

Discrete Mathematics Seminar

Monash University

20140519

New directions in matroidal coding theory

Thomas Britz

UNSW

linear code

linear code

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

linear code

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

Codewords

0 0 0 0 0

1 0 1 0 0

0 1 1 0 0

0 0 0 1 1

1 1 0 0 0

1 0 1 1 1

0 1 1 1 1

1 1 0 1 1

linear code

weights

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

Codewords

0 0 0 0 0

1 0 1 0 0

0 1 1 0 0

0 0 0 1 1

1 1 0 0 0

1 0 1 1 1

0 1 1 1 1

1 1 0 1 1

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1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

0 0 0 0 0

1 0 1 0 0

0 1 1 0 0

0 0 0 1 1

1 1 0 0 0

1 0 1 1 1

0 1 1 1 1

1 1 0 1 1

Codewords

0

linear code

weights

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

0 0 0 0 0

1 0 1 0 0

0 1 1 0 0

0 0 0 1 1

1 1 0 0 0

1 0 1 1 1

0 1 1 1 1

1 1 0 1 1

0

2

Codewords

linear code

weights

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

Codewords

0 0 0 0 0

1 0 1 0 0

0 1 1 0 0

0 0 0 1 1

1 1 0 0 0

1 0 1 1 1

0 1 1 1 1

1 1 0 1 1

0

2

2

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0	1	1	0	0
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Codewords

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0 1 1 0 0

0 0 0 1 1

1 1 0 0 0

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0 1 1 1 1

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0

2

2

2

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1 0 1 0 0

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0 1 1 0 0

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0 0 0 1 1

2

1 1 0 0 0

2

1 0 1 1 1

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Codewords

0 0 0 0 0

0

1 0 1 0 0

2

0 1 1 0 0

2

0 0 0 1 1

2

1 1 0 0 0

2

1 0 1 1 1

4

0 1 1 1 1

1 1 0 1 1

linear code

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0	1	1	0	0
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Codewords

0 0 0 0 0

0

1 0 1 0 0

2

0 1 1 0 0

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0 0 0 1 1

2

1 1 0 0 0

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1 0 1 1 1

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0 1 1 1 1

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4

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1 1 0 0 0

1 0 1 1 1

0 1 1 1 1

1 1 0 1 1

0

2

2

2

2

4

4

4

Weight enumerator

$$A(z) = 1 + 4z^2 + 3z^4$$

linear code

weights

supports

1 2 3 4 5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

Codewords

0 0 0 0 0

0

1 0 1 0 0

2

0 1 1 0 0

2

0 0 0 1 1

2

1 1 0 0 0

2

1 0 1 1 1

4

0 1 1 1 1

4

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0

2

2

2

2

4

4

4

\emptyset

13

linear code

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supports

1 2 3 4 5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

Codewords

0 0 0 0 0

0

\emptyset

1 0 1 0 0

2

13

0 1 1 0 0

2

23

0 0 0 1 1

2

1 1 0 0 0

2

1 0 1 1 1

4

0 1 1 1 1

4

1 1 0 1 1

4

linear code

weights

supports

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Codewords

0 0 0 0 0

0

\emptyset

1 0 1 0 0

2

13

0 1 1 0 0

2

23

0 0 0 1 1

2

45

1 1 0 0 0

2

1 0 1 1 1

4

0 1 1 1 1

4

1 1 0 1 1

4

linear code

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1 2 3 4 5

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Codewords

0 0 0 0 0

0

\emptyset

1 0 1 0 0

2

13

0 1 1 0 0

2

23

0 0 0 1 1

2

45

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2

12

1 0 1 1 1

4

0 1 1 1 1

4

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1345

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2

12

1 0 1 1 1

4

1345

0 1 1 1 1

4

2345

1 1 0 1 1

4

1245

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vector matroid

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linear code

vector matroid

1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0
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linear code

	1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0	
0	1	1	0	0	
0	0	0	1	1	

vector matroid

Independent sets \mathcal{I}

\emptyset 1 2 3 4 5
12 13 14 15 23 24 25 34 35
124 125 134 135 234 235

linear code

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vector matroid

Maximal independent sets *B*ases

\emptyset 1 2 3 4 5
12 13 14 15 23 24 25 34 35
124 125 134 135 234 235

linear code

vector matroid

1	2	3	4	5
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Minimally *dependent* sets \mathcal{C} ircuits

123 45

linear code

vector matroid

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123 45

linear code

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vector matroid

Rank function ρ

$$\rho(45) = 1$$

linear code

1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
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vector matroid

Rank function ρ

$$\rho(12) = 2$$

linear code

1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
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vector matroid

Rank function ρ

$$\rho(123) = 2$$

linear code

1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
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vector matroid

Rank function ρ

$$\rho(124) = 3$$

linear code

1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

vector matroid

Rank function ρ

$$\rho(124) = 3$$

Tutte polynomial

$$T(x + 1, y + 1) = \sum_{A \subseteq E} x^{\rho(E) - \rho(A)} y^{|A| - \rho(A)}$$

linear code

1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

vector matroid

Rank function ρ

$$\rho(124) = 3$$

Tutte polynomial

$$\begin{aligned} T(x+1, y+1) &= \sum_{A \subseteq E} x^{\rho(E)-\rho(A)} y^{|A|-\rho(A)} \\ &= 6 + 9x + 5x^2 + x^3 + 5y + y^2 + 4xy + x^2y \end{aligned}$$

C = a linear code over a finite field \mathbb{F}_q

M_C = the associated vector matroid

Crapo Rota 1970 M_C determines the codeword supports of C

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“The Critical Theorem”

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An infinite class of such results, eg. subcode supports

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A small part of M_C determines C 's codeword weights

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“The MacWilliams’ Identity”

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t -designs from codeword supports

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“Wei’s Duality Theorem”

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BJMS 2012

Matroid extensions of this result

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BBSS 2007

DESD [48,24,12] code higher weight enumerators

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The same small part determines C 's subcode weights

Britz 2010

Tutte polynomial and subcode weights are equivalent

Skorabogatov 1992

M_C does *not* determine the covering radius of C

BR 2005

Other properties of C not determined by M_C

MacWilliams 1963

The codeword weights of C determine those of C^\perp

Britz 2005

An infinite class of MacWilliams-type results

BS 2008

A general MacWilliams-type result for matroids

BS 2008

Matroid extensions of [Delsarte 1972, Duursma 2003]

Assmus Mattson 1969

t -designs from codeword supports

BS 2008, BRS 2009

t -designs from matroids and subcode supports

Wei 1991

Minimal subcode weights of C determine those of C^\perp

BJMS 2012

Matroid extensions of this result

BBSS 2007

DESD [48,24,12] code higher weight enumerators

New directions

New directions

Quasi-uniform codes

New directions

Quasi-uniform codes

Simplicial complexes

New directions

Quasi-uniform codes

Symplectic complexes

Poset codes

New directions

Quasi-uniform codes

Symplectic complexes

Poset codes

Linear codes over rings

New directions

Quasi-uniform codes

Symplectic complexes

Poset codes

Linear codes over rings

Chains of codes

more

New directions

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Chains of codes

more

New directions

Quasi-uniform codes

BCG 2013

The Critical Theorem ++

Symplectic complexes

Greene's Theorem ++

Poset codes

Linear codes over rings

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BSW Wei's Duality Theorem ++

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BJMS 2012 Wei's Duality Theorem ++

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BSW 2013 The Critical Theorem ++

Chains of codes

Greene's Theorem ++

more

The MacWilliams' Identity ++

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BJM 2014

vector matroids ++

vector matroid duality ++

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New directions

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Linear codes over rings

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more

composition series



New directions

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Linear codes over rings

Chains of codes

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composition series



We cannot associate matroids to linear codes over rings or to chains of codes

New directions

Quasi-uniform codes

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more

composition series



We cannot associate matroids to linear codes over rings or to chains of codes
— but we can associate demi-matroids to these! (BJM13)

