

## NOTE

## TWO REMARKS CONCERNING BALANCED MATROIDS

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The property of balance (in the sense of Feder and Mihail) is investigated in the context of paving matroids. The following examples are exhibited: (a) a class of “sparse” paving matroids that are balanced, but at the same time rich enough combinatorially to permit the encoding of hard counting problems; and (b) a paving matroid that is not balanced. The computational significance of (a) is the following. As a consequence of balance, there is an efficient algorithm for approximating the number of bases of a sparse paving matroid within specified relative error. On the other hand, determining the number of bases exactly is likely to be computationally intractable.

**1. Discussion**

Let  $E$  be a finite ground set and  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq 2^E$  a collection of subsets of  $E$ . We say that  $\mathcal{B}$  forms the collection of *bases* of a *matroid*  $M = (E, \mathcal{B})$  if the following two conditions hold:

1. All bases (sets in  $\mathcal{B}$ ) have the same size  $r$ , namely the *rank* of  $M$ .
2. For every pair of bases  $X, Y \in \mathcal{B}$  and every element  $e \in X$ , there exists an element  $f \in Y$  such that  $(X \setminus \{e\}) \cup \{f\} \in \mathcal{B}$ .

Several other equivalent axiomatisations of matroid are possible, but the above choice turns out to be the most appropriate for our needs. For other possible axiomatisations, and more on matroid theory generally, consult Oxley [10] or Welsh [14].

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The above axioms for a matroid capture the notion of linear independence. Thus if  $S = \{u_0, \dots, u_{m-1}\}$  is a set of  $n$ -vectors over a field  $K$ , then the maximal linearly independent subsets of  $S$  form the bases of a matroid with ground set  $S$ . The bases in this instance have size equal to the dimension of the vector space spanned by  $S$ , and they clearly satisfy the second or “exchange” axiom. A matroid that arises in this way is *vectorial*, and is said to be *representable over  $K$* . A matroid that is representable over every field is said to be *regular*. An important combinatorial example is provided by the collection of all spanning trees in an undirected connected graph  $H$ : these form the bases of a matroid, the *cycle matroid of  $G$* , with ground set  $E(H)$ , the edge set of  $H$ . A matroid that arises as the cycle matroid of some graph is called *graphic*. Graphic matroids form a proper subclass of regular matroids.

The matroid axioms given above suggest a natural walk on the set of bases of a matroid  $M$ . The *bases-exchange graph  $G(M)$*  of a matroid  $M$  has vertex set  $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}(M)$  and edge set

$$\{\{X, Y\} : X, Y \in \mathcal{B} \text{ and } |X \oplus Y| = 2\},$$

where  $\oplus$  denotes symmetric difference. Note that the edges of the bases-exchange graph  $G(M)$  correspond to the transformations guaranteed by the exchange axiom. Indeed, it is straightforward to check, using the exchange axiom, that the graph  $G(M)$  is always connected. By simulating a random walk on  $G(M)$  it is possible, in principle, to sample a basis almost uniformly at random (u.a.r.) from  $\mathcal{B}(M)$ . We’ll return to this idea presently.

An intriguing feature of the bases-exchange graph is that it appears to have very high “edge expansion”. For any matroid  $M = (E, \mathcal{B})$ , define the *edge expansion* of its bases-exchange graph to be

$$\alpha = \alpha(M) := \min \{ |\text{cut}(\mathcal{A})| / |\mathcal{A}| : \emptyset \subset \mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{B} \text{ and } |\mathcal{A}| \leq \frac{1}{2}|\mathcal{B}| \},$$

where  $\text{cut}(\mathcal{A})$  denotes the cut defined by  $\mathcal{A}$ , i.e., the set of edges in  $G(M)$  with one endpoint in  $\mathcal{A}$  and one in  $\mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{A}$ . Whenever it has been possible to compute the edge expansion of the bases-exchange graph of a matroid  $M$ , it has been found that  $\alpha(M) \geq 1$ . The conjecture that  $\alpha(M) \geq 1$  for all matroids is a special case of an even stronger one, called the “zero-one polytope conjecture” of Mihail and Vazirani [9, 8]. The circumstantial evidence in favour of the conjecture, even in its restricted matroid version, is far from overwhelming. Our ignorance concerning the edge expansion of matroids in general is almost total: it is perfectly possible that a sequence of matroids exists for which  $\alpha(M)$  decays exponentially fast as a function of the size  $|E|$  of the ground set. Nevertheless there is an interesting class of matroids  $M$ ,

the “balanced” matroids, for which the lower bound  $\alpha(M) \geq 1$  has been established. The definition of balanced matroid (given below) is due to Feder and Mihail [5], as is the proof that balance implies expansion.

