



AUM BLOCK DUPLICATION BY AN EDGE FOR TRIANGULAR SNAKE GRAPH AND ALTERNATE TRIANGULAR SNAKE GRAPH

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Abstract

The concept of AUM Block Duplication is newly introduced Technique. In this paper AUM Block Duplication is applied to triangular snake graphs and Alternate triangular snake graphs. In particular a block in T_2 , T_3 , T_4 , T_n ($n \geq 5$), AT_2 , AT_3 , AT_4 and AT_n ($n \geq 5$) is duplicated by an edge. Suitable examples are given.

Keywords: Duplication of a block, triangular snake graphs, alternate triangular snake graph.

AMS classification: 05C78.

1. Introduction:

Graph theory has become a vital tool in various fields including computer science, biology and social networks. Triangular snake graphs and alternate snake graphs are specific types of graphs which is applicable in network analysis and biological network, in particular protein – protein interaction network. Uma Maheswari et.al. first presented the block labelling technique in [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] and [12]. In [6] and [8], AUM Block colouring was examined. In [13], the authors developed AUM Block Sum Prime Distance Labelling for snake families of graphs. In [14] and [15], the authors presented the idea of block duplication for path graphs.

This paper examines the duplication of a block by an edge in triangular snake graphs and alternate triangular snake graphs.

2. Preliminaries:

Definition 2.1[1]: The graph G is said to be separable if it has at least one cut-vertex. Otherwise, G is non-separable. A maximal non separable connected subgraph of graph G is called a **block of graph G** .

Definition 2.2[2]: The triangular snake graph T_n is obtained from the path P_n by replacing each edge of the path by a triangle C_3

Definition 2.3[2]: An alternate triangular snake graph $A(T_n)$ is obtained from a path P_n with vertices u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n by joining u_i, u_{i+1} (alternatively) to a new vertex v_i

Definition 2.4[14]: Let G be any Graph. **Neighbourhood of a block B** is the set of all blocks that have a common vertex with B and it is denoted by $N(B)$.

Definition 2.5[14]: AUM Block Duplication: Let G be any Graph. Duplication of a block B_i by an edge e is the graph which is obtained by adding the new edge $e = uv$ to G and joining the vertices u and v with the vertex common to B_i and its neighbouring blocks B_j .

The graph obtained after the duplication of a graph G is called block duplicated graph and it is denoted by $D_G(B)$.

3. Duplication of a block by an edge

In this section we apply the block duplication by an edge to triangular snake graph and alternate triangular snake graph.

PROPOSITION 3.1:

Duplication of a block B in triangular snake graph T_2 is the duplicated graph $D_{T_2}(B)$ (as in Figure 1)

Proof:

Let u_1, u_2, u_3 be the vertices and B be the block of the graph T_2 .

Let us duplicate the block B by introducing a new edge $u'_1 u'_3$. Duplication of a block B is done by joining u'_1 and u'_3 with the vertices common to the block B_1 and its neighbours. But, we have only one block B , it has no neighbouring blocks, so there is no common vertex. Hence the duplicated graph will be a disconnected graph as in figure 1.

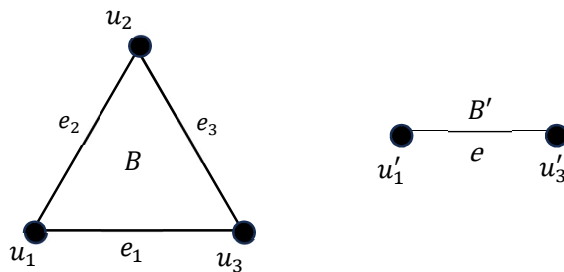


Figure 1: Duplicated graph $D_{T_2}(B)$

PROPOSITION 3.2:

Duplication of a block B_i in triangular snake graph T_3 is the duplicated graph $D_{T_3}(B_i)$, $i = 1, 2$ (as in Figure 2)

Proof:

Let u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, u_5 be the vertices and B_1, B_2 be the blocks of the graph T_3 .

