



# Smarandachely product cordial labeling of Triangular graph with Truth Table

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**Abstract-** In this paper the researcher investigates the labeling of N-Triangular Graph ( $N-T_3$ ) by admitting the condition of Smarandachely product cordial labeling by preparing the truth table.

Smarandachely product cordial labeling on  $G$  is such a labeling  $f:E(G) \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  with induced labeling  $f(u)f(v)$  on edge  $uv \in E(G)$  that  $v_f(0)-v_f(1) \geq 2$  and  $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \geq 2$ .

**Key Words-** Cordial labeling, Smarandachely product cordial labeling, Triangular Graph

**Introduction-** Graph labeling is a vast growing research area, which has many applications to the science and technology. Graph labeling is used in radio-astronomy, development of radar and missile guidance codes, spectral characterization of material using x-ray crystallography, communication networks and transportation network. A graph labeling is an assignment of integers to the vertices or edges or both, subject to certain conditions. Labeling helps to distinguish between any two adjacent vertices or edges. Graph labeling was first introduced in the year 1967 by Rosa [1].

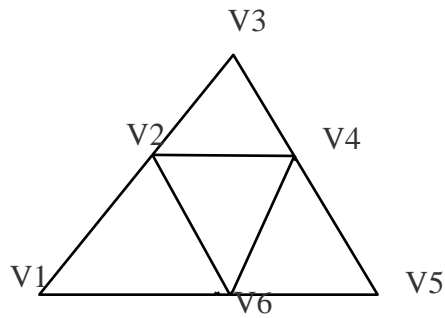
Smarandachely Product Cordial Labeling, introduced by Florentin Smarandache [2] in 1996, explores the cordiality of graphs under a product operation. Smarandachely product cordial labeling was defined in 2018 by S.K.Patel, U.M.Prajapati and A.N. Kansagara [3] on Product cordial labeling of extensions of Barbell Graph. They dealt with study of the product cordial labeling of graphs that obtained by applying various graph operations on barbell graph.

Now the researcher is going to work on a different kind of graph which is known as Triangular graph. Graphs can be used to model interconnection networks in which vertices correspond to processors of the network and the edges correspond to communication links. A new interconnection network topology which is called the triangular graph has been introduced by truth table, which satisfies the condition of SmaranDachely Product Cordial labeling.

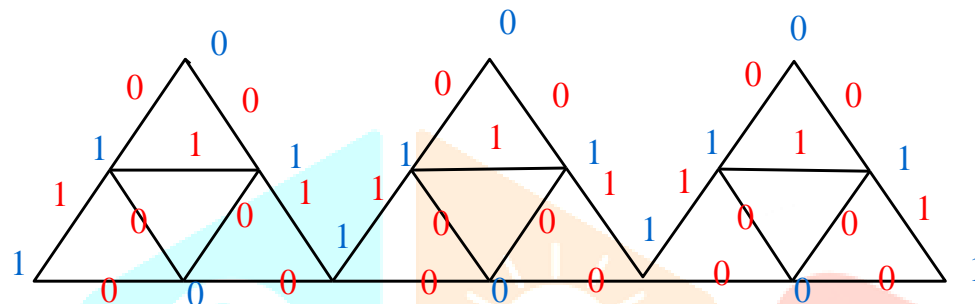
**Theorem-** The N-Triangular Graph ( $N-T_3$ ) admits Smarandachely Product Cordial Labeling  $N \geq 3$ .

**Proof-** Case 1- When N is odd Number- All the vertices ( $V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_5$ , and  $V_6$ ) are labeled with (1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0) respectively.

