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# $L(2,1)$ -

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**摘要:**为了更好地研究频道分配问题,引入了从顶点集到非负整数集的一个函数,即图的一个  $L(2,1)$ -标号。假设最小标号为零,图的  $L(2,1)$ -标号数就是此图的所有  $L(2,1)$ -标号下的跨度的最小数。对于路和圈的 Cartesian 积图的推广图——手镯图的标号数问题,给出了手镯图的定义,即将拟梯子的两端重合而得到的图形,同时给出了其  $L(2,1)$ -标号数的定义,运用顶点分组标号法,根据圈的个数和每个圈的顶点数的不同进行分类讨论,研究结果完全确定了手镯图的  $L(2,1)$ -标号数的确切值,丰富了图的种类并完善了标号数理论。

**关键词:**图论;  $L(2,1)$ -标号;  $L(2,1)$ -标号数; 拟梯子; 手镯图

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## $L(2,1)$ -labeling of the bracelet graph

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**Abstract:** In order to better study the channel assignment problem, a function from the vertex set to the set of all nonnegative integers is generated, that is the  $L(2,1)$ -labeling of a graph. Let the least label be zero, the  $L(2,1)$ -labeling number of a graph is the smallest number over the spans of all  $L(2,1)$ -labeling of this graph. Aiming at the problem of the  $L(2,1)$ -labeling numbers of the bracelet graph, which is a generalized graph from Cartesian products of the path and cycles, the definition of the bracelet graph is given, which is obtained by overlapping the two ends of a similarity ladder. At the same time the definition of the  $L(2,1)$ -labeling numbers is given. The  $L(2,1)$ -labeling number is completely determined by vertex grouped labeling method according to the difference of the circles' numbers and the vertices' numbers of the circles. The types of graphs are enriched and the labeling number theories are perfected.

**Keywords:** graph theory;  $L(2,1)$ -labeling;  $L(2,1)$ -labeling number; similarity ladder; bracelet graph

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$f, d(u,v)=1, |f(u)-f(v)| \geq 2; d(u,v)=2, |f(u)-f(v)| \geq 1, u, v \in G$ .  
 $\max\{f(v); v \in V(G)\}$ .  
 $L(2,1)$ -  
 $L(2,1)$ -  
 $L(j,k)$ -  
 $L(h,k)$ -  
 $\lambda_{h,k}$ -  
 $L(2,1)$ -  
 $P_2 \square C_n$  Cartesian  
 $t \geq 5$   $L(2,1)$ -

### 1 手镯图的定义

$t$   $C_t^i = 1^i 2^i 3^i \dots a^i a^i \dots 3^i 2^i 1^i 1^i, (t=2a)$   $C_t^i = 1^i 2^i 3^i \dots a^i (a+1)^i a^i \dots 3^i 2^i 1^i 1^i,$   
 $(t=2a+1),$   $t$   $C_t^i$   $2, 1,$   
 $: t=2a, 1$   $1^i, 2^i, 3^i, \dots, a^i, 2$   $1^i, 2^i, 3^i, \dots,$   
 $a^i, (i=0, 1, \dots, n-1).$   $t=2a+1, 1$   $1^i, 2^i, 3^i, \dots, a^i, 2$   
 $1^i, 2^i, 3^i, \dots, a^i, (a+1)^i, (i=0, 1, \dots, n-1).$

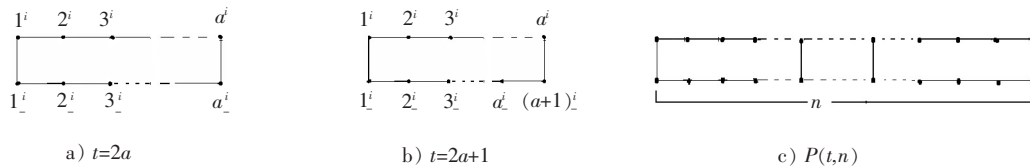


图 1 圈  $C_t^i$  和  $P(t,n)$   
 Fig.1 Cycles  $C_t^i$  and  $P(t,n)$

**定义 1**  $n$   $t$   $C_t^i, (i=0, 1, \dots, n-1)$   $: t=2a, i=0, 1, \dots, n-2,$   
 $a^i 1^{i+1}, a^i 1^{i+1}, a^i a^i 1^{i+1} 1^{i+1}; t=2a+1, i=0, 1, \dots, n-2, a^i$   
 $1^{i+1}, (a+1)^i 1^{i+1}, a^i (a+1)^i 1^{i+1} 1^{i+1}, P(t,n)$   
 $, 1$ .

