

# Matroids and Hyperplane Arrangements

## Part Two

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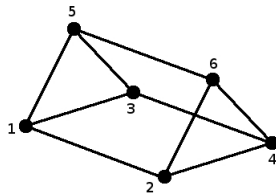
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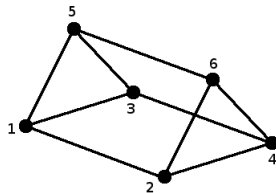


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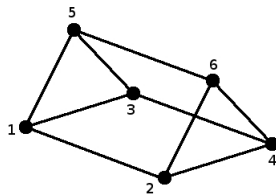
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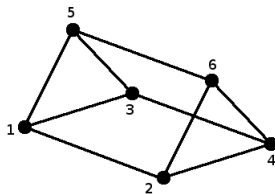
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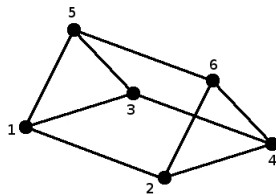
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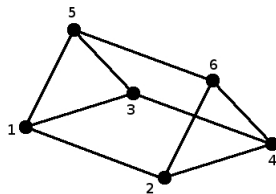


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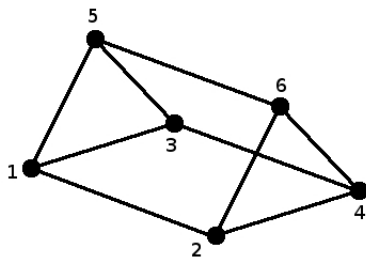
- ▶  $X$  is a **flat** if  $X = cl(X)$ .



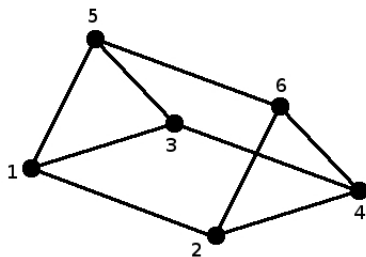


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- ▶ An arrangement is **2-generic** if for every flat  $X$  with  $\text{Rank}(X) \leq 2$ ,  $\text{Rank}(X) = |X|$ .



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- ▶ We do this by finding a matrix  $\Lambda$ , whose rows correspond to the hyperplanes in  $\mathcal{A}$ , that satisfies certain properties so that the columns of  $\Lambda$  correspond to elements in  $\mathcal{M}^2$ .

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For the prism example, let  $\mathfrak{X} = \{1234, 1256, 3456\}$ . Then

$$J_{\mathfrak{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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- ▶  $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}$  is a **2-clique** if  $\text{Rank}(\Lambda(X)) = 2$ .
- ▶ For the third property, we check that  $\Gamma$ , the set of maximal 2-cliques, satisfies the neighborly condition.

We say that  $\Gamma$  is **neighborly** if it satisfies the following properties for each rank-3 flat  $X$  in  $\mathcal{A}$ .

- (1) If  $X$  is irreducible and  $X \notin \mathfrak{X}$ , then  $X$  is contained in a 2-clique.



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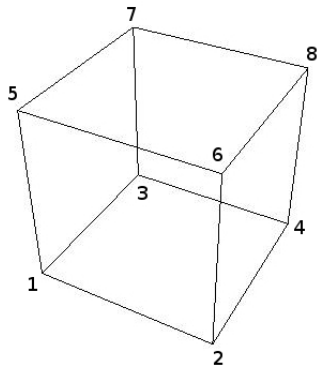
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- (2) If  $X$  is reducible, then  $X$  is contained in a 2-clique.
- (2') Generalization of condition (2). If  $X - \{i\}$  is contained in a 2-clique for some  $i \in X$ , then so is  $X$ .

Consider the hyperplane arrangement

$$\mathcal{A} = \{x \pm y, y \pm z, z \pm w, w \pm x\}.$$

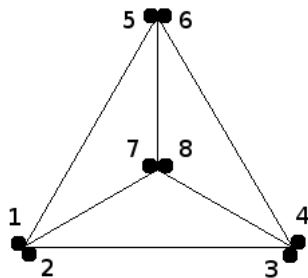
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\mathfrak{X} = \{1357, 2358, 1458, 2457, 1368, 2367, 1467, 2468\}$$

$$J_{\mathfrak{X}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

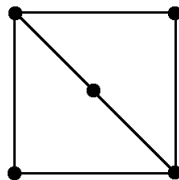
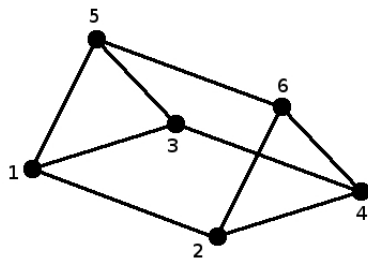
$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



This tells us that in the OS Algebra for this arrangement,

$$\underbrace{[(e_1 + e_2) - (e_7 + e_8)]}_a \underbrace{[(e_3 + e_4) - (e_7 + e_8)]}_b \underbrace{[(e_5 + e_6) - (e_7 + e_8)]}_c = 0$$

# Conjecture



# Sources

- ▶ *Arrangements of Hyperplanes* by Peter Orlik and Hiroaki Terao
- ▶ *Matroid Theory* by James Oxley
- ▶ *Determining Resonance Varieties of Hyperplane Arrangements* by Andres Perez
- ▶ The brain of Dr. Michael Falk.