Balanced Degree-Magic Labelings of Complete Bipartite Graphs under Binary Operations

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ABSTRACT. A graph is called supermagic if there is a labeling of edges where the edges are labeled with consecutive distinct positive integers such that the sum of the labels of all edges incident with any vertex is constant. A graph G is called degree-magic if there is a labeling of the edges by integers 1, 2, ..., |E(G)| such that the sum of the labels of the edges incident with any vertex v is equal to \( (1 + |E(G)|) \cdot \text{deg}(v)/2 \). Degree-magic graphs extend supermagic regular graphs. In this paper we find the necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of balanced degree-magic labelings of graphs obtained by taking the join, composition, Cartesian product, tensor product and strong product of complete bipartite graphs.

Keywords: Complete bipartite graphs, Supermagic graphs, Degree-magic graphs, Balanced degree-magic graphs.

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1. Introduction

We consider simple graphs without isolated vertices. If $G$ is a graph, then $V(G)$ and $E(G)$ stand for the vertex set and the edge set of $G$, respectively. Cardinalities of these sets are called the order and size of $G$.

Let a graph $G$ and a mapping $f$ from $E(G)$ into positive integers be given. The index mapping of $f$ is the mapping $f^*$ from $V(G)$ into positive integers defined by

$$f^*(v) = \sum_{e \in E(G)} \eta(v, e) f(e) \quad \text{for every } v \in V(G),$$

where $\eta(v, e)$ is equal to 1 when $e$ is an edge incident with a vertex $v$, and 0 otherwise. An injective mapping $f$ from $E(G)$ into positive integers is called a magic labeling of $G$ for an index $\lambda$ if its index mapping $f^*$ satisfies

$$f^*(v) = \lambda \quad \text{for all } v \in V(G).$$

A magic labeling $f$ of a graph $G$ is called a supermagic labeling if the set $\{f(e) : e \in E(G)\}$ consists of consecutive positive integers. We say that a graph $G$ is supermagic (magic) whenever a supermagic (magic) labeling of $G$ exists.

A bijective mapping $f$ from $E(G)$ into $\{1, 2, ..., |E(G)|\}$ is called a degree-magic labeling (or only $d$-magic labeling) of a graph $G$ if its index mapping $f^*$ satisfies

$$f^*(v) = \frac{1 + |E(G)|}{2} \deg(v) \quad \text{for all } v \in V(G).$$

A $d$-magic labeling $f$ of a graph $G$ is called balanced if for all $v \in V(G)$, the following equation is satisfied

$$|\{e \in E(G) : \eta(v, e) = 1, f(e) \leq \lfloor |E(G)|/2 \rfloor\}| = |\{e \in E(G) : \eta(v, e) = 1, f(e) > \lfloor |E(G)|/2 \rfloor\}|.$$

We say that a graph $G$ is degree-magic (balanced degree-magic) or only $d$-magic when a $d$-magic (balanced $d$-magic) labeling of $G$ exists.

The concept of magic graphs was introduced by Sedláček [8]. Later, supermagic graphs were introduced by Stewart [9]. There are now many papers published on magic and supermagic graphs; see [6, 7, 10] for more comprehensive references. The concept of degree-magic graphs was then introduced by Bezetová and Ivančo [2] as an extension of supermagic regular graphs. They established the basic properties of degree-magic graphs and characterized degree-magic and balanced degree-magic complete bipartite graphs in [2]. They also characterized degree-magic complete tripartite graphs in [4]. Some of these concepts are investigated in [1, 3, 5]. We will hereinafter use the auxiliary results from these studies.
Theorem 1.1. [2] Let $G$ be a regular graph. Then $G$ is supermagic if and only if it is d-magic.

Theorem 1.2. [2] Let $G$ be a d-magic graph of even size. Then every vertex of $G$ has an even degree and every component of $G$ has an even size.

Theorem 1.3. [2] Let $G$ be a balanced d-magic graph. Then $G$ has an even number of edges and every vertex has an even degree.

Theorem 1.4. [2] Let $G$ be a d-magic graph having a half-factor. Then $2G$ is a balanced d-magic graph.

