

刘彦佩选集

(Selected Publications of Y.P.Liu)

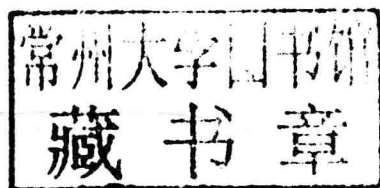
第十五编

时代文献出版社

刘彦佩选集

(Selected Publications of Y.P.Liu)

第十五编



时代文献出版社

刘彦佩选集（第十五编）

作 者：刘彦佩

出版单位：时代文献出版社

编辑设计：北京时代弄潮文化发展公司

地 址：北京中关村海淀图书城25号家谱传记楼二层

电 话：010-62525116 13693651386

网 址：www.grcsw.com

印 刷：京冀印刷厂

开 本：880×1230 1/16

版 次：2016年3月第1版

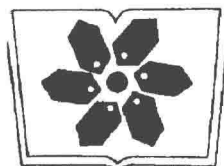
书 号：ISBN 978-988-18772-5-3

定 价：全套 1978.00元（共计23编）

版权所有 翻印必究

第十五编 目录

General Theory of Map Census	6841
15.1 Preliminaries	6848
15.2 Outerplanar Maps	6886
15.3 Triangulations	6914
15.4 Quadrangulations	6944
15.5 Eulerian Maps	6967
15.6 Nonseparable Maps	6992
15.7 Simple Maps	7021
15.8 General Maps	7055
15.9 Chromatic Equations	7086
15.10 Polysum Equations	7115
15.11 Maps via Embeddings	7137
15.12 Locally Oriented Maps	7152
15.13 Genus Polynomials of Graphs	7165
15.14 From Rooted to Unrooted	7182
15.15 From Planar to Nonplanar	7191
15.16 Chromatic Solutions	7205
15.17 Stochastic Behaviors	7233
15.18 Atlas of Super Maps for Small Graphs	7261



中国科学院科学出版基金资助出版

Mathematics Monograph Series 14

Yanpei Liu

General Theory of Map Census

(地图计数通论)



SCIENCE PRESS
Beijing

Responsible Editor: Zhao Yanchao

Copyright© 2009 by Science Press
Published by Science Press
16 Donghuangchenggen North Street
Beijing 100717, P. R. China

Printed in Beijing

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

ISBN 978-7-03-024435-2

Preface

Since the first monograph titled *Enumerative Theory of Maps* appeared on the subject considered in 1999, many advances have been made by the author himself and those directed by him under such a theoretical foundation.

Because of that book with much attention to maps on surface of genus zero, this monograph is in principle concerned with maps on surfaces of genus not zero. Via main theoretical lines, this book is divided into four parts except Chapter 1 for preliminaries.

Part one contains Chapters 2 through 10. The theory is presented for maps on general surfaces of genus not necessary to be zero. The theory on a surface of genus zero is comprehensively improved for investigating maps on all surfaces of genera not zero.

Part two consists of only Chapter 11. Relationships are established for building up a bridge between super maps and embeddings of a graph via their automorphism groups.

Part three consists of Chapters 12 and 13. A general theory for finding genus distribution of graph embeddings, handle polynomials and crosscap polynomials of super maps are constructed on the basis of the joint tree method which enables us to transform a problem in a high dimensional space into a problem on a polygon.

All other chapters, i.e., Chapters 14 through 17, as part four are concerned with several aspects of main extensions to distinct directions.

An appendix serves as atlas of super maps of typical graphs of small size on surfaces for the convenience of readers to check their understanding.

On this occasion, some of my former and present graduates such as Dr. Junliang Cai, Dr. Han Ren, Dr. Rongxia Hao, Dr. Linfan Mao, Dr. Zhaoxiang Li, Dr. Erling Wei, Dr. Liangxia Wan, Dr. Yichao Chen, Dr. Yan Xu, Dr. Wenzhong Liu, Dr. Zeling Shao, Dr. Yan Yang, Dr. Guanghua Dong et al should be particularly mentioned for their successful work in related topics.

Most new research results in this book such as Theorems 1.3.5, 1.6.3 and 1.6.4, Chapter 4, §5.5, §6.5, §7.4, §8.5, §9.6, §10.5, §11.2~§11.4, §12.2~§12.4, §13.3~§13.4, §14.5, Chapter 15 etc are partially supported by the NNSF in China under Grant Numbers: 60373030 and 10871021.