New directions

Quasi-uniform codes

Symplicial complexes

Poset codes

Linear codes over rings

Chains of codes

more

composition series

} Demi-matroids are appropriate

We cannot associate matroids to linear codes over rings or to chains of codes
— but we can associate demi-matroids to these! (BJM13)

linear code

1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

vector matroid

Rank function ρ

$$\rho(45) = 1$$

linear code

1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

vector matroid

Rank function ρ

$$\rho(12) = 2$$

linear code

1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

vector matroid

Rank function ρ

$$\rho(123) = 2$$

linear code

1	2	3	4	5
1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

vector matroid

Rank function ρ

$$\rho(124) = 3$$

E = a finite set

s, t = integer functions on 2^E

E = a finite set

s, t = integer functions on 2^E

$D = (E, s, t)$ is a **demi-matroid**

if and only if, for all $X \subseteq Y \subseteq E$,

- $0 \leq s(X) \leq s(Y) \leq |Y|$
- $0 \leq t(X) \leq t(Y) \leq |Y|$
- $|E - X| - s(E - X) = t(E) - t(X)$

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Example

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s, t = integer functions on 2^E

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if and only if, for all $X \subseteq Y \subseteq E$,

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- $|E - X| - s(E - X) = t(E) - t(X)$

Example

$$E = \{a, b\}$$

$$s(X) = t(X) = 0 \quad \text{for } X = \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}$$

$$s(E) = t(E) = 1$$

E = a finite set

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$D = (E, s, t)$ is a **demi-matroid**

if and only if, for all $X \subseteq Y \subseteq E$,

- $0 \leq s(X) \leq s(Y) \leq |Y|$
- $0 \leq t(X) \leq t(Y) \leq |Y|$
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Example

$$E = \{a, b\}$$

$$s(X) = t(X) = 0 \quad \text{for } X = \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}$$

$$s(E) = t(E) = 1$$

$D = (E, s, t)$ is a **demi-matroid** (but not a matroid)

E = a finite set

\mathbb{F} = a finite field

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\mathbb{F} = a finite field

F = a chain of linear codes $C_m \subseteq \cdots \subseteq C_2 \subseteq C_1 \subseteq \mathbb{F}^E$

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ρ_i = the rank function of vector matroid M_{C_i}

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\mathbb{F} = a finite field

F = a chain of linear codes $C_m \subseteq \cdots \subseteq C_2 \subseteq C_1 \subseteq \mathbb{F}^E$

ρ_i = the rank function of vector matroid M_{C_i}

$$s_F(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m (-1)^{i-1} \rho_i(X)$$

$$t_F(X) = |X| - s_F(E) + s_F(E - X)$$

E = a finite set

\mathbb{F} = a finite field

F = a chain of linear codes $C_m \subseteq \cdots \subseteq C_2 \subseteq C_1 \subseteq \mathbb{F}^E$

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$$s_F(X) = \sum_{i=1}^m (-1)^{i-1} \rho_i(X)$$

$$t_F(X) = |X| - s_F(E) + s_F(E - X)$$

BJM13 $D_F = (E, s_F, t_F)$ is a demi-matroid

E = a finite set

s, t = integer functions on 2^E

$D = (E, s, t)$ is a **demi-matroid**

if and only if, for all $X \subseteq Y \subseteq E$,

- $0 \leq s(X) \leq s(Y) \leq |Y|$
- $0 \leq t(X) \leq t(Y) \leq |Y|$
- $|E - X| - s(E - X) = t(E) - t(X)$

E = a finite set

s, t = integer functions on 2^E

$D = (E, s, t)$ is a **demi-matroid**

if and only if, for all $X \subseteq Y \subseteq E$,

- $0 \leq s(X) \leq s(Y) \leq |Y|$
- $0 \leq t(X) \leq t(Y) \leq |Y|$
- $|E - X| - s(E - X) = t(E) - t(X)$

Dual

$$D^* = (E, t, s)$$

E = a finite set

s, t = integer functions on 2^E

$D = (E, s, t)$ is a **demi-matroid**

if and only if, for all $X \subseteq Y \subseteq E$,

- $0 \leq s(X) \leq s(Y) \leq |Y|$
- $0 \leq t(X) \leq t(Y) \leq |Y|$
- $|E - X| - s(E - X) = t(E) - t(X)$

Dual

$$D^* = (E, t, s)$$

Supplement

$$\bar{D} = (E, \bar{s}, \bar{t}) \quad \text{where} \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{s}(X) &= s(E) - s(E - X) \\ \bar{t}(X) &= t(E) - t(E - X) \end{aligned}$$

E = a finite set

\mathbb{F} = a finite field

F = a chain of linear codes $C_m \subseteq \cdots \subseteq C_2 \subseteq C_1 \subseteq \mathbb{F}^E$

E = a finite set

\mathbb{F} = a finite field

F = a chain of linear codes $C_m \subseteq \cdots \subseteq C_2 \subseteq C_1 \subseteq \mathbb{F}^E$

F^\perp = the chain of dual codes $C_1^\perp \subseteq C_2^\perp \subseteq \cdots \subseteq C_m^\perp \subseteq \mathbb{F}^E$

E = a finite set

\mathbb{F} = a finite field

F = a chain of linear codes $C_m \subseteq \cdots \subseteq C_2 \subseteq C_1 \subseteq \mathbb{F}^E$

F^\perp = the chain of dual codes $C_1^\perp \subseteq C_2^\perp \subseteq \cdots \subseteq C_m^\perp \subseteq \mathbb{F}^E$

$$\text{BJM13} \quad D_{F^\perp} = \begin{cases} \overline{D_F} & m \text{ even} \\ (D_F)^* & m \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

linear code

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

linear code

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

1 0 1 0 0

0 1 1 0 0

0 0 0 1 1

1 1 0 0 0

1 0 1 1 1

0 1 1 1 1

1 1 0 1 1

subcodes

linear code

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

1 0 1 0 0

2

0 1 1 0 0

2

0 0 0 1 1

2

1 1 0 0 0

2

1 0 1 1 1

4

0 1 1 1 1

4

1 1 0 1 1

4

subcodes

linear code

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

1	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	1	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

subcodes

linear code

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

1	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	1	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

3

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

4

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

subcodes

linear code

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

1	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	1	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

3

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

4

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

subcodes

linear code

higher weights

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

$d_1 =$

$d_2 =$

$d_3 =$

1	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	1	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

3

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

4

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

subcodes

linear code

higher weights

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

$$d_1 = 2$$

$$d_2 =$$

$$d_3 =$$

1	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	1	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

3

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

4

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

subcodes

linear code

higher weights

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

$$d_1 = 2$$

$$d_2 = 3$$

$$d_3 =$$

1	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	1	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

3

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

4

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

subcodes

linear code

higher weights

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

$$d_1 = 2$$

$$d_2 = 3$$

$$d_3 = 5$$

1	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	1	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

0	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---

2

1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

3

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

4

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

4

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

subcodes

linear code

higher weights

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 &= 2 & d_1^\perp &= 2 \\ d_2 &= 3 & d_2^\perp &= 5 \\ d_3 &= 5 & & \end{aligned}$$

1 0 1 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 1 1	1 1 0 0 0	1 0 1 1 1	0 1 1 1 1	1 1 0 1 1
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

2 2 2 2 4 4 4

1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------

3 4 5 4 5 4 5

1 0 1 0 0						
0 1 1 0 0						
0 0 0 1 1						

5

subcodes

linear code

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

higher weights

$$\begin{aligned}d_1 &= 2 & d_1^\perp &= 2 \\d_2 &= 3 & d_2^\perp &= 5 \\d_3 &= 5\end{aligned}$$

linear code

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

higher weights

$$\begin{array}{ll} d_1 = 2 & d_1^\perp = 2 \\ d_2 = 3 & d_2^\perp = 5 \\ d_3 = 5 & \end{array}$$

$$U = \{d_1, \dots, d_k\}$$

$$V = \{n + 1 - d_{n-k-1}^\perp, \dots, n + 1 - d_1^\perp\}$$

linear code

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

higher weights

$$\begin{array}{ll} d_1 = 2 & d_1^\perp = 2 \\ d_2 = 3 & d_2^\perp = 5 \\ d_3 = 5 & \end{array}$$

$$U = \{d_1, \dots, d_k\} = \{2, 3, 5\}$$

$$V = \{n + 1 - d_{n-k-1}^\perp, \dots, n + 1 - d_1^\perp\} = \{1, 4\}$$

linear code

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

higher weights

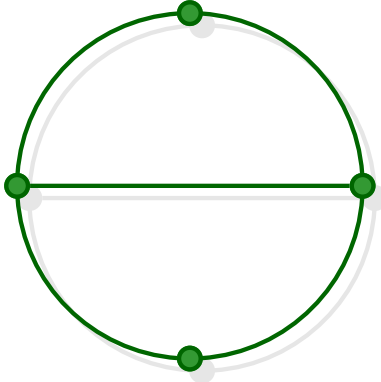
$$\begin{array}{ll} d_1 = 2 & d_1^\perp = 2 \\ d_2 = 3 & d_2^\perp = 5 \\ d_3 = 5 & \end{array}$$

