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WEAK ORIENTABILITY OF MATROIDS AND POLYNOMIAL EQUATIONS

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ABSTRACT. This paper studies systems of polynomial equations that provide information about orientability of matroids.

First, we study systems of linear equations over F_2 , originally alluded to by Bland and Jensen in their seminal paper on weak orientability. The Bland-Jensen linear equations for a matroid M have a solution if and only if M is weakly orientable. We use the Bland-Jensen system to determine weak orientability for all matroids on at most nine elements and all matroids between ten and twelve elements having rank three. Our experiments indicate that for small rank, about half the time, when a simple matroid is not orientable, it is already non-weakly orientable, and further this may happen more often as the rank increases. Thus, about half of the small simple non-orientable matroids of rank three are not representable over fields having order congruent to three modulo four. For binary matroids, the Bland-Jensen linear systems provide a practical way to check orientability.

Second, we present two extensions of the Bland-Jensen equations to slightly larger systems of *non-linear* polynomial equations. Our systems of polynomial equations have a solution if and only if the associated matroid M is orientable. The systems come in two versions, one directly extending the Bland-Jensen system for F_2 , and a different system working over other fields. We study some basic algebraic properties of these systems.

Finally, we present an infinite family of non-weakly-orientable matroids, with growing rank and co-rank. We conjecture that these matroids are minor-minimal non-weakly-orientable matroids.

1. INTRODUCTION

Oriented matroids are special matroids with additional geometric-topological structure. Their importance in mathematics is demonstrated by their generalizing of many combinatorial objects including directed graphs, vector configurations over ordered fields, hyperplane arrangements in Euclidean space, convex polytopes, and even linear programs (see [21] and [1]). Oriented matroids were first introduced by Bland and Las Vergnas in [3] and Folkman and Lawrence in [8]. Not all matroids can be oriented, and deciding when a matroid is orientable is related to the classical problem of realizability of matroids over the real numbers that has found many applications in computational geometry (see e.g., [1, 5, 6] and references therein). Determining whether a matroid, given by its set of non-bases, is orientable is an NP-complete problem, even for fixed rank (see [20]). In this paper, we revisit the problem of deciding orientability, through the simpler notion of weak orientability. As we will recall, weakly-oriented matroids are a natural intermediate structure between matroids and oriented matroids.

Weakly-oriented matroids were introduced by Bland and Jensen in the late 1980's in [2]. Their starting point was a theorem of Minty characterizing matroids via a coloring property on the sets of circuits and cocircuits (see [17]). Oriented matroids satisfy a stronger version of this property that is defined on the sets of *signed* circuits and cocircuits. There is a natural intermediate property, also defined on the sets of signed circuits and cocircuits, which defines what Bland and Jensen

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called weakly-oriented matroids. Bland and Jensen alluded to the existence of a system of linear equations over F_2 that could be used to determine the weak orientability of a given matroid (but they did not write it explicitly in their paper) [2].

Note that while non-weak orientability is easier to verify (as it only needs the solution of a linear system of equations), it is also a more pathological condition than non-orientability for matroids. Indeed, non-weak orientability implies non-representability over fields having order congruent to 3 modulo 4 (see [2]); in particular, ternary matroids (i.e., those representable over F_3) are always weakly-orientable, while ternary matroids may or may not be orientable (see [12]). Moreover if a matroid is ternary and orientable, then it is representable over every field that does not have characteristic two (see [12]). Unfortunately, while much work has been done in the field of oriented matroids since their introduction, the study of weakly-oriented matroids has remained relatively untouched. In this paper, we continue the path outlined by Bland and Jensen with three main contributions:

- After we give an explicit way to write what we suppose are the linear equations alluded to by Bland and Jensen in [2] from the circuits and cocircuits of the input matroid, we extend the original linear system to a slightly larger system with new higher-degree polynomial equations. Our new system can be used to detect orientability. A matroid is orientable if and only if our system has a solution over F_2 . We also present another generalization for fields of characteristic different from two.
- The orientability of matroids with no more than nine elements and no more than twelve elements with rank-three case was investigated in [14]. The techniques of [14] use a transformation of the orthogonality axioms of oriented matroids to a SAT problem. In the present paper, we use instead the Bland-Jensen linear equations to determine weak orientability for all of these matroids. The classification resulting from our computations indicate non-orientable matroids are often non-weakly-orientable already. Our experiments indicate that for small rank, about half the time, when a simple matroid is not orientable, it is already non-weakly orientable. Further our experiments on eight and nine element matroids seem to indicate that this increases to more than half as the rank approaches half the number of elements.
- Finally, it is well known that orientability cannot be described by a finite list of excluded minors: an infinite minor-minimal family of growing rank and co-rank was originally presented by Bland and Las Vergnas in [3], and a infinite minor-minimal family of fixed-rank three was later presented by Ziegler in [26]. It was conjectured by Bland and Jensen in their paper that the same is true for non-weak orientability [2]. We present an infinite family of matroids, with increasing rank and co-rank, that are all non-weakly orientable, and conjecture that they are in fact minor-minimal.

2. WEAK ORIENTABILITY — AN OVERVIEW

We assume elementary knowledge of matroid and oriented matroid theory; for further reading, see [1] and [18]. For a *matroid* M , let $E(M)$ denote the ground set of M , and let $\mathcal{C}(M)$ denote the set of *circuits* of M . Also, let $\mathcal{C}^*(M)$ denote the set of *cocircuits* of M , or equivalently the set of circuits of M^* , the *dual* matroid of M . Similarly, for an *oriented matroid* M , we let $E(M)$ denote the ground set of M , and we let $\mathcal{O}(M)$ and $\mathcal{O}^*(M)$ denote, respectively, the signed circuits and cocircuits of M .

Let E be a finite set. A *signed subset* Z of E is a pair $Z = (Z^+, Z^-)$ such that Z^+ and Z^- partition a subset of E (i.e., $Z^+ \subseteq E$, $Z^- \subseteq E$, and $Z^+ \cap Z^- = \emptyset$). Here we define the signed subset $-Z := (Z^-, Z^+)$ and the set $\underline{Z} := Z^+ \cup Z^- \subseteq E$. For a collection S of signed subsets of E , we denote by $-S = \{-X \mid X \in S\}$.

Let \mathcal{O} and \mathcal{O}^* each be collections of signed subsets of E such that:

- $-\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}$,
- $-\mathcal{O}^* = \mathcal{O}^*$,
- if $X, Z \in \mathcal{O}$ with $\underline{Z} \subseteq \underline{X}$, then $Z = \pm X$,
- if $Y, Z \in \mathcal{O}^*$ with $\underline{Z} \subseteq \underline{Y}$, then $Z = \pm Y$,

For such collections, we define $\underline{\mathcal{O}} := \{\underline{X} \mid X \in \mathcal{O}\}$ and $\underline{\mathcal{O}^*} := \{\underline{Y} \mid Y \in \mathcal{O}^*\}$. For a matroid M with $\underline{\mathcal{O}} = \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $\underline{\mathcal{O}^*} = \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ we say that \mathcal{O} and \mathcal{O}^* are a *signing of circuits and cocircuits* of M .

Following [3], we say that a pair of signed subsets X and Y of E are *orthogonal* if

$$(X^+ \cap Y^+) \cup (X^- \cap Y^-) \neq \emptyset \iff (X^+ \cap Y^-) \cup (X^- \cap Y^+) \neq \emptyset.$$

That is, X and Y agree in sign on some element if and only if they disagree in sign on some element. Moreover, it is well known (see [3]) that when $\underline{\mathcal{O}}$ and $\underline{\mathcal{O}^*}$ are the sets of circuits and cocircuits, respectively, of a matroid, then enforcing the orthogonality condition on all $X \in \mathcal{O}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{O}^*$ having $|\underline{X} \cap \underline{Y}| \in \{2, 3\}$ is equivalent to enforcing the orthogonality condition on all $X \in \mathcal{O}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{O}^*$ (with no condition on $|\underline{X} \cap \underline{Y}|$).