Case (i): Duplication of the block B_1 :

Here B_2 is the neighboring block and u_3 is the common vertex to B_1 and its neighbor B_2 .

Introduce the new edge vw for duplication of a block B_1 . Join the vertices v and w with the vertex u_3 . Then the duplicated graph of T_3 is obtained as follows

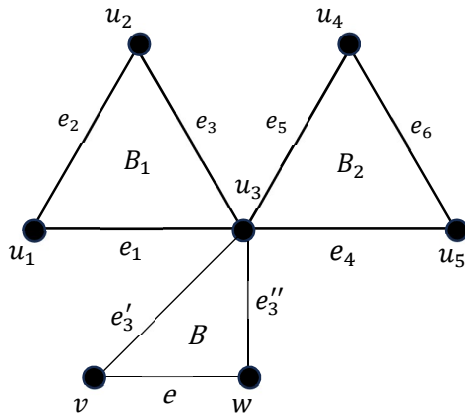


Figure 2: Duplicated graph $D_{T_3}(B_1)$

Case (ii): Duplication of the block B_2 :

Here B_1 is the neighboring block and u_3 is the common vertex to B_2 and its neighbor B_1 .

Introduce the new edge vw for duplication of the block B_2 . Join the vertices v and w with the vertex u_3 . Then the duplicated graph of T_3 is also obtained as in figure 2

PROPOSITION 3.3:

Duplication of a block B_i in triangular snake graph T_4 is the duplicated graph $D_{T_4}(B_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq 3$ (as in Figure 3)

Proof:

Let $u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, u_5, u_6, u_7$ be the vertices and B_1, B_2, B_3 be the blocks in T_4 .

Case (i): Duplication of a block B_1 in T_4 :

Here B_2 is the neighboring block and u_3 is the common vertex to B_1 and its neighbor B_2 .

Introduce the new edge vw for duplication of a block B_1 . Join the vertices v and w with the vertex u_3 . Then the duplicated graph of T_4 is obtained as follows

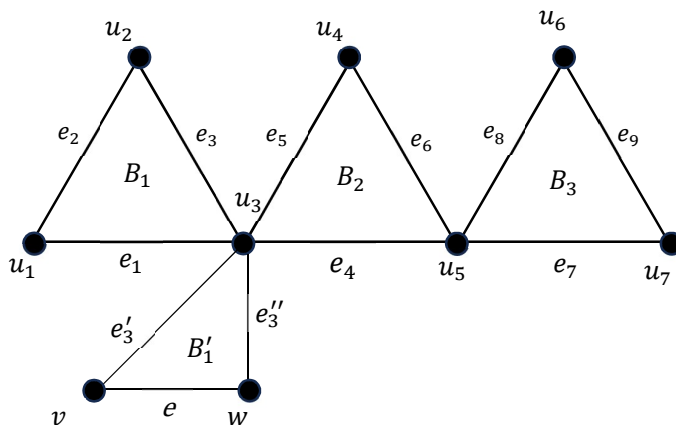


Figure 3: Duplicated graph $D_{T_4}(B_1)$

Case (ii): Duplication of a block B_2 in T_4 :

Here B_1 and B_3 are the neighboring blocks for B_2 .

$\therefore u_3$ and u_5 are the vertices common to the neighboring blocks B_1 and B_3 of B_2 respectively.

Let us introduce the new edge vw with the end vertices v and w for duplication of the block B_2 . Join both the vertices v and w with u_3 and u_5 .

Then the resulting graph is called the duplicated graph $D_{T_4}(B_2)$.

