A STUDY ON PACKING COLORING OF FAN AND JUMP GRAPH FAMILIES

K.Rajalakshmi, M.Venkatachalam, M. Barani and Dafik

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Abstract This paper deals with the packing chromatic number of the middle, total, central and line graph of the fan graph and the jump graph of the following graphs: path, cycle, wheel, double wheel, helm, closed helm and sunlet graph.

1 Introduction

Graph theory is one of the most flourishing branches of mathematics with applications to a wide variety of subjects. An assignment of colors to the vertices of a graph so that no two adjacent vertices get the same color is called a coloring of the graph. Usually a given graph can be colored in many different ways. One such way is packing coloring.

The area of frequency assignment in wireless networks issues the concept of packing coloring which was introduced by Wayne Goddard et al.[4] in 2007 under the name broadcast coloring. It has several operations like resource placements and biological diversity. Bresar et al.[1] introduced the term packing chromatic number $\chi_\rho$.

A packing k-coloring of a graph $G[1,2]$ is a mapping $\pi$ from $V(G)$ to $\{1, 2, ..., k\}$ such that any two vertices of color i are at distance at least $i + 1$. The packing chromatic number $\chi_\rho$ of a graph $G$ is the smallest integer $k$ for which $G$ has packing $k$-coloring. In a particular network the signals that are using the identical broadcast frequency of two different stations will hinder unless they are situated adequacy far apart. The distance in which the signals will broadcast is directly associated to the power of those signals. Bresar et al. [1] stated that this concept might have numerous added applications-for example, in resource placement and biological diversity (diverse species in a particular area need diverse amounts of territory).

The packing coloring problem is NP-complete for general graphs which is justified by Goddard et al.[4] and it is NP-complete even for trees is confirmed by Fiala and Golovach [3].

The line graph [5] of $G$ denoted by $L(G)$ is the intersection graph of the edges of $G$, representing each edge by the set of its two end vertices. Otherwise $L(G)$ is a graph such that

(i) Each vertex of $L(G)$ represents an edge of $G$.

(ii) Two vertices of $L(G)$ are adjacent if their corresponding edges share a common end point in $G$.

The middle graph [7] of $G$, denoted by $M(G)$ is the graph whose vertex set is $V(G) \cup E(G)$ where two vertices are adjacent if

(i) They are adjacent edges of $G$ or

(ii) One is a vertex of $G$ and the other is an edge incident with it.

The total graph [7,11] of $G$, is the graph whose vertex set is $V(G) \cup E(G)$ and two vertices are adjacent whenever they are either adjacent or incident in $G$.

The central graph [11] of a graph $G$ denoted by $C(G)$ is formed by adding an extra vertex on each edge of $G$, and joining each pair of vertices of the original graph which were previously non-adjacent.

The jump graph [6] $J(G)$ of $G$ is the graph whose vertices are edges of $G$, and where two vertices of $J(G)$ are adjacent if and only if they are not adjacent in $G$. Equivalently, the Jump
graph $J(G)$ of $G$ is the complement of line graph of $G$.

A fan graph $F_{n,m}$ [12] is defined as the graph join $K_n + P_m$, where $K_n$ is the empty graph on $n$ vertices and $P_m$ is the path graph on $m$ vertices. In particular, when $n=1$ the graph $F_{1,m}$ is called the fan graph of order $m$.

Rajalakshmi and Venkatachalam [8,9,10] have discussed the concept of packing coloring of double wheel graph families. Further, this paper exhibits the packing coloring of Fan and Jump graph of certain graphs.

2 Packing coloring of middle, total, central and line graph of Fan graph

**Theorem 2.1.** If $m \geq 5$, then the packing chromatic number of the middle graph of fan graph is

$$
\chi_p[M(F_{1,m})] = \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+3}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+4}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+2}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 3 
\end{cases}
$$

**Proof.** Let us assume that $V(F_{1,m}) = \{v, v_l : 1 \leq l \leq m\}$ and $E(F_{1,m}) = \{w_l : 1 \leq l \leq m - 1\}$, where $w_l$ is the edge corresponding to $v_{l+1}$ and $v_l$ is the edge corresponding to $v_l v_{l+1}$. $V[M(F_{1,m})] = \{v, v_l, u_l : 1 \leq l \leq m\} \cup \{u_l : 1 \leq l \leq m - 1\}$

For $1 \leq l \leq m$

- Each edge $v_{lj}$ is subdivided by $u_l$ of $F_{1,m}$

- Each edge $v_l v_{l+1}$ is subdivided by $u_l$ of $F_{1,m}$

Let us prove the lower bound of $\chi_p[M(F_{1,m})]$ by contradiction method. In $\chi_p[M(F_{1,m})]$, we have to prove three cases. So, we assume $\chi_p[M(F_{1,m})] < \frac{5m+3}{3}$, $\frac{5m+4}{3}$ and $\frac{5m+2}{3}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 3$, $m \equiv 1 \mod 3$ and $m \equiv 2 \mod 3$ respectively. Now, we need to select the colors for each valid vertex in all cases of $\chi_p[M(F_{1,m})]$ as $\frac{5m}{3}$, $\frac{5m+1}{3}$ and $\frac{5m-1}{3}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 3$, $m \equiv 1 \mod 3$ and $m \equiv 2 \mod 3$ respectively. From middle graph of fan graph, we observed $d(u_l, u_{l+1}) = 1, d(v_l, u_{l+1}) = 2$ and $d(u_{2m-2}, u_{2m+1}) = 3$ are true in all the cases. Here the maximum distance is 3 and the diameter of $\chi_p[M(F_{1,m})]$ is also 3. This shows that we can repeat only the colors 1 and 2 in $\chi_p[M(F_{1,m})]$. Since, we assumed $\frac{5m}{3}$, $\frac{5m+1}{3}$ and $\frac{5m-1}{3}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 3$, $m \equiv 1 \mod 3$ and $m \equiv 2 \mod 3$ respectively. Therefore, we are left with remaining colors as $\frac{5m-3}{3}$, $\frac{5m-5}{3}$ and $\frac{5m-7}{3}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 3$, $m \equiv 1 \mod 3$ and $m \equiv 2 \mod 3$ respectively. According to the definition of packing coloring, if two vertices of color $i$ are at distance of at least $i + 1$ apart and $d(v_l, u_{l+1}) = 2$ then $c(v_l) \neq c(u_{l+1})$ and the following colors are required $\frac{5m-3}{3}$, $\frac{5m-5}{3}$ and $\frac{5m-7}{3}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 3$, $m \equiv 1 \mod 3$ and $m \equiv 2 \mod 3$ respectively for each $v_l$ and $u_{l+1}$. While this proves a contradictory value compared to the desired output, the statement $\chi_p[M(F_{1,m})] < \frac{5m+3}{3}$, $\frac{5m+4}{3}$ and $\frac{5m+2}{3}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 3$, $m \equiv 1 \mod 3$ and $m \equiv 2 \mod 3$ respectively are wrong. Hence, we conclude that the lower bound

$$
\chi_p[M(F_{1,m})] \geq \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+3}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+4}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+2}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 3 
\end{cases}
$$

Next, we need to calculate the upper bound

$$
\chi_p[M(F_{1,m})] \leq \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+3}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+4}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+2}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 3 
\end{cases}
$$

Consider the color function,

$c : V(M(F_{1,m})) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, ..., p\}$ is defined as follows,

where $p = \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+3}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+4}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+2}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 3 
\end{cases}$

$c(v_l) = c(u_l) = 1$ for $1 \leq l \leq m$

c$(u_{2m-2}) = 2$ for $1 \leq l \leq m$

c$(u_{2m+1}) = 2l + 1$ for $1 \leq l \leq m$

c$(u_{2m}) = 2l + 2$ for $1 \leq l \leq m$
If \( m \equiv 0 \mod 3 \)
\[
c(u_l) = \frac{m+3l+9}{3} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq m
\]
If \( m \equiv 1 \mod 3 \)
\[
c(u_l) = \frac{m+3l+11}{3} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq m
\]
If \( m \equiv 2 \mod 3 \)
\[
c(u_l) = \frac{m+3l+7}{3} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq m
\]

Therefore, the upper bound
\[
\chi_{\rho}[M(F_{1,m})] \leq \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+3}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+4}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+2}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 3
\end{cases}
\]

Hence, \( \chi_{\rho}[M(F_{1,m})] = \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+3}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+4}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 3 \\
\frac{5m+2}{3} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 3
\end{cases} \)

**Theorem 2.2.** If \( m \geq 6 \), then the packing chromatic number of the total graph of fan graph is
\[
\chi_{\rho}[T(F_{1,m})] = \begin{cases} 
\frac{13m+6}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 6 \\
\frac{13m+5}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 6 \\
\frac{13m+4}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 6 \\
\frac{13m+3}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \mod 6 \\
\frac{13m+2}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 4 \mod 6 \\
\frac{13m+1}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 5 \mod 6
\end{cases}
\]

**Proof.** Let us assume that \( V(F_{1,m}) = \{v, v_l : 1 \leq l \leq m\} \) and \( E(F_{1,m}) = \{v_l : 1 \leq l \leq m\} \cup \{x_l : 1 \leq l \leq m-1\} \), where \( v_l \) is the edge corresponding to \( v v_l \) and \( x_l \) is the edge corresponding to \( v_l v_{l+1}\). \( V(T(F_{1,m})) = \{v, v_l, u_l : 1 \leq l \leq m\} \cup \{u_l : 1 \leq l \leq m-1\} \).

For \( 1 \leq l \leq m \)
- Each edge \( vv_l \) is subdivided by \( u_l \) of \( F_{1,m} \)
- Each edge \( v_l v_{l+1} \) is subdivided by \( u_l' \) of \( F_{1,m} \)