In what follows, we will use the following characterization of weak orientability, which, owing to the remarks above, is a weakening of the orthogonality condition characterizing oriented matroids. In [2], the following definitions were motivated from the Minty Coloring Property for matroids (see [17]) and derived as a theorem:

Definition 2.1. Let \mathcal{O} and \mathcal{O}^* be a set of signings of the circuits and cocircuits, respectively, of a matroid M . We say the triple $(E, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}^*)$ determines a dual pair of *weakly-oriented matroids* if for every $X \in \mathcal{O}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{O}^*$ with $|\underline{X} \cap \underline{Y}| = 2$, we have that X and Y are orthogonal.

In this case \mathcal{O} and \mathcal{O}^* are the sets of signed circuits and cocircuits, respectively, of a weakly-oriented matroid (with underlying matroid M).

Definition 2.2. If M is a matroid such that for some triple $(E, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}^*)$ that determines a dual pair of weakly-oriented matroids we have $E(M) = E$, $\mathcal{C}(M) = \mathcal{O}$, and $\mathcal{C}^*(M) = \mathcal{O}^*$, then we say that M is a *weakly-orientable matroid*.

Thinking of orientability as a sufficient condition for weak orientability, Bland and Jensen gave us a stronger (and sometimes more easily checked) sufficient condition for weak orientability:

Corollary 2.3 (Bland and Jensen [2]). *If a matroid M is representable over a field having order congruent to 3 modulo 4, then M is weakly-orientable.*

In particular, all matroids representable over F_3 are weakly-orientable (but, we note, not always orientable). More generally matroids representable over a finite field in which -1 is not a square are weakly orientable [25]. We also have a description of weak orientability purely in terms of circuits and cocircuits which will be very important for our story:

Theorem 2.4 (Bland and Jensen [2]). *A matroid M is weakly-orientable if and only if there exists no list of odd cardinality $\{(X_i, Y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$ such that*

- i) $X_i \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y_i \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$, $\forall i$,
- ii) $|\underline{X}_i \cap \underline{Y}_i| = 2$, $\forall i$,
- iii) For all pairs $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $e \in X$ we have $|\{i \mid X_i = X, e \in X_i \cap Y_i\}|$ is even,
- iv) For all pairs $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ and $e \in Y$ we have $|\{i \mid Y_i = Y, e \in X_i \cap Y_i\}|$ is even.

The outline of the proof of the above theorem given by Bland and Jensen alluded to a linear system over F_2 associated to M that is feasible if and only if M is weakly orientable (see [2, page 12]). We proceed here to give an explicit description of such a system, which we suppose are the equations that Bland and Jensen alluded to. Afterwards, we continue on with some consequences.

We begin by reformulating our definitions as in [11] (also see [10, Proposition 6.1]):

Definition 2.5. Let $\Sigma = \{0, +, -\}$. A Σ -mapping for a matroid M is a pair of maps

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_\Sigma &: E(M) \times \mathcal{C}(M) \mapsto \Sigma, \\ \phi_\Sigma^* &: E(M) \times \mathcal{C}^*(M) \mapsto \Sigma,\end{aligned}$$

such that

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_\Sigma(e, X) &= 0 \text{ iff } e \notin X, \forall e \in E(M), X \in \mathcal{C}(M), \\ \phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y) &= 0 \text{ iff } e \notin Y, \forall e \in E(M), Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M).\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.6. A matroid M is weakly-orientable if and only if M has a Σ -mapping $(\phi_\Sigma, \phi_\Sigma^*)$ such that for every pair $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ with $|X \cap Y| = 2$, the following holds:

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_\Sigma(e, X) \cdot \phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y) &> 0, \text{ for some } e \in X \cap Y \\ \iff \phi_\Sigma(f, X) \cdot \phi_\Sigma^*(f, Y) &< 0, \text{ for some } f \in X \cap Y.\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Given such a Σ -mapping, let $\mathcal{O} = \{\pm(\phi_\Sigma(\cdot, X)^{-1}(+), \phi_\Sigma(\cdot, X)^{-1}(-)) \mid X \in \mathcal{C}(M)\}$ and $\mathcal{O}^* = \{\pm(\phi_\Sigma^*(\cdot, Y)^{-1}(+), \phi_\Sigma^*(\cdot, Y)^{-1}(-)) \mid Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)\}$. It can be easily checked that $(E(M), \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}^*)$ determines a dual pair of weakly orientable matroids with $\underline{\mathcal{O}} = \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $\underline{\mathcal{O}^*} = \mathcal{C}^*(M)$. Conversely, given a dual pair of weakly orientable matroids with $\underline{\mathcal{O}} = \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $\underline{\mathcal{O}^*} = \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ and $E = E(M)$, for every $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ choose an $X' \in \mathcal{O}$ with $\underline{X'} = X$ and similarly for every $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ choose a $Y' \in \mathcal{O}^*$ with $\underline{Y'} = Y$. Define for every $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $e \in E$,

$$\phi_\Sigma(e, X) = \begin{cases} 0 & e \notin X, \\ + & e \in (X')^+, \\ - & e \in (X')^-. \end{cases}$$

Defining ϕ_Σ^* similarly, we have a Σ -mapping that satisfies the conditions of the lemma. \square

We now define what we call the *Bland-Jensen (linear) system* (named in recognition of the seminal work of R.G. Bland and D.L. Jensen).

Theorem 2.7. Let M be a matroid. We define variables $a_{e,X}$ for each pair $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $e \in X$ and variables $b_{e,Y}$ for each pair $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ and $e \in Y$. Then consider the linear system over F_2 consisting of the equations

$$(g_{X,Y}) \quad a_{e,X} + b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X} + b_{f,Y} + 1 = 0,$$

for every $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ such that $X \cap Y = \{e, f\}$. Then M is weakly-orientable if and only if this linear system is feasible over F_2 .

Proof. Let $\pi : (\{+, -\}, \cdot) \rightarrow (F_2, +)$ be the natural group isomorphism from the multiplicative group on $\{+, -\}$ to the underlying additive group of F_2 . For a given Σ -mapping $(\phi_\Sigma, \phi_\Sigma^*)$ it satisfies the conditions of Lemma 2.6 if and only if for every $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ such that $X \cap Y = \{e, f\}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_\Sigma(e, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y)\phi_\Sigma(f, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(f, Y) &= - \iff \\ \pi(\phi_\Sigma(e, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y)\phi_\Sigma(f, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(f, Y)) &= \pi(-) = 1 \iff \\ \pi(\phi_\Sigma(e, X)) + \pi(\phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y)) + \pi(\phi_\Sigma(f, X)) + \pi(\phi_\Sigma^*(f, Y)) + 1 &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore making the association $a_{e,X} = \pi(\phi_\Sigma(e, X))$, $b_{e,Y} = \pi(\phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y))$ for all our variables (and in the direction of going from variables to a Σ -mapping, filling in the remaining values of our Σ -mapping with zeros), the result is clear. \square

We now use this to produce a full proof of Theorem 2.4 and show that the above linear system is functionally equivalent to the one alluded to by Bland and Jensen. We require the following lemma which is a simple case of the Fredholm Alternative Theorem (see, for example, [22]) and leave the details for the reader:

Lemma 2.8. *Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix over F_2 and let $b \in F_2^m$. There exists no solution to the system $Ax = b$ if and only if there exists $y \in F_2^m$ such that $y^T A = \mathbf{0}$ and $y^T b = 1$.*

Proof of Theorem 2.4: A matroid M is non-weakly-orientable if and only if the linear system over F_2 in Theorem 2.7 (henceforth denoted $Ax = b$) is infeasible. This is the case, according to Lemma 2.8, if and only if there exists a vector y such that $y^T A = \mathbf{0}$ and $y^T b = 1$.

Assume that such a y exists; each component where y is 1 identifies an equation of our linear system, which in turn corresponds to a circuit/cocircuit pair (X_i, Y_i) with $|X_i \cap Y_i| = 2$. Because $y^T b = 1$, we have that there is an odd number of equations so identified. Further, because $y^T A = \mathbf{0}$, we have that $|\{i \mid y_i = 1 \text{ and } A_{ij} = 1\}|$ is even for all j . This means that for any pair X_i and $e \in X_i$ which corresponds to some variable a_{e, X_i} and hence some j , that $|\{i \mid X_i = X, e \in X_i \cap Y_i\}|$ is even. Similarly for any pair Y_i and $e \in Y_i$ we have $|\{i \mid Y_i = Y, e \in X_i \cap Y_i\}|$ is even. Thus a list as described in Theorem 2.4 exists.

Conversely, assume such a list exists. Then, by letting y be the vector that is one for all equations corresponding to pairs (X_i, Y_i) in this list and zero elsewhere, it is straightforward to check that the specifics of this list imply that $y^T A = \mathbf{0}$ and $y^T b = 1$.

Therefore M is non-weakly-orientable if and only if a list of the type described in Theorem 2.4 exists, which completes the proof. \square

Later, in Section 6, we will use the Bland-Jensen linear system to classify which matroids of small sizes are weakly-orientable.

3. EXTENDING THE BLAND-JENSEN SYSTEM FOR ORIENTABILITY TESTING

We begin by recalling the definition of orientability in terms of Σ -mappings from the previous section, which is easily seen to be equivalent to other definitions of orientability (see [11]).

Definition 3.1. A matroid M is *orientable* if M has a Σ -mapping $(\phi_\Sigma, \phi_\Sigma^*)$ such that for every pair $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ where $|X \cap Y| \in \{2, 3\}$, the following holds:

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi_\Sigma(e, X) \cdot \phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y) > 0, \text{ for some } e \in X \cap Y \\ \iff & \phi_\Sigma(f, X) \cdot \phi_\Sigma^*(f, Y) < 0, \text{ for some } f \in X \cap Y. \end{aligned}$$

Similar to weak orientability, the relationship between signed circuits and cocircuits above corresponds to the usual orthogonality axiom in oriented matroid theory. Notably, for orientability, although it suffices to look at circuits and cocircuits with intersections of just two or three elements, the orthogonality property holds for all pairs of circuits and cocircuits (see [1, p. 118]).

We aim to take the linear system associated to a matroid M in Theorem 2.7, and extend it to a system of polynomial equations the solvability of which is equivalent to orientability of M . It is well-known that polynomials play an important role in the theory of oriented matroids (see [6, 1]). E.g., we know the Grassmann-Plücker equations, describing Grassmann variety, allows us to give description of *realizable* matroids or oriented matroids. But the first in-depth study of polynomial systems describing all oriented matroids was done by Bokowski, Richter-Gebert and Guedes de Oliveira in [4]. They described an algebraic variety over F_2 whose points correspond to all matroids of given rank on a given finite set, and similarly for F_3 and oriented matroids. Although their equations have a different set of variables (they use bases, instead of circuits and cocircuits to label variables). An interesting open question is whether one can derive a natural equivalence between the equations in [4] and our equations presented next:

Theorem 3.2. Define the variables $a_{e,X}$ for each pair $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $e \in X$, and define the variables $b_{e,Y}$ for each pair $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ and $e \in Y$. Then let R be the polynomial ring on these variables over the field F_2 . We consider the following polynomial equations in R :

For every $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ such that $X \cap Y = \{e, f\}$,

$$(g_{X,Y}) \quad a_{e,X} + b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X} + b_{f,Y} + 1 = 0,$$

and for every $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ such that $X \cap Y = \{e, f, g\}$,

$$(h_{X,Y}) \quad 1 + a_{e,X} + b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X} + b_{f,Y} + a_{g,X} + b_{g,Y} + a_{e,X}a_{f,X} + a_{e,X}a_{g,X} + a_{e,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{e,X}b_{g,Y} + a_{f,X}a_{g,X} \\ + a_{f,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{g,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{f,Y} + b_{e,Y}b_{f,Y} + b_{e,Y}b_{g,Y} + b_{f,Y}b_{g,Y} = 0.$$

Then M is orientable if and only if this system of polynomial equations over F_2 is feasible.

Proof. First note for any $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ with $X \cap Y = \{e, f, g\}$, we have over F_2 that

$$0 = 1 + a_{e,X} + b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X} + b_{f,Y} + a_{g,X} + b_{g,Y} + a_{e,X}a_{f,X} + a_{e,X}a_{g,X} + a_{e,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{e,X}b_{g,Y} + a_{f,X}a_{g,X} \\ + a_{f,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{g,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{f,Y} + b_{e,Y}b_{f,Y} + b_{e,Y}b_{g,Y} + b_{f,Y}b_{g,Y} \\ = (a_{e,X} + b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X} + b_{f,Y} + 1)(a_{e,X} + b_{e,Y} + a_{g,X} + b_{g,Y} + 1)(a_{g,X} + b_{g,Y} + a_{f,X} + b_{f,Y} + 1)$$

if and only if one of the following holds:

$$a_{e,X} + b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X} + b_{f,Y} + 1 = 0,$$

$$a_{e,X} + b_{e,Y} + a_{g,X} + b_{g,Y} + 1 = 0,$$

$$a_{g,X} + b_{g,Y} + a_{f,X} + b_{f,Y} + 1 = 0.$$

As in the proof of Theorem 2.7, let $\pi : (\{+, -\}, \cdot) \rightarrow (F_2, +)$ be the natural isomorphism. We associate our variables to a Σ -mapping $(\phi_\Sigma, \phi_\Sigma^*)$ by making the assignment $a_{e,X} = \pi(\phi_\Sigma(e, X))$, $b_{e,Y} = \pi(\phi_\Sigma(e, Y))$, and assigning all remaining values of the Σ -mapping to 0 when going from variables to a Σ -mapping.

Under this association, by the proof of Theorem 2.7, we have the conditions of Definition 3.1 for a Σ -mapping and a pair $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ with $|X \cap Y| = 2$ are satisfied if and only if $g_{X,Y} = 0$. Therefore it suffices to show that under this association the conditions of Definition 3.1 for a Σ -mapping and a pair $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ with $|X \cap Y| = 3$ are satisfied if and only if $h_{X,Y} = 0$. But by the above note, for a pair $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ with $|X \cap Y| = 3$, $h_{X,Y} = 0$ if and only if there exists some pair $\{\alpha, \beta\} \subseteq X \cap Y$ such that

$$a_{\alpha,X} + b_{\alpha,Y} + a_{\beta,X} + b_{\beta,Y} + 1 = 0,$$

which under our association, as shown in the proof of Theorem 2.7, is true if and only if

$$\phi_\Sigma(\alpha, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(\alpha, Y)\phi_\Sigma(\beta, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(\beta, Y) = -,$$

for some $\{\alpha, \beta\} \subseteq X \cap Y$. These are exactly the conditions of Definition 3.1 for a Σ -mapping and a pair $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ with $|X \cap Y| = 3$. Thus we complete the proof. \square

Theorem 3.3. Define the variables $a_{e,X}$ for each pair $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $e \in X$ and define the variables $b_{e,Y}$ for each pair $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ and $e \in Y$. Then let R be the polynomial ring on these variables over a field K (where K is a field of characteristic not equal to 2). We consider the following polynomials in R : for every $e \in X$ and $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$

$$(p_{e,X}) \quad a_{e,X}^2 - 1 = 0,$$

for every $e \in Y$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$

$$(q_{e,Y}) \quad b_{e,Y}^2 - 1 = 0,$$

for every $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ such that $X \cap Y = \{e, f\}$

$$(h'_{X,Y}) \quad a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} = 0,$$

and for every $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ such that $X \cap Y = \{e, f, g\}$

$$(h_{X,Y}) \quad a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y}a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{g,Y}a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + 1 = 0.$$

Then M is orientable if and only if there exists a solution to this system of polynomials over the field K .

Proof. Assume M is orientable, and let $(\phi_\Sigma, \phi_\Sigma^*)$ be its given Σ -mapping. For every $e \in X$ and $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$, we let $a_{e,X} = 1$ if $\phi_\Sigma(e, X) = +$ and $a_{e,X} = -1$ if $\phi_\Sigma(e, X) = -$, we note that because $e \in X$ this implies $\phi_\Sigma(e, X) \neq 0$.

Since $1^2 = 1 = (-1)^2$ in every field K , it is clear that for these choices of a 's and b 's $p_{e,X} = 0$ for all $e \in X$ and $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $q_{e,Y} = 0$ for all $e \in Y$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$.

Then if $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ with $X \cap Y = \{e, f\}$, because $\phi_\Sigma(e, X), \phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y) \neq 0$ (as $e \in X, Y$) we have that $\phi_\Sigma(e, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y) > 0$ or $\phi_\Sigma(e, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y) < 0$ and therefore that $\phi_\Sigma(f, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(f, Y) = -\phi_\Sigma(e, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y)$ because M is orientable. Therefore $a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} = 1$ or $a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} = -1$ and $a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} = -a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}$, which implies that

$$h'_{X,Y} = a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} = 0.$$

Then if $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ with $X \cap Y = \{e, f, g\}$, we have that $a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}, a_{f,X}b_{f,Y}, a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} = \pm 1$. However because M is orientable, by definition 3.1 we have that these monomials cannot all be 1 or all be -1 , because this would contradict that M is orientable with our given Σ -mapping. Because these monomials cannot all be 1 or all be -1 , we have by checking all other combinations that

$$a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} = \pm 1.$$

Hence we always have that,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} - 1)(a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} + 1) \\ &= (a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{g,Y})^2 - 1 \\ &= a_{e,X}^2b_{e,Y}^2 + a_{f,X}^2b_{f,Y}^2 + a_{g,X}^2b_{g,Y}^2 + 2a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + 2a_{f,X}b_{f,Y}a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} + 2a_{g,X}b_{g,Y}a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} - 1 \\ &= 1^21^2 + 1^21^2 + 1^21^2 + 2a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + 2a_{f,X}b_{f,Y}a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} + 2a_{g,X}b_{g,Y}a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} - 1 \\ &= 2a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + 2a_{f,X}b_{f,Y}a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} + 2a_{g,X}b_{g,Y}a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + 2, \end{aligned}$$

and so (because the characteristic of K is not 2), dividing by 2 we get that

$$0 = a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y}a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{g,Y}a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + 1 = h_{X,Y}.$$

Thus we have our desired solution to our system of equations.

Conversely, assume we have a zero solution to our system of equations. Then, because for all $e \in X$ and $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ we have $a_{e,X}^2 - 1 = 0$, this implies that $a_{e,X} = \pm 1$ and similarly $b_{e,Y} = \pm 1$ for all $e \in Y$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$. Then we define a Σ -mapping of M as follows: for all $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$, if $e \in X$ let $\phi_\Sigma(e, X) = \text{sgn}(a_{e,X})$ and $\phi_\Sigma(e, X) = 0$ if $e \notin X$ and similarly for all $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$, if $e \in Y$ let $\phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y) = \text{sgn}(b_{e,Y})$ and $\phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y) = 0$ if $e \notin Y$, where $\text{sgn}(1) = +$ and $\text{sgn}(-1) = -$ (we note that because K is not a characteristic-2 field, this is well-defined). It is clear by definition that this is a Σ -mapping. Then we must show this mapping satisfies the given condition to show that M is orientable. Suppose there exists an $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$, $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ where the given condition is not satisfied. There are then two cases:

First case: If $|X \cap Y| = 2$, $X \cap Y = \{e, f\}$. Because we have that $\phi_\Sigma(e, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y), \phi_\Sigma(f, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(f, Y) \neq 0$ (as $e, f \in X \cap Y$), this implies that they are both positive or both negative, which would imply

(because our sgn function is multiplicative as defined) that $a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}$ and $a_{f,X}b_{f,Y}$ are both 1 or both -1 . Because K is not of characteristic 2 we would have that

$$h'_{X,Y} = a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} = \pm 2 \neq 0,$$

which would be a contradiction.

Second case: If $|X \cap Y| = 3$, $X \cap Y = \{e, f, g\}$. Because we have that $\phi_\Sigma(e, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(e, Y)$, $\phi_\Sigma(f, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(f, Y)$, and $\phi_\Sigma(g, X)\phi_\Sigma^*(g, Y) \neq 0$, then they all must be positive or all must be negative and thus $a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}$, $a_{f,X}b_{f,Y}$ and $a_{g,X}b_{g,Y}$ are all 1 or all -1 , and therefore

$$a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} = \pm 3.$$

Thus

$$a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} + 1 = -2 \text{ or } 4,$$

$$a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} - 1 = -4 \text{ or } 2,$$

and because K is a field (necessarily with prime characteristic) not of characteristic 2, then $-4, -2, 2, 4 \neq 0$, and hence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\neq (a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} - 1)(a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{g,X}b_{g,Y} + 1) \\ &= 2h_{X,Y} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

which is a contradiction (note the second to last equality follows by previous computations). Thus, since we have a contradiction in both cases, we conclude that M must be orientable. \square

Remark: It is important to notice that the subsystem consisting of all the equations with the exception of the $h_{X,Y}$ polynomials gives a system that is feasible if and only if the matroid is weakly-orientable. This is a degree-two system, and, as such, it is typically harder to solve than the Bland-Jensen linear system.

Corollary 3.4. *If the polynomial $h'_{X,Y}$ for every $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ such that $X \cap Y = \{e, f\}$ is replaced with the polynomial equation*

$$(h_{X,Y}) \quad a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + 1 = 0,$$

in the system described in Theorem 3.3, then M is orientable if and only if this new system has a solution over the field K .

Proof. We have a solution over a field K to our polynomial system in 3.3 if and only if for every $X \cap Y = \{e, f\}$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (a_{e,X}b_{e,Y} + a_{f,X}b_{f,Y})^2 = a_{e,X}^2b_{e,Y}^2 + 2a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + a_{f,X}^2b_{f,Y}^2 \\ &= 1^21^2 + 2a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + 1^21^2 = 2 + 2a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}a_{f,X}b_{f,Y}. \end{aligned}$$

Because two is invertible in K (since we are in a field not of characteristic two), this is true if and only if

$$h_{X,Y} = a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}a_{f,X}b_{f,Y} + 1 = 0. \quad \square$$

Thus, by Corollary 3.4, we have that the polynomials $h_{X,Y}$ and $h'_{X,Y}$, in Theorem 3.3, may be replaced with a single concise set of polynomials as follows: if $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ with $|X \cap Y| \in \{2, 3\}$, then

$$h_{X,Y} = 1 + \sum_{\{e,f\} \in X \cap Y} a_{e,X}b_{e,Y}a_{f,X}b_{f,Y}.$$

We observe that our polynomial systems behave well with respect to duality and minors:

Lemma 3.5. *Consider a matroid M*

- If M^* is its dual matroid, then for any field the corresponding polynomial systems, described either in Theorems 3.3 or 3.2, for M and M^* are the same, up to relabeling of variables.
- If M' be a minor of M , then for any field the corresponding polynomial system, described either in Theorems 3.3 or 3.2, for M' is a subsystem of the one associated to M , up to relabeling.

