

Biconed Graphs, weighted forests, and h -vectors of matroid complexes

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Abstract

A well-known conjecture of Richard Stanley posits that the h -vector of the independence complex of a matroid is a pure \mathcal{O} -sequence. The conjecture has been established for various classes but is open for graphic matroids. A biconed graph is a graph with two specified ‘coning vertices’, such that every vertex of the graph is connected to at least one coning vertex. The class of biconed graphs includes coned graphs, Ferrers graphs, and complete multipartite graphs. We study the h -vectors of graphic matroids arising from biconed graphs, providing a combinatorial interpretation of their entries in terms of ‘2-weighted forests’ of the underlying graph. This generalizes constructions of Kook and Lee who studied the Möbius coinvariant (the last nonzero entry of the h -vector) of graphic matroids of complete bipartite

graphs. We show that allowing for partially 2-weighted forests gives rise to a pure multicomplex whose face count recovers the h -vector, establishing Stanley's conjecture for this class of matroids. We also discuss how our constructions relate to a combinatorial strengthening of Stanley's Conjecture (due to Klee and Samper) for this class of matroids.

Mathematics Subject Classifications: 05E45, 05B35, 13F55

1 Introduction

A matroid is a combinatorial structure that generalizes various notions of independence that arise in linear algebra, field extensions, graph theory, matching theory, and other areas. A *graphic matroid* $\mathcal{M}(G)$ has its ground set given by the edge set of some finite connected graph G , with independent sets given by the sets of edges that do not contain a cycle. Given a matroid \mathcal{M} , of particular interest is the number of independent sets of \mathcal{M} of a certain size. The h -vector of \mathcal{M} encodes this information in a convenient format. The h -vector of a matroid provides topological information regarding its underlying simplicial complex and also relates to the notion of *activity* of bases.

In his work surrounding the Upper Bound Conjecture [25], Stanley proved that if a simplicial complex is Cohen-Macaulay (an algebraic condition on its associated face ring) then its h -vector is necessarily an \mathcal{O} -sequence: the entries h_i are given by the number of degree i monomials in some order ideal (see Section 2 for details). Motivated by these results and the orderly structure of matroids (a type of Cohen-Macaulay simplicial complex), Stanley conjectured [25] that the h -vectors of matroids satisfy a stronger condition.

Conjecture 1. The h -vector of a matroid is a pure \mathcal{O} -sequence.

Here an \mathcal{O} -sequence is *pure* if the maximal elements of the underlying order ideal can be chosen to all have the same degree; again we refer to Section 2 for details. Despite receiving considerable attention for over four decades, Stanley's conjecture remains mostly wide open today. It has been established for some specific classes of matroids, in particular for cographic matroids by Merino in [19], lattice-path matroids by Schweig in [24], cotransversal matroids by Oh in [22] (see also work of Sarmiento [23]), paving matroids by Merino, Noble, Ramirez-Ibanez, and Villarroel-Flores [20], and internally perfect matroids by Dall in [5]. The conjecture has also been shown to hold for small rank and corank, in particular rank 3 matroids by Há, Stokes, and Zanello in [9], rank 3 and corank 2 matroids by DeLoera, Kemper, and Klee in [6], rank 4 matroids by Klee and Samper in [12], and rank d matroids with $h_d \leq 5$ by Constantinescu, Kahle, and Varbaro in [3]. Stronger forms of the conjecture have been established for some specific classes of matroids, in particular for rank 3 matroids in [11] by Klee and Nugent, and for rank 3 and 4 matroids in [12].

In [16] Kook established Stanley's conjecture for the graphic matroid of a *coned* graph, by definition a graph $\hat{G} = G * \{v\}$ obtained from connecting a vertex v to every vertex of an arbitrary finite graph G . Kook proved the conjecture by explicitly constructing a multicomplex of 'partially edge-rooted forests' in G . A spanning tree T of \hat{G} corresponds

to a partially edge-rooted forest of G in such a way that the number of internally passive edges in T is given by the cardinality of edges and edge roots in its corresponding partially edge-rooted forest.

In [17] Kook and Lee studied the h -vectors of complete bipartite graphs $K_{m+1,n+1}$ and provided a combinatorial interpretation for their Möbius coinvariant $\mu^\perp(K_{m+1,n+1})$, which can be seen to coincide with the last nonzero entry of the h -vector of the underlying matroid. They showed that the set of such trees correspond to certain edge-rooted forests of the subgraph $K_{m,n}$. These constructions provide bijective combinatorial proofs for the formulas for $\mu^\perp(K_{m+1})$ and $\mu^\perp(K_{m+1,n+1})$ previously established by Novik, Postnikov, and Sturmfels in [21].

In this paper we study h -vectors of biconed graphs. By definition a *biconed graph* $G^{A,B}$ has a pair of vertices 0 and $\bar{0}$ such that every vertex in $G^{A,B}$ is adjacent to one of 0 or $\bar{0}$ (or both). Loops and some, but not all, parallel edges are admissible (see Definition 6 for a precise statement, and in particular the meaning of A and B). The class of biconed graphs includes coned graphs, complete multipartite graphs, and Ferrers graphs.

In the concluding section of [17] the authors suggest biconed graphs as a class of graphs for which their ‘edge-rooted forests’ may naturally generalize. In this paper we confirm this, showing that the set of completely passive spanning trees of a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ is in correspondence with the collection of maximal ‘2-weighted forests’ of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$, a certain ‘reduced’ subgraph of $G^{A,B}$.

Furthermore, we show that by allowing for partially weighted forests, this construction gives rise to a notion of ‘degree’ (in terms of the number of edge roots) in such a way that the number of internally passive edges in a spanning tree of $G^{A,B}$ is given by the degree in the corresponding partially 2-weighted forest. Our main results can be summarized as follows. We refer to later sections for technical definitions.

Theorem 2 (Corollary 15, Lemma 17). *Suppose $G^{A,B}$ is a biconed graph with h -vector (h_0, h_1, \dots, h_d) . Then h_i is given by the number of partially 2-weighted forests in $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ of degree i .*

We let $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ denote the set of partially 2-weighted forests in $G = A \cup B$. The set $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ has a pleasing combinatorial structure, as our next result indicates.

Theorem 3 (Lemma 18, Lemma 19). *For any biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ the set $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ is a pure multicomplex on the set of edges of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$.*

From these we obtain our main result.

Theorem 4 (Corollary 20). *Stanley’s conjecture holds for graphic matroids of biconed graphs.*

In [12] Klee and Samper introduce a combinatorial strengthening of Stanley’s conjecture, based on lexicographic shellability and the notion of a based matroid. Their conjecture involves the construction of a rule for assigning a pure multicomplex to any based matroids, satisfying a list of five properties. In Theorem 23 we show that our constructions satisfy four of these properties for based matroids arising from biconed graphs.

This in turn connects the multicomplex $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ to the *internal poset* of the matroid of a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we recall some basic notions from matroid theory and the study of pure \mathcal{O} -sequences, and establish some notation. In Section 3 we describe our main objects of study and establish bijections between three sets: spanning trees of a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$, birooted forests in $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$, and 2-weighted forests in $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$. In Section 4, we prove that the set of partially 2-weighted forests is a pure multicomplex. Here we also prove that the pure \mathcal{O} -sequence arising from this multicomplex is the h -vector of the (graphic matroid of the) underlying biconed graph, thus establishing Stanley's conjecture. In Section 5 we provide a detailed example to demonstrate our various constructions. In Section 6 we discuss how our results relate to the stronger conditions of the Klee-Samper conjecture for this class of matroids. In Section 7, we suggest some further applications of 2-weighted forests and also discuss some open questions.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Matroids

We first review some basic notions of matroid theory, referring to [2] for more details. For the purposes of this paper, a *matroid* $\mathcal{M} = (E, \mathcal{I})$ on a finite ground set E is a nonempty collection \mathcal{I} of subsets of E satisfying the following properties:

1. If $A \in \mathcal{I}$ and $B \subset A$ then $B \in \mathcal{I}$;
2. If $A, B \in \mathcal{I}$ and $|A| > |B|$ then there exists some $e \in A \setminus B$ such that $B \cup e \in \mathcal{I}$.

