The General Connectivity and General Sum-Connectivity Indices of Nano Structures

Mohammad Reza Farahani¹,*
¹Department of Applied Mathematics of Iran University of Science and Technology (IUST), Narmak, Tehran - 16844, Iran
*E-mail address: MrFarahani88@Gmail.com, Mr_Farahani@Mathdep.iust.ac.ir

ABSTRACT

Let $G$ be a simple graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. For $\forall v_i \in V(G)$, $d_i$ denotes the degree of $v_i$ in $G$. The Randić connectivity index of the graph $G$ is defined as 

$$\chi(G) = \sum_{e=uv \in E(G)} (d_u d_v)^{1/2}.$$ 

The sum-connectivity index is defined as 

$$X(G) = \sum_{e=uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)^{1/2}.$$ 

The sum-connectivity index is a new variant of the famous Randić connectivity index usable in quantitative structure-property relationship and quantitative structure-activity relationship studies.

The general $m$-connectivity and general $m$-sum connectivity indices of $G$ are defined as 

$$m\chi(G) = \sum_{v_i \in V(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{i-1}d_{i+1}}}$$ and $$mX(G) = \sum_{v_i \in V(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{i-1} + d_{i+1} + \ldots + d_{i+1}}}$$

where $V_{i_1}V_{i_2} \ldots V_{i_{m+1}}$ runs over all paths of length $m$ in $G$. In this paper, we introduce a closed formula of the third-connectivity index and third-sum-connectivity index of Nano structure "Armchair Polyhex Nanotubes TUAC$_6[m,n]"$ ($m,n \geq 1$).

Keywords: Molecular Graph; Nano structure; Armchair Polyhex Nanotubes; Randić connectivity index; (general) $m$-connectivity index; (general) $m$-sum-connectivity index

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $G$ be a simple graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. For $v \in V(G)$, $d_i$ denotes the degree of $v$ in $G$. The distance between the vertices $u$ and $v$, denoted by $d(u,v)$, is the length of the shortest path joining them. Also, if $e$ is an edge of $G$, connecting the vertices $u$ and $v$, then we write $e=uv$ and say "$u$ and $v$ are adjacent". A connected graph is a graph such that there is a path between all pairs of vertices. Molecular graphs and especially Nano structures are simple connected graphs such that its vertices correspond to the atoms and the edges to the bonds.

The Randić connectivity index (or product-connectivity index [2, 3]) of the graph $G$ is defined as [1]

$$\chi(G) = \sum_{e=uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u d_v}}.$$ 

The Randić connectivity index is one of the most successful molecular descriptors in structure-property and structure-activity relationships studies, e.g., [4-6].
Its mathematical properties as well as those of its generalizations have been studied extensively as summarized in the books [7,8].

Various variants of Randić connectivity index have been proposed in the literature, see, e.g., [1-10]. One new such variant is the sum-connectivity index. The sum-connectivity index introduced by B. Zhou and N. Trinajstić in 2008, and it is defined as [3, 11-15]

$$X(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}}$$

The (general) m-connectivity index is defined as

$$m\chi(G) = \sum_{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{v_1} d_{v_2} \cdots d_{v_m}}}$$

where $V_1, V_2, \ldots, V_m$ runs over all paths of length $m$ in $G$ and $d_i$ is the degree of vertex $v_i$. For more study about the (general) m-sum-connectivity index, the readers may consult in the paper serices [16-37] and books [38, 39].

In particular, 2-connectivity and 3-connectivity indices are defined as

$$2\chi(G) = \sum_{v_1 v_2 v_3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{v_1} d_{v_2} d_{v_3}}}$$

And

$$3\chi(G) = \sum_{v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{v_1} d_{v_2} d_{v_3} d_{v_4}}}$$

The (general) m-sum-connectivity index is defined as

$$mX(G) = \sum_{v_1 v_2 \ldots v_m} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{v_1} + d_{v_2} + \ldots + d_{v_m}}}$$

In particular, 2-sum-connectivity and 3-sum-connectivity indices are defined as

$$2X(G) = \sum_{v_1 v_2 v_3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{v_1} + d_{v_2} + d_{v_3}}}$$

And

$$3X(G) = \sum_{v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{v_1} + d_{v_2} + d_{v_3} + d_{v_4}}}$$

In this paper, we obtain closed formulas of the third-connectivity index and third-sum-connectivity index of Nano structure "Armchair Polyhex Nanotubes $TUAC_6[m,n]$" ($m,n \geq 1$).
2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The aim of this section is to compute the general m-connectivity and general m-sum connectivity indices for the famous Polyhexagon Nano structure. Consider the Nano structure "Armchair Polyhex Nanotubes TUAC₆" and let we denote the number of hexagons in the first row/column of the 2D-lattice of TUAC₆[m,n] (Figure 1) by m and n, respectively. According to the structure of TUAC₆[m,n], we see that the vertex/atom set of the Armchair Polyhex Nanotubes TUAC₆[m,n] is equal to |V(TUAC₆[m,n])| = 2m(n+1).

