Research Article Non-semiregular bipartite graphs with integer Sombor index

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Abstract

For a simple graph G, the Sombor index (a recently introduced vertex-degree based molecular structure descriptor) is defined as $SO(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{d_u^2 + d_v^2}$, where d_v is the degree of v. A graph is bipartite semi-regular if it is bipartite bidegreed and all vertices in the same class of bipartition have the same degree. In the recent paper [T. Došlić, T. Réti, A. Ali, *Discrete Math. Lett.* 7 (2021) 1–4] the following claim was posed: "Let G be a connected bipartite graph. Then SO(G) is an integer if and only if G is bipartite semi-regular and its degrees δ and Δ appear as non-maximal elements in some Pythagorean triple". In the present paper we show that the 'only if' part of the mentioned claim is not true. More precisely, we construct infinite number of connected bipartite graphs such that in their degree sequences there are three or four distinct numbers.

Keywords: Sombor index of graphs; semiregular graphs; bipartite graphs.

2020 Mathematics Subject Classification: 05C07, 05C09.

1. Introduction

Throughout this paper all graphs are simple, that is they are finite and undirected, without loops and multiple edges. Let G = (V(G), E(G)) be a simple graph. The *order* of G is the number of vertices of G. By e = uv we mean the edge e between u and v. For a vertex $v \in V(G)$, the *degree* of v is the number of edges incident with v and is denoted by $deq_G(v)$. A pendant vertex is a vertex with degree one and a pendant edge is an edge such that one of its end vertices is pendant vertex. A *k*-regular graph is a graph such that every vertex has degree k. The set of all different degrees of the vertices of a graph G is known as the *degree set* of G. A graph whose degree set consists of one/two/three element(s) is called *regular/bidegreed/tridegreed* graph, respectively. A graph is bipartite *semiregular* if it is bipartite bidegreed and all vertices in the same class of bipartition have the same degree. Thus in these graphs all edges connect vertices of different degrees. The edgeless graph, the complete graph, the cycle, and the path of order n, are denoted by $\overline{K_n}$, K_n , C_n and P_n , respectively. Let t and n_1, \ldots, n_t be some positive integers. By K_{n_1, \ldots, n_t} we mean the *complete multipartite graph* with parts size n_1, \ldots, n_t . In particular, the *complete bipartite graph* with part sizes m and n denoted by $K_{m,n}$. The star of order n, denoted by S_n , is the complete bipartite graph $K_{1,n-1}$. The open neighborhood of a vertex v of a graph G, denoted by $N_G(v)$, is the set of all neighbors of v in G. For every subset of vertices (edges) of G, say L, by $G \setminus L$ we mean the graph that is obtained from G by removing the vertices of L (the edges of L). If u is a vertex (an edge) of G, we use $G \setminus v$ instead of $G \setminus \{v\}$. For two vertices u and v in a connected graph G, the *distance* between u and v, denoted by $d_G(u, v)$, is the length of a shortest path between them. The *diameter* of G, denoted by diam(G), is the greatest distance between any pair of its vertices.

In chemical graph theory there are many indices (topological indices). Recently, a new index, Sombor index, has been introduced by Ivan Gutman in [4]. For a graph G, the Sombor index of G, denoted by SO(G), is defined as

$$SO(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{d_u^2 + d_v^2},$$

where d_v is the degree of v. For example the Sombor index of the star S_n is $(n-1)\sqrt{(n-1)^2+1}$. There are many papers related to Sombor index, for instance see [1–6] and the references therein. One of the interesting subject related to Sombor index is studying the graphs such that their Sombor index are integer. In [3] and [5] the authors obtain some results related to this problem. In [3] the following proposition was posed:

Proposition 1.1. Let G be a connected bipartite graph. Then SO(G) is an integer if and only if G is bipartite semiregular and its degrees δ and Δ appear as non-maximal elements in some Pythagorean triple.



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In this paper we show that the 'only if' part of Proposition 1.1 is not true. In fact we construct infinite number of connected bipartite graphs such that in their degree sequence there are three or four distinct numbers.

2. Non-semiregular bipartite graphs

In this section we study the connected non-semiregular bipartite graphs with integer Sombor index. For a positive integer $t \ge 1$, by a *t*-degree graph we mean a graph such that its degree sequence has exactly *t* distinct numbers. In particular, 1-degree graphs are regular graphs, and 2-degree graphs are bidegreed graphs. Let *G* be a graph with vertex set $\{v_1, \ldots, v_n\}$. Assume that H_1, \ldots, H_n are some disjoint graphs. By $G[H_1, \ldots, H_n]$ we mean the graph that is obtained by replacing the vertex v_j by the graph H_j , for $1 \le j \le n$, such that every vertex of H_i is adjacent to every vertex of H_j if and only if v_i is adjacent to v_j in *G*. For example $P_2[K_p, K_q]$ is the complete graph K_{p+q} and $P_2[\overline{K_p}, \overline{K_q}]$ is the complete bipartite graph $K_{p,q}$. We note that $G[\overline{K_{m_1}}, \ldots, \overline{K_{m_n}}]$ is bipartite if and only if *G* is bipartite. Here we construct some *t*-degree graphs with integer Sombor index for $t \in \{3, 4\}$. It is not hard to check the following results.

