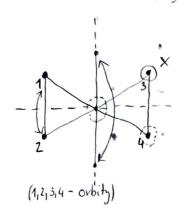
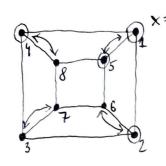
Maternatylin dydretna, Repetztorium 9, 09/12/2012

Zadonie 2. Rydy grup artemorfismer, |a|=|ax||0x|



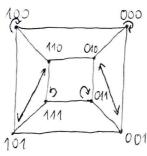
$$|O_X| = 4$$
 (hierachothi mogy ce projet ha sietic)
 $|G_X| = 4$ (due nieuline zamiunj wendother
ormarone structure).



Zamiany migdry nieroduthomi wennythuyon a reconstruyur muszą się drick worocześnie.

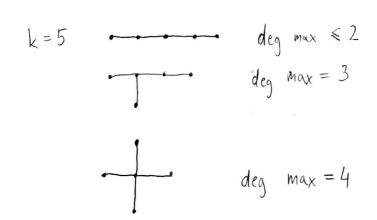
$$|O_X| = 8$$
$$|G_X| = 3!$$

Sgredu x = 000 to 001,010,100 (w hethad), jednah hudejnosi ide ummeracje nie ma znacrema.

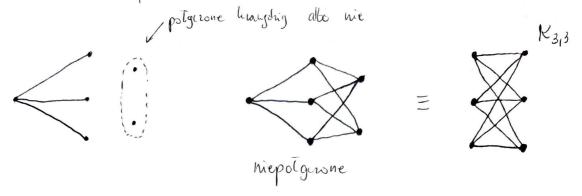


 $\forall \pi \in S_3 \colon \varphi_{\pi} \left(\mathsf{x}_{\mathfrak{I}_{\ell}} \mathsf{x}_{\mathfrak{I}_{\ell}} \mathsf{x}_{\mathfrak{I}} \right) = \mathsf{x}_{\pi(\mathfrak{I})} \cdot \mathsf{x}_{\pi(\mathfrak{I})} \cdot \mathsf{x}_{\pi(\mathfrak{I})}$

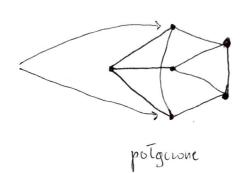
Zadanie 13. Graf CkH2k+2 jest dnewem, np. H $\frac{|c|c}{|c|}$ H $2|E| = \sum_{v \in V} deg(v) = \frac{4k}{k} + 2k + 2 = 6k + 2 = 2(3k + 1) = 2((3k + 2) - 1) = 2(171 - 1)$ sgsiedzi C sgsiedzi H



Zadonie 5. Naysy vrystie weironorfiene szescionarzhothore grafy B-vegulame.



te evendrothi imstry potgerys, aby graf byt 3-regulary



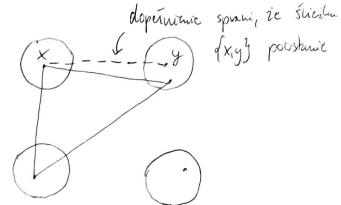
Zadanie 4. Wykni, ie z dolitadnosig do izomorfium... $|\nabla| = 4, \quad \max |E| = \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2} = 6$

Zadanie 9. Udonduj, ie pnynajaniej jeden z grafor G, G jest spojeny.

Niech a bythe wesping, 4. $3 \times_{i} y \in V(a)$ take, ie we ma scieili $z \times do y(cyli \times i y sy u dooch wright should spojnosi.).$

W G many; huntedi dx, y's ovar \ZEV prynajmining jedny

z knaydi $\{x,z\},\{y,z\}$



Zadanie 12. Udonodnij, ie graf prostj...

1º Pry maksymalný liubir hurydní, kaida stradour jest letiteg.

Jesti many stradoug A o a viendrothach i stradoug B ob wordwithout talich, ie a > b > 1, to protoienie 1 weredrothe z B do A zwylista linky lurythi o a - (b-1) = (a-b)+1 > 1.

3° Zaten maksymalna liaba kvahydni dla p-1 skradových comiana 1 i 1 shradových comiana n-p+1: $\frac{(n-p+1)(n-p)}{2}$.

Dla minimalnej liuty hazzári: 10 Karida striadora jest duehem, visc $|E| = \sum_{i=1}^{p} (|\nabla_i| - 1) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} |\nabla_i| - p = n - p$