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## THE VERTEX ZAGREB INDICES OF SOME GRAPH OPERATIONS

Recently, Tavakoli et al. [6] introduced a new version of Zagreb indices, named as vertex Zagreb indices. In this paper explicit expressions of different graphs operations of vertex Zagreb indices are presented and also as an application, explicit formulas for vertex Zagreb indices of some chemical graphs are obtained.

*Key words and phrases:* degree, topological index, Zagreb index, graph operations.

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Calcutta Institute of Engineering and Management, 24/1A Chandi Ghosh Road, Kolkata-700040, West Bengal, India  
E-mail: de.nilanjan@rediffmail.com

### INTRODUCTION

In this paper, all the graphs are simple connected, having no directed or weighted edges. Let  $G$  be such a graph with vertex set  $V(G)$  and edge set  $E(G)$ . Let the number of vertices and edges of  $G$  will be denoted by  $n$  and  $m$  respectively. Also let the edge connecting the vertices  $u$  and  $v$  is denoted by  $uv$ . The degree of a vertex  $v$ , is the number of first neighbors of  $v$  and is denoted by  $d_G(v)$ . Let  $N(u)$  denotes the first neighbor set of  $u$ ; then  $|N(u)| = d_G(u)$ . As usual  $P_n$  and  $C_n$  denote a path and cycle graph of order  $n$  respectively. Let,  $\Sigma$  denotes the class of all graphs, then a function  $T : \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^+$  is known as a topological index if for every graph  $H$  isomorphic to  $G$ ,  $T(G) = T(H)$ . Thus a topological index transforming chemical information of a molecular graph by means of a numeric parameter which characterize its topology and is necessarily invariant under automorphism of graphs.

The first and second Zagreb indices of a graph were introduced in 1972 [1], denoted by  $M_1(G)$  and  $M_2(G)$  and are respectively defined as

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

These indices are among one of the most important vertex-degree based topological indices and have good application, so that get lots of attention from chemists and mathematicians (see [2–5,7]).

There are various study of different versions of Zagreb indices. One of the modified versions of classical Zagreb indices, the vertex version of first and second Zagreb indices were introduced by Tavakoli et al. in [6] to calculate the eccentric connectivity index and Zagreb coindices of graphs under generalized hierarchical product and are defined as

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YΔK 519.1

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 05C07, 05C35, 05C90.

$$\bar{M}_1^*(G) = \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G)} [d_G(u) + d_G(v)], \quad \bar{M}_2^*(G) = \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G)} d_G(u)d_G(v).$$

In that paper, they also derived explicit expressions of first and second vertex Zagreb indices of generalized hierarchical product graphs. Till date, the study of these indices are largely limited and hence we have attracted in studying mathematical properties of these vertex version of Zagreb indices.

Graph operations played a very important role in chemical graph theory, as some chemically interesting graphs can be obtained by different graph operations on some general or particular graphs. In [7], Khalifeh et al. derived some exact formula for computing first and second Zagreb indices under some graph operations. In [8], Ashrafi et al. presented some explicit formulae of Zagreb coindices under some graph operations. In [9], Das et al. derived some upper bounds for multiplicative Zagreb indices for different graph operations. In [10] and [11], the present author obtained F-index and F-coindex of different graph operations. In [12] the present author found reformulated first Zagreb index under different graph operations. In [13], Azari and Iranmanesh presented explicit formulas for computing the eccentric-distance sum of different graph operations. There are several other results regarding various topological indices under different graph operations are available in the literature (for details see [14–23]). In this paper, we derive some exact expression of the first and second vertex Zagreb indices of different graph operations such as union, join, Cartesian product, composition and corona product of graphs.

## 1 MAIN RESULTS

In this section, we study the first and second vertex Zagreb indices under union, join, Cartesian product, composition and corona product of graphs. All these operations are binary, and the join and Cartesian product of graphs are commutative operations, whereas the composition and corona product operations are noncommutative. Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be two simple connected graphs, so that their vertex sets and edge sets are represented as  $V(G_i)$  and  $E(G_i)$  respectively, for  $i \in \{1, 2\}$ . Also let,  $n_i$  and  $m_i$  denote the number of vertices and edges of  $G_i$  respectively, for  $i \in \{1, 2\}$ .

