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# **Discrete Applied Mathematics**

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/dam

# On the Randić index and girth of graphs $^{\star}$

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## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

Article history: Received 30 October 2011 Received in revised form 15 February 2012 Accepted 8 July 2012 Available online 9 August 2012

*Keywords:* Randić index Girth Bound

#### 1. Introduction

All the graphs considered in this paper are simple undirected ones. The girth of a graph G, denoted by g(G), is the minimum length of its cycles. A *leaf* is a vertex of degree one. The set of vertices adjacent to a vertex u of G, the *neighborhood* of u, is denoted by N(u). We will use  $G - \{u\}$  or  $G - \{e\}$  to denote the graph obtained from G by deleting the vertex u or the edge e of G. By deleting a vertex, we mean deleting vertex together with its incident edges. For undefined terminology and notations we refer the reader to [3].

The Randić index R = R(G) of a graph *G* is defined as follows:

$$R = R(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d(u)d(v)}},$$
(1.1)

where d(u) denotes the degree of a vertex u and E(G) is the set of edges. This index is also known as connectivity index or branching index. Randić [13] in 1975 proposed this index for measuring the extent of branching of the carbon-atom skeleton of saturated hydrocarbons. There is also a good correlation between the Randić index and several physicochemical properties of alkanes: boiling points, surface areas, energy levels, etc. In 1998, Bollobás and Erdős [2] generalized this index by replacing the square-root by power of any real number, which is called the general Randić index. For a comprehensive survey of its mathematical properties, see the book of Li and Gutman [8], or a survey of Li and Shi [10]. See also the books of Kier and Hall [6,7] for chemical properties of this index.

There are many results concerning the relations between the Randić index and other graph invariants such as diameter, minimum degree, radius, average distance, girth, and chromatic number; see [5]. Regarding the girth, Aouchiche et al. [1] showed the following.





The Randić index R(G) of a graph G is defined by  $R(G) = \sum_{uv} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d(u)d(v)}}$ , where d(u) is the degree of a vertex u in G and the summation extends over all edges uv of G. In this work, we give a sharp upper bound and a lower bound of the Randić index among connected n-vertex graphs with girth  $g \ge k(k \ge 3)$ .

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<sup>\*</sup> Research supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos 11071088, and 11101097) and Foundation for Distinguished Young Talents in Higher Education of Guangdong, China (No.LYM11061).

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<sup>0166-218</sup>X/\$ - see front matter © 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. doi:10.1016/j.dam.2012.07.017

**Theorem 1.1** ([1]). For any connected graph G on  $n \ge 3$  vertices with Randić index R and girth g,

$$R+g\leq rac{3n}{2}, \qquad R\cdot g\leq rac{n^2}{2}, \qquad R-g\geq -rac{n}{2}, \qquad rac{R}{g}\geq rac{1}{2},$$

with equalities if and only if G is  $C_n$ , the cycle on n vertices.

$$R-g\leq \frac{n}{2}-3, \qquad \frac{R}{g}\leq \frac{n}{6},$$

with equalities if and only if *G* is a regular graph with a triangle.

They also conjectured the following.

**Conjecture 1.2** ([1]). For any connected graph on  $n \ge 3$  vertices with Randić index R and girth g,

$$R+g \ge \frac{n-3+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n-1}} + \frac{7}{2}$$
 and  $R \cdot g \ge \frac{3n-9+3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n-1}} + \frac{3}{2}$ 

with equalities if and only if G is the graph obtained by adding an edge in an n-vertex star.

Liu et al. [11] showed that the conjecture is true for unicyclic graphs. Wang et al. [14] showed that it is true for bicyclic graphs. It is proved to be true in general by Li and Liu [9].

Note that all the above results are dealing with the relationship between the Randić index and girth, which can be proved immediately if we can characterize the minimum Randić index and the maximum Randić index with the given general lower bound of the girth.

In this work, we give the sharp lower and upper bounds of *R* with the girth  $g \ge k(k \ge 3)$ .

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we list some lemmas which will be used in the proofs of the main results. In Section 3 we give the main results of this work.

#### 2. Some lemmas

This section lists some lemmas which will be used in the sequel.

For an edge uv of a graph G, the weight of the edge e = uv is denoted by  $w(e) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{d(u) \cdot d(v)}}$ . In 1998, Bollobás and Erdős [2] showed the following.

Lemma 2.1 ([2]). Let uv be an edge of maximum weight in a graph G. Then

 $R(G) > R(G - \{uv\}).$ 

In 2009, Li and Liu [9] gave the following inequality.

**Lemma 2.2** ([9]). Let  $f(d, \ell) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ell d}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ell + d - 1}} + (d - 1) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{d + \ell - 1}} \right)$ . Then  $f(d, \ell) \ge 0$ , where  $d, \ell$  are integers and  $d \ge 2, \ell \ge 2$ .

Caporossi et al. [4] and Pavlović et al. [12] showed the following.

Lemma 2.3. For any connected graph G on n vertices,

$$R(G) \leq \frac{n}{2}$$

with equality if and only if *G* is regular.

### 3. Main results

Denote by  $C_k^n$  the graph obtained by linking each (n - k) isolated vertices an edge to the same vertex of cycle  $C_k$ ; see Fig. 3.1 for example.

**Theorem 3.1.** For any connected graph G on n vertices with Randić index R and girth  $g(G) \ge k(k \ge 3)$ ,

$$R(G) \ge \sqrt{n-k+2} - \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{n-k+2}} + \frac{k-2}{2}$$

with equality if and only if  $G \cong C_k^n$ .

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