

## DM HW7

1. 证明: \*第四章 (1, 3, 7, 8, 13), (5, 9, 14, 16)

设有一个简单平面图  $G$ ,  $\delta(G) \geq 3$ ,  $d < 12$  且每个域的边界数  $\geq 5$ ,

$$\text{则有 } \begin{cases} m-n+2 \leq \frac{2m}{5} & \textcircled{1} \quad (\text{定理 4.1.2}) \\ n-m+d=2 & \textcircled{2} \quad (\text{欧拉公式}) \\ d < 12 & \textcircled{3} \\ t \geq 5 & \textcircled{4} \\ 2m = \sum d(v) \geq 3n & \textcircled{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \wedge \textcircled{4} \Rightarrow m-n+2 \leq \frac{2m}{5} \leq \frac{2m}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5}m+2 \leq n. \textcircled{6}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \wedge \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow d=2-n+m < 12 \Rightarrow m-n < 10. \textcircled{7}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \wedge \textcircled{6} \Rightarrow n \geq \frac{3}{5}m+2 \geq \frac{9}{10}n+2 \Rightarrow n \geq 20 \textcircled{8}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \wedge \textcircled{7} \Rightarrow 10 > m-n \geq \frac{3}{2}n-n = \frac{1}{2}n \Rightarrow n < 20 \textcircled{9}$$

$\textcircled{8}$  与  $\textcircled{9}$  矛盾, 原命题得证。□

3. 证明:

设  $G$  是简单平面图, 且  $n \geq 11$ , 同时,  $G, \bar{G}$  两者都是平面图, 则

$$\begin{cases} n \geq 11 & \textcircled{1} \\ m \leq 3n-6 & \textcircled{2} \\ \binom{n}{2}-m \leq 3n-6 & \textcircled{3} \end{cases} \quad (\text{推论 4.2.1})$$

$$\textcircled{2} \wedge \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}n(n-1) \leq 6n-12 \Rightarrow n^2-13n+24 \leq 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow n \leq \frac{13 + \sqrt{169-96}}{2} = \frac{13 + \sqrt{73}}{2},$$

$$\text{同时 } \sqrt{73} < 9, \text{ 故 } n \leq \frac{13 + \sqrt{73}}{2} < \frac{13+9}{2} = 11,$$

与  $\textcircled{1}$  矛盾, 原命题得证。□

7. 证明:

设平面图  $G$  有五个域, 且对任意两个不同的域有公共边界,

那么  $G^*$  也是平面图,  $n^*=5$ , 且  $\forall u^*, v^* \in G^*$ ,

$(u^*, v^*) \in E(G^*)$ , 于是  $K_5$  是  $G^*$  的子图, 代表  $G^*$  非平面, 矛盾。□

8. 证明:

设简单平面图  $G$ ,  $n \geq 4$ , 且最多只有三个结点  $v$ ,  $d(v) \leq 5$ .

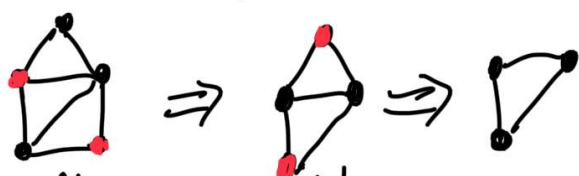
通过对  $G$  加边, 生成  $G$  的极大平面图  $G'$ .

此时,  $G'$  的每个面都是“三角形”, 否则  $G'$  就不是极大平面图, 于是  $\delta(G') \geq 3$ .

设  $G'$  有  $r$  个结点 ( $r \leq 3$ ) 的度  $\leq 5$ , 则

$$6n/2 = 2m \geq 6(n-r) + 3r = 6n - 3r \Rightarrow -12 \geq -3r \Rightarrow r \geq 4, \text{矛盾。} \square$$

13. 解: (缩点时删除垂边).