Let us prove the lower bound of \( \chi_{\rho}[T(F_{1,m})] \) by the contradiction method. In \( \chi_{\rho}[T(F_{1,m})] \), we have to prove six cases. So, we assume \( \chi_{\rho}[T(F_{1,m})] < \frac{13m+6}{6}, \frac{13m+5}{6}, \frac{13m+4}{6}, \frac{13m+3}{6}, \frac{13m+2}{6}, \frac{13m+1}{6} \) for \( m \equiv 0 \mod 6, m \equiv 1 \mod 6, m \equiv 2 \mod 6, m \equiv 3 \mod 6, m \equiv 4 \mod 6, m \equiv 5 \mod 6 \) respectively. Now, we need to select the colors for each valid vertex in \( \chi_{\rho}[T(F_{1,m})] \) as \( \frac{13m}{6}, \frac{13m-1}{6}, \frac{13m-2}{6}, \frac{13m-3}{6}, \frac{13m-4}{6}, \frac{13m-5}{6} \) for \( m \equiv 0 \mod 6, m \equiv 1 \mod 6, m \equiv 2 \mod 6, m \equiv 3 \mod 6, m \equiv 4 \mod 6, m \equiv 5 \mod 6 \) respectively. By the definition of total graph of fan graph, we observed that \( c(v_{2l-1}) = 1 \) and \( d(u_l, u_l') = 1, d(v_{l+4}, u_{l+3}) = 2 \) and \( d(u_l', u_l') = 3 \) are true in all the cases. Here the maximum distance is 3 and the diameter of \( \chi_{\rho}[T(F_{1,m})] \) is also 3. This shows that we can repeat only the colors 1 and 2 in \( \chi_{\rho}[T(F_{1,m})] \). Since, we assumed \( \frac{13m}{6}, \frac{13m-1}{6}, \frac{13m-2}{6}, \frac{13m-3}{6}, \frac{13m-4}{6}, \frac{13m-5}{6} \) for \( m \equiv 0 \mod 6, m \equiv 1 \mod 6, m \equiv 2 \mod 6, m \equiv 3 \mod 6, m \equiv 4 \mod 6, m \equiv 5 \mod 6 \) respectively. Therefore, we are left with a remaining colors as \( \frac{13m-12}{6}, \frac{13m-13}{6}, \frac{13m-14}{6}, \frac{13m-15}{6}, \frac{13m-16}{6}, \frac{13m-17}{6} \) for \( m \equiv 0 \mod 6, m \equiv 1 \mod 6, m \equiv 2 \mod 6, m \equiv 3 \mod 6, m \equiv 4 \mod 6, m \equiv 5 \mod 6 \) respectively. According to the definition of packing coloring, if two vertices of color \( i \) are at distance of at least \( i + 1 \) apart and \( d(v_{l+4}, u_{l+3}) = 2 \) then \( c(v_{l+4}) \neq c(u_{l+3}) \) and the following colors are required \( \frac{13m}{6}, \frac{13m-1}{6}, \frac{13m-2}{6}, \frac{13m-3}{6}, \frac{13m-4}{6}, \frac{13m-5}{6} \) for \( m \equiv 0 \mod 6, m \equiv 1 \mod 6, m \equiv 2 \mod 6, m \equiv 3 \mod 6, m \equiv 4 \mod 6, m \equiv 5 \mod 6 \) respectively for each \( v_{l+4} \) and \( u_{l+3} \). While this proves a contradictory value compared to the desired output, the statement \( \chi_{\rho}[T(F_{1,m})] < \frac{13m+6}{6}, \frac{13m+5}{6}, \frac{13m+4}{6}, \frac{13m+3}{6}, \frac{13m+2}{6}, \frac{13m+1}{6} \) for \( m \equiv 0 \mod 6, m \equiv 1 \mod 6, m \equiv 2 \mod 6, m \equiv 3 \mod 6, m \equiv 4 \mod 6, m \equiv 5 \mod 6 \) respectively are wrong.
Hence, we conclude that the lower bound \( \chi_p[T(F_1, m)] \geq \)
\[
\begin{cases}
\frac{13m+6}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+5}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+4}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+3}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+2}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 4 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+1}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 5 \text{ mod } 6
\end{cases}
\]

Next, we need to calculate the upper bound \( \chi_p[T(F_1, m)] \leq \)
\[
\begin{cases}
\frac{13m+6}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+5}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+4}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+3}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+2}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 4 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+1}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 5 \text{ mod } 6.
\end{cases}
\]

Consider the color function, \( c : V(T(F_1, m)) \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, ..., p\} \) is defined as follows,
\[
c(v) = \begin{cases}
\frac{13m+6}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+5}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+4}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+3}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+2}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 4 \text{ mod } 6 \\
\frac{13m+1}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 5 \text{ mod } 6
\end{cases}
\]

where \( p = \frac{13m+6}{6} \) for \( 1 \leq l \leq m \)
\[
c(v_l) = 1 \\
c(v_n) = 2 \\
c(u_{3l-1}) = 2l + 2 \\
c(u_{3l}) = 2l + 3
\]

For even vertices of \( v_l \)

i) If \( m \equiv 0 \text{ mod } 6 \) and \( m \equiv 3 \text{ mod } 6 \)
\[
c(v_l) = \frac{4m+6l+12}{6}
\]

ii) If \( m \equiv 1 \text{ mod } 6 \) and \( m \equiv 4 \text{ mod } 6 \)
\[
c(v_l) = \frac{4m+6l+14}{6}
\]

iii) If \( m \equiv 2 \text{ mod } 6 \) and \( m \equiv 5 \text{ mod } 6 \)
\[
c(v_l) = \frac{4m+6l+10}{6}
\]

For the vertices of \( u_l \)

i) If \( m \equiv 0 \text{ mod } 6 \) and \( m \equiv 1 \text{ mod } 6 \)
\[
c(u_l) = \frac{3m+6l+\lceil \frac{l}{3} \rceil+3}{3}
\]

ii) If \( m \equiv 2 \text{ mod } 6 \) and \( m \equiv 3 \text{ mod } 6 \)
\[
c(u_l) = \frac{3m+6l+\lceil \frac{l}{3} \rceil+2}{3}
\]

iii) If \( m \equiv 4 \text{ mod } 6 \) and \( m \equiv 5 \text{ mod } 6 \)
\[
c(u_l) = \frac{3m+6l+\lceil \frac{l}{3} \rceil+1}{3}
\]
Therefore, the upper bound of 
\[ \chi_{\rho}[T(F_{1,m})] \leq \begin{cases} 
\frac{13m+6}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 6 \\
\frac{13m+5}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 6 \\
\frac{13m+4}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 6 \\
\frac{13m+3}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \mod 6 \\
\frac{13m+2}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 4 \mod 6 \\
\frac{13m+1}{6} & \text{if } m \equiv 5 \mod 6 
\end{cases} \]

Hence, \( \chi_{\rho}[T(F_{1,m})] \leq \frac{13m+6}{6} \) \( \Box \)

**Theorem 2.3.** If \( m \geq 3 \), then the packing chromatic number of the central graph of fan graph is \( \chi_{\rho}(C(F_{1,m})) = m + 2 \).

