Computation of Leap Zagreb Indices of Some Windmill Graphs

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Abstract: Recently, A. M. Naji [13], introduced leap Zagreb indices of a graph based on the second degrees of vertices (number of their second neighbours). The first leap Zagreb index $LM_1(G)$ is equal to the sum of squares of the second degrees of the vertices, the second leap Zagreb index $LM_2(G)$ is equal to the sum of the products of the second degrees of pairs of adjacent vertices of $G$ and the third leap Zagreb index $LM_3(G)$ is equal to the sum of the products of the first degrees with the second degrees of the vertices. In this paper, we computing Leap Zagreb indices of windmill graphs such as French windmill graph $F_m$, Dutch windmill graph $D_m^n$, Kulli cycle windmill graph $C_{m+1}^n$, and Kulli path windmill graph $P_{m+1}^n$.

MSC: 05C05, 05C07, 05C35.

Keywords: Degrees, Second degrees (of vertex), Leap Zagrab indices, windmill graphs.

© JS Publication. Accepted on: 09.04.2018

1. Introduction

In this paper, we are concerned only with simple graphs, i.e., finite graphs having no loops, multiple and directed edges. Let $G = (V,E)$ be such a graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and edges set $E(G)$. As usual, we denote by $n = |V|$ and $m = |E|$ to the number of vertices and edges in a graph $G$, respectively. The distance $d_G(u,v)$ between any two vertices $u$ and $v$ of a graph $G$ is equal to the length of (number of edges in) a shortest path connecting them. For a vertex $v \in V(G)$ and a positive integer $k$, the open $k$-neighborhood of $v$ in a graph $G$ is denoted by $N_k(v)$ and is defined as $N_k(v) = \{ u \in V(G) : d_G(u,v) = k \}$. The $k$-distance degree of a vertex $v$ in $G$ is denoted by $d_k(v)$ (or simply $d_k$ if no misunderstanding) and is defined as the number of $k$-neighbours of the vertex $v$ in $G$, i.e., $d_k(v) = |N_k(v)|$. It is clear that $d_1(v) = d(v)$ for every $v \in V(G)$. For a vertex $v$ of $G$, the eccentricity $e(v) = \max\{ d_G(v,u) : u \in V(G) \}$. The diameter of $G$ is $diam(G) = \max\{ e(v) : v \in V(G) \}$ and the radius is $rad(G) = \min\{ e(v) : v \in V(G) \}$. The join $G+H$ of two graphs $G$ and $H$ is a graph with vertex set $V(G+H) = V(G) \cup V(H)$ and edge set $E(G+H) = E(G) \cup E(H) \cup \{ uv : u \in V(G), \ v \in V(H) \}$. For any terminology or notation not mention here, we refer to [10]. A topological index of a graph is a graph invariant number calculated from a graph representing a molecule and applicable in chemistry. The Zagreb indices have been introduced, more than forty year ago, by I. Gutman and Trinajestic [6], in 1972, and elaborated in [7]. They are defined as:

$$M_1(G) = \sum_{v \in V(G)} d_2^2(v) \text{ and } M_2 = \sum_{uv \in E} d_1(u)d_1(v)$$

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For properties of the two Zagreb indices see \cite{2, 3, 7, 8, 15, 18} and the papers there in. In recent years, some novel variants of ordinary Zagreb introduced and studied, such as Zagreb coincides \cite{1, 9}, multiplicative Zagreb indices \cite{6, 17, 18}, multiplicative sum Zagreb index \cite{4} and multiplicative Zagreb coincides \cite{19} and ect. Recently, A. M. Naji \cite{13}, have been introduced a new distance-degree-based topological indices conceived depending on the second degrees of vertices (number of their second neighbours), and are so-called leap Zagreb indices of graph $G$ and are defined as, respectively.

$$LM_1(G) = \sum_{v \in V} d_2(v)$$

$$LM_2(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} d_2(u)d_2(v)$$

$$LM_3(G) = \sum_{v \in V} d(u)d_2(v).$$

For properties of the leap Zagreb indices see \cite{13, 14, 16}. In this paper, a molecular graph is a graph in which, it corresponds the vertices and edges as atoms and bonds, respectively. In chemical sciences, chemical graph theory made very effective development, and also a topological index for a graph is used to determine some property of a graph of molecular by a singular number.

\section{Main Result}

In this section, we present the exact values of leap Zagreb indices of some windmill graphs.