Theorem 1.5. [2] Let $H_1$ and $H_2$ be edge-disjoint subgraphs of a graph $G$ which form its decomposition. If $H_1$ is d-magic and $H_2$ is balanced d-magic, then $G$ is a d-magic graph. Moreover, if $H_1$ and $H_2$ are both balanced d-magic, then $G$ is a balanced d-magic graph.

Proposition 1.6. [2] For $p, q > 1$, the complete bipartite graph $K_{p,q}$ is d-magic if and only if $p \equiv q \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ and $(p, q) \neq (2, 2)$.

Theorem 1.7. [2] The complete bipartite graph $K_{p,q}$ is balanced d-magic if and only if the following statements hold:

(i) $p \equiv q \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$;

(ii) if $p \equiv q \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, then $\min\{p, q\} \geq 6$.

Lemma 1.8. [4] Let $m, n$ and $o$ be even positive integers. Then the complete tripartite graph $K_{m,n,o}$ is balanced d-magic.

2. Balanced Degree-Magic Labelings in the Join of Complete Bipartite Graphs

For two vertex-disjoint graphs $G$ and $H$, the join of graphs $G$ and $H$, denoted by $G+H$, consists of $G \cup H$ and all edges joining a vertex of $G$ and a vertex of $H$. For any positive integers $p$ and $q$, we consider the join $K_{p,q} + K_{p,q}$ of complete bipartite graphs. Let $K_{p,q} + K_{p,q}$ be a d-magic graph. Since $\deg(v) = p + 2q$ or $2p + q$ and $f^*(v) = (2pq + (p + q)^2 + 1) \deg(v)/2$ for any $v \in V(K_{p,q} + K_{p,q})$, we have

Proposition 2.1. Let $K_{p,q} + K_{p,q}$ be a d-magic graph. Then $p$ or $q$ is even.

Proposition 2.2. Let $K_{p,q} + K_{p,q}$ be a balanced d-magic graph. Then both $p$ and $q$ are even.

Proposition 2.3. Let $p$ and $q$ be even positive integers. Then $K_{p+q,p+q}$ is a balanced d-magic graph.

Proof. Applying Theorem 1.7, $K_{p+q,p+q}$ is a balanced d-magic graph. \qed

In the next result we show a sufficient condition for the existence of balanced d-magic labelings of the join of complete bipartite graphs $K_{p,q} + K_{p,q}$.
Figure 1. A balanced d-magic graph $K_{2,6} + K_{2,6}$ with 16 vertices and 88 edges.

**Theorem 2.4.** Let $p$ and $q$ be even positive integers. Then $K_{p,q} + K_{p,q}$ is a balanced d-magic graph.

**Proof.** Let $p$ and $q$ be even positive integers. We consider the following two cases:

**Case I.** If $(p, q) = (2, 2)$, the graph $K_{2,2} + K_{2,2}$ is decomposable into three balanced d-magic subgraphs isomorphic to $K_{2,4}$. According to Theorem 1.5, $K_{2,2} + K_{2,2}$ is a balanced d-magic graph.

**Case II.** If $(p, q) \neq (2, 2)$, then $K_{p+q,p+q}$ is balanced d-magic by Proposition 2.3, and $2K_{p,q}$ is balanced d-magic by Theorem 1.4. Since $K_{p,q} + K_{p,q}$ is the graph such that $K_{p+q,p+q}$ and $2K_{p,q}$ form its decomposition, by Theorem 1.5, $K_{p,q} + K_{p,q}$ is a balanced d-magic graph. \( \square \)

We know that $K_{2,6}$ is d-magic, but it is not balanced d-magic. Applying Theorem 2.4, we can construct a balanced d-magic graph $K_{2,6} + K_{2,6}$ (see Figure 1) with the labels on edges of $K_{2,6} + K_{2,6}$ in Table 2.

We will now generalize to find the necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of balanced d-magic labelings of the join of complete bipartite graphs in a general form. For any positive integers $p, q, r$ and $s$, we consider the join $K_{p,q} + K_{r,s}$ of complete bipartite graphs. Let $K_{p,q} + K_{r,s}$ be a d-magic graph. Since $\text{deg}(v) = p + r + s, q + r + s, p + q + r$ or $p + q + s$ and $f^*(v) = (pq + (p + q)(r + s) + rs + 1) \text{deg}(v)/2$ for any $v \in V(K_{p,q} + K_{r,s})$, we have

**Proposition 2.5.** Let $K_{p,q} + K_{r,s}$ be a d-magic graph. Then the following conditions hold:

(i) only one of $p, q, r$ and $s$ is even or
(ii) only two of $p, q, r$ and $s$ are even or
(iii) all of $p, q, r$ and $s$ are even.
Proposition 2.6. Let $K_{p,q} + K_{r,s}$ be a balanced $d$-magic graph. Then $p, q, r$ and $s$ are even.

