

A family of extremal hypergraphs for Ryser’s conjecture

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Abstract

Ryser’s Conjecture states that for any r -partite r -uniform hypergraph, the vertex cover number is at most $r-1$ times the matching number. This conjecture is only known to be true for $r \leq 3$ in general and for $r \leq 5$ if the hypergraph is intersecting. There has also been considerable effort made for finding hypergraphs that are extremal for Ryser’s Conjecture, i.e. r -partite hypergraphs whose cover number is $r-1$ times its matching number. Aside from a few sporadic examples, the set of uniformities r for which Ryser’s Conjecture is known to be tight is limited to those integers for which a projective plane of order $r-1$ exists.

We produce a new infinite family of r -uniform hypergraphs extremal to Ryser’s Conjecture, which exists whenever a projective plane of order $r-2$ exists. Our construction is flexible enough to produce a large number of non-isomorphic extremal hypergraphs. In particular, we define what we call the *Ryser poset* of extremal intersecting r -partite r -uniform hypergraphs and show that the number of maximal and minimal elements is exponential in \sqrt{r} .

This provides further evidence for the difficulty of Ryser’s Conjecture.

Keywords: Hypergraph Matching, Ryser’s Conjecture, Extremal Structure

1. Introduction

A *cover* of a hypergraph is a set of vertices meeting every edge of the hypergraph. The *vertex cover number* $\tau(\mathcal{H})$ of a hypergraph \mathcal{H} is the number of vertices in the smallest cover of \mathcal{H} . A *matching* is a set of disjoint edges, and the *matching number* $\nu(\mathcal{H})$ of a hypergraph \mathcal{H} is the maximum size of a matching consisting of edges of \mathcal{H} . A hypergraph with $\nu(\mathcal{H}) = 1$ is called *intersecting*.

A hypergraph is r -uniform if every edge has r vertices. Any r -uniform hypergraph \mathcal{H} satisfies the inequality $\tau(\mathcal{H}) \leq r\nu(\mathcal{H})$, since the union of the edges of a maximum matching is a cover. This bound is sharp, as shown by the family of all subsets of size r in a ground set of size $kr-1$ which has $\nu = k-1$ and $\tau = (k-1)r$. There is another sharp example for $\nu = 1$: any r -uniform hypergraph consisting of the lines of some projective plane of order $r-1$ (denoted by \mathcal{P}_r). To obtain an example for arbitrary ν , one can take the union of disjoint copies of \mathcal{P}_r . A hypergraph is *r -partite* if its vertex set V can be partitioned into r sets V_1, \dots, V_r , called the *sides* of the hypergraph, so

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¹Supported by Széchenyi 2020 under the EFOP-3.6.1-16-2016-00015, and OTKA-ARRS Slovenian-Hungarian Joint Research Project, grant no. NN-114614.

²Research supported in part by SNSF grant 200021-175573.

that every edge contains at most one vertex from each side. A conjecture commonly attributed to Ryser (but which first appeared in a thesis by his student Henderson [11, 5]), asserts that the upper bound $\tau(\mathcal{H}) \leq r\nu(\mathcal{H})$ can be improved if the hypergraph is r -partite:

Conjecture 1.1. *For any r -partite r -uniform hypergraph we have*

$$\tau(\mathcal{H}) \leq (r-1)\nu(\mathcal{H}). \quad (1)$$

When $r = 2$, Ryser's Conjecture is equivalent to König's Theorem. The only other known general case of the conjecture is $r = 3$, which was proved by Aharoni [3]. However, the conjecture is also known to be true for some special cases. In particular, it has been proven by Tuza [15] for r -partite intersecting hypergraphs when $r \leq 5$, and by Francetić, Herke, McKay, and Wanless [8] for $r \leq 9$, when one makes the further assumption that any two edges of the r -partite hypergraph intersect in exactly one vertex.

Besides trying to prove the conjecture, there has also been considerable effort in understanding which hypergraphs are extremal for Ryser's Conjecture, i.e. finding r -partite hypergraphs \mathcal{H} with $\tau(\mathcal{H}) = (r-1)\nu(\mathcal{H})$. We call such an object an r -Ryser hypergraph (or, without specifying its uniformity, a *Ryser hypergraph*). Denoted by \mathcal{T}_r , the *truncated projective plane* of uniformity r is obtained from \mathcal{P}_r by the removal of a single vertex v and the lines containing v . The sides V_1, \dots, V_r of \mathcal{T}_r are the sets of vertices other than v on the lines containing v . It is known and not difficult to see that \mathcal{T}_r is intersecting and its cover number is one less than its uniformity r . Except for finitely many sporadic examples, all minimal hypergraphs known to attain Ryser's bound are subhypergraphs of truncated projective planes. Consequently, aside from finitely many exceptions, the set of uniformities r for which Ryser's Conjecture is known to be tight is limited to those integers for which a projective plane of order $r-1$ exists.

Finite projective planes are only known to exist for orders that are prime powers, and it is a long-standing open problem to decide whether there exists a projective plane of any other order. A few non-existence results are known about projective planes, in particular it has been shown that finite projective planes of order 6 and 10 do not exist [7, 13]. This implies that the first values of r , for which the truncated projective plane construction of uniformity r does not work are 7 and 11. Inspired by the lack of examples attaining Ryser's bound for these values, Aharoni, Barát and Wanless [4] constructed 7-partite intersecting hypergraphs with cover number 6. This was also obtained independently by Abu-Khazneh and Pokrovskiy [2], who also constructed an 11-partite intersecting hypergraph with cover number 10. In [8] Francetić, Herke, McKay, and Wanless constructed a 13-partite intersecting hypergraph with cover number 12.

