Homomorphisms on S-Valued Graphs

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ABSTRACT
Let $G = (V, E)$ be a simple graph with $n$ vertices and $m$ edges. In [6], we introduced the notion of S- valued graph $G^S$ where $S$ stands for the semiring. In this paper, we study the concept of homomorphism and isomorphism between two $S$-valued graphs and discuss some simple properties.

Keywords: Semiring, finite graph, graph isomorphism, isomorphism of graphs.

AMS Classification: 05C25, 16Y60, 20D45.

1. INTRODUCTION
Algebraic graph theory [3] can be viewed as an extension of graph theory in which algebraic methods are applied to problems about graphs. Jonathan S. Golan [4] has introduced the notion of $S$-valued graph where he considered a function $g: V \times V \to S$ such that $g(v_1, v_2) \neq \phi$. But nothing more has been dealt.

Graph representations are widely used for dealing with the structural information, in different domains such as Networks, Psycho-Sociology, Pattern Recognition etc. One important problem to be solved using such representation is the matching of two graphs or colourings in graphs. In order to achieve a good correspondence between two graphs, the most used concept is the one of graph isomorphism. However, in most of the cases, the bijective condition is too strong in the study of structure of graphs. Hence the concept of graph isomorphism has to be replaced by the most generic concept of graph homomorphism [2].

The notion of graph homomorphism introduces an equivalence relation in the class of graphs, thus forming equivalence classes of graphs which can be used to study the colouring or matching problems of a graph. In [6], we have introduced the notion of semiring valued graphs (simply called $S$-valued graphs). In [5] and [7], we have discussed the regularity and the degree regularity conditions on $S$-valued graphs. In this paper, we introduce the notion of homomorphisms and isomorphisms of $S$-valued graphs, we study whether the isomorphism of graphs preserves the regularity conditions or not.

2. PRELIMINARIES
In this section, we recall some basic definitions from the theory of semirings, graphs and $S$-valued graphs that are needed in sequel.

Definition 2.1. [4] Let $S_1$ and $S_2$ be semirings. A function $\beta: S_1 \to S_2$ is a homomorphism of semirings if
\[
\beta(0_{S_1}) = 0_{S_2},
\]
\[
\beta(a + b) = \beta(a) + \beta(b) \quad \text{and} \quad \beta(a \cdot b) = \beta(a) \cdot \beta(b) \quad \forall \ a, b \in S_1.
\]

Remark 2.2.
If $(S, +, \cdot)$ is a semiring with unit element, then the definition of homomorphism on semiring preserves $\beta(1_{S_1}) = 1_{S_2}$.
A homomorphism of semirings which is both injective and surjective is called an isomorphism. If there exist an isomorphism between semirings $S_1$ and $S_2$, we write $S_1 \cong S_2$. 

M. Rajkumar et al
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Page 4695
If \( \beta: S_1 \rightarrow S_2 \) is a homomorphism of semirings then, \( \text{im}(\beta) = \{ \beta(a) | a \in S_1 \} \) is a subsemiring of \( S_2 \).

**Example 2.3.** Let \( S_1 = (Z^+ \cup \{0\}, +, \cdot) \) and
\[
S_2 = (M_2(S_1), +, \cdot) = \left\{ A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} | a, b, c, d \in Z^+ \cup \{0\} \right\}
\]
be given two semirings.

Now define \( \beta: S_1 \rightarrow S_2 \) by \( n \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{bmatrix} \quad n \in S_1 \).

1. \( 0 \in S_1 \) and \( \beta(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in S_2 \) is the zero element \( \Rightarrow \beta(0_{S_1}) = 0_{S_2} \).
2. \( 1 \in S_1 \) and \( \beta(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in S_2 \) is the zero element \( \Rightarrow \beta(1_{S_1}) = 1_{S_2} \).
3. Let \( m, n \in S_1 \). Then \( \beta(m + n) = \begin{bmatrix} m + n & 0 \\ 0 & m + n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{bmatrix} \quad a. = \beta(m) + \beta(n) \)
4. \( \beta(mn) = \begin{bmatrix} mn & 0 \\ 0 & mn \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{bmatrix} = \beta(m) \cdot \beta(n) \).

\( \Rightarrow \beta \) is a semiring homomorphism.

