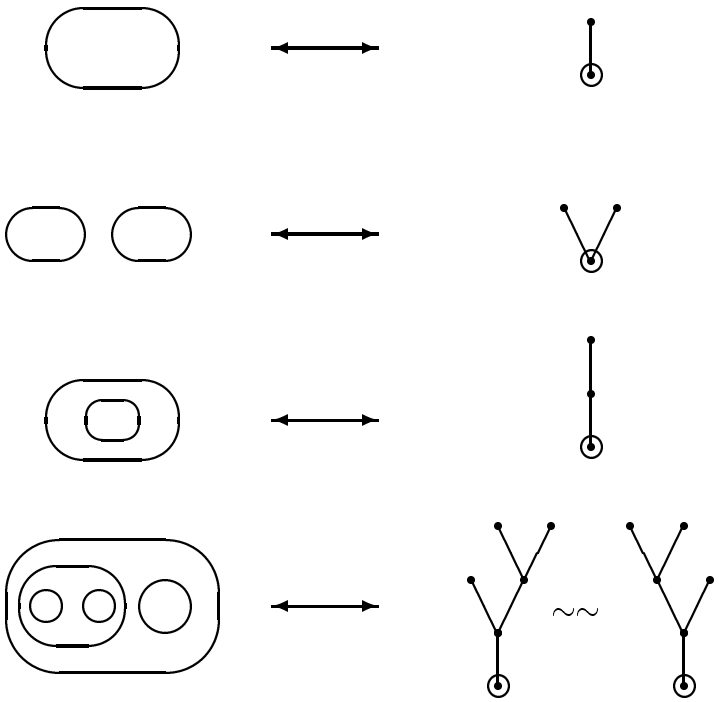


Figure 1:

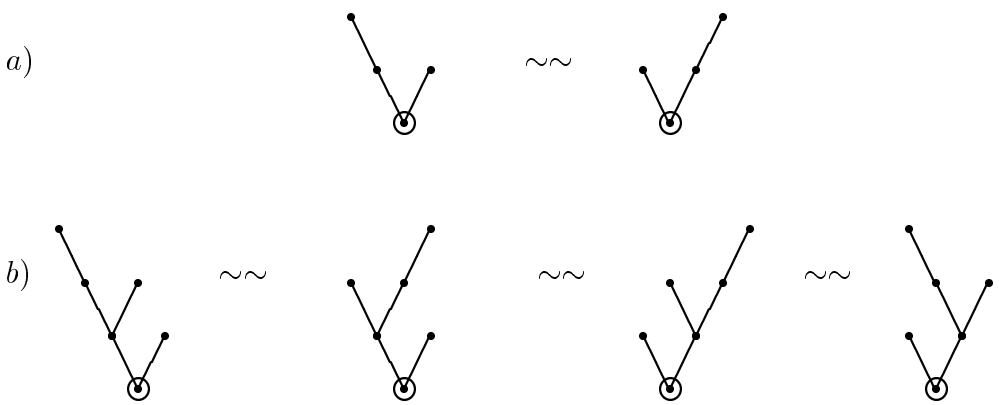


Figure 2: Examples of different rooted planar trees which represent the same rooted tree

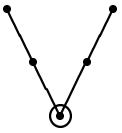
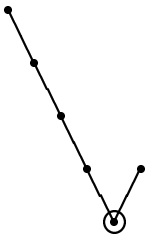
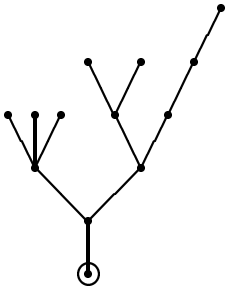
λ	$C_\lambda(t,a)$	$C_\lambda{}^*(t,1)$
	$t+a$	t
	$(t+a)(t+a)=$ $=t^2+2at+a^2$	$t+t=2t$
	$(t+a)+t=2t+a$	$tt=t^2$
	$(t+a)(t+a)+t=$ $=t^2+(1+2a)t+a^2$	$(t+t)t=2t^2$
	$4t^2+4at+a^2$	$tt+tt=2t^2$
	$4t^2+5at+a^2$	$tttt+t=t^4+t$
	$C_\lambda(t,a)=3t^6+(3+16a)t^5+(4+10a+35a^2)t^4+$ $+(3+10a+12a^2+40a^3)t^3+(1+a+8a^2+6a^3+25a^4)t^2+$ $+(1+2a^3+a^4+8a^5)t+a^6$ $C_\lambda(t)^*=(((ttt+(t+t)t)t)+(t+t+t)t))t=t^5+2t^4+3t^3$	

