

HYPERPLANE ARRANGEMENTS AND LINEAR STRANDS IN RESOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT. The cohomology ring of the complement of a central complex hyperplane arrangement is the well-studied Orlik-Solomon algebra. The homotopy group of the complement is interesting, complicated, and few results are known about it. We study the ranks for the lower central series of such a homotopy group via the linear strand of the minimal free resolution of the field \mathbf{C} over the Orlik-Solomon algebra.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, \mathcal{A} stands for a central hyperplane arrangement of hyperplanes H_1, \dots, H_n in \mathbf{C}^l . The complement $X = \mathbf{C}^l \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^n H_i$ has a complicated fundamental group $\pi_1(X)$. Let $Z = Z_1 = \pi_1(X), Z_2, \dots, Z_{i+1} = [Z_i, Z], \dots$ be the *lower central series* and set $\varphi_i = \text{rank}(Z_i/Z_{i+1})$. Our goal is to obtain information (formulas, bounds, computational algorithms) about the ranks φ_i in terms of some invariants of the algebra $\mathbf{H}^*(X; \mathbf{C})$; this relates the homotopy and cohomology of X . The ranks φ_i are studied through the generating function

$$(1.1) \quad \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1 - t^j)^{\varphi_j} .$$

Results of Kohno [Ko] lead to Theorem 2.6. It translates the problem of computing (1.1) from Algebraic Topology into the entirely algebraic problem of describing the linear strand of the minimal free resolution of \mathbf{C} over a certain algebra (which is a special type of a quotient of an exterior algebra and is related to the Orlik-Solomon algebra $\mathbf{H}^*(X; \mathbf{C})$). It also opens up the possibility to compute some numbers φ_j by the computer algebra package MACAULAY 2 by D. Grayson and M. Stillman.

Theorem 2.7 provides a coefficientwise upper bound for (1.1).

For the arrangement D_3^1 , the numbers $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ were computed in [FR]; furthermore, Björner and Ziegler [BZ, 4.1(1)] constructed a rooting for defining the ideal of the Orlik-Solomon algebra. In Theorem 3.10, we show for this arrangement that (1.1) is not equal to the Hilbert series of any standard graded algebra.

The main result obtained by Falk and Randell in [FR], which was reproved in [SY, Theorem 5.6], is that the Lower Central Series formula (3.1) holds for any supersolvable arrangement. In Section 4 we present a short proof, which makes

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use of the Gröbner basis theory. The effect of having a quadratic Gröbner basis is explained in Lemma 3.6.

It was asked whether the Lower Central Series formula (3.1) can hold for a nonsupersolvable arrangement. Further, it was expected by Shelton and Yuzvinsky in [SY, 6.4] that the formula holds for the nonsupersolvable arrangement of the affine plane of order 3. In Example 4.5 we disprove this. The referee noticed that Example 4.5 resolves the remark after Corollary 3.5 in [Fa], since Example 4.5 provides a 2-determined arrangement that is not $K(\pi, 1)$.

It was first noted in [SY] that Koszul algebras are useful in the study of (1.1). We go further and introduce a new formula (3.4), which is a natural generalization of the Lower Central Series formula. In Section 5 we give examples when (3.4) holds. In this section we study subarrangements of A_{l-1} . By a result of Edelman and Reiner [ER, 3.3], a subarrangement of A_{l-1} is free if and only if it is supersolvable. Using (3.4) we compute (1.1) for some nonfree subarrangements of A_{l-1} .

In view of (3.4), it is natural to ask whether (1.1) is always equal to the Hilbert function of some standard graded algebra. Theorem 3.10 shows that the answer is negative.

Examples 3.9 and 4.5 are computed using the computer algebra program LIEDIM by C. Löfwall.

2. LINEAR STRANDS IN RESOLUTIONS

We first recall three constructions, which will be related by Theorem 2.4, proved by Kohno. This theorem shows that the ranks in the lower central series of $\pi_1(X)$ can be expressed in terms of the generating function of the holonomy algebra; on the other hand, the holonomy algebra is nicely related to the Orlik-Solomon algebra:

Construction 2.1 (Holonomy algebra). The holonomy Lie algebra G is the quotient of the universal Lie algebra T' on $H_1(X, \mathbf{C})$ over the ideal generated by the image of the comultiplication $H_2(X, \mathbf{C}) \rightarrow H_1(X, \mathbf{C}) \otimes H_1(X, \mathbf{C})$. The enveloping algebra U of G is called the *holonomy algebra* of \mathcal{A} .

