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ABSTRACT:	M Otros Otros
Let N_0 be the set of all non-negative integers and $P(N_0)$ be its power set. An integer additive set-indexer (IASI) is defined as an injective function $f:V(G)\to \mathcal{P}(N_0)$ such that the induced function $f^\pm:E(G)\to \mathcal{P}(N_0)$ defined by	Permalink

1. INTRODUCTION

set-indexers

arithmetic IASI called prime arithmetic IASI.

For all terms and definitions, not defined in this paper, we refer to $\frac{12}{2}$ and for more about graph labeling, we refer to $\frac{8}{2}$. Unless mentioned otherwise, all graphs considered here are simple, finite and have no isolated vertices.

Key words: Integer additive set-indexers; arithmetic integer additive set-indexers; prime arithmetic integer additive

 $f^+(uv) = f(u) + f(v)$ is also injective, where N₀ is the set of all non-negative integers. A graph G which admits an IASI is called an IASI graph. An IASI of a graph G is said to be an arithmetic IASI if the elements of the set-labels of

all vertices and edges of G are in arithmetic progressions. In this paper, we discuss about a particular type of

Let N_0 denote the set of all non-negative integers. For all $A,B\subseteq N_0$, the sum set of these sets, denoted by A + B, is defined by $A+B=\{a+b,a\in A,b\in B\}$. If either A or B is infinite, then A+B is also infinite. Hence, all sets mentioned in this paper are finite sets of non-negative integers. We denote the cardinality of a set A by |A|.

An integer additive set-indexer (IASI, in short) is defined in $\frac{9}{2}$ as an injective function $f:V(G)\to \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{N}_0)$ such that