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ON SUPPORT NEIGHBOURLY IRREGULAR INTERVAL-VALUED FUZZY GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graphs and support totally neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graphs are defined. Comparative study between support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph and totally support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph is done. A necessary and sufficient condition under which they are equivalent is provided.

Keywords: *support(2-degree) of a vertex in fuzzy graph, interval-valued fuzzy graph, support neighbourly irregular fuzzy graph, support neighbourly totally irregular fuzzy graph.*

AMSsubjectclassification: *05C12, 03E72, 05C72.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we consider only finite, simple, connected graphs. We denote the vertex set and the edge set of a graph G by V (G) and E(G) respectively. The degree of a vertex v is the number of edges incident at v, and it is denoted by d(v). A graph G is regular if all its vertices have the same degree. The notion of fuzzy sets was introduced by Zadeh as a way of representing uncertainity and vagueness [29]. The first definition of fuzzy graph was introduced by Haufmann in 1973. In 1975, A. Rosenfeld introduced the concept of fuzzy graphs [9]. The theory of graph is an extremely useful tool for solving combinatorial problems in different areas. Irregular fuzzy graphs play a central role in combinatorics and theoretical computer science.In 1975, Zadeh introduced the notion of interval-valued fuzzy sets as an extension of fuzzy set[30] in which the values of the membership degree are intervals of numbers instead of the numbers. In 2011, Akram and Dudek[1] defined interval-valued fuzzy graphs and give some operations on them.

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2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Nagoorgani and Radha introduced the concept of degree, total degree, regular fuzzy graphs in 2008 [6]. Nagoorgani and Latha introduced the concept of irregular fuzzy graphs, neighbourly irregular fuzzy graphs and highly irregular fuzzy graphs in 2012 [7]. N.R.Santhi Maheswari and C.Sekar introduced (2, k)-regular fuzzy graphs and totally (2, k)-regular fuzzy graphs, (r,2,k)-regular fuzzy graphs,(m, k)-regular fuzzy graphs and (r, m, k)-regular fuzzy graphs [10, 14, 15, 16]. N.R.Santhi Maheswari and C. Sekar introduced 2-neighbourly irregular fuzzy graphs and m-neighbourly irregular fuzzy graphs [21,13]. N.R.Santhi Maheswari and C.Sekar introduced an edge irregular fuzzy graphs, neighbourly edge irregular fuzzy graphs and strongly edge irregular fuzzy graph [17,11,18]. D.S.Cao, introduced 2-degree of vertex v is the the sum of the degrees of the vertices adjacent to v and it is denoted by t(v)[3]. A.Yu, M.Lu and F.Tian, introduced pseudo degree (average degree) of a vertex v is (t (v)) /d(v), where d(v), is the number of edges incident at the vertex v [2]. N.R.Santhi Maheswari and C.Sekar introduced 2-degree of a vertex in fuzzy graphs , pseudo degree of a vertex in fuzzy graph and pseudo regular fuzzy graphs[12]. N.R Santhi Maheswari and M.Sutha introduced concept of pseudo irregular fuzzy graphs and highly pseudo irregular fuzzy graphs[19]. N.R.Santhi Maheswari and M.Rajeswari introduced the concept of strongly pseudo irregular fuzzy graphs [20]. N.R.Santhi Maheswari and V.Jeyapratha introduced the concept of neighbourly pseudo irregular fuzzy graphs[22]. N.R.Santhi Maheswari and K.Amutha introduced support neighbourly edge irregular graphs and 1-neighbourly edge irregular graphs, Pseudo Edge Regular and Pseudo Neighbourly edge irregular graphs [23,24,25]. J.Krishnaveni and N.R.Santhi Maheswari introduced support and total support of a vertex in fuzzy graphs, support neighbourly irregular fuzzy graphs and support neighbourly totally irregular fuzzy graphs[4].N.R.Santhi Maheswari and K.Priyadharshini introduced support highly irregular fuzzy graphs[26]. These ideas motivate us to introduce support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graphs and support totally neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graphs and discussed some of its properties.

3. PRELIMINARIES

We present some known definitions and results for ready reference to go through the work presented in this paper. By graph, we mean a pair G*=(V,E), where V is the set and E is a relation on V. The elements of V are vertices of G* and the elements of E are edges of G*.