Now we are able to show a sufficient condition for the existence of balanced $d$-magic labelings of the join of complete bipartite graphs $K_{p,q} + K_{r,s}$.

Theorem 2.7. Let $p, q, r$ and $s$ be even positive integers. Then $K_{p,q} + K_{r,s}$ is a balanced $d$-magic graph.

Proof. Let $p, q, r$ and $s$ be even positive integers. We consider the following two cases:

Case I. If at least one of $p, q, r$ and $s$ is not congruent to 2 modulo 4. Suppose that $p$ is not congruent to 2 modulo 4. Thus, $K_{p,q}$ is balanced $d$-magic by Theorem 1.7. Since $r, s$ and $p + q$ are even, $K_{r,s,p+q}$ is balanced $d$-magic by Lemma 1.8. The graph $K_{p,q} + K_{r,s}$ is decomposable into two balanced $d$-magic subgraphs isomorphic to $K_{p,q}$ and $K_{r,s,p+q}$. According to Theorem 1.5, $K_{p,q} + K_{r,s}$ is a balanced $d$-magic graph.

Case II. If $p, q, r$ and $s$ are congruent to 2 modulo 4. Thus $q + r, q + s$ and $p + q$ are not congruent to 2 modulo 4. By Theorem 1.7, $K_{p,q+r}, K_{r,q+s}$ and $K_{s,p+q}$ are balanced $d$-magic. The graph $K_{p,q} + K_{r,s}$ is decomposable into three balanced $d$-magic subgraphs isomorphic to $K_{p,q+r}, K_{r,q+s}$ and $K_{s,p+q}$. According to Theorem 1.5, $K_{p,q} + K_{r,s}$ is a balanced $d$-magic graph. □

Corollary 2.8. Let $p, q, r$ and $s$ be even positive integers. If $p = q = r = s$, then $K_{p,q} + K_{r,s}$ is a supermagic graph.

Proof. Applying Theorems 1.1 and 2.7. □

| Vertices | $a_1$ | $a_2$ | $a_3$ | $a_4$ | $a_5$ | $a_6$ | $c_1$ | $c_2$ | $d_1$ | $d_2$
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------
| $b_1$    | 15    | 70    | 75    | 26    | 23    | 62    | 18    | 67    | 1     | 88    |
| $b_2$    | 74    | 16    | 17    | 63    | 66    | 24    | 71    | 25    | 11    | 78    |
| $b_3$    | 69    | 19    | 14    | 68    | 61    | 27    | 76    | 22    | 3     | 86    |
| $b_4$    | 36    | 57    | 56    | 37    | 44    | 49    | 29    | 48    | 85    | 4     |
| $b_5$    | 31    | 54    | 59    | 42    | 39    | 46    | 34    | 51    | 84    | 5     |
| $b_6$    | 58    | 32    | 33    | 47    | 50    | 40    | 55    | 41    | 83    | 6     |
| $d_1$    | 20    | 73    | 72    | 21    | 28    | 65    | 13    | 64    | -     | -     |
| $d_2$    | 53    | 35    | 30    | 52    | 45    | 43    | 60    | 38    | -     | -     |
| $c_1$    | 77    | 87    | 79    | 9     | 8     | 7     | -     | -     | -     | -     |
| $c_2$    | 12    | 2     | 10    | 80    | 81    | 82    | -     | -     | -     | -     |

Table 1. The labels on edges of balanced $d$-magic graph $K_{2,6} + K_{2,6}$.
Since 4 is not congruent to 2 modulo 4, applying Theorem 2.7, a balanced d-magic graph $K_{2,4} + K_{2,10}$ is constructed (see Figure 2), and the labels on edges of $K_{2,4} + K_{2,10}$ are shown in Table 2.

