CI Models from Graphs and Matroids

Tobias Boege, Sonja Petrović and Bernd Sturmfels

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

What they compute

[6, Theorem 2.6] provides the dimension formula for the space of tables all of whose Δ margins are zero. They do this within the context of hierarchical log-linear models defined by a simplicial complex Δ. These are toric models whose monomial parametrization is indexed by facets of Δ and whose sufficient statistics are table facet-marginals. Elements in the toric ideal of the model are then precisely tensors whose Δ margins are all zero.

How they compute it

Since the model is toric, the proof amounts to simply computing the vector space dimension of the kernel of the linear map induced by Δ by identifying the appropriate number of linearly independent vectors, which then comprise the basis of the vectors space of tensors whose Δ-margins are all zero.

The basis and example

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.

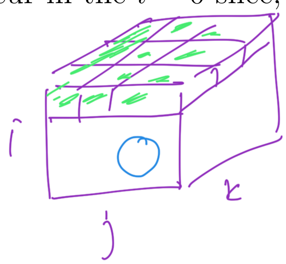
Let us see some small examples. For a $2 \times \cdots \times 2$ tensor, for example if $S = \{12\}$, this amounts to the following set of 2×2 minors located at the first slice along all indices in the complement of S:

$$X_{000\dots0} = +1, \qquad X_{010\dots0} = -1,$$
$$X_{100\dots0} = -1, \qquad X_{110\dots0} = +1.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} X_{0000\ldots0} &= +1, & X_{0010\ldots0} &= -1, \\ X_{0100\ldots0} &= -1, & X_{0110\ldots0} &= +1, \\ X_{1000\ldots0} &= -1, & X_{1010\ldots0} &= +1, \\ X_{1100\ldots0} &= +1, & X_{1110\ldots0} &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

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



That the adjacent minors vanish on tensors in the model variety is clear by construction, and their linear independence can be seen by recognizing that each has a unique last non-zero entry index.

the rest here is open still.

Generalizing this, we obtain:

Proposition 0.1. *Does the join variety V_M have the expected dimension? Meaning we just add the dim of hierarchical model from Hosten-Sullivant and $\prod d_i$? (minus 1.)*

Proof. tbd. □

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