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To cite this version:

Michel Mollard. A relation between Wiener index and Mostar index for daisy cubes. Discrete Mathematics Letters, 2022, 10, pp.81-84. 10.47443/dml.2022.068 . hal-03575412v2

HAL Id: hal-03575412

https://hal.science/hal-03575412v2

Submitted on 12 May 2022

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A relation between Wiener index and Mostar index for daisy cubes

Michel Mollard*

May 12, 2022

Abstract

Daisy cubes are a class of isometric subgraphs of the hypercubes Q^n. Daisy cubes include some previously well known families of graphs like Fibonacci cubes and Lucas cubes. Moreover they appear in chemical graph theory.

Two distance invariants, Wiener and Mostar indices, have been introduced in the context of the mathematical chemistry. The Wiener index $W(G)$ is the sum of distance between all unordered pairs of vertices of a graph G. The Mostar index $Mo(G)$ is a measure of how far G is from being distance balanced.

In this paper we establish that the Wiener and the Mostar indices of a daisy cube G are linked by the relation $2W(G) - Mo(G) = |V(G)||E(G)|$. We deduce an expression of Wiener and Mostar index for daisy cubes.

Keywords: daisy cube, Wiener index, Mostar index, Fibonacci cube, partial cube.
AMS Subj. Class. : 05C07,05C35

1 Introduction

The *Fibonacci cube* of dimension n, denoted as Γ_n, is the subgraph of the hypercube Q_n induced by vertices with no consecutive 1's. This graph was introduced in [5] as an interconnection network.

Lucas cubes [16], are the cyclic version of Fibonacci cubes. Structural properties of these graphs have been widely studied (see [9] for a survey). Fibonacci cubes also play a role in mathematical chemistry. Indeed they are precisely the resonance graphs of fibonacenes an important class of hexagonal chains [14]. Later in [20], a similar connection have been found between Lucas cubes and the resonance graphs of cyclic polyphenanthrenes, which are related to non-cyclic fibonacenes. Fibonacci cubes and Lucas cubes belong to daisy cubes [12] a familly of isometrical subgraphs of hypercubes.

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The connection between daisy cubes and resonance graphs of catacondensed even ring systems have been explored in [1].

The Wiener index $W(G)$ of a connected graph G is the sum of distance all unordred pairs of vertices of G. This distance invariant is important in mathematical chemistry. The Wiener index of Γ_n and Λ_n have been determined in [11]. Recently the Mostar index $Mo(G)$ has been introduced in [2] again in the context of graph chemical theory. It measures how far G is from being distance-balanced. The Mostar index of Fibonacci and Lucas cubes have been determined in [3]. In this note we prove that if G is a daisy cube then the Wiener and the Mostar index are linked by the relation

$$2W(G) - Mo(G) = |V(G)||E(G)|.$$

In the last section we derive similar expressions for $W(G)$ and $Mo(G)$ from the sequence of the number of edges using the direction i for $i \in [n]$.

2 Preliminaries

We will next give some concepts and notations needed in this paper. We denote by $[n]$ the set of integers i such that $1 \leq i \leq n$. Let $\{F_n\}$ be the *Fibonacci numbers*: $F_0 = 0$, $F_1 = 1$, $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ for $n \geq 2$. Let $B = \{0, 1\}$. If will be convenient to identify elements $u = (u_1, \ldots, u_n) \in B^n$ and strings of length n over B. We thus briefly write u as $u_1 \ldots u_n$ and call u_i the ith coordinate of u. We will use the power notation for the concatenation of bits, for instance $0^n = 0 \ldots 0 \in B^n$. We will denote by $\overline{u_i}$ the binary complement of u_i.

The vertex set of Q_n, the *hypercube of dimension* n, is the set B^n, two vertices being adjacent iff they differ in precisely one coordinate. We will say that an edge uv of Q_n uses the direction i if u and v differ in the coordinate i.