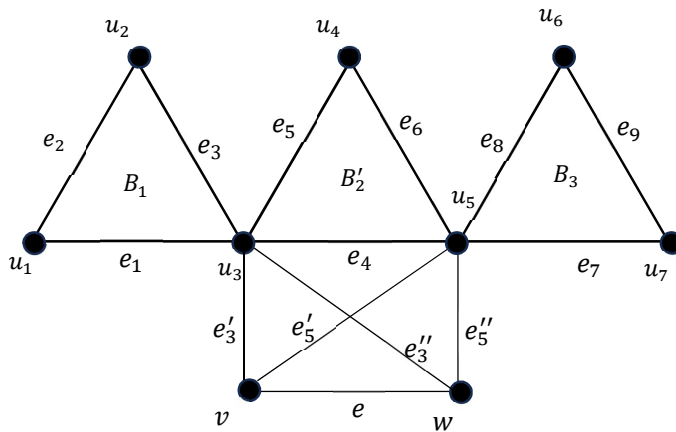


Figure 4: Duplicated graph $D_{T_4}(B_2)$

Case (iii): Duplication of the block B_3 in T_4 :

Here B_2 is the only neighboring block of B_3 and u_5 is the common vertex for the block B_3 and its neighboring block B_2 .

Let us consider the edge vw with the end vertices v and w for duplicating the block B_3 .

Join the vertices v and w the vertex u_5 for duplication of B_3 . Then the duplicated graph of the graph T_4 is obtained as follows,

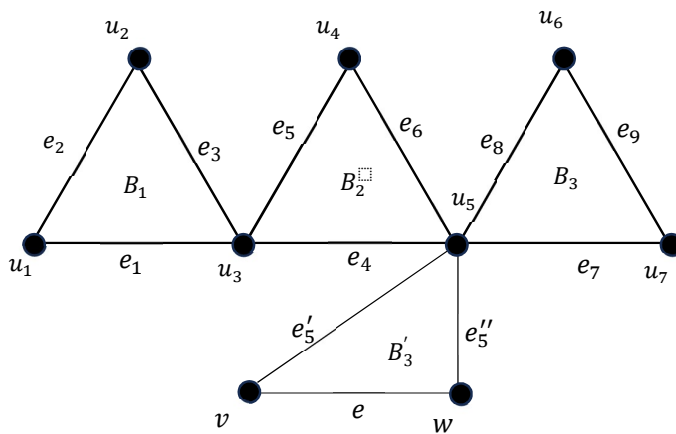


Figure 5: Duplicated graph $D_{T_4}(B_3)$

PROPOSITION 3.4:

Duplication of a block B_i in triangular snake graph $T_n (n \geq 5)$ is the duplicated graph $D_{T_n}(B_i), 1 \leq i \leq n - 1$ (as in Figure 6,7,8)

Proof:

Let $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{2n-1}$ be the $2n - 1$ vertices and B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{n-1} be the $n - 1$ blocks in T_n .

Case (i): Duplication of the block B_1 in T_n .

Here B_2 is the neighbouring block and u_3 is the common vertex to B_1 and its neighbor B_2 . Introduce the new edge vw for duplication of a block B_1 . Join the vertices v and w with the vertex u_3 .