Let \( \beta(m) = \beta(n) \) for some \( m, n \in S_1 \). \( \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow m = n. \)

Therefore \( \beta \) is 1-1. Clearly \( \beta \) is not onto.
Therefore \( \beta \) is a 1-1 semiring homomorphism from \( S_1 \) to \( S_2 \) but not onto.

**Example 2.4.** Let \( S_1 = ([0, a, b], +, \cdot) \) be a semiring and the binary operation ‘+’ and ‘⋅’ are given in the following Cayley tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>b</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let \( S_2 = ([0, f, g, h], +, \cdot) \) be a semiring whose binary operation ‘+’ and ‘⋅’ are defined as in the following Cayley Tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+</th>
<th>0</th>
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Define \( \beta: S_1 \rightarrow S_2 \) by \( \beta(0) = 0_{S_2}, \beta(a) = f; \beta(b) = h. \)

Clearly \( \beta(0_{S_1}) = 0_{S_2}. \)
The multiplicative identity element in \( S_1 \) and \( S_2 \) are \( a \) and \( f \) respectively.
Clearly \( a \mapsto f. \)
That is \( \beta(1_{S_1}) = 1_{S_2} \)
\[
\begin{align*}
\beta(0 + 0) &= \beta(0) + \beta(0), \quad \beta(a + b) = h = \beta(a) + \beta(b) \\
\beta(0 + a) &= f = \beta(0) + \beta(a), \quad \beta(b + 0) = h = \beta(b) + \beta(0) \\
\beta(0 + b) &= h = \beta(0) + \beta(b), \quad \beta(b + a) = h = \beta(b) + \beta(a) \\
\beta(a + a) &= f = \beta(a) + \beta(a), \quad \beta(b + b) = h = \beta(b) + \beta(b) \\
\beta(a + 0) &= f = \beta(a) + \beta(0)
\end{align*}
\]
Therefore \( \beta(a + b) = \beta(a) + \beta(b) \) for any \( a, b \in S_1. \)
\[
\begin{align*}
\beta(0 \cdot 0) &= 0 = \beta(0) \cdot \beta(0); \beta(a \cdot b) &= h = \beta(a) \cdot \beta(b)
\end{align*}
\]
\[ \beta(0 \cdot a) = 0_2 = \beta(0) \cdot \beta(a); \ \beta(b \cdot 0) = 0_2 = \beta(b) \cdot \beta(0) \]
\[ \beta(0 \cdot b) = 0_2 = \beta(0) \cdot \beta(b); \ \beta(b \cdot a) = h = \beta(b) \cdot \beta(a) \]
\[ \beta(a \cdot 0) = 0_2 = \beta(a) \cdot \beta(0); \ \beta(b \cdot b) = h = \beta(b) \cdot \beta(b) \]
\[ \beta(a \cdot a) = f = \beta(a) \cdot \beta(a); \ \beta(a \cdot b) = \beta(a) \cdot \beta(b)\ \forall \ a, b \in S_1. \]

Therefore \( \beta \) is a 1-1 semiring homomorphism but not onto.

**Example 2.5.** Let \( S_1 = (Z^+ \cup \{0\}, +, \cdot) \) and

\[ S_2 = (M_2(S_1), +, \cdot) \]

be given two semirings.

Define \( \beta : S_1 \rightarrow S_2 \) by \( a \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \ a \in S_1. \)

1. \( 0 \in S_1 \) and \( \beta(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \) is the zero element \( \Rightarrow \beta(0_{S_1}) = 0_{S_2}. \)
2. \( 1 \in S_1 \) and \( \beta(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \) is the zero element \( \Rightarrow \beta(1_{S_1}) = 1_{S_2}. \)
3. Let \( m, n \in S_1. \) Then \( \beta(m + n) = \begin{bmatrix} m + n \\ m + n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ m \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n \\ n \end{bmatrix} \)
   \[ = \beta(m) + \beta(n) \]

\( \Rightarrow \beta \) is a semiring homomorphism.

Let \( \beta(m) = \beta(n) \) for some \( m, n \in S_1. \) \( \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} m \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n \\ n \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow m = n. \)

Therefore \( \beta \) is 1-1.

To every \( A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix} \) in \( M_2(S_1) \) there exist \( a \in Z^+ \) such that \( \beta(a) = A. \)

\( \Rightarrow \beta \) is onto.

Therefore \( \beta \) is a semiring isomorphism from \( S_1 \) to \( S_2. \)

**Definition 2.6.** \([1]\) A graph \( G \) is an ordered triplet \((V(G), E(G), \psi_G)\) consisting of a non empty set \( V(G) \) of vertices, a set \( E(G) \), disjoint from \( V(G) \), of edges and an incidence function \( \psi_G \) that associates with each edge of \( G \) an unordered pair of (not necessarily distinct) vertices of \( G \).

**Definition 2.7** \([1]\) The degree of a vertex in a graph is defined to be the number of edges incident with that vertex. A graph in which all vertices are of equal degree is called a regular graph.

**Definition 2.8.** \([1]\) Two graphs \( G \) and \( G' \) are said to be isomorphic (written \( \cong \)) if there are bijections \( \theta : V(G) \rightarrow V(G') \) and \( \phi : E(G) \rightarrow E(G') \) such that \( \psi_G(e) = uv \iff \psi_G'(\phi(2)) = \theta(u)\theta(v) \); such a pair \( (\theta, \phi) \) of mappings is called an isomorphism between \( G \) and \( G' \).

Now, we recall the definition of \( S \)-valued graphs.

**Definition 2.9.** \([6]\) Let \( G = (V, E \subset V \times V) \) be the underlying graph with \( V, E \neq \emptyset \). For any semiring \( (S, +, \cdot) \), a Semiring-valued graph (or a \( S \)-valued graph) \( G^S \) is defined to be the graph \( G^S = (V, E, \sigma, \psi) \), where \( \sigma : V \rightarrow S \) and \( \psi : E \rightarrow S \) is defined to be

\[ \psi(x, y) = \begin{cases} \min\{\sigma(x), \sigma(y)\} & \text{if } \sigma(x) \leq \sigma(y) \text{ or } \sigma(y) \leq \sigma(x) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \]

for every unordered pair \( (x, y) \) of \( E \subset V \times V \). We call \( \sigma \), a \( S \)-vertex set and \( \psi \), a \( S \)-edge set of \( S \)-valued graph \( G^S \).

**Definition 2.10.** \([6]\) If \( \sigma(x) = a, \ \forall \ x \in V \) and some \( a \in S \) then the corresponding \( S \)-valued graph \( G^S \) is called a vertex regular \( S \)-valued graph (or simply vertex regular).

**Definition 2.11.** \([6]\) A \( S \)-valued graph \( G^S \) is said to be an edge regular \( S \)-valued graph (or simply edge regular) if \( \psi(x, y) = a \) for every \( (x, y) \in E \) and for some \( a \in S \).
Definition 2.12. [6] A \( S \)-valued graph \( G^S \) is said to be \( S \)-regular if it is both a vertex regular and edge regular \( S \)-valued graph.

Definition 2.13. [5] Let \( G^S \) be a \( S \)-valued graph corresponding to an underlying graph \( G \), and \( a \in S \). \( G^S \) is said to be a \((a,k)\)-regular if it satisfies the following conditions:
The crisp graph \( G \) is \( k \)-regular.
\[ \sigma(v) = a \] for every \( v \in V \).

Definition 2.14. [7] Let \( G = (V,E) \) be the given crisp graph with \( n \) vertices and \( m \) edges. The Order of a \( S \)-valued graph \( G^S \) is defined as
\[ p_S = \left( \sum_{v \in V} \sigma(v), n \right) \]
where \( n \) is order of the underlying graph \( G \).

Definition 2.15. [7] Let \( G = (V,E) \) be the given crisp graph with \( n \) vertices and \( m \) edges. The Size of a \( S \)-valued graph \( G^S \) is defined as
\[ q_S = \left( \sum_{(u,v) \in E} \psi(u,v), m \right) \]
where \( m \) is the size of the underlying graph \( G \).

Definition 2.16 [7] The degree of the vertex \( v_i \) of the \( S \)-valued graph \( G^S \) is defined as
\[ \text{deg}_S(v_i) = \left( \sum_{(v_i,v_j) \in E} \psi(v_i,v_j), l \right) \]
where \( l \) is the number of edges incident with \( v_i \).

