# Independence Number of Fullerene Graph 

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#### Abstract

A set $S \subseteq V(G)$ is independent if no two vertices from $S$ are adjacent. The cardinality of any biggest independent set in $V(G)$ is called the independence number of $G$ and denoted by $\alpha(G)$. In this paper, we compute independence number of infinite classes of fullerene graphs.


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## 1 Introduction

We talk about one of the graph invariants. An independent set in a graph $G$ is a set of vertices of $G$ that are pairwise non-adjacent, and the independence number, $\alpha(G)$, is the order of the maximum independent set of $G$. Finding such a set is an NP-hard problem. In next section we discuss about independent number of special graph.
One of most important nano structures are Fullerenes. The discovery of the fullerene $C_{60}$ by Kroto et al. in 1985. [7]. They are a trivalent plane graph with $r$-gon or $s$-gon faces. Values of $r$ can be $3,4,5$ and for $s$ can be 6 so we named them as $[r, s]$-Fullerenes. The familiar of them are $(5,6),(4,6)$ and $(3,6)$ Fullerenes. It follows from Eulers formula that such graphs made up entirely of $n$ vertices and having 12 pentagonal and $\frac{n}{2}-10$ hexagonal rings. These graph theoretic fullerenes are simulated to model large carbon molecules, each vertex represents a carbon atom and the edges represent chemical bonds. Since a carbon atom has chemical valence 4 , one edge at each of the graphs must represent a double chemical bond.
In [5] P.W. Fowler and et al. survey the independence numbers of fullerenes from $C_{20}$ to $C_{120}$, a range that includes over 10 million isomers, Contrary to a literature proposal, stability and minimal independence number of fullerenes are poorly correlated.
In [2] T. Doslic present both upper and lower bound for independent number of fullerene graph. In this paper, we discuss independent number of (3,6)-fullerene graph with $4 n$ and $8 n$ vertices.

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