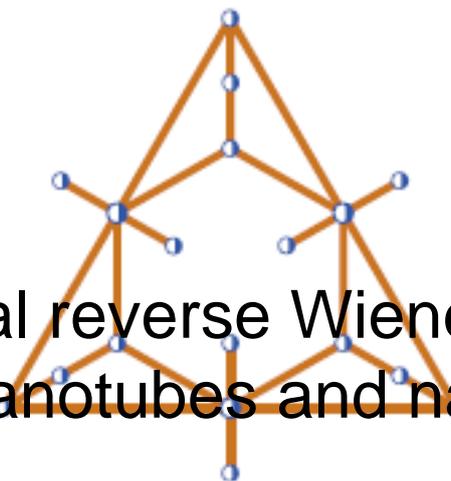


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Reciprocal reverse Wiener index of some nanotubes and nanotorus



Content :

Let G be a connected simple graph with the vertex-set $V(G)=\{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$. The distance matrix $D(G)=(d_{ij})$ of G is defined by d_{ij} = the distance between the vertices u_i and u_j , i.e. the number of edges in the shortest path connecting these vertices in G . The diameter of G is the maximum d_{ij} in the matrix $D(G)$. We will show it by $d(G)$ or d . The distance matrix is a rich source of many graph topological indices that have been found useful in structure property/activity modeling of chemical compounds .

The reciprocal reverse Wiener matrix RRW of G is an $n \times n$ matrix (rr_{ij}) such as $rr_{ij}=1/(d-d_{ij})$ if i not equal to j and 0 otherwise [1]. The topological indices of graphs attract the attention of chemists as a tool for compact and effective description of structural formulas which allows one to study and predict the structure- property correlations (QSPR) of organic compounds.

Similar to the Wiener index, $W(G)$, here we consider the topological index introduced recently, which is of interest for theoretical chemistry. It is called the reciprocal reverse Wiener (RCW) and for a graph G is denoted by $RRW(G)$ and is equal to $1/2$ summation ((rr_{ij}) over all of i and j from 1 to n [2].

This quantity and some other structural descriptors derived from the matrix RRW were used to produce QSPR models for the alkane molar heat capacity in [1].

In this paper we compute this index for some nanotubes and nanotorus.

References

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