u_{i,j}) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{t}{2} \\
0 & \text{if } \frac{t}{2} < i \leq t
\end{cases}
\]

**Case-II**

**Subcase-II(a):** \(i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 2); j \equiv 0(\text{mod } 2)\)

\[
f(u_{i,j}) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{t - 1}{2} \\
0 & \text{if } \frac{t - 1}{2} < i \leq t
\end{cases}
\]

For \(i = \left(\frac{t + 1}{2}\right)\) branch of \(K_{i,t}\) in \(G\).

\[
f(u_{i,j}) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } 1 \leq j \leq \frac{n}{2} \\
0 & \text{if } \frac{n}{2} < j \leq n
\end{cases}
\]

In case-I and subcase-II (a), \(f\) satisfies the condition of product cordiality. Thus, the graph \(G\) under consideration is product cordial when \(t\) or \(n\) or both are even.

**Subcase-II(b):** \(i \equiv 1(\text{mod } 2); j \equiv 1(\text{mod } 2)\) To generate a product cordial graph \(G\) with both \(t\) and \(n\) odd, assign label 0 to all vertices of the hypercube which lie on the path union on 1st to \((\frac{t - 1}{2})\)th branches in graph \(G\) and assign label 0 to the vertices of last \((\frac{t - 1}{2})\)th branch of the graph \(G\). Now to satisfy the vertex and edge condition we assign label 0 to the vertices of first \(\frac{n - 1}{2}\) copies of hypercube graph \(Q_k\) and assign label 1 to the vertices of last \(\frac{n - 1}{2}\) copies of hypercube graph \(Q_k\) of the path union which lie on \((\frac{t + 1}{2})\)th branch of the graph \(G\). For the remaining \((\frac{n + 1}{2})\)th copy of the hypercube which lie on the path union of \((\frac{t + 1}{2})\)th branch of \(G\). If we assign label 0 to the first \(2^{n-1}\) adjacent vertices and assign label 1 to the last \(2^{n-1}\) adjacent vertices then the vertex condition \(|v_f(0) - v_f(1)| \leq 1\) is satisfied but \(|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| > 1\). Also, the above vertex arrangement gives minimum number of labelled edges, and therefore, for any other arrangement we can easily verify the difference between \(e_f(0)\) and \(e_f(1)\) will increase. Therefore, the graph \(G\) cannot be product cordial when \(t\) and \(n\) both are odd.

Example 2.8. Product cordial labeling of \(P^3_n(3\_4, Q_3)\) is shown in the figure 3.

![Figure 3. Joining two copies of \(Q_3\) by \(P_6\)](image)

Theorem 2.9. The graph obtained by joining two copies of the hypercube \(Q_n\) by path of arbitrary length admits product cordial labeling.

Proof. Let \(G\) be the graph obtained by joining two copies of hypercube graph \(Q_n\) by path \(P_k\) of the length \(k - 1\). Let \(V = \{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n, w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_k\}\) be the vertex set of graph \(G\) where \(v_i; 1 \leq i \leq n\) denote the consecutive vertices of first copy and second copy of the hypercube respectively and \(w_j; 1 \leq j \leq k\) represent the vertices of the path \(P_k\) with \(u_0 = w_1\) and \(w_k = v_1\). First, assign a label 1 to all vertices of first copy of \(Q_n\) and assign a label 0 to all vertices of second copy of \(Q_n\).

It can be asserted that the vertex conditions and the edge conditions of product cordial labeling are satisfied. Now we need to label the vertices of path \(P_k\) for which we define a labeling function \(f : V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}\) as follows.

**Case-I:** \(k \equiv 0(\text{mod } 2)\)

\[
f(w_i) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq \frac{k}{2} \\
1 & \text{if } \frac{k}{2} + 1 \leq i \leq k
\end{cases}
\]

It can be asserted that the vertex condition and edge condition of product cordial labeling are satisfied in this case.
Case-II: \( k \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \)

\[
f(w_i) = \begin{cases} 
1 & ; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{k+1}{2} \\
0 & ; \frac{k+3}{2} \leq i \leq k.
\end{cases}
\]

It can again be asserted that the vertex condition and edge condition of product cordial labeling are satisfied in this case too.

Hence, in each case, we noted that the graph \( G \) under consideration satisfies the condition of product cordial labeling i.e. \( |v_f(0) - v_f(1)| \leq 1 \) and \( |e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \leq 1 \). Hence \( G \) is a product cordial graph.

Example 2.10. Graph obtained by joining two copies of hypercube graph \( Q_3 \) by \( P_6 \) is shown in the figure 4.

![Figure 4. Product cordial labeling of \( P_3 \) \( (3, Q_3) \)](image)

3. Conclusion

In this article we discussed Product cordial labeling of \( n \)-dimensional Cube (hypercube) and its related graph. We also investigate the product cordial labeling on Path union of the hypercube graphs, Open star of the hypercube graphs and One point for path of graphs. We prove that graph obtained by joining two copies of hypercube with arbitrary length of path admits product cordial graph.

4. Further Scope of Research

Total product cordial labeling and edge product cordial labeling on hypercube and its related graphs are further scope of the research in this area.

References


