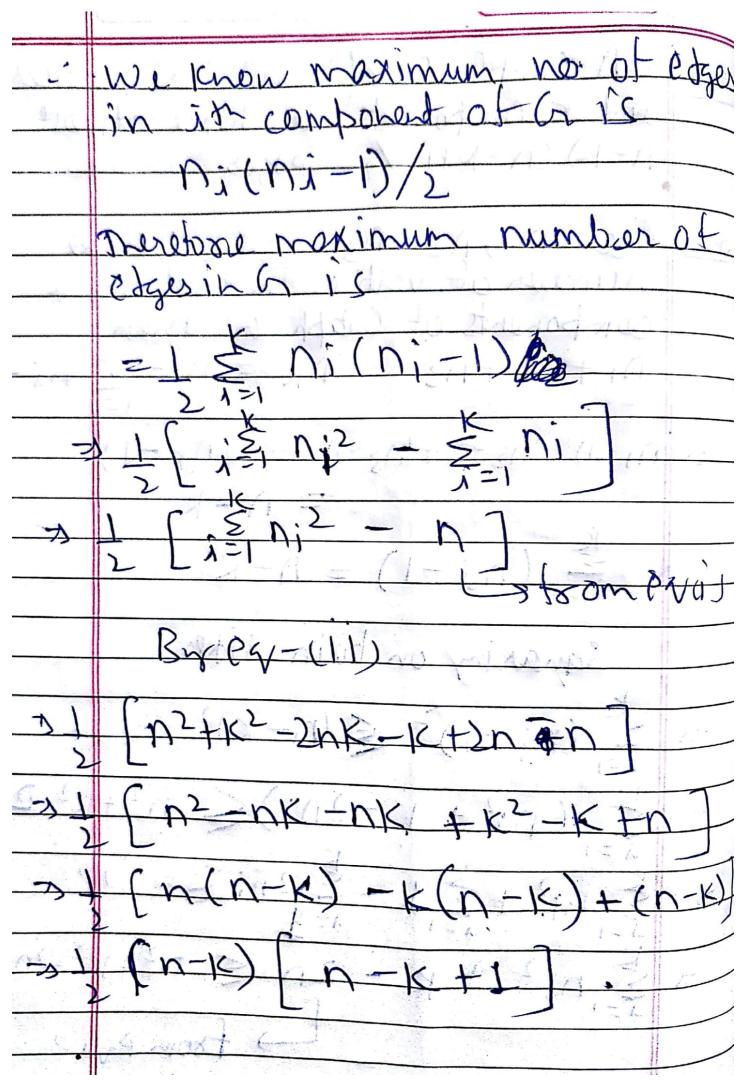
Theorem	and K' components can have atmost (n-14) (n-K+1)/2 edges
	and 'K' components can have atmost
	(n-15) (n-K+1) / pages
	7(4-10)1
Poorf-	let n, nz, nz nx bl he
	number of vertices in each of 'k'
	components of crapp 's' men
	n, +n2+n3 nk = n = = n; -4)
⇒	(n1-1)+(n2-1)+(n3-1)(nx-1)
	Z N Z
	K / / / // // // // - //
7	$\sum_{i=1}^{k} (n_i - 1) = n - k^{k-1}$
	Sanariny on both sides.
	£ 1 - 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
7)	2 (M; T) & (N-K)2
Control Control	15 1 - 2 1 1 201 - 12 11 2 8nt
75	(2) - (1) + 1 - 211) - n - + (2 - 21)
	K 1 2 1 K 1 E 2 n i Z
	2-11-12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1
	K 12-11-12 2 - 22112 20K
3	3-11-41-11 = 1-41C-201K
	from Pali 2
~	K)
7	> U! < U5+K - TUK - K 450
	- PA/LIL)



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