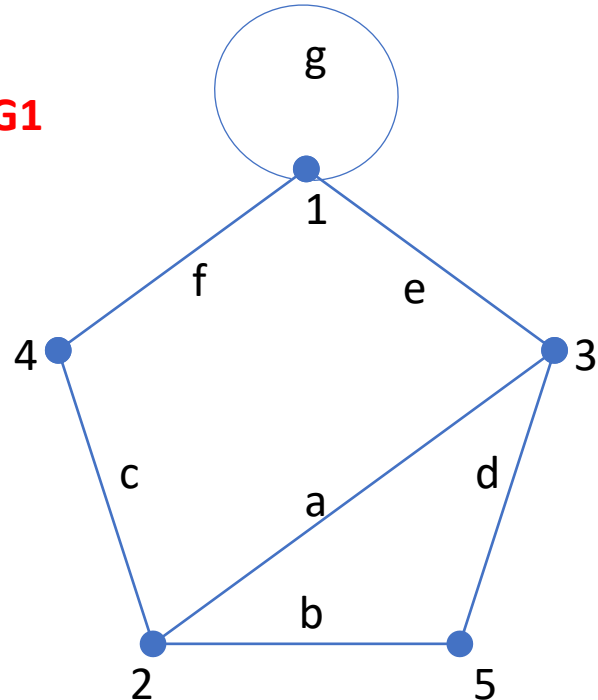
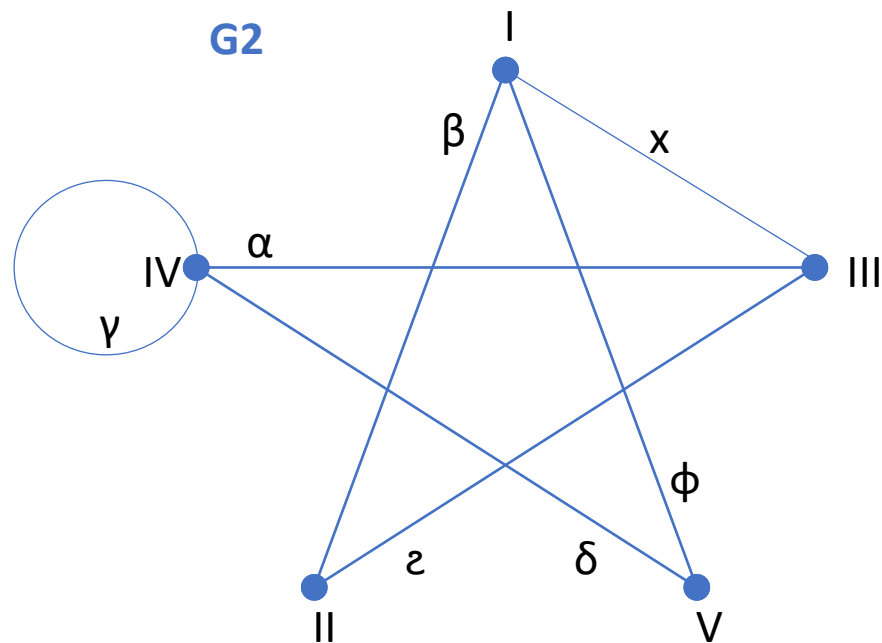


01 -

**G1**



**G2**



**Passo 1:**

**$G1 = (\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}, \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}, g(a) = \{2-3\}, g(b) = \{2-5\}, g(c) = \{2-4\}, g(d) = \{3-5\}, g(e) = \{1-3\}, g(f) = \{1-4\}, g(g) = \{1-1\})$**

**$G2 = (\{I, II, III, IV, V\}, \{x, \phi, z, \delta, \beta, \alpha, \gamma\}, g(x) = \{I-III\}, g(\phi) = \{I-V\}, g(z) = \{II-III\}, g(\delta) = \{IV-V\}, g(\beta) = \{I-II\}, g(\alpha) = \{III-IV\}, g(\gamma) = \{IV-IV\})$**

