On Super \((a, d)\)-Edge-Antimagic Total Labeling of a Class of Trees

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Abstract: The concept of labeling has its origin in the works of Stewart (1966), Kotzig and Rosa (1970). Later on Enomoto, Llado, Nakamigawa and Ringel (1998) defined a super \((a,0)\)-edge-antimagic total graph and proposed the conjecture that every tree is a super \((a,0)\)-edge-antimagic total graph. In the favour of this conjecture, the present paper deals with different results on antimagicness of a class of trees, which is called subdivided stars.

Key Words: Smarandachely super \((a,d)\)-edge-antimagic total labeling, super \((a,d)\)-edge-antimagic total labeling, stars and subdivision of stars.

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§1. Introduction

All graphs in this paper are finite, undirected and simple. For a graph \(G\), \(V(G)\) and \(E(G)\) denote the vertex-set and the edge-set, respectively. A \((v,e)\)-graph \(G\) is a graph such that \(|V(G)| = v\) and \(|E(G)| = e\). A general reference for graph-theoretic ideas can be seen in [28]. A labeling (or valuation) of a graph is a map that carries graph elements to numbers (usually to positive or non-negative integers). In this paper, the domain will be the set of all vertices and edges and such a labeling is called a total labeling. Some labelings use the vertex-set only or the edge-set only and we shall call them vertex-labelings or edge-labelings, respectively.

Definition 1.1 An \((s,d)\)-edge-antimagic vertex (abbreviated to \((s,d)\)-EAV) labeling of a \((v,e)\)-graph \(G\) is a bijective function \(\lambda : V(G) \to \{1, 2, \cdots, v\}\) such that the set of edge-sums of all edges in \(G\), \(\{w(xy) = \lambda(x) + \lambda(y) : xy \in E(G)\}\), forms an arithmetic progression \(\{s, s+d, s+2d, \cdots, s+(e-1)d\}\), where \(s > 0\) and \(d \geq 0\) are two fixed integers.

Furthermore, let \(H \leq G\). If there is a bijective function \(\lambda : V(H) \to \{1, 2, \cdots, |H|\}\)
such that the set of edge-sums of all edges in $H$ forms an arithmetic progression $\{s, s+d, s+2d, \cdots, s+(|E(H)|-1)d\}$ but for all edges not in $H$ is a constant, such a labeling is called a Smarandachely $(s,d)$-edge-antimagic labeling of $G$ respect to $H$. Clearly, an $(s,d)$-EAT labeling of $G$ is a Smarandachely $(s,d)$-EAV labeling of $G$ respect to $G$ itself.

**Definition 1.2** A bijection $\lambda : V(G) \cup E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \cdots, v+e\}$ is called an $(a,d)$-edge-antimagic total $(a,d)$-EAT labeling of a $(v,e)$-graph $G$ if the set of edge-weights $\{\lambda(x) + \lambda(xy) + \lambda(y) : xy \in E(G)\}$ forms an arithmetic progression starting from $a$ and having common difference $d$, where $a > 0$ and $d \geq 0$ are two chosen integers. A graph that admits an $(a,d)$-EAT labeling is called an $(a,d)$-EAT graph.

**Definition 1.3** If $\lambda$ is an $(a,d)$-EAT labeling such that $\lambda(V(G)) = \{1, 2, \cdots, v\}$ then $\lambda$ is called a super $(a,d)$-EAT labeling and $G$ is known as a super $(a,d)$-EAT graph.

In Definitions 1.2 and 1.3, if $d = 0$ then an $(a,0)$-EAT labeling is called an edge-magic total (EMT) labeling and a super $(a,0)$-EAT labeling is called a super edge magic total (SEMT) labeling. Moreover, in general $a$ is called minimum edge-weight but particularly magic constant when $d = 0$. The definition of an $(a,d)$-EAT labeling was introduced by Simanjuntak, Bertault and Miller in [23] as a natural extension of magic valuation defined by Kotzig and Rosa [17-18]. A super $(a,d)$-EAT labeling is a natural extension of the notion of super edge-magic labeling defined by Enomoto, Lladó, Nakamigawa and Ringel. Moreover, Enomoto et al. [8] proposed the following conjecture.

