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CODIMENSION TWO AND THREE KNESER TRANSVERSALS

J. CHAPPELON*, L. MARTÍNEZ-SANDOVAL, L. MONTEJANO, L.P. MONTEJANO,
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ABSTRACT. Let $k, d, \lambda \geq 1$ be integers with $d \geq \lambda$ and let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a finite set. A $(d - \lambda)$ -plane L transversal to the convex hull of all k -sets of X is called *Kneser transversal*. If in addition L contains $(d - \lambda) + 1$ points of X , then L is called *complete Kneser transversal*.

In this paper, we present various results on the existence of (complete) Kneser transversals for $\lambda = 2, 3$. In order to do this, we introduce the notions of *stability* and *instability* for (complete) Kneser transversals. We first give a stability result for collections of $d + 2(k - \lambda)$ points in \mathbb{R}^d with $k - \lambda \geq 2$ and $\lambda = 2, 3$. We then present a description of Kneser transversals L of collections of $d + 2(k - \lambda)$ points in \mathbb{R}^d with $k - \lambda \geq 2$ for $\lambda = 2, 3$. We show that either L is a complete Kneser transversal or it contains $d - 2(\lambda - 1)$ points and the remaining $2(k - 1)$ points of X are matched in $k - 1$ pairs in such a way that L intersects the corresponding closed segments determined by them. The latter leads to new upper and lower bounds (in the case when $\lambda = 2$ and 3) for $m(k, d, \lambda)$ defined as the maximum positive integer n such that every set of n points (not necessarily in general position) in \mathbb{R}^d admitting a Kneser transversal.

Finally, by using oriented matroid machinery, we present some computational results (closely related to the stability and unstability notions). We determine the existence of (complete) Kneser transversals for each of the 246 different order types of configurations of 7 points in \mathbb{R}^3 .

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $k, d, \lambda \geq 1$ be integers with $d \geq \lambda$ and let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a finite set. A $(d - \lambda)$ -plane L transversal to the convex hull of all k -sets of X is called *Kneser transversal*. If in addition L contains $(d - \lambda) + 1$ points of X , then L is called *complete Kneser transversal*.

Let $m(k, d, \lambda)$ be the maximum positive integer n such that every set of n points (not necessarily in general position) in \mathbb{R}^d admitting a Kneser Transversal.

This function was introduced in [1] where it was proved that

$$(1) \quad d - \lambda + k + \left\lceil \frac{k}{\lambda} \right\rceil - 1 \leq m(k, d, \lambda) < d + 2(k - \lambda) + 1.$$

The proof of the lower bound follows the same spirit of Dolnikov [5] and uses Schubert calculus in the cohomology ring of Grassmannian manifolds. The value of $m(k, d, \lambda)$ is strongly connected with the Rado's centerpoint theorem [8]. Indeed, let $n, d, \lambda \geq 1$ be integers with $d \geq \lambda$ and let $\tau(n, d, \lambda) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tau$ the maximum positive integer τ such that for any collection X of n points in \mathbb{R}^d , there is a $(d - \lambda)$ -plane L_X such that any closed half-space H through L_X contains at least τ points.

We thus have that $n - \tau(n, d, \lambda) + 1$ is equal to the minimum positive integer k such that for any collection X of n points in \mathbb{R}^d there is a common transversal $(d - \lambda)$ -plane to the convex hulls of all k -sets, which is essentially $m(k, d, \lambda)$. Therefore, any improvement to the lower or upper bounds for $m(k, d, \lambda)$ gives important insight on $\tau(n, d, \lambda)$.

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The case when $\lambda = 1$ is of particular interest. In [1] it was proved that $m(k, d, 1) = d + 2k - 2$ and it was showed that this equality is equivalent to the fact that the chromatic number of the *Kneser graph* $KG(n, k)$ is $n - 2k + 2$, the well-known Kneser's conjecture originally proved by Lovász [7].

One of the purposes of this paper is to improve upper and lower bounds for $m(k, d, 2)$ and $m(k, d, 3)$.

From the inequalities in (1) it can be deduced that

$$(2) \quad m(k, d, \lambda) = d - \lambda + k + \left\lceil \frac{k}{\lambda} \right\rceil - 1 \text{ for } \lambda = 1, k - \lambda \leq 1 \text{ and } k \leq 3.$$

Furthermore, the equality also holds for $d = \lambda$ [1, Theorem 6]. In this paper, we shall focus our attention to the case when $d > \lambda \geq 2$ and $k - \lambda \geq 2$.

