

k -阶圈链 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k})$ Hosoya 指标最大值

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摘要: 图族 k -阶圈链 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k})$ 是 n 个顶点的图, 由 k 个圈 $C_{s_1}, C_{s_2}, \dots, C_{s_k}$ 通过使相邻两个圈 C_i 和 C_{i+1} ($i=1, 2, \dots, k-1$) 分别被路 P_2 的两个顶点点粘接而得到. 通过对图族 k -阶圈链 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k})$ 的 Hosoya 指标进行研究, 刻画出该类图族的 Hosoya 指标取得最大值的图是 $Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \dots, P_2, C_{n-4(k-1)})$.

关键词: 独立集; 匹配集; Hosoya 指标

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0 引言

设图 $G=(V, E)$ 是简单的连通无向图, 且 $V(G)$ 和 $E(G)$ 分别是它的顶点集和边集. 对图 G 的任意两条边 e_1 和 e_2 , 如果它们不相邻, 则称它们是相互独立的. 一个边集 $E(G)$ 的子集 M , 如果它的任意两条边都相互独立, 则称它是图 G 的一个匹配集. 用 $m(G)$ 表示图 G 的匹配集的个数, 在化学中 $m(G)$ 也被称为 Hosoya 指标, 此指标与化学分子的许多物理和化学性质密切相关, 如分子的熔点、沸点等. 图族 k -阶圈链 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k})$ 是 n 个顶点的图, 由 k 个圈 $C_{s_1}, C_{s_2}, \dots, C_{s_k}$ 通过使相邻两个圈 C_i 和 C_{i+1} ($s_i \geq 3, i=1, 2, \dots, k-1$) 分别被路 P_2 的两个顶点点粘接而得到; 图族 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\})$ 是由 k -阶圈链 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k})$ 的圈 C_{s_k} 的顶点 u_i ($i=1, 2, \dots, s_k-1$) 处点粘接 P_2 , 然后在 P_2 的另一个顶点 v 处同时点粘接两条路 P_{l_1}, P_{l_2} 得到. 本文通过对图族 k -阶圈链 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k})$ 的 Hosoya 指标进行研究, 刻画出该类图族的 Hosoya 指标取得最大值时的图. 在本文中没有给出的术语、记号可参见文献[1].

1 基本引理

引理 1^[1] 设图 G_1 和 G_2 是图 G 的两个连通分支, 则有 $m(G)=m(G_1)m(G_2)$.

引理 2^[2] 设图 G 是简单的连通图, 对任意的顶点 $u, v \in V(G)$ 且 u, v 在 G 中相邻, 则有 $m(G)=m(G-uv)+m(G-u-v)$.

引理 3^[3] 设 $\alpha=\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ 和 $\beta=\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$, 并且 $F(n)$ 和 $L(n)$ 分别为 Fibonacci 数列和 Lucas 数列 (参见文献[4,5]), 则有

$$(1) F(n)=\frac{\alpha^n-\beta^n}{\sqrt{5}}, L(n)=\alpha^n+\beta^n;$$

$$(2) F(n)F(m)=\frac{1}{5}(L(n+m)-(-1)^n L(m-n));$$

$$(3) L(n)F(m)=F(n+m)-(-1)^m F(n-m)=F(n+m)+(-1)^n F(m-n);$$

$$(4) L(n)L(m)=L(n+m)+(-1)^n L(m-n).$$

2 主要结论

定理 1 设图族 $Q(C_m, P_2, C_{n-m})$ 是顶点数为 n 的 2 阶圈链, 则有 $m(Q(C_m, P_2, C_{n-m})) \leq$

$m(Q(C_4, P_2, C_{n-4}))$ 成立, 当且仅当 $Q(C_m, P_2, C_{n-m}) \cong Q(C_4, P_2, C_{n-4})$.

证明 由 Hosoya 指标的定义和引理 1~3 得到

$$\begin{aligned} m(Q(C_m, P_2, C_{n-m})) &= \\ L(m)L(n-m) + F(m)F(n-m) &= \\ L(n) + (-1)^m L(n-2m) + \frac{1}{5}(L(n) - & \\ (-1)^m L(n-2m)) &= \\ \frac{6}{5}L(n) + (-1)^m \frac{4}{5}L(n-2m) \end{aligned}$$

由上式可知: 当 $m=4$ 时, 图族 $Q(C_m, P_2, C_{n-m})$ 的 Hosoya 指标取得最大值, 所以定理的结论成立.

