- (7) 若 a+b=1,则有 $a=1 \land b=0$ 或 $a=0 \land b=1$,从而 $(a+b)G_i=1 \cdot G_i=\varnothing \oplus 1 \cdot G_i=0 \cdot G_i \oplus 1 \cdot G_i=a \cdot G_i \oplus b \cdot G_i$ 。若 a+b=0,则有 a=b。从而有 $(a+b)G_i=0 \cdot G_i=\varnothing =a \cdot G_i \oplus a \cdot G_i=a \cdot G_i \oplus b \cdot G_i$ 。从而数乘对 F 上的加法满足分配律。
- (8) 若 a=1,则 $a(G_i\oplus G_j)=G_i\oplus G_j=a\cdot G_i\oplus a\cdot G_j$;若 a=0,则 $a(G_i\oplus G_j)=\varnothing=\varnothing\oplus\varnothing=\varnothing=\alpha\cdot G_i\oplus a\cdot G_j$ 。从而数乘对环和运算满足分配律。

这就证明了 Ω 对环和运算和数乘运算构成 $\{0,1\}$ 上的线性空间。

M 中各元素的独立性是显然的。而对任何 $G_i=G[\{e_{i_1},e_{i_2},\cdots,e_{i_t}\}]\in\Omega$,易见, $G_i=g_{i_1}\oplus g_{i_2}\oplus\cdots\oplus g_{i_t}$ 。从而 M 是 Ω 的生成元集。

9.16 任取一棵生成树 T,例如,取 $T = G[\{a, f, q, b\}]$,则

T 对应的基本回路有: $C_c = acbgf, C_d = adbgf, C_e = efg$ 。

$$C_{\underline{4}} = \{C_c, C_d, C_e\}.$$

 $C_c \oplus C_d = cd;$

 $C_c \oplus C_e = acbe;$

 $C_d \oplus C_e = adbe;$

 $C_c \oplus C_d \oplus C_e = cd \cup C_e;$

 $C_{\mathbb{H}} = \{\varnothing, C_c, C_d, C_e, cd, acbe, adbe, cd \cup C_e\}.$

T 对应的基本割集为 $S_a = \{a, c, d\}, S_b = \{b, c, d\}, S_f = \{c, d, e, f\}, S_g = \{c, d, e, g\}$ 。

 $S_a \oplus S_b = \{a, b\};$

 $S_a \oplus S_f = \{a, e, f\};$

 $S_a \oplus S_a = \{a, e, g\};$

 $S_b \oplus S_f = \{b, e, f\};$

 $S_b \oplus S_g = \{b, e, g\};$

 $S_f \oplus S_g = \{f, g\};$

 $S_a \oplus S_b \oplus S_f = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\};$

 $S_a \oplus S_b \oplus S_a = \{a, b, c, d, e, g\};$

 $S_a \oplus S_f \oplus S_g = \{a, c, d, f, g\};$

 $S_b \oplus S_f \oplus S_g = \{b, c, d, f, g\};$

 $S_a \oplus S_b \oplus S_f \oplus S_g = \{a, b, f, g\};$

 $S_{\mathbb{H}} = \{\varnothing, S_a, S_b, S_f, S_g, S_a \oplus S_b, S_a \oplus S_f, S_a \oplus S_g, S_b \oplus S_f, S_b \oplus S_g, S_f \oplus S_g, S_a \oplus S_b \oplus S_f, S_a \oplus S_b \oplus S_g, S_a \oplus S_b \oplus S_f \oplus S_g, S_a \oplus S_b \oplus S_f \oplus S_g, S_a \oplus S_b \oplus S_f \oplus S_g \}.$

9.17

证明: 必要性是显然的。下面证充分性。

设 $V(T) = \{v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n\}$,其中 $d^-(v_1) = 0$ 。只需证 $d^-(v_i) = 1 (i = 2, 3, \cdots, n)$ 即可。注意到,由题设, v_1 是唯一入度为 0 的顶点,而任何顶点的入度都不可能小于 0。因此,对所有 $i = 2, 3, \cdots, n$,必有 $d^-(v_i) \geq 1$ 。反设除 v_1 外,还有其它入度不为 1 的顶点(不妨设为 v_2),则必有 $d^-(v_2) \geq 2$ 。从而 $m = \sum_{i=1}^n d^-(v_i) = d^-(v_1) + d^-(v_2) + \sum_{i=3}^n d^-(v_i) \geq 0 + 2 + (n-2) = n$ 。然而 T 是树,所以应有 m = n-1 < n,矛盾。

9.18 共 20 棵。见下图: