

Traversing regions of supersolvable hyperplane arrangements and their lattice quotients

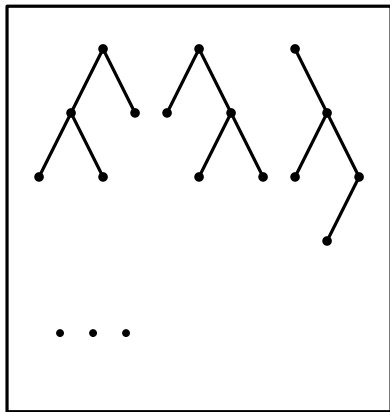
Torsten Mütze
Universität Kassel

joint work with Sofia Brenner (U Kassel), Jean Cardinal (U Libre Bruxelles), Thomas McConville (Kennesaw SU) and Arturo Merino (U O'Higgins) [SODA 2026]

CIRM 2025

Introduction

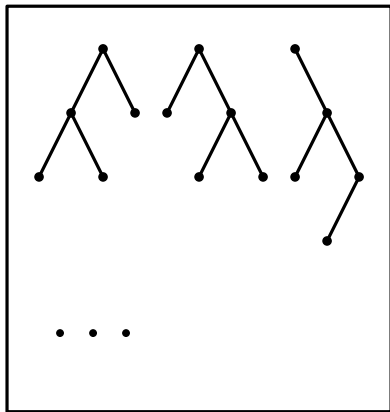
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list a family of combinatorial objects, each object exactly once



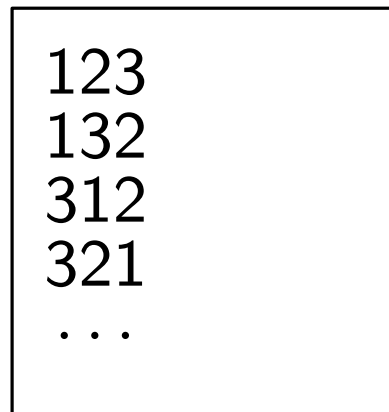
binary trees

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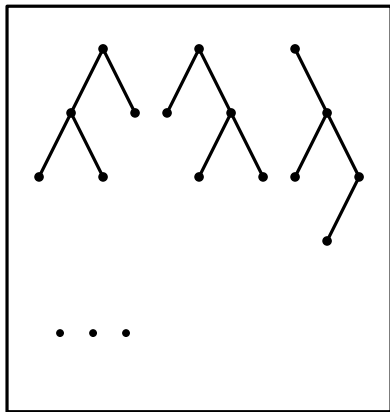
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permutations

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binary trees

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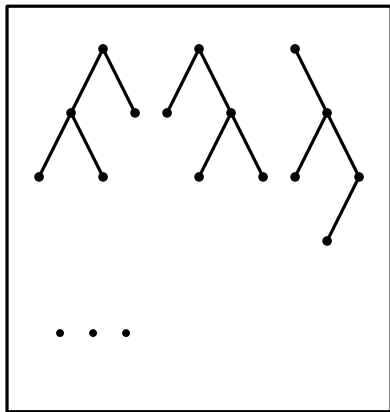
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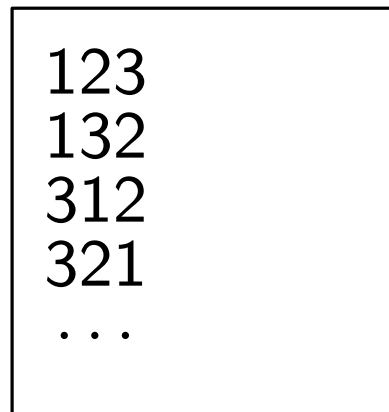
bitstrings

