The irregularity of two types of trees

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The irregularity of a graph G is defined as the sum of weights $|d(u) - d(v)|$ of all edges uv of G, where $d(u)$ and $d(v)$ are the degrees of the vertices u and v in G, respectively. In this paper, some structural properties on trees with maximum (or minimum) irregularity among trees with given degree sequence and trees with given branching number are explored, respectively. Moreover, the corresponding trees with maximum (or minimum) irregularity are also found, respectively.

Keywords: Irregularity, trees, degree sequence, branching number.

1   Introduction

Let G be a simple connected graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$. Its *order* is $|V(G)|$, denoted by n, and its *size* is $|E(G)|$, denoted by m. For $v \in V(G)$, let $N_G(v)$ (or $N(v)$ for short) be the set of neighbors of v in G, and $d_G(v) = |N_G(v)|$ (or $d(v)$ for short) be the degree of v in G. A pendent vertex of G is a vertex of degree 1. Let $\Delta_1(G)$, $\Delta_2(G)$ and $\delta(G)$ (or Δ_1, Δ_2 and δ for short) be the largest, second largest and minimum degrees of G, respectively.

A graph whose all vertices have equal degrees is said to be regular, otherwise it is irregular. Albertson [3] defined the imbalance of an edge $uv \in E(G)$ as $|d(u) - d(v)|$ and the irregularity of G as

$$irr = irr(G) = \sum_{uv \in E(G)} |d(u) - d(v)|, \tag{1}$$

where the summation is over all (unordered) edges uv in G.

The problem of determining the graph with maximum (or minimum) irregularity (or estimating bounds on $irr(G)$) among some classes of graphs is of great interest. Hansen and Mélot [6] determined the maximum value for the irregularity of graphs of order n with m edges and constructed the corresponding graph which attaining this value; Henning and Rautenbach [7] explored the structural properties on bipartite graphs with maximum irregularity. Various upper bounds on the irregularity of some classes of graphs, such as K_{r+1}-free graphs, bipartite graphs, triangle-free graphs were deduced in [14, 3, 1],

respectively. In particular, Zhou [14] established the relationship between $irr(G)$ and $Z_1(G)$, and respectively determined the graphs with maximum irregularity among trees and unicyclic graphs with a given number of pendent vertices, where $Z_1(G) = \sum_{v \in V(G)} d_G^2(v)$ is the first Zagreb index of G. Recently, Luo and Zhou [9] determined the graphs with maximum irregularity among trees and unicyclic graphs with given matching number, respectively. More results on imbalance, the irregularity of a graph can be found in [5, 10, 2, 11].

A positive integer sequence $\pi = \{d_1, d_2, \cdots, d_n\}$ is called the degree sequence of G if $d_i = d(v_i)$ for $v_i \in V(G)$, $i = 1, \cdots, n$. Throughout this paper, we order the vertex degrees in non-increasing order, i.e., $d_1 \geq d_2 \geq \cdots \geq d_n$. Also, a sequence $\pi = \{d_1, d_2, \cdots, d_n\}$ is called a tree degree sequence if there exists a tree T having π as its degree sequence. Furthermore, the sequence $\pi = \{d_1, d_2, \cdots, d_n\}$ is a degree sequence of a tree of order n if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^{n} d_i = 2(n-1)$ [4]. For a tree T, a vertex of degree 1 is also called a leaf (or a pendent vertex); a vertex v with $d(v) \geq 3$ is called a branching vertex. The branching number of T, denoted by $k(T)$, is the number of those vertices $v \in V(T)$ with $d(v) \geq 3$. For convenience, the degree sequence of T ($\pi(T)$) is the sequence of the degrees (in descending order) of non-leaf vertices. Let $\mathscr{T}_n^{\pi}$ and $\mathscr{B}_n^k$ be the sets of trees of order n with degree sequence π and k branching vertices, respectively. Let T_{max}^{π} (or T_{min}^{π}) be the tree which has maximum (or minimum) irregularity among trees in $\mathscr{T}_n^{\pi}$, and B_{max}^k (or B_{min}^k) be the tree which has maximum (or minimum) irregularity among all trees in $\mathscr{B}_n^k$.

In the present paper, we explore some properties on T_{max}^{π} (or T_{min}^{π}), and find the corresponding trees T_{max}^{π} (or T_{min}^{π}), as well as B_{max}^k (or B_{min}^k).

2   Preliminaries

We use $G - uv$ to denote the graph obtained by deleting the edge $uv \in E(G)$ from G. Similarly, $G + uv$ is the graph obtained by adding an edge $uv \notin E(G)$ to G.
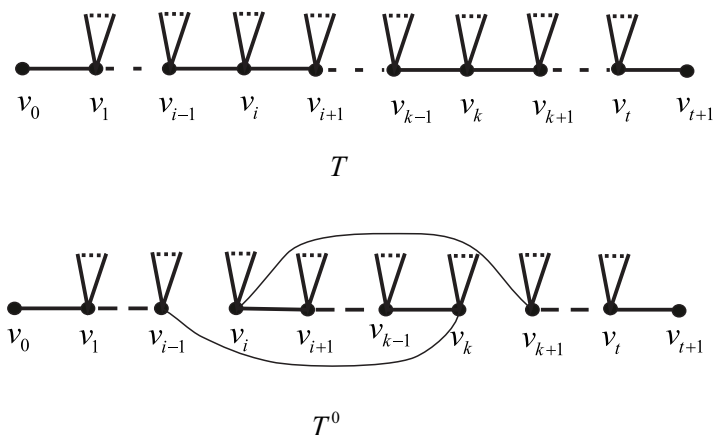
Fig. 1: A new path in T^0 obtained from T by $S(v_i, v_k)$ on the path $v_0 v_1 v_2 \cdots v_t v_{t+1}$.