Theorem 2.1. Assume that $a > b > c \ge 1$ are some positive integers such that $a^2 + b^2$, $a^2 + c^2$ and $b^2 + c^2$ are square. Let P be the path of order 4 with the vertex set $\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ and the edge set $\{v_1v_2, v_2v_3, v_3v_4\}$. Let $G(a, b, c) = P[\overline{K_{a-c}}, \overline{K_c}, \overline{K_c}, \overline{K_{b-c}}]$. Then the order of G(a, b, c) is a + b, G(a, b, c) is a connected bipartite 3-degree graph with vertex degrees a, b, c and with integer Sombor index. In fact,

$$SO(G(a,b,c)) = c(b-c)\sqrt{b^2 + c^2} + c^2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + c(a-c)\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}$$

Remark 2.1. Suppose that $a > b > c \ge 1$ are some positive integers such that $a^2 + b^2$, $a^2 + c^2$ and $b^2 + c^2$ are square. Using computer we find that if $a \le 1000$, then (a, b, c) is one of the following

(240, 117, 44), (275, 252, 240), (480, 234, 88), (550, 504, 480), (693, 480, 140),

(720, 132, 85), (720, 351, 132), (792, 231, 160), (825, 756, 720), (960, 468, 176).

Using Theorem 2.1 and one of the triples that has been mentioned in Remark 2.1 (for example using triple (240, 117, 44)) we find infinite number of connected 3-degree bipartite graph with integer Sombor index.

Corollary 2.1. Let P be the path of order 4 with the vertex set $\{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\}$ and the edge set $\{v_1v_2, v_2v_3, v_3v_4\}$. Then for every integer $m \ge 1$, the graph $P[\overline{K_{196m}}, \overline{K_{44m}}, \overline{K_{73m}}]$ has integer Sobmor index. More precisely,

 $SO(P[\overline{K_{196m}}, \overline{K_{44m}}, \overline{K_{44m}}, \overline{K_{73m}}]) = 44m(73m)(125m) + 1936m^2(267m) + 44m(196m)(244m),$

that is

$$SO(P[\overline{K_{196m}}, \overline{K_{44m}}, \overline{K_{44m}}, \overline{K_{73m}}]) = 3022668m^3.$$

Theorem 2.2. Assume that $a > b > c > d \ge 1$ are some positive integers such that $a^2 + c^2$, $a^2 + d^2$ and $b^2 + c^2$ are square. Let *H* be the graph with vertex set $V(H) = \{v_1, \ldots, v_5\}$ and the edge set $E(H) = \{v_1v_2, v_2v_3, v_3v_4, v_4v_1, v_4v_5\}$. In fact *H* is obtained by adding a pendant edge to a vertex of the cycle C_4 . Let $G(a, b, c, d) = H[\overline{K_1}, \overline{K_{c-d}}, \overline{K_{b-1}}, \overline{K_d}, \overline{K_{a-b}}]$. Then the order of G(a, b, c, d) is a + c, G(a, b, c) is a connected bipartite 4-degree graph with vertex degrees a, b, c, d and with integer Sombor index. In fact,

$$SO(G(a, b, c, d)) = (c - d)\sqrt{b^2 + c^2} + d\sqrt{a^2 + c^2} + (b - 1)(c - d)\sqrt{b^2 + c^2} + d(b - 1)\sqrt{a^2 + c^2} + d(a - b)\sqrt{a^2 + d^2}.$$

Remark 2.2. Suppose that $a > b > c > d \ge 1$ are some positive integers such that $a^2 + c^2$, $a^2 + d^2$ and $b^2 + c^2$ are square. Using computer we find that if $a \le 160$, then (a, b, c, d) is one of the following

$$(48, 21, 20, 14), (72, 40, 30, 21), (80, 52, 39, 18), (80, 63, 60, 18), (80, 63, 60, 39),$$

(96, 42, 40, 28), (96, 75, 40, 28), (105, 90, 56, 36), (112, 88, 66, 15), (120, 36, 27, 22),

(120, 84, 35, 22), (120, 84, 35, 27), (135, 112, 84, 72), (140, 68, 51, 48), (144, 56, 42, 17),

(144, 63, 60, 17), (144, 63, 60, 42), (144, 80, 60, 17), (144, 80, 60, 42), (144, 91, 60, 17), (144, 91, 1

(144, 91, 60, 42), (160, 104, 78, 36), (160, 126, 120, 36), (160, 126, 120, 78).

Now by using Theorem 2.2 and one of the quadruples that has been mentioned in Remark 2.2 (for example using quadruple (160, 126, 120, 36)) we find infinite number of connected 4-degree bipartite graph with integer Sombor index.

Corollary 2.2. Let *H* be the graph with vertex set $V(H) = \{v_1, \ldots, v_5\}$ and the edge set $E(H) = \{v_1v_2, v_2v_3, v_3v_4, v_4v_1, v_4v_5\}$. Thus *H* is obtained by adding a pendant edge to a vertex of the cycle C_4 . Then for every integer $m \ge 1$, the graph $H[\overline{K_m}, \overline{K_{84m}}, \overline{K_{125m}}, \overline{K_{36m}}, \overline{K_{34m}}]$ has integer Sobmor index. More precisely,

$$SO(H[\overline{K_m}, \overline{K_{84m}}, \overline{K_{125m}}, \overline{K_{36m}}, \overline{K_{34m}}]) = 84m(174m) + 36m(200m) +$$

(126m - 1)(84m)(174m) + 36m(126m - 1)(200m) + 36m(34m)(164m).

Thus

 $SO(H[\overline{K_m}, \overline{K_{84m}}, \overline{K_{125m}}, \overline{K_{36m}}, \overline{K_{34m}}]) = 2949552m^3.$

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