

ON CERTAIN TOPOLOGICAL INDICES OF THE DERIVED GRAPHS OF SUBDIVISION GRAPHS

S.M. HOSAMANI¹, V. LOKESHA², I.N. CANGUL³, K.M. DEVENDRAIAH², §

ABSTRACT. The derived graph $[G]^\dagger$ of a graph G is the graph having the same vertex set as G , with two vertices of $[G]^\dagger$ being adjacent if and only if their distance in G is two. Topological indices are valuable in the study of QSAR/QSPR. There are numerous applications of graph theory in the field of structural chemistry. In this paper, we compute generalized Randić, general Zagreb, general sum-connectivity, ABC , GA , ABC_4 , and GA_5 indices of the derived graphs of subdivision graphs.

Keywords: topological indices, line graph, subdivision graph, derived graph.

AMS Subject Classification: 05C90, 05C35, 05C12

1. Introduction and Preliminaries

Let G be a simple graph, with vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. The degree d_u of a vertex u is the number of edges that are incident to it and $S_u = \sum_{v \in N_u} d_v$ where $N_u = \{v \in V(G) | uv \in E(G)\}$. N_u is also known as the set of neighbor vertices of u .

In structural chemistry and biology, molecular structure descriptors are utilized for modeling information of molecules, which are known as topological indices. Many topological indices are introduced to explain the physical and chemical properties of molecules (see [23]).

Li and Zhao introduced the first general Zagreb index in [16] as

$$M_\alpha(G) = \sum_{u \in V(G)} (d_u)^\alpha. \quad (1)$$

The general Randić connectivity index of G is defined as [18]

$$R_\alpha(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u d_v)^\alpha. \quad (2)$$

¹ Department of Mathematics, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, Karnataka, India.
e-mail: sunilkumar.rcu@gmail.com;

² Department of Studies in Mathematics VSK University, Bellary, Karnataka, India.
e-mail: lokiv@yahoo.com; devendraiahkm@gmail.com;

³ Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Arts and Science Uludag University, Bursa, Turkey.
e-mail: cangul@uludag.edu.tr;

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where α is a real number. It is easy to see that $R_1(G) = M_2(G)$. In 2010, general sum-connectivity index $\chi_\alpha(G)$ has been introduced in [26] as

$$\chi_\alpha(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha. \tag{3}$$

Note that $\chi_1(G) = M_1(G)$.

The atom-bond connectivity (ABC) index, introduced by Estrada et al. in [4]. The ABC index of graph G is defined as

$$ABC(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u d_v}}. \tag{4}$$

The fourth member of the class of ABC index was introduced by M. Ghorbani et al. in [6] as

$$ABC_4(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{\frac{S_u + S_v - 2}{S_u S_v}}. \tag{5}$$

D. Vukicevic and B. Furtula introduced the geometric arithmetic (GA) index in [24]. The GA index for graph G is defined by

$$GA(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{2\sqrt{d_u d_v}}{d_u + d_v}. \tag{6}$$

The 5th GA index was introduced by Graovac et al. in [7] as

$$GA_5(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{2\sqrt{S_u S_v}}{S_u + S_v}. \tag{7}$$

For a collection of recent results on degree-based topological indices, we refer the interested reader to the articles [1, 2, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21].

Now we define some notions of the graph theory. The subdivision graph $S(G)$ is the graph obtained from G by replacing each of its edge by a path of length 2. The line graph $L(G)$ of graph G is the graph whose vertices are the edges of G , two vertices e and f are incident if and only if they have a common end vertex in G . The tadpole graph $T_{n,k}$ is the graph obtained by joining a cycle of n vertices with a path of length k . A ladder graph L_n is obtained by taking cartesian product of two paths $P_n \times P_2$. A wheel graph W_n of order n is composed of a vertex, which will be called the hub, adjacent to all vertices of a cycle of order n , i.e, $W_n = C_{n-1} + K_1$.

