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A notion of vertex equitability for proper labellings

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Abstract

We introduce an equitable version of proper labellings of graphs, where the notion of equitability is with respect to the resulting vertex sums. That is, we are interested in k -labellings where, when computing the sums of labels incident to the vertices, we get a vertex-colouring that is not proper only, but also equitable. For a given graph G , we are interested in the parameter $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$, which is the smallest $k \geq 1$ (if any) such that G admits such k -labellings.

Through examples of particular graph classes, we observe that this new parameter $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$ behaves sort of similarly to the parameters χ_Σ and s , which parameters lie behind the 1-2-3 Conjecture and the irregularity strength of graphs, in a more or less strong way, depending on the graphs considered. We then prove general bounds on $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$, showing that, in some contexts (trees and connected graphs with large minimum degree), this parameter is bounded above by roughly $\frac{3n}{4}$ for an n -graph. We also prove that determining $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$ is NP-hard in general, and finish off with directions for further work on the topic.

Keywords: irregular labelling; proper labelling; irregularity strength; 1-2-3 Conjecture; equitability.

1. Introduction

We deal with notions derived from those behind the so-called **irregularity strength** of graphs and the **1-2-3 Conjecture**, which notions relate to **distinguishing labellings**. For more information on this field, we refer the interested reader to the dynamic survey [12] by Gallian. For the sake of keeping this introduction short, in what follows we only recall the notions and results that are the most important to understand the motivations behind our investigations.

Let G be a graph. A k -labelling ℓ of G is an assignment $\ell : E(G) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$ of labels (from $\{1, \dots, k\}$) to the edges of G . From ℓ , we can compute several metrics of interest for the vertices of G . In this work, we are mostly interested in the sums of labels incident to the vertices. That is, for every vertex v of G , we denote by $\sigma_\ell(v)$ (or $\sigma(v)$ for short) the *sum* of labels assigned to the edges incident to v . Note that this function σ_ℓ can be perceived as a vertex-colouring of G . In case all vertices of G have different colours by σ_ℓ , or, in other words, all resulting sums are pairwise distinct, we say that ℓ is *irregular*. Now, in case only all pairs of adjacent vertices of G have different colours by ℓ , or, in other words, if σ_ℓ is a proper vertex-colouring of G , then we say that ℓ is *proper*. The smallest $k \geq 1$ (if any) such that G admits irregular k -labellings is denoted by $s(G)$, while the smallest $k \geq 1$ (if any) such that G admits proper k -labellings is denoted by $\chi_\Sigma(G)$. In the literature, the parameter $s(G)$ is called the *irregularity strength* of G .

Investigations on irregular and proper labellings were initiated in 1988 by Chartrand *et al.* in [10], in which the authors deal with a particular practical problem through irregular labellings. Proper labellings were later investigated as a local version of irregular labellings, as Karoński, Łuczak, and Thomason introduced, in [16], the so-called 1-2-3 Conjecture in 2004. Investigations on both types of objects are still very active nowadays, many questions being still open; notably:

- Generally speaking, the irregularity strength is a parameter that remains very far from being fully understood, even for simple classes of graphs such as trees. Among the most important results on this parameter to date, it was proved by Nierhoff in [19] that $s(G) \leq |V(G)| - 1$

holds for every *nice graph*¹ G , which is tight in general (consider *e.g.* any star with at least two leaves). Later on, an important improvement (especially for graphs with large enough minimum degree) over this upper bound was established by Kalkowski, Karoński, and Pfender in [15], as they proved that $s(G) \leq 6 \left\lceil \frac{|V(G)|}{\delta(G)} \right\rceil$ holds for every nice graph G . We refer the interested reader to [12] for more information on this interesting topic.

- Regarding the parameter χ_Σ , the 1-2-3 Conjecture raised in [16] postulates that we should have $\chi_\Sigma(G) \leq 3$ for every nice graph G . This is still mostly open to date, as the 1-2-3 Conjecture was mostly proved to hold for 3-colourable graphs [16]. To date, the most important result towards the conjecture was established by Kalkowski, Karoński, and Pfender in [14], in which they proved that $\chi_\Sigma(G) \leq 5$ holds for every nice graph G . Let us mention also that a full proof to the 1-2-3 Conjecture was recently proposed by Keusch in [17]. For more details on the 1-2-3 Conjecture, we would advise the reader to refer to [22].

Irregular labellings and proper labellings are, by definition, types of objects that are undoubtedly close. This is illustrated, notably, by the facts that these two notions coincide in complete graphs, and that the proofs from [14] and [15], in which the best upper bounds on the parameters s and χ_Σ to date have been established, exploit similar ideas. They are also rather distant notions, as showcased by the fact that the irregularity strength of disconnected graphs is subject to dedicated studies, while, in the context of the 1-2-3 Conjecture, we can obviously focus on connected graphs.

The general connections between irregular labellings and proper labellings have sometimes been investigated in the literature, through the introduction of intermediate variants. For instance, Przybyło considered in [21] labellings through which only vertices within a certain fixed distance are required to have distinct sums, and Bensmail, Hocquard, and Marcille considered in [5] labellings where both the computed sums and the distinction condition are within a certain range. More generally speaking, irregular labellings and proper labellings were derived to a number of variants of varying interest, obtained through playing with the multiple parameters that define them.

In this work, we introduce a new variant of proper labellings, which can be motivated as follows. As mentioned earlier, another way to see proper labellings is to regard them as a way to “encode” proper vertex-colourings. Among other natural questions, one can wonder about similar concerns for other types of vertex-colourings. It is worth mentioning that this thread of research has already been considered in the literature, with variants of proper labellings being considered for *e.g.* acyclic vertex-colourings [13], injective vertex-colourings [7], and oriented vertex-colourings [6].

We here initiate the study of a combination of proper labellings and **equitable proper vertex-colourings**², defined formally as follows. Let G be a graph. Given a k -vertex-colouring $\phi : V(G) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$ of G , for any $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ we denote by $\text{nb}_\phi(i)$ (or $\text{nb}(i)$ for short) the number of vertices v of G verifying $\phi(v) = i$. We say that ϕ is *equitable* if, for any two distinct $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, we have $|\text{nb}(i) - \text{nb}(j)| \leq 1$. Now, given a labelling ℓ of G , we derive the notation nb to labellings, as follows: for any $i \in \mathbb{N}^+$, we denote by $\text{nb}_\ell(i)$ (or simply by $\text{nb}(i)$) the number of vertices of G with sum i by ℓ . We now say that ℓ is *equiproper* if σ_ℓ is an equitable proper vertex-colouring of G . In other words, all resulting sums must appear about the same number of times. Finally, we denote by $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ the smallest $k \geq 1$ such that G admits equiproper k -labellings.

It is worth mentioning that notions of equitability for proper labellings have already been investigated in the literature, namely in [2, 3, 8]. However, in those works, the notion of equitability in question is with respect to how the labels are assigned, and not with respect to the resulting sums. Thus, those works do not relate to the new notions we introduce here.

While, as mentioned above, our original intent for introducing and studying equiproper labellings was to investigate their connections with proper labellings, as will be exposed through our results, it actually turns out that equiproper labellings tend to behave in a way that is more reminiscent of irregular labellings. Thus, equiproper labellings can somewhat be seen as another intermediate notion between irregular labellings and proper labellings.

¹It can be observed that $s(G)$ and $\chi_\Sigma(G)$ are well defined if and only if G does not contain K_2 , the complete graph on two vertices, as a connected component. We say G is *nice* whenever it has this property.

²This notion was introduced by Meyer in [18]; we voluntarily do not survey the topic in the current work, as this is not required at any point of our investigations.

This work is organised as follows. We start in Section 2 by raising first observations and comments on equiproper labellings, which we then investigate in easy classes of graphs, our main goal being to provide a first insight into how these objects behave in general. In Section 3, we then prove that determining $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ for a given graph G is NP-complete, a result of a kind that has not been established for the irregularity strength to date, and which we prove through a proof giving yet more hints about the peculiar behaviour of equiproper labellings. In Section 4, we then provide general upper bounds of $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ in situations where G has particular properties. Namely, we consider nice trees, and connected graphs with minimum degree at least 4. We conclude in Section 5 with perspectives for further work on the topic.

2. First look into equiproper labellings, through some classes of graphs

As mentioned earlier, observe that irregular labellings are always equiproper, since, by an irregular labelling ℓ , for every $i \in \mathbb{N}^+$ we have $\text{nb}(i) \in \{0, 1\}$. On the other hand, an equiproper labelling is, by definition, always proper. Thus:

Observation 2.1. *If G is a nice graph, then $\chi_\Sigma(G) \leq \bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G) \leq s(G)$.*

This implies that $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ is well defined for a graph G if and only if G is nice. From Observation 2.1, we also get that, in order to come up with a graph G for which $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ could be “large”, maybe a good idea would be to consider a graph with large irregularity strength. As mentioned earlier, we always have $s(G) \leq |V(G)| - 1$ for a nice graph G (see [19]), and this is known to be tight because of stars. Considering these graphs in our context, we get:

Observation 2.2. *For a star S_n with $n \geq 2$ leaves, we have $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(S_n) \geq \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$.*

Proof. Denote by r the n -vertex³ of S_n , and by u_1, \dots, u_n its leaves. Note that, by any k -labelling ℓ of S_n , we must have $\sigma(r) > \sigma(u_1), \dots, \sigma(u_n)$. For this reason, we necessarily have $\text{nb}(\sigma(r)) = 1$, and, thus, for every $i \in \mathbb{N}^+$ such that $\text{nb}(i) \neq 0$, we must have $\text{nb}(i) \in \{1, 2\}$ for ℓ to be equiproper. Then, by any equiproper k -labelling of S_n , any assigned label can be assigned to at most two edges. Thus, we deduce that $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(S_n) \geq \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil$. \square

Observation 2.2 shows that there is no $k \geq 1$ such that $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G) \leq k$ holds for every nice graph G , which might indicate that equiproper labellings are closer to irregular labellings than to proper labellings. In what follows, we investigate equiproper labellings in easy classes of graphs. Our results highlight that, actually, for some graphs the parameter $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$ can behave very similarly to both s and χ_Σ , while, in some contexts, it can be closer to any of the two.

We first observe that, in complete graphs, every proper vertex-colouring must be equitable, as all vertices must get assigned distinct colours. In the context of distinguishing labellings, this implies irregular, proper, and equiproper labellings are equivalent objects in complete graphs.

Observation 2.3. *In any complete graph, any irregular labelling is proper and equiproper, and vice versa. Consequently, for every $n \geq 3$, we have $s(K_n) = \chi_\Sigma(K_n) = \bar{\chi}_\Sigma(K_n)$, and thus these three parameters are always equal to 3 (see e.g. [10]).*

The example of complete graphs thus shows a peculiar context in which $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$, χ_Σ , and s behave similarly. The next class we consider, connected graphs with maximum degree 2, or, in other words, paths and cycles, showcases a situation in which $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$ behaves in a very similar way as χ_Σ (with, yet, a slightly different behaviour), and, thus, quite differently from s . Indeed (see e.g. [9]):

Observation 2.4. *If P_n is any path of order $n \geq 3$, then*

- $\chi_\Sigma(P_n) = 1$ if $n = 3$, and
- $\chi_\Sigma(P_n) = 2$ otherwise.

If C_n is any cycle of order $n \geq 3$, then

³Throughout, a k -vertex refers to a vertex of degree k .

- $\chi_\Sigma(C_n) = 2$ if $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$, and
- $\chi_\Sigma(C_n) = 3$ otherwise.

In both cases, there is no $k \geq 1$ such that $s(P_n), s(C_n) \leq k$ for every n .

Proof. The last statement follows from the straight observation that, by a k -labelling ℓ of any graph, for a vertex v of degree 2, we have $\sigma(v) \in \{2, \dots, 2k\}$. Thus, for ℓ to be irregular in some P_n or C_n , we need $n - 2$ or n , respectively, to be at most $|\{2, \dots, 2k\}| = 2k - 1$ so that every 2-vertex can get a distinct sum. Hence, k must be a function of n .

Regarding the value of χ_Σ for paths and cycles, recall first that $\chi_\Sigma(G) = 1$ for a graph G if and only if G is locally irregular⁴, and note that P_3 is the only path or cycle with this property. More generally speaking, note also that, by a k -labelling of any graph, a 1-vertex, because we are assigning strictly positive labels only, cannot get the same sum as its unique neighbour. This means that, when designing a proper labelling of a path, we only need to pay attention to the resulting sums for its adjacent 2-vertices.

Note, now, that if u and v are two adjacent 2-vertices, where $N(u) = \{u', v\}$ and $N(v) = \{v', u\}$ (where, possibly, $u' = v'$), then, by a labelling ℓ , so that $\sigma(u) \neq \sigma(v)$ we must have $\ell(u'u) \neq \ell(vv')$. Particularly, in a path or a cycle, every two edges at distance 2 apart must receive distinct labels by a proper labelling. From this, we come up with another way to look at proper labellings in paths and cycles. Given a path or a cycle G , let H be the graph obtained by adding a vertex v_e for every edge e of G , and adding an edge between any two vertices v_e and v_f if, in G , edges e and f are at distance exactly 2. By the previous arguments, G admits a proper k -labelling if and only if H admits a proper k -vertex-colouring. The claimed equalities now follow from the fact that, for G being a path or a cycle, H is either an odd-length cycle (when G is a cycle C_n with n odd), a disjoint union of two odd-length cycles (when G is a cycle C_n with $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$), or a bipartite graph (two disjoint paths when G is a path or a cycle of length 4, or the disjoint union of two even-length cycles when G is a cycle C_n with $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ and $n \geq 8$). \square

For paths and cycles, we start by observing that $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$ is at least 3 in general. Note that, in the next observation, we do not make explicit the length threshold above which a path or cycle requires the use of labels 1, 2, and 3; while this threshold could probably be retrieved from our arguments, our main intent is actually to establish that labels 1 and 2 do not suffice in general, which is why the upcoming statement is voluntarily vague.

