

# DEGREE SUM AND DEGREE SUM ADJACENCY ENERGY OF SOME GRAPHS

## ABSTRACT

*In this paper, we compute the degree sum energy and degree sum adjacency energy of  $D_2(K_{2p})$  and  $J(K_p^p)$ .*

**Keywords:** *degree sum energy, degree sum adjacency energy, edge deleting graph 2 of  $K_{2p}$ , join of complete graph  $J(K_p^p)$ .*

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### Introduction

In 1978, I.Gutman was introduced the new concept energy in graph theory. Let  $G$  be a simple, undirected graph with  $p$  vertices and  $q$  edges. Let  $A = [a_{ij}]$  be the adjacency matrix of the graph  $G$ . Then the eigen values of  $G$  are  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_p$ , assumed in non increasing order. The eigen values are real and sum equal to zero if  $A$  is real symmetric. The energy[9]  $E(G)$  of  $G$  is defined to be the sum of the absolute values of the eigen values of the adjacency matrix of  $G$ . (ie)  $E(G) = \sum_{i=1}^p |\lambda_i|$ .

The degree sum matrix of a simple graph  $G$  is denoted as  $DS(G)$  is defined as  $DSM(G) = [d_{ij}] = \begin{cases} d_i + d_j & \text{if } i \neq j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ . The degree sum polynomial of  $G$  is the characteristic polynomial of  $DSM(G)$  denoted by  $\psi[DSM(G): \gamma]$ . Since  $DSM(G)$  is a real symmetric matrix its eigen values are  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_p$  can be ordered as  $\gamma_1 \geq \gamma_2 \geq \dots \geq \gamma_p$ . Then degree sum energy[14] of a graph is denoted by  $E_{DS}(G) = \sum_{i=1}^p |\gamma_i|$ .

The degree sum adjacency matrix[17]  $DS_A(G)$  of a graph  $G$  is defined as  $DS_A(G) = [ds_{ij}] = \begin{cases} d_i + d_j & \text{if there is an edge between } v_i \text{ and } v_j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ .

The Characteristic polynomial of  $DS_A(G)$  is defined as  $P_{DS_A}(G) = \beta^p + \alpha_1 \beta^{p-1} + \alpha_2 \beta^{p-2} + \dots + \alpha_p$ . As  $DS_A(G)$  matrix is a real and symmetric, its eigen values are real and can be arranged as  $\beta_1 \geq \beta_2 \geq \dots \geq \beta_p$ . The largest eigen value of  $DS_A(G)$  is known as spectral radius of a graph  $G$ . The Energy of a Degree Sum adjacency

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matrix  $DS_A E(G)$  can be defined as the sum

of the absolute eigen values of  $DS_A(G)$ . This energy is also referred to as Zagreb energy. (ie)  $DS_A E(G) = \sum_{i=1}^p |\beta_i|$ .

Let  $K_{2p}$  be a complete graph with vertices  $2p, p=1,2,3,\dots,n$ . We split the vertices into two equal parts and delete the edges between the splitted parts. We obtain a disconnected graph,  $D_2(K_{2p})$  [7] is of order  $2p$  and  $p(p-1)$  edges and regular of degree  $p-1$ .

Consider a pair of complete graphs  $K_p$  with vertex set  $v_i, i=1,2,3,\dots,p$  and  $u_j, j=1,2,3,\dots,p$ .  $J(K_p^p)$  [7] is obtained by joining  $v_i$  and  $u_j$  of order  $2p$  and  $p^2$  edges and regular of degree  $p$ .

## Main Result

### Lemma 2.1 [3] .

Let  $M, N, P$  and  $Q$  be matrices with  $M$  invertible then  $\begin{bmatrix} M & N \\ P & Q \end{bmatrix} = |M| |Q - P M^{-1} N|$

### Lemma 2.2[3].

Let  $M, N, P$  and  $Q$  be matrices. Let  $S = \begin{bmatrix} M & N \\ P & Q \end{bmatrix}$  if  $M$  and  $P$  commutes then  $|S| = |M Q - P N|$ .

### Lemma 2.3[7]

If  $A(K_p)$  is the adjacency matrix of  $K_p$  then  $S_p(A(K_p)) = \begin{pmatrix} p-1 & -1 \\ 1 & p-1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

### Lemma 2.4[7]

If  $A(K_p)$  is the adjacency matrix of  $K_p$  then  $A^2(K_p) = (p-2)A(K_p) + (p-1)I_p$ .

### Theorem 2.5

If  $D_2(K_{2p})$  is edge deleting graph 2 of  $K_{2p}$  then

$$S_p(DS(D_2(K_{2p}))) = \begin{pmatrix} (2p-1)(2p-2) & -(2p-2) \\ 1 & 2p-1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } E_{DS}(D_2(K_{2p})) = 8p^2 - 12p + 4.$$

### Proof:

Let  $D_2(K_{2p})$  be edge deleting graph 2 of  $K_{2p}$  with  $2p$  vertices and  $p(p-1)$  edges and regular of degree  $p-1$ .

Let  $\gamma = \{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{2p}\}$  be the eigen values of degree sum matrix of  $D_2(K_{2p})$ .

