

# Towards an excluded-minor characterization of the Hydra-5 matroids

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# Matroids

- ▶ Matroid theory is the study of dependence.
- ▶ Some matroids come from vector spaces or graphs, but some do not.

# Matroids

## An example

- ▶ Consider the following matrix over the field  $\text{GF}(5)$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & a & b & c & d & e \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

- ▶ Let  $\mathcal{I}$  be the collection of linearly independent subsets of  $\{a, b, c, d, e\}$ .
- ▶ Then  $(\{a, b, c, d, e\}, \mathcal{I})$  is a matroid,  $U_{2,5}$ .

## A geometric representation of the matroid $U_{2,5}$

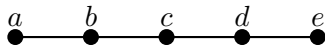
- ▶ The matroid  $U_{2,5}$  is said to be *represented* by the following matrix over the field  $\text{GF}(5)$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & a & b & c & d & e \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

which is more compactly written as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & c & d & e \\ \begin{array}{l} a \\ b \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

- ▶ A geometric representation of the matroid  $U_{2,5}$  is the 5-point line.

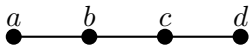


# Characterizing matroids with matrix representations

- ▶ **(Whitney, 1935)** “The fundamental question of completely characterizing systems which represent matrices is left unsolved.”

# Minors

- ▶ **Deletion:**  $U_{2,5} \setminus e$



- ▶ **Contraction:**  $U_{2,5}/e$



- ▶ **Minor:** Sequence of deletions and contractions.

## Minor order

- ▶ The class of  $\mathbb{F}$ -representable matroids is minor-closed.

# Minors

## Deletion

- ▶  $U_{2,5}$  with  $\text{GF}(5)$ -representation:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & c & d & e \\ a & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ b & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

- ▶  $U_{2,5} \setminus e$ : remove the column  $e$ .

$$\begin{array}{cc} & c & d \\ a & \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ b & \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$



# Minors

## Contraction

- ▶  $U_{2,5}$  with GF(5)-representation:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & c & d & e \\ a & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ b & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

- ▶  $U_{2,5}/e$ : change basis to  $\{b, e\}$  by 'pivoting'.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & a & c & d \\ e & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ b & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

- ▶ then remove the row  $e$ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & a & c & d \\ b & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

## Excluded minors

A matroid  $M$  is an **excluded minor** for a minor-closed class  $\mathcal{C}$  if:

- ▶  $M \notin \mathcal{C}$ ; and
- ▶ Any minor of  $M$  is in  $\mathcal{C}$ .

## Excluded-minor characterizations

- ▶ **(Tutte, 1958)** *One* excluded minor for  $\text{GF}(2)$ -representability.
- ▶ **(Bixby, 1979; Seymour, 1979)** *Four* excluded minors for  $\text{GF}(3)$ -representability.
- ▶ **(Geelen, Gerards, & Kapoor, 2000)** *Seven* excluded minors for  $\text{GF}(4)$ -representability.

# $\text{GF}(5)$ -representable matroids

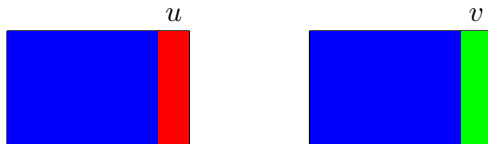
**(Mayhew & Royle, 2008)** *At least 564* excluded minors for  $\text{GF}(5)$ -representability.

## Inequivalent representations

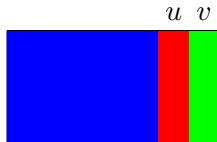
**(Oxley, Vertigan, & Whittle, 1996)** Up to six inequivalent representations over  $GF(5)$ .

## Deletion pair $u, v$

Use representations of  $M \setminus u$  and  $M \setminus v$



To build a candidate representation for  $M$

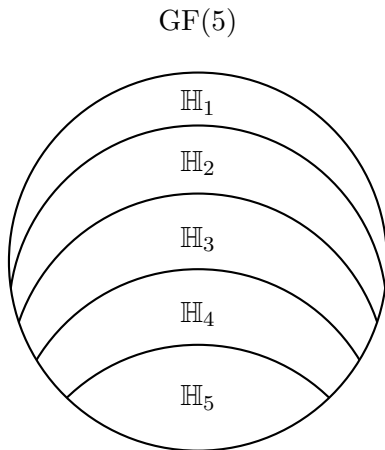


# $\mathbb{H}_k$ -representable matroids

(Pendavingh and Van Zwam, 2010)

- ▶  $\mathbb{H}_k$ -representable matroids are the  $\text{GF}(5)$ -representable matroids with at least  $k$  inequivalent representations.

## $\text{GF}(5)$ -representable matroids



$\mathbb{H}_5$ -**representable**:  $\text{GF}(5)$ -representable matroids with at least five inequivalent representations.



# Unique representability

Unique representability in  $\mathbb{H}_5$  with a  $U_{2,5}$ -minor and enough connectivity.