Observation 2.5. *If G is a long enough path or cycle, then $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G) > 2$.*

Proof. Consider any maximal (non-cycle) path $P = v_1 v_2 \dots v_p$ of G (we have $v_1 v_p \in E(G)$ if G is a cycle). For every $i \in \{1, \dots, p-1\}$, we denote by e_i the edge $v_i v_{i+1}$. Every e_i with i odd is said *odd*, while every e_i with i even is said *even*. Assume now an equiproper 2-labelling ℓ of G exists, and let us focus on the edges of P . For the reasons given in the proof of Observation 2.4, recall that every two “consecutive” even edges e_i and e_{i+2} must be assigned distinct labels by ℓ , and similarly for every two “consecutive” odd edges e_i and e_{i+2} . In some way, this means that ℓ is fully determined by the labels $\ell(e_1)$ and $\ell(e_2)$, and, thus, so are $\sigma(v_2), \dots, \sigma(v_{p-1})$.

- If $\ell(e_1) = \ell(e_2) = 1$, then note that $(\sigma(v_2), \dots, \sigma(v_{p-1})) = (2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, \dots)$. That is, we get $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ for every odd $i \in \{3, \dots, p-1\}$, while we get $\sigma(v_i) = 2$ for every even $i \in \{2, \dots, p-1\}$ with $i \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ and $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ for every even $i \in \{4, \dots, p-1\}$ with $i \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.
- If $\ell(e_1) = \ell(e_2) = 2$, then $(\sigma(v_2), \dots, \sigma(v_{p-1})) = (4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, \dots)$. That is, we get $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ for every odd $i \in \{3, \dots, p-1\}$, while we get $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ for every even $i \in \{2, \dots, p-1\}$ with $i \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ and $\sigma(v_i) = 2$ for every even $i \in \{4, \dots, p-1\}$ with $i \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.
- If $(\ell(e_1), \ell(e_2)) = (1, 2)$, then $(\sigma(v_2), \dots, \sigma(v_{p-1})) = (3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, \dots)$. That is, we get $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ for every even $i \in \{2, \dots, p-1\}$, while we get $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ for every odd $i \in \{3, \dots, p-1\}$ with $i \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $\sigma(v_i) = 2$ for every odd $i \in \{5, \dots, p-1\}$ with $i \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

⁴A graph is *locally irregular* if every two of its adjacent vertices have different degrees.

- If $(\ell(e_1), \ell(e_2)) = (2, 1)$, then $(\sigma(v_2), \dots, \sigma(v_{p-1})) = (3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, \dots)$. That is, we get $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ for every even $i \in \{2, \dots, p-1\}$, while we get $\sigma(v_i) = 2$ for every odd $i \in \{3, \dots, p-1\}$ with $i \equiv 3 \pmod 4$ and $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ for every odd $i \in \{5, \dots, p-1\}$ with $i \equiv 1 \pmod 4$.

In all cases, it can thus be noted that $\text{nb}(3)$ is about twice $\text{nb}(2)$ and $\text{nb}(4)$. Thus, assuming G is long enough, and because P is a longest path of G , we deduce that ℓ cannot be equiproper. \square

Due to Observation 2.5 one could wonder whether $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$ can be arbitrarily large for a given path or cycle, especially when taking into account that such large graphs have a lot of vertices with the same degree, 2, meaning that, by a k -labelling with k relatively small, the range of possibly sums for the vertices is small too. It turns out that $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$ is always at most 3 for any nice path or cycle. So, while χ_Σ and $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$ are not always equal for such graphs, $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$ is yet much closer to χ_Σ than to s .

Theorem 2.6. *If G is a nice path or cycle, then $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G) \leq 3$.*

Proof. Note that given a proper vertex-colouring of H , the graph obtained from G as described in the proof of Observation 2.4, it is far from obvious what sums will be obtained for the vertices of G , by the corresponding labelling. For these reasons, we instead describe how to construct an equiproper 3-labelling of G right away from scratch, depending on what the length of G is. Also, to avoid dealing with pathological cases, in what follows we assume that G is long enough (thereby getting that Observation 2.5 cannot be made worse); by that, we mean of length at least 12. It is not too complicated to check by hand that the claim also holds for smaller length values.

Assume first that G is a path (v_1, \dots, v_n) . For every $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, we denote by e_i the edge $v_i v_{i+1}$. We consider three cases.

- $|E(G)| \equiv 2 \pmod 3$ (with $|E(G)| \geq 8$).

In this case, assign labels 3, 2, and 2 to e_1 , e_2 , and e_3 , respectively, and, from here on, while possible, repeatedly pick the next three unlabelled edges e_i , e_{i+1} , and e_{i+2} , and assign labels 1, 3, and 2, respectively, to them, until e_{n-3} gets labelled (thus with label 2). Finally, assign labels 2 and 3 to e_{n-2} and e_{n-1} , respectively. By the resulting 3-labelling of G , note that $\sigma(v_1) = 3$, $\sigma(v_2) = 5$, and $\sigma(v_3) = 4$. Meanwhile, we get $\sigma(v_{n-2}) = 4$, $\sigma(v_{n-1}) = 5$, and $\sigma(v_n) = 3$. Also, for every $i \in \{4, \dots, n-3\}$, we have $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ if $i \equiv 1 \pmod 3$, $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ if $i \equiv 2 \pmod 3$, and $\sigma(v_i) = 5$ if $i \equiv 0 \pmod 3$. Since $|E(G)| \equiv 2 \pmod 3$, note that $n \equiv 0 \pmod 3$. From these arguments, we thus deduce that $\text{nb}(3) = \text{nb}(4) = \text{nb}(5)$ while all vertices have sum in $\{3, 4, 5\}$, and the resulting 3-labelling is thus equiproper. In particular, its properness follows from the fact that no two edges at distance 2 of G are assigned the same label.

- $|E(G)| \equiv 0 \pmod 3$ (with $|E(G)| \geq 12$).

Apply the same 3-labelling process as in the previous step (that is, assign labels 3, 2, and 2 to e_1 , e_2 , and e_3 , before repeatedly assigning labels 1, 3, and 2 to consecutive triples of unlabelled edges e_i , e_{i+1} , and e_{i+2}), but stop when e_{n-7} is labelled. Now, assign labels 2, 1, 3, 2, 2, and 3 to e_{n-6}, \dots, e_{n-1} , respectively. As in the previous case, we get $\sigma(v_1) = 3$, $\sigma(v_2) = 5$, and $\sigma(v_3) = 4$, and for every $i \in \{4, \dots, n-7\}$, we have $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ if $i \equiv 1 \pmod 3$, $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ if $i \equiv 2 \pmod 3$, and $\sigma(v_i) = 5$ if $i \equiv 0 \pmod 3$. Particularly, because $|E(G)| \equiv 0 \pmod 3$, note that e_{n-7} was assigned label 2. Also, $\sigma(v_{n-7}) = 5$. Note now that, due to how we finished the labelling, we have $\sigma(v_{n-6}) = 4$, $\sigma(v_{n-5}) = 3$, $\sigma(v_{n-4}) = 4$, $\sigma(v_{n-3}) = 5$, $\sigma(v_{n-2}) = 4$, $\sigma(v_{n-1}) = 5$, and $\sigma(v_n) = 3$. So, we have $\text{nb}(4) - 1 = \text{nb}(3) = \text{nb}(5)$, while all vertices have sum in $\{3, 4, 5\}$. Also, no two edges of G at distance 2 are assigned the same label. The resulting 3-labelling of G is thus equiproper.

- $|E(G)| \equiv 1 \pmod 3$ (with $|E(G)| \geq 7$).

In this case, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n-5\}$, assign label 3 to e_i if $i \equiv 1 \pmod 3$, label 2 to e_i if $i \equiv 2 \pmod 3$, and label 1 to e_i if $i \equiv 0 \pmod 3$. Lastly, assign label 3, 2, 2, and 3 to e_{n-4} , e_{n-3} , e_{n-2} , and e_{n-1} , respectively. As a result, $\sigma(v_1) = 3$, while, for every $i \in \{2, \dots, n-5\}$, we have $\sigma(v_i) = 5$ if $i \equiv 2 \pmod 3$, $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ if $i \equiv 0 \pmod 3$, and $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ if $i \equiv 1 \pmod 3$. Also, $\sigma(v_{n-5}) = 3$. Due to how we labelled the last edges, note that we also have $\sigma(v_{n-4}) = 4$, $\sigma(v_{n-3}) = 5$, $\sigma(v_{n-2}) = 4$, $\sigma(v_{n-1}) = 5$, and $\sigma(v_n) = 3$. From these arguments, we deduce that

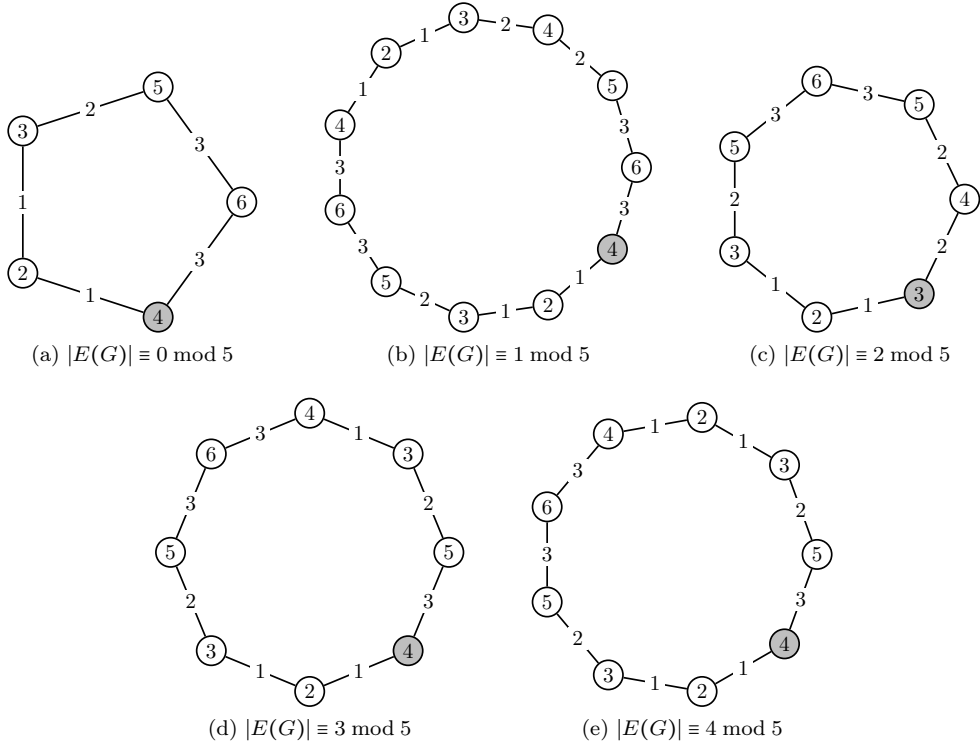


Figure 1: Cases for cycles in the proof of Theorem 2.6. Numbers in vertices are sums obtained by the depicted equiproper 3-labelling. In each case, vertex v_0 is filled with gray.

$\text{nb}(3) = \text{nb}(5) = \text{nb}(4) + 1$. Since no two edges at distance 2 of G are assigned the same label, and all vertices have sum in $\{3, 4, 5\}$, the attained 3-labelling is thus equiproper.

Now consider the case where G is a cycle $(v_0, \dots, v_{n-1}, v_0)$. For every $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, we denote by e_i the edge $v_i v_{i+1}$ (where operations over the subscripts, here and further, are modulo n). Once again, we consider a few cases (see Figure 1 for an illustration).

- If $|E(G)| \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$ (with $|E(G)| \geq 5$), then we consider every $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, and assign label 1 to e_i if $i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{5}$, label 2 to e_i if $i \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$, and label 3 to e_i otherwise, if $i \equiv 3, 4 \pmod{5}$. As a result, for every $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, we get $\sigma(v_i) = 2$ if $i \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ if $i \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 5$ if $i \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 6$ if $i \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$, and $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ if $i \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$. Then, $\text{nb}(2) = \text{nb}(3) = \text{nb}(4) = \text{nb}(5) = \text{nb}(6)$, and all sums are in $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. Also, no edges at distance 2 are assigned the same label. Then, the 3-labelling is equiproper.
- If $|E(G)| \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ (with $|E(G)| \geq 11$), then we consider every $i \in \{0, \dots, n-7\}$, and as in the previous case assign label 1 to e_i if $i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{5}$, label 2 to e_i if $i \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$, and label 3 to e_i otherwise, if $i \equiv 3, 4 \pmod{5}$. Finally, we assign labels 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, and 3 to $e_{n-6}, e_{n-5}, e_{n-4}, e_{n-3}, e_{n-2},$ and e_{n-1} , respectively. Then, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n-7\}$, we get $\sigma(v_i) = 2$ if $i \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ if $i \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 5$ if $i \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 6$ if $i \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$, and $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ if $i \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$. Also, $\sigma(v_0) = 4$, $\sigma(v_{n-1}) = 6$, $\sigma(v_{n-2}) = 5$, $\sigma(v_{n-3}) = 4$, $\sigma(v_{n-4}) = 3$, $\sigma(v_{n-5}) = 2$, and $\sigma(v_{n-6}) = 4$. Then, $\text{nb}(2) = \text{nb}(3) = \text{nb}(5) = \text{nb}(6)$, while $\text{nb}(2) = \text{nb}(4) - 1$. Also all vertices of G have sum in $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and no two edges at distance 2 are assigned the same label. Then, the resulting 3-labelling of G is equiproper.
- If $|E(G)| \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$ (with $|E(G)| \geq 7$), then we consider every $i \in \{0, \dots, n-3\}$, and as in the previous cases assign label 1 to e_i if $i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{5}$, label 2 to e_i if $i \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$, and label 3 to e_i otherwise, if $i \equiv 3, 4 \pmod{5}$. Finally, we assign label 2 to e_{n-2} and e_{n-1} . Then, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n-3\}$, we get $\sigma(v_i) = 2$ if $i \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ if $i \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 5$ if $i \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 6$ if $i \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$, and $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ if $i \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$. Also, $\sigma(v_0) = 3$, $\sigma(v_{n-1}) = 4$, and $\sigma(v_{n-2}) = 5$. Then, $\text{nb}(3) = \text{nb}(5)$, while $\text{nb}(2) = \text{nb}(4) = \text{nb}(6)$, and $\text{nb}(3) = \text{nb}(2) + 1$.

Also all vertices of G have sum in $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and no two edges at distance 2 are assigned the same label. Then, the resulting 3-labelling of G is equiproper.

