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Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences Pakistan

Journal homepage: http://jnasp.kinnaird.edu.pk/

HOSOYA POLYNOMIAL OF CARTESIAN PRODUCT OF CYCLES $C_m \times C_n$, $(\forall m \geq n)$ m & n BEING ODD

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Article Info

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Keywords
Distance, Hosoya Polynomial, Wiener Index, Hyper Wiener Index, Cartesian Product

Abstract

Let G be a simple connected graph having vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. The Hosoya polynomial of G is $H(G,x) = \sum_{\{u,v\} \subset V(G)} x^{d(u,v)}$, where $d(u,v)$ denotes the distance between the vertices u and v. In this research paper, we will compute the Hosoya polynomial of the Cartesian product of cycles $C_m \times C_n$ for all odd numbers and $\forall m \geq n$.

1. Introduction

Let G be a connected graph, the vertex set and edge set of G is denoted by $V(G)$ and $E(G)$ respectively. The distance $d(u,v)$ between u and v is the length of the smallest path, where $u, v \in V(G)$. The maximum distance between the two vertices of a graph G is called the diameter of G and is denoted by $d(G)$. The degree of a vertex $u \in V(G)$ is the number of vertices joined to u or the number of edges incident with u and is denoted by d_u. The Hosoya polynomial of a graph G is a generating function that indicates about the distribution of distance in a graph. The polynomial was introduced by a Japanese chemist Haruo Hosoya in 1988. Haruo Hosoya discovered a new formula for the Wiener Index in terms of graph distance and therefore this polynomial is known by the name of its discoverer. The Hosoya polynomial of a connected graph G is defined as (Hosoya, 1988):

$$H(G,x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{v \in V(G)} V(G) \sum_{u \in V(G)} V(G)\ d(u,v)$$

The Hosoya polynomial of various chemical structures has been determined (Ali & Ali, 2011, Farahani, 2013 and Sadeghieh et al., 2017). Moreover, the Hosoya polynomial of some graph families have been examined (Farahani, 2015, Farahani, 2015, Narayankar et al., 2012). Also, the Hosoya polynomial of families of graphs has been studied (Stevanovic, 2001 and Wang et al., 2016).

The Wiener Index (Rezai et al., 2017) of a graph can be calculated by using the Hosoya polynomial. It is formulated as follows:

$$W(G) = \frac{\partial H(G,x)}{\partial x}|_{x=1}$$

The hyper Wiener Index (Rezai et al., 2017) of a graph can be calculated by using the Hosoya polynomial. It is formulated as follows:

$$WW(G) = H'(G,x)|_{x=1} + \frac{1}{2}H^{"}(G,x)|_{x=1}$$

where the former and later are the first and second derivatives of the Hosoya polynomial at $x = 1$

1.1 Definition

The Cartesian product of $C_m \times C_n$ is a graph containing mn vertices and $2mn$ edges, $\forall m,n \geq 3$, where $m \geq n$ and both m and n are odd and even. It is a graph that consists of n cycles and each cycle consists of m vertices joined in such a way that the vertex $u_{1,1}$ of the inner most cycle is connected to the vertex $u_{2,1}$ of the cycle next to the inner most one and $u_{n,1}$ of the exterior most cycle. The vertex $u_{2,1}$ is then connected to the vertex $u_{3,1}$ lying on the third cycle as the index is indicating. Thus, continuing in this manner the vertex $u_{n-1,1}$ is then connected to $u_{n,1}$. The graph $C_m \times C_n$ consists of $m + n$ cycles (Sehar 2014 and Govorcin & Skrekovski 2014).

2. Materials and Methods

A simple calculation for finding out the Hosoya polynomial, Wiener Index and hyper Wiener Index will be put forward in order to understand these.

3. Results

In this section, we determine the Hosoya polynomial, Wiener Index and hyper Wiener Index of the families of the Cartesian product of Cycles $C_m \times C_n$, for m, n both odd.

