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A Minimum Coprime Number *for Amalgamation of Wheel*

Hafif Komarullah, Slamin, Kristiana Wijaya

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Bibliographic information:

Title	Proceedings of the International Conference on Mathematics, Geometry, Statistics, and Computation (IC-MaGeStiC 2021)
Editors	Kristiana Wijaya, Universitas Jember, Indonesia
Part of series	ACSR
Volume	96
ISSN	2352-538X
ISBN	978-94-6239-529-9

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On Ramsey Minimal Graphs for a 3-Matching Versus a Path on Five Vertices

Kristiana Wijaya, Edy Tri Baskoro, Asep Iqbal Taufik, Denny Riama Silaban

Let G, H, and F be simple graphs. The notation F ⟶ (G, H) means that any red-blue coloring of all edges of F contains a red copy of G or a blue copy of H. The graph F satisfying this property is called a Ramsey (G, H)-graph. A Ramsey (G, H)-graph is called minimal if for each edge e ∈ E(F), there exists...

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Let F, G, and H be simple graphs. The notation F → (G, H) means that any red-blue coloring of all edges of F will contain either a red copy of G or a blue copy of H. Graph F is a Ramsey (G, H)-minimal if F → (G, H) but for each $e \in$ E(F), $(F - e) \nrightarrow$ (G, H). The set $\mathscr{R}$(G, H) consists of all Ramsey (G,...

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Budi Rahadjeng, Dwi Nur Yunianti, Raden Sulaiman, Agung Lukito

Let G be a simple graph with n vertices and let A(G) be the (0, 1)-adjacency matrix of G. The characteristic polynomial of the graph G with respect to the adjacency matrix A(G), denoted by $\chi(G, \lambda)$ is a determinant of $(\lambda I - A(G))$, where I is the identity matrix. Suppose that $\lambda 1 \geq \lambda 2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda n$ are the adjacency...

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Distinguishing Number of the Generalized Theta Graph

Andi Pujo Rahadi, Edy Tri Baskoro, Suhadi Wido Saputro

A generalized theta graph is a graph constructed from two distinct vertices by joining them with l (>=3) internally disjoint paths of lengths greater than one. The distinguishing number D(G) of a graph G is the least integer d such that G has a vertex labelling with d labels that is preserved only...

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Edge Magic Total Labeling of (n, t)-Kites

Inne Singgih

An edge magic total (EMT) labeling of a graph G = (V, E) is a bijection from the set of vertices and edges to a set of numbers defined by $\lambda: V \cup E \to \{1,2, ..., |V| + |E|\}$ with the property that for every $xy \in E$, the weight of xy equals to a constant k, that is, $\lambda(x) + \lambda(y) + \lambda(xy) = k$ for some integer...

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Further Result of *H*-Supermagic Labeling for Comb Product of Graphs

Ganesha Lapenangga P., Aryanto, Meksianis Z. Ndii

Let G = (V, E) and H = (V', E') be a connected graph. H-magic labeling of graph G is a bijective function $f: V(G) \cup E(G) \to \{1,2, ..., |V(G)| + |E(G)|\}$ such that for every subgraph H'of G isomorphic to H, $\sum v \in V(H') f(v) + \sum e \in E(H') f(e) = k$. Moreover, it is H-supermagic labeling if $f(V) = \{1,2 ,..., |V|\}$....

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Labelling of Generalized Friendship, Windmill, and Torch Graphs with a Condition at Distance Two

Ikhsanul Halikin, Hafif Komarullah

A graph labelling with a condition at distance two was first introduced by Griggs and Robert. This labelling is also known as L(2,1)-labelling. Let G = (V, E) be a non-multiple graph, undirected, and connected. An L(2,1)-labelling on a graph is defined as a mapping from the vertex set V(G) to the set...

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On the Minimum Span of Cone, Tadpole, and Barbell Graphs

Hafif Komarullah, Ikhsanul Halikin, Kiswara Agung Santoso

Let G be a simple and connected graph with p vertices and q edges. An L(2,1)-labelling on the graph G is a function f: V(G) → {0,1, ..., k} such that every two vertices with a distance one receive labels that differ by at least two, and every two vertices at distance two receive labels that differ by at...

