

Matroids with many small circuits and many small cocircuits

James Oxley, Louisiana State University
Simon Pfeil (presenting), Louisiana State University
Charles Semple, University of Canterbury
Geoff Whittle, Victoria University of Wellington



Professor W. T. Tutte



- English Mathematician
- Codebreaker during WWII
- Profound graph theorist
- Forefather of matroid theory

Professor W. T. Tutte



- English Mathematician
- Codebreaker during WWII
- Profound graph theorist
- Forefather of matroid theory

Tutte, 1961:

The only 3-connected graphs
in which every edge is *essential*
are the *wheel* graphs.

Professor W. T. Tutte

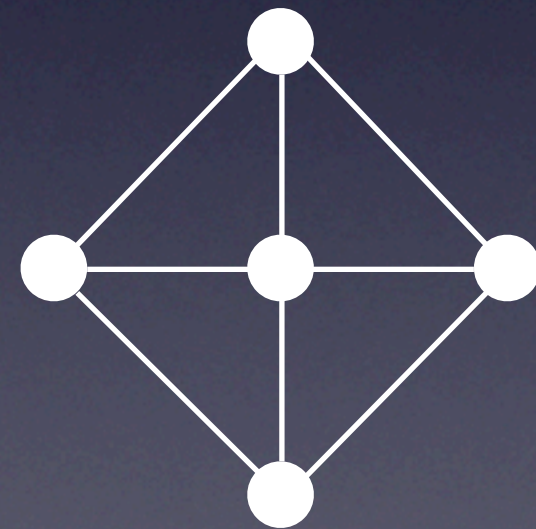


Professor W. T. Tutte

- English Mathematician
- Codebreaker during WWII
- Profound graph theorist
- Forefather of matroid theory

Tutte, 1961:

The only 3-connected graphs in which every edge is *essential* are the *wheel* graphs.



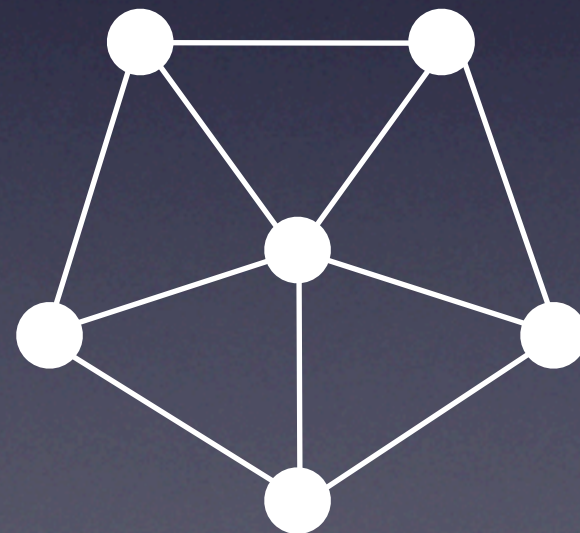


Professor W. T. Tutte

- English Mathematician
- Codebreaker during WWII
- Profound graph theorist
- Forefather of matroid theory

Tutte, 1961:

The only 3-connected graphs in which every edge is *essential* are the *wheel* graphs.



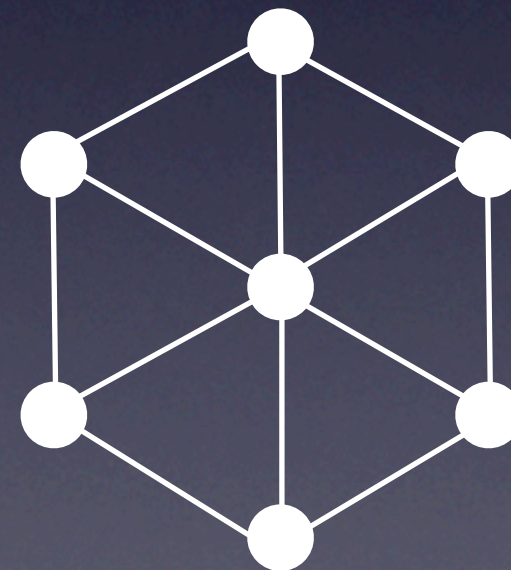


Professor W. T. Tutte

- English Mathematician
- Codebreaker during WWII
- Profound graph theorist
- Forefather of matroid theory

Tutte, 1961:

The only 3-connected graphs in which every edge is *essential* are the *wheel* graphs.



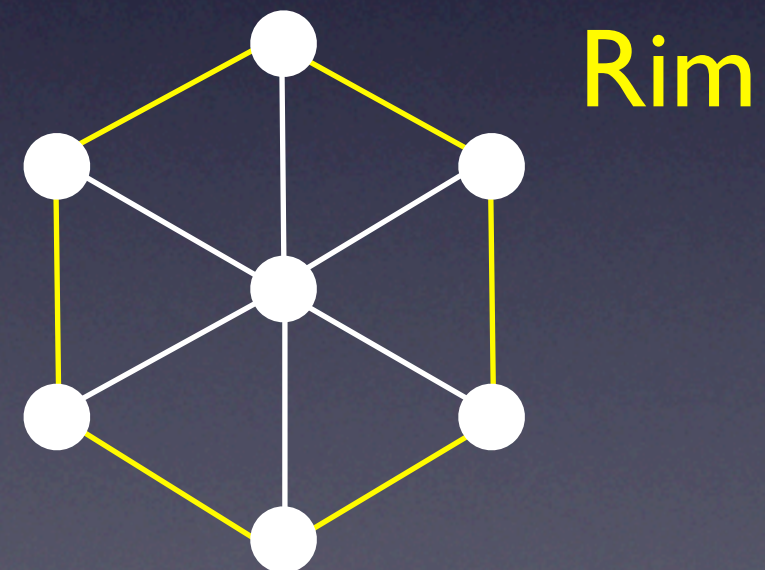


Professor W. T. Tutte

- English Mathematician
- Codebreaker during WWII
- Profound graph theorist
- Forefather of matroid theory

Tutte, 1961:

The only 3-connected graphs in which every edge is *essential* are the *wheel* graphs.



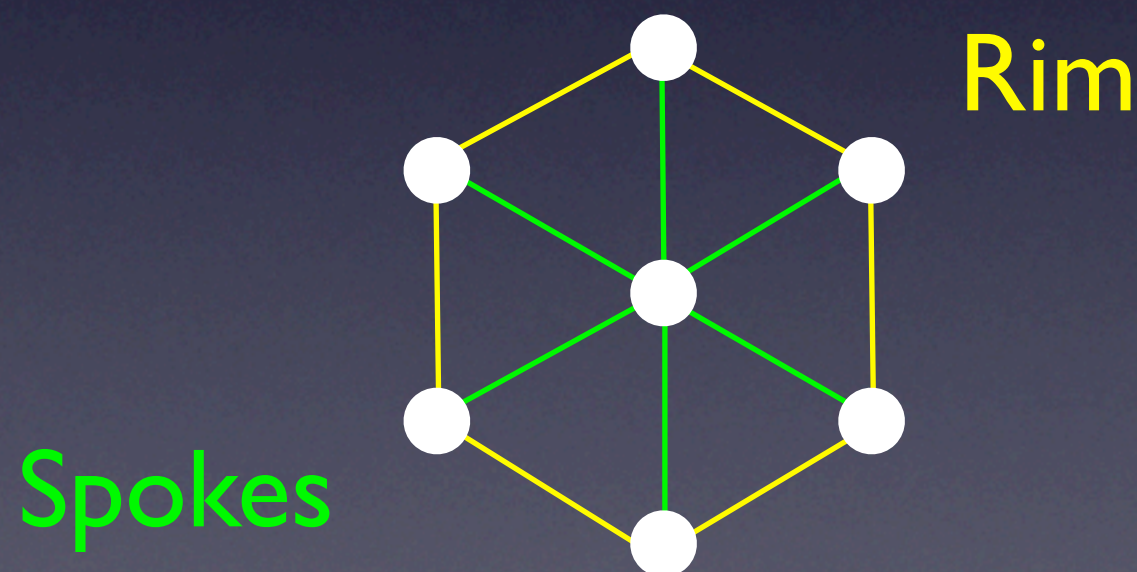


Professor W. T. Tutte

- English Mathematician
- Codebreaker during WWII
- Profound graph theorist
- Forefather of matroid theory

Tutte, 1961:

The only 3-connected graphs in which every edge is *essential* are the *wheel* graphs.





Professor W. T. Tutte

- English Mathematician
- Codebreaker during WWII
- Profound graph theorist
- Forefather of matroid theory

Tutte, 1961:

The only 3-connected graphs in which every edge is *essential* are the *wheel* graphs.

Tutte, 1966:

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is *essential* are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

A matroid M is a set E together with a collection \mathcal{C} of subsets of E which satisfies the following axioms:

A matroid M is a set E together with a collection C of subsets of E which satisfies the following axioms:

I. $\emptyset \notin C$.

A matroid M is a set E together with a collection C of subsets of E which satisfies the following axioms:

1. $\emptyset \notin C$.

2. If C_1 and C_2 are in C and $C_1 \subseteq C_2$, then $C_1 = C_2$.

A matroid M is a set E together with a collection C of subsets of E which satisfies the following axioms:

1. $\emptyset \notin C$.
2. If C_1 and C_2 are in C and $C_1 \subseteq C_2$, then $C_1 = C_2$.
3. If C_1 and C_2 are in C and $e \in C_1 \cap C_2$,
then $\exists C_3 \subseteq (C_1 \cup C_2) - \{e\}$.

A matroid M is a set E together with a collection C of subsets of E which satisfies the following axioms:

1. $\emptyset \notin C$.
2. If C_1 and C_2 are in C and $C_1 \subseteq C_2$, then $C_1 = C_2$.
3. If C_1 and C_2 are in C and $e \in C_1 \cap C_2$,
then $\exists C_3 \subseteq (C_1 \cup C_2) - \{e\}$.

From graphs to matroids:

edges \leftrightarrow elements

cycles \leftrightarrow circuits

More matroid stuff to know:

More matroid stuff to know:

Duality:

More matroid stuff to know:

Duality:

Every matroid has a unique dual. Structures in the dual are referred to by appending the prefix “co-”. For example: cocircuit.

More matroid stuff to know:

Duality:

Every matroid has a unique dual. Structures in the dual are referred to by appending the prefix “co-”. For example: cocircuit.

Orthogonality:

More matroid stuff to know:

Duality:

Every matroid has a unique dual. Structures in the dual are referred to by appending the prefix “co-”. For example: cocircuit.

Orthogonality:

A circuit and a cocircuit cannot intersect in exactly one element.

More matroid stuff to know:

Duality:

Every matroid has a unique dual. Structures in the dual are referred to by appending the prefix “co-”. For example: cocircuit.

Orthogonality:

A circuit and a cocircuit cannot intersect in exactly one element.

Connectivity:

More matroid stuff to know:

Duality:

Every matroid has a unique dual. Structures in the dual are referred to by appending the prefix “co-”. For example: cocircuit.

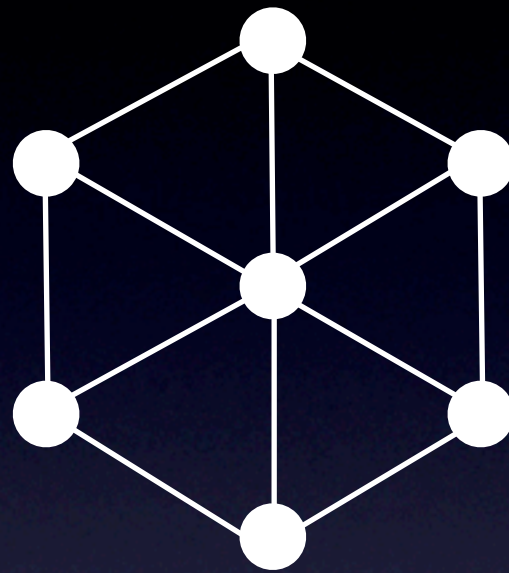
Orthogonality:

A circuit and a cocircuit cannot intersect in exactly one element.

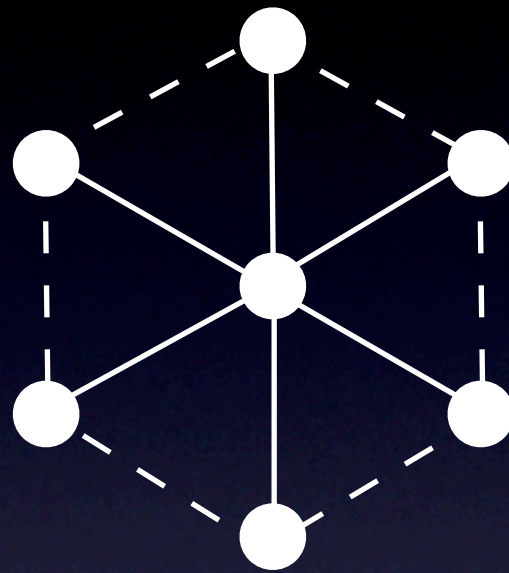
Connectivity:

If a matroid is n -connected,
then its smallest (co)circuits have size n .

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is
essential
are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

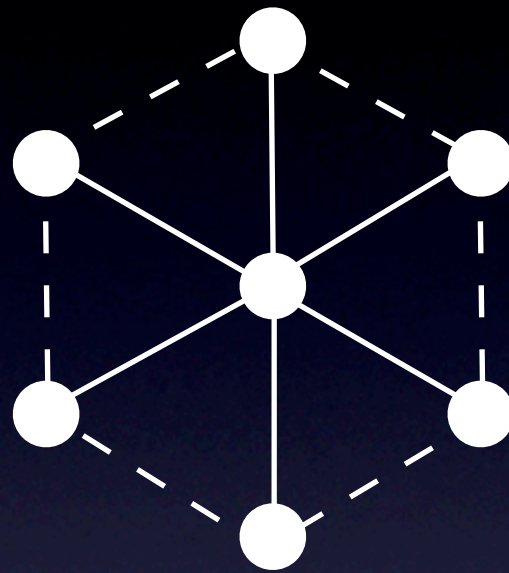


The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is essential
are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.



The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is essential
are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 3-element circuit and a 3-element cocircuit are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.