In [4], it was introduced and studied a natural *discrete* version of the function $m(k, d, \lambda)$ in which it is asked the existence of complete Kneser transversals (the corresponding function is denoted by $m^*(k, d, \lambda)$). It turns out that the existence of a Kneser transversal is not necessarily an invariant of the *order type*. For example, for $d = 2$, let X be the vertex set of a regular hexagon. Then, the center of such hexagon is a 0-plane transversal to the convex hull of the 4-sets. But, by a suitable 'slight' perturbation of the 6 vertices of the hexagon we lose this property, see Figure 1. The situation for complete Kneser transversals is different. Indeed, in [4,

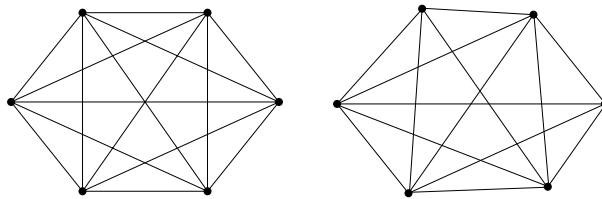


FIGURE 1

Section 2] was showed how to detect complete Kneser transversal by using only Radon Partitions implying that the existence of such transversals is an invariant of the order type. This naturally lead us to consider the notions of *stability* and *instability*. A Kneser transversal is said to be *stable* (resp. *unstable*) if the given set of points can be *slightly perturbed* (move each point to, not more than $\epsilon > 0$ distance of their original position) such that the new configuration of points admits (if there is any) only complete Kneser transversals (resp. the new configuration of points does not admit a Kneser transversal).

In the next section, we give a stability result for collections of $d + 2(k - \lambda)$ points in \mathbb{R}^d with $k - \lambda \geq 2$ for $\lambda = 2, 3$ (Theorem 2.1). In order to do this, we present a description of Kneser transversals L for collections of $d + 2(k - \lambda)$ points in \mathbb{R}^d with $k - \lambda \geq 2$ and $\lambda = 2, 3$. We show that either L is a complete Kneser transversal or it contains $d - 2(\lambda - 1)$ points and the remaining $2(k - 1)$ points have a nice geometric property (Theorem 2.4).

In Section 3, we give an upper bound (Theorem 3.1) when $\lambda = 2, 3$, $(k - \lambda) \geq 2$ and $d \geq 2(\lambda - 1)$. Also, by using results due to Bukh, Matousek and Nivasch [3], we obtain a lower bound for $m(k, d, 2)$ (Equation (3)).

Finally, in Section 4, we present some computational results concerning the existence of (complete) Kneser transversal lines to tetrahedra in configurations of 7 points in \mathbb{R}^3 . Providing thus a further insight on the relation between Kneser transversals and complete Kneser transversals. This will be done by using oriented matroid machinery. We will show that complete Kneser transversals lines to the tetrahedra can be completely determined by the oriented matroid associated to the corresponding configuration of 7 points. We then consider oriented matroids associated to some *extended* configurations of 8 points to detect the existence of non-complete Kneser transversals lines to tetrahedra (if any). This provides a method to determine the

existence of Kneser transversals of configurations of 7 points in \mathbb{R}^3 . We use these results to determine the existence of (complete) Kneser transversal of each of the 246 different order types of configurations of 7 points in \mathbb{R}^3 (Theorems 4.2 and 4.3).

2. STABILITY

Our main result in this section is the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\epsilon > 0$ and let $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ be a finite collection of points in \mathbb{R}^d . Suppose that $n = d + 2(k - \lambda)$, $k - \lambda \geq 2$ and $\lambda = 2, 3$. Then, there exists $X' = \{x'_1, \dots, x'_n\}$, a collection of points in \mathbb{R}^d in general position such that $|x_i - x'_i| < \epsilon$, for every $i = 1, \dots, n$, and with the property that every transversal $(d - \lambda)$ -plane to the convex hull of the k -sets of X' is complete (i.e., it contains $d - \lambda + 1$ points of X').*

In order to prove Theorem 2.1, we first need some results.

Let X be a collection of points and let $\{L_1, \dots, L_s\}$ be a collection of lines in \mathbb{R}^d . We say that X and $\{L_1, \dots, L_s\}$ are in *general position* if $\bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq s} \{a_i, b_i\} \cup X$ is a collection of points in general position, whenever $\{a_i, b_i\} \subset L_i$, for every $1 \leq i \leq s$.

Lemma 2.2. *Let X be a collection of $d - 2(\lambda - 1) \geq 0$ points and let $\{L_1, \dots, L_\lambda\}$ be a collection of $\lambda \geq 1$ lines in general position with X in \mathbb{R}^d . Then, there is a unique $(d - \lambda)$ -plane through X that intersects (possibly at infinity) every line in $\{L_1, \dots, L_\lambda\}$.*

Proof. We use induction on λ . The statement is clearly true for $\lambda = 1$. Let us suppose that the result holds for $\lambda - 1$ and we prove it for λ . Consider H the hyperplane generated by X and $\{L_2, \dots, L_\lambda\}$. Then $\lambda_1 \cap H$ consists of exactly one point $\{x\}$. We now apply now recursion for the collection of points $X \cup \{x\}$ and the collection of lines $\{L_2, \dots, L_\lambda\}$ in the affine $(d - 1)$ -space H . \square

The following technical lemma will be crucial for the codimension three case in the main stability result.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^3 - \{0\}$ be a finite set of points and let Ω be a collection of triples of X satisfying:*

- (i) *for every triple $\{x, y, z\} \in \Omega$ the triangle with vertices $\{x, y, z\}$ contains the origin in its interior,*
- (ii) *the intersection of any two triples of Ω contains at most one point.*

Moreover, suppose that for every $x \neq y \in X$ there is $T \in \Omega$ such that $\{x, y\} \subset T$. Then, X is contained in a 2-plane.