- If $|E(G)| \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$ (with $|E(G)| \geq 8$), then we consider every $i \in \{0, \dots, n-4\}$, and as previously assign label 1 to e_i if $i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{5}$, label 2 to e_i if $i \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$, and label 3 to e_i otherwise, if $i \equiv 3, 4 \pmod{5}$. Finally, we assign label 1 to e_{n-3} , label 2 to e_{n-2} , and label 3 to e_{n-1} . Then, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n-4\}$, we get $\sigma(v_i) = 2$ if $i \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ if $i \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 5$ if $i \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 6$ if $i \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$, and $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ if $i \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$. Also, $\sigma(v_0) = 4$, $\sigma(v_{n-1}) = 5$, $\sigma(v_{n-2}) = 3$, and $\sigma(v_{n-3}) = 4$. Then, $\text{nb}(3) = \text{nb}(4) = \text{nb}(5)$, while $\text{nb}(2) = \text{nb}(6)$, and $\text{nb}(3) = \text{nb}(2) + 1$. Also all vertices of G have sum in $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and no two edges at distance 2 are assigned the same label. Then, the resulting 3-labelling of G is equiproper.
- If $|E(G)| \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$ (with $|E(G)| \geq 9$), then we consider every $i \in \{0, \dots, n-5\}$, and as previously assign label 1 to e_i if $i \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{5}$, label 2 to e_i if $i \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$, and label 3 to e_i otherwise, if $i \equiv 3, 4 \pmod{5}$. Finally, we assign label 1 to e_{n-4} and e_{n-3} , label 2 to e_{n-2} , and label 3 to e_{n-1} . Then, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n-5\}$, we get $\sigma(v_i) = 2$ if $i \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 3$ if $i \equiv 2 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 5$ if $i \equiv 3 \pmod{5}$, $\sigma(v_i) = 6$ if $i \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$, and $\sigma(v_i) = 4$ if $i \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$. Also, $\sigma(v_0) = 4$, $\sigma(v_{n-1}) = 5$, $\sigma(v_{n-2}) = 3$, $\sigma(v_{n-3}) = 2$, and $\sigma(v_{n-4}) = 4$. Then, $\text{nb}(2) = \text{nb}(3) = \text{nb}(4) = \text{nb}(5)$, and $\text{nb}(2) = \text{nb}(6) + 1$. Also all vertices of G have sum in $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and no two edges at distance 2 are assigned the same label. Then, the resulting 3-labelling of G is equiproper. \square

Turning to complete bipartite graphs now, we recall the following (see *e.g.* [9]):

Observation 2.7. *If $K_{s,t}$ is a complete bipartite graph with parts of cardinality s and t (with $s+t \geq 3$), then*

- $\chi_\Sigma(K_{s,t}) = 1$ if $s = t$, and
- $\chi_\Sigma(K_{s,t}) = 2$ otherwise.

Furthermore, there is no $k \geq 1$ such that $s(K_{s,t}) \leq k$ for every s, t .

Proof. The first item is because $K_{s,t}$ is locally irregular when $s \neq t$. When $s = t$, a proper 2-labelling can be obtained by choosing any vertex v of $K_{s,t}$, assigning label 2 to all edges incident to v , and assigning label 1 to all other edges. The last claim follows from the same reason as in the proof of Observation 2.4. Particularly, if $s = 2$, then, so that the t vertices with degree 2 can have pairwise distinct sums by any irregular k -labelling of $K_{s,t}$, we must have $|\{2, \dots, 2k\}| = 2k - 1 \geq t$. Thus, k must be a function of s and t . \square

Contrarily to the case of paths and cycles (recall Theorem 2.6), it turns out that $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$, in the context of complete bipartite graphs, has a behaviour that is more reminiscent of that of the irregularity strength, in the following sense:

Observation 2.8. *There is no $k \geq 1$ such that $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(K_{s,t}) \leq k$ for every s, t (with $s+t \geq 3$).*

Proof. For some s and t , let (U, V) denote the bipartition of $K_{s,t}$ where $|U| = s$ and $|V| = t$, and $s \leq t$. Then, $d(u) = t$ for every $u \in U$, and $d(v) = s$ for every $v \in V$.

Fix now any $k \geq 1$, and assume *e.g.* that $t > (s+1)ks$. Note that, by any k -labelling ℓ of $K_{s,t}$, we have $\sigma(u) \geq d(u) = t$ for every $u \in U$, and $\sigma(v) \leq kd(v) = ks$ for every $v \in V$. Particularly, since $t > (s+1)ks$, we have $t > ks$, and thus a vertex of U cannot have the same sum as a vertex of V . For this reason, if ℓ is equiproper, then, for every $u \in U$, we must have $\text{nb}(\sigma(u)) \leq |U| = s$. This means that, for any $i \in \mathbb{N}^+$ such that $\text{nb}(i) > 0$, we have $\text{nb}(i) \leq s+1$. Now, the vertices $v \in V$ have sum in $\{s, \dots, ks\}$, which is a set of cardinality $(k-1)s+1$. Particularly, since $t > (s+1)ks$, we have $t > (s+1)((k-1)s+1)$, and thus for some vertex v in V we must have $\text{nb}(\sigma(v)) > s+1$, which contradicts that ℓ is equiproper. Since this holds for every $k \geq 1$, the claim follows. \square

3. Complexity aspects

We now consider the complexity of the problem of determining $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ for a given graph G . Unsurprisingly (see below), we prove this problem to be NP-complete. One of the main points of interest behind our result actually lies in the forcing mechanisms we develop to establish it, which allows to get further understanding over equiproper labellings.

For record, recall that deciding whether $\chi_\Sigma(G) \leq 2$ holds for a given graph G was proved to be NP-complete [11]. On the other hand, we still do not know whether the similar result holds for the irregularity strength, as exposed in [4], in which hints on this question are provided. For other variants lying in between irregular labellings and proper labellings, such NP-completeness results were also established (see *e.g.* [5]). This is also the case for other variants dealing with equitability, but with respect to the assigned labels, see [3].

Our result, now, reads as follows:

Theorem 3.1. *Deciding whether $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G) \leq 2$ holds for a given graph G is NP-complete.*

Proof. Since the problem is clearly in NP, we focus on proving its NP-hardness. This is done by reduction from the CUBIC MONOTONE 1-IN-3 SAT problem, which was proved to be NP-hard in [20]. Recall that an instance of CUBIC MONOTONE 1-IN-3 SAT is a 3CNF formula F over clauses C_1, \dots, C_m and variables x_1, \dots, x_n , where all clauses of F contain exactly three distinct (positive) variables, and all variables appear (in positive form) in exactly three distinct clauses each. The question is whether F can be 1-in-3 satisfied, *i.e.*, whether there is a truth assignment to the variables such that every clause contains exactly one true variable (thus together with two false ones). Given such an F , we construct, in polynomial time, a graph G such that F is 1-in-3 satisfiable if and only if G admits equiproper 2-labellings.

By definition of CUBIC MONOTONE 1-IN-3 SAT, note that the graph G_F modelling the structure of F (in which there is a *clause vertex* v_C associated to every clause C , a *variable vertex* v_x associated to every variable x , and a *formula edge* $v_C v_x$ whenever variable x belongs to clause C) is cubic, and thus we must have $n = m$, *i.e.*, the number of variables equals the number of clauses. We can also assume n is even, as, clearly, F is 1-in-3 satisfiable if and only if $F \wedge (x \vee x' \vee x'') \wedge (x \vee x' \vee x'') \wedge (x \vee x' \vee x'')$ (where x , x' , and x'' are new variables) is 1-in-3 satisfiable, and the latter formula has three more clauses each containing three distinct (positive) variables, and three more variables each appearing (in positive form) in three distinct clauses.

We define \bar{F} as the formula being the negation of F , having a clause $\bar{C}_i = (\bar{x}_{i_1} \wedge \bar{x}_{i_2} \wedge \bar{x}_{i_3})$ for every clause $C_i = (x_{i_1} \wedge x_{i_2} \wedge x_{i_3})$ of F , being defined over the n negated variables $\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n$. Note that \bar{F} also has n clauses and n (negated) variables, and F is 1-in-3 satisfiable if and only if \bar{F} is.

Now set $\Phi = F \wedge \bar{F}$. Thus, Φ is a 3CNF cubic formula with $2n$ clauses $C_1, \dots, C_n, \bar{C}_1, \dots, \bar{C}_n$ defined over $2n$ literals x_1, \dots, x_n and $\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n$. We actually construct a graph G from Φ , such that Φ is 1-in-3 satisfiable if and only if G admits equiproper 2-labellings. Note that this yields the desired equivalence between F and G .

The construction of G goes as follows (see Figure 2).

- Start from G_Φ , the graph modelling Φ , having $2n$ clause vertices $v_{C_1}, \dots, v_{C_n}, v_{\bar{C}_1}, \dots, v_{\bar{C}_n}$ associated to $C_1, \dots, C_n, \bar{C}_1, \dots, \bar{C}_n$, and $2n$ literal vertices $v_{x_1}, \dots, v_{x_n}, v_{\bar{x}_1}, \dots, v_{\bar{x}_n}$ associated to $x_1, \dots, x_n, \bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n$. Also, G_Φ has formula edges as indicated by F and \bar{F} . More precisely, note that G is, for now, the (cubic) disjoint union of G_F and $G_{\bar{F}}$.
- Now, add to the graph $18n$ new vertices a_1, \dots, a_{18n} , isolated for now. Similarly, add $20n$ new vertices b_1, \dots, b_{20n} , and $20n$ new vertices c_1, \dots, c_{20n} . Last, add $\frac{21n}{2}$ new vertices $d_1, \dots, d_{\frac{21n}{2}}$ (recall n is even) to the graph, and $\frac{21n}{2}$ new vertices $e_1, \dots, e_{\frac{21n}{2}}$.
- We now add edges incident to the d_i 's and e_i 's, going to the a_i 's, b_i 's, c_i 's, and vertices of G_Φ . We call 1-edges the edges incident to the d_i 's we will add, and 2-edges those incident to the e_i 's. Essentially, the point is that, due to the eventual structure of G , in any equiproper 2-labelling, the 1-edges will necessarily be assigned label 1, while the 2-edges will necessarily be assigned label 2. We add these edges so that 1) the degrees of the d_i 's grow equally, 2) the degrees of the e_i 's grow equally, and 3) the degrees of the d_i 's are about twice those of

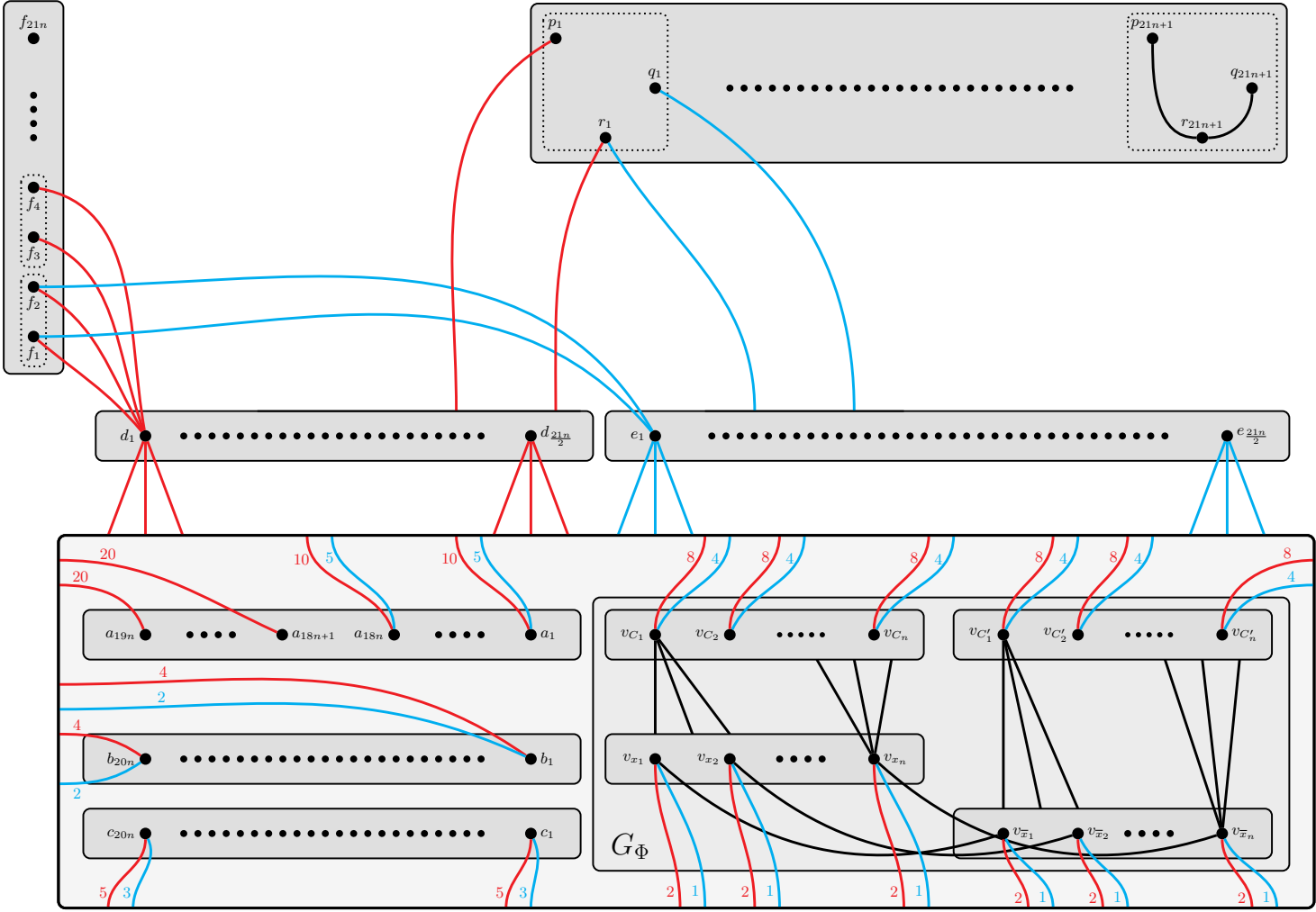


Figure 2: Part of the reduction in the proof of Theorem 3.1. Red edges are 1-edges, while blue edges are 2-edges. Numbers near 1-edges and 2-edges incident to some vertex indicate how many 1-edges and 2-edges are incident to that vertex. For legibility reason, note that not all edges are drawn. Particularly, in this illustration, the 1-edges and 2-edges incident to p_1 , q_1 , and r_1 depict the case where we must add at least two 1-edges and at least two 2-edges incident to the d_i 's and e_i 's. On the other hand, there are no 1-edges and 2-edges incident to p_{21n+1} , q_{21n+1} , and r_{21n+1} , which corresponds to the case where no 1-edges and 2-edges miss.

the e_i 's. To guarantee most of these conditions, we proceed in the following way. In what follows, when needing to attach a 1-edge at some vertex u (being neither a d_i nor an e_i) for the first time, we add d_1u . Later on, assuming we need to attach another 1-edge at some u , then, assuming the last added 1-edge is incident to d_i , we add $d_{i+1}u$, where d_1 is regarded as $d_{\frac{21n}{2}+1}$. In some sense, we add edges incident to the d_i 's in a balanced way, cycling through the ordering $d_1, \dots, d_{\frac{21n}{2}}$. We add 2-edges the same way, except they are incident to the e_i 's. Now, the 1-edges and 2-edges we add are the following:

- To every clause vertex, we attach eight 1-edges and four 2-edges.
- To every literal vertex, we attach two 1-edges and one 2-edge.
- To every a_i , we attach ten 1-edges and five 2-edges.
- To every b_i , we attach four 1-edges and two 2-edges.
- To every c_i , we attach five 1-edges and three 2-edges.

