SOME NEW/OLD DEGREE-BASED TOPOLOGICAL INDICES OF NANOSTAR DENDRIMERS

Zeinab Foruzanfar\textsuperscript{1}, Muhammad Kamran Jamil\textsuperscript{2}, Mohammad Reza Farahani\textsuperscript{3} \& Muhammad Imran\textsuperscript{4}, Xiujun Zhang\textsuperscript{5}

\textsuperscript{1}Department of Engineering Sciences and Physics
Buein Zahra Technical University
Buein Zahra, Qazvin, IRAN

\textsuperscript{2}Department of Mathematics
Riphah Institute of Computing and Applied Sciences (RICAS)
Riphah International University
14 Ali Road, Lahore, PAKISTAN

\textsuperscript{3}Department of Applied Mathematics
Iran University of Science and Technology (IUST)
Narmak, Tehran 16844, IRAN

\textsuperscript{4}Department of Mathematical Sciences
United Arab Emirates University
P.O. Box 15551, Al Ain, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

\textsuperscript{5}School of Information Science and Technology
Chengdu University
Chengdu, 610106, P.R. CHINA

Abstract: Gutman, Furtula and Elphick reintroduced some degree based topological indices, some of these topological indices failed to get the attention of mathematical chemist in past.

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\textsuperscript{5}Correspondence author
These are the reciprocal Randić index (RR), the reduced reciprocal Randić index (RRR), the reduced second Zagreb index \((RM_2)\) and the forgotten index (F). In this paper, we computed these indices for Nanostar Dendrimers.

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**1. Introduction**

Graph theory applied in the study of molecular structure represents an interdisciplinary science, called chemical graph theory or molecular topology. By using tools taken from graph theory, set theory and statistics it attempt to identify structural features involved in structure-property activity relationship. Topological indices is a subsection of chemical graph theory, which correlates certain physico-chemical properties of the underlying chemical compound. Hundreds of papers have been published on topological indices so far.

Let \(\sum\) is the set of all finite simple graphs. A topological index is a function \(\text{Top}: \sum \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\) with the property that \(\text{Top}(G_1) = \text{Top}(G_2)\), if \(G_1\) and \(G_2\) are isomorphic. Due to their chemical significance a lot of research has been done on topological indices of different graph families.

Nano-biotechnology is a rapidly advancing area of scientific and technological opportunity that applies the tools and processes of nano-fabrication to build devices for studying bio-systems. One of the main object of this area is Dendrimers. Dendrimers are highly ordered branched macromolecules which have attracted much theoretical and experimental attention.

In this paper, \(G\) be a simple connected graph with vertex set \(V(G)\) and edge set \(E(G)\). The number of elements in \(V(G)\) and \(E(G)\) is represented as \(|V(G)|\) and \(|E(G)|\), respectively. For a vertex \(u \in V(G)\), the number of vertices adjacent to the vertex \(u\) is called the degree of \(u\), denoted as \(d(u)\). In 1975 Milan Randić introduced the very first vertex-degree based topological index \([35]\), defined as

\[
R(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d(u)d(v)}},
\]

In 1998, Bollobás et. al. introduced the general Randić index by replacing \(-\frac{1}{2}\) by any real number \(\alpha\) as follows,

\[
R_{\alpha}(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d(u)d(v))^\alpha
\]
The first and second Zagreb indices are among the oldest and most famous topological indices, introduced by Gutman and Trinajstić [34] defined as follows

\[ M_1(G) = \sum_{v \in V(G)} d(v)^2 = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d(u) + d(v)) \]

\[ M_2(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} d(u)d(v) \]

Recently, Todeschini et. al. [37, 38] proposed the multiplicative variants of ordinary Zagreb indices, defined as

\[ \prod_1(G) = \prod_{v \in V(G)} d(v)^2 \]

\[ \prod_2(G) = \prod_{uv \in V(G)} d(u)d(v) \]

Zhou et. al. [40] replaced the term \( d(u)d(v) \) by \( d(u) + d(v) \) and introduced the sum connectivity index as

\[ \chi(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d(u) + d(v)}} \]

and the general sum connectivity index is defined as

\[ \chi_\alpha(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d(u) + d(v))^\alpha \]

where \( \alpha \) is any real number. For recent progress on these vertex-degree based topological indices see [8, 9, 10, 21, 23, 30, 33, 36, 39].

I. Gutman et. al. [22, 24] presented the neglected topological indices that earlier have been considered in the chemical and/or mathematical literature, but, that evaded the attention of most mathematical chemists. Recently, they succeed to demonstrate that these indices also have very promising applicative potential. The new/old topological indices studied by I. Gutman et. al. are the following: The reciprocal Randić index is defined as

\[ RR(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{d(u)d(v)} \]

It is, of course, a special case of general Randić index \( \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d(u)d(v))^\alpha \), where \( \alpha \) is any real number. The reduced reciprocal Randić index is defined as

\[ RRR(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{(d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1)} \]
The reduced second Zagreb index is defined as

\[ RM_2(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1) \]

In a study on the structure-dependency of the total π-electron energy, beside the first Zagreb index, it was indicated that another term on which this energy depends is of the form

\[ F(G) = \sum_{v \in V(G)} d(v)^3 = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d(u)^2 + d(v)^2) \]

Recently, this sum was named forgotten index, or shortly the $F$ index.