The *distance* between two vertices u and v of a graph G is the number of edges on a shortest shortest u, v-path. It is immediate that the distance between two vertices of Q_n is the number of coordinates the strings differ, sometime called Hamming distance.

The *Wiener index* $W(G)$ of a connected graph G is defined as the sum of all distances between pairs of vertices of G. Hence,

$$W(G) = \sum_{\{u,v\} \subset V(G)} d(u, v).$$

A *Fibonacci string* of length n is a binary string $b = b_1 b_2 \ldots b_n$ with $b_i \cdot b_{i+1} = 0$ for $1 \leq i < n$. In other words a Fibonacci string is a binary string without 11 as substring. The *Fibonacci cube* Γ_n $(n \geq 1)$ is the subgraph of Q_n induced by $\mathcal{F}_n$ the set of Fibonacci strings of length n. Because of the empty string ϵ, $\Gamma_0 = K_1$.

Not that for any integer n, $|V(\Gamma_n)| = F_{n+2}$.

A Fibonacci string b of length n is a *Lucas string* if $b_1 \cdot b_n \neq 1$. That is, a Lucas string has no two consecutive 1s including the first and the last elements of the string.

The *Lucas cube* Λ_n is the subgraph of Q_n induced by the Lucas strings of length n. We have $\Lambda_0 = \Lambda_1 = K_1$.

Fibonacci cubes and Lucas cubes where extended to generalized Fibonacci cubes [6] and generalized Lucas cubes [7]. For any arbitrary string f the generalized Fibonacci cubes $Q_n[f]$ is the subgraph of $Q_n$induced by strings of B^n which do not contain f as substring. Similarly the generalized Lucas cubes $Q_n[\overleftarrow{f}]$ is induced by strings without a circulation containing f as substring. Classical Fibonacci and Lucas cubes correspond to $f = 11$.

If u and v are vertices of a graph G, the *interval* $I_G(u,v)$ between u and v (in G) is the set of vertices lying on shortest u,v-path, that is, $I_G(u,v) = \{w|d(u,v) = d(u,w) + d(w,v)\}$. We will also write $I(u,v)$ when G will be clear from the context. A subgraph G of a graph H is an *isometric subgraph* if the distance between any vertices of G equals the distance between the same vertices in H. Isometric subgraphs of hypercubes are called *partial cubes*. The *dimension* of a partial cube G is the smallest integer d such that G is an isometric subgraph of Q_d. Many important classes of graphs are partial cubes, in particular trees, median graphs, benzenoid graphs, phenylenes, grid graphs and bipartite torus graphs. In addition, Fibonacci and Lucas cubes are partial cubes as well, see [8].

If $G = (V(G), E(G))$ is a graph and $X \subseteq V(G)$, then $\langle X \rangle$ denotes the subgraph of G induced by X. Let $\leq$ be a partial order on B^n defined with $u_1 \dots u_n \leq v_1 \dots v_n$ if $u_i \leq v_i$ holds for $i \in [n]$. For $X \subseteq B^n$ we define the graph $Q_n(X)$ as the subgraph of Q_n with

$$Q_n(X) = \langle \{u \in B^n | u \leq x \text{ for some } x \in X\} \rangle$$

and say that $Q_n(X)$ is the *daisy cube generated by* X. Note that if $\widehat{X}$ is the antichain consisting of the maximal elements of the poset $(X, \leq)$, then $Q_n(\widehat{X}) = Q_n(X)$. As noticed in the daisy cube introductory paper [12] we can alternatively say that

$$Q_n(X) = \left\langle \bigcup_{x \in X} I_{Q_n}(x, 0^n) \right\rangle = \left\langle \bigcup_{x \in \widehat{X}} I_{Q_n}(x, 0^n) \right\rangle.$$

Finally we will say that a graph G is *a daisy cube* if there exist an isometrical embedding of G in some hypercube Q_n and a subset X of B^n such that G is the daisy cube generated by X. Such an embedding will be called a *proper embedding*.