Aside from its intrinsic appeal, the expansion conjecture for matroids (and even more so the zero-one polytope conjecture) has important algorithmic consequences, which arise from the following considerations. Suppose we simulate an unbiased random walk on the bases-exchange graph  $G(M)$ , with uniform transition probabilities (which could be taken as  $1/rm$ , where  $m = |E|$  is the size of the ground set and  $r$  the rank). The walk is ergodic and converges to a stationary distribution on bases which is uniform. It is possible, in principle, to use the walk to sample a basis (almost) u.a.r. from  $\mathcal{B}(M)$ . From there it is a short step (see, e.g., [6, §3.2] for the general principle) to estimating the number  $|\mathcal{B}(M)|$  of bases within arbitrarily small relative error, with high probability. The efficiency of this approach depends crucially on the “mixing time” (number of steps to convergence to near-stationarity) of the random walk. As far as we know, this mixing time could be exponential in  $m$ . However, the mixing time is short whenever  $\alpha(M) \geq 1$  (or something somewhat weaker) holds. For example, in the case of balanced matroids, the mixing time is known to be  $O(rm \log r)$ :<sup>1</sup> see Jerrum and Son [7], which improves quantitatively on Feder and Mihail [5].

The standard examples of balanced matroids are regular matroids, which were shown to be balanced by Feder and Mihail [5], and uniform matroids, which are trivially balanced. (The bases of the uniform matroid of rank  $r$  on  $E$  are all  $r$ -element subsets of  $E$ .) From an algorithmic point of view, this is unfortunate, since the bases of a regular matroid may be counted exactly via linear algebra, and the number of bases of a uniform matroid is trivially  $\binom{m}{r}$ . (It can be shown that the bases of a regular matroid are in 1-1 correspondence with the non-singular  $r \times r$  submatrices of an  $r \times m$  unimodular matrix, and that the number of these can be computed using the Binet-Cauchy formula. Refer to Dyer and Frieze [4, §3.1] for a discussion of this topic.)

The first observation in this paper is that paving matroids from a certain class, which will be called “sparse”, are all balanced. (Definitions of “paving matroid”, and “sparse paving matroid” will be given in §2.) The class of sparse paving matroids is combinatorially rich and it is easy to express one’s favourite computationally hard counting problem in terms of counting the bases of a sparse paving matroid. This shows that balance is a concept that is not entirely devoid of algorithmic interest: specifically, there exists a class of (balanced) matroids  $M$  for which (a) exact calculation of  $|\mathcal{B}(M)|$  is as

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<sup>1</sup> To avoid trivialities, assume  $r \geq 2$ .

hard as counting satisfying assignments to a Boolean formula, and hence is almost certainly computationally intractable, whereas (b)  $|\mathcal{B}(M)|$  may be approximated within arbitrarily small relative error in polynomial time by simulating random walks on bases-exchange graphs.<sup>2</sup>

The second observation resolves an obvious question raised by the first: namely, are all paving matroids balanced? It transpires that the answer is no, but the construction of a counterexample requires non-trivial effort. The counterexample is based on the Steiner system  $S(5, 8, 24)$ . Welsh [14, §12.6] has noted the special position that this Steiner system holds in the theory of matroids.

A closing historical remark. Dirk Vertigan (personal communication) has described a class of balanced matroids, unrelated to paving matroids, whose bases are hard to count in the sense we have in mind in this note (and which will be clarified in §3). His result was presented during the DIMACS Special Year on Graph Theory and Algorithms (1991–2), but was never published. Aside from applying to a different class of matroids, his construction was apparently more complicated than the one given here. So even if the result is not completely new, it seems worthwhile to record it here.