**Conjecture 1.1** Every tree admits a super $(a,0)$-EAT labeling.

In the favor of this conjecture, many authors have considered a super $(a,0)$-EAT labeling for different particular classes of trees. Lee and Shah [19] verified this conjecture by a computer search for trees with at most 17 vertices. For different values of $d$, the results related to a super $(a,d)$-EAT labeling can be found for w-trees [13], stars [20], subdivided stars [14, 15, 21, 22, 29, 30], path-like trees [3], caterpillars [17, 18, 25], disjoint union of stars and books [10] and wheels, fans and friendship graphs [24], paths and cycles [23] and complete bipartite graphs [1]. For detail studies of a super $(a,d)$-EAT labeling reader can see [2, 4, 5, 7, 9-12].

**Definition 1.4** Let $n_i \geq 1$, $1 \leq i \leq r$, and $r \geq 2$. A subdivided star $T(n_1,n_2,\cdots,n_r)$ is a tree obtained by inserting $n_i - 1$ vertices to each of the $i$th edge of the star $K_1,n_i$. Moreover suppose that $V(G) = \{e\} \cup \{x^i_1|1 \leq i \leq r; \ 1 \leq l_i \leq n_i\}$ is the vertex-set and $E(G) = \{cx^i_1|1 \leq i \leq r\} \cup \{x^i_1x^{i+1}_1|1 \leq i \leq r; \ 1 \leq l_i \leq n_i-1\}$ is the edge-set of the subdivided star $G \cong T(n_1,n_2,\cdots,n_r)$ then $v = \sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i + 1$ and $e = \sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i$.

Lu [29,30] called the subdivided star $T(n_1,n_2,n_3)$ as a three-path tree and proved that it is a super $(a,0)$-EAT graph if $n_1$ and $n_2$ are odd with $n_3 = n_2 + 1$ or $n_3 = n_2 + 2$. Ngurah et al. [21] proved that the subdivided star $T(n_1,n_2,n_3)$ is also a super $(a,0)$-EAT graph if $n_3 = n_2 + 3$ or $n_3 = n_2 + 4$. Salman et al. [22] found a super $(a,0)$-EAT labeling on the subdivided stars $\underbrace{T(n,n,n,\cdots,n)}_{r\text{-times}}$, where $n \in \{2,3\}$.
Moreover, Javaid et al. [14,15] proved the following results related to a super \((a,d)\)-EAT labeling on different subclasses of subdivided stars for different values of \(d\):

- For any odd \(n \geq 3\), \(G \cong T(n,n-1,n,n)\) admits a super \((a,0)\)-EAT labeling with \(a = 10n + 2\);
- For any odd \(n \geq 3\) and \(m \geq 3\), \(G \cong T(n,n,m,m)\) admits a super \((a,0)\)-EAT labeling with \(a = 6n + 5m + 2\);
- For any odd \(n \geq 3\) and \(p \geq 5\), \(G \cong T(n,n,n+2,n+2,n_5,\ldots,n_p)\) admits a super \((a,0)\)-EAT labeling with \(a = 2v + s - 1\), a super \((a,1)\)-EAT labeling with \(a = s + \frac{1}{2}v\) and a super \((a,2)\)-EAT labeling with \(a = v + s + 1\) where \(v = |V(G)|\), \(s = (2n + 6) + \sum_{m=5}^{p} ((n + 1)2^{m-5} + 1)\) and \(n_r = 1 + (n + 1)2^{r-4}\) for \(5 \leq r \leq p\).

However, the investigation of the different results related to a super \((a,d)\)-EAT labeling of the subdivided star \(T(n_1,n_2,n_3,\ldots,n_r)\) for \(n_1 \neq n_2 \neq n_3,\ldots,\neq n_r\) is still open. In this paper, for \(d \in \{0,1,2\}\), we formulate a super \((a,d)\)-EAT labeling on the subclasses of subdivided stars denoted by \(T(kn,kn,kn,kn,2kn,n_6,\ldots,n_r)\) and \(T(kn,kn,2n+2,n_5,\ldots,n_r)\) under certain conditions.

\section{Basic Results}

In this section, we present some basic results which will be used frequently in the main results. Ngurah et al. [21] found lower and upper bounds of the minimum edge-weight \(a\) for a subclass of the subdivided stars, which is stated as follows:

**Lemma 2.1** If \(T(n_1,n_2,n_3)\) is a super \((a,0)\)-EAT graph, then \(\frac{1}{2l}(5l^2 + 3l + 6) \leq a \leq \frac{1}{2l}(5l^2 + 11l - 6)\), where \(l = \sum_{i=1}^{3} n_i\).

The lower and upper bounds of the minimum edge-weight \(a\) for another subclass of subdivided stars established by Salman et al. [22] are given below:

**Lemma 2.2** If \(T(n,n,\ldots,n)\) is a super \((a,0)\)-EAT graph, then \(\frac{1}{2l}(5l^2 + (9 - 2n)l + n^2 - n) \leq a \leq \frac{1}{2l}(5l^2 + (2n + 5)l + n - n^2)\), where \(l = n^2\).