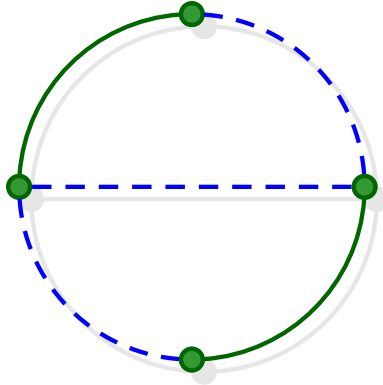
$$U = \{d_1, \dots, d_k\} = \{2, 3, 5\}$$

$$V = \{n + 1 - d_{n-k-1}^\perp, \dots, n + 1 - d_1^\perp\} = \{1, 4\}$$

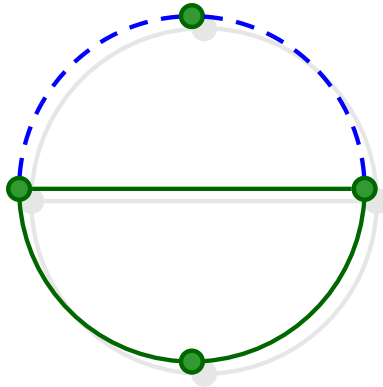
Wei's Duality Theorem (Wei '91)

$$U \cup V = \{1, \dots, n\} \quad \text{and} \quad U \cap V = \emptyset$$

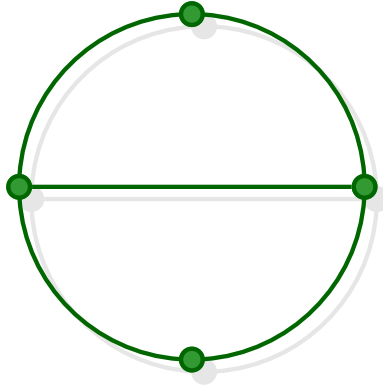




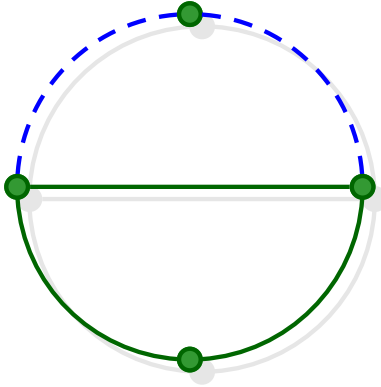
Bond = minimal cutset



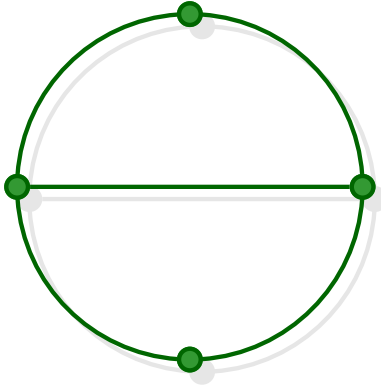
Bond = minimal cutset



b_1 = minimal size of a bond

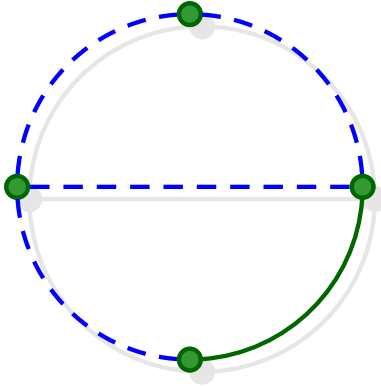


$b_1 = \text{minimal size of a bond} = 2$



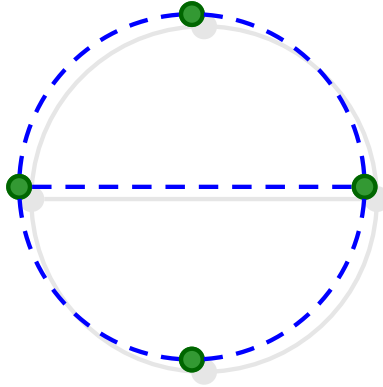
$b_1 = \text{minimal size of a bond} = 2$

$b_2 = \text{min. \# edges in 2 distinct bonds} =$



$b_1 = \text{minimal size of a bond} = 2$

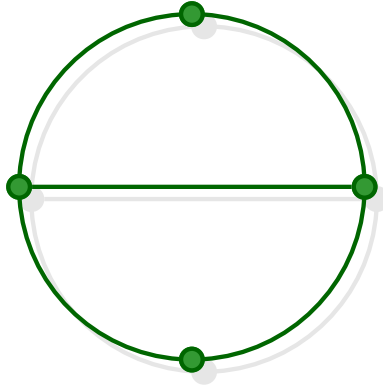
$b_2 = \text{min. \# edges in 2 distinct bonds} = 4$



$b_1 = \text{minimal size of a bond} = 2$

$b_2 = \text{min. \# edges in 2 distinct bonds} = 4$

$b_3 = \text{min. \# edges in 3 distinct bonds } B_1, B_2, B_3, B_3 \not\subseteq B_1 \cup B_2 = 5$

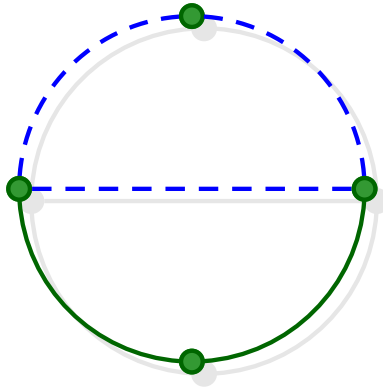


$b_1 =$ minimal size of a bond $= 2$

$b_2 =$ min. # edges in 2 distinct bonds $= 4$

$b_3 =$ min. # edges in 3 distinct bonds $B_1, B_2, B_3, B_3 \not\subseteq B_1 \cup B_2 = 5$

$c_1 =$ minimal size of a cycle $=$

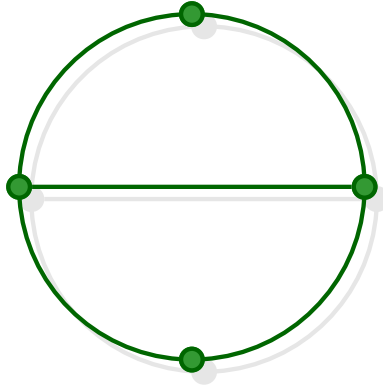


$b_1 =$ minimal size of a bond $= 2$

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$c_1 =$ minimal size of a cycle $= 3$



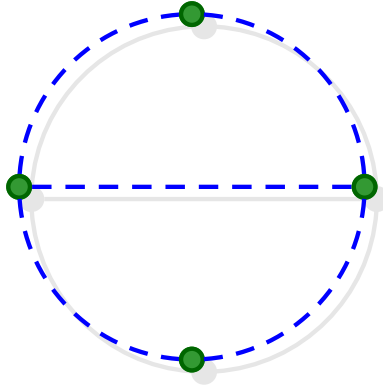
$b_1 =$ minimal size of a bond $= 2$

$b_2 =$ min. # edges in 2 distinct bonds $= 4$

$b_3 =$ min. # edges in 3 distinct bonds $B_1, B_2, B_3, B_3 \not\subseteq B_1 \cup B_2 = 5$