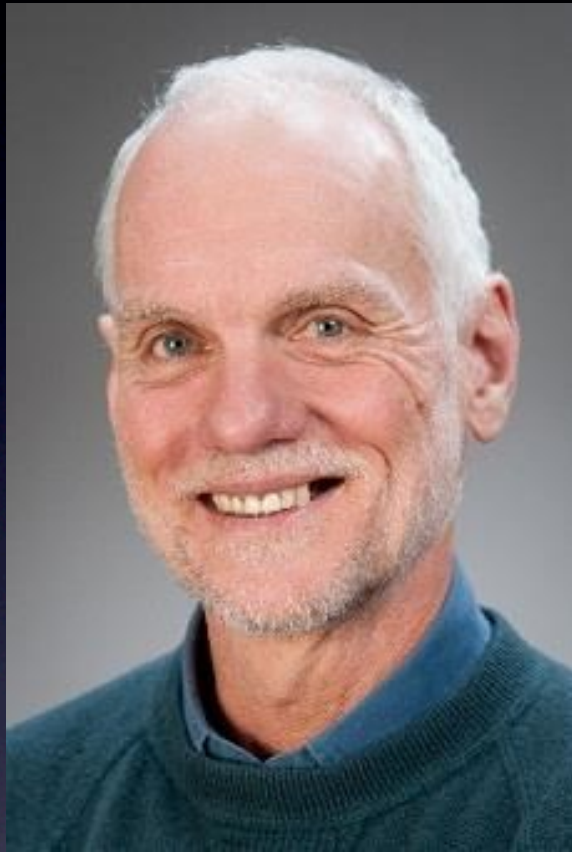
The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is essential are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 3-element circuit and a 3-element cocircuit are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 3-element circuit and a 3-element cocircuit are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.



James Oxley



Geoff Whittle



Charles Semple

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 3-element circuit and a 3-element cocircuit are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

The only 4-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 4-element circuit and a 4-element cocircuit are_____?

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 3-element circuit and a 3-element cocircuit are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

The only 3-connected matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in both a **4-element** circuit and a **4-element** cocircuit are _____?

The only 4-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 4-element circuit and a 4-element cocircuit are _____?

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 3-element circuit and a 3-element cocircuit are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

The only 3-connected matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in both a **4-element** circuit and a **4-element** cocircuit are _____?

The only 3-connected matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in a **4-element** circuit and every **element** is in a **3-element** cocircuit are _____?

The only 4-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 4-element circuit and a 4-element cocircuit are _____?

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 3-element circuit and a 3-element cocircuit are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

The only 3-connected matroids in which every pair of elements is in both a 4-element circuit and a 4-element cocircuit are _____?

The only 3-connected matroids in which every pair of elements is in a 4-element circuit and every element is in a 3-element cocircuit are _____?

The only 4-connected matroids in which every pair of elements is in a 4-element circuit and every element is in a 4-element cocircuit are _____?

The only 4-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 4-element circuit and a 4-element cocircuit are _____?

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 3-element circuit and a 3-element cocircuit are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

The only 3-connected matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in both a **4-element** circuit and a **4-element** cocircuit are **spikes**, if $|M| \geq 13$!

The only 3-connected matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in a **4-element** circuit and every **element** is in a **3-element** cocircuit are _____?

The only **4-connected** matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in a **4-element** circuit and every **element** is in a **4-element** cocircuit are _____?

The only 4-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 4-element circuit and a 4-element cocircuit are _____?

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 3-element circuit and a 3-element cocircuit are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

The only 3-connected matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in both a **4-element** circuit and a **4-element** cocircuit are **spikes**, if $|M| \geq 13$!

The only 3-connected matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in a **4-element** circuit and every **element** is in a **3-element** cocircuit are $M(K_{3,n})$ if $n \geq 3$, and $|M| \geq 9$!

The only **4-connected** matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in a **4-element** circuit and every **element** is in a **4-element** cocircuit are _____?

The only 4-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 4-element circuit and a 4-element cocircuit are _____?

The only 3-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 3-element circuit and a 3-element cocircuit are the *whirl* matroids and *cycle matroids* of wheel graphs.

The only 3-connected matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in both a **4-element** circuit and a **4-element** cocircuit are **spikes**, if $|M| \geq 13$!

The only 3-connected matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in a **4-element** circuit and every **element** is in a **3-element** cocircuit are $M(K_{3,n})$ if $n \geq 3$, and $|M| \geq 9$!

The only **4-connected** matroids in which every **pair of elements** is in a **4-element** circuit and every **element** is in a **4-element** cocircuit are $M(K_{4,n})$ if $n \geq 4$, and $|M| \geq 16$!

The only 4-connected matroids in which every element is in both a 4-element circuit and a 4-element cocircuit are _____?

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

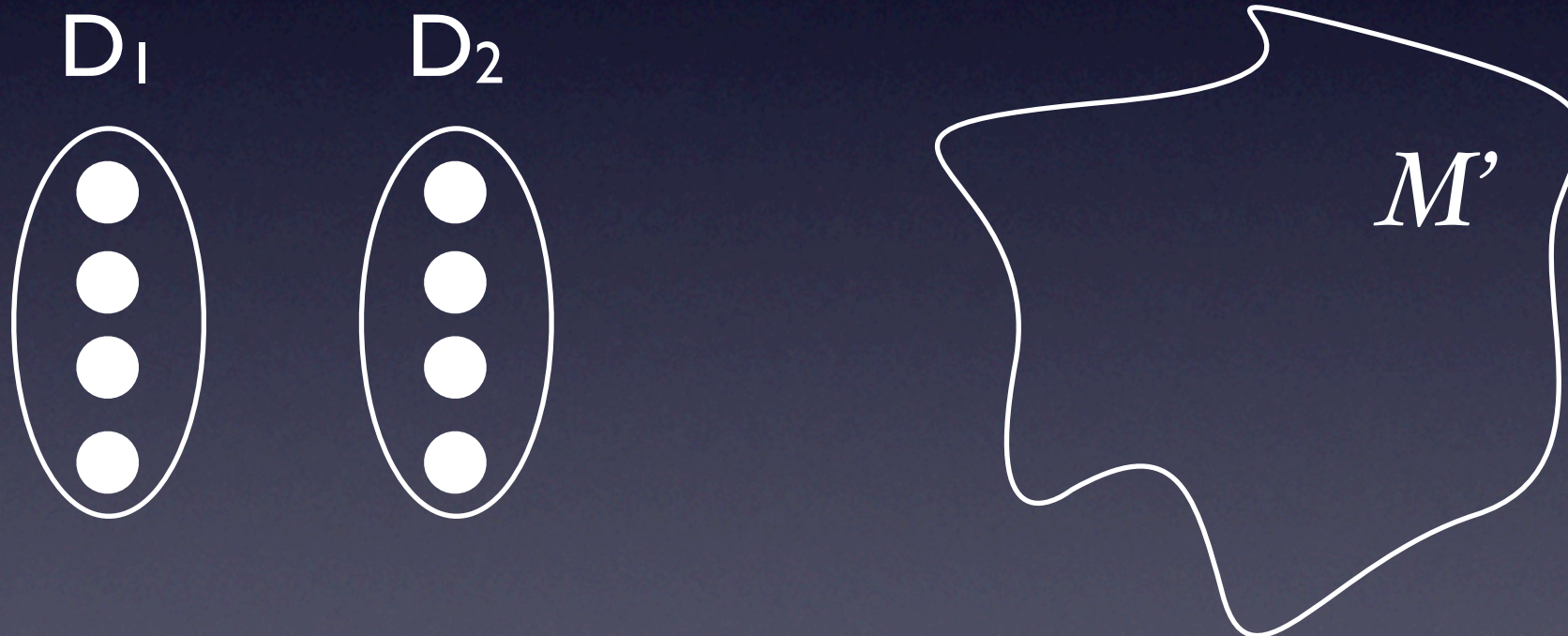
Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

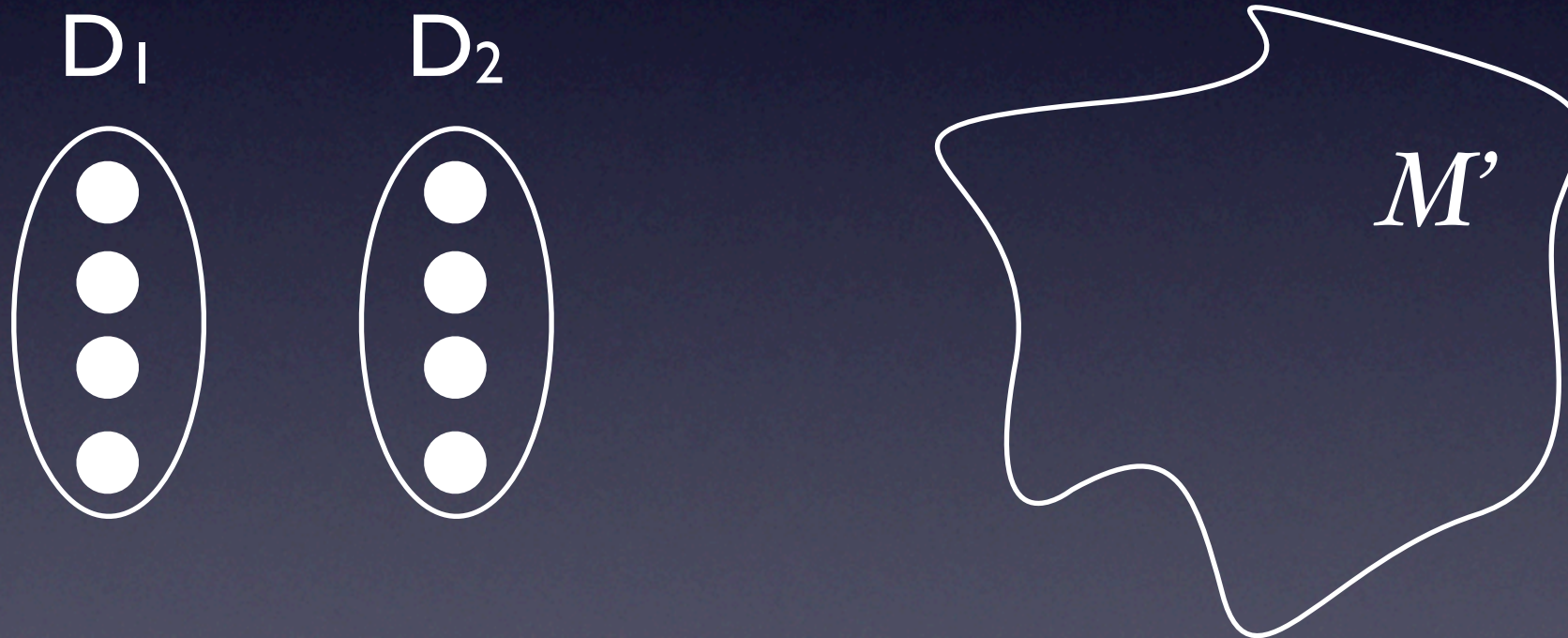


Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

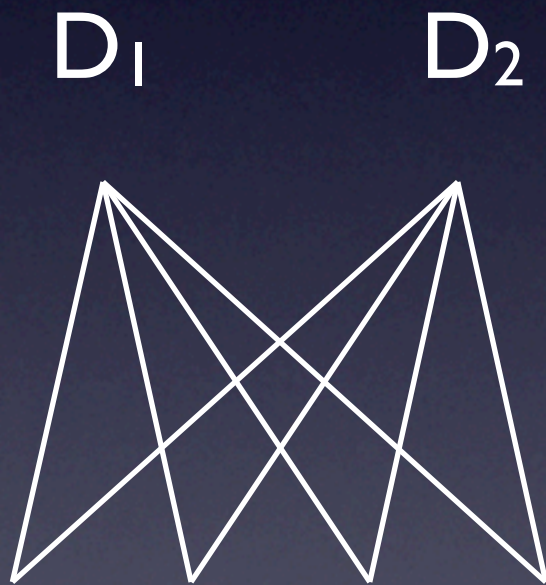


Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

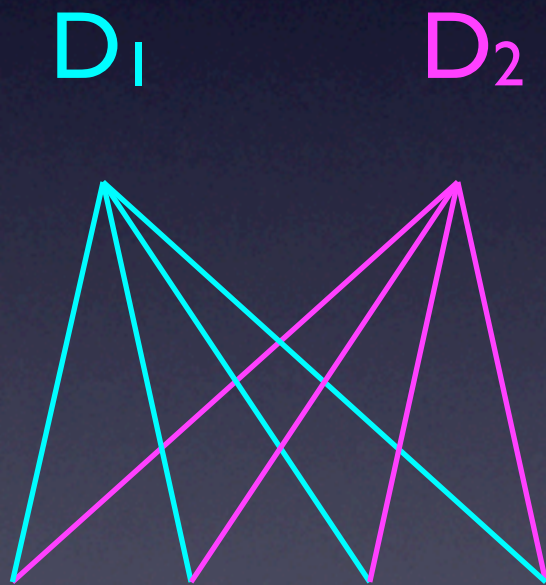


Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

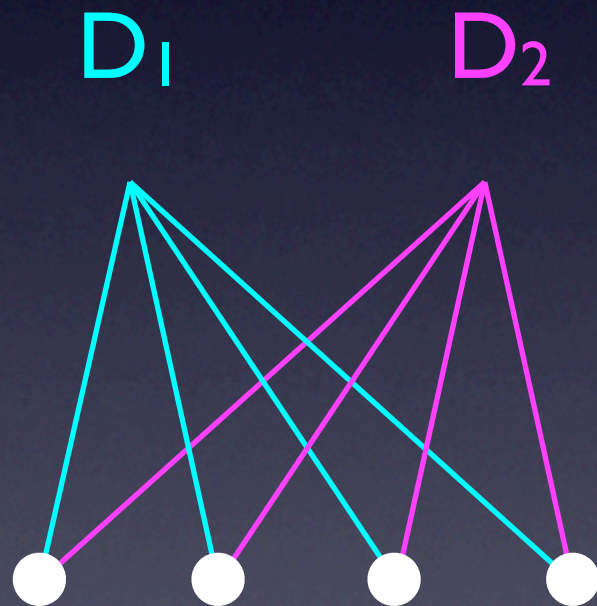


Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(\mathbf{D_1} \cup \mathbf{D_2}) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