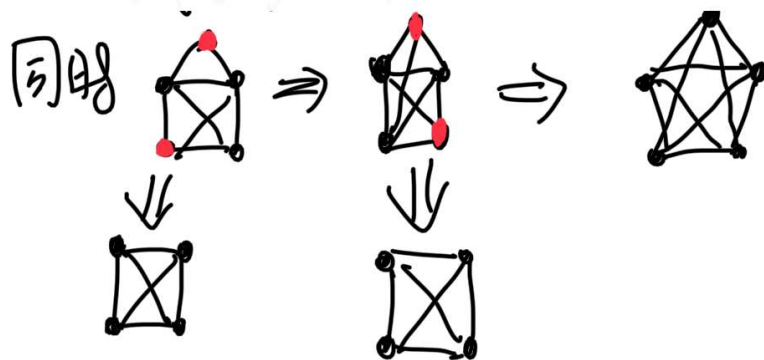
由于

$$\gamma(\text{triangle}) \leq \gamma(\text{square}),$$

$$\text{故 } \gamma(\text{square}) = \min\{\gamma(\text{triangle}), \gamma(\text{square})\}$$

$$= \min\{\min\{\gamma(\text{triangle}), \gamma(\text{square})\}, \gamma(\text{square})\}$$

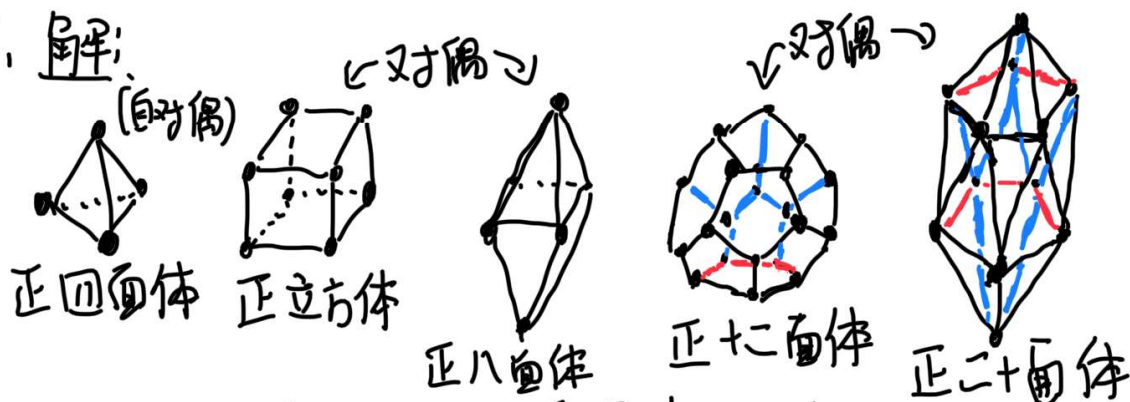
$$= \gamma(\text{triangle}) = 3,$$



于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(K_5, x) &= f(K_3, x) + 3f(K_4, x) + f(K_5, x) \\
 &= A_x^3 + A_x^4 + A_x^5 \\
 &= x(x-1)(x-2)[1 + (x-3)(3+x-4)] \\
 &= x(x-1)(x-2)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 解:



以上五者, 为所有的正凸多面体。

以下证明, 不存在其他的正凸多面体。

证明:

设正多面体的每一面有  $t$  条边,  $s$  个顶点, 那么就有

$$\begin{cases}
 n - m + d = 2 & (1) \\
 td = 2m = sn & (2) \\
 t, s \geq 3 & (3)
 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \wedge (2) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{t} + \frac{2}{s} - 1\right)m = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{m} > \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{同时 } \frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{t} \leq \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow t < 6, \text{ 同理 } s < 6.$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故 } (s, t) \neq (4, 5), (5, t) \neq (5, 4),$$

$$\text{于是 } (s, t) = (3, 3) \rightarrow m = 6$$

$$(s, t) = (3, 4), (4, 3) \rightarrow m = 12, \text{ 分别对应上述}$$

$$(s, t) = (3, 5), (5, 3) \rightarrow m = 30. \text{ 五个正多面体。}$$

$(s, t)$  的解只有以上五组, 证毕。□

9. 证明:

设存在无割边平面图  $G$ , 除了一个域, 其他域的边界数都是  $d$  的整数倍, 且  $G$  的域可以二着色。

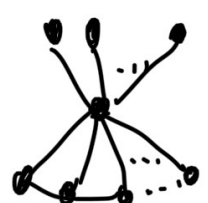
那么  $G^*$  ( $G$  没有割边) 就不存在自环, 而且除了结点  $v_i$ ,  $\forall v \in G^*, v \neq v_i$ , 都有  $d \mid d(v)$ , 同时  $\chi(G^*) = 2$ 。

把  $G^*$  同色的结点归两侧, 则  $G^*$  是二分图,  $G^* = (X, Y, E)$

由于  $G^*$  没有自环, 故每条边对  $X, Y$  结点个度的总和的贡献都为 1, 因此  $\sum_{v \in X} d(v) = \sum_{v \in Y} d(v)$ 。

不失一般性, 设  $v_i \in Y$ , 于是  $d \mid \sum_{v \in X} d(v)$ , 但  $d \nmid \sum_{v \in Y} d(v)$ , 矛盾, 命题得证。

14. 解.

设形如  的图的色数多项

式为  $U_{n,m}$ , 则

$$U_{0,m} = f(T_{n+1}, t), U_{n,0} = f(W_{n+1}, t) + f(W_n, t).$$

把  $m$  个结点中的一个, 分别与  $n$  个结点中的一个点连线或合并, 则  $U_{n,m} = U_{n,m-1} + U_{n,m-1}$

$$\Rightarrow U_{n,m} = U_{n-1,m+1} - U_{n-1,m}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^t \binom{t}{k} (-1)^k U_{n-t, m+t-k}. \quad (*)$$

(\*) 的证明如下:

$t < 0$  时显然.

现假设  $t$  时成立,  $t+1$  时.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^t \binom{t}{k} (-1)^k (U_{n-1-t, m+t+1-k} - U_{n-1-t, m+t-k}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^t \binom{t}{k} (-1)^k U_{n-(t+1), m+(t+1)-k} - \sum_{k=0}^t \binom{t}{k} (-1)^k U_{n-(t+1), m+t-k} \\ &= \binom{n}{0} U_{n-(t+1), m+(t+1)} + \sum_{k=1}^t (-1)^k \left[ \binom{t}{k-1} + \binom{t}{k} \right] U_{n-(t+1), m+(t+1)-k} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{t+1} \binom{t+1}{k} (-1)^k U_{n-(t+1), m+(t+1)-k}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } t=n, \quad U_{n,m} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k U_{0, m+n-k}.$$

$$\text{令 } m=0, \quad U_{n,0} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k U_{0, n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k f(T_{n-k+1}, t)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (-1)^k t(t-1)^{n-k} = t \left[ (t-1) + (-1) \right]^n$$



$$< t(t-2)^n.$$

记  $a_n = f(W_n, t)$ , 则

$$a_{n+1} + a_n = t(t-2)^n = (t-2)(a_n + a_{n-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} = (t-3)a_n + (t-2)a_{n-1}$$