$c_1 =$ minimal size of a cycle $= 3$

$c_2 =$ min. # edges in 2 distinct cycles $=$



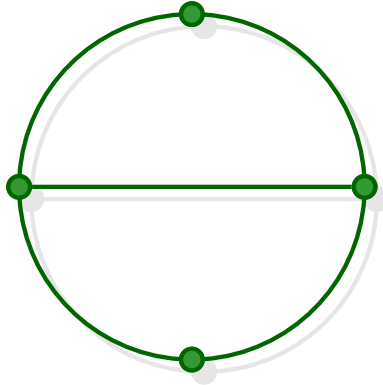
$b_1 = \text{minimal size of a bond} = 2$

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$c_1 = \text{minimal size of a cycle} = 3$

$c_2 = \text{min. \# edges in 2 distinct cycles} = 5$



$b_1 = \text{minimal size of a bond} = 2$

$b_2 = \text{min. \# edges in 2 distinct bonds} = 4$

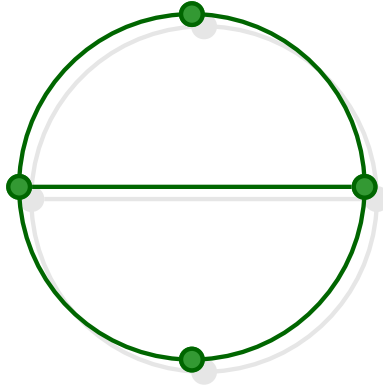
$b_3 = \text{min. \# edges in 3 distinct bonds } B_1, B_2, B_3, B_3 \not\subseteq B_1 \cup B_2 = 5$

$c_1 = \text{minimal size of a cycle} = 3$

$c_2 = \text{min. \# edges in 2 distinct cycles} = 5$

Set $U = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\} = \{2, 4, 5\}$

and $V = \{5 + 1 - c_2, 5 + 1 - c_1\} = \{1, 3\}$.



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$$U \cup V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \quad \text{and} \quad U \cap V = \emptyset$$

G = a multigraph on n edges

Define

k = # edges in a spanning forest of G

b_i = min. # edges in i bonds, none contained in the union of the others

c_j = min. # edges in j cycles, none contained in the union of the others

$U = \{b_1, \dots, b_k\}$

$V = \{n + 1 - c_{n-k}, \dots, n + 1 - c_1\}$.

Britz 2007: $U \cup V = \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $U \cap V = \emptyset$

M = a matroid of rank k on n elements

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Define

$$f_i = \max\{ |X| : \rho_M(X) = i \}$$

$$f_j^* = \max\{ |X| : \rho_{M^*}(X) = j \}$$

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BJMS 2012
Larsen 2005

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BJMS 2012
Larsen 2005

Proof. Assume that the theorem is false.

Then $f_i + 1 = n - f_j^*$ for some i, j .

Let $A \subseteq E$ satisfy $|A| = f_j^*$ and $r_{M^*}(A) = j$.

Then $|E - A| = f_i + 1$, so $r_M(E - A) \geq i + 1$.

Since $|E - A| + r_{M^*}(A) - r(M^*) = r_M(E - A)$,

$$-f_j^* + j + r \geq i + 1.$$

Similarly,

$$n - f_i + i - r \geq j + 1.$$

Hence, $1 = n - f_i - f_j^* \geq 2$, a contradiction. ■

E = a set

s, t = integer functions on 2^E

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$D = (E, s, t)$ is a **demi-matroid** if and only if, for all $X \subseteq Y \subseteq E$,

- $0 \leq s(X) \leq s(Y) \leq |Y|$
- $0 \leq t(X) \leq t(Y) \leq |Y|$
- $|E - X| - s(E - X) = t(E) - t(X)$

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$$s_i = \max\{|X| : s(X) = i\}$$

$$S = \{n - s_{k-1}, \dots, n - s_0\}$$

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$$T = \{t_0 + 1, \dots, t_{n-k-1} + 1\}$$

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Wei-type theorems

Wei-type theorems

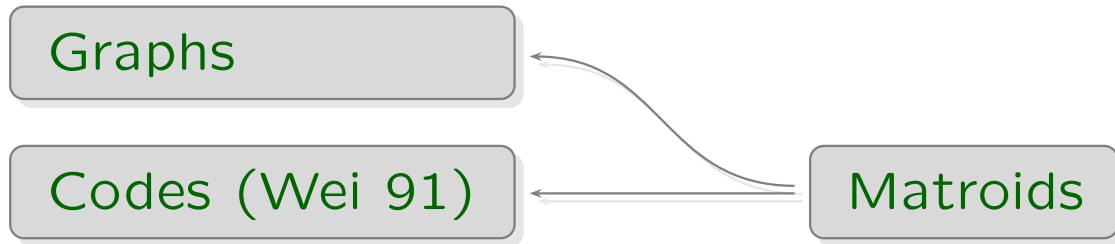
Codes (Wei 91)

Wei-type theorems

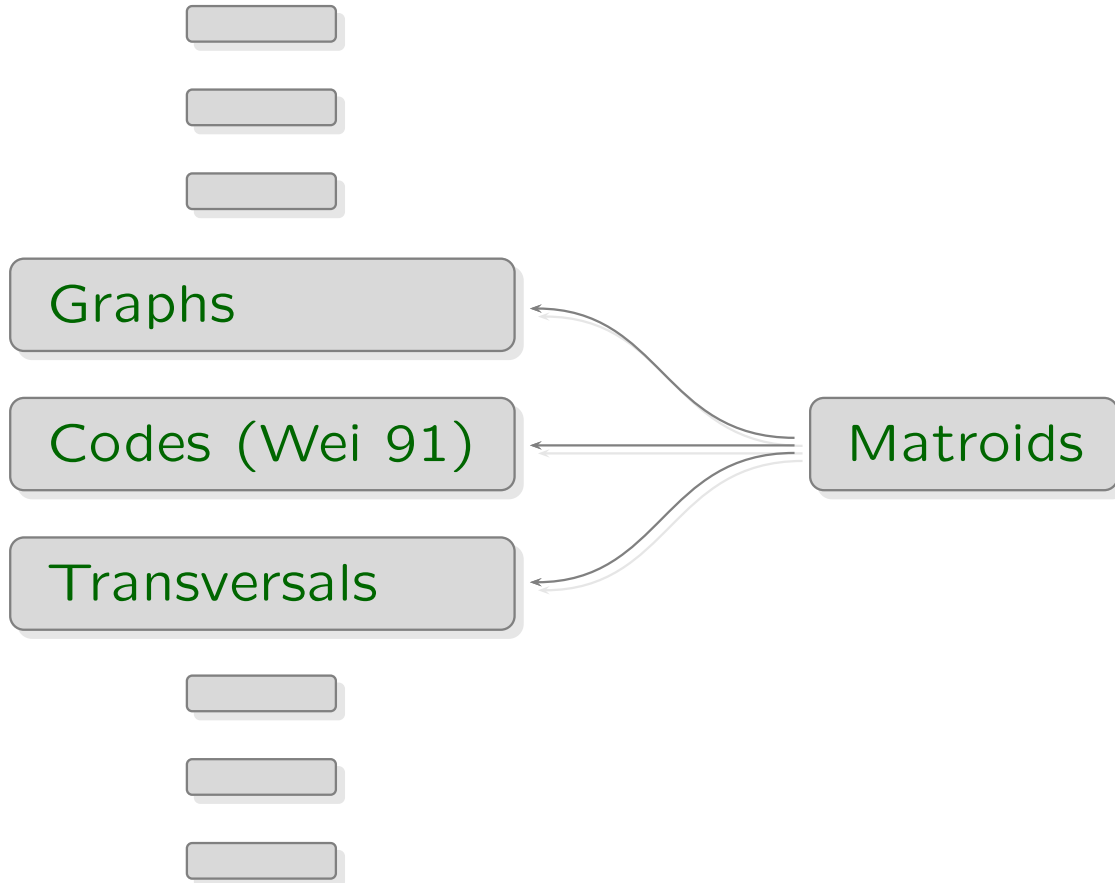
Graphs

Codes (Wei 91)

