The facial weak order in hyperplane arrangements

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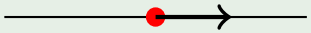
Outline

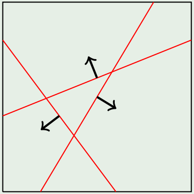
- Arranging hyperplanes.
- The facial weak order and its ~~1~~, ~~2~~, ~~3~~, 4 (!) definitions.
- Yeah, but is it a lattice?
- Some other properties.

History and Background

- $(V, \langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle)$ - n-dim real Euclidean vector space.
- A *hyperplane* H_i is $\mathrm{codim}(1)$ subspace of V with normal e_i.

Example

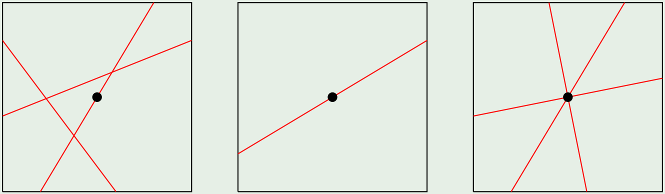




History and Background

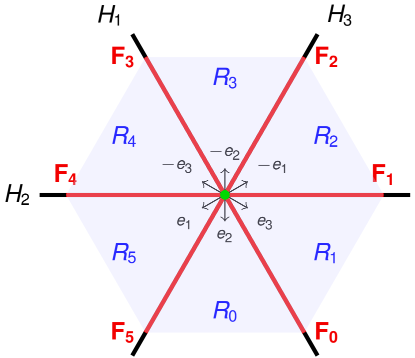
- A *hyperplane arrangement* is $\mathcal{A} = \{H_1, H_2, \ldots, H_k\}$.
- $\mathcal{A}$ is *central* if $\{0\} \subseteq \bigcap \mathcal{A}$.
- Central $\mathcal{A}$ is *essential* if $\{0\} = \bigcap \mathcal{A}$.

Example



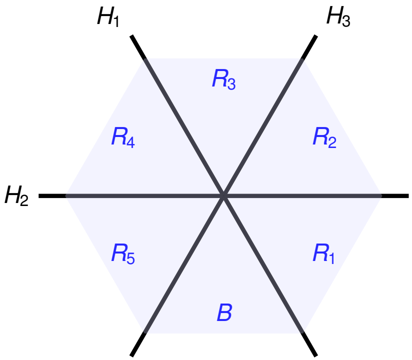
History and Background

- *Regions* $\mathscr{R}_{\mathcal{A}}$ - connected components of V without $\mathcal{A}$.
- *Faces* $\mathscr{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ - intersections of closures of some regions.



History and Background

- *Base region* $B \in \mathscr{R}$ - some fixed region
- *Separation set for* $R \in \mathscr{R}$
  $S(R) := \{H \in \mathcal{A} \mid H \text{ separates } R \text{ from } B\}$



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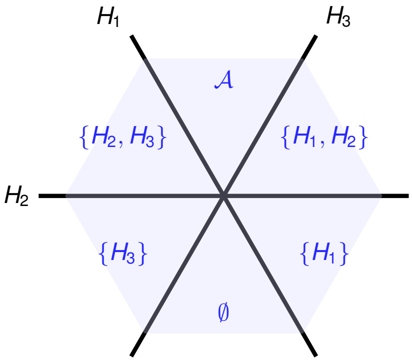

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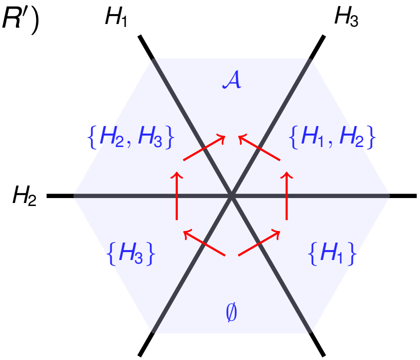
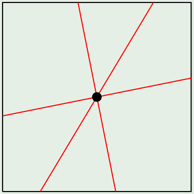
- *Separation set for* $R \in \mathscr{R}$
  $S(R) := \{H \in \mathcal{A} \mid H \text{ separates } R \text{ from } B\}$
- *Poset of Regions* $(\mathscr{R}, B, \leq_{\mathcal{A}})$ where
  $R \leq_{\mathcal{A}} R' \Leftrightarrow S(R) \subseteq S(R')$

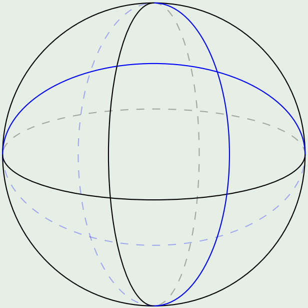


History and Background

- A region R is *simplicial* if normal vectors for boundary hyperplanes are linearly independent.
- $\mathcal{A}$ is *simplicial* if all $\mathscr{R}$ simplicial.

Example



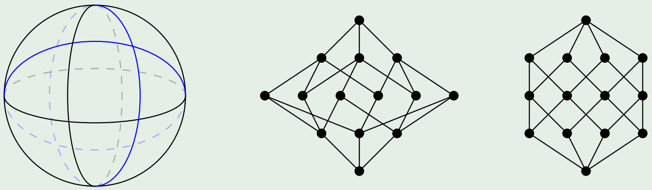


History and Background

Theorem (Björner, Edelman, Zieglar '90)

If $\mathcal{A}$ is simplicial then $(\mathscr{R}, B, \leq_{\mathcal{A}})$ is a lattice for any $B \in \mathscr{R}$. If $(\mathscr{R}, B, \leq_{\mathcal{A}})$ is a lattice then B is simplicial.

Example



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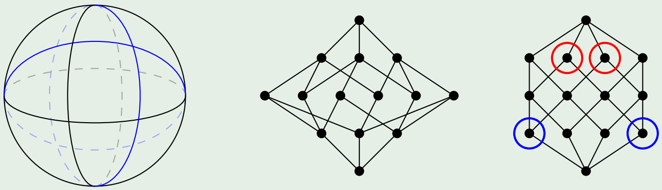

Coxeter Arrangements

Example

A *Coxeter arrangement* is the hyerplane arrangement associated to a Coxeter group.

Coxeter Groups		**Hyperplane Arrangements**
Weak order/inversion sets	$\leftrightarrow$	Seperation sets
Root system	$\leftrightarrow$	Normals to hyperplanes
Reflecting hyperplanes	$\leftrightarrow$	Hyperplane arrangements

Motivation

- In 2001, Krob, Latapy, Novelli, Phan, and Schwer extended the weak order of Coxeter groups to an order on all the faces of its associated arrangement for type A.
- In 2006, Palacios and Ronco extended this new order to Coxeter groups of all types using cover relations.
- In 2016, D, Hohlweg and Pilaud showed this extension has a global equivalent and produces a lattice.