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L(2,1) Labeling of Lollipop and Pendulum Graphs

Kusbudiono, Irham Af'idatul Umam, Ikhsanul Halikin, Mohamat Fatekurohman

One of the topics in graph labeling is L(2,1) labeling which is an extension of graph labeling. Definition of L(2,1) labeling is a function that maps the set of vertices in the graph to non-negative integers such that every two vertices u, v that have a distance one must have a label with a difference...

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Magic and Antimagic Decomposition of Amalgamation of Cycles

Sigit Pancahayani, Annisa Rahmita Soemarsono, Dieky Adzkiya, Musyarofah

Consider G = (V, E) as a finite, simple, connected graph with vertex set V and edge set E. G is said to be a decomposable graph if there exists a collection of subgraphs of G, say $\mathscr{H}$ = {Hi|1 ≤ i ≤n} such that for every i ≠ j, Hi is isomorphic to Hj, ∪ i=1n Hi = G and should satisfy that E(Hi) ∩ E(Hj)...

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A Minimum Coprime Number *for Amalgamation of Wheel*

Hafif Komarullah, Slamin, Kristiana Wijaya

Let G be a simple graph of order n. A coprime labeling of a graph G is a vertex labeling of G with distinct positive integers from the set {1, 2, ..., k} for some k ≥ n such that any adjacent labels are relatively prime. The minimum value of k for which G has a coprime labelling, denoted as pr(G), is...

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Rainbow Connection Number of Shackle Graphs

M. Ali Hasan, Risma Yulina Wulandari, A.N.M. Salman

Let G be a simple, finite and connected graph. For a natural number k, we define an edge coloring c: E(G) → {1,2,..., k} where two adjacent edges can be colored the same. A u − v path (a path connecting two vertices u and v in V(G)) is called a rainbow path if no two edges of path receive the same color....

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Local Antimagic Vertex Coloring of Corona Product Graphs $P_n \circ P_k$

Setiawan, Kiki Ariyanti Sugeng

Let G = (V, E) be a graph with vertex set V and edge set E. A bijection map f : E → {1,2, ..., |E|} is called a local antimagic labeling if, for any two adjacent vertices u and v, they have different vertex sums, i.e. w(u) ≠ w(v), where the vertex sum w(u) = Σe ∈ E(u) f(e), and E(u) is the set of edges...

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Local Antimagic Vertex Coloring of Gear Graph

Masdaria Natalina Br Silitonga, Kiki Ariyanti Sugeng

Let G = (V, E) be a graph that consist of a vertex set V and an edge set E. The local antimagic labeling f of a graph G with edge-set E is a bijection map from E to {1, 2, ..., |E|} such that w(u) ≠ w(v), where w(u) = ∑e ∈ E(u) f(e) and E(u) is the set of edges incident to u. In this labeling, every vertex...

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Implementations of Dijkstra Algorithm for Searching the Shortest Route of Ojek Online and a Fuzzy Inference System for Setting the Fare Based on Distance and Difficulty of Terrain (Case Study: in Semarang City, Indonesia)

Vani Natali Christie Sebayang, Isnaini Rosyida

Ojek Online is a motorcycle taxi that is usually used by people that need a short time for traveling. It is one of the easiest forms of transportation, but there are some obstacles in hilly areas such as Semarang City. The fare produced by online motorcycle taxis is sometimes not in accordance with the...

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Advances in Computer Science Research, volume 96
Proceedings of the International Conference on Mathematics, Geometry, Statistics, and Computation (IC-MaGeStiC 2021)

A Minimum Coprime Number *for Amalgamation of Wheel*

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ABSTRACT
Let G be a simple graph of order n. A *coprime labeling* of a graph G is a vertex labeling of G with distinct positive integers from the set $\{1, 2, \ldots, k\}$ for some $k \geq n$ such that any adjacent labels are relatively prime. The minimum value of k for which G has a coprime labelling, denoted as $\mathfrak{pr}(G)$, is called the *minimum coprime number* of G. A coprime labeling of G with the largest label being $\mathfrak{pr}(G)$ is said a *minimum coprime labeling* of G. In this paper, we give the exact value of the minimum coprime number for amalgamations of wheel W_n when n is odd positive integer.

Keywords: *Minimum coprime labeling, Minimum coprime number, Amalgamation of wheel.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Let G be a simple graph with the vertex-set $V(G)$ and the edge-set $E(G)$. A *coprime labeling* of a graph G is an injective function $f: V(G) \rightarrow \{1,2, \ldots, k\}$ so that the labels of any two adjacent vertices are relatively prime. Clearly that $k \geq n$, where n is the number of vertices of a graph G. If $k = n$, then the function f is called a *prime labeling* of G. A graph that admits a prime labelling is called a *prime*. However, it does not make sense to refer to a graph as coprime, since all graphs have a coprime labeling (for instance, use the first n prime integers as the labels) (see [1]). Therefore, the problem of a coprime labeling is to find the minimum value of k namely a *minimum coprime number* of G and denoted as $\mathfrak{pr}(G)$. A coprime labeling of G with the largest label being $\mathfrak{pr}(G)$ is said a *minimum coprime labeling* of G.

The concept of a prime labeling originated with Entringer and was first introduced in a paper by Tout, Dabbouvy, and Howalla [2]. Around 1980, Entringer gave conjecture that all trees are prime graphs. Among the classes of trees known as prime are paths, stars, spiders, olive trees, palm trees, binomial trees, all trees of order up to 50, banana trees, and all caterpillars with maximum degree at most 5 (see [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]).

Deretsky, Lee, and Mitchem [8] proved that all cycles C_n (i.e., a 2-regular graph with n vertices) are prime. Lee, Wui, and Yeh [9] proved that wheel W_n (i.e., a cycle C_n with one central vertex adjacent to n vertices in C_n) is prime if and only if n is even; a complete graph K_n (i.e., an $(n-1)$-regular graph with n vertices) is not prime for $n \geq 4$. The other results about prime labeling can be seen in [10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16] and completely the survey about this labeling in Galian [17].

Asplund and Fox [18] obtained the exact value of the minimum coprime number of complete graph K_n and odd wheel W_n (i.e., wheel W_n with odd n) namely $\mathfrak{pr}(K_n) = p_{n-1}$, where p_{n-1} is the first $(n-1)$ primes; and $\mathfrak{pr}(W_n) = n + 2$ for any odd integer $n \geq 3$. In another paper, Asplund and Fox [19] gave the minimun coprime number of Generalized Petersen and Prism Graphs. Lee [20] determine the minimum coprime number for a few well-studied classes of graphs, including the coronas of complete graphs with empty graphs and the joins of two paths.

Herein, we discuss about the minimum coprime labeling for amalgamation of wheel. Amalgamation of t copies of G at the fixed vertex $v_0 \in V(G)$, denoted by $Amal(G, v_0, t)$, is the graph obtained from t copies of G by identifying t copies of G at the fixed vertex v_0. Lee, Wui, and Yeh [11] have shown that $Amal(G, v_0, t)$ has a prime labeling when G is a path, a cycle, or an even wheel. They also showed that the amalgamation of odd wheel is not prime. Therefore, in this paper we give the the exact value of the minimum coprime number of

$Amal(W_n, v_0, t)$ when n is odd and v_0 is the central vertex of wheel W_n, namely the vertex of degree n in W_n.

2. MAIN RESULTS

In this section we will discuss prime and coprime labeling for amalgamation of wheel W_n for any odd positive integer. Before doing that, we discuss about two integers said to be relatively prime. We know that $gcd(a,1) = 1$ for any integer a. Any two consecutive integers also has the greatest common divisor one, namely $gcd(a, a+1) = 1$. Two lemmas below useful to prove that two integers are relatively prime.

Theorem 2.1 [21] Two integers a and b are said to be *relatively prime*, if there exist two integers x and y such that $ax + by = 1$. ∎

Lemma 2.2 Let a be odd positive integer. If a positive integer r does not have odd factor other than one, then $\gcd(a, a+r) = 1$.

Proof. Suppose that $\gcd(a, a+r) = k$. Then $a = kx$ and $a + r = ky$. So $k(y - x) = r$. Both a and $a + r$ are odd. So, k must be odd. Since r does not have odd factor other than one, we get $k = 1$. Therefore $\gcd(a, a+r) = 1$. ∎

Let v_0 be the central vertex of wheel W_n. Suppose the vertex-set and edge-set of an $Amal(W_n, v_0, t)$ are $V(Amal(W_n, v_0, t)) = \{v_0\} \cup \{v_{ij} | i \in [1,t], j \in [1,n]\}$, where degree of v_0 and v_{ij} is $d(v_0) = nt$ and $d(v_{ij}) = 3$, respectively, and $E(Amal(W_n, v_0, t)) = \{v_0v_{ij},\ v_{i1}v_{in} \mid i \in [1,t],\ j \in [1,n]\} \cup \{v_{ij}v_{ij+1} \mid i \in [1,t], j \in [1, n-1]\}$, respectively. An $Amal(W_n, v_0, t)$ has $(nt + 1)$ vertices. The lower bound of the minimum coprime number for amalgamation of the odd wheel is given in Lemma below.