Moreover, the following lemma presents the lower and upper bound of the minimum edge-weight \(a\) for the most generalized subclass of subdivided stars proved by Javaid and Akhlaq:

**Lemma 2.3**[16] If \(T(n_1,n_2,n_3,\ldots,n_r)\) has a super \((a,d)\)-EAT labeling, then \(\frac{1}{2l}(5l^2 + r^2 - 2lr + 9l - r - (l-1)ld) \leq a \leq \frac{1}{2l}(5l^2 - r^2 + 2lr + 5l + r - (l-1)ld)\), where \(l = \sum_{i=1}^{r} n_i\) and \(d \in \{0,1,2,3\}\).

Baˇca and Miller [4] state a necessary condition for a graph to be super \((a,d)\)-EAT, which
provides an upper bound on the parameter \( d \). Let a \((v,e)\)-graph \( G \) be a super \((a,d)\)-EAT. The minimum possible edge-weight is at least \( v + 4 \). The maximum possible edge-weight is no more than \( 3v + e - 1 \). Thus \( a + (e - 1)d \leq 3v + e - 1 \) or \( d \leq \frac{2v + e - 5}{e - 1} \). For any subdivided star, where \( v = e + 1 \), it follows that \( d \leq 3 \).

Let us consider the following proposition which we will use frequently in the main results.

**Proposition 2.1** ([3]) If a \((v,e)\)-graph \( G \) has a \((s,d)\)-EAV labeling then

1. \( G \) has a super \((s + v + 1, d + 1)\)-EAT labeling;
2. \( G \) has a super \((s + v + e, d - 1)\)-EAT labeling.

§ 3. **Super \((a,d)\)-EAT Labeling of Subdivided Stars**

**Theorem 3.1** For any even \( n \geq 2 \) and \( r \geq 6 \), \( G \cong T(n + 3, n, n + 1, 2n + 1, n_6, \ldots, n_r) \) admits a super \((a,0)\)-edge-antimagic total labeling with \( a = 2v + s - 1 \) and a super \((a,2)\)-edge-antimagic total labeling with \( a = v + s + 1 \) where \( v = |V(G)| \), \( s = (3n + 7) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-5}n + 1] \) and \( n_m = 2^{m-4}n + 1 \) for \( 6 \leq m \leq r \).

**Proof** Let us denote the vertices and edges of \( G \), as follows:

\[
V(G) = \{c\} \cup \{x_i^l | 1 \leq i \leq r; 1 \leq l_i \leq n_i\},
\]

\[
E(G) = \{cx_i^l | 1 \leq i \leq r\} \cup \{x_i^l x_i^{l+1} | 1 \leq i \leq r; 1 \leq l_i \leq n_i - 1\}.
\]

If \( v = |V(G)| \) and \( e = |E(G)| \), then

\[
v = (6n + 8) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-6}4n + 1] \quad \text{and} \quad e = v - 1.
\]

Now, we define the labeling \( \lambda : V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \ldots, v\} \) as follows:

\[
\lambda(c) = (4n + 8) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-6}2n + 1].
\]

For odd \( 1 \leq l_i \leq n_i \), where \( i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \) and \( 6 \leq i \leq r \), we define

\[
\lambda(u) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{l_i + 1}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_1^{l_1}, \\
\frac{n + 3 - l_2 - 1}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_2^{l_2}, \\
\frac{(n + 4) + l_3 - 1}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_3^{l_3}, \\
\frac{(2n + 4) - l_4 - 1}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_4^{l_4}, \\
\frac{(3n + 5) - l_5 - 1}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_5^{l_5}.
\end{cases}
\]
and 

$$\lambda(x_i^k) = (3n + 5) + \sum_{m=6}^{i} [2^{m-6}2n + 1] - \frac{l_i-1}{2},$$

respectively. For even $1 \leq l_i \leq n_i$, $\alpha = (3n + 5) + \sum_{m=6}^{i} [2^{m-6}2n + 1]$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ and $6 \leq i \leq r$, we define 

$$\lambda(u) = \begin{cases} 
(\alpha + 1) + \frac{l_i - 2}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_i^1, \\
(\alpha + n + 2) - \frac{l_i - 2}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_i^2, \\
(\alpha + n + 4) + \frac{l_i - 2}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_i^3, \\
(\alpha + 2n + 3) - \frac{l_i - 2}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_i^4, \\
(\alpha + 3n + 3) - \frac{l_i - 2}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_i^5, 
\end{cases}$$

and

$$\lambda(x_i^k) = (\alpha + 3n + 3) + \sum_{m=6}^{i} [2^{m-6}2n] - \frac{l_i - 2}{2},$$

respectively.