3.1 Theorem

The Hosoya polynomial of the families of the Cartesian product of Cycles $C_m \times C_n$, where $m \geq n$ and both m and n are odd is

$$H(C_m \times C_n, x) = d(C_m \times C_n, 1)x + d(C_m \times C_n, 2)x^2 + \sum_{r=\frac{n+1}{2}}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} n^2 m x^r + \cdots + d(C_m \times C_n, d)x^d$$

where $\frac{n+1}{2} \leq r \leq \frac{m-1}{2}$ and $\frac{n+1}{2} \leq r \leq \frac{m-1}{2}$is the diameter of $\frac{n+1}{2} \leq r \leq \frac{m-1}{2}$

Proof

Let $G = C_m \times C_n$ be a graph $\forall m,n \geq 3$ with mn vertices and $2mn$ edges. There are vertices of degree 4 only. So, there is no partitioning of the vertices required here. The total number of vertices of degree 4 are mn. The vertex set $V(C_m \times C_n)$ is as follows:

$$V_4 = \{v \in V(C_m \times C_n) | d_v = 4\} \rightarrow |V_4| = mn \quad (3.1.1)$$

Now we know that,

$$|E(G)| = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{k=\delta}^{\Delta}|V_k| \times k \quad (3.1.2)$$

where Δ and δ are the maximum and minimum of $d_v, v \in V(G)$, respectively, thus

$$|E(C_m \times C_n)| = \frac{1}{2}\{4 \times |V_4|\} \quad (3.1.3)$$

Making substitutions from (3.1.1) in (3.1.3),

$$|E(C_m \times C_n)| = \frac{1}{2}\{4mn\} = 2mn \quad (3.1.4)$$

Now to compute the Hosoya polynomial of $C_m \times C_n$, we will use the definition of the Hosoya polynomial from (Hosoya, 1988). Thus, we have

$$H(G,x) = \sum_{k=1}^{d(G)} d(G,k)x^k \quad (3.1.5)$$

where $d(G,k)$ is the representation of the distance $d(u,v) = k$ and $1 \leq k \leq diam(G)$.

As the diameter of $C_m \times C_n$ ($\forall m,n \geq 3, m \geq n$ and both m,n are odd) is (Sehar, 2014)

$$diam(C_m \times C_n) = \frac{m-1}{2} + \frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{m+n-2}{2} \quad (3.1.6)$$

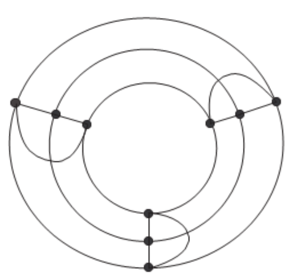

Figure 1: C_3×C_3

To determine the Hosoya polynomial of $C_m \times C_n$, we will consider the different cases. The technique is that we keep n fixed and will vary m.

Case I: When $m \geq 3$ and $n = 3$

The graph $C_m \times C_3$ have $3m$ vertices and $6m$ edges. Moreover, it is easy to verify that the vertices appearing in the respective families of graphs are of degree 4 and they are $3m$ in numbers. Thus, the vertex set is

$$V_4 = \{v \in V(C_m \times C_3) | d_v = 4\} \rightarrow |V_4| = 3m \quad (3.1.7)$$

and the total number of edges are

$$|E(C_m \times C_3)| = \frac{1}{2}\{4 \times |V_4|\}$$

$$|E(C_m \times C_3)| = \frac{1}{2}\{12m\} = 6m \quad (3.1.8)$$

As, the diameter of $C_m \times C_n$ is $\frac{m+n-2}{2}$, so for $C_m \times C_3$ it is $\frac{m+3-2}{2} = \frac{m+1}{2}$. It is clear from the definition of the edge set of $C_m \times C_3$, that the number of 1-edge path is $6m$. Hence,

$$d(C_m \times C_3, 1) = |E(C_m \times C_3)| = 6m \quad (3.1.9)$$

$$d(C_m \times C_3, r) = 9m, 2 \leq r \leq \frac{m-1}{2} \quad (3.1.10)$$

There are $9m$ r-edges paths between $u, v \in V_4$, where $2 \leq r \leq \frac{m-1}{2}$. Hence, we get the second term which is of the form $[9m]x^r$.