Definition 2.17. [7] A \( S \)-valued graph \( G^S \) is said to be \( d_s \)-regular if for every \( v \in V \), \( \text{deg}_S(v) = \(a,n\) \) for some \( a \in S \) and \( n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \).

Example 2.18. Let \( S = \{0,a,b\} \) be a semiring with the binary operation \( + \) and \( \cdot \) are given in the following Cayley tables:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
+ & 0 & a & b \\
0 & 0 & a & b \\
a & a & a & b \\
b & b & b & b \\
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{ccc}
\cdot & 0 & a & b \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
a & 0 & a & B \\
b & 0 & b & B \\
\end{array}
\]

Clearly, \( S \) is both multiplicatively and additively commutative and hence it is a commutative semiring. Let \( G^S_1 \) be a \( S \)-valued graph given below.

In \( G^S_1 \), we have \( p_S = (a,8) \) \( q_S(a,12) \) \( \text{deg}_S(u_4) = (a,3) \). In particular, \( G^S_1 \) is a \( d_s \)-regular graph.
3. HOMOMORPHISMS ON $S$-VALUED GRAPHS

In this section, we introduce the notion of homomorphism of $S$-valued graphs and study some simple properties satisfied by homomorphic classes of $S$-valued graphs.

**Definition 3.1.** Let $G_1^{S_1} = (V_1, E_1, \sigma_1, \psi_1)$ and $G_2^{S_2} = (V_2, E_2, \sigma_2, \psi_2)$ be $S_1$-valued and $S_2$-valued graphs respectively. A mapping $\phi = (\alpha, \beta): G_1^{S_1} \rightarrow G_2^{S_2}$ is called a $S$-valued homomorphism if

- $\alpha: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ is a graph isomorphism.
- $\beta: S_1 \rightarrow S_2$ is a semiring homomorphism such that $\beta(\sigma_1(u_i)) = \sigma_2(\alpha(u_i)) \quad \forall \ u_i \in V_1$ and $\beta\left(\psi_1(u_i, u_j)\right) = \psi_2\left(\alpha(u_i), \alpha(u_j)\right) \quad \forall \ (u_i, u_j) \in E_1$.

**Remark 3.2.**

1. If $S_1 = S_2 = S$ and $\beta = I: S \rightarrow S$ then $\phi(\alpha, I) = \alpha$. (ie) $\phi$ coincides with graph isomorphism.
2. If $G_1 = G_2$ and $\alpha = I: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ then $\phi(I, \beta) = \beta$. (ie) $\phi$ coincides with semiring homomorphism.
3. If $\phi = (I_\psi, I_\sigma)$, then it is a trivial automorphism on $S$-valued graphs.

**Example 3.3.** Let $S_1 = \{(0, a, b), +, \cdot\}$ be a semiring with the binary operation ‘+’ and ‘\cdot’ are given in the following Cayley tables:

\[
\begin{array}{c|ccc}
+ & 0 & a & b \\
\hline
0 & 0 & a & b \\
a & a & a & b \\
b & b & b & b \\
\end{array}
\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 
\begin{array}{c|ccc}
\cdot & 0 & a & b \\
\hline
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
a & 0 & a & b \\
b & b & b & b \\
\end{array}
\]

Clearly, $S_1$ is both multiplicatively and additively commutative and hence it is a commutative semiring.

(ie) 0 is the additive identity element
- $a$ is the multiplicative identity element.
and $a$ and $b$ are both additively and multiplicatively idempotent elements.

Let $S_2 = \{(0, f, g, h), +, \cdot\}$ be a semiring whose binary operators ‘+’ and ‘\cdot’ are defined as in the following Cayley Tables:

\[
\begin{array}{c|ccc}
+ & 0 & f & g & h \\
\hline
0 & 0 & f & g & h \\
f & f & f & h & h \\
g & g & h & h & h \\
h & h & h & h & h \\
\end{array}
\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 
\begin{array}{c|cccc}
\cdot & 0 & f & g & h \\
\hline
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
f & 0 & f & g & h \\
g & 0 & g & h & h \\
h & 0 & h & h & h \\
\end{array}
\]

Clearly $f$ is an unit element in $S_2$.

Define $\beta: S_1 \rightarrow S_2$ by $0_1 \mapsto 0_2; \ a \mapsto f; \ b \mapsto h$.