Proof. The first statement is obvious. For the second, it clearly suffices to check that the result holds when we contract a single element. Hence assume $M' = M/f$. Recall that $\mathcal{C}(M/f) = \min\{C \setminus f \mid C \in \mathcal{C}(M)\}$ and $\mathcal{C}^*(M/f) = \mathcal{C}(M^* \setminus f) = \{C \mid C \in \mathcal{C}^*(M), f \notin C\}$ (where here min of a collection of sets refers to the collection of minimal sets with respect to inclusion) [19][Sec. 3.1]. Let $X' \in \mathcal{C}(M/f)$ and $Y' \in \mathcal{C}^*(M/f)$, then $Y' \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$ and we may associate a $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ to each X' such that $X' = X \setminus f$.

We associate the variables $a'_{e,X'}$ and $b'_{e,Y'}$ in the system for $M' = M/f$ to the variables $a_{e,X}$ and $b_{e,Y'}$ in the system for M . It is immediately clear that in the case of Theorem 3.3 the $p'_{e,X'}$ and $q'_{e,Y'}$ polynomials in the system for M' are contained in the system for M . Further we have that $X' \cap Y' = X \cap Y'$ because $X' = X \setminus f$ and $f \notin Y'$, which immediately implies also that the remaining polynomials in the system for M' are contained in the system for M . \square

3.1. Remarks on computational complexity. The fact that there are many characterizations of matroids is a very appealing property. Each of these different characterizations carries with it a natural way to encode the same matroid as input for algorithmic purposes, either explicitly or by an oracle: via its rank function, independent sets, bases, circuits, cocircuits, flats, by a matrix representation (when one exists), etc. In some cases, the difference in the sizes of two encodings for a matroid can be dramatic. For example, if a matroid M with ground set E is representable over the rationals, the input can just be an integer $r \times n$ matrix, where $r = \text{rank}(M)$ and $n = |E|$, and there is a fast procedure to decide when a subset is independent in M . Compare this encoding to an encoding of M via a list of its circuits. The number of circuits of M can be of order $O(n^{r+1})$. This disparity between the different input sizes can give the wrong impression that with large encodings, such as the entire list of bases, one is certain to have trivial polynomial-time complexity. But this is far from the truth. For example, Richter-Gebert proved that deciding orientability for matroids is NP-complete even for co-rank-three matroids encoded by their bases (see [20]).

Because of Richter-Gebert's theorem, deciding whether the polynomial system described in Theorem 3.2 over F_2 or the polynomial system described in Theorem 3.3 over any field of characteristic different from two is feasible are NP-complete problems. Of course, the number of variables of these systems is the sum of the cardinalities of all circuits and cocircuits.

While the system is large, one of the promising aspects of weak orientability is its equivalence to the solvability of the Bland-Jensen linear system. Note that every solution to the Bland-Jensen linear system corresponds to a weak orientation of the matroid. Conversely, every weak orientation of the matroid has a solution to the Bland-Jensen linear system corresponding to it. This correspondence is not one-to-one, as multiple Σ -mappings, and thus solutions, correspond to the same weak orientation. However we have that the set of all solutions to the Bland-Jensen linear system, under an equivalence relation, is exactly the set of all weak orientations of the matroid. Since we can get a parametric description of all solutions to a linear system, by finding one solution and a basis for the null space of the equation matrix, we can efficiently calculate a simple description of all the weak orientations of the matroid. Finally, because solving systems of linear equations can be carried out efficiently, we get the following:

Corollary 3.6. *Given a matroid M , specified by the sets of all its circuits and cocircuits, we can determine in polynomial time, whether or not M is weakly-orientable. In the case that it is weakly-orientable, we can give a compact description of all of its weak orientations.*

Again, we see this as a useful result for arbitrary matroids, because in some circumstances a small encoding of a matroid is simply not at hand (e.g., some matroids are not representable over any field) and may not even be possible. But there are classes of matroids that have short descriptions and could be used for computing much faster. For example, in 1975 Seymour [23] proved that a matroid is binary if and only if $|X \cap Y| \neq 3$ for all pairs of circuits and cocircuits $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$. Thus a binary matroid is weakly-orientable if and only if it is orientable. While deciding whether a binary matroid is orientable can be determined using Corollary 3.6, this is perhaps not as efficient as applying deep results of Seymour: as a consequence of Seymour's work on regular matroids (see [24]), we can already efficiently determine orientability directly from the F_2 matrix representing the matroid. In conclusion, while in some cases our system of equations could be considered too large, in others, it may be quite practical. See [9] and [15] for discussions of matroid axioms in relation to computational complexity.

4. A KEY EXAMPLE: THE FANO MATROID

The Fano Matroid, derived from the Fano Plane (the finite projective plane of order 2, having the smallest possible number of points and lines) is a non-orientable matroid on seven elements [26]. Since all matroids on six or less elements are orientable, this is a classical example of a minimal non-orientable matroid. Here we use our systems of polynomial equations to verify that the Fano matroid is indeed non-orientable.

The Fano matroid is the matroid on the elements $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$, where every three element subset is a basis with the exception of the sets $\{1, 2, 3\}$, $\{1, 6, 7\}$, $\{3, 5, 6\}$, $\{2, 5, 7\}$, $\{3, 4, 7\}$, $\{1, 4, 5\}$, and $\{2, 4, 6\}$. Here are the circuits and cocircuits of this matroid:

Circuits		Cocircuits
$\{1, 6, 7\}$	$\{4, 5, 6, 7\}$	$\{2, 3, 4, 5\}$
$\{3, 5, 6\}$	$\{2, 3, 6, 7\}$	$\{1, 2, 4, 7\}$
$\{2, 5, 7\}$	$\{1, 2, 5, 6\}$	$\{1, 3, 5, 7\}$
$\{3, 4, 7\}$	$\{1, 3, 4, 6\}$	$\{1, 3, 4, 6\}$
$\{1, 4, 5\}$	$\{1, 3, 5, 7\}$	$\{1, 2, 5, 6\}$
$\{2, 4, 6\}$	$\{1, 2, 4, 7\}$	$\{2, 3, 6, 7\}$
$\{1, 2, 3\}$	$\{2, 3, 4, 5\}$	$\{4, 5, 6, 7\}$

From this list of circuits and cocircuits, we see the following table of intersection cardinalities:

C\CC	$\{2,3,4,5\}$	$\{1,2,4,7\}$	$\{1,3,5,7\}$	$\{1,3,4,6\}$	$\{1,2,5,6\}$	$\{2,3,6,7\}$	$\{4,5,6,7\}$
$\{1,6,7\}$	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
$\{3,5,6\}$	2	0	2	2	2	2	2
$\{2,5,7\}$	2	2	0	2	2	2	2
$\{3,4,7\}$	2	2	2	0	2	2	2
$\{1,4,5\}$	2	2	2	2	0	2	2
$\{2,4,6\}$	2	2	2	2	2	0	2
$\{1,2,3\}$	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
$\{4,5,6,7\}$	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
$\{2,3,6,7\}$	2	2	2	2	4	2	2
$\{1,2,5,6\}$	2	2	2	4	2	2	2
$\{1,3,4,6\}$	2	2	4	2	2	2	2
$\{1,3,5,7\}$	2	2	2	2	2	4	2
$\{1,2,4,7\}$	2	4	2	2	2	2	2
$\{2,3,4,5\}$	4	2	2	2	2	2	2

We observe from this table of intersections that the matroid is binary (because every circuit/cocircuit intersection has even cardinality), and thus we can determine its orientability via the linear system over F_2 defined in Theorem 2.7. Since this system can easily be checked for a

solution using any linear system solver over F_2 , we have an easy and compact proof that the Fano Matroid is non-orientable.