Here, we suppress (and will continue to suppress) the brackets of singleton sets. The collection \mathcal{I} is called the set of *independent sets* of the matroid. We let $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{M})$ denote the set of *bases* of the matroid, by definition the set of maximal independent sets (under inclusion). The number of elements in any (and hence every) basis of \mathcal{M} is called the *rank* of the matroid. Given a matroid $\mathcal{M} = (E, \mathcal{I})$ the *dual matroid* \mathcal{M}^* has ground set E and bases given by the complements of the bases of \mathcal{M} , so that $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{M}^*) = \{E \setminus B : B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{M})\}$.

An important example of a matroid, particularly relevant for us, comes from graph theory. If G is a finite connected graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and edge set $E(G)$ (possibly with loops and multiple edges) one defines the *graphic matroid* $\mathcal{M}(G)$ with ground set $E = E(G)$ and independent sets given by acyclic collections of edges. The bases are then spanning trees of G , and hence the rank of $\mathcal{M}(G)$ is given by $|V(G)| - 1$.

2.2 Activity and h -vectors

The collection of independent sets of a matroid form a *simplicial complex* called the *independence complex* of \mathcal{M} . Associated to a simplicial complex of dimension $d - 1$, and therefore to a matroid of rank d , is its *f -vector* $f = (f_{-1}, f_0, \dots, f_{d-1})$, where f_{i-1} is the number of simplices of cardinality i . The h -vector of the independence complex of \mathcal{M}

(which we will simply refer to as the h -vector of \mathcal{M}) encodes the same information as f in a form that is more convenient, especially in algebraic contexts.

We can define the entries of $h = (h_0, \dots, h_d)$ according to the linear relation

$$\sum_{i=0}^d f_{i-1}(t-1)^{d-i} = \sum_{k=0}^d h_k t^{d-k}.$$

The h -vector of a simplicial complex is related to a presentation of the *Hilbert* function of its Stanley-Reisner (face) ring, and in the case of matroids encodes combinatorial data regarding any *shelling* of its independence complex.

In the case of a matroid \mathcal{M} the h -vector is also related to a certain expression for the Tutte polynomial of \mathcal{M} , expressed in terms of *activity* of elements in the collection of bases. For this we fix a linear ordering $<$ on the ground set E of the matroid \mathcal{M} . Now suppose B is a basis for \mathcal{M} . For any element $e \in B$ we say that e is *internally passive* in B if it can be replaced by a smaller element to obtain another basis; that is, if $(B \setminus e) \cup e'$ is a basis of \mathcal{M} for some $e' < e$. We say that $e \in B$ is *internally active* if it is not internally passive, that is, if it cannot be replaced by any smaller element from the ground set to get another basis. An edge $e \notin B$ is said to be *externally active (passive)* if it is (is not) the smallest element in the unique circuit containing $B \cup e$.

In the case of a graphic matroid $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}(G)$ these constructions can be more explicitly described. Suppose G is a connected graph with ordered edge set E , and let T be a spanning tree of G . Removing an edge $e \in T$ creates a forest with two components. The *fundamental bond* $B_G(T, e)$ with respect to $e \in T$ consists of all edges in G that have an endpoint in each of the two components. Then e is internally active if it is the smallest element (with respect to the fixed ordering $<$) in its fundamental bond $B_G(T, e)$. Dually, if $e \notin T$, then the addition of e creates a *fundamental circuit* $C(T, e)$ which is the minimum dependent set containing e and edges from T . Then e is externally active if it is the smallest in this set of edges. From [1] we have the following.

Lemma 5. [1, Section 7.3] *Suppose \mathcal{M} is a matroid of rank d with an arbitrary fixed ordering of the ground set, and let $h = (h_0, h_1, \dots, h_d)$ denote its h -vector. Then h_i equals the number of bases with i internally passive elements with respect to the ordering of the ground set. The value of h_i is independent of the choice of the ordering.*

For a matroid \mathcal{M} its *Tutte polynomial* is given by

$$T_{\mathcal{M}}(x, y) = \sum \tau_{i,j} x^i y^j,$$

where $\tau_{i,j}$ is the number of bases of \mathcal{M} with i internally active elements and j externally active elements. Hence evaluating the Tutte polynomial at $y = 1$ gives a polynomial $T_{\mathcal{M}}(x, 1)$ in one variable x where the coefficient of x^i is given by h_{d-i} . We refer to [2] for more details regarding the Tutte polynomial and external activity.

2.3 Multicomplexes and (pure) \mathcal{O} -sequences

We next review the notion of \mathcal{O} -sequences and purity involved in the statement of Stanley's conjecture. Recall that a *multicomplex* Δ on a ground set $E = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_j\}$ is a

collection of multisets of elements from E that is closed under taking subsets: if $\sigma \in \Delta$ and $\tau \subset \sigma$, then $\tau \in \Delta$.

Equivalently, a multicomplex Δ may be thought of as a set of monomials $e_1^{a_1} e_2^{a_2} \cdots e_j^{a_j}$ satisfying the property that if $p \in \Delta$ and q divides p , then $q \in \Delta$. In this context, a collection of monomials satisfying this condition will be referred to as an *order ideal*. The multisets in Δ which are maximal under inclusion are the *facets* of Δ . The size of the largest set in Δ is called the *degree* of Δ . A multicomplex is *pure* if all its facets have the same cardinality.

A sequence of positive integers $(f_{-1}, f_0, \dots, f_{d-1})$ is said to be an \mathcal{O} -*sequence* if there exists a multicomplex Δ with the property that f_i is the number of sets in Δ with cardinality $i + 1$, with d the degree of Δ . The sequence is a *pure \mathcal{O} -sequence* if Δ can be chosen to be a *pure* multicomplex.

3 Biconed graphs and rooted forests

We next turn to our main objects of study. Here we consider graphs that are finite and undirected but possibly with loops and parallel edges. For a graph G with vertices $u, v \in V(G)$, we use uv to denote the edge $\{u, v\}$. The following construction is similar to what is suggested by Kook and Lee in [17].

Definition 6. Suppose G is a graph with vertex set $V(G)$ and suppose A and B are (not necessarily disjoint) subsets of $V(G)$ satisfying $V(G) = A \cup B$. The *biconing* of G with respect to A and B is the addition of two additional vertices 0 and $\bar{0}$ and edges

- $0\bar{0}$,
- $0a$ for all $a \in A$,
- $\bar{0}b$ for all $b \in B$.

We use $G^{A,B}$ to denote the resulting graph. A *biconed graph* is any graph that is obtained from a biconing.

See Figures 1A and 1B for an example of a graph and its biconing. Examples of biconed graphs include coned graphs, complete multipartite graphs, and Ferrers graphs (see Section 7). The path graph P_5 on 5 vertices is an example of a connected graph that is not biconed.

For a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ define $\bar{A} := B \setminus A$, so that $V(G)$ is the disjoint union of A and \bar{A} . The complete bipartite graphs $K_{m,n}$ investigated in [17] are examples of biconed graphs with $A \cap B = \emptyset$, or equivalently satisfying $B = \bar{A}$. We emphasize that our generalization allows for some vertices of G to be connected to both coning vertices.

We will be interested in the activity of elements in the spanning trees of biconed graphs, and for this we define a total order on the edge set inspired by conventions in [17]. Let $m = |A|$ and $n = |\bar{A}|$, and without loss of generality assume that the elements

of A and \bar{A} are labeled such that $A = [m] = \{1, \dots, m\}$ and $\bar{A} = [\bar{n}] = \{\bar{1}, \dots, \bar{n}\}$. We then order the vertices in the following manner:

$$0 < \bar{0} < 1 < 2 < \dots < m < \bar{1} < \dots < \bar{n}.$$

For the rest of this paper, we assume that the vertices of $G^{A,B}$ are ordered according to this convention. For a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ we let $T_0 \in \mathcal{T}(G^{A,B})$ denote the spanning tree that contains the edge $0\bar{0}$, all edges of form $0u$ for $u \in A$ and edges $\bar{0}v$ for $v \in \bar{A}$.