Then $\beta$ is a semiring homomorphism which is 1-1 but not onto.

Let $G_1^{S_1}$ and $G_2^{S_2}$ be given as follows:
Define $\alpha: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ by

\[
\begin{align*}
&u_1 \mapsto v_3, \ u_2 \mapsto v_8, \ u_3 \mapsto v_5, \ u_4 \mapsto v_4, \ u_5 \mapsto v_2, \ u_6 \mapsto v_1, \ u_7 \mapsto v_6, \ u_8 \mapsto v_7 \\
&(u_1, u_2) \mapsto (v_3, v_8), \ (u_2, u_3) \mapsto (v_8, v_5), \ (u_3, u_4) \mapsto (v_5, v_4), \ (u_4, u_1) \mapsto (v_4, v_3), \\
&(u_5, u_6) \mapsto (v_2, v_1), \ (u_6, u_7) \mapsto (v_1, v_6), \ (u_7, u_8) \mapsto (v_6, v_7), \ (u_8, u_5) \mapsto (v_7, v_2), \\
&(u_5, u_1) \mapsto (v_2, v_3), \ (u_6, u_2) \mapsto (v_1, v_8), \ (u_7, u_3) \mapsto (v_8, v_5), \ (u_8, u_4) \mapsto (v_7, v_4)
\end{align*}
\]

Then $\alpha$ is a graph isomorphism.

Since $\sigma_i(u_i) = a$ for all $i = 1, 2, \ldots, 8$, $\beta(\sigma_i(u_i)) = \beta(a) = f = \sigma_2(\alpha(u_i))$ for all $i$.

Clearly $\beta \left( \psi_i(u_i, u_j) \right) = \beta(a) = f = \psi_2 \left( \alpha(u_i), \alpha(u_j) \right)$ for all $(u_i, u_j) \in E_1$.

Therefore $\phi = (\alpha, \beta): G_1^{S_1} \rightarrow G_2^{S_2}$ is a $S$-valued homomorphism and $\phi(G_1^{S_1})$ is a $(f, 3)$-regular $S$-valued graph.

That is $(\beta(a), 3)$-regular $S$-valued graph.

**Remark 3.4.** In the above example, a $S$-valued homomorphism preserves vertex regularity and hence edge regularity. Further, if $G_1^{S_1}$ is a $(a, k)$-regular graph, then $\phi(G_1^{S_1})$ is a $(\beta(a), k)$-regular graph.

**Example 3.5.** Consider a semiring homomorphism $\beta$ from example 3.3.

Let $G_1^{S_1}$ and $G_2^{S_2}$ be given as follows:

![Graph Diagram]

Define $\alpha: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ by

\[
\begin{align*}
&u_1 \mapsto v_3, \ u_2 \mapsto v_8, \ u_3 \mapsto v_5, \ u_4 \mapsto v_4, \ u_5 \mapsto v_2, \ u_6 \mapsto v_1, \ u_7 \mapsto v_6, \ u_8 \mapsto v_7 \\
&(u_1, u_2) \mapsto (v_3, v_8), \ (u_2, u_3) \mapsto (v_8, v_5), \ (u_3, u_4) \mapsto (v_5, v_4), \ (u_4, u_1) \mapsto (v_4, v_3), \\
&(u_5, u_6) \mapsto (v_2, v_1), \ (u_6, u_7) \mapsto (v_1, v_6), \ (u_7, u_8) \mapsto (v_6, v_7), \ (u_8, u_5) \mapsto (v_7, v_2), \\
&(u_5, u_1) \mapsto (v_2, v_3), \ (u_6, u_2) \mapsto (v_1, v_8), \ (u_7, u_3) \mapsto (v_8, v_5), \ (u_8, u_4) \mapsto (v_7, v_4)
\end{align*}
\]

Then $\alpha$ is a graph isomorphism.

Clearly, $\beta(\sigma_i(u_i)) = \sigma_2(\alpha(u_i))$ for all $u_i \in E_1$.

And $\beta \left( \psi_i(u_i, u_j) \right) = \psi_2 \left( \alpha(u_i), \alpha(u_j) \right)$ for all $(u_i, u_j) \in E_1$.