The set of all edge-sums generated by the above formula forms a consecutive integer sequence $s = \alpha + 2, \alpha + 3, \cdots, \alpha + 1 + e$. Therefore, by Proposition 2.1, $\lambda$ can be extended to a super $(a,0)$-edge-antimagic total labeling and we obtain the magic constant $a = v + e + s = 2v + (3n + 6) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-6}2n + 1]$.

Similarly by Proposition 2.2, $\lambda$ can be extended to a super $(a,2)$-edge-antimagic total labeling and we obtain the magic constant $a = v + 1 + s = v + (3n + 8) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-6}2n + 1]$.

**Theorem 3.2** For any odd $n \geq 3$ and $r \geq 6$, $G \cong T(n+3, n+2, n, n+1, 2n+1, n_6, \cdots, n_r)$ admits a super $(a,1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling with $a = s + \frac{3v}{2}$ if $v$ is even, where $v = |V(G)|$, $s = (3n + 7) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-5}n + 1]$ and $n_m = 2^{m-4}n + 1$ for $6 \leq m \leq r$.

**Proof** Let us consider the vertices and edges of $G$, as defined in Theorem 3.1. Now, we define the labeling $\lambda : V(G) \to \{1, 2, \cdots, v\}$ as in same theorem. It follows that the edge-weights of all edges of $G$ constitute an arithmetic sequence $s = \alpha + 2, \alpha + 3, \cdots, \alpha + 1 + e$ with common difference 1, where

$$\alpha = (3n + 5) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-6}2n + 1].$$

We denote it by $A = \{a_i; 1 \leq i \leq e\}$. Now for $G$ we complete the edge labeling $\lambda$ for super $(a,1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling with values in the arithmetic sequence $v + 1, v + 2, \cdots, v + e$ with common difference 1. Let us denote it by $B = \{b_j; 1 \leq j \leq e\}$. Define

$$C = \{a_{2i-1} + b_{e-i+1} ; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{e+1}{2}\} \cup \{a_{2j} + b_{\frac{e+1}{2} - j+1} ; 1 \leq j \leq \frac{e+1}{2} - 1\}.$$ 

It is easy to see
that \( C \) constitutes an arithmetic sequence with \( d = 1 \) and
\[
a = s + \frac{3v}{2} = (12n + 19) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-3}2n + 5].
\]
Since all vertices receive the smallest labels, \( \lambda \) is a super \((a,1)\)-edge-antimagic total labeling.\( \square \)

**Theorem 3.3** For any even \( n \geq 2 \) and \( r \geq 6 \), \( G \cong T(n + 2, n, n, n + 1, 2(n + 1), n_6, \ldots, n_r) \) admits a super \((a,0)\)-edge-antimagic total labeling with \( a = 2v + s - 1 \) and a super \((a,2)\)-edge-antimagic total labeling with \( a = v + s + 1 \) where \( v = |V(G)| \), \( s = (3n + 5) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-5}n + 2] \) and \( n_m = 2^{m-4}n + 2 \) for \( 6 \leq m \leq r \).