**Proof.** Let us assume that \( V(F_{1,m}) = \{ v, v_l : 1 \leq l \leq m \} \) and \( E(F_{1,m}) = \{ w_l : 1 \leq l \leq m \} \cup \{ x_i : 1 \leq i \leq l \leq m - 1 \} \), where \( w_l \) is the edge corresponding to \( vv_l \) and \( x_i \) is the edge corresponding to \( v_l v_{l+1}, V[C(F_{1,m})] = \{ v, v_l, u_i : 1 \leq l \leq m \} \cup \{ u_i : 1 \leq l \leq m - 1 \} \) for \( 1 \leq l \leq m \)

- Each edge \( vv_l \) is subdivided by \( u_l \) of \( F_{1,m} \)
- Each edge \( v_l v_{l+1} \) is subdivided by \( u_i \) of \( F_{1,m} \)

Let us prove the lower bound by the contradiction method. In \( \chi_{\rho}(C(F_{1,m})) \), we assume \( \chi_{\rho}(C(F_{1,m})) < m + 2 \) and we need to select \( m + 1 \) colors for each valid vertex in \( C(F_{1,m}) \). By the definition of central graph of fan graph, we have two rules \( c(u_l) = c(u_i) = c_1, d(v_l, u_i) = d(v_{l+1}, u_i) = d(v_l, v_{l+1}) = d(w_l, u_i) = d(u_i, u_{l+2}) = 1 \) (and \( v_l, u_{l+2} \)). Here the maximum distance is 2 and the diameter of \( \chi_{\rho}(C(F_{1,m})) \) is also 2. This shows that we can repeat only the colors 1 in \( \chi_{\rho}(C(F_{1,m})) \). After the selection of \( m + 1 \) colors we are left with a remaining of \( m \) colors. According to the definition of packing coloring, if two vertices of color \( i \) are at distance of at least \( i + 1 \) apart and \( d(v_l, u_{l+2}) = 2 \) then \( c(v_i) \neq c(u_{l+2}) \) and \( m \) colors are required for each \( v_i \) and \( u_{l+1} \). While this proves a contradictory value compared to the desired output, the statement \( \chi_{\rho}(C(F_{1,m})) < m + 2 \) is wrong.

Hence, we conclude that the lower bound of \( \chi_{\rho}(C(F_{1,m})) \geq m + 2 \). Next, we need to calculate the upper bound \( \chi_{\rho}(C(F_{1,m})) \leq m + 2 \).

On considering the color function \( c : V[C(F_{1,m})] \rightarrow \{ 1, 2, ..., m + 2 \} \) is defined by,

\[
\begin{align*}
    c(u_l) &= 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq m \\
    c(u_i) &= 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq m - 1 \\
    c(v_i) &= 2 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq m \\
    c(u_l) &= l + 2 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq m
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore, the upper bound \( \chi_{\rho}(C(F_{1,m})) \leq m + 2 \). Hence, \( \chi_{\rho}(C(F_{1,m})) = m + 2 \). \( \Box \)

**Theorem 2.4.** If \( m \geq 4 \), then the packing chromatic number of the line graph of fan graph is

\[ \chi_{\rho}[L(F_{1,m})] = \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+4}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+3}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+2}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+1}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \mod 4 
\end{cases} \]

**Proof.** Let us assume that \( V(F_{1,m}) = \{ v, v_l : 1 \leq l \leq m \}, E(F_{1,m}) = \{ w_l : 1 \leq l \leq m \} \cup \{ x_i : 1 \leq i \leq l \leq m - 1 \} \), where \( w_l \) is the edge corresponding to \( vv_l \) and \( x_i \) is the edge corresponding to \( v_l v_{l+1} \). \( V[L(F_{1,m})] = E(F_{1,m}) = \{ v, v_l, u_i : 1 \leq l \leq m \} \cup \{ u_i : 1 \leq l \leq m - 1 \} \) for \( 1 \leq l \leq m \)

For \( 1 \leq l \leq m \)
• Each edge $vv_l$ is subdivided by $u_l$ of $F_{1,m}$
• Each edge $v_lu_{l+1}$ is subdivided by $u_{l}'$ of $F_{1,m}$