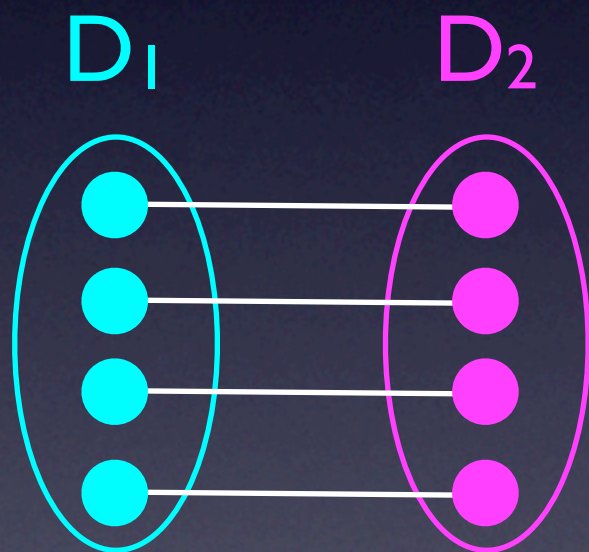


Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

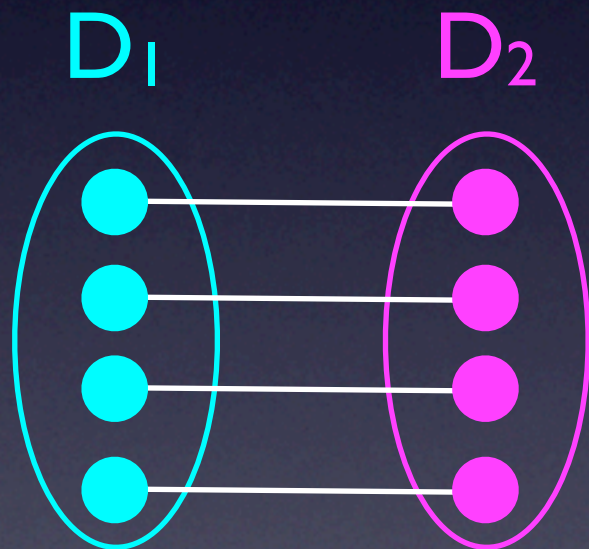


Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

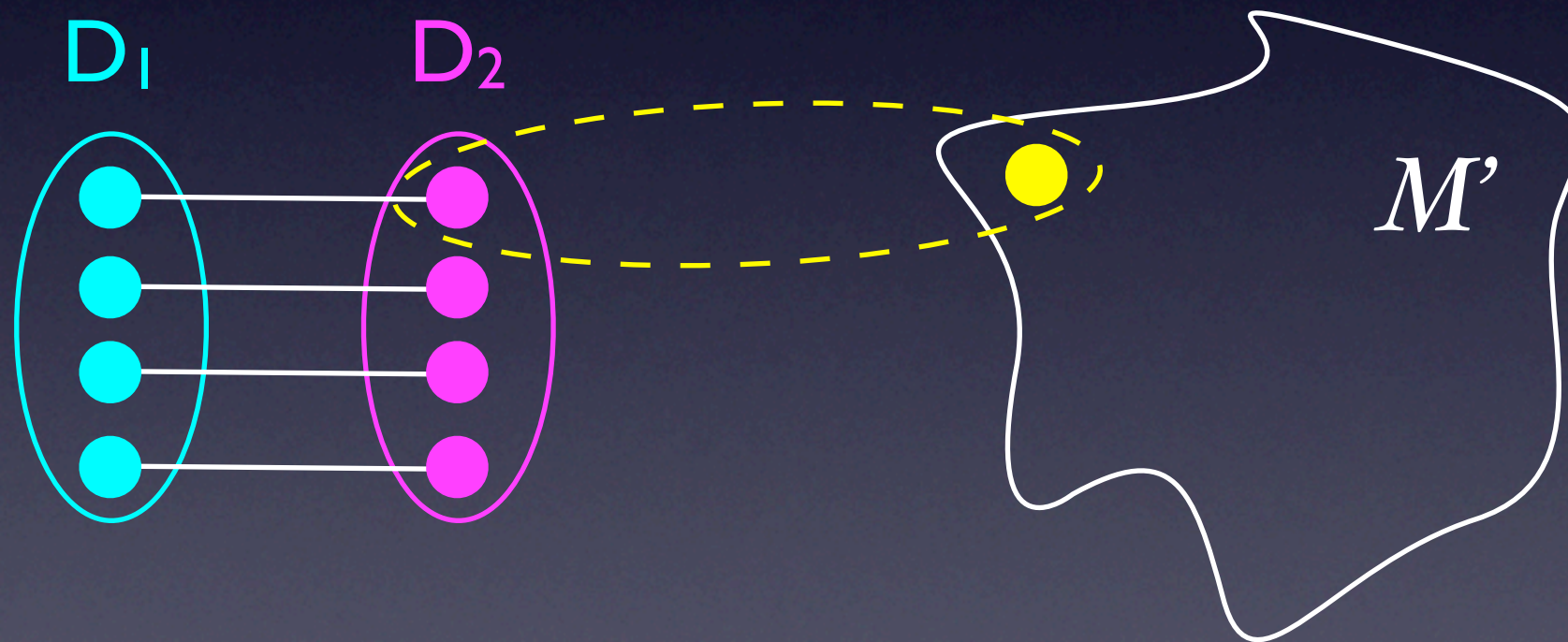


Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

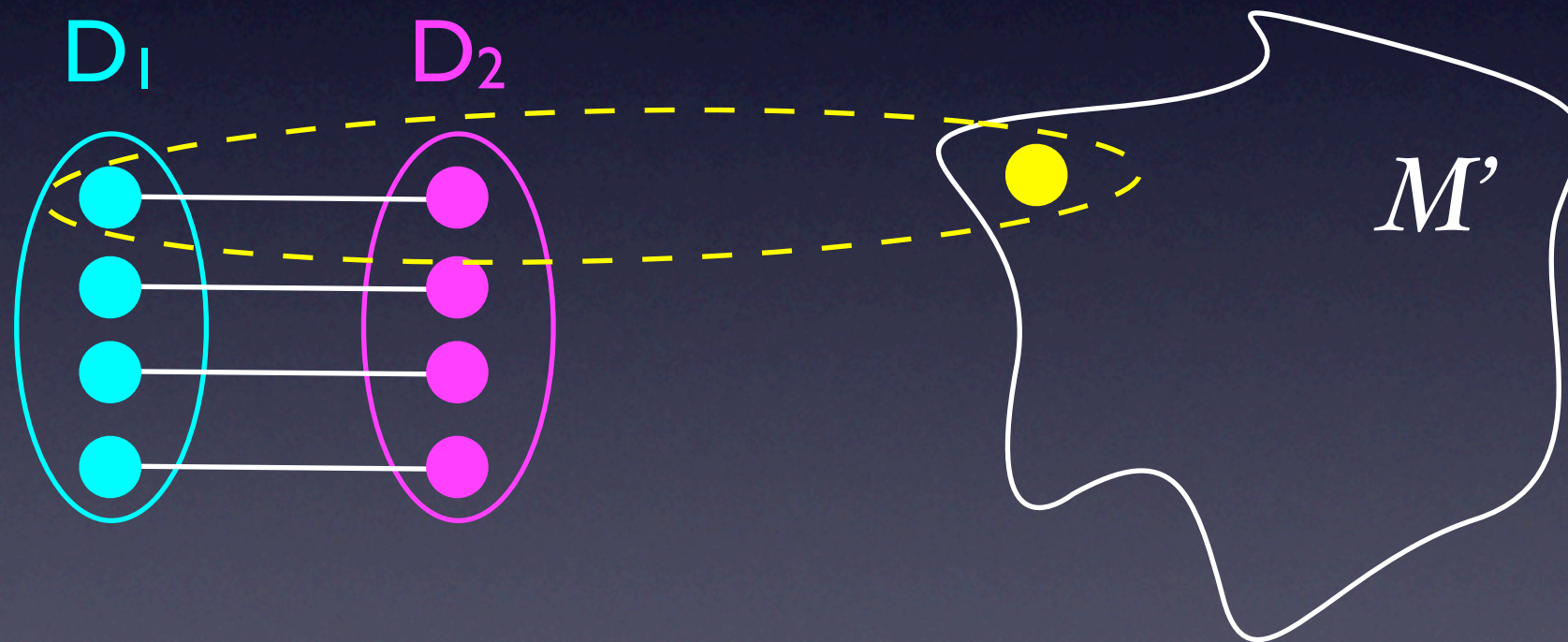


Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

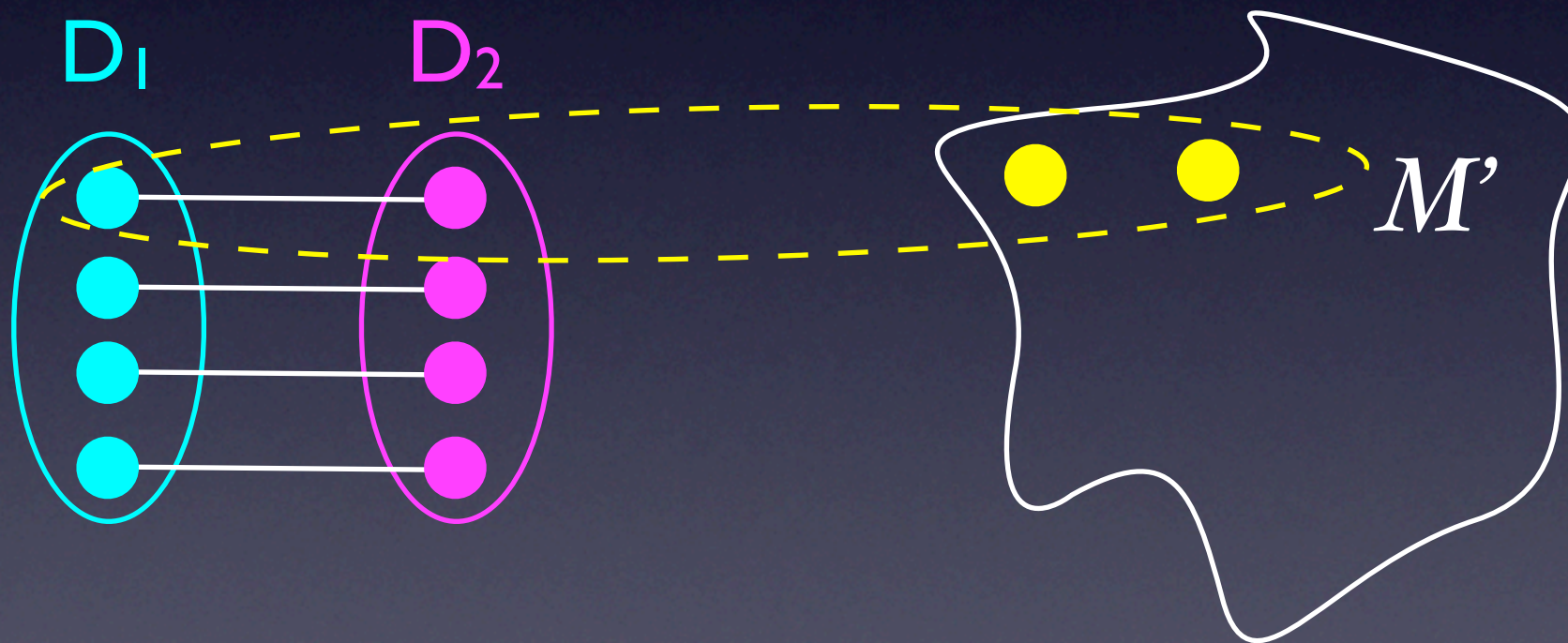


Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

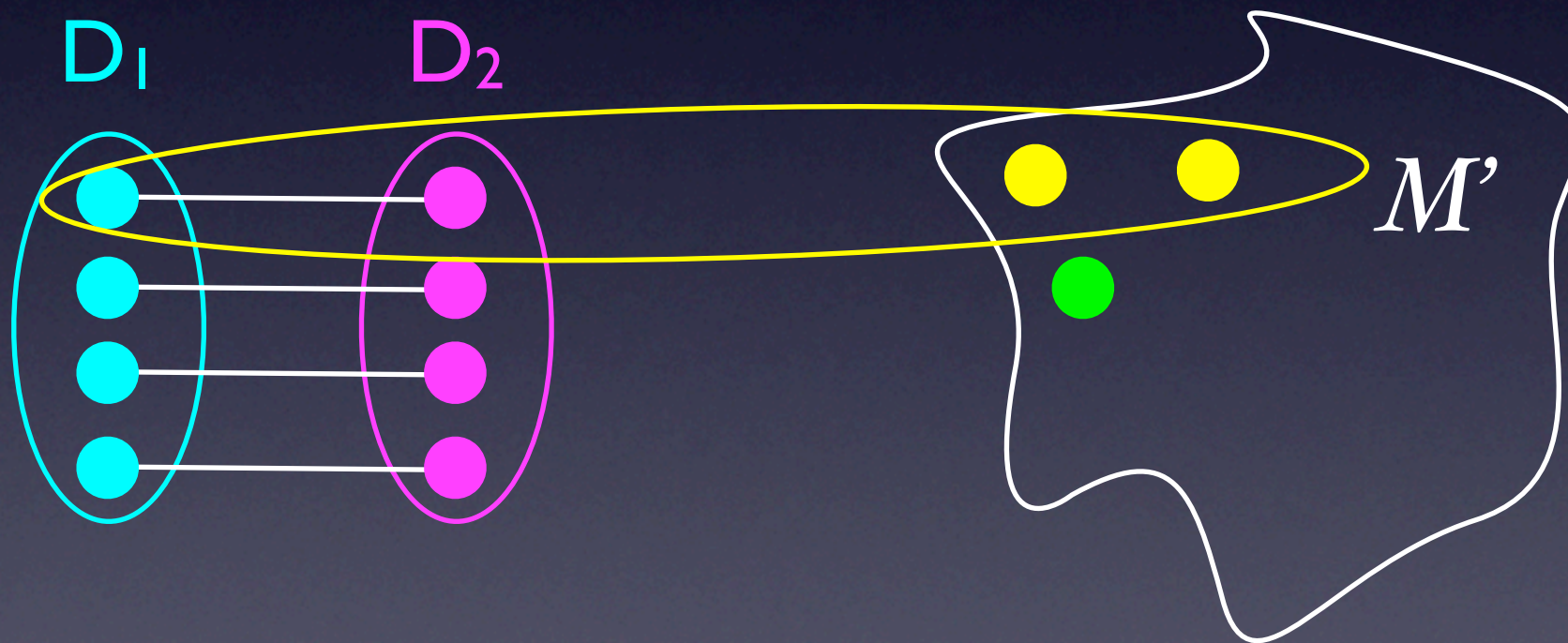


Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

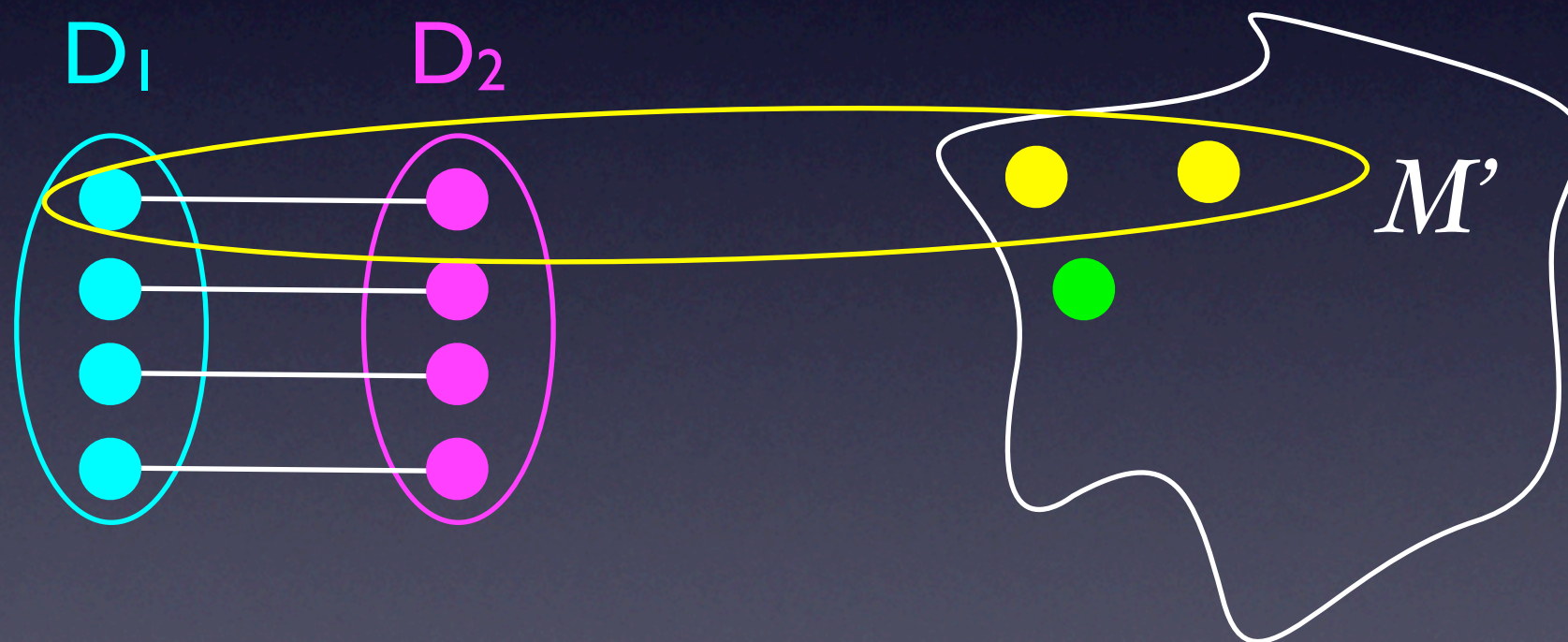


Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



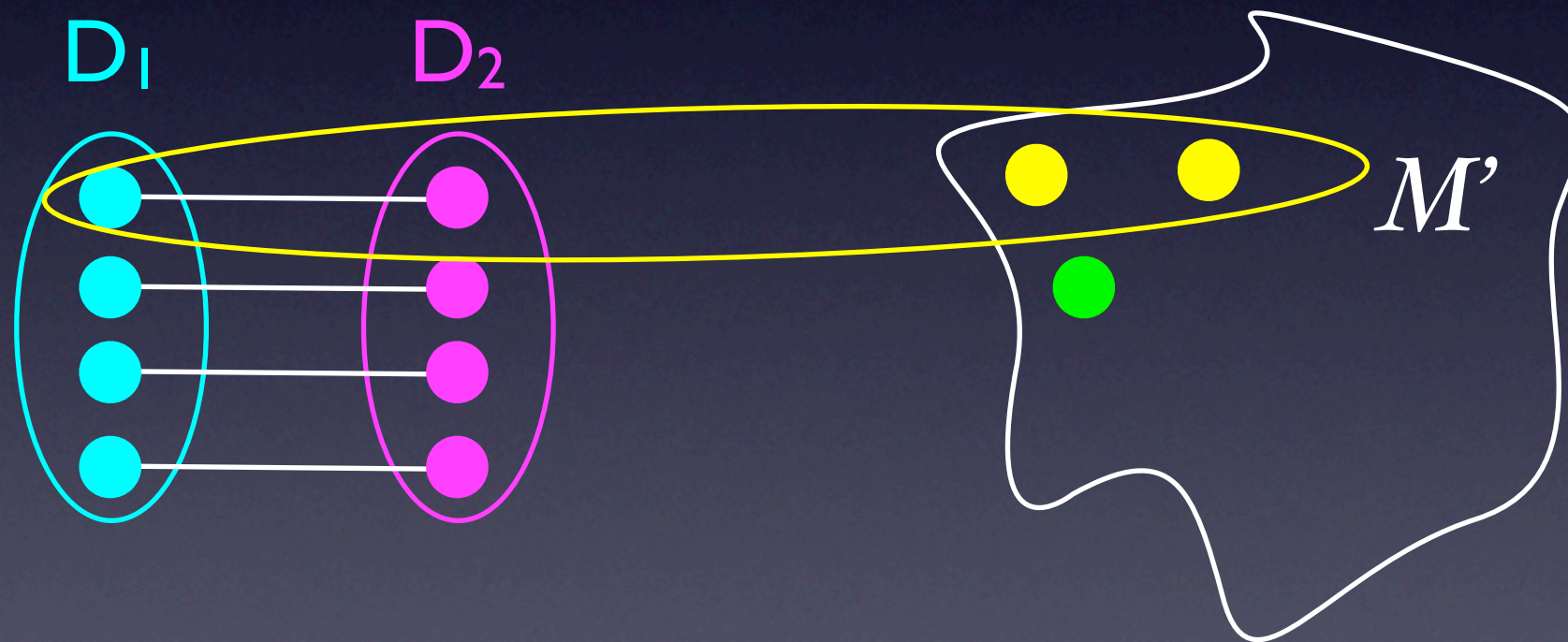
Case 1: D_1 and D_2 are the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



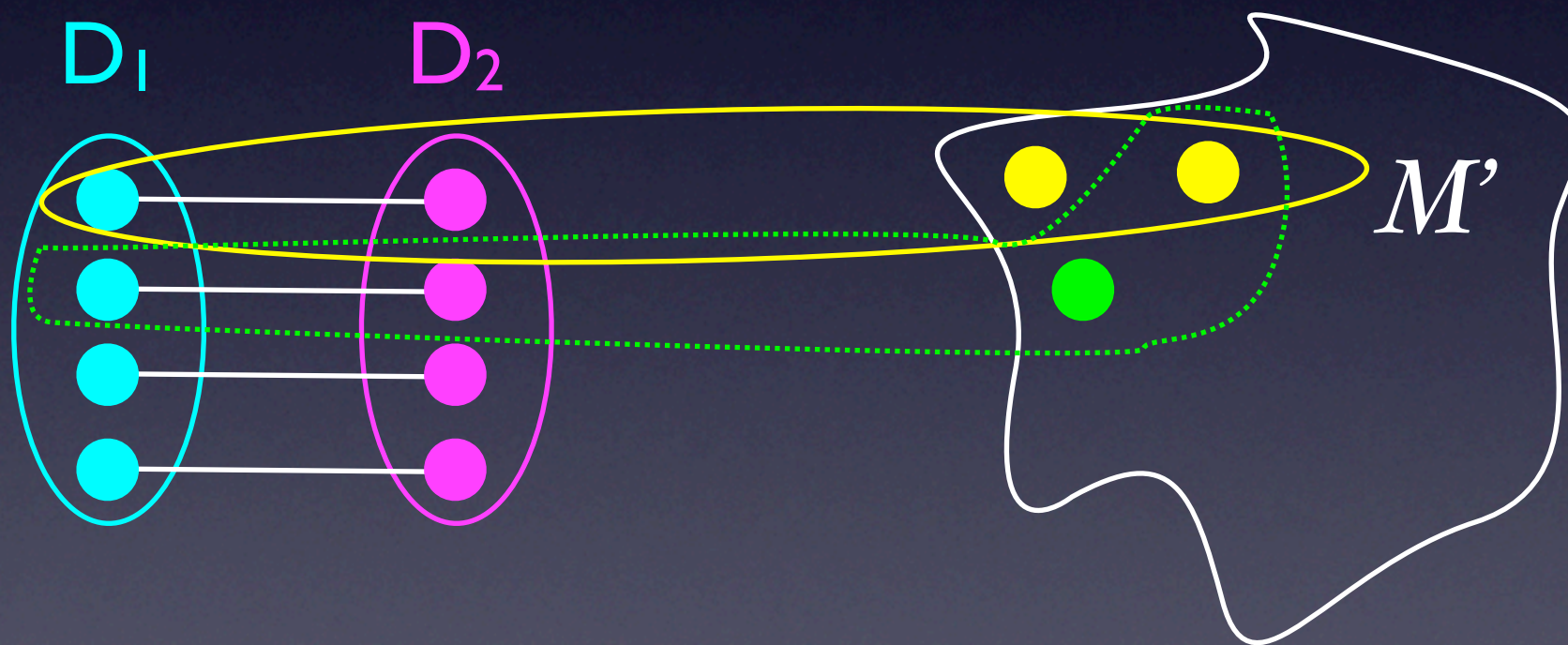