- Note that the number of 1-edges we attached is $16n$ (clause vertices) + $4n$ (literal vertices) + $180n$ (a_i 's) + $80n$ (b_i 's) + $100n$ (c_i 's), that is, $380n$. Meanwhile, the number of 2-edges we

attached is $8n$ (clause vertices) + $2n$ (literal vertices) + $90n$ (a_i 's) + $40n$ (b_i 's) + $60n$ (c_i 's), that is, $200n$. Then, $(2 \times 200n) - 380n = 20n$, which means that if we wanted the number of 1-edges (and thus the sum of the degrees of the d_i 's) to be twice the number of 2-edges (and thus the sum of the degrees of the e_i 's), then $20n$ more 1-edges would need to be added.

We add n more a_i 's, denoted by $a_{18n+1}, \dots, a_{19n}$, to each of which we attach 20 1-edges. As a result, the number of attached 1-edges is now $400n$, twice that of attached 2-edges, $200n$.

In terms of degrees, note that the clause vertices have degree 15 (recall the formula edges), the literal vertices have degree 6, the a_i 's have degree 15 (a_1, \dots, a_{18n}) or 20 ($a_{18n+1}, \dots, a_{19n}$), the b_i 's have degree 6, and the c_i 's have degree 8. Also, besides the d_i 's and the e_i 's, vertices are incident to at most 20 1-edges or 2-edges of the same type, meaning that the process above keeps the graph simple, assuming $\frac{21n}{2} > 20$ (which we can assume, as otherwise F would be of constant size, and its 1-in-3 satisfiability could be determined in constant time).

On the other hand, note that $38 < \frac{400n}{\frac{21n}{2}} < 39$ and $19 < \frac{200n}{\frac{21n}{2}} < 20$. Due to how we have added 1-edges and 2-edges (in a balanced and equitable way), this implies the d_i 's have degree in $\{38, 39\}$, while the e_i 's have degree in $\{19, 20\}$. So, for now, the d_i 's are the vertices of G with the largest degrees; a problem, however, is that their degrees are not large enough, in the sense that, besides the e_i 's, some other vertices could reach the same sums by a 2-labelling. In particular, note that some of the a_i 's have degree 20. In what follows, we add more structure to the graph to make the degrees of the d_i 's and e_i 's a bit larger. What we desire, is that, by a 2-labelling of G , only the e_i 's can have the same sums as the d_i 's.

- We now add $21n$ new vertices f_1, \dots, f_{21n} to the graph, joined to the d_i 's and e_i 's as follows. We arrange the f_i 's into the $\frac{21n}{2}$ pairs $P_1 = \{f_1, f_2\}$, $P_2 = \{f_3, f_4\}$, $P_3 = \{f_5, f_6\}$, and so on. Now, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, \frac{21n}{2}\}$, we add four 1-edges incident to d_i , going to the four vertices in the pairs P_i and P_{i+1} (where, naturally, $P_{\frac{21n}{2}+1} = P_1$). As a result, the d_i 's are each joined to four f_i 's, while the f_i 's are each incident to two 1-edges. Thus, the d_i 's now have degree in $\{42, 43\}$. Similarly, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, \frac{21n}{2}\}$, we add two 2-edges incident to e_i , going to the two vertices in P_i . The e_i 's are thus each joined to two f_i 's, and each f_i is incident to exactly one 2-edge; thus, the e_i 's now have degree in $\{21, 22\}$, while the f_i 's are now incident to both two 1-edges and one 2-edge.
- Our goal, now, is to add a few edges incident to the d_i 's and to the e_i 's so that all d_i 's have degree 44, while all e_i 's have degree 22. We do so while adding some more structure to the graph to ensure some forcing mechanisms. More precisely, we add edges incident to the d_i 's and e_i 's going to new vertices (p_i 's, q_i 's, and r_i 's below), in such a way the resulting degrees for these new vertices remain small.

Formally, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, 21n + 1\}$, we start by adding three new vertices p_i , q_i , and r_i to the graph, isolated for now. We then add some more 1-edges and 2-edges, in the manner described below to reach the desired properties.

Note that to reach the desired degrees, some of the d_i 's miss two incident edges, while all of the others miss only one incident edge. Regarding the e_i 's, some of them miss exactly one incident edge, while the others miss none. Particularly, the total number of missing 1-edges is thus larger than the total number of missing 2-edges. Also, since there are $\frac{21n}{2}$ d_i 's and $\frac{21n}{2}$ e_i 's, the number of missed edges is at most $3 \times \frac{21n}{2}$.

Free to rename the d_i 's and e_i 's, we may assume that there are $\alpha, \beta \in \{0, \dots, \frac{21n}{2}\}$ such that the first α d_i 's miss two incident edges while the others miss only one, and that the first β e_i 's miss one incident edge while the others do not. In what follows, when adding missing 1-edges and 2-edges (going to the p_i 's, q_i 's, and r_i 's), we do so following this ordering over the d_i 's and e_i 's; that is, the first α 1-edges we add are incident to d_1, \dots, d_α , while the first β 2-edges we add are incident to e_1, \dots, e_β (where, again, after considering $d_{\frac{21n}{2}}$ and $e_{\frac{21n}{2}}$, the next vertices to be considered are d_1 and e_1 , respectively). This guarantees we first deal with the d_i 's and e_i 's that miss the most edges. Also, this guarantees, whenever attaching two 1-edges at some vertex, that they do not originate from the same d_i (so that the graph remains simple).

The process now goes as follows. As long as there remain 1-edges and 2-edges (incident to the d_i 's and e_i 's) to be added, we consider a new value of $i \in \{1, \dots, 21n + 1\}$, and add new 1-edges and 2-edges going from the next (following the ordering above) faulty d_i 's and e_i 's and going to vertices in $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$. Since we want to keep control over the degrees of p_i , q_i , and r_i , this is done in multiple possible ways, depending on the number of 1-edges and 2-edges that remain to be added.

Now, consider every $i \in \{1, \dots, 21n + 1\}$ in turn; then:

1. If, in total, at least two 2-edges miss, then there also miss at least two 1-edges. Then, we add a 1-edge incident to p_i , a 2-edge incident to q_i , and both a 1-edge and a 2-edge incident to r_i (see Figure 2). Note that p_i and q_i get degree 1, while r_i gets degree 2.
2. If exactly one 2-edge misses:
 - If exactly one 1-edge misses, then we add a 1-edge incident to p_i and a 2-edge incident to q_i . Note that p_i and q_i get degree 1, while r_i remains of degree 0.
 - If exactly two 1-edges miss, then we add a 1-edge incident to p_i , and both a 1-edge and a 2-edge incident to r_i . Note that p_i gets degree 1, q_i remains of degree 0, while r_i gets degree 2.
 - If exactly three 1-edges miss, then we add three 1-edges incident to r_i , and a 2-edge incident to q_i . Note that p_i remains of degree 0, q_i gets degree 1, while r_i gets degree 3.
 - If at least four 1-edges miss, then we add a 1-edge incident to p_i , a 2-edge incident to q_i , and three 1-edges incident to r_i . Note that p_i and q_i get degree 1, while r_i gets degree 3.
3. If no 2-edges miss but some 1-edges miss:
 - If exactly one 1-edge misses, then we add a 1-edge incident to p_i . Note that p_i gets degree 1, while q_i and r_i remain of degree 0.
 - If at least two 1-edges miss, then we add one 1-edge incident to p_i , one 1-edge incident to r_i , and we add the edge $q_i r_i$. Note that p_i and q_i get degree 1, while r_i gets degree 2 (\star).
4. If no 2-edges and no 1-edges miss, then we add the edges $p_i r_i$ and $q_i r_i$ (see Figure 2). Note that p_i and q_i get degree 1, while r_i gets degree 2. In that case, note that $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$ induces a path of length 2 which is isolated from the rest of the graph; we say this set $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$ is *isolated*.

Once this process achieves, note that all p_i 's and q_i 's have degree 1, except maybe for one (isolated) of them. Meanwhile, all d_i 's have degree 44, and all e_i 's have degree 22, as intended. Above, we have also marked (with \star) one particular case (which might occur several times) in which the treatment is a bit peculiar, as, besides 1-edges and 2-edges, for some i we also had to add one edge joining some vertices in $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$ (while $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$ is not isolated). This case being handled differently from the others, it will be commented upon in the upcoming analysis. Note also that, since n can be assumed to be large enough, the first case above must have occurred at least once; particularly, we might assume r_1 is incident to exactly one 1-edge and exactly one 2-edge. Also, it can be checked that at most one of the r_i 's is isolated.

- Last, to achieve the construction of G , for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, we add the edge $v_{x_i} v_{\bar{x}_i}$.

The graph we have obtained at this point is our G . Clearly, the whole construction is achieved in polynomial time. We now prove a few claims.

Claim 3.2. *If ℓ is any equiproper 2-labelling of G , then, for every $i \in \mathbb{N}^+$ such that $\text{nb}(i) \neq 0$, we have $\text{nb}(i) \in \{21n, 21n + 1\}$.*

Proof of the claim. Recall that at most one of the p_i 's and q_i 's is not of degree 1, and that these vertices are the only 1-vertices of G . Since there are $21n + 1$ p_i 's and $21n + 1$ q_i 's, this means the number of 1-vertices of G lies in $\{42n + 1, 42n + 2\}$. Also, by any 2-labelling, recall that any 1-vertex

has sum in $\{1, 2\}$. For these reasons, by any equiproper 2-labelling ℓ of G , at least one of $\text{nb}(1)$ and $\text{nb}(2)$ must be at least $21n + 1$.

Note also that the maximum degree of a vertex in G is 44, which is achieved by the d_i 's. Furthermore, besides the d_i 's, the vertices that have the largest degree are the e_i 's, which have degree 22. Recall that there are $\frac{21n}{2}$ d_i 's, and $\frac{21n}{2}$ e_i 's, thus $21n$ d_i 's and e_i 's in total. Also, by any 2-labelling, the d_i 's have sum in $\{44, \dots, 88\}$, while the e_i 's have sum in $\{22, \dots, 44\}$, and all other vertices have sum strictly less than 44. Thus, for every $i \in \{45, \dots, 88\}$, we necessarily have $\text{nb}(i) \leq \frac{21n}{2}$, while $\text{nb}(44)$ can be as large as $21n$ (which occurs when all d_i 's and e_i 's have sum 44).

From these arguments, we deduce that, by any equiproper 2-labelling of G , we must have $\text{nb}(i) = 0$ for every $i \in \{45, \dots, 88\}$ and $\text{nb}(44) > 0$. Furthermore, so that $\text{nb}(44)$ and either $\text{nb}(1)$ or $\text{nb}(2)$ are not too distant (*i.e.*, their difference is at most 1), we must have $\text{nb}(44) = 21n$, while the largest of $\text{nb}(1)$ and $\text{nb}(2)$ must be $21n + 1$. This implies that, for every $i \in \mathbb{N}^+$ such that $\text{nb}(i) \neq 0$, we must have $\text{nb}(i) \in \{21n, 21n + 1\}$. \diamond

Claim 3.3. *In every equiproper 2-labelling ℓ of G , all 1-edges must be assigned label 1, and all 2-edges must be assigned label 2.*

Proof of the claim. As mentioned in the proof of Claim 3.2, we must have $\text{nb}(44) = 21n$, and this requires all d_i 's and all e_i 's to have sum 44 by ℓ . Since all d_i 's have degree 44 and all e_i 's have degree 22, we deduce that all edges incident to the d_i 's must be assigned label 1, while all edges incident to the e_i 's must be assigned label 2. \diamond

Claim 3.4. *In every equiproper 2-labelling ℓ of G :*

- all a_i 's have sum 20;
- all b_i 's have sum 8;
- all c_i 's have sum 11;
- all d_i 's and e_i 's have sum 44;
- all f_i 's have sum 4;
- for every set $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$:
 - if $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$ is not isolated, then $\sigma(p_i) = 1$, $\sigma(q_i) = 2$, and $\sigma(r_i) = 3$;
 - if $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$ is isolated, then either $\{\sigma(p_i), \sigma(q_i)\} = \{1, 2\}$ and $\sigma(r_i) = 3$, or $\sigma(p_i) = \sigma(q_i) \in \{1, 2\}$ and $\sigma(r_i) \in \{2, 4\}$; furthermore, in the latter situation, $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$ is the only isolated set with these properties.

Particularly, $\text{nb}(20) \geq 19n$, $\text{nb}(8) \geq 20n$, $\text{nb}(11) \geq 20n$, $\text{nb}(44) = 21n$, $\text{nb}(1) \geq 21n$, $\text{nb}(2) \geq 21n$, and $\text{nb}(3) \geq 21n$.