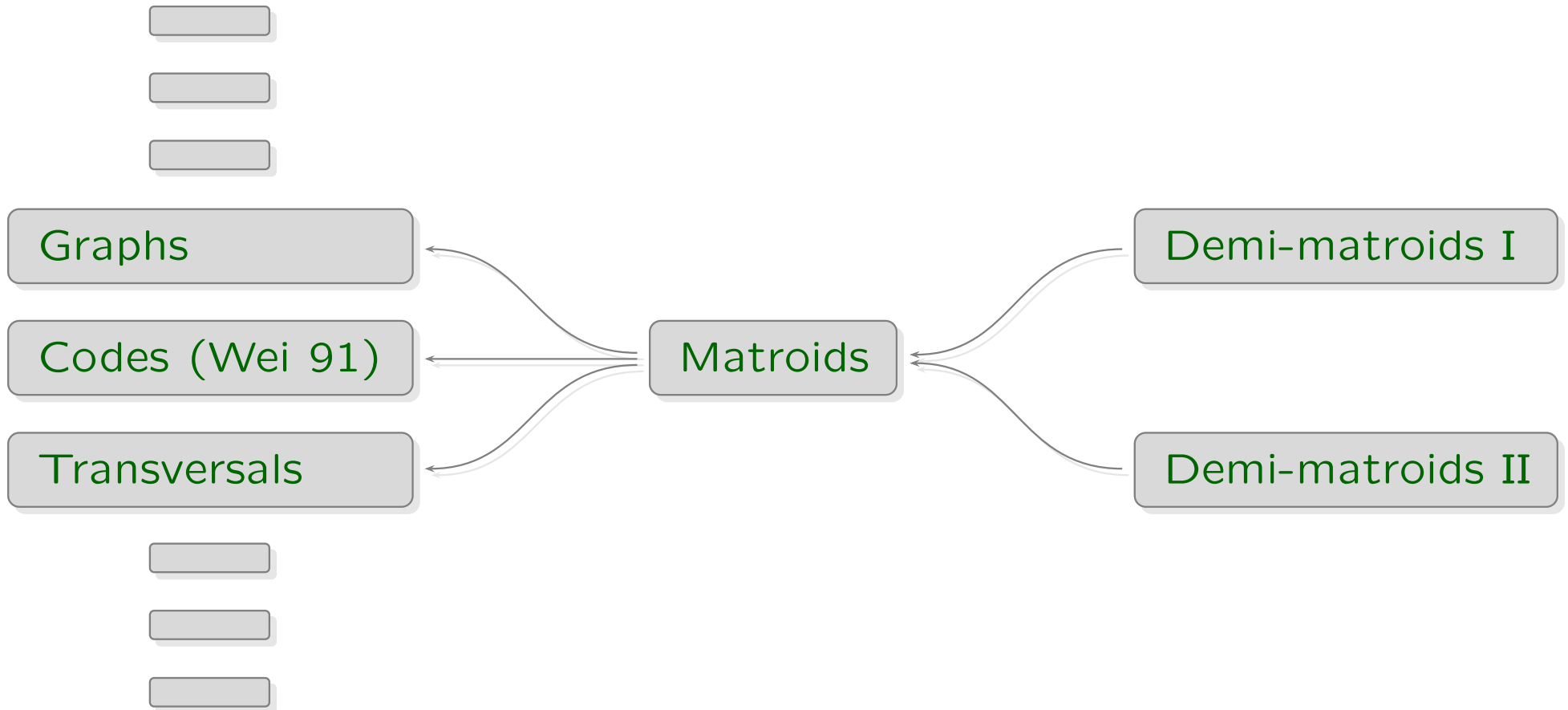
Wei-type theorems



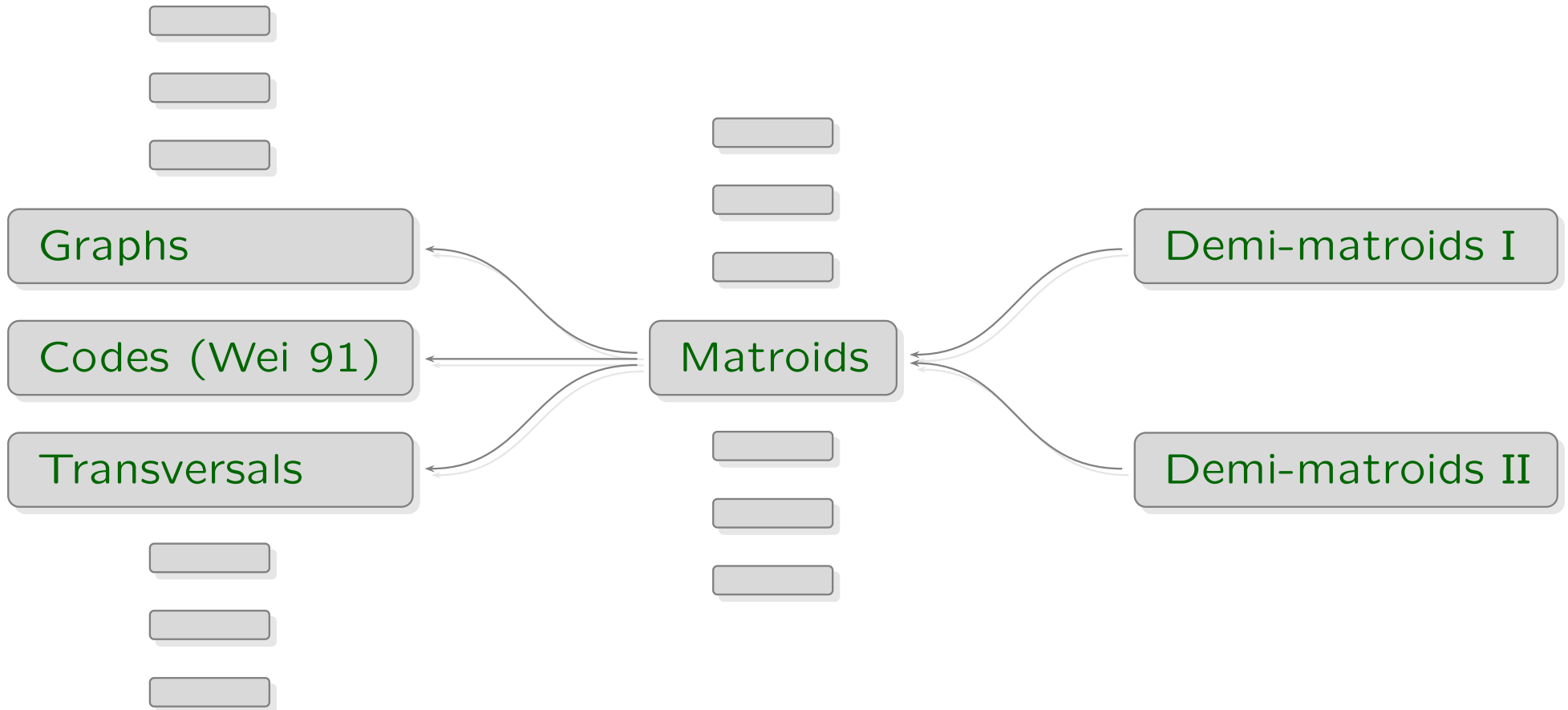
Wei-type theorems

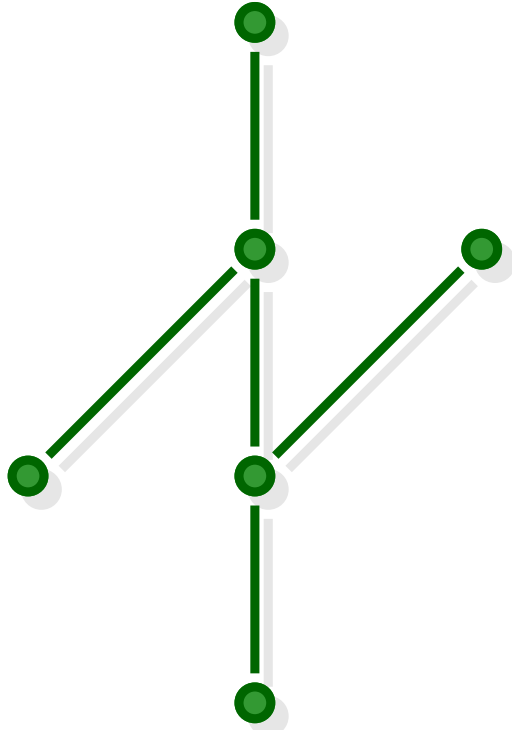


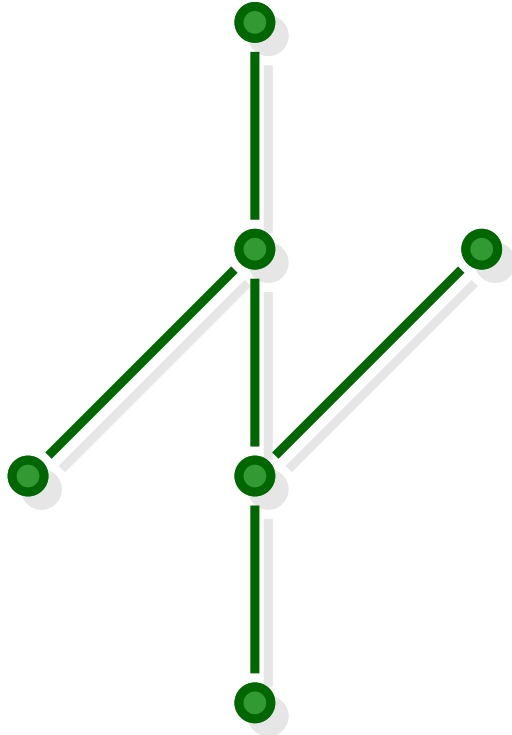
Wei-type theorems



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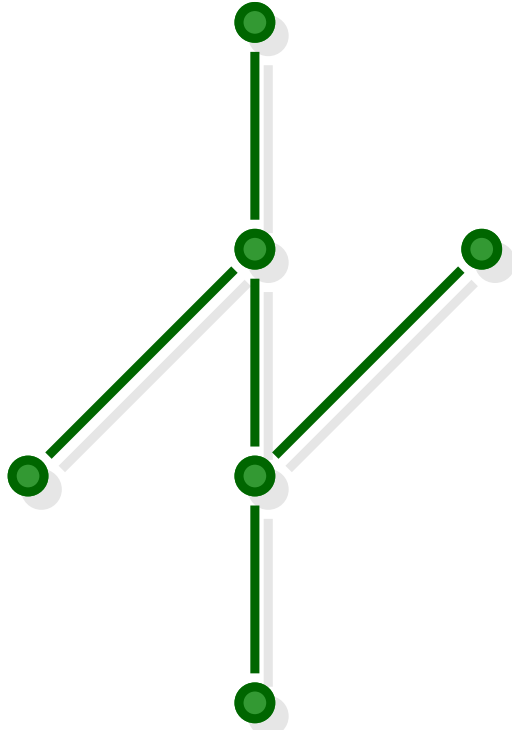


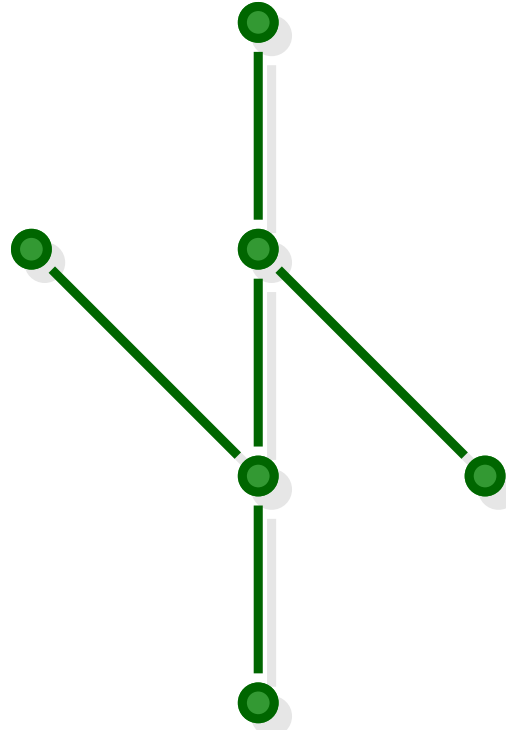
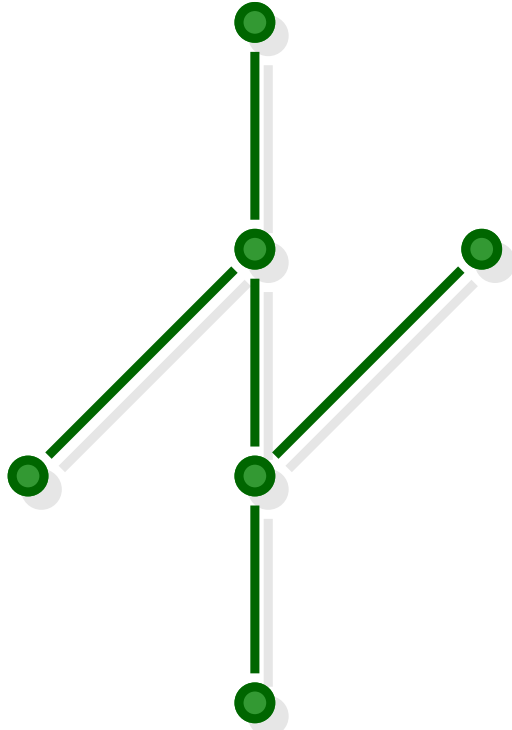




$\langle A \rangle$ = all elements beneath A

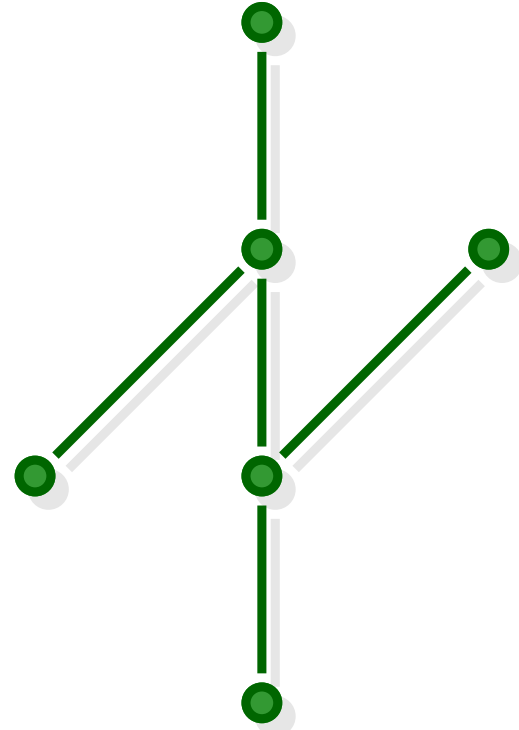
ideal



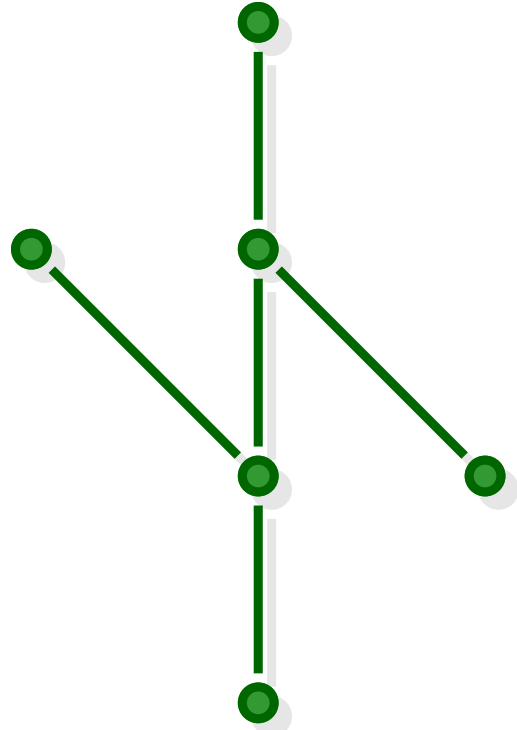


dual

P



\bar{P}



dual

E = a set

D = a demi-matroid (E, s, t)

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$$\sigma_i^P = \min\{|\langle X \rangle_P| : s(X) = i\}$$

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P = a poset on E

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$$U^P = \{\sigma_1^P, \dots, \sigma_k^P\}$$

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$$\text{BJMS 2012: } S^P \cup T^{\bar{P}} = \{1, \dots, n\} \text{ and } S^P \cap T^{\bar{P}} = \emptyset$$