Then the degree sum matrix,

$$DS(D_2(K_{2p})) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2p-2 & 2p-2 & \dots & 2p-2 \\ 2p-2 & 0 & 2p-2 & \dots & 2p-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 2p-2 & 2p-2 & 2p-2 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The characteristic polynomial of  $DS(D_2(K_{2p}))$  is

$$|\gamma I_{2p} - DS(D_2(K_{2p}))| = (2p-2) |\gamma I_{2p} - A(K_{2p})| \text{ where } A(K_{2p}) \text{ is the adjacency matrix of complete graph with } 2p \text{ vertices}$$

By lemma 2.3, we get

$$|\gamma I_{2p} - DS(D_2(K_{2p}))| = (\gamma - (2p-2)(2p-1))(\gamma + (2p-2))^{2p-1}.$$

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Therefore  $S_p(DS(D_2(K_{2p}))) =$   

$$\begin{pmatrix} (2p-1)(2p-2) & -(2p-2) \\ 1 & 2p-1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

and  $E_{DS}(D_2(K_{2p})) = 8p^2 - 12p + 4.$

**Theorem 2.6**

If  $D_2(K_{2p})$  is edge deleting graph 2 of  $K_{2p}$  then

$$S_p(DS_A(D_2(K_{2p}))) = \begin{pmatrix} (p-1)(2p-2) & -(2p-2) \\ 2 & 2p-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $DS_A E(D_2(K_{2p})) = 8p^2 - 16p + 8.$

**Proof:**

Let  $D_2(K_{2p})$  be edge deleting graph 2 of  $K_{2p}$  with order  $2p$  and  $p(p-1)$  edges and regular of degree  $p-1$ .

Let  $\beta = \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{2p}\}$  be the eigen values of degree sum adjacency matrix of  $D_2(K_{2p})$ .

Then the degree sum adjacency matrix  $DS_A(D_2(K_{2p})) = \begin{bmatrix} (2p-2)A(K_p) & O_p \\ O_p & (2p-2)A(K_p) \end{bmatrix}$  where  $A(K_p)$  is the adjacency matrix of  $K_p$  and  $O_p$  is the  $p \times p$  zero matrix .

The characteristic polynomial of  $DS_A(D_2(K_{2p}))$  ,

$$|DS_A(D_2(K_{2p})) - \beta I_{2p}| = (2p-2) |(\beta I_{2p} - A(K_p))|^2$$

By lemma 2.3, we get  $|DS_A(D_2(K_{2p})) - \beta I_{2p}| = (2p-2)[(\beta - (p-1))^2(\beta + 1)^{2p-2}]$ .

Therefore  $S_p(DS_A(D_2(K_{2p}))) =$   

$$\begin{pmatrix} (p-1)(2p-2) & -(2p-2) \\ 2 & 2p-2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 and

$EDS_A(D_2(K_{2p})) = 8p^2 - 16p + 8.$

**Theorem 2.7**

If  $J(K_p^p)$  is join of complete graph then

$$S_p(DS(J(K_p^p))) = \begin{pmatrix} 2p(2p-1) & -2p \\ 1 & 2p-1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 and

$E_{DS}(J(K_p^p)) = 8p^2 - 4p.$

**Proof:**

Let  $J(K_p^p)$  be join of complete graph with order  $2p$  and  $p^2$  edges and regular of degree  $p$ .

Let  $\gamma = \{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_{2p}\}$  be the eigen values of degree sum matrix of  $J(K_p^p)$  .

Then the degree sum matrix,

$$DS(J(K_p^p)) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2p & 2p & \dots & 2p \\ 2p & 0 & 2p & \dots & 2p \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 2p & 2p & 2p & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

The characteristic polynomial is,  $|DS(J(K_p^p)) - \gamma I_{2p}| = (2p) |\gamma I_{2p} - A(K_{2p})|$

By lemma 2.3, we get  $|DS(J(K_p^p)) - \gamma I_{2p}| = (2p) [(\gamma - (2p-1))(\gamma + 1)^{2p-1}]$ .

Therefore  $S_p(DS(J(K_p^p))) =$   

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2p(2p-1) & -2p \\ 1 & 2p-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and  $E_{DS}(J(K_p^p)) = 8p^2 - 4p.$

**Theorem 2.8**

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If  $J(K_p^p)$  is join of complete graph then

$$S_p(DS_A(J(K_p^p))) = \begin{pmatrix} (p-1)(2p-2) & -(2p-2) \\ 2 & 2p-2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } DS_A E(J(K_p^p)) = 8p^2 - 16p + 8.$$

**Proof:**

Let  $J(K_p^p)$  be join of complete graph with order  $2p$  and  $p^2$  edges and regular of degree  $p$ .

Let  $\beta = \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{2p}\}$  be the eigen values of degree sum adjacency matrix of  $J(K_p^p)$ .

Then the degree sum adjacency matrix

$$DS_A(J(K_p^p)) = \begin{bmatrix} 2pA(K_p) & I_p \\ I_p & 2pA(K_p) \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $A(K_p)$  is the adjacency matrix of  $K_p$  and  $I_p$  is the  $p \times p$  identity matrix .

The characteristic polynomial of  $DS_A(J(K_p^p))$  ,

$$|\beta I_{2p} - DS_A(J(K_p^p))| = (2p)|(\beta I_p - A(K_p))^2 - I_p^2|$$

$$= (2p)((\beta^2 I_p^2 - 2\beta A(K_p) + A^2(K_p) - I_p^2))$$

By lemma 2.4 we get,

$$|\beta I_{2p} - DS_A(J(K_p^p))| = (2p) (\beta^2 I_p^2 - 2\beta A(K_p) + (p-2)A(K_p) + (p-1)I_p - I_p^2)$$

Also by lemma 2.3, we get

$$|\beta I_{2p} - DS_A(J(K_p^p))| = (2p)[(\beta)^{p-1}(\beta + 2)^{p-1}(\beta - p)(\beta - (p-2))].$$

Therefore  $S_p(DS_A(J(K_p^p))) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4p & 2p^2 & 2p^2 - 4p \\ p-1 & p-1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and

$$EDS_A(J(K_p^p)) = 8p^2 - 8p.$$

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