# On the toric ideal of a matroid and related problems 

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- ... and by many other ways (circuits, flats, hyperplanes)


## examples

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By the symmetric exchange property from bases $B, B^{\prime}$ we get bases

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- STRONG: $I_{M}$ in noncommutative ring $S_{M}$ is generated by quadratic binomials corresponding to symmetric exchanges


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- '14 L., Michałek: STRONG for strongly base orderable matroids (contain transversal matroids) and CLASSIC up to saturation for arbitrary matroids


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The class of strongly base orderable matroids is closed under taking minors, and contains transversal matroids.

Theorem (L., Michałek '14)
If $M$ is a strongly base orderable matroid, then $M \in S T R O N G$.

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B_{i}=\left(B \backslash f_{i}\right) \cup e_{i} \text { and } D_{i}=\left(B \backslash f_{i}\right) \cup e_{i-1}
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We can show that this elements are generated by quadratic binomials corresponding to symmetric exchanges.

## relations between conjectures

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Proposition
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$\mathcal{C} \subset S T R O N G$ if and only if $\mathcal{C} \subset$ CLASSIC. In particular, strongly base orderable, graphical, and cographical matroids belong to STRONG.
Moreover, CLASSIC is closed under direct sum if and only if STRONG $=$ CLASSIC, we believe it is an open question.

## cyclic ordering conjecture

Conjecture (Kajitani, Ueno, Miyano '88)
Let $M=(E, r)$ be a matroid. Equivalent are:

- for each $\emptyset \neq A \subset E$ the inequality $\frac{|A|}{r(A)} \leqslant \frac{|E|}{r(E)}$ holds
- it is possible to place elements of $E$ on a circle in such a way that any $r(E)$ cyclically consecutive elements form a basis


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Theorem (van den Heuvel, Thomassé '12)
If $|E|$ and $r(E)$ are coprime, then cyclic ordering conjecture holds for $M=(E, r)$.

## base graph of a 2-matroid

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Conjecture (cyclic ordering conjecture for a 2-matroid)
There exist complementary bases $B_{1}, B_{2}$ in $M$, such that vertices $\left(B_{1}, B_{2}\right)$ and $\left(B_{2}, B_{1}\right)$ in the graph $\mathfrak{B}_{2}(M)$ are connected by a path of length at most $r(E)$.

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Conjecture (Farber, Richter, Shank '85)
For every 2-matroid $M$ the graph $\mathfrak{B}_{2}(M)$ is connected.

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$k$-matroid (for $k \geqslant 3$ ) is a matroid in which $E$ is a union of $k$ disjoint bases. For a $k$-matroid $M$ let $\mathfrak{B}_{k}(M)$ be a graph whose vertices are sets of $k$ bases $\left\{B_{1}, \ldots, B_{k}\right\}$ which sum to $E$.

## base graph of a $k$-matroid

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Proposition (Blasiak '08)

- WEAK $\Longleftrightarrow$ for $k \geqslant 3$ graph $\mathfrak{B}_{k}$ is connected


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Proposition (Blasiak '08)

- WEAK $\Longleftrightarrow$ for $k \geqslant 3$ graph $\mathfrak{B}_{k}$ is connected
- STRONG $\Longleftrightarrow$ for $k \geqslant 2$ graph $\mathfrak{B}_{k}$ is connected


## Thank you!

