# VALUE SETS OF GRAPHS EDGE-WEIGHTED WITH ELEMENTS OF A FINITE ABELIAN GROUP 

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#### Abstract

Given a graph $G=(V, E)$ of order $n$ and a finite abelian group $\mathrm{H}=$ $(H,+)$ of order $n$, a bijection $f$ of $V$ onto $H$ is called a vertex $H$-labeling of $G$. Let $g(e) \equiv(f(u)+f(v)) \bmod \mathrm{H}$ for each edge $e=\{u, v\}$ in $E$ induce an edge $H$-labeling of $G$. Then, the sum $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv \sum_{e \in E} g(e)$ $\bmod \mathrm{H}$ is called the $H$-value of $G$ relative to $f$ and the set Hval $S(G)$ of all $H$-values of $G$ over all possible vertex $H$-labelings is called the $H$-value set of $G$. Theorems determining $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)$ for given H and $G$ are obtained.


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## 1. Introduction

Let $G=(V, E)$ be a graph with vertex set $V=\left\{v_{1}, v_{2}, \ldots, v_{n}\right\}$ and edge set $E$ having order $n$ and size $|E|$.

Definition 1.1. A vertex $H$-labeling $f$ of $G$ is a bijective function $f: V \rightarrow$ $H$ where $\mathrm{H}=(H,+)$ is a finite abelian group of order $n$ with identity 0 . The associated edge $H$-labeling induced by $f$ is the function $g: E \rightarrow H$ given by

$$
g(e) \equiv(f(u)+f(v)) \quad \bmod H \text { for each edge } e=\{u, v\} \text { in } E .
$$

Note that $g$ is not expected to be bijective nor assumed to have any specific properties.

Definition 1.2. The value of an $H$-labeled graph $G$ relative to $f$ is defined

$$
\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv \sum_{e \in E} g(e) \bmod \mathrm{H}
$$

For convenience we set $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv 0$, if $E$ is empty and note that $\equiv$ shall mean mod H even if not stated explicitly. The value set of $G$ relative to H is defined

$$
\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\left\{\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G): f \text { is a vertex } H \text {-labeling }\right\}
$$

We consider the problem of determining the value set of a given graph $G$ relative to a given finite abelian group H. Namely,

Problem A. Given a graph $G$ and a finite abelian group $H$, determine $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)$.

In [1] this problem was studied when H is a finite cyclic group. All results in [1] are contained herein. For a comprehensive and dynamic survey of graph labeling in general see [2]. For algebraic and graph theoretic concepts see $[3,4]$.

## 2. The Fundamental Theorems

The well known structure of abelian groups is used throughout this paper (see Theorem 2.1). Theorem 2.2, Corollary 2.2.1, and Theorem 2.3 play the key roles in determining $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)$ when H is a finite abelian group.

Theorem 2.1. The Fundamental Theorem of Finite Abelian Groups (see [3]). Every finite abelian group H is a direct product of cyclic groups of prime-power order. Moreover, the number of factors in the product and the orders of the cyclic groups are uniquely determined by the group H .

Therefore, without loss of generality, assume

$$
\mathrm{H} \cong \prod_{i=1}^{k} \mathrm{Z}_{n_{i}}
$$

where $n_{i}=p_{i}^{m_{i}}, p_{i}$ is prime, $2 \leq p_{i} \leq p_{i+1} \leq p_{k}$, and $1 \leq m_{i}$.

A standard form for H is obtained if the $\mathrm{Z}_{n_{i}}$ are written with respect to increasing $p_{i}$ and in the case of $p_{i}=p_{i+1}$ are written with respect to increasing order of $m_{i}$. Each factorization of $n$ into prime powers corresponds to a unique abelian group of order $n$. The identity element, when H is expressed in standard form, is $0_{k}$, the $k$-tuple of zeros.

For $n=360$ there are exactly six distinct prime power factorizations. Thus, there are exactly six isomorphically distinct abelian groups of order 360. These are shown in Example 2.1.