**Passo 2:**

**$|N1| = 5$     $|N2| = 5$**

**$|A1| = 7$     $|A2| = 7$**

**Passo 3:**

**$G1 = 1$  nó de grau 4**

**2 nós de grau 3**

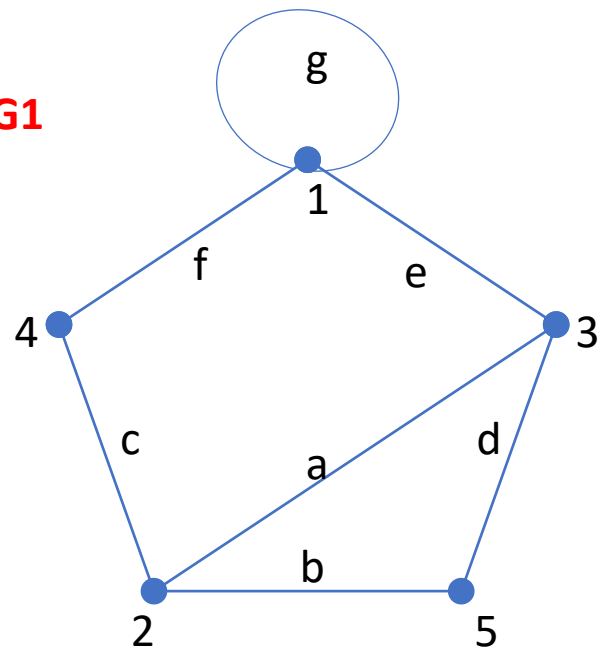
**2 nós de grau 2**

**$G2 = 1$  nó de grau 4**

**2 nós de grau 3**

**2 nós de grau 2**

**G1**



Passo 4:

**1** → **IV**

**2** → **I**

**3** → **III**

**4** → **V**

**5** → **II**

Passo 5:

**1 ~ 3**, sse  $f(1) \sim f(3) \rightarrow$  **IV ~ III**

**3 ~ 5**, sse  $f(3) \sim f(5) \rightarrow$  **III ~ II**

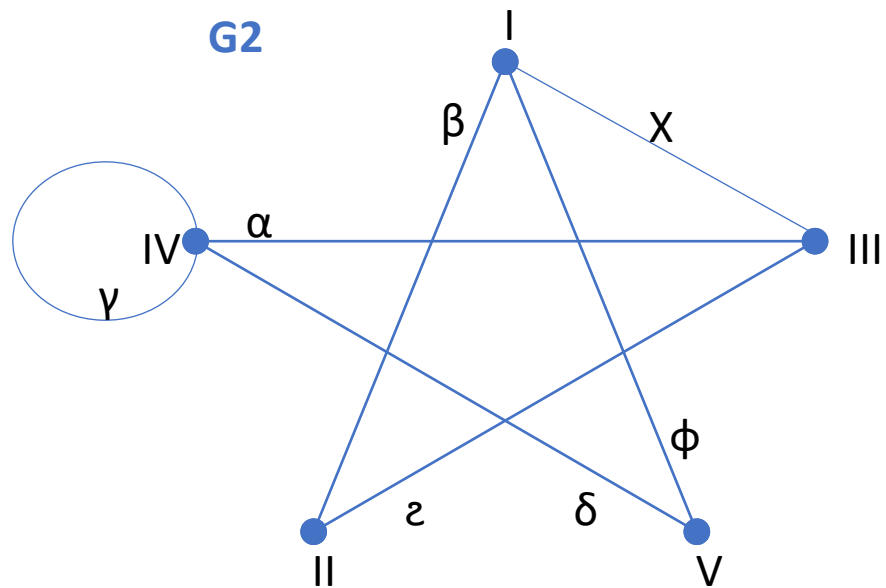
**5 ~ 2**, sse  $f(5) \sim f(2) \rightarrow$  **II ~ I**

