

ICMS - Workshop: Various facets of Reflection Arrangements

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Eli Teichner: A Leray model for the
OS-algebra of a matroid

joint work w/ Dr. Bibby, G. Denham
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GOALS:

- discuss Leray model for $\mathcal{N}(A)$, thereby reconciling OS- and nested set combinatorics of arr's
- present a combinatorial lift to matroids, a DGA interpolating between $OS(\mathcal{N})$ and $C^*(M)$.

① Introducing the players

A arr't of hyperplanes in $\mathbb{C}P^r$

L intersection lattice

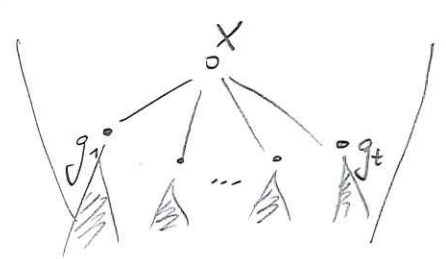
$\mathcal{N}(A) := \mathbb{C}P^r \cup_{H \in A} H$ arr't complement

$OS(A) = H^*(\mathcal{N}(A), \mathbb{Q})$ Orrick-Solomon algebra

$\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ building set, a "good" subset of \mathcal{L}

Ex: $\mathcal{G}_{\max} = \mathcal{L}$
 $\mathcal{G}_{\min} = \text{irred. in } \mathcal{L}$

e.g. the 1-bloss partitions in $\overline{\Pi}_n$



$$[\hat{\sigma}, x] = \overline{\coprod_{g_i \in \max \mathcal{G} \leq x} [\hat{\sigma}, g_i]}$$

$\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ nested if for any pairwise incomparable $g_1, \dots, g_k \in \mathcal{Y}$, $k \geq 2$,
 $\bigvee_{i=1}^k g_i \notin \mathcal{Y}$.

$N(\mathcal{G})$: complex of nested sets

Ex: $N(\mathcal{G}_{\max}) = \Delta(\mathcal{L})$, the order complex of \mathcal{L}
 in general: $N(\mathcal{G}) \cong \Delta(\mathcal{L})$.

Carries $\phi: \mathcal{M}(X) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}P^r \times \overline{\coprod_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \mathbb{P}(C^{r+1}/g)}$
 $x \mapsto (x, (\overline{x+g})_{g \in \mathcal{G}})$

$\gamma(X, \mathcal{G}) := \overline{\text{Im } \phi}$, the WONDERFUL COMPACTIFICATION of $\mathcal{M}(X)$

[De Concini-Procesi '95]

Facts

- $Y(A, g)$ smooth proj. variety
- $Y(A, g) - \Pi(A) = \bigcup_{g \in \mathcal{G}} D_g$ divisor of normal crossings
- $\bigcap_{g \in \mathcal{G}} D_g \neq \emptyset \iff S \in \mathcal{N}(g)$.

Defn

$$DP(A, g) := \mathbb{Q}[x_g \mid g \in \mathcal{G}]$$

De Concini-Procesi algebra

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{l} x_S := \prod_{g \in S} x_g, \quad S \in \mathcal{N}(g) \\ \sum_{g \in \mathcal{H}} x_g, \quad \mathcal{H} \text{ hyperplane} \end{array} \right\rangle$$

$$DP(A, g) \cong H^*(Y(A, g), \mathbb{Q})$$

[De Concini-Procesi '95]

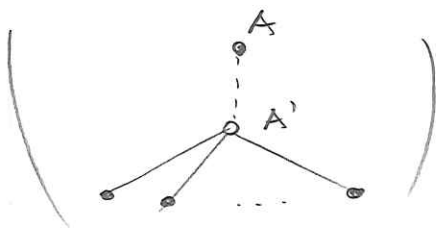
monomial basis:

$$\prod_{A \in S} x_A^{w_A},$$

$$S \in \mathcal{N}(g)$$

$$w_A < \text{rk } A - \text{rk } A'$$

$$\text{where } A' = \bigvee_{A \in S} \langle A \rangle$$



[Tuzovinsky '97]

[F.-Tuzovinsky '04]

② A rational model for $\mathcal{M}(X)$

$$\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{g}) := Q[e_g, x_g \mid g \in \mathcal{g}] / (\mathbb{I} + \mathbb{J})$$