Case 1: D_1 and D_2 are the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.
Subcase: Each pair from D_1 and D_2 is used at most once.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(\mathbf{D}_1 \cup \mathbf{D}_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



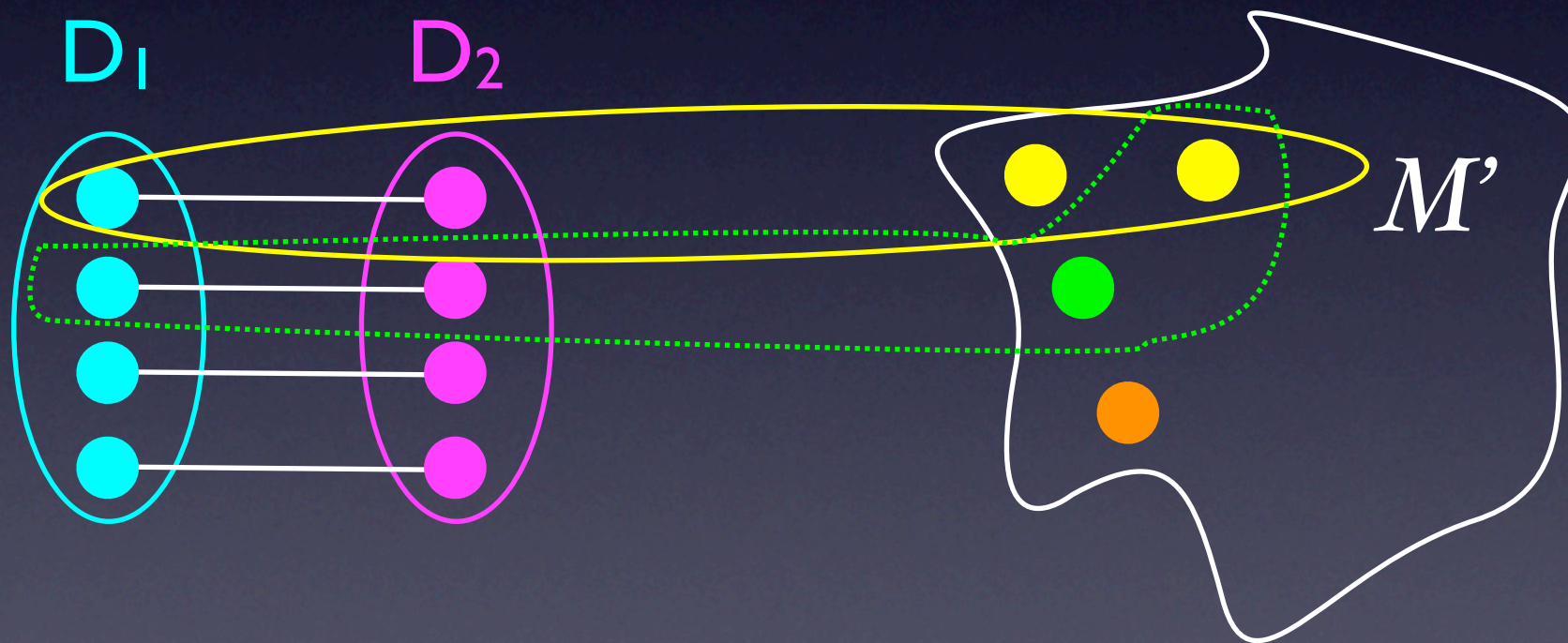
Case 1: D_1 and D_2 are the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.
 Subcase: Each pair from D_1 and D_2 is used at most once.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(\mathbf{D}_1 \cup \mathbf{D}_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



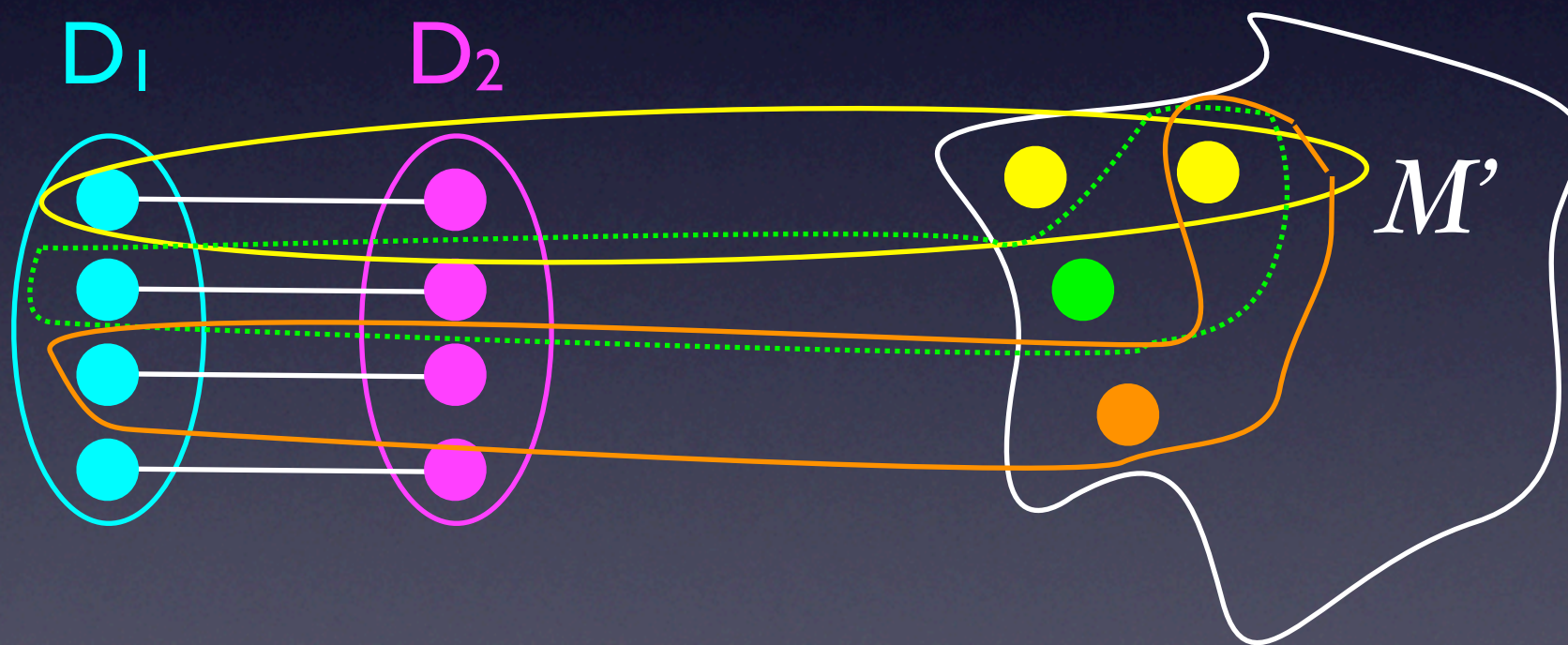
Case 1: D_1 and D_2 are the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.
Subcase: Each pair from D_1 and D_2 is used at most once.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(\mathbf{D_1} \cup \mathbf{D_2}) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