Then the duplicated graph of T_n is obtained as follows

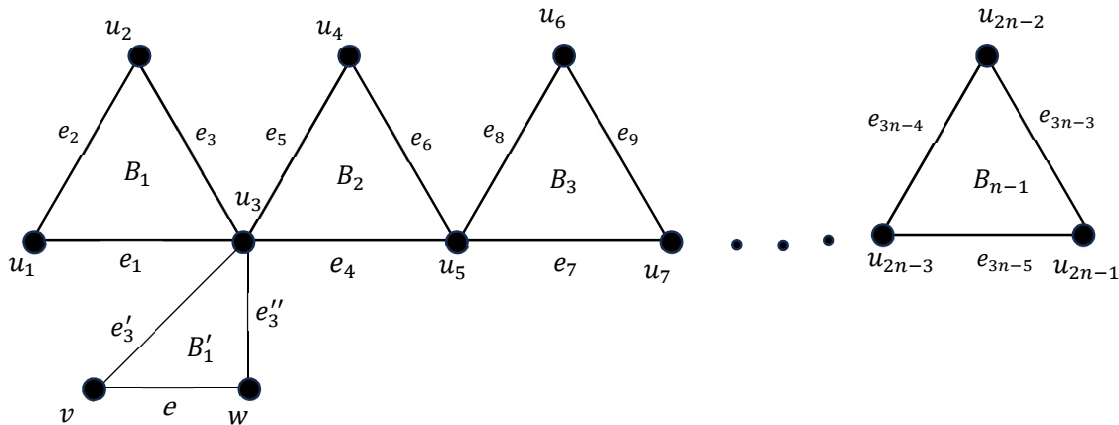


Figure 6: Duplicated graph $D_{T_n}(B_1)$

Case (ii): Duplication of the block B_i , $(2 \leq i \leq n-2)$ in T_n .

Here B_{i-1} , B_{i+1} are the neighboring blocks for B_i .

$\therefore u_{2i-1}$, u_{2i+1} are the vertices common to the neighboring blocks B_{i-1} and B_{i+1} of B_i respectively.

Let us introduce the new edge vw with the end vertices v and w for duplicating the block B_i . Join the vertex v with u_{2i-1} and u_{2i+1} and w with u_{2i-1} and u_{2i+1} .

Then the duplicated graph is obtained as follows,

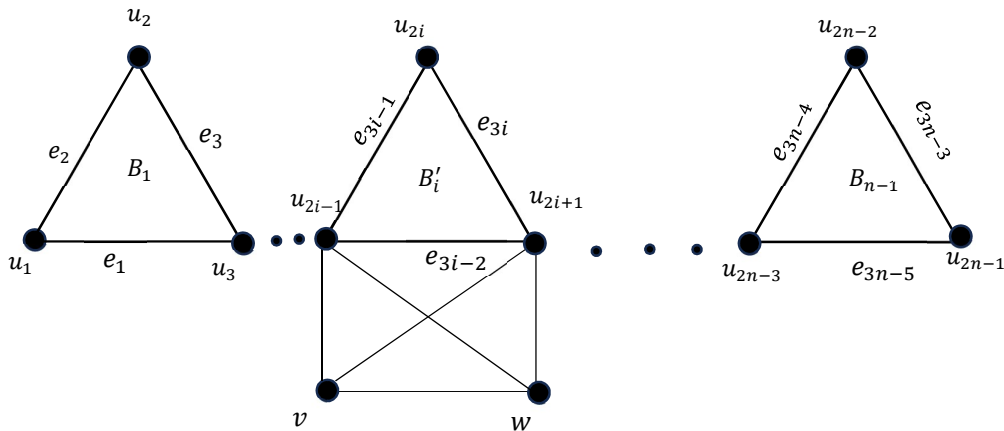


Figure 7: Duplicated graph $D_{T_n}(B_i)$

Case (iii): Duplication of the block B_{n-1} in T_n .

Here B_{n-2} is the only neighbouring block of B_{n-1} and u_{2n-3} is the common vertex for the block B_{n-1} and its neighboring block B_{n-2} .

Let us consider the edge vw with the end vertices v and w for duplicating the block B_{n-1} .

Join the vertices v and w with the vertex u_{2n-3} .

