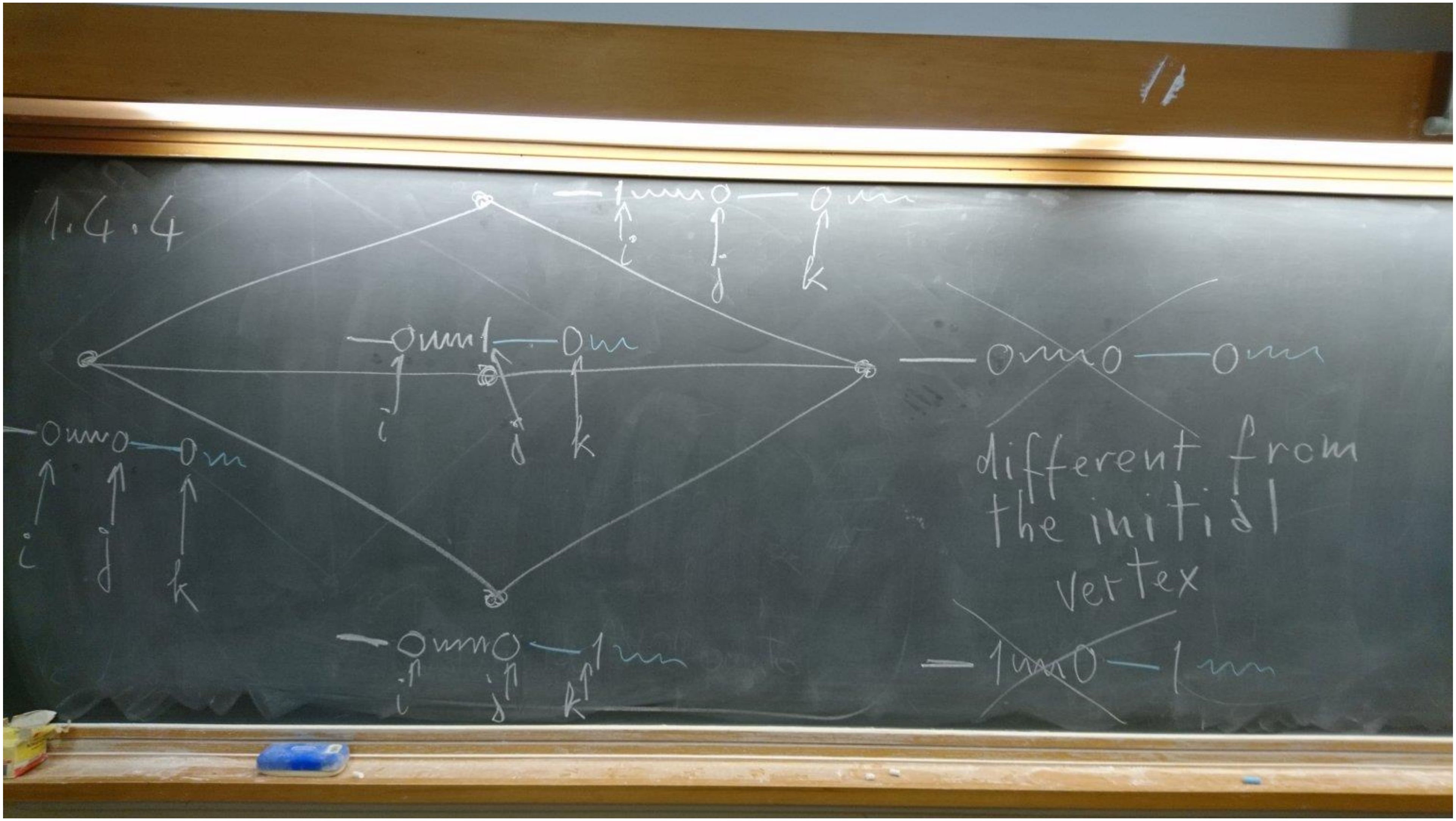
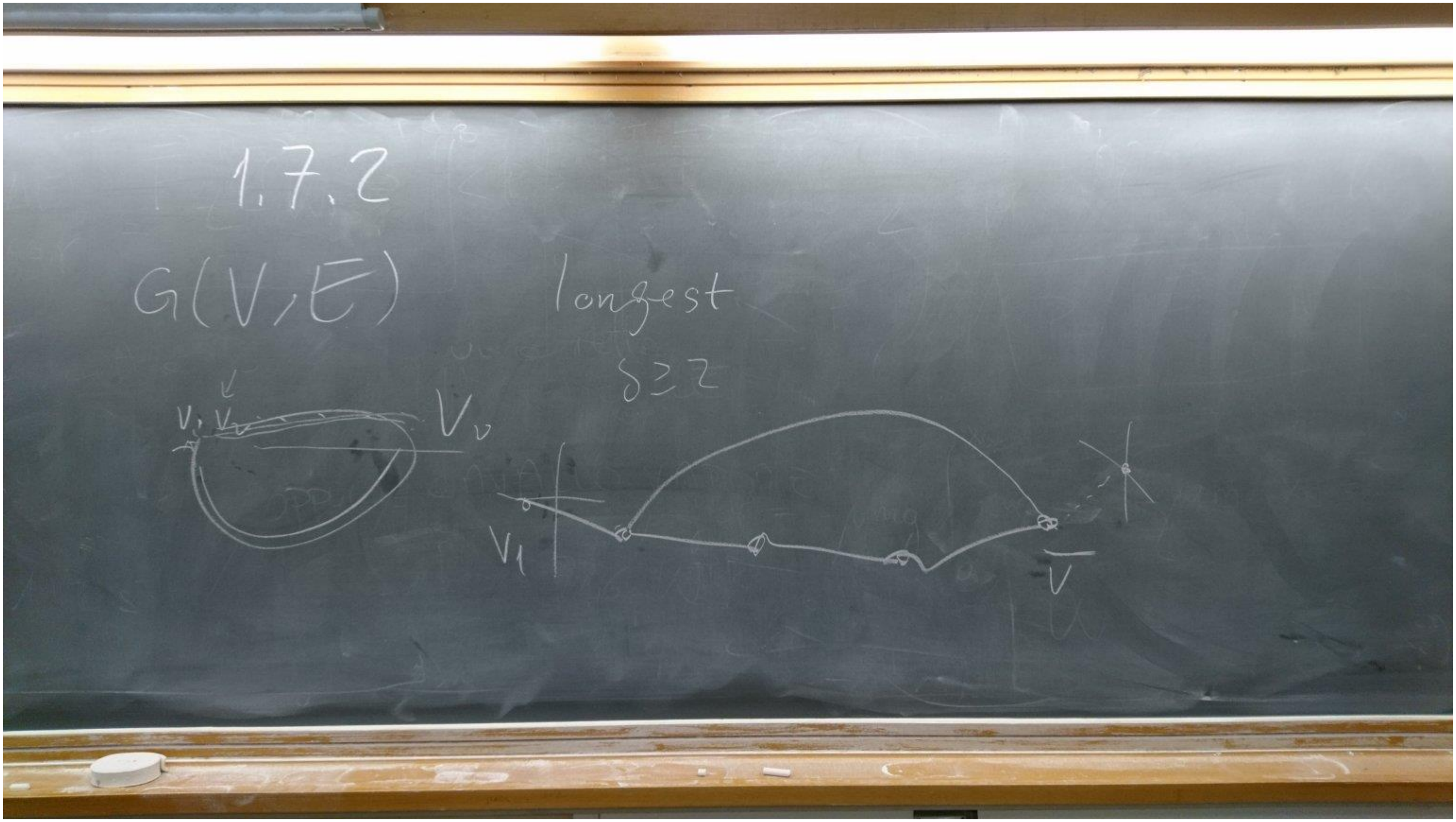
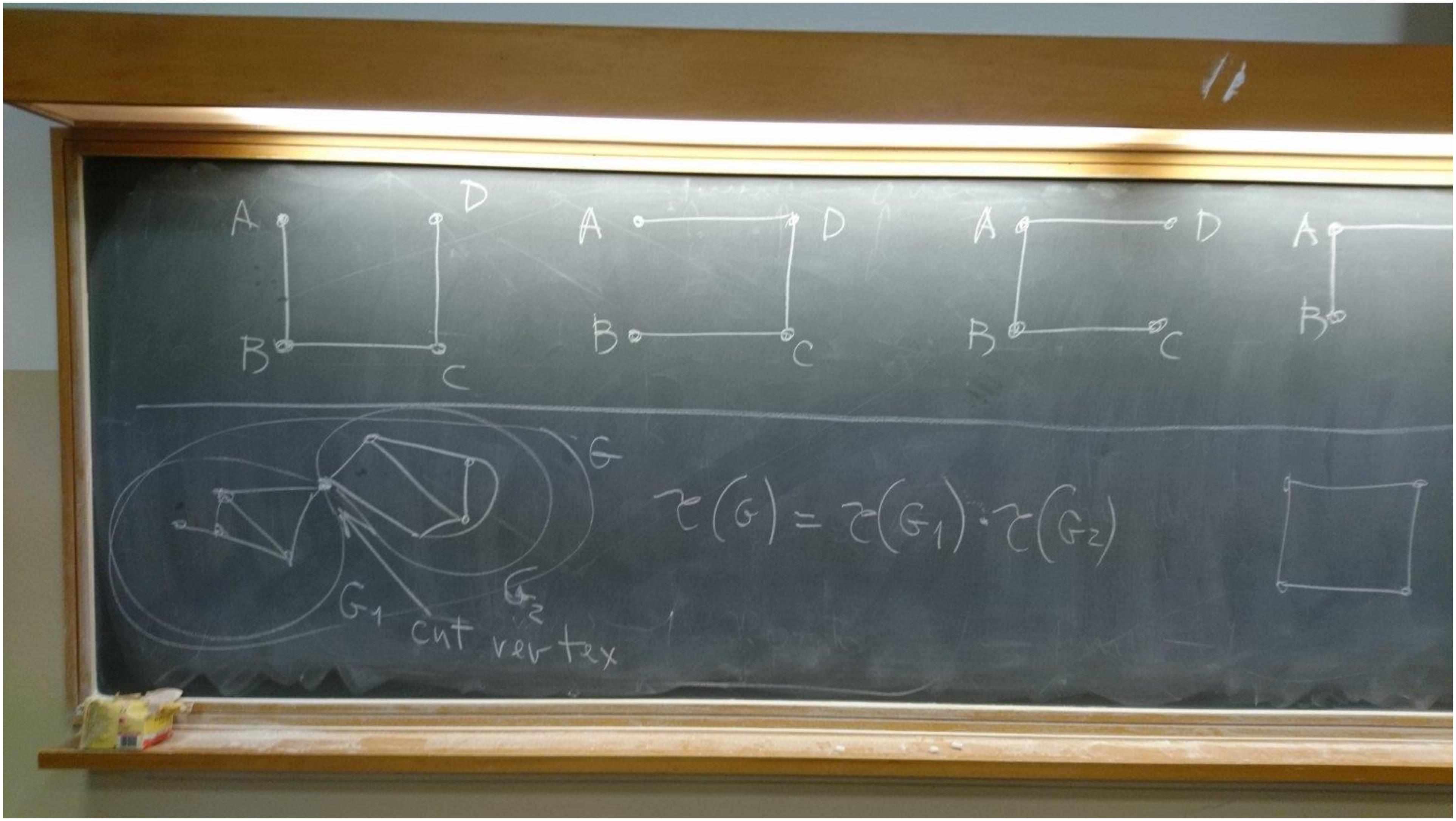
