

Introduction to Chow rings of matroids

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§1. Matroids

Defn A matroid $M = (E, \mathcal{B})$ of rank r on $E = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ is a collection of r -subsets $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \binom{E}{r}$ such that:

$$\forall B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B} \text{ and } i \in B_1 \setminus B_2, \exists j \in B_2 \setminus B_1 \text{ st } B_1 \setminus \{i\} \cup \{j\} \in \mathcal{B}.$$

E.g. ① G graph with edges $E \rightsquigarrow M(G) = (E, \mathcal{B})$ with \mathcal{B} = spanning forests

= maximal acyclic subsets of edges

★ Linear

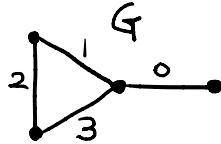
matroid ② $\{f_0, \dots, f_n\}$ spanning k -vect. sp. L^V of $\dim = r \rightsquigarrow M(L) = (E, \mathcal{B})$ with

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ k^{n+1} \rightarrow L^V \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

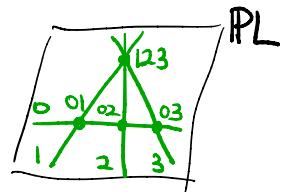
$\{i_1, \dots, i_r\} \in \mathcal{B}$ iff
 $\{f_{i_1}, \dots, f_{i_r}\}$ basis of L^V .

$L^V \subset k^{n+1} \rightsquigarrow$ hyperplane arr. $PL_i = \{v \in PL \mid f_i(v) = 0\}$,
 $(PL \subset \mathbb{P}^n)$
 $= PL \cap (\text{i-th coord. hyperplane of } \mathbb{P}^n)$

E.g.



$$\{PL_i\}_i \subset PL \subset \mathbb{P}^3$$



$$PL_F = \{v \in PV \mid f_i(v) = 0 \forall i \in F\}.$$

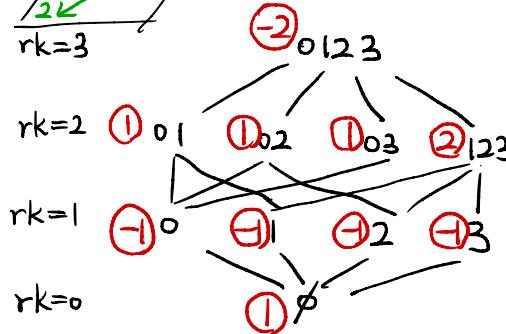
$$L^V \simeq k^3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$rk=3$

$$M(G) = M(L)$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{012, 013, 023\}.$$



$$\chi_M(q)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &|| \\ &q^3 - 4q^2 + 5q - 2 \\ &|| \\ &(q-1)^2(q-2) \end{aligned}$$

Defn $rk_M: 2^E \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ rank function by $rk_M(I) = \max_{B \in \mathcal{B}} |I \cap B|$.

$$rk_{M(L)}(I) = \dim_k \text{span}(f_i \mid i \in I).$$

$F \subseteq E$ is a flat if $rk_M(F \cup e) > rk_M(F) \quad \forall e \in E \setminus F$.

$\chi_M(q)$ characteristic polynomial

$\approx \chi_G(q)$ chromatic polynomial = $\#(\text{q-proper colorings})$
when $M = M(G)$.

§2. Wonderful compactification

wond cpt. $W_L := \widetilde{PL} \hookrightarrow X_{An}$ = permutohedral variety

(r-1)-diml

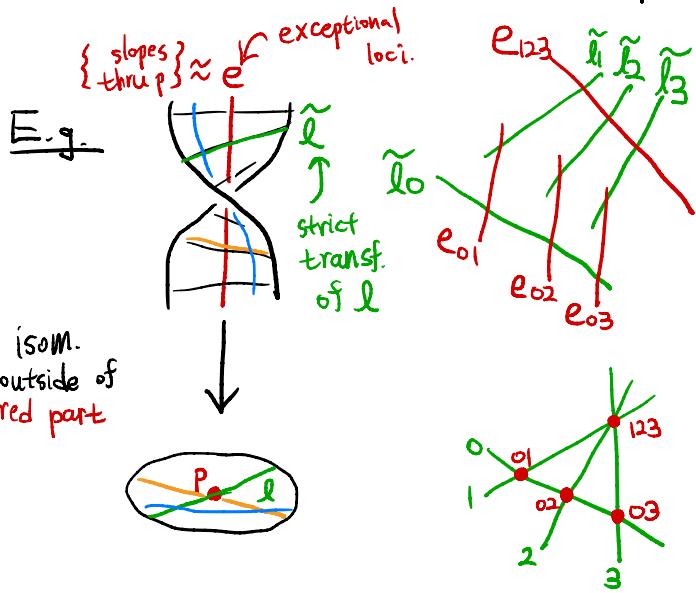
π_L

$PL \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n \xrightarrow{\text{crem}} \mathbb{P}^n$

$[x_0 : \dots : x_n] \mapsto [\frac{1}{x_0} : \dots : \frac{1}{x_n}]$.

$W_L = PL$ blown-up at $\mathbb{P}L_F$ $rkm(F) = r-1$ (pts)

then blown-up at (strict transf. of) $\mathbb{P}L_F$ $rk(F) = r-2$



$W_L \alpha = [\pi^{-1}(h)]$

$$\begin{matrix} x_0 & x_{03} \\ \parallel & \parallel \\ [\tilde{l}_0] & [e_{03}] \end{matrix}$$

$PL \supset [h]$
is any hyperplane
 \mathbb{P}^2 here. (line here).

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 x_1, x_0 x_{01}, x_0 x_{123}, \dots \\ \alpha &= x_1 + x_{01} + x_{123} \\ &= x_0 + x_{01} + x_{02} + x_{03} \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$\deg(\alpha\beta) = \deg(\alpha(x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_{01} + x_{02} + x_{03} + x_{123} - \alpha))$$

$$1+1+1+1+0+0+0+0-1=3$$

Chow ring of M

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Defn } A^*(M) &= \overline{\mathbb{R}[x_F \mid \phi \notin F \subseteq E \text{ flat}]} \\ \text{if } M = M(L) \parallel A^*(W_L) & \quad \left\langle x_F x_{F'} \mid F, F' \text{ incomp} \right\rangle + \left\langle \sum_{i \in F} x_i - \sum_{j \in F'} x_j \mid i, j \in E \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Thm Let $\alpha = \sum_{i \in F} x_i$, $\beta = \sum_{j \notin F'} x_j = (\sum_F x_F) - \alpha \in A^*(M)$.

(1) $\deg: A^{r-1}(M) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}$ via $\deg(\alpha^{r-1}) = 1 = \deg(x_{F_1} \dots x_{F_{r-1}})$ (deg = deg_{W_L})

(2) We have $(\deg(\alpha^{r-1}), \deg(\alpha^{r-2}\beta), \dots, \deg(\beta^{r-1}))$

= unsigned coeff. of $x_M(q)/q^{r-1}$.

Exer 0. Verify $\beta^2 = 2$, noting that

$$\overline{x}_M(q) = (q-1)(q-2) = q^2 - 3q + 2.$$

References

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Proudfoot-Speyer '06) Exer 2.(c).

... many many more...