Therefore $\phi = (\alpha, \beta): G_1^{S_1} \rightarrow G_2^{S_2}$ is a $S$-valued homomorphism.

**Remark 3.6.** In above example 3.5, $G_1^{S_1}$ and $\phi(G_1^{S_1})$ are not a vertex, edge $(a, k)$ and degree regular $S$-valued graphs.

**Theorem 3.7.** If $\phi = (\alpha, \beta)$ is a $S$-valued homomorphism from a vertex regular graph $G_1^{S_1}$ with $S_1$-vertex set $\{a\}$ into a $S_2$-valued graph $G_2^{S_2}$ then $\phi(G_1^{S_1})$ is a $S_2$-vertex regular graph with $S_2$-vertex set $\{\beta(a)\}$.

**Proof:** Let $\phi = (\alpha, \beta): G_1^{S_1} \rightarrow G_2^{S_2}$ be a $S$-valued homomorphism

where $G_1^{S_1} = (V_1, E_1, \sigma_1, \psi_1)$, $G_2^{S_2} = (V_2, E_2, \sigma_2, \psi_2)$, $O(V_1) = O(V_2)$, $O(E_1) = O(E_2)$

$\beta(\sigma_1(u)) = \sigma_2(\alpha(u))$ for all $u \in V_1$ and $\beta \left( \psi_1(u_i, u_j) \right) = \psi_2 \left( \alpha(u_i), \alpha(u_j) \right)$ for all $(u_i, u_j) \in E_1$.

Since $G_1^{S_1}$ is a vertex regular graph with $S_1$-vertex set $\{a\}$, $\sigma_1(a) = a$ for all $u \in V_1$ and for some $a \in S_1$. 

M. Rajkumar et al. www.ijetst.in
Let \( v \in V_2 \). Since \( \alpha \) is a graph isomorphism, there exist a \( u \in V_1 \) such that \( \alpha(u) = v \).

Therefore \( \sigma_2(v) = \sigma_2(\alpha(u)) = \beta(\sigma_1(u)) = \beta(a) \).

Since \( v \) is arbitrary, \( \sigma_2(v) = \beta(a) \) \( \forall v \in V_2 \) and for some \( \beta(a) \in S_2 \).

Therefore \( G_2^{S_2} \) is a \( S_2 \)-vertex regular graph with \( S_2 \)-vertex set \( \{\beta(a)\} \).

**Corollary 3.8.** If \( \phi = (\alpha, \beta) \) is a \( S \)-valued homomorphism from a \( S_1 \)-regular graph \( G_1^{S_1} \) into a \( S_2 \)-valued graph \( G_2^{S_2} \), then \( \phi(G_1^{S_1}) \) is a \( S_2 \)-regular graph with \( S_2 \)-vertex set \( \{\beta(a)\} \).

**Proof:** Since \( G_1^{S_1} \) is regular, \( G_2^{S_2} \) is a \( S_1 \)-vertex regular graph. By theorem 3.7, \( \phi(G_1^{S_1}) \) is a \( S_2 \)-vertex regular graph and hence it is a \( S_2 \)-edge regular graph with \( S_2 \)-vertices set \( \{\beta(a)\} \).

Therefore \( \phi(G_1^{S_1}) \) is both vertex and edge regular.

\( \Rightarrow \phi(G_1^{S_1}) \) is a \( S_2 \)-regular graph.

**Theorem 3.9.** If \( \phi = (\alpha, \beta) \) is a \( S \)-valued homomorphism from a \( S_1 \)-edge regular graph \( G_1^{S_1} \) with \( S_1 \)-edge set \( \{a\} \) into a \( S_2 \)-valued graph \( G_2^{S_2} \) and if \( \beta(a) = \beta(\sigma_1(u)) \), \( \forall u \in V_1 \) then \( \phi(G_1^{S_1}) \) is a \( S_2 \)-edge regular graph.

**Proof:** Let \( G_1^{S_1} = (V_1, E_1, \sigma_1, \psi_1) \) be a \( S_1 \)-edge regular graph.

Therefore \( \psi_1(u_i, u_j) = a \) for some \( a \in S_1 \) and for all \( (u_i, u_j) \in E_1 \).

Let \( G_2^{S_2} = (V_2, E_2, \sigma_2, \psi_2) \) be \( S_2 \)-valued graph.