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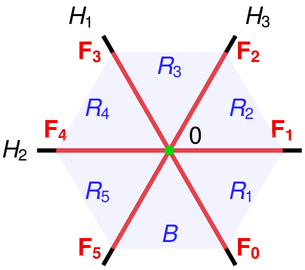
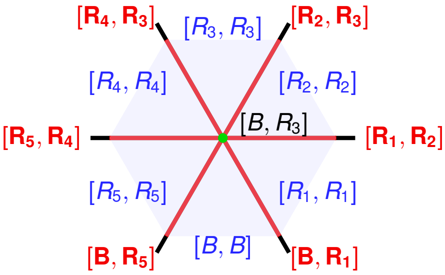
- In 2001, Krob, Latapy, Novelli, Phan, and Schwer extended the weak order of Coxeter groups to an order on all the faces of its associated arrangement for type A.
- In 2006, Palacios and Ronco extended this new order to Coxeter groups of all types using cover relations.
- In 2016, D, Hohlweg and Pilaud showed this extension has a global equivalent and produces a lattice.
- Questions: Can we extend this to hyperplane arrangements? Can we find both local and global definitions? When do we actually get a lattice?

Facial Intervals

Proposition (Björner, Las Vergas, Sturmfels, White, Ziegler '93)

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be central with base region B. For every $F \in \mathscr{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ there is a unique interval $[m_F, M_F]$ in $(\mathscr{R}, B, \leq_{\mathcal{A}})$ such that
$[m_F, M_F] = \left\{ R \in \mathscr{R} \mid F \subseteq \overline{R} \right\}$





Facial Weak Order

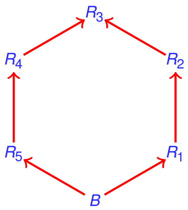
Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a central hyperplane arrangement and B a base region in $\mathscr{R}$.

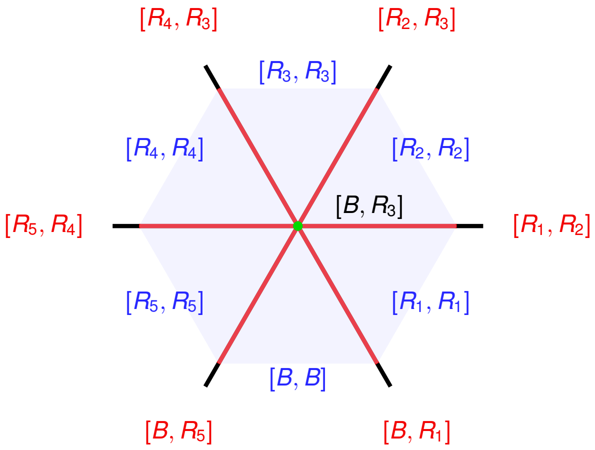
Definition

The *facial weak order* is the order $\mathrm{FW}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ on $\mathscr{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ where for $F, G \in \mathscr{F}$:

$$F \leq G \Leftrightarrow m_F \leq_{\mathcal{A}} m_G \text{ and } M_F \leq_{\mathcal{A}} M_G$$

Facial Weak Order - Example





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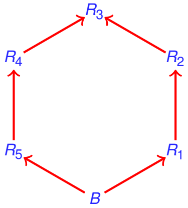

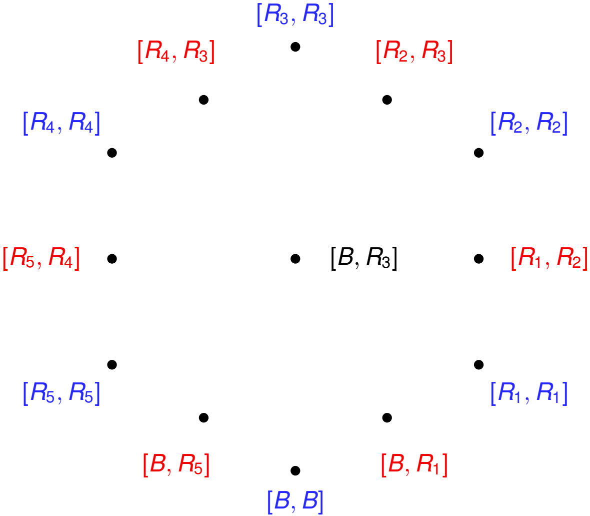

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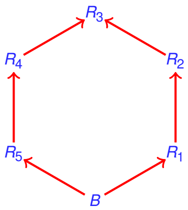

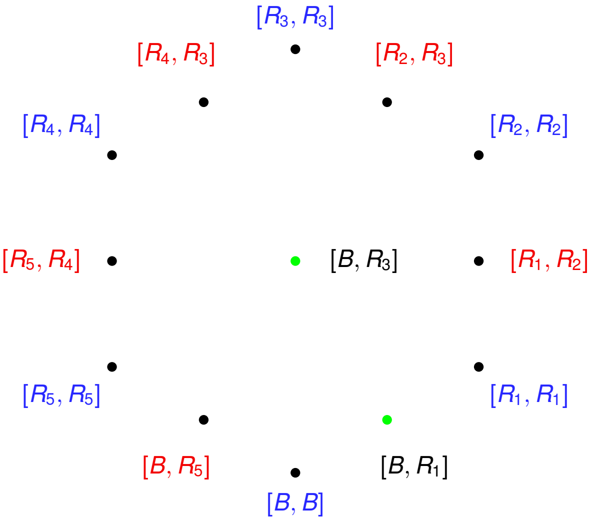

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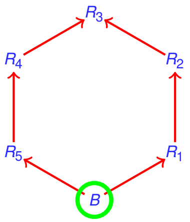