Proof. Let $\{a, b, c\} \in \Omega$ and let H be the 2-plane through the origin containing $\{a, b, c\}$. Let us suppose that X is not contained in H . Let $G \subset X$ be the points of X lying on one side of H and G' the points of X on the other side of H . By (ii), there is a bijection $f : G \rightarrow G'$ such that for every point of $x \in G$ there is a point $f(x) \in G'$ with $\{a, x, f(x)\} \in \Omega$.

Let $n = |G| = |G'|$. If $n = 1$ the point in G (or in G') together with a and b form a triangle not containing the origin, contradicting (i). If $n = 2$ the two points in G (or in G') together with a form a triangle not containing the origin, contradicting again (i). We thus suppose that $n > 2$. By (i) and (ii), for every $\{x, y\} \subset G$ there is $\psi(x, y) \in G'$ such that $\{x, y, \psi(x, y)\} \in \Omega$. For every pair $\{x, y\}$ of G consider the two edges $(x, \psi(x, y))$ and $(y, \psi(x, y))$. Since the intersection of any two triples of Ω contains at most one point we have that if $u, v \notin \{x, y\}$, $u, v \in G$, then the four edges

$$(x, \psi(x, y)), (y, \psi(x, y)), (u, \psi(u, v)), (v, \psi(u, v))$$

are different. Similarly, for every $\{x', y'\} \subset G'$ there is $\psi(x', y') \in G$ such that $\{x', y', \psi(x', y')\} \in \Omega$. If we consider two different pairs of G' , $\{u', v'\} \notin \{x', y'\}$, then the four edges

$$(x', \psi(x', y')), (y', \psi(x', y')), (u', \psi(u', v')), (v', \psi(u', v'))$$

are different. Furthermore, if $\{x', y'\}$ is a pair of G' and $\{x, y\}$ is a pair of G , then the four edges

$$(x, \psi(x, y)), (y, \psi(x, y)), (x', \psi(x', y')), (y', \psi(x', y'))$$

are different. This implies that there are at least $4\binom{n}{2}$ edges between G and G' , which is impossible since $4\binom{n}{2} > n^2$ (= the number of edges between G and G') for $n > 2$. Hence $X \subset H$. \square

We may now determine (complete) Kneser transversals for codimensions 2 and 3.

Theorem 2.4. *Let $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ be a collection of $n = d + 2(k - \lambda)$ points in general position in \mathbb{R}^d . Suppose that L is a $(d - \lambda)$ -plane transversal to the convex hulls of all k -sets of X with $\lambda = 2, 3$ and $k \geq \lambda + 2$ and $d \geq 2(\lambda - 1)$. Then, either*

- (1) L is a complete Kneser transversal (i.e., it contains $d - \lambda + 1$ points of X) or
- (2) $|L \cap X| = d - 2(\lambda - 1)$ and the other $2(k - 1)$ points of X are matched in $k - 1$ pairs in such a way that L intersects the corresponding closed segments determined by them.

Proof. *Case $\lambda = 2$.* Since X is in general position, there is a point $x \in X$ which is not in L . Let H be the hyperplane generated by L and x . By general position there are at most d points in H . Since L is a transversal to the convex hulls of all k -sets of X , then at each side of H there are at most $k - 2$ points. The fact that X has $d + 2(k - 2)$ points implies that H has exactly d points of X and there are exactly $k - 2$ points at each side of H . Note now that L is a hyperplane of H . If in one of the open halfspaces of H determined by L there are two points of X , then these two points together with the $k - 2$ points outside H , but in the same side, give rise to a k -set whose convex hull does not intersect L . This implies that either L is a complete Kneser transversal or that there are precisely $d - 2$ points of X in L . Furthermore, there is $y \in X \cap H - L$ such that the closed segment determined x and y intersect L . By repeating the same argument with the other $2(k - 2)$ points of X outside H , we obtain the desired conclusion.

Case $\lambda = 3$. The proof consist of the following two steps. In the first step, we analyze the case in which $|X \cap L| = d - 3$ and conclude that this case never happens. In the second step, we analyze the case in which $|X \cap L| \leq d - 4$. In this second case, we conclude that $|X \cap L| = d - 4$ and the other $2(k - 1)$ points of X are matched in $k - 1$ pairs in such a way that L intersects the corresponding closed segments determined by them.

First step. Let us assume that $X \cap L = \{a_1, \dots, a_{d-3}\}$ has exactly $d - 3$ points. Let Ω be the collection of triples $\{x, y, z\}$ of $X - L$ such that the interior of the triangle with vertices $\{x, y, z\}$ intersects the $(d - 3)$ -plane L in exactly one point. Note that the intersection of any two triples of Ω contains at most one point, otherwise if $\{x, y, z_1\}$ and $\{x, y, z_2\}$ belong to Ω , then

$$\{a_1, \dots, a_{d-3}, x, y, z_1, z_2\}$$

are $d + 1$ points of X contained in a plane of dimension $d - 1$, contradicting the fact that $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ lies in general position.