Let \( \phi = (\alpha, \beta): G_1^{S_1} \to G_2^{S_2} \) be a \( S \)-valued homomorphism.

Since \( \alpha \) is a graph isomorphism, to every \( (v_i, v_j) \in E_2 \), there exist \( (u_i, u_j) \in E_1 \) such that \( (v_i, v_j) = (\alpha(u_i), \alpha(u_j)) \in E_2 \).

Therefore \( \psi_2(v_i, v_j) = \psi_2(\alpha(u_i), \alpha(u_j)) = \min\{\sigma_2(\alpha(u_i)), \sigma_2(\alpha(u_j))\} = \beta(\sigma_1(u_i)) \) \( \forall i,j \).

Therefore \( \psi_2(v_i, v_j) = \beta(a) \) \( \forall i,j \).

\( \Rightarrow G_2^{S_2} \) is a \( S_2 \)-edge regular graph if \( \beta(a) = \beta(\sigma_1(u_i)) \) \( \forall i \).

**Remark 3.10.** From the above theorem, in general \( S \)-valued homomorphism does not preserve \( S \)-edge regularity.

**Theorem 3.11.** If \( \phi = (\alpha, \beta) \) is a \( S \)-valued homomorphism from a \( (a, k) \)-regular graph \( G_1^{S_1} \) into a \( S_2 \)-valued graph \( G_2^{S_2} \) then \( \phi(G_1^{S_1}) \) is a \( (\beta(a), k) \)-regular graph.

**Proof:** Let \( G_1^{S_1} = (V_1, E_1, \sigma_1, \psi_1) \) be a \( (a, k) \)-regular graph.

Therefore \( \sigma_1(u) = a \) \( \forall u \in V_1 \) and for some \( a \in S_1 \) and \( \deg(u) = k \) \( \forall u \in V_1 \).

Let \( G_2^{S_2} = (V_2, E_2, \sigma_2, \psi_2) \) be a \( S_2 \)-valued graph such that \( O(V_1) = O(V_2) \) and \( O(E_1) = O(E_2) \).

Let \( \phi = (\alpha, \beta): G_1^{S_1} \to G_2^{S_2} \) be a \( S \)-valued homomorphism.

Therefore \( \alpha: V_1 \to V_2 \) is a graph isomorphism.

\( \Rightarrow \) It is a bijective edge preserving map and there will be an equal number of vertices having equal degree.

Therefore to every \( u \in V \), there exist only one \( v \in V_2 \) such that \( \deg(u) = \deg(v) \).

Since \( \deg(u) = k \) \( \forall u \in V_1 \) and \( O(V_1) = O(V_2) \), \( \deg(v) = k \) \( \forall v \in V_2 \) \( (1) \).

By theorem 3.7, \( S \)-valued homomorphism preserves vertex regularity with \( S_2 \)-vertex set \( \{\beta(a)\} \) and \( \sigma_2(v) = \beta(a) \) \( \forall v \in V_2 \) \( (2) \).
From (1) and (2), $G_2^{S_2}$ is a $(\beta(a), k) -$ regular graph.

**Theorem 3.12.** Let $\phi = (\alpha, \beta) : G_1^{S_1} \rightarrow G_2^{S_2}$ be a $S -$ valued homomorphism then

1. If $G_1^{S_1}$ is a $S_1 -$ regular with $S_1 -$ vertex set $\{a\}$, $\alpha \in S_1$ then
   a) Order of $G_2^{S_2}$ is $p_{S_2} = (\sum_{v \in V_2} \beta(a), n)$, $n = O(V_2)$. Further if $\beta(a) \in S_2$ is additively idempotent then $p_{S_2} = (\beta(a), n)$.
   b) The Size of the $S -$ valued graph $G_2^{S_2} = q_{S_2} = (\sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E_2} \beta(a), m)$ where $m$ is the number of edges in $G_2^{S_2}$. And if $\beta(a)$ is additively idempotent in $S_2$ then $q_{S_2} = (\beta(a), m)$.

2. If $u_i \in V_1$ such that $\text{deg}_{S_1}(u_i) = (a, l)$, $l$ is the number of edges incident with $u_i$ then there is a vertex in $G_2^{S_2}$ with degree $(\beta(a), l)$ where $\beta(a)$ is additively idempotent.

