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## SUPER STOLARSKY-3 MEAN LABELING OF TRIANGULAR SNAKE GRAPHS

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Abstract } \\
& \text { Let } G=(V, E) \text { be a graph with } p \text { vertices and } q \text { edges. Let } \mathbf{f}: V(G) \rightarrow \\
& \{1,2, \cdots, p+q\} \text { be an injective function. For a vertex labeling } \mathbf{f} \text {, the induced edge } \\
& \text { labeling } \mathbf{f}^{*}(e=u v) \text { is defined by } \\
& \mathbf{f}^{*}(e)=\left\lceil\sqrt{\frac{f(u)^{2}+f(u) f(v)+f(v)^{2}}{3}}\right\rceil \text { (or) }\left\lfloor\sqrt{\frac{f(u)^{2}+f(u) f(v)+f(v)^{2}}{3}}\right\rfloor
\end{aligned}
$$

Then $\mathbf{f}$ is called a Super Stolarsky-3 Mean labeling if $f(V(G)) \cup\{f(e) / e \in E(G)\}=$ $\{1,2, \cdots, p+q\}$. A graph which admits Super Stolarsky-3 Mean labeling is called Super Stolarsky-3 Mean graphs.
In this paper, we investigate Super Stolarsky-3 Mean labeling of Triangular Snake Graphs.

Key Words : Graphs, Super Stolarsky-3 mean labeling, Path, Triangular snake graph, Double triangular snake graph, Triple triangular snake graph and Four triangular snake graph.

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## 1. Introduction

All graphs $G=(V, E)$ with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges are finite, simple and undirected. For a detailed survey of graph labeling we refer Gallian(2017) [1]. For all other standard terminologies and notations we follow Harary [2]. S. Somasundaram and R. Ponraj introduced the concept of " Mean Labeling of Graphs" in 2004 [3] and S. Somasundaram and S. S. Sandhya introduced the concept of "Harmonic Mean Labeling of graphs" in [4]. S. S. Sandhya, E. Ebin Raja Merly and S. Kavitha introduced a new type of Labeling called "Stolarsky-3 Mean Labeling of Graphs" in [5]. In this paper we prove that Double Triangular Snake, Triple Triangular Snake, Four Triangular Snake graphs are Super Stolarsky-3 Mean labeling of graphs.

The following definitions and Theorems are useful for our present investigation.
A walk in which all the vertices $u_{1}, u_{2}, \cdots, u_{n}$ are distinct is called a path. It is denoted by $P_{n}$. A Triangular Snake $T_{n}$ is obtained from a path $u_{1}, u_{2}, \cdots, u_{n}$ by joining $u_{i}$ and $u_{i+1}$ to a new vertex $v_{i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. That is, every edge of a path is replaced by a triangle $C_{3}$. Double Triangular Snake $D\left(T_{n}\right)$ consists of two Triangular snakes that have a common path. Triple Triangular Snake $T\left(T_{n}\right)$ consists of three Triangular snakes that have a common path. Four Triangular Snake $F\left(T_{n}\right)$ consists of four Triangular snakes that have a common path.
Definition 1.1 : Let $G=(V, E)$ be a graph with $p$ vertices and $q$ edges. Let $\mathbf{f}$ : $V(G) \rightarrow\{1,2, \cdots, p+q\}$ be an injective function. For a vertex labeling $f$, the induced edge labeling $f^{*}(e=u v)$ is defined by

$$
f^{*}(e)=\left\lceil\sqrt{\frac{f(u)^{2}+f(u) f(v)+f(v)^{2}}{3}}\right\rceil \text { (or) }\left\lfloor\sqrt{\frac{f(u)^{2}+f(u) f(v)+f(v)^{2}}{3}}\right\rfloor
$$

Then $f$ is called a Super Stolarsky-3 Mean labeling if $f(V(G)) \cup\{f(e) / e \in E(G)\}=$ $\{1,2, \cdots, p+q\}$. A graph which admits Super Stolarsky-3 Mean labeling is called Super Stolarsky-3 Mean graphs.
Theorem 1.2 [6]: Triangular Snake graph $\left(T_{n}\right)$ is Super Stolarsky-3 Mean graph.