Definition 3.1: *2-degree (support) of v is defined as the sum of the degrees of the vertices adjacent to v and it is denoted by t(v)[3].*

Definition 3.2: *Average (pseudo) degree of v is defined as (t(v))/(d(v)), where t(v) is the 2-degree of v and d(v) is the degree of v and it is denoted by $d_a(v)$[2].*

Definition 3.3: *A graph is called pseudo-regular if every vertex of G has equal (pseudo) average-degree [2] .*

Definition 3.4: *A fuzzy graph $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ is a pair of functions (σ,μ), where $\sigma : V \to [0,1]$ is a fuzzy subset of a non-empty set V and $\mu: VXV \to [0,1]$ is a symmetric fuzzy relation on σ such that for all u,v in V, the relation $\sigma(uv) \le \sigma(u) \Lambda \sigma(v)$ is satisfied. A fuzzy graph G is called complete fuzzy graph if the relation$\sigma(uv) = \sigma(u) \Lambda \sigma(v)$ is satisfied [6].*

Definition 3.5: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. The degree of a vertex u in G is denoted by d(u) and is defined as $d(u) = \sum \mu(uv)$, for all $uv \in E$ [6].*

Definition 3.6: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. The total degree of a vertex u in G is denoted by td(u) and is defined as $td(u) = d(u) + \sigma(u)$, for all $u \in V$ [6].*

Definition 3.7: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. Then G is said to be an irregular fuzzy graph, if there is a vertex which is adjacent to the vertices with distinct degrees[7].*

Definition 3.8: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. Then G is said to be a totally irregular fuzzy graph if there is a vertex which is adjacent to the vertices with distinct total degrees[7].*

Definition 3.9: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. Then G is said to be a neighbourly irregular fuzzy graph if every two adjacent vertices of G have distinct degrees[7].*

Definition 3.10: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. Then G is said to be a neighbourly totally irregular fuzzy graph if every two adjacent vertices have distinct total degrees[7].*

Definition 3.11: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. Then G is said to be a highly irregular fuzzy graph if every vertex of G is adjacent to vertices with distinct degrees[7].*

Definition 3.12: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. Then G is said to be a highly totally irregular fuzzy graph if every vertex of G is adjacent to vertices with distinct total degrees[7].*

Definition 3.13: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. Then G is said to be a regular fuzzy graph if all the vertices of G have same degree[6].*

Definition 3.14: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. Then G is said to be a totally regular fuzzy graph if all the vertices of G have same total degree[6].*

Definition 3.15: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*:(V,E)$. The support (2-degree) of a vertex v in G is defined as the sum of degrees of the vertices adjacent to v and is denoted by s(v). That is, $s(v)=\Sigma dG(u)$, where $dG(u)$ is the degree of the vertex u which is adjacent with the vertex v[4].*

Definition 3.16: *Let $G:(\sigma,\mu)$ be a fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. The total support of a vertex v in G is denoted by $ts(v)$ and is defined as $ts(v)=s(v)+\sigma(v)$, for all $v\in V$[4].*

Definition 3.17: *A graph G is said to be a support neighbourly irregular fuzzy graph if every two adjacent vertices of G have distinct supports[4].*

Definition 3.18: *A graph G is said to be a support neighbourly totally irregular graph if every two adjacent vertices of G have distinct total supports[4].*

Definition 3.19: *A graph G is said to be a support highly irregular fuzzy graph if every vertex of G is adjacent to the vertices having distinct supports[4].*

Definition 3.20: *A graph G is said to be a support highly totally irregular graph if every vertex of G is adjacent to the vertices having distinct total supports[26].*

Definition 3.21: *An interval-valued fuzzy graph with an underlying set V is defined to be the pair (A,B), where $A=(\mu_A^-,\mu_A^+)$ is an interval-valued fuzzy set on V such that $\mu_A^-(x)\leq\mu_A^+(x)$, for all $x\in V$ and $B=(\mu_B^-,\mu_B^+)$ is an interval-valued fuzzy set on E such that $\mu_B^-(x,y)\leq min((\mu_A^-(x),\mu_A^-(y)))$ and $\mu_B^+(x,y)\leq min((\mu_A^+(x),\mu_A^+(y)))$, for all edge $xy\in E$. Hence A is called an interval-valued fuzzy vertex set on V and B is called an interval-valued fuzzy edge set on E.*

Definition 3.22: *Let $G:(A,B)$ be an interval-valued fuzzy graph. The negative degree of a vertex $u\in G$ is defined as $d_G^-(u)=\sum\mu_B^-(u,v)$, for $uv\in E$. The positive degree of a vertex $u\in G$ is defined as $d_G^+(u)=\Sigma\mu_B^+(u,v)$, for $uv\in E$ and $\mu_B^+(uv)=\mu_B^-(uv)=0$ if uv not in E. The degree of a vertex u is defined as $d_G(u)=(d_G^-(u),d_G^+(u))$.*