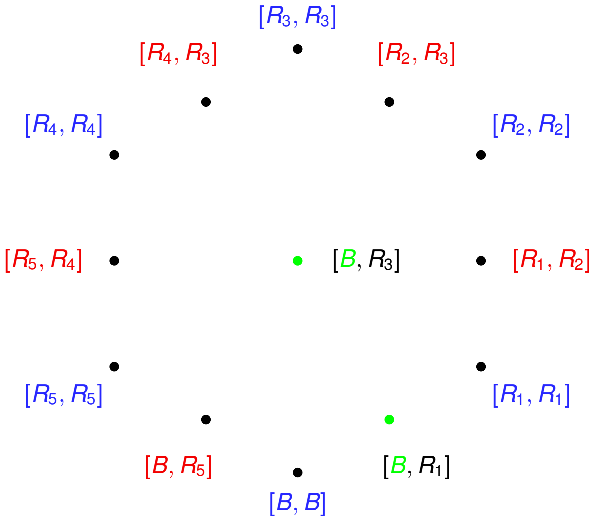

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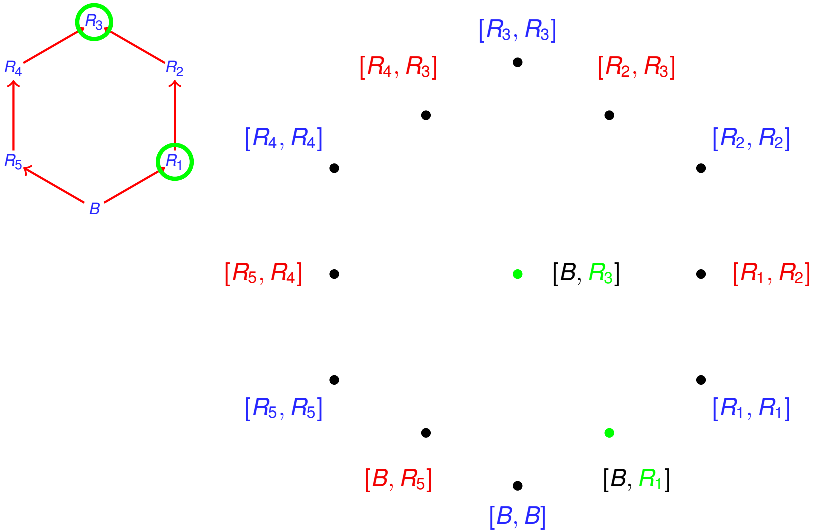

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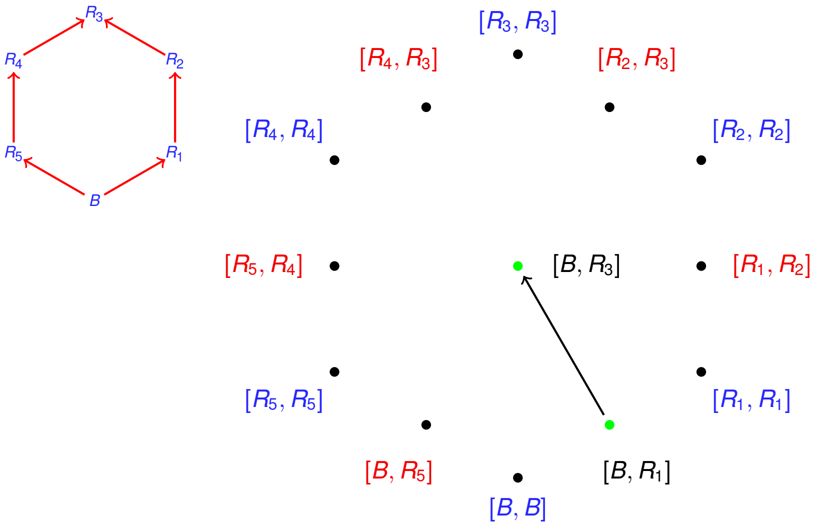

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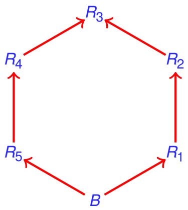
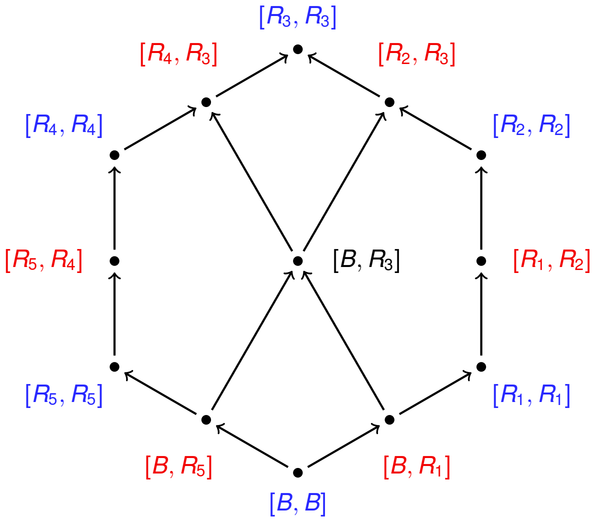




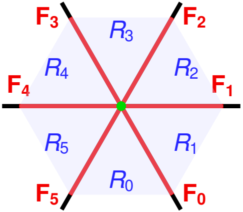
Cover Relations

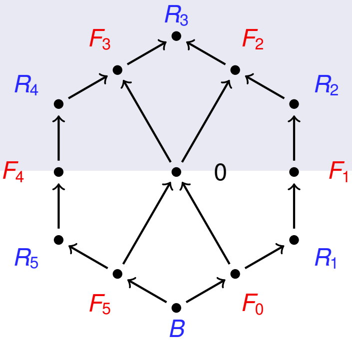
Proposition (D., Hohlweg, McConville, Pilaud, '18+)

For $F, G \in \mathscr{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ if

1. $F \leq G$ *in* $\mathrm{FW}(\mathcal{A}, B)$
2. $|\dim(F) - \dim(G)| = 1$
3. $F \subseteq G$ *or* $G \subseteq F$

then $F \lessdot G$.



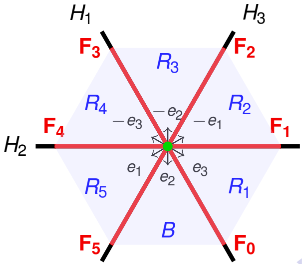


Covectors

- *covector* - a vector in $\{-, 0, +\}^{\mathcal{A}}$ with signs relative to hyperplanes.
- $\mathcal{L} \subseteq \{-, 0, +\}^{\mathcal{A}}$ - set of covectors

Example

$$F_4 \leftrightarrow (+, 0, -) \qquad F_4(H_1) = +;\ F_4(H_2) = 0;\ F_4(H_3) = -$$



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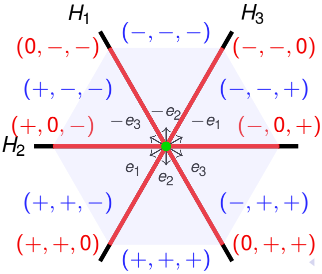


Covector operations

For $X, Y \in \mathcal{L} \subseteq \{-, 0, +\}^{\mathcal{A}}$

- *Composition:* $(X \circ Y)(H) = \begin{cases} Y(H) & \text{if } X(H) = 0 \\ X(H) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
- *Reorientation:* $(X_{-Y})(H) = \begin{cases} -X(H) & \text{if } Y(H) = 0 \\ X(H) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$\star$ For $F \in \mathscr{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$, $[m_F, M_F] = [F \circ B, F \circ -B]$

Example

Let $\mathcal{A} = \{H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4, H_5\}$.

