

Product version of reciprocal degree distance of composite graphs

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Received: 7 September 2017; Accepted: 21 October 2017
Published Online: 25 October 2017

Communicated by Ivan Gutman

Abstract: In this paper, we present the upper bounds for the product version of reciprocal degree distance of the tensor product, join and strong product of two graphs in terms of other graph invariants including the Harary index and Zagreb indices.

Keywords: Degree distance, reciprocal degree distance, composite graph

AMS Subject classification: 05C12, 05C76

1. Introduction

All the graphs considered in this paper are simple and connected. For vertices $u, v \in V(G)$, the *distance* between u and v in G , denoted by $d_G(u, v)$, is the length of a shortest (u, v) -path in G and let $d_G(v)$ be the *degree* of a vertex $v \in V(G)$. For two simple graphs G and H their *tensor product*, denoted by $G \times H$, has vertex set $V(G) \times V(H)$ in which (g_1, h_1) and (g_2, h_2) are adjacent whenever g_1g_2 is an edge in G and h_1h_2 is an edge in H . Note that if G and H are connected graphs, then $G \times H$ is connected only if at least one of the graph is non-bipartite. The *strong product* of graphs G and H , denoted by $G \boxtimes H$, is the graph with vertex set $V(G) \times V(H) = \{(u, v) : u \in V(G), v \in V(H)\}$ and $(u, x)(v, y)$ is an edge whenever (i) $u = v$ and $xy \in E(H)$, or (ii) $uv \in E(G)$ and $x = y$, or (iii) $uv \in E(G)$ and $xy \in E(H)$. The *join* $G + H$ of graphs G and H is obtained from the disjoint union of the graphs G and H , where each vertex of G is adjacent to each vertex of H . A *topological index* of a graph is a real number related to the graph; it does not depend

on labeling or pictorial representation of a graph. In theoretical chemistry, molecular structure descriptors (also called topological indices) are used for modeling physicochemical, pharmacologic, toxicologic, biological and other properties of chemical compounds. There exist several types of such indices, especially those based on vertex and edge distances. One of the most intensively studied topological indices is the Wiener index; for other related topological indices see [2].

Let G be a connected graph. The *Wiener index* of G is defined as $W(G) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{u,v \in V(G)} d_G(u,v)$ where the summation goes over all pairs of distinct vertices of

G . Similarly, the *Harary index* of G is defined as $H(G) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{u,v \in V(G)} \frac{1}{d_G(u,v)}$. Gut-

man et al. [7, 8] were introduced the *product version of Wiener index* as follows $W^*(G) = \prod_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G)} d_G(u,v)$. Dobrynin and Kochetova [4] and Gutman [6] inde-

pendently proposed a vertex-degree-weighted version of Wiener index called degree distance or Schultz molecular topological index, which is defined for a connected graph G as $DD(G) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{u,v \in V(G)} (d_G(u) + d_G(v))d_G(u,v)$, where $d_G(u)$ is the degree of the

vertex u in G . Note that the degree distance is a degree-weight version of the Wiener index. Hua and Zhang [10] introduced a new graph invariant named reciprocal degree distance, which can be seen as a degree-weight version of Harary index, that is,

$$H_A(G) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{u,v \in V(G), u \neq v} \frac{(d_G(u) + d_G(v))}{d_G(u,v)}.$$

Hua and Zhang [10] have obtained lower and upper bounds for the reciprocal degree distance of graph in terms of other graph invariants including the degree distance, Harary index, the first Zagreb index, the first Zagreb coindex, pendent vertices, independence number, chromatic number and vertex and edge-connectivity. In this sequence, the product version of *reciprocal degree distance* is defined as

$$H_A^*(G) = \prod_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G), u \neq v} \frac{d_G(u) + d_G(v)}{d_G(u,v)}.$$

The *first Zagreb index* and *second Zagerb index* are defined as

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

Similarly, the *first Zagreb coindex* and *second Zagerb coindex* are defined as

$$\overline{M}_1(G) = \sum_{uv \notin E(G)} (d_G(u) + d_G(v)) \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{M}_2(G) = \sum_{uv \notin E(G)} d_G(u)d_G(v).$$

The Zagreb indices are found to have applications in QSPR and QSAR studies as well, see [3]. Various topological indices on tensor product, strong product have been studied by several authors [1, 5, 9, 11–15].