3. Balanced Degree-Magic Labelings in the Composition of Complete Bipartite Graphs

For two vertex-disjoint graphs $G$ and $H$, the composition of graphs $G$ and $H$, denoted by $G \cdot H$, is a graph such that the vertex set of $G \cdot H$ is the Cartesian product $V(G) \times V(H)$ and any two vertices $(u, v)$ and $(x, y)$ are adjacent in $G \cdot H$ if and only if either $u$ is adjacent with $x$ in $G$ or $u = x$ and $v$ is adjacent with $y$ in $H$. For any positive integers $p, q, r$ and $s$, we consider the composition $K_{p,q} \cdot K_{r,s}$ of complete bipartite graphs. Let $K_{p,q} \cdot K_{r,s}$ be a d-magic graph.

Since $d(v)$ is $(r + s)p + r$, $(r + s)p + s$, $(r + s)q + r$ or $(r + s)q + s$ and
f^*(v) = (pq(r + s)^2 + rs(p + q) + 1) \text{deg}(v)/2 \text{ for any } v \in V(K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}), \text{ we have}

**Proposition 3.1.** Let $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ be a d-magic graph. Then the following conditions hold:

(i) only one of $p, q, r$ and $s$ is even or

(ii) at least both $r$ and $s$ are even.

**Proposition 3.2.** Let $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ be a balanced d-magic graph. Then at least both $r$ and $s$ are even.

In the next result we find a sufficient condition for the existence of balanced d-magic labelings of the composition of complete bipartite graphs $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$.

**Theorem 3.3.** Let $p$ and $q$ be positive integers, and let $r$ and $s$ be even positive integers. Then $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ is a balanced d-magic graph.

**Proof.** Let $p$ and $q$ be positive integers, and let $k = \min\{p, q\}$ and $h = \max\{p, q\}$. It is clear that $K_{r+s,r+s}, K_{r,s} + K_{r,s}$ and $K_{r,s,r+s}$ are balanced d-magic by Proposition 2.3, Theorem 2.4 and Lemma 1.8, respectively. The graph $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ is decomposable into $h$ balanced d-magic subgraphs isomorphic to $K_{r+s}^2$, $h(k-1)$ balanced d-magic subgraphs isomorphic to $K_{r+s,r+s}$ and $h - k$ balanced d-magic subgraphs isomorphic to $K_{r,s,r+s}$. According to Theorem 1.5, $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ is a balanced d-magic graph.

Notice that the graph composition $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ is naturally nonisomorphic to $K_{r,s} \times K_{p,q}$ except for the case $(p, q) = (r, s)$.

**Corollary 3.4.** Let $p$ and $q$ be positive integers, and let $r$ and $s$ be even positive integers. If $p = q$ and $r = s$, then $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ is a supermagic graph.

**Proof.** Applying Theorems 1.1 and 3.3.

The following example is a balanced d-magic graph $K_{1,2} \times K_{2,2}$ (see Figure 3) with the labels on edges of $K_{1,2} \times K_{2,2}$ in Table 3.

4. **Balanced Degree-Magic Labelings in the Cartesian Product of Complete Bipartite Graphs**

For two vertex-disjoint graphs $G$ and $H$, the Cartesian product of graphs $G$ and $H$, denoted by $G \times H$, is a graph such that the vertex set of $G \times H$ is the Cartesian product $V(G) \times V(H)$ and any two vertices $(u, v)$ and $(x, y)$ are adjacent in $G \times H$ if and only if either $u = x$ and $v$ is adjacent with $y$ in $H$ or $v = y$ and $u$ is adjacent with $x$ in $G$. For any positive integers $p, q, r$ and $s$, we consider the Cartesian product $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ of complete bipartite graphs. Let $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ be a d-magic graph. Since $\text{deg}(v)$ is $p + r$, $p + s$, $q + r$ or $q + s$ and $f^*(v) = (pq(r + s) + rs(p + q) + 1) \text{deg}(v)/2$ for any $v \in V(K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s})$, we have
Figure 3. A balanced d-magic graph $K_{1,2} \cdot K_{2,2}$ with 12 vertices and 44 edges.

Table 3. The labels on edges of balanced d-magic graph $K_{1,2} \cdot K_{2,2}$.