Consider a path $v_0 v_1 v_2 \cdots v_t v_{t+1}$ in a tree T, where $d_T(v_0) = d_T(v_{t+1}) = 1$, let T^0 be a new tree

obtained from T by reversing the order of the components attached to $v_i, v_{i+1}, \cdots, v_k$. That is $T^0 = T - v_{i-1}v_i - v_kv_{k+1} + v_{i-1}v_k + v_iv_{k+1}$. Clearly, T^0 and T have the same degree sequence. This operation is denoted by $S(v_i, v_k)$ on the path $v_0v_1v_2 \cdots v_tv_{t+1}$. The process of this operation is shown in Fig. 1.

Let $e = uv$ be an edge of a graph G. Let G' be the graph obtained from G by contracting the edge e into a new vertex u' and adding a new pendent edge $u'v'$, where v' is a new pendent vertex. We say that G' is obtained from G by separating an edge uv (shown in Fig. 2).
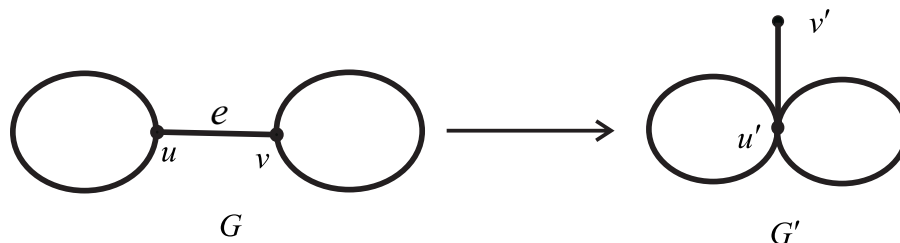

Fig. 2: G' is obtained from G by separating an edge uv.

Lemma 2.1 ([8]) *For $e = uv \in E(G)$, let G' be the graph obtained from G by separating an edge uv. If $d_G(u) \geq d_G(v)$ for any $v \in N_G(u)$, then we have $irr(G') > irr(G)$.*

Lemma 2.2 *For positive integer $x \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$, the function $f(n, x) = n^2 + (1 - 4x)n + 4x^2 - 2$ is monotonically decreasing on x.*

Proof: Consider the derivative on x of the function $f(n, x)$. Then we have

$$\frac{d(f(n, x))}{dx} = 8x - 4n \leq 8 \times \frac{n-2}{2} - 4n = -8 < 0, \text{ as } x \leq \frac{n-2}{2}.$$

Then $f(n, x)$ is monotonically decreasing on $x \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$. This completes the proof. $\qquad \square$

3 Maximal (or minimal) irregularity of graphs in $\mathscr{T}_n^\pi$

In this section, we explore some properties on T_{max}^π (or T_{min}^π), and find the corresponding trees T_{max}^π (or T_{min}^π).

3.1 Properties on T_{max}^π

Lemma 3.1 *Each path $v_0v_1 \cdots v_tv_{t+1}$ with $d(v_0) = d(v_{t+1}) = 1$ in T_{max}^π, has the following properties:*

1. *if i is odd, then $d(v_i) \geq d(v_{t+1-i}) \geq d(v_k)$ for $i \leq k \leq t + 1 - i$;*

2. *if i is even, then $d(v_i) \leq d(v_{t+1-i}) \leq d(v_k)$ for $i \leq k \leq t + 1 - i$.*

Proof: We prove the result by induction on i. For $i = 1$, we will prove that $d(v_1) \geq d(v_t) \geq d(v_k)$ for $2 \leq k \leq t - 1$. Suppose the opposite that $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1) < d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for some $2 \leq k \leq t - 1$. Let T^0 be a tree by applying $S(v_1, v_k)$ to T^π_{max}. Clearly, $T^0 \in \mathscr{T}^\pi_n$. Note that the edges $v_0 v_1$ and $v_k v_{k+1}$ in T^π_{max} are transformed to the edges $v_0 v_k$ and $v_1 v_{k+1}$ in T^0, respectively. Hence we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
irr(T^0) - irr(T^\pi_{max}) &= |d_{T^0}(v_0) - d_{T^0}(v_k)| + |d_{T^0}(v_1) - d_{T^0}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_0) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1)| - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&= |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_0) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)| + |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_0) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1)| - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&= d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - 1 + |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad - (d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1) - 1) - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k+1})|, \text{ as } d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_0) = 1 \\
&> d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1) - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)| \\
&= d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1) - (d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1)) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}
$$

This is a contradiction. Hence $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for $2 \leq k \leq t - 1$. At the same time, we have $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_t)$. Similarly, we can prove that $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_t) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for $2 \leq k \leq t - 1$. Hence, we conclude that $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_1) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_t) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for $1 \leq k \leq t$.

Now, assume that the result holds for other values. If $i \geq 2$ is even, assume that the result holds for any $l \leq i - 1$. From that, if $l = i - 1$ is odd, we have $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{i-1}) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+2-i}) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for $i \leq k \leq t + 2 - i$ and $i = 1, 2, \cdots, \lceil (t+1)/2 \rceil$. If $l = i$ is even, we should prove that $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i) \leq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i}) \leq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for ($i \leq k \leq t + 1 - i$ and $i = 1, 2, \cdots, \lceil (t+1)/2 \rceil$). Suppose the opposite that $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i) > d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for some $i + 1 \leq k \leq t + 1 - i$. Let T^0 be a tree by applying $S(v_i, v_k)$ to T^π_{max}. Clearly, $T^0 \in \mathscr{T}^\pi_n$. Note that $v_{i-1} v_i$ and $v_k v_{k+1}$ in T^π_{max} are transformed to $v_{i-1} v_k$ and $v_i v_{k+1}$ in T^0, respectively. By the inductive hypothesis, we have $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{i-1}) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ and $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{i-1}) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i)$. Then we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
irr(T^0) - irr(T^\pi_{max}) &= |d_{T^0}(v_{i-1}) - d_{T^0}(v_k)| + |d_{T^0}(v_i) - d_{T^0}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{i-1}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i)| - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&= |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{i-1}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)| + |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad - (d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{i-1}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i)) - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&= d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{i-1}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) + |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad - (d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{i-1}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i)) - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&> d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i)| \\
&= d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - (d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)) \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned}
$$