Proof of the claim. The first part follows mainly from Claim 3.3, since most of the edges incident to these vertices are 1-edges and 2-edges. Actually, besides isolated sets $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$, the only case in which these vertices are not incident to 1-edges and 2-edges only, is that of two vertices q_i and r_i joined by an edge, which occurred when we dealt with the case marked with \star above.

Note that case \star might have occurred several times. We claim, however, that for any i such that case \star applied, we must have $\ell(q_i r_i) = 2$. Assume indeed that we have $\ell(q_i r_i) = 1$ for some such i . Then $\sigma(r_i) = 2$ due to a 1-edge incident to r_i . If the number of 1-vertices of G was $42n + 2$, then we would deduce that there are at least $42n + 3$ vertices with sum in $\{1, 2\}$, and thus that either $\text{nb}(1)$ or $\text{nb}(2)$ must be at least $21n + 2$, a contradiction to Claim 3.2. So, the number of 1-vertices of G must be $42n + 1$, and we must have $\text{nb}(1) = \text{nb}(2) = 21n + 1$. For this to happen, note that must have ended up adding 1-edges and 2-edges with the case right before that marked with \star . The application of this case implies there is some $j > i$ such that both q_j and r_j are isolated. Thus, the number of non-isolated r_i 's is exactly $21n$. Meanwhile, note that, due to the 1-edges and 2-edges we have added, only the r_i 's can have sum 3, and we know for sure that $\sigma(r_1) = 3$, *i.e.*, there are vertices with sum 3. Since $\sigma(r_i) = 2$, we thus deduce that $\text{nb}(3) < 21n$, a contradiction to

Claim 3.2. Thus, we have $\ell(q_i r_i) = 2$ as claimed, and, for all i such that $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$ is not isolated, we have $\sigma(p_i) = 1$, $\sigma(q_i) = 2$, and $\sigma(r_i) = 3$, due to the 1-edges and 2-edges.

In the case of an isolated set $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$, note that there are, essentially, two main ways to 2-label it: either $\ell(p_i r_i) = \ell(q_i r_i)$, or $\ell(p_i r_i) \neq \ell(q_i r_i)$. In the former case, note that this yields $\sigma(r_i) \in \{2, 4\}$, while, in the latter case, this yields $\sigma(r_i) = 3$. As mentioned earlier, the number of non-isolated r_i 's is $21n$ or $21n + 1$, for every j such that $\{p_j, q_j, r_j\}$ and r_j are not isolated we have $\sigma(r_j) = 3$, and the only vertices of G which can have sum 3 are the non-isolated r_i 's. If the number of non-isolated r_i 's is $21n$, then, so that $\text{nb}(3)$ does not contradict Claim 3.2, we deduce that, for every isolated $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$, we must have $\ell(p_i r_i) \neq \ell(q_i r_i)$, which yields $\{\sigma(p_i), \sigma(q_i)\} = \{1, 2\}$ and $\sigma(r_i) = 3$. Now, if the number of non-isolated r_i 's is $21n + 1$, then either $\ell(p_i r_i) \neq \ell(q_i r_i)$ for every isolated $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$ and we reach the same conclusion, or there exists exactly one i (as otherwise we would have $\text{nb}(3) < 21n$) such that $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$ is isolated and $\ell(p_i r_i) = \ell(q_i r_i)$. In that precise last case, we have the conclusions described in the statement. Particularly, note that if $\sigma(r_i) = 4$, then $\text{nb}(4) = 21n + 1$ (as, besides r_i , only the f_i 's can have sum 4).

Regarding the very last part of the statement, it follows from the number of a_i 's, b_i 's, c_i 's, d_i 's, e_i 's, f_i 's, p_i 's, q_i 's, and r_i 's in G , and from arguments given in the proof of Claim 3.3. \diamond

Claim 3.5. *In every equiproper 2-labelling ℓ of G :*

- for every clause vertex v_C , we have $\sigma(v_C) = 20$;
- for every two opposite literal vertices v_x and $v_{\bar{x}}$, we have $\{\sigma(v_x), \sigma(v_{\bar{x}})\} = \{8, 11\}$.

Particularly, every clause vertex must be incident to two formula edges assigned label 1 and one formula edge assigned label 2, while every literal vertex must have its three incident formula edges assigned the same label. Also, any two opposite literal vertices v_x and $v_{\bar{x}}$ must assign distinct labels to their respective incident formula edges.

Proof of the claim. Recall that, by construction, v_C is incident to eight 1-edges and four 2-edges, while v_x and $v_{\bar{x}}$ are adjacent and each incident to two 1-edges and one 2-edge. By Claim 3.3, recall that all 1-edges must be assigned label 1 by ℓ , while all 2-edges must be assigned label 2. Since all clause vertices and literal vertices are also each incident to three formula edges (which can each be assigned label 1 or 2), we must have $\sigma(v_C) \in \{19, 20, 21, 22\}$ and $\sigma(v_x), \sigma(v_{\bar{x}}) \in \{8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$. Particularly, note that a clause vertex and a literal vertex cannot have the same sum.

Now, recall that, by Claim 3.4, all $19n$ a_i 's must have sum 20 by ℓ , all $20n$ b_i 's must have sum 8, and all $20n$ c_i 's must have sum 11. Meanwhile, recall that, by Claim 3.2, for every $i \in \mathbb{N}^+$ such that $\text{nb}(i) \neq 0$, we have $\text{nb}(i) \in \{21n, 21n + 1\}$. Then, so that, $\text{nb}(20) \in \{21n, 21n + 1\}$, it must be that the $2n$ clause vertices have sum 20, to get $21n$ vertices with sum 20 in total. This requires every clause vertex to be incident to exactly one formula edge assigned label 2, while the other two must be assigned label 1. Likewise, so that $\text{nb}(8), \text{nb}(11) \in \{21n, 21n + 1\}$, since there are only $2n$ literal vertices, there must be n literal vertices with sum 8, while the other n must have sum 11. Note that having $\sigma(v_l) = 8$ for some literal vertex v_l requires the three incident formula edges to be assigned label 1, and similarly for the edge $v_l v_{\bar{l}}$. In other words, if $\sigma(v_l) = 8$ for some literal l , then $\ell(v_l v_{\bar{l}}) = 1$, which forces to have $\sigma(v_{\bar{l}}) > 8$ so that $\sigma(v_l) \neq \sigma(v_{\bar{l}})$, and thus we must have $\sigma(v_{\bar{l}}) = 11$, which requires the three formula edges incident to $v_{\bar{l}}$ to be assigned label 2. \diamond

We can now prove that we have the desired equivalence between 1-in-3 satisfying Φ (and thus F and \bar{F}), and designing an equiproper 2-labelling of G . It follows from the following arguments:

- Imagine that having $\ell(v_C v_l) = 2$ for some clause C and some literal l by some equiproper 2-labelling ℓ of G models that l brings truth value *true* to C by some truth assignment to the variables of Φ , and that having $\ell(v_C v_l) = 1$ models that l brings truth value *false* to C .
- The fact that, for any clause vertex v_C , exactly one incident formula edge must be assigned label 2 while the other two must be assigned label 1 (Claim 3.5), models that C is considered satisfied by a truth assignment only if it contains one true literal and two false ones.

- Likewise, the fact that, for any literal vertex v_l , all incident formula edges must be assigned the same label, and that this label must be different from that assigned to the three formula edges incident to $v_{\bar{l}}$ (Claim 3.5), models that each of v_l and $v_{\bar{l}}$ brings, by any truth assignment, the same truth value to all clauses that contain them, and l and \bar{l} are assigned opposite values.

From these arguments, it is not too complicated to see that the equivalence holds. Particularly, the fact that an equiproper 2-labelling of G can be designed from any truth assignment 1-in-3 satisfying Φ follows from the labelling arguments given through Claims 3.2 to 3.5. \square

Looking closely at the reduction in the proof of Theorem 3.1, it can be observed that the reduced graph G we construct always verifies $\chi_\Sigma(G) = 2$. This is because G is almost locally irregular (and thus very close to have $\chi_\Sigma(G) = 1$), in the sense that an edge uv of G verifies $d(u) = d(v)$ if and only if $\{u, v\}$ is a pair of opposite literal vertices $\{v_x, v_{\bar{x}}\}$. Indeed, note that all a_i 's have degree 15 or 20, all b_i 's have degree 6, all c_i 's have degree 8, all clause vertices have degree 15, all literal vertices have degree 7, all d_i 's have degree 44, all e_i 's have degree 22, all f_i 's have degree 3, and all p_i 's, q_i 's, and r_i 's have degree at most 3. A proper 2-labelling of G can then be obtained by considering every positive literal vertex v_x , assigning label 1 to any one formula edge incident to v_x , and eventually assigning label 2 to all other edges of G . As a result, all a_i 's have sum 30 or 40, all b_i 's have sum 12, all c_i 's have sum 16, all clause vertices have sum in $\{27, 28, 29, 30\}$, all positive literal vertices have sum 13, all negative literal vertices have sum 14, all d_i 's have sum 88, all e_i 's have sum 44, all f_i 's have sum 6, and all p_i 's, q_i 's, and r_i 's have sum at most 6. Particularly, recall that for every non-isolated set $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$, the only possible edge joining its vertices is $q_i r_i$ (which might have been added when dealing with case \star), in which case $d(q_i) = 1$ and $d(r_i) = 2$, and thus $\sigma(q_i) = 2$ and $\sigma(r_i) = 4$. Meanwhile, if $\{p_i, q_i, r_i\}$ is isolated, then $p_i r_i$ and $q_i r_i$ are edges, but we have $d(p_i) = d(q_i) = 1$ and $d(r_i) = 2$, and thus $\sigma(p_i) = \sigma(q_i) = 2$ and $\sigma(r_i) = 4$.

This implies a stronger result, being that even under the assumption that some graph G admits proper 2-labellings, deciding whether G admits equiproper 2-labellings is not easy, unless $P=NP$.

4. General upper bounds

In this section, we focus on proving upper bounds on $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ when G lies in general graph classes. By Observation 2.1, recall that we always have $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G) \leq s(G)$, and thus first bounds can already be deduced from known ones on the irregularity strength. Particularly, recall that we always have $s(G) \leq |V(G)| - 1$ (see [19]), and the improved bound $s(G) \leq 6 \left\lceil \frac{|V(G)|}{\delta(G)} \right\rceil$ (see [15]) when $\delta(G)$ is large enough. The latter bound also shows that, like the irregularity strength, pathological graphs for our problem (as those from Observation 2.2) must involve vertices of small degree.

Our main goal in this section is to provide upper bounds, for particular graphs G , that sort of lie in between $\frac{|V(G)|}{2}$ (theoretical lower bound from Observation 2.2) and $|V(G)|$ (upper bound from [19]). In that spirit, the two bounds we provide are about $\frac{3|V(G)|}{4}$. The proofs we provide, in particular the one of upcoming Theorem 4.2, draw direct inspiration from [15], combined with new ideas to be exposed below. As emphasised by Observation 2.2, 1-vertices are, again, a great source of trouble, which explains why our most general result, Theorem 4.2 for connected graphs of minimum degree at least 4, requires vertices of sufficiently large degree. To also make a step towards such pathological graphs as well, we also consider trees, in Theorem 4.1.

As mentioned earlier, irregular labellings are always equiproper, the reason being that, by such labellings, the resulting σ has a very strong property, being that every resulting sum appears exactly once. Generally speaking, when designing an equiproper labelling, having sums appearing lots of times is rather tricky, as it forces all resulting sums to appear lots of times too (though it can be done in very particular contexts, recall the proof of Theorem 2.6).

There is a convenient intermediate case, however, being that if, by a proper labelling, all resulting sums appear at most twice, then the labelling is equiproper. Clearly, such a property is much weaker than being irregular, so one can expect it to be easier to work with. Consequently, we come up with the following notions. A k -vertex-colouring of a graph is *strongly equitable* if, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, we have $\text{nb}(i) \leq 2$. Now, we say that a labelling ℓ of a graph is *loosely irregular* if ℓ is proper and, for every $i \in \mathbb{N}^+$ such that $\text{nb}(i) \neq 0$, we have $\text{nb}(i) \in \{1, 2\}$. As

mentioned earlier, a loosely irregular labelling is always equiproper, as, by such a labelling, the vertex-colouring (induced by the sums) is proper and strongly equitable.

We are now ready to prove our two results in this section. We start off with trees.

Theorem 4.1. *If T is a nice tree on $n \geq 9$ vertices, then $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(T) \leq 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$.*

Proof. Consider a vertex r of T with maximum degree $\Delta(T) = \Delta \geq 2$. We may even assume $\Delta \geq 3$ as otherwise T would be a path, and the result would follow from Theorem 2.6. Thus, let us denote by u_1, u_2 , and u_3 any three neighbours of r . We consider that T is rooted at r , which, in the usual way, defines a virtual orientation of T from its root to its leaves, by which every non-root vertex is incident to a unique *parent edge* (going to its unique neighbour closer to r). For every vertex of T , all its incident edges (if any) that are not its parent edge (if it exists) are its *child edges*.

Let now ϕ be a strongly equitable proper $\{1, \dots, 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$ -vertex-colouring of $T - r$, with the additional property that $\phi(u_1) = 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 2$, $\phi(u_2) = 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1$, and $\phi(u_3) = 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. Since $n \geq 9$, note that ϕ assigns at least six different colours. To obtain such a vertex-colouring, one can, *e.g.*, just process the vertices of $T - r$ as they are encountered during a BFS algorithm performed from r , starting with considering u_1, u_2 , and u_3 first (assigning them the desired colours), and, whenever considering a new vertex v , assigning any colour different from that assigned to its parent u , and that has not already been assigned twice. Particularly, it can be noted that we always have

$$2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - \lfloor \frac{n-2}{2} \rfloor \geq 1,$$

which means that, when treating v , at least one colour α assigned at most once is available. If that colour α is not the same as that assigned to u , then we can freely assign colour α to v and go on. Otherwise, if u is assigned colour α , then we can consider any other colour $\beta \notin \{2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 2, 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$ assigned by ϕ (recall there at least six colours), and swap all assigned α 's and β 's. As a result, v can now be assigned colour α , and the process can go on. Particularly, note that swapping colours the way we do preserves that the colours of u_1, u_2 , and u_3 are pairwise distinct. So, eventually, if we have $\phi(u_1) \neq 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 2$, $\phi(u_2) \neq 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1$, or $\phi(u_3) \neq 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, then, by swapping pairs of colours, we can guarantee $\phi(u_1) = 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 2$, $\phi(u_2) = 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1$, and $\phi(u_3) = 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$.