### 1.1 Union

**Definition 1.1.** *The union of two graphs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  is the graph denoted by  $G_1 \cup G_2$  with the vertex set  $V(G_1) \cup V(G_2)$  and edge set  $E(G_1) \cup E(G_2)$ . In this case we assume that  $V(G_1)$  and  $V(G_2)$  are disjoint.*

The degree of a vertex  $v$  of  $G_1 \cup G_2$  is equal to degree of that vertex in the component  $G_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , that contains it. In the following we calculate the first and second vertex Zagreb indices of  $G_1 \cup G_2$ .

**Theorem 1.** *Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be two connected graphs, then*

$$\bar{M}_1^*(G_1 \cup G_2) = \bar{M}_1^*(G_1) + \bar{M}_1^*(G_2) + 2n_2m_1 + 2n_1m_2.$$

*Proof.* From definition, it is clear that, the vertex Zagreb index of  $G_1 \cup G_2$  is equal to the sum of the vertex Zagreb index of the components  $G_i$ , in addition to that the contributions of the

missing edges between the components, which makes the edge set of the complete bipartite graph  $K_{n_1, n_2}$ . Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{M}_1^*(G_1 \cup G_2) &= \sum_{\{u,v\} \in V(G_1)} [d_{G_1}(u) + d_{G_1}(v)] + \sum_{\{u,v\} \in V(G_2)} [d_{G_2}(u) + d_{G_2}(v)] \\ &+ \sum_{u \in V(G_1)} \sum_{v \in V(G_2)} [d_{G_1}(u) + d_{G_2}(v)], \end{aligned}$$

which proves the desired result. □

**Theorem 2.** *Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be two connected graphs, then*

$$\bar{M}_2^*(G_1 \cup G_2) = \bar{M}_2^*(G_1) + \bar{M}_2^*(G_2) + 4m_1m_2.$$

*Proof.* From definition, similar to last theorem, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{M}_2^*(G_1 \cup G_2) &= \sum_{\{u,v\} \in V(G_1)} d_{G_1}(u)d_{G_1}(v) + \sum_{\{u,v\} \in V(G_2)} d_{G_2}(u)d_{G_2}(v) \\ &+ \sum_{u \in V(G_1)} \sum_{v \in V(G_2)} d_{G_1}(u)d_{G_2}(v), \end{aligned}$$

which proves the desired result. □

## 1.2 Join

**Definition 1.2.** *The join of two graphs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  with disjoint vertex sets  $V(G_1)$  and  $V(G_2)$  is the graph denoted by  $G_1 + G_2$  with the vertex set  $V(G_1) \cup V(G_2)$  and edge set  $E(G_1) \cup E(G_2) \cup \{uv : u \in V(G_1), v \in V(G_2)\}$ .*

Thus in the sum of two graphs all the vertices of one graph are connected with all the vertices of the other graph, keeping all the edges of both graphs. So, the degree of the vertices of  $G_1 + G_2$  is given by

$$d_{G_1+G_2}(v) = \begin{cases} d_{G_1}(v) + n_2, & v \in V(G_1) \\ d_{G_2}(v) + n_1, & v \in V(G_2). \end{cases}$$

In the following Theorem the first vertex Zagreb index of  $G_1 + G_2$  is calculated.