Yanpei Liu
Beijing, P.R. China
March 2009

Contents

Preface

Chapter 1 Preliminaries	1
§1.1 Maps	1
§1.2 Polynomials on maps	7
§1.3 Enufunctions	16
§1.4 Polysum functions	20
§1.5 The Lagrangian inversion	24
§1.6 The shadow functional	31
§1.7 Asymptotic estimation	35
§1.8 Notes	37
Chapter 2 Outerplanar Maps	39
§2.1 Plane trees	39
§2.2 Wintersweets	45
§2.3 Unicyclic maps	53
§2.4 General outerplanar maps	59
§2.5 Notes	65
Chapter 3 Triangulations	67
§3.1 Outerplanar triangulations	67
§3.2 Planar triangulations	71
§3.3 Triangulations on the disc	78
§3.4 Triangulations on the projective plane	85
§3.5 Triangulations on the torus	91
§3.6 Notes	95
Chapter 4 Quadrangulations	97
§4.1 Outerplanar quadrangulations	97
§4.2 Outerplanar quadrangulations on the disc	101
§4.3 Hamiltonian quadrangulations on the sphere	104
§4.4 Inner endless planar quadrangulations	105
§4.5 Quadrangulations on the projective plane	110
§4.6 Quadrangulations on the Klein bottle	115
§4.7 Notes	119
Chapter 5 Eulerian Maps	120
§5.1 Planar Eulerian maps	120

§5.2	Tutte formula	125
§5.3	Eulerian planar triangulations	129
§5.4	Regular Eulerian planar maps	134
§5.5	Eulerian maps on surfaces	139
§5.6	Notes	143
Chapter 6	Nonseparable Maps	145
§6.1	Outerplanar nonseparable maps	145
§6.2	Eulerian nonseparable maps	151
§6.3	Planar nonseparable maps	158
§6.4	Nonseparable maps on surfaces	163
§6.5	Bridgeless maps on surfaces	168
§6.6	Notes	172
Chapter 7	Simple Maps	174
§7.1	Loopless maps	174
§7.2	General simple maps	190
§7.3	Simple bipartite maps	197
§7.4	Loopless maps on surfaces	202
§7.5	Notes	205
Chapter 8	General Maps	208
§8.1	General planar maps	208
§8.2	Planar c -nets	213
§8.3	Convex polyhedra	219
§8.4	Quadrangulations via c -nets	224
§8.5	General maps on surfaces	231
§8.6	Notes	236
Chapter 9	Chrosum Equations	239
§9.1	Tree equations	239
§9.2	Outerplanar equations	243
§9.3	General equations	249
§9.4	Triangulation equations	254
§9.5	Well definedness	257
§9.6	Chrosums on surfaces	261
§9.7	Notes	266
Chapter 10	Polysum Equations	268
§10.1	Polysums for bitrees	268
§10.2	Outerplanar polysums	273
§10.3	General polysums	276
§10.4	Nonseparable polysums	281

§10.5	Polysums on surfaces	283
§10.6	Notes	288
Chapter 11	Maps via Embeddings	290
§11.1	Automorphism group of a graph	290
§11.2	Embeddings of a graph	293
§11.3	Super maps of a graph	296
§11.4	Maps from embeddings	301
§11.5	Notes	304
Chapter 12	Locally Oriented Maps	305
§12.1	Planar Hamiltonian maps	305
§12.2	Biboundary inner rooted maps	306
§12.3	Boundary maps	310
§12.4	Cubic boundary maps	314
§12.5	Notes	316
Chapter 13	Genus Polynomials of Graphs	318
§13.1	Joint tree model	318
§13.2	Layer divisions	320
§13.3	Graphs from smaller	323
§13.4	Pan-bouquets	327
§13.5	Notes	333
Chapter 14	From Rooted to Unrooted	335
§14.1	Symmetric relations	335
§14.2	An application	336
§14.3	Symmetric principles	338
§14.4	General examples	339
§14.5	From under graphs	341
§14.6	Notes	343
Chapter 15	From Planar to Nonplanar	344
§15.1	Trees with boundary	344
§15.2	Cutting along vertices	346
§15.3	Cutting along faces	349
§15.4	Maps with a plane base	351
§15.5	Vertex partition	353
§15.6	Notes	357
Chapter 16	Chromatic Solutions	358
§16.1	General solution	358
§16.2	Cubic triangles	364
§16.3	Invariants	372

