

图 $m(G_1(2n, 1)^* G_2(2n, 1))$ 的优美性和奇强协调性*

The Graceful and Odd Strongly Harmonious of $m(G_1(2n, 1)^* G_2(2n, 1))$

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摘要: 定义图 $m(G_1(2n, 1)^* G_2(2n, 1))$ 的概念, 证明它是优美图和奇强协调图, 还证明图 $G_1(2n, m)$ 也是奇强协调的.

关键词: 图论 顶点标号 优美性 奇强协调性

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Abstract This article introduces the notion of $m(G_1(2n, 1)^* G_2(2n, 1))$ and shows that $m(G_1(2n, 1)^* G_2(2n, 1))$ is graceful and odd strongly harmonious. In addition, it is proved that $G_1(2n, m)$ is also odd strongly harmonious.

Key words graph, vertex labeling, graceful, odd strongly harmonious

1967年 Rosa^[1]提出图的优美标号的概念, 而后 Graham和 Sloane又提出图的协调标号. 经过几十年的探索研究, 图的优美标号及协调标号已经取得不少的成果^[2~4]. 王卫军, 严谦泰^[5]提出图的奇优美标号和奇强协调标号, 并讨论图 $D_{n,4}$ 的奇优美性和奇强协调性. 刘春峰等^[6]给出 m 重四角鲜人掌的优美性和序列性的证明. 本文在此基础上给出图 $m(G_1(2n, 1)^* G_2(2n, 1))$ 的概念, 证明图 $m(G_1(2n, 1)^* G_2(2n, 1))$ 的优美性和奇强协调性, 并且讨论了图 $G_1(2n, m)$ 的奇强协调性. 全文的术语除特别说明外, 均参考文献 [7].

1 基本概念

定义 1^[4] 一个有 q 条边的简单图 $G = (V, E)$, 如果存在一个单射 $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, q\}$,

使得对所有的边 $e = \{uv\} \in E(G)$, 由 $f^*(uv) = |f(u) - f(v)|$ 导出 $E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, q\}$ 是一个一一对应, 则称 G 是优美图, f 是 G 的优美标号或优美值.

定义 2^[5] 简单图 $G = (V, E)$ 称为奇强协调的, 如果存在一个单射 $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 2|E| - 1\}$, 使得对所有的边 $e = uv \in E(G)$, 由 $f^*(uv) = f(u) + f(v)$ 导出的映射 $f^*: E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 2|E| - 1\}$ 是一个一一对应, f 称为 G 的奇强协调标号.

定义 3^[6] 每个均为 $k_{2,m}$ 的连通图称为 m 重四角鲜人掌图, 记为 $G(m, n)$. 设图 $G = (A_i, B_i, E_i) \cong k_{2,m} (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$, $A_i = \{x_{1,i}, x_{2,i}\}$, $B_i = \{y_{1,i}, y_{2,i}, \dots, y_{m,i}\}$, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$. 由 G 构造 $G(m, n)$ 满足 $|V(G) \cap V(G_{i-1})| = 1, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$, 且当 $|i - j| \neq 1$ 时, $|V(G) \cap V(G_{j-1})| = 0$. 对于 $G(m, n)$, 有 $V(G) \cap V(G_{i-1}) = \{x_{2,i}\} = \{x_{1,i-1}\}, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$, 则称 $G(m, n)$ 为 A 型 m 重四角链图, 记为 $G_A(m, n)$. 若 $V(G) \cap V(G_{i-1}) = \{y_{m,i}\} = \{y_{1,i-1}\}, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n-1$, 则称 $G(m, n)$ 为 B

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型 m 重-四角链图, 记为 $G_2(m, n)$.

定义 4 由 $G_1(2n, 1)$ 中度数为 $2n$ 的某个顶点与 $G_2(2n, 1)$ 中最外层度数为 2 的某个顶点粘接而成的图记为 $G_1(2n, 1) * G_2(2n, 1)$. 由 m 个 $G_1(2n, 1)$ 和 m 个 $G_2(2n, 1)$ 交错粘接而形成的图记为 $m(G_1(2n, 1) * G_2(2n, 1))$.

图 $m(G_1(2n, 1) * G_2(2n, 1))$ 共有 $8mn$ 条边, 为叙述方便, 我们规定图 $m(G_1(2n, 1) * G_2(2n, 1))$ 的顶点记号如图 1 所示.

