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ECCENTRIC CONNECTIVITY POLYNOMIALS AND THEIR TOPOLOGICAL INDICES OF JAHANGIR GRAPHS

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Abstract: Let G = (V, E) be a simple and connected graph. The degree of a vertex u and its eccentricity of a graph G is denoted as d(u) and e(u) respectively. The eccentric connectivity polynomial $\xi^c(G, x)$ of a graph G is defined as $\xi^c(G, x) = \sum_{u \in V(G)} d(u) x^{e(u)}$ and the modified eccentric connectivity polynomial $\xi_c(G, x)$ of a graph G is defined as $\xi_c(G, x) = \sum_{u \in V(G)} M(u) x^{e(u)}$, where $M(u) = \sum_{v \in N_G(u)} d(v)$ i.e., sum of the neighbouring vertices of $u \in V(G)$. The first derivative of these polynomials evaluated at x = 1 generates eccentric connectivity index $\xi^c(G)$ defined as $\xi^c(G) = \sum_{u \in V(G)} d(u)e(u)$ and modified eccentric connectivity index $\xi_c(G)$ defined as $\xi_c(G) = \sum_{u \in V(G)} M(u)e(u)$ respectively. In this paper, we present the generalized results for eccentric connectivity polynomial, modified eccentric connectivity polynomial and their respective indices for Jahangir graph $J_{n,m}$ with $n \geq 2$ and $m \geq 3$.

Keywords and Phrases: Eccentric connectivity indices, eccentric connectivity polynomials, Jahangir graph.

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1. Introduction

Let G = (V, E) be a simple and connected graph with V(G) as the vertex set and E(G) as the edge set. The degree of a vertex u in a graph G is denoted as d(u) and is defined as the number of edges of a graph G incident with vertex u [5]. The