§16.4	Four color solutions	379
§16.5	Notes	384
Chapter 17	Stochastic Behaviors	386
§17.1	Asymptotics for outerplanar maps	386
§17.2	The average on tree-rooted maps	391
§17.3	Hamiltonian circuits per map	394
§17.4	The asymmetry on maps	398
§17.5	Asymptotics via equations	407
§17.6	Notes	411
Appendix	Atlas of Super Maps for Small Graphs	414
Ax.1	Bouquets B_m , $4 \geq m \geq 1$	414
Ax.2	Link bundles L_m , $6 \geq m \geq 3$	419
Ax.3	Complete bipartite graphs $K_{m,n}$, $4 \geq m, n \geq 3$	427
Ax.4	Wheels W_n , $5 \geq n \geq 4$	432
Ax.5	Triconnected cubic graphs of size in $[6, 15]$	434
Bibliography		451
Subject Index		471
Author Index		477

Chapter 1

Preliminaries

Throughout, for the sake of brevity, we adopt the following logical conventions: disjunction, conjunction, negation, implication, equivalence, universal quantification and existential quantification denoted by the symbols: \vee , \wedge , \neg , \Rightarrow , \Leftrightarrow , \forall and \exists , respectively.

In the context, $(i.j.k)$ (or $i.j.k$) refers to item k of section j in chapter i for formulae (or theorems and the like).

A reference $[k]$ refers to item k under the corresponding author(s) in the bibliography.

Fundamental concepts and notations not explained in this book can be found from Liu, Y.P.[63, 68, 81].

§1.1 Maps

A *map*, denoted by M , is a mathematical concept which can, of course, be seen as a kind of abstraction from that appearing in geography, is defined to be a basic permutation \mathcal{P} on a disjoint union \mathcal{X} of quadricells with Axiom 1 and Axiom 2 below.

Let X be a finite set, and K the Klein group of four elements which are denoted by 1, α , β , and $\alpha\beta$. For $x \in X$, the set $Kx = \{x, \alpha x, \beta x, \alpha\beta x\}$ is said to be a *quadricell*.

We may write $\mathcal{X} = \sum_{x \in X} Kx$. Naturally, both α and β themselves are permutations on \mathcal{X} . A permutation \mathcal{P} on \mathcal{X} is said to be *basic* if for any $x \in \mathcal{X}$ there does not exist an integer k such that $\mathcal{P}^k x = \alpha x$.

Axiom 1 $\alpha\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}^{-1}\alpha$.

Axiom 2 The group Ψ_J which is generated by $J = \{\alpha, \beta, \mathcal{P}\}$ is transitive on \mathcal{X} .

Thus, we may write the map $M = (\mathcal{X}_{\alpha, \beta}(X), \mathcal{P})$. From Axiom 1, α and β are asymmetric, i.e., $(\mathcal{X}_{\alpha, \beta}(X), \mathcal{P}) \neq (\mathcal{X}_{\beta, \alpha}(X), \mathcal{P})$ in general. Sometimes, α is called the *first operator* and β , the *second operator*. Generally, for a map $M = (\mathcal{X}_{\alpha, \beta}(X), \mathcal{P})$, it is not necessary that $(\mathcal{X}_{\beta, \alpha}(X), \mathcal{P})$ is also a map because it is not guaranteed to have Axiom 1 for β . In fact, Axiom 1 allows us to define the *vertices* of a map as

the pairs of *conjugate* orbits of \mathcal{P} on \mathcal{X} . We always write \mathcal{P} as the product of the orbits (in cyclic order) obtained by choosing exactly one, which represents a vertex as well, in each *conjugate pair* determined by x and αx for $x \in \mathcal{X}$.

For a map $M = (\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X), \mathcal{P})$ given, from the definition it is easy to check that $M^* = (\mathcal{X}_{\beta,\alpha}(X), \mathcal{P}\alpha\beta)$ is also a map with β as the first operator and α , the second. We call M^* the *dual* (map) of M . From the duality, the *faces* of M are defined to be the vertices of M^* . Moreover, an *edge* of M is defined to be the quadricell $Kx = \{x, \alpha x, \beta x, \alpha\beta x\}$ for $x \in X$. An edge $\{x, \alpha x, \beta x, \alpha\beta x\}$ can be seen as a pair of *semiedges* $\{x, \alpha x\}$ and $\{\beta x, \alpha\beta x\}$, or $\{x, \beta x\}$ and $\{\alpha x, \alpha\beta x\}$ as well.