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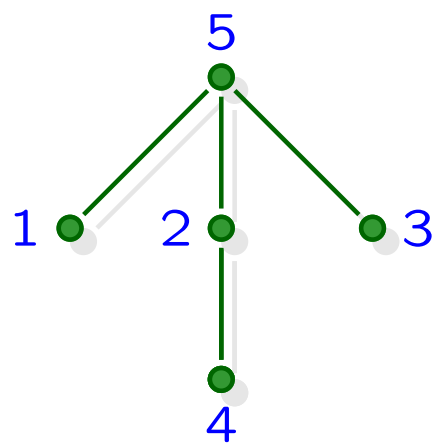
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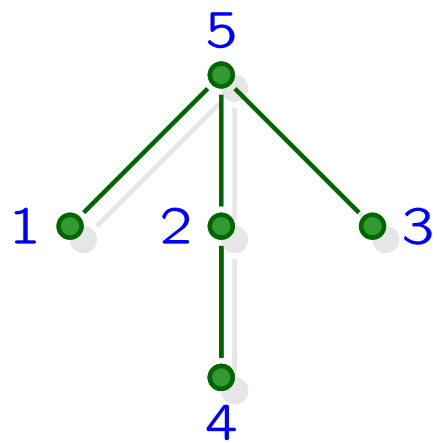
Poset generalisation of Wei's Duality Theorem

Moura & Firer 2010
Barg & Purkayastha
BJMS 2012



1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

$$d_2^P =$$



1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

$$d_2^P =$$

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

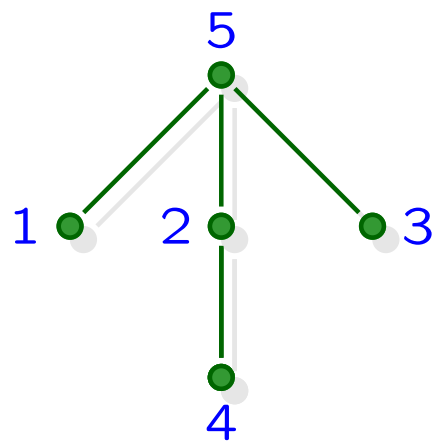
5

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

5

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5



1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

$$d_2^P = 4$$

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

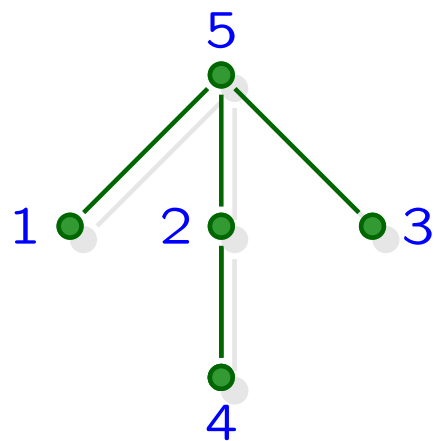
5

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

5

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5



1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

$$d_1^P = 2$$

$$d_1^{\overline{P}, \perp} = 3$$

$$d_2^P = 4$$

$$d_2^{\overline{P}, \perp} = 5$$

$$d_3^P = 5$$

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

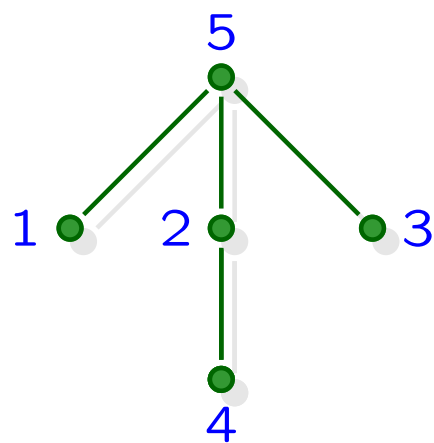
5

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

5

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5



1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

$$d_1^P = 2 \quad d_1^{\overline{P}, \perp} = 3$$

$$d_2^P = 4 \quad d_2^{\overline{P}, \perp} = 5$$

$$d_3^P = 5$$

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

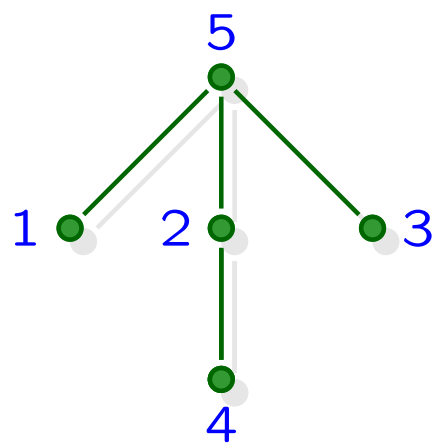
5

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

$$U = \{d_1^P, d_2^P, d_3^P\} = \{2, 4, 5\}$$

$$V = \{5 + 1 - d_2^{\overline{P}, \perp}, \dots, 5 + 1 - d_1^{\overline{P}, \perp}\} = \{1, 3\}$$