Definition 3.23: *Let $G:(A,B)$ be an interval-valued fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. The total degree of a vertex $u\in V$ is denoted by $td_G(u)$ and is defined as $td_G(u)=(td_G^-(u),td_G^+(u))$, where $td_G^-(u)=\sum(\mu_B^-(u,v)+(\mu_A^-(u))$ and $td_G^+(u)=\sum(\mu_B^+(u,v)+(\mu_A^+(u))$. .*

Definition 3.24: *Let $G:(A,B)$ be an interval-valued fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$, where $A=(\mu_A^-,\mu_A^+)$ and $B=(\mu_B^-,\mu_B^+)$ be two interval-valued fuzzy sets on a non-empty set V and $E\subseteq V\times V$ respectively. Then G is said to be regular interval-valued fuzzy graph if all the vertices of G has same degree (c_1,c_2).*

Definition 3.25: *Let $G:(A,B)$ be an interval-valued fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$, then G is said to be totally regular interval-valued fuzzy graph if all the vertices of G has same total degree (c_1,c_2).*

4. SUPPORT IRREGULAR INTERVAL-VALUED FUZZY GRAPH

Definition 4.1: *Let $G:(A,B)$ be an interval-valued fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. Then G is said to be a support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph if there exist at least a vertex which is adjacent to the vertices with distinct supports.*

Example 4.2: *Let* $G:(A,B)$ *be an interval-valued fuzzy graph on* $G*(V,E)$.

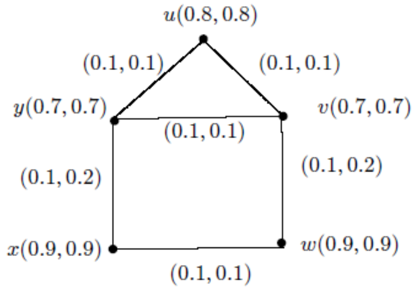

fig.1

Here, $s_G(u) = (0.6,0.8), s_G(v) = (0.7,0.9), s_G(w) = (0.5,0.7), s_G(x) = (0.5,0.7), s_G(y) = (0.7,0.9)$.

Therefore the graph is support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.

Definition 4.3: *Let* $G:(A,B)$ *be an interval-valued fuzzy graph on* $G^*(V,E)$. *Then* G *is said to be an totally support irregular if there exist at least a vertex which is adjacent to the vertices with distinct total supports.*

Example 4.4: *Let* $G:(A,B)$ *be an interval-valued fuzzy graph on* $G^*(V,E)$.

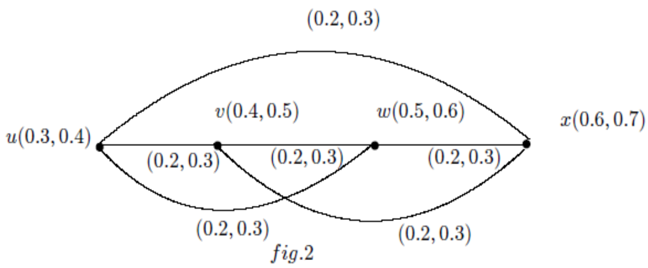

fig.2

Here, $ts_G(u) = (2.1,3.1), ts_G(v) = (2.2,3.2), ts_G(w) = (2.3,3.3), ts_G(x) = (2.4,3.4)$.

Therefore the graph G is totally support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.

Remark 4.5: *Every support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph need not be support totally irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.*

Example 4.6: *In fig.1,* $ts_G(u) = (1.4,1.6)$ *for all* $u \in V$. *Therefore the graph is* G *is support irregular but not totally support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.*

Remark 4.7: *Every support totally irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph need not be support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.*

Example 4.8: *In fig.2,* $s_G(u) = (1.8,2.7)$ *for all* $u \in V$. *Therefore the graph is* G *is support totally irregular but not support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.*

Theorem 4.9: *Let* $G:(A,B)$ *be an interval-valued fuzzy graph on* $G^*(V,E)$ *and* A *is a constant function. Then the following conditions are equivalent* $(i)G$ *is support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph* $(ii)G$ *is totally support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.*

Proof: Assume that $A(u) = (\mu_A^-(u), \mu_A^+(u)) = (c_1, c_2)$, for all $u \in V$,where c_1 and c_2 are constant. Suppose G is a support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph. Then, there exist a vertex which is adjacent to the vertices with distinct support. Let v_1 and v_2 be the adjacent vertices of v_3 with distinct supports (l_1, l_1) and (m_1, m_2) respectively. Then $(l_1, l_1) \neq (m_1, m_2)$. Suppose G is not a totally support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph. Then, every vertex of G which is adjacent to the vertices with same total support $\Rightarrow ts_G(v_1) = ts_G(v_2) \Rightarrow d_G(v_1) + A(v_1) = d_G(v_2) + A(v_2) \Rightarrow (l_1, l_2) + (c_1, c_2) = (m_1, m_2) + (c_1, c_2) \Rightarrow (l_1, l_2) = (m_1, m_2)$, which is a contradiction to $(l_1, l_2) \neq (m_1, m_2)$. Hence G is totally support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph. Thus $(ii) \Rightarrow (i)$ is proved. Hence (i) and (ii) are equivalent.

