

DESCENT ALGEBRAS, HYPERPLANE ARRANGEMENTS, AND SHUFFLING CARDS

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ABSTRACT. Two notions of riffle shuffling on finite Coxeter groups are given: one using Solomon's descent algebra and another using random walk on chambers of hyperplane arrangements. These coincide for types A, B, C, H_3 , and rank two groups but not always. Both notions have the same simple eigenvalues. The hyperplane definition is especially natural and satisfies a positivity property when W is crystallographic and the relevant parameter is a good prime. The hyperplane viewpoint suggests deep connections with Lie theory and leads to a notion of riffle shuffling for arbitrary real hyperplane arrangements and oriented matroids.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Using ideas from [BaD], [BB], and particularly [BBHT], we give a definition of card-shuffling measures $M_{W,x}$ on finite Coxeter groups. Here $x \neq 0$ is a real number, and $M_{W,x}$ satisfies the measure property $\sum_{w \in W} M_{W,x}(w) = 1$. In general these measures will be signed, i.e. it is possible that $M_{W,x}(w) < 0$ for some element w . The measures $M_{W,x}$ convolve and have nice eigenvalues.

The measures $M_{W,x}$ have received considerable attention in the cases that W is of type A or B . The type A case appeared in [BaD] in the theory of riffle shuffling. Results for biased shuffles appear in [F3]. Type B riffle shuffles are considered in [BB]. As is evident from [BB] and [Ha], $M_{A_n,x}$ and $M_{B_n,x}$ are related to the Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem and to splittings of Hochschild homology. Section 3.8 of [SS] describes the measures $M_{A_n,x}$ in the language of Hopf algebras. Stanley [St] connects riffle shuffling with representation theory of the symmetric group, recasting work of [BaD], [F3] and giving a new approach to recent work in the random matrix community. The paper [F5] uses representation theory to analyze riffle-shuffles followed by cuts.

We then give a second definition $H_{W,x}$ of riffle shuffling for finite Coxeter groups using work of Bidigare, Hanlon, and Rockmore [BHR]. They describe how putting non-negative weights summing to one on the faces of a hyperplane arrangement induces a random walk on its chambers. This procedure will be recalled in Section 3. Brown and Diaconis [BrD] generalize these chamber walks to oriented matroids and give many examples. Bidigare [B] realized type A shuffling as a special case, with face weights as binomial coefficients. We give a definition for all finite Coxeter

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groups using group theoretic weights. As a by-product, it will be seen that if W is crystallographic and p is a good prime, then $M_{W,p}(w) \geq 0$ for all $w \in W$. It will emerge that the eigenvalues and multiplicities are the same as for the descent algebra definition. The weights in the construction of $H_{W,x}$ are then expressed in a completely combinatorial way, yielding a definition for arbitrary real hyperplane arrangements.

The follow-up work [F1], [F2] connects the measures $H_{W,x}$ with the semisimple orbits of the adjoint action of a finite group of Lie type on its Lie algebra. One long term goal is to naturally associate to a semisimple conjugacy class or adjoint orbit an *element* w of the Weyl group, refining the well-known map to conjugacy classes of W . This was partially realized in [F1], [F4].

2. DESCENT ALGEBRA DEFINITION OF SHUFFLING FOR COXETER GROUPS

Let W be a finite Coxeter group with Π a base of fundamental roots. For $w \in W$, let $Des(w)$ be the set of simple positive roots mapped to negative roots by w (also called the descent set of w). For $J \subseteq \Pi$, let $X_J = \{w \in W \mid Des(w) \cap J = \emptyset\}$ and $x_J = \sum_{w \in X_J} w$. Let λ be an equivalence class of subsets of Π under the equivalence relation $J \sim K$ whenever $w(J) = K$ for some $w \in W$. Let $\lambda(K)$ denote the equivalence class of K . For $K \subseteq J \subseteq \Pi$ define $\mu_K^J = \frac{| \{w \in X_J : w(K) \subseteq \Pi \} |}{|\lambda(K)|}$. Set $\mu_K^J = 0$ if $K \not\subseteq J$. Let (β_K^J) be the matrix inverse of (μ_K^J) . Define e_λ in the descent algebra of W by

$$e_\lambda = \sum_{J \in \lambda} \frac{\sum_{K \subseteq J} \beta_K^J x_K}{|\lambda|}.$$

These e_λ are orthogonal idempotents which sum to the identity element of W [BBHT]. Let $\|\lambda\|$ denote $|J|$ for any J in the equivalence class λ .

