

1.3. Matroid

Def.: Matroid

Let (E, \mathcal{F}) be an ISS with

M3) IF: $\forall X, Y \in \mathcal{F}$ & $|X| > |Y|$

THEN: $\exists x \in X \setminus Y$ such that

$$Y \cup \{x\} \in \mathcal{F}.$$

(E, \mathcal{F}) fulfills M1-M3 is called a Matroid.

Examples:

E set of vectors in k^n

$\mathcal{F} = \{\text{lin. indep subsets of } E\}$ ✓

Set of forests in a graph $G(V, E)$ as \mathcal{F} . ✓

Theorem:

Let (E, \mathcal{F}) be an ISS.

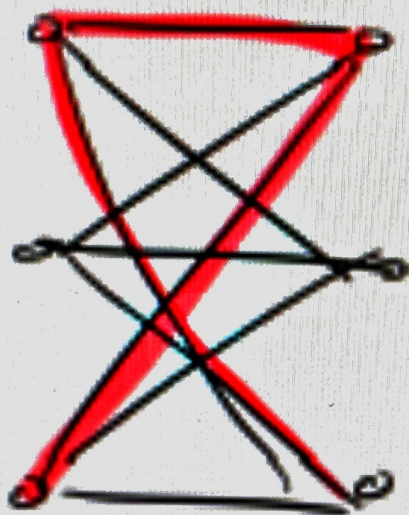
Then the following three conditions are equivalent:

M3) $\forall X, Y \in \mathcal{F} \text{ \& } |X| > |Y| \Rightarrow$
 $\exists x \in X \setminus Y: Y \cup \{x\} \in \mathcal{F}.$

M3') $\forall X, Y \in \mathcal{F} \text{ \& } (|X| = |Y| + 1$
 $\Rightarrow \exists x \in X \setminus Y: Y \cup \{x\} \in \mathcal{F}$

M3'') $\forall X \subseteq E$: all Bases B
of X have the same
length $|B|$.

Example:



Proof: $M \Leftrightarrow M' \Leftrightarrow M''$

Ring proof: $M \xrightarrow{1.} M' \xrightarrow{2.} M'' \xrightarrow{3.} M$

1.: trivial

2: Let $X \subseteq E$ & $A, B \subseteq X$
 & Bases of X .

$\Rightarrow A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ if $|A| > |B|$

$\Rightarrow \exists \tilde{A} \subseteq A: |\tilde{A}| = |B| + 1$