1.1. Results

Our main goal is to construct intersecting r -Ryser hypergraphs for an infinite sequence of uniformities r such that $r-1$ is *not* a prime power. We prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.2. *Let \mathcal{T} be an r -partite r -uniform intersecting hypergraph, and let $S \in \mathcal{T}$ be an edge such that S intersects every other edge in one vertex, $\tau(\mathcal{T} - S) = r-1$, and the only covers of $\mathcal{T} - S$ of size $r-1$ are sides. Then there exists an intersecting $(r+1)$ -Ryser hypergraph \mathcal{H} .*

By the aid of the following Lemma, it is easy to see that for $r \geq 4$, the truncated projective plane \mathcal{T}_r together with an arbitrary hyperedge $S \in \mathcal{T}_r$ satisfy the conditions in Theorem 1.2.

Lemma 1.3. *If $r \geq 4$, and $W \subset V(\mathcal{T}_r)$ such that $|W| = r-1$ and W contains vertices from at least two sides of \mathcal{T}_r , then W covers at most $|\mathcal{T}_r| - 2$ of the edges of \mathcal{T}_r .*

Proof. It follows from the axioms of finite projective planes that \mathcal{T}_r is an $(r-1)$ -regular hypergraph with $(r-1)^2$ edges. Since $|W| \geq r-1 \geq 3$, by the conditions of the lemma W must contain three vertices $w, v', v'' \in W$ such that w is in not in the same side as the other two vertices v' and v'' .

It then also follows from the axioms of finite projective planes that w is contained in an edge of \mathcal{T}_r that contains v' , and in an edge that contains v'' (these two edges might be the same). In any case w covers a common edge with v' and a common edge with v'' . Hence, W will cover at most $(r-1)^2 - 2$ edges of \mathcal{T}_r . \square

Since explicit constructions of \mathcal{T}_r are known when $r-1 = q$ is a prime power, the following is immediate.

Corollary 1.4. *For any prime power q , there exists an intersecting $(q+2)$ -Ryser hypergraph.*

Using this, one can argue that there are infinitely many values of uniformities for which Corollary 1.4 gives a hypergraph that is tight for the bound in Ryser's Conjecture, but for which there can be no truncated projective plane construction (see Section 5).

The truncated projective plane construction provides a ready supply of graphs that satisfy the conditions of Theorem 1.2. Kahn [12] proved that with high probability a randomly chosen $22r \log r$ lines of \mathcal{P}_r cannot be covered with less than r points. Boros, Szőnyi and Tichler [6] modified Kahn's idea to show that the only covers of size r are lines in this case. Therefore, Theorem 1.2 can be applied to these settings as well. However, the applications of the theorem is not limited to subgraphs of projective planes. For instance, it can be used on the following 8-partite hypergraph, which was constructed in [8], where it was labelled \mathcal{H}_{38} , and where it was proved that \mathcal{H}_{38} is an 8-Ryser hypergraph that is also intersecting and linear, but is not a subhypergraph of \mathcal{T}_8 .

bcdefgaa	begcdafb	bfegadcc	bgafcedd	cgbafdeb	cadgbefe	cdefgaba	cefbagdf
dfbcgeaf	dgfebacg	dcgfabee	deagfcbh	efgabcda	edfgcbab	eabfdgch	ecabgdff
fedagbcd	fgebdcac	fagecdbf	fdacbgec	gcfadebc	gaecfbdg	gfdbcaeh	gdbaecfd
aaaaaaaa	bbbbbbbi	ccccccci	dddddddi	eeeeeeei	fffffffi	gggggggi	adgbfecj
	dbeacgfj	gecfbdaj	bafdgcej	fcbgeadj	egdcfabj	cfaedbgj	

We verified using the help of a computer that all 24 edges in the first three rows of the above presentation of \mathcal{H}_{38} satisfy the conditions of edge S in the statement of Theorem 1.2, and consequently each allowing \mathcal{H}_{38} to be used to construct a 9-partite extremal hypergraph.

Moreover, apart from the above direct applications, the construction that we use to prove Theorem 1.2 is flexible enough to give not only one, but many non-isomorphic Ryser hypergraphs. This highlights the difficulty of Ryser's Conjecture, since a proof of it would eventually need to deal with all these extremal constructions. Define an intersecting r -Ryser hypergraph to be *minimal* if the deletion of any edge produces a hypergraph with cover number $r-2$. We prove that there are many minimal intersecting r -Ryser hypergraphs.

Theorem 1.5. *There is an infinite sequence of integers r , for which there are $\exp(r^{0.5-o(1)})$ non-isomorphic minimal intersecting r -Ryser hypergraphs.*

The notion of containment-maximal Ryser hypergraphs turns out to be more subtle, since these hypergraphs may be infinite. It is nevertheless possible to give a meaningful definition of the concept, and prove that the number of maximal intersecting r -Ryser hypergraphs is exponential in \sqrt{r} . We postpone the precise statement of the relevant theorem to Section 4.