Subcase a) L does not intersect any line generated by points of $X - L$. We shall prove that in this case given $x \neq y \in X - L$ there is $z \in X - L$ such that the triple $\{x, y, z\} \in \Omega$. Indeed, let $x \neq y \in X - L$. Then L, x and y generates a hyperplane H^{d-1} of \mathbb{R}^d . By general position there are at most d points in H^{d-1} . Since L is transversal to the convex hulls of all k -sets of X , then at each side of H^{d-1} there are at most $k - 3$ points. The fact that X has $d + 2(k - 3)$ points implies that H^{d-1} has exactly d points of X and there are exactly $k - 3$ points at each side of H . Therefore, there is $z \in (X - L) \cap H^{d-1}$ different from x and y . The triangle with vertices $\{x, y, z\}$ intersects L , otherwise the $k - 3$ points of X on one side of H plus x, y and z give rise to a k -set of X that avoids L . Finally, the interior of the triangle with vertices $\{x, y, z\}$ intersects L in exactly one point, because L does not intersect any line generated by points of $X - L$. With this we have proved that given $x \neq y \in X - L$ there is $z \in X - L$ such that the triple $\{x, y, z\} \in \Omega$.

Let L^\perp be the 3-dimensional plane through the origin orthogonal to L and let $\pi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow L^\perp$ be the orthogonal projection. Let $X' = \pi(X - L)$ and let Ω' be the collection of triples of X' consisting of sets $\{\pi(x), \pi(y), \pi(z)\}$ for which $\{x, y, z\} \in \Omega$. By Lemma 2.3, X' lies in a two dimensional plane of L^\perp and hence X lies in a hyperplane of \mathbb{R}^d contradicting the fact that X is in general position.

Subcase b) Assume there are $a, b \in X - L$ such that L intersects the line through a and b . By general position L does not intersect any line generated by points of $X - (L \cup \{a, b\})$, otherwise, if $x, y \in X - (L \cup \{a, b\})$ are two points with the property that L intersects the line through x and y . Then, $\{a_1, \dots, a_{d-3}, x, y, a, b\}$ are $d + 1$ points of X contained in a plane of dimension $d - 1$, contradicting the fact that $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ lies in general position.

Following the proof of the first case it is possible to prove that $X - \{a, b\}$ lies in a hyperplane of \mathbb{R}^d contradicting the fact that X is in general position.

Second step. Suppose that L has at least $d - 4$ points of X . In this case, since X is in general position, there is a point $x \in X$ which is not in L . Let H' be the $(d - 2)$ -dimensional plane generated by L and x . Again by general position, there is a point $y \in X$ which is not in H' . Let H be the hyperplane generated by L and x and y . By our previous arguments, H has exactly d points of X and there are exactly $k - 3$ points at each side of H . Note that L is transversal to every triangle of $X \cap H - L$, otherwise, these three points together with the $k - 3$ points outside H , but in the same side, give rise to a k -set whose convex hull does not intersect L . This implies, first that L has at exactly $d - 4$, otherwise L is not transversal to every triangle of $X \cap H - L$ and second, that we have exactly 4 points $T = \{t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4\}$ of X in H which are not in L and also that the points of T are matched in two pairs in such a way that L intersects the corresponding closed segments determined by them. By repeating the same argument with the remaining $2(k - 3)$ points of X outside H , we obtain the desired conclusion. \square

We may now prove Theorem 2.1.

Proof of Theorem 2.1. Let $[n] = \{1, \dots, n\}$ and let $\binom{[n]}{s}$ be the collection of all subsets of size s . We denote by Ω the finite set of partitions of $[d + 2(k - \lambda)]$ of the form $[d + 2(k - \lambda)] = B_1 \sqcup B_2 \sqcup \dots \sqcup B_k$, where $|B_1| = d - 2(\lambda - 1)$ and $|B_i| = 2$, for every $2 \leq i \leq k$.

Let L be a non-complete $(d - \lambda)$ -plane transversal to the convex hulls of all k -sets of X . By Theorem 2.4, $|L \cap X| = d - 2(\lambda - 1)$ and the other $2(k - 1)$ points of X are matched in $k - 1$ pairs in such a way that L intersects the corresponding closed segments determined by them. Therefore, this non-complete Kneser transversal L naturally give rise to a partition $\alpha \in \Omega$. If this is so, we shall say that L is a Kneser transversal of *type* α . We have the following immediate consequences of this definition.