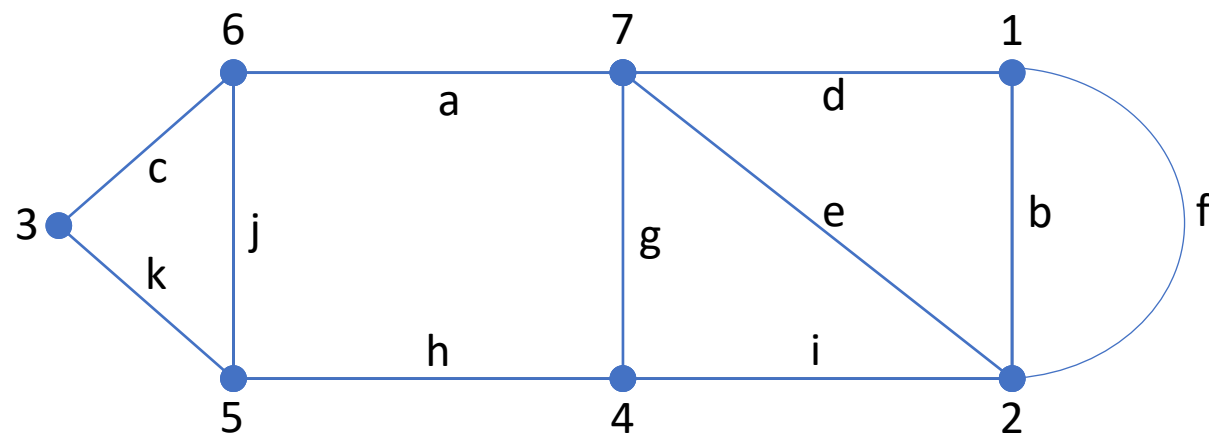
**2 ~ 4**, sse  $f(2) \sim f(4) \rightarrow$  **I ~ V**

