Perfect matroids over hyperfields

Citation for published version (APA):

Document status and date:
Published: 09/08/2019

Document Version:
Accepted manuscript including changes made at the peer-review stage

Please check the document version of this publication:
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Download date: 15. Sep. 2019
PERFECT MATROIDS OVER HYPERFIELDS

NATHAN BOWLER AND RUDI PENDAVINGH

Abstract. A hyperfield $H$ is stringent if $a \boxplus b$ is a singleton unless $a = -b$, for all $a, b \in H$. By a construction of Marc Krasner, each valued field gives rise to a stringent hyperfield.

We show that if $H$ is a stringent skew hyperfield, then weak matroids over $H$ are strong matroids over $H$. Also, we present vector axioms for matroids over stringent skew hyperfields which generalize the vector axioms for oriented matroids and valued matroids.

1. Introduction

In [Dre86], Dress defined matroids with coefficients in a fuzzy ring as a common abstraction of matroids, oriented matroids, and linear spaces. In this general theory, each of these classes arises as matroids over a particular fuzzy ring. Dress and Wenzel later defined valued matroids within this framework [DW92b].

It seems fair to say that the theory of matroids with coefficients constantly aspires towards the condition of oriented matroids, with its broad variety of different, yet equivalent, axiom systems. Among the many axiom systems for oriented matroids offered in [BLVS99, Ch.3], one can distinguish at least the following three types:

1. Grassmann-Plücker relations for chirotopes; orthogonality of circuits and cocircuits;
2. 3-term Grassmann-Plücker relations for chirotopes; local orthogonality of circuits and cocircuits; modular circuit elimination axioms;
3. vector axioms.

The Grassmann-Plücker relations for chirotopes generalize the symmetric base exchange axiom for ordinary matroids, and both are combinatorial shadows of the Grassmann-Plücker relations among the Plücker coordinates of a linear subspace. The second type of axioms are weaker, ‘local’ versions of the first type. The vector axioms of an oriented matroid closely resemble the definition of a linear subspace as a set of vectors closed under addition and scalar multiplication, and they refine the axiom system for the flats of an ordinary matroid. So the equivalence of these different axiomatizations holds true for matroids, oriented matroids and linear spaces, but also for valued matroids. The equivalence of type (1) and (2) axioms was established for valued matroids by Dress and Wenzel [DW92b], and Murota and Tamura showed that valued matroids are characterized by type (3) vector axioms [MT01].

However, the equivalence of the type (1) and (2) axioms does not generalize to each fuzzy ring. Moreover, there seems to be no natural generalization of the vector axioms (3), if only because these axioms refer to a composition operation for signs which has no counterpart in general fuzzy rings. The main objective of the present paper is show that matroids over a broad class of coefficient domains are equivalently characterized by axioms of type (1), (2) and (3).

We use the framework of matroids over hyperfields rather than matroids over fuzzy fields. Hyperfields were defined by Marc Krasner in [Kra57] as variants of fields in which adding two elements may yield several elements rather than just one. Krasner used this construct to define extensions of the residue field of a valued field. Matroids over hyperfields were defined by Baker and Bowler in [BB17], as a special case of their more general theory of matroids over tracts. In this theory, the hyperfields and tracts play a role which is very similar to that of the fuzzy fields of Dress. Baker and Bowler distinguish strong and weak matroids over hyperfields, based on axioms of type (1) and (2) respectively. It was shown by Giansiracusa, Jun, and Lorscheid [GJL17] that there are canonical functors between the class of fuzzy rings and the class of hyperfields. Via these functors, matroids with coefficients in a fuzzy ring and strong matroids over hyperfields are essentially equivalent notions.
A hyperfield $H$ is stringen if the hypersum $a \boxplus b$ is a singleton unless $a = -b$, for all $a, b \in H$. The hyperfields used to describe matroids, oriented matroids, and valuated matroids are stringent, as well as the hyperfields that Krasner derived from valued fields.

This paper has two main results, both stated in terms of vectors and covectors of matroids over hyperfields. If $M$ is a weak left $H$-matroid on ground set $E$, then $V \in H^E$ is vector of $M$ if $V \perp X$ for each circuit $X$ of $M$, and $U \in H^E$ is a covector of $M$ if $Y \perp U$ for each cocircuit $Y$ of $M$.

**Theorem 1.** Let $H$ be stringent skew hyperfield, and let $M$ be a weak left $H$-matroid on ground set $E$. If $V$ is a vector of $M$ and $U$ is a covector of $M$, then $V \perp U$.

In [DW92a], Dress and Wenzel explored the class of perfect fuzzy rings $R$, which they defined as those such that, for any strong matroid over $R$, all vectors are orthogonal to all covectors. They showed that these matroids have the property that type (1) axioms are equivalent to type (2). They showed perfection of a significant class of fuzzy rings, which includes the ones required for defining classical matroids, oriented- and valuated matroids. Adapting these results, Baker and Bowler argue that over doubly distributive hyperfields, weak matroids are equivalent to strong matroids.

Since if $R$ is perfect then any weak matroid over $R$ is strong, it follows that if $R$ is perfect then even the weak matroids over $R$ will have the property that all vectors are orthogonal to all covectors. In the current paper, we take this stronger statement as our definition of perfection. In particular, for us, in contrast to Dress and Wenzel, it is immediate from the definition that if $R$ is perfect then the type (1) and type (2) axioms are equivalent.

Theorem 1 extends the existing results in two ways: to stringent hyperfields, which properly include the doubly distributive hyperfields; to stringent skew hyperfields even, which also generalize skew fields.

**Theorem 2.** Let $H$ be a stringent skew hyperfield. Let $E$ be a finite set, and let $\mathcal{V} \subseteq H^E$. There is a left $H$-matroid $M$ such that $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(M)$ if and only if

1. $0 \in \mathcal{V}$.
2. if $a \in H$ and $V \in \mathcal{V}$, then $aV \in \mathcal{V}$.
3. if $V, W \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ and $V \boxplus W = V \cup W$, then $V \circ W \in \mathcal{V}(M)$.
4. if $V, W \in \mathcal{V}$, $e \in E$ such that $V_e = -W_e \neq 0$, then there is a $Z \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $Z \in V \boxplus W$ and $Z_e = 0$.

This theorem features a composition $\circ : H \times H \to H$, which we will define for all stringent hyperfields. For the tropical hyperfield, this composition is $a \circ b = \max\{a, b\}$, so that this theorem specializes to a similar characterization of Murota and Tamura [MT01]. If $H$ is the hyperfield of signs, then $a \circ b = a$ if $a \neq 0$ and $a \circ b = b$ otherwise, and then the theorem gives the oriented matroid vector axioms.

Anderson has proposed vector axioms for matroids over general hyperfields and tracts in [And19]. These axioms do not generalize the oriented matroid vector axioms. Her paper further discusses composition operators as in $(V2)'$, and elimination properties such as $(V3)$.

A main ingredient of our analysis is a recent classification of stringen skew hyperfields due to Bowler and Su [BS19]. If $H$ is a stringent skew hyperfield, then by their work there exists a linearly ordered group $(\Gamma, \prec)$ and a multiplicative group homomorphism $\psi : H^* \to \Gamma$ such that:

1. $\psi(x) > \psi(y) \Rightarrow x \boxplus y = \{x\}$ for all $x, y \in H^*$; and
2. the restriction of $\psi$ to $R := \{0\} \cup \{x : \psi(x) = 1\}$ is the Krasner hyperfield, the sign hyperfield, or a skew field.

One can think of the function $\psi$ as a (non-Archimedean) valuation of $H$, and the sub-hyperfield $R$ as its residue hyperfield.

We will show in this paper that if $M$ is a matroid over a stringent skew hyperfield $H$ with residue $R$, then there exists a matroid $M_0$ over $R$ whose bases are a subset of the bases of $M$, and whose coefficients are essentially an induced subset of the coefficients of $M$. This residue matroid $M_0$ generalizes the residue matroid of a valuated matroid as defined by Dress and Wenzel. We prove our main theorems for a matroid $M$ over a stringent skew hyperfield by applying well-known facts about matroids, oriented matroid and matroids over skew fields to residue matroids which arise form $M$.

The three cases for the residue of $H$ need similar, yet subtly different argumentation. We chose to present the case that the residue is the Krasner hyperfield separately in Section 3, and the general case in Section 4. The construction of the residue matroid is more involved for skew hyperfields compared to
commutative hyperfields. We settle these difficulties in Section 3, so that the reader who is only interested in the commutative case could skip this section. Apart from the construction of the residue matroid, the proofs of the main theorems for the special case in Section 3 are easier than for the general case, and they may serve as a stepping stone for the general case in Section 4.

Acknowledgement. This work started when both authors attended the CIRM workshop on Oriented Matroids in September 2018. We thank the institute for their hospitality and the organizers for inviting us. At the workshop, Laura Anderson presented her work on vector axioms for matroids over hyperfields. We thank her for her presentation and for stimulating conversations during the workshop.

2. Matroids over hyperfields

2.1. Hyperfields. A hyperoperation on $G$ is a map $\boxplus : G \times G \to 2^G$. A hyperoperation induces a map $\boxplus : 2^G \times 2^G \to 2^G$ by setting

$$X \boxplus Y := \bigcup \{x \boxplus y : x \in X, y \in Y\}.$$  

We write $x \boxplus Y := \{x\} \boxplus Y$, $X \boxplus y := X \boxplus \{y\}$, and $X \boxplus Y := X \boxplus Y$. The hyperoperation $\boxplus$ then is associative if $x \boxplus (y \boxplus z) = (x \boxplus y) \boxplus z$ for all $x, y, z \in G$.

A hypergroup is a triple $(G, \boxplus, 0)$ such that $0 \in G$ and $\boxplus : G \times G \to 2^G \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ is an associative hyperoperation, and

\begin{itemize}
  \item (H0) $x \boxplus 0 = \{x\}$
  \item (H1) for each $x \in G$ there is a unique $y \in G$ so that $0 \in x \boxplus y$, denoted $-x := y$
  \item (H2) $x \in y \boxplus z$ if and only if $z \in (-y) \boxplus x$
  \item (H3) $G$ is a hypergroup homomorphism.
\end{itemize}

A skew hyperfield is a hyperfield such that $0 \neq 1$, and each nonzero element has a multiplicative inverse. A hyperfield is then a skew hyperfield with commutative multiplication.

The following skew hyperfields play a central role in this paper:

- The Krasner hyperfield $K = \{(0, 1), \cdot, \boxplus, 1, 0\}$, with hyperaddition $1 \boxplus 1 = \{0, 1\}$.
- The sign hyperfield $S = \{(0, 1, -1), \cdot, \boxplus, 1, 0\}$, with $1 \boxplus 1 = \{1\}$, $-1 \boxplus -1 = \{-1\}$, $1 \boxplus -1 = \{0, 1, -1\}$

and the usual multiplication.

- Skew fields $K$, which can be considered as skew hyperfields with hyperaddition $x \boxplus y = \{x + y\}$.

If $G, H$ are hypergroups, then a map $f : G \to H$ is a hypergroup homomorphism if $f(x \boxplus y) \subseteq f(x) \boxplus f(y)$ for all $x, y \in G$, and $f(0) = 0$. If $R, S$ are hyperrings, then $f : R \to S$ is a hyperring homomorphism if $f$ is a hypergroup homomorphism, $f(1) = 1$, and $f(xy) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$ for all $x, y \in R$. A (skew) hyperfield homomorphism is just a homomorphism of the underlying hyperrings.