1.1. Topological Indices of $L(S(G))$. In 2011, Ranjini et al. calculated the explicit expressions for the Shultz index of the subdivision graphs of the tadpole graph, wheel, helm, and ladder graphs [20]. They also studied the Zagreb indices of the line graph of tadpole, wheel, and ladder graphs with subdivision in [19]. In 2015, Su and Xu calculated the general sum-connectivity index and co-index for the line graph of tadpole, wheel, and ladder graphs with subdivision [22]. In the same year(2015) M. F. Nadeem et al. computed the ABC_4 and GA_5 indices for the same graphs [17].

Motivated by the results in [20, 19, 22, 17], we computed generalized Randić, general Zagreb, general sum-connectivity, ABC , GA , ABC_4 , and GA_5 indices of the derived graphs of subdivision graphs.

The following straightforward, previously known, auxiliary results are important for us.

Lemma 1.1. [12] *For any graph G with n vertices and m edges, the subdivision graph $S(G)$ of G is a graph with $n + m$ vertices and $2m$ edges.*

Lemma 1.2. [12] *Let G be a graph with n vertices and m edges, then the line graph $L(G)$ of G is a graph with m vertices and $\frac{1}{2}M_1(G) - m$ edges.*

1.2. TOPOLOGICAL INDICES OF THE DERIVED GRAPH OF SUBDIVISION GRAPH OF TADPOLE GRAPH. The derived graph $[G]^\dagger$ of a graph G is the graph having the same vertex set as G , two vertices of $[G]^\dagger$ being adjacent if and only if their distance in G is two [11].

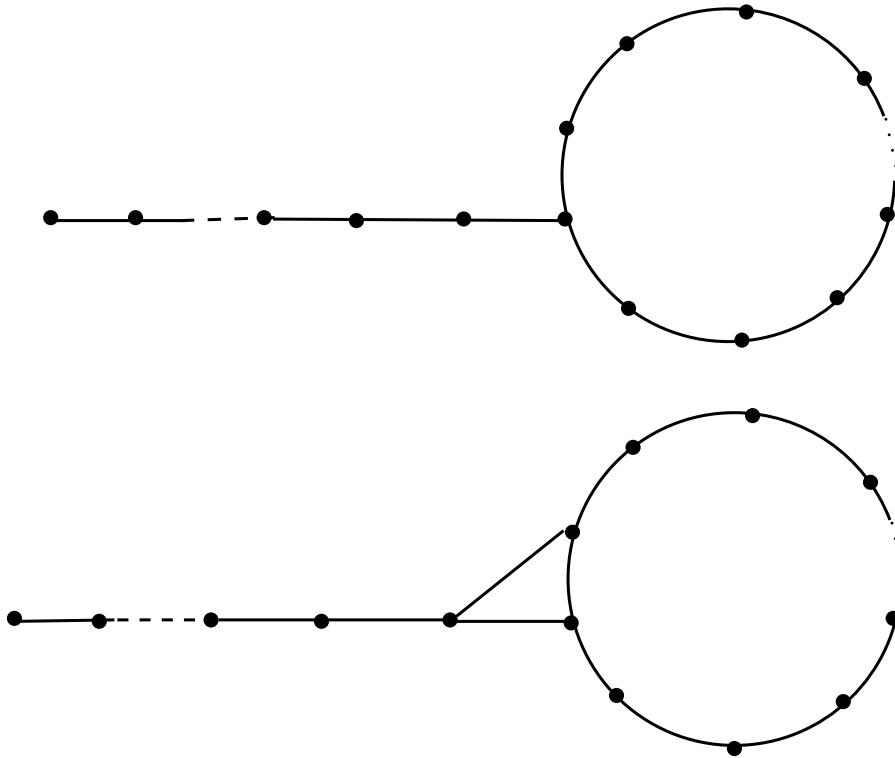


Fig.1. (a) The tadpole graph $T_{n,k}$; (b) the line graph $L(T_{n,k})$ of tadpole graph

Table 1. The edge partition of tadpole graph $T_{n,k}$.