**Theorem 3.** *The first vertex Zagreb index of  $G_1 + G_2$  is given by*

$$\bar{M}_1^*(G_1 + G_2) = \bar{M}_1^*(G_1) + \bar{M}_1^*(G_2) + 2n_1m_2 + 2n_2m_1 + 2n_1n_2(n_1 + n_2 - 1).$$

*Proof.* Using definition of first vertex Zagreb index, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{M}_1^*(G_1 + G_2) &= \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_1+G_2)} [d_{G_1+G_2}(u) + d_{G_1+G_2}(v)] \\
 &= \sum_{\{u,v\} \in V(G_1)} [d_{G_1+G_2}(u) + d_{G_1+G_2}(v)] + \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_2)} [d_{G_1+G_2}(u) + d_{G_1+G_2}(v)] \\
 &+ \sum_{u \in V(G_1), v \in V(G_2)} [d_{G_1+G_2}(u) + d_{G_1+G_2}(v)] \\
 &= \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_1)} [d_{G_1}(u) + d_{G_1}(v) + 2n_2] + \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_2)} [d_{G_2}(u) + d_{G_2}(v) + 2n_1] \\
 &+ \sum_{u \in V(G_1), v \in V(G_2)} [d_{G_1}(u) + n_2 + d_{G_2}(v) + n_1] \\
 &= \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_1)} [d_{G_1}(u) + d_{G_1}(v)] + 2n_2 \cdot \frac{n_1(n_1 - 1)}{2} \\
 &+ \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_2)} [d_{G_2}(u) + d_{G_2}(v)] + 2n_1 \cdot \frac{n_2(n_2 - 1)}{2} + n_1n_2(n_1 + n_2) + 2n_1m_2 + 2n_2m_1,
 \end{aligned}$$

which proves the desired result.  $\square$

In the following, next we calculate the second vertex Zagreb index of  $G_1 + G_2$ .

**Theorem 4.** *The second vertex Zagreb index of  $G_1 + G_2$  is given by*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{M}_2^*(G_1 + G_2) &= \bar{M}_2^*(G_1) + n_2\bar{M}_1^*(G_1) + \bar{M}_2^*(G_2) + n_1\bar{M}_1^*(G_2) + \frac{1}{2}n_1n_2^2(n_1 - 1) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2}n_1^2n_2(n_2 - 1) + 4m_1m_2 + 2n_1n_2(m_1 + m_2) + n_1^2n_2^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* Using definition of first vertex Zagreb index, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{M}_2^*(G_1 + G_2) &= \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_1+G_2)} d_{G_1+G_2}(u)d_{G_1+G_2}(v) \\
 &= \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_1)} d_{G_1+G_2}(u)d_{G_1+G_2}(v) + \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_2)} d_{G_1+G_2}(u)d_{G_1+G_2}(v) \\
 &+ \sum_{u \in V(G_1), v \in V(G_2)} d_{G_1+G_2}(u)d_{G_1+G_2}(v) = \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_1)} (d_{G_1}(u) + n_2)(d_{G_1}(v) + n_2) \\
 &+ \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_2)} (d_{G_2}(u) + n_1)(d_{G_2}(v) + n_1) + \sum_{u \in V(G_1), v \in V(G_2)} (d_{G_1}(u) + n_2)(d_{G_2}(v) + n_1) \\
 &= \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_1)} d_{G_1}(u)d_{G_1}(v) + n_2 \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_1)} [d_{G_1}(u) + d_{G_1}(v)] \\
 &+ n_2^2 \cdot \frac{n_1(n_1 - 1)}{2} + \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_2)} d_{G_2}(u)d_{G_2}(v) + n_1 \sum_{\{u,v\} \subseteq V(G_2)} [d_{G_2}(u) + d_{G_2}(v)] \\
 &+ n_1^2 \cdot \frac{n_2(n_2 - 1)}{2} + \sum_{u \in V(G_1), v \in V(G_2)} (d_{G_1}(u)d_{G_2}(v) + n_1d_{G_1}(u) + n_2d_{G_2}(v) + n_1n_2) \\
 &= \bar{M}_2^*(G_1) + n_2\bar{M}_1^*(G_1) + \frac{1}{2}n_1n_2^2(n_1 - 1) + \bar{M}_2^*(G_2) + n_1\bar{M}_1^*(G_2) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2}n_1^2n_2(n_2 - 1) + 4m_1m_2 + 2n_1n_2m_2 + 2n_1n_2m_1 + n_1^2n_2^2,
 \end{aligned}$$

from where the desired result follows.  $\square$

**Example 1.** The complete bipartite graph  $K_{p,q}$  can be defined as  $K_{p,q} = \bar{K}_p + \bar{K}_q$ . So its vertex Zagreb indices can be calculated from the previous theorem as

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(K_{p,q}) = 2pq(p + q - 1),$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(K_{p,q}) = pq \left[ 2pq - \frac{1}{2}(p + q) \right].$$

The suspension of a graph  $G$  is defined as sum of  $G$  with a single vertex. So from the previous proposition the following corollary follows.

