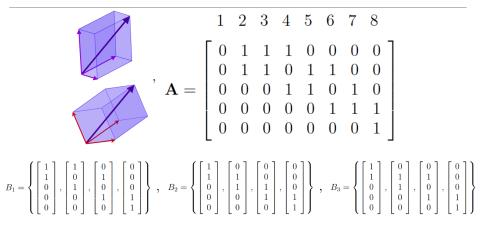
What are...representable matroids?

Or: Matrices and matroids

Linear matroids



- Linear matroid = obtained from a matrix by taking sets of linearly independent column vectors
- Every matrix gives rise to a matroid in this way
- ► What about the converse ?

A subprogram of linear algebra?

Matroid object	Linear algebra theorem
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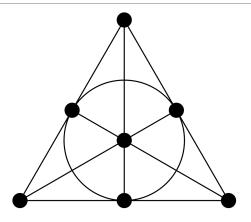
Every basis of a finite-dimensional
vector space has the same size. Every linearly independent set can be extended to a basis.
The intersection of subspaces is a subspace.
The subspaces that cover a given subspace W partition $V - W$.
If U and W are subspaces, then $\dim(U) + \dim(W) = \dim(U \cap W) + \dim(U + W).$

Representable matroid = a matroid coming from a linear matroid

Problem A matroid could come from a linear one in some obscure way

 \blacktriangleright If all matroids a representable, then % f(x) = 0 matroid theory \subset linear algebra

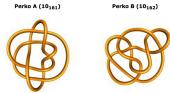
The greedy strategy



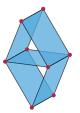
- Problem Combinatorial matroids can be representable in a nontrivial way
- Recall Fano matroid with seven points and the bases being the sets of three points that are not illustrated
- Example The Fano matroid is representable \Leftrightarrow char(field) = 2

Non-representable matroids exist

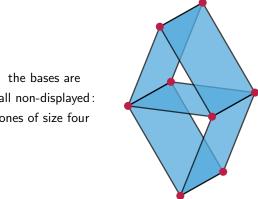
It took some time to find an example
Proving that something does not work is difficult



▶ The smallest non-representable matroid is on eight elements



Vámos again



all non-displayed: ones of size four

- ► The Vámos matroid is not representable over any field
- ▶ "Proof": Assume otherwise, collect equations and show no solution exists
- ▶ In general, proving non-representability is a bit painful but more another time

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.