(S_u, S_v) where $uv \in E(G)$	(4, 4)	(5, 6)	(3, 2)
Number of edges	$n + k - 4$	3	1

Table 2. The edge partition of line graph of tadpole graph $T_{n,k}$.

(S_u, S_v) where $uv \in E(G)$	(4, 4)	(5, 8)	(8, 8)	(2, 3)
Number of edges	$n + k - 6$	3	3	1

Theorem 1.1. *Let $G = T_{n,k}$ be the tadpole graph. Then*

$$(1) R_\alpha(G) = (n + k - 4) \cdot 4^\alpha + 3 \cdot 6^\alpha + 2^\alpha;$$

- (2) $\chi_\alpha(G) = (n + k - 4) \cdot 4^\alpha + 3 \cdot 5^\alpha + 3^\alpha$;
- (3) $M_\alpha(G) = (n + k - 2) \cdot 2^\alpha + 3^\alpha + 1^\alpha$;
- (4) $ABC(G) = (n + k) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$;
- (5) $GA(G) = n + k + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - 4$;
- (6) $ABC_4(G) = (n + k - 4) \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} + 3 \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$;
- (7) $GA_5(G) = n + k + \frac{6\sqrt{30}}{11} + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} - 4$.

Proof. The tadpole graph $G = T_{n,k}$ is shown in Fig.1. In G there are total $n + k$ vertices and edges among which $(n + k - 2)$ vertices are of degree 2 and one vertex is of degree one and three respectively. Therefore we get the edge partition, based on the degrees of vertices are shown in Table 1. We apply formulas (1)-(7) to the information in Table 1 and obtain the required result. \square

Theorem 1.2. *Let $H = L(T_{n,k})$ be the line graph of tadpole graph $T_{n,k}$. Then*

- (1) $R_\alpha(H) = (n + k - 6) \cdot 4^\alpha + 3 \cdot 6^\alpha + 3 \cdot 9^\alpha + 2^\alpha$;
- (2) $\chi_\alpha(H) = (n + k - 6) \cdot 4^\alpha + 3 \cdot 5^\alpha + 3 \cdot 6^\alpha + 3^\alpha$;
- (3) $M_\alpha(H) = (n + k - 5) \cdot 2^\alpha + 3 \cdot 3^\alpha + 1^\alpha$;
- (4) $ABC(H) = (n + k - 2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 2$;
- (5) $GA(H) = n + k + \frac{6\sqrt{6}}{5} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - 3$;
- (6) $ABC_4(H) = (n + k - 6) \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} + 3 \sqrt{\frac{11}{40}} + 3 \sqrt{\frac{7}{32}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$;
- (7) $GA_5(H) = n + k + \frac{6\sqrt{40}}{13} + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} - 3$.

Proof. The tadpole graph $T_{n,k}$ and the line graph of tadpole graph $H = L(T_{n,k})$ are shown in Fig.1. In H there are total $n + k$ vertices and by Lemma 1.2, there exists $(n + k + 1)$ edges among which $(n + k - 5)$ vertices are of degree 2 and one vertex is of degree one and three respectively. Therefore we get the edge partition, based on the degrees of vertices are shown in Table 2. We apply formulas (1)-(7) to the information in Table 2 and obtain the required result. \square

Theorem 1.3. *Let $[S(G)]^\dagger$ be the derived graph of subdivision graph of tadpole graph $T_{n,k}$. Then*