## 2. A class of balanced paving matroids

Suppose  $M = (E, \mathcal{B})$  is a matroid of rank  $r$ . A subset of  $E$  is called an *independent set* if it is a subset of some basis in  $\mathcal{B}$ . A subset of  $E$  that is not an independent set is a *dependent set*. A minimal (with respect to set inclusion) dependent set is a *circuit*. The matroid  $M$  is said to be *paving* if all  $(r - 1)$ -element subsets of  $E$  are independent sets. Alternatively, one could say that all circuits of  $M$  are of size either  $r$  or  $r + 1$ . Every  $r$ -element subset of  $M$  is thus either a basis or a circuit.

An element of  $E$  that is contained in no basis of  $M$  is a *loop*, and one that is contained in every basis is a *coloop*. Two absolutely central operations on matroids are contraction and deletion. If  $e$  is an element of the ground set of  $M$  that is not a coloop, then the matroid  $M \setminus e$  obtained by *deleting*  $e$  has ground set  $E(M \setminus e) = E(M) \setminus \{e\}$  and bases  $\mathcal{B}(M \setminus e) = \{X \subseteq E(M \setminus e) : X \in \mathcal{B}(M)\}$ ; furthermore, if  $e$  is not a loop then the matroid  $M/e$  obtained by *contracting*  $e$  has ground set  $E(M/e) = E(M) \setminus \{e\}$  and bases  $\mathcal{B}(M/e) = \{X \subseteq E(M/e) : X \cup \{e\} \in \mathcal{B}(M)\}$ . Any matroid obtained from  $M$  by a series of contractions and deletions is a *minor* of  $M$ .

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<sup>2</sup> The issue of balance is not in fact crucial here, as Chávez Lomelí and Welsh [2] have presented a polynomial-time, classical Monte Carlo algorithm for approximately counting bases of an arbitrary paving matroid.

The matroid  $M$  is said to possess the *negative correlation property* if the inequality  $\Pr(e \in X \mid f \in X) \leq \Pr(e \in X)$  holds for all pairs of distinct elements  $e, f \in X$ , where we assume that  $X \in \mathcal{B}$  is chosen u.a.r. In other words the knowledge that  $f$  is present in  $X$  makes the presence of  $e$  less likely.<sup>3</sup> Further, the matroid  $M$  is said to be *balanced* if all minors of  $M$  (including  $M$  itself) possess the negative correlation property. For more on balanced matroids in a general matroidal context, refer to Choe and Wagner [3].

Let  $(E, \mathcal{B})$  be a paving matroid of rank  $r$  on ground set  $E$ . We have seen that such a matroid is defined by the set  $\mathcal{C}_r$  of circuits with  $r$  elements. Oxley [10, Prop. 1.3.10] provides the following useful characterisation of paving matroids.

**Lemma 1.** *Let  $\mathcal{C}_r \subset 2^E$  be a collection of  $r$ -element subsets of  $E$ . Then  $\mathcal{C}_r$  defines (in the above sense) a paving matroid on  $E$  precisely if the following condition holds: for all  $C, C' \in \mathcal{C}_r$ , if  $|C \oplus C'| = 2$  then every  $r$ -element subset of  $C \cup C'$  is in  $\mathcal{C}_r$ .*

We say that a paving matroid is *sparse*<sup>4</sup> if

$$(1) \quad |C \oplus C'| > 2 \text{ for all distinct circuits } C, C' \in \mathcal{C}_r.$$

Note that, by Lemma 1, any collection  $\mathcal{C}_r$  of  $r$ -element subsets of  $E$  satisfying (1) defines a (sparse) paving matroid.