Now, suppose G is a support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph. Then, at least one vertex of G which is adjacent to the vertices with distinct total support. Let v_1 and v_2 be the adjacent vertices of v_3 with distinct total support.

Now
$t_G(v_1) \neq t_G(v_2) \Rightarrow d_G(v_1) + A(v_1) \neq d_G(v_2) + A(v_2) \Rightarrow d_G(v_1) + (c_1, c_2) \neq d_G(v_2) + (c_1, c_2) \Rightarrow d_G(v_1) \neq d_G(v_2)$. Hence G is support irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph. Thus $(ii) \Rightarrow (i)$ is proved. Hence (i) and (ii) are equivalent.

5. SUPPORT NEIGHBOURLY IRREGULAR INTERVAL-VALUED FUZZY GRAPHS

In this section, we define support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph and totally support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph and discussed about its properties.

Definition 5.1: *Let $G:(A,B)$ be an interval-valued fuzzy graph on $G^*:(V,E)$. Then G is said to be support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph if any two adjacent vertices of G have distinct supports.*

Definition 5.2: *Let $G:(A,B)$ be an interval-valued fuzzy graph on $G^*:(V,E)$. Then G is said to be support neighbourly totally irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph if any two adjacent vertices of G have distinct total supports.*

Remark 5.3: *A support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph need not be support neighbourly totally irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.*

Example 5.4: *Consider a fuzzy graph on graph on G* (V,E).*

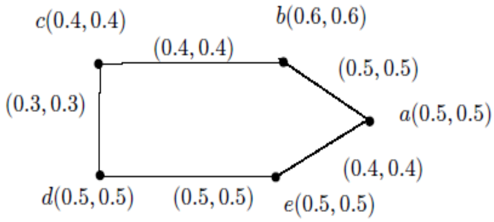

fig.3

Here, $s_G(a) = (1.7,1.7), s_G(b) = (1.6,1.6), s_G(c) = (1.7,1.7), s_G(d) = (1.6,1.6), s_G(e) = (1.8,1.8)$.

But, $ts_G(a) = (2.2,2.2), ts_G(b) = (2.2,2.2), ts_G(c) = (2.1,2.1), ts_G(d) = (2.1,2.1), ts_G(e) = (2.3,2.3)$. Hence G is support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph but not totally support neighbourly interval-valued fuzzy graph.

Remark 5.5: *A totally support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph need not be support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.*

Example 5.6: *Consider an interval-valued fuzzy graph $G:(A,B)$ on graph $G^*(V,E)$.*

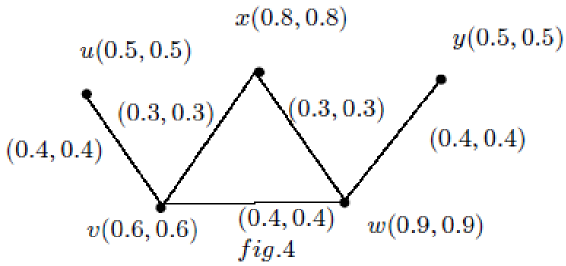

fig.4

Here, $s_G(u) = (1.1,1.1), s_G(v) = (2.1,2.1), s_G(w) = (2.1,2.1), s_G(x) = (2.2,2.2), s_G(y) = (1.1,1.1)$. And $ts_G(u) = (1.6,1.6), ts_G(v) = (2.7,2.7), ts_G(w) = (2.9,2.9), ts_G(x) = (3.1,3.1), ts_G(y) = (1.6,1.6)$. Hence G is totally support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph but not support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.

Theorem 5.7: *Let $G:(A,B)$ be an interval-valued fuzzy graph on $G^*(V,E)$. Then $A(u) = (\mu_A^-(u), \mu_A^+(u))$, for all $u \in V$ is a constant function then the following are equivalent.*

- G is a support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.
- G is a totally support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.