a contradiction. Hence, $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i) \leq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for any $i + 1 \leq k \leq t + 1 - i$. At the same time, we have $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i) \leq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i})$. Now we prove that $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i}) \leq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for $i + 1 \leq k \leq t + 1 - i$. Suppose the opposite that $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i}) > d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for $i + 1 \leq k \leq t + 1 - i$. Let T^0 be the tree obtained by applying $S(v_k, v_{t+1-i})$ to T^π_{max}. Clearly, $T^0 \in \mathscr{T}^\pi_n$. Note that $v_{k-1} v_k$ and $v_{t+1-i} v_{t+2-i}$

in T^π_{max} are transformed to $v_{k-1}v_{t+1-i}$ and $v_k v_{t+2-i}$ in T^0, respectively. Moreover, by the inductive hypothesis, we have $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+2-i}) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ and $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+2-i}) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i})$. Then we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
irr(T^0) - irr(T^\pi_{max}) &= |d_{T^0}(v_{k-1}) - d_{T^0}(v_{t+1-i})| + |d_{T^0}(v_k) - d_{T^0}(v_{t+2-i})| \\
&\quad - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k-1}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)| - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+2-i})| \\
&= |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k-1}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i})| + |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+2-i})| \\
&\quad - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k-1}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)| - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+2-i})| \\
&= |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k-1}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i})| + d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+2-i}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) \\
&\quad - |d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{k-1}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)| - (d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+2-i}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i})) \\
&> -|d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i})| + d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) \\
&= (d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i})) + d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i}) - d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k) \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned}
$$

a contradiction. Hence we have $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i}) \leq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for $i+1 \leq k \leq t+1-i$. Therefore, $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_i) \leq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{t+1-i}) \leq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_k)$ for $i \leq k \leq t+1-i$ and $i = 1, 2, \cdots, \lceil (t+1)/2 \rceil$.

The case for odd i is similar. The proof is completed. □

Let $v_{i,j}$ be the vertex whose closest leaf is at distance i, and let $v_{0,j}$ be a leaf in T^π_{max}. For integers i, j, k, l, by Lemma 3.1, we have the following:

Lemma 3.2 *For $1 \leq i < j$, we have*

1. $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{i,k}) \geq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{j,l})$ *for odd i;*

2. $d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{i,k}) \leq d_{T^\pi_{max}}(v_{j,l})$ *for even i.*

For a tree T, let $\mathscr{P}_T$ be the set of leaves in T, and $\mathscr{Q}_T$ be the set of vertices that adjacent to the leaves in T. Let $d' = min\{d(v), v \in \mathscr{Q}_T\}$ and $\mathscr{P}'_T$ be the set of leaves whose adjacent vertices have degree d' in T.

Lemma 3.3 *For trees T and T^* with root r^*, let T' and T'' be two trees obtained from T by identifying the root r^* of T^* with v' and v'', respectively, where $v' \in \mathscr{P}'_T$ and $v'' \in \mathscr{P}_T \setminus \mathscr{P}'_T$. Then $irr(T') > irr(T'')$.*

Proof: Let $v_1, v_2 \in V(T)$ such that $v_1 v' \in E(T)$ and $v_2 v'' \in E(T)$. Note that $d_T(v_1) = d' < d_T(v_2)$. Then we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
irr(T') - irr(T'') &= |d_{T'}(v_1) - d_{T'}(r^*)| + |d_{T'}(v_2) - d_{T'}(v'')| \\
&\quad - |d_{T''}(v_2) - d_{T''}(r^*)| - |d_{T''}(v_1) - d_{T''}(v')| \\
&= |d_T(v_1) - (d_{T^*}(r^*) + 1)| + |d_T(v_2) - d_T(v'')| \\
&\quad - |d_T(v_2) - (d_{T^*}(r^*) + 1)| - |d_T(v_1) - d_T(v')| \\
&= |d_T(v_1) - (d_{T^*}(r^*) + 1)| + (d_T(v_2) - 1) \\
&\quad - |d_T(v_2) - (d_{T^*}(r^*) + 1)| - (d_T(v_1) - 1), \text{ as } d_T(v') = d_T(v'') = 1 \\
&> -|d_T(v_2) - d_T(v_1)| + d_T(v_2) - d_T(v_1) \\
&= -(d_T(v_2) - d_T(v_1)) + d_T(v_2) - d_T(v_1) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}
$$

This completes the proof.   □

The following recursive algorithm can be used to construct the tree T_{max}^{π} with $\pi = \{d_1, d_2, \cdots, d_m\}$.