$$X = (-, 0, +, +, 0) \qquad Y = (0, 0, -, 0, +)$$

Then

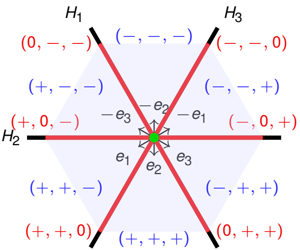
$$X \circ Y = (-, 0, +, +, +) \qquad X_{-Y} = (+, 0, +, -, 0)$$

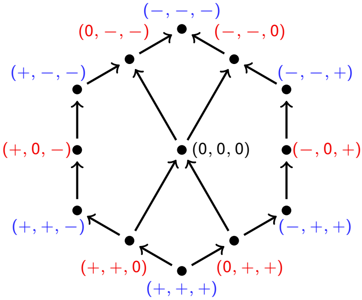
Covector Definition

Definition

For $X, Y \in \mathcal{L}$:

$$X \leq_{\mathcal{L}} Y \Leftrightarrow Y(H) \leq X(H) \quad \text{with } - < 0 < +$$





Zonotopes

- *Zonotope* $Z_{\mathcal{A}}$ is the convex polytope:

$$Z_{\mathcal{A}} := \left\{ v \in V \mid \; v = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \lambda_i e_i, \text{ such that } |\lambda_i| \leq 1 \text{ for all } i \right\}$$

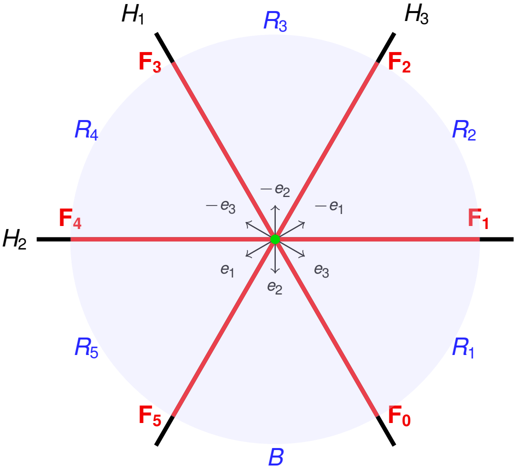
Theorem (Edelman '84, McMullen '71)

There is a bijection between $\mathscr{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ and the nonempty faces of $Z_{\mathcal{A}}$ given by the map

$$\tau(F) = \left\{ v \in V \mid \; v = \sum_{F(H_i)=0} \lambda_i e_i + \sum_{F(H_j)\neq 0} \mu_j e_j \right\}$$

$$\text{where } |\lambda_i| \leq 1 \text{ for all } i \text{ and } \mu_j = F(H_j)$$

Zonotope - Construction example



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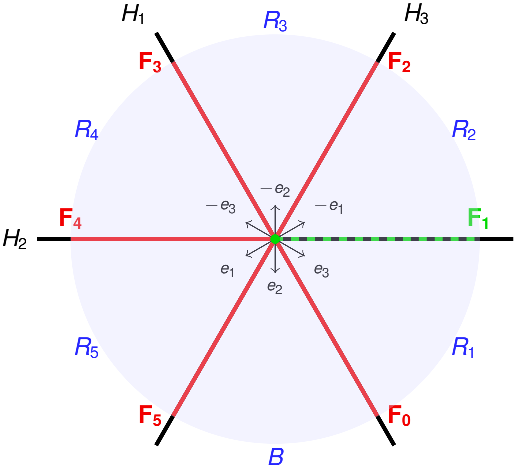

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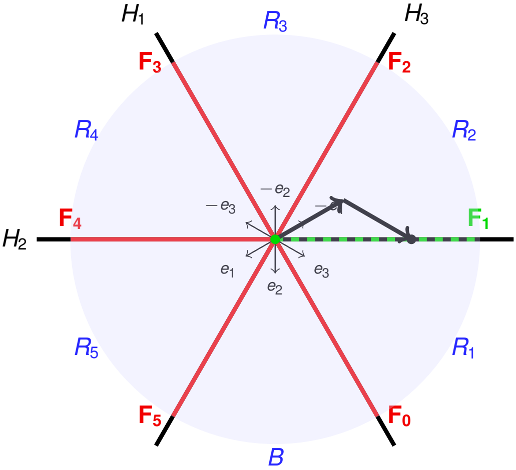

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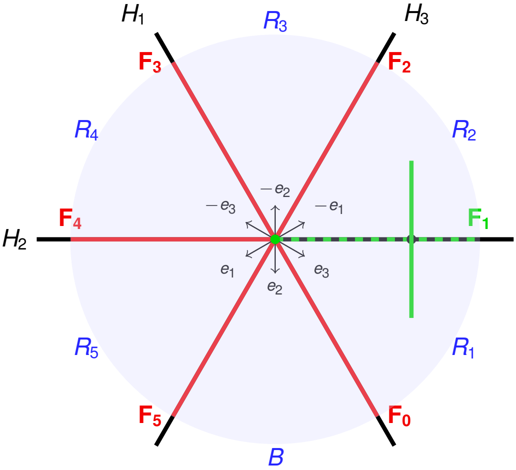

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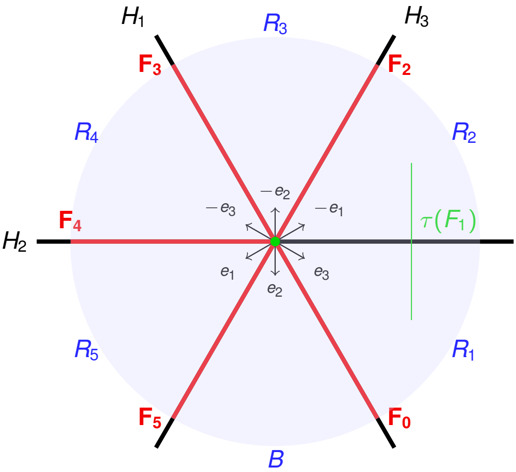