Construction 2.2 (Orlik-Solomon algebra). A set $S \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ is called *dependent* if $\text{rank}(\bigcap_{i \in S} H_i) < |S|$, where the rank is taken in the intersection lattice $L_{\mathcal{A}}$ of the arrangement. Furthermore, S is a *circuit* if it is dependent and has minimal support among the dependent sets, and S is a *broken circuit* if there is an H_i such that $S \cup i$ is a circuit and $i > \max(S)$. Let E be the exterior algebra over \mathbf{C} on n generators x_1, \dots, x_n ; this is a differential algebra with differential d acting as $d(x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge x_{i_s}) = \sum_{j=1}^s (-1)^{j+1} x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \hat{x}_{i_j} \wedge \dots \wedge x_{i_s}$, (here \hat{x}_{i_j} means that this variable is not present in the product). Let I be the ideal in E generated by $\{d(\text{circuit})\}$. Then $A = E/I$ is called the *Orlik-Solomon algebra* of \mathcal{A} . It is isomorphic to $H^*(X, \mathbf{C})$; cf. [OT]. The generating function $P(t) = \sum \dim(H^i(X, \mathbf{C})) t^i$ is the *Poincaré polynomial* of \mathcal{A} .

In this paper, we will also consider the algebra $Q = E/\langle I_2 \rangle$, where I_2 is the quadratic part of the ideal I . Thus, $\langle I_2 \rangle$ is generated by $\{d(3\text{-circuit})\}$ and we call Q the *3-circuit Orlik-Solomon algebra* (here by a 3-circuit we mean a circuit with three elements in its support). Then A is a quotient of Q . Another algebra, which we will use, is $\bar{A} = A/(x_1, \dots, x_n)^3 = E/\langle I_2 + (x_1, \dots, x_n)^3 \rangle = \mathbf{C} + A_1 + A_2$; this is an Artinian algebra of height 2.

Construction 2.3. [cf. [Ei, 17.22]] Let T be the tensor algebra on the vector space $V = A_1 = H_1(X, \mathbf{C})$ generated by the variables x_1, \dots, x_n . Identify $(V \otimes V)^*$ with $V^* \otimes V^*$ by the rule $(a \otimes b)(v \otimes w) = a(v)b(w)$ for $a, b \in V^*, v, w \in V$. For a subspace $P \subset V \otimes V$, define the perpendicular space $P^\perp = \{a, | a \in V^* \otimes V^*, a(q) = 0 \text{ for any } q \in P \}$. If J is the ideal generated by P , then we denote by J^\perp the ideal in $T(V^*)$ generated by P^\perp . If $R = T(V)/J$, then we set $R^\perp = T(V^*)/J^\perp$.

With the above notation, let J be the ideal generated by quadrics, such that $Q = T(V)/J$; i.e.,

$$J = \langle x_i^2, x_i x_j + x_j x_i, I_2 \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq n \rangle .$$

It was observed in [SY, Lemma 5.1] that $U = Q^\perp$, where U is the holonomy algebra.

For a finitely generated graded \mathbf{C} -algebra R , we denote by $\text{Hilb}_R(t)$ the generating Hilbert function $\sum_i \dim(R_i)t^i$.

Theorem 2.4 [Ko, 2.19, 2.21].

$$\prod_{j=1}^\infty (1 - t^j)^{-\varphi_j} = \sum_s \dim(U_s) t^s = \text{Hilb}_U(t),$$

where $U = Q^\perp$ is the holonomy algebra.

Construction 2.5. Let $R = E/M$ for some homogeneous ideal M in E and let

$$\mathbf{F} : \dots F_{i+1} \rightarrow F_i \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F_1 \rightarrow F_0 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$$

be the minimal free resolution of \mathbf{C} over R . Furthermore, the resolution is graded by the total monomial degree; so $F_i = \bigoplus_{j \geq i} F_{i,j}$ (here the first grading is homological and the second one is monomial). The ranks $b_{i,j} = \text{rank}(F_{i,j}) = \dim(\text{Tor}_i^R(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{C})_j) = \dim(\text{Ext}_R^i(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{C})_j)$ are called the *Betti numbers* of \mathbf{C} over R , and $b_{i,i}$ are called *linear Betti numbers*. The last name comes from the fact that the complex $\dots \rightarrow F_{i+1,i+1} \rightarrow F_{i,i} \rightarrow \dots$ is indeed the linear part of the resolution \mathbf{F} , that is, the entries in the maps of the differential are linear forms. This linear part of \mathbf{F} is called the *linear strand*.