Let us prove the lower bound by the contradiction method. In $\chi_p[L(F_{1,m})]$, we need to prove four cases. So, we assume $\chi_p[L(F_{1,m})] < \frac{5m+1}{4}, \frac{5m+3}{4}, \frac{5m+2}{4}, \frac{5m+1}{4}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 4, m \equiv 1 \mod 4, m \equiv 2 \mod 4, m \equiv 3 \mod 4$ respectively. Therefore, we are left with a remaining colors $\frac{5m+3}{4}, \frac{5m-3}{4}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 4, m \equiv 1 \mod 4, m \equiv 2 \mod 4, m \equiv 3 \mod 4$ respectively. And select the colors for each valid vertex in $L(F_{1,m})$ as follows $\frac{5m}{4}, \frac{5m-1}{4}, \frac{5m-2}{4}, \frac{5m-3}{4}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 4, m \equiv 1 \mod 4, m \equiv 2 \mod 4, m \equiv 3 \mod 4$ respectively. By the definition line graph of fan graph, we have observed that $\chi(L(F_{1,m})) = 1$ and $d(u_l, u_{l+1}) = 2$ and $d(u_{4l-3}, u_{4l+1}) = 3$. Here the maximum distance is 3 and the diameter of $\chi_p[L(F_{1,m})]$ is also 3. This shows that we can repeat only the colors 1 and 2 in $\chi_p[L(F_{1,m})]$. Since, we assumed $\frac{5m}{4}, \frac{5m-1}{4}, \frac{5m-2}{4}, \frac{5m-3}{4}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 4, m \equiv 1 \mod 4, m \equiv 2 \mod 4, m \equiv 3 \mod 4$ respectively. According to the definition of packing coloring, if two vertices of color i are at distance of at least $i+1$ apart and $d(u_l, u_{l+1}) = 2$ then $c(u_l) \neq c(u_{l+1})$ and the following colors are required $\frac{5m-8}{4}, \frac{5m-9}{4}, \frac{5m-10}{4}, \frac{5m-11}{4}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 4, m \equiv 1 \mod 4, m \equiv 2 \mod 4, m \equiv 3 \mod 4$ respectively for each $u_l$ and $u_{l+1}$. While this proves a contradictory value compared to the desired output, the statement $\chi_p[L(F_{1,m})] < \frac{5m+3}{4}, \frac{5m+2}{4}, \frac{5m+1}{4}$ for $m \equiv 0 \mod 4, m \equiv 1 \mod 4, m \equiv 2 \mod 4, m \equiv 3 \mod 4$ respectively are wrong.

Hence, we conclude that the lower bound

$$\chi_p[L(F_{1,m})] \geq \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+4}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+3}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+2}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+1}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \mod 4 
\end{cases}$$

Next, we need to calculate the upper bound

$$\chi_p[L(F_{1,m})] \leq \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+4}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+3}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+2}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+1}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \mod 4 
\end{cases}$$

Consider the color function,

$$V(L(F_{1,m})) \to \{1, 2, 3, ..., p\}$$

is defined as follows,

$$p = \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+4}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+3}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+2}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+1}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \mod 4 
\end{cases}$$

where $p = \begin{cases} 
c(u_{2l}) = 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq \frac{m}{4} - 1 \\
c(u_{4l-3}) = 2 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq \frac{m}{4} - 1 \\
c(u_{4l-1}) = l + 2 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq \frac{m}{4} - 1 \\
c(u_l) = 1 & \text{for } l = 1 
\end{cases}$

If $m \equiv 0 \mod 4$

$$c(u_{l+1}) = \frac{m+4l+8}{4} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq m$$

If $m \equiv 1 \mod 4$

$$c(u_{l+1}) = \frac{m+4l+7}{4} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq m$$

If $m \equiv 2 \mod 4$

$$c(u_{l+1}) = \frac{m+4l+6}{4} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq m$$

If $m \equiv 3 \mod 4$

$$c(u_{l+1}) = \frac{m+4l+5}{4} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq m$$
Therefore, the upper bound of

\[
\chi_p[L(F_{1,m})] \leq \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+4}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+3}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+2}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+1}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \mod 4 
\end{cases}
\]

Hence, \(\chi_p[L(F_{1,m})] = \begin{cases} 
\frac{5m+4}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 0 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+3}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 1 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+2}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 2 \mod 4 \\
\frac{5m+1}{4} & \text{if } m \equiv 3 \mod 4 
\end{cases}\)

\section{Packing coloring of jump graph of certain graphs}

\textbf{Theorem 3.1.} If \(n \geq 5\), then the packing chromatic number of the jump graph of path graph is \(\chi_p[J(P_n)] = n - 2\).

\textbf{Proof.} Let us assume \(V(P_n) = \{v_l : 1 \leq l \leq n\}\) and \(V[J(P_n)] = \{e_l : 1 \leq l \leq n - 1\}\). For \(1 \leq l \leq n\)

- \(e_l\) is the vertex corresponding to the edge \(v_lv_{l+1}\) of \(P_n\)

Let us prove the lower bound of \(\chi_p[J(P_n)]\) by the contradiction method. For that, we assume that \(\chi_p[J(P_n)] < n - 2\). Now, select the colors for each valid vertex in \(\chi_p[J(P_n)]\) as \(n - 3\). From jump graph of path graph, we observed \(c(e_1) = c(e_2) = e_1\) and \(d(e_1, e_3) = 1, d(e_l, e_{l+1}) = 2\) are true. Here, the maximum distance is 2 then the diameter of \(J(P_n)\) is also 2. This shows that we can repeat only the color 1 as much as possible in \(J(P_n)\). Since, we assumed \(n - 3\) colors for \(J(P_n)\), now, we are left with a remaining colors as \(n - 4\). According to the definition of packing coloring, if two vertices of color \(i\) are at distance of at least \(i + 1\) apart and \(d(e_l, e_{l+1}) = 2\) then \(c(e_l) \neq c(e_{l+1})\) and \(n - 4\) colors are required for each \(e_l\) and \(e_{l+1}\). While this proves a contradictory value compared to the desired output, the statement \(\chi_p[J(P_n)] < n - 2\) is wrong. Hence, we conclude that the lower bound \(\chi_p[J(P_n)] \geq n - 2\).