Example 2.1. If H is an abelian group of order $n=360$, then H is isomorphic to one of the following:
$\mathrm{H}_{1}=\mathrm{Z}_{8} \times \mathrm{Z}_{9} \times \mathrm{Z}_{5} ; \quad \mathrm{H}_{2}=\mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \mathrm{Z}_{4} \times \mathrm{Z}_{9} \times \mathrm{Z}_{5} ; \quad \mathrm{H}_{3}=\mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \mathrm{Z}_{9} \times \mathrm{Z}_{5} ;$
$\mathrm{H}_{4}=\mathrm{Z}_{8} \times \mathrm{Z}_{3} \times \mathrm{Z}_{3} \times \mathrm{Z}_{5} ; \quad \mathrm{H}_{5}=\mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \mathrm{Z}_{4} \times \mathrm{Z}_{3} \times \mathrm{Z}_{3} \times \mathrm{Z}_{5} ; \quad$ or
$\mathrm{H}_{6}=\mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \mathrm{Z}_{3} \times \mathrm{Z}_{3} \times \mathrm{Z}_{5}$.
Theorem 2.2. Let H denote an abelian group expressed in standard form and $\Sigma(H)$ the sum $\bmod \mathrm{H}$ of the elements of $H$. Then,

$$
\begin{gathered}
\Sigma\left(Z_{n}\right) \equiv \begin{cases}n / 2 & \text { if } n \text { is even, } \\
0 & \text { if } n \text { is odd, }\end{cases} \\
\Sigma\left(Z_{n_{1}} \times Z_{n_{2}}\right) \equiv \begin{cases}\left(n_{1} / 2,0\right) & \text { if } n_{1} \text { is even and } n_{2} \text { is odd, } \\
0_{2} & \text { otherwise },\end{cases}
\end{gathered}
$$

and in general
$\Sigma\left(\prod_{i=1}^{k} Z_{n_{i}}\right) \equiv \begin{cases}\left(2^{m_{1}-1}, 0,0, \ldots, 0\right) & \text { if } n_{1} \text { is even and } n_{i} \text { is odd for } i \geq 2, \\ 0_{k} & \text { otherwise. }\end{cases}$

## Proof.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\Sigma\left(Z_{n}\right)=\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} j=\frac{(n-1) n}{2} \equiv \begin{cases}n / 2 \bmod n & \text { if } n \text { is even, } \\
0 \bmod n & \text { if } n \text { is odd. }\end{cases} \\
\Sigma\left(Z_{n_{1}} \times Z_{n_{2}}\right)=\sum_{j_{2}=0}^{n_{2}-1} \sum_{j_{1}=0}^{n_{1}-1}\left(j_{1}, j_{2}\right)=\sum_{j_{2}=0}^{n_{2}-1}\left(\Sigma\left(Z_{n_{1}}\right), n_{1} j_{2}\right)
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
=\left(n_{2} \Sigma\left(Z_{n_{1}}\right), n_{1} \Sigma\left(Z_{n_{2}}\right)\right)=\left(n_{2} \frac{n_{1}\left(n_{1}-1\right)}{2}, n_{1} \frac{n_{2}\left(n_{2}-1\right)}{2}\right)
$$