The generating function $P_{\mathbf{C}}^R(t, u) = \sum_{s,p} b_{s,p} t^s u^p$ is called the *Poincaré series* of \mathbf{C} over R , and $\text{lin}P_{\mathbf{C}}^R(t) = \sum_s b_{s,s} t^s$ is called the *linear Poincaré series* of \mathbf{C} over R .

Applying the above construction, we get that Theorem 2.4 leads to:

Theorem 2.6.

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{j=1}^\infty (1 - t^j)^{-\varphi_j} \\ &= \text{lin}P_{\mathbf{C}}^Q(t) = \text{lin}P_{\mathbf{C}}^A(t) = \text{lin}P_{\mathbf{C}}^{\bar{A}}(t) \\ &= \frac{t P_{\mathbf{C}}^{\bar{A}}(t)}{1 + t} + \frac{1}{1 + (1 - n)t + (\dim(A_2) - n)t^2 + \dim(A_2)t^3} . \end{aligned}$$

The theorem allows us to study the numbers φ_j via either the linear Poincaré series over the Orlik-Solomon algebra A (or over Q), or by the total Poincaré series over the short Artinian algebra \bar{A} . In the case $I_2 = \emptyset$, the formula is simple:

$$\prod_{j=1}^\infty (1 - t^j)^{\varphi_j} = \frac{1}{1 + nt} .$$

Proof. By [Ei, 17.22], the algebra Q^\perp is the subalgebra of $\text{Ext}_Q^*(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{C})$ generated by $\text{Ext}_Q^1(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{C})$, i.e., this is $\bigoplus \text{Ext}_Q^i(\mathbf{C}, \mathbf{C})_i$. Thus, $\dim(Q_i^\perp) = b_{i,i}$. By Theorem 2.4, it follows that $\prod_{j=1}^\infty (1 - t^j)^{-\varphi_j} = \sum_s b_{s,s} t^s$.

The linear strand is not affected by adding or removing generators of degree ≥ 3 from the ideal that we mod out. Thus, the linear strand is the same when we resolve over A , or over Q , or over \bar{A} .

For the algebra \bar{A} , we have $\dim(\bar{A}_0) = 1$, $\dim(\bar{A}_1) = n$, $\dim(\bar{A}_2) = \dim(A_2)$, and $\dim(\bar{A}_i) = 0$ for $i \geq 3$. The fact that the Euler characteristic of \mathbf{F} vanishes is expressed in the formula

$$(1 - nt + \dim(\bar{A}_2)t^2)(\text{linP}_{\mathbf{C}}^{\bar{A}}(t) - t(\text{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^{\bar{A}}(t) - \text{linP}_{\mathbf{C}}^{\bar{A}}(t))) = 1.$$

This leads to

$$\text{linP}_{\mathbf{C}}^{\bar{A}}(t) = \frac{t\text{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^{\bar{A}}(t)}{1+t} + \frac{1}{1 + (1-n)t + (\dim(A_2) - n)t^2 + \dim(A_2)t^3}.$$

□

An important application of Theorem 2.6 is that it opens up the possibility to compute φ_j 's in concrete examples by computer. The Betti numbers $b_{s,s}$ could be computed by the computer algebra package MACAULAY 2 by D. Grayson and M. Stillman.

Theorem 2.7. *Let B be the ideal in E generated by the quadratic broken circuits. Then*

$$\prod_{j=1}^\infty (1 - t^j)^{-\varphi_j} \ll \frac{1}{\text{Hilb}_{E/B}(-t)},$$

where \ll means coefficientwise inequality of power series.

We briefly explain the relation between B and $\langle I_2 \rangle$. Let G be the initial ideal of $\langle I_2 \rangle$ with respect to the lexicographic order. Then there exists a flat family connecting E/G and $Q = E/\langle I_2 \rangle$; in particular, the two algebras have the same Hilbert function. On the other hand, the ideal B generated by the quadratic broken circuits equals $\langle G_2 \rangle$; so we have a surjection $E/B \rightarrow E/G$. Thus, the Hilbert function of E/B majorates the one of Q .