Consider a proof of this via the famous Hilbert's Nullstellensatz (see [7]). Given an algebraically-closed field \mathbb{K} and a set of polynomials $f_1, \dots, f_s \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, Hilbert's Nullstellensatz states that the system of polynomial equations $f_1 = f_2 = \dots = f_s = 0$ has *no* solution if and only if there exist polynomials $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ such that $1 = \sum_{i=1}^s \beta_i f_i$. We measure the complexity of a given certificate in terms of the size of the β coefficients, because these are the unknowns we must discover in order to demonstrate the *non*-existence of a solution to $f_1 = f_2 = \dots = f_s = 0$. Thus, we measure the degree of a Nullstellensatz certificate as $d = \max\{\deg(\beta_1), \dots, \deg(\beta_s)\}$.

Consider the following *degree-zero* Hilbert's Nullstellensatz certificate for the *non*-orientability of the Fano matroid:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 = & (a_{6,167} + a_{7,167} + b_{6,2367} + b_{7,2367} + 1) + (a_{6,167} + a_{7,167} + b_{6,4567} + b_{7,4567} + 1) \\ & + (a_{3,356} + a_{5,356} + b_{3,1357} + b_{5,1357} + 1) + (a_{3,356} + a_{6,356} + b_{3,2367} + b_{6,2367} + 1) \\ & + (a_{5,356} + a_{6,356} + b_{5,4567} + b_{6,4567} + 1) + (a_{5,257} + a_{7,257} + b_{5,1357} + b_{7,1357} + 1) \\ & + (a_{5,257} + a_{7,257} + b_{5,4567} + b_{7,4567} + 1) + (a_{3,347} + a_{7,347} + b_{3,1357} + b_{7,1357} + 1) \\ & + (a_{3,347} + a_{7,347} + b_{3,2367} + b_{7,2367} + 1) \pmod{2} . \end{aligned}$$

This certificate (and the others that follow) are found via the *Nullstellensatz Linear Algebra algorithm* (or NulLA, see [13] for details). Roughly speaking NulLA works as follows: Given a system of polynomial equations, we fix a tentative degree d for the certificate meaning $\deg(\beta_i f_i) = d$ for every $i = 1, \dots, s$. We can decide whether there is a Nullstellensatz certificate of degree d by solving a system of *linear* equations over the field \mathbb{K} whose variables are in bijection with the coefficients of the monomials of the polynomials β_1, \dots, β_s . If this linear system has a solution, we have found a certificate; otherwise, we try a higher degree for the certificate. This process is guaranteed to terminate because, for a Nullstellensatz certificate to exist, the degrees of the certificate cannot be more than known bounds.

Fano is non-orientable, thus our polynomial systems detecting orientability must be infeasible, thus a Nullstellensatz certificate must exist. We experimented a bit with how much the degree of the coefficients grow. We considered the system of polynomial equations from Theorem 3.3 over the field F_3 . Our first attempt to prove the non-orientability of the Fano matroid via NulLA yielded a certificate of degree four or greater. Despite allocating 12GB of RAM on a high-performance computing cluster, we were unable to explicitly determine a certificate beyond this bound.

We now proceed to describe a modified version of the system over F_3 (or any field), for which NulLA is able to find a certificate of smaller degree. In order to simplify the original system, we observe that certain variables in our system may be fixed to a constant value of one. We note that for a given Σ -mapping on a matroid M satisfying Definition 3.1, we may flip the sign of this Σ -mapping on all the elements in a single circuit or cocircuit. Transferring this change to our polynomial system in the case of fields of characteristic different from two, for any solution to our system and any circuit $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ or cocircuit $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$, we may replace it with a new solution with $a_{e,X}$ changed to $-a_{e,X}$ for all $e \in X$ or with $b_{e,Y}$ changed to $-b_{e,Y}$ for all $e \in Y$. Also note that for a given (weak) orientation, we may flip the sign of all the circuit or cocircuit values for a particular element $e \in E$ and obtain a new (weak) orientation (see [3],[2]). Correspondingly, for any solution of our polynomial system, for a fixed $e \in E$, we may replace $a_{e,X}$ with $-a_{e,X}$ or $b_{e,X}$ with $-b_{e,X}$ and obtain a new solution.

Using these exchanges, we may assume that values of certain variables in our system are fixed to 1 if a solution exists, and thus we can do the following variable fixings:

- For each circuit $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$, choose an $e \in X$, and fix $a_{e,X} = 1$.
- For each cocircuit $Y \in \mathcal{C}^*(M)$, choose an $e \in Y$, and fix $b_{e,Y} = 1$.

- For each element $e \in E$ such that e was not an element chosen in any of the previous variable fixings, choose $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ such that $e \in X$, and fix $a_{e,X} = 1$.

Such variable fixings are common and have been utilized in previous computational problems for resolving orientability questions on matroids (see [14]). These extra restrictions allow us to find an explicit degree-three Nullstellensatz certificate for the non-orientability of the Fano matroid in just over one second of computing time.

$$\begin{aligned}
1 = & (-b_{6,1346}b_{6,1256})(a_{6,167}^2 + 2) + (b_{6,1346}b_{6,1256})(a_{6,356}^2 + 2) + (b_{3,1346}b_{5,1256})(a_{5,145}^2 + 2) \\
& + (1 + a_{5,257}a_{7,347})(b_{3,1357}^2 + 2) + (-a_{5,257}a_{7,347} - a_{5,145}b_{3,1346})(b_{5,4567}^2 + 2) \\
& + (a_{6,167}b_{6,1256})(a_{6,167}b_{6,1346} + 1) + 2(a_{6,167}b_{6,1256} + 1) \\
& + (-a_{5,257}a_{7,347}b_{3,1357})(b_{3,1357} + b_{5,1357}) + (-a_{6,356}b_{6,1256})(a_{6,356}b_{6,1346} + b_{3,1346}) \\
& + (b_{3,1346})(a_{6,356}b_{6,1256} + b_{5,1256}) + (a_{7,347}b_{3,1357})(a_{5,257}b_{5,1357} + b_{7,1357}) \\
& + (a_{7,347}b_{5,4567})(a_{5,257}b_{5,4567} + b_{7,4567}) + (-b_{3,1357})(a_{7,347}b_{7,1357} + b_{3,1357}) \\
& + (-a_{4,145}b_{5,4567})(a_{4,347}b_{4,1346} + b_{3,1346}) + (-b_{5,4567})(a_{4,347} + a_{7,347}b_{7,4567}) \\
& + (a_{4,347}b_{5,4567})(a_{4,145}b_{4,1346} + 1) + (-a_{5,145}b_{3,1346})(a_{5,145}b_{5,1256} + 1) \\
& + (b_{3,1346}b_{5,4567})(a_{4,145} + a_{5,145}b_{5,4567}) \pmod{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

As a final application to the Fano Matroid, it is interesting to find minimal infeasible subsystems of the linear system associated to this matroid. This allows us to find patterns that are sufficient for non-weak orientability.

Lemma 4.1. *Let M be a matroid, and $F \subseteq E(M)$ with $|F| = 4$, with A_i , $1 \leq i \leq 4$, being the three element subsets of F and B_j , $1 \leq j \leq 3$, being the two element subsets of F not contained in A_4 . If there exist circuits C_{A_4} , C_{B_j} , for all j , and cocircuits $C_{A_i}^*$, for $1 \leq i \leq 3$ such that*

- i) $C_{A_i}^* \cap C_{B_j} = B_j$, for all $B_j \subseteq A_i$,*
- ii) $C_{A_i}^* \cap C_{A_4} = A_i \cap A_4$, for all $1 \leq i \leq 3$,*

then M is non-weakly-orientable.