By construction daisy cubes are partial cubes and as noticed in the same paper Fibonacci cubes, Lucas cubes, bipartite wheels, vertex-deleted cubes and hypercubes themselves are daisy cubes. It is easy to see that Pell graphs [15] are also daisy cubes. Furthermore A. Vesel proved [18] that the cube complement of a daisy cube is a daisy cube.

For any fixed integer $s \geq 2$ the generalized Fibonacci cubes $Q_n[1^s]$ and Lucas cubes $Q_n[\overleftarrow{1^s}]$ are also daisy cubes. The Wiener index of these two families of graphs have been studied in [13].

A construction of daisy cubes in terms of expansion procedure is given in [17].

Let a partial cube G of dimension n be given together with its isometric embedding into Q_n. Then for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$ and $\chi = 0, 1$ the *semicube* $W_{(i,\chi)}$ is defined as follows:

$$W_{(i,\chi)}(G) = \{u = u_1 u_2 \ldots u_n \in V(G) \mid u_i = \chi\}.$$

For a fixed i, the pair $W_{(i,0)}(G), W_{(i,1)}(G)$ of semicubes is called a *complementary pair of semicubes*. The Wiener index of partial cubes can be determined using the following result [10].

Theorem 2.1 *Let G be a partial cube of dimension n isometrically embedded into Q_n. Then*

$$W(G) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |W_{(i,0)}(G)| \cdot |W_{(i,1)}(G)|.$$

Notice that, as expected, this expression is independent of the embedding. Indeed isometric embeddings of G into Q_n are unique up to the automorphisms of Q_n, see [19]. These automorphisms are generated by $\Theta = \{\theta_{i,j} | i, j \in [n]\}$ and $T = \{\tau_i | i \in [n]\}$ where $\theta_{i,j}$ is the permutation of coordinates i and j and τ_i is the complementation of the coordinate i. A permutation $\theta_{i,j}$ induces a similar permutation on complementary pairs and an element of T is also without effect on the expression of $W(G)$ since τ_i exchanges $W_{(i,0)}(G)$ and $W_{(i,1)}(G)$.

Let $G = (V(G), E(G))$ be a connected graph. For any edge $uv \in E(G)$, let $n_{u,v}$ denote the number of vertices wich are closer to u than to v. The *Mostar index* $Mo(G)$ is defined as

$$Mo(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} |n_{u,v} - n_{v,u}|.$$

An expression of the Mostar index for partial cubes in given in [4].

3 A relation

This section is devoted to the proof of the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1 *Let G be a daisy cube. Then the Wiener and the Mostar indices of G are linked by the relation*

$$2W(G) - Mo(G) = |V(G)||E(G)|.$$

Like in [11] where it is applied in particular to Fibonacci cubes and Lucas cubes, theorem 2.1 will be our starting point for proving the relation. Consider a proper embedding of G in Q_n and thus let $X \subseteq B^n$ such that $G = \langle \{u \in B^n | u \leq x \text{ for some } x \in X\} \rangle$. For any $i \in [n]$ let E_i be the set of edges of G using the direction i.

Proposition 3.2 *For any $i \in [n]$ we have*

$$|W_{(i,0)}(G)| \geq |W_{(i,1)}(G)|\,.$$

Proof. Let $u = u_1u_2\dots u_n$ in $W_{(i,1)}(G)$ and consider $\theta(u) = u_1\dots u_{i-1}0u_{i+1}\dots u_n$. Note that $\theta(u) \leq u$ and since u is a vertex of G there exists $x \in X$ with $u \leq x$. Therefore $\theta(u) \leq x$ and $\theta(u) \in V(G)$. By this way we construct an injective mapping from $W_{(i,1)}(G)$ to $W_{(i,0)}(G)$. □