定理 2 设图族 $Q(C_m, P_2, C_{n-m}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\})$ 是圈上的顶点数为 n 的 2 阶圈链, 则有 $m(Q(C_m, P_2, C_{n-m}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\})) \leq m(Q(C_4, P_2, C_{n-4}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\}))$ 成立, 当且仅当 $Q(C_m, P_2, C_{n-m}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\}) \cong Q(C_4, P_2, C_{n-4}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\})$.

证明 由 Hosoya 指标的定义和引理 1~3 得到

$$\begin{aligned} m(Q(C_m, P_2, C_{n-m}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\})) &= \\ L(m)[L(n-m)F(l_1+l_2) + F(n-m) \times & \\ F(l_1)F(l_2)] + F(m)[F(n-m)F(l_1+l_2) + & \\ F(i+1)F(n-m-i-1)F(l_1)F(l_2)] = & \\ F(l_1+l_2)[L(n) + (-1)^m L(n-2m)] + & \\ F(l_1)F(l_2)[F(n) + (-1)^m F(n-2m)] + & \\ \frac{1}{5}F(l_1+l_2)[L(n) - (-1)^m L(n-2m)] + & \\ \frac{1}{5}F(l_1)F(l_2)[F(i+1)L(n-i-1) - & \\ (-1)^m F(i+1)L(n-2m-i-1)] = & \\ \frac{1}{5}\{F(l_1+l_2)[6L(n) + 4(-1)^m L(n-2m)] + & \\ F(l_1)F(l_2)[6F(n) + 4(-1)^m F(n-2m) + & \\ (-1)^i F(n-2i-2) - (-1)^i F(n-2m- & \\ 2i-2)]\} \end{aligned}$$

由上式可知: 当 $m=4, i=0$ 时, 图族 $Q(C_m, P_2, C_{n-m}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\})$ 的 Hosoya 指标取得最大值.

用 $a_{4,k}, b_{4,k}$ 分别表示 k 个圈的 $Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \dots, P_2, C_4)$ 图和 $Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \dots, P_2, C_4, P_2, v, \{P_1, P_3\})$ 图的 Hosoya 指标, 则有下列定理成立.

定理 3 设图 $Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \dots, P_2, C_4)$ 和 $Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \dots, P_2, C_4, P_2, v, \{P_1, P_3\})$ 的顶点数分别是 $4k$ 和 $4k+3$ 的 k -阶圈链 (参见图 1), 则有

$$\begin{aligned} (1) a_{4,k} &= 7a_{4,k-1} + 3b_{4,k-2}; \\ (2) b_{4,k} &= 3a_{4,k} + 2b_{4,k-1}. \end{aligned}$$

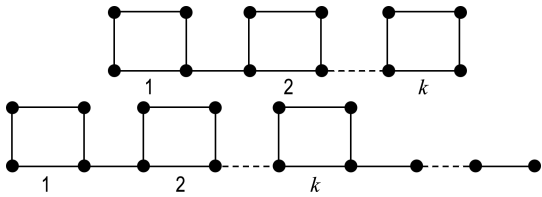


图 1 k -阶圈链
Fig. 1 k -th circles

证明 由引理 1、2 及 Hosoya 指标的定义易证.

定理 4 设图族 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\})$ 是圈的顶点数为 n 的 k -阶圈链, 则有 $m(Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\})) \leq m(Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \dots, P_2, C_{n-4(k-1)}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\}))$ 成立, 当且仅当 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\}) \cong Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \dots, P_2, C_{n-4(k-1)}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\})$.

证明 (归纳法) 证明方法和思路与下面的定理 5 相似, 易证.

定理 5 设图族 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k})$ 是 n 个顶点的 k -阶圈链 (参见图 2), 则有 $m(Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k})) \leq m(Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \dots, P_2, C_{n-4(k-1)}))$ 成立, 当且仅当 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k}) \cong Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \dots, P_2, C_{n-4(k-1)})$.

