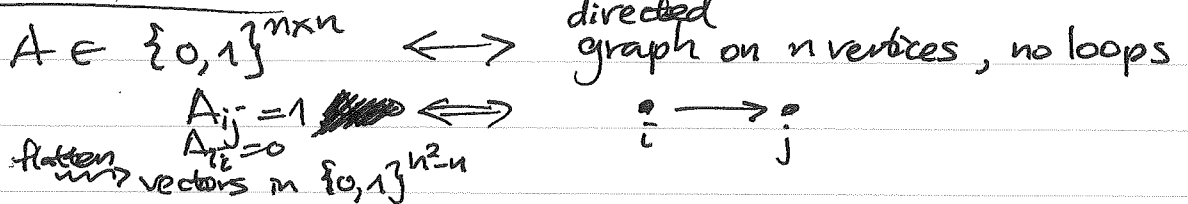


C.P.S. 9/19/2014 Ngoc Tran

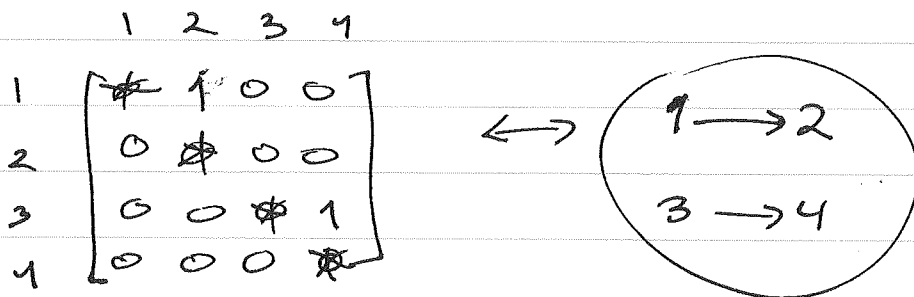
Question: We are a central hyperplane arrangement
 Given a family \mathcal{H} of n hyperplanes in \mathbb{R}^n
 with a lineality space of dim n

- ① Count # of chambers
- ② S_n acts on \mathcal{F}_n ; count # chambers up to S_n -action

The normal vectors

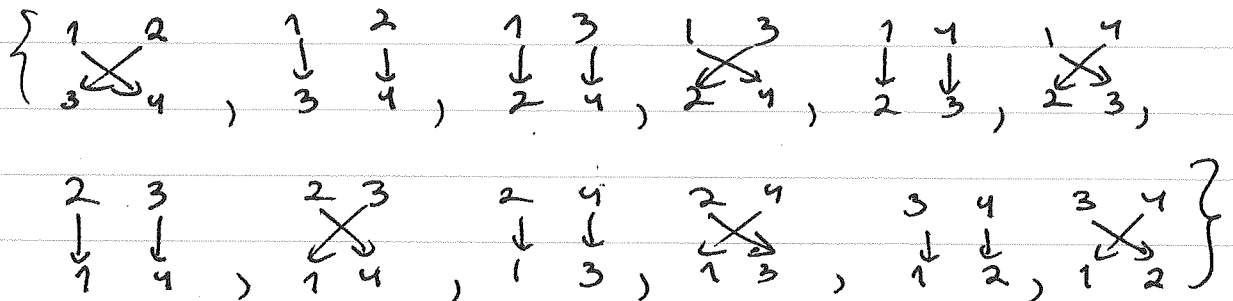


e.g. $n=4$



Consider {bipartite graphs with m sources, m sinks, m edges}
 $2 \leq m \leq \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$

e.g. $n=4$



$\{\text{normal vectors for } \mathcal{F}_n\} := \{G_1 - G_2 : (G_1, G_2) \text{ have same set of sources and sinks}\} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$

e.g. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ \downarrow & \swarrow & \searrow \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ \swarrow & \searrow \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

e.g. for $n=4$, \mathcal{F}_4 has 6 normal vectors

Data:	30 hyperplanes		
	$n=4$	$n=5$	$n=6$
#chambers	62	3.5 million	?
#chambers up to S_n -action	6	≈ 27000	?

For $n=4$, with 6 hyperplanes in \mathbb{R}^{12} there is more linearity, and it ends up essential in \mathbb{R}^5