

On the multiplicative degree-based topological indices of silicon-carbon $Si_2C_3-I[p,q]$ and $Si_2C_3-II[p,q]$

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Abstract: The application of graph theory in chemical and molecular structure research far exceeds people's expectations, and it has recently grown exponentially. In the molecular graph, atoms are represented by vertices and bonded by edges. Closed forms of multiplicative degree-based topological indices which are numerical parameters of the structure and determine physico-chemical properties of the concerned molecular compound. In this article, we compute and analyze many multiplicative degree-based topological indices of silicon-carbon $Si_2C_3-I[p,q]$ and $Si_2C_3-II[p,q]$.

Keywords: molecular graph, degree-based index, silicon-carbon.

Introduction

Mathematical chemistry provides tools such as polynomials and functions to capture information hidden in the symmetry of molecular graphs and thus predict properties of compounds without using quantum mechanics. A topological index is a numerical parameter of a graph and depicts its topology. It describes the structure of molecules numerically and are used in the development of qualitative structure activity relationships (QSARs). Most commonly known invariants of such kinds are degree-based topological indices. These are actually the numerical values that correlate the structure with various physical properties, chemical reactivity and biological activities [1-5]. It is an established fact that many properties such as heat of formation, boiling point, strain energy, rigidity and fracture toughness of a molecule are strongly connected to its graphical structure.

Hosoya polynomial, (Wiener polynomial), [6] plays a pivotal role in distance-based topological indices. A long list of distance-based indices can be easily evaluated from

Hosoya polynomial. A similar breakthrough was obtained recently by Klavzar *et. al.* [7], in the context of degree-based indices. Authors in [7] introduced M-polynomial in, 2015, to play a role, parallel to Hosoya polynomial to determine closed form of many degree-based topological indices [8-12]. The real power of M-polynomial is its comprehensive nature containing healthy information about degree-based graph invariants. These invariants are calculated on the basis of symmetries present in the 2d-molecular lattices and collectively determine some properties of the material under observation.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 show two-dimensional molecular diagrams of silicon carbide Si_2C_3I . In order to describe its molecular graph, we have set this way: we define p as the number of connected units in a row (chain), and q as the number of connected rows, the number of p cells per connection. In Figures 3 and 4, we demonstrate how cells are connected in one row (chain) and how one row is connected to another row. We will use $Si_2C_3I[p,q]$ to represent this molecular graph.