Proof. Let G be the initial ideal of $\langle I_2 \rangle$ with respect to the lexicographic order. We will show that the following relations hold:

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{j=1}^\infty (1 - t^j)^{-\varphi_j} &= \text{linP}_k^Q(t) \\ &\ll \text{linP}_{\mathbf{C}}^{E/G}(t) = \text{linP}_{\mathbf{C}}^{E/\langle G_2 \rangle}(t) = \text{linP}_{\mathbf{C}}^{E/B}(t) = \frac{1}{\text{Hilb}_{E/B}(-t)}. \end{aligned}$$

The first equality is from Theorem 2.6. The second inequality follows from the Gröbner basis theory (by a standard deformation argument; cf. [Ei, Theorem 15.17]). The third equality holds because the linear strand in the minimal free resolution of \mathbf{C} does not change if we remove the nonquadratic generators of G . The fourth equality comes from the fact that the ideal B generated by the quadratic broken circuits is $\langle G_2 \rangle$. The last equality holds because B is a monomial quadratic ideal and E/B is Koszul by [Fr]. □

3. LOWER CENTRAL SERIES FORMULAS

The *Lower Central Series formula* (or LCS formula for short) is a special formula, which has received a lot of attention in [FR], [Ko], [SY]. It states that

$$(3.1) \quad \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1 - t^j)^{\varphi_j} = \text{Hilb}_A(-t).$$

It was first noted by Shelton and Yuzvinsky in [SY] (see also Theorem 2.6) that the formula holds if and only if the algebra A is *Koszul*. Koszulness means that there are only linear entries in the matrices of the maps in the minimal free resolution of \mathbf{C} over A , i.e., $b_{ij} = 0$ for $i \neq j$. The fact that the Euler characteristic of this resolution vanishes shows that Koszulness is equivalent to $\text{linP}_{\mathbf{C}}^A(t) = \text{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^A(t, 1) = \frac{1}{\text{Hilb}_A(-t)}$.

This raises the question:

Question 3.2. *When is A Koszul?*

Note that a necessary condition for A being Koszul is that I is generated by quadrics. One simple sufficient condition for this to hold is the following:

Lemma 3.3. *The ideal I is generated by quadrics if every circuit S with $|S| \geq 4$ satisfies the following condition: there exists a number j_S and $S = S_1 \cup S_2$, so that $S_1 \cup \{j_S\}$ and $S_2 \cup \{j_S\}$ are circuits and $S_1 \cap S_2 = \emptyset$.*

Proof. Set $f_1 = \bigwedge_{i \in S_1} x_i$ and $f_2 = \bigwedge_{i \in S_2} x_i$. Then $d(f_1 \wedge x_{j_S}) = d(f_1) \wedge x_{j_S} - (-1)^{|S_1|} f_1$ and $d(x_{j_S} \wedge f_2) = x_{j_S} \wedge d(f_2) - f_2$. Multiplying the first equality by $d(f_2)$ and the second by $-d(f_1)$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} d(f_1 \wedge x_{j_S}) \wedge d(f_2) &= d(f_1) \wedge x_{j_S} \wedge d(f_2) - (-1)^{|S_1|} f_1 \wedge d(f_2), \\ -d(f_1) \wedge d(x_{j_S} \wedge f_2) &= -d(f_1) \wedge x_{j_S} \wedge d(f_2) + d(f_1) \wedge f_2. \end{aligned}$$

Adding the above equalities, we obtain

$$d(f_1) \wedge f_2 - (-1)^{|S_1|} f_1 \wedge d(f_2) = d(f_1 \wedge x_{j_S}) \wedge d(f_2) - d(f_1) \wedge d(x_{j_S} \wedge f_2),$$

where the left-hand side equals $d(f_1 \wedge f_2)$. Since $S_1 \cup \{j_S\}$ and $S_2 \cup \{j_S\}$ are circuits, we conclude that the relation $d(f_1 \wedge f_2)$ is generated by relations of lower degrees. □

If $I \neq \langle I_2 \rangle$, then it is natural to study Q . If Q is Koszul, then a formula similar to the LCS holds:

$$(3.4) \quad \prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1 - t^j)^{\varphi_j} = \text{Hilb}_Q(-t).$$