## Gaining traction on the $\text{GF}(5)$ problem

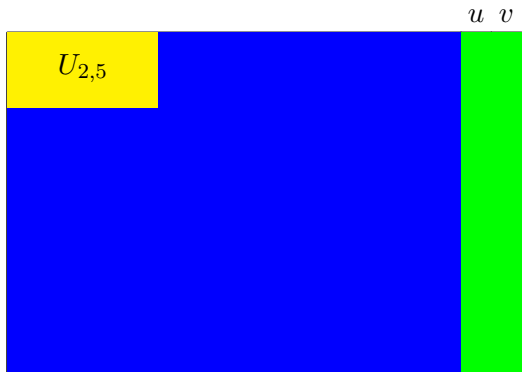
If an excluded minor  $M$  for  $\mathbb{H}_5$  is  $\mathbb{H}_4$ -representable, then we recover unique representability in  $\mathbb{H}_4$  with an  $M$ -minor and enough connectivity.

## Goal

- ▶ Find all of the excluded minors for the class of Hydra-5 matroids.

## Another look at the candidate representation

Excluded minor  $M$  for  $\mathbb{H}_5$  with a  $U_{2,5}$ -minor.

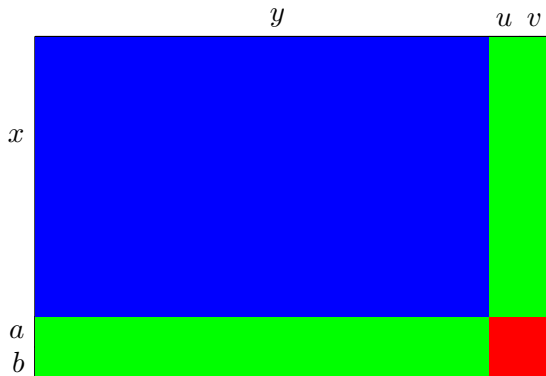


Incriminating set  $\{a, b, u, v\}$

Certificate of non-representability.

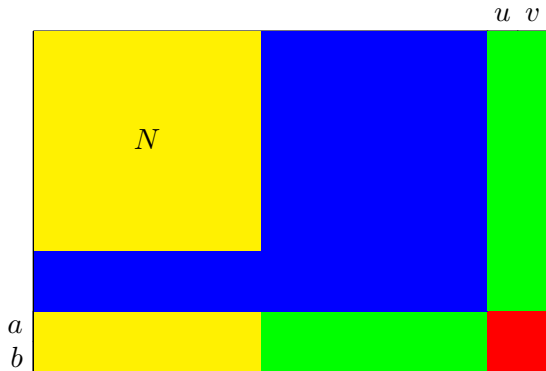


What about the other elements?



We lose the  $U_{2,5}$ -minor or lose connectivity by removing  $x$  or  $y$ .

## $U_{2,5}$ -fragile minor



For all  $e \in N$ , either  $N \setminus e$  or  $N/e$  has no  $U_{2,5}$ -minor.

## To bound the excluded minor $M$

We need to know

- ▶ How big is the  $U_{2,5}$ -fragile minor?
- ▶ How many additional elements are needed to repair connectivity?

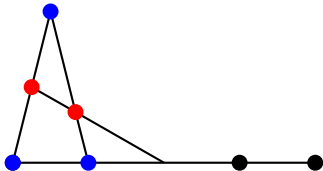


## A natural question

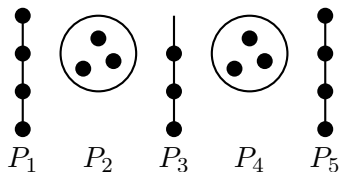
What is the structure of  $\mathbb{H}_5$ -representable  $U_{2,5}$ -fragile matroids?

## Fan extensions

A fan extension of  $U_{2,5}$ :



## Path extensions



(Oxley, Semple, & Vertigan, 2000) Generalized  $\Delta$ -Y exchange.

# Theorem

(Clark, Mayhew, Whittle, & Van Zwam, 2015)

The following statements are equivalent for a matroid  $M$ .

- (i)  $M$  is a  $\{U_{2,5}, U_{3,5}\}$ -fragile  $\mathbb{H}_5$ -representable matroid.
- (ii)
  - (a)  $|M| \leq 9$ ; or
  - (b)  $M$  is a member of a fan family; or
  - (c)  $M$  is a member of the path family.

## To bound the excluded minor $M$

We need to know

- ▶ How big is the  $U_{2,5}$ -fragile minor?
- ▶ How many additional elements are needed to repair connectivity?

# Theorem

(Clark, Oxley, Semple & Whittle, 2015)

Let  $M$  be an excluded minor for the class of  $\mathbb{H}_5$ -representable matroids. If  $M$  has a pair of elements  $u, v$  such that  $M \setminus u, v$  is 3-connected with a  $U_{2,5}$ -minor, then at least one of the following holds.

- (i)  $M$  is “small”; or
- (ii)  $M \setminus u, v$  is  $U_{2,5}$ -fragile.

Thank you!