Definition 1. For W a finite Coxeter group and $x \neq 0$, define a signed probability measure $M_{W,x}$ on W by

$$M_{W,x} = \sum_{\lambda} \frac{e_\lambda}{x^{\|\lambda\|}}.$$

For $w \in W$, let $M_{W,x}(w)$ be the coefficient of w in $M_{W,x}$.

Since the e_λ are orthogonal idempotents, $M_{W,x}$ satisfies the following convolution property in the group algebra of W :

$$M_{W,x} M_{W,y} = M_{W,xy}.$$

Proposition 1. $M_{W,x}$ is a signed probability measure on W .

Proof. Writing each e_λ as $\sum_{w \in W} c_\lambda(w)w$ it must be proved that

$$\sum_{w,\lambda} \frac{c_\lambda(w)}{x^{\|\lambda\|}} = 1.$$

This follows from the stronger assertion that $\sum_w c_\lambda(w)$ is 0 if $\|\lambda\| > 0$ and is 1 if $\|\lambda\| = 0$. Since $\beta_\emptyset^\emptyset = \frac{1}{|W|}$, it follows by definition that $e_\emptyset = \frac{\sum_{w \in W} w}{|W|}$. Thus $\sum_w c_\lambda(w) = 1$ if $\|\lambda\| = 0$. Since the e_λ are idempotents, the value of $\sum_w c_\lambda(w)$ is either 0 or 1. Since $\sum_\lambda e_\lambda = 1$, clearly $\sum_{w,\lambda} c_\lambda(w) = 1$. Combining this with the fact that $\sum_w c_\lambda(w) = 1$ if $\|\lambda\| = 0$ shows that $\sum_w c_\lambda(w) = 0$ if $\|\lambda\| > 0$. \square

Proposition 2 illustrates the definition by computing $M_{G_2,x}$.

Proposition 2.

$$M_{G_2,x}(w) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x+5)(x+1)}{12x^2} & \text{if } d(w) = 0, \\ \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{12x^2} & \text{if } d(w) = 1, \\ \frac{(x-1)(x-5)}{12x^2} & \text{if } d(w) = 2. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Letting V be the hyperplane in R^3 consisting of vectors whose coordinates add to 0, it is well known that a root system consists of $\pm(\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j)$ for $i < j$ and $\pm(2\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_k)$ where $\{i, j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$. Let $A = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2$ and $B = -2\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3$ be a base of positive simple roots. All equivalence classes λ of subsets of Π have size one. Some computation gives

$$\begin{aligned} e_\emptyset &= \frac{1}{12}x_\emptyset, \\ e_A &= -\frac{1}{4}x_\emptyset + \frac{1}{2}x_A, \\ e_B &= -\frac{1}{4}x_\emptyset + \frac{1}{2}x_B, \\ e_{A,B} &= \frac{5}{12}x_\emptyset - \frac{1}{2}x_A - \frac{1}{2}x_B + x_{A,B}, \end{aligned}$$

from which the result follows. \square

Left multiplication in the group algebra of W by $M_{W,x}$ can be thought of as performing a signed random walk on W . The corresponding transition matrix is a $|W|$ by $|W|$ matrix. Proposition 3 determines its eigenvalues and evaluates $M_{W,x}(w)$ when w is the identity or longest element. It was known previously for types A and B (part 1 in [Ha], the rest in [BaD] and [BB]).

Proposition 3. *Let W be a finite Coxeter group of rank n . Let id be the identity element of W and w_0 the longest element of W . Let m_1, \dots, m_n be the exponents of W .*

- (1) *The eigenvalues of $M_{W,x}$ are $\frac{1}{x^i}$ for $0 \leq i \leq n-1$ with multiplicity the number of $w \in W$ with fixed space of dimension $n-i$.*
- (2) $M_{W,x}(id) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (x+m_i)}{x^n |W|}$.
- (3) $M_{W,x}(w_0) = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (x-m_i)}{x^n |W|}$.