**Proof** Let us denote the vertices and edges of \( G \) as follows:
\[
V(G) = \{c\} \cup \{x_{i}^{j} | 1 \leq i \leq r; 1 \leq l_i \leq n_i\};
\]
\[
E(G) = \{cx_i^{j} | 1 \leq i \leq r\} \cup \{x_{i}^{j}x_{i}^{j+1} | 1 \leq i \leq r; 1 \leq l_i \leq n_i - 1\}.
\]
If \( v = |V(G)| \) and \( e = |E(G)| \), then
\[
v = (6n + 6) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-6}4(n+)] \quad \text{and} \quad e = v - 1.
\]
Now, we define the labeling \( \lambda : V(G) \to \{1, 2, \ldots, v\} \) as follows:
\[
\lambda(c) = (4n + 5) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-6}2n + 2].
\]
For odd \( 1 \leq l_i \leq n_i \), where \( i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \) and \( 6 \leq i \leq r \), we define
\[
\lambda(u) = \begin{cases} 
\frac{l_1 + 1}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_1^{l_1}, \\
\frac{n + 1 - l_2 - 1}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_2^{l_2}, \\
\frac{(n + 2) - l_3 - 1}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_3^{l_3}, \\
\frac{(2n + 2) - l_4 - 1}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_4^{l_4}, \\
\frac{(3n + 3) - l_5 - 1}{2}, & \text{for } u = x_5^{l_5}.
\end{cases}
\]
\[
\lambda(x_i^{l_i}) = (3n + 3) + \sum_{m=6}^{i} [2^{m-6}2n + 2] - \frac{l_i - 1}{2},
\]
respectively. For even \( 1 \leq l_i \leq n_i \), \( \alpha = (3n + 43) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-6}2n + 2] \), \( i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \) and
5 \leq i \leq r$, we define
\[
\lambda(u) = \begin{cases} 
    (\alpha + 1) + \frac{l_1 - 2}{2}, & \text{for } u = x^{i_1}, \\
    (\alpha + n(\alpha + n + 1)) - \frac{l_1 - 2}{2}, & \text{for } u = x^{i_2}, \\
    (\alpha + n + 3) - \frac{l_3 - 2}{2}, & \text{for } u = x^{i_3}, \\
    (\alpha + 2n + 2) - \frac{l_4 - 2}{2}, & \text{for } u = x^{i_4}, \\
    (\alpha + 3n + 3) - \frac{l_5 - 2}{2}, & \text{for } u = x^{i_5}
\end{cases}
\]
and
\[
\lambda(x^{i_1}) = (\alpha + 3n + 3) + \sum_{m=6}^{i} [2^{m-6}4(n + 1)] - \frac{l_i - 2}{2},
\]
respectively.

The set of all edge-sums generated by the above formula forms a consecutive integer sequence \( s = \alpha + 2, \alpha + 3, \cdots, \alpha + 1 + e \). Therefore, by Proposition 2.1, \( \lambda \) can be extended to a super \((a,0)\)-edge-antimagic total labeling and we obtain the magic constant
\[
a = v + e + s = 2v + (3n + 4) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-6}2n + 2].
\]

Similarly by Proposition 2.2, \( \lambda \) can be extended to a super \((a,2)\)-edge-antimagic total labeling and we obtain the magic constant \( a = v + 1 + s = v + (3n + 6) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-6}2n + 2]. \)

**Theorem 3.4** For any odd \( n \geq 3 \) and \( r \geq 6 \), \( G \cong T(n + 2, n, n + 1, 2n + 1, n_6, \cdots, n_r) \) admits a super \((a,1)\)-edge-antimagic total labeling with \( a = s + \frac{3v}{2} \) if \( v \) is even, where \( v = |V(G)| \), \( s = (3n + 5) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-5}n + 2] \) and \( n_m = 2^{m-4}n + 2 \) for \( 6 \leq m \leq r \).

**Proof** Let us consider the vertices and edges of \( G \), as defined in Theorem 3.3. Now, we define the labeling \( \lambda : V(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, \cdots, v\} \) as in same theorem. It follows that the edge-weights of all edges of \( G \) constitute an arithmetic sequence \( s = \alpha + 2, \alpha + 3, \cdots, \alpha + 1 + e \) with common difference 1, where
\[
\alpha = (3n + 3) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-6}2(n + 1)].
\]

We denote it by \( A = \{a_i; 1 \leq i \leq e\} \). Now for \( G \) we complete the edge labeling \( \lambda \) for super \((a,1)\)-edge-antimagic total labeling with values in the arithmetic sequence \( v + 1, v + 2, \cdots, v + e \) with common difference 1. Let us denote it by \( B = \{b_j; 1 \leq j \leq e\} \). Define \( C = \{a_{2i-1} + b_{e-i+1}; 1 \leq i \leq \frac{e+1}{2}\} \cup \{a_{2j} + b_{2e-j+1}; 1 \leq j \leq \frac{e+1}{2} - 1\} \). It is easy to see...
that $C$ constitutes an arithmetic sequence with $d = 1$ and

$$a = s + \frac{3v}{2} = (12n + 14) + \sum_{m=6}^{r} [2^{m-5}(4n + 3) + 2].$$

Since all vertices receive the smallest labels, $\lambda$ is a super $(a,1)$-edge-antimagic total labeling.\qed

§4. Conclusion

In this paper, we have shown that two different subclasses of subdivided stars admit a super $(a,d)$-EAT labeling for $d \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. However, the problem is still open for the magicness of $T(n_1, n_2, n_3, \ldots, n_r)$, where $n_i = n$ and $1 \leq i \leq r$.

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