We call this a *Generalized Lower Central Series formula* (or GLCS formula for short). This formula holds if and only if the algebra Q is Koszul (see Theorem 2.6). Thus, a natural generalization of the above question is:

Question 3.5. *When is Q Koszul?*

The most efficient technique in commutative algebra for answering questions such as 3.2 and 3.5 is to show that the algebra possesses a quadratic Gröbner basis. Gröbner basis theory works over exterior algebras [AHH]. We exploit the well-known property that a quadratic Gröbner basis implies Koszulness. This property can be proved by a standard deformation argument; cf. [Ei, Ch.15]. In our case, the property implies that:

Lemma 3.6. *If I has a quadratic Gröbner basis, then the Lower Central Series formula (3.1) holds. If $\langle I_2 \rangle$ has a quadratic Gröbner basis, then the formula (3.4) holds.*

Next we give a simple example, which clearly demonstrates that s -circuits for $s \geq 4$ are irrelevant to our goals and that formula (3.4) and Lemma 3.6 could be very useful:

Example 3.7. Consider the graphic arrangement $x = y, y = z, z = u, u = v, z = v, u = x$. The only 3-circuit is $\{3, 4, 5\}$. Thus, in this case, $\langle I_2 \rangle$ is generated by the quadric $x_3x_4 - x_3x_5 + x_4x_5$. Surely, this quadric is a Gröbner basis. Therefore, by Lemma 3.6, we have that the formula (3.4) holds:

$$\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1 - t^j)^{\varphi_j} = \text{Hilb}_Q(-t) = 1 - 6t + 14t^2 - 16t^3 + 9t^4 - 2t^5.$$

Theorem 4.3 shows when I has a quadratic Gröbner basis. The next question is open:

Question 3.8. *When does Q have a quadratic Gröbner basis?*

We remark that the behavior of the linear strand could be very complex and formulas of the type (3.1) and (3.4) (even if we change the algebra appearing in the formula) are not sufficient to express the possible linear Poincaré series. This is illustrated next.

Example 3.9. Consider the arrangement $z = 0, z = x, z = -x, y = z, y = -z, x = y, x = -y$ in \mathbf{C}^3 which is free. This is D_3^1 (non-Fano matroid). The Poincaré polynomial of A is $(1+t)(1+3t)^2$. In this case also [BZ, 4.1(1)] provides a quadratic rooting for I . However, the ideal I is not generated by quadratic forms. In this case, the behavior of the linear strand is quite complex. The 3-circuits are

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

Computing by the computer algebra program LIEDIM, we find the first Betti numbers $b_{s,s}$ for $0 \leq s \leq 5$: they are 1, 7, 34, 143, 560, 2108, 7753. By Theorem 2.6,

$$\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1 - t^j)^{-\varphi_j} = 1 + 7t + 34t^2 + 143t^3 + 560t^4 + 2108t^5 + 7753t^6 + O(t^7);$$

so we can compute the first numbers φ_j . We remark that $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ are computed in [FR].

Theorem 3.10. *For D_3^1 there does not exist a standard graded algebra N such that*

$$\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1 - t^j)^{\varphi_j} = \text{Hilb}_N(-t).$$

Proof. Assume the opposite. Write

$$\text{Hilb}_N(-t) = 1 - 7t + \alpha t^2 - \beta t^3 + \gamma t^4 - \mu t^5 + \eta t^6 + f,$$

where $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \mu, \eta$ are nonnegative integers and $f \in t^7(\mathbf{N}[[t]])$. Using the first six Betti numbers from Example 3.9, we obtain the relation

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 7t + 34t^2 + 143t^3 + 560t^4 + 2108t^5 + 7753t^6 + O(t^7) \\ = \frac{1}{1 - 7t + \alpha t^2 - \beta t^3 + \gamma t^4 - \mu t^5 + \eta t^6 - f(-t)}, \end{aligned}$$

which implies $\alpha = 15, \beta = 10, \gamma = 1, \mu = 0$ and $\eta = -1$. This is a contradiction. \square

4. SUPERSOLVABLE HYPERPLANE ARRANGEMENTS

Theorem 4.1 (cf. [Bj]). *The broken circuits generate the initial ideal of I with respect to the lexicographic order $x_1 \succ x_2 \succ \cdots \succ x_n$.*