Figure 1. Unit Cell of $Si_2C_3I[p,q]$

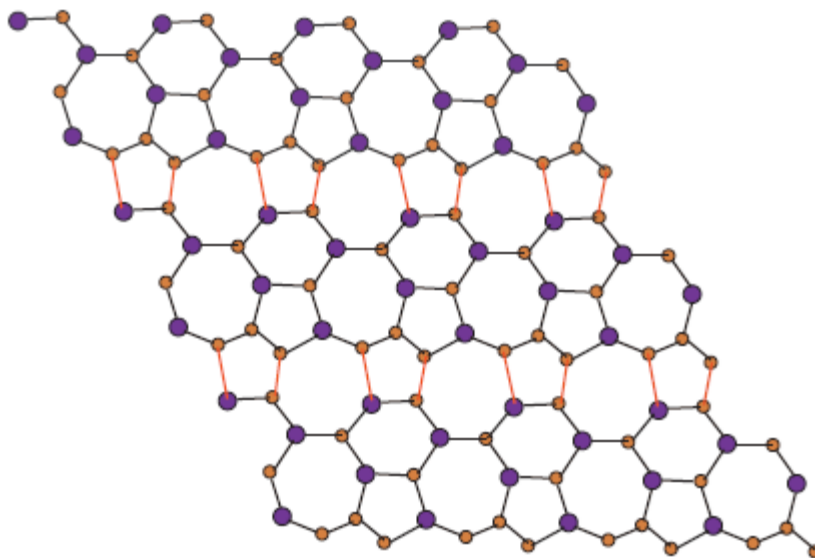


Figure 2. Sheet of $Si_2C_3I[p,q]$ for $p=4$ and $q=3$

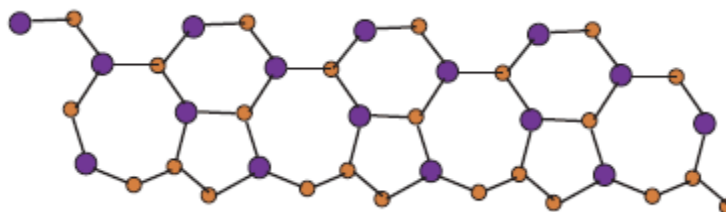


Figure 3. Sheet of $Si_2C_3 I[p,q]$ for $p=4$ and $q=1$

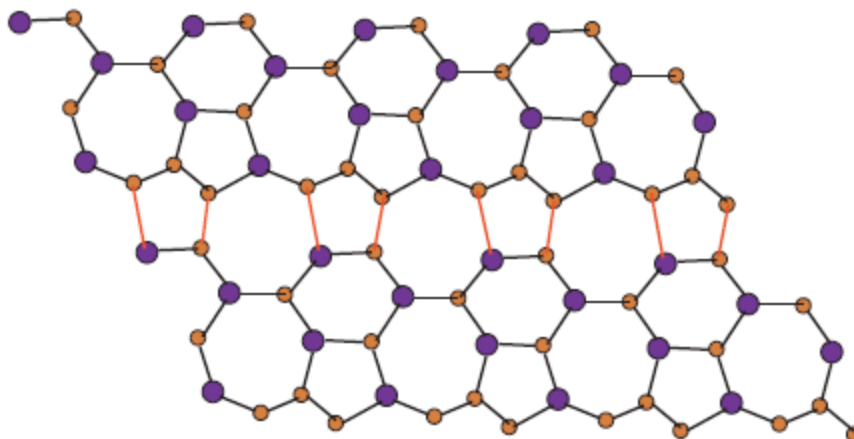


Figure 4. Sheet of $Si_2C_3 I[p,q]$ for $p=4$ and $q=2$

In figures 1-4 Carbon atom C are shown as brown and Silicon atom Si are shown as blue. Figure 5-8 shows a two-dimensional molecular map of silicon carbide $Si_2C_3 II$. In order to describe its molecular graph, we set this way [13]: we define p as the number of unit cells connected in a row (chain), and with q , we represent the number of connected rows, the number of rows per connection It is p units. In Figures 7 and 8, we demonstrate how cells are connected in a row (chain) and how a row is connected to another row. We will use $Si_2C_3 II[p,q]$ to represent this molecular graph.



Figure 5. One Unit of $Si_2C_3 II[p,q]$

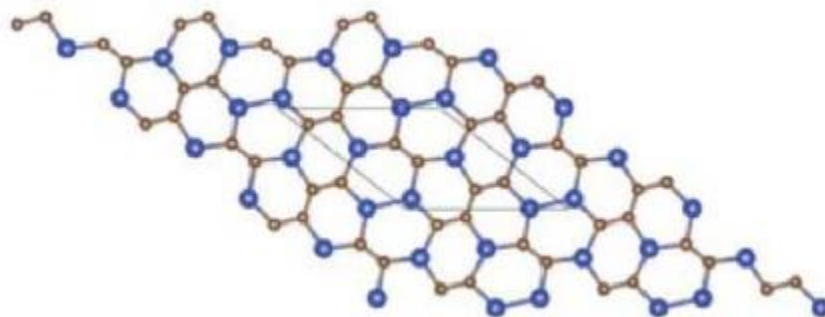


Figure 6. Sheet of $Si_2C_3-II[p,q]$ for $p=3$ and $q=3$

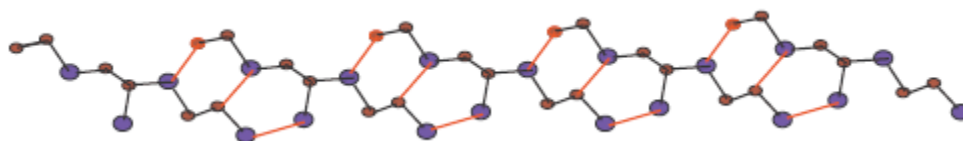


Figure 7. Sheet of $Si_2C_3-II[p,q]$ for $p=5$ and $q=1$

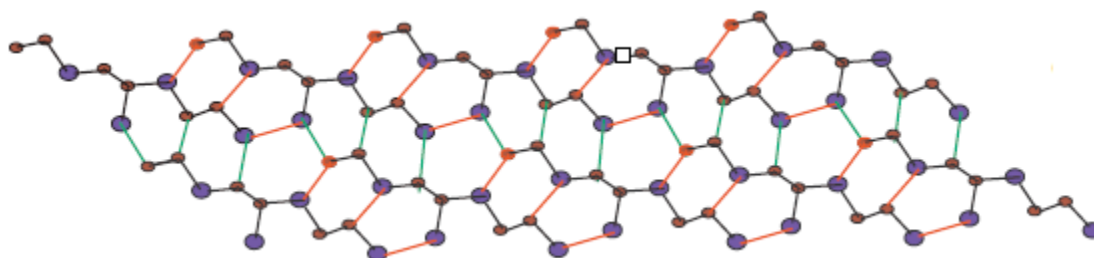


Figure 8. Sheet of $Si_2C_3-II[p,q]$ for $p=5$ and $q=2$

In this paper we closed form of many multiplicative degree based topological indices of silicon-carbon $Si_2C_3-I[p,q]$ and $Si_2C_3-II[p,q]$. For the application of these indices we refer [14-16] and the references therein.

Definitions and Literature Review

A molecular graph is a simple graph in chemical graph theory, in which atoms are represented by vertices and chemical bonds are represented by edges. A graph is connected if there is a connection between any pair of vertices. A network is a connected graph which has no multiple edge and loop. The number of vertices which are connected to a fixed v vertex is called the degree of v and is denoted by d_v . The distance between two vertices is the length of shortest path between them. The concept of valence in chemistry and concept of degree is somewhat close. For details on bases of

graph theory, we refer to the book [17]. Quantitative structure-activity and Structure-property relationships predict the properties and biological activities of unstudied material. In these studies, topological indices and some Physico-chemical properties are used to predict bioactivity of the chemical compounds [18-21].