**定义 2**  $: t=2a, 1^0 a^{n-1}, 1^0 a^{n-1},$   
 $a^{n-1} a^{n-1} 1^0 1^0; t=2a+1, 1^0 a^{n-1}, 1^0 (a+1)^{n-1}, a^{n-1} (a+1)^{n-1}$   
 $1^0 1^0, C(t,n). t=4 P_2 \square C_n$  Cartesian  
 $P_2 \square C_n$ .

**引理 1**<sup>[6]</sup>  $G \Delta \geq 2, \lambda(G) \geq \Delta + 1; G 3 \Delta, 1$   
 $2, \lambda(G) \geq \Delta + 2.$

**引理 2**<sup>[1]</sup>  $G \subseteq H, \lambda(G) \leq \lambda(H).$

### 2 手镯图的 L(2,1)-标号

$P(t,n) \subseteq C(t,n), 2 \lambda(C(t,n)), \lambda(P(t,n)) \leq \lambda(C(t,n)).$   
 $t \geq 3 \lambda(C(t,n)).$   
 $t=3 W_n, t=4 P_2 \square C_n$  Cartesian  $P_2 \square C_n, W_n P_2 \square C_n$   
 $L(2,1)$ -

定理 1<sup>[8]</sup>  $\lambda(W_3)=\lambda(W_4)=6; n \geq 5, \lambda(W_n)=n+1。$

定理 2<sup>[16]</sup>  $\lambda(P_2 \square C_n) = \begin{cases} 5, & n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, \\ 0, & \text{。} \end{cases}$   
 $t \geq 5 \quad L(2,1) - \quad \text{。}$

定理 3  $k \geq 3, n = 3k, 3k + 2 \quad n \neq 5, \lambda(C(5, n)) = 5; n = 5 \quad n = 3k + 1, \lambda(C(5, n)) = 6。$

证明  $\lambda(P(5, n)) = 5^{[19]}, \quad 2, \lambda(C(5, n)) \geq 5。$

$n = 3k, \quad [19] \quad t = 5 \quad 5 \quad L(2,1) -$   
 $L(2,1) - \quad \text{。}, \quad n = 3k, \lambda(C(5, n)) \leq 5. \lambda(C(5, n)) = 5. \quad n = 3k + 2 \quad n \neq 5, \quad 5 \quad t = 5 \quad L(2,1) - \quad \text{;}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{1} & \dots & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{1} \\ \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$n = 3k$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{1} & \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} \\ \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{0} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \dots & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$n = 3k + 2 \quad n \neq 5$

$t = 5 \quad 5 \quad L(2,1) -$

$\text{: } n = 3k, 3k + 2 \quad n \neq 5, \lambda(C(5, n)) = 5。$

$n = 5, \quad 6 \quad t = 5 \quad L(2,1) - \quad \text{;}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{6} & \underline{1} \\ \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{6} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$n = 5$

$t = 5 \quad 6 \quad L(2,1) -$

$\lambda(C(5, n)) \leq 6. \quad 5, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \quad 3 \quad \text{。} \quad l_i$   
 $i, \quad l_0, l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4, l_5 \leq 3, \quad 3 \quad 3, \quad l_0 = l_2 = l_4 = 3, \quad l_1 = l_3 = l_5 = 3,$   
 $\text{,} \quad \text{。} \quad l_0, l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4, l_5 \quad 2 \quad 3, \quad l_0 + l_2 + l_4 + l_1 + l_3 + l_5 \leq$   
 $3 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 14, \quad 15, \quad t = 5 \quad n = 5 \quad 6。$

$n = 3k + 1, \quad 6 \quad t = 5 \quad L(2,1) - \quad \text{;}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} & \underline{5} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{1} & \dots & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{1} \\ \underline{4} & \underline{6} & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$n = 3k + 1$

$t = 5 \quad 6 \quad L(2,1) -$

$\lambda(C(5, n)) \leq 6. \quad 5, \quad t = 5 \quad C_n = 1^0_1 \underline{2}^0_2 \underline{3}^0_3 \dots (n+1)^0_{n+1} \underline{1}^0_1$   
 $( \quad a \quad 5-a \quad ) \quad \text{,} \quad 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$

- $L(2,1) - \quad \text{: } 02402, 02403, 02405, 02413, 02415, 02502, 02503, 02504, 02513, 02514,$   
 $025302, 025304, 025305, 025314, 025315; 0314, 0315, 03502, 03503, 03504, 03513, 03514, 035203, 035204,$   
 $035205, 0352402, 0352403, 0352405, 0352413, 0352415; 0413, 0415, 04203, 04204, 04205, 042502, 042503,$   
 $042504, 042513, 042514, 0425302, 0425304, 0425305, 0425314, 0425315; 0513, 0514, 05203, 05204, 05205,$   
 $052402, 052403, 052405, 052413, 052415, 05302, 05304, 05305, 05314, 05315; 1302, 1304, 1305, 13502, 13503,$   
 $13504, 13513, 13514, 135203, 135204, 135205, 1352402, 1352403, 1352405, 1352413, 1352415; 1402, 1403,$   
 $1405, 14203, 14204, 14205, 142502, 142503, 142504, 142513, 142514, 1425302, 1425304, 1425305, 1425314,$