2.2. Matroids over hyperfields. Let $H$ be a skew hyperfield, and let $E$ be a finite set. For any $X \in H^E$, let $X := \{e \in E : X_e \neq 0\}$ denote the support of $X$. A left $H$-matroid on $E$ is a pair $(E, \mathcal{C})$, where $\mathcal{C} \subseteq H^E$ satisfies the following circuit axioms.

\begin{itemize}
  \item (C0) $0 \notin \mathcal{C}$.
  \item (C1) if $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and $\alpha \in H^*$, then $\alpha \cdot X \in \mathcal{C}$.
  \item (C2) if $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$ and $X \subseteq Y$, then there exists an $\alpha \in H^*$ so that $Y = \alpha \cdot X$.
  \item (C3) if $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$ are a modular pair in $\mathcal{C}$ and $e \in E$ is such that $X_e = -Y_e \neq 0$, then there exists a $Z \in \mathcal{C}$ so that $Z_e = 0$ and $Z \in X \boxplus Y$.
\end{itemize}

In (C3), a pair $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$ is modular if $X, Y$ are modular in $\mathcal{C} := \{X : X \in \mathcal{C}\}$, in the sense that there are no two distinct elements $X'$ and $Y'$ of $\mathcal{C}$ with $X' \cup Y'$ a proper subset of $X \cup Y$. A right $H$-matroid is defined analogously, with $\alpha \cdot X$ replaced by $X \cdot \alpha$ in (C1) and (C2). There is no difference between a left- and a right $H$-matroid if $H$ is commutative, and then we speak of $H$-matroids.
If $M = (E, C)$ is a left $H$-matroid, then $C$ is the set of circuits of a matroid in the traditional sense, the matroid $M$ underlying $M$. If $H$ is the Krasner hyperfield, then $M$ determines $M$.

If $N$ is a matroid on $E$ and $H$ is a skew hyperfield, then a collection $C \subseteq H^E$ is called a left $H$-signature of $N$ if $C$ satisfies (C0), (C1), and (C2), and $\overline{C}$ is the collection of circuits of $N$. Then $M = (E, C)$ is a left $H$-matroid by definition if and only if $C$ satisfies (C3).

If $X, Y \in H^E$, then we say that $X$ is orthogonal to $Y$, notation $X \perp Y$, if $0 \in X \cdot Y := \bigoplus_{e} X_e Y_e$. Sets $C, D \subseteq H^E$ are $k$-orthogonal, written $C \perp_k D$, if $X \perp Y$ for all $X \in C$ and $Y \in D$ such that $|X \cap Y| \leq k$, and they are simply orthogonal, written $C \perp D$, if $X \perp Y$ for all $X \in C$ and $Y \in D$.

Orthogonality gives an alternative way to characterize if a circuit signature determines a matroid.

**Theorem 3.** Let $N$ be a matroid on $E$, let $H$ be a skew hyperfield, an let $C$ be a left $H$-signature of $N$. Then $M = (E, C)$ is a left $H$-matroid if and only if there exist a right $H$-signature $D$ of $N^*$ so that $C \perp D$.

If $M = (E, C)$ is a left $H$-matroid, then there is exactly one set $D$ as in the theorem, and then $M^* := (E, D)$ is a right $H$-matroid, the dual of $M$. We say that $M$ has strong duality if $C \perp D$.

The circuits $D$ of the dual of $M$ are the cocircuits of $M$. We may write $C(M)$ and $D(M)$ for the circuits and cocircuits of $M$.

In one direction of Theorem 3 we may drop the assumptions that $C$ and $D$ satisfy (C0) and (C2). More precisely, let’s say that a collection $C \subseteq H^E$ is a weak left $H$-signature of $N$ if $C$ satisfies (C1) and $\overline{C}$ is the collection of circuits of $N$.

**Lemma 4.** Let $N$ be a matroid on $E$ and $H$ a skew hyperfield. Let $C$ be a weak left $H$-signature of $N$ and $D$ a weak right $H$-signature of $N^*$. If $C \perp D$ then $C$ is a left $H$-signature. If $C \perp D$ then $(E, C)$ is a left $H$-matroid.

**Proof.** Suppose first that $C \perp D$. Now $C$ satisfies (C0) since no circuit of $N$ is empty. To show that it satisfies (C2), suppose that we have $X$ and $Y$ in $C$ with $X \subseteq Y$. Since both $X$ and $Y$ are circuits of $N$, they must be equal. Let $e_0$ be any element of $X$ and let $\alpha := Y(e_0) \cdot X(e_0)^{-1}$. Let $e$ be any other element of $X$. Then there is some cocircuit $D$ of $N$ with $X \cap D = \{e_0, e\}$. Let $Z \in D$ with $Z = D$. Then $0 \in X(e_0) \cdot Z(e_0) \bigoplus X(e) \cdot Z(e)$, so that $X(e_0) \cdot Z(e_0) = -X(e) \cdot Z(e)$. Similarly $Y(e_0) \cdot Z(e_0) = -Y(e) \cdot Z(e)$. Then

$$\alpha \cdot X(e) = Y(e_0) \cdot X(e_0)^{-1} \cdot X(e) = -Y(e_0) \cdot Z(e_0) \cdot Z(e)^{-1} = Y(e).$$

Since $e$ was arbitrary, we have $Y = \alpha \cdot X$, completing the proof of (C2). Thus $C$ is a left $H$-signature.

A dual argument shows that $D$ is a right $H$-signature. So if $C \perp D$ then $(E, C)$ is a left $H$-matroid by Theorem 3.

If $\mu : H \to H'$ is a homomorphism and $X \in H^E$, then we denote

$$\mu_* X := (\mu(X_e) : e \in E).$$

If $M$ is a left $H$-matroid on $E$, and $\mu_* C := \{\mu_* X : X \in C\}$ then $\mu_* M := (E, \mu_* C)$ is a left $H'$-matroid.

### 2.3. Rescaling.

If $H$ is a skew hyperfield, $X \in H^E$ and $\rho : E \to H^*$, then right rescaling $X$ by $\rho$ yields the vector $X_\rho \in H^E$ with entries $(X_\rho)_e = X_e \rho(e)$. Similarly, left rescaling gives a vector $\rho X$. The function $\rho$ is called a scaling vector in this context, and we use the shorthand $\rho^{-1}$ for the function $E \to H^*$ such that $\rho^{-1}(e) = \rho(e)^{-1}$.

If $X, Y \in H^E$ and $\rho : E \to H^*$ is a rescaling vector, then clearly $X \perp Y$ if and only if $(X_\rho)^{-1} \perp (\rho Y)$. By extension, we have $C \perp_k D$ if and only if $(C \rho)^{-1} \perp_k (\rho D)$ for any sets $C, D \subseteq H^E$, where we wrote

$$C \rho^{-1} := \{X \rho^{-1} : X \in C\} \text{ and } \rho D := \{\rho Y : Y \in D\}.$$

Hence if $M$ is a left $H$-matroid on $E$ with circuits $C$ and cocircuits $D$, then $C \rho^{-1}$ and $\rho D$ are the circuits and cocircuits of a left $H$-matroid $M'$. We say that $M'$ arises from $M$ by rescaling.
2.4. **Minors.** Let \( H \) be a skew hyperfield and let \( E \) be a finite set. For any \( Q \subseteq H^E \), we define

\[
\text{Min}(Q) := \{ Q \in Q : R \subseteq Q \Rightarrow R = Q \text{ for all } R \in Q \}.
\]

Since \( \text{Min}(Q) \subseteq Q \), it is evident that e.g. \( Q \perp_k R \Rightarrow \text{Min}(Q) \perp_k R \). For a \( Q \in H^E \) and an \( e \in E \), we write \( Q\setminus e \) for the restriction of \( Q \) to \( E\setminus e \). For any \( e \in E \), we write

\[
Q_e := \{ Q \in Q : Q_e = 0 \} \quad \text{and} \quad Q^e := \{ Q \in Q : Q \in Q \}.
\]

Clearly, \( Q \perp_k R \Rightarrow Q_e \perp_k R^e \).

Let \( M \) be a left \( H \)-matroid on \( E \) with circuits \( C \) and cocircuits \( D \). Since \( C \perp_3 D \), we have

\[
C_e \perp_3 \text{Min}(D^e) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Min}(C^e) \perp_3 D_e
\]

for any \( e \in E \). By Theorem 8, \( M \setminus e := (E \setminus e, C_e) \) and \( M/e := (E \setminus e, \text{Min}(C^e)) \) are both left \( H \)-matroids. We say that \( M \setminus e \) arises from \( M \) by deleting \( e \) and \( M/e \) arises from \( M \) by contracting \( e \). Evidently, \( M^* \setminus e = (M/e)^* \) and \( M^* / e = (M/e)^* \).

A matroid \( M' \) is a **minor** of \( M \) if \( M' \) is be obtained by deleting and contracting any number of elements of \( M \). If \( M \) has strong duality, then this property is inherited by \( M \setminus e \) and \( M/e \), and hence by all minors of \( M \).

2.5. **Vectors, covectors, and perfection.** A **vector** of a left \( H \)-matroid \( M \) is any \( V \in H^E \) so that \( V \perp Y \) for all cocircuits \( Y \in D \), and a **covector** is a \( U \in H^E \) so that \( X \perp U \) for all circuits \( X \in C \). We write \( V(M), U(M) \) for the sets of vectors and covectors of \( M \).

**Lemma 5.** Let \( M \) be a left \( H \)-matroid with strong duality. Then

\[
C(M) = \text{Min}(V(M) \setminus \{0\}) \quad \text{and} \quad D(M) = \text{Min}(U(M) \setminus \{0\}).
\]

We say that a matroid \( M \) is **perfect** if \( V(M) \perp U(M) \), and that a hyperfield \( H \) is perfect if each matroid \( M \) over \( H \) is perfect. Not all hyperfields are perfect.

**Theorem 6.** The Krasner hyperfield, the sign hyperfield, and skew fields are perfect.

Rescaling of a matroid \( M \) has a straightforward effect on the vectors and covectors.

**Lemma 7.** If \( M \) is a left \( H \)-matroid on \( E \) and \( \rho : E \rightarrow H^* \), then \( V(M^\rho) = V(M)\rho \) and \( U(M^\rho) = \rho U(M) \).

Matroids, oriented matroids, and linear spaces exhibit the following natural relation between the vectors of a matroid \( M \) and its direct minors.

**Theorem 8.** Let \( H \) be the Krasner hyperfield, the sign hyperfield, or a skew field, let \( M \) be a \( H \)-matroid on \( E \) and let \( e \in E \). Then \( V(M/e) = V(M)^e \) and \( V(M \setminus e) = V(M)_e \).

For other hyperfields \( H \) this statement may fail, but the following holds in general.

**Theorem 9** (Anderson [And19]). Let \( H \) be a skew hyperfield, let \( M \) be matroid over \( H \) on \( E \), and let \( e \in E \). Then \( V(M/e) \geq V(M)^e \) and \( V(M \setminus e) \geq V(M)_e \).

**Proof.** Suppose first that \( M \) is a left \( H \)-matroid.

\( V(M/e) \geq V(M)^e \): Let \( W \in V(M)^e \), and let \( V \in V(M) \) be such that \( V \setminus e = W \). If \( W \notin V(M/e) \), then there is a cocircuit \( Z \in D(M/e) \) so that \( W \nsubseteq Z \). Then for the cocircuit \( Y \in D(M) \) so that \( Y \setminus e = Z \) and \( Y_e = 0 \), we have \( V \nsubseteq Y \), a contradiction.

\( V(M \setminus e) \geq V(M)_e \): Let \( W \in V(M)_e \), and let \( V \in V(M) \) be such that \( V \setminus e = W \) and \( V_e = 0 \). If \( W \notin V(M/e) \), then there is a cocircuit \( Z \in D(M/e) \) so that \( W \nsubseteq Z \). Then for the cocircuit \( Y \in D(M) \) so that \( Y \setminus e = Z \), we have \( V \nsubseteq Y \) since \( V_e = 0 \), a contradiction.

A straightforward adaptation of this argument settles the case when \( M \) is a right \( H \)-matroid. \qed
Example: Oriented matroids. Matroids over the hyperfield of signs $\mathbb{S}$ are exactly oriented matroids (see [BLVS99] Thm. 3.6.1), and the above definitions of circuit, cocircuit, vector and covector generalize the oriented matroid definitions. All oriented matroids are perfect. For the hyperfield of signs, there is a single-valued composition $\circ : \mathbb{S} \times \mathbb{S} \to \mathbb{S}$ defined by
\[
a \circ b := \begin{cases} 
a & \text{if } a \neq 0 \\
b & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]
The vector axiomatization of oriented matroids can be stated as follows (cf. [BLVS99] Thm. 3.7.9).

Theorem 10. Let $E$ be a finite set, and let $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathbb{S}^E$. There is an $\mathbb{S}$-matroid $M$ such that $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(M)$ if and only if

(V0) $0 \notin \mathcal{V}$.
(V1) if $a \in \mathbb{S}$ and $V \in \mathcal{V}$, then $aV \in \mathcal{V}$.
(V2) if $V, W \in \mathcal{V}$, then $V \circ W \in \mathcal{V}$.
(V3) if $V, W \in \mathcal{V}, e \in E$ such that $V_e = -W_e \neq 0$, then there is a $Z \in \mathcal{V}$ such that $Z \in V \oplus W$ and $Z_e = 0$. Then $\mathcal{C}(M) = \text{Min}(\mathcal{V}\setminus\{0\})$.

These vector axioms have no obvious counterpart for matroids over general hyperfields, if only because there is no clear way to define a composition $\circ$ for all hyperfields.

3. Valuated matroids

3.1. Valuative skew hyperfields. Each totally ordered group $(\Gamma, \cdot, <)$ determines a skew hyperfield $\Gamma_{\max} := (\Gamma \cup \{0\}, \cdot, 1, 0)$ which inherits its multiplication on $\Gamma_{\max}$ from $\Gamma$, and with a hyperaddition given by
\[
x \tilde{+} y = \begin{cases} 
\max\{x, y\} & \text{if } x \neq y \\
\{z \in \Gamma : z \leq x\} \cup \{0\} & \text{if } x = y
\end{cases}
\]
for $x, y \in \Gamma_{\max}$. The linear order $<$ of $\Gamma$ extends to $\Gamma_{\max}$ by setting $0 < x$ for all $x \in \Gamma$.

If $\Gamma$ is abelian, then a $\Gamma_{\max}$-matroid is exactly a valuated matroid as defined by Dress and Wenzel [DW92a].

Lemma 11. Let $M$ be a left $\Gamma_{\max}$-matroid on $E$ with circuits $\mathcal{C}$ and cocircuits $\mathcal{D}$. Then $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$.

Proof. We will show that for all left $\Gamma_{\max}$-matroids $M$ on $E$ and all $X \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ and $Y \in \mathcal{D}(M)$, we have $X \perp Y$, by induction on $|E| + |X \cap Y|$.

If there is an $e \in Y \setminus X$, then consider the restrictions $X' := X \setminus \{e\} \in \mathcal{C}(M\setminus\{e\})$ and $Y' := Y \setminus \{e\} \in \mathcal{D}(M\setminus\{e\})$. We have $|E(M\setminus\{e\})| < |E(M)|$, so by induction we obtain $\bigoplus_e X_e \cdot Y_e = \bigoplus_e X_e' \cdot Y_e' \geq 0$, and hence $X \perp Y$. Hence $Y \subseteq X$. By the dual argument, we also obtain $X \subseteq Y$.

By assumption $X \perp Y$ whenever $|X \cap Y| \leq 3$, hence $|X \cap Y| > 3$. If $X \nparallel Y$, then there is an $e \in Y$ so that $X_e \cdot Y_e > x \cdot Y_f$ for all $f \in Y \setminus\{e\}$. Pick any $T \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $X, T$ is a modular pair of circuits. Scaling $T$, we can make sure that $T_f \leq T_f$ for all $f \in Y$ and $T_g = X_g$ for some $g \in Y$.

If $T_e < X_e$, then fix $g \in Y$ so that $T_g = X_g$. By modular circuit elimination, there exists a $Z \in X \oplus T$ so that $Z_g = 0$ and $Z \in X \oplus T$. Then $Z_e = X_e$ and $Z_f \leq T_f$ for all $f \in X \setminus\{e\}$. Hence $Z_e \cdot Y_e = X_e \cdot Y_e > X_j \cdot Y_f \geq Z_f \cdot Y_f$ for all $f \in Z \cap Y \setminus\{e\}$, so that $Z \nparallel Y$. Since $Z_g = 0$, we also have $|Z \cap Y| < |X \cap Y|$, and hence by induction $Z \perp Y$, a contradiction.

If $T_e = X_e$, then $T_e \cdot Y_e = X_e \cdot Y_e > X_f \cdot Y_f$ for all $f \in X \setminus Y \setminus\{e\}$, and hence $T \nparallel Y$. Since $X, T$ are a modular pair, $T$ is distinct from $X$. Hence $|T \cap Y| < |X \cap Y|$ and by induction $T \perp Y$, a contradiction.

3.2. The residue matroid. For any vector $X \in \Gamma_{\max}^E$, let $X^\uparrow := \{e \in E : X_e = \max_f X_f\}$. The following observation is key to our analysis of matroids over $\Gamma_{\max}$.

Lemma 12. Let $E$ be a finite set and let $X, Y \in \Gamma_{\max}^E$. Then $X \perp Y \Rightarrow X^\uparrow \perp Y^\uparrow$. Conversely, if $X^\uparrow \cap Y^\uparrow \neq \emptyset$, then $X^\uparrow \perp Y^\uparrow \Rightarrow X \perp Y$.

Proof. If $X^\uparrow \cap Y^\uparrow \neq \emptyset$, then $X^\uparrow \perp Y^\uparrow$ and we are done. If $X^\uparrow \cap Y^\uparrow \neq \emptyset$, then $X_e Y_e = \max_f X_f Y_f$ if and only if $e \in X^\uparrow \cap Y^\uparrow$. Then $X \perp Y$ if and only if
\[
0 \in \bigoplus_e X_e \cdot Y_e = \bigoplus_{e \in X^\uparrow \cap Y^\uparrow} X_e \cdot Y_e
\]
if and only if $|X^\uparrow \cap Y^\uparrow| \neq 1$, that is if $X^\uparrow \cup Y^\uparrow$. \hfill \Box

For a set $Q \subseteq \Gamma_{\text{max}}^E$, we put $Q_0 := \text{Min}(Q^1 : Q \in Q)$. By the Lemma, we have $X \downarrow Q \Rightarrow X^\uparrow \downarrow Q_0$. We next show that if $C$ is the set of circuits of a matroid over $\Gamma_{\text{max}}$, then $C_0$ is the set of circuits of a matroid. Our argument will make use of a theorem of Minty.

**Theorem 13** (Minty [Min66]). Let $E$ be a finite set and let $C$ and $D$ be sets of nonempty subsets of $E$. Then there is a matroid $M$ on $E$ with circuits $C$ and cocircuits $D$ if and only if:

$(M0)$ if $C, C' \subseteq C$ and $C \subseteq C'$, then $C = C'$; if $D, D' \in D$ and $D \subseteq D'$, then $D = D'$.

$(M1)$ there are no $C \in C$ and $D \in D$ so that $|C \cap D| = 1$.

$(M2)$ for each partition of $E$ in parts $B, G, R$ so that $|G| = 1$, either

- there is a $C \in C$ such that $G \subseteq C \subseteq R \cup G$; or
- there is a $D \in D$ such that $G \subseteq D \subseteq B \cup G$.

We will need the following consequence of this characterisation, which is also easy to derive from [Min66, Theorem 4.1].

**Theorem 14.** Let $E$ be a finite set and let $C$ and $D$ be sets of subsets of $E$ satisfying (M1) and (M2) from Theorem 13. Let $C_0$ be the set of minimal nonempty elements of $C$ and $D_0$ be the set of minimal nonempty elements of $D$. Then there is a matroid $M$ on $E$ with circuits $C_0$ and cocircuits $D_0$.

**Proof.** It suffices to show that $C_0$ and $D_0$ satisfy (M0)-(M2) from Theorem 13. By definition both (M0) and (M1) hold, so it suffices to check (M2). So suppose we have a partition of $E$ in parts $B, G$ and $R$ with $|G| = 1$. Using (M2) for $C$ and $D$, we may suppose without loss of generality that there is some $C \in C$ such that $G \subseteq C \subseteq R \cup G$. Let $C'$ be chosen minimal in $C$ with $G \subseteq C' \subseteq C$.

We now show that $C' \in C_0$. Suppose for a contradiction that it is not. Then there must be some $C'' \in C_0$ with $C'' \subseteq C'$. By the choice of $C'$ we cannot have $G \subseteq C''$. Let $e$ be any element of $C''$. Let $B' := (E \setminus C') \setminus \{e\}$ and $R' := C' \setminus (G \cup \{e\})$, so that $B', G$ and $R'$ give a partition of $E$ with $|R| = 1$. Now we apply (D2) for $C$ and $D$ to this partition. The first possibility is that we obtain some $C''' \in C$ with $G \subseteq C''' \subseteq R \cup G = C' \setminus \{e\}$, but this cannot happen since it would contradict our choice of $C'$. The other possibility is that there is some $D \in D$ with $G \subseteq D \subseteq B' \cup G$. In that case we have $G \subseteq C' \cap D \subseteq G \cup \{e\}$, so that by (M1) we have $e \in D$. But then $C''' \cap D = \{e\}$, contradicting (M1).

This contradiction shows that $C' \in C_0$, and since $G \subseteq C' \subseteq G \cup R$ it witnesses that (M2) holds for the partition of $E$ into $B, G$ and $R$. \hfill \Box

**Lemma 15.** Let $M$ be a left $\Gamma_{\text{max}}$-matroid on $E$ with circuits $C$ and cocircuits $D$. Then there exists a matroid $M_0$ on $E$ with circuits $C_0$ and cocircuits $D_0$.

**Proof.** We prove the theorem by induction on $|E|$. If $|E| \leq 1$, then it is straightforward that $M_0 = M$ is as required. If $|E| > 1$, we prove that $C_0$ and $D_0$ are the circuits and cocircuits of a matroid $M_0$ by applying Theorem 13 to the sets $C_1 := \{X^\uparrow : X \in C\}$ and $D_1 := \{Y^\uparrow : Y \in C\}$. So what we must show is that $C_1$ and $D_1$ satisfy (M1) and (M2).

To see (M1), let $C \in C_1$ and $D \in D_1$, and let $X \in C$ and $Y \in D$ be such that $C = X^\uparrow$ and $D = Y^\uparrow$. Since $X \downarrow Y$, it follows that $C = X^\uparrow \downarrow Y^\uparrow = D$ by Lemma 12.

Finally, we show (M2). Let $E$ be partitioned in parts $B, G, R$ so that $|G| = 1$. Since $|E| > 1$, there is at least one element $e \in E \setminus G$, so $e \in R$ or $e \in B$. Replacing $M$ with $M^*$ if $e \in B$, may assume that $e \in R$.

By the induction hypothesis, the statement of the theorem holds for $M \setminus e$. Applying Minty’s Theorem to the matroid $(M \setminus e)_0$, there exists either

- a $C \in (C \setminus e)_0$ so that $G \subseteq C \subseteq (R \setminus e) \cup G$, or
- a $D \in (D \setminus e)_0$ so that $G \subseteq D \subseteq B \cup G$.

In the former case, there is an $X \in C \setminus e$ so that $C = X^\uparrow$, and hence there is an $X' \in C$ with $X' \setminus e = X$ and $X' \setminus e = 0$, so that $C = X^\uparrow \in C_1$. Then we are done, since $C$ satisfies $G \subseteq C \subseteq R \cup G$. In the latter case, and there exists a $Y \in D \setminus e$ so that $D = Y^\uparrow$. Then there exists a $Z \in D$ so that $Y = \text{the restriction of } Z$ to $E \setminus e$. If $Z^\uparrow = Y^\uparrow = D$, then we are done, and hence $Z_e \geq \max_{f \neq e} Z_f$.

