

# Ported or Relative Oriented Matroids and Electric Circuits

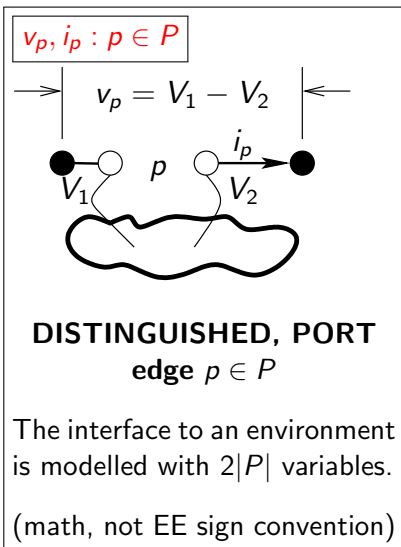
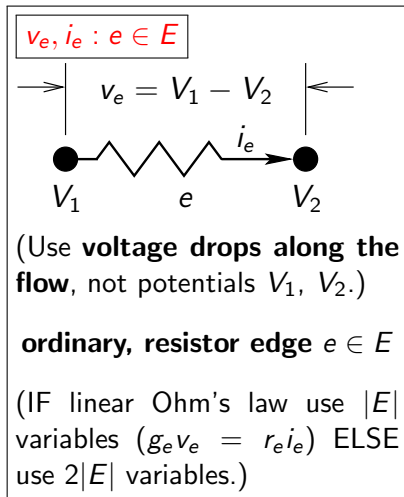
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March 2, 2015

# Why Electricity, EE?

- ▶ Scholarly topic suggested by G.-C. Rota  $\approx$  1980?.
- ▶  $\approx$  100 yrs. geometry-like intuition of circuit configurations known by engineers, EE books: “**Intuitive Analog Circuit Design (2013)**” [11]; “Non-linear Circuits” [5] translates to our Oriented Matroid pair model.
- ▶ Geometry of linear spaces and oriented matroids; Tutte decomp. w/ techniques from Barnabi, Brini and Rota’s Exterior Calculus [1])
- ▶ Real behavior  $\approx$  ideal plus perturbations, ideal constraints predict intended real behavior,
- ▶ Interesting, accessible, intuitively understandable intentional designs, applicable, easy to both simulate and build physically, dimension  $\approx$  12 or 24, depending on formulation
- ▶ Analogs to chemical (and real algebraic geometry [8]), biological, **elastic/tensegrity str.** etc., random walks ...
- ▶ Merely one scalar non-linearity can cause chaos.

Kirchhoff (1847) [6] Maxwell (1891) [7] The equivalent resistance PROBLEM IS SOLVED by the Matrix Tree Theorem. (1) POSE! the VARIABLES or COORDINATES



## (2) POSE: EQUATIONS. Preview the consequences.

- ▶ (KCL)  $(i_e)_{e \in S}$  is a cycle (a flow).
- ▶ (KVL)  $(v_e)_{e \in S}$  is a cocycle
- ▶ (constitutive Law)  $i_e = g_e(v_e)$  non-linear, usually monotonic increasing  $R \rightarrow R$ .  
(Sometimes use Ohm's approximation  $i_e = g_e v_e$ )

### Combinatorics!

The signs  $\{+, -, 0\}$  have a **DUAL-PAIR ORIENTED MATROID** structure (combinatorial, geometric, topological).

### Engineering with amplifiers!

There's good unique solvability due to STRUCTURE, when the **NON-DUAL PAIR** (for voltages and currents) is ALMOST DUAL:  
No common covectors.

SOLUTION: Equiv. Resistance  $\equiv -(v_p/i_p)$  observed at a port  $p$  by the environment EQUALS a Ratio of Spanning Tree Enumerators! (Port edge  $p$  locates the 2 *terminals*.)

$$-(\frac{v_p}{i_p}) = \frac{\text{WTS}(G/p)}{\text{WTS}(G \setminus p)} = \frac{\text{Matrix-Tree Det}(G/p)}{\text{Matrix-Tree Det}(G \setminus p)}$$

- ▶ “Maxwell’s rule” uses MatrTreeT on 2 DIFFERENT GRAPHS  
( $G/p$  and  $G \setminus p$ ) (Sorry, amplifiers come later.)