1425315;1502,1503,1504,15203,15204,15205,152402,152403,152405,152413,152415,15302,15304,15305,15314,15315;2402,2403,2405,2413,2415;2502,2503,2504,2513,2514,25302,25304,25305,25314,25315;3502,3503,3504,3513,3514,35203,35204,35205,352402,352403,352405,352413,352415。

,  $t=5$  , 18  $C_n = 1^0_1 2^0_2 3^0_3 \dots$   
 $(n+1)^0_1 1^0_1$  : 02402,02503;03513,03514;0413,04204;05204,05305,05315;13513,13514;14204;15314,15315;2402;25314,25315,3513。

2 2 。  $C_n = 1^0_1 2^0_2 3^0_3 \dots (n+1)^0_1 1^0_1$  ,  
 0413,2402,3513 3 4, 5。 2402 02402 ,3513 13513 ,  
 , 240240...240 351351...351,  $C_n = 1^0_1 2^0_2 3^0_3 \dots (n+1)^0_1 1^0_1$  2402

3513 ,  $n=3k$  ;  $C_n = 1^0_1 2^0_2 3^0_3 \dots (n+1)^0_1 1^0_1$  0413  
 04135142042042...042,  $n=3k+2$  。 5  
 $n=3k$  。  $n=3k+1$  , 0,1,2,3,4,5  $t=5$  ,  
 6。 :  $n=5$   $n=3k+1$  ,  $\lambda(C(5,n))=6$ 。

**定理 4**  $n \neq 5$  ,  $\lambda(C(6,n))=5$ ;  $n=5$  ,  $\lambda(C(6,5))=6$ 。

**证明** ,  $\lambda(P(6,n))=5^{[19]}$  , 2 ,  $\lambda(C(6,n)) \geq 5$  , 5  $t=6$

$n \neq 5$  L(2,1)– :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

C(6,2) 5 L(2,1)–

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 & & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$n=3k$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 4 & \dots & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$n=3k+1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 & & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$n=3k+2$   $n \neq 5$

$t=6$  5 L(2,1)–

$\lambda(C(6,n)) \leq 5$ 。 :  $n \neq 5$  ,  $\lambda(C(6,n))=5$ 。

$t=6$   $n=5$  , 5,  $i=0,1,2,3,4,5$ , 4 ,  $l_i$   
 $i$  ,  $l_0, l_1, l_2, l_3, l_4, l_5$   $a, b, c, d, e, f$  :

- 1)  $a=b=c=d=4$ ,  $e < 2, f < 2$ ;
- 2)  $a=b=c=4$ ,  $d < 4, e < 3, f < 3$ ;
- 3)  $a=b=4$ ,  $c < 4, d < 4, e < 4, f < 3$ ;
- 4)  $a=4$ ,  $b < 4, c < 4, d < 4, e < 4, f < 4$ ;
- 5)  $a < 4, b < 4, c < 4, d < 4, e < 4, f < 4$ 。

,  $a+b+c+d+e+f < 20$ , 20 ,  $t=6$   $n=5$  6。  
 , 6  $t=6$   $n=5$  L(2,1)– :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 1 & 6 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$t=6$   $n=5$  6 L(2,1)–

$t=6, n=5$  6. :  $n \neq 5, \lambda(C(6, n))=5; n=5, \lambda(C(6, 5))=6$ .

**定理 5**  $\lambda(C(7, n))=5$ .

**证明** ,  $\lambda(P(6, n))=5^{[19]}$ , 2 ,  $\lambda(C(7, n)) \geq 5$ . , 5  $t=7$

$L(2, 1)$ — :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{5} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{5} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} \\ \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{0} & \underline{3} & \underline{1} & \underline{5} & \dots & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{0} & \underline{3} & \underline{1} & \underline{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$n=2k$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{5} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{5} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} \\ \underline{5} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{0} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{0} & \underline{3} & \underline{1} & \underline{5} & \dots & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{0} & \underline{3} & \underline{1} & \underline{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$n=2k+1$

$t=7$  5  $L(2, 1)$ —

$\lambda(C(7, n)) \leq 5$ . :  $\lambda(C(7, n))=5$ .