(1) If $m - 1 \le d_m$, then by Lemma 3.1, it is easy to get a tree T_{max}^{π}:

Rooted at r with d_m children with degrees $d_1, \cdots, d_{m-1}$ and $\underbrace{1, \cdots, 1}_{d_m - m + 1}$;

(2) If $m - 1 \ge d_m + 1$, then by Lemma 3.2, we see that the vertices in $\{v_{1,j} | j = 1, 2, \cdots\}$ take the largest degrees and they are adjacent to the vertices (in $\{v_{2,k} | k = 1, 2, \cdots\}$) with the smallest degrees. Construct the subtrees that contain vertices in $\{v_{0,i} | i = 1, 2, \cdots\}$, $\{v_{1,j} | j = 1, 2, \cdots\}$ and $\{v_{2,k} | k = 1, 2, \cdots\}$ first. Note that by Lemma 3.1, we will let the larger degree vertex be adjacent to the smaller degree vertex whenever possible. Thus, we produce the following subtree T_1:

Rooted at r with $d_m - 1$ children with degrees $d_1, \cdots, d_{d_m - 1}$, where $r \in \{v_{2,k} | k = 1, 2, \cdots\}$ with degree d_m in T_{max}^{π}, the children of r are vertices in $\{v_{1,j} | j = 1, 2, \cdots\}$.

Note that removing T_1 (except the root) from T_{max}^{π} results in a new tree S with degree sequence $\{d_{d_m}, \cdots, d_{m-1}\}$, in which Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2 still hold. Thus S is a tree with the new degree sequence has the maximum irregularity.

(3) Now the only problem is how to attach T_1 to S (by identifying the root of T_1 with a leaf of S). By Lemma 3.3, we should identify the root of T_1 with a vertex v in $\mathscr{P}_T'$ of S.

We now give an example which is a tree T_{max}^{π} with degree sequence $\pi = \{7, 6, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2\}$ to illustrate above mentioned process.

Firstly, by (2) we have the subtree T_1 and new degree sequence$\{6, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3\}$. Then, we can find a tree with this new degree sequence has the maximum irregularity. Similarly, we also have the subtree T_2 and T_3 by (2). The remaining degree sequence $\{4, 3\}$ satisfies (1), producing the tree S with maximum irregularity, where T_1, T_2, T_3 and S are shown in Fig. 3;

Secondly, attaching T_3 to S (according to (3)) yields a tree with degree sequence$\{5, 4, 4, 3, 3\}$ has maximum irregularity. Now attaching T_2 to this new tree (according to (3)) yields a tree with degree sequence $\{6, 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3\}$ has the maximum irregularity. We then have a new S (see Fig. 4);

Lastly, finding a leaf in the new S (Fig. 4) whose neighbor has the smallest degree, attaching T_1 to the new S as described above in (3) yields T_{max}^{π}. However, T_{max}^{π} is not necessarily unique, two of them are shown in Fig. 5, both are achieved through our algorithm.
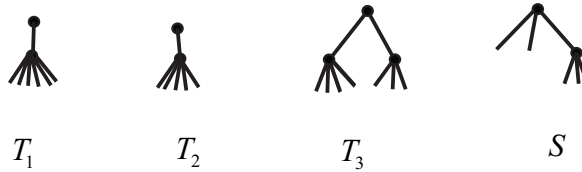

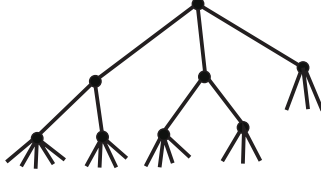**Fig. 3:** Construction of subtrees.
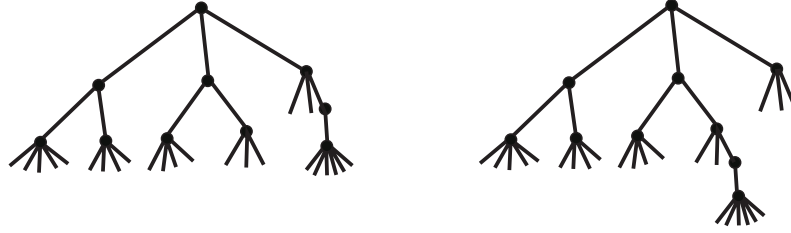
Fig. 4: Attaching subtrees to S.

Fig. 5: Two trees T_{max}^{π} with the same degree sequence.

3.2 Properties on T_{min}^{π}

Lemma 3.4 *Each path $v_0v_1v_2\cdots v_tv_{t+1}$ with $d(v_0) = d(v_{t+1}) = 1$ in T_{min}^{π}, has the following properties:*

$$d(v_i) \leq d(v_{t+1-i}) \leq d(v_k),$$

where $i+1 \leq k \leq t+1-i$ and $i = 1, 2, \cdots, \lceil (t+1)/2 \rceil$.

Proof: We prove the result by induction on i. For $i = 1$, suppose the opposite that $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) < d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1)$ for $2 \leq k \leq t-1$. Let T^0 be the tree obtained by operating $S(v_1, v_k)$ to T_{min}^{π}. Clearly, $T^0 \in \mathscr{T}_n^{\pi}$. Note that the edges v_0v_1 and v_kv_{k+1} in T_{min}^{π} are transformed to the edges v_0v_k and v_1v_{k+1} in T^0, respectively. Then we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
irr(T^0) - irr(T_{min}^{\pi}) &= |d_{T^0}(v_0) - d_{T^0}(v_k)| + |d_{T^0}(v_1) - d_{T^0}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad - |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_0) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1)| - |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&= |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_0) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)| + |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad - |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_0) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1)| - |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&= d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - 1 + |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad - (d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1) - 1) - |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{k+1})|, \text{ as } d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_0) = 1 \\
&< d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1) + |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)| \\
&= d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1) + d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}
$$

This is a contradiction. Hence we have $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)$ for $2 \leq k \leq t-1$. At the same time, we

have $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_t)$. Similarly, we also can verify $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_t) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)$ for $2 \leq k \leq t-1$. Hence we have $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_1) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_t) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)$ for $2 \leq k \leq t$.