- (1) To every non-complete Kneser transversals it corresponds a unique type $\alpha \in \Omega$.
- (2) By Lemma 2.2, since $k - \lambda \geq 2$, any two non-complete Kneser transversals of the same type coincide.
- (3) Since Ω is a finite set then X admits a finite number of Kneser transversals.
- (4) Given X and $\alpha \in \Omega$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that if X does not admit a Kneser transversal of type α and $X' = \{x'_1, \dots, x'_n\}$ is a collection of points in \mathbb{R}^d in general position such that $|x_i - x'_i| < \epsilon$, for every $i \in [n]$, then X does not admit a Kneser transversal of type $\alpha \in \Omega$.

Our next goal is to show that if X admits a Kneser transversal of type $\alpha \in \Omega$ and $\epsilon > 0$ is given, then we can choose a collection of points in \mathbb{R}^d in general position, $X' = \{x'_1, \dots, x'_n\}$, such that $|x_i - x'_i| < \epsilon$, for every $i \in [n]$ and with the property that X' does not admit a Kneser transversal of type $\alpha \in \Omega$. To see this, we may assume without loss of generality that

$$\alpha = \{1, \dots, d - 2(\lambda - 1)\}, \{d - 2\lambda + 3, d - 2\lambda + 4\}, \dots, \{d + 2k + 2\lambda - 1, d + 2k - 2\lambda\}$$

and L is a $(d - \lambda)$ -plane that contains $\{x_1, \dots, x_{d-2(\lambda-1)}\}$ and intersects the $k - 1$ closed segments with extreme points

$$\{x_{d-2\lambda+3}, x_{d-2\lambda+4}\}, \dots, \{x_{d+2k+2\lambda-1}, x_{d+2k-2\lambda}\}.$$

By Lemma 2.2, since $k - 2 \geq \lambda$, we may choose $x'_{d+2k-2\lambda}$ such that $|x_{d+2k-2\lambda} - x'_{d+2k-2\lambda}| < \epsilon$ and in such a way that there is not a $(d - \lambda)$ -plane that contains $\{x_1, \dots, x_{d-2(\lambda-1)}\}$ and intersects the $k - 1$ closed segments with extreme points

$$\{x_{d-2\lambda+3}, x_{d-2\lambda+4}\}, \dots, \{x_{d+2k+2\lambda-1}, x'_{d+2k-2\lambda}\}.$$

As a consequence of our last statement and of (1)-(4), it follows that given $\epsilon > 0$ sufficiently small, there is a collection of points in \mathbb{R}^d in general position $X' = \{x'_1, \dots, x'_n\}$, such that $|x_i - x'_i| < \epsilon$, for every $i \in [n]$ and with the property that the number of non-complete Kneser transversals of X is bigger than the number of non-complete Kneser transversals of X' . Since the number of non-complete Kneser transversals of X is finite, this completes the proof of our theorem □

We believe that Theorem 2.1 is also true for any $\lambda \geq 3$ but the proof needs a more difficult and complicated version of Theorem 2.4.

3. BOUNDS FOR $m(k, d, \lambda)$ WHEN $\lambda = 2, 3$

We start by proving the following upper bound

Theorem 3.1. *Let $\lambda = 2, 3$, $k - \lambda \geq 2$ and $d \geq 2(\lambda - 1)$. Then,*

$$m(k, d, \lambda) < d + 2(k - \lambda).$$

Proof. Let $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ be a finite collection of points in \mathbb{R}^d embedded in the moment curve on $n = d + 2(k - \lambda)$ vertices. On one hand, by Theorem 2.1, there exists a collection of points $X' = \{x'_1, \dots, x'_n\}$ in \mathbb{R}^d in general position with the order type as the cyclic polytope and with the property that every $(d - \lambda)$ -plane transversal to the convex hull of the k -sets of X' is complete (i.e., it contains $d - \lambda + 1$ points of X'). On the other hand, by [4, Corollary 3.5] we have that

$$m^*(k, d, \lambda) \leq (d - \lambda + 1) + \left\lfloor \left(2 - \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lceil \frac{d}{2} \rceil} \right) (k - 1) \right\rfloor$$

which is strictly smaller than $d + 2(k - \lambda)$ when $\lambda = 2$ and 3 and thus implying that X' does not admit a complete transversal. Therefore, the collection of points X' in \mathbb{R}^d does not have a $(d - \lambda)$ -plane transversal to the convex hull of the k -sets implying that $m(k, d, \lambda) < d + 2(k - \lambda)$. □

A better upper bound was proved by Tancer [9] in the special case when $d = 3$ and $k \geq 6$. In fact, it is possible to embed $2k - 2$ points of the form $(t, t^2, f(t))$ in general position in \mathbb{R}^3 where $f(t)$ is a fast growing function in such a way that there is no transversal line to the convex hull of the k -sets. We point out that this approach works only when $d = 3$.

The following result due to Bukh, Matousek and Nivash [3] was proved by using equivariant topology.

Let $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ be a collection of n points in \mathbb{R}^d . Then, there exists a codimension two affine plane L and $2d - 1$ hyperplanes passing through L that divide \mathbb{R}^d into $4d - 2$ parts, each containing at most $\frac{n}{4d-2} + O(1)$ points of X .

