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两图运算后 Sombor 指数的上界

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摘要: Sombor指数是基于顶点度引入的一种新的化学拓扑指数。本文研究了两个有限简单的连通图经过连接运算、笛卡尔积运算、冠运算、字典序积运算、对称差运算后的 Sombor 指数, 并且刻画了其极图。首先, 对每种运算后表达式的边进行了分类。然后, 利用顶点的最大度并结合不等式放缩, 给出了各运算图 Sombor 指数上界的估值不等式。最后, 证明了取得 Sombor 指数上界的条件为两图都是正则图。

关键词: Sombor指数的上界; 连接运算; 笛卡尔积运算; 冠运算; 字典序积运算; 对称差运算

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The Upper Bound of Sombor Index After Two Graph Operations

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Abstract: Sombor index is a new chemical topological index introduced based on vertex degree. The Sombor index of two finite simple connected graphs is studied after five graph operations (i. e., connection operation, Cartesian product operation, crown operation, dictionary order product operation, and symmetric difference operation), and their extremal graphs are described. Firstly, the edges of the expressions after each operation are classified. Then a valuation inequality for the upper bound of the Sombor index of the graphs of each operation is given by using the maximum degree of the vertices and the inequality deflation. Finally, the condition of obtaining the upper bound of Sombor index is given to be that both graphs are regular graphs.

Key words: upper bound of Sombor index; connection operation; Cartesian product operation; crown operation; dictionary order product operation; symmetrical difference operation

0 引言

图论是数学的一个重要分支, 起源于1736年欧

拉提出的柯尼斯堡问题。几何拓扑学是图论的一个数学分支。拓扑指数起源于1947年, 利用拓扑指数可以构建QSAR/QSPR模型, 研究分子结构图的相

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关性质,对化合物性质的评估与预测有着非常重要的作用。学者们已提出了 200 余种拓扑指数,用来刻画分子结构图的各种化学、数学性质。拓扑指数可以与化学、物理、生物、计算机等结合,把相应的变量看做点和边,通过计算可以优化模型的极值,在实际的生产生活中有着极其重要的应用。在拓扑指数中,经常研究给定一些参数(如点的个数、边的个数、最大度、最小度、围长等)图的极值问题,包括单圈图、双圈图、三圈图、化学图、烷烃类图、树图等,和对图做细化、加权、连接、剖分等变换以后各种指数的变化,以及图能量的上下界。常见的拓扑指数有 Wiener 指数、Zagreb 指数、Randić 指数、遗忘指数等^[1-8]。

Gutman 提出了 Sombor 指数,同时还定义了约化 Sombor 指数和平均 Sombor 指数^[9]。黄雨飞等^[10]研究了改良 Sombor 指数,确定了给定参数(最大度、最小度、直径、周长)的图的改良 Sombor 指数的一些界,且得到了改良 Sombor 谱半径和谱能量的一些界。Hernández 等^[11]刻画了简单图的 Sombor 指数的极值问题,得到了一般 Sombor 指数新的最优上界和最优下界,以及 Sombor 指数与其它相关著名的基于顶点度的拓扑指数之间的不等式关系。李舒超等^[12]采用了对直径进行分类讨论的方法,计算了给定直径的 n 个顶点树的 Sombor 指数的界。Liu 等^[13]计算了关于化学图的 Sombor 指数及其在苯类碳氢化合物沸点上的应用。关于 Sombor 指数的其他研究可参考相关文献^[14-17]。

随着化学图论的快速发展,对于拓扑指数的深入研究已经从一个分子图删边运算、删点运算,延伸到一系列分子图的并、交、差、联、积等运算,比如图的连接运算、笛卡尔积运算、冠运算、字典序积运算、对称差运算等。本文讨论了这些运算之后 Sombor 指数的上界。

1 预备知识

设 $G=(V,E)$ 是一个有限简单连通图,其中,顶点集为 $V=V(G),|V(G)|=n_G, \{u_1,u_2,\dots,u_{n_G}\} \in V(G)$, 边集为 $E=E(G),|E(G)|=m_G, uv$ 是 G 中的任意一条边,即 $uv \in E(G)$, 图 G 的最大度为 Δ_G , 最小度为 δ_G , G 中顶点 v 的度为与点 v 相连的边数的个数,用 $d_G(v)$ 表示。