- (1) $R_\alpha([S(G)]^\dagger) = 2(n + k - 5) \cdot 4^\alpha + 3(6^\alpha + 9^\alpha) + 3 \cdot 6^\alpha + 2 \cdot 2^\alpha$;
- (2) $\chi_\alpha([S(G)]^\dagger) = 2(n + k - 5) \cdot 4^\alpha + 6 \cdot 5^\alpha + 3 \cdot 6^\alpha + 2 \cdot 3^\alpha$;
- (3) $M_\alpha([S(G)]^\dagger) = (2n + 2k - 7) \cdot 2^\alpha + 4 \cdot 3^\alpha + 2 \cdot 1^\alpha$;
- (4) $ABC([S(G)]^\dagger) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(2n + 2k - 2) + 2$;
- (5) $GA([S(G)]^\dagger) = 2(n + k) + \frac{8\sqrt{6}}{5} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} - 7$;
- (6) $ABC_4([S(G)]^\dagger) = 2(n + k - 5) \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} + 3 \sqrt{\frac{11}{40}} + 3 \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}} + 3 \sqrt{\frac{7}{32}}$;
- (7) $GA_5([S(G)]^\dagger) = 2(n + k) + \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{5} + \frac{6\sqrt{40}}{13} + \frac{6\sqrt{30}}{11} - 7$.

Proof. Let $[S(G)]^\dagger$ be the derived graph of the subdivision graph of tadpole graph $S(T_{n,k})$. Then by Theorem 2.1[11], $[S(G)]^\dagger \cong L(G) \cup G$. Hence using the information in Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2, we get the required result. \square

1.3. TOPOLOGICAL INDICES OF THE DERIVED GRAPH OF SUBDIVISION GRAPH OF WHEEL GRAPH.

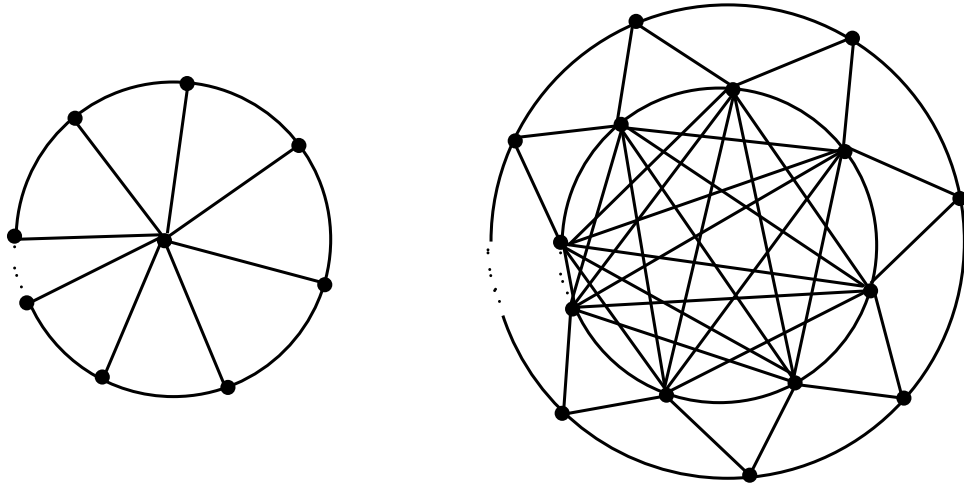


Fig.2. The Wheel graph W_n and its line graph $L(W_n)$

Table 3. The edge partition wheel graph W_n .

(S_u, S_v) where $uv \in E(G)$	$(n + 5, n + 5)$	$(n + 5, 3(n - 1))$
Number of edges	$n - 1$	$n - 1$

Table 4. The edge partition of line graph of wheel graph W_n .

(S_u, S_v) where $uv \in E(G)$	$(2n + 8, 2n + 8)$	$(2n + 8, n(n - 2) + 8)$	$(n(n - 2) + 8, n(n - 2) + 8)$
Number of edges	$n - 1$	$2(n - 1)$	$\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}$

Theorem 1.4. Let $G = W_n$ be the wheel graph. Then

- (1) $R_\alpha(G) = (n - 1) \cdot 9^\alpha + (n - 1)(3(n - 1))^\alpha;$
- (2) $\chi_\alpha(G) = (n - 1) \cdot 6^\alpha + (n - 1)(n + 2)^\alpha;$
- (3) $M_\alpha(G) = (n - 1)^\alpha + (n - 1) \cdot 3^\alpha;$
- (4) $ABC(G) = \frac{2(n-1)}{3} + (n - 1)\sqrt{\frac{n}{3(n-1)}};$
- (5) $GA(G) = (n - 1) + (n - 1)\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3(n-1)}}{n+2}\right);$
- (6) $ABC_4(G) = \frac{(n-1)\sqrt{2n+8}}{n+5} + 2(n - 1)\sqrt{\frac{n}{3(n-1)(n+5)}};$
- (7) $GA_5(G) = (n - 1) + (n - 1)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3(n-1)(n+5)}}{2n+1}\right).$