Proof. Consider all circuit/cocircuit intersections noted in the statement of the lemma as a list of circuit/cocircuit pairs. It is straightforward to check that this list is of the type described in Theorem 2.6, and thus they are sufficient to conclude the matroid to be non-weakly-orientable. \square

The usefulness of this sufficient criterion will become apparent in the next section.

5. AN INFINITE FAMILY OF NON-WEAKLY ORIENTABLE MATROIDS

Let $n \geq 0$, and define

$$E_n = \{1, 2, 3, 4, x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n, z_0, z_1, \dots, z_n\}$$

to be a set of cardinality $3n+7$, and further for a given n let $X = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, $Y = \{y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ and $Z = \{z_0, z_1, \dots, z_n\}$. Then define the sets

$$\begin{aligned}
H_1 &= \{1\} \cup Y \cup Z, & H_2 &= \{2\} \cup X \cup Z, & H_3 &= \{3\} \cup X \cup Y, \\
C_1 &= \{1, 4\} \cup X, & C_2 &= \{2, 4\} \cup Y, & C_3 &= \{3, 4\} \cup Z,
\end{aligned}$$

and the collection of subsets

$$B_n = \{B \subseteq E_n \mid |B| = n+3, \{1, 2, 3\} \not\subseteq B, B \not\subseteq C_i, \text{ and } B \not\subseteq H_i \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq 3\}.$$

Lemma 5.1. For $n \geq 0$ the pair (E_n, \mathcal{B}_n) , henceforth denoted MI_n , defines a matroid of rank $n+3$ on $3n+7$ elements, with \mathcal{B}_n being the bases of this matroid.

Proof. We must show that \mathcal{B}_n satisfies the base axiom for a matroid. Fix $A, B \in \mathcal{B}_n$ and $\alpha \in A \setminus B$, then for any $\beta \in B \setminus A$ define $S_\beta := (A \setminus \{\alpha\}) \cup \{\beta\}$. To complete the proof, we must show $S_\beta \in \mathcal{B}_n$ for some $\beta \in B \setminus A$.

Clearly, because $|A| = |B| = n+3$ and $A \setminus B \neq \emptyset$, we have that $B \setminus A$ is non-empty, so there exists some $\beta \in B \setminus A$ so that S_β is well-defined and $|S_\beta| = |A| = |B| = n+3$.

Now we show for some $\beta \in B \setminus A$ that $S_\beta \not\subseteq C_i$ and $S_\beta \not\subseteq H_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 3$. Suppose not; then for all $\beta \in B \setminus A$, we have that $S_\beta \subseteq C_i$ or $S_\beta \subseteq H_i$ for some $1 \leq i \leq 3$.

Now suppose for a given $\beta \in B \setminus A$ that $A \setminus \{\alpha\} \subseteq S_\beta \subseteq C_i$ for some i . Because $|A \setminus \{\alpha\}| = n+2$ and $|C_i \cap C_k| = 1$ for $i \neq k$, we have that $A \setminus \{\alpha\} \not\subseteq C_k$ for $i \neq k$. Further, because $|C_i \cap H_k| = n+1$ for $i \neq k$ and $|C_i \cap H_i| = 1$, we have that $A \setminus \{\alpha\} \not\subseteq H_j$ for all j .

Similarly, suppose that for a given $\beta \in B \setminus A$ that $A \setminus \{\alpha\} \subseteq S_\beta \subseteq H_i$ for some i . Again, because $|A \setminus \{\alpha\}| = n+2$ and $|H_i \cap H_k| = n+1$ for $i \neq k$, we have that $A \setminus \{\alpha\} \not\subseteq H_k$ for $i \neq k$. Further, because $|H_i \cap C_k| = n+1$ for $i \neq k$ and $|H_i \cap C_i| = 1$, we have that $A \setminus \{\alpha\} \not\subseteq C_j$ for all j .

In either case, we get that there is exactly one of H_1, H_2, H_3, C_1, C_2 , and C_3 which contains $A \setminus \{\alpha\}$; we denote this distinguished set by K . However, because by supposition for all $\beta \in B \setminus A$, we have S_β is contained in at least one of these six sets and that $A \setminus \{\alpha\} \subseteq S_\beta$ we get that $S_\beta \subseteq K$ for all $\beta \in B \setminus A$. This implies for all $\beta \in B \setminus A$ that $\beta \in S_\beta \subseteq K$ so that $B \setminus A \subseteq K$. Finally, because $\alpha \notin B$, we have that $B \subseteq (B \setminus A) \cup (A \setminus \{\alpha\}) \subseteq K$. This is a contradiction because $B \in \mathcal{B}_n$. Hence, there exists some $\beta \in B \setminus A$ so that $S_\beta \not\subseteq C_i$ and $S_\beta \not\subseteq H_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 3$.

Therefore, let $\overline{B \setminus A}$ denote the set of $\beta \in B \setminus A$ such that $S_\beta \not\subseteq C_i$ and $S_\beta \not\subseteq H_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 3$. We have that this is non-empty by the above, and therefore to show that there exists a $\beta \in B \setminus A$ such that $S_\beta \in \mathcal{B}_n$, it suffices to show there exists a $\beta \in \overline{B \setminus A}$ such that $\{1, 2, 3\} \not\subseteq S_\beta$. Suppose not; then because we have for any $\beta \in \overline{B \setminus A}$ that $\{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq S_\beta$ and also that $A \in \mathcal{B}_n$ so that $\{1, 2, 3\} \not\subseteq A \setminus \{\alpha\} \subseteq A$, we get that $|\{1, 2, 3\} \cap (A \setminus \{\alpha\})| = 2$ and for all $\beta \in \overline{B \setminus A}$ that $\beta \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. This implies that $\overline{B \setminus A} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}$ and because $(A \setminus \{\alpha\}) \cap \overline{B \setminus A} = \emptyset$ we get that $\overline{B \setminus A} = \{e\}$ where $e \in \{1, 2, 3\} \setminus (A \setminus \{\alpha\})$. However because $|\{1, 2, 3\} \cap (A \setminus \{\alpha\})| = 2$ whereas $|\{1, 2, 3\} \cap C_i| = |\{1, 2, 3\} \cap H_i| = 1$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 3$ we also get that $A \setminus \{\alpha\} \not\subseteq C_i$ and $A \setminus \{\alpha\} \not\subseteq H_i$ for all i and therefore for all $\beta \in B \setminus A$ we have $S_\beta \not\subseteq C_i$ and $S_\beta \not\subseteq H_i$ for all i . This implies that $B \setminus A = \overline{B \setminus A} = \{e\}$. Then we have that $B \subseteq (B \setminus A) \cup (A \setminus \{\alpha\}) = (A \setminus \{\alpha\}) \cup \{e\}$. However because $e \notin A$, $\alpha \notin B$, and $|A| = |B|$ we have that $B = (A \setminus \{\alpha\}) \cup \{e\}$, but $\{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq (A \setminus \{\alpha\}) \cup \{e\}$ which is a contradiction because $B \in \mathcal{B}_n$. Hence there exists $\beta \in \overline{B \setminus A}$ such that $\{1, 2, 3\} \not\subseteq S_\beta$ and we get that $S_\beta \in \mathcal{B}_n$, thus completing the proof that (E_n, \mathcal{B}_n) is a matroid. That the rank of this matroid is $n+3$ follows immediately. □

Note that the matroid MI_0 is simply the Fano Matroid, so this family extends the Fano Matroid to a large family of matroids.

Lemma 5.2. For $n \geq 0$ the matroids MI_n are non-weakly-orientable.

Proof. We will show that the MI_n satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.1.