定义 1^[9] Sombor 指数的定义为

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

定义 2^[18-19] 图 G 和 H 的连接运算是将 G 中的每个顶点都连接到 H 的每个顶点,同时,保持图 G 和 H 原有的边不变,记为 $G \vee H$ 。顶点集为 $V(G \vee H)=V(G) \cup V(H)$ 。边集为 $E(G \vee H)=E(G) \cup E(H) \cup \{uv|u \in V(G), v \in V(H)\}$ 。

定义 3^[20] 两图的笛卡尔积运算记为 $G \times H$ 。顶点集为 $V(G \times H)=V(G) \times V(H)$ 。边集为 $E(G \times H)=\{(u_1,v_1)(u_2,v_2)|u_1=u_2, \text{ 且 } v_1v_2 \in E(H), \text{ 或者 } v_1=v_2 \text{ 且 } u_1u_2 \in E(G)\}$ 。

定义 4^[21] 图 G 和 H 的冠运算由一个 G 和 n_G 个 H 复制得到,并且 G 的第 i 个顶点和 H 的第 i 个复制的所有顶点相连,得到的图 ($i=1,2,\dots,n_G$) 记为 $G \circ H$ 。顶点集为 $V(G \circ H)=V(G) \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{n_G} V_i(H)$ 。边集为 $E(G \circ H)=E_1 \cup E_2 \cup E_3$ 。 $E_1=\{e|e \in E(G)\}$; $E_2=\{e|e \in E(H)\}$; $E_3=\{e=u_i v_j|u_i \in V(G) v_j \in V_i(H), i \in \{1,2,\dots,n_G\}, j \in \{1,2,\dots,n_H\}\}$ 。

定义 5^[19] 两图的字典序积运算记为 $G[H]$ 。顶点集为 $V(G[H])=V(G) \times V(H)$ 。边集为 $E(G[H])=\{(u_1,v_1)(u_2,v_2)|u_1u_2 \in E(G), \text{ 或者 } u_1=u_2 \text{ 且 } v_1v_2 \in E(H)\}$ 。

若 $G=P_2, H=P_3$, 则两图经字典序积运算后如图 1 所示。

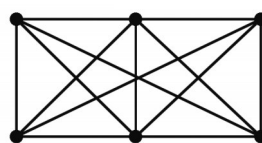


图 1 $P_2[P_3]$
Fig. 1 $P_2[P_3]$

定义 6^[22] 两图的对称差运算记为 $G \oplus H$, 其中, 顶点集为 $V(G \oplus H)=V(G) \times V(H)$ 。边集为 $E(G \oplus H)=\{(u_1,v_1)(u_2,v_2)|u_1u_2 \in E(G), \text{ 或者 } v_1v_2 \in E(H), \text{ 但两者不能同时存在}\}$ 。

引理^[23] 设 G 和 H 是两个简单连通图, 则

$$|E(G \oplus H)|=|E(G)||V(H)|^2+|E(H)||V(G)|^2-4|E(G)||E(H)|,$$

$$d_{G \oplus H}((u,v))=n_H d_G(u)+n_G d_H(v)-2d_G(u)d_H(v).$$

2 两图运算后 Sombor 指数的上界

定理 1 设图 G 和 H 是两个简单图, 则

$$SO(G_G \vee G_H) \leq \sqrt{2} (m_G(\Delta_G + n_H) + m_H(\Delta_H + n_G) + n_G n_H \sqrt{(\Delta_G + n_H)^2 + (\Delta_H + n_G)^2}),$$