\textbf{Definition 2.1.} The \textit{French windmill graph} $F^m_n$ is the graph obtained by taking $m \geq 2$ copies of the complete graph $K_n$, $n \geq 2$ with a vertex in common. That is $F^m_n = K_1 + \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} K_{n-1}$.

The French windmill graph $F^m_2$ is called a star graph, the French windmill graph $F^m_3$ is called a friendship graph and the French windmill graph $F^m_2$ is called a butterfly graph. Further, note that $F^m_3$ is same as $D^m_3$. For more details on windmill graph, \cite{5}.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{figure1.png}
\caption{The French windmill graph $F^m_n$.}
\end{figure}

\textbf{Lemma 2.2.} For the French windmill graph $F^m_n$, for $n \geq 2, m \geq 2$. Let $v_0$ be the central vertex (common) and $K^j_{n-1}$, $j = 1, 2, ..., m$ be the $j$-th copy of $K_{n-1}$ in $F^m_n$ with vertex set $V_j = \{v_{1j}, v_{2j}, ..., v_{(n-1)j}\}$. Then the following results are holding.

(1). $V(F^m_n) = \{v_0\} \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^{m} V_j(K^j_{n-1})$, where $V_j(K^j_{n-1}) = \{v_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}$. 

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(2). \( E(F_m^m) = E_0 \cup (\cup_{j=1}^m E_j) \), where \( E_0 = \{ v_0 v_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, 1 \leq j \leq m \} \) and \( E_j = E(K_{n-1}^j) \), for \( 1 \leq j \leq m \).

(3). \( |V(F_m^m)| = 1 + m(n - 1) \), \( |E(F_m^m)| = \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \), \( |E_0| = m(n - 1) \) and \( |E_j| = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} \).

(4). \( d(v_0) = m(m - 1) \) and \( d_2(v_0) = 0 \)
\[
d(v_1) = (n - 1) \quad \text{and} \quad d_2(v_1) = (n - 1)(m - 1).
\]

**Theorem 2.3.** The leap Zagreb indices of the French windmill graph \( G = F_m^m \), for \( n \geq 2, m \geq 2 \) are

(1). \( LM_1(F_m^m) = m(n - 1)^3(m - 1)^2 \).

(2). \( LM_2(F_m^m) = \frac{1}{2} m(m - 1)^2(n - 1)^3(n - 2) \).

(3). \( LM_3(F_m^m) = m(n - 1)^3(m - 1) \).

**Proof.** Let \( G = F_m^m \), for \( n \geq 2, m \geq 2 \) be a French windmill graph as show in Figure 1. Then By Lemma 2.2, we obtain

(1). \[
LM_1(F_m^m) = \sum_{v \in V} d_2^2(v) = d_2^2(v_0) + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} d_2^2(v_{1j}) = 0 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (n - 1)^2(m - 1)^2 = m(m - 1)^2(n - 2)^3.
\]

Therefore, \( LM_1(F_m^m) = m(n - 1)^3(m - 1)^2 \).

(2). \[
LM_2(F_m^m) = \sum_{u \in E(F_m^m)} d_2(u)d_2(v) = \sum_{v_{ij} \in E_0} d_2(v_0)d_2(v_{ij}) + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{u \in E_j} d_2(u)d_2(v) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} 0 \cdot d_2(v_{ij}) + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (n - 1)^2(m - 1)^2 = \frac{1}{2} m(m - 1)^2(n - 1)^3(n - 2).
\]

Therefore, \( LM_2(F_m^m) = \frac{1}{2} m(m - 1)^2(n - 1)^3(n - 2) \).

(3). \[
LM_3(F_m^m) = \sum_{v \in V(F_m^m)} d(v)d_2(v) = d(v_0)d_2(v_0) + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} d(v_{1j})d_2(v_{1j}) = 0 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (n - 1)^2(m - 1) = m(n - 1)^3(m - 1).
\]

Therefore, \( LM_3(F_m^m) = m(n - 1)^3(m - 1) \). \( \square \)

**Definition 2.4.** The Dutch windmill graph \( D_m^m \), for \( n \geq 5, m \geq 2 \), is the graph obtained by taking \( m \) copies of the cycle \( C_n \) with a vertex in common.
This graph is shown in Figure 2. The Dutch windmill graph $D_3^m = F_3^m$ is called a friendship graph. For more details on windmill graph, [5].