The graph whose vertices and edges are those of a map M is said to be the *underlying graph* of M and is denoted by $G(M)$. From Axiom 2, $G(M)$ has to be connected. Conversely, a map M whose vertices and edges are those of a graph G is said to be an *underlain map* of G and denoted by $M(G)$. Of course, M is an underlain map of $G(M)$. Although any map has a unique underlying graph, a graph is in general allowed to have many underlain maps.

In fact, any underlain map of a graph (connected of course) is an embedding on a surface. This enables us to denote a map M by (G, F) such that $G = (V, E) = G(M)$ where V , E and F are the vertex, edge and face sets respectively. Only one vertex without edge is always defined to be a map, which is called the *trivial map*, or the *vertex map*. If a map has a single edge, then it is called an *edge map* denoted by L . If an edge map has a loop, then it is called a *loop map*; otherwise, the *link map*. Apparently, only two possible loop maps exist. They are $L_1 = (\mathcal{X}, (x, \alpha\beta x))$ and $L_2 = (\mathcal{X}, (x, \beta x))$. The unique link map is $L_0 = (\mathcal{X}, (x)(\alpha\beta x))$.

Let ν , ε and ϕ be the numbers of vertices, edges and faces of a map M respectively. The number

$$\text{Eul}(M) = \nu - \varepsilon + \phi \quad (1.1.1)$$

is said to be the *Euler characteristic* of M .

Further, if a map $M = (\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X), \mathcal{P})$ satisfies the following Axiom 3, then it is said to be *nonorientable*; otherwise, *orientable*.

Axiom 3 The group Ψ_L generated by $L = \{\alpha\beta, \mathcal{P}\}$ is transitive on $\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X)$.

Because it can be shown that if the group Ψ_L is not transitive on $\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X)$ then it has exactly two orbits one of which is conjugate of the other on $\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X)$, a map $(\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X), \mathcal{P})$ is orientable if, and only if, the group Ψ_L has two orbits on $\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X)$.

Let $M = (\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X), \mathcal{P})$ be a map and $e_x = \{x, \alpha x, \beta x, \alpha\beta x\}$ be the edge incident with $x \in \mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X)$. For convenience, we always write \mathcal{X} instead of $\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X)$ without specific indication and see that

$$\mathcal{X} = X + \alpha X + \beta X + \alpha\beta X, \quad (1.1.2)$$

where $\gamma X = \{\gamma x | \forall x \in X\}$ for $\gamma = \alpha, \beta$, or $\alpha\beta$. Moreover, an edge e_x for $x \in X$ is simply denoted by e .

Now, we introduce two kinds of operations for an edge e on a map M . By the *deletion* of e on M , denoted by $M - e$, is meant that

$$M - e = (\mathcal{X} - e, \mathcal{P}\langle e \rangle), \quad (1.1.3)$$

where $\mathcal{P}\langle e \rangle$ is the restriction of \mathcal{P} on $\mathcal{X} - e$. The other, called *contraction* of e on M and denoted by $M \bullet e$, is

$$M \bullet e = (\mathcal{X} - e, \mathcal{P}[e]), \quad (1.1.4)$$

where $\mathcal{P}[e]$ is obtained by composing the two vertices u and v incident to e as

$$\{AB, \alpha B^{-1}A^{-1}\}$$

when

$$u = \{xA, \alpha x \alpha A^{-1}\} \text{ and } v = \{\alpha \beta x B, \beta x \alpha B^{-1}\}$$

while all other vertices are in agreement with those for \mathcal{P} .

Theorem 1.1.1 Any map M has $\text{Eul}(M) \leq 2$.