which is as asserted in the statement of the theorem.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Sigma\left(\prod_{i=1}^{k} Z_{n_{i}}\right) & =\sum_{j_{k}=0}^{n_{k}-1} \sum_{j_{k-1}=0}^{n_{k-1}-1} \cdots \sum_{j_{1}=0}^{n_{1}-1}\left(j_{1}, j_{2}, \ldots, j_{k}\right) \\
= & \sum_{j_{k}=0}^{n_{k}-1} \sum_{j_{k-1}=0}^{n_{k-1}-1} \cdots \sum_{j_{2}=0}^{n_{2}-1}\left(\Sigma\left(Z_{n_{1}}\right), n_{1} j_{2}, n_{1} j_{3}, \ldots, n_{1} j_{k}\right) \\
= & \sum_{j_{k}=0}^{n_{k}-1} \sum_{j_{k-1}=0}^{n_{k-1}-1} \cdots \sum_{j_{3}=0}^{n_{3}-1}\left(n_{2} \Sigma\left(Z_{n_{1}}\right), n_{1} \Sigma\left(Z_{n_{2}}\right), n_{1} n_{2} j_{3}, \ldots, n_{1} n_{2} j_{k}\right) \\
& \ldots \\
= & \left(\bar{n}_{1} n_{2} \ldots n_{k} \Sigma\left(Z_{n_{1}}\right), n_{1} \bar{n}_{2} \ldots n_{k} \Sigma\left(Z_{n_{2}}\right), \ldots,\right. \\
& \left.n_{1} n_{2} \ldots \bar{n}_{j} \ldots n_{k} \Sigma\left(Z_{n_{j}}\right), \ldots, n_{1} n_{2} \ldots \bar{n}_{k} \Sigma\left(Z_{n_{k}}\right)\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\bar{n}_{j}$ means $n_{j}$ is not a factor.
Noting that $n_{1} n_{2} \ldots \bar{n}_{j} \ldots n_{k} \Sigma\left(Z_{n_{j}}\right)=n_{1} n_{2} \ldots \bar{n}_{j} \ldots n_{k} \frac{n_{j}\left(n_{j}-1\right)}{2}$ is equal to $\lambda n_{j} \equiv 0$, if any $n_{i}$ with $i \neq j$ is even. If all $n_{i}$ with $i \neq j$ are odd, there are two cases:
(a) if $n_{j}$ is odd, one gets $\lambda n_{j} \equiv 0$.
(b) if $n_{j}$ is even, one gets $\lambda \frac{n_{j}}{2} \equiv \frac{n_{j}}{2}$.

However since H is in standard form, $j$ must equal to 1 , so that $n_{1}=2^{m_{1}}$. Thus,
$\Sigma\left(\prod_{i=1}^{k} Z_{n_{i}}\right) \equiv \begin{cases}\left(2^{m_{1}-1}, 0,0, \ldots, 0\right) & \text { if } n_{1} \text { is even and } n_{i} \text { is odd for } i \geq 2, \\ (0,0,0, \ldots, 0) & \text { otherwise. }\end{cases}$
Corollary 2.2.1. Let $w$ be a nonnegative integer. Then
$w \Sigma(H) \equiv \begin{cases}\left(2^{m_{1}-1}, 0,0, \ldots, 0\right) & \text { if } n_{1} \text { is even, } n_{i} \text { is odd for } i \geq 2, \text { and } w \text { is odd, } \\ 0_{k} & \text { otherwise. }\end{cases}$

Proof. $\Sigma(H) \equiv 0_{k}$ except when $n_{1}$ is even and $n_{i}$ is odd for $i \geq 2$. Thus, $w \Sigma(H)=\left(w 2^{m_{1}-1}, 0, \ldots, 0\right)$ with $w 2^{m_{1}-1} \neq 0$ only when $w$ is odd.

Let $\operatorname{deg}(v)$ denote the degree of vertex $v$, the number of edges incident to $v$.
Theorem 2.3. For any graph $G$, $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv \sum_{v \in V} \operatorname{deg}(v) f(v) \bmod H$.
Proof. The edge weight function $g$ is defined $g(e)=(f(u)+f(v)) \bmod$ H for each edge $e=\{u, v\}$ in $E$. Thus, each vertex $x$ in $G$ contributes $\operatorname{deg}(x) f(x)$ to the $\operatorname{sum} \sum_{e \in E} g(e) \bmod \mathrm{H}=\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G)$.

## 3. Results for Specific Classes of Graphs

### 3.1. Regular graphs

A graph $G$ is regular if each vertex of $G$ has the same degree.
Theorem 3.1.1. If $G$ is regular of even degree $r$ and $\mathrm{H} \cong \prod_{i=1}^{k} \mathrm{Z}_{n_{i}}$ then $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv 0_{k}$ for any vertex $H$-labeling $f$ and so $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\left\{0_{k}\right\}$.
Proof. $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G)=\sum_{v \in V(G)} \operatorname{deg}(v) f(v)=r \sum_{v \in V(G)} f(v)=r \Sigma(H)$. Since $r$ is even, by Corollary 2.2.1, $r \Sigma(H) \equiv(0,0,0, \ldots, 0) \bmod H$ for any vertex $H$-labeling $f$.