**4 ~ 1**, sse  $f(4) \sim f(1) \rightarrow$  **V ~ IV**

**1 ~ 1**, sse  $f(1) \sim f(1) \rightarrow$  **IV ~ IV**

**G2**





a) Sim, é conexo pois há caminhos que ligam uns nós a outros

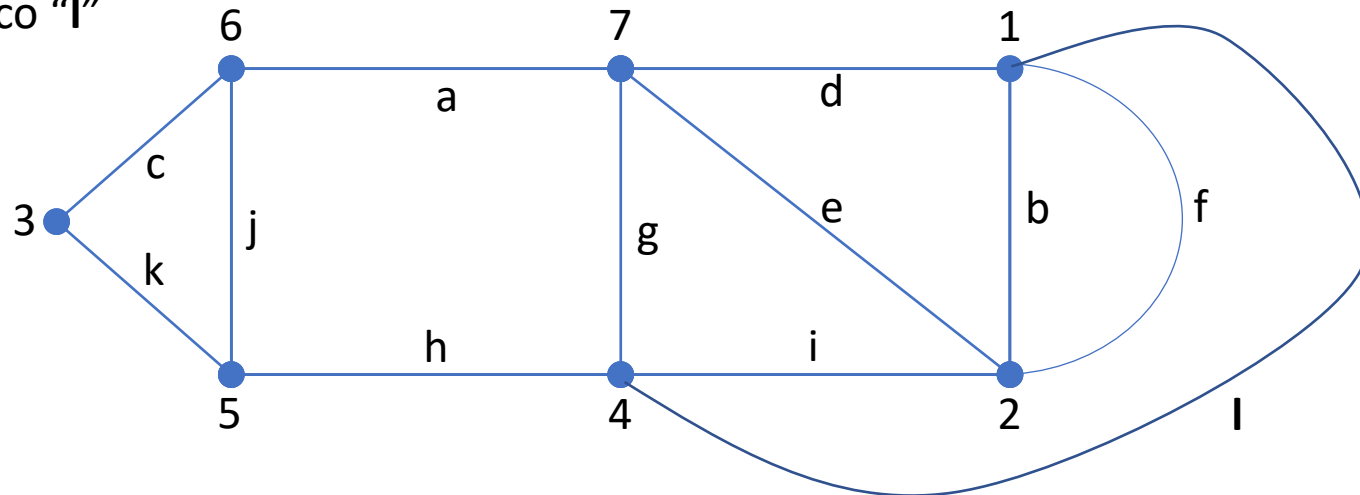
b) Não, pois se trata de um multigrafo

c) Sim, é planar pois não possui cruzamentos de arcos

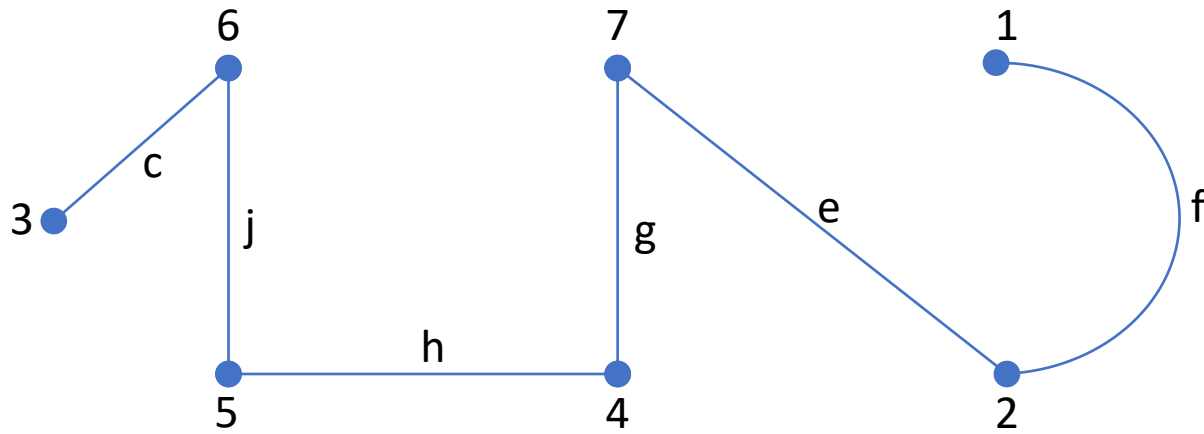
d) Não, pois nenhum nó é adjacente a todos os outros nós

e) O arco "l"

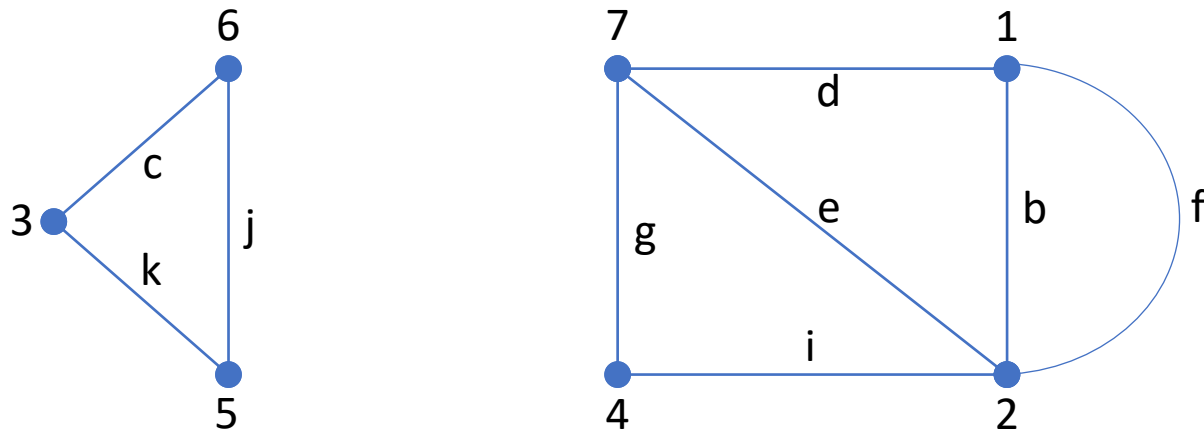
f)  $\mathcal{C}(1)$ : 1,b,2,f,1

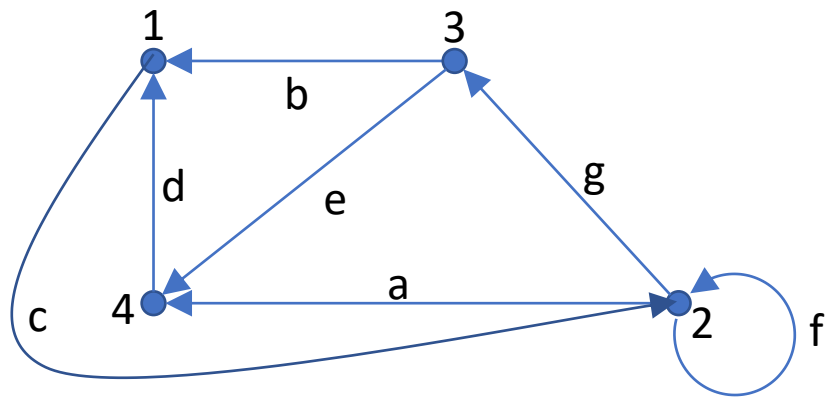


g) Os arcos {a, b, d, i, k}



h) Os arcos {a, h}





a)

$N = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$A = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$

$g = \{g(a)=(2, 4), g(b)=(3, 1), g(c)=(1, 2), g(d)=(4, 1), g(e)=(3, 4), g(f)=(2, 2), g(g)=(2, 3)\}$