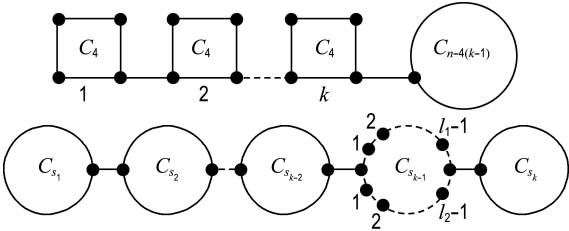


图 2 n 个顶点的 k -阶圈链
Fig. 2 k -th circles with n vertexes

证明 (归纳法) 当圈链的阶数为 2 时, 由定理 1 可知, 结论成立. 假设定理 5 的结论对圈链的阶数小于 k 的自然数都成立. 在图 2 的标记中, 假设 $l_1-1 \geq 1, l_2-1 \geq 1$, 那么当阶数为 k 时, 由

Hosoya 指标的定义及引理 1~3 和定理 4 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 m(Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k})) &\leq \\
 a_{4,k-2} [L(s_k) L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} - 4(k-2))] &+ \\
 b_{4,k-3} [L(s_k) F(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} - 4(k-2))] &+ \\
 a_{4,k-3} [F(s_k) L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - 4(k-3)) \times \\
 F(l_1 + l_2) + F(s_k) F(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - \\
 4(k-3)) F(l_1) F(l_2)] &+ b_{4,k-4} [F(l_1 + l_2) F(s_k) \times \\
 F(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - 4(k-3)) + F(l_1) F(l_2) \times \\
 F(s_k) F(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - 4(k-3) - 1)] &= \\
 a_{4,k-2} [L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} + s_k - 4(k-2)) + \\
 (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} - s_k - 4(k-2))] &+ \\
 \frac{1}{5} b_{4,k-3} [L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} + s_k - 4(k-2) + \\
 2) - L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} + s_k - 4(k-2) - 2) + \\
 (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} - s_k - 4(k-2) + 2) - \\
 (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} - s_k - 4(k-2) - \\
 2)] &+ \frac{1}{5} a_{4,k-3} \{L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k + s_{k-1} - \\
 4(k-3)) - (-1)^{s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k - \\
 s_{k-1} - 4(k-3)) - (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - \\
 s_k + s_{k-1} - 4(k-3)) + (-1)^{s_k + s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + \\
 s_{k-2} - s_k - s_{k-1} - 4(k-3)) + F(l_1) F(l_2) [L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k - 4(k-3)) - (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - s_k - 4(k-3))] \} &+ \frac{1}{25} b_{4,k-4} \{L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k + s_{k-1} - 4(k-3) + 2) - L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k + s_{k-1} - 4(k-3) - 2) - \\
 (-1)^{s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k - s_{k-1} - \\
 4(k-3) + 2) + (-1)^{s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + \\
 s_k - s_{k-1} - 4(k-3) - 2) - (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + \\
 s_{k-2} - s_k + s_{k-1} - 4(k-3) + 2) + (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - s_k + s_{k-1} - 4(k-3) - 2) + \\
 (-1)^{s_k + s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - s_k - s_{k-1} - \\
 4(k-3) + 2) - (-1)^{s_k + s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - \\
 s_k - s_{k-1} - 4(k-3) - 2) + 5F(l_1) F(l_2) [L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k - 4(k-3) - 1) - (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - s_k - 4(k-3) - 1)] \}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m(Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \dots, P_2, C_{n-4(k-1)})) &= \\
 a_{4,k-1} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1)) &+ \\
 b_{4,k-2} F(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1)) &= \\
 a_{4,k-2} [7L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1)) + \\
 3F(2)F(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1))] &+ \\
 b_{4,k-3} [3L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1)) +
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2F(2)F(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1))] &= \\
 \frac{1}{5} a_{4,k-2} [35L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1)) + \\
 3L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1) + 2) - 3L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1) - 2)] &+ \frac{1}{5} b_{4,k-3} \times \\
 [15L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1)) + 2L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1) + 2) - 2L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + \\
 s_k - 4(k-1) - 2)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m(Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \dots, P_2, C_{n-4(k-1)})) - \\
 m(Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \dots, P_2, C_{s_k})) &\geq \\
 \frac{1}{5} a_{4,k-2} [35L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1)) + \\
 3L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1) + 2) - 3L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1) - 2) - 5L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + \\
 s_{k-1} + s_k - 4(k-2)) - 5(-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + \\
 s_{k-1} - s_k - 4(k-2))] &+ \frac{1}{5} b_{4,k-3} [15L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1)) + 2L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - \\
 4(k-1) + 2) - 2L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_k - 4(k-1) - \\
 2) - L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} + s_k - 4(k-2) + 2) + \\
 L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} + s_k - 4(k-2) - 2) - \\
 (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} - s_k - 4(k-2) + 2) + \\
 (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-1} - s_k - 4(k-2) - \\
 2)] &- \frac{1}{5} a_{4,k-3} \{L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k + s_{k-1} - \\
 4(k-3)) - (-1)^{s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k - \\
 s_{k-1} - 4(k-3)) - (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + \\
 s_{k-2} - s_k + s_{k-1} - 4(k-3)) + (-1)^{s_k + s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - s_k - s_{k-1} - 4(k-3)) + F(l_1) \times \\
 F(l_2) [L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k - 4(k-3)) - \\
 (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - s_k - 4(k-3))] \} &- \\
 \frac{1}{25} b_{4,k-4} \{L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k + s_{k-1} - 4(k- \\
 3) + 2) - L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k + s_{k-1} - 4(k- \\
 3) - 2) - (-1)^{s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k - \\
 s_{k-1} - 4(k-3) + 2) + (-1)^{s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + \\
 s_{k-2} + s_k - s_{k-1} - 4(k-3) - 2) - (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + \\
 s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - s_k + s_{k-1} - 4(k-3) + 2) + \\
 (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - s_k + s_{k-1} - 4(k- \\
 3) - 2) + (-1)^{s_k + s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - s_k - \\
 s_{k-1} - 4(k-3) + 2) - (-1)^{s_k + s_{k-1}} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + \\
 s_{k-2} - s_k - s_{k-1} - 4(k-3) - 2) + 5F(l_1) F(l_2) \times \\
 [L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} + s_k - 4(k-3) - 1) - \\
 (-1)^{s_k} L(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_{k-2} - s_k - 4(k-3) - 1)] \}
 \end{aligned}$$