Example 3.1.1. If $G$ is regular of even degree $r$ and H is an abelian group of order 360, that is, H is any one of the six groups listed in Example 2.1, $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\left\{0_{t}\right\}$, where $t=3,4,5,4,5$, or 6 corresponding to the identity element of $\mathrm{H}_{1}, \mathrm{H}_{2}, \mathrm{H}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{4}, \mathrm{H}_{5}$, or $\mathrm{H}_{6}$, respectively.

Theorem 3.1.2. If $G$ is regular of odd degree $r$ and $\mathrm{H} \cong \prod_{i=1}^{k} \mathrm{Z}_{n_{i}}$, then $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv \begin{cases}\left(2^{m_{1}-1}, 0,0, \ldots, 0\right) & \text { if } n_{1} \text { is even and } n_{i} \text { is odd for } i \geq 2, \\ 0_{k} & \text { otherwise } .\end{cases}$ so that
$\operatorname{Hval} S(G)= \begin{cases}\left\{\left(2^{m_{1}-1}, 0,0, \ldots, 0\right)\right\} & \text { if } n_{1} \text { is even and } n_{i} \text { is odd for } i \geq 2, \\ \left\{0_{k}\right\} & \text { otherwise. }\end{cases}$

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 3.1.1, $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G)=r \Sigma(H)$. However, since $r$ is odd, by Corollary 2.2.1, $\Sigma(H)$ is not changed by multiplication by
an odd number. Thus, $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G)$ and $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)$ are as in the statement of the theorem.

Example 3.1.2. If $G$ is regular of odd degree $r$ and $H$ is an abelian group of order 360 (see Example 2.1), then
if $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}_{1} \cong \mathrm{Z}_{8} \times \mathrm{Z}_{9} \times \mathrm{Z}_{5}$, then $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\{(4,0,0)\}$,
if $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}_{4} \cong \mathrm{Z}_{8} \times \mathrm{Z}_{3} \times \mathrm{Z}_{3} \times \mathrm{Z}_{5}$, then $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\{(4,0,0,0)\}$, and
if $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}_{2}, \mathrm{H}_{3}, \mathrm{H}_{5}$, or $\mathrm{H}_{6}$, then $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\left\{0_{t}\right\}$ with $t=4,5,5$, or 6 , respectively.

### 3.2. Graphs with exactly two vertex degrees

Theorem 3.2.1. If $G$ is a graph of order $n$ with $x$ vertices $u_{1}, u_{2}, \ldots, u_{x}$ of degree $d_{1}$ and $y$ vertices $v_{1}, v_{2}, \ldots, v_{y}$ of degree $d_{2}>d_{1}$, such that $x+y=n$, then for any $H$-labeling $f$ of its vertices

$$
\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv d_{1} \Sigma(H)+\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right) \equiv d_{2} \Sigma(H)-\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right) .
$$

Proof. By Theorem 2.3, for any $H$-labeling $f$ of the vertices of $G$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) & \equiv d_{1} \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right)+d_{2} \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right) \equiv d_{1} \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right) \\
& +d_{2} \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right)+d_{1} \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right)-d_{1} \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right) \\
& \equiv d_{1} \Sigma(H)+\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

On the other hand,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) & \equiv d_{1} \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right)+d_{2} \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right)+d_{2} \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right)-d_{2} \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right) \\
& \equiv d_{2} \Sigma(H)-\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right) .
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus,

$$
\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv d_{1} \Sigma(H)+\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right) \equiv d_{2} \Sigma(H)-\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right)
$$

## Corollary 3.2.1.1.

(a) If $y=1$, then $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv d_{1} \Sigma(H)+\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) f\left(v_{1}\right)$.
(b) If $x=1$, then $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv d_{2} \Sigma(H)-\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) f\left(u_{1}\right)$.
(c) If $y=1$ and $d_{2}-d_{1}=1$, with $d_{2}$ even, then $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv d_{1} \Sigma(H)+f\left(v_{1}\right)$.
(d) If $x=1$ and $d_{2}-d_{1}=1$, with $d_{1}$ even, then $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv d_{2} \Sigma(H)-f\left(u_{1}\right)$.