解特征方程

$$r = \frac{(t-3) \pm \sqrt{(t-3)^2 + 4(t-2)}}{2} = \frac{t-3 \pm \sqrt{t^2 - 2t + 1}}{2}$$

$$r_1 = t-2, \quad r_2 = -1.$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = A(-1)^n + B(t-2)^n,$$

$$又 a_3 = f(W_3, t) = f(K_3, t) = t(t-1)(t-2),$$

$$a_4 = f(W_4, t) = f(K_4, t) = t(t-1)(t-2)(t-3), \text{ 于是}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_3 = -A + B(t-2)^3 = t(t-1)(t-2) \\ a_4 = A + B(t-2)^4 = t(t-1)(t-2)(t-3) \end{cases}$$

$$B(t-2)^3(t-1) = t(t-1)(t-2)^2 \Rightarrow B = \frac{t}{t-2}.$$

$$A = B(t-2)^3 - t(t-1)(t-2) = t(t-2)^2 - t(t-1)(t-2) = t(t-2)(t-2-t+1) = -t(t-2).$$

$$\text{所以 } a_n = f(W_n, t) = t[(t-2)^{n-1} - (-1)^n(t-2)].$$

$n=2k$  时,

$$f(W_{2k}, t) = t[(t-2)^{2k-1} - (t-2)] = t(t-2)[(t-2)^{2k-2} - 1],$$

于是 0, 1, 2, 3 都是零点,  $\gamma(W_{2k}) = 4$ .

$n=2k+1$  时,

$$f(W_{2k+1}, t) = t[(t-2)^{2k} + t-2] = t(t-2)[(t-2)^{2k-1} + 1]$$

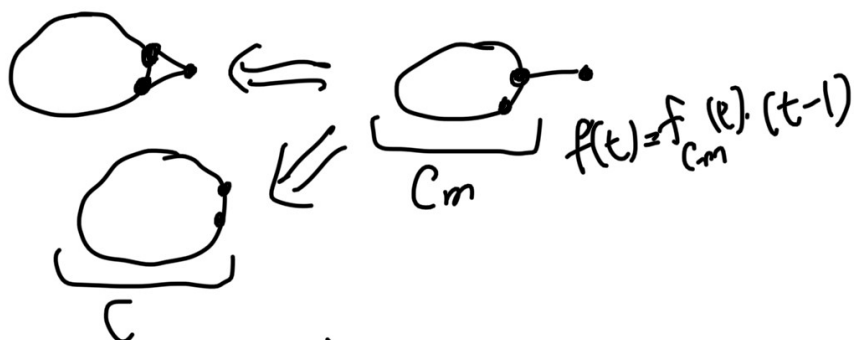
0, 1, 2 都是零点,  $\gamma(W_{2k+1}) = 3$ .

$$\text{因此, } \gamma(W_n) = \begin{cases} 3, & 2 \nmid n \\ 4, & 2 \mid n \end{cases}$$

$$f(W_n, t) = t[(t-2)^{n-1} - (-1)^n(t-2)]$$

16, 解:

先处理  $n=3$ 。  $n=3$  时,  $b$  是 三角形



在色数多项式的意义下,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Graph with triangle} = \text{Graph with cycle} - \text{Graph with cycle and triangle} \\
 & \text{Graph with cycle and triangle} = \text{Graph with cycle} - \text{Graph with cycle and triangle} = \text{Graph with cycle} - \text{Graph with cycle} + 0 \\
 & \text{Graph with cycle} = \text{Graph with cycle} - \text{Graph with cycle} + \text{Graph with cycle} - \text{Graph with cycle} \dots \\
 & \text{于 } \mathbb{Z}_2 \text{ 上 } f(G, t) = f(C_m, t) \cdot [(t-1)^{n-2} - (t-1)^{n-3} + \dots + (-1)^{n-2}] \\
 & = f(C_m, t) \cdot \frac{(t-1)^{n-1} - (-1)^{n-1}}{t} \\
 & = \frac{1}{t} [(t-1)^m + (-1)^m (t-1)] [(t-1)^{n-1} + (-1)^n] \\
 & = \frac{1}{t} [(t-1)^{m+n-1} + (-1)^n (t-1)^m + (-1)^m (t-1)^n + (-1)^{m+n} (t-1)] \#
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma(G) = \begin{cases} 2, & 2|m \wedge 2|n \\ 3, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$