Figure 3:

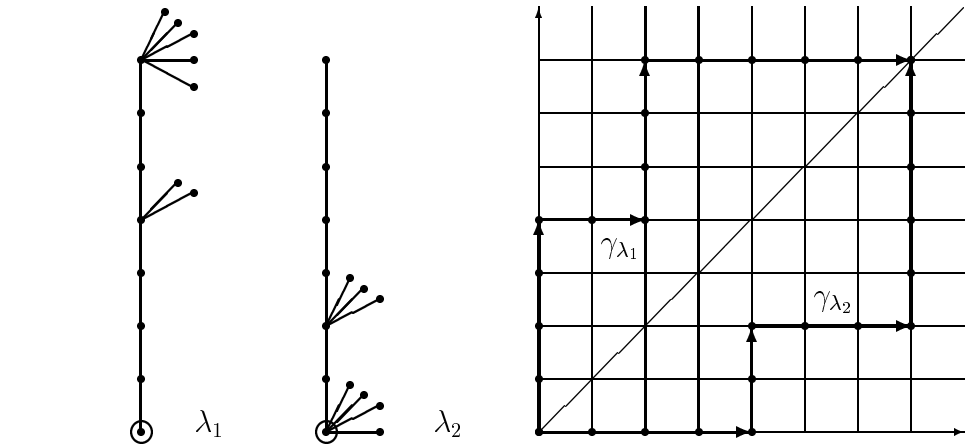


Figure 4: An example of dual trees with the corresponding paths γ_{λ_1} and γ_{λ_2}: $C^*_{\lambda_1}(t,1) = 5t^8 + 2t^5$, $C_{\lambda_1}(t,0) = t^7 + 3t^3 + 4t$. $C^*_{\lambda_1} = C_{\lambda_2}$, $C^*_{\lambda_2} = C_{\lambda_1}$