By the induction hypothesis, the statement of the theorem holds for $M\setminus e$. Applying Minty’s Theorem to the matroid $(M\setminus e)_0$, there exists either
• a \( C \in (\mathcal{C}/e)_0 \) so that \( G \subseteq C \subseteq (R\setminus e) \cup G \), or
• a \( D \in (D/e)_0 \) so that \( G \subseteq D \subseteq B \cup G \).

In the latter case, there exists a \( Y \in \mathcal{D}/e \) so that \( D = Y^\uparrow \), and hence there is a \( Y' \in \mathcal{C} \) with \( Y' \setminus e = Y \) and \( Y'_e = 0 \), so that \( D = Y'^\uparrow \in \mathcal{D}_1 \). Since \( D \) satisfies \( G \subseteq D \subseteq B \cup G \), we are done. In the former case, there is an \( X \in \mathcal{C}/e \) so that \( C = X^\uparrow \). Then there exists a \( T \in \mathcal{C} \) so that \( X \) is the restriction of \( T \) to \( E \setminus e \). If \( T^\uparrow \subseteq \{ e \} \cup X^\uparrow = \{ e \} \cup D \), then we are done, and hence \( T_e > \max_{f \neq e} T_f \).

Summing up, we have obtained a \( Z \in \mathcal{D} \) so that \( Z_e > \max_{f \neq e} Z_f \) from considering \( M\setminus e \) as well as a \( T \in \mathcal{C} \) so that \( T_e > \max_{f \neq e} T_f \) from considering \( M/\setminus e \). It follows that \( T_e \cdot Z_e > T_f \cdot Z_f \) for all \( f \neq e \), so that \( \bigoplus_f T_f \cdot Z_f = T_e \cdot Z_e \neq 0 \) and hence \( T \not\subseteq Z \). This contradicts Lemma 11.

If \( M \) is a left \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \)-matroid, then the matroid \( M_0 \) of Lemma 15 is the residue matroid of \( M \). If one assumes that \( \Gamma \) is commutative, then the bases of \( M_0 \) are exactly the maximizers of the Grassmann-Plücker coordinates of \( M \). Thus in the commutative case, our residue matroid coincides with a construct proposed by Dress and Wenzel for valuated matroids [DW92b], and Lemma 15 generalizes Proposition 2.9(i) of that paper to non-commutative matroid valuations.

Residue matroids are well-behaved with respect to certain minors:

Lemma 16. Let \( M \) be a left \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \)-matroid on \( E \) with circuits \( \mathcal{C} \) and let \( e \in E \). If \( e \) is not a loop of \( M_0 \) then \( (M/e)_0 = M_0/e \). If \( e \) is not a coloop of \( M_0 \) then \( (M\setminus e)_0 = M_0\setminus e \).

Proof. The circuits of \((M/e)_0 \) are the minimal nonempty sets of the form \((X\setminus e)^\uparrow \) and those of \( M_0/e \) are the minimal nonempty sets of the form \((X\setminus e)^\uparrow \) with \( X \in \mathcal{C} \). But if \( e \) is not a loop of \( M_0 \) then for any \( X \in \mathcal{C} \) we have \((X\setminus e)^\uparrow = X^\uparrow \setminus e \). The second statement can be proved with a dual argument. \( \square \)

Later we will need the following consequence of this fact:

Lemma 17. Let \( M \) be a left \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \)-matroid on \( E \) with circuits \( \mathcal{C} \). Let \( C \) be any circuit of \( M_0 \) and \( S \) any spanning set of \( M_0 \). Then there is \( X \in \mathcal{C} \) such that \( X^\uparrow = C \) and \( X \subseteq S \cup C \).

Proof. We repeatedly apply Lemma 10 to delete all the elements of \( E \setminus (S \cup C) \), giving \( M_0,(S \cup C) = (M|(S \cup C))_0 \), from which the statement follows. None of the elements that we delete are coloops, since they are spanned by \( S \). \( \square \)

Lemma 18. Let \( M \) be a left \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \)-matroid. Then \( V \in \mathcal{V}(M) \Rightarrow V^\uparrow \in \mathcal{V}(M_0) \) and \( U \in \mathcal{U}(M) \Rightarrow U^\uparrow \in \mathcal{U}(M_0) \).

Proof. If \( V \in \mathcal{V}(M) \), then by definition \( V \perp Y \) for all \( Y \in \mathcal{D}(M) \), hence \( V^\uparrow \perp Y^\uparrow \) for all \( Y \in \mathcal{D}(M) \). Then by Lemma 12 we have \( V^\uparrow \perp D \) for all \( D \in \mathcal{D}(M)_0 \), so that by definition \( V^\uparrow \in \mathcal{V}(M_0) \). The argument for \( U \) is analogous. \( \square \)

Theorem 19. \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \) is perfect.

Proof. Let \( M \) be a left \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \)-matroid, let \( V \in \mathcal{V}(M) \) and \( U \in \mathcal{U}(M) \). We need to show that \( V \perp U \). Let \( g \in \Gamma \) be such that \( V_e \cdot U_e > g \cdot U_f = \rho U_f \) for all \( e \in V \cap U \) and \( f \in U \setminus V \). Let \( \rho : E \rightarrow \Gamma \) be determined by

\[
\rho(e) = \begin{cases} V_e & \text{if } V_e \neq 0 \\ g & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\]

Then \( V_{\rho^{-1}} \in \{0,1\}^E \) and \( \emptyset \neq (\rho U)^\uparrow \subseteq \mathcal{V} = (V_{\rho^{-1}})^\uparrow \), so that \( (V_{\rho^{-1}})^\uparrow \cap (\rho U)^\uparrow \neq \emptyset \). Since \( V_{\rho^{-1}} \perp \rho U \) and only if \( V \perp U \), we may assume that \( \rho \equiv 1 \) by replacing \( M \) with \( M^\rho \) if necessary. Then \( V^\uparrow \cap U^\uparrow \neq \emptyset \). We have \( V^\uparrow \in \mathcal{V}(M_0) \), \( U^\uparrow \in \mathcal{U}(M_0) \) by Lemma 13, and \( \mathcal{V}(M_0) \perp \mathcal{U}(M_0) \) since \( M_0 \) is an ordinary matroid and the Krasner hyperfield is perfect. By Lemma 12 we have \( V \perp U \), as required. \( \square \)

3.3. Vector axioms. For \( X,Y \in \Gamma_{\text{max}}^E \), let \( X \circ Y \in \Gamma_{\text{max}}^E \) be the vector so that \( (X \circ Y)_e = \max\{X_e,Y_e\} \) for all \( e \in E \). Clearly \( (X \circ Y) \circ Z = X \circ (Y \circ Z) \), and we will omit parenthesis in such expressions in what follows.

Lemma 20. Let \( M \) be a left \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \)-matroid and let \( V,W \in \mathcal{V}(M) \). Then \( V \circ W \in \mathcal{V}(M) \).
Proof. Let \( V, W \in \mathcal{V}(M) \). If \( V \circ W \notin \mathcal{V}(M) \), then there is a \( Y \in \mathcal{D}(M) \) so that \((V \circ W) \neq Y\). Then there is an \( e \) so that \((V \circ W) \cdot Y_e > (V \circ W) \cdot Y_f\) for all \( f \in E \setminus e \). Without loss of generality, we have \((V \circ W)_e = V_e\), so that

\[ V \cdot Y_e = (V \circ W) \cdot Y_e > (V \circ W) \cdot Y_f \geq V \cdot Y_f \]

for all \( f \in E \setminus e \). It follows that \( V \neq Y \), contradicting that \( V \in \mathcal{V}(M) \). \qed

Theorem 21. Let \( M \) be a left \( \Gamma_{\max}\)-matroid. Then \( \mathcal{V}(M) = \{X^1 \circ \cdots \circ X^k : X^i \in \mathcal{C}(M), k \leq r^*(M)\} \).

Proof. If \( X^1, \ldots, X^k \in \mathcal{C}(M) \), then \( X^1, \ldots, X^k \in \mathcal{V}(M) \), and hence \( X^1 \circ \cdots \circ X^k \in \mathcal{V}(M) \) by Lemma 20.

Conversely, consider a \( V \in \mathcal{V}(M) \). If \( V = 0 \) then \( V \) is a composition of \( k = 0 \) circuits. Otherwise, we show by induction on \(|E|\) that \( V = X^1 \circ \cdots \circ X^k \) for some \( X^i \in \mathcal{C}(M) \) and \( k \leq r^*(M) \). If \( V \neq E \), pick an \( e \in E \setminus V \). Then \( V \setminus e \in \mathcal{V}(M \setminus e) \) by Theorem 9 and by induction \( V \cdot e = T^1 \circ \cdots \circ T^k \) for some \( T^i \in \mathcal{C}(M \setminus e) = \mathcal{C}(M)_e \), with \( k \leq r^*(M \setminus e) \leq r^*(M) \). Taking \( X^i \in \mathcal{C}(M) \) so that \( X^i \cdot e = 0 \) and \( X^i \setminus e = T^i \), we obtain \( V = X^1 \circ \cdots \circ X^k \) as required. Hence we may assume that \( \mathcal{V} = E \). Rescaling, we may assume that \( V_e = 1 \) for all \( e \in E \). Then \( E = V^1 \in \mathcal{V}(M_0) \) by Lemma 18 and hence there are circuits \( C_1, \ldots, C_k \) of \( M_0 \) so that \( V^1 = E = \bigcup_i C_i \), with \( k \leq r^*(M_0) = r^*(M) \). Let \( X^1, \ldots, X^k \) be the collection of circuits of \( M \) so that \( \max_f X^i_f = 1 \) and \( C_i = (X^i)^\dagger \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, k \). The vector \( Z = X^1 \circ \cdots \circ X^k \) clearly has \( \max_f Z_f = 1 \) and hence \( Z^1 = \bigcup_i C_i = E \). It follows that \( V = Z = X^1 \circ \cdots \circ X^k \), as required. \qed

Theorem 22. Let \( M \) be a left \( \Gamma_{\max}\)-matroid on \( E \), let \( e \in E \). Then \( \mathcal{V}(M/e) = \mathcal{V}(M)^e \) and \( \mathcal{V}(M \setminus e) = \mathcal{V}(M)_e \).

Proof. By Theorem 9, it suffices to show that \( \mathcal{V}(M/e) \subseteq \mathcal{V}(M)^e \). Suppose \( W \in \mathcal{V}(M/e) \). By Theorem 21 applied to \( M/e \), there exist circuits \( T^1, \ldots, T^k \in \mathcal{C}(M/e) \) such that \( W = T^1 \circ \cdots \circ T^k \). Let \( X^i \in \mathcal{C}(M) \) be such that \( X^i \cdot e = T^i \), for each \( i \). By Lemma 20, we have \( V := X^1 \circ \cdots \circ X^k \in \mathcal{V}(M) \), and moreover \( V \setminus e = T^1 \circ \cdots \circ T^k = W \), as required.

By Theorem 21 applied to \( M \setminus e \), there exist circuits \( T^1, \ldots, T^k \in \mathcal{C}(M \setminus e) \) such that \( W = T^1 \circ \cdots \circ T^k \). Let \( X^i \in \mathcal{C}(M) \) be such that \( X^i \cdot e = 0 \) and \( X^i \cdot \setminus e = T^i \) for each \( i \). By Lemma 20, we have \( V := X^1 \circ \cdots \circ X^k \in \mathcal{V}(M) \), and moreover \( V \cdot e = T^1 \circ \cdots \circ T^k = W \) and \( V_e = X^1_e \circ \cdots \circ X^k_e = 0 \), as required. \qed

Theorem 23. Let \( E \) be a finite set, and let \( \mathcal{V} \subseteq \Gamma_{\max}^E \). There is a left \( \Gamma_{\max}\)-matroid \( M \) such that \( \mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(M) \) if and only if

- (V0) \( 0 \in \mathcal{V} \).
- (V1) if \( a \in \Gamma \), then \( a \in \mathcal{V} \).
- (V2) if \( V, W \in \mathcal{V} \), then \( V \circ W \in \mathcal{V} \).
- (V3) if \( V, W \in \mathcal{V} \), then \( V_e = -W_e \neq 0 \), then there is a \( Z \in \mathcal{V} \) such that \( Z \in V \oplus W \) and \( Z_e = 0 \).