2. New extremals from old

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.2. We define an $\{r-1, r\}$ -uniform hypergraph to be a family of sets of size $r-1$ and r . Notice that in order to find an r -uniform hypergraph \mathcal{H} with $\tau(\mathcal{H}) = r-1$, it suffices to find an $\{r-1, r\}$ -uniform \mathcal{H}' with $\tau(\mathcal{H}') = r-1$. Once we have such a hypergraph, we can construct an r -uniform hypergraph from \mathcal{H}' by adding a separate new vertex to each edge of size $r-1$. For the rest of the paper, we also sometimes abuse notation to enhance readability

by omitting braces around singleton vertex sets, so we write $F - s$ instead of $F \setminus \{s\}$ and $F + s$ instead of $F \cup \{s\}$.

Let \mathcal{T} be an r -partite r -uniform intersecting hypergraph with sides V_1, \dots, V_r . Let $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_r\}$ be an edge of \mathcal{T} , with $s_i \in V_i$, that satisfies the conditions in Theorem 1.2. Let F_1, \dots, F_r be r edges of \mathcal{T} with $s_i \in F_i \cap S$ for each i , and also $(F_i - s_i) \cap (F_j - s_j) \neq \emptyset$ for all i, j . The edges F_1, \dots, F_r do not have to be distinct — one possibility is to take $F_1 = \dots = F_r = S$.

We define an $\{r, r+1\}$ -uniform, intersecting hypergraph $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$, which has cover number r .

- The vertex set of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ consists of the vertex set of \mathcal{T} together with r vertices v_1, \dots, v_r in side V_{r+1} .
- For an edge $E \neq S$ of \mathcal{T} satisfying $E \cap S = \{s_i\}$, we define $\hat{E} = E + v_i$. That is, \hat{E} is an $(r+1)$ -edge built from E by adding the vertex v_i corresponding to the vertex of S which E contains. Notice that \hat{E} is well-defined since S intersects any other edge of \mathcal{T} in exactly one vertex.

Define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{E}_1 &= \{\hat{E} : E \in \mathcal{T} - S\} \\ \mathcal{E}_2 &= \{F_i : i = 1, \dots, r\} \\ \mathcal{E}_3 &= \{F_i - s_i + v_i : i = 1, \dots, r\}.\end{aligned}$$

We let $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r) = \mathcal{E}_1 \cup \mathcal{E}_2 \cup \mathcal{E}_3$.

In other words $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ has three parts: The first part consists of taking the $(r+1)$ -edges \hat{E} for all $E \in \mathcal{T}$ other than S . The second part consists of the r -edges F_i . The third part consists of the r -edges created from F_1, \dots, F_r by deleting for each F_i the designated vertex s_i from its intersection with S , and then adding to it the corresponding vertex v_i .

First we show that these hypergraphs are intersecting.

Lemma 2.1. $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ is intersecting.

Proof. The hypergraph induced by $\mathcal{E}_1 \cup \mathcal{E}_2$ is intersecting since its restriction to the first r sides gives a subhypergraph of \mathcal{T} , which is an intersecting hypergraph. Furthermore for any i and j , we have $(F_i - s_i + v_i) \cap (F_j - s_j + v_j) \supseteq (F_i - s_i) \cap (F_j - s_j) \neq \emptyset$ by assumption. Therefore the hypergraph induced by $\mathcal{E}_2 \cup \mathcal{E}_3$ is intersecting.

It remains to show that edges in \mathcal{E}_1 intersect those in \mathcal{E}_3 . That is, $\hat{E} \cap (F_i - s_i + v_i) \neq \emptyset$ for any $E \neq S$ and $i = 1, \dots, r$. Since \mathcal{T} is intersecting, there is some vertex $x \in E \cap F_i$. If $x \neq s_i$, then $x \in \hat{E} \cap (F_i - s_i + v_i)$. Otherwise $v_i \in \hat{E} \cap (F_i - s_i + v_i)$. \square

We show that the covers of the hypergraph $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ have a very specific structure.

Lemma 2.2. If C is a cover of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$, then $C' = (C \cup \{s_i : v_i \in C\}) \setminus \{v_1, \dots, v_r\}$ is a cover of $\mathcal{T} - S$.

Proof. Let E be an arbitrary edge of $\mathcal{T} - S$. We show that $E \cap C' \neq \emptyset$. We know that $C \cap \hat{E} \neq \emptyset$, since C is a cover of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$. Let y be a vertex in $C \cap \hat{E}$. If $y \notin \{v_1, \dots, v_r\}$, then $y \in C'$ which implies $C' \cap E \neq \emptyset$. Otherwise $y = v_i$ for some i , which implies that $s_i \in C' \cap E$. \square

We now prove that $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ has cover number r . This immediately implies Theorem 1.2 (by taking \mathcal{H} to be $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ with a new vertex added to each of its r -edges).

Theorem 2.3. *The hypergraph $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ is an $(r + 1)$ -partite, $\{r, r + 1\}$ -uniform, intersecting hypergraph with $\tau(\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)) = r$.*

Proof. It is immediate that $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ is $(r + 1)$ -partite and $\{r, r + 1\}$ -uniform — the r -edges $E \in \mathcal{T} - S$ just gained a vertex v_i in V_{r+1} in order to become \hat{E} , whereas the r -edges F_i had vertex s_i deleted in V_i , and v_i added in V_{r+1} . From Lemma 2.1, $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ is intersecting.

