

# Errata to: $L(4, 3, 2, 1)$ -Labeling for Simple Graphs

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## Errata to:

Chapter 50 in: J.K. Mandal et al. (eds.), *Information Systems Design and Intelligent Applications, Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing 339*, DOI [10.1007/978-81-322-2250-7\\_50](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-81-322-2250-7_50)

- Page: 512. The following sentence is required to be added at the end of paragraph 1 in Sect. 1.  
“Some results of simple graphs with  $L(4, 3, 2, 1)$  labeling can be found in [9]”.
- Page: 513. “**Theorem 1**” should be read as “**Theorem 1** [6]”.
- Page: 514. “**Theorem 2**” should be read as “**Theorem 2** [6]”.
- Page: 515. The **Lemma 1** along with its proof in Sect. 3.3 should be read as:

**Lemma 1** For a path  $P_n$  on  $n$  vertices with  $n \geq 7$ , the minimal  $L(4, 3, 2, 1)$ -labeling number  $\lambda(P_n)$  is at most 13.

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*Proof* A labeling pattern  $\{f(v_1), f(v_2), \dots, f(v_7)\} = \{5, 9, 13, 3, 7, 11, 1\}$  exists for  $n = 7$ . Hence the lemma follows.  $\square$

Page: 515. The Theorem 3 and its proof for Case-IV and Case-V in Sect. 3.3 should be read as:

**Theorem 3** For a path,  $P_n$  on  $n$  vertices, the minimal  $L(4, 3, 2, 1)$ -labeling number  $\lambda(P_n)$  is

$$\lambda(P_n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 5 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ 8 & \text{if } n = 3 \\ 9 & \text{if } n = 4 \\ 11 & \text{if } n = 5, 6, 7 \end{cases}$$

*Proof*

Case-IV:  $n = 4$ :

The labeling pattern  $\{6, 1, 9, 4\}$  shows that  $\lambda(P_n) \leq 9$  if  $n = 4$ . Let  $V(P_n) = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ .  $V(P_n)$  has two vertices of degree 2 and other two vertices of degree 1. If either  $f(v_2)$  or  $f(v_3)$  is 1 then either  $f(v_4)$  or  $f(v_1)$  will be at least 12, which is a contradiction. Similar contradiction will arrive if either  $f(v_1)$  or  $f(v_4)$  is set to 1.

Case-V:  $n = 5, 6, 7$ :

Since  $\exists$  a labeling  $\{8, 3, 11, 6, 1, 9, 4\}$ , we can assume that  $\lambda(P_n) \leq 11$  for  $n = 5, 6, 7$ . Let  $f(v_i) = 1$  and either  $v_{i+1}, v_{i+2}$  or  $v_{i-1}, v_{i-2}$  exist. Now  $\lambda(P_3) = 8$  implies that  $f(v_{i+1})$  is either 5, 6, 7 or 8. For  $L(3, 2, 1)$ -labeling [6], note that the possibilities for  $f(v_{i+1})$  is either 5, 6, 7 or 8. Therefore, the similar approach in [6] can be used to handle this case.  $\square$

- Page: 517. The **Claim 1** is not correct and hence the last line of the “**Abstract**” should be read as “This paper also presents an  $L(4, 3, 2, 1)$ -labeling algorithm for path.”

## Reference

9. Sweetly, R.: A study on radio labeling and related concepts in graphs. PhD thesis, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University (2011)