Proof Because the deletion of an edge on the common boundary of two faces in a map M reduces one in the face number of M , we can always find a map M' , $\nu(M') = \nu(M)$, such that M' has only one face and $\text{Eul}(M') = \text{Eul}(M)$ by a series of the operations. From the connectedness, $\nu(M') \leq \varepsilon(M') + 1$. Therefore,

$$\text{Eul}(M) = \nu(M') - \varepsilon(M') + 1 \leq 2.$$

The theorem is proved. □

Two more operations which are often used have to be explained. Suppose $v = (AB)$ is a vertex of a map M . Let \mathcal{P}' be obtained by substituting (Ax) and $(\alpha \beta x B)$ for (AB) in \mathcal{P} where x is incident with the new edge. Then, the map $M' = (\mathcal{X} + Kx, \mathcal{P}')$ is said to be obtained by *splitting* the vertex v on M . If $v = (xy)$ is a vertex in a map M , then the map

$$M' = (\mathcal{X} - Kx - Ky + Kz, \mathcal{P}'), \quad z = x = y,$$

where \mathcal{P}' is the resultant one of deleting (xy) from \mathcal{P} , is said to be obtained by *missing* the vertex v on M . The inverse of deletion of an edge is called the *addition* of an edge and the inverse of missing a vertex, *subdividing* an edge.

Of course, the inverse of contraction of an edge is splitting a vertex as defined above. It is easily seen that the Euler characteristic is unchanged under the contraction of an edge, missing a vertex and their inverses: splitting a vertex, subdividing an edge.

However, the invariance of the Euler characteristic under edge deletion and its inverse, the edge addition, is only for an edge on the common boundary of two faces, or say, under *standard* deletion and addition.

Because any map can be transformed into another which has only one face such that the Euler characteristic is unchanged by virtue of what appears in the proof of Theorem 1.1.1, we are allowed to consider one face maps for the sake of finding the simplest one with a given Euler characteristic. For brevity, a map is represented by its faces with the convention: $x^{-1} = \alpha\beta x$ and hence $(\alpha x)^{-1} = \beta x$. On the whole, we are allowed to realize $x = \alpha x$ and hence $\beta x = \alpha\beta x$.

For orientable maps we have the following two properties: Orien.1 and Orien.2 which can be derived from the operations mentioned above.

Orien.1 If a one face map $M = (Rxx^{-1}Q)$, $R, Q \neq \emptyset$, then

$$\text{Eul}(M) = \text{Eul}(RQ).$$

Orien.2 If a one face map $M = (PxQyRx^{-1}Sy^{-1}T)$, then

$$\text{Eul}(M) = \text{Eul}(PSRQTxyx^{-1}y^{-1}).$$

For nonorientable maps, we have the following two properties: Norien.1 and Norien.2 which can be derived from the operations as well.

Norien.1 If a one face map $M = (PxQxR)$, then

$$\text{Eul}(M) = \text{Eul}(PQ^{-1}Rxx).$$

Norien.2 If a one face map $M = (Axxzyzy^{-1}z^{-1})$, then

$$\text{Eul}(M) = \text{Eul}(Ax_1x_1x_2x_2x_3x_3).$$

Theorem 1.1.2 If a map M is orientable, then we have $\text{Eul}(M) = 0 \pmod{2}$. Moreover, M is on the surface of genus p (orientable), $p \geq 0$, if, and only if,

$$\text{Eul}(M) = 2 - 2p,$$

where $\text{Eul}(M)$ is the Euler characteristic of M defined by (1.1.1).

Proof From the orientability, each edge $e = Kx$ is only allowed to have $\{x, \alpha\beta x\} = \{x, x^{-1}\}$ (or $\{\alpha x, \beta x\}$ as well) in one of the two orbits of the group Ψ_L on \mathcal{X} . By using the properties: Orien.1 and Orien.2 as far as possible, we may finally find that $\text{Eul}(M)$ is equal to either $\text{Eul}(O_0)$, $O_0 = (xx^{-1})$, or

$$\text{Eul}(O_p), \quad O_p = \left(\prod_{i=1}^p x_i y_i x_i^{-1} y_i^{-1} \right)$$

for an integer $p \geq 1$. By counting the numbers of vertices, edges and faces in O_0 and O_p , the first statement of the theorem can be obtained. The second statement is a conclusion of the characterization of orientable surfaces. \square

Theorem 1.1.3 *For a nonorientable map M , M is on the surface of genus q (nonorientable) if, and only if, M has*

$$\text{Eul}(M) = 2 - q,$$

where $q \geq 1$.