**Lemma 2.** *Sparse paving matroids are balanced.*

**Proof.** We first verify that every minor of a sparse paving matroid is a sparse paving matroid. This is routine. Suppose  $M = (E, \mathcal{C}_r)$  is a sparse paving matroid, and  $e \in E$  is arbitrary. Note that  $e$  cannot be a coloop (except in the trivial case  $r \geq |E| - 1$ ) and so the rank of  $M \setminus e$  is  $r$ . The circuits of size  $r$  in  $M \setminus e$  are simply all the sets in  $\mathcal{C}_r$  that avoid  $e$  [10, Eq. (3.1.14)]. This subcollection of  $\mathcal{C}_r$  clearly continues to satisfy (1). Furthermore,  $e$  cannot be a loop (except in the trivial case  $r = 1$ ), and so the rank of  $M/e$  is  $r - 1$ . The circuits of size  $r - 1$  in  $M/e$  are all  $r - 1$  element subsets  $C \subseteq E \setminus \{e\}$  satisfying  $C \cup \{e\} \in \mathcal{C}_r$  [10, Prop. 3.1.11]. Again, it is clear that this collection of circuits satisfies (1).

It remains to show that the events  $e \in X$  and  $f \in X$  are negatively correlated for all distinct  $e, f \in E$ , assuming  $X$  is a basis selected u.a.r. Partition  $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}_{ef} \cup \mathcal{B}_{e\bar{f}} \cup \mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}f} \cup \mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}$  into the sets of bases (respectively) including  $e$

<sup>3</sup> We assume here that  $\Pr(f \in X) > 0$ , i.e., that  $f$  is not a loop.

<sup>4</sup> Clearly, the qualifier “sparse” is intended to refer to the circuits and not the bases of the matroid.

and  $f$ , including  $e$  but excluding  $f$ , including  $f$  but excluding  $e$ , and excluding both  $e$  and  $f$ . It will be enough for us to show that

$$(2) \quad |\mathcal{B}_{ef}| \times |\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}| \leq |\mathcal{B}_{e\bar{f}}| \times |\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}f}|,$$

since a little algebraic manipulation reveals that this inequality is equivalent to  $\Pr(e \in X \mid f \in X) \leq \Pr(e \in X)$  where  $X$  is selected u.a.r. from the bases of  $M$ .

We may assume  $1 < r < m - 1$ , otherwise (2) holds trivially. Consider the bipartite subgraph of the bases exchange graph  $G(M)$  induced by vertex sets  $\mathcal{B}_{ef}$  and  $\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}$ . Each vertex (basis)  $X \in \mathcal{B}_{ef}$  is adjacent to at least  $m - r - 1$  vertices in  $\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}$ . (Consider the collection of  $r$ -element sets  $\{X \cup \{g\} \setminus \{f\} : g \in E \setminus X\}$ . Condition (1) ensures that this collection contains at most one circuit.) On the other hand, each vertex (basis) in  $X \in \mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}$  is adjacent to at most  $r - 1$  vertices in  $\mathcal{B}_{ef}$ . (The vertices adjacent to  $X$  are all of the form  $X \cup \{f\} \setminus \{g\}$  for some  $g \in X \setminus \{e\}$ .) It follows that

$$(3) \quad (m - r - 1) |\mathcal{B}_{ef}| \leq (r - 1) |\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}|.$$

Likewise, consider the bipartite subgraph induced by vertex sets  $\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}$  and  $\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}f}$ . Every vertex  $X \in \mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}$  is adjacent to at least  $r - 1$  vertices in  $\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}f}$ . (Consider the collection of  $r$ -element sets  $\{X \cup \{f\} \setminus \{g\} : g \in X\}$ . As before, this collection contains at most one circuit.) On the other hand, each vertex (basis) in  $X \in \mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}f}$  is adjacent to at most  $m - r - 1$  vertices in  $\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}$ . It follows that

$$(4) \quad (r - 1) |\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}| \leq (m - r - 1) |\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}f}|.$$

(Inequality (4) does not rely on sparseness, and holds in fact for any paving matroid.)

Multiplying inequalities (3) and (4) yields the required inequality (2). ■

It is interesting to note that a simple bound on the density of bases of a matroid is sufficient to establish the negative correlation property. Specifically, it suffices that  $|\mathcal{B}| \geq (1 - \frac{m-r}{2m^2}) \binom{m}{r}$ . (Martin Dyer, personal communication.) However, since balance requires negative correlation to hold for all minors, it is likely that bases need to be somewhat uniformly distributed as well as dense. The sparse paving definition is a convenient way of ensuring these conditions.