**Corollary 1.1.** The first and second vertex Zagreb indices of suspension of a graph  $G$  is given by

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(G + K_1) = \bar{M}_1^*(G) + 2n^2 + 2m,$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(G + K_1) = \bar{M}_1^*(G) + \bar{M}_2^*(G) + 2mn + \frac{1}{2}n(3n - 1).$$

**Example 2.** The star graph  $S_n$  with  $n$  vertices is the suspension of empty graph  $\bar{K}_{n-1}$ . So its first and second vertex Zagreb indices can be respectively calculated from the previous corollary as

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(S_n) = 2(n - 1)^2,$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(S_n) = \frac{3}{2}(n - 1)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(n - 1).$$

**Example 3.** The wheel graph  $W_n$  on  $(n + 1)$  vertices is the suspension of  $C_n$ . So from the previous corollary its first and second vertex Zagreb indices are given by

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(C_n + K_1) = 4n^2,$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(C_n + K_1) = \frac{15}{2}n^2 - \frac{9}{2}n.$$

**Example 4.** The fan graph  $F_n$  on  $(n+1)$  vertices is the suspension of  $P_n$ . So from the previous corollary its first and second vertex Zagreb indices are given by

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(P_n + K_1) = 2n(2n - 1),$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(P_n + K_1) = 2n(2n - 1).$$

### 1.3 The Cartesian product

**Definition 1.3.** Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be two connected graphs. The Cartesian product of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  denoted by  $G_1 \times G_2$ , is the graph with vertex set  $V(G_1) \times V(G_2)$  and any two vertices  $(u_p, v_r)$  and  $(u_q, v_s)$  are adjacent if and only if  $[u_p = u_q \in V(G_1) \text{ and } v_r v_s \in E(G_2)]$  or  $[v_r = v_s \in V(G_2) \text{ and } u_p u_q \in E(G_1)]$  and  $r, s = 1, 2, \dots, |V(G_2)|$ .

In the following Theorem we express the first and second vertex Zagreb indices of the Cartesian product of graphs.

**Theorem 5.** Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be two connected graphs, then

$$(i) \bar{M}_2^*(G_1 \times G_1) = 2n_1 n_2 (n_1 m_2 + n_2 m_1) - 2m_1 n_2 - 2m_2 n_1,$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(G_1 \times G_2) = 2(n_1 m_2 + n_2 m_1)^2 - 4m_1 m_2 - \frac{1}{2}n_2 M_1(G_1) - \frac{1}{2}n_1 M_1(G_2).$$

The proof of the above Theorem follows by applying Theorem 1 and 4 of [7] and Proposition 13 of [8] respectively and using the fact that  $M_1(G) = \bar{M}_1^*(G) - \bar{M}_1(G)$  and  $M_2(G) = \bar{M}_2^*(G) - \bar{M}_2(G)$ .

**Example 5.** The Ladder graph  $L_n$ , made by  $n$  square and  $(2n + 2)$  vertices is the cartesian product of  $P_2$  and  $P_{n+1}$ . So the first and second vertex Zagreb indices of  $L_n$  are given by

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(L_n) = 2(6n^2 + 5n + 1),$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(L_n) = 3(6n^2 + n + 1).$$

**Example 6.** We have  $C_4$ -nanotorus  $TC_4(m, n) = C_n \times C_m$ . So its first and second vertex Zagreb indices are given by

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(TC_4(m, n)) = 4mn(mn - 1),$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(TC_4(m, n)) = 8mn(mn - 1).$$