Proof. Direct application of Theorem 3.2.1.
Remark 3.2.1. With respect to (c) and (d) in Corollary 3.2.1.1, note that if $y=1$ and $d_{2}$ is odd or if $x=1$ and $d_{1}$ is odd no graph will exist, since the sum of the degrees would be odd. Also note that evaluation of $d_{1} \Sigma(H)$ and $d_{2} \Sigma(H)$ will depend on Corollary 2.2.1.

Theorem 3.2.2. For the path $P_{n}$ of order $n, \operatorname{Hval} S\left(P_{n}\right)=H$, except when $n=2$ or when H is the direct product of $k \mathrm{Z}_{2}$ 's, here $\operatorname{Hval} S\left(P_{n}\right)=H-\left\{0_{k}\right\}$.

Proof. If $n=2, \mathrm{H} \cong Z_{2}=\{0,1\}$ so that any $H$-labeling of $P_{2}$ produces exactly one $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}\left(P_{2}\right)=1$.

For $n>2, x=2, d_{1}=1, y=n-2$ and $d_{2}=2$, apply Theorem 3.2.1 to obtain $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}\left(P_{n}\right) \equiv d_{2} \Sigma(H)-\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right)\left(f\left(u_{1}\right)+f\left(u_{2}\right)\right)$, where $u_{1}$ and $u_{2}$ are the two vertices of degree 1 in $P_{n}$. By Corollary 2.2.1, $d_{2} \Sigma(H) \equiv 0_{k}$. Thus,

$$
\operatorname{Hval}_{f}\left(P_{n}\right) \equiv-\left(f\left(u_{1}\right)+f\left(u_{2}\right)\right)
$$

Note that $f\left(u_{1}\right)+f\left(u_{2}\right) \equiv h$ for any $h \in H$ can be obtained by assigning $f$ as follows,
(a) Let $f\left(u_{1}\right) \equiv h$ and $f\left(u_{2}\right) \equiv 0_{k}$ to get $h$, when $h \neq 0_{k}$.
(b) Let $f\left(u_{1}\right) \equiv h$ and $f\left(u_{2}\right) \equiv-h$ to get $0_{k}$ by using any $h \neq-h$.

Note that (b) cannot be satisfied if H is the direct product of $k \mathrm{Z}_{2}$ 's, since here $h \equiv-h$ for all $h$ in $H$. Thus, with the preceding exception, by the appropriate choice of $f, \operatorname{Hval}_{f}\left(P_{n}\right)$ can take on any value $h$ in $H$. Therefore, $\operatorname{Hval} S\left(P_{n}\right)=H$ and by definition $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}\left(P_{1}\right) \equiv 0$.

Let $G=G(C(1), C(2), \ldots, C(s))$ denote the union of $s \geq 2$ cycles $C_{i}$ of order $n_{i}$ having exactly one vertex in common. Then, $G$ has order $\sum_{i=1}^{s} n_{i}-(s-1)$ and size $\sum_{i=1}^{s} n_{i}$. Graph $G$ has exactly one vertex of degree $2 s$ and all other vertices of degree 2 .

Theorem 3.2.3. The graph $G=G(C(1), C(2), \ldots, C(s))$ has $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv$ $2(s-1) f\left(v_{1}\right)$ for any $f$ and $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\{2(s-1) h: h \in H\}$.

Proof. Apply Corollary 3.2.1.1 (a) with $d_{1}=2, d_{2}=2 s$, and $y=1$ to obtain, $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv 2(s-1) f\left(v_{1}\right)$, where $v_{1}$ is the vertex of degree $2 s$. Since $f\left(v_{1}\right)$ can be assigned any value of $H$, we obtain $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\{2(s-1) h$ : $h \in H\}$.