Then the duplicated graph of T_n is obtained as follows,

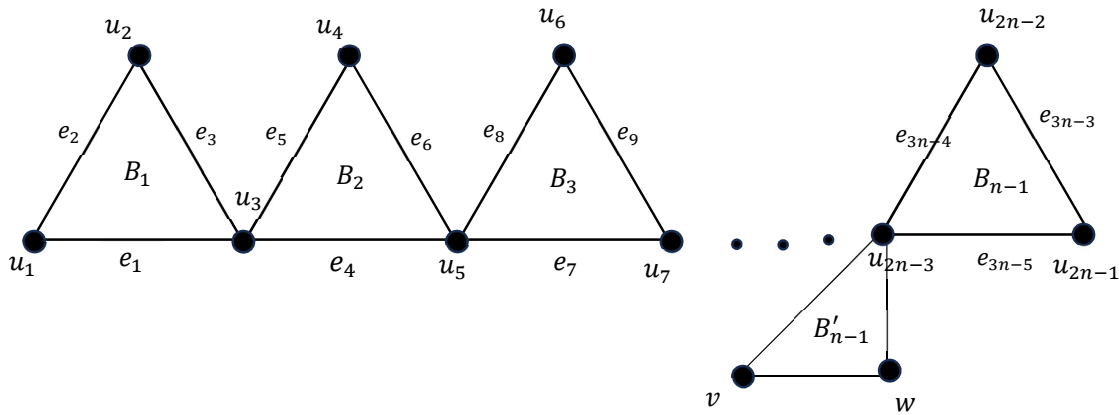


Figure 8: Duplicated graph $D_{T_n}(B_{n-1})$

PROPOSITION 3.5:

Duplication of a block B in alternate Triangular snake graph AT_2 is the duplicated graph $D_{AT_2}(B)$ (as in Figure 9)

Proof:

Alternate Triangular snake graph AT_2 is same as triangular snake graph T_2 . Hence the duplication of AT_2 is same as duplication of T_2 . (Refer Proposition 3.1)

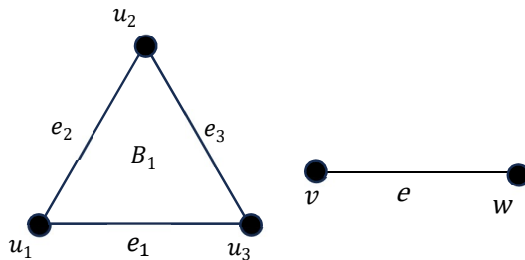


Figure 9: Duplicated graph $D_{AT_2}(B)$

PROPOSITION 3.6:

Duplication of a block B_i in alternate Triangular snake graph AT_3 is the duplicated graph $D_{AT_3}(B_i)$, $i = 1, 2$ (as in Figure 10)

Proof:

Let u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4 be the vertices and B_1, B_2 be the blocks of the graph AT_3 .

Case (i): Duplication of the block B_1 :

Here B_2 is the neighboring block and u_3 is the common vertex to B_1 and its neighbor B_2 .

Introduce the new edge vw for duplication of a block B_1 . Join the vertices v and w with the vertex u_3 . Then the duplicated graph of AT_3 is obtained as follows

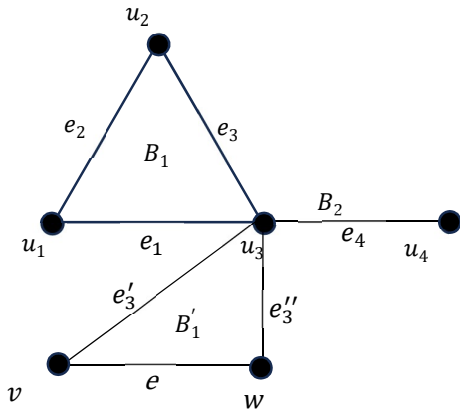


Figure 10: Duplicated graph $D_{AT_3}(B_i)$

Case (ii): Duplication of the block B_2 :

Here B_1 is the neighboring block and u_3 is the common vertex to B_2 and its neighbor B_1 .

Introduce the new edge vw for duplication of the block B_2 . Join the vertices v and w with the vertex u_3 . Then the duplicated graph of AT_3 is also obtained as in figure 10.

PROPOSITION 3.7:

Duplication of a block B_i in alternate triangular snake graph AT_4 is the duplicated graph $D_{AT_4}(B_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq 3$ (as in Figure 11, 12, 13)

Proof: Let $u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4, u_5, u_6$ be the vertices and B_1, B_2, B_3 be the blocks in AT_4 .