Proof From the nonorientability, there always is x in \mathcal{X} such that both x and αx appear in the face of a one face map. Or in our words here, x appears twice. By using the properties Norien.1 and Norien.2 as far as possible, we may finally find that

$$\text{Eul}(M) = \text{Eul}(N_q), \quad N_q = \left(\prod_{i=1}^q x_i x_i \right)$$

for an integer $q \geq 1$. Hence, from counting the numbers of vertices, edges, and faces in N_q , by virtue of the characterization of nonorientable surfaces the theorem is soon obtained. \square

All O_p , $p \geq 0$ and N_q , $q \geq 1$, are called *standard maps* on the corresponding surface. If $\text{Eul}(M) = 2$, i.e., $p(M) = 0$, then M is said to be *planar*. The cases of $p(M) = 1$, $q(M) = 1$ and 2, which are often encountered, show that M is on the *torus*, the *projective plane* and the *Klein bottle* respectively.

For two maps $M_1 = (\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X_1), \mathcal{P}_1)$ and $M_2 = (\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X_2), \mathcal{P}_2)$, if there exists a bijection

$$\tau : \mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X_1) \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X_2)$$

such that the diagrams (1.1.5) as shown below are commutative for $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \alpha$, for $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \beta$ and for $\gamma_1 = \mathcal{P}_1$ and $\gamma_2 = \mathcal{P}_2$, then we say M_1 and M_2 are *isomorphic* while τ is called an *isomorphism* between them.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X_1) & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X_2) \\ \gamma_1 \downarrow & & \downarrow \gamma_2 \\ \mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X_1) & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X_2) \end{array} \quad (1.1.5)$$

An isomorphism of a map M to itself is called an *automorphism* of M . All automorphisms of a map M form a group which is called the *automorphism group* of M and denoted by $\text{Aut}(M)$. The order of $\text{Aut}(M)$ is written as $\text{aut}(M) = |\text{Aut}(M)|$.

If a map $M = (\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X), \mathcal{P})$ has an element, the *root* denoted by $r = r(M)$, in $\mathcal{X}_{\alpha,\beta}(X)$ marked beforehand, then M is called a *rooted map* and the marked edge, the *rooted edge* of M , which is usually denoted by $a = e_r(M)$. And likewise, the

rooted vertex and the *rooted face*. Two rooted maps are said to be *isomorphic* if there is an isomorphism between them such that their roots are in correspondence.

Theorem 1.1.4 *For any rooted map, its automorphism group is the trivial group.*

Proof Let τ be an automorphism of a map M with r being the root. Because $\tau(r) = r$, from (1.1.5) we see that

$$\tau(\alpha r) = \alpha r, \quad \tau(\beta r) = \beta r \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(\mathcal{P}r) = \mathcal{P}r.$$

Thus, for any $\psi \in \Psi_J$, the group generated by $J = \{\alpha, \beta, \mathcal{P}\}$, we have $\tau(\psi r) = \psi r$. From Axiom 2, the theorem follows. \square

Based on this theorem, we may find

Theorem 1.1.5 *Let ν_i and ϕ_i be the respective number of vertices and faces of valency i , $i \geq 1$, on a map M . Then,*

$$\text{aut}(M) \mid (2i\nu_i, 2j\phi_j \mid \forall i, i \geq 1, \forall j, j \geq 1), \quad (1.1.6)$$

where $(2i\nu_i, 2j\phi_j \mid \forall i, i \geq 1, \forall j, j \geq 1)$ is the greatest common divisor of all the numbers in the parentheses.

Proof From (1.1.5), an automorphism τ on M has to have the property that for $x \in \mathcal{X}$ which is incident to a vertex of valency i , $i \geq 1$, and with a face of valency j , $j \geq 1$, $\tau(x)$ has to be incident to a vertex of valency i and with a face of valency j as well. We may classify the elements which are incident to a vertex of valency i in \mathcal{X} by the rule:

$$x \sim_{\text{Aut}} y \iff \exists \tau \in \text{Aut}(M), x = \tau y.$$

And then, it is seen that all the classes obtained in this way have the same cardinality which is the order of the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(M)$ from Theorem 1.1.4. Since the number of the elements incident to a vertex of valency i is $2i\nu_i$, we have $\text{aut}(M) \mid 2i\nu_i$. Similarly, we may also find $\text{aut}(M) \mid 2j\phi_j$. From the arbitrariness of the choice of i , $i \geq 1$, and j , $j \geq 1$, the theorem is obtained. \square

From Theorem 1.1.5, one can soon find

$$\text{aut}(M) \leq (2i\nu_i, 2j\phi_j \mid \forall i, i \geq 1, \forall j, j \geq 1). \quad (1.1.7)$$

Because of the relation

$$4\varepsilon = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{\nu} i\nu_i = 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\phi} j\phi_j,$$