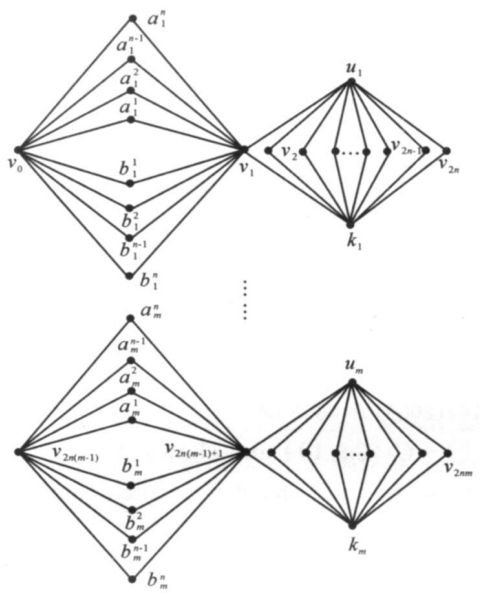


图 1 $m(G_1(2n, 1) * G_2(2n, 1))$ 的顶点
Fig. 1 Vertex of $m(G_1(2n, 1) * G_2(2n, 1))$

2 主要结果

定理 1 $m(G_1(2n, 1) * G_2(2n, 1))$ 是优美图.

证明 对图的顶点 (图 1) 进行标号.

$f(a_j^i) = f(k_j) + 1, f(b_j^i) = f(k_j) + 3, f(d_j^i) = f(a_j^i) + (i - 1) \times 4, f(b_j^i) = f(b_j^i) + (i - 1) \times 4$, 其中 $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n, n \geq 2, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m$.

$f(u_i) = 8 + (m - 1) \times 16 + [4 + 8(m - 1)](n - 2) + (i - 1)[- (4n + 1)], f(k_i) = f(u_i) + 1$, 其中 $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$.

$f(v_0) = 0, f(v_{i+(j-1) \times 2n}) = 1 + (i - 1) \times 2 + (j - 1) \times (4n - 1), i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$.

分两个步骤证明 f 是图 1 的一个优美标号.

(1) 因为 $f(v_{i+(j-1) \times 2n}) = 1 + (i - 1) \times 2 + (j - 1) \times (4n - 1)$, 所以当 i 取 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n\}$, j 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$ 时, $f(v_{i+(j-1) \times 2n})$ 取遍 $\{1, 3, 5, \dots, 4mn - m\}$. 而 $f(v_0) = 0, f(u_i) = 8mn + 1 - i(4n + 1)$, 所以当 i 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$ 时, $f(u_i)$ 取遍 $\{8mn$

$- 4n, 8mn - 8n - 1, \dots, 4mn + 1 - m\}$. 而 $f(k_i) = f(u_i) + 1$, 所以当 i 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$ 时, $f(k_i)$ 取遍 $\{8mn - 4n + 1, 8mn - 8n, \dots, 4mn + 2 - m\}$. 又因为 $f(a_j^i) = f(k_j) + 1, f(b_j^i) = f(k_j) + 3$, 所以当 j 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$ 时, $f(a_j^i)$ 取遍 $\{8mn - 4n + 2, 8mn - 8n + 1, \dots, 4mn + 3 - m\}$, $f(b_j^i)$ 取遍 $\{8mn - 4n + 4, 8mn - 8n + 3, \dots, 4mn + 5 - m\}$. 而 $f(d_j^i) = f(k_j) + 4i - 3, f(b_j^i) = f(k_j) + 4i - 1$, 所以当 i 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}, j$ 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$ 时, $f(d_j^i)$ 和 $f(b_j^i)$ 分别取遍 $\{8mn - 4n + 2, 8mn - 8n + 1, \dots, 4mn + 3 - m, \dots, 8mn - 2, 8mn - 4n - 3, \dots, 4mn - m + 4n - 1\}$ 和 $\{8mn - 4n + 4, 8mn - 8n + 3, \dots, 4mn + 5 - m, \dots, 8mn, 8mn - 4n - 1, \dots, 4mn + 4n - m + 1\}$. 由此可知 $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 8mn\}$ 是一个单射.