In this paper, we present upper bounds for the product version of reciprocal degree distance of the tensor product, join and strong product of two graphs in terms of other graph invariants including the Harary index and Zagreb indices.

2. Tensor product

In this section, we compute the product version of the reciprocal degree distance of $G \times K_r$.

The proof of the following lemma follows easily from the properties and structure of $G \times K_r$. The lemma is used in the proof of the main theorem of this section.

Lemma 1. Let G be a connected graph on $n \geq 2$ vertices. For any pair of vertices $x_{ij}, x_{kp} \in V(G \times K_r)$, $r \geq 3$, $i, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ $j, p \in \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$. Then
(i) If $u_i u_k \in E(G)$, then

$$d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kp}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j \neq p, \\ 2 & \text{if } j = p \text{ and } u_i u_k \text{ is on a triangle of } G, \\ 3 & \text{if } j = p \text{ and } u_i u_k \text{ is not on a triangle of } G. \end{cases}$$

(ii) If $u_i u_k \notin E(G)$, then $d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kp}) = d_G(u_i, u_k)$.

(iii) $d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{ip}) = 2$.

Proof. Let $V(G) = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ and $V(K_r) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r\}$. Let x_{ij} denote the vertex (u_i, v_j) of $G \times K_r$. We only prove the case when $u_i u_k \notin E(G)$, $i \neq k$ and $j = p$. The proofs for other cases are similar.

We may assume $j = 1$. Let $P = u_i u_{s_1} u_{s_2} \dots u_{s_p} u_k$ be the shortest path of length $p + 1$ between u_i and u_k in G . From P we have a (x_{i1}, x_{k1}) -path $P_1 = x_{i1} x_{s_1 2} \dots x_{s_{p-1} 2} x_{s_p 3} x_{k1}$ if the length of P is odd, and $P_1 = x_{i1} x_{s_1 2} \dots x_{s_{p-1} 2} x_{s_p 2} x_{k1}$ if the length of P is even.

Obviously, the length of P_1 is $p + 1$, and thus $d_{G \times K_r}(x_{i1}, x_{k1}) \leq p + 1 \leq d_G(u_i, u_k)$. If there were a (x_{i1}, x_{k1}) -path in $G \times K_r$ that is shorter than $p + 1$ then it is easy to find a (u_i, u_k) -path in G that is also shorter than $p + 1$ in contrast to $d_G(u_i, u_k) = p + 1$. \square

Remark 1. (Arithmetic Geometric Inequality) Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n be non-negative numbers. Then $\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$.

Theorem 1. Let G be a connected graph with $n \geq 2$ vertices and m edges. Then

$$H_A^*(G \times K_r) \leq \frac{(r-1)^{5nr} m^{nr}}{n^{3nr}} \left[H_A(G)(H_A(G) - \frac{M_1(G)}{2} - t) \right]^{nr},$$

where $t = \sum_{u_i u_k \in E_2} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{6}$ and $r \geq 3$.

Proof. Set $V(G) = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ and $V(K_r) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r\}$. Let x_{ij} denote the vertex (u_i, v_j) of $G \times K_r$. The degree of the vertex x_{ij} in $G \times K_r$ is $d_G(u_i)d_{K_r}(v_j)$, that is $d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) = (r-1)d_G(u_i)$. By the definition of H_A^* , we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_A^*(G \times K_r) &= \prod_{x_{ij}, x_{kp} \in V(G \times K_r)} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{kp})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kp})} \\ &= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j, p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ip})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{ip})} \times \prod_{\substack{i, k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \prod_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{kj})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kj})} \times \\ &\quad \prod_{\substack{i, k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j, p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{kp})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kp})}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

We shall calculate the sums of (1) are separately.

