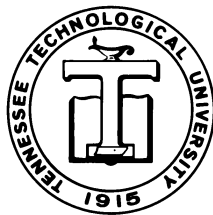

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
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A PARTIAL CHARACTERIZATION
OF THE COCIRCUITS OF A
SPLITTING MATROID

DR. ALLAN D. MILLS

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ABSTRACT. This paper describes some of the cocircuits of a splitting matroid $M_{x,y}$ in terms of the cocircuits of the original matroid M .

1. Introduction

The matroid notation and terminology used here will follow Oxley [2]. In particular, the ground set and the collections of independent sets, bases, and circuits of a matroid M will be denoted by $E(M)$, $I(M)$, $B(M)$, and $\mathcal{C}(M)$, respectively. The fundamental circuit of an element e with respect to the basis B (see [2, p. 18]) will be denoted by $C(e, B)$.

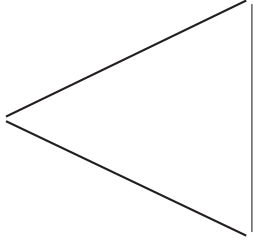
Fleischner [1] introduced the idea of splitting a vertex of degree at least three in a connected graph and used the operation to characterize Eulerian graphs. For example, the graph G_{\dots} in Figure 1 is obtained from G by splitting away the edges x and \dots from the vertex \dots . Raghunathan, Shikare, and Waphare [3] extended the splitting operation from graphs to binary matroids. One of their results [3, Theorem 2.2] can be used to define the splitting operation in a binary matroid in terms of circuits.

Definition 1.1. Let M be a binary matroid and suppose $x, \dots \in E(M)$. The splitting matroid M_{\dots} is the matroid having collection of circuits $\mathcal{C}(M_{\dots}) = \mathcal{C}_0 \cup \mathcal{C}_1$ where $\mathcal{C}_0 = \{C \in \mathcal{C}(M) \mid x, \dots \notin C \text{ or } x, \dots \in C\}$; and $\mathcal{C}_1 = \{C_1 \cup C_2 \mid C_1, C_2 \in \mathcal{C}(M), C_1 \cup C_2 = \dots, x \in C_1, \dots \in C_2\}$; and there is no $C \in \mathcal{C}_0$ such that $C \cup C_1 = C_2$.

The next result, due to Shikare and Asadi [4], characterizes the bases of a splitting matroid M_{\dots} in terms of the bases of the original matroid M .

Lemma 1.2. Let M be a binary matroid and suppose $x, \dots \in E(M)$. Then $B(M_{\dots}) = \{B \cup \{ \dots \} \mid B \in B(M), \dots \in E - B \text{ and the unique circuit contained in } B \cup \{ \dots \} \text{ contains either } x \text{ or } \dots\}$.

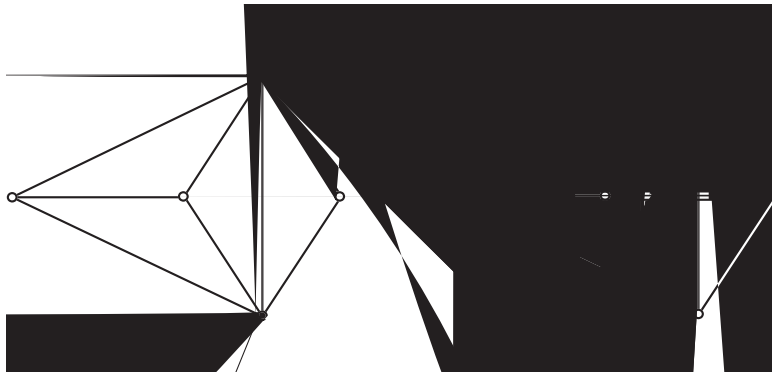
The results in the next section describe some of the cocircuits of M_{\dots} in terms of the cocircuits of M . Recall that the cocircuits of a matroid M



Lemma 2.3. *uppose C*

So $C \setminus \{x, y\}$ contains neither x nor y and it follows that $B \cap (C \setminus \{x, y\}) = \emptyset$. We conclude that $B \cap C \neq \emptyset$. Hence $(B \cap C) \cap (C \setminus \{x, y\}) = \emptyset$. Therefore each basis of M must have non-empty intersection with $C \setminus \{x, y\}$.

We now show that $C \setminus \{x, y\}$ is a minimal set having non-empty intersection with all bases of M . Let B be a basis of M so that $x \in B$, $y \in B$, and $B \cap (C \setminus \{x, y\}) = \emptyset$. Let $e \in C \setminus \{x, y\}$. If $C \setminus \{e, x, y\}$ does not contain x , then $|C \setminus \{e, x, y\} \cap B| = 1$; a contradiction. Thus $x \in C \setminus \{e, x, y\}$. Moreover, $y \in C \setminus \{e, x, y\}$ and it follows that $B \cap (C \setminus \{e, x, y\}) \neq \emptyset$. Since for all $e \in C \setminus \{x, y\}$, the set $B \cap (C \setminus \{e, x, y\})$ is a basis of M , the set $C \setminus \{x, y\}$ is minimal having non-empty intersection with each basis of M . We conclude that $C \setminus \{x, y\}$ is a cocircuit of M . \square



Cocircuits of M	Type I sets	Cocircuits of $M_{\setminus x}$
$\{, \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{, \}$
$\{, , \}$	$\{, \}$	$\{ \}$
$\{, x, \}$		$\{, \}$
$\{, x, , \}$		$\{x, \}$
$\{, , e, \}$		$\{, , e, \}$
$\{, , e, \}$		$\{, x, e, \}$
$\{, x, e, \}$		$\{, , e, \}$
$\{, x, e, \}$		$\{, x, e, \}$
$\{, x, e, , \}$		$\{, x, e, \}$
$\{, x, e, , \}$		$\{, , e, \}$
$\{, , , e, \}$		$\{, , e, \}$
$\{, , , e, \}$		$\{, x, e, \}$

Notice that the cocircuits of $M_{\setminus x}$ are $\{x, \}$, the Type I sets of M , the sets $C - \{x, \}$ for each cocircuit C of M containing a Type I set $\{, \}$, and the cocircuits of M that do not contain a Type I set. The following conjecture proposes that this relationship holds in general.

Conjecture 2.5. *Suppose the splitting matroid $M_{\setminus x}$ is obtained from M and $\{x, \}$ is a proper subset of a cocircuit of M . Then*

$$C(M_{\setminus x}) = \begin{cases} \{x, \} \\ C - \{x, \} \text{ or each cocircuit } C \text{ of } M \text{ properly containing } \{x, \} \\ - \text{ or each cocircuit } C \text{ of } M \text{ containing a Type I set} \\ C \text{ of } M \text{ such that } C \text{ does not contain a Type I set} \end{cases}$$

acknowledgement

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