Lemma 2.3 Let v_0 be the central vertex of wheel W_n. For each integer $t > 1$ and odd integer $n \geq 1$, $\mathfrak{pr}(Amal(W_n, v_0, t)) \geq (n+1)t + 1$.

Proof. Let $n, t \geq 1$ be integers where n is odd. We know that an $Amal(W_n, v_0, t)$ has $(nt + 1)$ vertices, where the one vertex, called the central vertex v_0 adjacent to all vertices in $Amal(W_n, v_0, t)$. There are t cycles with length n where every cycle needs $\frac{n-1}{2}$ even labels and $\frac{n+1}{2}$ odd labels. So, a graph $Amal(W_n, v_0, t)$ needs $\left(\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)t + 1\right)$ odd labels. Clearly that there are not enough odd labels in the set $\{1, 2, \dots, nt + 1\}$. It means that an $Amal(W_n, v_0, t)$ cannot be labeled by $1, 2, \dots, nt + 1$ such that every two adjacent vertices have the relatively prime labels. Since there are $\left(\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)t + 1\right)$ odd labels in the set $\{1, 2, \dots, (n+1)t + 1\}$, hence $\mathfrak{pr}(Amal(W_5, v_0, t)) \geq (n+1)t + 1$. ∎

To obtain the exactly of the minimum coprime number for amalgamation of odd wheel W_n, we consider two cases, namely for either $n = 1\ (mod\ 4)$ or $n = 3\ (mod\ 4)$.

Theorem 2.4 Let v_0 be the central vertex of wheel W_n. For each integer $t > 1$ and $n = 1\ (mod\ 4)$, the minimum coprime number for amalgamation of odd wheel W_n is $\mathfrak{pr}(Amal(W_n, v_0, t)) = (n+1)t + 1$.

Proof. Let n and t be positive integers where $n = 1\ (mod\ 4)$. By Lemma 2.3, we have $\mathfrak{pr}(Amal(W_n, v_0, t)) \geq (n+1)t + 1$.

We now show that $\mathfrak{pr}(Amal(W_n, v_0, t)) \leq (n+1)t + 1$ by defined a coprime labeling of a graph $Amal(W_n, v_0, t)$ as below. We define $f: V(Amal(W_n, v_0, t)) \longrightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, (n+1)t + 1\}$ where $f(v_0) = 1$ and for $i = 1, 2, \dots, t$,

$$f(v_{ij}) = \begin{cases} (n+1)i - (n-j), \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq \dfrac{n+1}{2}, \\ (n+1)i + 1, \quad \text{for } j = \dfrac{n+3}{2}, \\ (n+1)i + \left(\dfrac{n+3}{2} - j\right), \text{ for } \dfrac{n+5}{2} \leq j \leq n. \end{cases}$$

Next, we show that the greatest common divisor of every labels of two adjacent vertices are one. We consider three cases below.

- Suppose that $\gcd\left(f\left(v_{i\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}\right), f\left(v_{i\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)}\right)\right) = \gcd\left((n+1)i - \left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right), (n+1)i + 1\right) = k$. Since $n = 1\ (mod\ 4)$, then $(n+1)i - \left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) = 1\left(mod\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)\right)$ is even, while $(n+1)i + 1 = 1\left(mod\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)\right)$ is odd. So $k \neq \frac{n+1}{2}$ must be odd. Let $(n+1)i - \left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right) = kx$ and $(n+1)i + 1 = ky$. Then $k(y - x) = \frac{n+1}{2}$. So it must be $k = 1$. Therefore labels of $v_{i\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}$ and $v_{i\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)}$ are relatively prime.
- Now, consider the labels of vertex $v_{i\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)}$ and $v_{i\left(\frac{n+5}{2}\right)}$. Suppose that $\gcd\left(f\left(v_{i\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)}\right), f\left(v_{i\left(\frac{n+3}{2}\right)}\right)\right) = \gcd((n+1)i + 1, (n+1)i - 1) = k$. Since n is odd, $(n+1)i + 1$ is odd. By applying Lemma 2.2, we get $\gcd((n+1)i + 1, (n+1)i - 1) = 1$.
- Last, we consider the vertex v_{i1} and v_{in}. We suppose that $\gcd(f(v_{i1}), f(v_{in})) = \gcd\left((n+1)i - (n-1), (n+1)i + \left(\frac{3-n}{2}\right)\right) = k$. Since $n = 1\ (mod\ 4)$, $(n+1)i - (n-1)$ is even, and $(n+1)i + \left(\frac{3-n}{2}\right)$ is odd, but both are in $2\left(mod\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)\right)$. Hence $k \neq \frac{n+1}{2}$ must be odd. We next consider $(n+1)i - (n-1) =$