Now, assume that the result holds for any $l \leq i-1$. That is, we have $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_l) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{t+1-l}) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)$ for $l+1 \leq k \leq t+1-l, l = 1, 2, \cdots, \lceil (t+1)/2 \rceil$. For $l = i$, we have to prove that $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{t+1-i}) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)$ for $i+1 \leq k \leq t+1-i$ and $i = 1, 2, \cdots, \lceil (t+1)/2 \rceil$. Suppose the opposite that $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) > d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)$ for some $i+1 \leq k \leq t+1-i$. Let T^0 be the tree obtained by applying $S(v_i, v_k)$ to T_{min}^{π}. Clearly, $T^0 \in \mathscr{T}_n^{\pi}$. Note that the edges $v_{i-1}v_i$ and $v_k v_{k+1}$ in T_{min}^{π} are transformed to the edges $v_{i-1}v_k$ and $v_i v_{k+1}$ in T^0, respectively. Moreover, by the inductive hypothesis, we have $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{i-1}) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)$ and $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{i-1}) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i)$. Then we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
irr(T^0) - irr(T_{min}^{\pi}) &= |d_{T^0}(v_{i-1}) - d_{T^0}(v_k)| + |d_{T^0}(v_i) - d_{T^0}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad -|d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{i-1}) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i)| - |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&= |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{i-1}) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)| + |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad -(d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{i-1})) - |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&= d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{i-1}) + |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&\quad -(d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{i-1})) - |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{k+1})| \\
&< d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) + |d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)| \\
&= d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) + d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) - d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}
$$

This is a contradiction. Hence we have $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)$ for $i+1 \leq k \leq t+1-i$. At the same time, we have $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{t+1-i})$. By the same argument as above, we have $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{t+1-i}) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)$ for $i+1 \leq k \leq t+1-i$. Hence we have $d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_i) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_{t+1-i}) \leq d_{T_{min}^{\pi}}(v_k)$ for $i+1 \leq k \leq t+1-i, i = 1, 2, \cdots, \lceil (t+1)/2 \rceil$. This completes the proof. $\qed$

Lemma 3.5 *For any $T \in \mathscr{T}_n^{\pi}$ with $uv, xy \in E(T)$ and $uy, xv \notin E(T)$, let $T^0 = T - uv - xy + uy + xv$. If $d_T(u) \geq d_T(x) \geq d_T(y) \geq d_T(v)$, then $irr(T^0) = irr(T)$.*

Proof: Note that $d(u) \geq d(x) \geq d(y) \geq d(v)$. Then we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
irr(T^0) - irr(T) &= |d_{T^0}(u) - d_{T^0}(y)| + |d_{T^0}(x) - d_{T^0}(v)| \\
&\quad -|d_T(u) - d_T(v)| - |d_T(x) - d_T(y)| \\
&= (d_T(u) - d_T(y)) + (d_T(x) - d_T(v)) \\
&\quad -(d_T(u) - d_T(v)) - (d_T(x) - d_T(y)) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}
$$

This completes the proof. $\qed$

Suppose that the degrees of the non-leaf vertices are given. The *greedy tree* is achieved by the following "greedy algorithm" [12, 13]:

(i) label the vertex with the largest degree as $v_{0,1}$ (the root);

(ii) label the neighbors of $v_{0,1}$ as $v_{1,1}, v_{1,2}, \cdots$, assign the largest degrees available to them such that $d(v_{1,1}) \geq d(v_{1,2}) \geq \cdots$;

(iii) label the neighbors of $v_{1,1}$ (except $v_{0,1}$) as $v_{2,1}, v_{2,2}, \cdots$, such that they take all the largest degrees available and that $d(v_{2,1}) \geq d(v_{2,2}) \geq \cdots$, then do the same for $v_{1,2}, v_{1,3}, \cdots$;

(iv) repeat (iii) for all the newly labelled vertices, always start with the neighbors of the labelled vertex with largest degree whose neighbors are not labelled yet.

Theorem 3.1 *Among trees in $\mathscr{T}_n^\pi$, there exists a greedy tree with minimum irregularity.*

Proof: Firstly, by the definition of the greedy tree with a given degree sequence, we easily to see that the greedy tree satisfies the conditions in Lemma 3.4. However, there are many trees for which these conditions hold. Then by Lemma 3.5, the greedy trees with minimum irregularity are constructed among these trees. This completes the proof. □

Remark 3.1 In fact, there are many trees different from the greedy tree with a given degree sequence minimize $irr(T)$. Following is an example which are two T_{min}^πs. One is obtained by the greedy algorithm with degree sequence $\pi = \{4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2\}$, also it is a greedy tree. The other one is not a greedy tree with the same degree sequence, which are shown in Fig. 6.

a greedy tree   *a non − greedy tree*
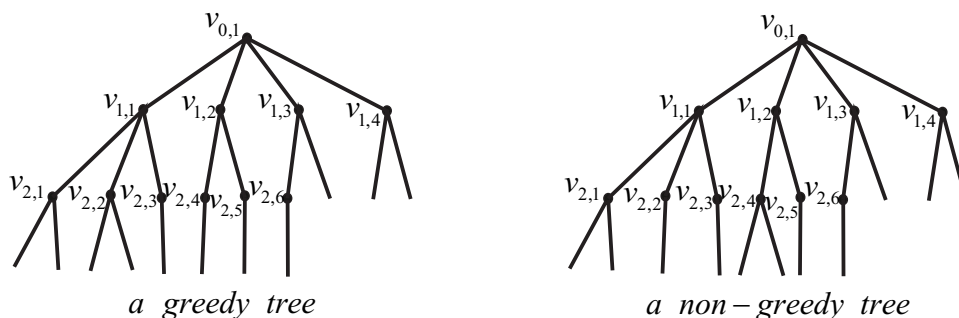
Fig. 6: A greedy tree and a non-greedy tree with degree sequence $\pi = \{4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2\}$.