Case (i): Duplication of a block B_1 in AT_4 :

Here B_2 is the neighboring block and u_3 is the common vertex to B_1 and its neighbor B_2 .

Introduce the new edge vw for duplication of a block B_1 . Join the vertices v and w with the vertex u_3 . Then the duplicated graph of AT_4 is obtained as follows

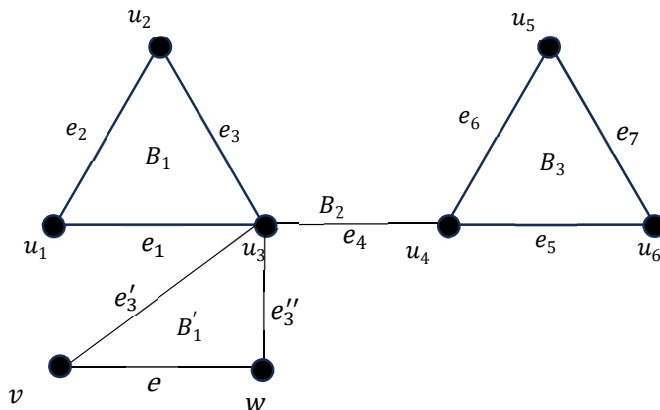


Figure 11: Duplicated graph $D_{AT_4}(B_1)$

Case (ii): Duplication of a block B_2 in AT_4 :

Here B_1 and B_3 are the neighboring blocks for B_2 .

$\therefore u_3$ and u_4 are the vertices common to the neighboring blocks B_1 and B_3 of B_2 respectively.

Let us introduce the new edge vw with the end vertices v and w for duplication of the block B_2 . Join both the vertices v and w with u_3 and u_4 .

Then the resulting graph is called the duplicated graph $D_{AT_4}(B_2)$.

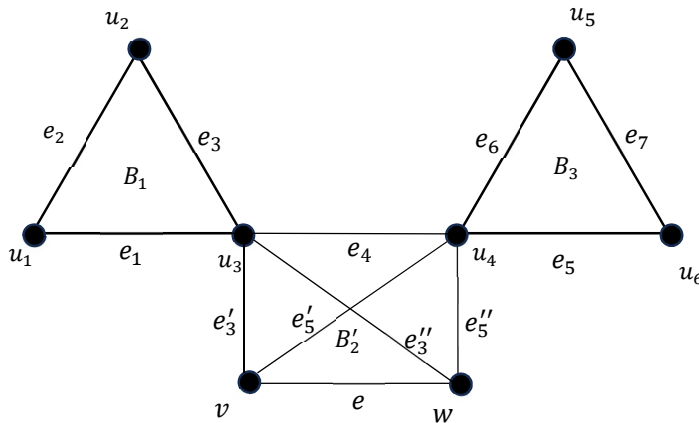


Figure 12: Duplicated graph $D_{AT_4}(B_2)$

Case (iii): Duplication of the block B_3 in AT_4 :

Here B_2 is the only neighboring block of B_3 and u_4 is the common vertex for the block B_3 and its neighboring block B_2 .

Let us consider the edge vw with the end vertices v and w for duplicating the block B_3 .

Join the vertices v and w the vertex u_4 for duplication of B_3 . Then the duplicated graph of the graph AT_4 is obtained as follows,