Then \( \mathcal{C}(M) = \text{Min}(\mathcal{V} \setminus \{0\}) \).

Proof. Sufficiency: Suppose \( \mathcal{V} \) satisfies (V0), (V1), (V2), (V3). Let \( \mathcal{C} := \text{Min}(\mathcal{V} \setminus \{0\}) \). Then \( \mathcal{C} \) satisfies (C1) by (V1). To see (C2), let \( X, Y \in \mathcal{C} \) be such that \( X \subseteq Y \). If \( Y \neq aX \) for all \( a \in \Gamma \), then scaling \( X \) so that \( Y_e = X_e \) for some \( e \in X \), we have \( X \neq Y \). By (V3), there is a \( Z \in \mathcal{V} \) so that \( Z_e = 0 \) and \( Z \in X \oplus Y \). Then \( X \neq Y \), contradicting that \( Y \in \mathcal{C} \). We show that \( \mathcal{C} \) satisfies the modular circuit elimination axiom (C3). If \( X, Y \in \mathcal{C} \) are a modular pair, and \( X_e = Y_e \), then by (V3) there exists a \( Z \in \mathcal{V} \) such that \( Z \in X \oplus Y \) and \( Z_e = 0 \). If \( Z \neq \mathcal{C} \), then there exists a \( Z^e \in \mathcal{C} \) so that \( Z^e \) is a proper subset of \( Z \). Applying (V3) to \( Z, Z^e \) if \( Z^e \subseteq Z \), then implies the existence of a \( Z'' \in \mathcal{C} \) such that \( Z'' \subseteq \mathcal{C} \). Then the existence of \( Z^e, Z'' \in \mathcal{C} \) would contradict the modularity of the pair \( X, Y \) in \( \mathcal{C} \), since \( Z'' \oplus Z'' \subseteq Z \subseteq X \cup Y \setminus \{e\} \). Hence, we have \( Z \in \mathcal{C} \). This proves that \( \mathcal{C} \) also satisfies modular circuit elimination, so that \( \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(M) \) for some left \( \Gamma_{\max}\)-matroid \( M \). We show that \( \mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(M) \). We have \( \mathcal{V}(M) = \{X^1 \circ \cdots \circ X^k : X^i \in \mathcal{C}(M), k \leq r^*(M)\} \) by Theorem 21. Since \( \mathcal{V} \supseteq \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}(M) \), and \( \mathcal{V} \) is closed under \( \circ \) by (V2), we have \( \mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{V}(M) \). To show \( \mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{V}(M) \), suppose \( V \in \mathcal{V}(M) \) and \( V \) has minimal support among all such vectors. Let \( X \in \mathcal{C} \) be any vector with \( \mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{V} \). Scale \( X \) so that \( X \leq V \), with \( X_e = V_e \) for some \( e \). Then applying (V3) to \( V, X, e \) yields a vector \( Z \) such that \( Z \in V \oplus X \). Then \( V = X \circ Z \), since if \( V_f = 0 \) then \( X_f = 0 \) and hence \( Z_f = 0 \), and if \( V_f > X_f \), then \( V_f = Z_f \). We have \( X \in \mathcal{V}(M) \) as \( X \in \mathcal{C}(M) \) and \( Z \in \mathcal{V}(M) \) by minimality of \( V \). Hence \( V \in \mathcal{V}(M) \) by Lemma 20, contradicting the choice of \( V \).
Necessity: If \( V = \mathcal{V}(M) \), then (V0),(V1) are clear, and (V2) is Lemma 21. We show (V3) for the set of vectors \( V \) of any left \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \)-matroid \( M \) on \( E \), by induction on \( |E| \). Let \( V,W,e \) be such that \( V,W,e \in \mathcal{V} \), \( V_e = W_e \) and \( V \neq W \). Consider the vector \( Z \in \Gamma_{\text{max}}^E \) such that \( Z_e = 0 \) and \( Z\langle e \rangle = (V \circ W)\langle e \rangle \). If \( Z \in V \) then we are done, so assume \( Z \notin V \). Then there is a \( Y \in \mathcal{D}(M) \) such that \( Z \not\in Y \), so there is an \( f \in E \) such that \( Z_f Y_f \supseteq Z_g Y_g \) for all \( g \in E \setminus f \).

We have \( Z_f = \max \{V_f, W_f \} \). Interchanging \( V,W \) if necessary, we may assume that \( Z_f = V_f \). Then \( V_f Y_f = Z_f Y_f \supseteq Z_g Y_g \) for all \( g \in E \setminus \{e,f \} \), and since \( V \perp Y \) it follows that \( V_f Y_f = V_e Y_e \). Since \( W_e = V_e \), we also have

\[
W_e Y_e = V_e Y_e = V_f Y_f = Z_f Y_f \supseteq Z_g Y_g \supseteq W_g Y_g
\]

for all \( g \in E \setminus \{e,f \} \), and since \( W \perp Y \) it follows that \( W_e Y_e = W_f Y_f \neq 0 \).

Consider the matroid \( M' := M/f \). We have \( V' := V \setminus f \in \mathcal{V}(M') \), \( W' := W \setminus f \in \mathcal{V}(M') \), and by our induction hypothesis there is a vector \( Z' \in \mathcal{V}(M') \) so that \( Z'_e = 0 \) and \( Z' \langle e \rangle = (V' \oplus W') \langle e \rangle \). Since \( \mathcal{V}(M') = V(M')^e \), there is a vector \( Z'' \in \mathcal{V}(M) \) such that \( Z'' \langle e \rangle = Z' \). If \( Z'' \in V \oplus W \) then we are done, so we have \( Z'' \not\in V \). Then

\[
Z'' Y_f \supseteq Z_f Y_f \supseteq Z_g Y_g \supseteq Z'' Y_g
\]

for all \( g \in E \setminus \{e,f \} \), and \( Z'' Y_e = 0 \). It follows that \( Z'' \not\in Y \), which contradicts that \( Z'' \in \mathcal{V}(M) \).

Theorem 23 generalizes the vector axioms for (abelian-)valuated matroids of Murota and Tamura [MT01, Theorems 3.4, 3.5, 3.6]. The same paper contains a characterization of valuated matroids by non-modular circuit axioms, which is extended below.

**Theorem 24.** Let \( E \) be finite set and let \( C \subseteq \Gamma_{\text{max}}^E \). Then \( M = (E,C) \) is a left \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \)-matroid if and only if

(1) \((C0), (C1), (C2)\) and

(3)' for any \( X,Y \in C, e,f \in E \) such that \( X_e = Y_e \neq 0 \) and \( X_f > Y_f \), there is a \( Z \in C \) such that \( Z_e = 0 \), \( Z_f = X_f \), and \( Z \leq X \circ Y \).

**Proof.** Necessity: Suppose that \( M = (E,C) \) is a left \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \)-matroid. Then (C0), (C1), (C2) hold by definition, and we show (C3)'. So assume that \( X,Y \in C, e,f \in E \) are such that \( X_e = Y_e \neq 0 \), and \( X_f > Y_f \). By the vector axiom (V3), there exists a \( V \in \mathcal{V}(M) \) such that \( V \in X \oplus Y \) and \( V_e = 0 \). As \( X_f > Y_f \), we have \( V_f = X_f \). By Theorem 21 there exist \( Z_1, \ldots, Z_k \in C \) such that \( V = Z_1 \circ \cdots \circ Z_k \). Pick \( i \) so that \( V_f = Z_i^f \) and put \( Z := Z_i \). Then \( Z \in C, Z_e = 0 \) since \( V_e = 0 \), \( Z_f = V_f = X_f \), and \( Z \leq V \leq X \circ Y \), as required.

Sufficiency: Suppose (C0), (C1), (C2), (C3)' hold for \( M = (E,C) \). To show that \( M \) is a left \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \)-matroid it suffices to show (C3). So let \( X, Y \in C \) be a modular pair of circuits so that \( X_e = Y_e \). Pick any \( f \notin X \cup Y \). By (C3)', there exists an \( Z \in C \) such that \( Z_e = 0 \), \( Z_f = X_f \), and \( Z \leq X \circ Y \). If \( Z \notin X \oplus Y \) then we are done, so let \( g \in E \) be such that \( Z_g \notin X_g \oplus Y_g \). Then \( Z_g < X_g \circ Y_g \) and \( X_g \neq Y_g \). If \( X_g > Y_g \), then apply (C3)' to \((X,Y,e,g)\) to find a \( Z' \in C \) such that \( Z'_e = 0 \), \( Z'_g = X_g \), and \( Z' \leq X \circ Y \). Since \( X \) and \( Y \) are modular and \( Z \cup Z' \subseteq X \cup Y \langle e \rangle \), we have \( Z = Z' \) and hence \( Z = \alpha Z' \) for some \( \alpha \in H^* \) by (C2). Then \( Z_g < X_g = Z'_g = \alpha Z_g \), and \( Z_f = X_f \geq Z'_f = \alpha Z_f \), a contradiction. If \( X_g < Y_g \), we apply (C3)' to \((Y,X,e,g)\) to obtain a \( Z' \) with \( Z_g < Y_g = Z'_g = \alpha Z_g \), and \( Z_f = X_f \geq Z'_f = \alpha Z_f \), which again yields a contradiction. \( \square \)

## 4. Matroids over stringent hyperfields

### 4.1. Stringent hyperfields

A skew hyperfield \( H \) is stringent if \( a \neq -b \) implies \(|a \oplus b| = 1 \) for all \( a, b \in H \).

In a recent paper, Bowler and Su [BS19] gave a constructively characterization of stringent skew hyperfields.

We next describe their characterization. Let \( R \) be a skew hyperfield with hyperaddition \( \oplus_R \), let \((U,\cdot,\langle \cdot,\cdot \rangle)\) be a group and let \((\Gamma,\cdot,\langle \cdot,\cdot \rangle)\) be a (bi-)ordered group. Consider an exact sequence of multiplicative groups

\[
0 \to R^* \xrightarrow{\phi} U \xrightarrow{\psi} \Gamma \to 1
\]

where \( \phi \) is the identity map. Assume that this exact sequence has stable sums, that is, the map \( r \mapsto u^{-1}ru \) is an automorphism of the hyperfield \( R \) for each \( u \in U \).


Define a multiplication \( \cdot \) on \( U \cup \{0\} \) by extending the multiplication of the group \( U \) with \( 0 \cdot x = x \cdot 0 = 0 \), and define a hyperoperation \( \boxplus \) on \( U \cup \{0\} \) by setting

\[
x \boxplus y = \begin{cases} 
\{x\} & \text{if } \psi(x) > \psi(y) \\
\{y\} & \text{if } \psi(x) < \psi(y) \\
(1 \boxplus R \ yx^{-1})x & \text{if } \psi(x) = \psi(y) \text{ and } 0 \neq 1 \boxplus R \ yx^{-1} \\
(1 \boxplus R \ yx^{-1})x \cup \{z \in R : \psi(z) < \psi(x)\} & \text{if } \psi(x) = \psi(y) \text{ and } 0 \in 1 \boxplus R \ yx^{-1}
\end{cases}
\]

for all \( x, y \in U \), and \( x \boxplus 0 = 0 \boxplus x = \{x\} \) for all \( x \in U \cup \{0\} \). Let \( R \times U, \psi \), \( \Gamma := (U \cup \{0\}, \boxplus, 1, 0) \). In what follows, whenever we write \( R \times U, \psi \), \( \Gamma \) we will implicitly assume the above conditions on \( R, U, \Gamma, \psi \), in particular that the exact sequence has stable sums. The following are two key results from [BS19].