Throughout this paper, G denotes connected graph, V and E denote the vertex set and the edge set and d_v denotes the degree of a vertex. A topological index of the graph of a chemical compound is a number, which can be used to characterize the underlined chemical compound and help to predict its physiochemical properties. Wiener laid the foundation of Topological index in 1947. He was approximated the boiling point of alkanes and introduced the Wiener index [22]. Till now more than 140 topological indices are defined but no single index is enough to determine all physico-chemical properties, but, these topological indices together can do this to some extent. Later, in 1975, Milan Randić introduced Randić index, [23]. In 1998, Bollobas and Erdos [24] and Amic *et al.* [25] proposed the generalized Randić index and has been studied by both chemists and mathematicians [26]. The Randić index is one of the most popular and most studied and applied topological index. Many reviews, papers and books [27-32] are written on this simple graph invariant. Some indices related to Wiener's work are the first and second multiplicative Zagreb indices [33], respectively

$$M_1(G) = \prod_{u \in V(G)} (d_u)^2$$

$$M_2(G) = \prod_{uv \in E(G)} d_u \cdot d_v$$

and the Narumi-Katayama index [34]

$$NK(G) = \prod_{u \in V(G)} d_u$$

Like the Wiener index, these types of indices are the focus of considerable research in computational chemistry [35-38]. For example, in 2011 I. Gutman [35] characterized the multiplicative Zagreb indices for trees and determined the unique trees that obtained maximum and minimum values for $M_1(G)$ and $M_2(G)$, respectively. S. Wang and the last author [38] then extended Gutman's result to the following index for k -trees,

$$W_1^s(G) = \prod_{u \in V(G)} (d_u)^s.$$

Notice that $s = 1, 2$ is the Narumi-Katayama and Zagreb index, respectively. Based on the successful consideration of multiplicative Zagreb indices, M. Eliasi et al [39] continued to define a new multiplicative version of the first Zagreb index as

$$II_1^*(G) = \prod_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v).$$

Furthering the concept of indexing with the edge set, the first author introduced the first and second hyper-Zagreb indices of a graph [40]. They are defined as

$$HII_1(G) = \prod_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)^2$$

$$HII_2(G) = \prod_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2$$

In [41] Kulli et al. defined the first and second generalized Zagreb indices

$$MZ_1^a(G) = \prod_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u + d_v)^a$$

$$MZ_2^a(G) = \prod_{uv \in E(G)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^a$$

Multiplicative sum connectivity and multiplicative product connectivity indices [42] are define as:

$$SCII(G) = \prod_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}}$$

$$PCII(G) = \prod_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}$$

Multiplicative atomic bond connectivity index and multiplicative Geometric arithmetic index are defined as

$$ABCI(G) = \prod_{uv \in E(G)} \sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}}$$

$$GAI(G) = \prod_{uv \in E(G)} \frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v}$$

$$GA^a I(G) = \prod_{uv \in E(G)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^a$$

Computational Results

In this section we give our main results.

Theorem 1: Let $Si_2C_3-I[p, q]$ be the Silicon Carbide. Then

1. $II_2(Si_2C_3-I) = (2)^{4(2p+3q-2)} \times (3)^{6(5pq+2p-3q+1)}.$
2. $II_1^*(Si_2C_3-I) = (2)^{15pq-7p-9q+9} \times (3)^{15pq-9p-13q+8} \times (5)^{6p+8q-9}.$
3. $III_1(Si_2C_3-I) = (3)^{30pq-18p-26q+16} \times (2)^{30pq-14p-18q+18} \times (5)^{12p+16q-18}.$
4. $III_2(Si_2C_3-I) = (2)^{8(2p+3q-2)} \times (3)^{12(5pq-2p-3q+6)}.$
5. $MZ_1^a(Si_2C_3-I) = (2)^{\alpha(15pq-7p-9q+9)} \times (3)^{\alpha(15pq-9p-13q+8)} \times (5)^{\alpha(6p+8q-9)}.$
6. $MZ_2^a(Si_2C_3-I) = (2)^{4\alpha(2p+3q-2)} \times (3)^{6\alpha(5pq+2p-3q+1)}.$
7. $XII(Si_2C_3-I) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1+p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^{6p+8q-9} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^{15pq-9p-13q+7}.$
8. $\chi II(Si_2C_3-I) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2(2p+3q-2)} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3(5pq-2p-3q+1)}.$
9. $ABCII(Si_2C_3-I) = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]^{16p+23q-15pq-16} \times \left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]^{15pq-9p-13q+8}.$
10. $GAI(Si_2C_3-I) = (2)^{9p+12q-13} \times (3)^{3p+4q-5} \times (5)^{9-6p-8q}.$
11. $G^a AII(Si_2C_3-I) = (2)^{\alpha(9p+12q-13)} \times (3)^{\alpha(3p+4q-5)} \times (5)^{\alpha(9-6p-8q)}.$

Proof: Let G be the graph of $Si_2C_3-I[p, q]$ where we define p as the number of connected unit cells in a row (chain) and by q we represents the number of connected rows each with p number of cells. From the graph of $Si_2C_3-I[p, q]$ (figure 1-4) we can see that the total number of vertices are $10pq$ and total number of edges are $15pq-2p-3q$.

The edge set of $Si_2C_3-I[p, q]$ with $p, q \geq 1$ has following five partitions,

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\{1,2\}} &= \{e = uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I[p, q]) | d_u = 1, d_v = 2\}, \\ E_{\{1,3\}} &= \{e = uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I[p, q]) | d_u = 1, d_v = 3\}, \\ E_{\{2,2\}} &= \{e = uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I[p, q]) | d_u = 2, d_v = 2\}, \\ E_{\{2,3\}} &= \{e = uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I[p, q]) | d_u = 2, d_v = 3\}. \end{aligned}$$

And

$$E_{\{3,3\}} = \{e = uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I[p, q]) | d_u = 3, d_v = 3\}.$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} |E_{\{1,2\}}| &= 1, \\ |E_{\{1,3\}}| &= 1, \\ |E_{\{2,2\}}| &= p + 2q, \\ |E_{\{2,3\}}| &= 6p - 1 + 8(q - 1), \end{aligned}$$