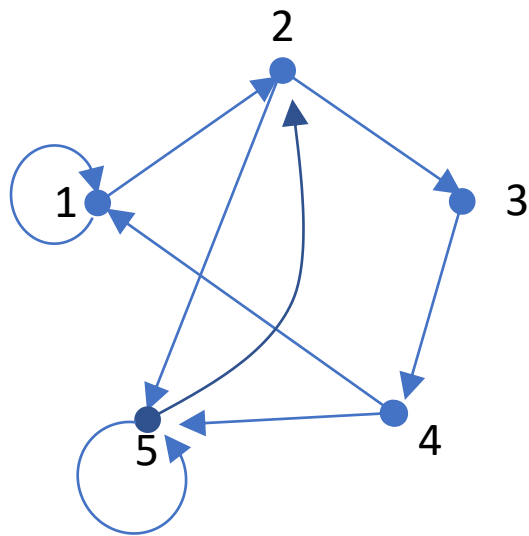
b)

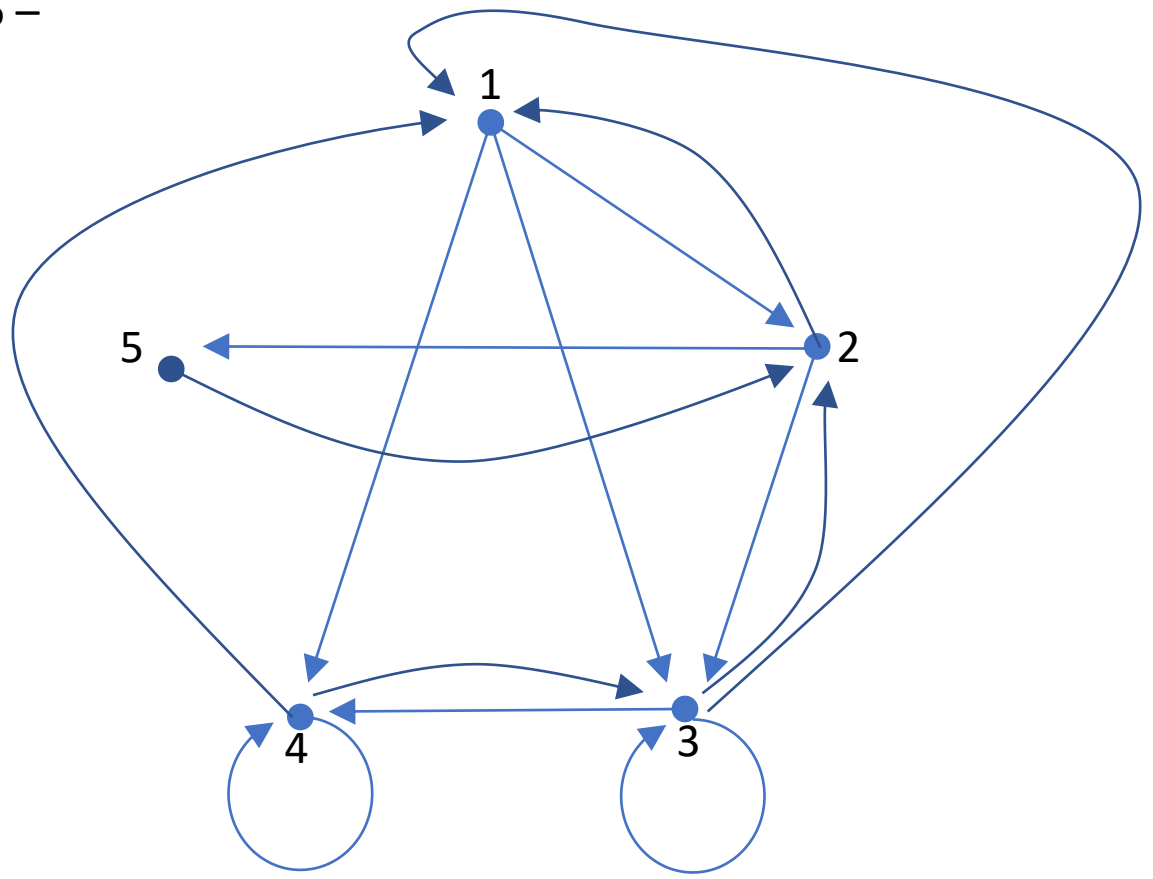
	1	2	3	4
1	0	1	0	0
2	0	1	1	1
3	1	0	0	1
4	1	0	0	0

04 – Segundo o teorema de Kuratowski, um grafo finito é planar se, e somente se, ele não possui um subgrafo que seja divisão de  $K_5$  ou  $K_{3,3}$ .

