COMPUTING EDGE VERSION OF ECCENTRIC CONNECTIVITY INDEX OF NANOSTAR DENDRIMERS

Ali Nejati

Department of Mathematics, Tafresh Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tafresh, Iran

a.nejati56@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT. Let G be a molecular graph, the *edge version of eccentric connectivity index* of *G* are defined as $\xi_e^c(G)=\sum_{f\in E(G)}\deg(f)\cdot ecc(f)$, where $\deg(f)$ denotes the degree of an edge f and $ecc(f)$ is the largest distance between f and any other edge g of G, namely, eccentricity of f. In this paper exact formulas for the edge version of eccentric connectivity index of nanostar dendrimers $NS_5[n]$ was computed.

Keywords: edge eccentric connectivity index, nanostar dendrimers, topological index

INTRODUCTION

Molecular descriptors are playing significant role in chemistry, pharmacology, etc. Among them, topological indices have a prominent place [21]. There are numerous of topological descriptors that have found some applications in theoretical chemistry, especially in QSPR/QSAR research.

More recently, a new topological index, *eccentric connectivity index*, has been investigated. This topological model has been shown to give a high degree of predictability of pharmaceutical properties, and may provide leads for the development of safe and potent anti-HIV compounds. We encourage the reader to consult papers [4,5,6,10,11,12,18,19,20] for some applications and papers [1,2,3,7,15,16,17,23,24] for the mathematical properties of this topological index.

Dendrimers are highly branched macromolecules. They are being investigated for possible uses in nanotechnology, gene therapy, and other fields. Each dendrimer consists of a multifunctional core molecule with a dendritic wedge attached to each functional site. The core molecule without surrounding dendrons is usually referred to as zeros generation. Each successive repeat unit along all branches forms the next generation, 1st generation and 2nd generation and so on until the terminating generation. The topological study of these macromolecules is the aim of this article, see [2,3,8,9,23,24,25] for details.

Now, we introduce some notation and terminology. Let G be a graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. Let $\deg(u)$ denote the degree of the vertex u in G. If $\deg(u)=1$, then u is said to be a *pendent vertex*. An edge incident to a pendent vertex is said to be a *pendent edge*. For two vertices u and v in $V(G)$, we denote by $d(u,v)$ the distance between u and v, i.e., the length of the shortest path connecting u and v. The *eccentricity* of a vertex u in $V(G)$, denoted by $ecc(u)$, is defined to be

$$ecc(u)=\max\{d(u,v) \mid v\in V(G)\}$$

The *diameter* of a graph G is defined to be $\max\{ecc(u) \mid u\in V(G)\}$. The *eccentric connectivity index,* $\xi^c(G)$, of a graph G is defined as

$$\xi^c(G)=\sum_{u\in V(G)}\deg(u)\cdot ecc(u)$$

where $\deg(u)$ is the the degree of a vertex u and $ecc(u)$ is it's eccentricity. Let $f=uv$ be an edge in $E(G)$. Then the degree of the edge f is defined to be $\deg(u)+\deg(v)-2$. For two edges $f_1=u_1v_1$, $f_1=u_2v_2$ in $E(G)$, the distance between f_1 and f_2, denoted by $d(f_1,f_2)$, is defined to be

$d(f_1,f_2)=\min\{d(u_1,u_2),d(u_1,v_2),d(v_1,u_2),d(v_1,v_2)\}$. The *eccentricity* of an edge f, denoted by $ecc(f)$, is defined as

$$ecc(f)=\max\{d(f,e) \mid e\in E(G)\}$$

The *edge eccentric connectivity index* of G [22], denoted by $\xi_e^{\,c}(G)$, is defined as

$$\xi_e^{\,c}(G)=\sum_{f\in E(G)}\deg(f)\cdot ecc(f)$$

The author of this paper in some joint works computed the edge version of modified eccentric connectivity index of some molecular graphs [15, 16]. and computed the eccentric connectivity index of nanostar dendrimer $NS_5[n]$ [13].

In this paper an exact formulas for the edge version of eccentric connectivity index of nanostar dendrimers $NS_5[n]$ was computed.