(2) 因为 u_m 与 $v_{2n(m-1)+1}, v_{2n(m-1)+2}, \dots, v_{2mn}$ 相邻, k_m 与 $v_{2n(m-1)+1}, v_{2n(m-1)+2}, \dots, v_{2mn}$ 相邻, 而 $f(u_m) = 4mn + 1 - m, f(k_m) = 4mn + 2 - m, f(v_{2n(m-1)+1}) = 4mn - m - 4n + 2, f(v_{2n(m-1)+2}) = 4mn - m - 4n + 4, \dots, f(v_{2mn}) = 4mn - m$, 所以 $f^*(u_m v_{2mn}) = |f(u_m) - f(v_{2mn})| = 1, f^*(k_m v_{2mn}) = |f(k_m) - f(v_{2mn})| = 2, f^*(u_m v_{2m-1}) = |f(u_m) - f(v_{2m-1})| = 3, f^*(k_m v_{2m-1}) = |f(k_m) - f(v_{2m-1})| = 4$. 以此类推到 u_m 与 $v_{2n(m-1)+1}, v_{2n(m-1)+2}$ 相邻, k_m 与 $v_{2n(m-1)+1}, v_{2n(m-1)+2}$ 相邻的情况. 所以 $f^*(u_m v_{2n(m-1)+1}) = 4n - 1, f^*(u_m v_{2n(m-1)+2}) = 4n - 3, f^*(k_m v_{2n(m-1)+1}) = 4n, f^*(k_m v_{2n(m-1)+2}) = 4n - 2$ 同理可知 v_0 与 $a_i^1, b_i^1; v_1$ 与 d_i^1, b_i^1 相邻的情况. 因为 $f(v_0) = 0, f(v_1) = 1, f(a_i^1) = 8mn - 4n + 4i - 2, f(b_i^1) = 8mn - 4n + 4i$, 所以 $f^*(v_0 a_i^1) = 8mn - 4n + 4i - 2, f^*(v_0 b_i^1) = 8mn - 4n + 4i, f^*(v_1 a_i^1) = 8mn - 4n + 4i - 3, f^*(v_1 b_i^1) = 8mn - 4n + 4i - 1$. 那么当 i 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$ 时, $f^*(v_0 a_i^1)$ 取遍 $\{8mn - 4n + 2, 8mn - 4n + 6, \dots, 8mn - 2\}, f^*(v_0 b_i^1)$ 取遍 $\{8mn - 4n + 4, \dots, 8mn\}, f^*(v_1 a_i^1)$ 取遍 $\{8mn - 4n + 1, \dots, 8mn - 3\}, f^*(v_1 b_i^1)$ 取遍 $\{8mn - 4n + 3, 8mn - 4n + 7, \dots, 8mn - 1\}$. 综上所述, 由 f^* 导出 $E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 8mn\}$ 的一个一一对应. 因此, 结论成立.

定理 2 图 $m(G_1(2n, 1) * G_2(2n, 1))$ 是奇强协调的.

证明 给出顶点标号: $f(u_j) = 8n + 5 + (j - 2) \times 8n, n \geq 2, j = 2, 3, 4, \dots, m, f(k_1) = 7, f(k_j)$

$= f(u_j) + 2, f(u_1) = 5, f(v_j) = 4j, j = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2mn, f(a_j^1) = 9 + (j - 2) \times 8n, n \geq 2, j = 2, 3, \dots, m, f(a_1^1) = 1, f(b_1^1) = f(a_1^1) + 2, f(b_1^1) = 3, f(d_j^1) = 9 + (j - 2) \times 8n + (i - 1) \times 8, f(b_j^1) = f(d_j^1) + 2$, 其中 $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n (n \geq 2), j = 2, 3, \dots, m. f(a_i^1) = f(k_m) + f(v_{2mn}) + 2, f(b_i^1) = f(a_i^1) + 2, f(d_i) = f(k_m) + f(v_{2mn}) + 2 + (i - 2) \times 8, f(b_i) = f(d_i) + 2$, 其中 $i = 2, 3, \dots, n (n \geq 2)$. 然后分两个步骤证明这些标号是奇强协调标号.

