

For independent comparison, the following is a notation-adjusted discovery by prof. Kaspar Riesen ([h-index: 32](#)) and prof. Horst Bunke ([h-index: 96](#)) published in 2009 having [737 citations](#) as of September 2022

$$\rho_{(\text{Riesen, Bunke})}(G_1, G_2) := \min_{f_v: [|V_1|+|V_2|-1]_0 \leftrightarrow [|V_1|+|V_2|-1]_0} \sum_{v=0}^{|V_1|+|V_2|-1} c_{\text{vertex}}(\overline{\alpha}_1(v), \overline{\alpha}_2(f_v(v))) + \left(\min_{\substack{f_u: [|V_1|+|V_2|-1]_0 \leftrightarrow [|V_1|+|V_2|-1]_0 \\ f_u(v) := f_v(v) \text{ (optimization not specified in paper)}}} \sum_{u=0}^{|V_1|+|V_2|-1} c_{\text{edge}}(\overline{\beta}_1(v, u), \overline{\beta}_2(f_v(v), f_u(u))) \right).$$

If c_{vertex} and c_{edge} are metric functions, $\rho_{(\text{Riesen, Bunke})}$ becomes a special case of ρ :

$$\rho(G_1, G_2, P) \geq \rho(G_1, G_2, P, \varnothing) \geq \rho_{(\text{Riesen, Bunke})}(G_1, G_2)$$