- ▶ Weighted Tree Sum (WTS) is a colored Tutte function:

$$\text{WTS}(G') = g_e \text{WTS}(G'/e) + r_e \text{WTS}(G \setminus e) \text{ for all } e \notin P$$

$$\text{WTS}(\text{coloop}(e)) = g_e$$

$$\text{WTS}(\text{loop}(e)) = r_e$$

## Multiple Ports. (your stereo: 3=power plug & 2 speakers)

- ▶ One formula expresses  $\binom{2|P|}{|P|}$  different Matrix Tree Theorems...
- ▶ ... long vertex-based proofs are shortened; Rayleigh inequalities too.
- ▶ Interesting **non-commutative ranges** of new ORIENTED MATROID Tutte invariants with pattern:

$$TF(N(P \cup E)) = F(N(P \cup E)/E)$$

(They distinguish DIFFERENT ORIENTATIONS of the SAME MATROID.)

- ▶ Ported/Relative OM Tutte Poly. terms **embed SPECIFIC MINORS** as **variables**, making proofs just with  $\partial T / \partial x_e$  easier.
- ▶ Formalize composition of systems [9], Tutte poly. splitting formulas.
- ▶ Model practical devices (transistors, op amps); Label variables to observe.
- ▶ Align EE applications with knots [3] (Ported = “Relative”) and combinatorial geometry [13] (Ported = “Set Pointed”).

# Constraint/Generator Duals and 2 Results.

- ▶ (Part 1) Technique:  
Solution Space  
=  
 $\bigcap$  Constraint Subspaces
- ▶ **Result:** An exterior algebraic Tutte function: Each of its  $\binom{2|P|}{|P|}$  Plücker coordinates satisfies a Matrix Tree Theorem.  
This and det. formulas easily prove Rayleigh inequalities.
- ▶ (Part 2) Combine with:  
Solution Space  
=  
Closure(Set of Generators)
- ▶ To apply: An oriented matroid's COVECTOR SET encodes ALL POSSIBLE  $(+, -, 0)$  coordinate behaviors or  $\delta$ s.
- ▶ **Result:** An oriented matroid pair model for some non-linear problem (**AMPLIFIER!**) well-posedness. (How? Sign contradictions  $\Rightarrow$  a KERNEL= $\{(0)\}$ .)

## Part 1) Use Matrix $M$ in CONSTRAINTS $MX = 0$ to get...

The Tutte-like function  $\mathbf{M}_E() : \text{Extensor } \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \text{Extensor } \mathbf{M}_E(\mathbf{N})$ .

(**STUDENT NOTE:** An EXTENSOR represents the row-space of an  $r \times s$   $r$ -rank matrix  $M$  by the  $\binom{s}{r}$ -TUPLE of the DETERMINANTS of  $M$ 's  $r \times r$  submatrices. **Plücker coords.**)

Given  $N$  (matrix), construct  $N^\perp$  with orthog. comp. row space.

Construct:  $(G = \text{diag}(g_e), R = \text{diag}(r_e))$

$$M = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c} N(P) & 0 & N(E)G \\ \hline 0 & N^\perp(P) & N^\perp(E)R \end{array} \right]$$

with columns labelled by  $P_I \cup P_V \cup E$ .

Extensor  $\mathbf{M}$  over  $k[g_e, r_e](P_V \cup P_I \cup E)$  is the  **$\wedge$ -product** of  $M$ 's **row vectors**. The contraction result  $\mathbf{M}_E(\mathbf{N}) = \mathbf{M}/E$  appears:

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}_E(\mathbf{N})\mathbf{e}_1\mathbf{e}_2 \cdots \mathbf{e}_{|E|} + (\cdots)$$

**$\mathbf{M}_E(\mathbf{N})$  is our Tutte function  $\mathbf{N} \rightarrow \text{Ext. Alg.}$**



## (Part 2) Common Covector Model

The cycle space of  $G_I$  GENERATES  
the covectors of an  
**oriented matroid** over  $(E \cup P_I)$ .