**Lemma 25.** \( R \times U, \psi \), \( \Gamma \) is a skew hyperfield. If \( R \) is stringent, then so is \( R \times U, \psi \), \( \Gamma \).

**Theorem 26.** Let \( H \) be a stringent skew hyperfield. Then \( H \) is of the form \( R \times U, \psi \), \( \Gamma \), where \( R \) is either the Krasner or sign hyperfield or a skew field.

Stringent hyperfields may arise, for example, from a construction due to Krasner [Kra83].

**Theorem 27** (Krasner,1983). Let \( R \) be a ring and let \( G \) be a normal subgroup of \( R^* \). Let

\[
R/G := \{ (rG : r \in R), \oplus, \ominus, 0G, 1G \}
\]

where \( rG \oplus sG := \{ tG : tG \leq rG + sG \} \) and \( rG \ominus sG := (rs)G \). Then \( R/G \) is a hyperring and

\[
R \rightarrow R/G : r \mapsto rG
\]

is a hyperring homomorphism. Moreover, if \( R \) is a skew field then \( R/G \) is a skew hyperfield.

Krasner used this construction to derive hyperfields from valued fields, and we note that some hyperfields that arise this way are stringent.

**Lemma 28.** Let \( K \) be a field with valuation \( |.| : K \rightarrow \Gamma_{\text{max}} \), and let \( G := \{ 1 + k : |k| < 1 \} \). Then \( K/G \) is a stringent hyperfield.

**Proof.** That \( K/G \) is a normal subgroup of \( K^* \) was established by Krasner [Kra83]. Hence \( K/G \) is a hyperfield. To see that \( K/G \) is stringent, consider two elements \( xG, yG \) of \( K/G \). If \( |x| > |y| \), then \( zG \leq xG + yG \) implies \( z = x(1 + k) + y(1 + k') = x + y + xk + yk' \) where \( |k|, |k'| < 1 \), so that \( z = x(1 + k^a) \) with \( |k^a| < 1 \) and hence \( zG \leq xG \). It follows that \( zG \leq xG \), so that \( xG \oplus yG = \{xG\} \). Similarly, if \( |x| < |y| \) then \( xG \ominus yG = \{yG\} \). If \( |x| = |y| \) and \( x + y \neq 0 \), then \( zG \leq xG + yG \) implies \( z = x(1 + k) + y(1 + k) = (x + y)(1 + k^a) \) with \( |k^a| < 1 \), so that \( xG \ominus yG = \{(x + y)G\} \). In the remaining case \( x = -y \), and hence \( xG = -yG \), as required.

In the context of Lemma 28 we can write \( K/G = R \times U, \psi, \Gamma \). Then \( R \) coincides with the residue field of the valued field \( K \) in the usual sense. In general, we will refer to the hyperfield \( R \) as the residue of a stringent hyperfield \( H = R \times U, \psi, \Gamma \).

If \( R \) is the Krasner hyperfield, then \( \psi \) is an isomorphism and \( R \times U, \psi, \Gamma = \Gamma_{\text{max}} \). In this section, we will generalize the results of the previous section on matroids over \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} \) to matroids over stringent hyperfields.

4.2. The residue matroid. We next extend the notation which we introduced for valuated hyperfields \( \Gamma_{\text{max}} = K \times U, \psi, \Gamma \) to more general hyperfields of the form \( H := R \times U, \psi, \Gamma \). For any \( Q \in H^E \), define \( Q^1 \in H^E \) by

\[
Q^1 = \begin{cases} 
Q \cap & \text{if } |Q| = \max |Q| \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

For a set \( Q \subseteq H^E \) we put \( Q_0 := \text{Min} \{ Q^1 : Q \in Q \} \cap R^E \).

**Lemma 29.** Let \( E \) be a finite set and let \( X, Y \subseteq H^E \). Then \( X \uparrow Y \Rightarrow X^1 \uparrow Y^1 \). Conversely, if \( X^1 \cap Y^1 \neq \emptyset \), then \( X^1 \uparrow Y^1 \Rightarrow X \uparrow Y \).

If \( \nu : H \rightarrow H' \) is a hyperfield homomorphism and \( M \) is a left or right matroid over \( H \), then we would ordinarily denote the push-forward as \( \nu_\ast M \). For the valuation \( |.| : H \rightarrow \Gamma_{\text{max}} \), we write \( |M| := |.|_\ast M \).

**Lemma 30.** Let \( H = R \times U, \psi, \Gamma \), and let \( M \) be a left \( H \)-matroid on \( E \) with circuits \( C \) and cocircuits \( D \). There exists a left \( R \)-matroid \( M_0 \) on \( E \) with circuits \( C_0 \) and cocircuits \( D_0 \), and we have \( M_0 = |M| \).
Proof. By induction on \(|E|\). The case \(|E| = 0\) is trivial, so we may suppose that \(|E| \geq 1\).

We begin by showing that \(C_0 \perp_2 D_0\). Suppose that \(X \in C_0\) and \(Y \in D_0\) with \(|X \cap Y| \leq 2\). If \(|X \cap Y| = 0\) then clearly \(X_0 \perp Y_0\), and we cannot have \(|X \cap Y| = 1\) since \(|M_0|\) is a matroid. So we may assume that \(|X \cap Y| = 2\). Call its two elements \(x, y\).

Let \(X \in C\) and \(Y \in D\) be such that \(X^\perp = X\) and \(Y^\perp = Y\). If \(|X \cap Y| \leq 3\) then \(X \perp Y\) and so \(X \perp Y\) by Lemma 29. So we may assume that \(|X \cap Y| \geq 4\). Let \(z, t\) be distinct elements of \((X \cap Y)\).

First we consider the case that \(X \neq Y\). In this case, without loss of generality there is some \(e \in X \backslash Y\). Applying the induction hypothesis to \(M/e\) yields the desired result.

Now consider the case that \(X = Y\). Let \(k = |X|\). Then the rank and corank of \(M\) are both at least \(k - 1\), so \(M\) has at least \(k - 2 \geq 2\) elements outside of \(X\). Let \(e\) be such an element. Let \(B\) be a basis of \(|M_0|\) including \(X\) but disjoint from \(Y\). By dualising if necessary, we may suppose without loss of generality that \(z \notin B\).

If \(z\) is not a coloop of \(|M_0|e\) then by Lemma 17 there is a circuit \(Z\) of \(M/e\) such that \(Z^\perp = X^\perp = X\). But by the induction hypothesis applied to \(M/e\) its set of circuits satisfies \((C2)\), so by rescaling if necessary we may suppose that \(Z^\perp = X^\perp = X\). Since \(X \neq Y\), we are done as in the above case that \(X \neq Y\).

So we may suppose that \(z\) is a coloop of \(|M_0|e\). Since it is not \(B\), it cannot be a coloop of \(|M_0|\). So \(z\) and \(e\) are in series in \(|M_0|\). Thus \(t\) and \(e\) cannot be in parallel in \(|M_0|\). If \(t \in B\) then it cannot be a loop in \(|M_0|e\), so we are done by a dual argument to that above. Thus \(t \notin B\) and in particular \(t \notin X\). By an argument like that in the previous paragraph we may suppose that \(t\) and \(e\) are in series in \(|M_0|\).

Since \(z\) is not a coloop of \(M/t\), by Lemma 17 there is a circuit \(Z\) of \(M/t\) such that \(Z^\perp = (X \setminus t)^\perp = X\).

By the induction hypothesis applied to \(M/t\) its set of circuits satisfies \((C2)\), so by rescaling if necessary we may suppose that \(Z^\perp = X^\perp = X\). Let \(Z\) be a circuit of \(M/t\) with \(Z^\perp = Z^\perp = Z\). Then \(Z^\perp\) is a vector of \(|M_0|\), so it cannot meet the cocircuit \(\{t, e\}\) of \(|M_0|\) in only the element \(t\). Thus \(t \notin Z^\perp\) and so \(Z^\perp = X^\perp = X\). Since \(Z \neq X\), we are done as in the above case that \(X \neq Y\).

This completes the proof that \(C_0 \perp_2 D_0\). Furthermore \(C_0\) satisfies \((C1)\) since \(C\) does. So \(C_0\) is a weak left \(R\)-signature for \(|M_0|\). Similarly \(D_0\) is a weak right \(R\)-signature for \(|M_0|\).

Next we show that \(C_0 \perp_3 D_0\). Suppose that \(X \in C_0\) and \(Y \in D_0\) with \(|X \cap Y| \leq 3\). Let \(B\) be any basis of \(|M_0|\). By Lemma 17 there is \(X \in C\) with \(X^\perp = X\) and \(X \subseteq B \cup X\). Using \((C2)\), by rescaling if necessary we may suppose that \(X^\perp = X\). By a dual argument there is some \(Y \in D\) with \(Y^\perp = Y\) and \(Y \subseteq (E \setminus B) \cup Y\). Then \(|X \cap Y| = \min\{|X|, |Y|\} \leq 3\). So \(X \perp Y\) and by Lemma 29 we have \(X \perp Y\).

Thus \(C_0 \perp_3 D_0\). Applying Lemma 3 again shows that \(M_0 := (E, C_0)\) is a left \(R\)-matroid.

The matroid \(M_0\) of Lemma 30 is the residue matroid of \(M\). Lemma 30 generalizes Lemma 14 of [Pen18].

The proof of that lemma, which makes use of quasi-Plücker coordinates, extends to the general case.

Lemma 31. Let \(H = R \times_{U, \rho} \Gamma\), let \(M\) be a left \(H\)-matroid, and let \(V, U \in H^E\). If \(V \in \mathcal{V}(M)\) and \(V^\perp \in R^E\), then \(V^\perp \in \mathcal{V}(M_0)\) and if \(U \in \mathcal{U}(M)\) and \(U^\perp \in R^E\), then \(U^\perp \in \mathcal{U}(M_0)\).

Proof. Suppose \(V \in \mathcal{V}(M)\) and \(V^\perp \in R^E\). If \(V \neq M_0\), then there is a \(T \in \mathcal{D}(M_0)\) so that \(V^\perp \neq T\). Since \(D(M_0) = \text{Min}\{|V^\perp : Y \in \mathcal{D}(M)\} \cap R^E\) by definition of \(M_0\), there exists a \(Y \in \mathcal{D}(M)\) with \(Y^\perp = T\). Then \(V^\perp \neq Y\), and it follows that \(V \perp Y\) by Lemma 31. This contradicts that \(V \in \mathcal{V}(M)\).

The argument for \(U \in \mathcal{U}(M)\) is analogous.

Theorem 32. Let \(H = R \times_{U, \rho} \Gamma\). If \(R\) is perfect, then \(H\) is perfect.

Proof. Suppose \(R\) is perfect. Let \(M\) be a left \(H\)-matroid, let \(V \in \mathcal{V}(M)\) and \(U \in \mathcal{U}(M)\). We need to show that \(V \perp U\). Pick any \(h \in H^*\) such that \(|V_e| \cdot |U_e| > |h| \cdot |U_f|\) for all \(e \in V^\perp \cap U^\perp\) and \(f \in U^\perp \cap V^\perp\). Let \(\rho : E \to H^*\) be determined by \(\rho(e) = V_e \cdot U_e\) for all \(e \in V\) and \(\rho(e) = h\) otherwise.

Then \(\rho(U) \subseteq \rho(V)\), and \(\rho(\rho^{-1})^{-1} \cap \rho(U)^\perp \neq \emptyset\). Replacing \(M\) with \(M^\rho\), we may assume that \(\rho = 1\) and hence \(U^\perp \cap V^\perp \neq \emptyset\).

Scaling \(V, U\), we may assume that \(\max_e |V_e| = 1\) and \(\max_e |U_e| = 1\), so that \(V^\perp \subseteq U^\perp \subseteq R^E\). By Lemma 31 we
have $V^\dagger \in \mathcal{V}(M_0)$ and $U^\dagger \in \mathcal{U}(M_p)$. Since $M_0$ is a left $R$-matroid and $R$ is perfect, we have $V^\dagger \perp U^\dagger$. Since $\mathcal{U} \cap \mathcal{V} \neq \emptyset$, it follows that $V \perp U$ by Lemma 29 as required.