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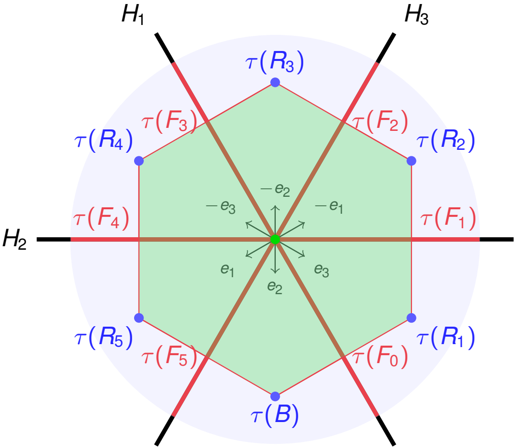
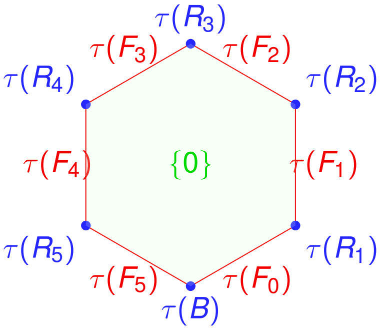
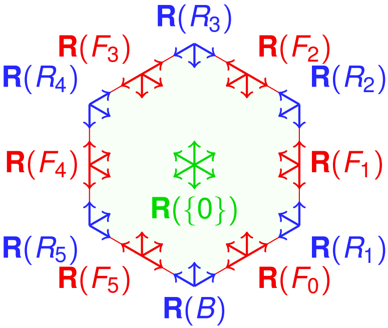


Root inversion sets

- *roots* $\Phi_{\mathcal{A}} := \{\pm e_1, \pm e_2, \dots, \pm e_k\}$
- *root inversion set*
  $\mathbf{R}(F) := \{e \in \Phi_{\mathcal{A}} \mid \langle x, e \rangle \leq 0 \text{ for some } x \in F\}.$





Equivalent definitions

Theorem (D., Hohlweg, McConville, Pilaud '18+)

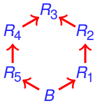
For $F, G \in \mathscr{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$ the following are equivalent:

- $m_F \leq_{\mathcal{A}} m_G$ *and* $M_F \leq_{\mathcal{A}} M_G$ *in poset of regions* $(\mathscr{R}, B, \leq_{\mathcal{A}})$.
- *There exists a chain of covers in* $\mathrm{FW}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ *such that*

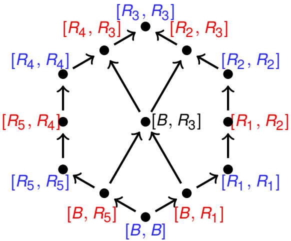
$$F = F_1 \lessdot F_2 \lessdot \cdots \lessdot F_n = G$$

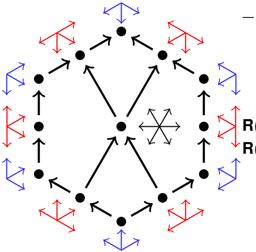
- $F \leq_{\mathcal{L}} G$ *in terms of covectors* ($G(H) \leq F(H)\ \forall H \in \mathcal{A}$)
- $\mathbf{R}(F) \backslash \mathbf{R}(G) \subseteq \Phi^-_{\mathcal{A}}$ *and* $\mathbf{R}(G) \backslash \mathbf{R}(F) \subseteq \Phi^+_{\mathcal{A}}$.

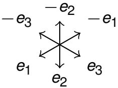
Equivalence for type A_2 Coxeter arrangement



$m_F \leq_{\mathcal{A}} m_G$
$M_F \leq_{\mathcal{A}} M_G$

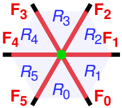


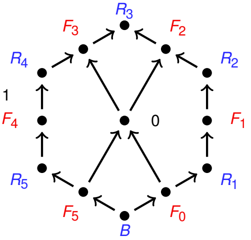


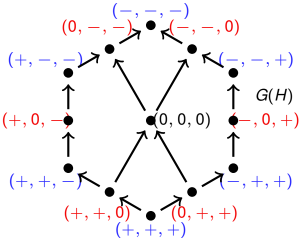


$\mathbf{R}(F) \setminus \mathbf{R}(G) \subseteq \Phi^-_{\mathcal{A}}$
$\mathbf{R}(G) \setminus \mathbf{R}(F) \subseteq \Phi^+_{\mathcal{A}}$

$F \leq G$
$F \subseteq G$ or $G \subseteq F$
$|\dim F - \dim G| = 1$

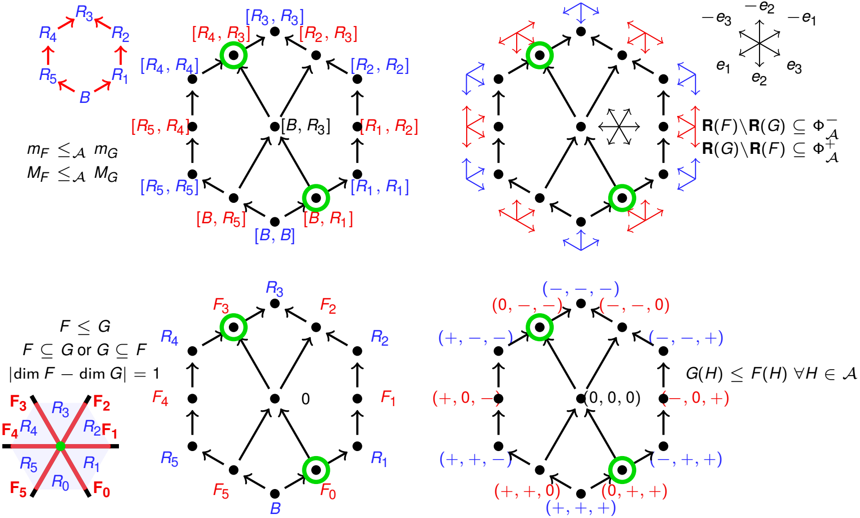






$G(H) \leq F(H) \ \forall H \in \mathcal{A}$

Equivalence for type A_2 Coxeter arrangement



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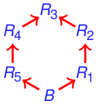

$m_F \le_{\mathcal{A}} m_G$

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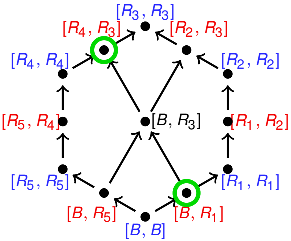

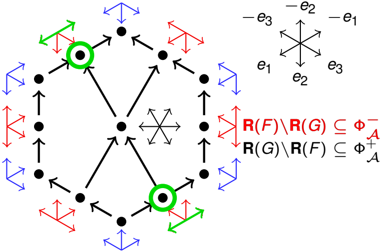

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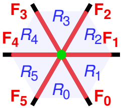
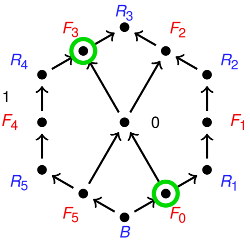
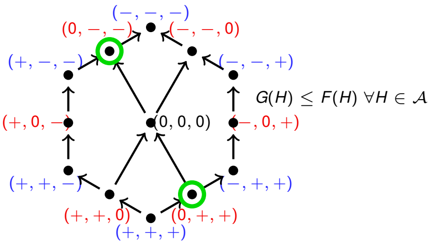
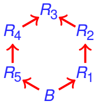