We start by designing a $(3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil)$ -labelling ℓ of T such that, for every vertex $v \in V(T) \setminus \{r\}$, we have $\sigma(v) \equiv \phi(v) \pmod{3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil}$. For that, we proceed as follows. We start from all edges of T being unlabelled. We then repeatedly consider one vertex v whose all incident child edges are labelled by ℓ , while its incident parent edge vu is not, and assign a label to vu by ℓ so that $\sigma(v)$ fulfils the desired condition. Precisely, we choose $\ell(vu)$ in the following way. We look at the sum of the labels assigned to the child edges incident to v , and, denoting by x the value of this sum, we assign to vu a label y in $\{1, \dots, 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$ so that $x + y \equiv \phi(v) \pmod{3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil}$. Note that this is always possible, since we are working modulo $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ and assign labels in $\{1, \dots, 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$.

Note that this process does go through all vertices of $T - r$ since T is 1-degenerate (in particular, we can start with any leaf as v), and, once all vertices have been treated, all edges of T are assigned a label by ℓ . Also, we have $\sigma(v) \equiv \phi(v) \pmod{3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil}$ for every $v \in V(T) \setminus \{r\}$.

As a general remark, note also that it is always possible to alter $\ell(ru_1)$, $\ell(ru_2)$, and $\ell(ru_3)$ so that $\sigma(u_1) = -2 \pmod{3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil}$, $\sigma(u_2) = -1 \pmod{3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil}$, and $\sigma(u_3) = 0 \pmod{3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil}$, respectively, and this can be achieved by either adding $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ to some label, or subtracting $2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ from it. Formally, regarding ru_1 (the process is identical regarding ru_2 and ru_3), if $\ell(ru_1) < 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1$, then we reach the desired condition upon adding $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ to $\ell(ru_1)$, while, if $\ell(ru_1) \geq 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1$, then we reach those conclusions upon subtracting $2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ from $\ell(ru_1)$. Applying such alteration to some ru_i is called performing a *valid change* to ru_i . By the above, we either add $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ to $\ell(ru_i)$, in which case the valid change is said *increasing*, or subtract $2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ from $\ell(ru_i)$, in which case it is said *decreasing*.

Back to considering ℓ , if the resulting sum function σ is proper and strongly equitable, then ℓ is equiproper and we are done. Otherwise, it must be that either 1) ℓ is not proper because of r (which requires that $\sigma(r) \pmod{3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil} \in \{1, \dots, 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$), or 2) ℓ is proper but $\text{nb}(\sigma(r)) > 2$. We consider these two cases in what follows, and perform fixing modifications on ℓ in each.

- Assume first ℓ is not proper. We consider four cases.

- $\sigma(r) \bmod 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ belongs to $\{\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, 2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 3\}$.
In this case, recall that $\sigma(r) \bmod 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil \neq \sigma(u_1) \bmod 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. Then, by performing a valid change to ru_1 , we get that only r and u_1 have sum in $\{2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, 3\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, 0\}$ modulo $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. Also, we still have $\sigma(r) \neq \sigma(u_1)$. Thus, the labelling is equiproper.
- $\sigma(r) \bmod 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ belongs to $\{1, \dots, \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 3\}$.
It must be that, w.l.o.g., either we can perform an increasing valid change to both ru_1 and ru_2 , or we can perform a decreasing valid change to both ru_1 and ru_2 . Perform these two valid changes. As a result, only r , u_1 , and u_2 have sum in $\{2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, 3\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, 0\}$ modulo $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, while we still have $\sigma(u_1) \neq \sigma(u_2)$ (which is even true modulo $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$), and $\sigma(r) \notin \{\sigma(u_1), \sigma(u_2)\}$ (which is also true modulo $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$). Thus, the labelling is equiproper.
- $\sigma(r) \bmod 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ belongs to $\{2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 2, 2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, 2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$.
Assume r has, modulo $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, the same sum as some u_i . Then just apply a valid change to any ru_j with $j \neq i$. Then, only r and u_j have sum in $\{2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, 3\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, 0\}$ modulo $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, while we still have $\sigma(r) \neq \sigma(u_j)$ (since this is still true modulo $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$). Then the resulting labelling is equiproper.
- $\sigma(r) \bmod 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ belongs to $\{\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 2, \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$.
Again, let $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ be the unique index such that, modulo $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, we have $\sigma(r) = \sigma(u_i)$. Then, apply the valid changes to both ru_j and ru_k , where $\{j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\} \setminus \{i\}$. Note that, regardless of whether these two valid changes are both increasing or decreasing, or whether they are of different types, we get that r , u_j , and u_k are the only vertices with sum in $\{2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, 3\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, 0\}$ modulo $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. Also, we still have $\sigma(u_j) \neq \sigma(u_k)$ (this even holds modulo $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$) and $\sigma(r) \notin \{\sigma(u_j), \sigma(u_k)\}$ (again, this is true modulo $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$). Thus, the attained labelling is equiproper.

- Assume now ℓ is proper but $\text{nb}(\sigma(r)) > 2$. We here consider three cases.

- $\sigma(r) \bmod 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ belongs to $\{\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, 2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$.
Perform a valid change to ru_1 . Then, we get that only r and u_1 have sum in $\{2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, 3\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, 0\}$ modulo $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. Also, we have $\sigma(r) \neq \sigma(u_1)$ since ℓ was proper is the first place. The obtained labelling is thus equiproper.
- $\sigma(r) \bmod 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ belongs to $\{1, \dots, \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 3\}$.
Perform two valid changes of the same type, *i.e.*, two increasing valid changes or two decreasing valid changes. Assume these two valid changes are onto ru_1 and ru_2 , w.l.o.g. Regardless of what exact valid changes have been performed, only r , u_1 , and u_2 have sum in $\{2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, 3\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, 0\}$ modulo $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. Also, we still have $\sigma(u_1) \neq \sigma(u_2)$ and $\sigma(r) \notin \{\sigma(u_1), \sigma(u_2)\}$ (these hold modulo $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$). Thus, we have an equiproper labelling.
- $\sigma(r) \bmod 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ belongs to $\{\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 2, \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$.
Assume w.l.o.g. that r has sum $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 2$ modulo $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. We here perform a valid change to ru_1 . As a result, u_1 is the only vertex with sum $3\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 2$ modulo $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, while, since u_1 no longer has this property, there are at most two vertices, including r and perhaps a vertex not in $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$, with sum $2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 2$ modulo $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. So, the labelling is equiproper. \square

We now prove a more general result.

Theorem 4.2. *If G is a connected graph on $n \geq 17$ vertices with $\delta(G) \geq 4$, then $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G) \leq 3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 2$.*

Proof. Let v_1, \dots, v_n be an ordering over the vertices of G . According to this ordering, every edge $v_i v_j$ with $i < j$ is *forward* from v_i 's point of view, while it is *backward* from v_j 's one. Among all possible orderings as v_1, \dots, v_n , we fix one such that every v_i with $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ is incident to forward edges. Such an ordering can be obtained *e.g.* by choosing any vertex as v_n , and then reversing the ordering in which vertices are encountered during a BFS algorithm from v_n .

Set

$$\mathcal{P} = \left\{ \left(x, x + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor \right) : x \in \mathbb{N}^+ \text{ and } x \bmod 2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor \in \left\{ 1, \dots, \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor \right\} \right\}.$$

To design an equiproper $(3 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 2)$ -labelling of G , we actually design a loosely irregular one, ℓ , through the following ideas, starting from all edges unlabelled. We treat the v_i 's one by one in order, starting from v_1 and finishing with v_{n-1} (eventually, v_n will be treated separately). Whenever we consider a new v_i this way, we assume v_i is incident to $b \geq 0$ backward edges e_1, \dots, e_b and $f \geq 1$ forward edges f_1, \dots, f_f . We denote by u_1, \dots, u_b and w_1, \dots, w_f the ends of e_1, \dots, e_b and f_1, \dots, f_f , respectively, different from v_i . We assume the e_i 's and f_i 's are ordered so that their ends follow the ordering v_1, \dots, v_n . By that, we mean that if $u_1, \dots, u_b, w_1, \dots, w_f$ correspond to vertices $v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_b}, v_{i_{b+1}}, v_{i_{b+f}}$ of the ordering, then $i_1 < \dots < i_b < v_i < i_{b+1} < \dots < i_{b+f}$.

When dealing with v_i , we will modify labels assigned by ℓ to edges incident to v_i so that we reach a *suitable situation at v_i* , *i.e.*, a situation fulfilling the following properties:

1. For every $j \leq i$, all edges incident to v_j have been assigned a label in $\{1, \dots, 3 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 2\}$, a pair $\Phi(v_j) = (\phi(v_j), \phi'(v_j)) \in \mathcal{P}$ with $\phi(v_j) \bmod 2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\}$ and $\phi'(v_j) = \phi(v_j) + \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$ has been defined, and, currently, $\sigma(v_j) \in \Phi(v_j)$ (modulo $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$).
2. For every $j < i$, all forward edges incident to v_j not incident to v_i are assigned labels in $\{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1, \dots, 2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 2\}$.
3. For every forward edge f_j incident to v_i with $j > 1$, we have $\ell(f_j) \in \{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1, \dots, 2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 2\}$.
4. We have $\ell(f_1) \in \{1, \dots, 3 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 2\}$. Furthermore, if, modulo $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$, $\sigma(v_i) = \phi(v_i)$, then $\ell(f_1) \in \{1, \dots, 2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 2\}$. Otherwise, if $\sigma(v_i) = \phi'(v_i)$, then $\ell(f_1) \in \{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1, \dots, 3 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 2\}$.
5. For every two adjacent vertices v_j and $v_{j'}$ with $j, j' \leq i$ (and thus $j \neq j'$), we have $\phi(v_j) \neq \phi(v_{j'})$, and, thus, $\Phi(v_j) \cap \Phi(v_{j'}) = \emptyset$.
6. For every pair $P = (x, x + \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor) \in \mathcal{P}$, there are at most two v_j with $j \leq i$ such that $\Phi(v_j) = P$.

Having two possible values (modulo $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$), those in $\Phi(v_i)$, for any $\sigma(v_i)$ all along the process guarantees that, later on, when treating a later vertex v_j adjacent to v_i , we can locally alter the labelling to modify $\sigma(v_j)$ (and thus potentially reach more pairs as $\Phi(v_j)$) without breaking it is loosely irregular. Note indeed that, by Properties 3 and 4, when treating v_j , we can always perform a *valid change* on $v_j v_i$, *i.e.*, either *increase* $\ell(v_j v_i)$ by $\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$ or *decrease* $\ell(v_j v_i)$ by $\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$, depending on whether $\sigma(v_i) = \phi(v_i)$ or $\sigma(v_i) = \phi'(v_i)$, respectively, while preserving Property 1. Property 5 is to ensure ℓ is proper at any point, while Property 6 is to guarantee σ_ℓ is strongly equitable.

So, the tricky part, when treating a new v_i , is to perform local changes (valid changes backwards, and properly choosing labels assigned to the forward edges) so that a suitable situation is attained. The upcoming claims prove formally how to handle the main possible cases. Let us add that these claims can only be proved under the assumption that vertices have large enough degrees, *i.e.*, at least 4; in particular, from the arguments given in the proofs of Claims 4.3 to 4.5, one can retrieve why we need our hypothesis on $\delta(G)$.

The first claim corresponds to situations where v_i has no backward neighbours.

Claim 4.3. *If $b = 0$, then, since $\delta(G) \geq 4$, through performing changes around v_i complying with the properties of a suitable situation, a suitable situation at v_i can be reached.*

Proof of the claim. Since $b = 0$, Properties 1, 2, and 5 do not have to be considered when dealing with v_i . Through assigning any label in $\{1, \dots, 2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\}$ to f_1 and any label in $\{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1, \dots, 2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\}$ to f_2, \dots, f_f , we meet Property 3 of a suitable situation at v_i . Also, when assigning such labels, as long as we define $\Phi(v_i)$ so that the resulting $\sigma(v_i)$ is $\phi(v_i)$ (the lowest value in $\Phi(v_i)$), we also meet Property 4. So the main matter is choosing $\Phi(v_i)$ so that Property 6 holds.

By assigning labels to f_1, \dots, f_f as mentioned above, note that $\sigma(v_i)$ can take any value in

$$S = \left\{ 1 + (f-1) \left(\left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor + 1 \right), \dots, 2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor + (f-1) \left(2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor \right) \right\},$$

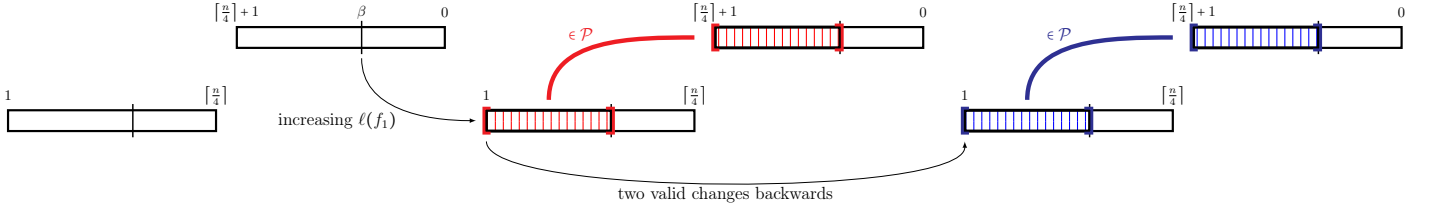


Figure 3: Illustration of the label changes made in the proof of Claim 4.4. Here, $b = 2$.

which are, thus, possible values we could consider as $\phi(v_i)$. Recall however that $\phi(v_i)$ must belong to $\{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\}$ modulo $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$. Now, note that

$$|S| = 2f \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor - \left(1 + (f-1) \left(\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1\right)\right) + 1 = (f+1) \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor - f + 1,$$

and, thus, at least

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor \cdot \left\lfloor \frac{(f+1) \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor - f + 1}{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor} \right\rfloor$$

values in S must belong to $\{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\}$ modulo $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$, and are thus values we could choose as $\phi(v_i)$. Now, regarding Property 6, since $f \geq 4$ (due to $\delta(G) \geq 4$), this is at least $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$ possible values since $n \geq 9$ (which guarantees $\left\lfloor 5 - \frac{3}{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor} \right\rfloor \geq 4$). Since the number of forbidden pairs in \mathcal{P} (assigned to two previous v_j 's) as $\Phi(v_i)$ is at most

$$\left\lfloor \frac{i-1}{2} \right\rfloor \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n-1-f}{2} \right\rfloor < \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \leq 2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor,$$

we deduce there is some value in S that appears as $\phi(v_j)$ for at most one v_j with $j < i$. We can then assign labels to the f_j 's and define $\Phi(v_i)$ accordingly, to reach a suitable situation at v_i . \diamond

We now deal with situations where v_i has backward neighbours. To make the analysis clearer, we start with the “surrounding” of v_i being in *initial position*. By that, we mean we apply the following local changes:

- for every $j \in \{1, \dots, b\}$, if $\sigma(u_j) = \phi'(u_j)$, then we perform a (decreasing) valid change onto $v_i u_j$, so that $\sigma(u_j) = \phi(u_j)$ (modulo $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$);
- we set $\ell(f_1) = 1$;
- for every $j \in \{2, \dots, f\}$, we set $\ell(f_j) = \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1$.