4 Maximal (or minimal) irregularity of graphs in $\mathscr{B}_n^k$

In this section, we explore some properties on B_{max}^k (or B_{min}^k), and construct the corresponding trees B_{max}^k (or B_{min}^k).

We now explore some properties for trees in $\mathscr{B}_n^k$. For $T \in \mathscr{B}_n^k$, let n_i be the number of vertices of degree i in T for $i = 1, 2, \cdots, \Delta_1$. Then we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\Delta_1} n_i = n \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{\Delta_1} i n_i = 2(n-1).$$

Note that

$$2(n-1) = \sum_{i=1}^{\Delta_1} in_i = n_1 + 2n_2 + \sum_{i=3}^{\Delta_1} in_i \geq n_1 + n_2 + 3k = n - k + 3k = n + 2k.$$

This implies that

Proposition 4.1 *For any tree* $T \in \mathscr{B}_n^k$, $k(T) \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$.

Moreover, note that

$$
\begin{aligned}
2(n-1) = \sum_{i=1}^{\Delta_1} in_i &= n_1 + 2n_2 + \sum_{i=3}^{\Delta_1} in_i \\
&\geq n_1 + n_2 + 3(k - n_{\Delta_1}) + \Delta_1 n_{\Delta_1} \\
&= n - k + 3(k - n_{\Delta_1}) + \Delta_1 n_{\Delta_1} \\
&= n + 2k + (\Delta_1 - 3)n_{\Delta_1} \geq n + 2k + (\Delta_1 - 3).
\end{aligned}
$$

This leads to the following conclusion.

Proposition 4.2 *For any tree* $T \in \mathscr{B}_n^k$, $\Delta_1(T) \leq n - 2k + 1$.

4.1   Properties on B_{max}^k

Lemma 4.1 *For* $1 < k \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$, B_{max}^k *has the following properties:*

1. B_{max}^k *contains no vertex with degree* 2;

2. B_{max}^k *contains at most one vertex of degree larger than* 3.

Proof: (1) Assume that there exists $v \in V(B_{max}^k)$ such that $d_{B_{max}^k}(v) = 2$. Let $N_{B_{max}^k}(v) = \{w_1, w_2\}$. Then $d_{B_{max}^k}(w_1) \geq 2$ or $d_{B_{max}^k}(w_2) \geq 2$. Let $u \in V(B_{max}^k)$ with $d_{B_{max}^k}(u) = \Delta_1(B_{max}^k)$. Let $N_{B_{max}^k}(u) = \{u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_{\Delta_1}\}$. If $u \in N_{B_{max}^k}(v)$, let T' be the tree obtained from B_{max}^k by Separating an edge uv. Clearly, $T' \in \mathscr{B}_n^k$. Then Lemma 2.1 implies that $irr(T') > irr(B_{max}^k)$, a contradiction. If $u \notin N_{B_{max}^k}(v)$, then there exists a path contains u and v in B_{max}^k. Let v be the vertex connected to u via w_1 with $d_{B_{max}^k}(w_1) \geq 2$. Let $T' = B_{max}^k - vw_2 + uw_2$. Clearly, $T' \in \mathscr{B}_n^k$. Hence we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&irr(T') - irr(B_{max}^k) \\
=\ & |d_{T'}(u) - d_{T'}(w_2)| + d_{B_{max}^k}(u) + |d_{T'}(v) - d_{T'}(w_1)| \\
& - |d_{B_{max}^k}(v) - d_{B_{max}^k}(w_1)| - |d_{B_{max}^k}(v) - d_{B_{max}^k}(w_2)| \\
=\ & |d_{B_{max}^k}(u) + 1 - d_{B_{max}^k}(w_2)| + d_{B_{max}^k}(u) \\
& + |d_{B_{max}^k}(v) - 1 - d_{B_{max}^k}(w_1)| - |d_{B_{max}^k}(v) - d_{B_{max}^k}(w_1)| \\
& - |d_{B_{max}^k}(v) - d_{B_{max}^k}(w_2)| \\
=\ & d_{B_{max}^k}(u) + 1 - d_{B_{max}^k}(w_2) + d_{B_{max}^k}(u) \\
& + |2 - 1 - d_{B_{max}^k}(w_1)| - (d_{B_{max}^k}(w_1) - 2) - |d_{B_{max}^k}(w_2) - 2|,\ \text{as } d_{B_{max}^k}(v) = 2 \\
=\ & 2d_{B_{max}^k}(u) + 2 - d_{B_{max}^k}(w_2) - |d_{B_{max}^k}(w_2) - 2| \\
>\ & 0,
\end{aligned}
$$

a contradiction. Hence the result follows.