(1) 因为 $f(v_j) = 4j$, 所以当 j 取遍 $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2mn\}$ 时, $f(v_j)$ 取遍 $\{0, 4, 8, \dots, 8mn\}$. 又因为 $f(u_j) = 8n + 5 + (j - 2) \times 8n = 8n(j - 1) + 5$, 所以当 j 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$ 时, $f(u_j)$ 取遍 $\{5, 8n + 5, 16n + 5, \dots, 8mn - 8n + 5\}$. 再因为 $f(k_j) = f(u_j) + 2 = 8n(j - 1) + 7$, 所以当 j 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, m\}$ 时, $f(k_j)$ 取遍 $\{7, 8n + 7, 16n + 7, \dots, 8n(m - 1) + 7\}$. 因为 $f(a_j^1) = 9 + (j - 2) \times 8n, n \geq 2, j = 2, 3, \dots, m$, 所以当 j 取遍 $\{2, 3, \dots, m\}$ 时, $f(a_j^1)$ 取遍 $\{9, 8n + 9, \dots, 9 + (m - 2) \times 8n\}$. 因为 $f(b_j^1) = 11 + (j - 2) \times 8n, j = 2, 3, \dots, m, m \geq 2$, 所以当 j 取遍 $\{2, 3, \dots, m\}$ 时, $f(b_j^1)$ 取遍 $\{11, 8n + 11, \dots, 11 + (m - 2) \times 8n\}$. 因为 $f(d_j^1) = 9 + (j - 2) \times 8n + (i - 1) \times 8, f(b_j^1) = f(d_j^1) + 2$, 所以当 i 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}, j$ 取遍 $\{2, 3, \dots, m\}$ 时, $f(a_j^1)$ 取遍 $\{9, 17, \dots, 8n + 1, 8n + 9, 8n + 17, \dots, 8mn - 8n + 1\}$, $f(b_j^1)$ 取遍 $\{11, 19, \dots, 8n + 3, 8n + 11, 8n + 19, \dots, 8mn - 8n + 3\}$. 因为 $f(a_i^1) = f(k_m) + f(v_{2mn}) + 2, f(b_i^1) = f(k_m) + f(v_{2mn}) + 4$, 所以 $f(a_i^1) = 16mn - 8n + 9, f(b_i^1) = f(a_i^1) + 2, f(a_i^1) = 16mn - 8n + 9 + (i - 2) \times 8, f(b_i^1) = 16mn - 8n + 11 + (i - 2) \times 8$, 其中 $i = 2, 3, \dots, n (n \geq 2)$. 所以当 i 取遍 $\{2, 3, \dots, n\}$ 时, $f(a_i^1)$ 取遍 $\{16mn - 8n + 9, 16mn - 8n + 17, \dots, 16mn - 7\}$, $f(b_i^1)$ 取遍 $\{16mn - 8n + 11, 16mn - 8n + 19, \dots, 16mn - 5\}$. 显然 $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 16mn - 1\}$ 是一个单射.

(2) 因为 a_i^1 与 v_0, v_1 相邻, b_i^1 与 v_0, v_1 相邻, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n, f(a_1^1) = 1, f(b_1^1) = 3, f(v_0) = 0, f(v_1) = 4, f(d_1) = f(k_m) + f(v_{2mn}) + 2 + (i - 2) \times 8 = 16mn - 8n + 9 + (i - 2) \times 8, f(b_i^1) = f(k_m) + f(v_{2mn}) + 4 + (i - 2) \times 8 = 16mn - 8n + 11 + (i - 2) \times 8$, 所以 $f^*(v_0 a_1^1) = f(v_0) + f(a_1^1) = 1, f^*(v_0 b_1^1) = f(v_0) + f(b_1^1) = 3, f^*(v_1 a_1^1) = f(v_1) + f(a_1^1) = 5, f^*(v_1 b_1^1) = f(v_1) + f(b_1^1) = 7,$

