Possibilities of Edge Repetition using Double Mean Labeling

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Abstract:
In this research article we improvised for absolute detection of edge Labeling by finding out the ordered pairs for an edge label. There are some theorems proves the distinctiveness of the edge labels in previous articles. Suppose that, if all the adjacent nodes from the parent node receives equal value for the edges, such that, the parent node gets changes according to the adjacency of the parent node to achieve non-distinct edge values. Here, the label of the adjacent vertices is static and parent node splits into multifarious singleton vertex, which depends on the dimension n. Thus, the following theorem and proofs emerge from the idea of non-distinct edge labeling of the star graphs. Here we Constructed the Successor Vertex Graphs of Edge Recursion and the lemma is stated of how the vertex function looks for set of all ordered pairs of vertex label to achieve singleton edge labels using double mean labeling.

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Contents

To perform this article on graph labeling the following research articles are reviewed. In 1967, Alexander rosa introduced the concept of graph labeling, where in [10] she identified three types of labeling, and . Later, Solomon Goloumb [14] renamed -labeling as graceful labeling. Somasundaram and Ponraj [15] introduced a concept of mean labeling in 2003 mean while lot of labeling were introduced and related to some of the finite graphs. Under such circumstance, we introduced [9] pendant double mean labeling in 2019. Here the difference between mean and pendant double mean labeling (PDML) is, its bound. For instance, in [13] they proved that the star graph is mean graph if and only if , this theorem states that for there exists repetition of edge labeling. On top of that, in [[16] [17]], they found that same star graph is true for relaxed mean graph if and only if . In such a way that, double pendant mean labeling [10] has been introduced that the star graph is double mean labeling for all . Whereas in this research article meant to improvising for exclusive detection of edge Labeling by the interaction of Repeated pairs of an edge label and also tracing the graph of the Parity Edge Labels individually. In previous papers, [6] and [9] some allusions have been mentioned in some of the proof of the theorems. Here we are about to use those allusions to our forthcoming theorems and prove their non-distinctiveness of edge labeling to optimize the possibilities of repetitive edge labeling in upcoming network graphs. The idea of the upcoming theorem is arisen from which the star graph's pivotal element, , for all a is a Pendant Double Mean Labeling. Where a theorem in [6] proves the distinctiveness of the edge labels. Suppose that, if all the adjacent nodes from the parent node receives equal value for the edges, such that, the parent node gets changes according to the adjacency of the parent node. Here, the label of the adjacent vertices is static and parent node splits into multifarious singleton vertex, which depends on the dimension a. Thus, the following theorem and proofs emerge from the idea of non-distinct edge labeling of the star graphs.

2005 IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology 27th Annual Conference
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Advance computing enrichment evaluation of cotton leaf spot disease detection using Image Edge detection
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