0

(signs indexed by  $E$ ) (by  $P_I$ )

Non-linear monotone resistors CONSTRAIN SIGNS of  
voltage drops (from  $\downarrow$ ) and flows (from  $\uparrow$ )  
TO BE EQUAL

(signs indexed by  $E$ ) (by  $P_V$ )

The cocycle space of  $G_V$  GENERATES  
the covectors of an  
oriented matroid over  $E \cup P_V$ .

$G_V$   
SOMETIMES EQUALS  
 $G_I$

0

## Return to the Part 1 Equation $MX = 0$

$$M = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c} N(P) & 0 & N(E)G \\ \hline 0 & N^\perp(P) & N^\perp(E)R \end{array} \right]; \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}_E(\mathbf{N})\mathbf{e}_1\mathbf{e}_2\cdots\mathbf{e}_{|E|}+(\cdots)$$

ELIMINATE the variables indexed by  $E$ , leaving  $2|P|$  variables labelled by  $P_I$  and  $P_V$ . ie, CONTRACT  $E$ . **Answer**  $\mathbf{M}_E$  IS:

$$\mathbf{M}_E = \bigwedge_{\text{JOIN over rows}}^{\text{Exterior}} \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} A_{I,I} & A_{I,V} \\ \hline A_{V,I} & A_{V,V} \end{array} \right] [\mathbf{p}_{I_1}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_{I_p}; \mathbf{p}_{V_1}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_{V_p}]^t$$

$= \dots + C_i \mathbf{XXX} + \dots$ ; Equiv. Resistance = certain  $C_i/C_j$

All the other  $C_k$ 's have similar interpretations.

$\binom{2|P|}{|P|}$  **Matr. Tree Theorems:** Each  $C_k(N)$  (a PRINCIPAL MINOR of MATRIX **A** ABOVE!)  $= g_e C_k(N/e) + r_e C_k(N \setminus e)$  ( $e \notin P$ ,  $e$  not (co)loop).

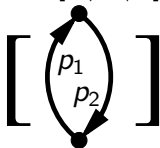
Each  $C_k$  is a signed weighted enumerator of forests satisfying **conditions ...**

## Conditions (what sets $F$ are enumerated by one det. $C_i$ )

The **conditions** ... are on the rank, nullity of  $F$  and, WHAT ORIENTED MINOR is  $G/F \setminus (E \setminus F)$ , the minor with ONLY PORT EDGES from contracting  $F$  and deleting the other resistor edges, leaving the ports.

The conditions for a given  $C_k$  *sometimes* make all the signs the same (eg:  $C_i$  and  $C_j$  in 1-port equivalent resistance  $R = C_i/C_j$ ) *Othertimes*, the oriented **P-minors** in the completed Tutte decomposition of  $C_k$  determine some  $+$  and some  $-$  signs.

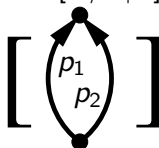
When  $[G/F|P]$  is



the term is

$$+ g_F r_{E \setminus F}$$

When  $[G/F|P]$  is



the term is

$$- g_F r_{E \setminus F}$$

## Application: Rayleigh Identity, “Neg. Spanning Tree Correlation”

$\Gamma_e(G)$  is equivalent conductance across  $e$ . Rayleigh:  $0 \leq \frac{\partial \Gamma_p}{\partial g_f} = \frac{\partial \frac{T_G}{T_{G/e}}}{\partial g_f}$

is equivalent to

$$0 \leq \frac{\partial T_G}{\partial g_f} T_{G/e} - T_G \frac{\partial T_{G/e}}{\partial g_f} = T_{G/f} T_{G/e} - T_G T_{G/e/f}$$

In fact,

$$T_{G/f} T_{G/e} - T_G T_{G/e/f} = \left( T_{G/e \& G/f}^+ - T_{G/e \& G/f}^- \right)^2$$

$T_{G/e \& G/f}^\pm$  enumerate the  $\pm$  common spanning trees.

# Known Partial and Full Combinatorial Proofs

$$T_{G/f} T_{G/e} - T_G T_{G/e/f} = \left( T_{G/e \& G/f}^+ - T_{G/e \& G/f}^- \right)^2$$

$T_{G/e \& G/f}^{\pm}$  enumerate the  $\pm$  common spanning trees.

Choe (2004) proved essentially this using the vertex-based all-minors matrix tree theorem, combinatorial cases and Jacobi's theorem relating the minors of a matrix to the minors of its inverse..