In other words, we make $\sigma(v_i)$ as small as possible through performing valid changes backwards, and, for the forward edges, assigning the smallest labels possible complying with Properties 3 and 4. Note that $\Phi(v_i)$ being not defined yet, Property 4 is technically not fully fulfilled yet.

Claim 4.4. *Assume $b \geq 1$, and, in initial position, we currently have $\sigma(v_i) = (2\alpha + 1) \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + \beta$ for some $\alpha \geq 0$ and $\beta \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\}$ (i.e., $\sigma(v_i) \bmod 2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor \in \{\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1, \dots, 2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor - 1, 0\}$). Then, since $\delta(G) \geq 4$, through performing changes around v_i complying with the properties of a suitable situation, a suitable situation at v_i can be reached.*

Proof of the claim. Recall that, currently, $\ell(f_1) = 1$. For every $x \in \{(2\alpha+2) \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1, \dots, (2\alpha+3) \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\}$, note that we can increase $\ell(f_1)$ by at most $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor - 1$ (thus so that $\ell(f_1)$ is no more than $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$) so that $\sigma(v_i) = x$ while $(x, x + \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor)$ lies in \mathcal{P} and is, thus, a possible pair we could define a $\Phi(v_i)$. This is thus a set of $\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$ possible pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$. Note then that, upon performing a pair of valid changes backwards (which are increasing, since we started in initial position), we increase $\sigma(v_i)$ by $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$, which allows, through the same arguments, to reach $\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$ other possible pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$ (see Figure 3). By performing pairs of valid changes backwards this way, we thus deduce a set of

$$\left(1 + \left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor\right) \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor$$

possible pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$, which can be reached through local changes that fulfil Properties 1 to 4 of a suitable situation. It now remains to prove that the last part of the statement holds, *i.e.*, that at least one of these pairs can be chosen as $\Phi(v_i)$ so that Properties 5 and 6 also hold.

Since $\delta(G) \geq 4$, we have $b + f \geq 4$. Note that at most

$$b + \left\lfloor \frac{i-1-b}{2} \right\rfloor \leq b + \left\lfloor \frac{n-1-f-b}{2} \right\rfloor < b + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \leq 2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \leq 4 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor$$

of the possible pairs are forbidden as $\Phi(v_i)$ due to Properties 5 and 6. Thus, one of the pairs can be chosen as $\Phi(v_i)$ if $b \geq 6$, and we can change labels around v_i accordingly to be done in this case. For smaller values of b , below we refine the analysis to prove we can also be done.

In particular, ideas we use include the following. Above, note that we first alter $\ell(f_1)$ so that $\sigma(v_i)$ reaches a value x in $\{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\}$ modulo $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$, and this can be done so that $\ell(f_1)$ reaches value at most $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$ (one of our constraints). To then open up to more pairs as $(\phi(v_i), \phi(v_i) + \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor)$, we then perform, from any of these possible values x , valid changes in pairs, to repeatedly increase $\phi(v_i)$ by an additional $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$, thereby getting new pairs to reach and exploit as $\Phi(v_i)$. So, in some sense, some valid change is not exploited when b is odd. To overcome this issue, we somewhat pair it with an additional virtual valid change, which is simulated by adding another $\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$ to $\ell(f_1)$. In particular, see below, this can be done so that $\ell(f_1)$ retains a desired value.

- If $b \in \{4, 5\}$, then the number of possible pairs we can consider as $\Phi(v_i)$ is at least $3 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$. Since $n \geq 17$ and $b \in \{4, 5\}$, the number of forbidden pairs is thus strictly less than $3 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$, and there is thus one we can choose as $\Phi(v_i)$, and perform the corresponding local label changes.
- If $b = 3$, then the number of possible pairs we can consider as $\Phi(v_i)$ is at least $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$. Meanwhile, as mentioned above, the number of forbidden pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$ is at most

$$b + \left\lfloor \frac{n-1-f-b}{2} \right\rfloor \leq 3 + \left\lfloor \frac{n-5}{2} \right\rfloor,$$

which is at most $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$ (particularly, equality holds whenever $n \equiv 0, 3 \pmod{4}$). In this case, it suffices to show that there is one additional pair we could choose as $\Phi(v_i)$. From the initial position, start by adding some value $x \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor\}$ to $\ell(f_1)$ so that $\sigma(v_i) \equiv 1 \pmod{2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor}$. Then, apply the three valid changes backwards, before adding another $\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$ to $\ell(f_1)$ (which, as described above, is intended to simulate a last valid change). As a result, $\sigma(v_i) \equiv 1 \pmod{2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor}$, and the pair $(\sigma(v_i), \sigma(v_i) + \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor)$ does not belong to the set of pairs of \mathcal{P} we have considered earlier on (since it was obtained, essentially, by virtually performing an additional pair of valid changes). So we have found an additional pair as desired, and we can make local label changes so that a suitable situation is reached at v_i . Particularly, note that $\ell(f_1) \leq 2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1$, which complies with Property 4.

- If $b = 2$, then the number of possible pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$ is at least $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$. Since $\delta(G) \geq 4$, we thus have $f \geq 2$. The number of forbidden pairs in this case is thus at most

$$b + \left\lfloor \frac{n-1-f-b}{2} \right\rfloor \leq 2 + \left\lfloor \frac{n-3-2}{2} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \right\rfloor \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \leq 2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor.$$

In that case, note that by increasing $\ell(f_2)$ by $\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$, we get $\ell(f_2) = 2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor + 1$, which still complies with Property 3, and has the same effect as performing another valid change backwards. We can thus proceed similarly as in the previous case to reach another possible pair as $\Phi(v_i)$, and thus we can attain a suitable situation at v_i .

- If $b = 1$, then $f \geq 3$. In this situation, note that, upon adding adding 1 and $\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor - 1$ to $\ell(f_2)$ and $\ell(f_3)$, respectively, we still have that Property 3 holds, and $\sigma(v_i)$ increases by $\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$, which has the same effect as performing a valid change backwards. This means the number of possible pairs we can consider as $\Phi(v_i)$ is actually at least $2 \lfloor \frac{n}{4} \rfloor$. Meanwhile, the number of forbidden pairs here is at most

$$b + \left\lfloor \frac{n-1-f-b}{2} \right\rfloor \leq 1 + \left\lfloor \frac{n-5}{2} \right\rfloor < \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor \leq 2 \left\lfloor \frac{n}{4} \right\rfloor.$$

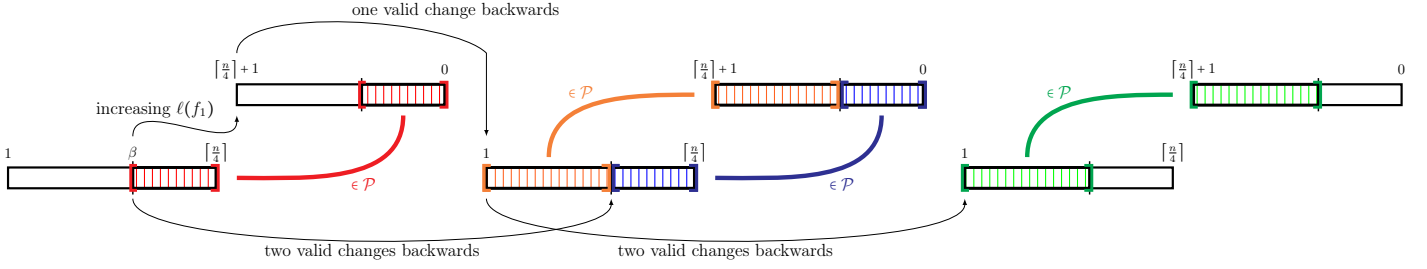


Figure 4: Illustration of the label changes made in the proof of Claim 4.5. Here, $b = 3$.

So, again, we can perform label changes around v_i so that we reach a suitable situation.

This concludes the proof of the claim. \diamond

Claim 4.5. *Assume $b \geq 1$, and, in initial position, we currently have $\sigma(v_i) = 2\alpha \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + \beta$ for some $\alpha \geq 0$ and $\beta \in \{1, \dots, \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$ (i.e., $\sigma(v_i) \bmod 2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil \in \{1, \dots, \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$). Then, since $\delta(G) \geq 4$, through performing changes around v_i complying with the properties of a suitable situation, a suitable situation at v_i can be reached.*

Proof of the claim. For every $x \in \{2\alpha \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + \beta, \dots, (2\alpha + 1) \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$, note that we can increase $\ell(f_1)$ by some value in $\{0, \dots, \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - \beta\}$ (thus so that $\ell(f_1)$ remains at most $2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$) so that the resulting $\sigma(v_i)$ lies in $\{1, \dots, \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$ modulo $2 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. Then, $(x, x + \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil) \in \mathcal{P}$ is a possible pair we could consider as $\Phi(v_i)$, and we thus deduce a set of $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - \beta + 1$ first possible pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$. Note also that by performing two valid changes backwards (thus increasing), we get $\sigma(v_i) = 2(\alpha + 2) \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + \beta$, and the same arguments apply. This also applies upon performing pairs of valid changes backwards. Thus, so far, we deduce a set of

$$\left(1 + \left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor\right) \left(\left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil - \beta + 1\right) \quad (1)$$

possible pairs of \mathcal{P} that could be considered as $\Phi(v_i)$.

Also (see Figure 4), from the initial position, by increasing $\ell(f_1)$ by at most $\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - \beta + 1$ (thus maintaining $\ell(f_1) \leq \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1$) we can have $\sigma(v_i)$ reach value $(2\alpha + 1) \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1$. By then performing one valid change backwards, and then increasing $\ell(f_1)$ again by at most $\beta - 1$, we get access, as $\Phi(v_i)$, to all pairs of \mathcal{P} with $\phi(v_i) \in \{(2\alpha + 2) \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, (2\alpha + 2) \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + \beta - 1\}$, thus to $\beta - 1$ pairs. Again, this generalises upon performing pairs of valid changes backwards. We thus deduce another set of

$$\left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor (\beta - 1) \quad (2)$$

other possible pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$. Thus, so far, we have a set of at least

$$\left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil$$

pairs we could consider as $\Phi(v_i)$.

Now, similarly as in the proof of Claim 4.4, the number of forbidden pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$ is

$$b + \left\lfloor \frac{i-1-b}{2} \right\rfloor \leq b + \left\lfloor \frac{n-1-f-b}{2} \right\rfloor < b + \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 = \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \leq 2 \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil + \left\lfloor \frac{b}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \leq 4 \left\lceil \frac{n}{4} \right\rceil.$$

Thus, if $b \geq 7$, then one of the aforementioned pairs can be chosen as $\Phi(v_i)$, and by performing the corresponding local label changes, we are done. We now deal with the remaining values of b .

- If $b \in \{5, 6\}$, then the number of possible pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$ above is at least $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. Since $n \geq 17$ and $b \in \{5, 6\}$, the number of forbidden pairs is strictly less than $3 \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, and there is thus one pair we can choose as $\Phi(v_i)$ and make the corresponding local label changes around v_i .

- If $b = 4$, then the number of possible pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$ is at least $2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$. Meanwhile the number of forbidden pairs is

$$b + \left\lfloor \frac{n-1-f-b}{2} \right\rfloor \leq 4 + \left\lfloor \frac{n-6}{2} \right\rfloor,$$

and thus

$$2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil - \left(4 + \left\lfloor \frac{n-6}{2} \right\rfloor\right) \in \{-1, 0, 1\}.$$

If this difference is 1, then there is a pair we can choose as $\Phi(v_i)$ and we are done. Now, since $b = 4$, by (1) above we note that there are $\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil - \beta + 1$ extra pairs we could consider as $\Phi(v_i)$. Particularly, since $\beta \leq \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$, there is at least one extra pair we can consider, and so we are also done if the difference above is 0. So the last case is when the difference above is -1 (which occurs whenever $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$), and we have $\beta = \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$ (as otherwise, by (1), there would be at least two extra pairs we could consider as $\Phi(v_i)$, and we would be done). Here, we thus need to expose one extra pair that can be considered as $\Phi(v_i)$.

In this situation, consider the following label modifications, starting from the initial position. Start by adding 1 to $\ell(f_1)$ so that $\ell(f_1) = 2$ and $\sigma(v_i) \equiv \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1 \pmod{2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil}$. Now perform the four valid changes backwards, and increase $\ell(f_1)$ by another $\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$. As a result, we have $\ell(f_1) = \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$, and $\sigma(v_i) \equiv 1 \pmod{2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil}$. Particularly, we have $(\sigma(v_i), \sigma(v_i) + \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil) \in \mathcal{P}$, and this pair is not part of those we have exposed in (1) and (2) above. Thus, this is one more pair we can consider as $\Phi(v_i)$, and, together with the ones we have exposed earlier, there is one we can properly choose as $\Phi(v_i)$, and perform the corresponding label changes to reach a suitable situation at v_i .

