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# Radio Labelings of Distance Graphs

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

A *radio  $k$ -labeling* of a connected graph  $G$  is an assignment  $f$  of non negative integers to the vertices of  $G$  such that

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \geq k + 1 - d(x, y),$$

for any two distinct vertices  $x$  and  $y$ , where  $d(x, y)$  is the distance between  $x$  and  $y$  in  $G$ . The *radio  $k$ -labeling number*  $\text{rl}_k(G)$  of  $G$  is the minimum of  $\max_{x, y \in V(G)} |f(x) - f(y)|$  over all radio  $k$ -labelings  $f$  of  $G$ .

The study of radio  $k$ -labelings was initiated by Chartrand et al. [1], motivated by radio channel assignment problems with interference constraints.

Except for paths [1, 3] and cycles [5], radio  $k$ -labelings have been investigated mainly for fixed values of  $k$ . This problem generalizes both the classical proper vertex-colouring problem (when  $k = 1$ ) and the well studied  $L(2, 1)$ -labeling problem (when  $k = 2$ ). The other values of  $k$  considered were when  $k$  is close to the diameter of the graph. The interested reader is referred to surveys [2, 7] and recent papers [6, 8] for complementary results.

For a set of positive integers  $\{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_t\}$ , the (infinite) distance graph  $D(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_t)$  has the set  $\mathbb{Z}$  of integers as vertex set, with two distinct vertices  $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$  being adjacent if and only if  $|i - j| = d_\ell$ , for some  $\ell$ .

Concerning radio  $k$ -labelings of distance graphs, the only known results are for  $k = 2$  and mainly for 4-regular distance graphs [4, 9]. Moreover, for the path  $P_n$  of order  $n$  (a finite subgraph of  $D(1) = P_\infty$ ), the following bounds were proved in [1, 3]: for any  $n > 3$  and any  $1 \leq k \leq n - 3$ ,

$$\frac{k^2 + 4}{2} \leq \text{rl}_k(P_n) \leq \frac{k^2 + 2k}{2}, \text{ if } k \text{ is even,}$$

$$\frac{k^2 + 1}{2} \leq \text{rl}_k(P_n) \leq \frac{k^2 + 2k - 1}{2} \text{ if } k \text{ is odd;}$$

and it was conjectured in [3] that the upper bound is the exact value of the radio  $k$ -labeling number when the length of the path is large enough.

We prove the following results :

$$\frac{t}{2}k^2 + \frac{1}{2} \leq \text{rl}_k(D(1, 2, \dots, t)) \leq \begin{cases} \frac{t}{2}k^2 + \frac{t}{2}k, & \text{when } k \text{ is odd,} \\ \frac{t}{2}k^2 + k, & \text{when } k \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t}{2}k^2 - P_2(t)k + P_3(t) &\leq \text{rl}_k(D(1, t)) \leq \frac{t}{2}k^2, & \text{for } t \geq 3 \text{ and odd } k, \\ \frac{t}{2}k^2 - Q_2(t)k + Q_3(t) &\leq \text{rl}_k(D(t-1, t)) \leq \frac{t}{2}k^2 + k - \frac{t+2}{2}, & \text{for } t \geq 3 \text{ and odd } k. \end{aligned}$$

where  $P_i(t)$  and  $Q_i(t)$  denote polynomials of variable  $t$  of degree  $i$ .

For each upper bound, we have found a corresponding coloring sequence with the desired number of labels while lower bounds were obtained by bounding the upper traceable number of the distance graphs by a function of the same parameter on the infinite path.

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