

APPENDIX A

Tabel Bilangan Stirling Jenis Pertama



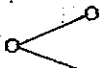

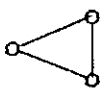

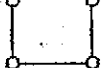
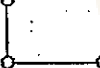

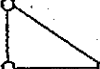
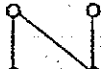
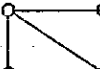
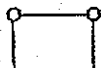
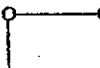
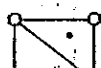





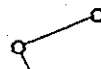
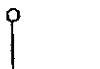
$$s(n, r) = \sum_{k=1}^n S(n, k) (-1)^{n-k} k^r$$

r \ n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1									
2	-1	1								
3	-6	11	-1							
4	24	-50	35	-10	1					
5	-120	274	-225	85	-15	1				
6	720	-1764	1624	-735	175	-21	1			
7	-5040	13068	-13132	6769	-1960	322	-28	1		
8	40320	-109584	118124	-67284	22449	-4536	546	-36	1	
9	-362880	1026576	-1172700	729680	-269325	63273	-9450	870	-45	1

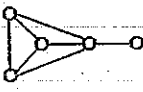
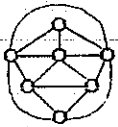
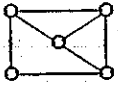
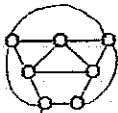
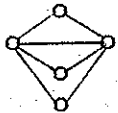
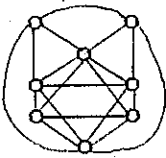
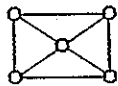
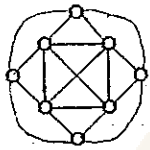
Sumber : Numerical mathematics theory and computer application, Carl-Erik Froberg, the Benjamin/ cummings publishing company Inc, 1985, 86

## APPENDIX B

Tabel dibawah ini adalah koefisien bentuk faktorial dari  $P(G, \lambda)$  dan  $P_L(G, \lambda)$  untuk  $(p,q)$ -graph terhubung yang mempunyai  $p$  titik dan  $q$  garis, dimana  $p \leq 5$  dan  $0 < q \leq 8$ .

$(p,q)$	$G$	$L(G)$	$P(G, \lambda)$	$P_L(G, \lambda)$
(2,1)			[1,0]	[1]
(3,2)			[1,1,0]	[1,0]
(3,3)			[1,0,0]	[1,0,0]
(4,3)			[1,3,1,0]	[1,1,0]
(4,3)			[1,3,1,0]	[1,0,0]
(4,4)			[1,2,1,0]	[1,1,0,0]
(4,4)			[1,2,1,0]	[1,2,1,0]
(4,5)			[1,1,0,0]	[1,2,1,0,0]
(4,6)			[1,0,0,0]	[1,3,3,1,0,0]
(5,4)			[1,6,7,1,0]	[1,0,0,0]
(5,4)			[1,6,7,1,0]	[1,3,1,0]

(p,q)	G	L(G)	$P(G, \lambda)$	$P_L(G, \lambda)$
(5,4)			[1,6,7,1,0]	[1,2,0,0]
(5,5)			[1,5,4,0,0]	[1,3,1,0,0]
(5,5)			[1,5,5,4,0]	[1,4,3,0,0]
(5,5)			[1,5,4,0,0]	[1,2,0,0,0]
(5,5)			[1,5,4,0,0]	[1,2,0,0,0]
(5,5)			[1,5,5,0,0]	[1,5,5,0,0]
(5,6)			[1,4,2,0,0]	[1,5,4,0,0]
(5,6)			[1,4,2,0,0]	[1,4,3,0,0,0]
(5,6)			[1,4,3,0,0]	[1,6,8,1,0,0]
(5,6)			[1,4,4,1,0,0]	[1,6,9,2,0,0]
(5,6)			[1,4,2,0,0]	[1,5,5,1,0,0]
(5,7)			[1,3,1,0,0]	[1,6,9,2,0,0,0]
(5,7)			[1,3,1,0,0]	[1,6,9,2,0,0,0]

$(p,q)$	$G$	$L(G)$	$P(G, \lambda)$	$P_L(G, \lambda)$
(5,7)			$[1, 3, 0, 0, 0]$	$[1, 6, 9, 4, 0, 0, 0]$
(5,7)			$[1, 3, 2, 0, 0]$	$[1, 8, 17, 8, 0, 0, 0]$
(5,8)			$[1, 2, 0, 0, 0]$	$[1, 9, 23, 17, 2, 0, 0, 0]$
(5,8)			$[1, 2, 1, 0, 0]$	$[1, 10, 29, 25, 2, 0, 0, 0]$

Sumber : Annals of Discrete Mathematics (13), Peter L. Hammer, Line graphs and their chromatic polynomials, 20-21.