kx and $(n+1)i + \left(\frac{3-n}{2}\right) = ky$. So, $k(y-x) = \frac{n+1}{2}$. Therefore $k = 1$. It means v_{i1} and v_{in} have relatively prime labels.

We have shown that every label of two adjacent vertices is relatively prime. Therefore, the function f is a minimum coprime labeling with the largest label being $\mathfrak{pr}(Amal(W_n, v_0, t)) = (n+1)t + 1$. ■

For example, a minimum coprime labeling of $Amal(W_5, v_0, 4)$ can be seen in Figure 1, where $\mathfrak{pr}(Amal(W_5, v_0, 4)) = 25$.

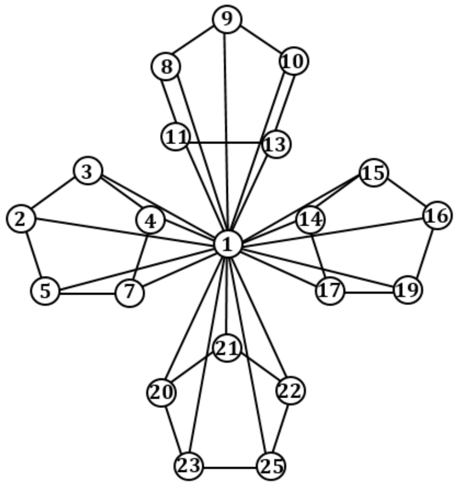

Figure 1 A coprime labelling of $Amal(W_5, v_0, 4)$

We observe now an $Amal(W_n, v_0, t)$ for $n = 3(mod\ 4)$. For this case, we have not got the minimum coprime labeling in general. Therefore, we give it for some positive integer n.

Proposition 2.5 Let v_0 be the central vertex of wheel W_3. The minimum coprime number for amalgamation of W_3 is $\mathfrak{pr}(Amal(W_3, v_0, t)) = 4t + 1$, for any positive integer t.

Proof. According to Lemma 2.3, we left prove that $\mathfrak{pr}(Amal(W_3, v_0, t)) \geq 4t + 1$, by defining a labeling on the $Amal(W_3, v_0, t)$. Define $f: V(Amal(W_3, v_0, t)) \to \{1, 2, \ldots, 4t+1\}$ where $f(v_0) = 1$ and for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, t$,

$$f(v_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 2i, & \text{for } j = 1, \\ 4i - 1, & \text{for } j = 2, \\ 4i + 1, & \text{for } j = 3. \end{cases}$$

Now, we show that the greatest common divisor of every two labels of adjacent vertices is one.

- First, $\gcd(f(v_{i1}), f(v_{i2})) = (2i, 4i-1) = 1$, since there exists $x = 2$ and $y = -1$ so that $(2i)x + (4i-1)y = 1$ and applying Theorem 2.1.
- Suppose $\gcd(f(v_{i2}), f(v_{i3})) = (4i-1, 4i+1) = k$. Since $4i - 1$ is odd, and $|(4i-1) - (4i+1)| = 2$, by Lemma 2.1, $\gcd(4i-1, 4i+1) = 1$.
- Suppose $\gcd(f(v_{i1}), f(v_{i3})) = \gcd(2i, 4i+1) = k$. There exists $x = -2$ and $y = 1$ so that $(2i)x + (4i+1)y = 1$. By Theorem 2.1, we get $\gcd(2i, 4i+1) = 1$.

Thus every label of adjacent vertices is relatively prime. Hence the function f is a minimum coprime labeling and $\mathfrak{pr}(Amal(W_3, v_0, t)) = 4t + 1$. ■

Proposition 2.6 Let v_0 be the central vertex of wheel W_7. For a positive integer $t \leq 47$, an $Amal(W_7, v_0, t)$ has a minimum coprime labeling with the largest label being $8t + 1$.