MAIN RESULT AND DISCUSION

Now we consider another class of dendrimer $NS_5[n]$, where $n\geq 1$ denotes the steps of growth depicted in Figure 1.

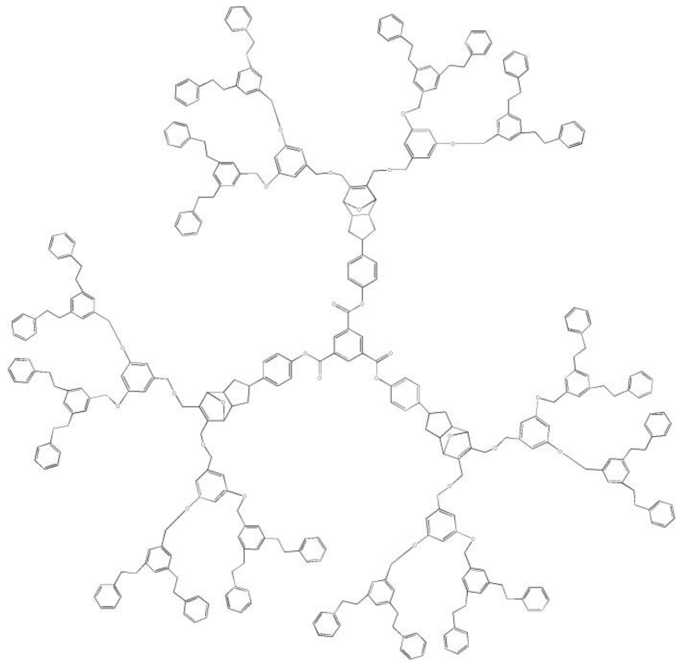

Figure 1. The Graph of $NS_5[n]$

In [17], Nilanjan presented exact expressions for the F-index and F-polynomial of $NS_5[n]$. Now in the following theorem we calculate the edge eccentric connectivity index of $NS_5[n]$.

Theorem 1. The edge eccentric connectivity index of $NS_5[n]$ is computed as

$$\xi_e^c\left(NS_5[n]\right)=\left(330\times 2^{n+1}+1020\times 2^n+480\right)\times n+831\times 2^{n+1}+1626\times 2^n+2121.$$

Proof . Considering Figure 2 and Table 1, it can be seen that, we have $5n+13$ types of edges in $NS_5[n]$, based on their eccentricities. We have $6\times 2^{n+1}$ numbers of edges of type1 with maximum eccentricity equals to $10n+26$ (red edges). Also we have $3\times 2^{n+1}$ numbers of edges of types 2, 3 with eccentricity equals to $10n+25$ and $10n+24$ respectively. The number of edges of type 4, 5 are 3×2^n and their eccentricities are $10n+23$ and $10n+22$ respectively. So it continues until we have six edges of type $5n+12$ with eccentricity equals to $5n+15$ and finally there are nine edges of type $5n+13$ with minimum edge eccentric connectivity equals to $5n+14$ (blue edges). Also it is clear that for any edge u in $NS_5[n]$, $\deg(u)=2$ or $\deg(u)=3$ or $\deg(u)=4$. (See Table 1).

