

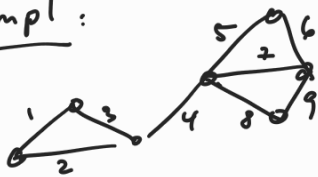
Some examples for matroids on graphs that are not defined in terms of TREES

EXMPL1

Given graph $G = (V, E)$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ E' \mid E' \subseteq E \text{ \& } E' \text{ is a subset of edges of unions of simple cycles} \}$$

Exmpl:



edges of

cycles; $C_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$C_2 = \{5, 6, 7\}$

$C_3 = \{7, 8, 9\}$

$C_4 = \{5, 6, 8, 9\}$

• $E' = \{1, 2\} \in \mathcal{F}$ since $E' \subseteq C_1$

• $E' = \{1, 2, 5, 7\} \in \mathcal{F}$

since $E' \subseteq C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3$

[Basis here: $C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3$]

(M1) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}$ ✓

(M2) if $E' \in \mathcal{F} \rightarrow E'$ subsets of union of edges of cycles.
& since $E'' \subseteq E'$
 $\Rightarrow E''$ subsets of union of edges of cycles.
 $\Rightarrow E'' \in \mathcal{F}$.

(M3) Let $E', E'' \in \mathcal{F}$ & $|E'| > |E''|$

Let $e \in E' \setminus E''$

$\Rightarrow$ since $e \in E' \Rightarrow \{e\}$ subset of union of edges of cycles.

This together with E'' subset of unions of edges of cycles

$\Rightarrow E'' \cup \{e\}$ — " —

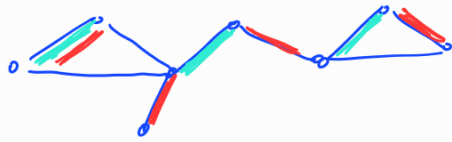
$\Rightarrow E'' \cup \{e\} \in \mathcal{F}$

$\Rightarrow (E, \mathcal{F})$ is matroid.



Exmpl 2, "MATCHINGS"

For $G = (V, E)$ a matching $M \subseteq E$ is a subset of the edges of G st $\forall e, f \in M, e \neq f$ holds that $e \cap f = \emptyset$.
["no two edges share a common vertex"]



$M_1 = \text{set of green edges}$

$M_2 = \text{set of red edges}$

Observation: both M_1 & M_2 are inclusion-maximal but have different size.

$\Rightarrow (E, \mathcal{F})$ with $\mathcal{F} = \{E' \subseteq E \mid E' \text{ is subset of matchings}\}$

does not form matroid (why? Ex!)

But we may look at vertices that are covered by matchings: $v \in V$ is covered by M if $\exists e \in M$ st $v \in e$.

Consider $(V, \mathcal{F})$ with $\mathcal{F} = \{X \subseteq V : \text{all vertices in } X \text{ are covered by some matching } M\}$.
[that is $X \subseteq \bigcup_{e \in M} e$]

$(V, \mathcal{F})$ is matroid

(M1) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F} \checkmark$

(M2) $X \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow Y \subseteq X$ all vertices in X & thus in Y are covered by some matching M .
 $Y \subseteq X \Rightarrow Y \in \mathcal{F}$.

(M3) difficult to show (beyond this course)
via Edmond-Matching Alg & augmenting paths.