Proof. The wheel graph $G = W_n$ is shown in Fig.2. In G there are $(n - 1)$ vertices are of degree 3 and one vertex is of degree $n - 1$. Therefore we get the edge partition, based on the degrees of vertices are shown in Table 3. We apply formulas (1)-(7) to the information in Table 3 and obtain the required result. \square

Theorem 1.5. Let $H = L(W_n)$ be the line graph of wheel graph W_n . Then

- (1) $R_\alpha(H) = (n - 1) \cdot 6^\alpha + 2(n - 1) \cdot (4n)^\alpha + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} \cdot (2n)^\alpha;$
- (2) $\chi_\alpha(H) = (n - 1) \cdot 8^\alpha + 2(n - 1) \cdot (n + 4)^\alpha + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} \cdot (2n)^\alpha;$
- (3) $M_\alpha(H) = (n - 1) \cdot 4^\alpha + (n - 1) \cdot n^\alpha;$
- (4) $ABC(H) = \frac{(n-1)\sqrt{6}}{4} + (n - 1)\sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n}} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)\sqrt{2n-2}}{2n};$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad GA(H) &= n + \frac{8(n-1)\sqrt{n}}{n+4} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} - 1; \\
 (6) \quad ABC_4(H) &= (n-1) \left(\frac{\sqrt{4n+14}}{2n+8} \right) + 2(n-1) \sqrt{\frac{2n+n(n-2)+14}{(2n+8)(n(n-2)+8)}} + (n-1)(n-2) \left(\frac{\sqrt{2n(n-2)+14}}{2(n(n-2)+8)} \right); \\
 (7) \quad GA_5(H) &= n + 2(n-1) \left(\frac{2\sqrt{(2n+8)(n(n-2)+8)}}{n(n-2)+2n+16} \right) + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The wheel graph W_n and the line graph of wheel graph $H = L(W_n)$ are shown in Fig.2. In H there are total $2(n-1)$ vertices and by Lemma 1.2, there exists $\frac{(n-1)(n+4)}{2}$ edges among which $(n-1)$ vertices are of degree 4 and $(n-1)$ vertices are of degree n . Therefore we get the edge partition, based on the degrees of vertices are shown in Table 4. We apply formulas (1)-(7) to the information in Table 4 and obtain the required result. \square