First we compute $\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j, p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ip})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{ip})}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j, p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ip})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{ip})} &= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j, p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{2(r-1)d_G(u_i)}{2} \quad (\text{by Lemma 1}) \\ &\leq \left[\frac{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{\substack{j, p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} (r-1)d_G(u_i)}{nr} \right]^{nr} \quad (\text{by Rem. 1}) \\ &= \left[\frac{2r(r-1)^2 m}{2nr} \right]^{nr} \\ &= \left[\frac{(r-1)^2 m}{n} \right]^{nr}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Next we compute $\prod_{j=0}^{r-1} \prod_{\substack{i, k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{kj})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kj})}$. By Remark 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{j=0}^{r-1} \prod_{\substack{i, k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{kj})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kj})} &\leq \left[\frac{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{\substack{i, k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{kj})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kj})}}{nr} \right]^{nr} \\ &= \left[\frac{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} S}{nr} \right]^{nr}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Now we compute S . For that, let $E_1 = \{uv \in E(G) \mid uv \text{ is on a } C_3 \text{ in } G\}$ and $E_2 = E(G) - E_1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
S &= \left(\sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \notin E(G)}}^{n-1} + \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \in E_1}}^{n-1} + \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \in E_2}}^{n-1} \right) \left(\frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{kj})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kj})} \right) \\
&= \left(\sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \notin E(G)}}^{n-1} \frac{(r-1)(d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k))}{d_G(u_i, u_k)} + \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \in E_1}}^{n-1} \frac{(r-1)(d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k))}{2} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \in E_2}}^{n-1} \frac{(r-1)(d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k))}{3} \right) \text{ (by Lemma 1)} \\
&= (r-1) \left\{ \left(\sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \notin E(G)}}^{n-1} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{d_G(u_i, u_k)} + \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \in E_1}}^{n-1} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{d_G(u_i, u_k)} + \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \in E_2}}^{n-1} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{d_G(u_i, u_k)} \right) - \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \in E_1}}^{n-1} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{2} - 2 \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \in E_2}}^{n-1} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{3} \right\} \\
&= (r-1) \left\{ 2H_A(G) - \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \in E(G)}}^{n-1} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{2} - \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k \\ u_i u_k \in E_2}}^{n-1} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{6} \right\} \\
&= (r-1)^2 \left\{ 2H_A(G) - M_1(G) - \sum_{u_i u_k \in E_2} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{3} \right\}. \tag{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Now summing (4) over $j = 0, 1, \dots, r-1$, we get,

$$\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} S = r(r-1) \left(2H_A(G) - M_1(G) - \sum_{u_i u_k \in E_2} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{3} \right). \tag{5}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{j=0}^{r-1} \prod_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{kj})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kj})} &\leq \left[\frac{\frac{r(r-1)}{2} (2H_A(G) - M_1(G) - \sum_{u_i u_k \in E_2} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{3})}{nr} \right]^{nr} \\
&= \left[\frac{(r-1) (H_A(G) - \frac{M_1(G)}{2} - \sum_{u_i u_k \in E_2} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{6})}{n} \right]^{nr}. \tag{6}
\end{aligned}$$

Next we compute $\prod_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j,p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{kp})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kp})}$. By Lemma 1 and Remark 1, we

have

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j,p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \times K_r}(x_{kp})}{d_{G \times K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kp})} &\leq \left[\frac{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \sum_{\substack{j,p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{(r-1)(d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k))}{d_G(u_i, u_k)}}{nr} \right]^{nr}, \\
&= \left[\frac{r(r-1)^2 H_A(G)}{nr} \right]^{nr} \\
&= \left[\frac{(r-1)^2 H_A(G)}{n} \right]^{nr}. \tag{7}
\end{aligned}$$

Using (1) and the sums $\mathbf{A}_1, \mathbf{A}_2$ and \mathbf{A}_3 in (2), (5) and (7), respectively, we have,

$$H_A^*(G \times K_r) \leq \frac{(r-1)^{5nr} m^{nr}}{n^{3nr}} \left[H_A(G)(H_A(G) - \frac{M_1(G)}{2} - t) \right]^{nr}$$

$$\text{where } t = \sum_{u_i u_k \in E_2} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{6}. \quad \square$$

Using Theorem 1, we have the following corollaries.

