INTRODUCTION.- By using the definitions of o-regular and completely o-regular functions from a topological space S to a finite directed Graph G (see Background we go on (see [3],[4] and [5]) with the study of normalization theorems for regular homotopy. To this purpose, given a partition P of S, we introduce the definitions of quasi-constant and weakly quasi-constant function with respect to P (see Definitions 4 and 10). Then, by using also the first normalization theorem (see [4], Theorem 12) we prove that any o-regular function from a compact space S to G is completely o-homotopic and weakly quasi-constant w.r.t. a suitable partition P. (The second normalization theorem) (see Theorem 3).

The previous theorem can be refined when S is a compact triangulable space, proving that any o-regular function from S to G is completely o-homotopic to a function pre-cellular w.r.t. a suitable decomposition (*) C of S. (The third normalization theorem) (see Theorem 6).

Moreover we prove that between two pre-cellular functions which are o-homotopic, there exists also a homotopy which is pre-cellular w.r.t. a suitable decomposition of SxI. (The third normalization theorem for homotopies)(see Theorem 8).

Then all the previous results are generalized to the case between pairs of topological spaces and of graphs (see § 5,6) and to the case between (n+1)-tuples (see § 7).

At least we apply the results to the case of n-dimensional groups of regular homotopy and we obtain that in any class of regular homotopy group there exists a loop which is a pre-cellular function w.r.t. a suitable triangulation (subdivision into cubes) of I^n. With references to this, we remark that the subdivisions into cubes are useful to give a combinatorial interpretation of homotopy groups by blocks of vertices:

(*) For simplicity, we consider the finite decompositions C of S by (open) CW-complexes which satisfy the condition that for all $\sigma \in C$, $\bar{\sigma}$ is a subcomplex of C.

(see [10]).

The previous results will be used in a next paper to prove that regular homotopy groups are isomorphic to the classical homotopy groups ot the polyhedron $|K_G|$ of the simplicial complex K_G associated with G, whose simplexes are given by the totally headed subsets of G.