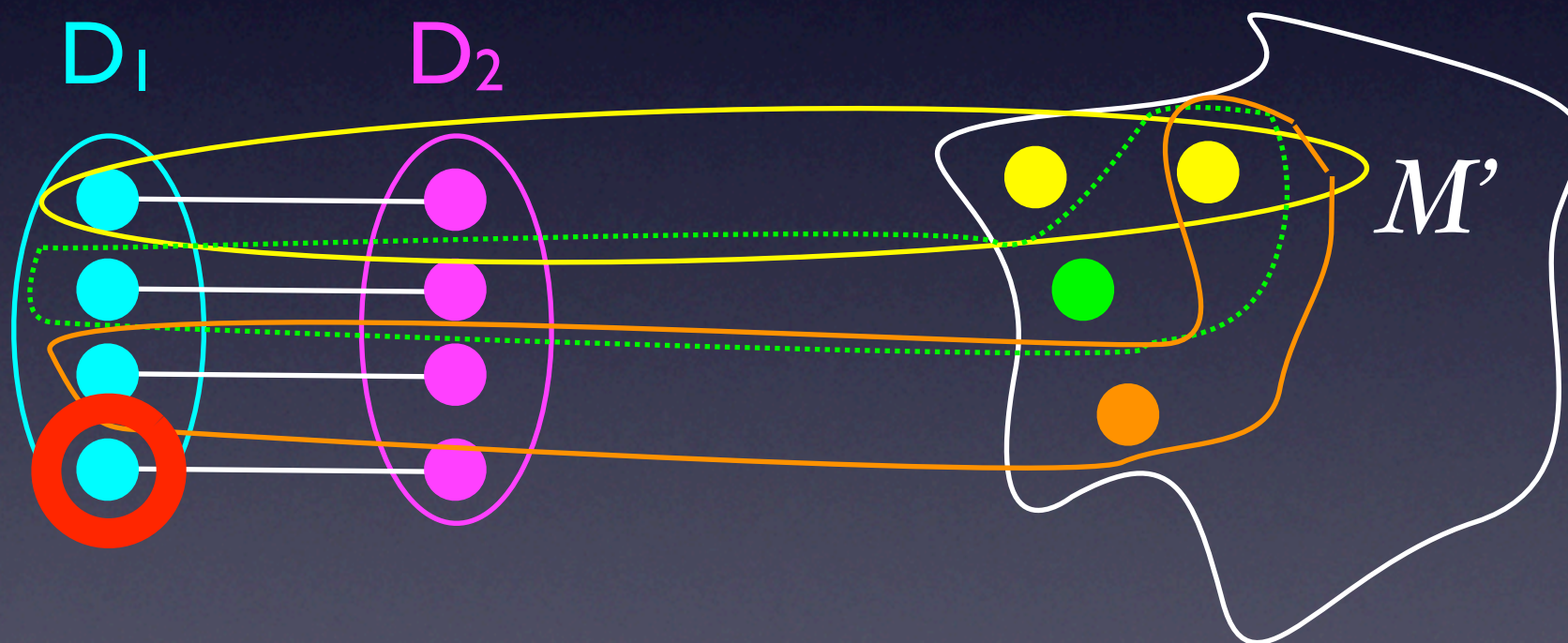
Case 1: D_1 and D_2 are the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.
Subcase: Each pair from D_1 and D_2 is used at most once.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(\mathbf{D}_1 \cup \mathbf{D}_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



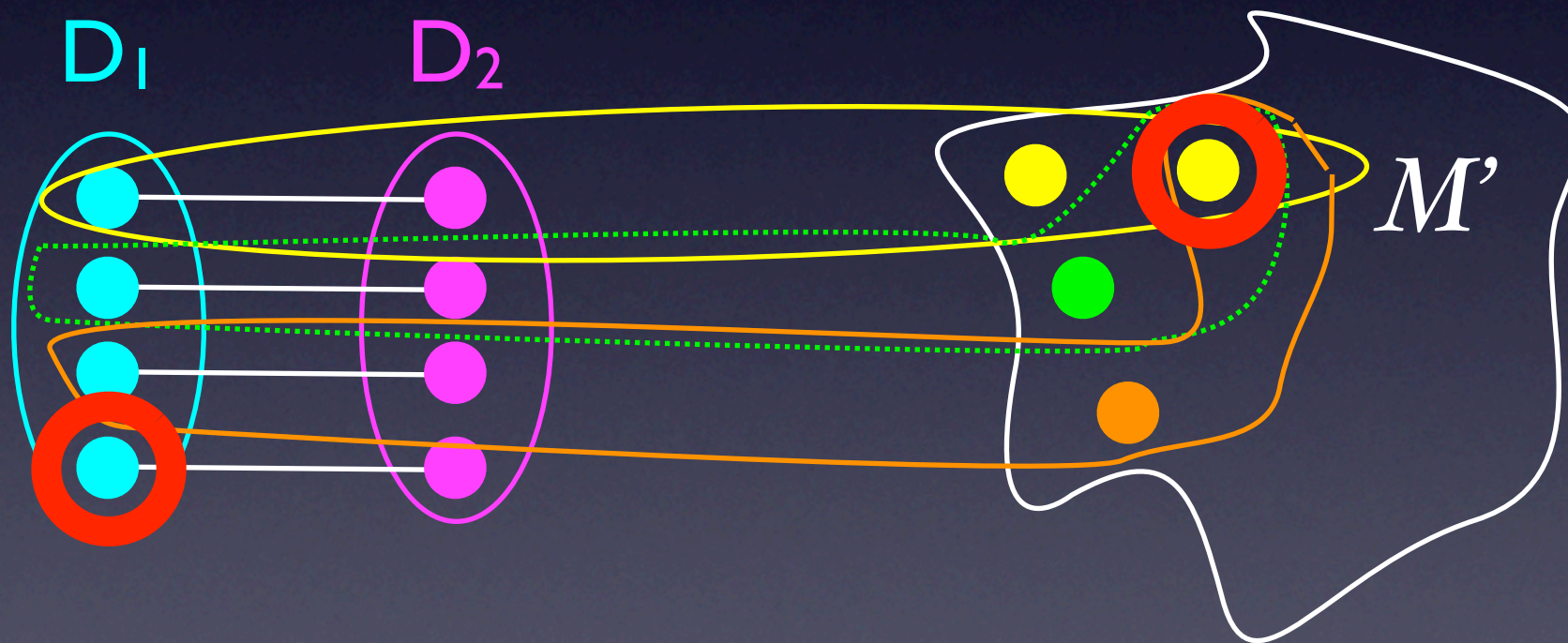
Case 1: D_1 and D_2 are the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.
 Subcase: Each pair from D_1 and D_2 is used at most once.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(\mathbf{D}_1 \cup \mathbf{D}_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



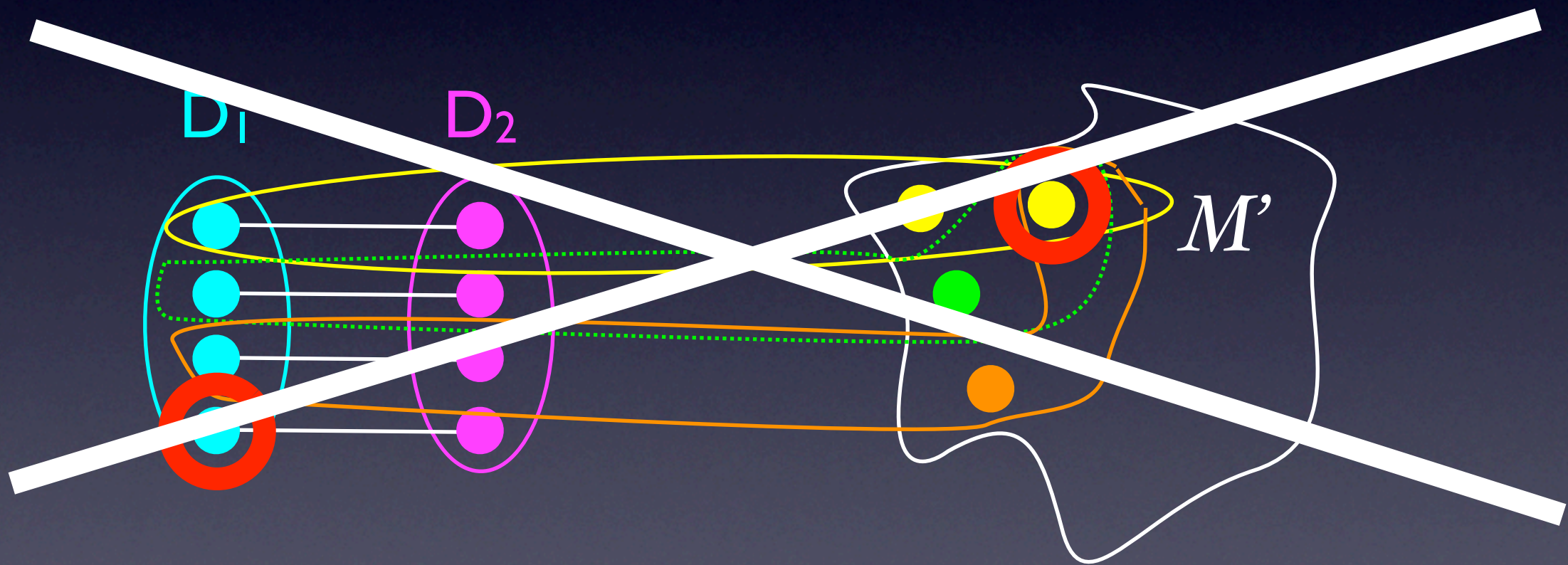
Case 1: D_1 and D_2 are the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.
 Subcase: Each pair from D_1 and D_2 is used at most once.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



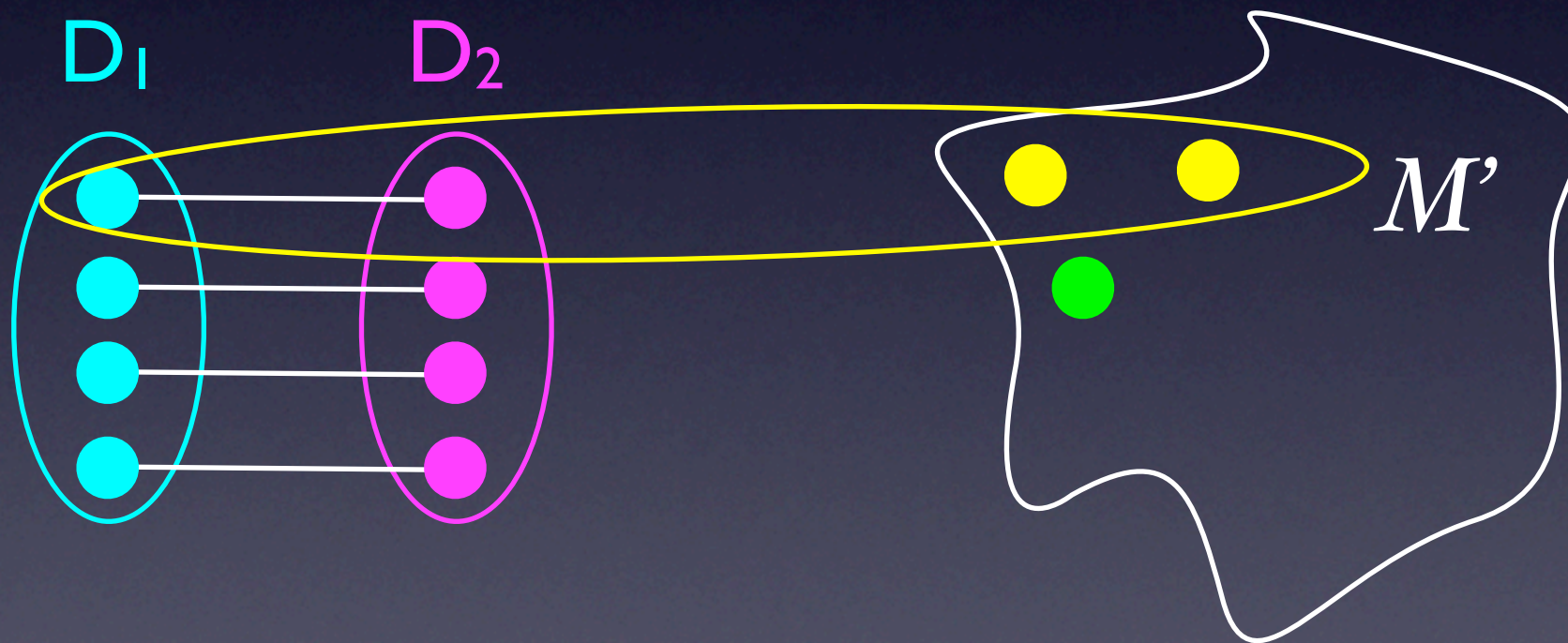
Case 1: D_1 and D_2 are the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.
 Subcase: Each pair from D_1 and D_2 is used at most once.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