Corollary 1. Let G be a connected graph on $n \geq 2$ vertices with m edges. If each edge of G is on a C_3 , then

$$H_A^*(G \times K_r) \leq \frac{(r-1)^{5nr} m^{nr}}{n^{3nr}} \left[H_A(G)(H_A(G) - \frac{M_1(G)}{2}) \right]^{nr}$$

where $r \geq 3$.

For a triangle-free graph, $\sum_{u_i u_k \in E_2} d_G(u_i) d_G(u_k) = M_2(G)$.

Corollary 2. If G is a connected triangle free graph on $n \geq 2$ vertices and m edges, then

$$H_A^*(G \times K_r) \leq \frac{(r-1)^{5nr} m^{nr}}{n^{3nr}} \left[H_A(G)(H_A(G) - \frac{2M_1(G)}{3}) \right]^{nr}$$

where $r \geq 3$.

By direct calculations we obtain expressions for the values of the Harary indices of K_n

and C_n . $H(K_n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ and $H(C_n) = n \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{1}{i} \right) - 1$ when n is even, and $n \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{1}{i} \right)$

otherwise. Similarly, $H_A(K_n) = n(n-1)^2$ and $H_A(C_n) = 4H(C_n)$.

Using Corollaries 1 and 2, we obtain the H_A^* of the graphs $K_n \times K_r$ and $C_n \times K_r$.

Example 1. (i) $H_A^*(K_n \times K_r) \leq \frac{(r-1)^{5nr} (n-1)^{3nr}}{2^{nr}}$.

(ii)

$$H_A^*(C_n \times K_r) \leq \begin{cases} \frac{(r-1)^{15r} (48)^{3r}}{3^{6r}}, & \text{if } n = 3, \\ \frac{(16)^{nr} (r-1)^{5nr}}{n^{2nr}} \left[(H(C_n))^2 - \frac{2nH(C_n)}{3} \right]^{nr}, & \text{if } n > 3. \end{cases}$$

3. Join of graphs

In this section, we compute the product version of reciprocal degree distance of join of two graphs.

Theorem 2. *Let G_1 be a graph of order n and size p and let G_2 be a graph of order m and size q . Then $H_A^*(G_1 + G_2) \leq \left[(M_1(G_1) + 2mp)(M_1(G_2) + 2nq)(\overline{M}_1(G_1) + m(n(n-1) - 2p))(\overline{M}_1(G_2) + n(m(m-1) - 2q))(2mp + 2nq + mn(m+n)) \right]^{nm}$.*

Proof. Let $V(G_1) = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ and $V(G_2) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_m\}$. By definition of the join of two graphs, one can see that, $d_{G_1+G_2}(x) = \begin{cases} d_{G_1}(x) + |V(G_2)|, & \text{if } x \in V(G_1) \\ d_{G_2}(x) + |V(G_1)|, & \text{if } x \in V(G_2) \end{cases}$ and

