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Subject: Geometry - Hexagonal Grids

Topic: Labeling Hexagonal Grid Cells

Given and Introduction:

- Task: On the hexagonal grid below, sketch 5 groups of size $(N = 7)$.
- Label the cells (A) through (G) in the first group, then repeat the labeling in all other groups.
- The labels need to be in the same place within each group.

Steps:

1. Understanding the Hexagonal Grid Structure:

- A hexagonal grid is composed of hexagons, where each hexagon has six neighbors except those on the edges.
- Groups of size $(N = 7)$ will be taken from adjacent and connected hexagons without any gaps.

2. Identifying the First Group:

- Select the first hexagon and label it (A) .
- Determine the adjacent hexagons and label them (B) through (G) .
- Ensure that these are all connected, i.e., each labeled hexagon shares a side with at least one other labeled hexagon.

3. Labeling the First Group:

- Let's assume a central starting hexagon labeled (A) .
- Choose six surrounding hexagons around (A) and label them (B) , (C) , (D) , (E) , (F) , and (G) .

	F	C
E	A	B
	D	G

4. Repeating the Labeling in All Other Groups:

- Follow the same labeling structure for the next four groups.
- Ensure the relative positions of (A) through (G) are maintained in each group.

Group 1:	Group 2:	Group 3:	Group 4:	Group 5:
F C	F C	F C	F C	F C
E A B	E A B	E A B	E A B	E A B
D G	D G	D G	D G	D G

5. Visual Representation and Sketch:

The exact positioning on the hexagonal grid can vary, but the key is to maintain the relative positioning of the labels (A) through (G) within each group.

Final Solution:

- The hexagonal grid is divided into 5 groups, each containing 7 labeled cells.
- Respecting the requirement, each group has cells labeled from (A) through (G) , and the labels in each group must be in the same relative positions.

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