And

$$|E_{\{3,3\}}| = 15pq - 9p - 13q + 7.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. II_2(Si_2C_3-I) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I)} d_u \cdot d_v \\ &= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v) \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v) \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v) \\ &\quad \times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v) \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v) \\ &= (d_u \cdot d_v)^{|E_1(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{|E_2(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{|E_3(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\ &\quad \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{|E_4(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{|E_5(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\ &= (1 \times 2) \times (1 \times 3) \times (2 \times 2)^{p+2q} \times (2 \times 3)^{6p+8q-9} \times (3 \times 3)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\ &= (2) \times (3) \times (2)^{2p+4q} \times (2)^{6p+8q-9} \times (3)^{6p+8q-9} \times (3)^{30pq-18p-26q+14} \\ &= (2)^{1+2p+6p+4q+8q-9} \times (3)^{1+6p+8q-9+30pq-18p-26q+14} \\ &= (2)^{8p+12q-8} \times (3)^{30pq-12p-18q+6} \\ &= (2)^{4(2p+3q-2)} \times (3)^{6(5pq+2p-3q+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \Pi_1^*(Si_2C_3-I) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v) \\ &= (d_u + d_v)^{|E_1(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{|E_2(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{|E_3(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\ &\quad \times (d_u + d_v)^{|E_4(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{|E_5(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\ &= (1+2) \times (1+3) \times (2+2)^{p+2q} \times (2+3)^{6p+8q-9} \times (3+3)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\ &= (3) \times (4) \times (2)^{2p+4q} \times (5)^{6p+8q-9} \times (6)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\ &= (2)^{15pq-7p-9q+9} \times (3)^{15pq-9p-13q+8} \times (5)^{6p+8q-9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. HII_1(Si_2C_3-I) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \\
&= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \\
&\times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \\
&= \left[(d_u + d_v)^2 \right]^{E_1(Si_2C_3-I)} \times \left[(d_u + d_v)^2 \right]^{E_2(Si_2C_3-I)} \times \left[(d_u + d_v)^2 \right]^{E_3(Si_2C_3-I)} \\
&\times \left[(d_u + d_v)^2 \right]^{E_4(Si_2C_3-I)} \times \left[(d_u + d_v)^2 \right]^{E_5(Si_2C_3-I)} \\
&= \left[(1+2)^2 \right] \times \left[(1+3)^2 \right] \times \left[(2+2)^2 \right]^{p+2q} \times \left[(2+3)^2 \right]^{6p+8q-9} \times \left[(3+3)^2 \right]^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= (3)^2 \times (2)^4 \times (2)^{4p+8q} \times (5)^{12p+16q-18} \times (6)^{30pq-18p-26q+14} \\
&= (3)^{2+30pq-18p-26q+14} \times (2)^{4+4p+8q+30pq-18p-26q+14} \times (5)^{12p+16q-18} \\
&= (3)^{30pq-18p-26q+16} \times (2)^{30pq-14p-18q+18} \times (5)^{12p+16q-18}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4. HII_2(Si_2C_3-I) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \\
&= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \\
&\times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \\
&= \left[(d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \right]^{E_1(Si_2C_3-I)} \times \left[(d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \right]^{E_2(Si_2C_3-I)} \times \left[(d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \right]^{E_3(Si_2C_3-I)} \\
&\times \left[(d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \right]^{E_4(Si_2C_3-I)} \times \left[(d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \right]^{E_5(Si_2C_3-I)} \\
&= \left[(1 \times 2)^2 \right] \times \left[(1 \times 3)^2 \right] \times \left[(2 \times 2)^2 \right]^{p+2q} \times \left[(2 \times 3)^2 \right]^{6p+8q-9} \times \left[(3 \times 3)^2 \right]^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= (2)^2 \times (3)^2 \times (2)^{4p+8q} \times (6)^{12p+16q-18} \times (3)^{60pq-36p-52q+28} \\
&= (2)^{2+4p+8q+12p+16q-18} \times (3)^{2+12p+16q-18+60pq-36p-52q+28} \\
&= (2)^{16p+24q-16} \times (3)^{60pq-24p-36q+12} \\
&= (2)^{8(2p+3q-2)} \times (3)^{12(5pq-2p-3q+6)}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
5. II_1^*(Si_2C_3-I) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \\
&= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \\
&\quad \times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \\
&= (d_u + d_v)^{\alpha|E_1(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{\alpha|E_2(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{\alpha|E_3(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&\quad \times (d_u + d_v)^{\alpha|E_4(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{\alpha|E_5(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&= (1+2)^\alpha \times (1+3)^\alpha \times (2+2)^{\alpha(p+2q)} \times (2+3)^{\alpha(6p+8q-9)} \times (3+3)^{\alpha(15pq-9p-13q+7)} \\
&= (3)^\alpha \times (4)^\alpha \times (2)^{\alpha(2p+4q)} \times (5)^{\alpha(6p+8q-9)} \times (6)^{\alpha(15pq-9p-13q+7)} \\
&= (2)^{\alpha(15pq-7p-9q+9)} \times (3)^{\alpha(15pq-9p-13q+8)} \times (5)^{\alpha(6p+8q-9)}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
6. II_2(Si_2C_3-I) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \\
&= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \\
&\quad \times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-I)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \\
&= (d_u \cdot d_v)^{\alpha|E_1(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{\alpha|E_2(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{\alpha|E_3(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&\quad \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{\alpha|E_4(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{\alpha|E_5(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&= (1 \times 2)^\alpha \times (1 \times 3)^\alpha \times (2 \times 2)^{\alpha(p+2q)} \times (2 \times 3)^{\alpha(6p+8q-9)} \times (3 \times 3)^{\alpha(15pq-9p-13q+7)} \\
&= (2)^\alpha \times (3)^\alpha \times (2)^{\alpha(2p+4q)} \times (2)^{\alpha(6p+8q-9)} \times (3)^{\alpha(6p+8q-9)} \times (3)^{\alpha(30pq-18p-26q+14)} \\
&= (2)^{\alpha(1+2p+6p+4q+8q-9)} \times (3)^{\alpha(1+6p+8q-9+30pq-18p-26q+14)} \\
&= (2)^{\alpha(8p+12q-8)} \times (3)^{\alpha(30pq-12p-18q+6)} \\
&= (2)^{4\alpha(2p+3q-2)} \times (3)^{6\alpha(5pq+2p-3q+1)}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \chi_{II}(Si_2C_3-I) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \right)^{|E_1(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \right)^{|E_2(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \right)^{|E_3(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&\quad \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \right)^{|E_4(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \right)^{|E_5(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2}} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+3}} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2+2}} \right)^{p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2+3}} \right)^{6p+8q-9} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3+3}} \right)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^{6p+8q-9} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{1+p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^{6p+8q-9} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)^{15pq-9p-13q+7}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \chi_{II}(Si_2C_3-I) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_1(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_2(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_3(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&\quad \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_4(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_5(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \cdot 2}} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \cdot 3}} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 2}} \right)^{p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 3}} \right)^{6p+8q-9} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \cdot 3}} \right)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)^{6p+8q-9} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}+p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}+15pq-9p-13q+7} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{3p+4q-\frac{9}{2}} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{3p+4q-\frac{9}{2}} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{4p+6q-4} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{15pq-6p-9q+3} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2(2p+3q-2)} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{3(5pq-2p-3q+1)}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
9. ABCII(Si_2C_3-I) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I)} \sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_1(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_2(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_3(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&\quad \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_4(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_5(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+2-2}{1 \cdot 2}} \right) \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+3-2}{1 \cdot 3}} \right) \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{2+2-2}{2 \cdot 2}} \right)^{p+2q} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{2+3-2}{2 \cdot 3}} \right)^{6p+8q-9} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{3+3-2}{2 \cdot 3}} \right)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{p+2q} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{6p+8q-9} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{1+p+2q+6p+8q-9-1-15pq+9p+13q-7} \times \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{1+15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{16p+23q-15pq-16} \times \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{15pq-9p-13q+8}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
10. GAII(Si_2C_3-I) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I)} \frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{|E_1(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{|E_2(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{|E_3(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&\quad \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{|E_4(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{|E_5(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{1 \cdot 2}}{1+2} \right) \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{1 \cdot 3}}{1+3} \right) \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2 \cdot 2}}{2+2} \right)^{p+2q} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2 \cdot 3}}{2+3} \right)^{6p+8q-9} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3 \cdot 3}}{3+3} \right)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{4}}{4} \right)^{p+2q} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \right)^{6p+8q-9} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{9}}{6} \right)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= \left(\frac{2^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right) \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \times (1) \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \right)^{6p+8q-9} \times (1) \\
&= (2)^{\frac{3}{2}-1+6p+8q-9+3p+4q-\frac{9}{2}} \times (3)^{\frac{1}{2}-1+3p+4q-\frac{9}{2}} \times (5)^{9-6p-8q} \\
&= (2)^{9p+12q-13} \times (3)^{3p+4q-5} \times (5)^{9-6p-8q}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
11. G^\alpha III(Si_2C_3-I) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-I)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^\alpha \\
&= \prod_{uv \in E_1(Si_2C_3-I)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^\alpha \times \prod_{uv \in E_2(Si_2C_3-I)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^\alpha \times \prod_{uv \in E_3(Si_2C_3-I)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^\alpha \\
&\quad \times \prod_{uv \in E_4(Si_2C_3-I)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^\alpha \times \prod_{uv \in E_5(Si_2C_3-I)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^\alpha \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha |E_1(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha |E_2(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha |E_3(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&\quad \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha |E_4(Si_2C_3-I)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha |E_5(Si_2C_3-I)|} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{1 \cdot 2}}{1+2} \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{1 \cdot 3}}{1+3} \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2 \cdot 2}}{2+2} \right)^{\alpha(p+2q)} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2 \cdot 3}}{2+3} \right)^{\alpha(6p+8q-9)} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3 \cdot 3}}{3+3} \right)^{\alpha(15pq-9p-13q+7)} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{4}}{4} \right)^{\alpha(p+2q)} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \right)^{\alpha(6p+8q-9)} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{9}}{6} \right)^{\alpha(15pq-9p-13q+7)} \\
&= \left(\frac{2^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right)^\alpha \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^\alpha \times (1) \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \right)^{\alpha(6p+8q-9)} \times (1) \\
&= (2)^{\alpha(\frac{3}{2}-1+6p+8q-9+3p+4q-\frac{9}{2})} \times (3)^{\alpha(\frac{1}{2}-1+3p+4q-\frac{9}{2})} \times (5)^{\alpha(9-6p-8q)} \\
&= (2)^{\alpha(9p+12q-13)} \times (3)^{\alpha(3p+4q-5)} \times (5)^{\alpha(9-6p-8q)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2: Let $Si_2C_3-II[p, q]$ be the Silicon Carbide. Then