We now order the edges of $G^{A,B}$ so that the edges of T_0 represent the first $|T_0|$ smallest elements. In particular we first order the edges of T_0 lexicographically according to the order on the vertices described above: $0\bar{0}, 01, 02, \dots, 0m, \bar{0}\bar{1}, \bar{0}\bar{2}, \dots, \bar{0}\bar{n}$; and then order the edges of $G \setminus T_0$ (including any parallel edges) arbitrarily. We use this ordering to define the activity of edges in any spanning tree of $G^{A,B}$. Note that T_0 is the lexicographically smallest spanning tree of $G^{A,B}$ and has the property that all edges are internally active.

In our work we will primarily be interested in subgraphs obtained by removing the edges of T_0 . We let $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ denote the graph obtained from $G^{A,B}$ by removing the edges of T_0 and also removing the vertex 0 . See Figure 1C for an illustration.

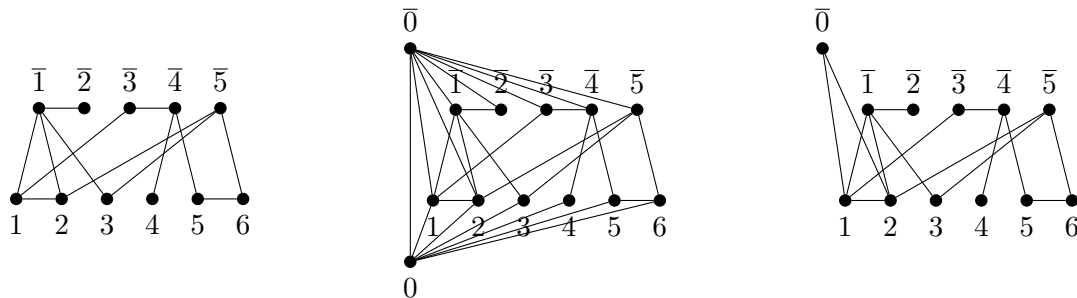


Fig. 1A: The graph G with $V(G) = A \cup B$, where $A = \{1, \dots, 6\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, \bar{1}, \dots, \bar{5}\}$.

Fig. 1B: The resulting biconed graph $G^{A,B}$.

Fig. 1C: The subgraph $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$, obtained by removing the edges of T_0 and the vertex 0 .

3.1 Birooted forests

For a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ we let $\mathcal{T}(G^{A,B})$ denote its set of spanning trees. We wish to encode the elements in $\mathcal{T}(G^{A,B})$ in terms of more convenient combinatorial structures. For this we'll need the following notions.

Definition 7. Suppose $T \in \mathcal{T}(G^{A,B})$ is a spanning tree of a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$. A vertex $v \in T$ is a *connecting vertex* if $v \in A$ and is adjacent to 0 or $v \in \bar{A}$ and is adjacent to $\bar{0}$. A *connecting edge* in T is an edge of the form $0u$ or $\bar{0}v$ for $u \in A$ or $v \in \bar{A}$.

See Figure 2B for an example of these concepts. We will see that connecting edges and vertices encode activity of edges in any spanning tree of a biconed graph. In what follows we think of a tree as a collection of edges, so that if S and T are trees we use $T \setminus S$

to denote the difference of edge sets $E(T) \setminus E(S)$. We then have the following observation, which motivates many of our constructions.

Lemma 8. *Suppose $T \in \mathcal{T}(G^{A,B})$ is a spanning tree of a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$. Then the internally passive edges of T are given by all edges in $T \setminus T_0$, as well as all connecting edges involving a connecting vertex v where*

- v is not the smallest vertex in its component C_v within $T \setminus T_0$, or
- there exists a connecting vertex $w \in C_v$ with $w \neq v$.

Example 9. Before proving Lemma 8, we illustrate these concepts with the graph and spanning tree depicted in Figures 2A and 2B. Here the edges of $T \setminus T_0$ consist of edges $\bar{0}1$, $2\bar{1}$, $4\bar{4}$, $5\bar{4}$, $6\bar{5}$, $\bar{1}\bar{2}$, and $\bar{3}\bar{4}$, which are all passive since they can be replaced with smaller connecting edges to obtain another spanning tree. The connecting edges are 02 , 03 , 06 , $\bar{0}\bar{2}$, and $\bar{0}\bar{4}$. Among these, $\bar{0}\bar{4}$ is passive according to the first criterion ($\bar{4}$ is not the smallest in its component after deleting T_0). We see that 02 and $\bar{0}\bar{2}$ are passive according to the second criterion, since there are two connecting vertices in the component. Finally, 03 and 06 are not passive as the respective connecting vertices are the smallest in their components.

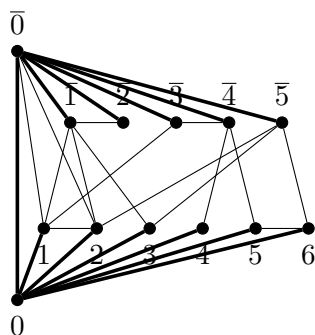


Fig. 2A: Our running example of a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$, with edges of T_0 in bold.

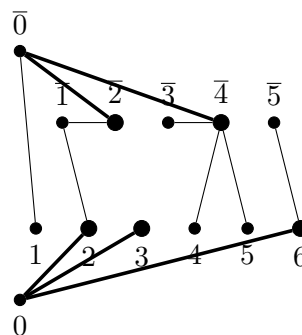


Fig. 2B: A spanning tree T of $G^{A,B}$, with its connecting edges and vertices in bold.

Proof of Lemma 8. First suppose that e is an edge in $T \setminus T_0$. By the matroid exchange property there exists an edge f in T_0 such that $(T \setminus e) \cup f$ is a spanning tree of $G^{A,B}$. Note that $f < e$ since all elements of T_0 are smaller than e . We conclude that e is passive.

Next suppose that xv is a connecting edge with $x = 0$ or $x = \bar{0}$, that v is the only connecting vertex in its component, and that u is a vertex in C_v which is smaller than v . If $u \in A$, we may replace xv with $0u$; if $u \in \bar{A}$, we may replace xv with $\bar{0}u$; lastly, if $u = \bar{0}$, we may replace xv with $0\bar{0}$ (in this last case, v must be in A). In all cases, xv is internally passive.

Now suppose xv is a connecting edge, again with $x = 0$ or $x = \bar{0}$, such that the component $C_v \subset T \setminus T_0$ contains a distinct connecting vertex $w \neq v$. We must have that

$0\bar{0} \notin T$ and also that C_v is the only component in $T \setminus T_0$ that contains two connecting vertices (since otherwise T would contain a cycle). We can then replace xv with the smaller $0\bar{0}$ to obtain a spanning tree.

To see that these are the only internally passive elements, first note that $0\bar{0}$ is always internally active if present as it's the smallest edge in the underlying graph. Suppose that xv is a connecting edge in T (with $x = 0$ or $x = \bar{0}$) where v the smallest vertex in C_v and also the only connecting vertex in C_v . We must then have $\bar{0} \notin C_v$. If we remove xv , to replace it with a smaller edge, we would need to replace it with an edge from T_0 that connects a vertex in C_v to 0 or $\bar{0}$. But since v is the smallest vertex in C_v it is not possible to do this with an edge that is smaller than xv . We conclude that xv is internally active. The result follows. \square

For a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$, recall that $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ is the graph obtained from $G^{A,B}$ by removing the edges of T_0 and also removing the vertex 0 . Notice that for any spanning tree T of $G^{A,B}$, the graph $T \setminus T_0$ provides a subforest of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$. This process of course loses information, but we will attach just enough auxiliary data to such a subforest to encode all the activity information of the original spanning tree T . See Figure 3B for a preview of the construction.