Also, we have two partitions |V₂| = |{v ∈ V(G) | d_v = 2}| = 2m + 2m and |V₃| = |{v ∈ V(G) | d_v = 3}| = 2mn for vertices/atoms of TUAC₆[m,n]. Therefore the edge/bond set of TUAC₆[m,n] is equal to |E(TUAC₆[m,n])| = ½(3×2mn+2×4m) = 3mn + 2m. For more details of this Polyhexagon Nano structure, see the paper series [29, 40–48] and see Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Let we define an edge e = vᵢvⱼ is equal to dᵢⱼ = 1 and dᵢⱼₖ as a number of 2-edges paths with 3 vertices of degree i, j, and k, and dᵢⱼₖₗ as a number of 3-edges paths with 4 vertices of degree i, j, k, and l, respectively. Obviously, dᵢⱼ = dⱼᵢ, dᵢⱼₖ = dₖᵢⱼ, and dᵢⱼₖₗ = dₗᵢⱼₖ.

Now, from the structure of Armchair polyhex nanotubes of TUAC₆[m,n] in Figure 1, one can see that we have five categories A, B, C, D, and E of vertices of TUAC₆[m,n]. And also from Figure 2, (the 2-dimensional lattice of Armchair Polyhex Nanotubes TUAC₆[m,n], ∀m,n>1), we see that there are many types of 3-edges paths for every vertex in V(TUAC₆[m,n]). These five categories and their 3-edges paths types are shown in Figure 3, 4, 5, 6.

![Figure 1](image_url)

**Figure 1.** The 2D Lattice (left) and 3D Lattice (right) of Armchair polyhex nanotubes of TUAC₆[m,n].

From Figure 2, one can see that for all vertices in categories A, there are 6 number of 3-edges paths, such that 2 of these 3-edges paths are diameters of cycles C₆ and 4 others are non-diameters.

From Figure 4, for all vertices in categories B, there are 8 number of 3-edges paths, such that 2×2 of them are diameters of cycles C₆ and 4 of them are non-diameters.
∀v ∈ C of V(TUAC₆[m,n]), we have 11 3-edges paths, such that there are 3×2 diameters of cycles C₆ and 5 non-diameter 3-edges paths (see Figure 5).

From Figure 6, for all vertices in categorizes D (∀v ∈ D⊂V(TUAC₆[m,n]), there are 3×3 number of 3-edges paths (diameters of cycles C₆), and 6 number of 3-edges paths (non-diameter).

Alternatively, for all other vertices in categorizes E, there are 3×3 number of 3-edges paths (diameters of cycles C₆), and 6 number of 3-edges paths (non-diameter), see Figure 2.

On based the definition of all categorizes of V(TUAC₆[m,n]), It's easy to see that

\[ V(TUAC₆[m,n]) = A \cup B \cup C \cup D \]

And from Figure 2, |A| = |V₂| = 2×2m, |B| = 2×2m and |C| = 2×2m = |D|. Obviously, |E| = |V(TUAC₆[m,n])| - |A| - |B| - |C| - |D| = 2mn + 2m - 4(4m) = 2mn - 14m.

Figure 3. All 3-edges paths of V(TUAC₆[m,n]), that start on vertices in set A.

Figure 4. All 3-edges paths of V(TUAC₆[m,n]), that start on vertices in set B.
Now, by using the results from Figures 2, 3,..6, the third-connectivity index of Armchair Polyhex Nanotubes $TUAC_6[m,n]$ as

$$3\chi(TUAC_6[m,n]) = \sum_{v_i,v_j,v_k,v_l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_{i_1} \times d_{i_2} \times d_{i_3} \times d_{i_4}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \sum_{v_i,v_j,v_k,v_l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3}} + \sum_{v_i,v_j,v_k,v_l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3}} + \sum_{v_i,v_j,v_k,v_l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3}} + \sum_{v_i,v_j,v_k,v_l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}} \right)$$

$$+ 4m \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \times 3 \times 2 \times 3}} + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3}} \right) + 4m \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}} + \frac{6}{\sqrt{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( 4m \left( \frac{9 + 3\sqrt{6}}{18} \right) + 4m \left( \frac{19 + 2\sqrt{6}}{18} \right) + 4m \left( \frac{22 + \sqrt{6}}{18} \right) + (2mn-14m) \right)$$

$$= 2m \left( \frac{6n + 3\sqrt{6} - 8}{9} \right)$$

Thus

$$3\chi(TUAC_6[m,n]) = 2m \left( \frac{6n + 3\sqrt{6} - 8}{9} \right)$$
Also, by using above mentions, the 3-sum-connectivity index of \( TUAC_6[m,n] \), \( \forall m,n>1 \) is equal to

\[
\sum_{v_i,v_j,v_k,v_l} \frac{1}{d_{ij} + d_{kl} + d_{ik} + d_{jl}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \\
\left( \sum_{v_i,v_j,v_k,v_l} \frac{1}{d_{ij} + d_{kl} + d_{ik} + d_{jl}} \right)
\]

Therefore

\[
\sum_{v_i,v_j,v_k,v_l} \frac{1}{d_{ij} + d_{kl} + d_{ik} + d_{jl}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \\
\left( \sum_{v_i,v_j,v_k,v_l} \frac{1}{d_{ij} + d_{kl} + d_{ik} + d_{jl}} \right)
\]

3. CONCLUSION

In this paper we have established some properties of two connectivity indices in terms of a physicochemical structure of Hexagonal nanotubes. In this report, we compute a closed formula of the 3-connectivity and 3-sum-connectivity indices of Nano structure "Armchair Polyhex Nanotubes \( TUAC_6[m,n] \)" \( (m,n \geq 1) \). It may be useful to give the connectivity indices in terms of other Hexagonal \( (C_6) \) molecular graphs

References


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