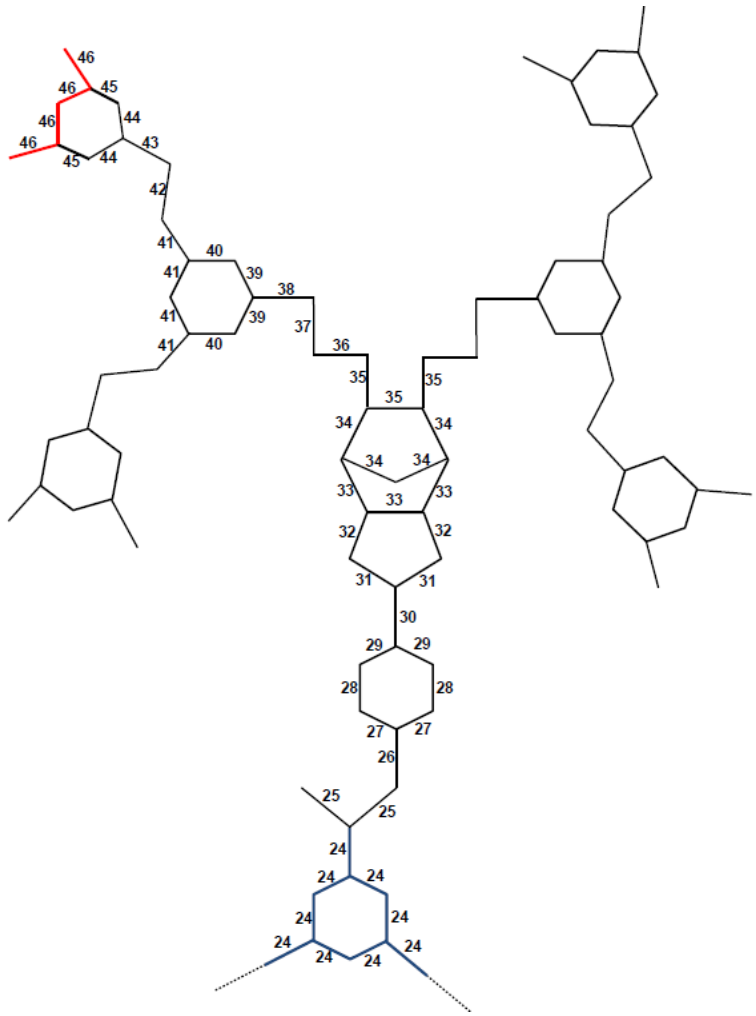

Figure 2. The eccentricity of edges in a third of $NS_5[2]$

Therefore we have

$$\xi_e^c\left(NS_5[n]\right)=\sum_{f\in E(G)}\deg(f)\cdot ecc(f)=6\times 2^{n+1}\times(10n+26)+9\times 2^{n+1}\times(10n+26)$$
$$+9\times 2^{n+1}\times(20n+49)+9\times 2^{n}\times(10n+23)+2\times\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\left(3\times 2^{n-k+1}\times\left(10n-5k+27\right)\right)$$
$$+3\times\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\left(3\times 2^{n-k+2}\times\left(10n-5k+26\right)\right)+3\times\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\left(3\times 2^{n-k+1}\times\left(10n-5k+25\right)\right)$$
$$+3\times\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\left(3\times 2^{n-k+1}\times\left(10n-5k+24\right)\right)+3\times\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\left(3\times 2^{n-k}\times\left(10n-5k+23\right)\right)$$
$$+(12)(10n+53)+(30)(5n+25)+(42)(5n+24)+(36)(5n+23)+(18)(5n+22)$$
$$+(18)(5n+21)+(12)(5n+20)+(18)(5n+19)+(12)(5n+18)+(18)(5n+17)$$
$$+(9)(5n+16)+(15)(5n+15)+(30)(5n+14).$$

Thus we have

$$\xi_e^c\left(NS_5[n]\right)=\left(330\times 2^{n+1}+1020\times 2^n+480\right)\times n+831\times 2^{n+1}+1626\times 2^n+2121.$$

Then this proof is completed.

Table 1. Types of edges in $NS_5[n]$

Types of	**Num**	$\mathbf{ecc(f)}$	$\mathbf{deg(f)}$
1	$3\times 2^{n+1}$	$10n+26$	**2**
1	$3\times 2^{n+1}$	$10n+26$	**3**
2	$3\times 2^{n+1}$	$10n+25$	**3**
3	$3\times 2^{n+1}$	$10n+24$	**3**
4	3×2^n	$10n+23$	**3**
5	3×2^n	$10n+22$	**2**
...	**...**	**...**	**...**
$5n+8$	**6**	$5n+19$	**3**
$5n+9$	**6**	$5n+18$	**2**
$5n+10$	**6**	$5n+17$	**3**
$5n+11$	**3**	$5n+16$	**3**
$5n+12$	**3**	$5n+15$	**3**
$5n+12$	**3**	$5n+15$	**2**
$5n+13$	**6**	$5n+14$	**3**
$5n+13$	**3**	$5n+14$	**4**

Now consider the class of dendrimer $NS_1[n]$ where $n\geq 1$ depicted in Figure 3.

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