To make this precise we extend some notions from Kook and Lee [17], where the case of complete bipartite graphs was studied. Suppose F is a (not necessarily maximal) spanning forest of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$. We emphasize that F must contain all the vertices of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$, but need not be a maximal acyclic subgraph of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$, and should be thought of as an acyclic collection of edges of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ in which all vertices are included. A *rooted component* of F is a component in the forest which has exactly one vertex marked as a *root vertex*. A *birooted component* of F is a component which has 2 vertex roots, with one root in A and the other in $\bar{A} \cup \bar{0}$.

Definition 10. Given a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$, a *birooted forest* (of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$) is a spanning forest F of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ such that $\bar{0}$ is a root vertex, at most one component is birooted, and every other component of F is rooted.

See Figure 3B for an example of birooted forest. Recall that $\mathcal{T}(G^{A,B})$ denotes the set of all spanning trees of a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$. We let $\mathcal{R}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ denote the set of birooted forests of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$. Our next result relates these two sets.

Lemma 11. *For any biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ there exists a bijection $\phi_1 : \mathcal{T}(G^{A,B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$.*

Proof. Suppose $T \in \mathcal{T}(G^{A,B})$ is a spanning tree. The edges that get deleted from T as we move to the forest $T \setminus T_0$ are edges $0\bar{0}$, edges of the form $0a$ for $a \in A$ and $\bar{0}b$ for $b \in \bar{A}$ (here, a and b are connecting vertices of T). To define $\phi_1(T)$ as a spanning forest of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$, we simply root all the connecting vertices. Every component in this forest must have a rooted vertex since T is connected and spanning. Additionally, there is at most one birooted component in $\phi_1(T)$ since T is acyclic. After all of this is done, root the vertex $\bar{0}$ to obtain $\phi_1(T)$.

The inverse can also easily be described. Given a birooted forest F , simply convert the rooted vertices to connecting vertices and add the connecting edges accordingly (connecting vertices from A go to 0 and those from \bar{A} to $\bar{0}$). Finally, in the case that there is no birooted component we add back the edge $0\bar{0}$. The resulting graph T is a spanning tree of $G^{A,B}$ with the property that $\phi_1(T) = F$. \square

We refer to Figures 3A and 3B for an illustration of the map ϕ_1 . At this point the activity information we need from a spanning tree T of $G^{A,B}$ is stored in a spanning forest of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ with the help of auxiliary information stored in the rooted vertices. To construct a multicomplex, we move this information to the edges. We describe this process in the next subsection.

3.2 2-weighted-forests

Here we describe our method of encoding activity of a spanning tree of a biconed graph in terms of weighted edges in our auxiliary construction. Let $G^{A,B}$ be a biconed graph and suppose F is any set of edges of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$. Let $\omega_F : F \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$ denote a positive integer weighting on these set of edges. We will use ω if the context is clear and refer to the pair (F, ω) as a *weighted collection of edges*. An edge $e \in F$ is said to have *weight* n if $\omega_F(e) = n$.

For a weighted collection of edges (F, ω_F) , a *weighted component*, or just *component* if clear from context, is a (maximal) connected component $S \subset F$ along with a weighting ω_S which is equal to ω_F restricted to S . The *excess weight* of a weighted component S is given by

$$\delta_{\bar{0} \in S} + \sum_{e \in S} (\omega(e) - 1),$$

where $\delta_{\bar{0} \in S}$ equals 1 if $\bar{0} \in S$ and equals 0 otherwise. We assign weight to $\bar{0}$ in this way because it acts in some ways like an additional weighted edge. A component S is said to be *k-excess weighted* if its excess weight is k . Finally, an edge in $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ is *crossing* if it connects a vertex in A to a vertex in $\bar{A} \cup \bar{0}$.

Definition 12. For a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$, a *2-weighted forest* is a weighted set of edges (F, ω) with $F \subset E(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ satisfying:

- (C0) F induces a forest in $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$.
- (C1) (F, ω) has at most one component with excess weight 2.
- (C2) Every other component of (F, ω) has excess weight 0 or 1.
- (C3) In a component of (F, ω) of excess weight 2 that does not contain $\bar{0}$, the number of crossing edges in the (unique) shortest path containing the weighted edges is odd. In a component of (F, ω) of excess weight 2 that does contain $\bar{0}$, the number of crossing edges in the shortest path containing both the weighted edge and $\bar{0}$ is odd.

We refer to Figure 3C for an example of a 2-weighted forest. It will be useful to talk about the subgraph of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ induced by the edges of a 2-weighted forest. For the rest of the paper we will use the convention that this associated graph has the edges of F and *all* vertices of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$, whether or not they are an endpoint of an edge in F , hence giving a spanning forest.

Remark 13. The notion of a 2-weighted forest is a generalization of the *edge-rooted forests* from [17], where now multiple edge roots are allowed. In an earlier version of our paper we referred to these objects as *2-edge-rooted forests* but we found the weighting terminology to be less cumbersome. The main new idea here is the parity condition (C3), which ensures that in components of excess weight 2, the edges carrying this excess weight are, in some sense, on opposite sides of the graph. We will see that this condition ensures that the associated multicomplex is pure.

For a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ we let $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ denote the set of all 2-weighted forests of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$. In Lemma 11 we saw that spanning trees can be encoded as birooted forests. Next we observe that birooted forests are encoded in 2-weighted forests. Later we will see how the activity of a given spanning tree can be naturally read off in terms of the corresponding 2-weighted forest.

Lemma 14. *For any biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ there is a bijection $\phi_2 : \mathcal{R}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$.*

Proof. Let R be a birooted forest of $G^{A,B}$, with underlying edge set F . To define $\phi_2(R)$, we show how to convert the information of rooted vertices of R into a weighting $\omega : F \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{\geq 1}$ on the edges. For each rooted (but not birooted) component of R , let v_s denote the smallest vertex in that component. If v_s is the rooted vertex then all edges in that component get weight one. If the rooted vertex is not v_s , then assign $\omega(e) = 2$ where e is the first edge of the (unique) path from the rooted vertex to v_s .

Next, if there is a birooted component of R containing $\bar{0}$ then we assign $\omega(f) = 2$, where f is the first edge in the path from the other root vertex to $\bar{0}$. For any other birooted component, we assign a weight of 2 to the first and last edges of the path from one rooted vertex to the other. If this path consists of exactly one edge, we assign a weight of 3 to that edge. Finally, any edge not yet assigned weight is given weight 1.

We check that the resulting weighted collection of edges is a 2-weighted forest. Condition (C0) is automatically met as F consists of the same underlying edge set as R . Condition (C1) and (C2) are met since there is at most one birooted component in R . Condition (C3) is met since in a birooted component, one vertex root lies in A and the other lies in $\bar{A} \cup \bar{0}$, so the path between the root vertices must cross between A and $\bar{A} \cup \bar{0}$ an odd number of times in total.

To see that the above process is reversible, notice that by checking the excess weight of a component one can determine if it was rooted or birooted in the birooted forest. If the component has no excess weight, we give v_s the root. If there is a single weighted edge e we root the vertex of e that is furthest from v_s in that component. If the component has excess weight 2 we recover the desired vertex roots by considering the unique shortest path that connects the two weighted edges (or $\bar{0}$ and the single weighted edge). Finally if v is a vertex in $G^{A,B}$ not used in any edge in F we root that isolated vertex. \square

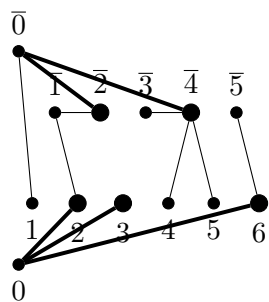


Fig. 3A: A spanning tree T of $G^{A,B}$, with its connecting edges and vertices in bold.