1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

$$d_1^P = 2 \quad d_1^{\overline{P},\perp} = 3$$

$$d_2^P = 4 \quad d_2^{\overline{P},\perp} = 5$$

$$d_3^P = 5$$

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0

4

1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

5

1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

5

0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0

5

0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

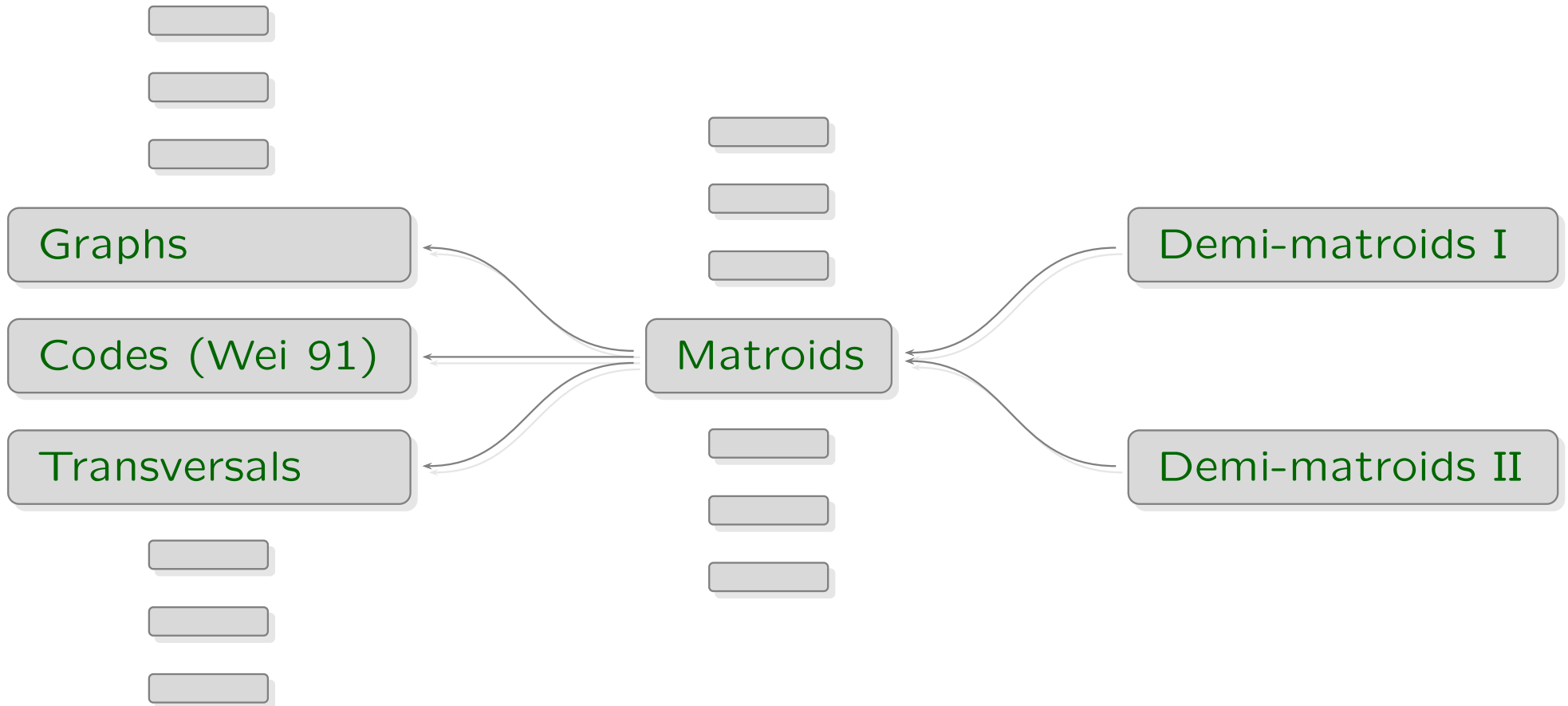
5

$$U = \{d_1^P, d_2^P, d_3^P\} = \{2, 4, 5\}$$

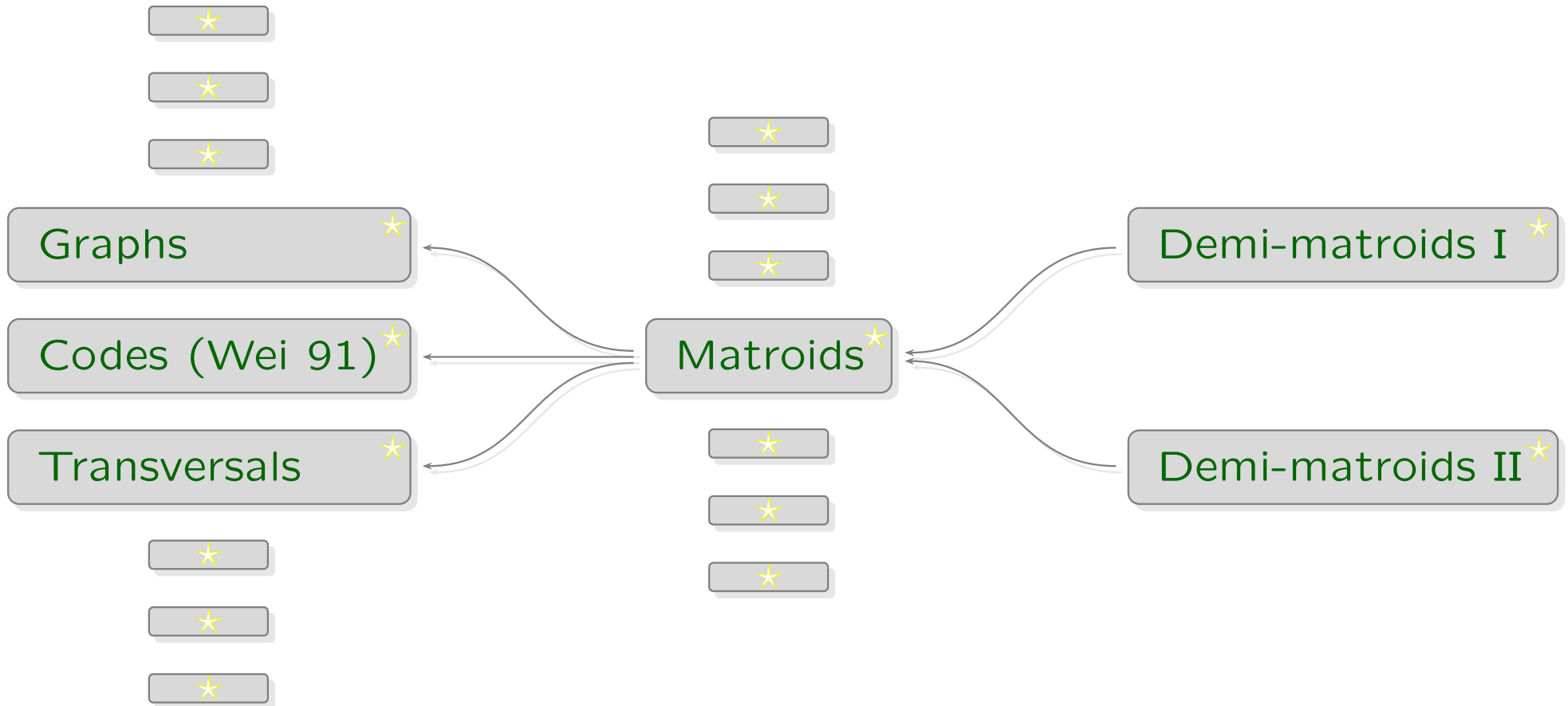
$$V = \{5 + 1 - d_2^{\overline{P},\perp}, \dots, 5 + 1 - d_1^{\overline{P},\perp}\} = \{1, 3\}$$

$$U \cup V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \quad \text{and} \quad U \cap V = \emptyset$$

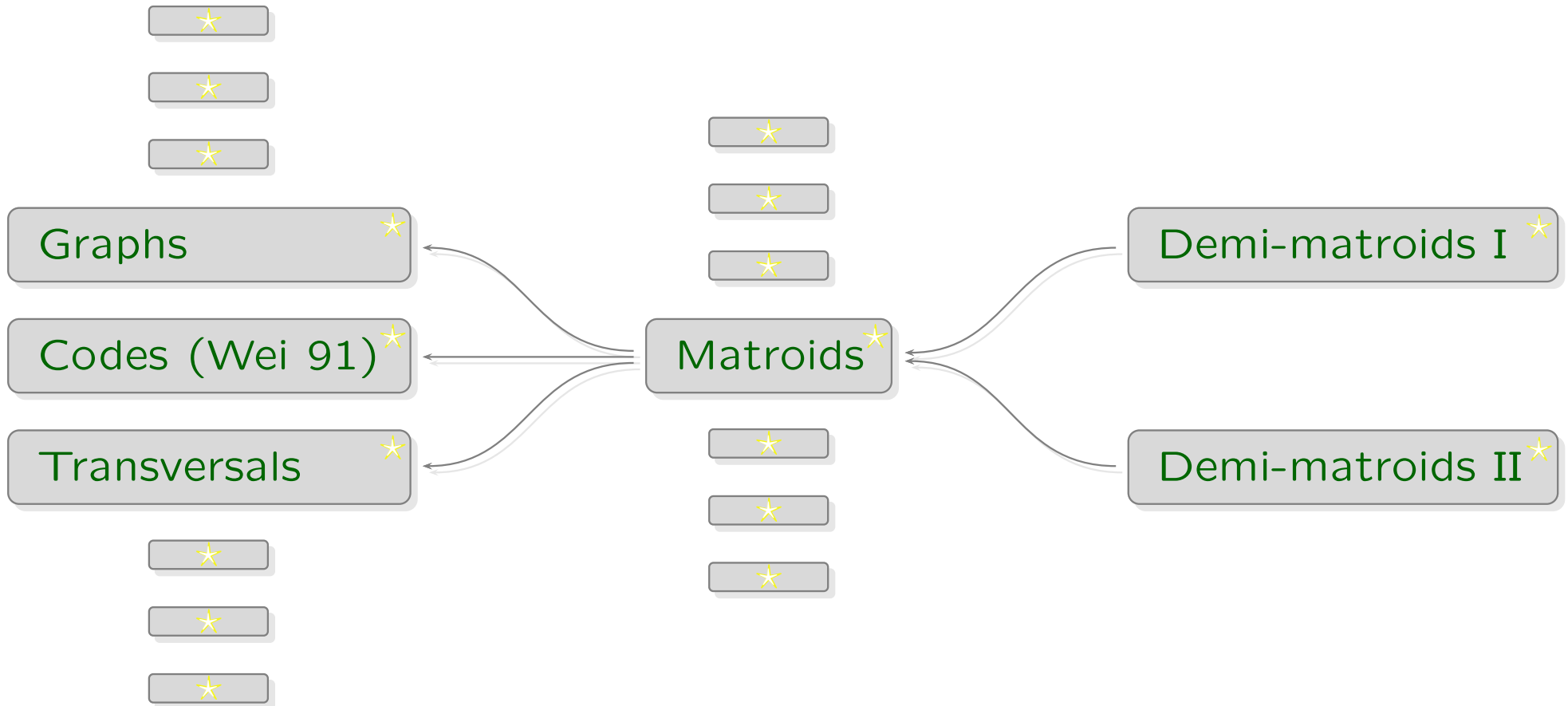
Wei-type theorems



Wei-type theorems



Wei-type theorems



Thank you!