当且仅当 G 和 H 都是正则图时, 等号成立。

证明 设 $V(G) = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n_G}\}$, $V(H) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n_H}\}$, u 是 $G \vee H$ 的一个点, 由两图的连接运算定义, 得

$$d_{G \vee H}(u) = \begin{cases} d_G(u) + |V(H)|, & u \in V(G), \\ d_H(u) + |V(G)|, & u \in V(H), \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} SO(G \vee H) &= \sum_{uv \in E(G \vee H)} \sqrt{(d_{G \vee H}(u))^2 + (d_{G \vee H}(v))^2} = \\ &= \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{(d_G(u) + n_H)^2 + (d_G(v) + n_H)^2} + \\ &= \sum_{uv \in E(H)} \sqrt{(d_H(u) + n_G)^2 + (d_H(v) + n_G)^2} + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} SO(G \times H) &= \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_2, v_2) \in E(G \times H), (u_1, v_1) \neq (u_2, v_2)} \sqrt{(d_{G \times H}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G \times H}(u_2, v_2))^2} = \\ &= \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_2, v_2) \in E(G \times H), v_1 v_2 \in E(H)} \sqrt{(d_{G \times H}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G \times H}(u_2, v_2))^2} + \\ &= \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_2, v_1) \in E(G \times H), u_1 u_2 \in E(G)} \sqrt{(d_{G \times H}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G \times H}(u_2, v_1))^2} = \\ &= \sum_{u_1 \in V(G)} \sum_{v_1 v_2 \in E(H)} \sqrt{(d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_1))^2 + (d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_2))^2} + \\ &= \sum_{v_1 \in V(H)} \sum_{u_1 u_2 \in E(G)} \sqrt{(d_G(u_1) + d_H(u_1))^2 + (d_G(u_2) + d_H(v_1))^2} \leq \\ &= n_G \sum_{v_1 v_2 \in E(H)} (\sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + \Delta_H)) + n_H \sum_{u_1 u_2 \in E(G)} (\sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + \Delta_H)) = \\ &= n_G m_H \sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + \Delta_H) + n_H m_G \sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + \Delta_H) = \sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + \Delta_H)(n_G m_H + n_H m_G). \end{aligned}$$

对于任意 $u_i \in V(G), v_i \in V(H)$, 当 $d_G(u_1) = d_G(u_2) = \Delta_G, d_H(v_1) = d_H(v_2) = \Delta_H$ 时, 等号成立, 即图 G 和 H 都是正则图。

定理 3 设图 G 和 H 是两个简单图, 则

$$\begin{aligned} SO(G \circ H) &\leq m_G \sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + n_H) + \\ &= n_G m_H \sqrt{2}(\Delta_H + 1) + \\ &= n_G n_H \sqrt{(\Delta_G + n_H)^2 + (\Delta_H + 1)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 G 和 H 都是正则图时, 等号成立。

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{u \in E(G), v \in E(H)} \sqrt{(d_G(u) + n_H)^2 + (d_H(v) + n_G)^2} &\leq \\ \sum_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{(\Delta_G + n_H)^2 + (\Delta_G + n_H)^2} + \\ \sum_{uv \in E(H)} \sqrt{(\Delta_H + n_G)^2 + (\Delta_H + n_G)^2} + \\ \sum_{u \in E(G), v \in E(H)} \sqrt{(\Delta_G + n_H)^2 + (\Delta_H + n_G)^2} &= \\ \sqrt{2} (m_G(\Delta_G + n_H) + m_H(\Delta_H + n_G)) + \\ n_G n_H \sqrt{(\Delta_G + n_H)^2 + (\Delta_H + n_G)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

对于任意 $u \in V(G), v \in V(H)$, $d_G(u) = \Delta_G$, 当 $d_H(v) = \Delta_H$ 时, 等号成立, 即图 G 和 H 都是正则图。

定理 2 设图 G 和 H 是两个简单图, 则

$$SO(G \times H) \leq \sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + \Delta_H)(n_G m_H + n_H m_G),$$