**Example 7.** We have  $C_4$ -nanotube  $TUC_4(m, n) = P_n \times P_m$ . So from the last theorem, its first and second vertex Zagreb indices are given by

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(TUC_4(m, n)) = 2(2mn - n - m)(mn - 1),$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(TUC_4(m, n)) = 2(2mn - n - m) - 4(n - 1)(m - 1) - (4mn - 3(n + m)).$$

#### 1.4 Composition

**Definition 1.4.** The composition or lexicographic product of two graphs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  is denoted by  $G_1[G_2]$  and any two vertices  $(u_1, u_2)$  and  $(v_1, v_2)$  are adjacent if and only if  $u_1v_1 \in E(G_1)$  or  $[u_1 = v_1$  and  $u_2v_2 \in E(G_2)]$ .

The vertex set of  $G_1[G_2]$  is  $V(G_1) \times V(G_2)$  and the degree of a vertex  $(a, b)$  of  $G_1[G_2]$  is given by  $d_{G_1[G_2]}(a, b) = n_2d_{G_1}(a) + d_{G_2}(b)$ .

The proof of the next Theorem follows similarly from the expressions of Zagreb indices and Zagreb coindices of composition of graphs from Theorem 3 and 6 of [7] and Proposition 18 of [8] respectively.

**Theorem 6.** Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be two connected graphs, then the first and second vertex Zagreb indices of  $G_1[G_2]$  is given by

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(G_1[G_2]) = 2n_1n_2(n_1m_2 + n_2^2m_1) - 2m_1(n_1 + n_2^2),$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(G_1[G_2]) = 2m_1n_2^2(2n_1m_2 + n_2^2m_1) + 2n_1^2m_2^2 - 4m_1m_2n_2 - \frac{1}{2}n_2^3M_1(G_1) - \frac{1}{2}n_1M_1(G_2).$$

**Example 8.** The fence graph is defined as  $P_n[P_2]$ . So from the last theorem its first and second vertex Zagreb indices are given by

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(P_n[P_2]) = 18n^2 - 22n + 8,$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(P_n[P_2]) = 50n^2 - 105n + 64.$$

**Example 9.** The closed fence graph is defined as  $C_n[P_2]$  so that from the last theorem its first and second vertex Zagreb indices are given by

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(C_n[P_2]) = 18n^2 - 8n,$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(C_n[P_2]) = 18n^2 + 7n.$$

### 1.5 Corona Product

The corona product  $G_1 \circ G_2$  of two graphs  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  is obtained by taking one copy of  $G_1$  and  $n_1$  copies of  $G_2$  and by joining each vertex of the  $i$ -th copy of  $G_2$  to the  $i$ -th vertex of  $G_1$ , where  $1 \leq i \leq n_1$ . Thus, the corona product of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  has total  $(n_1n_2 + n_1)$  number of vertices and  $(m_1 + n_1m_2 + n_1n_2)$  number of edges. A variety of topological indices under the corona product of graphs have already been studied by researchers [24, 26]. The degree of a vertex  $v$  of  $G_1 \circ G_2$  is given by

$$d_{G_1 \circ G_2}(v) = \begin{cases} d_{G_1}(v) + n_2, & v \in V(G_1) \\ d_{G_2}(v) + 1, & v \in V(G_{2,i}), i = 1, 2, \dots, n_1, \end{cases}$$

where,  $G_{2,i}$  is the  $i$ -th copy of the graph  $G_2$ . In the following theorem, the first and second vertex Zagreb indices of the corona product of two graphs are computed. The proof of the following theorem follows by manipulating the definition of corona product of graphs and hence we omit it.