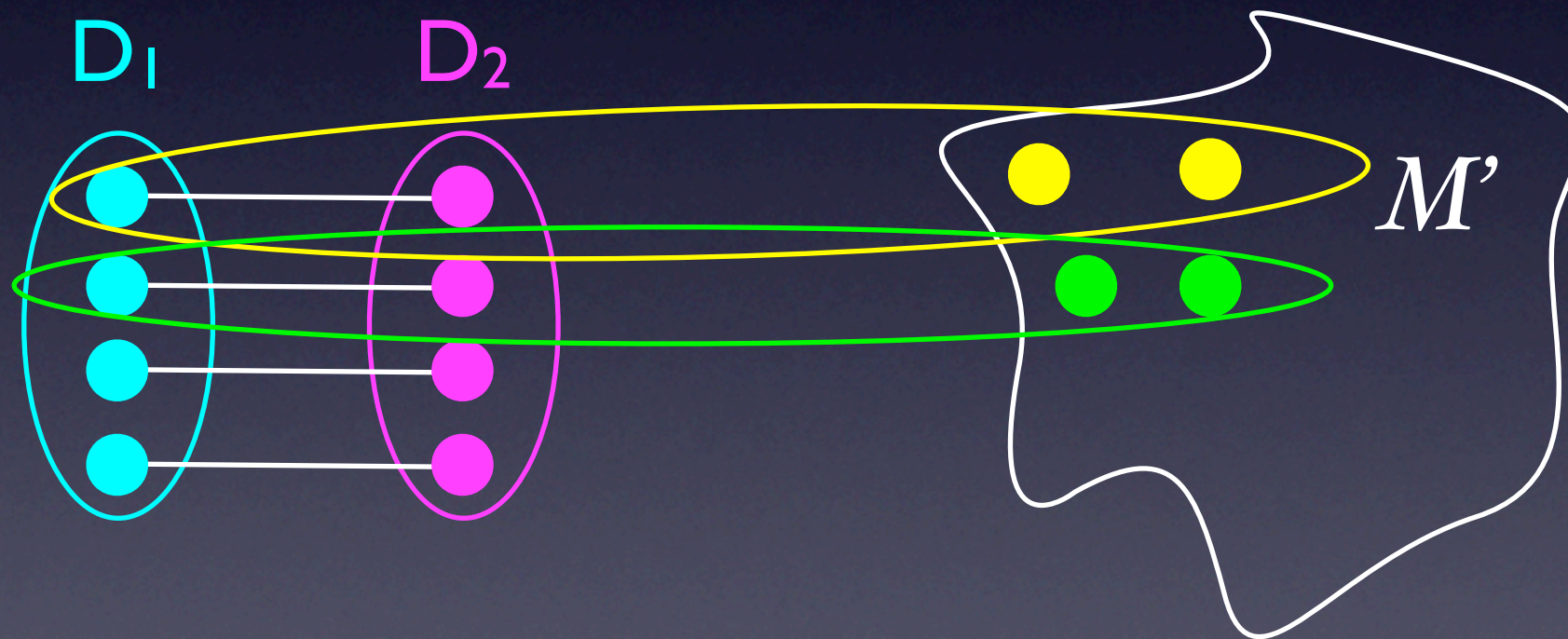
Case 2: D_1 and D_2 are NOT the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|_{(D_1 \cup D_2)} \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



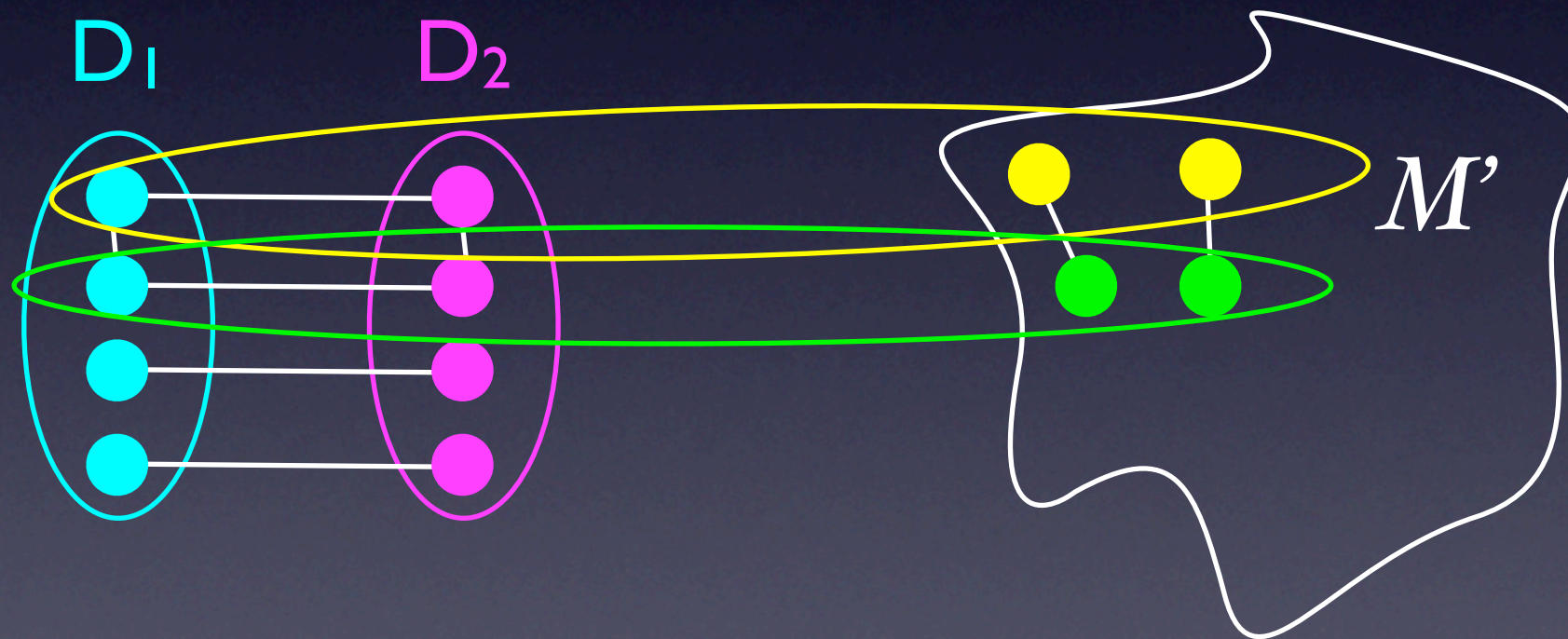
Case 2: D_1 and D_2 are NOT the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|_{(D_1 \cup D_2)} \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



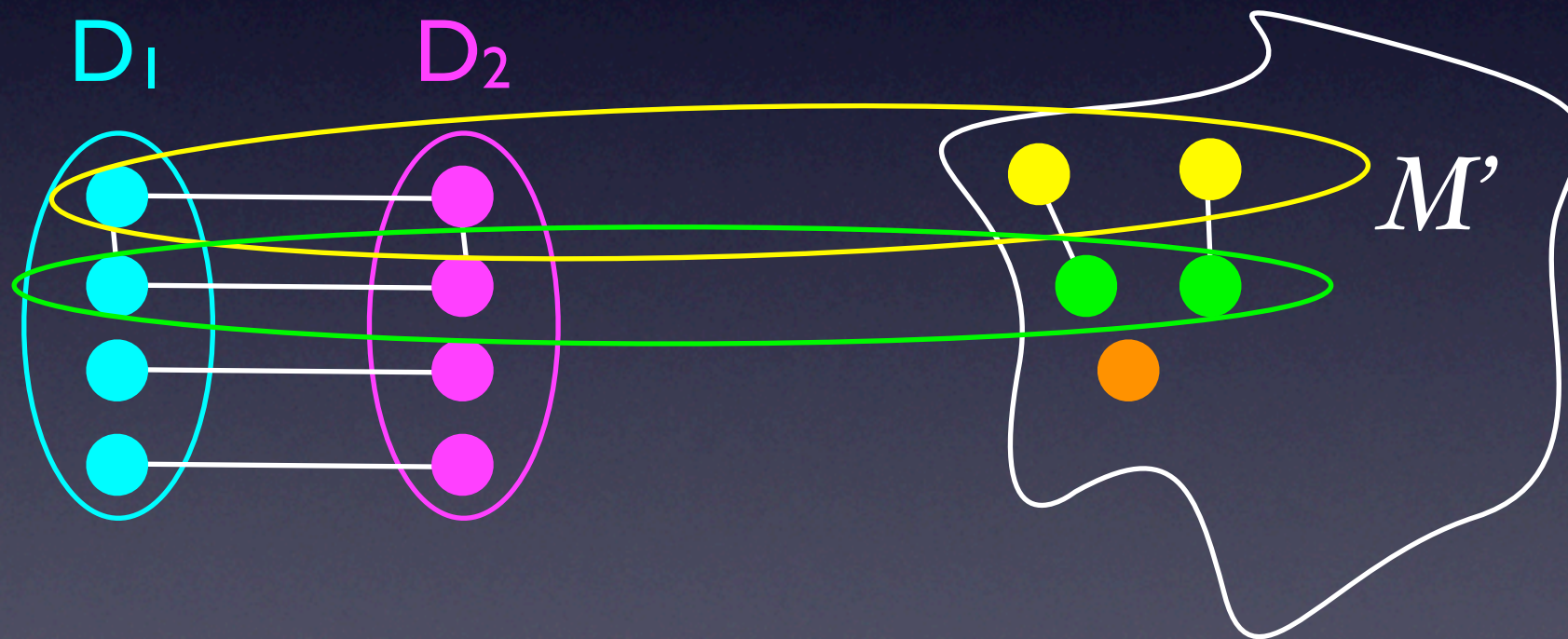
Case 2: D_1 and D_2 are NOT the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



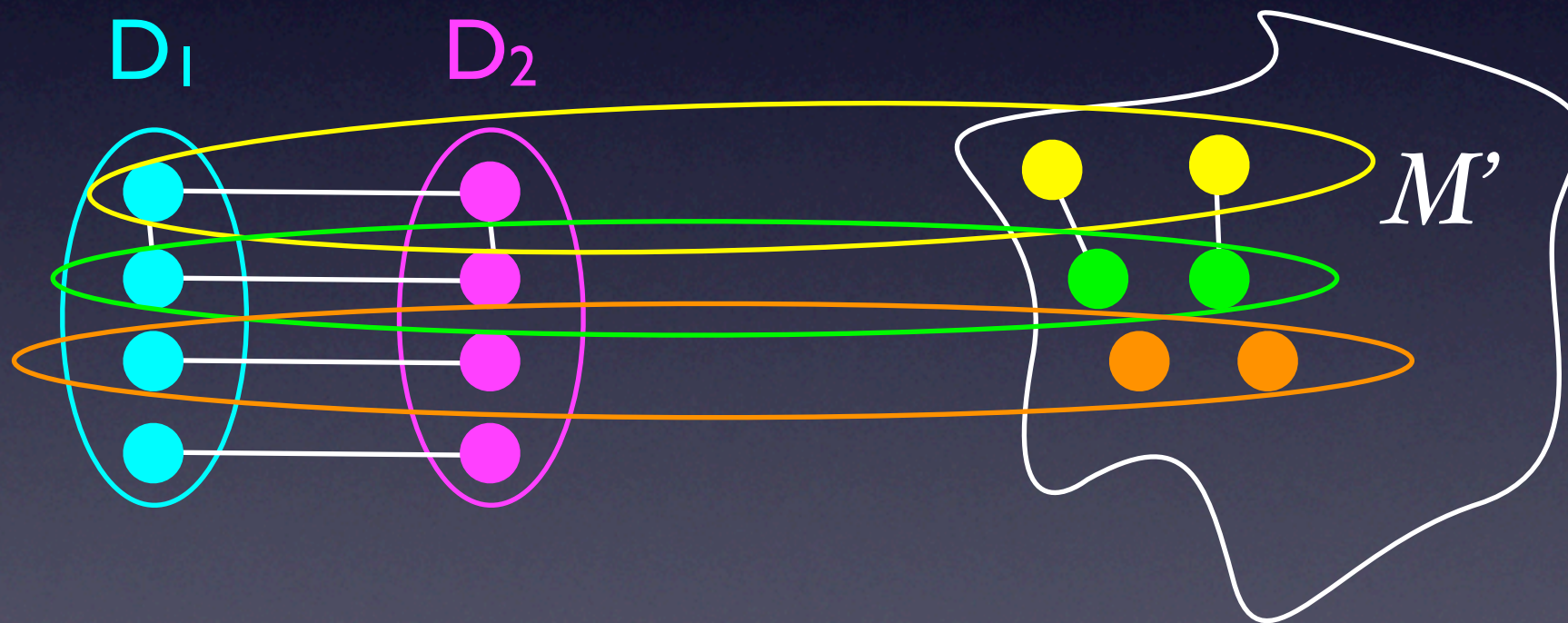
Case 2: D_1 and D_2 are NOT the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



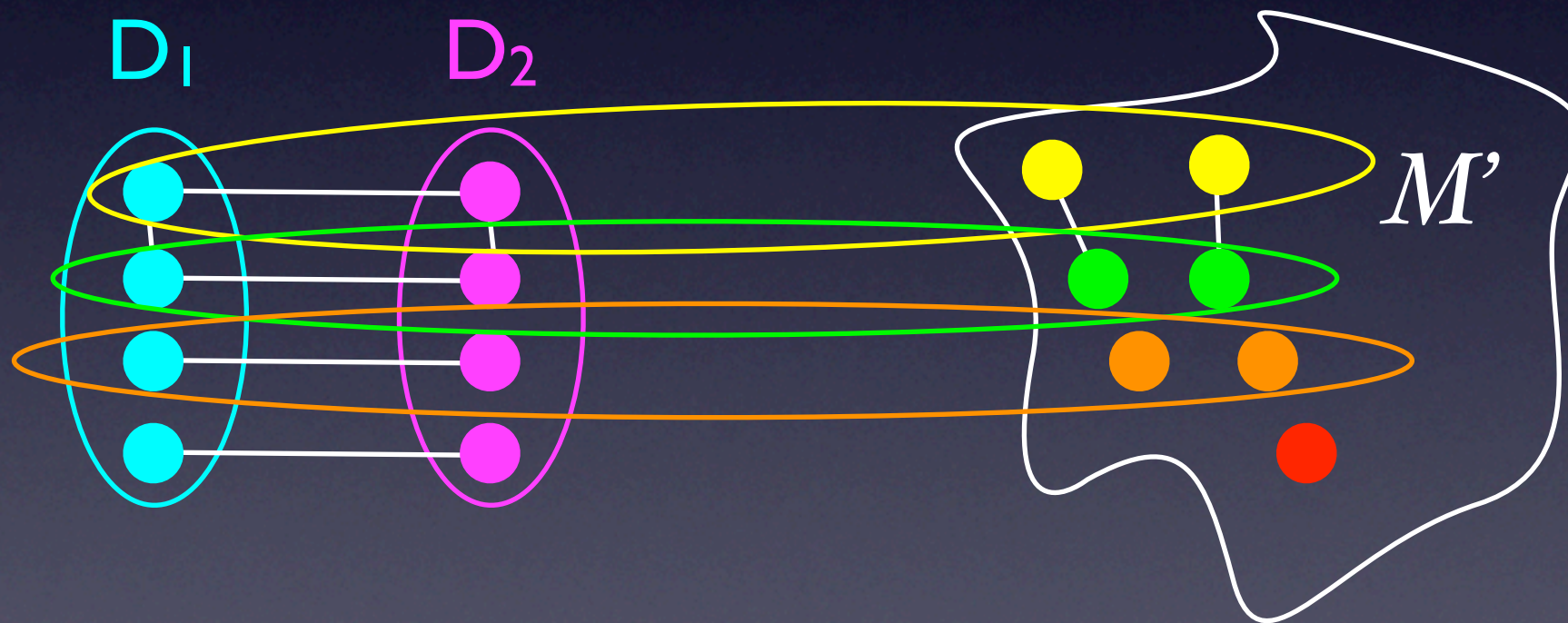
Case 2: D_1 and D_2 are NOT the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