1. $II_2(Si_2C_3-II) = (2)^{12(p+q-1)} \times (3)^{3(10pq+6p-6q+3)}.$
2. $II_1^*(Si_2C_3-II) = (2)^{15pq-9p-9q+13} \times (3)^{15pq-13p-13q+13} \times (5)^{8p+8q-14}.$
3. $III_1(Si_2C_3-II) = (2)^{30pq-18p-18q+26} \times (3)^{30pq-26p-26q+26} \times (5)^{16p+16q-28}.$
4. $III_2(Si_2C_3-II) = (2)^{24(p+q-1)} \times (3)^{6(10pq-6p-6q+3)}.$
5. $MZ_1^a(Si_2C_3-II) = (2)^{\alpha(15pq-9p-9q+13)} \times (3)^{\alpha(15pq-13p-13q+13)} \times (5)^{\alpha(8p+8q-14)}.$
6. $MZ_2^a(Si_2C_3-II) = (2)^{12\alpha(p+q-1)} \times (3)^{3\alpha(10pq+6p-6q+3)}.$

7. $XII(Si_2C_3-II) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1+2p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{4p+4q-7} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^{15pq-13p-13q+11}.$
8. $\chi II(Si_2C_3-II) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{6(p+q-1)} \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3(5pq-3p-3q+\frac{1}{2})}.$
9. $ABC II(Si_2C_3-II) = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{23}{2}p+\frac{23}{2}q-\frac{15}{2}pq-12}\right] \times \left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]^{15pq-13p-13q+11}.$
10. $GAI I(Si_2C_3-II) = (2)^{12p+12q-19} \times (3)^{4p+4q-\frac{17}{2}} \times (5)^{14-8p-8q}.$
11. $G^\alpha AII(Si_2C_3-II) = (2)^{\alpha(12p+12q-19)} \times (3)^{\alpha(4p+4q-\frac{17}{2})} \times (5)^{\alpha(14-8p-8q)}.$

Proof: Let G be the graph of $Si_2C_3-II[p, q]$ where we define p as the number of connected unit cells in a row (chain) and by q we represents the number of connected rows each with p number of cells. From the graph of $Si_2C_3-II[p, q]$ (figure 5-8) we can see that the total number of vertices are $10pq$ and total number of edges are $15pq-3p-3q$.

The edge set of $Si_2C_3-II[p, q]$ with $p, q \geq 1$ has following five partitions,

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\{1,2\}} &= \{e = uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II[p, q]) | d_u = 1, d_v = 2\}, \\ E_{\{1,3\}} &= \{e = uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II[p, q]) | d_u = 1, d_v = 3\}, \\ E_{\{2,2\}} &= \{e = uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II[p, q]) | d_u = 2, d_v = 2\}, \\ E_{\{2,3\}} &= \{e = uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II[p, q]) | d_u = 2, d_v = 3\}. \end{aligned}$$

And

$$E_{\{3,3\}} = \{e = uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II[p, q]) | d_u = 3, d_v = 3\}.$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} |E_{\{1,2\}}| &= 2, \\ |E_{\{1,3\}}| &= 1, \\ |E_{\{2,2\}}| &= 2p+2q, \\ |E_{\{2,3\}}| &= 8p+8q-14, \end{aligned}$$