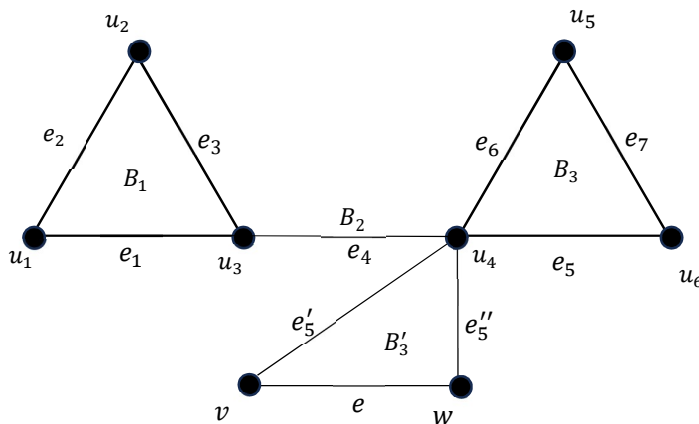


Figure 13: Duplicated graph $D_{AT_4}(B_3)$

PROPOSITION 3.8:

Duplication of a block B_i in alternate triangular snake graph $AT_n (n \geq 5)$ is the duplicated graph $D_{AT_n}(B_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$ (as in Figure 14,15,16)

Proof:

Let $G = AT_n$, $n \geq 5$ be an alternate triangular snake graph. Let $V(G) = \{u_1, u_2, u_3, \dots, u_{\lfloor \frac{3n}{2} \rfloor}\}$.
 $E(G) = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{2n-1}\}$, if n is even. $E(G) = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{2n-2}\}$, if n is odd and
 $B(G) = \{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{n-1}\}$ be the vertex set, edge set and block set of G respectively.

Case (i): Duplication of the block B_1 in AT_n .

Here B_2 is the neighbouring block and u_3 is the common vertex to B_1 and its neighbor B_2 . Introduce the new edge vw for duplication of a block B_1 . Join the vertices v and w with the vertex u_3 . Then the duplicated graph of AT_n is obtained as follows

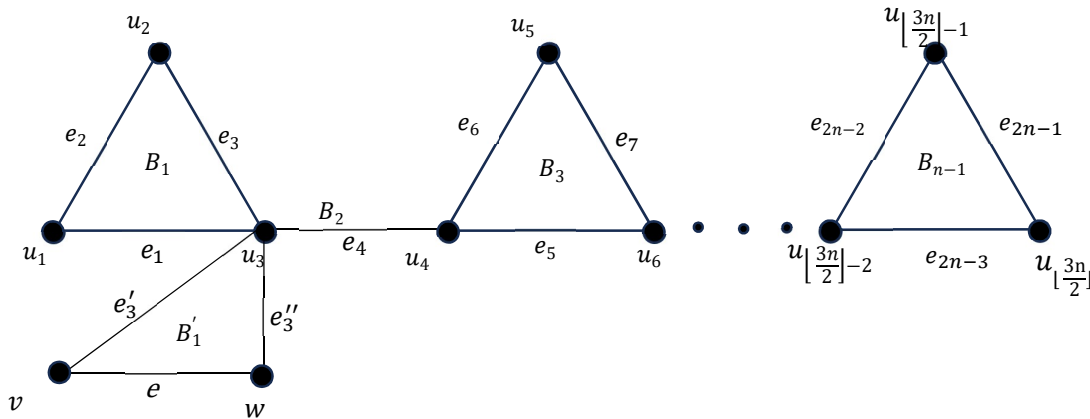


Figure 14: the duplicated graph $D_{AT_n}(B_1)$

Case (ii): Duplication of the block B_i , $(2 \leq i \leq n-2)$ in AT_n .

Here B_{i-1}, B_{i+1} are the neighboring blocks for B_i .

$\therefore u_{3i-2}, u_{3i}$ are the vertices common to the neighboring blocks B_{i-1} and B_{i+1} of B_i respectively.

Let us introduce the new edge vw with the end vertices v and w for duplicating the block B_i . Join the vertex v with u_{3i-2} and u_{3i} and join w with u_{3i-2} and u_{3i} .