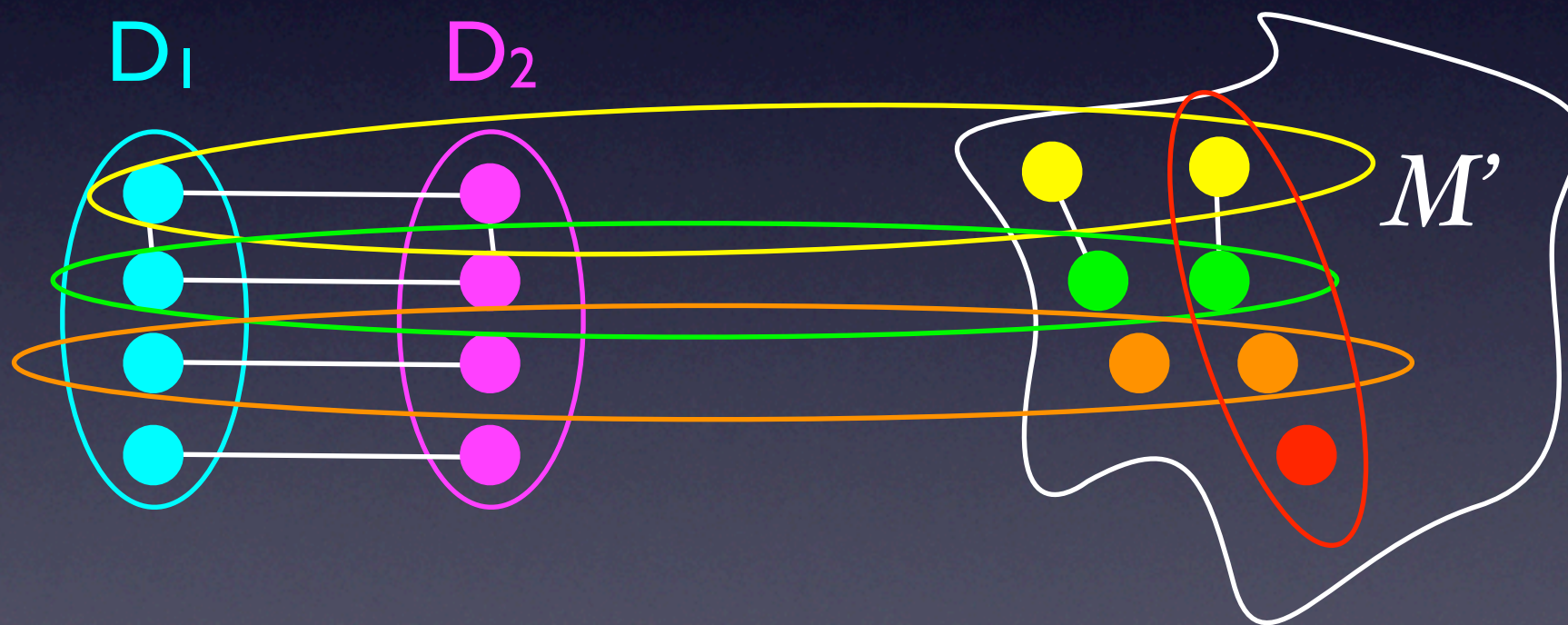
Case 2: D_1 and D_2 are NOT the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



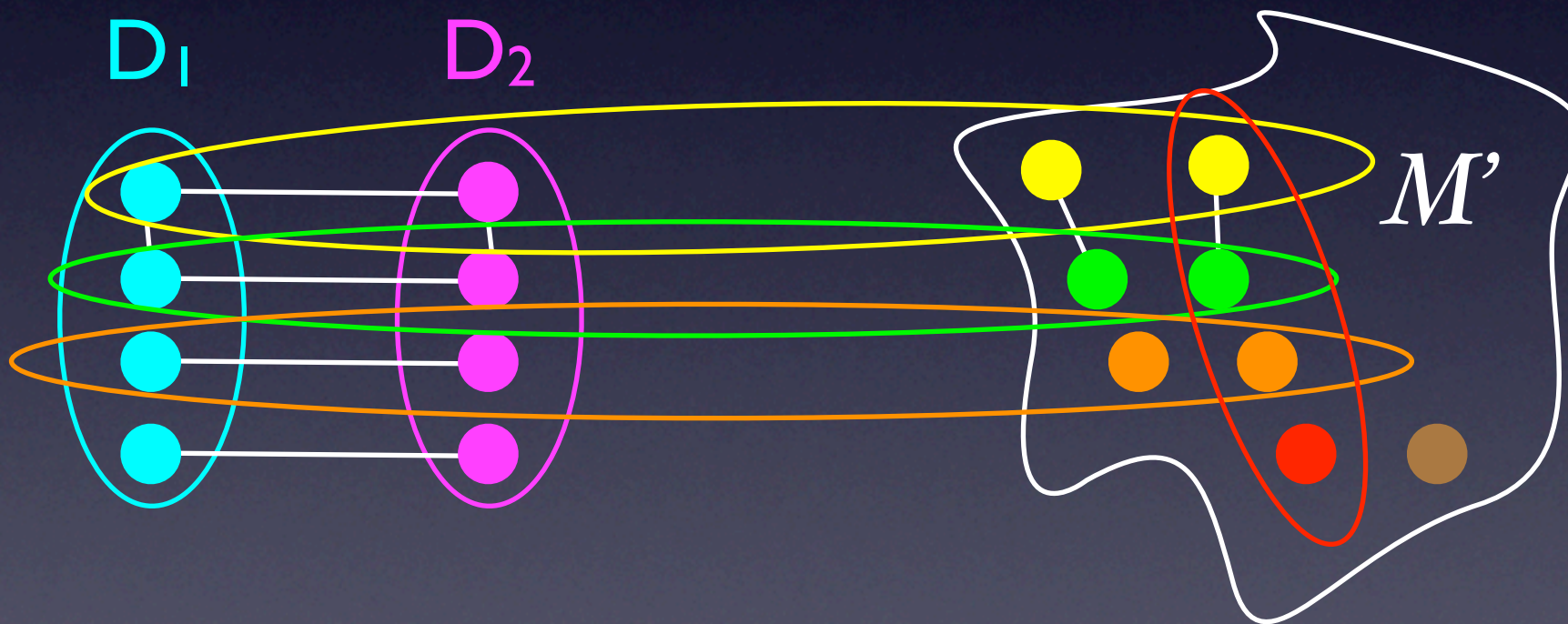
Case 2: D_1 and D_2 are NOT the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



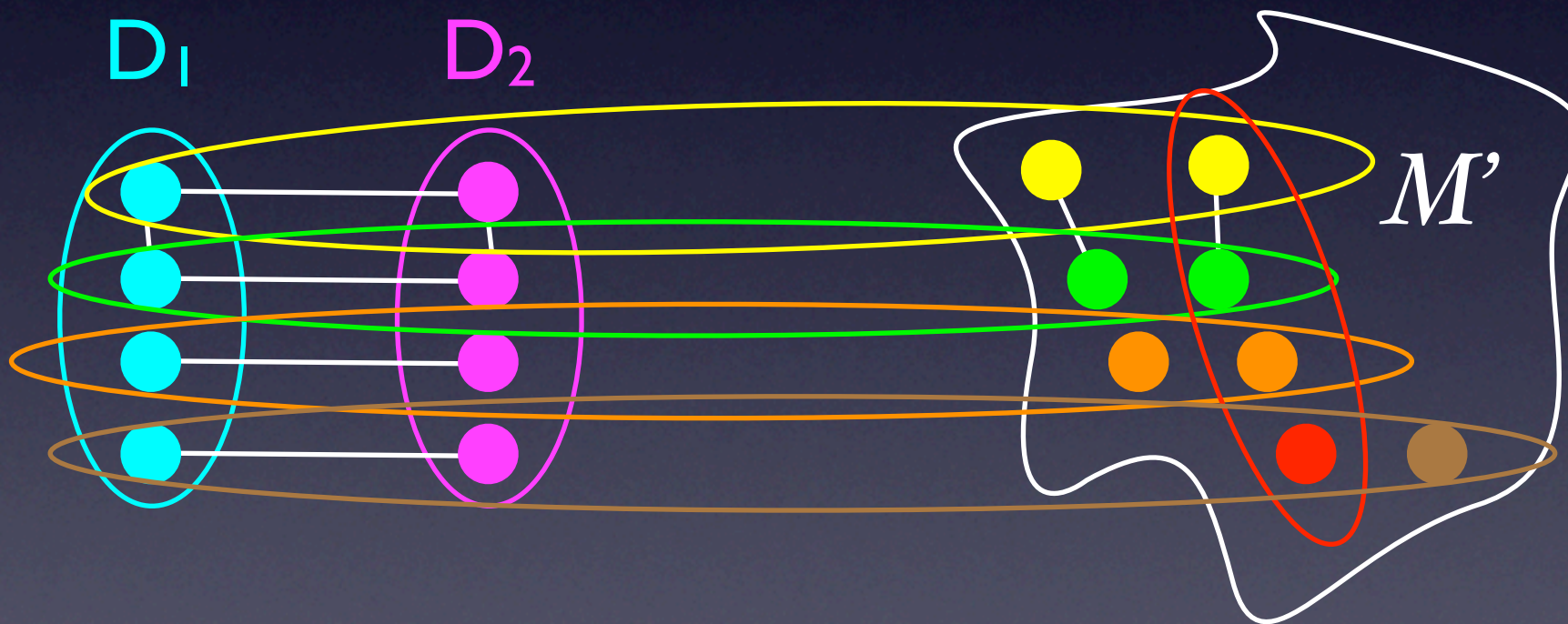
Case 2: D_1 and D_2 are NOT the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits, then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



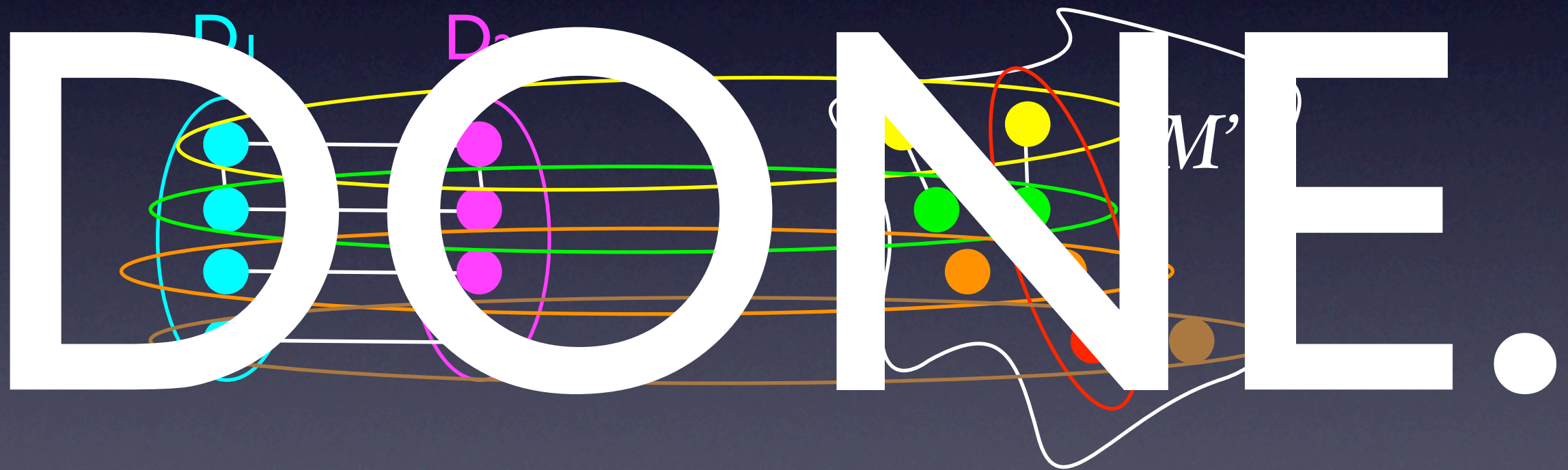
Case 2: D_1 and D_2 are NOT the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits,
then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.



Case 2: D_1 and D_2 are NOT the only two disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits,
then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

Step 2: Show that when $|M| = 16$, we get $M \cong M(K_{4,4})$.

Let M be a matroid as **above** with $|M| \geq 16$.

Step 1: Show that M has four pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Assume M has two pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits.

Lemma: If D_1 and D_2 are pairwise-disjoint 4-cocircuits,
then $M|(D_1 \cup D_2) \cong M(K_{4,2})$.

Step 2: Show that when $|M| = 16$, we get $M \cong M(K_{4,4})$.

Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

We can show that M can be partitioned into 4-cocircuits.

Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

We can show that M can be partitioned into 4-cocircuits.

Suppose $M \cong M(K_{4,i})$ when $4 \leq i \leq n-1$.

Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

We can show that M can be partitioned into 4-cocircuits.

Suppose $M \cong M(K_{4,i})$ when $4 \leq i \leq n-1$.

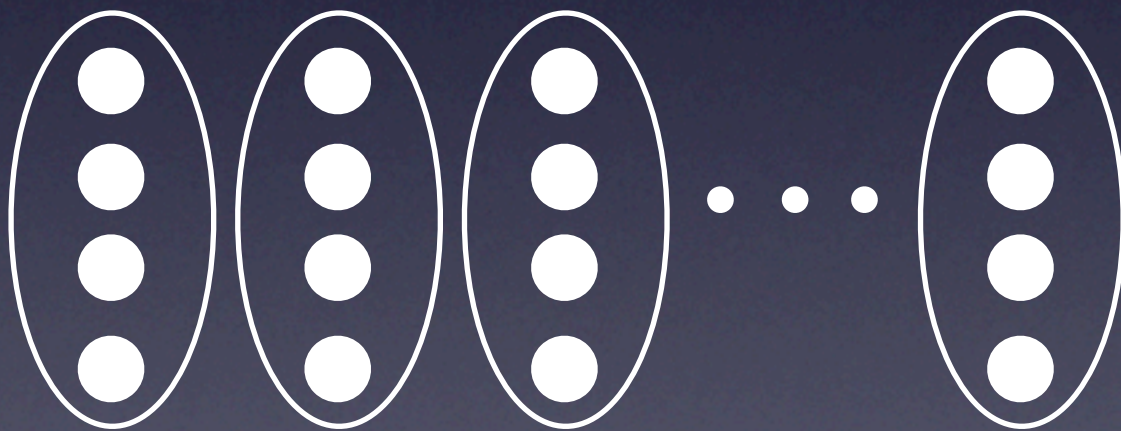
Consider when $|M| = 4n$.

Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

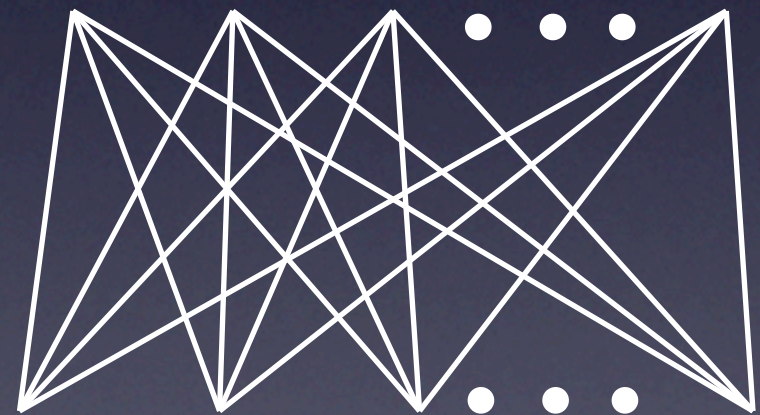
We can show that M can be partitioned into 4-cocircuits.

Suppose $M \cong M(K_{4,i})$ when $4 \leq i \leq n-1$.

Consider when $|M| = 4n$.



M



$M(K_{4,n})$

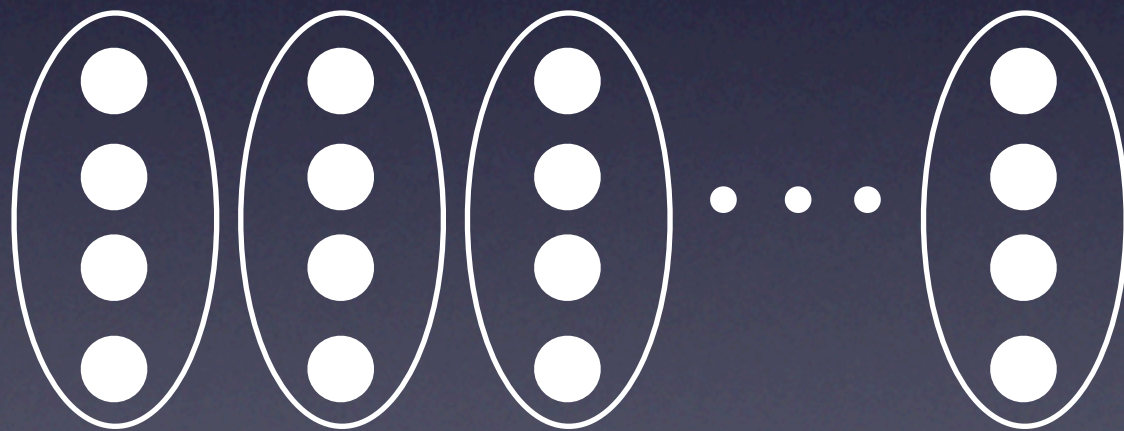
Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

We can show that M can be partitioned into 4-cocircuits.

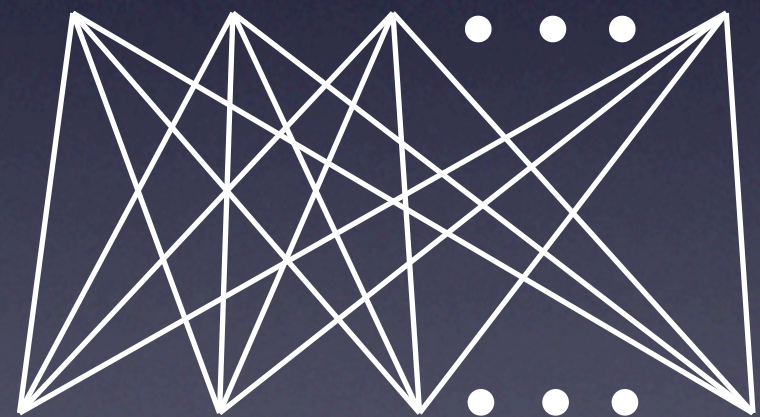
Suppose $M \cong M(K_{4,i})$ when $4 \leq i \leq n-1$.

Consider when $|M| = 4n$.

There is a minimal set, Z , that is a circuit in one but not the other.



M



$M(K_{4,n})$

Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

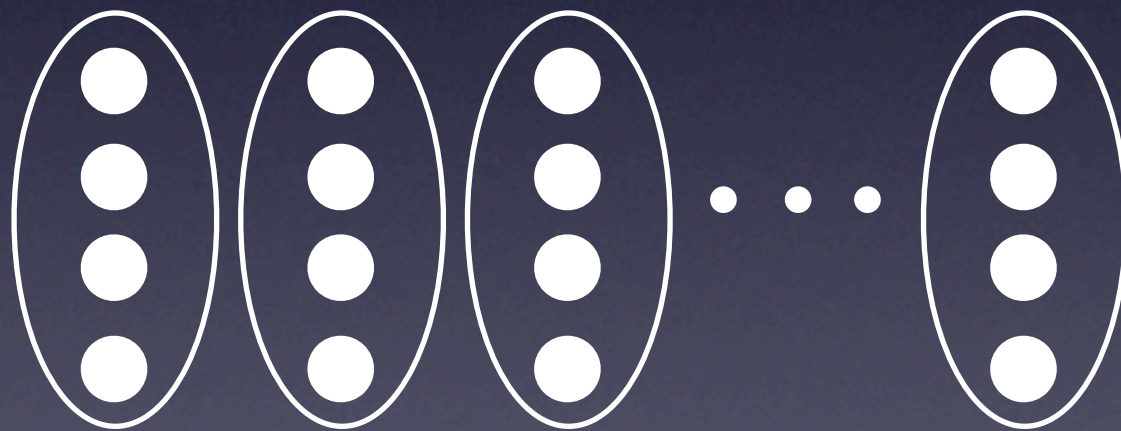
We can show that M can be partitioned into 4-cocircuits.

Suppose $M \cong M(K_{4,i})$ when $4 \leq i \leq n-1$.

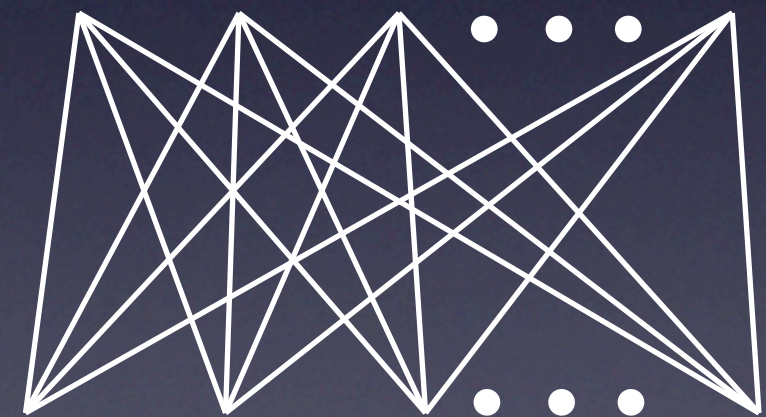
Consider when $|M| = 4n$.

There is a minimal set, Z , that is a circuit in one but not the other.

For cocircuits D_j , we know $|Z \cap D_j| \geq 2$.



M



$M(K_{4,n})$

Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

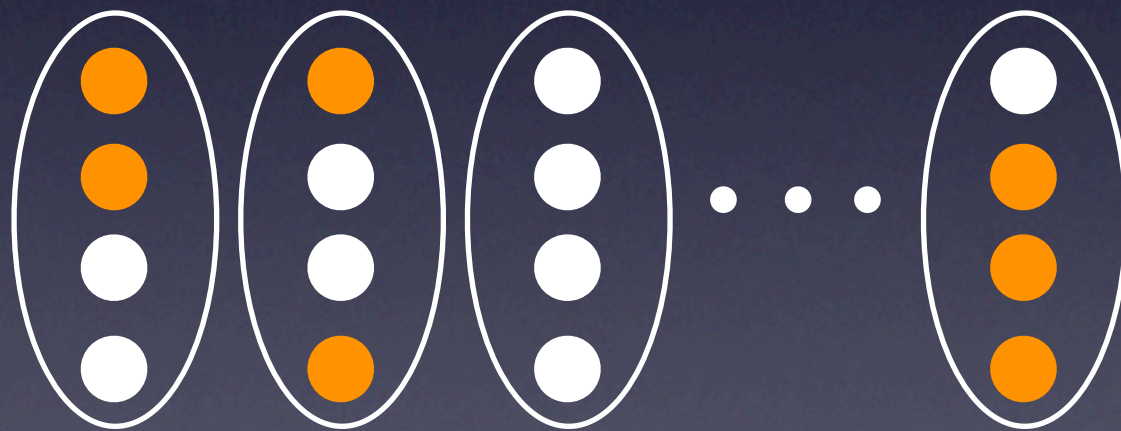
We can show that M can be partitioned into 4-cocircuits.

Suppose $M \cong M(K_{4,i})$ when $4 \leq i \leq n-1$.

Consider when $|M| = 4n$.

There is a minimal set, Z , that is a circuit in one but not the other.

For cocircuits D_j , we know $|Z \cap D_j| \geq 2$.



M



$M(K_{4,n})$

Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

We can show that M can be partitioned into 4-cocircuits.

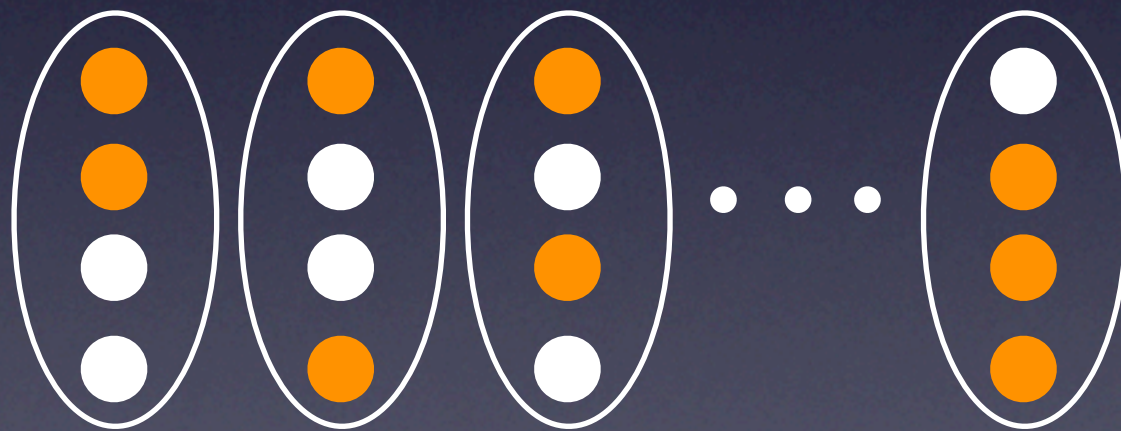
Suppose $M \cong M(K_{4,i})$ when $4 \leq i \leq n-1$.

Consider when $|M| = 4n$.

There is a minimal set, Z , that is a circuit in one but not the other.

For cocircuits D_j , we know $|Z \cap D_j| \geq 2$.

For every j , we know $Z \cap D_j \neq \emptyset$, so $|Z| \geq 2n$.



M



$M(K_{4,n})$

Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

We can show that M can be partitioned into 4-cocircuits.

Suppose $M \cong M(K_{4,i})$ when $4 \leq i \leq n-1$.

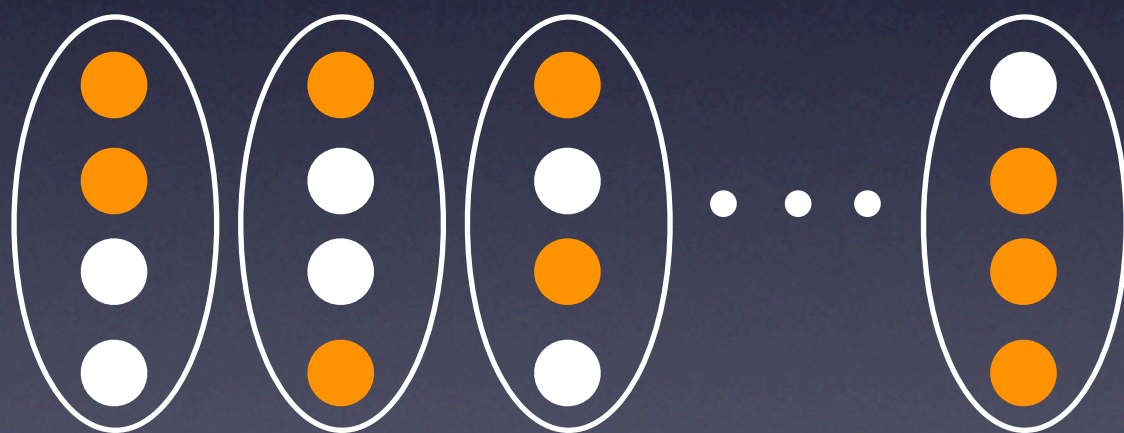
Consider when $|M| = 4n$.

There is a minimal set, Z , that is a circuit in one but not the other.

For cocircuits D_j , we know $|Z \cap D_j| \geq 2$.

For every j , we know $Z \cap D_j \neq \emptyset$, so $|Z| \geq 2n$.

Thus $2n \leq |Z| \leq r(M)+1 = (n+3)+1$, and $n \leq 4$.



M



$M(K_{4,n})$

Step 3: Induction on $|M|$.

We can show that M can be partitioned into 4-cocircuits.

Suppose $M \cong M(K_{4,i})$ when $4 \leq i \leq n-1$.

Consider when $|M| = 4n$.

There is a minimal set, Z , that is a circuit in one but not the other.

For cocircuits D_j , we know $|Z \cap D_j| \geq 2$.

For every j , we know $Z \cap D_j \neq \emptyset$, so $|Z| \geq 2n$.

Thus $2n \leq |Z| \leq r(M)+1 = (n+3)+1$, and $n \leq 4$.



The only 4-connected matroids in which every element is
in both a 4-element circuit and a 4-element cocircuit
are _____?