Equivalence for type A_2 Coxeter arrangement



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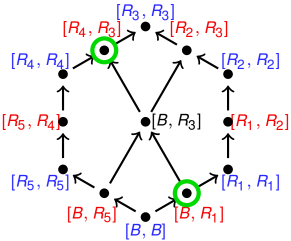

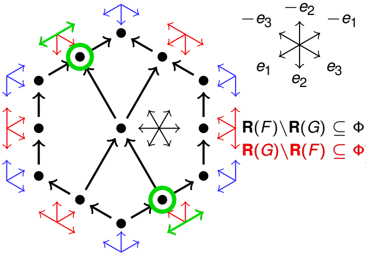

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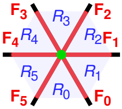

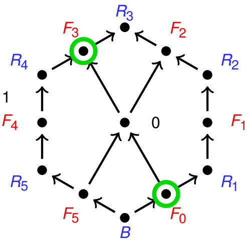

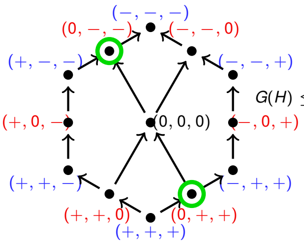

$G(H) \leq F(H) \ \forall H \in \mathcal{A}$

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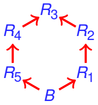

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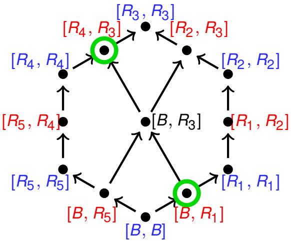

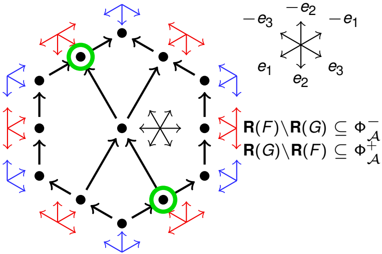

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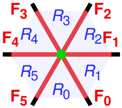
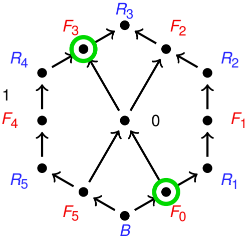
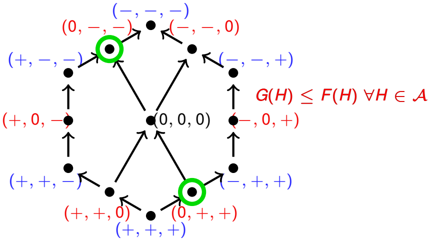
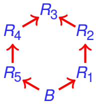






Equivalence for type A_2 Coxeter arrangement



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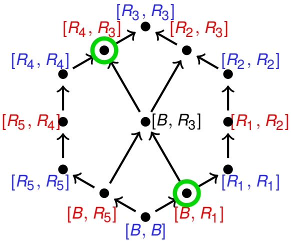

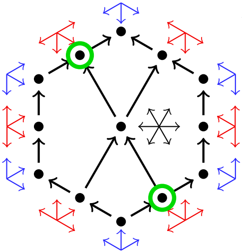

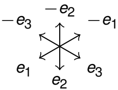

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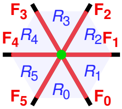

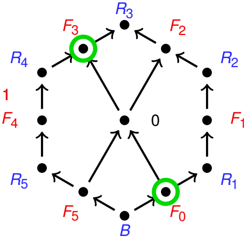

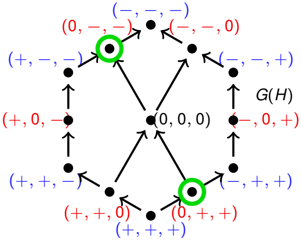

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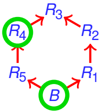

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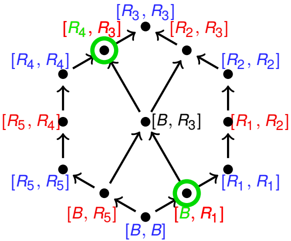

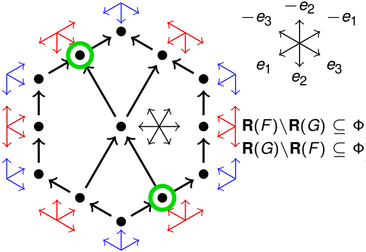

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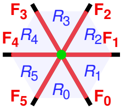

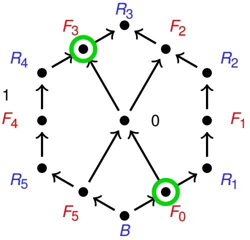

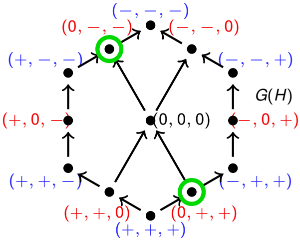

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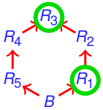

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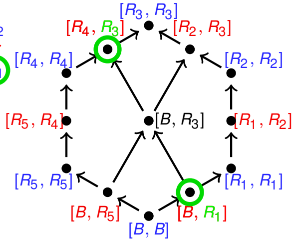

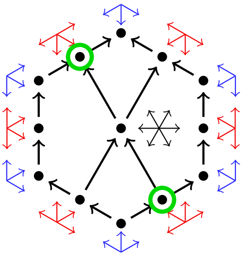

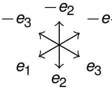

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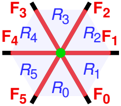
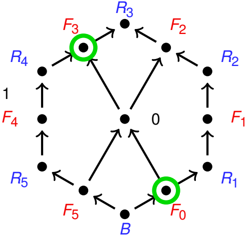
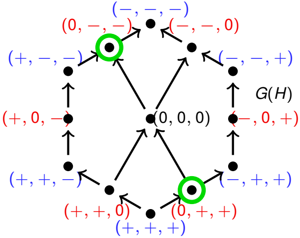






$G(H) \leq F(H) \; \forall H \in \mathcal{A}$

Facial weak order lattice

Theorem (D., Hohlweg, McConville, Pilaud '18+)

The facial weak order $\mathrm{FW}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ *is a lattice when* $\mathcal{A}$ *is simplicial.*

Corollary (D., Hohlweg, McConville, Pilaud '18+)

The lattice of regions is a sublattice of the facial weak order lattice.