**Theorem 7.** *The first and second vertex Zagreb indices of  $G_1 \circ G_2$  is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad \bar{M}_1^*(G_1 \circ G_2) &= \bar{M}_1^*(G_1) + n_1\bar{M}_1^*(G_2) + 2n_1n_2[(n_2 + m_2)(n_1 - 1) + m_1 + n_1 + n_2 - 1] \\ &\quad + 2m_2n_1^2, \\ (ii) \quad \bar{M}_2^*(G_1 \circ G_2) &= \bar{M}_2^*(G_1) + n_1\bar{M}_2^*(G_2) + 2n_1^2(n_2 + m_2)^2 + 2n_1m_1(n_2 + m_2) - 2n_1m_2^2 \\ &\quad - 2(n_1m_2 + n_2m_1) - \frac{1}{2}n_1n_2(n_2 + 1). \end{aligned}$$

Let for a graph  $G$ ,  $n$  and  $m$  are number of vertices and edges of  $G$ , respectively. If degree of any end vertex of an edge is one then it is call a thorn or pendent edge. The  $t$ -thorny graph  $G^t$  of a given graph  $G$  is obtained by joining  $t$ -number of thorns to each vertex of  $G$ . Different topological indices of thorn graphs have already been studied by researcher (see [14, 25, 27, 28]). We know that, the  $t$ -thorny graph of  $G$  is defined as the corona product of  $G$  and complement of complete graph with  $t$  vertices  $\bar{K}_t$ . So, from the previous theorem we get the following corollary.

**Corollary 1.2.** *The first and second vertex Zagreb indices of the  $t$ -thorny graph are given by*

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad \bar{M}_1^*(G^t) &= \bar{M}_1^*(G) + 2nt(nt + n + m - 1), \\ (ii) \quad \bar{M}_2^*(G^t) &= \bar{M}_2^*(G) + 2n^2t^2 - \frac{1}{2}nt^2 + 2mt(2n - 1) - \frac{1}{2}nt. \end{aligned}$$

where,  $n$  and  $m$  are number of vertices and edges of  $G$ , respectively.

**Example 10.** *The first and second vertex Zagreb indices of  $t$ -thorny graph of  $C_n$  are given by*

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad \bar{M}_1^*(C_n^t) &= 2n(n - 1) + 2nt(nt + 2n - 1), \\ (ii) \quad \bar{M}_2^*(C_n^t) &= 2n(n - 1) + nt(6n - \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{5}{2}). \end{aligned}$$

**Example 11.** *The first and second vertex Zagreb indices of  $t$ -thorny graph of  $P_n$  are given by*

$$(i) \quad \bar{M}_1^*(P_n^t) = 2(n - 1)^2 + 2nt(nt + 2n - 2),$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(P_n^t) = 2n^2 - 6n + 2n^2t^2 + 4n^2t - \frac{1}{2}nt^2 - \frac{13}{2}nt + 2t + 5.$$

**Example 12.** Let,  $n$  and  $m$  are the number of vertices and edges of  $G$ , respectively. One of the hydrogen suppressed molecular graph is the bottleneck graph ( $B$ ) of a given graph  $G$ , which is defined as the corona product of  $K_2$  and  $G$ . Using last theorem, the first and second vertex Zagreb indices of bottleneck graph of  $G$  are given by

$$(i) \bar{M}_1^*(B) = 2\bar{M}_1^*(G) + 8n^2 + 4nm + 8n + 8m + 2,$$

$$(ii) \bar{M}_2^*(B) = 2\bar{M}_2^*(G) + 7n^2 + 4m^2 + 16nm + 5n + 4m + 1.$$

## 2 CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have studied the first and second vertex Zagreb indices of different graph operations. Also we apply our results to compute the vertex Zagreb indices for some special classes of graphs and nano-structures. For further study, vertex Zagreb indices of some other graph operations and for different composite graphs can be computed.

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Received 24.08.2016

Revised 25.09.2016

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Де Н. Індeksi Загреба вершин для деяких операцій з графами // Карпатські матем. публ. — 2016. — Т.8, №2. — С. 215–223.

Нещодавно Таваколі М. ввів новий клас індексів Загреба, які називаються індeksi Загреба вершин. У цій статті подані явні вирази для різних операцій з графами та отримані формули для обчислення індексів Загреба вершин для деяких хімічних графів.

*Ключові слова і фрази:* степінь, топологічний індекс, індекс Загреба, операції з графами.