## Note

# On the Matroids Representable over GF(4) 

James G. Oxley*<br>Mathematics Department, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803<br>Communicated by the Managing Editors

Received October 17, 1985


#### Abstract

The purpose of this note is to present a counterexample to a conjecture of Kahn and Seymour on the minor-minimal matroids not representable over $G F(4)$. (i) 1986 Academic Press, Inc.


Kahn and Seymour [2] have conjectured that a matroid is representable over $G F(4)$ if and only if it has no minor isomorphic to any of the matroids $U_{2,6}, U_{4.6}, F_{7},\left(F_{7}\right)^{*}$, and $P_{6}$, where $F_{7}$ is the non-Fano matroid and $P_{6}$ is the 6 -element rank- 3 self-dual matroid for which a Euclidean representation is shown in Fig. 1.

Let $P_{8}$ be the matroid induced by linear independence on the set of columns of the following matrix over $G F(3)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{llllllll}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8
\end{array} \\
& {\left[\begin{array}{l}
I_{4}
\end{array} \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rrrr}
0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
-1 & 1 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right.\right] .}
\end{aligned}
$$

It is not difficult to check, using, for example, a list of its 4 -circuits, that $P_{8}$ has a transitive automorphism group. Thus every single-element contraction of $P_{8}$ is isomorphic to $P_{8} / 1$. The latter is isomorphic to $P_{7}$, the matroid for which a Euclidean representation is shown in Fig. 2. Now $P_{7}$ is easily shown to be representable over every field other than $G F(2)$ [3]. Using this and the fact that $P_{8}$ is self-dual, we deduce that no proper minor

[^0]

Figure 1
of $P_{8}$ is a counterexample to Kahn and Seymour's conjecture. The next result completes the argument that $P_{8}$ itself is a counterexample.

Theorem. $\quad P_{8}$ is representable over a field $F$ if and only if the characteristic of $F$ is not two.

Proof. Suppose that $A$ is a $4 \times 8$ matrix representing $P_{8}$ over a field $F$. Then, using Brylawski and Lucas's theory of coordinatizing paths [1], we can assume that

$$
A=\left[\begin{array}{llll|llll}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
& & & & 0 & 1 & 1 & d \\
& I_{4} & & & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
& & & a & 1 & 0 & e \\
& & & & b & 1 & c & 0
\end{array}\right]
$$

where $a, b, c, d$, and $e$ are non-zero elements of $F$. It is straightforward to show, by considering $P_{8} / i$ for each $i$ in $\{4,3,2\}$, that

$$
A=\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
& & & & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\
& I_{4} & & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
& & & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
2 & 1 & 1 & 0
\end{array}\right] .
$$



Figure 2

Since every non-zero entry in this matrix must be non-zero modulo $F$, we deduce that $F$ does not have characteristic two. It is now routine to check that $A$ represents $P_{8}$ over all fields of characteristic other than two.

## References

1. T. H. Brylawski and D. Lucas, Uniquely representable combinatorial geometries, in "Teorie Combinatorie, Proc. 1973 Internat. Colloq.," Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Roma, 1976, pp. 83-104.
2. J. Kahn and P. D. Seymour, private communication, February 1984.
3. G. P. Whittle, Some Aspects of the Critical Problem for Matroids, Ph.D. thesis, University of Tasmania, 1985.

[^0]:    * This research was partially supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. DMS-8500494.