And

$$|E_{\{3,3\}}| = 15pq-13p-13q+11.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1. II_2(Si_2C_3-II) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II)} d_u \cdot d_v \\
&= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v) \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v) \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v) \\
&\quad \times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v) \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v) \\
&= (d_u \cdot d_v)^{|E_1(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{|E_2(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{|E_3(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&\quad \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{|E_4(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{|E_5(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&= (1 \times 2)^2 \times (1 \times 3) \times (2 \times 2)^{2p+2q} \times (2 \times 3)^{8p+8q-14} \times (3 \times 3)^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= (2)^2 \times (3) \times (2)^{4p+4q} \times (2)^{8p+8q-14} \times (3)^{8p+8q-14} \times (3)^{30pq-26p-26q+22} \\
&= (2)^{2+4p+8p+4q+8q-14} \times (3)^{1+8p+8q-14+30pq-26p-26q+22} \\
&= (2)^{12p+12q-12} \times (3)^{30pq-18p-18q+9} \\
&= (2)^{12(p+q-1)} \times (3)^{3(10pq+6p-6q+3)}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. II_1^*(Si_2C_3-II) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v) \\
&= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v) \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v) \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v) \\
&\quad \times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v) \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v) \\
&= (d_u + d_v)^{|E_1(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{|E_2(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{|E_3(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&\quad \times (d_u + d_v)^{|E_4(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{|E_5(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&= (1+2)^2 \times (1+3) \times (2+2)^{2p+2q} \times (2+3)^{8p+8q-14} \times (3+3)^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= (3)^2 \times (4) \times (2)^{4p+4q} \times (5)^{8p+8q-14} \times (6)^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= (2)^{2+4p+4q+15pq-13p-13q+11} \times (3)^{2+15pq-13p-13q+11} \times (5)^{8p+8q-14} \\
&= (2)^{15pq-9p-9q+13} \times (3)^{15pq-13p-13q+13} \times (5)^{8p+8q-14}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. HII_1(Si_2C_3-II) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \\
&= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \\
&\quad \times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^2 \\
&= \left[(d_u + d_v)^2 \right]^{E_1(Si_2C_3-II)} \times \left[(d_u + d_v)^2 \right]^{E_2(Si_2C_3-II)} \times \left[(d_u + d_v)^2 \right]^{E_3(Si_2C_3-II)} \\
&\quad \times \left[(d_u + d_v)^2 \right]^{E_4(Si_2C_3-II)} \times \left[(d_u + d_v)^2 \right]^{E_5(Si_2C_3-II)} \\
&= \left[(1+2)^2 \right]^2 \times \left[(1+3)^2 \right] \times \left[(2+2)^2 \right]^{2p+2q} \times \left[(2+3)^2 \right]^{8p+8q-14} \times \left[(3+3)^2 \right]^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= (3)^4 \times (2)^4 \times (2)^{8p+8q} \times (5)^{16p+16q-28} \times (6)^{30pq-26p-26q+22} \\
&= (3)^{4+30pq-26p-26q+22} \times (2)^{4+8p+8q+30pq-26p-26q+22} \times (5)^{16p+16q-28} \\
&= (2)^{30pq-18p-18q+26} \times (3)^{30pq-26p-26q+26} \times (5)^{16p+16q-28}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4. HII_2(Si_2C_3-II) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \\
&= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \\
&\quad \times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \\
&= \left[(d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \right]^{E_1(Si_2C_3-II)} \times \left[(d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \right]^{E_2(Si_2C_3-II)} \times \left[(d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \right]^{E_3(Si_2C_3-II)} \\
&\quad \times \left[(d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \right]^{E_4(Si_2C_3-II)} \times \left[(d_u \cdot d_v)^2 \right]^{E_5(Si_2C_3-II)} \\
&= \left[(1 \times 2)^2 \right]^2 \times \left[(1 \times 3)^2 \right] \times \left[(2 \times 2)^2 \right]^{2p+2q} \times \left[(2 \times 3)^2 \right]^{8p+8q-14} \times \left[(3 \times 3)^2 \right]^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= (2)^4 \times (3)^2 \times (2)^{8p+8q} \times (6)^{16p+16q-28} \times (3)^{60pq-52p-52q+44} \\
&= (2)^{4+8p+8q+16p+16q-28} \times (3)^{2+16p+16q-28+60pq-52p-52q+44} \\
&= (2)^{24p+24q-24} \times (3)^{60pq-36p-36q+18} \\
&= (2)^{24(p+q-1)} \times (3)^{6(10pq-6p-6q+3)}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
5. II_1^*(Si_2C_3-II) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \\
&= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \\
&\quad \times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u + d_v)^\alpha \\
&= (d_u + d_v)^{\alpha|E_1(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{\alpha|E_2(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{\alpha|E_3(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&\quad \times (d_u + d_v)^{\alpha|E_4(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u + d_v)^{\alpha|E_5(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&= (1+2)^{2\alpha} \times (1+3)^\alpha \times (2+2)^{\alpha(2p+2q)} \times (2+3)^{\alpha(8p+8q-14)} \times (3+3)^{\alpha(15pq-13p-13q+11)} \\
&= (3)^{2\alpha} \times (4)^\alpha \times (2)^{\alpha(4p+4q)} \times (5)^{\alpha(8p+8q-14)} \times (6)^{\alpha(15pq-13p-13q+11)} \\
&= (2)^{\alpha(15pq-9p-9q+13)} \times (3)^{\alpha(15pq-13p-13q+13)} \times (5)^{\alpha(8p+8q-14)}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
6. II_2(Si_2C_3-II) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \\
&= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \\
&\quad \times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-II)} (d_u \cdot d_v)^\alpha \\
&= (d_u \cdot d_v)^{\alpha|E_1(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{\alpha|E_2(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{\alpha|E_3(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&\quad \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{\alpha|E_4(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times (d_u \cdot d_v)^{\alpha|E_5(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&= (1 \times 2)^{2\alpha} \times (1 \times 3)^\alpha \times (2 \times 2)^{\alpha(2p+2q)} \times (2 \times 3)^{\alpha(8p+8q-14)} \times (3 \times 3)^{\alpha(15pq-13p-13q+11)} \\
&= (2)^{2\alpha} \times (3)^\alpha \times (2)^{\alpha(4p+4q)} \times (2)^{\alpha(8p+8q-14)} \times (3)^{\alpha(8p+8q-14)} \times (3)^{\alpha(30pq-26p-26q+22)} \\
&= (2)^{\alpha(2+4p+8p+4q+8q-14)} \times (3)^{\alpha(1+8p+8q-14+30pq-26p-26q+22)} \\
&= (2)^{\alpha(12p+12q-12)} \times (3)^{\alpha(30pq-18p-18q+9)} \\
&= (2)^{12\alpha(p+q-1)} \times (3)^{3\alpha(10pq+6p-6q+3)}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \chi_{II}(Si_2C_3-II) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \\
&= \prod_{u \in E_1(Si_2C_3-II)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \times \prod_{u \in E_2(Si_2C_3-II)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \times \prod_{u \in E_3(Si_2C_3-II)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \\