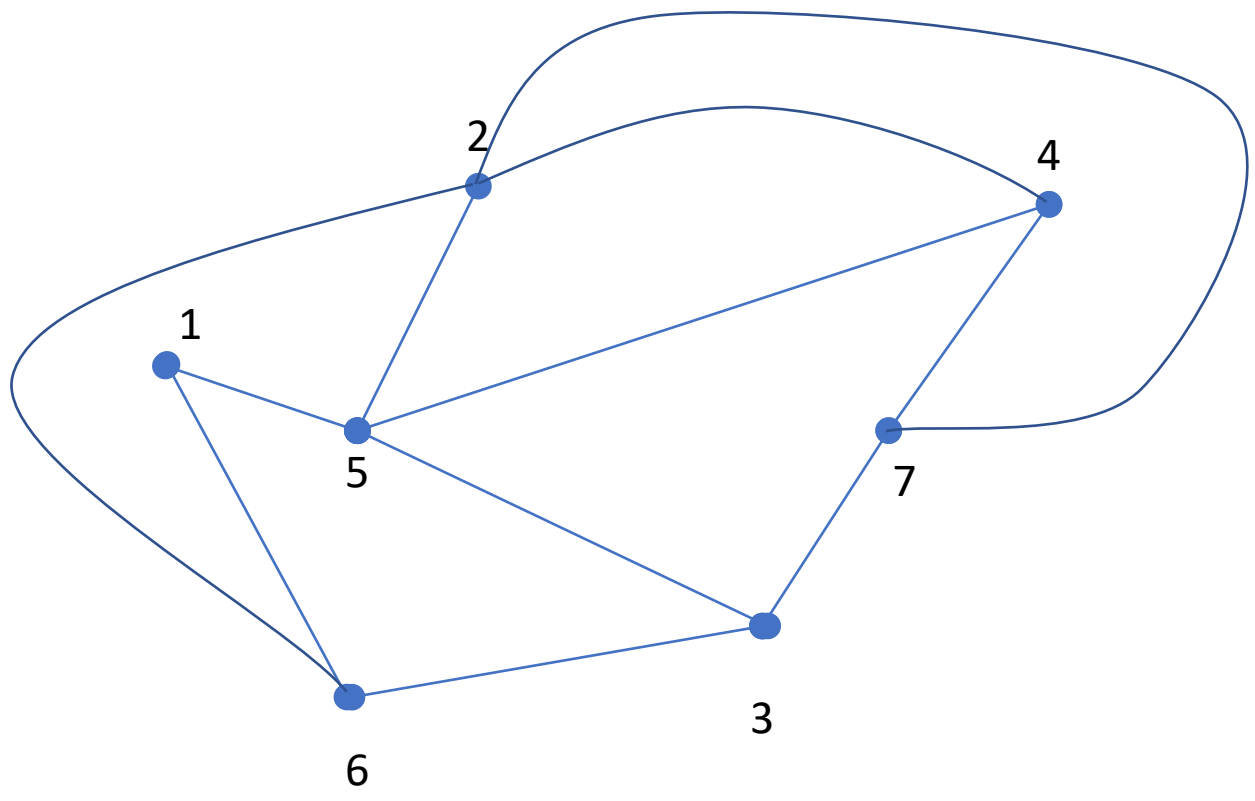
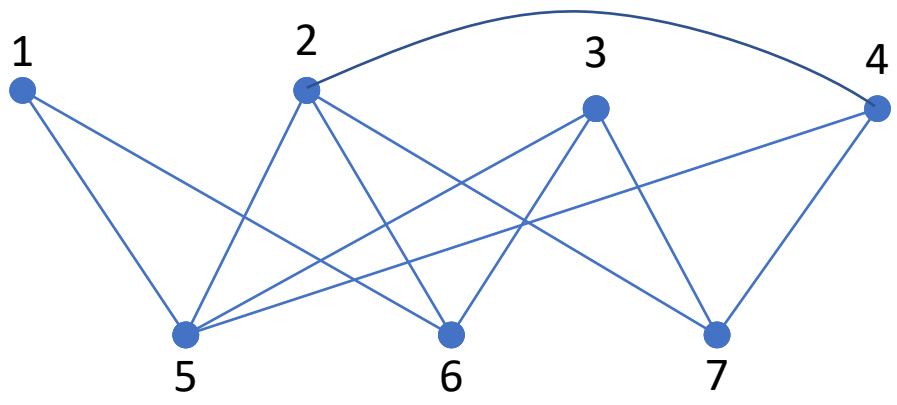
05 –