It remains to prove that $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ has cover number r . Suppose to the contrary that there is a cover C of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ with $|C| \leq r - 1$. Now C' is a cover of $\mathcal{T} - S$ by Lemma 2.2, and $|C'| \leq |C| \leq r - 1$. By the assumption of Theorem 1.2, the cover C' must be one of the sides V_i for some $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$. Now the definition of C' implies that the cover C is either V_i or $V_i - s_i + v_i$. In the first case, C does not cover the edge $F_i - s_i + v_i$, while in the second case, C does not cover the edge F_i , both contradicting the assumption that C is a cover of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$. \square

3. Many minimal examples

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem 1.5. Using the notation of Section 2, let $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ be the following hypergraph: the vertex set consists of the vertices of \mathcal{T}_r in sides V_1, \dots, V_r together with r vertices v_1, \dots, v_r in side V_{r+1} . The edge set consists of $\mathcal{E}_2 \cup \mathcal{E}_3$, where $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_r\}$ is a fixed hyperedge of \mathcal{T}_r and F_1, \dots, F_r are r edges of \mathcal{T}_r with $s_i \in F_i \cap S$ for each i , and also $(F_i - s_i) \cap (F_j - s_j) \neq \emptyset$ for all i, j . First we prove a lemma which implies that it is sufficient to find many non-isomorphic hypergraphs $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_r\}, F_1, \dots, F_r, G_1, \dots, G_r$ be edges of the truncated projective plane \mathcal{T}_r with $S \cap F_i = \{s_i\} = S \cap G_i$. If there is a subhypergraph \mathcal{H}_F of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ with cover number $\tau(\mathcal{H}_F) = r$ which is isomorphic to a subhypergraph \mathcal{H}_G of $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, G_1, \dots, G_r)$ with cover number $\tau(\mathcal{H}_G) = r$, then $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, G_1, \dots, G_r)$.*

Proof. We claim that $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ is contained in \mathcal{H}_F . Indeed, if an edge $F_i - s_i + v_i$ was missing from \mathcal{H}_F , then the side V_i would be a cover of size $r - 1$. Similarly, if F_i was missing, then $V_i - s_i + v_i$ would be a cover of size $r - 1$. By the same argument, $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, G_1, \dots, G_r)$ is contained in \mathcal{H}_G .

Let ϕ be an isomorphism from \mathcal{H}_F to \mathcal{H}_G . We claim that ϕ induces an isomorphism from $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ to $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, G_1, \dots, G_r)$. Indeed, notice that in our construction the possible intersection sizes of edges in $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ are $1, 2, r - 1$, and r (since we are assuming $r \geq 4$). There are only r pairs of hyperedges that have intersection of size $r - 1$: the pairs F_i and $F_i - s_i + v_i$. This implies that any isomorphism must map a pair of sets F_i and $F_i - s_i + v_i$ into some pair $G_j, G_j - s_j + v_j$ (in some order), consequently the restriction of ϕ onto the vertex set of $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ is an isomorphism between this hypergraph and $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, G_1, \dots, G_r)$. \square

We will combine Lemma 3.1 with the following.

Lemma 3.2. *For every integer r of the form $q + 1$, where q is a prime power, there are at least $\exp(r^{0.5 - o(1)})$ non-isomorphic hypergraphs $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ for the different choices of edges $S, F_1, \dots, F_r \in \mathcal{T}_r$.*

Proof. We give a lower bound on the number of non-isomorphic hypergraphs $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ by showing that there are at least $\exp(r^{0.5 - o(1)})$ distinct degree sequences which can occur in such hypergraphs.

Let us choose $t = \lfloor \frac{r^{0.5}}{2} \rfloor$ positive integers x_1, \dots, x_t such that $t + 2 < x_i \leq \lfloor r^{0.5} \rfloor$ for all $i = 1, \dots, t$ and let $x_{t+1} = r - 1 - x_1 - \dots - x_t$. We select appropriate edges F_1, \dots, F_r of \mathcal{T}_r for our construction such that the degree sequence of the non-isolated vertices of V_1 in $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$

is $(1, 2x_1, \dots, 2x_t, 2x_{t+1})$. This is possible since we can partition $S \setminus \{s_1\}$ into $t+1$ sets S_1, \dots, S_{t+1} such that $|S_i| = x_i$, and as F_j , we select the line connecting s_j to the i th vertex w_i of $V_1 \setminus \{s_1\}$, where $j \in S_i$. (Recall that for any two vertices in different sides of \mathcal{T}_r there is exactly one line passing through both of them.) Then the degree of w_i in $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ is $2x_i$. We choose $F_1 \neq S$ to be an arbitrary line passing through s_1 . Now the vertex degrees in V_1 are as promised.

We observe that all degrees of $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ are at most $2t+4$ in the other sides, since there are exactly $t+2$ vertices with non-zero degree in the first side (and no pair of vertices is contained in two lines of \mathcal{T}_r). Therefore, the multiset of degrees of the hypergraph $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ consists of $\{2x_1, \dots, 2x_t, 2x_{t+1}\}$ and some multiset with elements from $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 2(t+2)\}$. Using the fact that each x_i is more than $t+2$, we obtain that each multiset $\{x_1, \dots, x_t\}$ with elements from $\{t+3, \dots, \lfloor r^{0.5} \rfloor\}$ corresponds to a different $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$.