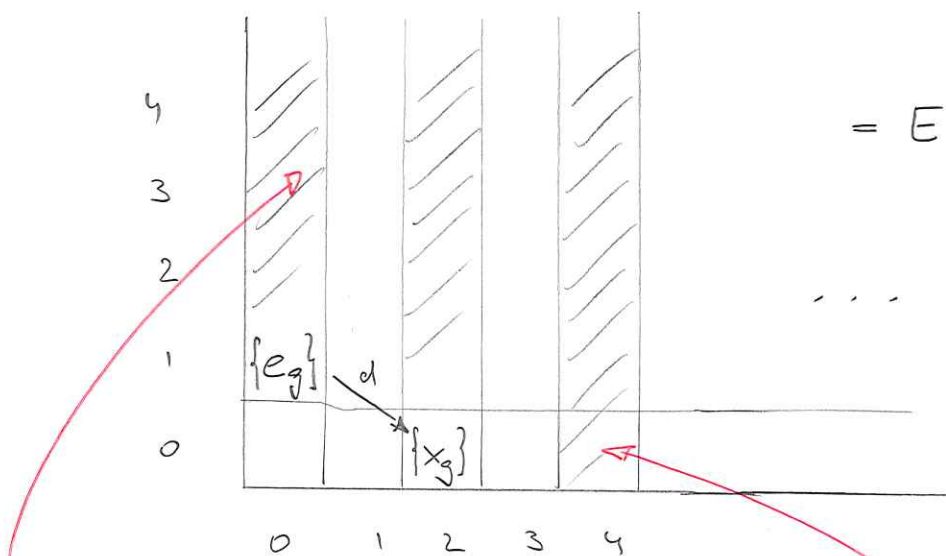
Bigraded: $\deg e_g = (0, 1)$
 $\deg x_g = (2, 0)$ $\neq e_{\mathbb{1}}$

$$\mathbb{I} := \left(e_S \cdot x_T : S \cup T \in N(\mathcal{g}), S \cap T = \emptyset \right)$$

$$\mathbb{J} := \left(c_i := \sum_{g \geq H_i} x_g, H_i \text{ hyperplane in } \mathcal{A} \right)$$

$$d(e_g) = x_g, \quad d(x_g) = 0 \quad \text{f.a. } g \in \mathcal{g}.$$

Remarks



$$= E^2(\mathcal{M}(X)) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{g})$$

... Leray spectral sequence

$\mathcal{B}^{0,*} = \text{ext. face ring of } N(\mathcal{g})$

$$E^3 = E^\infty$$

$$E_{0,*}^3 = \text{OS}(X)$$

$$\mathcal{B}^{*,0} = \text{DP}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{g}) = H^*(\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{g}))$$

$$E_{p,q}^3 = 0 \text{ for } p \geq 1.$$

$$(OS(A), 0) \longleftrightarrow (B(A, g), d)$$

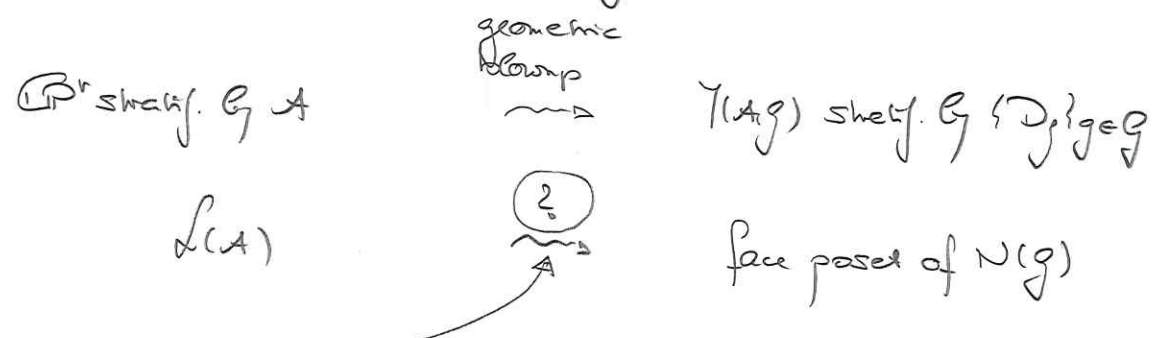
$$H_i \longmapsto \sum_{g=H_i} e_g$$

is a quasi-isomorphism.

