

**DEGREE SEQUENCES ON LINE GRAPH OF  
 $R$ -CORONA GRAPHS**

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**Abstract:** A graph  $G = (V, E)$  is a set of vertices, which are connected by edges. In this paper, we study the line graph of  $R$ -corona operations of complete, cycle and  $r$ -regular graphs in terms of degree sequences( $DS$ ).

**Keywords and Phrases:** Line graph,  $R$ - corona operations, complete, cycle and  $r$ -regular graphs.

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### **1. Introduction**

Let  $G = (V, E)$  be a simple connected graph which does not contains loops and multiple edge. The degree of vertex  $u$  is the number of vertices are adjacent to  $u$  and it is denoted as  $deg_u$  or  $d_u$ . A graph in which every two vertices are adjacent is called as a complete graph [5]. A closed walk is finite or infinite vertices and no vertex is repeated is called cycle [11]. A graph is said to be  $r$ -regular graph in which each vertex degree is  $r$  [8].

Tyshkevich et. al., [10, 4] established a correspondence between  $DS$ s of graph and some structural properties of the graph in 1981 and Bolloas started the study on  $DS$ s on the same year. The degree sequences  $DS$ s of a graph  $G$  is obtained by degree of vertices  $x_i$  of  $G$  in ascending or descending order and it is defined as  $DS(G) = \{N_1^{\ell_1}, N_2^{\ell_2}, N_3^{\ell_3}, \dots, N_n^{\ell_n}\}$  [2, 9].