Lattice proof - Joins

Proof uses two key components :

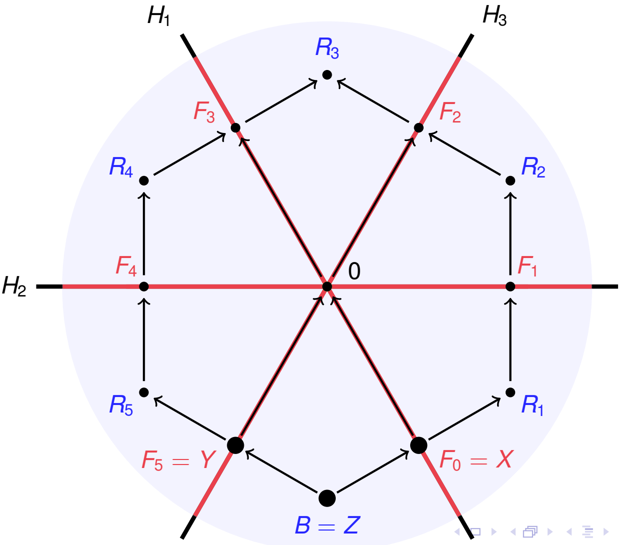
Lemma (Björner, Edelman, Zieglar '90)

1: If L is a finite, bounded poset such that $x \vee y$ exists whenever x and y both cover some $z \in L$, then L is a lattice.

2: Cover relation: $Z \lessdot X$ iff $Z \leq X$, $|\dim X - \dim Z| = 1$ and $X \subseteq Z$ or $Z \subseteq X$. Then $Z \lessdot X$ and $Z \lessdot Y$ gives three cases:

1. $X \cup Y \subseteq Z$ and $\dim X = \dim Y = \dim Z - 1$,
2. $Z \subseteq X \cap Y$ and $\dim X = \dim Y = \dim Z + 1$, and
3. $X \subseteq Z \subseteq Y$ and $\dim X = \dim Z - 1 = \dim Y - 2$.

$X \cup Y \subseteq Z$ and $\dim X = \dim Y = \dim Z - 1$



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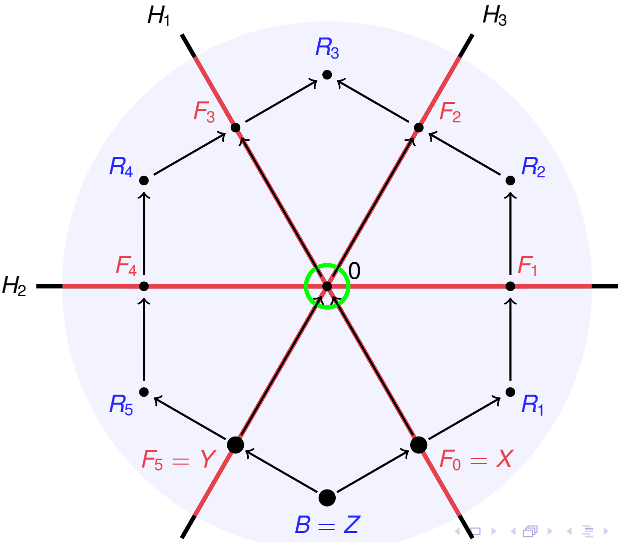

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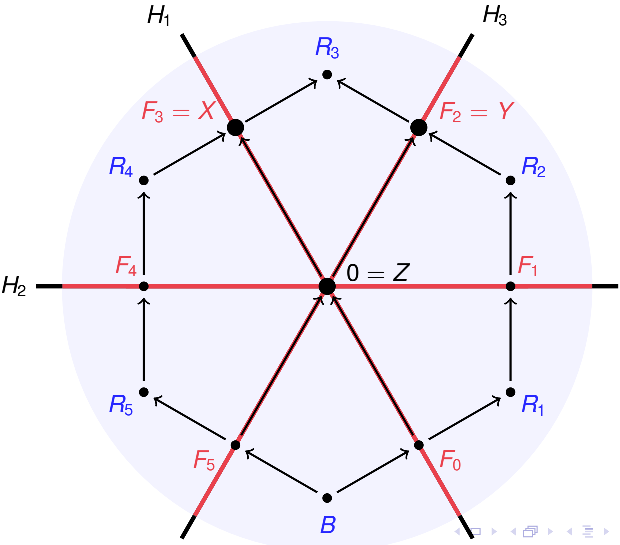

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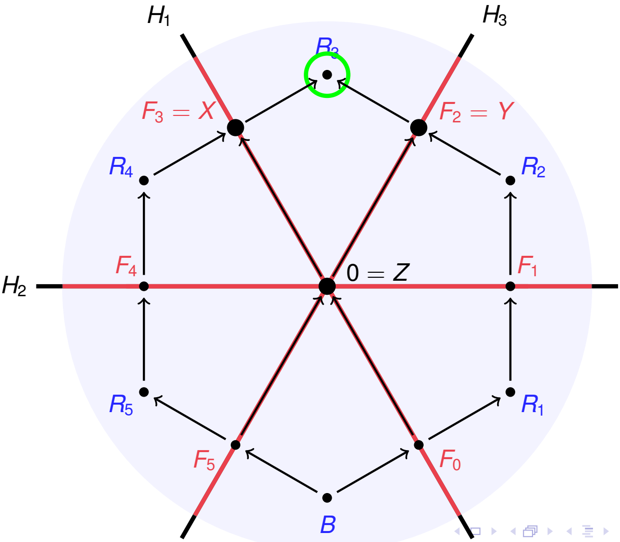

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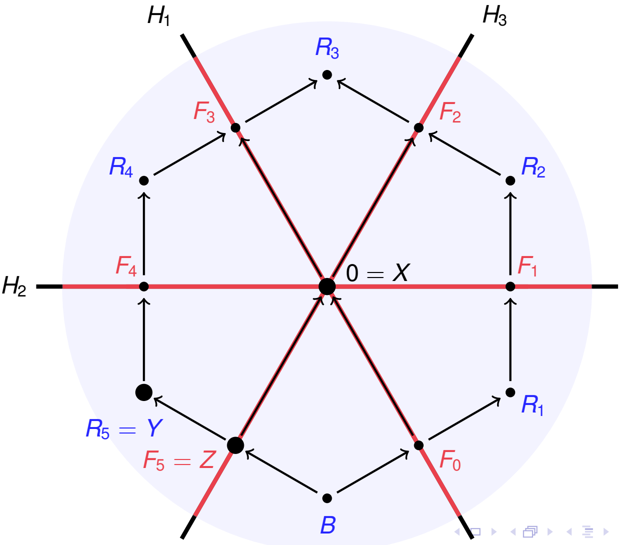