Proof. Let t be positive integer and $t \leq 47$. Define $f: V(Amal(W_7, v_0, t)) \longrightarrow \{1, 2, \ldots, 8t+1\}$, where $f(v_0) = 1$ and for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, 47$, we consider two cases, namely

For $i \neq 6\ (mod\ 7)$,

$$f(v_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 8i + j - 7, & \text{for } j = 1, 2, \ldots, 6, \\ 8i + 1, & \text{for } j = 7, \end{cases}$$

while for $i = 6\ (mod\ 7)$,

$$f(v_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 8\left(\frac{i+1}{7}\right), & \text{for } j = 1, \\ 8i + j - 7, & \text{for } j = 2, 3, \ldots, 6, \\ 8i + 1, & \text{for } j = 7. \end{cases}$$

Now, we show that the greatest common divisor of every label of two adjacent vertices are one.

- By Lemma 2.2, we obtain $\gcd(f(v_{i6}), f(v_{i7})) = (8i-1, 8i+1) = 1$.
- Now, we consider the vertex v_{i1} and v_{i7}. For $i = 6\ (mod\ 7)$, namely $i = 6, 13, 20, 27, 34, 41$, $\gcd(f(v_{i1}), f(v_{i7})) = \gcd\left(8\left(\frac{i+1}{7}\right), 8i + 1\right) = 1$. For $i \neq 6\ (mod\ 7)$, suppose for a contradiction, $\gcd(f(v_{i1}), f(v_{i7})) = \gcd(8i-6, 8i+1) = k \neq 1$. We know that $8i - 6 = 2\ (mod\ 4)$ is even and $8i + 1 = 1\ (mod\ 4)$ is odd. So k must be odd. Let $8i - 6 = kx$ and $8i + 1 = ky$. We get $k(y - x) = 7$. Therefore $k = 7$. Consequently, $i = 6\ (mod\ 7)$, a contradiction. Thus $\gcd(8i-6, 8i+1) = 1$.
- For $i = 6\ (mod\ 7)$, namely $i = 6, 13, 20, 27, 34, 41$, we can easily count that $\gcd(f(v_{i1}), f(v_{i2})) = \gcd\left(8\left(\frac{i+1}{7}\right), 8i - 5\right) = 1$.

Thus, every label of two adjacent vertices is relatively prime. Thus any integer $t \leq 47$, the $Amal(W_7, v_0, t)$ has a minimum coprime labeling with the largest label being $\mathfrak{pr}(Amal(W_7, v_0, t)) = 8t + 1$. ■

For an illustration, a minimum coprime labeling for $Amal(W_3, v_0, 3)$ and $Amal(W_7, v_0, 6)$ as depicted in Figure 2 and Figure 3, respectively.

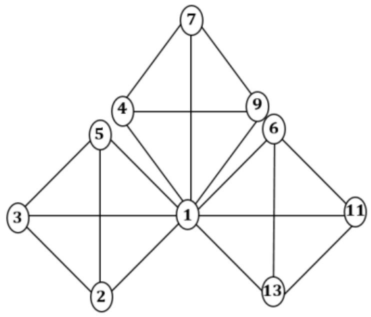

Figure 2. A coprime labeling of $Amal(W_3, v_0, 3)$

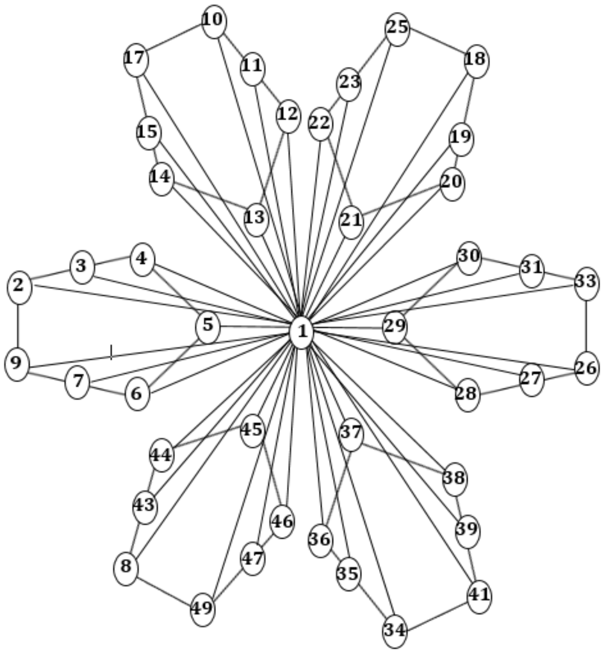

Figure 3. A coprime labeling of $Amal(W_7, v_0, 6)$

Proposution 2.7 Let v_0 be the central vertex of wheel W_{11}. For each integer $t > 1$, the minimum coprime number for amalgamation of t copies of W_{11} is $\mathfrak{pr}\big(Amal(W_{11}, v_0, t)\big) = 12t + 1$.