&\quad \times \prod_{u \in E_4(Si_2C_3-II)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \times \prod_{u \in E_5(Si_2C_3-II)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \right)^{|E_1(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \right)^{|E_2(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \right)^{|E_3(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&\quad \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \right)^{|E_4(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u + d_v}} \right)^{|E_5(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2}} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+3}} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2+2}} \right)^{2p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2+3}} \right)^{8p+8q-14} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3+3}} \right)^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right)^{8p+8q-14} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{1+2p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^{4p+4q-7} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)^{15pq-13p-13q+11}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \chi_{II}(Si_2C_3-II) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \cdot 2}} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \cdot 3}} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 2}} \right)^{2p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 3}} \right)^{8p+8q-14} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3 \cdot 3}} \right)^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right)^{8p+8q-14} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{1+2p+2q} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}+15pq-13p-13q+11} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{4p+4q-7} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{4p+4q-7} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{6p+6q-6} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{15pq-9p-9q+\frac{9}{2}} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{6(p+q-1)} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{3(5pq-3p-3q+\frac{1}{2})}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
9. ABCII(Si_2C_3-II) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II)} \sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_1(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_2(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_3(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&\quad \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_4(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{d_u + d_v - 2}{d_u \cdot d_v}} \right)^{|E_5(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+2-2}{1 \cdot 2}} \right) \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{1+3-2}{1 \cdot 3}} \right) \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{2+2-2}{2 \cdot 2}} \right)^{p+2q} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{2+3-2}{2 \cdot 3}} \right)^{6p+8q-9} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{3+3-2}{2 \cdot 3}} \right)^{15pq-9p-13q+7} \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^2 \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{2p+2q} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{8p+8q-14} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right]^{1+p+q+4p+4q-7-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{15}{2}pq+\frac{13}{2}p+\frac{13}{2}q-\frac{11}{2}} \times \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}+15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right]^{\frac{23}{2}p+\frac{23}{2}q-\frac{15}{2}pq-12} \times \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}+15pq-13p-13q+11}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
10. GAII(Si_2C_3-II) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II)} \frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{|E_1(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{|E_2(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{|E_3(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&\quad \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{|E_4(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{|E_5(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{1 \cdot 2}}{1+2} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{1 \cdot 3}}{1+3} \right) \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2 \cdot 2}}{2+2} \right)^{2p+2q} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2 \cdot 3}}{2+3} \right)^{8p+8q-14} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3 \cdot 3}}{3+3} \right)^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)^2 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{4}}{4} \right)^{2p+2q} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \right)^{8p+8q-14} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{9}}{6} \right)^{15pq-13p-13q+11} \\
&= \left(\frac{2^3}{3^2} \right) \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \times (1) \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \right)^{8p+8q-14} \times (1) \\
&= (2)^{3-1+8p+8q-14+4p+4q-7} \times (3)^{\frac{1}{2}-2+4p+4q-7} \times (5)^{14-8p-8q} \\
&= (2)^{12p+12q-19} \times (3)^{4p+4q-\frac{17}{2}} \times (5)^{14-8p-8q}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
11. G^{\alpha} AII(Si_2C_3-II) &= \prod_{uv \in E(Si_2C_3-II)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha} \\
&= \prod_{uv \in E_1(Si_2C_3-II)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha} \times \prod_{uv \in E_2(Si_2C_3-II)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha} \times \prod_{uv \in E_3(Si_2C_3-II)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha} \\
&\quad \times \prod_{uv \in E_4(Si_2C_3-II)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha} \times \prod_{uv \in E_5(Si_2C_3-II)} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha |E_1(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha |E_2(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha |E_3(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&\quad \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha |E_4(Si_2C_3-II)|} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{d_u \cdot d_v}}{d_u + d_v} \right)^{\alpha |E_5(Si_2C_3-II)|} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{1 \cdot 2}}{1+2} \right)^{2\alpha} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{1 \cdot 3}}{1+3} \right)^{\alpha} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2 \cdot 2}}{2+2} \right)^{\alpha(2p+2q)} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2 \cdot 3}}{2+3} \right)^{\alpha(8p+8q-14)} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3 \cdot 3}}{3+3} \right)^{\alpha(15pq-13p-13q+11)} \\
&= \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)^{\alpha} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^{\alpha} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{4}}{4} \right)^{\alpha(2p+2q)} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \right)^{\alpha(8p+8q-14)} \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{9}}{6} \right)^{\alpha(15pq-13p-13q+11)} \\
&= \left(\frac{2^3}{3^2} \right)^{\alpha} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^{\alpha} \times (1) \times \left(\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} \right)^{\alpha(6p+8q-9)} \times (1) \\
&= (2)^{\alpha(3-1+8p+8q-14+4p+4q-7)} \times (3)^{\alpha(\frac{1}{2}-2+4p+4q-7)} \times (5)^{\alpha(14-8p-8q)} \\
&= (2)^{\alpha(12p+12q-19)} \times (3)^{\alpha(4p+4q-\frac{17}{2})} \times (5)^{\alpha(14-8p-8q)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Conclusion