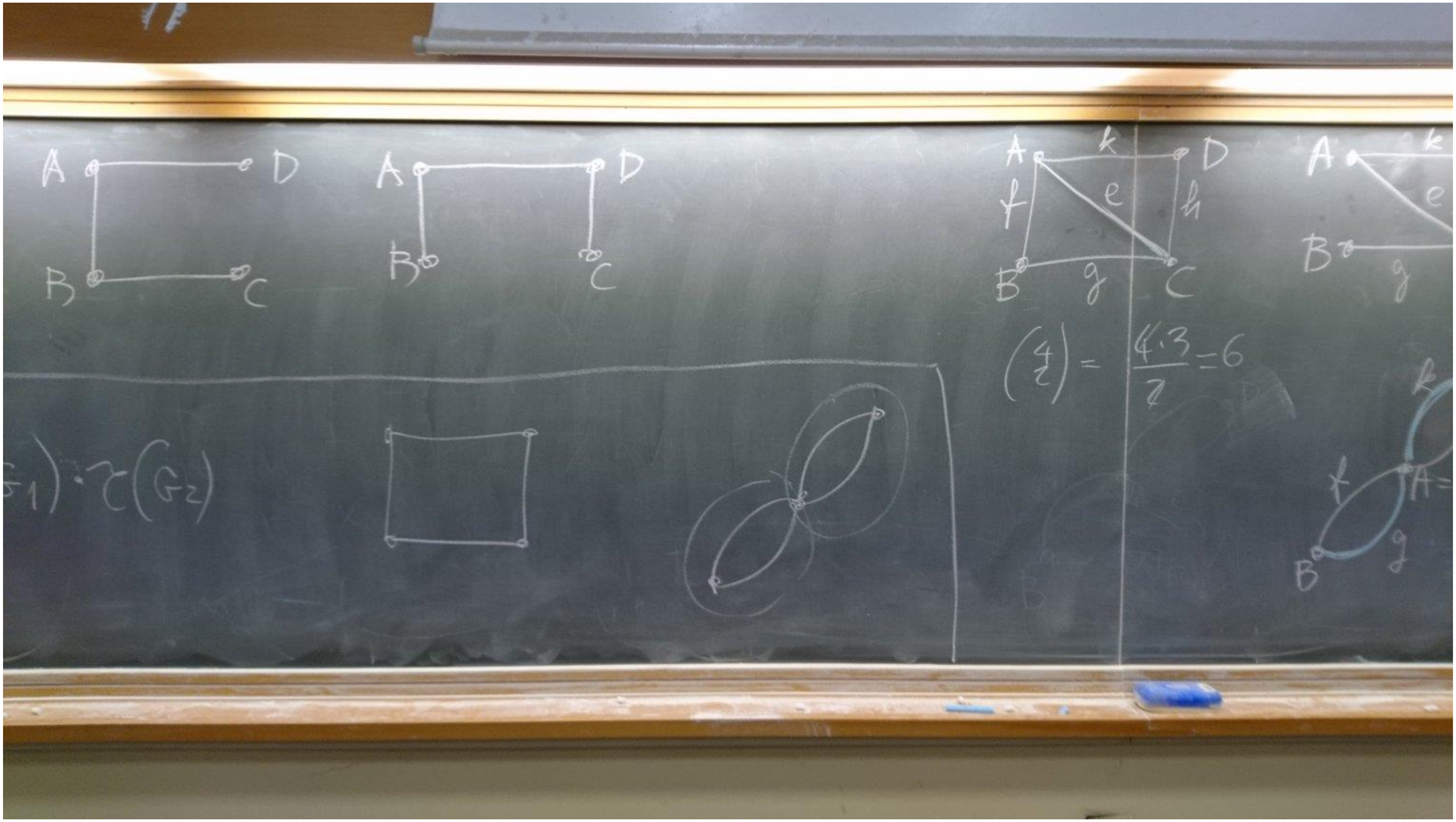
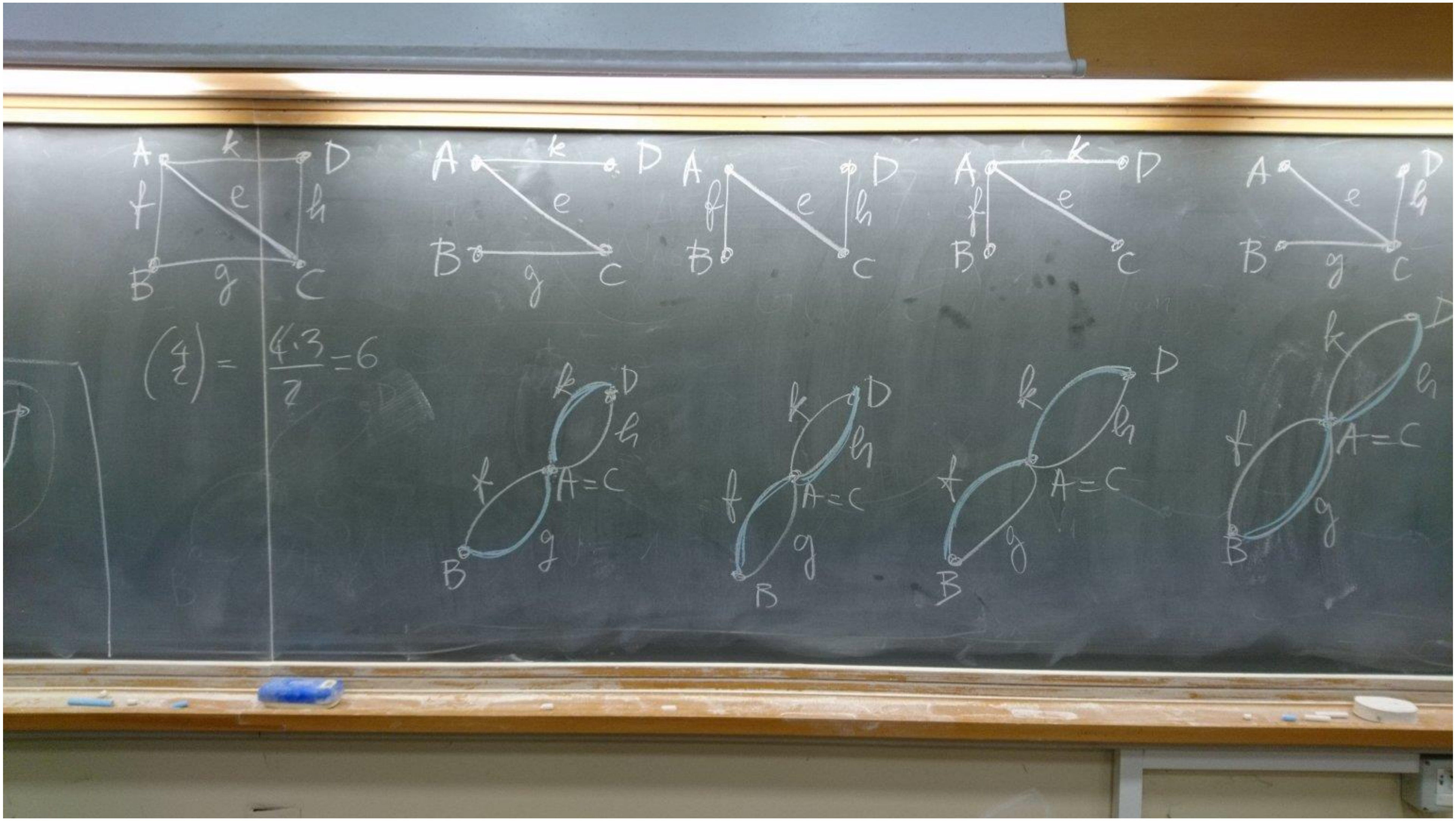
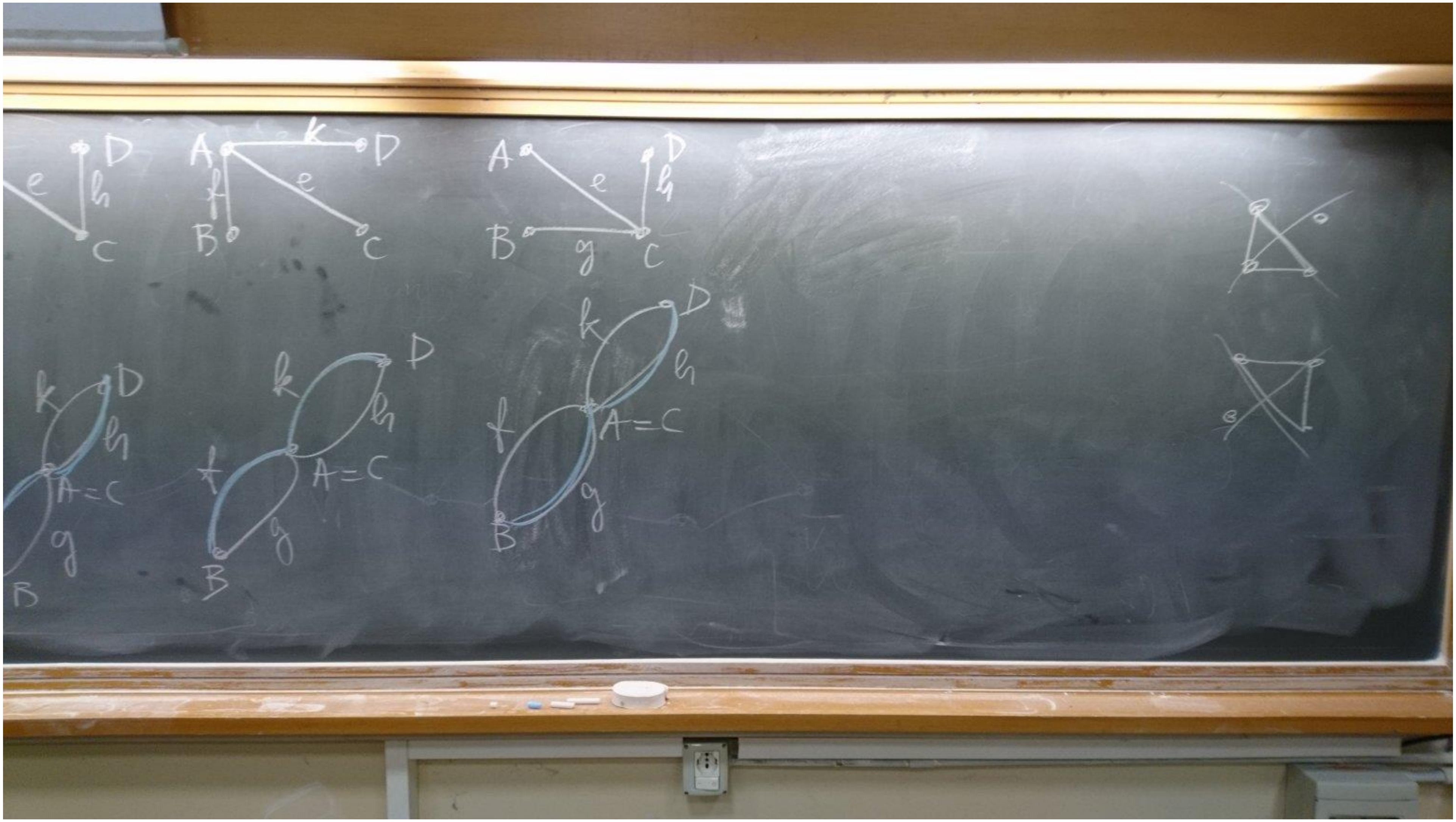

1.4.4
different from the initial vertex