$$d_{G_1+G_2}(u, v) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } u = v \\ 1, & \text{if } uv \in E(G_1) \text{ or } uv \in E(G_2) \text{ or } (u \in V(G_1) \text{ and } v \in V(G_2)) \\ 2, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} H_A^*(G_1 + G_2) &= \prod_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_1+G_2)} \frac{d_{G_1+G_2}(u) + d_{G_1+G_2}(v)}{d_{G_1+G_2}(u, v)} \\ &= \prod_{uv \in E(G_1)} \left((d_{G_1}(u) + m) + (d_{G_1}(v) + m) \right) \times \\ &\quad \prod_{uv \notin E(G_1)} \frac{(d_{G_1}(u) + m) + (d_{G_1}(v) + m)}{2} \times \\ &\quad \prod_{uv \in E(G_2)} \left((d_{G_2}(u) + n) + (d_{G_2}(v) + n) \right) \times \\ &\quad \prod_{uv \notin E(G_2)} \frac{(d_{G_2}(u) + n) + (d_{G_2}(v) + n)}{2} \times \\ &\quad \prod_{u \in V(G_1), v \in V(G_2)} \left((d_{G_1}(u) + m) + (d_{G_2}(v) + n) \right) \\ &\leq \left[\frac{\sum_{uv \in E(G_1)} (d_{G_1}(u) + d_{G_1}(v) + 2m)}{nm} \right]^{nm} \left[\frac{\sum_{uv \notin E(G_1)} \frac{d_{G_1}(u) + d_{G_1}(v) + 2m}{2}}{nm} \right]^{nm} \\ &\quad \left[\frac{\sum_{uv \in E(G_2)} (d_{G_2}(u) + d_{G_2}(v) + 2n)}{nm} \right]^{nm} \left[\frac{\sum_{uv \notin E(G_2)} \frac{d_{G_2}(u) + d_{G_2}(v) + 2n}{2}}{nm} \right]^{nm} \\ &\quad \left[\frac{\sum_{u \in V(G_1), v \in V(G_2)} (d_{G_1}(u) + d_{G_2}(v) + (m+n))}{nr} \right]^{nm} \quad (\text{by Remark 1}) \\ &= \left[M_1(G_1) + 2mp \right]^{nm} \left[M_1(G_2) + 2nq \right]^{nm} \left[\overline{M}_1(G_1) + m(n(n-1) - 2p) \right]^{nm} \\ &\quad \left[\overline{M}_1(G_2) + n(m(m-1) - 2q) \right]^{nm} \left[2mp + 2nq + mn(m+n) \right]^{nm}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

One can observe that $M_1(C_n) = 4n$, $n \geq 3$, $M_1(P_1) = 0$, $M_1(P_n) = 4n - 6$, $n > 1$ and $M_1(K_n) = n(n-1)^2$. Similarly, $\overline{M}_1(K_n) = \overline{M}_2(K_n) = 0$. Moreover $M_2(P_n) = 4(n-2)$ and $M_2(C_n) = 4n$. Using Theorem 2, we have the following corollaries.

Corollary 3. Let G be graph on n vertices and p edges. Then $H_A^*(G+K_m) \leq \left[(M_1(G_1) + 2mp)(\overline{M}_1(G_1) + m(n(n-1) - 2p))(m(m-1)(m+n-1))(2mp + nm(2m+n-1)) \right]^{nm}$.

Let $K_{n,m}$ be the bipartite graph with two partitions having n and m vertices. Note that $K_{n,m} = \overline{K}_n + \overline{K}_m$.

Corollary 4. $H_A^*(K_{n,m}) = H_A^*(\overline{K}_n + \overline{K}_m) \leq (nm)^{3nm} \left[(n-1)(m-1)(m+n) \right]^{nm}$.

4. Strong product

In this section, we obtain the product version of reciprocal degree distance of $G \boxtimes K_r$.

Theorem 3. Let G be a connected graph with n vertices and m edges. Then

$$H_A^*(G \boxtimes K_r) = H_A^*(G \boxtimes K_r) \leq \frac{(r-1)^{2nr}}{n^{3nr}} \left[(2rm + n(r-1))^{nr} \left[rH_A(G) + 2(r-1)H(G) \right] \right]^{2nr}.$$

Proof. Let $V(G) = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ and $V(K_r) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r\}$. Let x_{ij} denote the vertex (u_i, v_j) of $G \boxtimes K_r$. The degree of the vertex x_{ij} in $G \boxtimes K_r$ is $d_G(u_i) + d_{K_r}(v_j) + d_G(u_i)d_{K_r}(v_j)$, that is $d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}) = rd_G(u_i) + (r-1)$. One can observe that for any pair of vertices $x_{ij}, x_{kp} \in V(G \boxtimes K_r)$, $d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{ip}) = 1$ and $d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kp}) = d_G(u_i, u_k)$.