	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	1
3	0	0	0	1	0
4	1	0	0	0	1
5	0	1	0	0	1

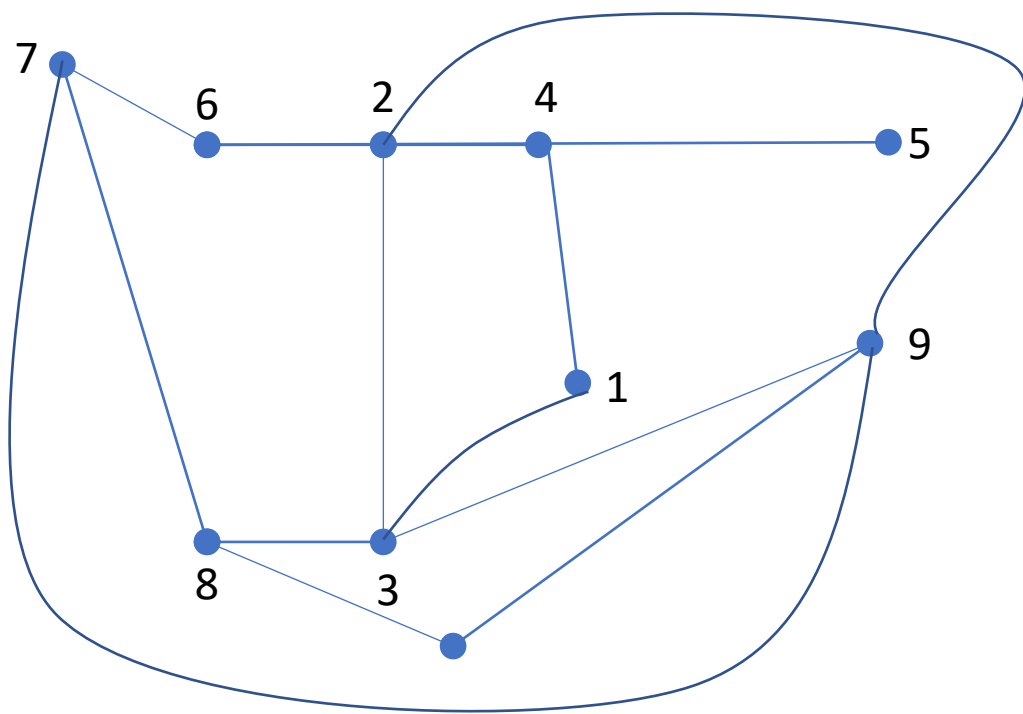




07 --







Não planar, pois não é possível ligar o nó 5 ao nó 8 sem haver cruzamentos de arcos. Homeomorfo a  $K_{3,3}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 09 - a) \quad |N| &= 23400 \\
 |A| &= 70200 \\
 23400 - 70200 + r &= 2 \\
 -46800 + r &= 2 \\
 r &= 2 + 46800 \\
 r &= 46802
 \end{aligned}$$

1° Restrição:  $a \leq 3n - 6$

$$\begin{aligned}
 70200 &\leq 3.(23400) - 6 \\
 70200 &\leq 70194
 \end{aligned}$$

2° Restrição:  $a \leq 2n - 4$

$$\begin{aligned}
 70200 &\leq 2.(23400) - 4 \\
 70200 &\leq 46796
 \end{aligned}$$

**Não se encaixa em nenhuma restrição!**

10 -

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= 13002 \\
 \text{grau dos nós} &= 4 \\
 |N| &= 13002 \cdot 4 \\
 |N| &= 52008
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n - a + r &= 2 \\
 52008 - a + 13002 &= 2 \\
 65010 - a &= 2 \\
 65010 &= 2 + a \\
 a &= 65010 - 2 \\
 a &= 65008
 \end{aligned}$$