1.7.2
G(V,E)
longest
δ≥2
V1

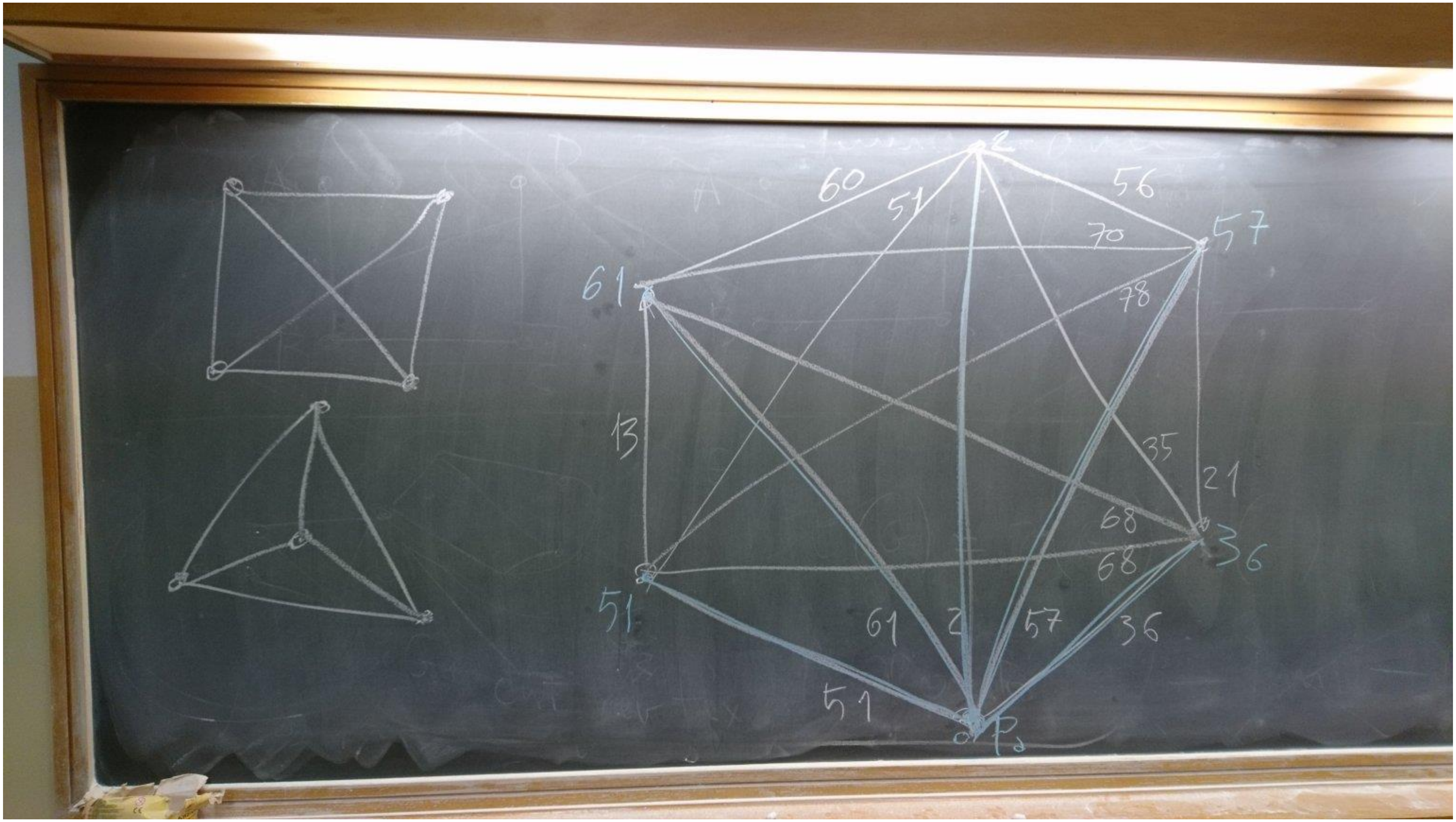

A
D
B
C
A
D
B
C
A
D
B
C
A
B
G
τ(G) = τ(G1) · τ(G2)