Remark 3.2.2. Note how $\operatorname{Hval} S(G(C(1), C(2), \ldots, C(s)))=\operatorname{Hval} S(G)$ depends on the group H and the value of $s$. For example,
(a) Let $\mathrm{H} \cong \mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \cdots \times \mathrm{Z}_{2}$ with $k \geq 2$ factors. Then, $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\left\{0_{k}\right\}$, if and only if $k$ is the integral solution to $\sum_{i=1}^{s} n_{i}-(s-1)=2^{k}$.
This follows from, if $k$ exists, then $G$ has the same order as H and an H labeling of $G$ exists. By Theorem 3.2.3, $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\{2(s-1) h: h \in H\}$. Since every element of H has order $2, \operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\left\{0_{k}\right\}$. If no $k$ exists, then the order of $G$ is not equal to the order of $H$. Thus, no $H$-labeling exists and $\operatorname{Hval} S(G) \neq\left\{0_{k}\right\}$.
(b) If $\mathrm{H} \cong \mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \mathrm{Z}_{9}$ and $s=2$, then
$\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\left\{0_{2},(0,1),(0,2),(0,3),(0,4),(0,5),(0,6),(0,7),(0,8)\right\}$.
(c) If $\mathrm{H} \cong \mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \mathrm{Z}_{9}$ and $s=4$, then $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=\left\{0_{2},(0,3),(0,6)\right\}$.

Note that when $s=2$, then $2(s-1)=2$ which is relatively prime to 9 . But when $s=4,2(s-1)=6$ which is not relatively prime to 9 . These are the conditions that determine the second coordinate in the elements of Hval $S(G)$. These conditions can be extended to more general examples.

### 3.3. Graphs with exactly three vertex degrees

Theorem 3.3.1. If $G$ is a graph of order $n$ with $x$ vertices $u_{1}, u_{2}, \ldots, u_{x}$ of degree $d_{1}, y$ vertices $v_{1}, v_{2}, \ldots, v_{y}$ of degree $d_{2}$, and $z$ vertices $w_{1}, w_{2}, \ldots, w_{z}$ of degree $d_{3}$, with $d_{3}>d_{2}>d_{1}$, such that $x+y+z=n$, then for any $H$-labeling $f$ of its vertices

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) & \equiv d_{1} \Sigma(H)+\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right)+\left(d_{3}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{k=1}^{z} f\left(w_{k}\right) \\
& \equiv d_{2} \Sigma(H)-\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right)+\left(d_{3}-d_{2}\right) \sum_{k=1}^{z} f\left(w_{k}\right) \\
& \equiv d_{3} \Sigma(H)-\left(d_{3}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right)-\left(d_{3}-d_{2}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Proof. Apply Theorem 2.3 to get
$\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv d_{1} \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right)+d_{2} \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right)+d_{3} \sum_{k=1}^{z} f\left(w_{k}\right)$. Then, introduce
$d_{1} \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right)-d_{1} \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right)+d_{1} \sum_{k=1}^{z} f\left(w_{k}\right)-d_{1} \sum_{k=1}^{z} f\left(w_{k}\right)$ and rearrange to obtain
$d_{1} \Sigma(H)+\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right)+\left(d_{3}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{k=1}^{z} f\left(w_{k}\right)$. The expressions
$d_{2} \Sigma(H)-\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right)+\left(d_{3}-d_{2}\right) \sum_{k=1}^{z} f\left(w_{k}\right)$ and
$d_{3} \Sigma(H)-\left(d_{3}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right)-\left(d_{3}-d_{2}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{y} f\left(v_{j}\right)$ are obtained analogously.
For specific values of $d_{3}>d_{2}>d_{1}$ and $x, y$, and $z$, a variety of special cases of Theorem 3.3.1 can be derived. For example, the Theorem can be applied to obtain the value set of a complete binary tree with $n$ levels.