2. Nanostar Dendrimers

Dendrimer is a synthetic 3-dimensional macromolecule that is prepared in a stepwise fashion from simple branched monomer units. The nanostar dendrimer is a part of a new group of macromolecules that appear to photon funnels just like artificial antennas. From polymer chemistry point of view, dendrimers are nearly perfect mono-disperse macromolecules with a regular and highly branched three dimensional architecture. Some topological indices of polyomino chains are discussed in [1]-[7], [29, 32], [11]-[20]. In this section, we will compute the reciprocal Randić index, reduced reciprocal Randić index, reduced second Zagreb index and forgotten index of nanostar dendrimers.

2.1. Nanostar Dendrimer $NS_1[n]$, $n > 1$

$NS_1[n]$ is the first class of these macromolecules, where $n > 1$ is the defining parameter, Fig 1. There are $140 \cdot 2^n - 127$ edges. The technique to find the certain topological indices we partitions the edge set of graph $NS_1[n]$ based on degrees of end vertices of each edge.

**Theorem 1.** Consider $G$ be the graph of $NS_1[n]$, then

\[ RR(G) = (21 + 12\sqrt{6})2^{n+1} - 3(4\sqrt{6} + 3) \quad (1) \]
\[ RRR(G) = 3(1 + \sqrt{2})2^{n+3} - 6(2\sqrt{2} + 1) \quad (2) \]
\[ RM_2(G) = 21 \cdot 2^{n+2} - 36 \quad (3) \]
\[ F(G) = 129 \cdot 2^{n+2} - 208 \quad (4) \]
Proof. Consider the graph of $NS_1[n]$. There are three type of edges in graph of this nanostar dendrimer based on degrees of end vertices of each edge, which are

\[ E_1 = \{uv \in E(G)|d(u) = 2 \text{ and } d(v) = 2\} \]
\[ E_2 = \{uv \in E(G)|d(u) = 2 \text{ and } d(v) = 3\} \]
\[ E_3 = \{uv \in E(G)|d(u) = 3 \text{ and } d(v) = 3\} \]

The number of edges in $E_1, E_2$ and $E_3$ are $12 \cdot 2^n$, $24 \cdot 2^n - 12$ and $6 \cdot 2^n - 3$. By using these we compute $RR, RRR, RM_2$ and $F$ indices of $NS_1[n]$. Since,

\[
RR(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{d(u)d(v)}
\]
\[
= \sum_{uv \in E_1(G)} \sqrt{d(u)d(v)} + \sum_{uv \in E_2(G)} \sqrt{d(u)d(v)} + \sum_{uv \in E_3(G)} \sqrt{d(u)d(v)}
\]
\[
= 12 \cdot 2^n \sqrt{2} \cdot 2 + (24 \cdot 2^n - 12) \sqrt{2} \cdot 3 + (6 \cdot 2^n - 3) \sqrt{3} \cdot 3
\]
\[
= (21 + 12 \sqrt{6})2^{n+1} - 3(4 \sqrt{6} + 3)
\]

which is the required (1) result.

\[
RRR(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{(d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1)}
\]
\[
= \sum_{uv \in E_1(G)} \sqrt{(d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1)} + \sum_{uv \in E_2(G)} \sqrt{(d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1)} \\
+ \sum_{uv \in E_3(G)} \sqrt{(d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1)}
\]
\[
= 12 \cdot 2^n \sqrt{(2 - 1)(2 - 1)} + (24 \cdot 2^n - 12) \sqrt{(2 - 1)(3 - 1)} \\
+ (6 \cdot 2^n - 3) \sqrt{(3 - 1)(3 - 1)} \\
= 3(1 + \sqrt{2})2^{n+3} - 6(2\sqrt{2} + 1)
\]
which is the required (2) result.

\[
RM_2(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1)
\]
\[
= \sum_{uv \in E_1(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1) + \sum_{uv \in E_2(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1) \\
+ \sum_{uv \in E_3(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1)
\]
\[
= 12 \cdot 2^n (2 - 1)(2 - 1) + (24 \cdot 2^n - 12)(2 - 1)(3 - 1) \\
+ (6 \cdot 2^n - 3)(3 - 1)(3 - 1) \\
= 21 \cdot 2^{n+2} - 36
\]
which is the required (3) result.

\[
F(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d(u)^2 + d(v)^2)
\]
\[
= \sum_{uv \in E_1(G)} (d(u)^2 + d(v)^2) + \sum_{uv \in E_2(G)} (d(u)^2 + d(v)^2) \\
+ \sum_{uv \in E_3(G)} (d(u)^2 + d(v)^2)
\]
\[
= 12 \cdot 2^n (2^2 + 2^2) + (24 \cdot 2^n - 12)(2^2 + 3^2) + (6 \cdot 2^n - 3)(3^2 + 3^2) \\
= 129 \cdot 2^{n+2} - 208
\]
which is the required (4) result, and the proof is complete.

\[\square\]

2.2. Nanostar Dendrimer \(NS_2[n]\), \(n > 1\)

\(NS_2[n]\) is the second class of these macromolecules, where \(n > 1\) is the defining parameter, Fig 2. There are \(140 \cdot 2^n - 127\) edges. The technique to find the
certain topological indices we partitions the edge set of graph \( NS_2[n] \) based on degrees of end vertices of each edge.