Using the classification of stringent skew hyperfields and the fact that the Krasner hyperfield, the sign hyperfield, and skew fields are perfect (Theorem 6), we obtain:

**Corollary 33.** Let $H$ be a stringent skew hyperfield. Then $H$ is perfect.

4.3. Vector axioms. Let $H$ be a stringent hyperfield. By the classification of Bowler and Su, we have $H = R \times_{U,\phi} \Gamma$, where $R = \mathbb{K}$ or $R = \mathbb{S}$ or $R$ is a skew field. Let $\omega : H \times H \to H$ be defined as

$$\omega(a, b) = \begin{cases} c & \text{if } a \oplus b = \{c\} \\ a & \text{if } a = -b \text{ and } R = \mathbb{K} \text{ or } R = \mathbb{S} \\ 0 & \text{if } a = -b \text{ and } R \text{ is a skew field} \end{cases}$$

It is then straightforward that $a(b \circ c) = ab \circ ac$ and $(a \circ b)c = ac \circ bc$ for all $a, b, c \in H$, irrespective of $R$. However,

1. $\circ$ is associative if and only if $R$ is not a skew field;
2. $\circ$ is commutative if and only if $R$ is not the sign hyperfield.

Thus $H$ is a semi-ring with addition $\circ$ only if $R = \mathbb{K}$.

In the proof of the main theorem of this section, we will rely on the following properties of $\circ$.

**Lemma 34.** Let $H$ be stringent hyperfield and let $a, b, c \in H$. If $|a| \geq |b|$, then $c \in a \bigoplus (-b)$ implies $a = c \circ b$.

**Proof.** Suppose $|a| \geq |b|$. If $a = 0$, then $b = 0$ and hence $c \in a \bigoplus (-b)$ implies $c = 0$ implies $a = c \circ b$. If $a \neq 0$, then there are two cases. If $|a| > |b|$, then $c \in a \bigoplus (-b)$ implies $c = a$ implies $a = c \circ b$. If $|a| = |b|$, then we may assume $|a| = |b| = 1$. Then $c \in a \bigoplus (-b)$ implies $|c| \leq |a|$, $|b|$. If $|c| < |a| = |b|$, then $c \in a \bigoplus (-b)$ implies $a = b$ implies $a = c \circ b$. If $|c| = |a| = |b|$, then if $R = \mathbb{K}$, then $a = b = c$, so $a = c \circ b$. If $R = \mathbb{S}$, then since $a \neq 0$, we have $c \in a \bigoplus (-b)$ implies $a = c \circ b$. If $R$ is a skew field, then since $c \neq 0$, we have $c \in a \bigoplus (-b)$ implies $c = a - b$ implies $a = c \circ b$. □

**Lemma 35.** Let $H$ be a stringent hyperfield, and let $M$ be a matroid over $H$. If $V, W \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ and $V \circ W = V \cup W$, then $V \circ W \in \mathcal{V}(M)$.

**Proof.** Let $V, W \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ be such that $V \circ W = V \cup W$. Suppose $V \circ W \notin \mathcal{V}(M)$. Then $(V \circ W) \nsubseteq Y$ for some $Y \in \mathcal{D}(M)$. Rescaling the elements of $M$, we may assume that $V \circ W \in \{0, 1\}^E$ and $|V_e| > |W_e|$ for all $e \in V \circ W$ and $f \notin V \circ W$. Scaling $Y$, we may assume that max$_e |V_e| = 1$ and hence $Y^\dagger \in R^E$. Since $V \circ W = V \cup W$, it follows that max$_e |V_e| \leq |V_e| \leq |V_e| = 1$ for each $e$. If $|V_e| < 1$ for all $e$ then $V \circ W = W \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ and we are done. So we have $V \circ W \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ and similarly $W \circ V \in \mathcal{V}(M)$. It follows that $(V \circ W)^\dagger = V^\dagger \circ W^\dagger$ for all $e$. By Lemma 31, we have $V^\dagger \in \mathcal{U}(M_0)$ and $V^\dagger \cup U^\dagger \in \mathcal{V}(M_0)$. Since the statement of the lemma holds true if $H$ is the Krasner hyperfield, the sign hyperfield or a skew field, it follows that $(V \circ W)^\dagger = V^\dagger \circ W^\dagger \in \mathcal{V}(M_0)$. Since $R$ is perfect, we have $(V \circ W)^\dagger \perp Y^\dagger$. By our rescaling, we have $V^\dagger \cup W^\dagger \cap Y^\dagger \neq \emptyset$. Then $(V \circ W) \perp Y$ by Lemma 29, a contradiction. □

**Lemma 36.** Let $H$ be a skew hyperfield, and let $M$ be a left $H$-matroid. If $V^1, \ldots, V^k \in \mathcal{V}(M)$, and $V^1 \bigoplus \cdots \bigoplus V^k = \{V\}$, then $V \in \mathcal{V}(M)$.

**Proof.** Let $V^1, \ldots, V^k \in \mathcal{V}(M)$, and suppose that $V^1 \bigoplus \cdots \bigoplus V^k = \{V\}$. Consider any $Y \in \mathcal{D}(M)$. By definition of vector, we have $V^1 \perp Y$ so that

$$V^1 Y_e = \bigoplus_i V^1_i Y_e = \bigoplus_i V^1_i e \geq \bigoplus_i 0 \equiv 0,$$

and hence $V \perp Y$. Then $V \in \mathcal{V}(M)$. □

**Lemma 37.** Let $H$ be a stringent hyperfield whose core is the sign hyperfield or a skew field, and let $M$ be a left $H$-matroid. If $V \in \mathcal{V}(M)$, then there are $X^1, \ldots, X^k \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ such that $X^1 \bigoplus \cdots \bigoplus X^k = \{V\}$. 

Proof. In the special case that $H$ is itself the sign hyperfield, then the lemma is equivalently stated as Proposition 3.7.2 of [BLVS+99]. If $H$ is a skew field, then lemma follows by induction on $V$; take any circuit such that $X \subseteq V$ and scale $X$ so that $V_e = X_e \neq 0$ for some $e$. Taking $V' := V - X$, we have $V' \subseteq e$, and hence $V = X^1 + \cdots + X^k$ by induction. Then $V = X^1 + \cdots + X^k + X$, as required.

In the general case, let $V \in \mathcal{V}(M)$. Rescaling $M$, we may assume that $V \in \{0,1\}^E$, and deleting any $e \in E \setminus V$ we may assume that $V_e = E$. Then $V' \in \mathcal{V}(M_0)$ by Lemma 3.11. Since the core $F$ of $H$ is the sign hyperfield or a skew field and $M_0$ is a left $F$-matroid, there are circuits $T^1 \in \mathcal{C}(M_0)$ so that $T^1 \uplus \cdots \uplus T^k = \{V'\}$. Let $X^i \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ be such that $(X^i)^\uplus = T^i$. For each $e \in E$ we have $\max_i \nu(X^i_e) = 1$, so that $X^i = \biguplus_i X^i_e = \biguplus_i \nu(X^i_e) = \{V^i_e\} = \{V_e\}$. Hence $X^1 \uplus \cdots \uplus X^k = \{V\}$ as required. \hfill $\Box$

Lemma 38. Let $H$ be a stringent hyperfield, and let $x_1, \ldots, x_k \in H$. Then $\big| \biguplus_i x_i \big| = 1$ unless $0 \in \biguplus_i x_i$.

Theorem 39. Let $H$ be a stringent hyperfield, let $M$ be a left $H$-matroid on $E$ and let $e \in E$. Then $\mathcal{V}(M\{e\}) = \mathcal{V}(M)e$ and $\mathcal{V}(M\{e\}) = \mathcal{V}(M)_e$.

Proof. If the core of $H$ is the Krasner hyperfield, then the theorem follows Theorem 22. We may therefore assume that the core of $H$ is the sign hyperfield or a skew field.

$\mathcal{V}(M\{e\}) = \mathcal{V}(M)_e$ by Theorem 9 it suffices to show that $\mathcal{V}(M\{e\}) \subseteq \mathcal{V}(M)_e$. So let $W \in \mathcal{V}(M\{e\})$. By Lemma 37 there exist $T^1, \ldots, T^k \in \mathcal{C}(M\{e\})$ so that $T^1 \uplus \cdots \uplus T^k = \{W\}$. Let $X^i \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ be such that $X^i\{e\} = T^i$. If $X^i \uplus \cdots \uplus X^k = \{V\} \in H^E$ for some $V \in H^E$, then $V \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ by Theorem 9. If not, then we must have $0 \in X^1 \uplus \cdots \uplus X^k$ by Lemma 38. Consider the vector $V \in H^E$ such that $V\{e\} = W$ and $V_e = 0$. For any $Y \in \mathcal{D}(M)$, we have $X^i \uplus Y$, so that $-X^i_e Y_e \in \biguplus_{f \neq e} X^i_f Y_f$. Then

$$\biguplus_f V_f Y_f = \biguplus_{f \neq e} X^i_f Y_f + \biguplus_i X^i_e Y_e - \biguplus_i X^i_e Y_e \in \mathcal{D}(M).$$

so that $V \uplus Y$. It follows that $V \in \mathcal{V}(M)$.

$\mathcal{V}(M\{e\}) = \mathcal{V}(M)_e$ by Theorem 9 it suffices to show that $\mathcal{V}(M\{e\}) \subseteq \mathcal{V}(M)_e$. So let $W \in \mathcal{V}(M\{e\})$. By Lemma 37 there exist $T^1, \ldots, T^k \in \mathcal{C}(M\{e\})$ so that $T^1 \uplus \cdots \uplus T^k = \{W\}$. Let $X^i \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ be such that $X^i\{e\} = T^i$ and $X^i_e = 0$. Then $X^1 \uplus \cdots \uplus X^k = \{V\} \in H^E$ with $V_e = 0$, and hence $V \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ by Lemma 39. \hfill $\Box$

Lemma 40. Let $H = R \times \gamma$, where $R = \mathbb{S}$ or $R$ is a skew field, let $M$ be a left $H$-matroid on $E$, let $X^1, \ldots, X^k \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ and $e \in E$. If $\big| \biguplus_i X^i_e \big| \neq 1$, then there exist $Y^i \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ such that $\max_i |Y^i_e| < \max_i |X^i_e|$ and $\biguplus_i Y^i \subseteq \biguplus_i X^i$.

Proof. If $H = R$, then $\gamma$ is a trivial group, and then the condition that $\max_i |Y^i| < \max_i |X^i|$ amounts to $Y^i_e = 0$ for all $i$. If $H = R$ is the sign hyperfield, we may assume $k = 2$ by omitting all $X^1$ except one with $X^1_e = 1$ and one with $X^1_e = -1$. Then the lemma follows by applying (V3) for oriented matroids to $V = X^1, W = X^2, e$. If $H = R$ is a skew field, then $Y = \sum_i X^i$ satisfies the condition of the Lemma.

We use induction on $|E|$. If there is an $f \in E$ so that $X^i_f = 0$ for all $i$, then by Theorem 9 we have $X^i \in \mathcal{V}(M\{f\})$. Then $T^i := (X^i,f) \in \mathcal{V}(M\{f\})$, and by induction there are $Z^i \in \mathcal{V}(M\\{f\})$ so that $\biguplus_i Z^i \subseteq \biguplus_i T^i$ and $\max_i |Z^i_e| < \max_i |T^i_e|$. By Theorem 39 there are vectors $Y^i \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ with $Y^i_f = 0$ and $Y^i \uplus f = T^i$. Then the $Y^i$ satisfy the conditions of the Lemma.