This implies that every hyperplane H through L leaves at least $\frac{(2d-2)n}{4d-2}$ points of X on each side of H and thus

$$\left\lfloor \frac{(2d-2)n}{4d-2} \right\rfloor \leq \tau(k, d, 2).$$

Furthermore, if $k \geq \frac{(4d-2)n}{2d}$, the codimension two affine plane L intersects the convex hull of every k -set of X , implying that

$$(3) \quad \left\lceil \frac{(4d-2)k}{2d} \right\rceil \leq m(k, d, 2).$$

From Equation (3) and Theorem 3.1 we obtain

$$2 - \frac{1}{d} \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m(k, d, 2)}{k} < 2.$$

Therefore, for $d \geq 3$, $\lambda = 2$ and k large enough the conjectured value [1, Conjecture 1] $m(k, d, \lambda) = d - \lambda + k + \lceil \frac{k}{\lambda} \rceil - 1$ does not hold..

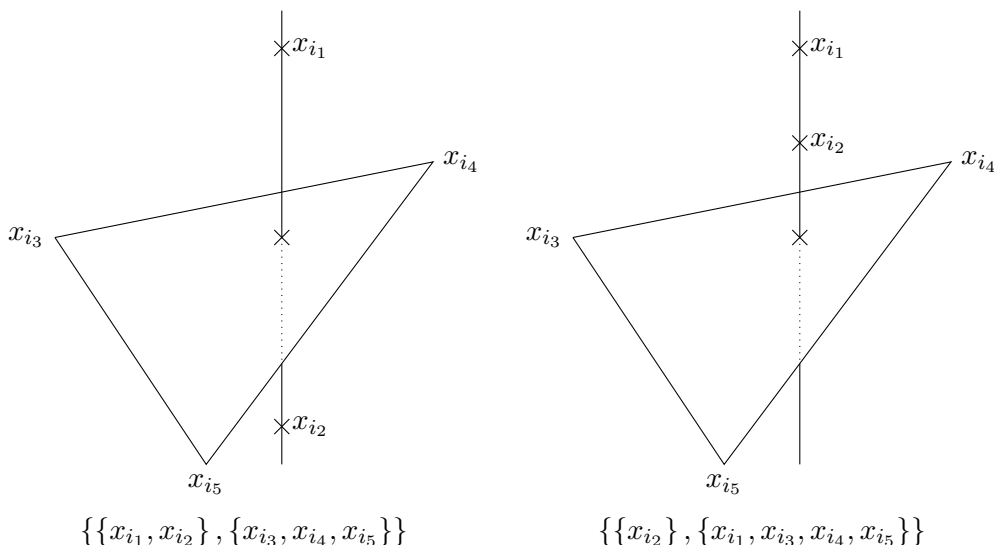


FIGURE 2. Radon partitions where the line (x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}) intersects the triangle $(x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5})$.

4. COMPUTATIONAL RESULTS

For general background on oriented matroid theory we refer the reader to [2].

An *abstract order type* is the relabeling class of an acyclic oriented matroid. The abstract order types of realizable oriented matroids are called *order types* corresponding to *isomorphism types* of configurations of points in the Euclidean space.

In [1], it is proved that $m(3, 2, 4) = 6$ (i.e., there always exists a transversal line to all tetrahedra formed by any configuration of 6 points in \mathbb{R}^3) and that there is never a transversal line to all tetrahedra formed by any configuration of 8 points in general position in \mathbb{R}^3 .

What about transversal lines to all tetrahedra in configurations of 7 points in \mathbb{R}^3 ?

We will answer this question by classifying the configurations of 7 points in \mathbb{R}^3 having a (complete) Kneser line (if any). It is known that there are 5083 abstract order types of rank $r = 4$ ($d = 3$) of cardinality $n = 7$ [6]. Among these 5083 abstract order types, 246 of them are order type of configuration of points in general position.

4.1. Complete Kneser transversal line. We investigate whether there exist a complete transversal line to the tetrahedra of $E = \{x_1, \dots, x_7\}$. For this, we first detect when the line joining x_{i_1} and x_{i_2} intersects the interior of the triangle $(x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5})$. The following proposition is a direct consequence of [4, Proposition 2.2], but we state this particular case here for self-containment.

Proposition 4.1. *Let $E := \{x_1, \dots, x_7\}$ be a set of 7 points in general position in \mathbb{R}^3 and let $\mathcal{M} = (E, B)$ its associated oriented matroid. Then, the line (x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}) intersects the interior of the triangle $(x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5})$ if and only if $sg(x_{i_3}) = sg(x_{i_4}) = sg(x_{i_5})$ in the circuit $\{x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}, x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5}\}$ of \mathcal{M} , where $sg(x)$ stands for the sign of x in \mathcal{M} .*

Proof. Since \mathcal{M} is acyclic, it is not possible that the elements of the circuit $C := \{x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}, x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5}\}$ have all the same sign. Moreover, as depicted in Figure 2, the line (x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}) intersects the interior of the triangle $(x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5})$ if and only if the Radon partition associated to C is one of $\{\{x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}\}, \{x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5}\}\}$, $\{\{x_{i_1}\}, \{x_{i_2}, x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5}\}\}$ or $\{\{x_{i_2}\}, \{x_{i_1}, x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5}\}\}$. \square

We notice that since the points of E are in general position, then the line (x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}) cannot intersect the triangle $(x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5})$ on a vertex or an edge.