The number of ways to choose the appropriate multiset is at least $\binom{t+\lfloor r^{0.5} \rfloor - (t+2) - 1}{t} \geq \Omega\left(\frac{2\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt[4]{r}}\right)$. \square

We can now prove Theorem 1.5.

Proof of Theorem 1.5. For every prime power $q = r - 1$ there are at least $\exp(r^{0.5-o(1)})$ different $(q+2)$ -uniform hypergraphs of the form $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ by Lemma 3.2. Each of these hypergraphs is contained in the corresponding $(r+1)$ -Ryser hypergraph $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$. Each $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ contains some minimal $(r+1)$ -Ryser hypergraph $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$. These $\exp(r^{0.5-o(1)})$ minimal extremal hypergraphs $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ are all non-isomorphic by Lemma 3.1, since otherwise we would obtain an isomorphism between some of the corresponding non-isomorphic hypergraphs of the form $\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$. \square

4. Many maximal examples and the Ryser poset

Theorem 1.5 proves that there are many minimal Ryser hypergraphs. We use the following lemma to show that there are also many non-isomorphic maximal intersecting Ryser hypergraphs. The lemma states that the hypergraphs $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ are essentially maximal. We mean this in the sense that there are only “trivial” ways to add edges to them: any new edge must be a “twin copy” of some \hat{F}_i , differing in one vertex only, either in side i or side $r+1$.

Again, we use the truncated projective plane \mathcal{T}_r for our construction in Theorem 1.2. Let us fix an arbitrary line $S \in \mathcal{T}_r$, and an appropriate selection of lines $F_i \neq S$ with $s_i \in F_i$.

Lemma 4.1. *For $r \geq 7$, let \mathcal{G} be an intersecting $(r+1)$ -partite hypergraph containing $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$ and $E \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \mathcal{H}$. Then $|E| = r+1$ and there is some $i \leq r$ and vertex v such that either $E = F_i + v$ (of type 1) or $E = F_i - s_i + v_i + v$ (of type 2).*

Proof. Suppose the statement is false. Let \mathcal{G} and $E \in \mathcal{G}$ provide a counterexample such that $|E \cap V(\mathcal{H})|$ is as large as possible amongst all counterexamples.

Claim 4.2. $|E \cap V(\mathcal{H})| = r+1$.

Proof. We know that $\tau(\mathcal{H}) = r$ and $\mathcal{G} \supseteq \mathcal{H}$ is intersecting. Therefore, $E \cap V(\mathcal{H})$ must be a cover of \mathcal{H} .

First suppose that $|E| < r+1$. Then E must be of size r and fully contained in $V(\mathcal{H})$. Let V_j be the side in which E has no vertex. We will show that we can add a vertex of V_j to E such that we do not create an edge of type 1 or 2. Let i be an index such that $|E \cap F_i|$ is as large as possible. Let x be a vertex in $V_j \cap V(\mathcal{H})$ which is not in $F_i + v_i$. We will show that $E + x$ is not of type 1 or 2. If $|E \cap F_i| \leq r-3$, then $|(E+x) \cap F_k| \leq r-2$ for all k , which implies $E+x$ is not of type 1 or 2. If $|E \cap F_i| \geq r-2$, then since $r \geq 5$, we have that $|E \cap F_k| \leq r-3$ for all $k \neq i$. As before, this implies that $|(E+x) \cap F_k| \leq r-2$ for all $k \neq i$, and so the only way $E+x$ could be

of type 1 or 2 is if $E + x = F_i + x$ or $E + x = F_i - s_i + v_i + x$. However, in either case we would obtain that $E \in \mathcal{H}$ contradicting the assumption of the lemma. Therefore, replacing E by $E + x$ increases the size of the intersection $|E \cap V(\mathcal{H})|$, contradicting its maximality.

From now on we assume that $|E| = r + 1$.

Suppose now that there is an index i such that $E \cap V_i \cap V(\mathcal{H}) = \emptyset$ and let $x \in E \cap V_i$. Since $r \geq 5$, there must be at least 4 vertices $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in V_i \cap V(\mathcal{H})$. Let $E_i = E - x + x_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, 4$ to get four sets, each having one more vertex in $V(\mathcal{H})$ than E has. We show that one of these edges E_i is neither in \mathcal{H} nor has type 1 or 2. For such an edge, $\mathcal{G}' = \mathcal{H} \cup \{E_i\}$ is an intersecting hypergraph and for $E_i \in \mathcal{G}'$ we have $|E_i \cap V(\mathcal{H})| > |E \cap V(\mathcal{H})|$ contradicting the maximality condition of the definition of E .