当且仅当 G 和 H 都是正则图时, 等号成立。

证明 设 $V(G) = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n_G}\}$, $V(H) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n_H}\}$ 。由定义 2 可以得到两图经过笛卡尔积运算之后点的度, 即

$$d_{G \times H}(u, v) = d_G(u) + d_H(v),$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} SO(G \times H) &= \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_2, v_2) \in E(G \times H), (u_1, v_1) \neq (u_2, v_2)} \sqrt{(d_{G \times H}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G \times H}(u_2, v_2))^2} = \\ &= \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_2, v_2) \in E(G \times H), v_1 v_2 \in E(H)} \sqrt{(d_{G \times H}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G \times H}(u_2, v_2))^2} + \\ &= \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_2, v_1) \in E(G \times H), u_1 u_2 \in E(G)} \sqrt{(d_{G \times H}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G \times H}(u_2, v_1))^2} = \\ &= \sum_{u_1 \in V(G)} \sum_{v_1 v_2 \in E(H)} \sqrt{(d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_1))^2 + (d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_2))^2} + \\ &= \sum_{v_1 \in V(H)} \sum_{u_1 u_2 \in E(G)} \sqrt{(d_G(u_1) + d_H(u_1))^2 + (d_G(u_2) + d_H(v_1))^2} \leq \\ &= n_G \sum_{v_1 v_2 \in E(H)} (\sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + \Delta_H)) + n_H \sum_{u_1 u_2 \in E(G)} (\sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + \Delta_H)) = \\ &= n_G m_H \sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + \Delta_H) + n_H m_G \sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + \Delta_H) = \sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + \Delta_H)(n_G m_H + n_H m_G). \end{aligned}$$

对于任意 $u_i \in V(G), v_i \in V(H)$, 当 $d_G(u_1) = d_G(u_2) = \Delta_G, d_H(v_1) = d_H(v_2) = \Delta_H$ 时, 等号成立, 即图 G 和 H 都是正则图。

定理 3 设图 G 和 H 是两个简单图, 则

$$\begin{aligned} SO(G \circ H) &\leq m_G \sqrt{2}(\Delta_G + n_H) + \\ &= n_G m_H \sqrt{2}(\Delta_H + 1) + \\ &= n_G n_H \sqrt{(\Delta_G + n_H)^2 + (\Delta_H + 1)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 G 和 H 都是正则图时, 等号成立。

证明 根据冠运算定义, 对于点 $u \in V(G \circ H)$,

可以得到 u 的度为

$$d_{G \circ H}(u) = \begin{cases} d_G(u) + n_H, & \text{当 } u \in V(G), \\ d_H(u) + 1, & \text{当 } u \in V(G_H). \end{cases}$$

因此

$$SO(G \circ H) =$$

$$\sum_{e \in E(G \circ H)} \sqrt{(d_{G \circ H}(u))^2 + (d_{G \circ H}(v))^2} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{e \in E_1} \sqrt{(d_G(u) + n_H)^2 + (d_G(v) + n_H)^2} + \\ & n_G \sum_{e \in E_2} \sqrt{(d_H(u) + 1)^2 + (d_H(v) + 1)^2} + \\ & \sum_{e \in E_3} \sqrt{(d_G(u) + n_H)^2 + (d_H(v) + 1)^2} \leq \\ & \sum_{e \in E_1} \sqrt{2} (\Delta_G + n_H) + n_G \sum_{e \in E_2} \sqrt{2} (\Delta_H + 1) + \\ & \sum_{e \in E_3} \sqrt{(\Delta_G + n_H)^2 + (\Delta_H + 1)^2} = \\ & m_G \sqrt{2} (\Delta_G + n_H) + n_G m_H \sqrt{2} (\Delta_H + 1) + \\ & n_G n_H \sqrt{(\Delta_G + n_H)^2 + (\Delta_H + 1)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} SO(G[H]) &= \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_2, v_2) \in E(G[H]), (u_1, v_1) \neq (u_2, v_2)} \sqrt{(d_{G[H]}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G[H]}(u_2, v_2))^2} = \\ & \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_1, v_2) \in E(G[H])} \sqrt{(d_{G[H]}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G[H]}(u_1, v_2))^2} + \\ & \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_2, v_2) \in E(G[H])} \sqrt{(d_{G[H]}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G[H]}(u_2, v_2))^2} = \\ & \sum_{u_1 \in V(G)} \sum_{v_1, v_2 \in E(H)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_1))^2 + (n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_2))^2} \right) + \\ & \sum_{u_1, u_2 \in E(G)} \sum_{v_1 \in V(H)} \sum_{v_2 \in V(H)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_1))^2 + (n_H d_G(u_2) + d_H(v_2))^2} \right) = \\ & n_G \sum_{v_1, v_2 \in E(H)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_1))^2 + (n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_2))^2} \right) + \\ & n_H^2 \sum_{u_1, u_2 \in E(G)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_1))^2 + (n_H d_G(u_2) + d_H(v_2))^2} \right) \leq \\ & n_G \sum_{v_1, v_2 \in E(H)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H \Delta_G + d_H(v_1))^2 + (n_H \Delta_G + d_H(v_2))^2} \right) + \\ & n_H^2 \sum_{u_1, u_2 \in E(G)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H d_G(u_1) + \Delta_H)^2 + (n_H d_G(u_2) + \Delta_H)^2} \right) \leq \\ & n_G \sum_{v_1, v_2 \in E(H)} \left(\sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + \Delta_H) \right) + n_H^2 \sum_{u_1, u_2 \in E(G)} \left(\sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + \Delta_H) \right) = \\ & n_G m_H \sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + \Delta_H) + n_H^2 m_G \sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + \Delta_H) = \sqrt{2} (n_G m_H + n_H^2 m_G) (n_H \Delta_G + \Delta_H). \end{aligned}$$