For each of the $\binom{7}{2} = 21$ pairs (x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}) , we determine, by using Proposition 4.1, if the line (x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}) intersects the $\binom{5}{3} = 10$ triangles of $E \setminus \{x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}\}$. Since the points are in general position, it is easy to see that if (x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}) intersects a tetrahedron T whose vertices are in E , then

(x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}) intersects at least two faces (two triangles) of T (c.f. [4, Proposition 2.1]). Therefore, if (x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}) intersects the triangle $(x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5})$, it intersects both tetrahedra $(x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5}, x_{i_6})$ and $(x_{i_3}, x_{i_4}, x_{i_5}, x_{i_7})$. Finally, if the line (x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}) intersects the $\binom{5}{4} = 5$ tetrahedra generated from $E \setminus \{x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}\}$, it immediately follows that (x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}) is transversal to all the tetrahedra of E .

For instance, for $\mathcal{M} = OT(7, 4, 2)$ in the classification given in [6], that is the abstract order type representing a point configuration having the chirotope $\chi_{\mathcal{M}} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \{0, -, +\}$ given by

$$\chi_{\mathcal{M}} = \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ \chi_{\mathcal{M}} = & + & - & + & - & - & + & - & - & - & + & + & - & - & + & + & - & + \\ \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ \chi_{\mathcal{M}} = & + & + & - & - & + & + & + & + & - & - & + & - & + & + & + & - & + \end{array}$$

the line L going through 1 and 5 is a complete Kneser transversal line. Indeed, by Proposition 4.1, we know that L intersects the triangles $(2, 3, 4)$, $(2, 3, 6)$, $(2, 6, 7)$ and $(3, 4, 7)$ since the corresponding circuits are

$$\{\bar{1}2345\}, \{\bar{1}2\bar{3}5\bar{6}\}, \{\bar{1}2\bar{5}6\bar{7}\}, \{\bar{1}3\bar{4}5\bar{7}\},$$

implying that L intersects the 5 tetrahedra $(2, 3, 4, 6)$, $(2, 3, 4, 7)$, $(2, 3, 6, 7)$, $(2, 4, 6, 7)$ and $(3, 4, 6, 7)$.

By applying the above method, we obtain the following result.

Theorem 4.2. *Among the 246 configurations of 7 points in general position in \mathbb{R}^3 there are 124 admitting a complete Kneser transversal to the tetrahedra. These configurations correspond to the 124 realizable rank 4 oriented matroids on 7 elements given by the following set according to the classification in [6]*

$$A := \{2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 60, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 79, 85, 88, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 118, 120, 123, 124, 125, 127, 132, 134, 135, 136, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 150, 151, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 166, 167, 171, 172, 177, 178, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 191, 192, 195, 199, 200, 201, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 219, 220, 221, 224, 225, 228, 229, 234, 237, 243, 244\}.$$

4.2. Kneser transversal line. Let $E := \{x_1, \dots, x_7\}$ be a set of 7 points in general position in \mathbb{R}^3 and let $\mathcal{M} = (E, \mathcal{B})$ its associated oriented matroid. By Theorem 2.4, if there exist a non-complete Kneser transversal line to the convex hull of its 4-subsets, then the 7 points of \mathcal{M} must look as illustrated in Figure 3. This implies that \mathcal{M} admits the following circuits

$$(4) \quad \{\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3 x_4 x_7\}, \quad \{\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 x_5 x_6 x_7\}, \quad \{\bar{x}_3 \bar{x}_4 x_5 x_6 x_7\},$$

and cocircuits

$$(5) \quad \{\bar{x}_3 x_4 \bar{x}_5 x_6\}, \quad \{\bar{x}_1 x_2 x_5 \bar{x}_6\}, \quad \{\bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 x_4\}.$$

However it is possible that certain configurations of 7 points \mathcal{M} having circuits as given in (4) and cocircuits as in (5) do not admit a transversal line to the convex hull of its 4-subsets, see Figure 4 where this situation is illustrated. This example also shows that the existence of Kneser Transversals is not invariant of the order type in general.

Nevertheless, we can still identify whether a configuration of 7 points admits a Kneser transversal line. To this end, we consider the oriented matroid \mathcal{M}' associated to the configuration of 8 points $E' := \{x_1, \dots, x_8\}$ in \mathbb{R}^3 , not necessarily in general position, illustrated in Figure 5. The deletion of either point x_7 or point x_8 from \mathcal{M} yields a configuration on 7 points as represented in Figure 3 admitting thus a Kneser transversal line (containing either x_7 or x_8) to the all tetrahedra. We thus have that the line going through x_7 and x_8 would be a complete Kneser transversal line of E' . Moreover, any configuration on 7 points as represented in Figure 3 arises on this way.