$$\begin{aligned} H_A^*(G \boxtimes K_r) &= \prod_{x_{ij}, x_{kp} \in V(G \boxtimes K_r)} \frac{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{kp})}{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kp})} \\ &= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j, p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ip})}{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{ip})} \times \\ &\quad \prod_{\substack{i, k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \prod_{j=0}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{kj})}{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kj})} \times \\ &\quad \prod_{\substack{i, k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j, p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{kp})}{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kp})}. \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

We shall obtain the products of (8) separately. First we compute

$$\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j,p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ip})}{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{ip})}. \text{ By Remark 1, we have}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j,p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ip})}{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{ip})} &= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j,p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \left(2d_G(u_i) + 2(r-1) + 2(r-1)d_G(u_i) \right) \\ &\leq \left[\frac{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{\substack{j,p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \left(2d_G(u_i) + 2(r-1) + 2(r-1)d_G(u_i) \right)}{nr} \right]^{nr} \\ &= \left[\frac{2r^2(r-1)m + nr(r-1)^2}{nr} \right]^{nr} \\ &= \left[\frac{2r(r-1)m + n(r-1)^2}{n} \right]^{nr}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Next we compute $\prod_{j=0}^{r-1} \prod_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \frac{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{kj})}{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kj})}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} &\prod_{j=0}^{r-1} \prod_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \frac{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{kj})}{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kj})} \\ &= \prod_{j=0}^{r-1} \prod_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \frac{\left(d_G(u_i) + (r-1)d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k) + (r-1)d_G(u_k) + 2(r-1) \right)}{d_G(u_i, u_k)} \\ &\leq \left[\frac{\frac{r}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{d_G(u_i, u_k)} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \frac{2(r-1)}{d_G(u_i, u_k)}}{nr} \right]^{nr} \quad (\text{by Remark 1}) \\ &= \left[\frac{r^2 H_A(G) + 2r(r-1)H(G)}{nr} \right]^{nr} \\ &= \left[\frac{rH_A(G) + 2(r-1)H(G)}{n} \right]^{nr}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Finally we determine $\prod_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j,p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{kp})}{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kp})}$.

$$\begin{aligned} &\prod_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \prod_{\substack{j,p=0 \\ j \neq p}}^{r-1} \frac{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}) + d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{kp})}{d_{G \boxtimes K_r}(x_{ij}, x_{kp})} \\ &\leq \left[\frac{\frac{r^2(r-1)}{2} \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \frac{d_G(u_i) + d_G(u_k)}{d_G(u_i, u_k)} + r(r-1)^2 \sum_{\substack{i,k=0 \\ i \neq k}}^{n-1} \frac{1}{d_G(u_i, u_k)}}{nr} \right]^{nr} \quad (\text{by Remark 1}) \\ &= \left[\frac{r^2(r-1)H_A(G) + 2r(r-1)^2H(G)}{nr} \right]^{nr} \\ &= \left[\frac{r(r-1)H_A(G) + 2(r-1)^2H(G)}{n} \right]^{nr}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Using (9), (10) and (11) in (8), we have

$$H_A^*(G \boxtimes K_r) = \frac{(r-1)^{2nr}}{n^{3nr}} \left[(2rm + n(r-1))^{nr} \left[rH_A(G) + 2(r-1)H(G) \right]^{2nr} \right].$$

□

Using Theorem 3, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 5. $H_A^*(C_n \boxtimes K_r) \leq (3r-1)^{nr} \left[\frac{2(r-1)(3r-1)H(C_n)}{n} \right]^{2nr}.$

As an application we present formula for product version of reciprocal degree distance of closed fence graph, $C_n \boxtimes K_2$.

Example 2. By Corollary 5, we have

$$H_M^*(C_n \boxtimes K_2) \leq \begin{cases} 5^{2n} \left[\frac{10}{n} \left(n \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{1}{i} - 1 \right) \right]^{4n}, & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ 5^{2n} \left[10 \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{1}{i} \right]^{4n}, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

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