对于任意 $u_i \in V(G), v_i \in V(H)$, 当 $d_G(u_1) = d_G(u_2) = \Delta_G, d_H(v_1) = d_H(v_2) = \Delta_H$ 时, 等号成立, 即图 G 和 H 都是正则图。

定理 5 设图 G 和 H 是两个简单图, 则

$$SO(G \oplus H) \leq \sqrt{2} (n_H^2 m_G + n_G^2 m_H - 4m_G m_H) (n_H \Delta_G + n_G \Delta_H - 2\Delta_G \Delta_H),$$

当且仅当 G 和 H 都是正则图时, 等号成立。

对于任意 $u_i \in V(G), v_i \in V(H)$, 当 $d_G(u_1) = d_G(u_2) = \Delta_G, d_H(v_1) = d_H(v_2) = \Delta_H$ 时, 等号成立, 即图 G 和 H 都是正则图。

定理 4 设图 G 和 H 是两个简单图, 则

$$SO(G[H]) \leq \sqrt{2} (n_G m_H + n_H^2 m_G) (n_H \Delta_G + \Delta_H),$$

当且仅当 G 和 H 都是正则图时, 等号成立。

证明 由定义 5 可得, 两图经过字典序积运算后点的度为

$$d_{G[H]}(u, v) = n_H d_G(u) + d_H(v),$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_2, v_2) \in E(G[H]), (u_1, v_1) \neq (u_2, v_2)} \sqrt{(d_{G[H]}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G[H]}(u_2, v_2))^2} = \\ & \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_1, v_2) \in E(G[H])} \sqrt{(d_{G[H]}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G[H]}(u_1, v_2))^2} + \\ & \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_2, v_2) \in E(G[H])} \sqrt{(d_{G[H]}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G[H]}(u_2, v_2))^2} = \\ & \sum_{u_1 \in V(G)} \sum_{v_1, v_2 \in E(H)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_1))^2 + (n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_2))^2} \right) + \\ & \sum_{u_1, u_2 \in E(G)} \sum_{v_1 \in V(H)} \sum_{v_2 \in V(H)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_1))^2 + (n_H d_G(u_2) + d_H(v_2))^2} \right) = \\ & n_G \sum_{v_1, v_2 \in E(H)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_1))^2 + (n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_2))^2} \right) + \\ & n_H^2 \sum_{u_1, u_2 \in E(G)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H d_G(u_1) + d_H(v_1))^2 + (n_H d_G(u_2) + d_H(v_2))^2} \right) \leq \\ & n_G \sum_{v_1, v_2 \in E(H)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H \Delta_G + d_H(v_1))^2 + (n_H \Delta_G + d_H(v_2))^2} \right) + \\ & n_H^2 \sum_{u_1, u_2 \in E(G)} \left(\sqrt{(n_H d_G(u_1) + \Delta_H)^2 + (n_H d_G(u_2) + \Delta_H)^2} \right) \leq \\ & n_G \sum_{v_1, v_2 \in E(H)} \left(\sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + \Delta_H) \right) + n_H^2 \sum_{u_1, u_2 \in E(G)} \left(\sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + \Delta_H) \right) = \\ & n_G m_H \sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + \Delta_H) + n_H^2 m_G \sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + \Delta_H) = \sqrt{2} (n_G m_H + n_H^2 m_G) (n_H \Delta_G + \Delta_H). \end{aligned}$$