Theorem 1.6. Let $[S(G)]^\dagger$ be the derived graph of subdivision graph of wheel graph W_n . Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad R_\alpha([S(G)]^\dagger) &= \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} \cdot (2n)^\alpha + (n-1)(3(n-1))^\alpha + (n-1) \cdot 16^\alpha + 2(n-1) \cdot (4n)^\alpha + (n-1) \cdot 9^\alpha; \\
 (2) \quad \chi_\alpha([S(G)]^\dagger) &= \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} \cdot (2n)^\alpha + (n-1)[8^\alpha + 6^\alpha + (n+2)^\alpha] + 2(n-1) \cdot (n+4)^\alpha; \\
 (3) \quad M_\alpha([S(G)]^\dagger) &= (n-1)^\alpha + (n-1)[n^\alpha + 4^\alpha + 3^\alpha]; \\
 (4) \quad ABC([S(G)]^\dagger) &= \frac{(n-1)\sqrt{6}}{4} + (n-1)\sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n}} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)\sqrt{2n-2}}{2n} + \frac{2(n-1)}{3} + (n-1)\sqrt{\frac{n}{3n-3}}; \\
 (5) \quad GA([S(G)]^\dagger) &= 2(n-1) + \frac{2(n-1)\sqrt{3n-3}}{n+2} + \frac{8(n-1)\sqrt{n}}{n+4} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}; \\
 (6) \quad ABC_4([S(G)]^\dagger) &= \frac{(n-1)\sqrt{4n+14}}{2n+8} + 2(n-1)\sqrt{\frac{2n+n(n-2)+14}{(2n+8)(n(n-2)+8)}} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)\sqrt{2n(n-2)+14}}{2(n(n-2)+8)} + \frac{((n-1)\sqrt{2n+8})}{(n+5)} + 2(n-1)\sqrt{\frac{n}{3(n-1)(n+5)}}; \\
 (7) \quad GA_5([S(G)]^\dagger) &= 2(n-1) + \frac{4(n-1)\sqrt{(2n+8)(n(n-2)+8)}}{n(n-2)+2n+16} + \frac{(n-1)\sqrt{3(n-1)(n+5)}}{2(2n+1)} + \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $[S(G)]^\dagger$ be the derived graph of the subdivision graph of wheel graph $S(W_n)$. Then by Theorem 2.1[11], $[S(G)]^\dagger \cong L(G) \cup G$. Hence using the information in Theorem 1.4 and Theorem 1.5, we get the required result. \square

1.4. TOPOLOGICAL INDICES OF THE DERIVED GRAPH OF SUBDIVISION GRAPH OF LADDER GRAPH.

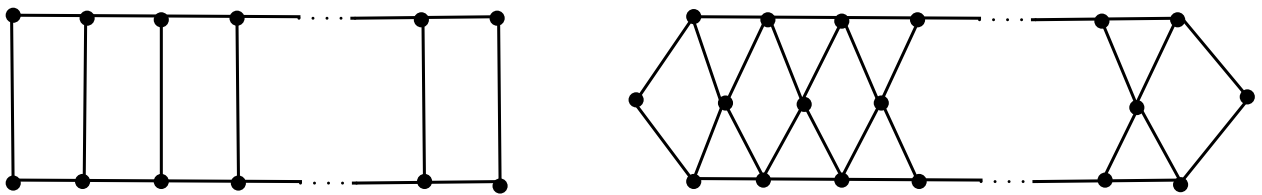


Fig. 3. The ladder graph $P_n \times P_2$ and its line graph $L(P_n \times P_2)$

Table 5. The edge partition of the ladder graph $P_n \times P_2; n \geq 4$.

(S_u, S_v) where $uv \in E(G)$	(5, 5)	(5, 8)	(8, 9)	(8, 8)	(9, 9)
Number of edges	2	4	4	2	$3n - 14$

Table 6. The edge partition of the line graph of ladder graph $P_n \times P_2; n \geq 6$.

(S_u, S_v) where $uv \in E(G)$	(6, 10)	(10, 15)	(10, 14)	(14, 15)	(15, 16)	(16, 16)
Number of edges	4	4	4	4	8	$6n - 32$

Theorem 1.7. Let $G = P_n \times P_2$ be the ladder graph. Then

- (1) $R_\alpha(G) = 2 \cdot 4^\alpha + 4 \cdot 6^\alpha + (3n - 8) \cdot 9^\alpha$;
- (2) $\chi_\alpha(G) = 2 \cdot 4^\alpha + 4 \cdot 5^\alpha + (3n - 8) \cdot 6^\alpha$;
- (3) $M_\alpha(G) = 4 \cdot 2^\alpha + (2n - 4) \cdot 3^\alpha$;
- (4) $ABC(G) = \frac{2(3n-8)}{3} + \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}}$;
- (5) $GA(G) = 3n + \frac{8\sqrt{6}}{5} - 6$;
- (6) $ABC_4(G) = \frac{2\sqrt{8}}{5} + 4\sqrt{\frac{11}{40}} + 4\sqrt{\frac{15}{72}} + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4} + \frac{4(3n-14)}{9}$;
- (7) $GA_5(G) = 3n + \frac{8\sqrt{40}}{13} + \frac{8\sqrt{72}}{17} - 10$.