**Figure 2.** The Dutch windmill graph $D_n^m$

**Lemma 2.5.** For the Dutch windmill graph $D_n^m$, for $n \geq 5, m \geq 2$. Let $v_0$ be the central vertex (common) and $C_n^j$, $j = 1, 2, \ldots, m$ be the $j$–th copy of $C_n$ in $F_n^m$ with vertex set $V_j = \{v_0, v_{1j}, v_{2j}, \ldots, v_{(n-1)j}\}$. Then the following results are holding.

(1). $V(D_n^m) = \{v_0\} \cup (\bigcup_{j=1}^{m} V_j(K_{n-1}))$, where $V_j = \{v_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}$.

(2). $E(D_n^m) = E_0 \cup (\bigcup_{j=1}^{m} E_j)$, where $E_0 = \{v_0v_{1j}, v_0v_{(n-1)j} : 1 \leq j \leq m\}$ and $E_j = \{v_{ij}v_{(i+1)j} : 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq m\}$.

(3). $|V(D_n^m)| = 1 + m(n-1)$, $|E(D_n^m)| = 2m + m(n-1)$, $|E_0| = 2m$ and $|E_j| = m(n-2)$.

(4). $d(v_0) = d_2(v_0) = 2m$, $d(v_{ij}) = 2$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n-1$ and $d_2(v_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 2m, & i = 1, n-1; \\ 2, & i = 2, 3, \ldots, n-2. \end{cases}$

**Theorem 2.6.** The leap Zagreb indices of the Dutch windmill graph $G = D_n^m$, for $n \geq 5$, $m \geq 2$ are

(1). $LM_1(D_n^m) = 4m[2m^2 + m + n - 2]$,

(2). $LM_2(D_n^m) = 4m[2m^2 + 2m + n - 3]$,

(3). $LM_3(D_n^m) = 4m[m + 3n - 3]$.

**Proof.** Let $D_n^m$ be a Dutch windmill graph as shown in Figure 2. Then by Lemma 2.5, we obtain

\[ LM_1(D_n^m) = \sum_{v \in V(D_n^m)} d_2^2(v) \]

\[ = d_2^2(v_0) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} d_2^2(v_{ij}) \]

\[ = d_2^2(v_0) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} d_2^2(v_{1j}) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} d_2^2(v_{ij}) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} d_2^2(v_{(n-1)j}) \]

\[ = (2m)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (2m)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} 2^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (2m)^2 \]

\[ = 4m^2 + 4m^3 + 4m(n-3) + 4m^3 \]

\[ = 8m^3 + 4m^2 + 4m(n-3) \]

\[ = 4m[2m^2 + m + n - 3]. \]

Therefore, $LM_1(D_n^m) = 4m[2m^2 + m + n - 2]$. 
(2). \( LM_2(D_{mn}) = \sum_{uv \in E} d_2(u)d_2(v) \)

\[
= \sum_{v \in V(D_{mn})} d_2(v) - \sum_{u \in E_j} d_2(u) - d_2(v) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} d_2(v_{1j}) - d_2(v_{2j}) \\
+ \sum_{j=1}^{m} d_2(v_{(n-1)j}) - d_2(v_{(n-2)j}) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} d_2(v_{ij}) - d_2(v_{(n-1)j}) \\
= \sum_{j=1}^{m} (2m)(2m) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (2m)(2m) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (2m)(2m) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (2m)(2m) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (2)(2) \\
= 8m^2 + 4m^2 + 4m^2 + 4m(n - 3) \\
= 4m[2m^2 + 2m + n - 3] \\
\]

Therefore, \( LM_2(D_{mn}) = 4m[2m^2 + 2m + n - 3] \).

(3). \( LM_3(D_{mn}) = \sum_{v \in V} d(v)d_2(v) \)

\[
= d(v_0)d_2(v_0) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} d(v_{1j})d_2(v_{1j}) \\
+ d(v_{(n-1)j})d_2(v_{(n-2)j}) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} d(v_{ij})d_2(v_{ij}) \\
= (2m)(2m) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (2(2m) + 2(2m)) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} (2)(2) \\
= 4m^2 + 8mn + 4m(n - 3) \\
= 4m[m + 2n + n - 3] \\
= 4m[m + 3n - 3]. \\
\]

Therefore, \( LM_3(D_{mn}) = 4m[m + 3n - 3] \).

**Definition 2.7.** The Kulli cycle windmill graph \( C_{n+1}^{m} \) is the graph obtained by taking \( m \) copies of the graph \( K_1 + C_n \) for \( n \geq 3 \) with a vertex \( K_1 \) in common.

This graph is shown in Figure 3. The Kulli cycle windmill graph \( C_4^m \) is a french windmill graph and it is denoted by \( F_3^m \). This type of windmill graph is initiated by Kulli in [11].