(2) Assume that there exists two vertices $u, v \in V(B_{max}^k)$ such that $d_{B_{max}^k}(u) = \Delta_1(B_{max}^k) > 3$ and $d_{B_{max}^k}(v) > 3$. Let $d_{B_{max}^k}(v) = s$ and $N_{B_{max}^k}(v) = \{v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_s\}$. If $u \in N_{B_{max}^k}(v)$, without loss of generality, we assume that $u = v_s$. Let $T' = B_{max}^k - \{vv_1, vv_2, \cdots, vv_{s-3}\} + \{uv_1, uv_2, \cdots, uv_{s-3}\}$. Clearly, $T' \in \mathscr{B}_n^k$. Hence we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&irr(T') - irr(B_{max}^k) \\
=\ & \sum_{i=1}^{s-3} \left[|d_{T'}(u) - d_{T'}(v_i)| - |d_{B_{max}^k}(v) - d_{B_{max}^k}(v_i)| \right] \\
& + 2(s-3) + (s-3)\left(d_{B_{max}^k}(u) - 1\right) \\
& + \sum_{i=s-2}^{s-1} \left[|d_{T'}(v) - d_{T'}(v_i)| - |d_{B_{max}^k}(v) - d_{B_{max}^k}(v_i)| \right] \\
=\ & \sum_{i=1}^{s-3} \left[|d_{B_{max}^k}(u) + s - 3 - d_{B_{max}^k}(v_i)| - |d_{B_{max}^k}(v) - d_{B_{max}^k}(v_i)| \right] \\
& + 2(s-3) + (s-3)\left(d_{B_{max}^k}(u) - 1\right) \\
& + \sum_{i=s-2}^{s-1} \left[|d_{B_{max}^k}(v) - (s-3) - d_{B_{max}^k}(v_i)| - |d_{B_{max}^k}(v) - d_{B_{max}^k}(v_i)| \right] \\
>\ & -(s-3)\left|d_{B_{max}^k}(v) - d_{B_{max}^k}(u) - (s-3)\right| \\
& + (s-3)\left(d_{B_{max}^k}(u) + 1\right) - 2(s-3) \\
=\ & -(s-3)\left(d_{B_{max}^k}(u) - 3\right) + (s-3)\left(d_{B_{max}^k}(u) - 1\right),\ \text{as } d_{B_{max}^k}(v) = s \\
=\ & 2(s-3) \\
>\ & 0,
\end{aligned}
$$

a contradiction. If $u \notin N_{B_{max}^k}(v)$, let $T' = B_{max}^k - \{vv_1, vv_2, \cdots, vv_{s-3}\} + \{uv_1, uv_2, \cdots, uv_{s-3}\}$. Clearly, $T' \in \mathscr{B}_n^k$. By the same argument as above, we have $irr(T') > irr(B_{max}^k)$. This is also a contradiction. Hence the result follows. □

Combing Proposition 4.1 and Lemma 4.1, we then have the following.

Theorem 4.1 *For $1 \le k \le \frac{n-2}{2}$, B_{max}^k has the degree sequence $\pi = \{n - 2k + 1, \underbrace{3, \cdots, 3}_{k-1}\}$.*

Lemma 4.2 *For any tree $T \in \mathscr{T}_n^\pi$ with degree sequence $\pi = \{\Delta_1, \underbrace{\Delta_2, \cdots, \Delta_2}_{k-1}\}$, where $k \le \frac{n-2}{2}$, then*

$$irr(T) = \Delta_1^2 + \Delta_1(1 - 2\Delta_2) + [2n - 2 + (1 - k)\Delta_2](\Delta_2 - 1).$$

Proof: Note that T with degree sequence $\pi = \{\Delta_1, \underbrace{\Delta_2, \cdots, \Delta_2}_{k-1}\}$. Then T has $t = 2(n-1) - \Delta_1 - (k-1)\Delta_2$ leaves. Assume that $u_1 \in V(T)$ with $d(u_1) = \Delta_1$. Note that for any tree $T \in \mathscr{T}_n^\pi$, there are

Δ_1 disjoint pendent paths which begin with the vertex u_1. If one of them is $P_1 = u_1 u_2 \cdots u_i v_j$, where $d(u_i) = \Delta_2$ for $2 \le i \le k$, and $d(v_j) = 1$ for $1 \le j \le t$. Then we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
irr(P_1) &= \sum_{xy \in E(P_1)} |d(x) - d(y)| \\
&= |d(u_1) - d(u_2)| + |d(u_2) - d(u_3)| + \cdots + |d(u_{i-1}) - d(u_i)| + |d(u_i) - d(v_j)| \\
&= d(u_1) - d(u_2) + d(u_2) - d(u_3) + \cdots + d(u_{i-1}) - d(u_i) + d(u_i) - d(v_j) \\
&= d(u_1) - d(v_j) \\
&= \Delta_1 - 1;
\end{aligned}
$$

if one of them is $P_2 = u_1 v_j$, where $d(v_j) = 1$. Then we have $irr(P_2) = |d(u_1) - d(v_j)| = \Delta_1 - 1$. Obviously, there is $\Delta_1(\Delta_1 - 1)$ contributes to $irr(T)$, by the Δ_1 disjoint pendent paths which begin with the vertex u_1. By the construction of trees, there are leaving $t - \Delta_1$ pendent vertices which just adjacent to the vertices with degree Δ_2, then they have $(t - \Delta_1)(\Delta_2 - 1)$ contributes to $irr(T)$. No matter how to construct the tree T, there are some edges as the edge $u_i u_j$ with $d(u_i) = d(u_j) = \Delta_2$, and their balance is 0 as $|d(u_i) - d(u_j)| = 0$. Therefore, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
irr(T) &= \Delta_1(\Delta_1 - 1) + (t - \Delta_1)(\Delta_2 - 1) + 0 \\
&= \Delta_1^2 - \Delta_1 \Delta_2 + t(\Delta_2 - 1) \\
&= \Delta_1^2 - \Delta_1 \Delta_2 + [2(n-1) - \Delta_1 - (k-1)\Delta_2](\Delta_2 - 1) \\
&= \Delta_1^2 + \Delta_1(1 - 2\Delta_2) + [2n - 2 + (1-k)\Delta_2](\Delta_2 - 1).
\end{aligned}
$$

This completes the proof.   □

Remark 4.1 In fact, Lemma 4.2 also holds for $\Delta_1 = \Delta_2$. That is, for any tree $T \in \mathscr{T}_n^\pi$ with degree sequence $\{\underbrace{\Delta_1, \cdots, \Delta_1}_{k}\}$, where $k \le \frac{n-2}{2}$, then $irr(T) = -k\Delta_1^2 + (2n + k - 2)\Delta_1 - 2n + 2$.

By Theorem 4.1 and Lemma 4.2, we then have the following.

