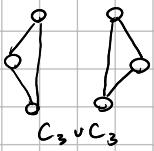
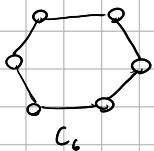


1.

Graty 3-regularne  $\Rightarrow$  6 wierzchołków

$\bar{G} \rightarrow$  każdy wierzchołek stopnia  $(6-3-1) = 2$

$\bar{G}$  - 2-regularny  $\Rightarrow$  6 wierzchołków



dodatek 2 możliwości

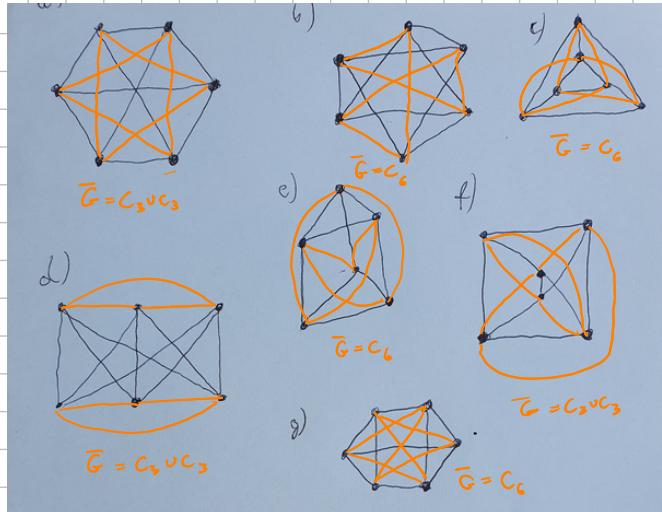
Sz 2 Wzory abstrakcyjne w relacji izomorfizmu

dla gratur 3-regularnych  $\Rightarrow$  6 wierzchołków

I - graty których dopełnienie jest izomorficzne z  $C_6$

II - graty których dopełnienie jest izomorficzne z  $C_3 v C_3$

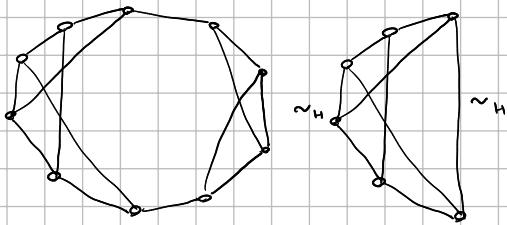
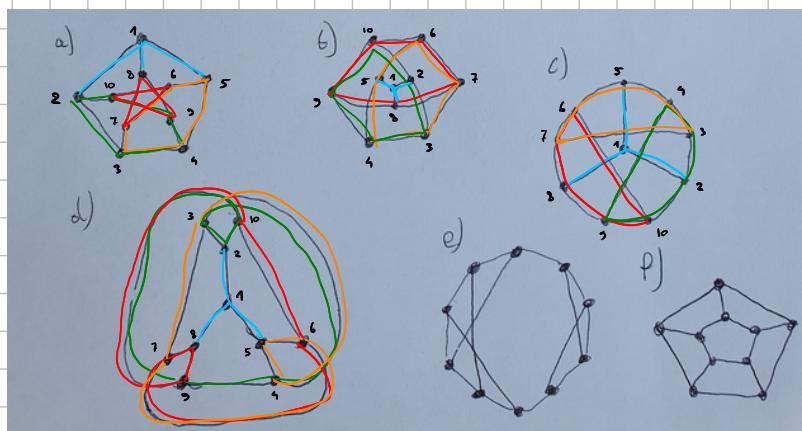
$$\{b, c, e, g\} \subset I \quad \{a, d, f\} \subset II$$



2.