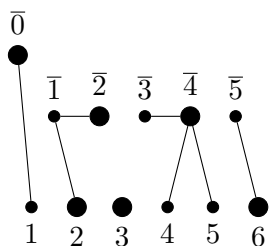


Fig. 3B: The associated birooted forest.

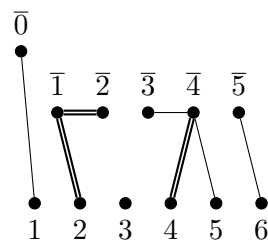


Fig. 3C: The associated 2-weighted forest.

By composing the two maps we created in this section we get a bijection $\phi = \phi_2 \circ \phi_1$ from $\mathcal{T}(G^{A,B})$ to $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$:

Corollary 15. *For any biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ the function $\phi : \mathcal{T}(G^{A,B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ defined above is a bijection from the set of spanning trees of $G^{A,B}$ to the collection of 2-weighted forests of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$.*

See Figure 3 for an illustration of the correspondence. In the next section we will show that the collection of 2-weighted forests gives rise to a pure multicomplex, leading to a proof of Stanley's conjecture for matroids arising from biconed graphs.

4 A multicomplex of 2-weighted forests

In this section, we show that the collection $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ of 2-weighted forests associated to a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ provides a pure multicomplex that encodes the h -vector of $G^{A,B}$. In this context, it will be convenient to think of elements of $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ as monomials. For this, we associate a variable to each edge of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ and construct a monomial from a weighed set (F, ω) with $F \subset \mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ by simply raising all elements to the corresponding weighting. For example the weighted set $\{c, e, f\}$ with $\omega(e) = \omega(f) = 1$ and $\omega(c) = 3$ is labeled c^3ef (see Figure 4A). Via this correspondence, we will refer to the *degree* of an element of $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$, by which we mean the degree of the corresponding monomial. Under this viewpoint, we prove that $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ is a pure multicomplex and the resulting pure \mathcal{O} -sequence is the h -vector of $G^{A,B}$. The first step is to show how the degree of a monomial encodes passivity of the underlying spanning tree.

Example 16. Let G be K_4 with the vertices partitioned by $A = \{1, 2\}$, $B = \bar{A} = \{\bar{1}, \bar{2}\}$, and $E(G) = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\}$. The 2-weighted forest in Figure 4B can be thought of as the monomial a^2df^2 . In Figure 4C we have the monomial af^2 , obtained by removing an edge and lowering the weight of another edge from Figure 4B. Note that this results in a monomial that divides the original.

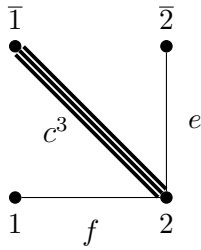


Fig. 4A: A 2-weighted forest giving rise to the monomial c^3ef .

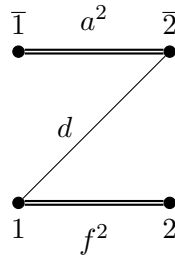


Fig. 4B: A 2-weighted forest corresponding to the monomial a^2df^2 .

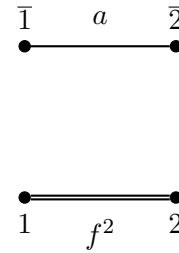


Fig. 4C: A 2-weighted forest with monomial af^2 .

Lemma 17. *The function $\phi : \mathcal{T}(G^{A,B}) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ described in Corollary 15 maps a spanning tree of $G^{A,B}$ with i internally passive edges to a monomial of degree i .*

Proof. Suppose T is a spanning tree of $G^{A,B}$. We use Lemma 8 to identify the internally passive edges of T and analyze how this information is transferred to the edge weights of $\phi(T)$, resulting in a monomial with the desired degree. It suffices to show that each passive edge of T increases the degree of the monomial by 1.

From Lemma 8, recall that $0\bar{0}$, if present, must be internally active, and all edges of $T \setminus T_0$ are internally passive. These internally passive edges are the variables of our monomial, corresponding to a subset of the edges of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$. The remaining edges of T connect 0 or $\bar{0}$ to connecting vertices of T , and we will encode any internal passivity amongst these edges via the extra weighting on the edges of $T \setminus T_0$.

Let xv be a connecting edge in T (so that $x = 0$ or $x = \bar{0}$) and let C_v denote its component in $T \setminus T_0$. We now have two cases to consider. First suppose that v is the only connecting vertex in C_v . By Lemma 8, the edge xv is passive if and only if v is not the smallest vertex in C_v . In a component with one connecting vertex (this corresponds to a rooted component which does not contain $\bar{0}$ or a birooted component which does contain $\bar{0}$), ϕ assigns an edge in the component an extra weight exactly when v is not the smallest vertex in C_v , thus increasing the degree of the monomial by 1 if and only if xv is passive.

Next suppose that C_v has two connecting vertices. Again, Lemma 8 tells us that xv is passive. The component C_v receives an extra weight inside $\phi(T)$, by weighting the first edge in the path from v to the other root inside C_v , thus increasing the degree of the monomial by 1 (the component thus ends up with excess weight 2, with a contribution of 1 from each of its two connecting vertices). Components with no connecting vertices must contain $\bar{0}$ and must be rooted, but not birooted, and receive no extra weighting under ϕ .

We have seen that each passive edge of $T \setminus T_0$ contributes an extra weight to some edge of $\phi(T)$, and hence an extra degree to the desired monomial. These are the only situations under which ϕ assigns excess weight to an edge, so this proves the claim. \square

Note that a 2-weighted forest F can naturally be thought of as a multiset on the underlying set of edges of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$, where the number of occurrences of any edge is given by its weighting. Our next two lemmas show that this collection forms a pure multicomplex.

Lemma 18. For any biconed graph $G^{A,B}$, the multiset $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ is a multicomplex on the edges of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$.

Proof. We must show that the set of 2-weighted forests is closed under taking subsets. To this end, let $(F, \omega) \in \mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ be a 2-weighted forest, and let $e \in F$ be any edge. We define a new multiset (F', ω') obtained by removing one occurrence of e , and want to show that it produces a valid 2-weighted forest. We have two cases to consider, depending on the weight $\omega(e)$.

First suppose $\omega(e) \geq 2$. We then define (F', ω') as $F' = F$ and $\omega'(e) = \omega(e) - 1$ (with the weights equal everywhere else). We check the conditions given in Definition 12. Condition (C0) is clearly satisfied since we have the same underlying set F of edges. Similarly, conditions (C1) and (C2) are satisfied since $\omega'(x) \leq \omega(x)$ for all edges $x \in F$. For (C3), we assume that (F, ω) has a component C with excess weight 2 (since otherwise there is nothing to check). If $e \in C$ then (F', ω') now has no component with excess weight 2. If $e \notin C$ we see that C is not affected and hence still satisfies the condition.

Next we suppose $\omega(e) = 1$. We define (F', ω') as $F' = F \setminus e$ and $\omega' = \omega|_{F'}$. In this case, (C0) is satisfied since $F' \subset F$ still cannot have any cycles. Conditions (C1) and (C2) are again satisfied since $\omega'(x) \leq \omega(x)$ for all edges $x \in F'$. For condition (C3) we again can assume that (F, ω) has a component C with excess weight 2. If e is one of the edges in the unique path containing the weighted edges of C , then removing e results in an (F', ω') with no component with excess weight 2. Otherwise, the path between the weighted edges is unaltered. Either way, condition (C3) is satisfied. We conclude that $(F', \omega') \in \mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$, and the result follows. \square

Lemma 19. For any biconed graph $G^{A,B}$, the multicomplex $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ is pure.