We check the required property of the E_i -s. Notice that the maximum intersection size between a pair of $(r + 1)$ -edges of \mathcal{H} is 2. Therefore, at most one of the edges E_1, \dots, E_4 is in \mathcal{H} . Further, if for distinct j and k we had $E_j = F_a + y_a$ and $E_k = F_b + y_b$ for some $a, b \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ and vertices y_a and y_b , then we would have $E_j \cap E_k = E - x \subseteq (F_a + y_a) \cap (F_b + y_b)$. Since $|(F_a + y_a) \cap (F_b + y_b)| \leq 3$ for distinct a and b , $|E_j \cap E_k| \geq r - 1$ implies that $F_a = F_b$ and hence $E = F_a + x$, contradicting our assumption that E is not of type 1. Similarly, if for distinct j and k we had $E_j = F_a - s_a + v_a + y_a$ and $E_k = F_b - s_b + v_b + y_b$, then we would have $E_j \cap E_k = E \setminus V_i = (F_a - s_a + v_a) \cap (F_b - s_b + v_b)$. Since $|(F_a - s_a + v_a) \cap (F_b - s_b + v_b)| \leq 3$ for distinct a and b , $|E_j \cap E_k| \geq r - 1$ implies that $F_a = F_b$ and hence $E = F_a - s_a + v_a + x$, contradicting our assumption that E is not of type 2. In summary, at most three of the edges E_1, \dots, E_4 do not satisfy the required property and hence one of them does provide the contradiction in the end of the previous paragraph. \square

Let v_i be the vertex in $E \cap V_{r+1}$ and $B = E - v_i + s_i$. The set B intersects every edge of \mathcal{T}_r as well as each of the sides V_1, \dots, V_r , i.e. B is a blocking set of \mathcal{P}_r . Since B has size at most $q + 2 = r + 1$, it must contain a full line L of \mathcal{P}_r .

Let p_i be the vertex in $E \cap V_i$. Notice that B has only one vertex in each side, with the exception of V_i , where B contains both s_i and p_i (although it is possible that $s_i = p_i$). Since B contains the line L we have either $B = L + s_i$ or $B = L + p_i$. From the definition of B , we obtain that $E = L + v_i$ or $E = L - s_i + p_i + v_i$ holds.

Suppose that $E = L + v_i$. If $L = F_j$ for some j , then E is of type 1, and we are done. Otherwise let s_j be $L \cap S$. If $j = i$, then $E = \hat{L} \in \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$, contradicting our assumption that E is not from $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$. If $j \neq i$, then L is disjoint from the edge $F_j - s_j + v_j \in \mathcal{H}$, contradicting \mathcal{G} being intersecting.

Suppose that $E = L - s_i + v_i + p_i$. Since we are not in the previous case, we can assume that $s_i \neq p_i$. If $L = F_i$, then E is of type 2, and we are done. Otherwise $E \cap F_i = \emptyset$ since $L \cap F_i = s_i$ and $v_i \notin F_i$, contradicting \mathcal{G} being intersecting. \square

4.1. The Ryser poset

Extremal r -uniform hypergraphs for Ryser's Conjecture possess two properties for some integer ν : they have matching number at most ν and vertex cover number at least $(r - 1)\nu$. The first of these is a monotone decreasing property, while the second is monotone increasing. This suggests the definition of a poset structure on the family of extremal r -graphs. While a similar poset can be defined for arbitrary matching number ν , here we restrict ourselves for the intersecting case, as that is already complicated enough. The r -Ryser poset \mathcal{R}_r contains all intersecting r -Ryser hypergraphs (up to isomorphism), that is, all r -partite, r -uniform hypergraphs which are intersecting and have vertex cover number $r - 1$. The poset relation $<$ is given by the sub-hypergraph relation.

The 2-Ryser poset \mathcal{R}_2 is an infinite chain of stars with K_2 as its minimal element. The poset \mathcal{R}_3 was determined in [9] (for arbitrary matching numbers). In the intersecting case, \mathcal{R}_3 has a unique minimal element: the 3-graph R obtained from \mathcal{T}_3 by deleting one of its edges. Above R

in the poset there is of course \mathcal{T}_3 , but as well the direct product of three infinite chains with R as their common minimal element. This is because one could add to R an arbitrary number of twin copies of each of its three degree-one vertices, without losing its extremality for the 3-uniform Ryser Conjecture.

To characterize r -Ryser hypergraphs, it is necessary to have a full understanding of the minimal and maximal elements of the Ryser poset. What a minimal element in some Ryser poset should be is quite clear: an r -Ryser hypergraph with the property that the deletion of any hyperedge *reduces* the vertex cover number. These were discussed in Section 3. Naturally, one would want to define the maximal elements of the Ryser poset as the hypergraphs with the property that the addition of any new hyperedge *increases* the matching number. With this definition however we would not have the very much desirable property that an intersecting r -Ryser hypergraph is always contained in a maximal one. Indeed, as we saw above it is sometimes possible to add infinitely many “twin copies” of an edge to an r -Ryser hypergraph without ever reaching a maximal element.

This issue can be resolved by allowing countably infinite r -Ryser hypergraphs into the poset. When considering infinite hypergraphs however, a technical issue arises, since it is possible to have two non-isomorphic hypergraphs which are *both* subgraphs of each other. To circumvent this, we consider an equivalence relation \sim on all r -uniform countable hypergraphs where $\mathcal{H} \sim \mathcal{H}'$ if \mathcal{H} is contained in \mathcal{H}' and also \mathcal{H}' is contained in \mathcal{H} . Then equivalence classes of intersecting extremal hypergraphs form a poset under containment. Note that using the Sunflower Lemma it is not difficult to see that the Ryser poset has finitely many maximal elements (an argument for why this is true can be found in Chapter 2 of [1]). Combining Lemmas 3.2 and 4.1 we obtain the following.