Triangular Graph-



$3T_3$



$$v(0) = 6, v(1) = 10$$

$$|\sum v(0) - \sum v(1)| \geq 2$$

$$|6 - 10| \geq 2$$

$$4 \geq 2$$

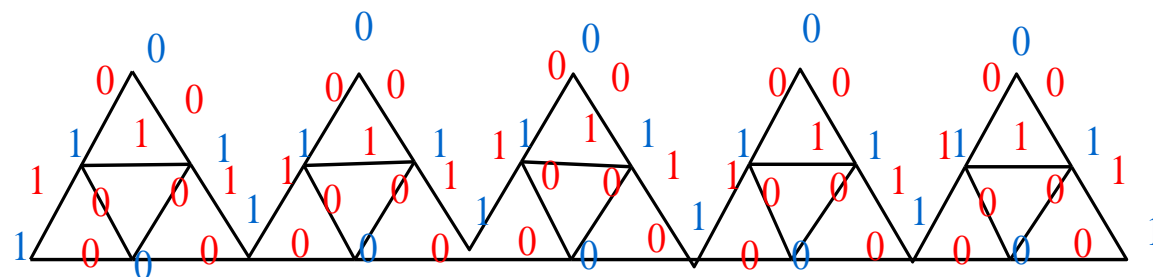
$$e(0) = 9, e(1) = 18$$

$$|\sum e(0) - \sum e(1)| \geq 2$$

$$|9 - 18| \geq 2$$

$$9 \geq 2$$

$5T_3$



$$v(0) = 10, v(1) = 16$$

$$\left| \sum v(0) - \sum v(1) \right| \geq 2$$

$$|10 - 16| \geq 2$$

$$6 \geq 2$$

$$e(0) = 30, e(1) = 15$$

$$\left| \sum e(0) - \sum e(1) \right| \geq 2$$

$$|30 - 15| \geq 2$$

$$15 \geq 2$$

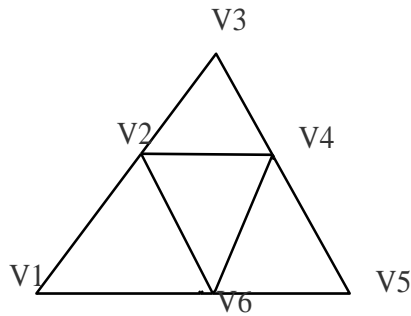
**Truth Table -When N is odd-**

N-T <sub>3</sub>	V(0)	V(1)	$\left  \sum v(0) - \sum v(1) \right  \geq 2$	e(0)	e(1)	$\left  \sum e(0) - \sum e(1) \right  \geq 2$
3-T <sub>3</sub>	6	10	4	18	9	9
5-T <sub>3</sub>	10	16	6	30	15	15
7-T <sub>3</sub>	14	22	8	42	21	21
9-T <sub>3</sub>	18	28	10	54	27	27
11-T <sub>3</sub>	22	34	12	66	33	33
13-T <sub>3</sub>	26	40	14	78	39	39
15-T <sub>3</sub>	30	46	16	90	45	45
17-T <sub>3</sub>	34	52	18	102	51	51
19-T <sub>3</sub>	40	58	18	114	57	57
21-T <sub>3</sub>	44	64	20	126	63	63
23-T <sub>3</sub>	48	70	22	138	69	69
25-T <sub>3</sub>	52	76	24	150	75	75
27-T <sub>3</sub>	56	82	26	162	81	81
29-T <sub>3</sub>	60	88	28	174	87	87
31-T <sub>3</sub>	64	94	30	186	93	93
33-T <sub>3</sub>	68	100	32	198	99	99
35-T <sub>3</sub>	72	106	34	210	105	105
37-T <sub>3</sub>	76	112	36	222	111	111
39-T <sub>3</sub>	80	118	38	234	117	117
41-T <sub>3</sub>	84	124	40	246	123	123
43-T <sub>3</sub>	88	130	42	258	129	129
45-T <sub>3</sub>	92	136	44	270	135	135
47-T <sub>3</sub>	96	142	46	282	141	141
49-T <sub>3</sub>	100	148	48	294	147	147
51-T <sub>3</sub>	104	154	50	306	153	153

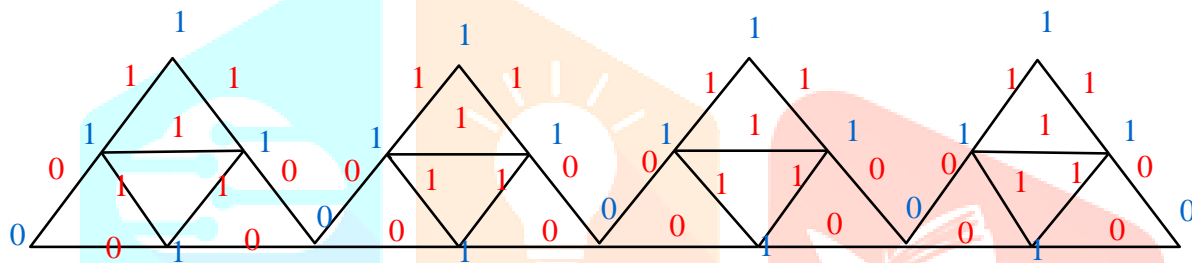
So on.....