So for each $f \in E$ there is some $i$ so that $X^i_f \neq 0$. Rescale $M$ so that $\max_f |X^i_f| = 1$ for all $f \in E$. We have $T^i \in \mathcal{V}(M_0)$, and since the lemma holds true for matroids over the residue hyperfield $R$, there exist $Z^i \in \mathcal{V}(M_0)$ so that $\biguplus_i Z^i \subseteq \biguplus_i T^i$ and $Z^i_e = 0$ for all $i$. We may assume without loss of generality that $Z^i \in \mathcal{C}(M_0)$ by using Lemma 37. Let $Y^i \in \mathcal{C}(M)$ be such that $(Y^i)^\uplus = Z^i$. Then $\biguplus_i Y^i \subseteq \biguplus_i X^i$ and $\max_i |Y^i_e| < \max_i |X^i_e|$, as required. \hfill $\Box$

Lemma 41. Let $H$ be a stringent hyperfield, and let $M$ be a left $H$-matroid on $E$. If $V,W \in \mathcal{V}(M)$, $e \in E$ such that $V_e = -W_e \neq 0$, then there is a $Z \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ such that $Z \in V \uplus W$ and $Z_e = 0$.

Proof. By Theorem 22, it suffices to prove the lemma for the case that the residue $R$ of $H$ is the sign hyperfield or a skew field. Let $V, W \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ be such that $V_e = -W_e \neq 0$. We show that there is a $Z \in \mathcal{V}(M)$ such that $Z \in V \uplus W$ and $Z_e = 0$, by induction on $|E|$. \hfill $\Box$
A good collection is a finite sequence \((X^i)_i\) such that 
\[X^i \in \mathcal{C}(M)\] for each \(i\), \(\bigoplus_i X^i \subseteq V \oplus W\) and \(0 \in \bigcap_i X^i\).

Good collections exist. By Lemma 37, there exist \(X^i \in \mathcal{C}(M)\) so that \(\{V\} = X^1 \oplus \cdots \oplus X^k\) and \(\{W\} = X^{k+1} \oplus \cdots \oplus X^l\) and then \((X^i)_i\) is a good collection. For later use, we fix \(Y := (X^1)^{-1}X^j\) for any \(j\) so that \(|X^j| = |V_x|\). Then \(Y_x = 1\) and \(|V_x||Y_x| \leq \max\{|V_x||W_y|\}\) for all \(f \in E\).

We first show that there exists a good collection \((X^i)\) so that \(X^i_e = 0\) for all \(e\). Consider the set of values \(S := \{|X_x^i| : X \in \mathcal{C}(M), |X_x^i| = \max\{|V_f||W_f|\} for some f \in V \cup W\}\).

Then \(S\) is finite, as by (C2) each circuit of the underlying matroid \(M\) contributes at most one value to \(S\). We claim that for each good collection \((X^i)\), there is a good collection \((Y^i)\) so that \(\max_t |X^t_x^i| \geq \max_t |Y^t_x^i| \in S\). Suppose \((X^i)_i\) is a shortest sequence for which this fails. Then \(\max_t |X^t_x^i| \notin S\). Rearranging the \(X^i\), we may assume that \(|X^t_x^i| = \max_j |X^j_x^i|\) if and only if \(j > t\). Then for each \(j > t\), we have \(|X^j_x^i| < \max\{|V_f||W_f|\}\) for all \(f \in V \cup W\), and hence we have \(\bigoplus_{t \leq t} X^i_x \subseteq V \oplus W\). Since \(0 \in \bigoplus_{t \leq t} X^i_x\), we have \(k \geq t \geq 2\). Pick any \(y \in \bigoplus_{t \leq t} X^i_x\). Then \(|y| < \max_j |X^j_x^i| \in |V_x|\) and hence \(|y| < \max\{|V_f||W_f|\}\) for all \(f \in E\), so that the sequence \((Y^i)_i := (X^1, \ldots, X^t, -Y)\) is a good collection of length \(t + 1 < k\). By our choice of \((X^i)\), there is a good collection \((Y^i)\) so that \(\max_j |X^j_x^i| = \max_j |Y^j_x^i| \in S\), a contradiction.

Hence, the minimum of \(\max_t |X^t_x^i|\) over all good collections \((X^i)\) takes value in the finite set \(S\). Let \((X^i)_i\) attain the minimum. If \(\bigoplus_{t \leq t} X^i_x \neq 1\), then by Lemma 30 there is a collection \((Y^i)\) with \(Y^i \in \mathcal{V}(M)\) such that \(\max_j |Y^j_x^i| < \max_j |X^j_x^i|\) and \(\bigoplus_{t \leq t} Y^i_x \subseteq \bigoplus_{t \leq t} X^i_x\). Using Lemma 37 we may assume that each \(Y^i \in \mathcal{C}(M)\).

By our choice of \((X^i)\), we cannot have \(0 \in \bigoplus_{t \leq t} Y^i_x\), and so \(\bigoplus_{t \leq t} Y^i_x = \{y\}\). Then extending \((Y^i)\) with \(-Y\) yields a good collection as before, which violates the choice of \((X^i)\). So \(X^i_x = 0\) for all \(i\), as required.

Let \((X^i)_i\) be a shortest good collection with \(X^i_e = 0\) for all \(i\). We claim that \(k = 1\). If not, consider \(X^{k-1}\) and \(X^k\). If \(X^{k-1} \oplus X^k = \{Z\}\), then \(Z \in \mathcal{V}(M)\) by Lemma 30 and otherwise there is an \(f \neq e\) so that \(X^{k-1}_f = -X^k_f\). Then by our induction hypothesis, there exists a \(T \in \mathcal{V}(V\setminus e)\) so that \(T_f = 0\) and \(T \in X^{k-1}\). By Theorem 39 there is a \(Z \in \mathcal{V}(M)\) so that \(Z_a = 0\) and \(Z \setminus e = T\). In either case, we have \(X^1 \oplus \cdots \oplus X^{k-2} \oplus Z \subseteq \bigoplus_{t \leq t} X^i_x \subseteq V \oplus W\), so that \((X^1, \ldots, X^{k-2}, Z)\) is a shorter good collection, a contradiction. Hence \(k = 1\), and taking \(Z = X^1\) we have \(Z \in \mathcal{V}(M)\), \(Z_e = 0\) and \(Z \in V \oplus W\), as required. \(\square\)

Theorem 42. Let \(H\) be a stringent skew hyperfield. Let \(E\) be a finite set, and let \(V \subseteq H^E\). There is a left \(H\)-matroid \(M\) such that \(V = \mathcal{V}(M)\) if and only if

- \((V0)\) \(0 \in V\).
- \((V1)\) if \(a \in H\) and \(V \subseteq V\), then \(aV \subseteq V\).
- \((V2)\) if \(V, W \subseteq \mathcal{V}(M)\) and \(V \subseteq W\), then \(V \cap W \subseteq \mathcal{V}(M)\).
- \((V3)\) if \(a \in V\) for all \(e \in E\) such that \(V_e = -W_e \neq 0\), then there is a \(Z \in \mathcal{V}(M)\) such that \(Z \in V \oplus W\) and \(Z_e = 0\).

Then \(\mathcal{C}(M) = \min\{\mathcal{V}\setminus\{0\}\}\).

Proof. Sufficiency: Suppose \(V\) satisfies (V0),(V1),(V2), and (V3). Let \(C := \min\{\mathcal{V}\setminus\{0\}\}\). Then \(C\) satisfies (C1) by (V1). To see (C2), let \(X, Y \subseteq C\) be such that \(\bigoplus_{t \leq t} X \subseteq \bigoplus_{t \leq t} Y\). If \(Y \neq aX\) for all \(a \in H\), then scaling \(X\) so that \(Y_e = -X_e\) for some \(e \in E\) we have \(X \neq -Y\). By (V3), there is a \(Z \in \mathcal{V}\) so that \(Z_e = 0\) and \(Z \not\subseteq X \oplus Y\), and since \(X \neq -Y\) we have \(Z \neq 0\). Then \(\emptyset \not\subseteq Z \subseteq \mathcal{V}\setminus\{0\}\), contradicting that \(Y \subseteq C\). We show that \(C\) satisfies the modular circuit axiom (C3). If \(X, Y \subseteq C\) are a modular pair, \(X_e = -Y_e\), then by (V3) there exists a \(Z \in \mathcal{V}\) such that \(Z \subseteq X \oplus Y\) and \(Z_e = 0\). If \(Z \not\subseteq C\), then there exists a \(Z' \subseteq C\) so that \(Z'\) is a proper subset of \(Z\). Applying (V3) to \(Z, Z', f \in Z', Z' \subseteq Z\) then implies the existence of a \(Z'' \subseteq C\) such that \(Z''\) is contained in \(Z\). Then the existence of \(Z'', Z'' \subseteq C\) would contradict the modularity of the pair \(X, Y\) in \(C\), since \(Z'' \cup Z'' \subseteq Z \subseteq X \cup Y \cup \{e\}\). Hence, we have \(Z \subseteq C\). This proves that \(C\) also satisfies modular circuit axiom (C). We show that \(\mathcal{C}(M) = \mathcal{V}(M)\). To see \(\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{C}(M)\), suppose \(V \subseteq \mathcal{V}\setminus\mathcal{V}(M)\) and \(V\) has minimal support among all such vectors. Let \(X \subseteq C\) be any vector with \(X \subseteq V\). Scale \(X\) so that \(|X_f| = |V_f|\) for all \(f \in E\), with \(X_e = V_e\) for some \(e\). Then applying (V3) to \(V\), \(-X, e\) yields a vector \(Z\) such that \(Z \subseteq V \oplus (-X)\). Then \(V = Z \cap X\) by Lemma 41. We have \(X \in \mathcal{V}(M)\) as \(X \subseteq \mathcal{C}(M)\) and \(Z \in \mathcal{V}(M)\) by minimality of \(V\). Then \(V = Z \cap X \in \mathcal{V}(M)\) as (V2) holds for \(V\) by Lemma 45. That \(\mathcal{V}(M) \subseteq \mathcal{V}\) follows in the same way, since (V2) holds for \(V\) by assumption and (V3) holds for \(\mathcal{V}(M)\) by Lemma 45.
Necessity: If $V = V(M)$, then $(V0),(V1)$ are clear, $(V2)'$ is Lemma 35 and $(V3)$ is Lemma 11.

We note that if the residue $R$ of $H$ is the Krasner or sign hyperfield, then $V \circ W = V \cup W$ for all $V, W \in H^E$, so that then condition $(V2)'$ may be simplified to $(V2)$ as in Theorem 23. If $R$ is a skew field, then $(V2)'$ is equivalent to $(V2)$ if $V, W \in V(M)$ and $V \boxplus W = \{U\}$, then $U \in V(M)$.

A minor adaptation of the proof of Theorem 24 yields the following characterization.

**Theorem 43.** Let $H$ be a stringent skew hyperfield with residue $S$. Let $E$ be finite set and let $C \subseteq H^E$. Then $M = (E,C)$ is a left $H$-matroid if and only if $(C0), (C1), (C2)$ and $(C3)'$ for any $X, Y \in C, e, f \in E$ such that $X_e = -Y_e \neq 0$ and $|X_f| > |Y_f|$, there is a $Z \in C$ such that $Z_e = 0$, $Z_f = X_f$, and $|Z_g| < |X_g \odot Y_g|$ or $Z_g \in X_g \boxplus Y_g$ for all $g \in E$.

For the circuits $C$ of a matroid over a stringent skew hyperfield $H$ whose residue is a skew field, combining $(V3)$ and Lemma 37 evidently yields:

$(C3)''$ for any $X, Y \in C, e \in E$ such that $X_e = -Y_e \neq 0$, there is a $V \in X \boxplus Y$ and $Z^1 \in C$ such that $V_e = 0$ and $Z^1 \boxplus \cdots \boxplus Z^k = \{V\}$.

For such hyperfields $H$, we could not imagine an axiom which is sufficiently strong to characterize matroids over $H$, but also more like $(C3)'$ in that it claims the existence of just a single circuit $Z$.

**References**


