

斯: (a) R1: bch, deg(R1)=3

Re: ahgf, deg(Re)= 4

R3: deg, deg(R3) = 3

 $R4: abcdef \cdot deg(R4) = b$.

(b) R1 : abh . deg(R1) = 3

R= : hdg , deg (R=) = 3

Rs: c, deg(Rs)=1

R4: abcdeffeg, deg(R4) = 9

(c) R1: a, deg(R1) = 1

Rs; hdeg, deg (Rs) = 4

Rs: abccb U hdeffg, deg(Rs) = 11

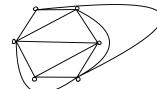
7.亚;





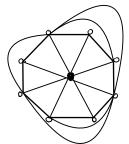
(a)图(a)加辛面嵌入如下图

(a)呈然为简单连通干面图。



滿足 YRi, deg(Ri)=3 ヲ(a)为极大手面圏

(b)图(b)加辛面嵌入如下图. 星兴为简单垂通干面图,



满足 YRi, deg(Ri)=3

ョ(b)为极大手面图

9,

解; 不足校小非干囫囵. 删去边 a 仍远非干囫恩, |性,证: 沒G=<V,E>, |V|=n, V= |V1,V2,...,Vn| |E|=m,

不妨设G是连通的, 若不连通则可对每个连通历廷进行对论。

由欧拉公式

n-m+r= 2

由握手定理:

$$2m = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{O}(V_i) \geqslant 3n$$

テ 2m を 3n = 3(2+M-ド)

73r-62m.0

$$2m = \sum_{i=1}^{r} deg(R^i)$$

饭设 YRi, deg (Ri) =5.

72M351 @

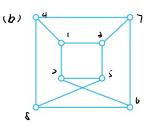
00 ⇒ 31-6>51 ⇒ ア≥12, 市局!

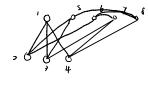
故 目Ri, deg (Ri) 54.

r=12, 反列;正十二面体所形成的干面图。

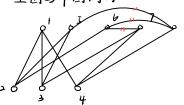
八证:设m为图加边数 n为图加顶点数

(a). 图(a)中含有 ks 子图 故不是丰面图。



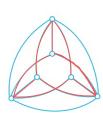


上图与下图同树。



将标出的3条边收缩, 即可得到 Kz,3, 由Kuratowski 定理; b) 为非手面图,

(C)



(c)中含有石,3 子图 改为非干匍图,

第9章

3.解:极小点覆盖集: 16, V2, V4 }, 1V1, V2, V5 }.

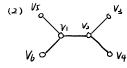
最小点覆盖集: 14.12.14

00 = 3 ·

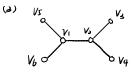
10. W



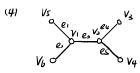
{v,, v,}是假小支配床 但不是点独三集



Vs {V,, Vs, W}是极小乏配集 但不是最小乏配集



{V,, V⇒, Wq 足极大独三集 但不是最大独三集



16√是极大匹配 但不是最大匹配.

17.研建模如下:

二部图 G= < V1, V2, E7, |V1 = |V2 | = n.

∀(u.v) ∈E <>> 老师U 秘课程 v.

YVEVI, d(VI) = 2, YVEB, d(D) = 2.

由t科件:

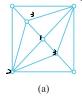
G中存在由Vi到Vi的元备匹配.

又リリートはラニカ

习该完备匹配为完美匹配.

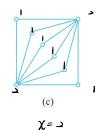
即每位老师可以正好和一门深

١١.



х = 3





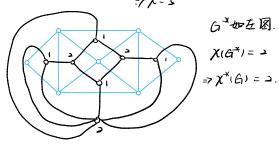
X = I

又にわらめか子園

放 X ≥5

-7 X = 5

. کد



3. 建换如下:

二部图G=<V1, V2, E>, V1= {A,B,C,D}, V3={1,2,3,4,\$} e=(X,m)∈E ⇔老师X给M班上课,

A B C D

X'(G)=4 (Vizing远理)

即至少安安排 4节识·新安3个教主.

(最少)