**Case2- When N is even** – Here vertices (V1,V2,V3,V4,V5,V6) are labeled with (0,1,1,1,0,1) respectively.

Triangular Graph-



4T<sub>3</sub>



$$v(0) = 8, v(1) = 16$$

$$|\sum v(0) - \sum v(1)| \geq 2$$

$$|8 - 16| \geq 2$$

$$8 \geq 2$$

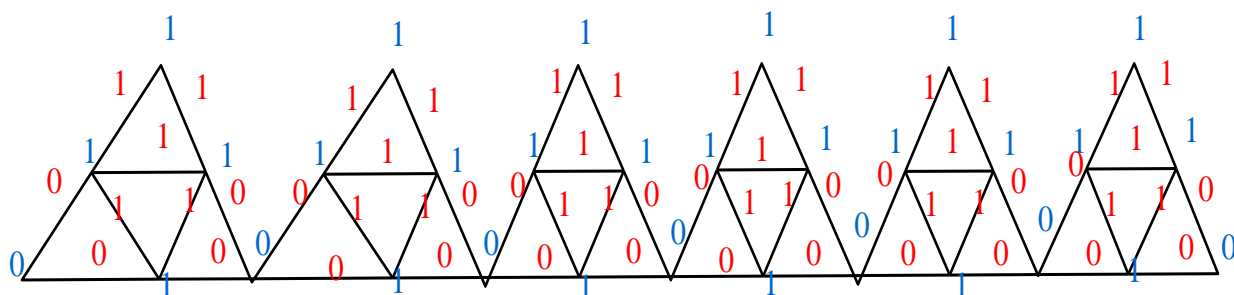
$$e(0) = 16, e(1) = 20$$

$$|\sum e(0) - \sum e(1)| \geq 2$$

$$|16 - 20| \geq 2$$

$$4 \geq 2$$

6T<sub>3</sub>



$$v(0) = 12, v(1) = 24$$

$$\left| \sum v(0) - \sum v(1) \right| \geq 2$$

$$|12 - 24| \geq 2$$

$$12 \geq 2$$

$$e(0) = 24, e(1) = 30$$

$$\left| \sum e(0) - \sum e(1) \right| \geq 2$$

$$|24 - 30| \geq 2$$

$$6 \geq 2$$

### Truth Table - When N is even-

N-T <sub>n</sub>	V(0)	V(1)	$\left  \sum v(0) - \sum v(1) \right  \geq 2$	e(0)	e(1)	$\left  \sum e(0) - \sum e(1) \right  \geq 2$
4-T <sub>3</sub>	8	16	8	16	20	4
6-T <sub>3</sub>	12	24	12	24	30	6
8-T <sub>3</sub>	16	32	16	32	40	8
10-T <sub>3</sub>	20	40	20	40	50	10
12-T <sub>3</sub>	24	48	24	48	60	12
14-T <sub>3</sub>	28	56	28	56	70	14
16-T <sub>3</sub>	32	64	32	64	80	16
18-T <sub>3</sub>	36	72	36	72	90	18
20-T <sub>3</sub>	40	80	40	80	100	20
22-T <sub>3</sub>	44	88	44	88	110	22
24-T <sub>3</sub>	48	96	48	96	120	24
26-T <sub>3</sub>	52	104	52	104	130	26
28-T <sub>3</sub>	56	112	56	112	140	28
30-T <sub>3</sub>	60	120	60	120	150	30
32-T <sub>3</sub>	64	128	64	128	160	32
34-T <sub>3</sub>	68	136	68	136	170	34
36-T <sub>3</sub>	72	144	72	144	180	36
38-T <sub>3</sub>	76	152	76	152	190	38
40-T <sub>3</sub>	80	160	80	160	200	40
42-T <sub>3</sub>	84	168	84	168	210	42
44-T <sub>3</sub>	88	176	88	176	220	44
46-T <sub>3</sub>	92	184	92	184	230	46
48-T <sub>3</sub>	96	192	96	192	240	48
50-T <sub>3</sub>	100	200	100	200	250	50

So on.....

**Conclusion-** Smarandachely product techniques, researchers have delved into the structural properties of graphs, unraveling new patterns and relationships for the Triangular Graph. This research contributes to the broader landscape of graph theory, fostering a deeper comprehension of the intricate interplay within graphs. It leaves open avenues for future research and invites scholars to build upon these foundations.

Here we labeled the Triangular Graph which satisfies the condition of Smarandachely product cordial labeling on G that is  $f: E(G) \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  with induced labelling  $f(u)f(v)$  on edge  $uv \in E(G)$  that  $|v_f(0) - v_f(1)| \geq 2$  and  $|e_f(0) - e_f(1)| \geq 2$ .

**References-**

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