In the present article, we computed closed form of multiplicative degree-based topological indices for silicon-carbon $Si_2C_3-I[p, q]$. Topological indices thus calculated for these silicon-carbon can help us to understand the physical features, chemical reactivity, and biological activities. In this point of view, a topological index can be regarded as a score function which maps each molecular structure to a real number and is used as descriptors of the molecule under testing. These results can also play a vital part in the determination of the significance of silicon-carbon in electronics and industry.

For example Randic index is useful for determining physio-chemical properties of alkanes as noticed by chemist Melan Randic in 1975. He noticed the correlation between

the Randic index R and several physico-chemical properties of alkanes like, enthalpies of formation, boiling points, chromatographic retention times, vapor pressure and surface areas. Following figure 9 is adapted from [21] relating to boiling point of some Alkanes and its correlation with Randic index.

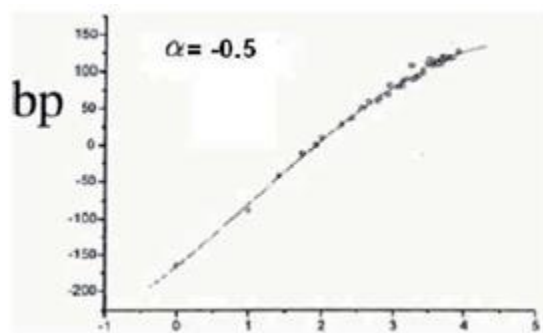


Figure 9 correlation of the Randic index with the boiling point of a selected set of Alkanes

Completing Interests

Authors do not have any competing interest.

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Data Availability

Not applicable

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