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Proposition 4.1. Let $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ be a d-magic graph. Then the following conditions hold:
(i) only one of $p, q, r$ and $s$ is even or
(ii) all of $p, q, r$ and $s$ are either odd or even.

Proposition 4.2. Let $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ be a balanced d-magic graph. Then $p, q, r$ and $s$ are either odd or even.

In the next result we are able to find a sufficient condition for the existence of balanced d-magic labelings of the Cartesian product of complete bipartite graphs $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$.

Theorem 4.3. Let $p, q, r$ and $s$ be even positive integers with $(p, q) \neq (2, 2)$ and $(r, s) \neq (2, 2)$. Then $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ is a balanced d-magic graph.

Proof. Let $p, q, r$ and $s$ be even positive integers with $(p, q) \neq (2, 2)$ and $(r, s) \neq (2, 2)$. Since $K_{p,q}$ and $K_{r,s}$ are d-magic by Proposition 1.6, $2K_{p,q}$ and $2K_{r,s}$ are balanced d-magic by Theorem 1.4. The graph $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ is decomposable into $(r + s)/2$ balanced d-magic subgraphs isomorphic to $2K_{p,q}$ and $(p + q)/2$. 

Balanced degree-magic labelings of complete bipartite graphs under binary operations

A balanced d-magic graph $K_{2,4} \times K_{2,4}$ with 36 vertices and 96 edges.

Observe that the Cartesian product graph $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ is naturally isomorphic to $K_{r,s} \times K_{p,q}$.

**Corollary 4.4.** Let $p, q, r$ and $s$ be even positive integers with $(p, q) \neq (2, 2)$ and $(r, s) \neq (2, 2)$. If $p = q$ and $r = s$, then $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ is a supermagic graph.

**Proof.** Applying Theorems 1.1 and 4.3. □

The following example is a balanced d-magic graph $K_{2,4} \times K_{2,4}$ (see Figure 4), and the labels on edges of $K_{2,4} \times K_{2,4}$ are shown in Table 4.

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<td>-</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_3$</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>$f_4$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Balanced Degree-Magic Labelings in the Tensor Product of Complete Bipartite Graphs

For two vertex-disjoint graphs $G$ and $H$, the tensor product of graphs $G$ and $H$, denoted by $G \oplus H$, is a graph such that the vertex set of $G \oplus H$ is the Cartesian product $V(G) \times V(H)$ and any two vertices $(u, v)$ and $(x, y)$ are adjacent in $G \oplus H$ if and only if $u$ is adjacent with $x$ in $G$ and $v$ is adjacent with $y$ in $H$. For any positive integers $p, q, r$ and $s$, we consider the tensor product $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{r,s}$ of complete bipartite graphs. Let $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{r,s}$ be a d-magic graph. Since $\deg(v)$ is $pr, ps, qr$ or $qs$ and $f^*(v) = (2pqrst + 1) \deg(v)/2$ for any $v \in V(K_{p,q} \oplus K_{r,s})$, we have

**Proposition 5.1.** Let $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{r,s}$ be a balanced d-magic graph. Then $p$ and $q$ are even or $r$ and $s$ are even.

Now we can prove a sufficient condition for the existence of balanced d-magic labelings of the tensor product of complete bipartite graphs $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{r,s}$.

**Theorem 5.2.** Let $p$ and $q$ be positive integers with $(p, q) \neq (1, 1)$. Then $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{2,2}$ is a balanced d-magic graph.

**Proof.** Let $p$ and $q$ be positive integers with $(p, q) \neq (1, 1)$. Let $k = \min\{p, q\}$ and $h = \max\{p, q\}$. Since $K_{2,2h}$ is d-magic by Proposition 1.6, $2K_{2,2h}$ is balanced d-magic by Theorem 1.4. The graph $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{2,2}$ is decomposable into $k$ balanced d-magic subgraphs isomorphic to $2K_{2,2h}$. According to Theorem 1.5, $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{2,2}$ is a balanced d-magic graph. \qed
Figure 5. A balanced d-magic graph $K_{1,3} \oplus K_{2,2}$ with 16 vertices and 24 edges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vertices</th>
<th>$b_1$</th>
<th>$b_2$</th>
<th>$b_3$</th>
<th>$b_4$</th>
<th>$b_5$</th>
<th>$b_6$</th>
<th>$b_7$</th>
<th>$b_8$</th>
<th>$b_9$</th>
<th>$b_{10}$</th>
<th>$b_{11}$</th>
<th>$b_{12}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a_1$</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_3$</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_4$</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. The labels on edges of balanced d-magic graph $K_{1,3} \oplus K_{2,2}$.