Proof. We must show that all maximal elements (under inclusion) of $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ have the same degree. Recall from Lemma 17 that the degree of a maximal element (F, ω) is given by the number of internally passive edges in the spanning tree T where $\phi(T) = (F, \omega)$. We start by identifying which edges are always active. Any bridge (an edge whose removal increases the number of connected components) in $G^{A,B}$ must be contained in every spanning tree and furthermore must be internally active. Bridges in $G^{A,B}$ must have either 0 or $\bar{0}$ as an endpoint (and $0\bar{0}$ is a bridge if and only if $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ has no crossing edges). Any spanning forest of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ will contain a singular component (a component consisting of a single vertex) for each bridge of $G^{A,B}$ that is not $0\bar{0}$.

Now let d be the largest degree of any monomial in $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$. Note that a 2-weighted forest of degree d corresponds via ϕ to a spanning tree of $G^{A,B}$ with the property that every non-bridge edge is passive. Translating the description of passive edges to $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ via Lemma 8, we see that $(F, \omega) \in \mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ has degree d if and only if

- all nonsingular components of (F, ω) have excess weight at least 1,
- if $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ has at least one crossing edge then (F, ω) has exactly one nonsingular component with excess weight 2, and
- singular components are endpoints of bridges in $G^{A,B}$.

To prove the lemma, it suffices to show that for any $(F, \omega) \in \mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ that does not satisfy these properties, there is some $(F', \omega') \in \mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ of higher degree such that $F \subseteq F'$ and $\omega(e) \leq \omega'(e)$ for any e where $\omega'(e)$ is defined. To find such a 2-weighted forest (F', ω') , we identify an edge which may be added to F or have its weight increased to get another valid 2-weighted forest. We break it down into several cases. For each case the conditions (C0), (C1), and (C2) of Definition 12 will be clearly satisfied by (F', ω') , and only (C3) will need some explanation.

First note that if (F, ω) contains any non-singular component which is of excess weight 0, we may increase the weight of any edge in the component to get our desired (F', ω') . If F contains a singular component v that is not $\bar{0}$ and is not the endpoint of a bridge in $G^{A,B}$, we may add any edge of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ having v as an endpoint to F . This does not create a cycle as v was isolated.

The remaining case is when all non-singular components of (F, ω) have excess weight 1, but (F, ω) does not have a component with excess weight 2. In this case, $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ must contain a crossing edge, or else (F, ω) would already be of highest degree. If (F, ω) itself does not contain any crossing edges, we simply add any crossing edge of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ to get (F', ω') . This creates a component with excess weight 2 which has the new edge as the only crossing edge in the path between the weighted edges, hence satisfying (C3). If (F, ω) contains a crossing edge that has weight 2, we increase its weight to 3 to get (F', ω') . This edge is then the only edge in the path containing all weighted edges in the component, and (F', ω') satisfies (C3).

The last subcase to consider is if (F, ω) contains at least one crossing edge, and all such crossing edges are of weight 1. Here we must take care to ensure that the parity condition in (C3) is satisfied. We pick any component with a crossing edge and find the nearest (shortest path length) crossing edge to the component's edge of weight 2 (or to $\bar{0}$ if there is no edge of weight 2), picking arbitrarily if there is a tie. We weight this edge to get (F', ω') . This ensures that there is exactly one crossing edge in the path containing both weighted edges (or containing the weighted edge and $\bar{0}$) in the component with excess weight 2. Indeed, if there was another crossing edge in the path, it would have been closer than the edge selected. This exhausts all cases and the result follows. \square

For a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$, we let h_i denote the i th entry of the h -vector of its underlying graphic matroid. By Lemma 5 and Lemma 17, we have that h_i is given by the number of monomials in $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ of degree i . From Lemma 18 and Lemma 19, we that $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ is a pure multicomplex. This proves our main result:

Corollary 20. *Stanley's h -vector conjecture holds for graphic matroids of biconed graphs.*

5 Worked Example

Consider the graph $G^{A,B}$ depicted in Figure 5B, obtained by biconing the graph G in Figure 5A. The spanning tree T_0 and the graph $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ are depicted in Figures 5C and 5D. We see that $G^{A,B}$ has 11 spanning trees (see Figure 6A) and has h -vector given by $(1, 2, 3, 3, 2)$. The collection of birooted forests is depicted in Figure 6B, and the complex

of 2-weighted forests of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$ is seen in Figure 6C. Note that the degree sequence of this multicomplex agrees with the h -vector. The poset structure in these figures is determined by the divisibility of monomials in Figure 6C, although one can check that the poset in Figure 6A recovers the *internal order* on trees (see Section 6 for more discussion).



Fig. 5A: A graph G

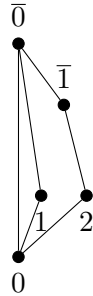


Fig. 5B: $G^{A,B}$ with $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{1, \bar{1}\}$

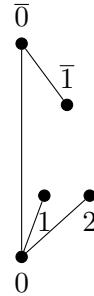


Fig. 5C: The lex-first spanning tree T_0

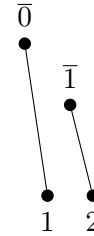


Fig. 5D: The 'reduced' graph $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$

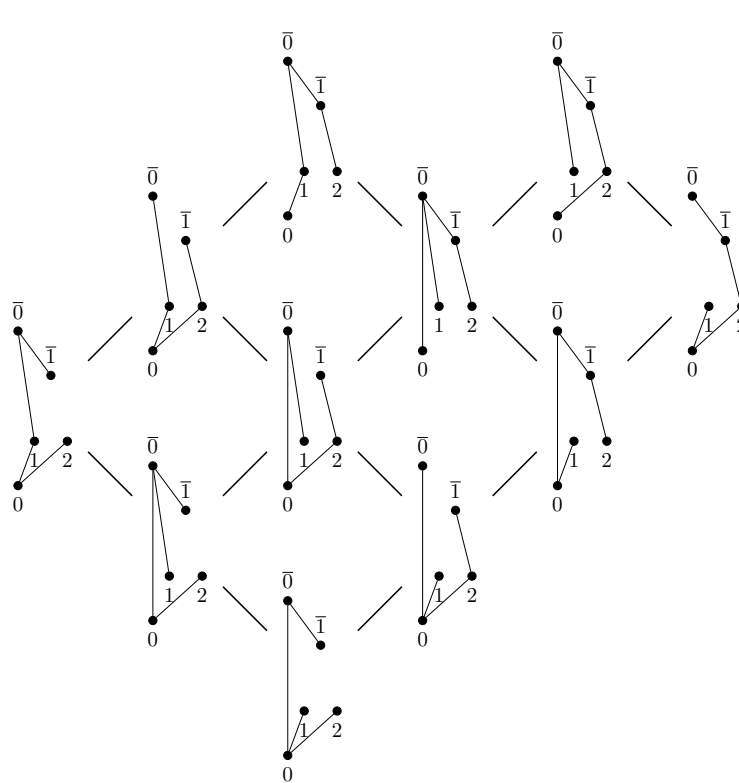


Fig. 6A: Spanning trees of $G^{A,B}$

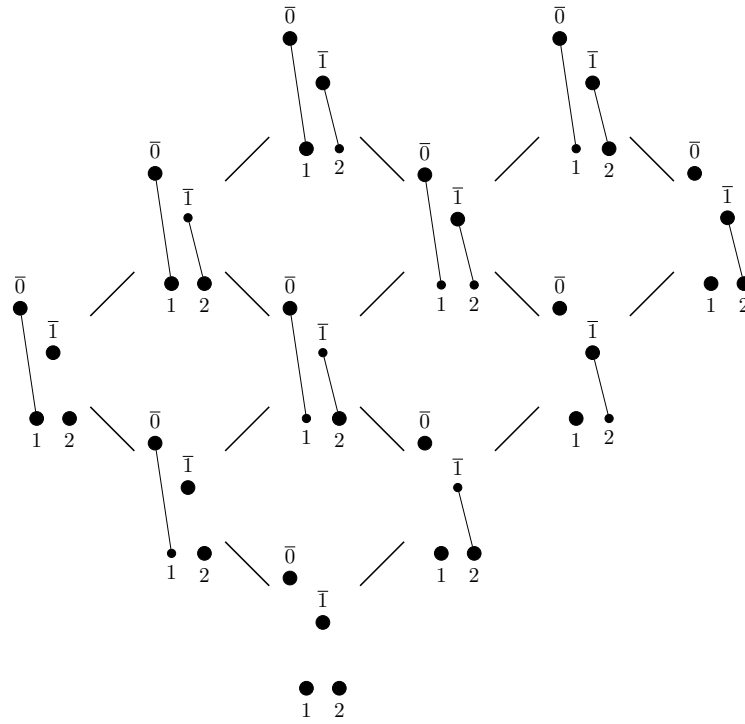


Fig. 6B: Bi-rooted forests of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$