Next, we need to calculate the upper bound \(\chi_p[J(P_n)] \leq n - 2\). On considering the color function \(c : V[J(P_n)] \rightarrow \{c_1, c_2, ..., c_{n-2}\}\) is defined by,

\[c(e_1) = c(e_2) = 1\]
\[c(e_l) = l - 1\] for \(3 \leq l \leq n - 1\)

Therefore, the upper bound \(\chi_p[J(P_n)] \leq n - 2\). Hence, \(\chi_p[J(P_n)] = n - 2\).

\textbf{Theorem 3.2.} If \(n \geq 5\), then the packing chromatic number of the jump graph of cycle graph is \(\chi_p[J(C_n)] = n - 1\).

\textbf{Proof.} Let us assume \(V(C_n) = \{v_l : 1 \leq l \leq n\}\) and \(V[J(C_n)] = \{e_l : 1 \leq l \leq n\}\). For \(1 \leq l \leq n\)

- \(e_n\) is the vertex corresponding to the edge \(v_nv_l\) of \(C_n\)

For \(1 \leq l \leq n - 1\)

- \(e_l\) is the vertex corresponding to the edge \(v_lv_{l+1}\) of \(C_n\)

Let us prove the lower bound of \(\chi_p[J(C_n)]\) by the contradiction method. For that, we assume that \(\chi_p[J(C_n)] < n - 1\). Now, select the colors for each valid vertex in \(\chi_p[J(C_n)]\) as \(n - 2\). From jump graph of cycle graph, we observed \(c(e_1) = c(e_2) = c_1\), \(d(e_1, e_3) = 1\) and \(d(e_l, e_{l+1}) = 2\) are true. Here, the maximum distance is 2 then the diameter of \(J(C_n)\) is also 2. This shows that we can repeat only the color 1 as much as possible in \(J(C_n)\). Since, we assumed \(n - 2\) colors for \(J(C_n)\), now, we are left with a remaining colors as \(n - 3\). According to the definition of packing coloring, if two vertices of color \(i\) are at distance of at least \(i + 1\) apart and \(d(e_l, e_{l+1}) = 2\) then \(c(e_l) \neq c(e_{l+1})\) and \(n - 3\) colors are required for each \(e_l\) and \(e_{l+1}\). While this proves a contradictory value compared to the desired output, the statement \(\chi_p[J(C_n)] < n - 1\) is wrong. Hence, we conclude that the lower bound \(\chi_p[J(P_n)] \geq n - 1\). Next, we need to calculate the
upper bound $\chi_{\rho}[J(C_n)] \leq n - 1$.
On considering the color function $c : V[J(C_n)] \rightarrow \{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_{n-1}\}$ is defined by,
\[
\begin{align*}
  c(e_1) &= c(e_2) = 1 \\
  c(e_l) &= l - 1 & \text{for } 3 \leq l \leq n
\end{align*}
\]
Therefore, the upper bound $\chi_{\rho}[J(C_n)] \leq n - 1$.

Hence, $\chi_{\rho}[J(C_n)] = n - 1$.

**Theorem 3.3.** If $n \geq 4$, then the packing chromatic number of the jump graph of wheel graph is $\chi_{\rho}[J(W_n)] = n + 1$.

**Proof.** Let us assume $V(W_n) = \{v, a_1 : 1 \leq l \leq n\}$ and $V[J(W_n)] = \{d_1, e_1 : 1 \leq l \leq n\}$. For $1 \leq l \leq n$

- $d_n$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_na_1$ of $W_n$
- $e_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $va_1$ of $W_n$

For $1 \leq l \leq n - 1$
- $d_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_la_{l+1}$ of $W_n$

Let us prove the lower bound of $\chi_{\rho}[J(W_n)]$ by the contradiction method. For that, we assume that $\chi_{\rho}[J(W_n)] < n + 1$. Now, select the colors for each valid vertex in $\chi_{\rho}[J(W_n)]$ as $n$. From jump graph of wheel graph, we observed $c(e_l) = e_l$, $d(d_1, e_3) = 1$ and $d(e_1, d_{l+1}) = 2$ are true. Here, the maximum distance is 2 then the diameter of $J(W_n)$ is also 2. This shows that we can repeat only the color 1 as much as possible in $J(W_n)$. Since, we assumed $n$ colors for $J(W_n)$, now, we are left with a remaining colors as $n - 1$. According to the definition of packing coloring, if two vertices of color $i$ are at distance of atleast $i + 1$ apart and $d(e_i, d_{l+1}) = 2$ then $c(e_l) \neq c(d_{l+1})$ and $n - 1$ colors are required for each $e_l$ and $d_{l+1}$. While this proves a contradictory value compared to the desired output, the statement $\chi_{\rho}[J(W_n)] < n + 1$ is.

Hence, we conclude that the lower bound $\chi_{\rho}[J(W_n)] \geq n + 1$.

Next, we need to calculate the upper bound $\chi_{\rho}[J(W_n)] \leq n + 1$.

On considering the color function $c : V[J(W_n)] \rightarrow \{c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_{n+1}\}$ is defined by,
\[
\begin{align*}
  c(e_l) &= 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n \\
  c(d_l) &= l + 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n
\end{align*}
\]
Therefore, the upper bound $\chi_{\rho}[J(W_n)] \leq n + 1$.

