

# CI Models from Graphs and Matroids

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## The basis of the zero-margin part of the model from Hoşten-Sullivant

[6, Theorem 2.6] provides the dimension formula for the space of tables all of whose  $\Delta$  margins are zero. (That is, for the kernel of the toric map parametrizing the model of  $\Delta$ -independence.) Since the model is toric, the proof amounts to simply computing the vector space dimension of the kernel of the linear map induced by  $\Delta$  by identifying the appropriate number of linearly independent vectors, which comprise the basis of the vectors space of tensors whose  $\Delta$ -margins are all zero. Hoşten and Sullivant identify the basis as the exponents of adjacent minors as follows.

Let  $S \notin \Delta$  be a non-face of the complex. An adjacent minor  $X$  supported on  $S$  is defined as:

$$X_{k_1 \dots k_n} = (-1)^{\sum_{j \in S} \epsilon_j},$$

where  $k_j = i_j + \epsilon_j$ ,  $\epsilon_j \in \{0, 1\}$  and  $j \in S$ , and  $k_j = 0$  otherwise.

Let us see some small examples. For a  $2 \times \dots \times 2$  tensor, for example if  $S = \{12\}$ , this amounts to the following set of  $2 \times 2$  minors located at the first slice along all indices in the complement of  $S$ :

$$\begin{aligned} X_{000\dots 0} &= +1, & X_{010\dots 0} &= -1, \\ X_{100\dots 0} &= -1, & X_{110\dots 0} &= +1. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, an adjacent minor supported on  $S = \{123\}$  then we get the  $2 \times 2 \times 2$  minor:

$$\begin{aligned} X_{0000\dots 0} &= +1, & X_{0010\dots 0} &= -1, \\ X_{0100\dots 0} &= -1, & X_{0110\dots 0} &= +1, \\ X_{1000\dots 0} &= -1, & X_{1010\dots 0} &= +1, \\ X_{1100\dots 0} &= +1, & X_{1110\dots 0} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

In [6, Example 2.4], where  $n = 3$  and  $S = \{2, 3\}$ , all nonzero entries ( $\pm 1$ ) of the minors occur in the  $i = 0$  slice, which are the green shaded cells in this picture:



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