G1
G2
cut vertex

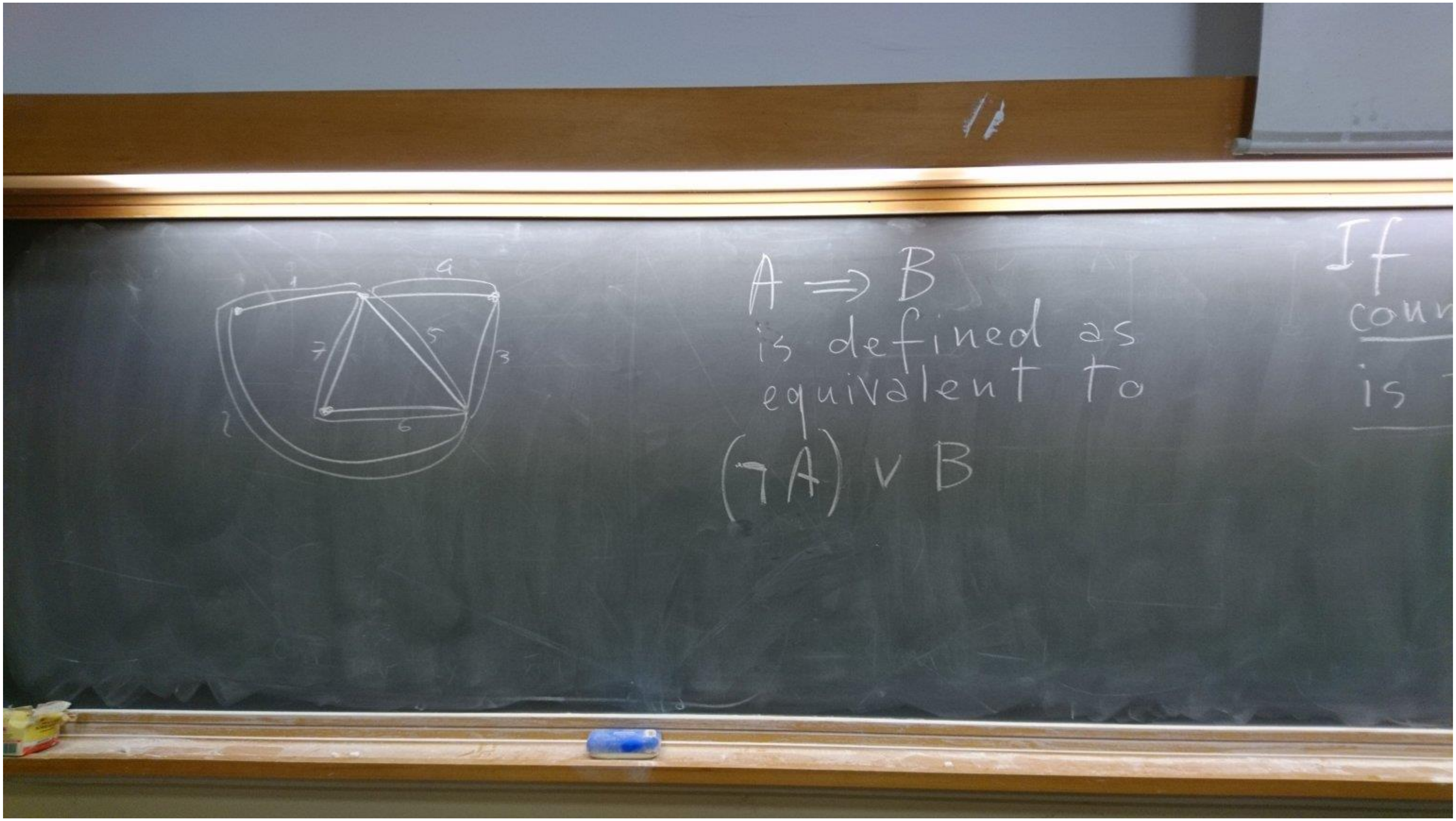

A D B C
A D B C
A k D f e h B g C
A k e B g
(4 2) = 4·3/2 = 6
τ(G2)