Proposition 4.2. *Let \prec be any monomial order with $x_1 \succ x_2 \succ \cdots \succ x_n$ and let \prec_{lex} be the lexicographic order, which orders the variables in the same way. Then $\text{in}_{\prec}(I) = \text{in}_{\prec_{\text{lex}}}(I)$.*

Proof. Let p be a circuit. Then any two terms in $d(p)$ have the forms $q \wedge x_i$ and $q \wedge x_j$. Therefore, $q \wedge x_i \prec q \wedge x_j$ exactly when $q \wedge x_i \prec_{\text{lex}} q \wedge x_j$. Hence $\text{in}_{\prec}(p) = \text{in}_{\prec_{\text{lex}}}(p)$. But by Theorem 4.1, the set $\{d(\text{circuit})\}$ is a Gröbner basis with respect to the lexicographic order; so we can apply [Ei, 15.16]. \square

Theorem 4.3. *There exists a quadratic Gröbner basis for I if and only if \mathcal{A} is supersolvable.*

Proof. By Proposition 4.2, the ideal I possesses a quadratic Gröbner basis exactly when there exists a quadratic set of minimal broken circuits. By [BZ] this is equivalent to \mathcal{A} being supersolvable. \square

Corollary 4.4. *If \mathcal{A} is supersolvable, then the LCS formula (3.1) holds.*

Proof. Apply Lemma 3.6 and Theorem 4.3. \square

It is an open question whether the LCS formula (3.1) can hold for a nonsupersolvable arrangement. The following example is from [Zi]; it was expected in [SY, Example 6.4] that (3.1) holds in this case.

Example 4.5. *The Lower Central Series formula (3.1) does not hold for the non-supersolvable arrangement corresponding to the affine plane of order 3.*

Proof. The 3-circuits are

$$\{1, 2, 3\}, \{4, 5, 6\}, \{7, 8, 9\}, \{1, 4, 7\}, \{2, 5, 8\}, \{3, 6, 9\}, \\ \{1, 5, 9\}, \{2, 6, 7\}, \{3, 4, 8\}, \{1, 6, 8\}, \{2, 4, 9\}, \{3, 5, 7\}.$$

The ideal I is generated by quadratic forms (see [SY, Example 6.4]). The matroid is very symmetric, but not supersolvable. Therefore, by Theorem 4.3, there exists no quadratic Gröbner basis of I . Björner and Ziegler constructed in [BZ, 4.1.(4)] a quadratic rooting for I . Equivalently, they constructed the monomial ideal

$$M = \langle x_1x_3, x_1x_7, x_1x_9, x_2x_4, x_2x_6, x_2x_8, x_3x_7, x_3x_9, x_4x_6, x_4x_8, x_7x_9, x_6x_8 \rangle,$$

for which the Hilbert function of E/M is the same as for A . However, the ideal M does not come as an initial ideal and no deformation can be applied using it. Computing by LIEDIM we obtain the Betti numbers $b_{1,1} = 9$, $b_{2,2} = 57$, $b_{3,3} = 313$, $b_{4,4} = 1593$, which is as if it were Koszul; but then $b_{4,5} = 3$. Thus, A is not Koszul, and equivalently, the LCS formula (3.1) does not hold. \square

5. QUADRATIC GRÖBNER BASIS AND GRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS

Next we present a technical local condition, which guarantees that there exists a quadratic Gröbner basis. After that we will apply this condition to graphic arrangements.

Construction 5.1. Let x_1, \dots, x_6 be variables in E corresponding to hyperplanes in \mathcal{A} . Let (i, j, p, q, r, s) be a permutation of $(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$; we denote by \prec_{ijpqrs} a lexicographic order in E for which the variables x_1, \dots, x_6 are ordered so that x_1 is i th, x_2 is j th, etc.; for example, \prec_{315426} means that $x_2 \succ x_5 \succ x_1 \succ x_4 \succ x_3 \succ x_6$. We say that a lexicographic order is 135, 234-*quadratic* if either

- (1) $\{1, 3, 5\}$ or $\{2, 3, 4\}$ is not a circuit; or
- (2) x_3 is smaller than x_1 and x_5 ; or
- (3) x_3 is smaller than x_2 and x_4 ,
or else there exists a hyperplane H_6 , such that $\{1, 2, 6\}$ and $\{4, 5, 6\}$ are circuits and one of the following conditions is satisfied:
 - (4) the variables x_1, x_2, x_3 are bigger than the variables x_4, x_5, x_6 ;
 - (5) the order is \prec_{412356} ;
 - (6) the order is \prec_{412365} ;
 - (7) the order is \prec_{124563} ;
 - (8) the order is \prec_{124653} ;
 - (9) the order is \prec_{241536} ;
 - (10) the order is \prec_{241635} ;
 - (11) the order is \prec_{315462} .