Proof. The ladder graph $G = P_n \times P_2$ is shown in Fig.3. It is easy to calculate the topological indices value for G up to $n = 3$. Therefore we consider $n \geq 4$. In G there are total $2n$ vertices and $3n - 2$ edges among which $(2n - 4)$ vertices are of degree 3 and remaining vertices are of degree 2. Therefore we get the edge partition, based on the degrees of vertices are shown in Table 5. We apply formulas (1)-(7) to the information in Table 5 and obtain the required result. \square

Theorem 1.8. Let $H = L(P_n \times P_2)$ be the line graph of ladder graph $P_n \times P_2$. Then

- (1) $R_\alpha(H) = 4 \cdot 6^\alpha + 8 \cdot 12^\alpha + (6n - 20) \cdot 16^\alpha$;
- (2) $\chi_\alpha(H) = 4 \cdot 5^\alpha + 8 \cdot 7^\alpha + (6n - 20) \cdot 8^\alpha$;
- (3) $M_\alpha(H) = 2 \cdot 2^\alpha + 4 \cdot 3^\alpha + (3n - 8) \cdot 4^\alpha$;
- (4) $ABC(H) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{12}} + \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{12}} + \frac{(6n-20)\sqrt{6}}{4}$;
- (5) $GA(H) = 6n + \frac{8\sqrt{6}}{5} + \frac{16\sqrt{12}}{7} - 20$;
- (6) $ABC_4(H) = \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{30}} + \frac{4\sqrt{23}}{\sqrt{150}} + \frac{4\sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{70}} + \frac{4\sqrt{27}}{\sqrt{210}} + \frac{8\sqrt{29}}{\sqrt{240}} + \frac{(6n-32)\sqrt{30}}{16}$;
- (7) $GA_5(H) = 6n + \frac{\sqrt{60}}{2} + \frac{8\sqrt{150}}{25} + \frac{8\sqrt{140}}{24} + \frac{8\sqrt{210}}{29} + \frac{16\sqrt{240}}{31} - 32$.

Proof. The ladder graph $G = P_n \times P_2$ and the line graph of ladder graph $H = L(P_n \times P_2)$ are shown in Fig.3. It is easy to calculate the topological indices value for G up to $n = 5$. Therefore we consider $n \geq 6$. In H there are total $3n - 2$ vertices and by Lemma 1.2, there exists $6n - 8$ edges among which $(3n - 8)$ vertices are of degree 4 and two vertices are of degree 2 and four vertices are of degree 3. Therefore we get the edge partition, based on the degrees of vertices are shown in Table 6. We apply formulas (1)-(7) to the information in Table 6 and obtain the required result. \square

Theorem 1.9. Let $[S(G)]^\dagger$ be the derived graph of subdivision graph of ladder graph $P_n \times P_2$. Then

- (1) $R_\alpha([S(G)]^\dagger) = (6n - 20) \cdot 16^\alpha + (3n - 8) \cdot 9^\alpha + 8 \cdot 6^\alpha + 8 \cdot 12^\alpha + 2 \cdot 4^\alpha$;
- (2) $\chi_\alpha([S(G)]^\dagger) = (6n - 20) \cdot 8^\alpha + (3n - 8) \cdot 6^\alpha + 8 \cdot 5^\alpha + 8 \cdot 7^\alpha + 2 \cdot 4^\alpha$;
- (3) $M_\alpha([S(G)]^\dagger) = (3n - 8) \cdot 4^\alpha + (2n - 4) \cdot 3^\alpha + 6 \cdot 2^\alpha + 4 \cdot 3^\alpha$;
- (4) $ABC([S(G)]^\dagger) = \frac{2(3n-8)}{3} + \frac{(6n-20)\sqrt{6}}{4} + \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} + 8\sqrt{\frac{5}{12}}$;
- (5) $GA([S(G)]^\dagger) = 9n + \frac{16\sqrt{6}}{5} + \frac{16\sqrt{12}}{7} - 26$;
- (6) $ABC_4([S(G)]^\dagger) = \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{30}} + \frac{4\sqrt{23}}{\sqrt{150}} + \frac{4\sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{70}} + \frac{4\sqrt{27}}{\sqrt{210}} + \frac{8\sqrt{29}}{\sqrt{240}} + \frac{(6n-32)\sqrt{30}}{16} + \frac{2\sqrt{8}}{5} + 4\sqrt{\frac{11}{40}} + 4\sqrt{\frac{15}{72}} + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{4} + \frac{4(3n-14)}{9}$;
- (7) $GA_5([S(G)]^\dagger) = 9n + \frac{\sqrt{60}}{2} + \frac{8\sqrt{150}}{25} + \frac{8\sqrt{140}}{24} + \frac{8\sqrt{210}}{29} + \frac{16\sqrt{240}}{31} + \frac{8\sqrt{40}}{13} + \frac{8\sqrt{72}}{17}$.