### 3. Counting bases is hard, even in balanced matroids

In discussing algorithms for matroids, the issue of representation is necessarily problematic, not least because the number of matroids on a ground set of size  $m$  is doubly exponential in  $m$ . Indeed, it is easy to see that the number of sparse paving matroids is already doubly exponential.<sup>5</sup> We may note, in passing, that regular matroids form only a tiny fraction of all balanced matroids, since the number of regular matroids is only singly exponential in  $m$ .

In this section, we avoid the issue of representing instances of paving matroids by not providing a formal definition of the bases counting problem. Instead we indicate a simple method of encoding hard counting problems in sparse paving matroids, which hopefully will seem quite natural. A “hard” counting problem in this context is one that is  $\#P$ -complete. The class  $\#P$  was introduced by Valiant as a counting analogue of the more familiar class  $NP$  of decision problems. He showed [12] that many natural counting problems are complete for  $\#P$  with respect to polynomial-time Turing reducibility, and hence almost certainly computationally intractable. In particular,  $\#P$ -completeness provides strong evidence against the existence of a polynomial-time algorithm.

One of the original problems on Valiant’s list of  $\#P$ -complete problems is counting Hamiltonian cycles in an undirected graph. Suppose  $H = ([r], E)$  is an undirected graph on  $r$  vertices with edge set  $E$ . Let  $\mathcal{C}_r$  be the collection of all Hamilton cycles in  $H$ . Since any pair of Hamilton cycles differ in at least four edges, the collection  $\mathcal{C}_r$  satisfies (1), and hence defines a sparse paving matroid  $(E, \mathcal{B})$  of rank  $r$  on  $E$ . Furthermore, it is clear that the number of Hamiltonian cycles in  $H$  is equal to  $|\mathcal{C}_r| = \binom{m}{r} - |\mathcal{B}|$ . This gives a natural — in a general combinatorial, though not specifically matroidal sense — encoding of a  $\#P$ -complete problem as a sparse paving matroid.

It is interesting to observe that the number  $|\mathcal{B}|$  of bases of the matroid just constructed can be efficiently approximated (by virtue of balance, or by appeal to [2]) whereas the number  $|\mathcal{C}_r|$  of non-bases cannot (since even deciding emptiness of  $\mathcal{C}_r$  is hard).

The objection might reasonably be raised that the above matroid has been specified in such an awkward manner that we cannot, in polynomial time, tell it apart from the uniform matroid of the same rank. A partial response would be to replace “Hamiltonian cycles” in the above discussion with “perfect matchings” (in a bipartite graph). The set of circuits  $\mathcal{C}_r$  is now

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<sup>5</sup> Piff and Welsh’s lower bound on combinatorial geometries [11] is essentially based on counting sparse paving matroids.

more tractable computationally: for example, one could explicitly enumerate the circuits in polynomial time per circuit. Nevertheless, the problem of counting perfect matchings in a bipartite graph remains #P-complete [12].

#### 4. A paving matroid that is not balanced

Given that a relatively large subset of paving matroids is balanced, it is natural to ask whether all paving matroids are balanced. The answer is “no”, but one has to work a little to obtain a counterexample. The problem is to squeeze in enough circuits to violate the negative correlation property.

We construct a paving matroid of rank six on a ground set  $E$  of size 24 containing two distinguished elements  $e, f$ , and prove that  $e$  and  $f$  are positively correlated. The construction is based on the Steiner system  $S(5, 8, 24)$ . Denote by  $E$  the ground set of  $S(5, 8, 24)$  and by  $\mathcal{V} \subset 2^E$  its set of blocks. (The ground sets of the Steiner system and of the paving matroid will coincide, so it is notationally convenient to confuse the two.) The salient features of  $S(5, 8, 24)$  are the following [1, §3.6]:

- $|E| = 24$ ;
- each block in  $\mathcal{V}$  is of size eight;
- each subset of five elements of  $E$  is contained in a unique block of  $\mathcal{V}$ .