Cibulka, Hladky, Lacroix and Wagner (2008) gave a completely bijective proof that utilizes some natural 2:2 and 2:1 correspondences.

**Difficulty:** Some terms on the left **cancel** and some reduce to terms with coefficients  $\pm 2$ .

# Linear Alg./Oriented Matroid Proof of Rayleigh's Identity

Let  $R$  be the transfer resistance matrix for 2 ports across  $e$  and  $f$ .  
Our result implies that

$$\det R = \begin{vmatrix} R_{ee} & R_{ef} \\ R_{fe} & R_{ff} \end{vmatrix} = + \frac{T_{G/e/f}}{T_G}$$

It and better-known results tell us

$$R_{ee} = \frac{T_{G/e}}{T_G}; \quad R_{ff} = \frac{T_{G/f}}{T_G}; \quad R_{ef} = R_{fe} = \frac{T_{G/e \& G/f}^+ - T_{G/e \& G/f}^-}{T_G}$$

$T_{G/f} T_{G/e} - T_G T_{G/e/f} = \left( T_{G/e \& G/f}^+ - T_{G/e \& G/f}^- \right)^2$  is  
immediate after substituting these into

$$\det R = R_{ee} R_{ff} - (R_{ef})^2$$

The  $+$  follows from physical grounds if the  $g_e, r_e \geq 0$ . Our characterization and proof are combinatorial.

# New Rayleigh's Identities!

The same method generates identities and inequalities from

$$\begin{vmatrix} R_{ee} & R_{ef} & R_{eg} \\ R_{fe} & R_{ff} & R_{fg} \\ R_{ge} & R_{gf} & R_{gg} \end{vmatrix} = + \frac{T_{G/e/f/g}}{T_G} \geq 0$$

when all  $r_{..}, g_{..} \geq 0$ , ETC...

(Applications???)

Might the same methods address a much harder problem: The same inequality for forests instead of spanning trees?

## (Part 2) Common Covector Model

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0

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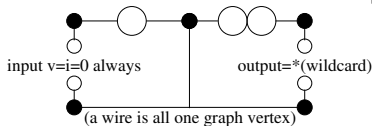


# Voltage and Current graphs $G_V$ , $G_I$

“Voltage graph”  $G_V$  (EE [5, 10], NOT Gross, ...) represents KVL  
 $\mathbf{v} \in \text{Cocycles W/ SOME } v_e \equiv 0$

“Current graph”  $G_I$  represents KCL  $\mathbf{i} \in \text{Cycles}$   
 WITH SOME FLOWS  $\equiv 0$

- ▶ They are EQUAL GRAPHS for resistor networks.
- ▶ For networks with idealized amplifiers, they are not equal.



The output voltage and current are whatever makes the input voltage and current BOTH BE zero.

- ▶ (More) realistic amp. model = idealized amp. + resistors.

open

$$G_V = G \setminus e$$

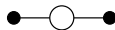
$$G_I = G \setminus e$$

short

$$G_V = G / e$$

$$G_I = G / e$$

nullator



$$G_V = G / e$$

$$G_I = G \setminus e$$

norator



$$G_V = G \setminus e$$

$$G_I = G / e$$

## “Colors” are parameters on every Tutte decomposition step

The Bollobos/Riordan/Zaslavsky [2, 14],  
Traldi-Ellis-Monaghan [12, 4], (sdc unpub) BRZ theory for  
well-definedness of “Relative Tutte Polynomials for Colored  
Graphs” ALL GOES THROUGH (Diao and Heteyi [3]): The 3  
BRZ conditions on (colors, initial values) GENERALIZE TO 5;  
activity theory WORKS TOO, when based on linear orders on the  
non-port-elements.

### In a nutshell

The 5 conditions  $\implies$  activities define an unambiguous Tutte  
function from the deletion/contraction and initial value formulas.  
Additional conditions  $\implies$  the Tutte function has a rank-nullity  
expansion.

(The rank-nullity conditions are satisfied in our application.)

To specify the activity/deletion-contraction linear order  
GLOBALLY is UNNECESSARY.

The Gordon/McMahon computation-tree-based activity theory also  
generalizes. (sdc).

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