![Figure 3. The Kulli cycle windmill graph \( C_{n+1}^{m} \)](image-url)
Lemma 2.8. For the Kulli cycle graph $C_{n+1}^m$, for $n \geq 5, m \geq 2$. Let $v_0$ be the central vertex (common) and $C_i^j$, $j = 1, 2, \ldots, m$ be the $j$th copy of $C_n$ in $C_{n+1}^m$ with vertex set $V_j = \{v_{ij}, v_{2j}, \ldots, v_{(n)j}\}$. Then the following results are holding.

(1). $V(C_{n+1}^m) = \{v_0\} \cup (\cup_{j=1}^m V_j(C_i^j))$, where $V_j(C_i^j) = \{v_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$.

(2). $E(C_{n+1}^m) = E_0 \cup (\cup_{j=1}^m E_j)$, where $E_0 = \{v_0v_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m\}$ and $E_j = E(C_i^j)$, for $1 \leq j \leq m$.

(3). $|V(C_{n+1}^m)| = 1 + mn, |E(C_{n+1}^m)| = nm^2, |E_0| = mn$ and $|E_j| = n$.

(4). $d(v_0) = nm$, $d_2(v_0) = 0$,
$$d(v_{ij}) = 3, d_2(v_{ij}) = (nm - 2), \text{ where } 1 \leq j \leq n \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq m.$$ 

Theorem 2.9. The leap Zagreb indices of a Kulli cycle windmill graph is $C_{n+1}^m$, $n \geq 5, m \geq 2$, are

(1). $LM_1(C_{n+1}^m) = nm(nm - 2)^2$,

(2). $LM_2(C_{n+1}^m) = nm(nm - 2)^2$,

(3). $LM_3(C_{n+1}^m) = 6m(nm - 2) + 3(n - 1)(nm - 3)$.

Proof. Let $G = C_{n+1}^m$ be a Kulli cycle windmill graph as shown in Figure 3. Then by the Lemma 2.8, we obtain

(1). $LM_1(C_{n+1}^m) = \sum_{v \in V(C_{n+1}^m)} d_2^2(v)$
$$= d_2^2(v_0) + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n d_2^2(v_{ij})$$
$$= 0 + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n (nm - 2)^2$$
$$= nm(nm - 2)^2.$$ 

Therefore, $LM_1(C_{n+1}^m) = nm(nm - 2)^2$.

(2). $LM_2(C_{n+1}^m) = \sum_{u \in E(C_{n+1}^m)} d_2(u)d_2(v)$
$$= \sum_{v_0 \in E_0} d_2(v_0)d_2(v) + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{u \in E_j} d_2(u)d_2(v)$$
$$= 0 + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n (nm - 2)(nm - 2)$$
$$= nm(nm - 2)^2.$$ 

Therefore, $LM_2(C_{n+1}^m) = nm(nm - 2)^2$.

(3). $LM_3(C_{n+1}^m) = \sum_{v \in V(C_{n+1}^m)} d(v)d_2(v)$
$$= d(v_0)d_2(v_0) + \sum_{j=1}^m d(v_{ij})d_2(v_{ij}) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} d(v_{ij})d_2(v_{ij}) + d(v_{nj})d_2(v_{nj})$$
$$= 0 + \sum_{j=1}^m 3(nm - 2) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} 3(nm - 3) + 3(nm - 2)$$
$$= 3m(nm - 2) + 3(n - 1)(nm - 3) + 3(nm - 2)$$
$$= 6m(nm - 2) + 3(n - 1)(nm - 3).$$ 

Therefore, $LM_3(C_{n+1}^m) = 6m(nm - 2) + 3(n - 1)(nm - 3)$. \qed
Definition 2.10. The Kulli path windmill graph $P_{n+1}^m$, for $n \geq 5, m \geq 2$ is the graph obtained by taking $m$ copies of the graph $K_1 + P_n$ with a vertex $v_0$ in common.

This graph is shown in Figure 4. The Kulli path windmill graph $P_3^m$ is a friendship graph and it is denoted by $P_3^m$. This type of windmill graph is initiated by Kulli in [12].

Figure 4. The Kulli path windmill graph $P_{n+1}^m$

Lemma 2.11. For the Kulli path graph $P_{n+1}^m$, for $n \geq 5, m \geq 2$. Let $v_0$ be the central vertex (common) and $P_1^i, j = 1, 2, ..., m$ be the $j$–th copy of $P_n$ in $P_{n+1}^m$ with vertex set $V_j = \{v_{ij}, v_{2j}, ..., v_{nj}\}$. Then the following results are holding.