If $G_1^{S_1}$ is a $d_{S_1} -$ regular (degree regular $S_1 -$ valued graph) with $S_1 -$ vertex set $\{a\}$, and if $\beta(a)$ is additively idempotent then $\phi(G_1^{S_1})$ is a $d_{S_2} -$ regular graph.

**Proof:**

1. Let $G_1^{S_1}$ is a $S_1 -$ regular with $S_1 -$ vertex set $\{a\}$.
   a) By corollary 3.8, $\phi(G_1^{S_1})$ is a $S_2 -$ regular with $S_2 -$ vertex set $\{\beta(a)\}$.
   Therefore $\sigma_2(v) = \beta(a) \forall v \in V_2$.
   Since $\alpha$ is a graph isomorphism, $O(V_1) = O(V_2) = n$ and to every $v \in V_2$ there exist $u \in V_1$ such that $v = \alpha(u)$. Therefore $O(G_2^{S_2}) = p_{S_2} = (\sum_{v \in V_2} \sigma_2(v), n)$
   b) Since $\alpha$ is graph isomorphism, $O(E_1) = O(E_2) = m$.

Size of $G_2^{S_2} = q_{S_2} = (\sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E_2} \psi_2(v_i, v_j), m)$ \hspace{1cm} (1).
( $\because \alpha$ is onto there exist $u_i, u_j \in V_1$ such that $\alpha(u_i) = v_i, \alpha(u_j) = v_j$ )

Consider $\psi_2 \left( \alpha(u_i), \alpha(u_j) \right) = \min \left\{ \sigma_2(\alpha(u_i)), \sigma_2(\alpha(u_j)) \right\}$
   a. $\min \left\{ \beta(\sigma_1(u_i)), \beta(\sigma_1(u_j)) \right\}$
   b. $\min \{\beta(a), \beta(a)\}$
   c. $\beta(a) \forall i, j$.

b. $\Rightarrow q_{S_2} = (\sum_{(v_i, v_j)} \beta(a), m)$

Suppose $\beta(a) \in S_2$ is additively idempotent, then $\Sigma \beta(a) = \beta(a)$.
Therefore $q_{S_2} = (\beta(a), m)$.
Given $\text{deg}_{S_1}(u_i) = (a, l)$, $l = \text{deg}(u_i)$.
Since $\alpha$ is a graph isomorphism, there exist $v_i \in V_2$ such that $\alpha(u_i) = v_j$ having degree $l$.
Therefore $\text{deg}_{S_2}(v_i) = (\sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E_2} \psi(v_i, v_j), l)$
   $= (\sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in E_2} \beta(a), l)$
Since $\beta(a) \in S_2$ is additively idempotent, $\text{deg}_{S_2}(v_i) = (\beta(a), l)$. 

M. Rajkumar et al www.ijetst.in Page 4702
2. Given $G_1^{S_1}$ is a $d_{S_1}$ -regular graph. Therefore $\deg_{S_1}(u) = (a, n) \forall u \in V_1$, and some $a \in S$,

$$n = \deg(u), \sigma(u) = a \forall u \in V_1.$$ 

(i.e), $G_1$ is a $n$ -regular graph. Since $\alpha$ is a graph isomorphism, $\phi(G_1^{S_1})$ is also a $n$ -regular graph. Therefore $\deg(v) = n \forall v \in V_2$.

Let $v \in V_2$ be arbitrary. Then there exist $u \in V_1$ such that $\alpha(u) = v$.

i. $\deg_{S_2}(v) = (\sum_{(v,v_i) \in E_2} \psi_2(v, v_i), n)$

1. $= (\sum_{(v,v_i) \in E_2} \psi_2(\alpha(u), \alpha(u_i)), n )$

2. $= (\sum_{(v,v_i) \in E_2} \beta(a), n)$

3. $= (\beta(a), n)$ (since $\beta(a) + \beta(a) = \beta(a)$).

Therefore $\deg_{S_2}(v) = (\beta(a), n) \forall v \in V_2$.

$\Rightarrow \phi(G_1^{S_1})$ is a $d_{S_2}$ -regular graph.

CONCLUSION

In our further paper, we are going to extend $S$ –valued homomorphism into $S$ –valued isomorphisms.

REFERENCES

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