$$d\left(C_m \times C_3, \frac{m+1}{2}\right) = 6m \quad (3.1.11)$$

The number of $\frac{m+1}{2}$-edges paths between the vertices $u, v \in V_4$ are $6m$. Thus, the third and last term of the Hosoya polynomial is of the form $[6m]x^{\frac{m+1}{2}}$. Now, adding up all the distances, we get the following form of the Hosoya polynomial of $C_m \times C_3$,

$$H(C_m \times C_3) = 6mx + \sum_{r=2}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} 9mx^r + 6mx^{\frac{m+1}{2}}$$

This completes the Case I.

Case II: When $m \geq 5$ and $n = 5$

The graph $C_m \times C_5$ have $5m$ vertices and $10m$ edges. Furthermore, one can make a note of that the only vertices that appear in the under-study family is of degree 4. So, the total number of vertices of degree 4 are $5m$. Hence, the vertex set is

$$V_4 = \{v \in V(C_m \times C_5) | d_v = 4\} \rightarrow |V_4| = 5m \quad (3.1.12)$$

and the total number of edges are

$$|E(C_m \times C_5)| = \frac{1}{2}\{20m\} = 10m \quad (3.1.13)$$

The diameter of $C_m \times C_5$ is $\frac{m+n-2}{2} = \frac{m+5-2}{2} = \frac{m+3}{2}$. From the definition and structure of the respective family, it is easy to see that the number of 1-edge path is equal to the total number of edges. Hence,

$$d(C_m \times C_5, 1) = |E(C_m \times C_5)| = 10m \quad (3.1.14)$$

$$d(C_m \times C_5, 2) = 20m \quad (3.1.15)$$

The number of 2-edges paths between the vertices $u, v \in V_4$ are 20m. Thus, the second sentence term of the Hosoya polynomial is of the form $[20m]x^2$.

$$d(C_m \times C_5, r) = 25m, 3 \leq r \leq \frac{m-1}{2} \quad (3.1.16)$$

The number of r-edges paths between $u, v \in V_4$ are $25m$, where $3 \leq r \leq \frac{m-1}{2}$. Thus, we get the term $[25m]x^r$.

$$d\left(C_m \times C_5, \frac{m+1}{2}\right) = 20m \quad (3.1.17)$$

The number of $\frac{m+1}{2}$-edges paths between the vertices $u, v \in V_4$ are $20m$. Thus, for the corresponding $\frac{m+1}{2}$ term of the polynomial we have, $[20m]x^{\frac{m+1}{2}}$.

$$d\left(C_m \times C_5, \frac{m+3}{2}\right) = 10m \quad (3.1.18)$$

The number of $\frac{m+3}{2}$-edges paths between the vertices $u, v \in V_4$ are $10m$. Thus, the last term of the polynomial is, $[10m]x^{\frac{m+3}{2}}$.

Adding up all the above calculated distances, we have the following form of the Hosoya polynomial of $C_m \times C_5$,

$$H(C_m \times C_5) = 10mx + 20mx^2 + \sum_{r=3}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} 25mx^r + 20mx^{\frac{m+1}{2}} + 10mx^{\frac{m+3}{2}}$$

This completes the second case. Now, one can easily distinguish the difference between the Hosoya polynomial of $C_m \times C_3$ and $C_m \times C_5$. In the later, there is specific number of 2-edges paths which were not appearing in the former. To be more crystal clear regarding the pattern of the k-edges paths where $1 \leq k \leq \frac{m+n-2}{2}$. We will consider a third case to come to a conclusion.