(1). $V(P_{n+1}^m) = \{v_0\} \cup (\bigcup_{i=1}^{m} V_j(P_1^i))$, where $V_j(P_1^i) = \{v_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$.

(2). $E(P_{n+1}^m) = E_0 \cup (\bigcup_{i=1}^{m} E_j)$, where $E_0 = \{v_0v_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m\}$ and $E_j = E(P_1^i)$, for $1 \leq j \leq m$.

(3). $|V(P_{n+1}^m)| = 1 + mn, \ |E(P_{n+1}^m)| = mn^2 - 1, \ |E_0| = mn$ and $|E_j| = n - 1$.

(4). $d(v_0) = mn, \ d_2(v_0) = 0, \ d(v_{i,j}) = d(v_{n,j}) = 2$,

$d(v_{i,j}) = 3$, where, $2 \leq i \leq n - 1$, and $1 \leq j \leq m$,

$d_2(v_{i,j}) = d_2(v_{n,j}) = nm - 2$, where, $1 \leq j \leq m$,

$d_2(v_{i,j}) = nm - 3$, where, $2 \leq i \leq n - 1$, and $1 \leq j \leq m$.

Theorem 2.12. The leap Zagreb indices of a Kulli path windmill graph $P_{n+1}^m$, for $n \geq 5, m \geq 2$ are

(1). $LM_1(P_{n+1}^m) = 2m(nm - 2)^2 + m(nm - 3)^2(n - 2)$.

(2). $LM_2(P_{n+1}^m) = m(nm - 3)[2(nm - 2) + (n - 2)(nm - 3)]$.

(3). $LM_3(P_{n+1}^m) = 4m(nm - 2) + 3m(nm - 3)(n - 2)$.

Proof. Let $P_{n+1}^m$ be a Kulli path windmill graph as shown in Figure 4. Then by Lemma 2.11, we obtain

(1). $LM_1(P_{n+1}^m) = \sum_{v \in V(P_{n+1}^m)} d_2^2(v)$

$= d_2^2(v_0) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} [d_2^2(v_{ij}) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} (d_2^2(v_{i,j}) + d_2^2(v_{n,j}))]

= 0 + \sum_{j=1}^{m} (nm - 2)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} [(nm - 3)^2 + (nm - 2)^2]

= m(nm - 2)^2 + m(nm - 3)^2(n - 2) + m(nm - 2)^2

= 2m(nm - 2)^2 + m(nm - 3)^2(n - 2).

Therefore, $LM_1(P_{n+1}^m) = 2m(nm - 2)^2 + m(nm - 3)^2(n - 2)$. 
(2). \( LM_2(P_{n+1}^m) = \sum_{u,v \in E(P_{n+1}^m)} d_2(u)d_2(v) \)
\[ = \sum_{v_0v,j} d_2(v_0)d_2(v,j) + \sum_{v,j \in (v+1,j)} d_2(v,j)d_2(v_i+1,j) \]
\[ = 0 + m \sum_{j=1} \left[ d_2(v_1,j)d_2(v_2,j) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} d_2(v_1,j)d_2(v_{i+1},j) + d_2(v_i,n-1,j)d_2(v_{n+1}) \right] \]
\[ = m \sum_{j=1} (nm-2)(nm-3) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} (nm-3)^2 + (nm-2)(nm-3) \]
\[ = 2m(nm-2)(nm-3) + m(n-2)(nm-3)^2 \]
\[ = m(nm-3)[2(nm-2) + (n-2)(nm-3)]. \]
Therefore, \( LM_2(P_{n+1}^m) = m(nm-3)[2(nm-2) + (n-2)(nm-3)]. \)

(3). \( LM_3(P_{n+1}^m) = \sum_{v \in V(P_{n+1}^m)} d(v)d_2(v) \)
\[ = d(v_0)d_2(v_0) + \sum_{j=1}^m d(v_1,j)d_2(v_1,j) + \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} d(v_{j-1})d_2(v_j) + d(v_{n-1})d_2(v_{n-1}) \]
\[ = 0 + m \sum_{j=1} [2(nm-2) + \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} 3(nm-3) + 2(nm-2)] \]
\[ = 4m(nm-2) + 3m(nm-3)(n-2). \]
Therefore, \( LM_3(P_{n+1}^m) = 4m(nm-2) + 3m(nm-3)(n-2). \)

References