Proof. According to Lemma 2.1, we left prove that $\mathfrak{pr}\big(Amal(W_{11}, v_0, t)\big) \geq 12t + 1$, by defining a labeling on the $Amal(W_{11}, v_0, t)$. Define $f: V\big(Amal(W_{11}, v_0, t)\big) \to \{1, 2, \dots, 12t + 1\}$ where

$$f(v_0) = 1$$

$$f(v_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 12i - (11 - j), & \text{for } j = 1,2,\dots,9, \\ 12i + 1, & \text{for } j = 10, \\ 12i - 1, & \text{for } j = 11. \end{cases}$$

Now, we show that the greatest common divisor of every label of any two adjacent vertices is one.

- Suppose that $\gcd\big(f(v_{i9}), f(v_{i10})\big) = \gcd(12i - 2, 12i + 1) = k$. We know that $12i - 2$ is even, $12i + 1$ is odd, but both of them are in $1 (mod\ 3)$. So $k \neq 3$. Let $12i - 2 = kx$ and $12i + 1 = ky$. Then $k(y - x) = 3 = 1 \cdot 3$. Hence $k = 1$. Therefore labels of v_{i9} and v_{i10} are relatively prime.
- By applying Lemma 2.2, we obtain $\gcd\big(f(v_{i10}), f(v_{i11})\big) = \gcd(12i + 1, 12i - 1) = 1$.
- Last, suppose that $\gcd\big(f(v_{i1}), f(v_{i11})\big) = \gcd(12i - 10, 12i - 1) = k$. We know that $12i - 10$ is even, and $12i - 1$ is odd, but both of them are in $2\ (mod\ 3)$. So, $k \neq 3$. Suppose $12i - 10 = kx$ and $12i - 1 = ky$. Then $k(y - x) = 9 = 1 \cdot 9$. Since neither $12i - 10$ nor $12i - 1$ is not in $0\ (mod\ 9)$, then it must be $k = 1$. Thus $f(v_{i1})$ and $f(v_{i11})$ are relatively prime, that is $\gcd(12i - 10, 12i - 1) = 1$.

Due to any two adjacent vertices having the relatively prime labels, the function f is a minimum coprime labeling with the largest label being $\mathfrak{pr}\big(Amal(W_{11}, v_0, t)\big) = 12t + 1$. ■

For an illustration, a coprime labeling for amalgamation of 3 copies of W_{11} can be seen in Figure 4.

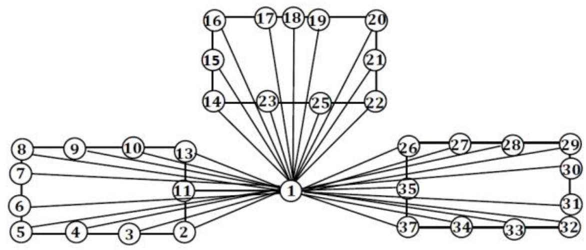

Figure 4. A coprime labeling of $\boldsymbol{Amal(W_{11}, v_0, 3)}$

3. CONCLUDING REMARKS

We conclude this paper by providing several open questions regarding minimum coprime numbers.

Question 1. Let v_0 be the vertex of degree 7 in W_7. Can the minimum coprime labeling be defined for amalgamation of wheel W_7, $Amal(W_7, v_0, t)$, for any positive integer t?

Question 2. Let v_0 be the vertex of degree n in W_n, and t be a positive integer. Can the minimum coprime labeling be defined generally for amalgamation of odd wheel W_n, $Amal(W_n, v_0, t)$ when $n = 3\ (mod\ 4)$?

Question 3. Can the minimum coprime number be determined for amalgamation of complete graph, $Amal(K_n, v, t)$?

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors are thankful to support funding from the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Jember. The authors also are thankful to the anonymous referee for valuable comments and kind suggestions.

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