Proposition 3.3 *For any $i \in [n]$ we have*

$$|E_i| = |W_{(i,1)}(G)|\,.$$

Proof. Indeed let $u = u_1u_2\dots u_n$ in $W_{(i,1)}(G)$ and let $v = u_1\dots u_{i-1}0u_{i+1}\dots u_n$. It is clear that v is a vertex of G and that the edge uv belongs to E_i. Reciprocally exactly one of the extremities of a given edge of E_i belongs to $W_{(i,1)}(G)$. We obtain a bijective mapping between $W_{(i,1)}(G)$ and E_i. □

Proposition 3.4 *For any edge uv of E_i with $u_i = 0$ we have*

$$W_{(i,0)}(G) = \{w \in V(G) | d(w,u) < d(w,v)\}$$

$$W_{(i,1)}(G) = \{w \in V(G) | d(w,v) < d(w,u)\}\,.$$

Proof. Since $d(w,u)$ and $d(w,v)$ are the number of coordinates the strings differ and since u, v differ only by the coordinate i it is clear that $d(w,u) = d(w,v) + 1$ if $w \in W_{(i,1)}(G)$ and $d(w,u) = d(w,v) - 1$ otherwise. □

Lemma 3.5 *Let G be a daisy cube of dimension n properly embedded into Q_n. Then*

$$Mo(G) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |W_{(i,1)}(G)|(|W_{(i,0)}(G)| - |W_{(i,1)}(G)|)\,.$$

Proof. Let $e = uv$ be an edge of E_i with $u_i = 0$. By propositions 3.4 and 3.2 we have $n_{u,v} = |W_{(i,0)}(G)| \geq |W_{(i,1)}(G)| = n_{v,u}$. The contribution of the edge e to $\sum_{uv \in E(G)} |n_{u,v} - n_{v,u}|$ is thus $|W_{(i,0)}(G)| - |W_{(i,1)}(G)|$. Therefore

$$Mo(G) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{uv \in E_i} (|W_{(i,0)}(G)| - |W_{(i,1)}(G)|) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |E_i|(|W_{(i,0)}(G)| - |W_{(i,1)}(G)|).$$

The conclusion follows from proposition 3.3. □

We can now proceed to the proof of our relation. By theorem 2.1 we obtain

$$W(G) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |W_{(i,0)}(G)| \cdot |W_{(i,1)}(G)| \,.$$

Since $|W_{(i,0)}(G)| + |W_{(i,1)}(G)| = |V(G)|$ we deduce from Lemma 3.5 that

$$\begin{aligned} 2W(G) - Mo(G) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} |W_{(i,1)}(G)|(2|W_{(i,0)}(G)| - |W_{(i,0)}(G)| + |W_{(i,1)}(G)|) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} |W_{(i,1)}(G)|.|V(G)| \,. \end{aligned}$$

Since $E(G)$ is the disjoint union $E(G) = \cup_{i=1}^{n} E_i$ we have $\sum_{i=1}^{n} |W_{(i,1)}(G)| = |E(G)|$ and the relation follows. □

4 Conclusion

The Wiener and Mostar indices of daisy cubes are completely determined by $|V(G)|$ and the sequence $|E_i|$ (for $i \in [n]$) of the number of edges using the direction i which is identical to the sequence of $|W_{(i,1)}(G)|$. Indeed From theorem 2.1 and lemma 3.5 we have the relation

$$W(G) - Mo(G) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |W_{(i,1)}(G)|^2.$$

Combining this identity with that of theorem 3.1 we obtain the following assertion.

Corollary 4.1 *Let G be a daisy cube properly embedded into Q_n. For $i \in [n]$ let $|E_i|$ be the number of edges using the direction i. Then the Wiener and the Mostar indices of G are*

$$W(G) = |V(G)||E(G)| - \sum_{i=1}^{n} |E_i|^2$$

$$Mo(G) = |V(G)||E(G)| - 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} |E_i|^2.$$

In conclusion of this paper note that it will be interesting to give bijective proofs of theorem 3.1 and its corollary.

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