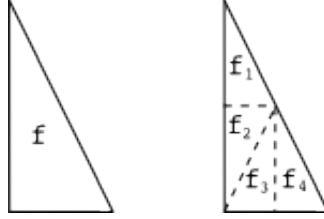


0.1 $\{1\}$ -PSO.

In the case $I = \{1\}$. The faces of X are the rhombus made of two flags containing the same vertex in the same face. Subdivide X into flags is to divide each flag of \mathcal{M} into 4 flags, f_1, f_2, f_3 and f_4 .



By tracing the action of each r_1 on flags with subscript 2, we can see that $C(X) = \langle s_0, s_1, s_2 \mid s_0^2, s_1^2, s_2^2, (s_0 s_2)^2, (s_2 s_1)^4, W'_1, W'_2, \dots, W'_k \rangle$, where each W'_i is a word in s_0, s_1, s_2 formed from W_i by the substitutions

1. $r_0 \rightarrow s_2$,
2. $r_1 \rightarrow s_0 s_1 s_0$,
3. $r_2 \rightarrow s_1 s_2 s_1$.

The only substitution which introduces a odd number of s_0, s_1 's is the second one and this can happen only if every W_i has an even number of r_1 's. So, \mathcal{M} must be $\{0, 2\}$ -colorable.

0.2 $\{0, 1\}$ -PSO.

As says in version 8, \mathcal{M} and X are equivalent if $I = \{0, 1\}$.