## 2. Main Results

Theorem 2.1: Double Triangular Snake $D\left(T_{n}\right)$ is Super Stolarsky-3 Mean graph.
Proof: Consider a path $u_{1}, u_{2}, \cdots, u_{n}$.
Join $u_{i} u_{i+1}$ to two new vertices $v_{i}$ and $w_{i} 1 \leq i \leq n-1$.

Define a function $f: V\left(D\left(T_{n}\right)\right) \rightarrow\{1,2, \cdots, p+q\}$ by

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i}\right) & =8 i-7, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n \\
\mathbf{f}\left(v_{i}\right) & =8 i-4, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(w_{i}\right) & =8 i-2, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1
\end{aligned}
$$

Then the edges are labeled with

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =8 i-3,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} v_{i}\right) & =8 i-6,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} w_{i}\right) & =8 i-5,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(v_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =8 i-1,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(w_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =8 i, 1 \leq i \leq n-1
\end{aligned}
$$

Then the edge labels are distinct.
Hence $D\left(T_{n}\right)$ is Super Stolarsky-3 Mean graph.
Example 2.2: The Super Stolarsky-3 Mean labeling of $D\left(T_{4}\right)$ is given below.


Figure:1

Theorem 2.3: Triple Triangular Snake $T\left(T_{n}\right)$ is Super Stolarsky-3 Mean graph.
Proof: Let $P_{n}$ be a path $u_{1}, u_{2}, \cdots, u_{n}$.
Join $u_{i} u_{i+1}$ to three new vertices $v_{i}, w_{i}$ and $x_{i} 1 \leq i \leq n-1$.

Define a function $\mathbf{f}: V\left(T\left(T_{n}\right)\right) \rightarrow\{1,2, \cdots, p+q\}$ by

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i}\right) & =11 i-10, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n \\
\mathbf{f}\left(v_{i}\right) & =11 i-7, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(w_{i}\right) & =11 i-5, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(x_{i}\right) & =11 i-3, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1
\end{aligned}
$$

Then the edges are labeled with

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =11 i-4,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} v_{i}\right) & =11 i-9,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} w_{i}\right) & =11 i-8,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} x_{i}\right) & =11 i-6,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(v_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =11 i-2,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(w_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =11 i-1,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(x_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =11 i, 1 \leq i \leq n-1 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Then the edge labels are distinct.
Hence $T\left(T_{n}\right)$ is Stolarsky-3 Mean graph.
Example 2.4: The Super Stolarsky-3 Mean labeling of $T\left(T_{4}\right)$ is given below.


Figure: 2

Theorem 2.5 : Four Triangular Snake $F\left(T_{n}\right)$ is Super Stolarsky-3 Mean graph.
Proof : Let $P_{n}$ be a path $u_{1}, u_{2}, \cdots, u_{n}$.
Join $u_{i} u_{i+1}$ to four new vertices $v_{i}, w_{i}, x_{i}$ and $y_{i} 1 \leq i \leq n-1$.
Define a function $\mathbf{f}: V\left(F\left(T_{n}\right)\right) \rightarrow\{1,2, \cdots, p+q\}$ by

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i}\right) & =14 i-13, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n \\
\mathbf{f}\left(v_{i}\right) & =14 i-10, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(w_{i}\right) & =14 i-9, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(x_{i}\right) & =14 i-5, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(y_{i}\right) & =14 i-1, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1
\end{aligned}
$$

Then the edges are labeled with

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =14 i-6,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} v_{i}\right) & =14 i-12,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} w_{i}\right) & =14 i-11,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} x_{i}\right) & =14 i-8,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(u_{i} y_{i}\right) & =14 i-7,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(v_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =14 i-4,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(w_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =14 i-3,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(x_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =14 i-2,1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\
\mathbf{f}\left(y_{i} u_{i+1}\right) & =14 i, 1 \leq i \leq n-1
\end{aligned}
$$

Then the edge labels are distinct.
Hence $F\left(T_{n}\right)$ is Stolarsky-3 Mean graph.
Example 2.6 : The Super Stolarsky-3 Mean labeling of $F\left(T_{4}\right)$ is given below.


Figure: 3

## 3. Conclusion

In this paper, we discussed Super Stolarsky-3 Mean Labeling behavior of Double, Triple and Four Triangular Snake graphs. The authors are of the opinion that the study of Super Stolarsky-3 Mean labeling of Triangular Snake graphs shall be quite interesting and also will lead to newer results.

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