[Looijenga '93, Totam '96, Bibby '14, Dupont '14]

③ A Leray model for matroids

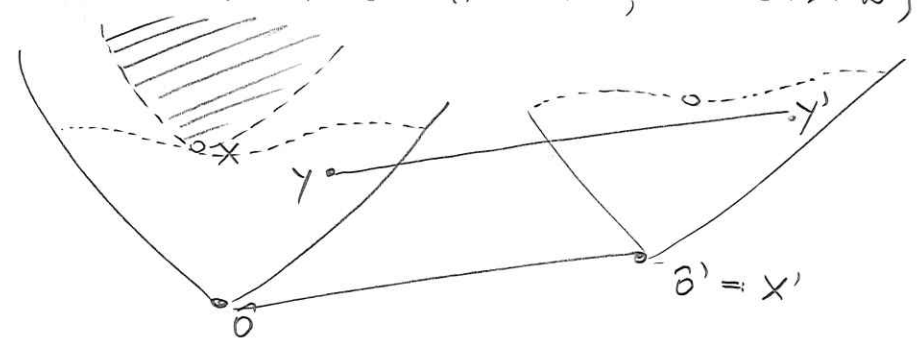
$\Upsilon(A, g)$ is the result of successive blowups of subspaces indexed by g in some non-increasing order (w.r.t. \mathcal{L})



Combinatorial blowup of \mathcal{L} in $X \in \mathcal{L}$

[F.-Kozlov, '04]

$$Bl_X(\mathcal{L}) := \{\gamma \mid \gamma \not\ni X\} \cup \{\gamma' \mid \gamma \ni X, \gamma \vee X \text{ ex in } \mathcal{L}\}$$



Prop [F. Holtz'04]: Cons. blowups along a building set \mathcal{g} in non-increasing order result in $\overline{F(N(\mathcal{g}))}$.

M Simple matroid on $\{1, \dots, m\}$

L lattice of flats

$\mathcal{g} = \{g_1, \dots, g_t\}$ building set with a suitable linear order

$$L^{(0)} := L, \dots, L^{(j)} := \mathcal{B}L_{g_j} L^{(j-1)}, \dots, L^{(t)} = \overline{F(N(\mathcal{g}))}$$

$$N^{(0)} = \text{at}(L), \quad N^{(j)} := \{S \subset \text{atoms}(L^{(j)}) \mid \forall S \text{ ex. in } L^{(j)}\}, \dots, N^{(t)} = N(\mathcal{g})$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{B}^{(j)}(M, \mathcal{g})} := \mathbb{Q} [e_g, x_g \mid g \text{ atom in } L^{(j)}] / \mathcal{I}^{(j)}$$

$$dy e_g = (0, 1), \quad dy x_g = (2, 0)$$

$\mathcal{I}^{(j)}$ generated by

$$(1) \quad e_S x_T \quad S \cap T = \emptyset, \quad S \cup T \notin N(\mathcal{g})$$

$$(2) \quad \partial e_S \quad S \in N^{(j)}, \quad \text{rk} \bigvee_{\mathcal{B}^{(j)}} S < |S|$$

$$(3) \quad \sum_{\substack{g \text{ atom in } L^{(j)} \\ g \geq_L i}} x_g, \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

$$d^{(j)}(e_g) = x_g,$$

$$d^{(j)}(x_g) = 0.$$

OBS:

$$\mathcal{B}^{(0)}(M, g) = OS(M)$$

$$\mathcal{B}^{(t)}(M, g) = \mathcal{B}(M, \rho) \text{ w/ bottom row } Ch^*(M).$$

$$\mathcal{B}^{(0)} \xrightarrow{\phi^{(0)}} \mathcal{B}^{(1)} \xrightarrow{\phi^{(1)}} \dots \xrightarrow{\phi^{(t-1)}} \mathcal{B}^{(t)}$$

is a series of quasi-isomorphisms.

[Bibby, Dahan, F. '22]

key ingredients

(1) Groebner bases for $I^{(j)}$:

$$(1), (2) \text{ \& } (3): e_{A_1} \times_{A_2} \left(\sum_{\substack{g \text{ atom in } L^{(j)} \\ g \geq_L \mathcal{B}}} x_g \right)^d$$

$$A_1 \cup A_2 \in \mathcal{N}^{(j)}, \quad \forall A_1 \cup A_2 < \mathcal{B}$$

$d = \text{rk-difference}$

(2) monomial basis for $\mathcal{B}^{(j)}$:

$$e_S x_T^b, \quad S \cup T \in N^{(j)}$$

$$S \in \text{mbc}(L^{(j)})$$

$$0 < b(g) < d(V(S \cup T)_{<g}, g)$$

This basis interpolates between
 $\text{mbc}(\Pi)$ and Yuzvinsky's basis for $\mathbb{C}h^*(M)$.

(3) $\mathcal{B}^{(j)}$ has a fine grading inspired by the Brieskorn
 decomposition of the OS-algebra:

$$\left(\mathcal{B}^{(j)}\right)^{\text{Pig}} = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in L^{(j)}} \text{OS}^\gamma(L_{\leq \gamma}^{(j)}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{DR}_\gamma^{\text{P}}(L^{(j)})$$

□