We’ll define the desired paving matroid  $(E, \mathcal{B})$  of rank six by specifying its circuits of size six. Let  $e, f$  be distinguished elements of  $E$ . We’ll declare a subset  $C \subset E$  of size six to be a circuit of the matroid if there exists a block  $V \in \mathcal{V}$  with  $|V \cap \{e, f\}| = 1$  and  $V \supset C$ . Note that two distinct blocks can have at most four elements in common, and the same is true of circuits coming from different blocks. Hence, by Lemma 1, these circuits define a paving matroid. The bases of this paving matroid are simply all six-element sets that are not circuits.

Recall the partition  $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}_{ef} \cup \mathcal{B}_{e\bar{f}} \cup \mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}f} \cup \mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}$ . We’ll calculate the sizes of the various sets occurring in this partition, and show that  $|\mathcal{B}_{ef}| \times |\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}| > |\mathcal{B}_{e\bar{f}}| \times |\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}f}|$ . It follows directly that the events  $e \in X$  and  $f \in X$  are positively correlated, assuming  $X \in \mathcal{B}$  is selected u.a.r.

- $|\mathcal{B}_{ef}| = 7315$ . By construction, there are no circuits of size six containing both  $e$  and  $f$ . In other words, every six-element set containing  $e$  and  $f$  is a base, and  $|\mathcal{B}_{ef}| = \binom{22}{4} = 7315$ .
- $|\mathcal{B}_{e\bar{f}}| = |\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}f}| = 22638$ . Denote by  $\mathcal{V}_e \subset \mathcal{V}$  the blocks of the Steiner system containing  $e$ , and by  $\mathcal{V}_{e\bar{f}}$  the blocks containing  $e$  but excluding  $f$ , etc. First we count the blocks  $\mathcal{V}_{e\bar{f}} \subset \mathcal{V}$  containing  $e$  but not  $f$ . (Every circuit of size six that contains  $e$  but not  $f$  must be a subset of a unique such



block.) Consider any set  $A \subset E \setminus \{e\}$  of size four. Observe that  $A \cup \{e\}$  defines a unique block in  $\mathcal{V}_e$ , and moreover that every such block is defined by exactly  $\binom{7}{4}$  such sets  $A$ . Thus  $|\mathcal{V}_e| = \binom{23}{4} / \binom{7}{4} = 253$ . Similarly each set  $A \subset E \setminus \{e, f\}$  of size three defines a unique block in  $\mathcal{V}_{ef}$ , and every such block is defined by exactly  $\binom{6}{3}$  such sets  $A$ . Thus  $|\mathcal{V}_{ef}| = \binom{22}{3} / \binom{6}{3} = 77$ . Subtracting,  $|\mathcal{V}_{e\bar{f}}| = 176$ . As we observed, each circuit of size six containing  $e$  but not  $f$  is contained in a unique block in  $\mathcal{V}_{e\bar{f}}$ . The number of such circuits is thus  $176 \times \binom{7}{5} = 3696$ . Every six-element set containing  $e$  but excluding  $f$  is a basis unless it is one of these 3696 circuits. Thus  $|\mathcal{B}_{e\bar{f}}| = \binom{22}{5} - 3696 = 22638$ . Naturally,  $|\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}f}| = |\mathcal{B}_{e\bar{f}}|$  by symmetry.

- $|\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}| = 72149$ . Every six-element set avoiding both  $e$  and  $f$  is a base unless it is contained in a block in  $\mathcal{V}_{e\bar{f}}$  or  $\mathcal{V}_{\bar{e}f}$ . Thus  $|\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}| = \binom{22}{6} - 2 \times 176 \times \binom{7}{6} = 72149$ .

In summary,

$$|\mathcal{B}_{ef}| \times |\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}\bar{f}}| = \frac{89015}{86436} \times |\mathcal{B}_{e\bar{f}}| \times |\mathcal{B}_{\bar{e}f}|.$$

This example is perhaps a little larger than necessary, but there are limits to how much it can be simplified. For example, Wagner [13] shows that any matroid that is not balanced must have rank at least four. Furthermore, in order to violate the negative correlation property, it is necessary to achieve a high density of circuits of size  $r$ .

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