Proof. The first claim is easily reduced to Theorem 7.15 of [BBHT]. For the second claim note from the first that summing over λ with $|\lambda| = i$ the coefficient of the identity in e_λ gives $\frac{1}{|W|}$ times the number of w with fixed space of dimension $n-i$. Thus

$$M_{W,x}(id) = \frac{1}{x^n |W|} \sum_{w \in W} x^{\dim(\text{fix}(w))} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (x+m_i)}{x^n |W|},$$

the second equality being an identity of Shephard and Todd [ST]. The third claim follows analogously to the second, but in the proof of Theorem 7.15 of [BBHT] one takes inner products with the alternating representation instead of with the trivial representation. \square

3. HYPERPLANE WALK DEFINITION OF SHUFFLING FOR COXETER GROUPS

First it is necessary to review the paper [BHR]. Let $\mathcal{A} = \{H_i : i \in I\}$ be a central hyperplane arrangement (i.e. $\bigcap_{i \in I} H_i = 0$) for a real vector space V . Let γ be a vector in the complement of \mathcal{A} . Every H_i partitions V into three pieces: $H_i^0 = H_i$, the open half space H_i^+ of V containing γ , and the open half space H_i^- of V not containing γ . The faces of \mathcal{A} are defined as the non-empty intersections of the form $\bigcap_{i \in I} H_i^{\epsilon_i}$, where $\epsilon_i \in \{0, -, +\}$. Equivalently, \mathcal{A} cuts V into regions called chambers and the faces are the faces of these chambers viewed as polyhedra. A random process on chambers (henceforth called the BHR walk) is then defined as follows. Assign weights $v(F)$ to the faces of \mathcal{A} in such a way that $v(F) \geq 0$ for all F and $\sum_F v(F) = 1$. Pick a starting chamber C_0 . At step i , pick a face F_i with the chance that $F_i = F$ equal to $v(F)$ and define C_i to be the unique chamber whose closure contains F_i and which among such chambers is separated from C_{i-1} by the fewest number of hyperplanes.

For the remainder of this section, \mathcal{A} will be the arrangement of root hyperplanes for a finite Coxeter group W .

Proposition 4 ([H]). *The chambers of \mathcal{A} correspond to the elements of W . The faces of \mathcal{A} correspond to left cosets of parabolic subgroups of W . The faces contained in the closure of w are the left cosets wW_J .*

The next lemma will be of use.

Lemma 1. *Let C_0 be the chamber of \mathcal{A} corresponding to the identity. Let $v(F)$ be the weight on a face F in a BHR walk on a finite Coxeter group. Then the chance that the chamber C_1 corresponds to w is equal to*

$$\sum_{K \subset \Pi - Des(w)} v(wW_K).$$

Proof. The chance that C_1 corresponds to w is equal to $\sum_F v(F)$, where the sum is over all faces F in the closure of w and such that w is the chamber whose closure contains F and which is closest to the identity. The faces in the closure of w are the cosets wW_K , for K an arbitrary subset of Π . The chambers whose closure contains the face wW_K are the elements of the coset wW_K . Proposition 1.10 of [H] shows that w is the unique shortest element in the coset wW_K precisely when $K \subset \Pi - Des(w)$. □

Let L be the set of intersections of the hyperplanes in \mathcal{A} , taking $V \in L$. (This lattice is not the same as the face lattice.) Partially order L by reverse inclusion. Recall that the Moebius function μ is defined by $\mu(X, X) = 1$ and $\sum_{X \leq Z \leq Y} \mu(Z, Y) = 0$ if $X < Y$ and $\mu(X, Y) = 0$ otherwise. The characteristic polynomial of L is defined as

$$\chi(L, x) = \sum_{X \in L} \mu(V, X) x^{\dim(X)}.$$

(This is not the standard definition in which the exponent of x is $n - rank(X)$. This distinction is important since the definitions do not agree for subsets.) For $J \subseteq \Pi$, let $Fix(W_J)$ denote the fixed space of the parabolic subgroup W_J in its action on V . Let $L^{Fix(W_J)}$ be the subposet $\{Y \in L \mid Y \geq Fix(W_J)\}$. Finally, $N_{G_1}(G_2)$ denotes the normalizer of the group G_2 in G_1 .