k f A= B g

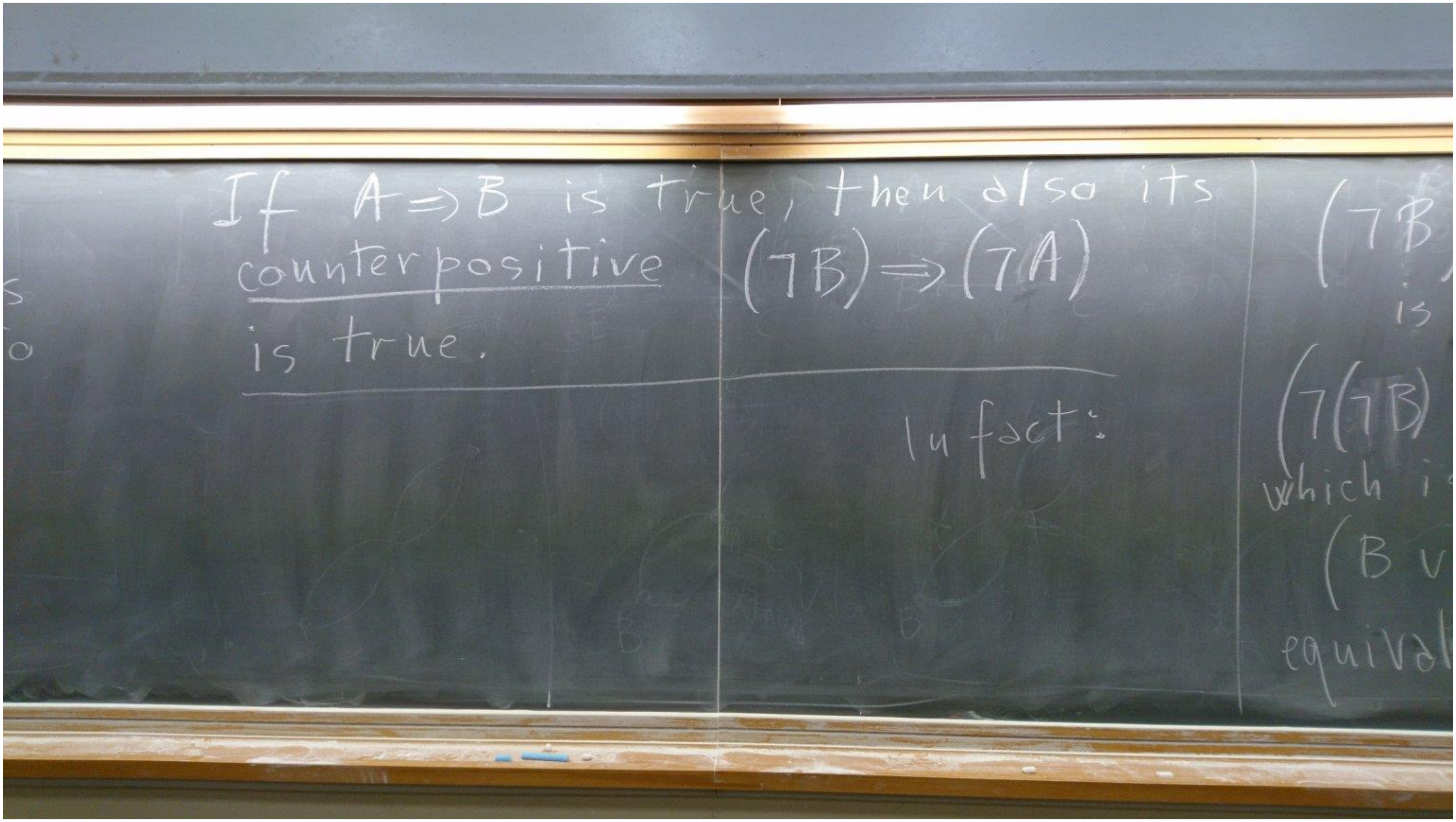

A
k
D
f
e
h
B
g
C
(4 2) = 4·3/2 = 6
A=C

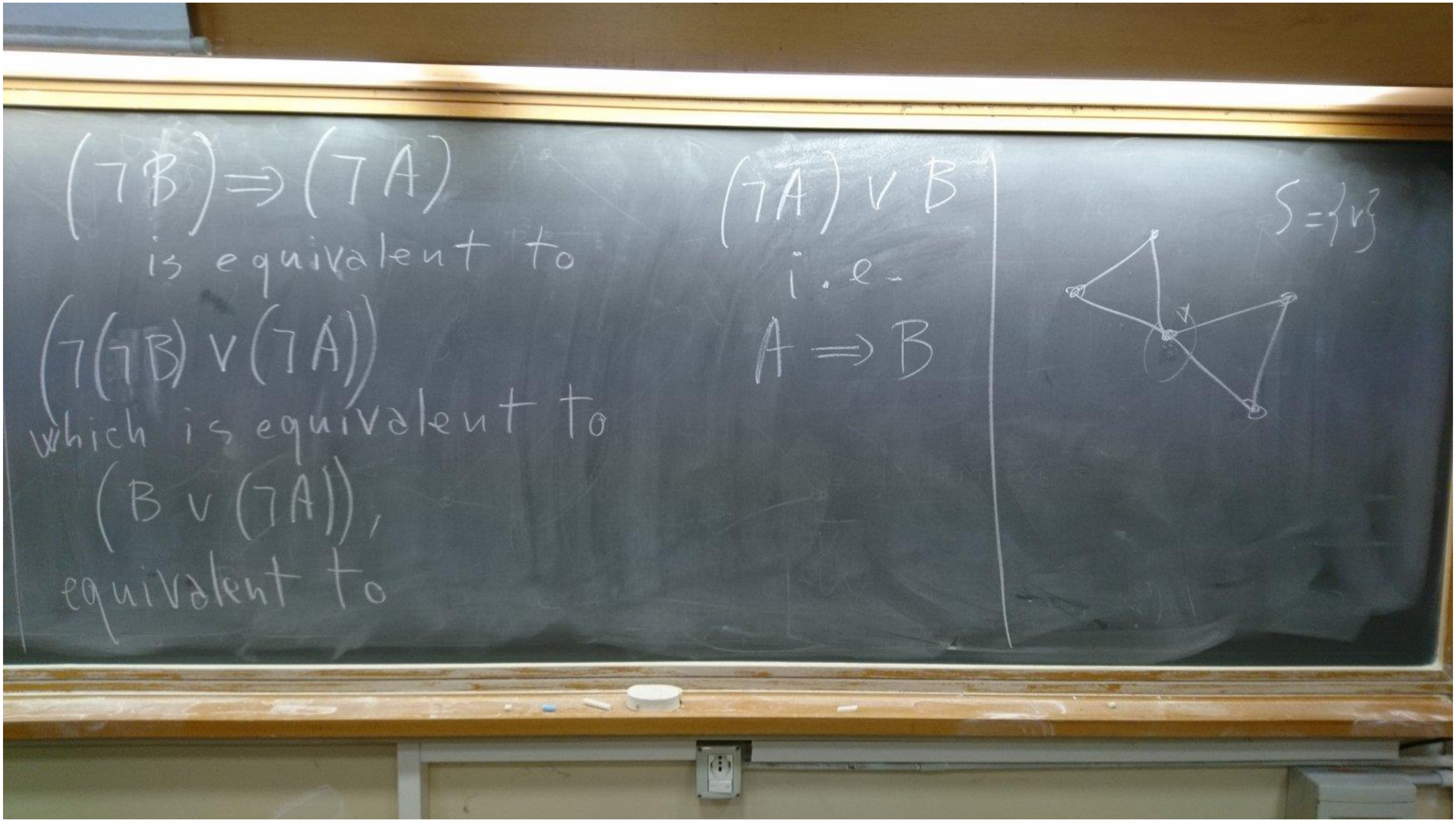


D
e
h
C
A
k
D
f
e
B
C
A
e
D
h
B
g
C
k
D
h
A=C
g
B
k
D
h
f
A=C
g
B
D
k
h
f
A=C
g
B


2
60
51
56
57
70
61
78
13
35
21
68
36
68
51
61
2
57
36
51


1
9
7
5
3
2
6
A ⟹ B
is defined as
equivalent to
(¬A) ∨ B
If
is


If A ⇒ B is true, then also its
counterpositive (¬B) ⇒ (¬A)
is true.
In fact:


(¬B) ⇒ (¬A)
is equivalent to
(¬(¬B) ∨ (¬A))
which is equivalent to
(B ∨ (¬A)),
equivalent to
(¬A) ∨ B
i.e.
A ⇒ B
S = {v}
v