Proof. Let $[S(G)]^\dagger$ be the derived graph of the subdivision graph of ladder graph $S(P_n \times P_2)$. Then by Theorem 2.1[11], $[S(G)]^\dagger \cong L(G) \cup G$. Hence using the information in Theorem 1.7 and Theorem 1.8, we get the required result. \square

Conclusion In this paper, we have obtained the expression for certain degree based topological indices in terms of the elements of G , which gives new direction to the field of structural chemistry.

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Sunilkumar M. Hosamani graduated and received his M.Sc. degree from Karnataka University Dharwad in 2006 and 2008 respectively. He has obtained his Ph.D in 2012 from the same university. Presently he is working as an assistant professor of mathematics at Rani Channamma University, Belagavi. His areas of interests include domination theory and chemical graph theory. Recently he has solved two open problems which were posed in the journal "Graph Theory Notes of New York, 34(2007) 37–38."



V. Lokesh is working in the Department of Studies in Mathematics, V.S.K. University, Bellary, India. He obtained his D.Sc., in Berhampur University and Ph.D from University of Mysore. He has successfully guided 8 Ph.D and 28 M.Phil scholars for their degrees. At present 5 are working for their doctoral degree. He has held short visiting at various mathematics institutions of abroad (viz., Canada, Turkey, France, South Korea, Iran, etc.) collaborated successfully with many researchers at home. He has published 112 research articles in international / national journals of repute. He holds many academic distinctions.



I.N. Cangul graduated from Mathematics Department at Uludag University in 1987. He started his first MSc in 1987 and became a research assistant in 1988 at the same department. After completing his MSc in 1989, he was sent to United Kingdom for academic research by a HEC grant. He completed his MSc in Warwick University between September 1989 - August 1990 under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Caroline SERIES. Afterwards, he moved to Southampton University in September 1990 to do his PhD on "Normal Subgroups of Hecke Groups" together with his supervisor Prof. Dr. David SINGERMAN and his advisor Prof. Dr. Gareth A. JONES until 1994. He became an asst. prof. in Mathematics Department at Uludag University in 01.12.1995 and in 2005, he became a full professor at the same department. He has been working in the same department since then. He has attended to numerous national and international congresses and gave 136 talks. He has organized 6 International congresses/workshops. He also has been in the scientific committees of 24 international congresses. He had written 27 books, 152 scientific research papers. He had already supervised/supervising 16 MSc students and 16 PhD students. He won several awards; some recent ones being The Highest Number of Annual Publications Prize in 2011, The Highest Number of Annual Projects Prize in 2012, Scientist of the Year Prize in 2012, The Annual Successful Academic Group Prize (Mathematics Department) in 2012 and The Highest Number of Annual Publications Prize in 2013.



K.M. Devendraiah is a research scholar in the Department of Studies in Mathematics, V.S.K. University, Bellary, India. He has 10 years of teaching experience. He has published / presented few research papers national and international conferences / journals.