证明 设 $V(G) = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n_G-1}, u_{n_G}\}, V(H) = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n_H-1}, v_{n_H}\}$, 则图 G 中顶点的个数为 $|V(G)| = n_G$, 图 H 中顶点的个数为 $|V(H)| = n_H$, 在运算图中对于任意点 $(u, v) \in V(G \oplus H)$, 根据对称差运算定义和引理, 得

$$d_{G \oplus H}(u, v) = n_H d_G(u) + n_G d_H(v) - 2d_G(u) d_H(v),$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
SO(G\oplus H) &= \sum_{(u_1, v_1)(u_2, v_2) \in E(G\oplus H)} \sqrt{(d_{G\oplus H}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G\oplus H}(u_2, v_2))^2} = \\
&\sum_{v_1 \in V(H)} \sum_{v_2 \in V(H)} \sum_{u_1, u_2 \in E(G)} \sqrt{(d_{G\oplus H}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G\oplus H}(u_2, v_2))^2} + \\
&\sum_{u_1 \in V(G)} \sum_{u_2 \in V(G)} \sum_{v_1, v_2 \in E(H)} \sqrt{(d_{G\oplus H}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G\oplus H}(u_2, v_2))^2} - \\
&\sum_{u_1, u_2 \in E(G)} \sum_{v_1, v_2 \in E(H)} \sqrt{(d_{G\oplus H}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G\oplus H}(u_2, v_2))^2}. \quad (1)
\end{aligned}$$

根据 $d_{G\oplus H}(u, v) = n_H d_G(u) + n_G d_H(v) - 2d_G(u)d_H(v)$, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sqrt{(d_{G\oplus H}(u_1, v_1))^2 + (d_{G\oplus H}(u_2, v_2))^2} = \\
&\sqrt{(n_H d_G(u_1) + n_G d_H(v_1) - 2d_G(u_1)d_H(v_1))^2 + (n_H d_G(u_2) + n_G d_H(v_2) - 2d_G(u_2)d_H(v_2))^2} \leq \\
&\sqrt{(n_H \Delta_G + n_G \Delta_H - 2\Delta_G \Delta_H)^2 + (n_H \Delta_G + n_G \Delta_H - 2\Delta_G \Delta_H)^2} = \sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + n_G \Delta_H - 2\Delta_G \Delta_H). \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

将式(2)代入式(1), 得

$$\begin{aligned}
SO(G\oplus H) &\leq \\
&n_H^2 m_G (\sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + n_G \Delta_H - 2\Delta_G \Delta_H)) + \\
&n_G^2 m_H (\sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + n_G \Delta_H - 2\Delta_G \Delta_H)) - \\
&4m_G m_H (\sqrt{2} (n_H \Delta_G + n_G \Delta_H - 2\Delta_G \Delta_H)) = \\
&\sqrt{2} (n_H^2 m_G + n_G^2 m_H - 4m_G m_H) \\
&(n_H \Delta_G + n_G \Delta_H - 2\Delta_G \Delta_H).
\end{aligned}$$

对于任意 $u_i \in V(G), v_i \in V(H)$, 当 $d_G(u_1) = d_G(u_2) = \Delta_G, d_H(v_1) = d_H(v_2) = \Delta_H$ 时, 等号成立, 即图 G 和 H 都是正则图。

3 结论

本文根据已知的 Sombor 指数的定义和图的连接运算、笛卡尔积运算、冠运算、字典序积运算、对称差运算, 得到了两图经过这些运算之后 Sombor 指数的上界, 并且证明了取得 Sombor 指数上界的条件为两图都是正则图。

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