każdy z a, b, c, d  
składa się z jednakości podgratów  
↳ podgrafia  
w tym  $3 \times C_5$

graf a nie jest planarny  $\rightarrow K_5$   
graf f jest planarny

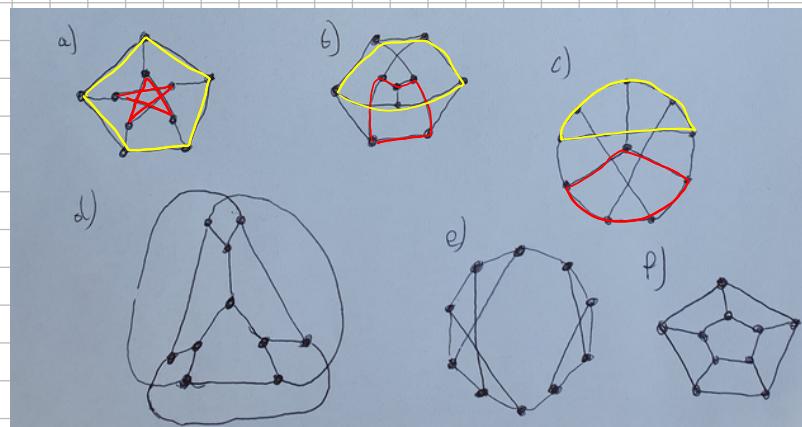


$= K_{3,3}$  - nie jest planarny

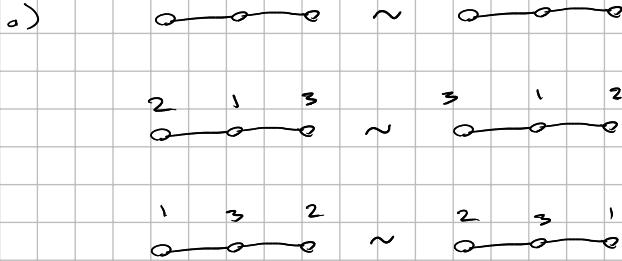
b)  $C_3$  jest podgratrem e  
nie istnieje podgrat  $C_3 \cup f$   
 $c \neq f$

$C_3$  nie jest podgratrem a  
 $e \sim a \sim b \sim c \sim d$

$C_n$  jest podgratrem f  
 $C_n$  nie jest podgratrem a  
 $f \sim a \sim b \sim c \sim d$

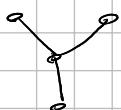
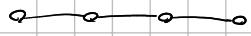


3.



tylko 3 a nie  $3!$  ze względu na symetrię

b)



$$(2^4, 2) \cdot 2 = 12$$

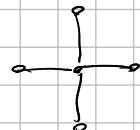
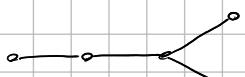
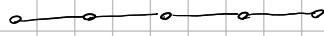
średnie: brzegowe  
↓  
zewnętrzne brzegowe

$$(1, 3^4) = 4$$

średnie:  
brzegowe

$$n_1 = 12 + 4 = 16 = 4^2$$

c)



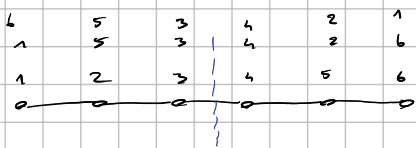
$$(1, 2, 2) \cdot 2 = 60$$

$$(2, 1, 1, 1) = 10 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 60$$

$$(1, 4^5) = 5$$

$$n_2 = 60 + 60 + 5 = 125 = 5^3$$

d)



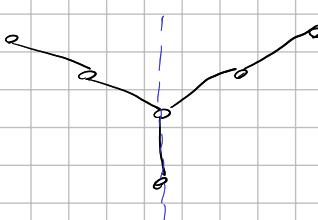
$$(2, 2, 2) \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 360 = \frac{6!}{2}$$

średnie → śrajce

1 symetria

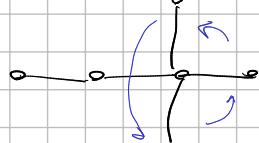
$$(2, 1, 1, 1, 1) = 360 = \frac{6!}{2}$$

1 symetria



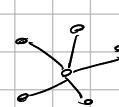
$$(1, 1, 2, 2) \cdot 2 = 360 = \frac{6!}{2}$$

zewnętrzne v. środkowe  
gatunki

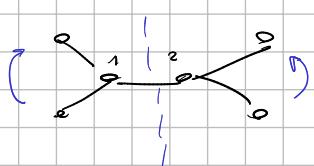


$$(3, 1, 1, 1) = 120 = \frac{6!}{3!}$$

symetria 3  
elementów



$$(1^6) = 6$$



$$(2, 2, 2) = 20 = \frac{6!}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}$$

3 niezależne symetrie

$$n_3 = 360 + 360 + 360 + 120 + 6 + 20 = 1294 = 6^4$$