Theorem 5.3. Let $p$ and $q$ be positive integers, and let $r$ and $s$ be even positive integers with $(r, s) \neq (2, 2)$. Then $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{r,s}$ is a balanced d-magic graph.

Proof. Let $p$ and $q$ be positive integers, and let $r$ and $s$ be even positive integers with $(r, s) \neq (2, 2)$. Since $K_{r,s}$ is d-magic by Proposition 1.6, $2K_{r,s}$ is balanced d-magic by Theorem 1.4. The graph $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{r,s}$ is decomposable into $pq$ balanced d-magic subgraphs isomorphic to $2K_{r,s}$. According to Theorem 1.5, $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{r,s}$ is a balanced d-magic graph. □

It is clear that the tensor product graph $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{r,s}$ is isomorphic to $K_{r,s} \oplus K_{p,q}$.

Corollary 5.4. Let $p, q$ be positive integers with $(p, q) \neq (1, 1)$, and let $r, s$ be even positive integers. If $p = q$ and $r = s$, then $K_{p,q} \oplus K_{r,s}$ is a supermagic graph.

Proof. Applying Theorems 1.1, 5.2 and 5.3. □

Below is an example of balanced d-magic graph $K_{1,3} \oplus K_{2,2}$ (see Figure 5), and the labels on edges of $K_{1,3} \oplus K_{2,2}$ are shown in Table 5.


For two vertex-disjoint graphs $G$ and $H$, the strong product of graphs $G$ and $H$, denoted by $G \otimes H$, is a graph such that the vertex set of $G \otimes H$ is...
the Cartesian product $V(G) \times V(H)$ and any two vertices $(u, v)$ and $(x, y)$ are adjacent in $G \otimes H$ if and only if $u = x$ and $v$ is adjacent with $y$ in $H$, or $v = y$ and $u$ is adjacent with $x$ in $G$, or $u$ is adjacent with $x$ in $G$ and $v$ is adjacent with $y$ in $H$. For any positive integers $p, q, r$ and $s$, we consider the strong product $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$ of complete bipartite graphs. Let $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$ be a d-magic graph. Since $\deg(v) = p + r + pr + p + ps + q + r + qr$ or $q + s + qs$ and $f^*(v) = (pq(r + s) + rs(p + q) + 2pqrs + 1) \deg(v)/2$ for any $v \in V(K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s})$, we have

**Proposition 6.1.** Let $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$ be a d-magic graph. Then the following conditions hold:
(i) only one of $p, q, r$ and $s$ is even or
(ii) all of $p, q, r$ and $s$ are even.

**Proposition 6.2.** Let $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$ be a balanced d-magic graph. Then $p, q, r$ and $s$ are even.

We conclude this paper with an identification of the sufficient condition for the existence of balanced d-magic labelings of the strong product of complete bipartite graphs $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$.

**Theorem 6.3.** Let $p, q, r$ and $s$ be even positive integers with $(p, q) \neq (2, 2)$ and $(r, s) \neq (2, 2)$. Then $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$ is a balanced d-magic graph.

**Proof.** Let $p, q, r$ and $s$ be even positive integers with $(p, q) \neq (2, 2)$ and $(r, s) \neq (2, 2)$. Thus, $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ is balanced d-magic by Theorem 4.3, and $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$ is balanced d-magic by Theorem 5.3. Since $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$ is the graph such that $K_{p,q} \times K_{r,s}$ and $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$ form its decomposition, by Theorem 1.5, $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$ is a balanced d-magic graph. 

It is clear that the strong product graph $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$ is isomorphic to $K_{r,s} \otimes K_{p,q}$.

**Corollary 6.4.** Let $p, q, r$ and $s$ be even positive integers with $(p, q) \neq (2, 2)$ and $(r, s) \neq (2, 2)$. If $p = q$ and $r = s$, then $K_{p,q} \otimes K_{r,s}$ is a supermagic graph.

**Proof.** Applying Theorems 1.1 and 6.3.

**Acknowledgments**

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**References**