Hence, $\chi_{\rho}[J(W_n)] = n + 1$.

**Theorem 3.4.** If $n \geq 3$, then the packing chromatic number of the jump graph of double wheel graph is $\chi_{\rho}[J(DW_n)] = 2n + 1$.

**Proof.** Let us assume that $V(DW_n) = \{v, a_l, b_l : 1 \leq l \leq n\}$ and $V[J(DW_n)] = \{d_l, e_l, f_l, g_l : 1 \leq l \leq n\}$.

For $1 \leq l \leq n$

- $e_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $va_l$ of $DW_n$
- $f_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $vb_l$ of $DW_n$
- $d_n$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_na_1$ of $DW_n$
- $g_n$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $g_ng_l$ of $DW_n$

For $1 \leq l \leq n - 1$

- $d_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_la_{l+1}$ of $DW_n$
- $g_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $b.lb_{l+1}$ of $DW_n$
Let us prove the lower bound of $\chi_p[J(DW_n)]$ by the contradiction method. For that, we assume that $\chi_p[J(DW_n)] < 2n + 1$. Now, select the colors for each valid vertex in $\chi_p[J(DW_n)]$ as $2n$. From jump graph of double wheel graph, we observed $c(e_l) = c(f_l) = c_1$, $d(d_1, c_1) = 1$ and $d(f_l, g_l) = 2$ are true. Here, the maximum distance is 2 then the diameter of $J(DW_n)$ is also 2. This shows that we can repeat only the color 1 as much as possible in $J(DW_n)$. Since, we assumed $2n$ colors for $J(DW_n)$, now, we are left with a remaining colors as $2n - 1$. According to the definition of packing coloring, if two vertices of color $i$ are at distance of atleast $i + 1$ apart and $d(f_l, g_l) = 2$ then $c(f_l) \neq c(g_l)$ and $2n - 1$ colors are required for each $f_l$ and $g_l$. While this proves a contradictory value compared to the desired output, the statement $\chi_p[J(DW_n)] < 2n + 1$ is wrong. Hence, we conclude that the lower bound $\chi_p[J(DW_n)] \geq 2n + 1$.

Next, we need to calculate the upper bound $\chi_p[J(DW_n)] \leq 2n + 1$.

On considering the color function $c : V[J(DW_n)] \rightarrow \{c_1, c_2, ..., c_{2n+1}\}$ is defined by,

\[
\begin{align*}
  c(e_l) &= c(f_l) = 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n \\
  c(d_l) &= l + 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n \\
  c(g_l) &= n + 1 + l & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n \\
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore, the upper bound $\chi_p[J(DW_n)] \leq 2n + 1$.

Hence, $\chi_p[J(DW_n)] = 2n + 1$.

**Theorem 3.5.** If $n \geq 4$, then the packing chromatic number of the jump graph of helm graph is $\chi_p[J(H_n)] = 2n + 1$.

**Proof.** Let us assume that $V(H_n) = \{v, a_l, f_l : 1 \leq l \leq n\}$ and $V[J(H_n)] = \{d_l, e_l, g_l : 1 \leq l \leq n\}$.

- $e_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $va_l$ of $H_n$.
- $g_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_lf_l$ of $H_n$.
- $d_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_la_{l+1}$ of $H_n$.

For $1 \leq l \leq n - 1$,

- $d_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_la_{l+1}$ of $H_n$.

Let us prove the lower bound of $\chi_p[J(H_n)]$ by the contradiction method. For that, we assume that $\chi_p[J(H_n)] < 2n + 1$. Now, select the colors for each valid vertex in $\chi_p[J(H_n)]$ as $2n$. From jump graph of helm graph, we observed $c(e_l) = c_1$, $d(g_l, g_{l+1}) = 1$ and $d(e_l, d_l) = 2$ are true. Here, the maximum distance is 2 then the diameter of $J(H_n)$ is also 2. This shows that we can repeat only the color 1 as much as possible in $J(H_n)$. Since, we assumed $2n$ colors for $J(H_n)$, now, we are left with a remaining colors as $2n - 1$. According to the definition of packing coloring, if two vertices of color $i$ are at distance of atleast $i + 1$ apart and $d(e_l, d_l) = 2$ then $c(e_l) \neq c(d_l)$ and $2n - 1$ colors are required for each $e_l$ and $d_l$. While this proves a contradictory value compared to the desired output, the statement $\chi_p[J(H_n)] < 2n + 1$ is wrong. Hence, we conclude that the lower bound $\chi_p[J(H_n)] \geq 2n + 1$.

Next, we need to calculate the upper bound $\chi_p[J(H_n)] \leq 2n + 1$.

On considering the color function $c : V[J(H_n)] \rightarrow \{c_1, c_2, ..., c_{2n+1}\}$ is defined by,

\[
\begin{align*}
  c(e_l) &= 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n \\
  c(d_l) &= l + 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n \\
  c(g_l) &= n + 1 + l & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n \\
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore, the upper bound $\chi_p[J(H_n)] \leq 2n + 1$.

Hence, $\chi_p[J(H_n)] = 2n + 1$.

**Theorem 3.6.** If $n \geq 3$, then the packing chromatic number of the jump graph of closed helm graph is $\chi_p[J(CH_n)] = 3n + 1$.

**Proof.** Let us assume that $V(CH_n) = \{v, a_1, f_l : 1 \leq l \leq n\}$ and $V[J(CH_n)] = \{d_l, e_l, g_l, b_l : 1 \leq l \leq n\}$.