由图 2 的标记方法及假设可知 $l_1+l_2=s_{k-1}$,
 $l_1\geqslant 2, l_2\geqslant 2, s_i\geqslant 3(i=1,2,\cdots,k)$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & m(Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \cdots, P_2, C_{n-4(k-1)})) - \\ & m(Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \cdots, P_2, C_{s_k})) \geqslant \\ & \frac{1}{5} a_{4,k-3} [292L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+12)+ \\ & 30L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+14)-30L(s_1+ \\ & s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+10)-36L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+ \\ & s_{k-2}-4k+16)-34L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+ \\ & 8)-3L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+18)+3L(s_1+ \\ & s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+6)-L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}- \\ & 4k+20)-L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+4)] + \\ & \frac{1}{25} b_{4,k-4} [675L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+12)+ \\ & 77L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+14)-77L(s_1+ \\ & s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+10)-75L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+ \\ & s_{k-2}-4k+16)-75L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+ \\ & 8)-9L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+18)+9L(s_1+ \\ & s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+6)-L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}- \\ & 4k+22)+L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+2)- \\ & 5L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+15)+5L(s_1+ \\ & s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+7)] = \\ & \frac{1}{5} a_{4,k-3} [21L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+9)+ \\ & 11L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+8)+3L(s_1+ \\ & s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+5)+2L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+ \\ & s_{k-2}-4k+4)] + \frac{1}{25} b_{4,k-4} [55L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+ \\ & s_{k-2}-4k+9)+31L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 8)+5L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+7)+9L(s_1+ \\ & s_2+\cdots+s_{k-2}-4k+6)+L(s_1+s_2+\cdots+ \\ & s_{k-2}-4k+2)] \geqslant 0 \end{aligned}$$

由上面两个证明过程可知, 当 k 取遍所有大于 1 的自然数时, 结论都成立.

3 结 语

本文以定理 4 的形式刻画出了 k -阶圈链图族 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \cdots, P_2, C_{s_k}, P_2, v, \{P_{l_1}, P_{l_2}\})$ 的 Hosoya 指标取得最大值时的图, 并在定理 4 的基础上刻画出了 k -阶圈链图族 $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \cdots, P_2, C_{s_k})$ 的 Hosoya 指标取得最大值时的图是 $Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \cdots, P_2, C_{n-4(k-1)})$.

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The largest Hosoya index of k -th $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \cdots, P_2, C_{s_k})$ graphs

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Abstract: Let the k -th $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \cdots, P_2, C_{s_k})$ graphs with n vertexes be obtained from k circles $C_{s_1}, C_{s_2}, \cdots, C_{s_k}$ by sticking two vertexes of adjacent circles C_i and $C_{i+1}(i=1,2,\cdots,k-1)$ with path P_2 . It is shown that the graph achieving the largest bound of Hosoya index of the k -th $Q(C_{s_1}, P_2, C_{s_2}, \cdots, P_2, C_{s_k})$ graphs is $Q(C_4, P_2, C_4, \cdots, P_2, C_{n-4(k-1)})$ graph by researching into the Hosoya indexes of those graphs.

Key words: independent set; matching set; Hosoya index