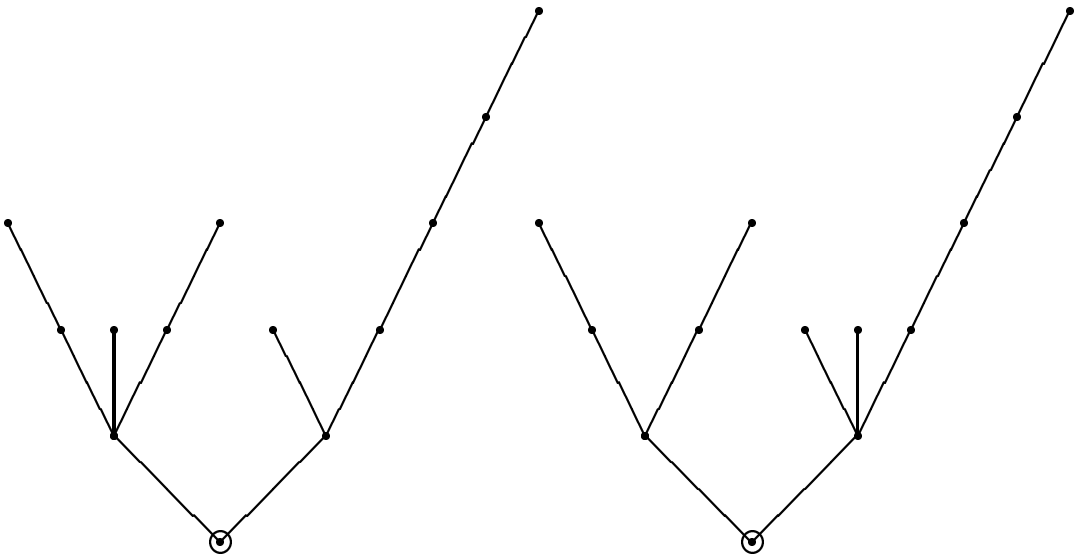


Figure 5: $C^*(t,1) = t^5 + 2t^3 + 2t^2$, $C(t,0) = 16t^5 + 4t^4 + 4t^3 + t^2$

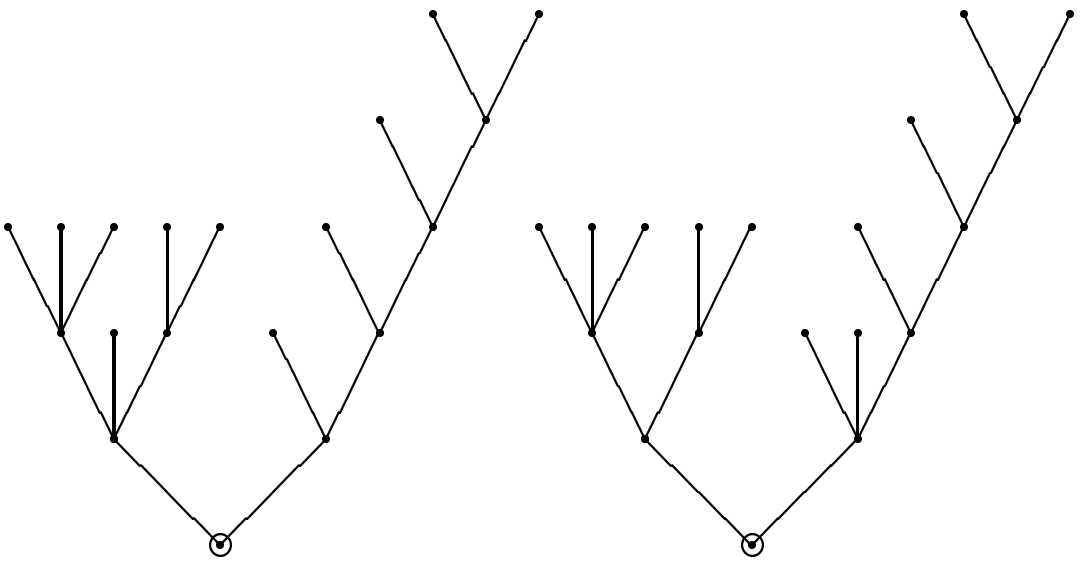


Figure 6: $C^*(t,1) = 2t^5 + t^4 + 6t^3 + 2t^2$, $C(t,0) = t^{11} + 2t^{10} + 3t^9 + 4t^8 + 4t^7 + 4t^6 + 3t^5 + 2t^4 + t^3 + t^2$

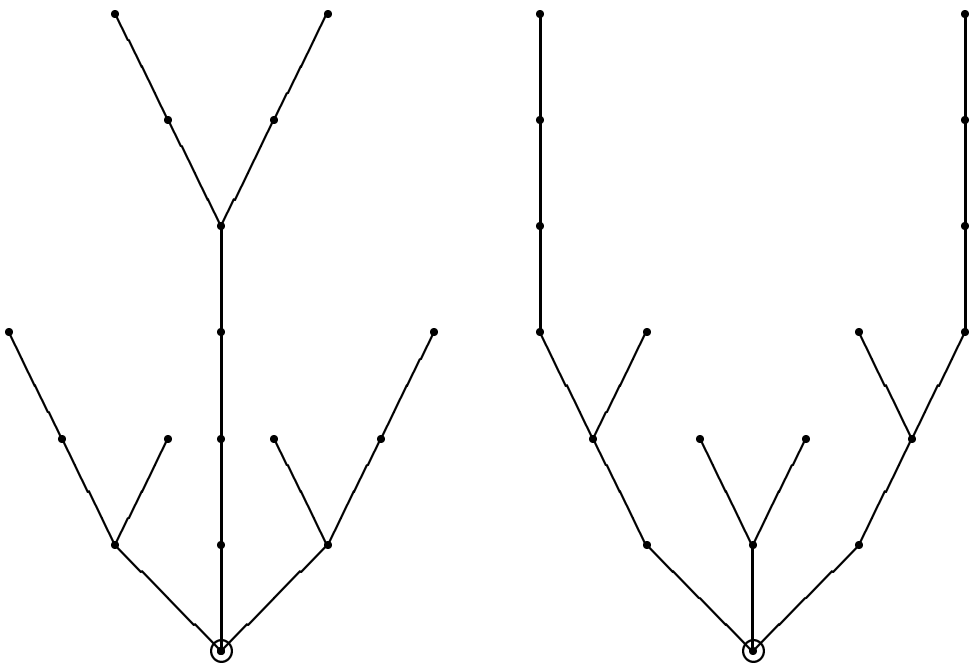


Figure 7: $C^*(t,1) = 2t^6 + 2t^3 + 2t^2$, $C(t,0) = 16t^6 + 32t^5 + 20t^4 + 4t^3$