Case III: When $m \geq 7$ and $n = 7$

The graph $C_m \times C_7$ have $7m$ vertices and $14m$ edges. Moreover, it is easy to verify that the vertices appearing in the respective family is of degree 4. So, the total number of vertices of degree 4 are $7m$. Hence, the vertex set is

$$V_4 = \{v \in V(C_m \times C_7) | d_v = 4\} \rightarrow |V_4| = 7m \quad (3.1.19)$$

and the total number of edges are

$$|E(C_m \times C_7)| = \frac{1}{2}\{28m\} = 14m \quad (3.1.20)$$

The diameter of $C_m \times C_7$ is $\frac{m+n-2}{2} = \frac{m+7-2}{2} = \frac{m+5}{2}$. It is easy to verify that the number of 1-edge path is equal to the total number of edges. Hence,

$$d(C_m \times C_7, 1) = |E(C_m \times C_7)| = 14m \quad (3.1.21)$$

$$d(C_m \times C_7, 2) = 28m \quad (3.1.22)$$

The number of 2-edges paths between the vertices $u, v \in V_4$ are $28m$. Thus, the second sentence term of the Hosoya polynomial is of the form $[28m]x^2$.

$$d(C_m \times C_7, 3) = 42m \quad (3.1.23)$$

The number of 3-edges paths between the vertices $u, v \in V_4$ are $42m$. Thus, the third sentence term of the Hosoya polynomial is of the form $[42m]x^3$.

$$d(C_m \times C_7, r) = 49m, 4 \leq r \leq \frac{m-1}{2} \quad (3.1.24)$$

The number of r-edges paths between $u, v \in V_4$ are $49m$, where $4 \leq r \leq \frac{m-1}{2}$. Thus, we get the term $[49m]x^r$.

$$d\left(C_m \times C_7, \frac{m+1}{2}\right) = 42m \quad (3.1.25)$$

The number of $\frac{m+1}{2}$-edges paths between the vertices $u, v \in V_4$ are $42m$. Thus, for the corresponding $\frac{m+1}{2}$ term of the polynomial we have, $[42m]x^{\frac{m+1}{2}}$.

$$d\left(C_m \times C_7, \frac{m+3}{2}\right) = 28m \quad (3.1.26)$$

The number of $\frac{m+3}{2}$-edges paths between the vertices $u, v \in V_4$ are $28m$. Thus, the second last term of the polynomial is, $[28m]x^{\frac{m+3}{2}}$.

$$d\left(C_m \times C_7, \frac{m+5}{2}\right) = 14m \quad (3.1.27)$$

The number of $\frac{m+5}{2}$-edges paths between the vertices $u, v \in V_4$ are $14m$. Thus, the last term of the polynomial is, $[14m]x^{\frac{m+5}{2}}$.

Adding up all the above determined distances, we have the following form of the Hosoya polynomial of $C_m \times C_7$,

$$H(C_m \times C_7) = 14mx + +28mx^2 + 42mx^3 + \sum_{r=4}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} 49mx^r + 42mx^{\frac{m+1}{2}} + 28mx^{\frac{m+3}{2}} + 14mx^{\frac{m+5}{2}}$$

Thus, we acquire the desired result after keeping in view the pattern of the distance distribution among the vertices of every graph.

Hence, we get the desired Hosoya polynomial for this family of graph i.e.

$$H(C_m \times C_n, x) = d(C_m \times C_n, 1)x + d(C_m \times C_n, 2)x^2 + \sum_{r=\frac{n+1}{2}}^{\frac{m-1}{2}} n^2 m x^r + \cdots + d(C_m \times C_n, d)x^d$$

where $\frac{n+1}{2} \leq r \leq \frac{m-1}{2}$ and $d = \frac{m+n-2}{2}$ is the diameter of $C_m \times C_n$.

This completes the proof.

4. Discussion

In this paper, we have determined the Hosoya polynomial of the Cartesian product of cycles $C_m \times C_n$ for all odd numbers and $\forall m \geq n$.

5. Acknowledgements

All glory to Almighty Allah, whose blessings have always been a source of encouragement and patience. His blessings enabled us to complete this task.

I would like to show my greatest appreciation to my mentors and co-authors of this paper Dr. Imrana Kousar and Dr. Saima Nazeer without whom the completion of this task would have been impossible. I cannot thank them enough for their motivation, help, support and guidance.

Last but not the least; I would like to thank my family and friends for their help and support.

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