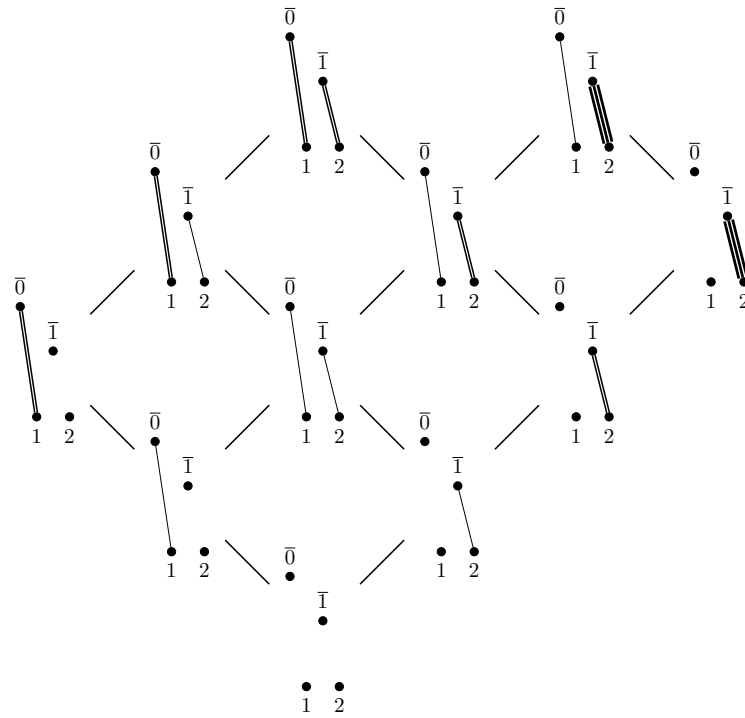


Fig. 6C: Multicomplex of 2-weighted forests of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$

6 Klee-Samper's strengthening of Stanley's conjecture

Our approach to proving Stanley's conjecture for the graphic matroid of a biconed graph G involved choosing an ordering on the edges of G and singling out a 'smallest' spanning tree \mathcal{T}_0 . We then used the remaining edges $E(G) \setminus \mathcal{T}_0$ as the variables for the multicomplex that realized the h -vector of G . In [12] Klee and Samper propose a similar approach to proving Stanley's conjecture for all matroids, based on lexicographic shellability of their independence complexes. For this we recall some definitions.

Definition 21 ([12], Definition 3.9). A *based matroid* is a triple $(\Delta, B, <)$, where Δ is a matroid, B is a basis of Δ and $<$ is a total order of $E(\Delta) - B$. For an independent set I such that $I \cap B = \emptyset$, let Γ_I be the matroid whose elements are the subsets U of B such that $U \cup I \in \Delta$. Two based matroids $(\Delta, B, <)$ and $(\Delta', B', <')$ are isomorphic if there is a matroid isomorphism $f : \Delta \rightarrow \Delta'$ such that $f(B) = B'$ and f is order preserving on $E(\Delta) - B$.

The notion of a based matroid is inspired by the fact that any ordering of a the ground set of a matroid Δ provides a lexicographic shelling of its independence complex. This leads to a decomposition of the h -vector of a matroid that suggests an inductive procedure to construct a pure multicomplex. Based on these notions, Klee and Samper formulate the following.

Conjecture 22 ([12], Conjecture 3.10). Let d be a fixed integer and let \mathcal{A}^d be the family of based matroids of rank d . Then there exists a map \mathcal{O} from \mathcal{A}^d to the family of pure order ideals such that the following conditions hold for every based matroid $(\Delta, B, <)$.

1. The variables of $\mathcal{O}(\Delta, B, <)$ are $\{x_i | i \in E(\Delta) - B\}$.
2. Every monomial in $\mathcal{O}(\Delta, B, <)$ is supported on a set of the form $\{x_i | i \in I\}$ for some independent set I of Δ with $I \cap B = \emptyset$.
3. For each independent set I that is disjoint from B , there are exactly $h_j(\Gamma_I)$ monomials in $\mathcal{O}(\Delta, B, <)$ with degree $|I| + j$ and support $\{x_i | i \in I\}$.
4. For each independent set I that is disjoint from B , the restriction of $\mathcal{O}(\Delta, B, <)$ to the variables $\{x_i | i \in I\}$ is $\mathcal{O}(\Delta|_{B \cup I}, B, <)$.
5. If $(\Delta', B', <')$ is a based matroid and $f : (\Delta, B, <) \rightarrow (\Delta', B', <')$ is an isomorphism, then $\mathcal{O}(\Delta, B, <)$ is naturally isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(\Delta', B', <')$ by relabeling the index of each variable in $(\Delta, B, <)$ with its image under f .

The authors of [12] show that Conjecture 22 implies Stanley's Conjecture for all matroids. We will describe how our constructions lead to a proof of all parts of Conjecture 22 aside from Condition (5), for the class of graphic matroids of biconed graphs.

First recall that in our construction of biconed graphs, we have specified an order $<$ on the edge set and a lexicographically first spanning tree T_0 . Hence the graphic matroids

coming from such graphs are naturally based matroids. In Corollary 15, we defined a map ϕ from the spanning trees of a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ to the set $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ of 2-weighted forests of $G_{\text{red}}^{A,B}$, and in Lemma 19 we saw that $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ is a pure ordeal ideal. Hence we can think of ϕ as a map from the set of based graphic matroids coming from biconed graphs to the set of pure order ideals. With this in place we can prove the following.

Theorem 23. *Let \mathcal{B} denote the set of based matroids arising from biconed graphs as described above. Then ϕ , thought of as a map from \mathcal{B} to the family of pure ordeal ideals, satisfies conditions (1) – (4) listed in Conjecture 22.*

Proof. Let $(\Delta, T_0, <)$ be the based graphic matroid associated to a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$. By construction, the variables of $\phi(\Delta, T_0, <)$ are the edges of $G^{A,B}$ that are not included in the lex-first tree T_0 . In addition, every monomial in $\phi(\Delta, T_0, <)$ corresponds to a multiset of $T \setminus T_0$, where T is the set of edges of some spanning tree of $G^{A,B}$. Hence the first two items of Conjecture 22 are satisfied.

For item (3), suppose I is an independent set in $G^{A,B}$ that is disjoint from T_0 . Then Γ_I is the graphic matroid of the graph obtained by restricting to the edges $T_0 \cup I$ and then contracting the edges of I . This correspondence provides a bijection between 1) the spanning trees of $G^{A,B}$ which contain I and which are contained in $T_0 \cup I$, and 2) the spanning trees of Γ_I . It remains to show that this map decreases passivity by $|I|$, since $h_j(\Gamma_I)$ is the number of spanning trees of Γ_I with passivity j . Since I is disjoint from T_0 , we have from Lemma 8 that each edge contracted under the map is internally passive in $G^{A,B}$. The remaining edges are passive exactly when they can be replaced by a smaller edge to again obtain a spanning tree. However all edges in I are larger than all edges of T_0 , so contracting or deleting edges which are not contained in T_0 does not affect passivity of the edges contained in T_0 . Thus, the number of passive edges drops by $|I|$ under this map.