Corollary 3.3.1.1. If $d_{1}=1, d_{2}=2, d_{3}=3, x=1, y=n-2$, and $z=1$, then $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv f\left(w_{1}\right)-f\left(u_{i}\right)$.

Proof. Apply $d_{2} \Sigma(H)-\left(d_{2}-d_{1}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{x} f\left(u_{i}\right)+\left(d_{3}-d_{2}\right) \sum_{k=1}^{z} f\left(w_{k}\right)$ in Theorem 3.3.1 and note that by Corollary 2.2.1, $2 \Sigma(H) \equiv 0_{k}$.

Definition 3.3.1. A graph $G$ is a tadpole (also called a kite) means $G$ consists of a cycle (the body of $G$ ) of order at least three with a pendant path (the tail of $G$ ) of order at least two.

Theorem 3.3.2. If a graph $G$ is a tadpole (kite), then $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=H-\left\{0_{k}\right\}$.
Proof. A tadpole (kite) has degree sequence $12^{n-2} 3$. Thus, by Corollary 3.3.1.1, $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv f\left(w_{1}\right)-f\left(u_{i}\right)$. Since $f$ is bijective, $f\left(w_{1}\right)-f\left(u_{i}\right)$ can take on any value $h$ in $H$ except $0_{k}$. Thus, $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) \equiv h$, with $h \neq 0_{k}$ and $\operatorname{Hval} S(G)=H-\left\{0_{k}\right\}$.

### 3.4. Complementary graphs

Theorem 3.4.1. Let $G$ be a graph of order $n=\prod_{i=1}^{k} n_{i}, G^{c}$ the complement of $G$, and $f$ an $H$-vertex labeling of $G$ and $G^{c}$. Then,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{Hval}_{f}\left(G^{c}\right) \\
& \equiv \begin{cases}-\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G)+\left(2^{m_{1}-1}, 0,0, \ldots, 0\right) & \text { if } n_{1} \text { is even and } n_{i} \text { is odd for } i \geq 2, \\
-\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G) & \text { otherwise. }\end{cases}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\operatorname{Hval} S\left(G^{c}\right)
$$

$$
\equiv \begin{cases}\left\{-h+\left(2^{m_{1}-1}, 0,0, \ldots, 0\right): h \in \operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G)\right\} & \text { if } n_{1} \text { is even and } n_{i} \\ & \text { is odd for } i \geq 2 \\ -\operatorname{Hval} S(G) & \text { otherwise }\end{cases}
$$

Proof. By Theorem 2.3,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Hval}_{f}\left(G^{c}\right) & \equiv \sum_{v \in V}(n-1-d(v)) f(v)=(n-1) \sum_{v \in V(G)} f(v)-\sum_{v \in V(G)} d(v) f(v) \\
& \equiv(n-1) \Sigma(H)-\operatorname{Hval}_{f}(G)
\end{aligned}
$$

Then, by Corollary 2.2.1, $(n-1) \Sigma(H) \equiv 0_{k}$ when $n-1$ is even and by Theorem 2.2, we have the value of $\operatorname{Hval}_{f}\left(G^{c}\right)$ is as stated in the theorem. This in turn gives the value set $\operatorname{Hval} S\left(G^{c}\right)$ as asserted in the theorem.

## 4. Comments

The vertex/edge labeling considered here is similar to that used in studying mod sum* graphs (see p. 113 of [2]) in that every graph in this paper is a mod sum* graph, but not every mod sum* graph labeling is of the type studied here. More to the point, the problems studied here are not the same as those studied in the mod sum* graph context.

## 5. Open problem

In the preceding we kept both the group and the graph involved fixed.
Problem B. Given a finite abelian group H of order $n$. Which of the $2 n-1$ non-empty subsets of $H$ can be realized as an $H$-value set of some graph of order $n$ ? Equivalently, which subsets cannot be realized in this way?

It is an easy exercise to solve this problem for $1 \leq n \leq 4$ and computable for small $n$. It is anticipated that some interesting theorems will be obtainable when $n$ is large.

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