**定理 6**  $t=8, 9, 10, 11, \lambda(C(t, n))=5$ .

**证明** ,  $t=8, 9, 10, 11, \lambda(P(t, n))=5^{[19]}$ , 2 ,  $\lambda(C(t, n)) \geq 5$ . ,

5  $t=8, 9, 10, 11$   $L(2, 1)$ — :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{0} \\ \underline{5} & \underline{3} & \underline{1} & \underline{5} & \dots & \underline{5} & \underline{3} & \underline{1} & \underline{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$t=8$  5  $L(2, 1)$ —

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{0} \\ \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{5} & \dots & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$t=9$  5  $L(2, 1)$ —

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{5} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{5} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} \\ \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \dots & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$t=10$  5  $L(2, 1)$ —

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} \\ \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \dots & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$t=11$  5  $L(2, 1)$ —

$\lambda(C(t, n)) \leq 5$ . :  $t=8, 9, 10, 11, \lambda(C(t, n))=5$ .

**定理 7**  $\lambda(C(12, n))=4$ .

**证明** , 1 ,  $\lambda(C(12, n)) \geq 4^{[19]}$ . , 4  $t=12$   $L(2, 1)$ —

:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & \underline{3} & \underline{1} & \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & \underline{3} & \underline{1} & \underline{4} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} \\ \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \dots & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$t=12$  5  $L(2, 1)$ —

$\lambda(C(12, n)) \leq 4$ . :  $\lambda(C(12, n))=4$ .

**定理 8**  $\lambda(C(13, n))=5$ .

**证明** ,  $\lambda(P(13, n))=5^{[19]}$ , 2 ,  $\lambda(C(13, n)) \geq 5$ . , 5  $t=$

13  $L(2, 1)$ — :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & \underline{2} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{0} \\ \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} & \dots & \underline{5} & \underline{2} & \underline{0} & \underline{4} & \underline{1} & \underline{3} & \underline{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$t=13$  5  $L(2, 1)$ —

$\lambda(C(13,n)) \leq 5$ . :  $\lambda(C(13,n)) = 5$ .

**定理 9**  $t = 14, 15, 16, 17, n = 2k$  ,  $\lambda(C(t, 2k)) = 4$ ;  $n = 2k + 1$  ,  $\lambda(C(t, 2k + 1)) = 5$ .

**证明** ,  $t = 14, 15, 16, 17$  ,  $\lambda(P(t, n)) = 4^{[19]}$  ,  $\lambda(C(t, 2k)) \geq 4$  .  $n =$

$2k$  , [19]  $t = 14, 15, 16, 17$  4  $L(2, 1) -$  .

$\lambda(C(t, 2k)) \leq 4$  . :  $t = 14, 15, 16, 17, n = 2k$  ) = 4 .

$n = 2k + 1$  , 4 , .

0(4), 4(0), , .  $t = 14, 15, 16, 17$  ,  $\lambda(C(t, 2k +$

$1)) > 4$  . ,  $n = 2k + 1$  , 5  $L(2, 1) -$  :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & 2 & 5 & 0 & 2 & 4 & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & 2 & 5 & 0 & 2 & 4 & \underline{0} \\ \underline{5} & 2 & 0 & 5 & 3 & 1 & \underline{5} & & \underline{5} & 2 & 0 & 5 & 3 & 1 & \underline{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$t = 14$   $5$   $L(2, 1) -$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 3 & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 3 & \underline{0} \\ \underline{5} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 & \underline{5} & \underline{5} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 & \underline{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$t = 15$   $5$   $L(2, 1) -$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 & \underline{0} \\ \underline{5} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 & \underline{5} & & \underline{5} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 & \underline{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$t = 16$   $5$   $L(2, 1) -$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{0} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 & \underline{0} & \dots & \underline{0} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 3 & \underline{0} \\ \underline{5} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 3 & \underline{5} & & \underline{5} & 2 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 1 & 3 & \underline{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$t = 17$   $5$   $L(2, 1) -$

$\lambda(C(t, 2k + 1)) \leq 5$  . :  $t = 14, 15, 16, 17, n = 2k + 1$  ,  $\lambda(C(t, 2k + 1)) = 5$ .

**定理 10**  $t \geq 18$  ,  $\lambda(C(t, n)) = 4$  .

**证明** ,  $t \geq 18$  ,  $\lambda(P(t, n)) = 4^{[19]}$  , 2 ,  $\lambda(C(t, n)) \geq 4$  ; , [19]

$t \geq 18$  4  $t \geq 18$   $L(2, 1) -$  . :  $t \geq 18$

$\lambda(C(t, n)) = 4$  .

### 3 结 论

$P_2$   $C_n$  Cartesian

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