

No class Friday

Thm (Brieskorn, Ortik-Solomon): Let M be a simple \mathbb{C} -representable matroid, and A a configuration with $M = M(A)$. There is an isomorphism

$$OS^*(M) \longrightarrow H^*(U_A)$$

$$x_i \longmapsto \beta_i$$

Proof sketch: Well-defined ✓

We now proceed by induction on n , the size of the ground set.

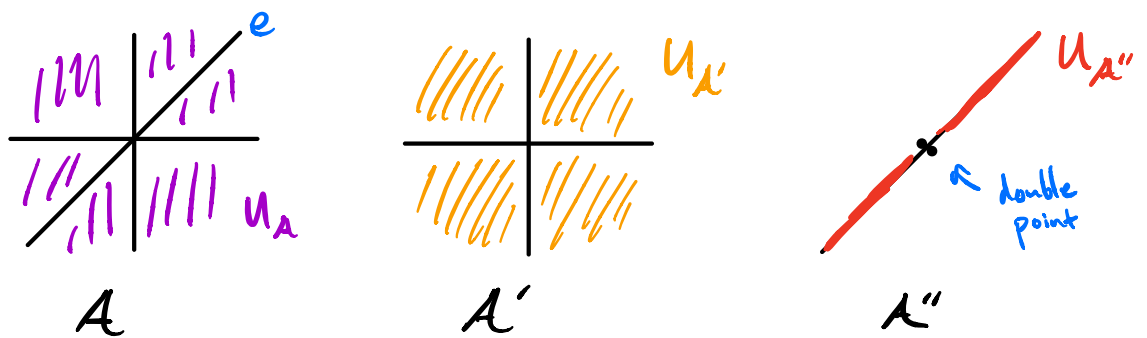
If $M = U_{0,0}$, then $OS^*(M) = \mathbb{Z} = H^*(pt)$.

Otherwise, we pick an element $e \in [n]$ and delete/contract.

Matroid	Vector configuration	Hyperplane arrangement
M	A in V	$\{H_i\}$ in V^*
$M \setminus e$	$A \setminus \{v_e\}$ in V	$\{H_i \mid i \neq e\}$ in V^*
M / e	images of $A \setminus \{v_e\}$ in $V / \text{span}\{v_e\}$	$\{H_i \cap H_e \mid i \neq e\}$ in H_e

For ease of notation, let A' and A'' be the configurations corresponding to the deletion $M \setminus e$ and contraction M / e , resp.

Picture:



Then

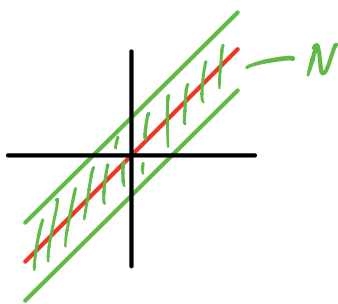
- $U_A, U_{A''} \subset U_{A'}$
- $U_{A''} = U_{A'} \cap H_e$
- $U_A = U_{A'} \setminus U_{A''}$

The inclusion $U_A \hookrightarrow U_{A'}$ gives a long exact seq. in cohomology

$$\dots \rightarrow H^i(U_{A'}) \rightarrow H^i(U_A) \rightarrow H^{i+1}(U_{A'}, U_A) \rightarrow \dots$$

Claim: $H^{i+1}(U_{A'}, U_A) \cong H^{i-1}(U_{A''})$

Proof of claim: Let N be a tubular neighborhood of $U_{A''}$ in $U_{A'}$.



Then

$$N \cong \mathbb{C} \times U_{A''}$$

Trivial fiber bundle
over $U_{A''}$

and

$$N^x := N \setminus U_{A''} \cong \mathbb{C}^x \times U_{A''}$$

Relative Künneth:

$$H^i(N, N^x) \cong \underbrace{H^i(\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{C}^x)}_{H^i = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i=2 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}} \otimes H^i(U_{x''})$$

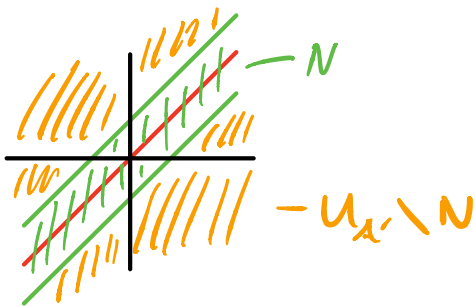
$$H^i = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i=2 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow H^{i+1}(N, N^x) \cong H^{i-1}(U_{x''})$$

(Thom Isomorphism)

On the other hand, $U_x = U_{x'} \setminus U_{x''}$, so

$$U_{x'} \setminus N \subseteq U_x.$$



$$\bullet U_{x'} \setminus (U_{x'} \setminus N) = N$$

$$\bullet U_x \setminus (U_{x'} \setminus N) = N^x$$

We can excise this subspace

$$H^i(U_{x'}, U_x) \cong H^i(N, N^x). \quad \checkmark$$

Next step: Show we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow OS^i(M \setminus e) \xrightarrow{\text{inclusion}} OS^i(M) \xrightarrow{\uparrow} OS^{i-1}(M/e) \rightarrow 0$$

$$x_S \mapsto \begin{cases} x_{S \setminus e} & \text{if } e \in S \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

To show exactness in middle, use the nbc-monomials, which form a basis for $OS^i(M)$.

Once we have this, we can finish the induction.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & OS^i(M \setminus e) & \rightarrow & OS^i(M) & \rightarrow & OS^{i-1}(M/e) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\ 0 & \rightarrow & H^i(U_{A'}) & \rightarrow & H^i(U_A) & \rightarrow & H^{i-1}(U_{A''}) \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

- the diagram commutes
- the outer maps are iso.s by induction
- exactness on right
- LES \Rightarrow exactness in middle + left
- 5-lemma \Rightarrow iso. in middle