Lemma 5.2. Let \prec be a lexicographic order on E such that it is i pr, j pq-*quadratic* for any choice of different indices i, j, p, q, r . Then Q has a quadratic Gröbner basis.

Proof. We want to show that the elements $\{d(3\text{-circuit})\}$ form a Gröbner basis. Consider two elements of this form which form a Gröbner pair, i.e., whose initial terms have a common variable. After renumbering, we may assume that these elements are $d(x_1x_3x_5)$ and $d(x_2x_3x_4)$. In cases (1), (2), and (3) in Construction 5.1, we do not get a Gröbner pair. In the rest of the cases, direct computation using Buchberger's criterion (or computing by MACAULAY 2) shows that $d(x_1x_3x_5)$, $d(x_2x_3x_4)$, $d(x_1x_2x_6)$, and $d(x_4x_5x_6)$ form a quadratic Gröbner basis for the ideal that they generate. \square

Next, we will apply Lemma 5.2 to graphic arrangements. We assume that all graphs are simple, that is, there could be only a single edge between any two vertices and there are no loops. Recall that a graph G defines a graphic arrangement \mathcal{A}_G in the following way: Let the vertices of the graph be labeled by $1, \dots, l$. Denote by u_1, \dots, u_l the coordinates in \mathbf{C}^l . Then the hyperplane $u_i = u_j$ is in \mathcal{A}_G exactly when there is an edge between i and j in G . Graphic arrangements are exactly the subarrangements of A_{l-1} .

Theorem 5.3. Let \mathcal{A}_G be the graphic arrangement corresponding to a graph G . Let the vertices of G admit a labeling with $\{1, \dots, l\}$ for which the following condition is satisfied: If $\{i, j\}$ is a common edge of two triangles $\{i, j, p\}$ and $\{i, j, q\}$, and $\{i, j\}$ contains the biggest vertex for each of the triangles, then G also contains the edge $\{p, q\}$. Then formula (3.4) holds.

Proof. If $\{i, j\}$ is an edge in G , then denote by x_{ij} the variable in E corresponding to the hyperplane $u_i = u_j$. Then we define a lexicographic order on E by

$$x_{ij} \prec x_{pq} \text{ if } \{p, q\} \prec_{\text{lex}} \{i, j\},$$

where we compare the two sets $\{i, j\}, \{p, q\}$ lexicographically. For example, $x_{24} \succ x_{15}$. This order is well known and exploited. We will apply Lemma 5.2. Consider

an edge $\{i, j\}$. Three cases are possible: If $\{i, j\}$ is not shared by two triangles, then case (1) from Construction 5.1 holds. Let $\{i, j\}$ be the common edge of two triangles. If $\{i, j\}$ does not contain the biggest vertex from each triangle, then case (2) or (3) from Construction 5.1 holds. Let i be the biggest vertex in each of the triangles. Then $\{p, q\}$ is an edge by assumption. Also, the variables x_{ij}, x_{ip}, x_{iq} are bigger than the variables x_{pq}, x_{pj}, x_{qj} . Thus, case (4) from Construction 5.1 holds. By Lemma 5.2, we have that Q has a quadratic Gröbner basis. Now apply Lemma 3.6. \square

Note that the above criterion involves only the triangles in the graph, while the other circuits are irrelevant. Also, if I is generated by quadratic elements and the condition in Theorem 5.3 is satisfied, then I has a quadratic Gröbner basis; so the arrangement is supersolvable.

Example 5.4. By Theorem 5.3, it follows that formula (3.4) holds for the graphic arrangement of the graph with seven vertices and edges

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

Thus, we get

$$\prod_{j=1}^{\infty} (1 - t^j)^{\varphi_j} = \text{Hilb}_Q(-t) = 1 - 12t + 59t^2 - 152t^3 + 216t^4 - 160t^5 + 48t^6.$$

Note that by [ER, Theorem 3.3], this arrangement is not free since it is not supersolvable.

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