For $1 \leq l \leq n$
• $c_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $e_{a_l t}$ of $CH_n$
• $b_t$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_t f_t$ of $CH_n$
• $d_n$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_n a_t$ of $CH_n$
• $g_n$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $f_n a_t$ of $CH_n$

For $1 \leq l \leq n - 1$
• $d_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_l a_{l+1}$ of $CH_n$
• $g_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $f_l f_{l+1}$ of $CH_n$

Let us prove the lower bound of $\chi_p[J(CH_n)]$ by the contradiction method. For that, we assume that $\chi_p[J(CH_n)] < 3n + 1$. Now, select the colors for each valid vertex in $\chi_p[J(CH_n)]$ as $3n$. From jump graph of closed helm graph, we observed $c(e_l) = c_1$, $d(e_l, b_l) = 1$ and $d(e_l, d_l) = 2$ are true. Here, the maximum distance is 2 then the diameter of $J(CH_n)$ is also 2. This shows that we can repeat only the color 1 as much as possible in $J(CH_n)$. Since, we assumed $3n$ colors for $J(CH_n)$, now, we are left with a remaining colors as $3n - 1$. According to the definition of packing coloring, if two vertices of color $i$ are at distance of at least $i + 1$ apart and $d(e_l, d_l) = 2$ then $c(e_l) \neq c(d_l)$ and $3n - 1$ colors are required for each $e_l$ and $d_l$. While this proves a contradictory value compared to the desired output, the statement $\chi_p[J(CH_n)] \leq 3n + 1$ is wrong. Hence, we conclude that the lower bound $\chi_p[J(CH_n)] \geq 3n + 1$.

Next, we need to calculate the upper bound $\chi_p[J(CH_n)] \leq 3n + 1$. On considering the color function $c : V[J(CH_n)] \to \{c_1, c_2, ..., c_{3n+1}\}$ is defined by,

\[
\begin{align*}
c(e_l) &= 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n \\
c(d_l) &= l + 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n \\
c(b_l) &= n + 1 + l & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n \\
c(g_l) &= n + 4 + l & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore, the upper bound $\chi_p[J(CH_n)] \leq 3n + 1$. Hence, $\chi_p[J(CH_n)] = 3n + 1$.

**Theorem 3.7.** If $n \geq 3$, then the packing chromatic number of the jump graph of sunlet graph is $\chi_p[J(S_n)] = 2n - 2$.

**Proof.** Let us assume that $V(S_n) = \{a_l, f_l : 1 \leq l \leq n\}$ and $V[J(S_n)] = \{e_l, b_l : 1 \leq l \leq n\}$.

For $1 \leq l \leq n$
• $b_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_l f_l$ of $S_n$
• $c_n$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_n a_t$ of $S_n$

For $1 \leq l \leq 2n - 4$
• $e_l$ is the vertex corresponding to the edge $a_l a_{l+1}$ of $S_n$

Let us prove the lower bound of $\chi_p[J(S_n)]$ by the contradiction method. For that, we assume that $\chi_p[J(S_n)] < 2n - 2$. Now, select the colors for each valid vertex in $\chi_p[J(S_n)]$ as $2n - 3$. From jump graph of sunlet graph, we observed $c(e_1) = c(e_2) = c_1$, $d(b_1, b_{l+1}) = 1$ and $d(b_1, b_1) = 2$ are true. Here, the maximum distance is 2 then the diameter of $J(S_n)$ is also 2. This shows that we can repeat only the color 1 as much as possible in $J(S_n)$. Since, we assumed $2n - 3$ colors for $J(S_n)$, now, we are left with a remaining colors as $2n - 4$. According to the definition of packing coloring, if two vertices of color $i$ are at distance of allmost $i + 1$ apart and $d(e_1, b_1) = 2$ then $c(e_1) = c(b_1)$ and $2n - 4$ colors are required for each $e_1$ and $b_1$. While this proves a contradictory value compared to the desired output, the statement $\chi_p[J(S_n)] < 2n - 2$ is wrong. Hence, we conclude that the lower bound $\chi_p[J(S_n)] \geq 2n - 2$. Next, we need to calculate the upper bound $\chi_p[J(S_n)] \leq 2n - 2$.

On considering the color function $c : V[J(S_n)] \to \{c_1, c_2, ..., c_{2n-2}\}$ is defined by,

\[
\begin{align*}
c(e_1) &= c(e_2) = c(b_1) = 1 & \text{for } 1 \leq l \leq n \\
c(e_l) &= l - 1 & \text{for } 3 \leq l \leq n \\
c(b_l) &= c(e_n) + l - 1 & \text{for } 2 \leq l \leq n
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore, the upper bound $\chi_p[J(S_n)] \leq 2n - 2$. Hence, $\chi_p[J(S_n)] = 2n - 2$.\[\square\]
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Author information

K. Rajalakshmi, Department of Science and Humanities, Sri Krishna College of Engineering and Technology, Coimbatore-641 008, Tamil Nadu., India.
E-mail: rajalakshmikandhasamy@gmail.com

M. Venkatachalam, Department of Mathematics Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore - 641 029, Tamil Nadu., India.
E-mail: venkatmaths@gmail.com

M. Barani, Department of Science and Humanities, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College of Engineering, Coimbatore 641105, Tamil Nadu., India.
E-mail: baranibe2013@gmail.com

Dafik, CGANT-Research Group, University of Jember, Indonesia.
E-mail: d.dafik@unej.ac.id

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