Definition 2. Let W be a finite Coxeter group of rank n . Define $H_{W,x}(w)$ by the formula

$$H_{W,x}(w) = \sum_{K \subseteq \Pi - \text{Des}(w)} \frac{|W_K| \chi(L^{\text{Fix}(W_K)}, x)}{x^n |N_W(W_K)| |\lambda(K)|}.$$

Let W be a finite irreducible crystallographic Coxeter group. Recall that p is said to be a bad prime if p divides the coefficient of some root of W when expressed as a linear combination of simple roots. Alternatively, p is a bad prime if it is less than the maximum exponent of W but not equal to an exponent of W . A prime p is said to be good if p is not bad.

Proposition 5. *Let W be a finite irreducible crystallographic Coxeter group of rank n . Then if p is a good prime for W , the measure $H_{W,p}$ can be viewed as a special instance of the BHR walks with face weights*

$$v_p(wW_K) = \frac{|W_K| \chi(L^{\text{Fix}(W_K)}, p)}{p^n |N_W(W_K)| |\lambda(K)|}.$$

In particular, $H_{W,p}(w) \geq 0$ for all $w \in W$.

Proof. It will be proved in Section 4 that the face weights sum to 1. By Lemma 1, it is sufficient to show that $\chi(L^{\text{Fix}(W_K)}, p)$ is non-negative for p a good prime. One of the main results of Orlik and Solomon [OS] is the factorization

$$\chi(L^{\text{Fix}(W_K)}, x) = \prod_{i=1}^{\dim(\text{Fix}(W_K))} (x - b_i^K),$$

where the b_i^K are positive integers. From the tables in their paper, the b_i^K are all less than or equal to the maximum exponent of W . \square

Remarks. 1. The BHR process can still be considered with negative face weights, viewed as a transition matrix with possibly negative entries. Using the face weights of Proposition 5 where W is crystallographic and x is a bad prime gives a first natural collection of examples where some of the face weights are negative. As will emerge from Section 4, the eigenvalues of the transition matrix are positive. We also note that the W -invariance of the weights implies that the process can be viewed as left multiplication by an element of the group algebra. It would be interesting to prove that a cut-off phenomenon occurs for these chains in the sense of [BaD].

2. Although the expression $H_{W,x}(w)$, viewed as a function of x for fixed w , factors into linear terms when W is of type A, B or I , this property does not hold in general (one simple counterexample is taking W of type H_4). However the proof of Corollary 5 implies that the face weights $v_x(wW_K)$ do factor into linear terms as a function of x . This shows the naturality of the hyperplane viewpoint. We observe (though it is not clear from the definition) that in type A these weights agree with the binomial coefficients weights in [BHR].

3. The values $|\lambda(K)|$ have been tabulated [C2].

4. RIFFLE SHUFFLING FOR REAL HYPERPLANE ARRANGEMENTS

This section defines riffle shuffling for arbitrary real hyperplane arrangements and explores some of its properties. As a corollary it will be shown that $M_{W,x}$ and $H_{W,x}$ agree for many types. In fact the main definition of this section extends to

oriented matroids by replacing the terms “chamber” and “hyperplane intersection” by the terms “tope” and “flat”. For clarity of exposition we suppose that \mathcal{A} is a real hyperplane arrangement, possibly non-central, with a finite number of hyperplanes. Brown and Diaconis [BrD] verified that the BHR walks extend to this setting.

Recall the zero map from the face lattice to the intersection lattice. This map z sends a face $\bigcap_{i \in I} H_i^{\epsilon_i}$, $\epsilon_i \in \{0, -, +\}$ to $\bigcap_{i \in I: \epsilon_i=0} H_i$. Geometrically, z maps a face F to its support, namely the intersection of V with all hyperplanes containing F .