$f^*(v_0 a_i^1) = 16mn - 8n + 9 + (i - 2) \times 8, f^*(v_0 b_i^1) = 16mn - 8n + 11 + (i - 2) \times 8, f^*(v_1 a_i^1) = 16mn - 8n + 13 + (i - 2) \times 8, f^*(v_1 b_i^1) = 16mn - 8n + 15 + (i - 2) \times 8$. 所以当 i 取遍 $\{2, 3, \dots, n\}$ 时, $f^*(v_0 a_i^1)$ 取遍 $\{16mn - 8n + 9, \dots, 16mn - 7\}$, $f^*(v_0 b_i^1)$ 取遍 $\{16mn - 8n + 11, 16mn - 8n + 19, \dots, 16mn - 5\}$, $f^*(v_1 a_i^1)$ 取遍 $\{16mn - 8n + 13, 16mn - 8n + 21, \dots, 16mn - 3\}$, $f^*(v_1 b_i^1)$ 取遍 $\{16mn - 8n + 15, 16mn - 8n + 23, \dots, 16mn - 1\}$. 又因为 u_1 与 v_i, k_1 与 v_i 相邻, $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$, 而 $f(u_1) = 5, f(k_1) = 7, f(v_i) = 4i, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$, 所以 $f^*(u_1 v_1) = f(u_1) + f(v_1) = 5 + 4i, f^*(k_1 v_1) = f(k_1) + f(v_1) = 7 + 4i$. 那么当 i 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n\}$ 时, $f^*(u_1 v_i)$ 取遍 $\{9, 13, 17, \dots, 5 + 8n\}$, $f^*(k_1 v_i)$ 取遍 $\{11, 15, 19, \dots, 7 + 8n\}$, 以此类推到 a_m^1, b_m^1 与 $v_{2n(m-1)}, v_{2n(m-1)+1}$ 以及 u_m, k_m 与 $v_{2n(m-1)+1}, v_{2mn}$ 相邻的情况. 因为 a_m^1 与 $v_{2n(m-1)}, v_{2n(m-1)+1}$ 相邻, b_m^1 与 $v_{2n(m-1)}, v_{2n(m-1)+1}$ 相邻. 而 $f(a_m^1) = 9 + (m - 2) \times 8n = 8mn - 16n + 9, f(v_{2n(m-1)}) = 8n(m - 1) = 8mn - 8n, f(b_m^1) = 8mn - 16n + 11, f(v_{2n(m-1)+1}) = 8n(m - 1) + 4 = 8mn - 8n + 4, f(b_m^1) = 8mn - 16n + 8i + 3, f(a_m^1) = 8mn - 16n + 8i + 1$, 所以 $f^*(a_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)}) = 16mn - 24n + 9, f^*(b_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)}) = 16mn - 24n + 11, f^*(a_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)+1}) = 16mn - 24n + 13, f^*(b_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)+1}) = 16mn - 24n + 15, f^*(a_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)}) = 16mn - 24n + 8i + 1, f^*(b_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)}) = 16mn - 24n + 8i + 3, f^*(a_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)+1}) = 16mn - 24n + 8i + 5, f^*(b_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)+1}) = 16mn - 24n + 8i + 7$. 当 i 取遍 $\{2, 3, \dots, n\}$ 时, $f^*(a_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)})$ 取遍 $\{16mn - 24n + 17, \dots, 16mn - 16n + 1\}$, $f^*(b_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)})$ 取遍 $\{16mn - 24n + 19, 16mn - 24n + 27, \dots, 16mn - 16n + 3\}$, $f^*(a_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)+1})$ 取遍 $\{16mn - 24n + 21, 16mn - 24n + 29, \dots, 16mn - 16n + 5\}$, $f^*(b_m^1 v_{2n(m-1)+1})$ 取遍 $\{16mn - 24n + 23, 16mn - 24n + 31, \dots, 16mn - 16n + 7\}$. 因为 u_m, k_m 与 $v_{2n(m-1)+i}, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n$ 相邻, 而 $f(u_m) = 8n(m - 1) + 5, f(k_m) = 8n(m - 1) + 7, f(v_{2n(m-1)+i}) = 8n(m - 1) + 4i$, 所以 $f^*(u_m v_{2n(m-1)+i}) = 16mn - 16n + 5 + 4i, f^*(k_m v_{2n(m-1)+i}) = 16mn - 16n + 7 + 4i$. 当 i 取遍 $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n\}$ 时, $f^*(u_m v_{2n(m-1)+i})$ 取遍 $\{16mn - 16n + 9, \dots, 16mn - 8n + 5\}$, $f^*(k_m v_{2n(m-1)+i})$ 取遍

$\{16mn - 16n + 11, 16mn - 16n + 15, \dots, 16mn - 8n + 7\}$. 综上所述, f^* 是一个从 $E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 16mn - 1\}$ 的一一对应, 所以 f 是图 $m(G_1(2n, 1))^* G_2(2n, 1)$ 的奇强协调标号, 故图 $m(G_1(2n, 1))^* G_2(2n, 1)$ 是一个奇强协调图.

定理 3 $G_1(2n, m)$ 是奇强协调的.