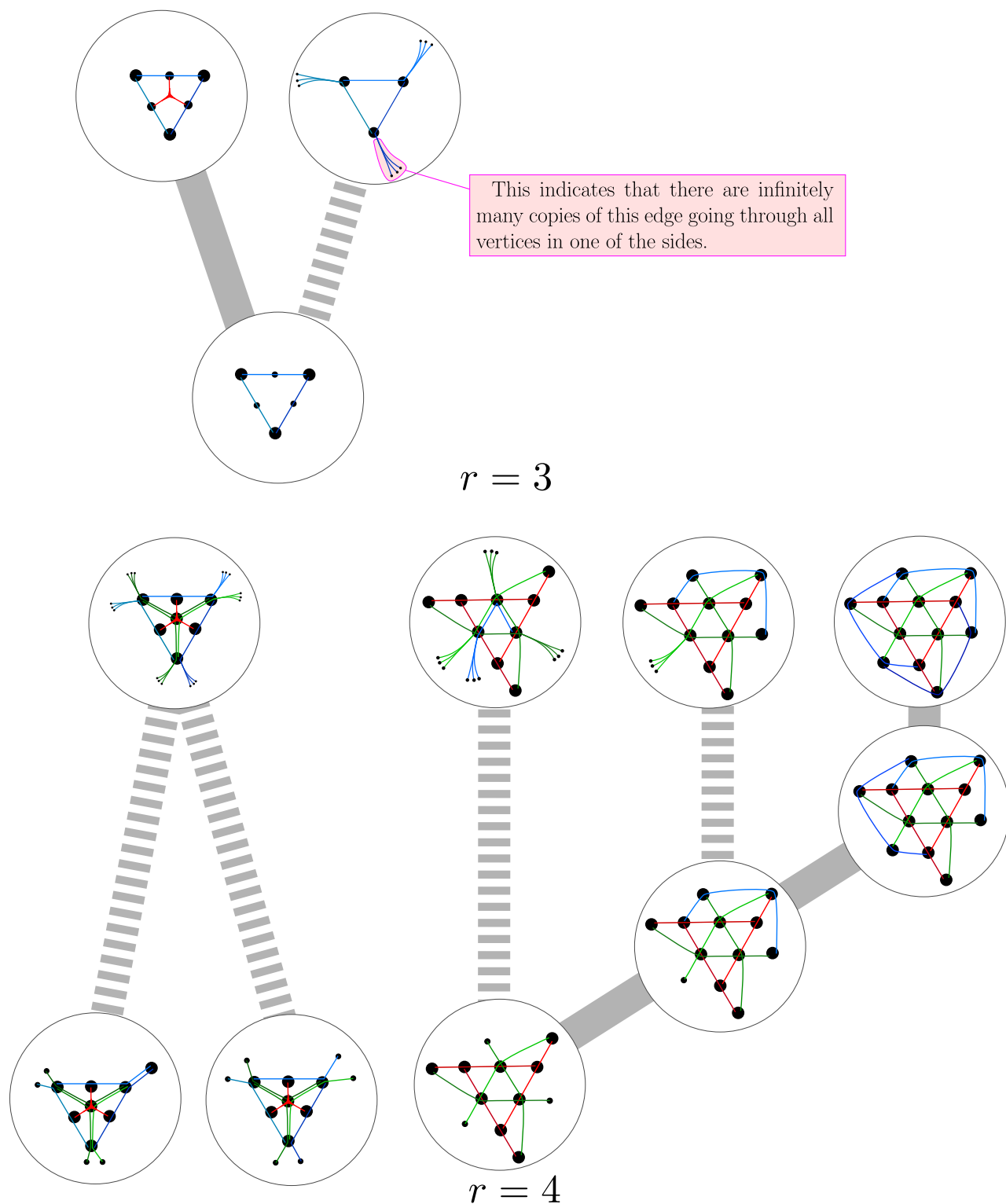
Corollary 4.3. *There is an infinite sequence of integers r , for which there are $\exp(r^{0.5-o(1)})$ non-isomorphic maximal elements in the r -Ryser poset.*

The maximal elements in Corollary 4.3 come from the hypergraphs $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{T}_r, S, F_1, \dots, F_r)$, adding infinitely many vertices to each partition, and then adding all the (infinitely many) copies of edges of the forms $F_i + v$, $v \in V_{r+1}$, and $F_i - s_i + v_i + v$, $v \in V_i$, for every $i = 1, \dots, r$. From Lemma 4.1 we have that the resulting infinite hypergraphs are maximal since the only edges which can be added to them must be of the form $F_i + v$ and $F_i - s_i + v_i + v$, where v is a new vertex.

5. Concluding remarks

1. *No truncated projective planes.* While it is only conjectured that projective planes, and hence truncated projective planes, do not exist for orders other than prime powers, one can show that for infinitely many of the uniformities $r = p + 2$ our constructions deals with, a truncated projective plane cannot exist. For this let us first note that there are infinitely many primes p of the form $8k + 5$ by Dirichlet’s Theorem. For such primes, by a well-known consequence of Fermat’s Theorem on sums of two squares, $p + 1 = 2(4k + 3)$ is *not* the sum of two squares since its prime factorization must have a prime factor of the form $4m + 3$ with an odd exponent. Moreover $p + 1$ is congruent to 2 modulo 4, so by the Bruck-Ryser Theorem there exists no projective plane of order $p + 1$. Hence our constructions of uniformity $p + 2$ provide extremal hypergraphs, where truncated projective planes do not exist.