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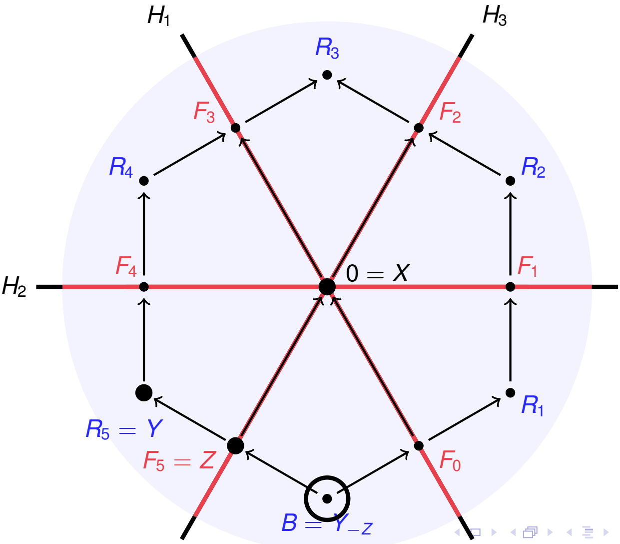

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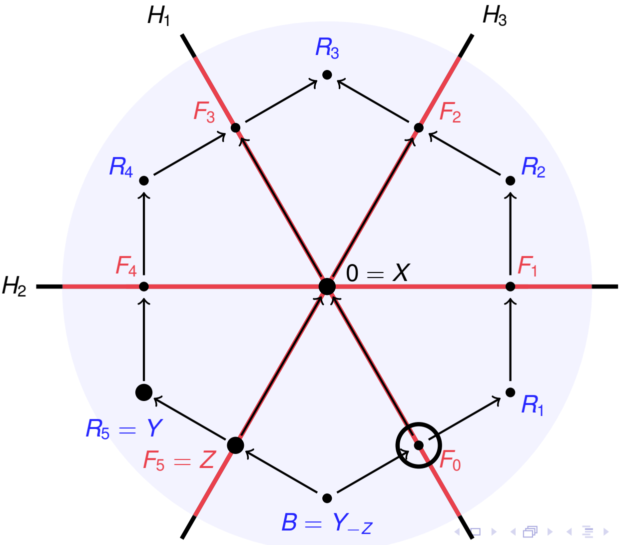

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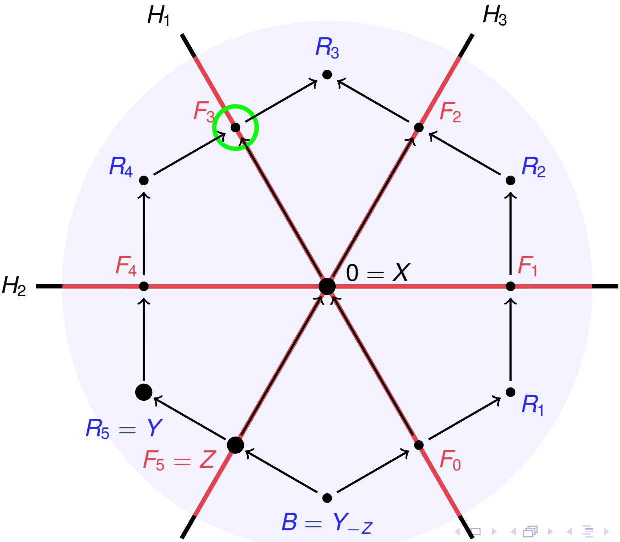
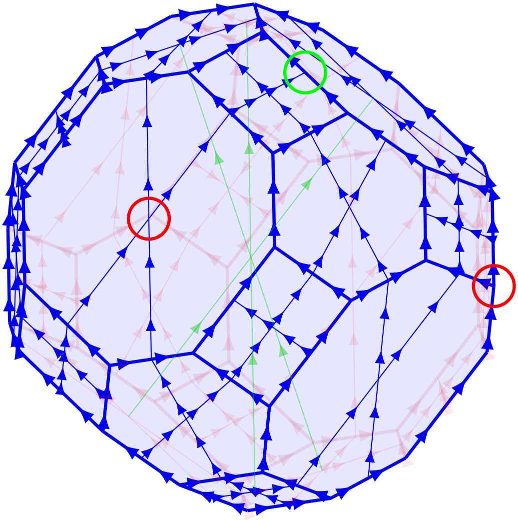


Example: B_3 Coxeter arrangement



Properties of the facial weak order

- The *dual* of a poset P is the poset P^{op} where $x \leq y$ in P iff $y \leq x$ in P^{op}. A poset is *self-dual* if $P \cong P^{op}$.
- A lattice is *semi-distributive* if $x \vee y = x \vee z$ implies $x \vee y = x \vee (y \wedge z)$ and similarly for the meets.

Theorem (D., Hohlweg, McConville, Pilaud '18+)

The facial weak order $\mathrm{FW}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ *is self-dual. If furthermore,* $\mathcal{A}$ *is simplicial,* $\mathrm{FW}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ *is a semi-distributive lattice.*

Join-irreducible elements

- An element is *join-irreducible* if and only if it covers exactly one element.

Proposition (D., Hohlweg, McConville, Pilaud '18+)

If $\mathcal{A}$ is simplicial and F a face with facial interval $[m_F, M_F]$. Then F is join-irreducible in $\mathrm{FW}(\mathcal{A}, B)$ if and only if M_F is join-irreducible in $(\mathscr{R}, B, \leq_{\mathcal{A}})$ and $\mathrm{codim}(F) \in \{0, 1\}$

Möbius function

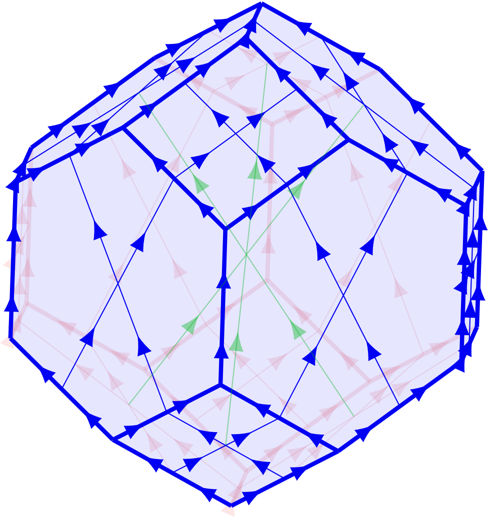
Recall that the Möbius function is given by:

$$\mu(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = y \\ -\sum_{x \leq z < y} \mu(x,z) & \text{if } x < y \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Proposition (D., Hohlweg, McConville, Pilaud '18+)

Let X and Y be faces such that $X \leq Y$ and let $Z = X \cap Y$.

$$\mu(X,Y) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\mathrm{rk}(X)+\mathrm{rk}(Y)} & \textit{if } X \leq Z \leq Y \textit{ and } Z = X_{-Z} \cap Y \\ 0 & \textit{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Thank you!