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Matroid classes with many excluded minor

Much of matroid theory has been concerned with effectively describing minor-closed classes, and one major approach has been through describing the excluded minors. As the number of excluded minors grows, this becomes less practical. How bad can this get?

We consider classes of matroids that have more excluded minors than members, dubbed "fractal classes". Specifically, the ratio of the number of excluded minors of size n to the number of members of size n goes to zero. It turns out that there are some surprisingly straightforward examples, and the above-mentioned ratio can in fact achieve any value whatsoever