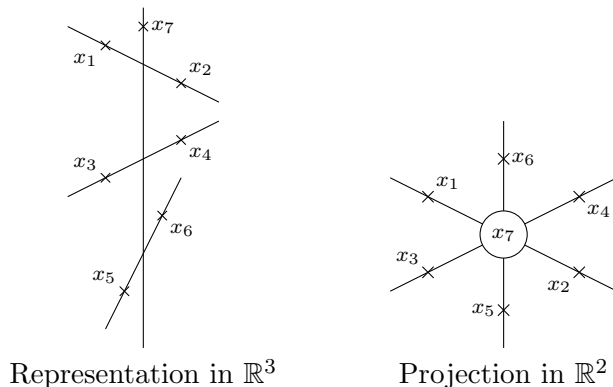


FIGURE 3. 7 points in \mathbb{R}^3 with circuits and cocircuits satisfying (4) and (5) with a Kneser transversal line to all 4-sets

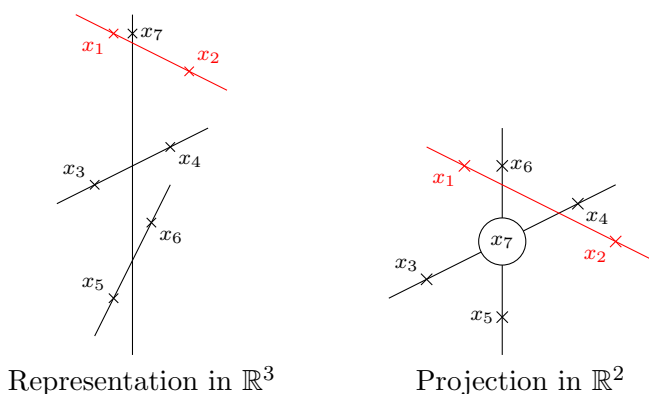


FIGURE 4. 7 points in \mathbb{R}^3 with circuits and cocircuits satisfying (4) and (5) but without transversal line to all 4-sets

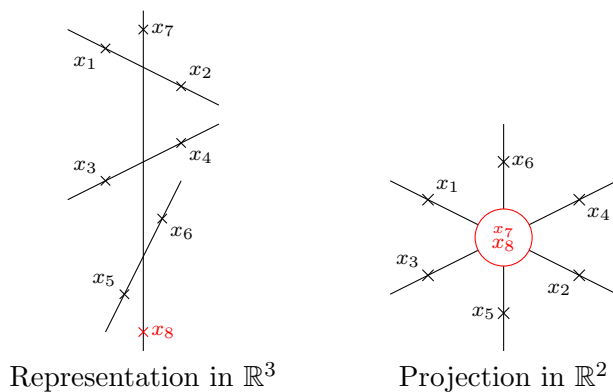


FIGURE 5. 8 points in \mathbb{R}^3 with a complete transversal line to all 4-sets

We may thus detect all such configurations \mathcal{M}' . We do this by observing that an oriented matroid \mathcal{M} on 8 elements correspond to such configuration if and only if \mathcal{M} admits the following cocircuits

$$(6) \quad \{\overline{x_3 x_4 x_5 x_6}\}, \quad \{\overline{x_1 x_2 x_5 x_6}\}, \quad \{\overline{x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4}\}.$$

For each of the 10775236 order types of 8 points in \mathbb{R}^3 , we consider its associated oriented matroid \mathcal{M} . If \mathcal{M} admits cocircuits of the form (6), we delete x_7 or x_8 obtaining a configuration

of 7 points in general position as in Figure 3 admitting a non-complete Kneser transversal line to all tetrahedra.

Theorem 4.3. *Among the 246 different order types of 7 points in general position in \mathbb{R}^3 there are 124 admitting a representation for which there is a non-complete Kneser transversal line to all tetrahedra. These configurations correspond to the 124 realizable rank 4 oriented matroids on 7 elements given in by the following set according to the classification in [6]*

$$B := \{1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 111, 114, 117, 121, 122, 124, 126, 128, 129, 130, 138, 139, 140, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 158, 165, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 180, 185, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 204, 206, 207, 209, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218, 219, 220, 230, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 244, 246\}.$$

Corollary 4.4. *Among the 246 configurations of 7 points in general position in \mathbb{R}^3 , 124 of them admit a Kneser transversal line to all the tetrahedra and 122 configurations do not admit a Kneser transversal line to all the tetrahedra.*

Proof. By Theorems 4.2 and 4.3, we have

$$|A| = 124, |B| = 124, |A \cap B| = 46, |A \setminus B| = 78, |B \setminus A| = 78, |\overline{A \cup B}| = 44.$$

The 44 order types of $\overline{A \cup B}$ do not admit Kneser transversal lines. By Theorem 2.1, for each of the 78 order types of $B \setminus A$, there exists a representation for which there is no Kneser transversal line. \square

Theorem 4.5. *Among the 5083 abstract order types of rank $r = 4$ ($d = 3$) with $n = 7$ there are 1158 having a complete Kneser transversal line to all the tetrahedra.*

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