Theorem 4.2 *For any tree $T \in \mathscr{B}_n^k$, where $1 \le k \le \frac{n-2}{2}$, we have*

$$
irr(T) \le n^2 + (1 - 4k)n + 4k^2 - 2,
$$

and the equality holds if and only if T has degree sequence $\pi = \{n - 2k + 1, \underbrace{3, \cdots, 3}_{k-1}\}$.

Moreover, by Theorem 4.2 and Lemma 2.2, we have the following.

**Corollary 4.1** $irr(B_{max}^1) > irr(B_{max}^2) > \cdots > irr(B_{max}^{\lfloor \frac{n-2}{2} \rfloor})$.

4.2 Properties on B_{min}^k

Lemma 4.3 *For $1 \le k \le \frac{n-2}{2}$, $\Delta_1(B_{min}^k) < 4$.*

Proof: Suppose that there exists $u \in V(B_{min}^k)$ such that $d_{B_{min}^k}(u) = \Delta_1(B_{min}^k) \geq 4$. Let $N(u) = \{u_1, u_2, \cdots, u_{\Delta_1 - 2}, v_{i-1}, v_{i+1}\}$. Let $P = v_0 v_1, \cdots, v_{i-1} u (= v_i) v_{i+1}, \cdots, v_l$ be the longest path in B_{min}^k that contains u. Let w_1 be a pendent vertex connected to u via u_1 (it is possible that $w_1 \equiv u_1$) (Fig. 7). Let $T^1 = B_{min}^k - u u_2 + u_2 w_1$. Clearly, $T^1 \in \mathscr{B}_n^k$. Then we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
irr(T^1) - irr(B_{min}^k) &= |d_{T'}(w_1) - d_{T'}(u_2)| - 1 - (d_{B_{min}^k}(u) - 1) \\
&\quad - |d_{B_{min}^k}(u) - d_{B_{min}^k}(u_2)| \\
&= |d_{B_{min}^k}(w_1) + 1 - d_{B_{min}^k}(u_2)| - d_{B_{min}^k}(u) \\
&\quad - (d_{B_{min}^k}(u) - d_{B_{min}^k}(u_2)) \\
&= |2 - d_{B_{min}^k}(u_2)| - 2d_{B_{min}^k}(u) + d_{B_{min}^k}(u_2), \text{ as } d_{B_{min}^k}(w_1) = 1 \\
&< 0,
\end{aligned}
$$

a contradiction. This completes the proof. $\square$
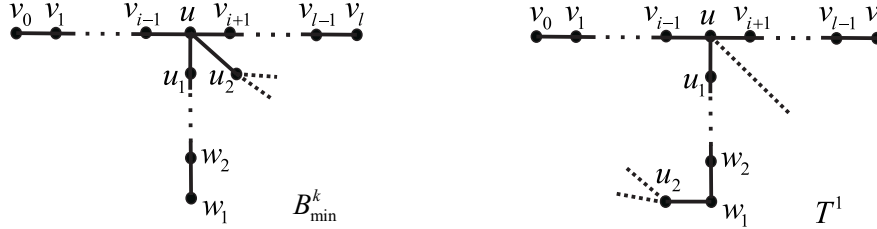
Fig. 7: Trees B_{min}^k and T^1 in the proof of Lemma 4.3.

Theorem 4.3 *For $1 \leq k \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$, B_{min}^k has the degree sequence $\pi = \{\underbrace{3, \cdots, 3}_{k}, \underbrace{2, \cdots, 2}_{n-2k-2}\}$.*

Proof: By Lemma 4.3, we assume that B_{min}^k has degree sequence $\{\underbrace{3, \cdots, 3}_{k}, \underbrace{2, \cdots, 2}_{x}, \underbrace{1, \cdots, 1}_{y}\}$, where x, y are integers. Note that $k + x + y = n$ and $3k + 2x + y = 2(n-1)$. Those yield that $x = n - 2k - 2$ and $y = k + 2$. Hence the result holds. $\square$

Theorem 4.4 *For any $T \in \mathscr{B}_n^k$, where $k \leq \frac{n-2}{2}$, then we have*

$$irr(T) \geq 2k + 4,$$

and the equality holds if and only if $T \cong T_{min}^\pi$ with $\pi = \{\underbrace{3, \cdots, 3}_{k}, \underbrace{2, \cdots, 2}_{n-2k-2}\}$.

Proof: By Theorem 4.3, for any $T \in \mathscr{B}_n^k$, we have $irr(T) \geq irr(B_{min}^k) = irr(T_{min}^\pi)$ with $\pi = \{\underbrace{3, \cdots, 3}_{k}, \underbrace{2, \cdots, 2}_{n-2k-2}\}$. Moreover, by Theorem 3.1, for $\pi = \{\underbrace{3, \cdots, 3}_{k}, \underbrace{2, \cdots, 2}_{n-2k-2}\}$, there exists a greedy tree

T^* such that $irr(T^*) = irr(T^\pi_{min})$. By the construct of the greedy tree T^* with $\pi = \{\underbrace{3, \cdots, 3}_{k}, \underbrace{2, \cdots, 2}_{n-2k-2}\}$,

we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
irr(T^*) &= \sum_{uv \in E(T^*)} |d(u) - d(v)| \\
&= 3(3-1) + (k-1)(3-2)(3-1) + 0 \\
&= 2k + 4.
\end{aligned}
$$

Hence the result follows. $\qquad\square$

From the proof of Theorem 4.4, we know that $irr(T^*)$ is monotonically increasing on k. Hence we have the following.

Corollary 4.2 $6 = irr(B^1_{min}) < irr(B^2_{min}) < \cdots < irr(B^{\lfloor \frac{n-2}{2} \rfloor}_{min})$.

Acknowledgements

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