2. *The Ryser poset.* Theorem 1.5 and Corollary 4.3 show that the Ryser poset (containing all the intersecting r -Ryser hypergraphs) has many non-isomorphic maximal and minimal elements, giving further support for the difficulty of Ryser’s Conjecture. A better understanding of the Ryser poset seems essential to approach Ryser’s Conjecture in general. With Theorem 1.5 and Corollary 4.3 we made the first steps in this direction. There are several other natural extremal problems that arise.



This indicates that there are infinitely many copies of this edge going through all vertices in one of the sides.

Figure 1: The Ryser posets for $r = 3$ and 4. Each large circle contains a hypergraph in the Ryser poset: the small circles represent vertices of the hypergraphs, and the lines represent edges of the hypergraphs (with an edge containing a vertex exactly when the corresponding line passes through a small circle). For clarity, we do not draw the hypergraphs in an obviously r -partite way. It is routine to check that the hypergraphs are actually r -partite.

In each case $r = 3$ and 4, we draw the Hasse diagram for the Ryser poset. The thick solid grey lines between the hypergraphs represent comparability in the Hasse diagram. Recall that the Ryser poset is infinite. The thick dashed lines represent infinite chains in the poset ending in an infinite hypergraph which is a maximal element in the poset.

The top and bottom rows in each diagram represent the maximal and minimal elements of the respective poset.

Problem 5.1. *What is the smallest and largest number of edges in a minimal intersecting extremal r -Ryser hypergraph?*

For the number of edges in a maximal r -Ryser hypergraph, truncated projective planes and our construction provide examples with $\Theta(r^2)$ edges.

It was observed in [4] that if a projective plane of order $r - 1$ exists then one can construct quite sparse intersecting Ryser hypergraphs randomly. Kahn [12] proved that with high probability a randomly chosen $22r \log r$ lines of \mathcal{P}_r cannot be covered with less than r points. This construction immediately implies a $O(r \log r)$ upper bound on the minimal size of an intersecting extremal r -Ryser hypergraph. It is an open question of Mansour, Song, and Yuster [14] whether there exists one with $O(r)$ edges.

It would also be interesting to decide whether there exists maximal intersecting extremal r -Ryser hypergraphs with sub-quadratic number of edges.

The 2-Ryser poset \mathcal{R}_2 and the 3-Ryser poset \mathcal{R}_3 are well understood (in fact a complete description of extremal hypergraphs is known even when not restricting oneself to intersecting hypergraphs [9]). For $r = 4$ we were able to completely determine the 4-Ryser poset. This was done by first computationally finding all minimal intersecting 4-partite hypergraphs (Which was completed by the first author in [1]). There are 3 minimal hypergraphs in the 4-Ryser poset. After finding the minimal elements it is easy to check which edges can be added to them in order to find the full 4-Ryser poset. See Figure 1 for a diagram of the cases $r = 3$ and $r = 4$. Finding the Ryser poset for $r = 5$ seems to be a hard problem.

3. Asymptotic Ryser.. Since there is still no construction of r -partite r -uniform hypergraphs with $\tau(\mathcal{H}) = r - 1$ for all r , it would be interesting to investigate hypergraphs with cover number close to $r - 1$. Notice that using truncated projective planes it is possible to construct for *every* r an r -partite intersecting hypergraph with $\tau(\mathcal{H}) = r - o(r)$ by adding $s = o(r)$ new vertices to each edge in \mathcal{T}_{r-s} . (The necessary prime $r - s - 1$ exists by the known estimates on gaps between consecutive primes).

Any family of graphs satisfying $\tau(\mathcal{H}) = r - o(r)$, which is different from the projective plane construction would already be interesting. We set the following problem to motivate further research.

Problem 5.2. *For some fixed constant c and every r construct an r -uniform r -partite intersecting hypergraph with $\tau(\mathcal{H}) = r - c$.*

Note added in proof: This has been recently solved by Haxell and Scott [10]. For sufficiently large r they constructed r -uniform hypergraphs with $\tau(\mathcal{H}) = r - 4$.

4. Non-intersecting Ryser.. We constructed intersecting extremal hypergraphs for Ryser’s Conjecture. It is easy to construct extremal hypergraphs with matching number equal to ν simply by taking ν vertex-disjoint copies of an intersecting extremal hypergraph. A natural question is whether all extremal hypergraphs for Ryser’s Conjecture can be built in a similar fashion out of intersecting ones. For $r = 3$ we know that the answer is “yes” — Haxell, Narins, and Szabó [9] showed that for any 3-partite hypergraph \mathcal{H} with $\tau(\mathcal{H}) = 2\nu(\mathcal{H})$ contains $\nu(\mathcal{H})$ vertex-disjoint intersecting hypergraphs with cover number 2.

Recently it was shown by Abu-Khazneh and Pokrovskiy that there exist 4-partite Ryser-hypergraphs with matching number 2, that don’t contain vertex-disjoint copies of the edge-minimal 4-partite intersecting Ryser-hypergraphs. However, they still conjecture a generalisation of the tripartite Ryser-hypergraphs classification using a notion of vertex-minimality, which they back by computational evidence. Chapters 5 and 6 of [1] contain more details on these insights.

Problem 5.3. *What is the correct way – if at all possible – of generalising the classification of tripartite Ryser-hypergraphs?*

Acknowledgment

We are indebted to Penny Haxell and Balázs Patkós for fruitful discussions and support. We would like to thank Tamás Szőnyi for pointing out reference [6]

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