Then the duplicated graph is obtained as follows,

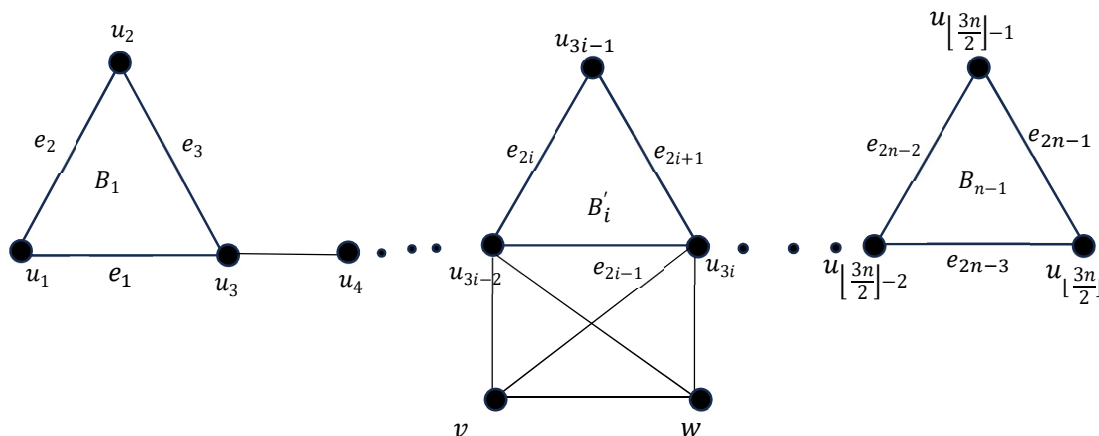


Figure 15: the duplicated graph $D_{AT_n}(B_i)$

Case (iii): Duplication of the block B_{n-1} in AT_n .

Here B_{n-2} is the only neighbouring block of B_{n-1} and $u_{\lfloor \frac{3n}{2} \rfloor - 2}$ is the common vertex for the block B_{n-1} and its neighboring block B_{n-2} .

Let us consider the edge vw with the end vertices v and w for duplicating the block B_{n-1} .

Join the vertices v and w with the vertex $u_{\lfloor \frac{3n}{2} \rfloor - 2}$.

Then the duplicated graph of AT_n is obtained as follows,

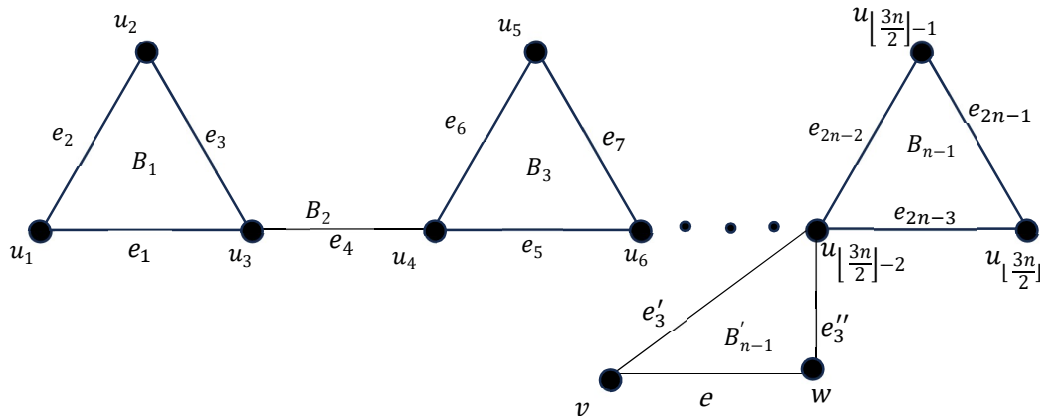


Figure 16: the duplicated graph $D_{AT_n}(B_{n-1})$

Conclusion:

This paper has investigated the duplication of a block by an edge in triangular snake graphs and alternate triangular snake graphs. Also, the suitable examples are given wherever necessary. There is a scope for extending the results to other families of graphs with applications in social network, biological network and so on.

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