- If $b = 3$, then the number of possible pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$ is at least $2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$. As in the previous case, taking the forbidden pairs into account, the number of possible pairs we can actually consider is at least

$$2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil - \left(3 + \left\lfloor \frac{n-5}{2} \right\rfloor\right) \in \{0, 1\}.$$

Again, if this difference is 1, then we have our conclusion. So, we can assume the difference is 0 (which occurs when $n \equiv 3, 0 \pmod{4}$), and we just need to show there is an extra pair, apart from those behind (1) and (2), that can be considered as $\Phi(v_i)$.

- If $\beta < \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$, then we can reach such a pair as follows. First, from the initial position, add $\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil - \beta$ to $\ell(f_1)$ so that $\sigma(v_i) \equiv \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil \pmod{2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil}$. Then, $\ell(f_1) \leq \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$ at this point. Now, perform the three valid changes backwards, and add another $2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$ to $\ell(f_1)$. As a result, we have $2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil < \ell(f_1) \leq 3\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$, and $\sigma(v_i) \equiv 0 \pmod{2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil}$. Also, since $\beta < \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$, it can be noted that $(\sigma(v_i) - \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil, \sigma(v_i)) \in \mathcal{P}$, and this pair is not one of those behind (1) and (2).
- If $\beta = \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$, then, from the initial position, perform the three valid changes backwards, and add $1 + 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$ to $\ell(f_1)$. As a result, we have $\ell(f_1) = 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$ and $\sigma(v_i) \equiv 1 \pmod{2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil}$. Also, $(\sigma(v_i), \sigma(v_i) + \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil) \in \mathcal{P}$ and this pair is not one of those we have exhibited earlier.

Thus, in both cases, we can define $\Phi(v_i)$ properly, and make the corresponding label changes to reach a suitable situation at v_i .

- If $b = 2$, then $f \geq 2$. Besides the $\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$ possible pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$ mentioned through (1) and (2), note that we can also add $\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil - \beta + 2$ to $\ell(f_1)$ (so that $\ell(f_1)$ is at most $\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 2$), perform the two valid changes backwards, and increase $\ell(f_2)$ by $\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil - 1$ (so that $\ell(f_2) = 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$). Note that this complies with the properties of a suitable situation. As a result, note that $\sigma(v_i) \equiv 1 \pmod{2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil}$, and that, for every $x \in \{0, \dots, \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil - 1\}$, the pair $(\sigma(v_i) + x, \sigma(v_i) + x + \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil) \in \mathcal{P}$ is not one of the pairs we have exposed earlier. Thus, upon increasing $\ell(f_1)$ by at most $2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$, we can reach $\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$ more possible pairs as $\Phi(v_i)$. Together with the pairs behind (1) and (2), we thus deduce a set of $2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$ possible pairs we could consider as $\Phi(v_i)$. Actually, since $b = 2$,

note that this number of possible pairs is at least $2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1$ due to (1) (there are an extra $\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil - \beta + 1 \geq 1$ pairs here). Meanwhile, the number of forbidden pairs is

$$b + \left\lfloor\frac{n-1-f-b}{2}\right\rfloor \leq 2 + \left\lfloor\frac{n-5}{2}\right\rfloor.$$

Since

$$\left(2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1\right) - \left(2 + \left\lfloor\frac{n-5}{2}\right\rfloor\right) \geq 3,$$

there is thus at least one pair we can properly choose as $\Phi(v_i)$, and make the corresponding label changes to get the conclusion we desire.

- If $b = 1$, then $f \geq 3$. As in the last case of the proof of Claim 4.4, note that, via adding 1 and $\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil - 1$ to $\ell(f_2)$ and $\ell(f_3)$, respectively, we can, essentially, simulate a valid change backwards. Remark also that this results in $\ell(f_2) = 2$, and that we could increase $\ell(f_2)$ by another $2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$ while still having $\ell(f_2)$ fulfilling Property 3. From this, by the same arguments as in the previous case, we deduce a set of $2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$ pairs we can consider as $\Phi(v_i)$. Meanwhile, the number of forbidden pairs is

$$b + \left\lfloor\frac{n-1-f-b}{2}\right\rfloor \leq 1 + \left\lfloor\frac{n-5}{2}\right\rfloor.$$

Since

$$2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil - \left(1 + \left\lfloor\frac{n-5}{2}\right\rfloor\right) \geq 2,$$

we again deduce that there is one pair we can properly set as $\Phi(v_i)$, and adjust the labels around v_i accordingly to reach a suitable situation.

We are thus done in all cases. ◊

Back to the proof of Theorem 4.2, we start from all edges of G unlabelled. Then we go through all of v_1, \dots, v_{n-1} one by one in order. For each v_i considered this way, we first perform label modifications around v_i , if needed, so that we get in initial position. Then, by one of Claims 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5 (depending on the local situation), we can always modify labels around v_i so that a suitable situation at v_i is attained, and the process can go on.

Once all v_i 's have been treated this way, all edges of G have been assigned a label, and if the resulting ℓ is not loosely irregular, then it must be because of v_n . Particularly, either 1) v_n has the same sum as one of its neighbours (which we denote u_1, \dots, u_d , for some $d \geq 4$, in what follows), or 2) $\sigma(v_n)$ is the sum by ℓ of three vertices (including v_n) of G .

For each backward edge $v_n u_i$, recall that we can perform a valid change. For every $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, we perform a (decreasing) valid change on $v_n u_i$ if $\sigma(u_i) = \phi'(u_i)$. This way, for every $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, we have $\sigma(u_i) = \phi(u_i)$. Recall also that for every $x \in \mathbb{N}^+$ such that $x \bmod 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil \in \{1, \dots, \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil\}$, there are at most two u_i with $\phi(u_i) = x$.

- Assume first $\sigma(v_n) \bmod 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil \in \{1, \dots, \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil\}$. As mentioned earlier, if ℓ is not loosely irregular, then it can be because of two reasons.
 - If ℓ is not proper, then, w.l.o.g., we have $\sigma(u_1) = \sigma(v_n)$. As mentioned earlier, at most one other u_i can verify $\sigma(u_1) = \sigma(u_i)$. Since $d \geq 4$, we might thus assume $\sigma(u_2) \neq \sigma(u_1)$, w.l.o.g. Now just perform a valid change to $v_n u_2$. As a result, we now have $\sigma(v_n) \bmod 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil \in \{\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil + 1, \dots, 2\left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil - 1, 0\}$, and, among all u_i 's, only u_2 has this property. However, we have $\sigma(u_2) \neq \sigma(v_n)$. Thus, the resulting ℓ is proper. It is also loosely irregular, since, in $\{v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\}$, at most two vertices can have sum $\sigma(v_n)$ (since, so that $\sigma(v_i) = \sigma(v_n)$ for some i , we must have $\sigma(v_n) \in \Phi(v_i)$), one of which is u_1 , whose sum is $\sigma(v_n) - \left\lceil\frac{n}{4}\right\rceil$. For these reasons, we indeed deduce at most two vertices of G have sum $\sigma(u_1)$, and similarly at most two vertices of G have sum $\sigma(v_n)$.

- If ℓ is proper but not loosely irregular, then there are three vertices in G with sum $\sigma(v_n)$. Particularly, no u_i has the same sum as v_n . Then just perform a valid change to $v_n u_1$. Since u_1 is the only vertex among the u_i 's to have sum in $\{\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, 2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, 0\}$ modulo $2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, the resulting labelling is proper. Also, since at most two vertices in $\{v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\}$ can have sum $\sigma(v_n) - \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ or $\sigma(v_n)$, and, in the first place, there were two such vertices with sum $\sigma(v_n) - \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, we deduce that, now, v_n is the only vertex with sum $\sigma(v_n)$. Thus, the resulting labelling is loosely irregular.
- Second, assume $\sigma(v_n) \bmod 2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil \in \{\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, 2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, 0\}$. Recall that we have $\sigma(u_i) \bmod 2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil \in \{1, \dots, \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$ for every $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$, and, thus, in this case the labelling must be proper. Hence, if ℓ is not loosely irregular, then it must be because there are two vertices in $\{v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\} \setminus \{u_1, \dots, u_d\}$ with sum $\sigma(v_n)$. Recall also that at most two of the u_i 's have sum in $\{\sigma(v_n) + \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil, \sigma(v_n) + 2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$. Since $d \geq 4$, we can thus assume, w.l.o.g., that $\sigma(u_1), \sigma(u_2) \notin \{\sigma(v_n) + \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil, \sigma(v_n) + 2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil\}$. Start by performing one valid change to $v_n u_1$; two cases can occur:
 - If the resulting labelling is not proper, then it must be because, for some u_i , we have $\sigma(v_n) = \sigma(u_i)$. By our choice of u_1 and u_2 , we have $u_i \notin \{u_1, u_2\}$. In that case, perform another valid change, to $v_n u_2$. As a result, the attained labelling is proper, since only u_1 and u_2 have sum in $\{\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 1, \dots, 2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil - 1, 0\}$ modulo $2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. Meanwhile, at most two vertices in $\{v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\}$ have sum $\sigma(v_n)$ or $\sigma(v_n) - \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, one of which is u_i , whose sum is $\sigma(v_n) - \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$. Thus, there are at most two vertices with sum $\sigma(v_n)$ in G , and the labelling is loosely irregular.
 - If the resulting labelling is proper but not loosely irregular, then there must be two vertices in $\{v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}\}$ with sum $\sigma(v_n)$, and these two vertices do not include any of u_1, \dots, u_d since otherwise we would fall into the previous case. Here, just perform another valid change, to $v_n u_2$. Since u_1 and u_2 cannot have sum $\sigma(v_n)$ due to how we chose them, the labelling is proper. Also, since at most two vertices of G have sum $\sigma(v_n)$ or $\sigma(v_n) - \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$ modulo $2\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, and these two vertices were assumed to actually have sum $\sigma(v_n) - \lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil$, we deduce that v_n is the only vertex of G with sum $\sigma(v_n)$. Thus, the labelling is loosely irregular.

We thus end up with a loosely irregular (thus equiproper) $(3\lceil \frac{n}{4} \rceil + 2)$ -labelling of G . \square

5. Conclusion

In this work, we have introduced and investigated an equitable version of proper labellings, where the notion of equitability is with respect to the induced sums. As seen earlier, notably through Observation 2.1, equiproper labellings sort of lie in between proper labellings and irregular labellings. The exact connection between the three is not clear however, as, for particular graphs G , sometimes $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ is closer to $\chi_\Sigma(G)$, while in other cases $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ is closer to $s(G)$, and there are even cases where $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ actually lies somewhere in between $\chi_\Sigma(G)$ and $s(G)$. From a more general point of view, the fact that $\chi_\Sigma(G)$ should always be at most 3 (as hypothesised by the 1-2-3 Conjecture, which might have been proved in [17]), while $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ is not bounded above by an absolute constant (recall Observation 2.2), tend to locate the parameter $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$ closer to the irregularity strength.

Our results in this work lead us to a few questions and directions, which we think could be subject to further work on the topic. For instance:

- We suspect that the upper bounds on $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma$ we provided in Section 4, even if made more general, would not be best possible in general, and that a type of bound as indicated by Observation 2.2 would be more relevant. If we had to make some guess, then maybe, for every nice n -graph G , it might be plausible that $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G) \leq \lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil + \mathcal{O}(1)$ always holds. Note that the proof methods we used to prove Theorems 4.1 and 4.2 would tend to support such a bound. Particularly, the use we made of strongly equitable proper vertex-colourings and

loosely irregular labellings might make this presumption believable. Another direction could be to investigate the existence of graphs that are worse than stars for equiproper labellings.

- It is important to note, however, that if one aims at deducing the exact value of $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ for some graph G , then one sometimes has to consider labellings where all resulting sums appear a lot. This is well illustrated by the proof of Theorem 2.6. However, the structure of paths and cycles is so regular that it is not clear whether this phenomenon is frequent in general or not. To progress towards this question, maybe it could be interesting to investigate locally irregular graphs. Recall indeed that if G is locally irregular, then $\chi_\Sigma(G) = 1$. However, depending on the degree sequence of G , it is not clear what $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ should be in general: intuitively, if the degree sequence of G is sort of balanced (all degree values appear about the same number of times) then $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ should be close to 1, while, if the degree sequence is unbalanced (all degree values appear different numbers of times, and the degree values are pairwise close) then it is more likely that $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G)$ should be large. In some sense, such examples could be among the most pathological ones (while being representative of all graphs), and it could thus be of prime interest to understand them fully. Recall *en passant* that nice stars (which we considered in Observation 2.2) are locally irregular.
- Towards improving Theorems 4.1 and 4.2, it could be crucial to develop new labelling methods. Note that, when dealing with proper labellings, one important method is the modulo method, used *e.g.* in [16], through which, by a labelling, we ask adjacent vertices to have distinct sums modulo some fixed value. In the case of equiproper labellings, this method is not quite viable in general, as, through the modulo method, we somewhat do not pay attention to the actual vertex sums, which are crucial in our definition of equitability. Our proofs of Theorems 4.1 and 4.2, however, showcase safe situations in which restricting the sums to some modulo can be done. So we wonder whether we can go farther with this approach, especially since it has been used for irregular labellings (see *e.g.* [19]).
- Regarding our complexity result in Section 3, Theorem 3.1, note that, in our reduction, the reduced graph is not connected in general, so one first question could be on modifying our proof so that the result holds for connected graphs. One could also wonder about establishing the same result for graphs with additional properties, such as being bipartite. Indeed, recall that deciding whether $\chi_\Sigma(G) \leq 2$ for a given graph G is NP-complete in general [11], but polynomial-time solvable when G is bipartite [23]. Thus, restricting Theorem 3.1 to bipartite graphs would draw a neat difference between proper labellings and equiproper labellings. Similarly, note that some numbers in the proof of Theorem 3.1 are voluntarily large to make the arguments clearer, but, through optimising them and coming up with new structures, maybe it could be possible to establish a similar result for *e.g.* graphs of bounded degree (note that deciding whether $\chi_\Sigma(G) \leq 2$ holds for a given cubic graph G is NP-complete [1]). Another question could be about generalising Theorem 3.1 to equiproper k -labellings: that is, for any fixed $k \geq 2$, we wonder whether deciding if $\bar{\chi}_\Sigma(G) \leq k$ is NP-complete. Note that we proved this for $k = 2$. A last question could be about the complexity of determining $s(G)$ for a given graph G , which is still unknown, and was recently investigated in [4].

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