To do this first we note for any set $I \subseteq E_n$ with $|I| = n+2$ and $\{1, 2, 3\} \not\subseteq I$ that I is a independent set. For if $|I \cap \{1, 2, 3\}| = 2$ then for any $e \in E_n \setminus \{1, 2, 3\}$ we have $I \cup \{e\}$ is a basis and if $|I \cap \{1, 2, 3\}| = 1$ then for any $f \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ with $f \notin I$ we have $I \cup \{f\}$ is a basis.

If $I \cap \{1, 2, 3\} = \emptyset$ then we have two cases. If $4 \in I$ then I must also intersect at least one of X, Y , or Z , so by choosing $e \in X \cup Y \cup Z$ so that e is not in one of the sets I intersects then $I \cup \{e\}$ will not be contained in any of the C_i or H_i and will be a basis. If $4 \notin I$ then I must intersect at least two of X, Y , or Z , so by choosing $e \in X \cup Y \cup Z$ so that $I \cup \{e\}$ intersects all three sets X, Y , and Z we get that it is a basis as well.

Now for any $\{e, f\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}$ we have $\{e, f\} \cup (X \setminus \{x_n\})$ satisfies the above conditions and hence is independent so that $\{e, f\}$ is independent and because $\{1, 2, 3\}$ is clearly dependent because it cannot be contained in any basis we have that $\{1, 2, 3\}$ is a circuit.

Since $|C_i| = n + 3$ and $\{1, 2, 3\} \not\subseteq C_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 3$, we have any proper subset of any C_i is independent and because C_i is clearly dependent for all i , we have that C_i is a circuit of MI_n for all i .

Further because $|H_i| = 2n + 3$ and $\{1, 2, 3\} \not\subseteq H_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 3$ we have that H_i contains a cardinality $n + 2$ independent set for all i , but because any H_i clearly does not contain a basis we have that $\text{rank}(H_i) = n + 2$ for all i . These H_i are also closed sets and thus hyperplanes, to see this denote $K_1 = X, K_2 = Y$, and $K_3 = Z$. Then for any $e \notin H_i$ if $e = 4$ then $\{i, e\} \cup K_j \subseteq H_i \cup \{e\}$ is a basis for $j \neq i$, if $e \in \{1, 2, 3\} \setminus \{i\}$ then $\{i, e\} \cup K_j \subseteq H_i \cup \{e\}$ is a basis for $j \neq i$, and if $e \in K_i$ then $\{e, f\} \cup K_j \subseteq H_i \cup \{e\}$ is a basis for $j \neq i$ and $f \in K_k$ where $k \neq i, j$. So for all $e \notin H_i$ we have $\text{rank}(H_i \cup \{e\}) = n + 3$ and thus H_i is a hyperplane for all i . Then because cocircuits are exactly complements of hyperplanes we have that H_i^c is a cocircuit of MI_n for all i .

Then letting $F = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $A_1 = \{2, 3, 4\}, A_2 = \{1, 3, 4\}, A_3 = \{1, 2, 4\}, A_4 = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B_1 = \{1, 4\}, B_2 = \{2, 4\}$, and $B_3 = \{3, 4\}$ as in Lemma 4.1, we have circuits $C_{A_4} = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $C_{B_i} = C_i$ for all i and cocircuits $C_{A_i}^* = H_i^c$ for all i . These can be easily checked to satisfy the conditions of Lemma 4.1, and hence by the lemma we get that the MI_n is non-weakly-orientable. \square

It was originally conjectured by Bland and Jensen (see [2]) that weak-orientability cannot be described by a finite list of excluded minors. If the matroids MI_n are minor-minimal with respect to weak-orientability, then this would resolve the conjecture in the positive. We have by symmetry in the MI_n that

$$MI_n/\{x_n\} \cong MI_n/\{e\} \text{ and } MI_n \setminus \{x_n\} \cong MI_n \setminus \{e\}, \text{ for all } e \in X \cup Y \cup Z$$

$$MI_n/\{1\} \cong MI_n/\{e\} \text{ and } MI_n \setminus \{1\} \cong MI_n \setminus \{e\}, \text{ for all } e \in \{1, 2, 3\},$$

and thus to check the MI_n are minor-minimal it suffices to check that for all n : $MI_n/\{x_n\}, MI_n \setminus \{x_n\}, MI_n/\{1\}, MI_n \setminus \{1\}, MI_n/\{4\}$, and $MI_n \setminus \{4\}$ are all weakly-orientable. Using this fact we have checked explicitly using the Bland-Jensen linear systems that MI_n are minor-minimal for $n \leq 2$. Thus we conjecture:

Conjecture 5.3. *For all integers $n \geq 0$, MI_n are minor-minimal with respect to being non-weakly-orientable. Hence, weak-orientability cannot be described by a finite list of excluded minors.*

6. A CLASSIFICATION OF SMALL WEAKLY-ORIENTABLE MATROIDS

The theoretical discussion in Section 2 (and a description of the NullA algorithm in Section 4) presents a clear path for efficiently classifying matroids as weakly or non-weakly-orientable. By computing a solution to the Bland-Jensen linear equations, or similarly, presenting a degree-one Nullstellensatz certificate or verifying that no such certificate exists, we can quickly test a large number of matroids for weak orientability.

Using the list of all matroids with 12 or fewer elements conveniently generated in [14] (as well as the list of [16]), we tested all the matroids with 9 elements or less, and all the matroids between 10 and 12 elements having rank three, for weak orientability. The linear systems associated with

matroids on 9 elements or less were solvable using MATLAB, but the systems associated with the larger element matroids (10, 11 and 12) were too large and too numerous for MATLAB to effectively handle. However, utilizing the high-performance computing cluster at the US Naval Academy (and the NullA software optimized for solving systems of linear equations over F_2), we were able to process both the 10,037 ten element matroids, and the 298,491 eleven element matroids, in just a few hours. Not surprisingly, processing the 31,899,134 twelve element matroids was more difficult. Using 90 parallel jobs, with each allocated 2GB of RAM, we were able to process all the 12 element matroids in under 72 hours. The US Naval computing cluster has 12-core AMD Opteron 6174 processors and 46 active computer nodes.

The results are summarized in the following tables. It is evident that about half the time when a simple matroid was not orientable, the matroid was already non-weakly-orientable and thus non-realizable over infinitely many finite fields (including F_3). Note for the 8 and 9 element cases that this ratio increase as the rank grows. By duality of weak-orientability, this trend should eventually invert so that the ratio would then decrease thereafter, obtaining its maximum when the rank is approximately half the size of the ground set. Further, since our experiments indicate at rank three this ratio is already near one-half, we expect that as the ground set grows in size the peak of this ratio will approach one. We summarize these results in the following conjecture:

Conjecture 6.1. *Let $\phi(n, r)$ denote the ratio of the number of simple non-weakly orientable matroids to the number of simple non-orientable matroids of size n and rank r , defined for all $3 \leq r \leq n - 3$. Then*

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \phi(2r, r) = 1.$$

The reader can also access the specific non-weakly-orientable matroids directly from the web site: <https://www.math.ucdavis.edu/~deloera/weakorientability/>. Any code related to these computations will be made available on request.

Numbers of Non-Weakly Orientable/Total Number of Matroids						
Rank \ Size	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	$\frac{1}{108}$	$\frac{4}{325}$	$\frac{20}{1275}$	$\frac{172}{10037}$	$\frac{5939}{298491}$	$\frac{1084602}{31899134}$
4	$\frac{1}{108}$	$\frac{31}{940}$	$\frac{7912}{190214}$	$\frac{?}{4886380924}$?	?

Numbers of Simple Non-Weakly Orientable/ Simple Non-Orientable Matroids						
Rank \ Size	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{9}{18}$	$\frac{105}{201}$	$\frac{4998}{9413}$	$\frac{1007751}{1999921}$
4	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{29}{34}$	$\frac{7796}{12284}$?	?	?

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