

N 5.8. 设顶点数为 n . 由握手定理可知.

$$2m = 12 = (3+5) \times 1 + 2(n-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 4$$

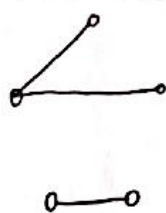
5.15.

(1). $(2, 1, 3, 5, 5, 6, 6)$ 不可简单图化.

(2) 可

(3) 可

5.25.



1 1 1 1 2



0 1 1 2 2



0 1 1 1 3



0 0 2 2 2

5.32

$$K = \lambda = 3$$

5.41

设 $\Gamma = v_0, v_1, \dots, v_l$ 为极大路径.

$$\text{则 } l \geq \delta(G)$$

由极大路径的性质以及简单图定义可知

$$v_0 \text{ 要达到其度数 } d(v_0) \geq \delta(G).$$

必须与 Γ 上至少 $\delta(G)$ 个顶点相邻.

$$\text{设其为 } v_i = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{i_l}$$

于是圈 $v_0, v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_l}, v_0$ 长度大于或等于 $\delta(G) + 1$

5. 44

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1). $a_{11} = 0$ $a_{14}^{(1)} = 0$ $a_{14}^{(3)} = 2$ $a_{14}^{(4)} = 2$

(2). $a_{11} = 1$ $a_{11}^{(2)} = 1$ $a_{11}^{(3)} = 3$ $a_{11}^{(4)} = 5$

(3). 44, 11.

(4). 88, 22

(5). 4阶全1方阵.