

EDGE MAGIC LABELING FOR UNIONS OF CYCLES INNE SINGGIH DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DULUTH

DEFINITION

An *Edge Magic Total (EMT) labeling* is a bijection from the set of vertices and edges to a set of numbers defined by $\lambda : V \cup E \rightarrow \{1, 2, ..., |V| + |E|\}$ with the property that for every $xy \in E$, $\lambda(x) +$ $\lambda(y) + \lambda(xy) = k$ for some integer k.

A Super Edge Magic Total (SEMT) labeling is EMT labeling with $\lambda(V) = \{1, 2, ..., |V|\}$ and $\lambda(E) = \{ |V| + 1, |V| + 2, ..., |V| + |E| \}.$

KNOWN RESULTS

Cycles C_n are known to have EMT labeling for $n \geq 3$ and a SEMT labeling iff $n \geq 3$ is odd. One among a few variations of cycles that is known to have EMT labeling is the union of cycles.

Figuera-Centeno *et al.* proved that the union of *m* identical cycles (mC_n) has a SEMT labeling if and only if both m and n are odd. No results had been found for other parities of m and n.

Our objective is to investigate the EMT labeling for mC_n when m and n are not both odd.

In what follows, mC_n where $C_i = (V_i, E_i)$, and let $V_i = \{v_i^1, v_i^2, ..., v_i^n\}$ and $E_i = \{e_i^1, e_i^2, ..., e_i^n\}$ with e_i^j denotes the edge joining the vertices v_i^j and v_i^{j+1} where the index *j* is taken modulo *n*.

REFERENCES

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KOTZIG ARRAY

A Kotzig Array is a $d \times m$ grid, each row being a permutation of $\{0, 1, m - 1\}$ and each column having a constant column sum.

ALGORITHM

For mC_n with odd m and even n, the EMT labeling construction can be obtained using the following steps:

- 1. Make m copies of labeled C_n as given in [6]. Reassign the vertex labeled 1 in [6] as v_1^1 and assign the rest of vertices be v_i^j with j ordered clockwise.
- 2. Make $3 \times m$ Kotzig array, multiply each number inside the array with 2n.
- 3. Add the number on the i^{th} column of the first row to the label of odd ordered vertices (vertices with odd j) in the i^{th} cycle of mC_n .
- 4. Add the number on the i^{th} column of the second row to the label of even ordered vertices (vertices with even j) in the i^{th} cycle of mC_n .
- 5. Add the number on the i^{th} column of the third row to the label of the edges in the i^{th} cycle.

For convenience in describing the example later, the algorithm above is only for times when we start using a single cycle. The generalization of this algortihm can be made using small modification on the first two steps.

Observe that every integer *m* can be expressed as a multiplication between a power of two and an odd number.

For the first step, make $\frac{m}{2}$ copies of labeled $mC_n, m = 2^a$ for $a \in \mathbb{N}$. For the second step, make $3 \times \frac{m}{a+1}$ Kotzig array, multiply each number inside the array with $2^{a+1}n$.

FUTURE RESEARCH

We strongly believe that $2C_n$ has EMT labeling with k = 5n + 2 for every even value of n. Currently we are still trying to generate EMT labeling for $mC_n, m = 2^a, a \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ in oder to prove that mC_n has EMT labeling for every value of m and n.



EXAMPLES

Below is how the algorithm applied to construct the labeling of $3C_6$:





the labeling of $5C_4$:



		84
0	1	2
3	4	0
3	1	4





EMT labeling for $3C_6$.

+24

+12 4

+12





+12

CONCLUSION

m	n	Type of labeling	Notes
Odd	Odd	SEMT	all odd n and m (result
Odd	Even	EMT	all $m \geq 1$ and $n \mid 2$
Even	Even	EMT	$m \equiv 2 \bmod 4, n \in \{4, 6,$
Even	Odd	not EMT	if $m = 2, n = 3$. others a

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Table 1: Known EMT/SEMT labeling for unions of cycles





Below is how the algorithm applied to construct

t from [3])

 $, 8, 10, 12 \}$ and $m \equiv 4 \mod 8, n = 4$ are unknown

CONTACT INFORMATION

Web www.d.umn.edu/ singg001 Email singg001@d.umn.edu **Phone** +1 (218) 409-4967