Lemma 2 ([Z]). *For all $Y \in L$,*

$$\begin{aligned} |z^{-1}(Y)| &= \sum_{Z \geq Y} |\mu(Y, Z)| = \sum_{Z \geq Y} (-1)^{\dim(Y) - \dim(Z)} \mu(Y, Z) \\ &= (-1)^{\dim(Y)} \chi(L^Y, -1). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3 ([OS]). *For all $X \in L$,*

$$\sum_{\substack{Y \in L \\ Y \geq X}} \chi(L^Y, x) = x^{\dim(X)}.$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{Y \in L \\ Y \geq X}} \chi(L^Y, x) &= \sum_{Y \geq X} \sum_{Z \geq Y} \mu(Y, Z) x^{\dim(Z)} \\ &= \sum_{Z \in L} \sum_{Y: X \leq Y \leq Z} \mu(Y, Z) x^{\dim(Z)} \\ &= x^{\dim(X)}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Definition 3. Define a one-parameter family of card-shuffling walks on the chambers of a real hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A} in n dimensions as the BHR walks with face weights

$$v_x(F) = \frac{\chi(L^{z(F)}, x)}{x^n |z^{-1}(z(F))|} = (-1)^{\dim(z(F))} \frac{\chi(L^{z(F)}, x)}{x^n \chi(L^{z(F)}, -1)}.$$

Lemmas 2 and 3 imply that these face weights sum to one:

$$\sum_F v_x(F) = \sum_{\substack{Y \in L \\ Y \geq V}} \sum_{F: z(F)=Y} \frac{\chi(L^{z(F)}, x)}{x^n |z^{-1}(z(F))|} = \sum_{\substack{Y \in L \\ Y \geq V}} \frac{\chi(L^Y, x)}{x^n} = 1.$$

The $v_x(F)$ are not necessarily positive, in which case the BHR walks take the extended meaning in the remark after Proposition 5. To show that Definition 3 extends Definition 2, the following lemma will be helpful.

Lemma 4 ([OS]).

$$\frac{|N_W(W_K)| |\lambda(K)|}{|W_K|} = (-1)^{\dim(z(wW_K))} \chi(L^{z(wW_K)}, -1).$$

We remark that combining the fact that the face weights sum to one with Lemma 4 yields the intriguing identity

$$\sum_{K \subseteq \Pi} (-1)^{n-|K|} \frac{|W|}{|W_K|} \frac{\chi(L^{Fix(W_K)}, x)}{\chi(L^{Fix(W_K)}, -1)} = x^n.$$

Setting $x = -1$ in this identity gives the alternating sum formula

$$\sum_{K \subseteq \Pi} (-1)^{|K|} \frac{|W|}{|W_K|} = 1,$$

which has a topological proof [So1] as well as applications in the invariant theory of Coxeter groups [H]. Generalizations and q -analogs related to the Steinberg character appear in Section 6.2 of [C2].

Theorem 1. *The measures $H_{W,x}$ arise from Definition 3 with \mathcal{A} equal to the arrangement of root hyperplanes of W .*

Proof. The theorem follows by showing that the face weights of Definition 2 are equal to the weights Definition 3 associates to the arrangement of root hyperplanes of W . Thus it is necessary to prove that

$$\frac{|W_K| \chi(L^{Fix(W_K)}, x)}{x^n |N_W(W_K)| |\lambda(K)|} = (-1)^{\dim(z(wW_K))} \frac{\chi(L^{z(wW_K)}, x)}{x^n \chi(L^{z(wW_K)}, -1)}.$$

Since $z(W_K) = Fix(W_K)$, $L^{z(wW_K)}$ is isomorphic to $L^{Fix(W_K)}$, and thus the result follows from Lemma 4. \square

Theorem 1 shows that the measures $H_{W,x}$ can be easily computed from the tables of Orlik and Solomon. For example, one can check that $H_{W,x}$ agrees with the formula for $M_{W,x}$ on the identity and longest element of W (see the follow-up [F1] for a more conceptual proof). The point of including Definition 2 was to show that the face weights can be expressed group theoretically.