For item (4), we want to show that for an independent set I disjoint from T_0 , the multicomplex obtained from $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ by restricting to the variables x_i for $i \in I$ is the same as the multicomplex obtained by applying ϕ to the graph $G^{A,B}|_{T_0 \cup I}$, the restriction of $G^{A,B}$ to $T_0 \cup I$. In other words, deleting edges of $G^{A,B}$ not contained in $T_0 \cup I$ doesn't affect the monomials whose support is contained in I . This follows since the monomial associated with a spanning tree in $G^{A,B}$ can be computed using only knowledge of T_0 and the spanning tree in question. In particular it does not depend on any edges in $E(\Delta) \setminus B$, so deleting these edges in the underlying matroid still gives the same monomial for each independent set common to both matroids. \square

We have thus far been unable to establish Condition (5) of Conjecture 22 for our class of matroids, as it seems difficult to determine conditions under which two based matroids coming from different biconed graphs are isomorphic. On the other hand, it is not clear if a weaker statement is sufficient in order to apply the constructions to Stanley's Conjecture.

As is explained in [10], if graphic matroids of biconed graphs did indeed satisfy all conditions of Conjecture 22 then this would imply that the poset of divisibility of the pure order ideal associated to a biconed graph $G^{A,B}$ is an extension of a certain partial

order on bases defined by Las Vergnas in [18]. To recall this notion, suppose $<$ is an ordering of the ground set of a matroid \mathcal{M} . We define a partial order on the bases of \mathcal{M} given by inclusion of its internally passive elements, and call this the *internal order* of the (ordered) matroid \mathcal{M} . One can check that the poset depicted in Figure 6A is in fact the internal order of the matroid with the given ordering on the edges of the graph.

For the case of K_4 (which is an example of a biconed graph), it is known that the internal order of the underlying graphic matroid is not the face poset of any multicomplex (see for instance [5]). Hence the poset of divisibility corresponding to the multicomplex $\mathcal{F}(G_{\text{red}}^{A,B})$ that we create for K_4 will strictly contain the poset associated to the internal order.

7 Open questions and future directions

In this section, we discuss questions that arise from our study of biconed graphs which are possible directions for future research.

Question 24. What is the Möbius coinvariant $\mu^\perp(K_{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_\ell})$ of a complete multipartite graph?

Recall that the Möbius coinvariant $\mu^\perp(G)$ of a graph G is defined to be $|\mu_{L(\mathcal{M}(G))^*}|$, the Möbius invariant of the lattice of flats of the matroid dual to the graphic matroid of G . It is known that $\mu^\perp(G)$ is equal to the rank of the reduced homology of the independence complex of $\mathcal{M}(G)$ and also equal to the Tutte evaluation $T_G(0, 1)$, and hence equal to the last nonzero entry in the h -vector of the underlying matroid (counting the number of spanning trees with zero internal activity). In [17], the authors found closed formulas for the Möbius coinvariants of complete bipartite graphs by counting certain edge and vertex rooted forests using Hermite polynomials. From our results, we see that determining the Möbius coinvariant of a biconed graph is equivalent to counting its maximal 2-weighted forests, those which have in every non-singular component at least 1-edge root and exactly one component with excess weight 2. A careful count of such structures would then lead to a combinatorial formula the Möbius coinvariants of these graphs. A potential method is to take an approach similar to that in [17], creating a structure with a blend of edge weighting and vertex rooting, in order to count the number of maximal 2-weighted forests.

Question 25. Can we use our characterization of the h -vectors of biconed graphs to get a nice formula for the case of Ferrers graphs?

Recall from [8] that a *Ferrers graph* is a bipartite graph with vertex set partition $U = \{u_0, \dots, u_n\}$ and $V = \{v_0, \dots, v_m\}$ satisfying

- If (u_i, v_j) is an edge then so is (u_p, v_q) for all $0 \leq p \leq i$ and $0 \leq q \leq j$,
- (u_0, v_m) and (u_n, v_0) are both edges.

In particular such a graph is biconed. For a Ferrers graph G we have the associated partition $\lambda = (\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$, where λ_i is the degree of the vertex u_i . The associated Ferrers diagram (also called Young diagram) is the diagram of boxes where we have a box in position (i, j) if and only if (u_i, v_j) is an edge in G . Ehrenborg and van Willigenburg studied enumerative aspects of Ferrers graphs in [8]. In [7] the authors studied (minimal) recurrent configurations of Ferrers graphs using decorated EW-tableaux. As explained for example in [4], recurrent configurations of any graph G are in a simple duality with superstable configurations of G , which by results of Merino [19] form a multicomplex whose f -vector recovers the h -vector of the dual matroid $\mathcal{M}(G)^*$. In particular the number of recurrent configurations of G of a particular degree are given by the h -vector of $\mathcal{M}(G)^*$. Recurrent and superstable configurations are objects of chip-firing, for more details we refer to [4]. Our work provide an interpretation for the h -vector of the primal matroid $\mathcal{M}(G)$, is there a relationship between our constructions and chip-firing? Also, Ferrers graphs can be obtained by taking the biconing of other Ferrers graphs, so is there any recursive structure that can be taken advantage of when investigating h -vectors?

Question 26. Does the set of 2-edge rooted forests in a biconed graph lead to a basis for the homology of the matroid independence complex?

For any graph G the independence complex of its graphic matroid $I(\mathcal{M}(G))$ is a wedge of spheres of dimension $n - 2$ (where n is the number of vertices). The number of spheres in this wedge is given by the Möbius coninvariant $\mu^\perp(G)$. In the case of biconed graphs, we have seen that this number is given by the number of maximal 2-edge rooted forests. Hence a natural question to ask if one can associate a 2-edge rooted forest with a fundamental cycle in $\tilde{H}(I(\mathcal{M}(G)), \mathbb{R})$, to obtain a basis for this vector space. Furthermore, the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(G)$ of the graph G acts on this vector space, and one can perhaps use such a basis to study this representation. This was worked out for the case of coned graphs in [15] and for complete bipartite graphs in [17].

Question 27. Can we generalize our constructions to n -coned graphs?

Generalizing the construction of biconed graphs we can construct n -coned graphs $G^{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n} = (V(G), E(G))$ by taking a graph and connecting each of its vertices to at least one of n coning points. The internal activity of edges in n -coned graphs seems to parallel that of biconed graphs, so k -weighted forests or another weighted forest structure may lead to pure multicomplexes. Does our multicomplex structure extend in a natural way to more cone vertices? What requirements do we need on the edges between the coning points so that we obtain a pure multicomplex?

Question 28. Does Stanley's Conjecture hold in the case of matroids of radius 2 graphs?

The *eccentricity* of a vertex v in a connected graph G is the number of edges between it and the vertex farthest (with respect to edges) from it. The *radius* of G is the minimum eccentricity of its vertices. Biconed graphs are special cases of radius 2 graphs since the eccentricity of both coning vertices is at most 2. This generalizes the class of coned graphs, which are exactly the graphs of radius 1. Stanley's Conjecture has been easiest to prove

for graphs which are well-connected – roughly speaking, graphs whose ratio of cardinality of edges to cardinality of vertices is high – so radius 2 graphs may be a reasonable next step.

Question 29. Can we bound the number of spanning trees of a biconed bipartite graph?

Let G be a bipartite graph with m vertices on one side and n vertices on the other side, with vertex degrees d_1, d_2, \dots, d_m and e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n . Is it true that the number of spanning trees of G is at most

$$m^{-1}n^{-1} \prod_{i=1}^m d_i \prod_{j=1}^n e_j?$$

Ehrenborg and van Willigenburg proved this for Ferrers graphs, where in fact equality is achieved [8]. Klee and Stamps give a linear algebraic approach for weighted graphs using the Weighted Matrix-Tree Theorem [13]. They use a similar linear algebraic approach for unweighted graphs using Lapacian matrices and Kirchhoff's Matrix-Tree Theorem in [14].

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