**Theorem 2.** Consider \( G \) be the graph of \( NS_2[n] \), then

\[
RR(G) = (55 + 12\sqrt{6})2^{n+2} - (201 + 44\sqrt{6})
\]

(5)

\[
RRR(G) = (8 + 3\sqrt{2})2^{n+4} - 2(22\sqrt{2} + 59)
\]

(6)

\[
RM_2(G) = 37 \cdot 2^{n+3} - 276
\]

(7)

\[
F(G) = 215 \cdot 2^{n+3} - 1586
\]

(8)

![Figure 2: \( NS_2[n] \) with \( n = 2 \).](image)

**Proof.** Consider the graph of \( NS_2[n] \). There are three types of edges in this nanostar dendrimer’s graph based on degrees of end vertices of each edge, which are

\[
E_1 = \{uv \in E(G)|d(u) = 2 \text{ and } d(v) = 2\}
\]

\[
E_2 = \{uv \in E(G)|d(u) = 2 \text{ and } d(v) = 3\}
\]

\[
E_3 = \{uv \in E(G)|d(u) = 3 \text{ and } d(v) = 3\}
\]

The number of edges in \( E_1, E_2 \) and \( E_3 \) are \( 56 \cdot 2^n - 48, 48 \cdot 2^n - 44 \) and \( 36 \cdot 2^n - 35 \). By using these we compute \( RR, RRR, RM_2 \) and \( F \) indices of \( NS_2[n] \). Since,

\[
RR(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{d(u)d(v)}
\]
\[ \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{d(u)d(v)} = \sum_{uv \in E_1(G)} \sqrt{d(u)d(v)} + \sum_{uv \in E_2(G)} \sqrt{d(u)d(v)} + \sum_{uv \in E_3(G)} \sqrt{d(u)d(v)} \]
\[ = (56 \cdot 2^n - 48)\sqrt{2 \cdot 2} + (48 \cdot 2^n - 44)\sqrt{2 \cdot 3} + (36 \cdot 2^n - 35)\sqrt{3 \cdot 3} \]
\[ = (55 + 12\sqrt{6})2^{n+2} - (201 + 44\sqrt{6}) \]
which is the required (5) result.

\[ \text{RRR}(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1) \]
\[ = \sum_{uv \in E_1(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1) + \sum_{uv \in E_2(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1) + \sum_{uv \in E_3(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1) \]
\[ = (56 \cdot 2^n - 48)(2 - 1)(2 - 1) + (48 \cdot 2^n - 44)(2 - 1)(3 - 1) + (36 \cdot 2^n - 35)(3 - 1)(3 - 1) \]
\[ = (8 + 3\sqrt{2})2^{n+1} - 2(22\sqrt{2} + 59) \]
which is the required (6) result.

\[ \text{RM}_2(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1) \]
\[ = \sum_{uv \in E_1(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1) + \sum_{uv \in E_2(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1) + \sum_{uv \in E_3(G)} (d(u) - 1)(d(v) - 1) \]
\[ = (56 \cdot 2^n - 48)(2 - 1)(2 - 1) + (48 \cdot 2^n - 44)(2 - 1)(3 - 1) + (36 \cdot 2^n - 35)(3 - 1)(3 - 1) \]
\[ = 37 \cdot 2^{n+3} - 276 \]
which is the required (7) result.

\[ F(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d(u)^2 + d(v)^2) \]
\[ = \sum_{uv \in E_1(G)} (d(u)^2 + d(v)^2) + \sum_{uv \in E_2(G)} (d(u)^2 + d(v)^2) + \sum_{uv \in E_3(G)} (d(u)^2 + d(v)^2) \]
\[ (56 \cdot 2^n - 48)(2^2 + 2^2) + (48 \cdot 2^n - 44)(2^2 + 3^2) + (36 \cdot 2^n - 35)(3^2 + 3^2) \]
\[ = 215 \cdot 2^{n+3} - 1586 \]

which is the required (8) result, and the proof is complete. \( \square \)

### 3. Concluding Remarks and Open Problems

Recently, Gutman, Furtula and Elphick introduced reciprocal Rindić index, reduced reciprocal Rindić index, reduced second Zagreb index and forgotten index with great significant applications in chemical graph theory. In this article, we computed these topological indices for Nanostar Dendrimers. Some future work that can be done is to find these topological indices for Polyomino chains, benzenoid systems or some other chemical structures.

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### References