证明 根据 m 和 n 奇偶性, 分两种情形讨论. 这里只给出两种情形的顶点的标号, 证明方法与定理 2 类似.

情形 1 $m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ 时, 令 $m = 2k, n = 2z$.

图 $G_1(2n, m)$ 共有 $4i \times 2k$ 条边, 规定图 $G_1(2n, m)$ 的顶点记号如图 2 所示.

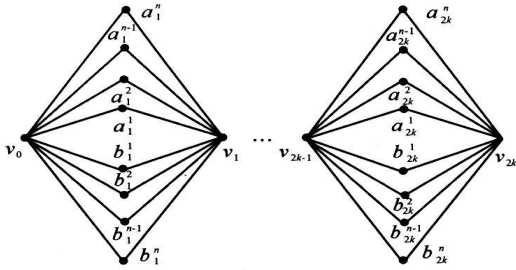


图 2 $G_1(2n, m)$ 的顶点

Fig. 2 Vertex of $G_1(2n, m)$

给出顶点标号: $f(v_i) = 4i, i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2k,$
 $f(a_i^1) = 4i - 1, f(b_i^1) = 4i - 3, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2k,$
 $f(a_{2k}^i) = 7 + 16ki - 24k, f(b_{2k}^i) = f(a_{2k}^i) - 2, i = 2, 4, \dots, 2z, f(a_{2k}^j) = 16kj - 8k - 1, f(b_{2k}^j) = f(a_{2k}^j) - 2, j = 1, 3, \dots, 2z - 1, f(a_{2k}^i) - f(a_{2k}^{i-1}) = 12, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2k - 1, i = 2, 4, \dots, 2z, f(a_{2k}^{i-1}) - f(a_{2k}^i) = 4, t = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2k - 1, j = 1, 3, 5, \dots, 2z - 1, f(b_{2k}^{t-1}) - f(b_{2k}^t) = 4, t = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2k - 1, j = 1, 3, 5, \dots, 2z - 1, f(b_{2k}^i) - f(b_{2k}^{i-1}) = 12, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2k - 1, i = 2, 4, \dots, 2z.$

同理可以验证 f^* 是一个从 $E(G) \rightarrow \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 32kz - 1\}$ 的一一对应, 所以 f 是奇强协调标号. 从而当 $m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ 时, 图 $G(2n, m)$ 是奇强协调图.

当 $m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ 时, 只要 j 取到 $2z + 1, i$ 取到 $2z$, 其余的取值和标号均不变, 同理可以证明 f 是奇强协调标号.

综上所述, 当 $m \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ 或 $n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ 时, 图 $G_1(2n, m)$ 是奇强协调图.

情形 2 $m \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$ 时, 令 $m = 2k + 1$. 当 $n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ 时, 令 $n = 2z$, 顶点标号为: $f(v_i) = 4i, i = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2k + 1, f(a_i^1) = 4i - 1, f(b_i^1) = 4i - 3, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2k + 1, f(a_{2k+1}^{2z}) = (32k + 16)i - 24k - 5, f(a_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) = (32k + 16)i - 24k - 13, f(a_{2k+1}^{2z}) - f(a_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) = 12, f(a_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) - f(a_{2k+1}^{2z-2}) = 4, f(b_{2k+1}^{2z}) = f(a_{2k+1}^{2z}) - 2, f(b_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) = f(a_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) - 2, f(b_{2k+1}^{2z}) - f(b_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) = 12, f(b_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) - f(b_{2k+1}^{2z-2}) = 4, 其中 $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, z, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2k.$$

当 $n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$, 令 $n = 2z + 1$, 顶点标号为: $f(a_{2k+1}^{2z}) - f(a_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) = 12, f(a_{2k+1}^{2z+1}) - f(a_{2k+1}^{2z}) = 4, f(b_{2k+1}^{2z}) - f(b_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) = 12, f(b_{2k+1}^{2z+1}) - f(b_{2k+1}^{2z}) = 4, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, z, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2k, f(a_{2k+1}^{2z}) = (32k + 16)i - 24k - 5, f(a_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) = (32k + 16)i - 24k - 13, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, z + 1, f(b_{2k+1}^{2z}) = f(a_{2k+1}^{2z}) - 2, f(b_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) = f(a_{2k+1}^{2z-1}) - 2, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, z, 其余的顶点保持标号不变.$

综上所述, $G_1(2n, m)$ 是奇强协调的.

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