Theorem 2. *The Markov chain associated to the hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A} by Definition 1 has eigenvalues $\frac{1}{x^i}$ with multiplicity $\sum_{X \in L: \dim(X) = n-i} |\mu(V, X)|$ for $0 \leq i \leq n-1$. In particular, the eigenvalues and multiplicities of $H_{W,x}$ agree with those of $M_{W,x}$.*

Proof. For the first assertion, [BrD] (extending the paper [BHR] to the affine case) proves that the eigenvalues for their chamber walks are indexed by elements $X \in L$ and are equal to $\sum_{F: z(F) \geq X} v_x(F)$ with multiplicity $|\mu(V, X)|$. Definition 3 and Lemma 3 imply that

$$\sum_{F: z(F) \geq X} v_x(F) = \frac{1}{x^n} \sum_{Y \geq X} \chi(L^Y, x) = \frac{1}{x^{n-\dim(X)}}.$$

The second assertion follows from the factorization of the characteristic polynomial of a root arrangement $\chi(L, x) = \prod_i (x - m_i)$ together with the result of Shephard and Todd used in part 2 of Proposition 3. \square

From Theorem 2 two natural questions emerge. First, do $H_{W,x}$ and $M_{W,x}$ induce the same measure on conjugacy classes? Second, recall that the Fourier transform $\hat{P}(\rho)$ of a probability distribution P at a representation ρ is $\sum_{w \in W} P(w) \rho(w)$. Do these matrices have the same eigenvalues for $H_{W,x}$ and $M_{W,x}$ for all irreducible representations?

Theorem 3 shows that in many cases $H_{W,x}$ and $M_{W,x}$ agree.

Theorem 3. *Let W be a finite irreducible Coxeter group of type A, B, C, H_3 or rank 2. Then $H_{W,x} = M_{W,x}$.*

Proof. The rank 2 cases are straightforward. For the case of H_3 , letting $d(w)$ be the number of descents of w it follows from computations in [B3] that

$$M_{H_3,x}(w) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x+9)(x+5)(x+1)}{120x^3} & \text{if } d(w) = 0, \\ \frac{(x+5)(x+1)(x-1)}{120x^3} & \text{if } d(w) = 1, \\ \frac{(x+1)(x-1)(x-5)}{120x^3} & \text{if } d(w) = 2, \\ \frac{(x-1)(x-5)(x-9)}{120x^3} & \text{if } d(w) = 3. \end{cases}$$

This checks with $H_{H_3,x}$ (which as explained earlier is directly computable from tables in [OS]).

For the symmetric group, from [BaD] it emerges that $M_{S_n,x}(w) = \frac{(x+n-1-d(w))}{x^n}$. To compute $H_{S_n,x}$, Proposition 2.1 of [OS] shows that $\chi(L^{z(wW_K)}, x)$ is equal to $(x-1) \cdots (x-(n-|K|)+1)$. Thus the face weight Definition 3 associates to W_K is $\frac{\binom{x-|K|}{x^n}}$, agreeing with the face weight for type A shuffling in [BHR]. For type B , Proposition 2.2 of [OS] shows that $\chi(L^{z(wW_K)}, x)$ is equal to $(x-1)(x-3) \cdots (x-2(n-|K|)+1)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} H_{B_n,x}(w) &= \sum_{K \subseteq \Pi - Des(w)} \frac{(-1)^{\dim(z(W_K))} \chi(L^{z(wW_K)}, x)}{x^n \chi(L^{z(wW_K)}, -1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{x^n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-d(w)} \binom{n-d(w)}{j} \binom{\frac{x-1}{2}}{n-j} \\ &= \frac{\binom{\frac{x-1}{2}+n-d(w)}{n}}{x^n}, \end{aligned}$$

agreeing with the formula for $M_{B_n,x}$ in [BB]. The argument for type C is identical. \square

Theorem 3 implies that the measures $H_{W,x}$ convolve when W is of type A, B, C, H_3 or a rank 2 group. The measure $H_{W,x}$ does not always convolve. To see this, letting w_0 be the longest element one would have that

$$H_{W,-x}(w) = H_{W,-1}(w_0)H_{W,x}(w_0^{-1}w) = H_{W,x}(w_0^{-1}w).$$

Since $Des(w) = \Pi - Des(w_0^{-1}w)$ this fails for many types (pages 156–157 of [F1]), and hence $H_{W,x}$ is not always equal to $M_{W,x}$.

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