Proof: Assume that $A(u) = (\mu_A^-(u), \mu_A^+(u)) = (c_1, c_2)$, for all $u \in V$. Let $\sigma(u) = c$, for all $u \in V$, where c_1 and c_2 are constant. Suppose G is a support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph. Then, every pair of adjacent vertices in G have distinct support. Let v_1 and v_2 be any two adjacent vertices of G with distinct supports (l_1, l_2) and (m_1, m_2) respectively. Then $(l_1, l_2) \neq (m_1, m_2)$. Suppose G is not a totally support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph. Then, there exist at least one pair of adjacent vertices v_1 and v_2 in G with same total support $\Rightarrow ts_G(v_1) = ts_G(v_2) \Rightarrow d_G(v_1) + A(v_1) = d_G(v_2) + A(v_2) \Rightarrow (l_1, l_2) + (c_1, c_2) = (m_1, m_2) + (c_1, c_2) \Rightarrow (l_1, l_2) = (m_1, m_2)$, which is a contradiction to $(l_1, l_2) \neq (m_1, m_2)$. Hence G is totally support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph . Thus $(ii) \Rightarrow$ (i) is proved. Hence (i) and (ii) are equivalent.

Now, suppose G is a support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph. Then, every pair of adjacent vertices in G have distinct total support. Let v_1 and v_2 be any pair of adjacent vertices in G with distinct total support. Now $t_G(v_1) \neq t_G(v_2) \Rightarrow d_G(v_1) + A(v_1) \neq d_G(v_2) + A(v_2) \Rightarrow d_G(v_1) + (c_1, c_2) \neq d_G(v_2) + (c_1, c_2) \Rightarrow d_G(v_1) \neq d_G(v_2)$. Hence G is support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph. Thus $(ii) \Rightarrow (i)$ is proved. Hence (i) and (ii) are equivalent.

Remark 5.8: *Converse of above theorem need not be true.*

Example 5.9: *Consider an interval-valued fuzzy graph $G:(A,B)$ on graph $G^*(V,E)$.*

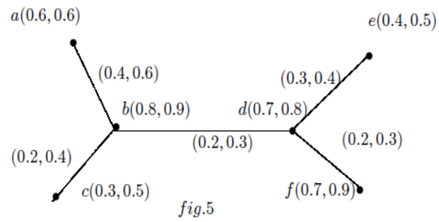

fig.5

Here, $s_G(a) = (0.8,1.3), s_G(b) = (1.3,2), s_G(c) = (0.8,1.3), s_G(d) = (1.3,2), s_G(e) = (0.7,1), s_G(f) = (0.7,1)$. And $ts_G(a) = (1.4,1.9), ts_G(b) = (2.1,2.9), ts_G(c) = (1.1,1.8), ts_G(d) = (2,2.8), ts_G(e) = (1.1,1.5), ts_G(f) = (1.4,1.9)$. Hence the graph G is both support neighbourly irregular and totally support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph but A is not constant.

Theorem 5.10: *Consider an interval-valued fuzzy graph $G:(A,B)$ on graph $G^*(V,E)$. If the support of all the vertices of G are distinct, then G is support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.*

Proof: Assume that the support of all the vertices of G are distinct. Then every pair of adjacent vertices of G have distinct supports and hence G is support neighbourly irregular intuitionistic fuzzy graph.

Theorem 5.11: *Consider an interval-valued fuzzy graph $G:(A,B)$, a cycle of length n and B is a constant function, then G is not a support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.*

Proof: Assume that B is a constant function, say $B(v,w) = (k_1, k_2)$, for all $v, w \in V$. Since G is a cycle of length n, we have $s_G(v) = (4k_1, 4k_2)$, for all $v \in V$. Thus $s_G(v)$ is constant for all $v \in V$. Hence G is not a support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.

Theorem 5.12: *Consider an interval-valued fuzzy graph $G:(A,B)$, a cycle of length n and B is a constant function, then G is a totally support neighbourly irregular interval-valued fuzzy graph.*

Proof: Assume that B is constant , say $B(v_i, v_j) = (k_1, k_2)$. Also, given $A(v_i) = (m_i, n_i)$ for all $v_i \in V$. Since G is a cycle of length n, we have $s(v_i) = (4k_1, 4k_2)$, for all $v_i \in V$. Also given $\mu_A^-(v_i) = m_i$ and $\mu_A^+(v_i) = n_i$, for all $v_i \in V$. Thus $m_1 \neq m_2 \neq \cdots \neq m_n$ and $n_1 \neq n_2 \neq \cdots \neq n_n$.

Now $ts_G(vi) = s_G(v_i) + (\mu_A^-(v_i), \mu^+{}_A(v_i)) = (4k_1, 4k_2) + (m_i, n_i)$, *for i= 1, 2, ...n*

Hence G is totally support neighbourly irregular interval − valued fuzzy graph.

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