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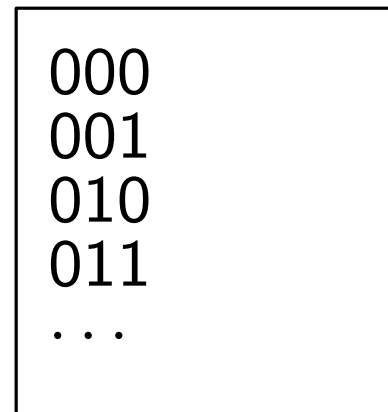
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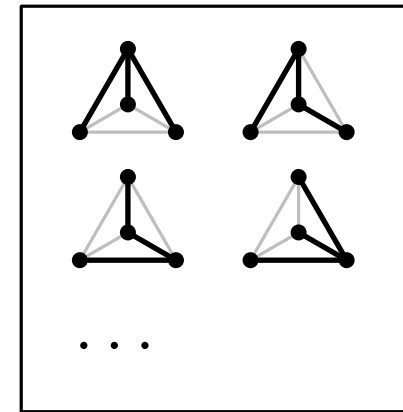
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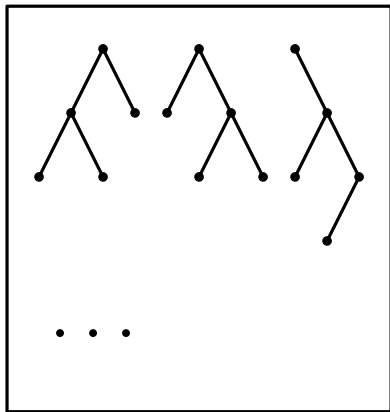
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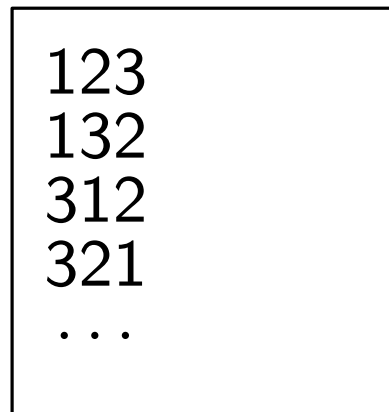
spanning trees

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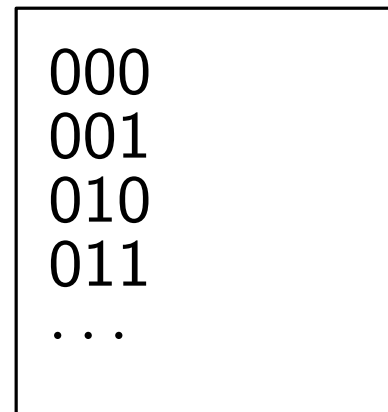
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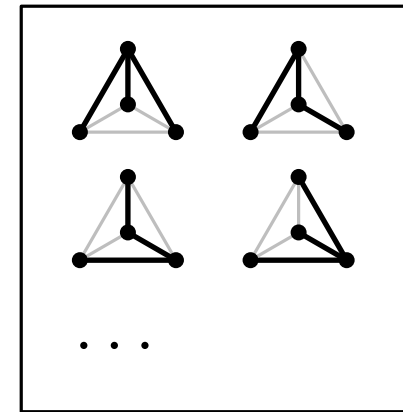
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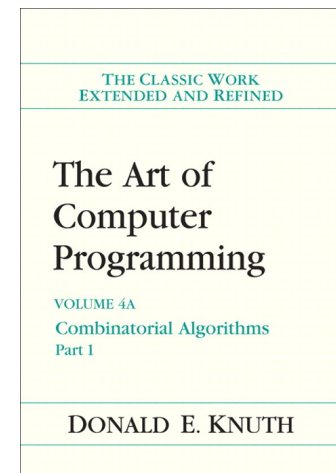


bitstrings



spanning trees

- Covered in depth in Donald Knuth's book
'TAOCP Vol. 4A'



Gray codes

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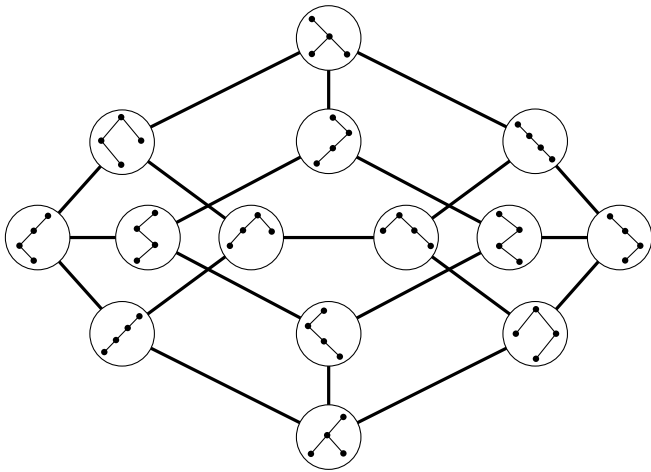
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 - spanning trees by **edge exchanges** [Smith 97]

Flip graphs and polytopes

- **Flip graph:** vertices are combinatorial objects, edges capture change operations

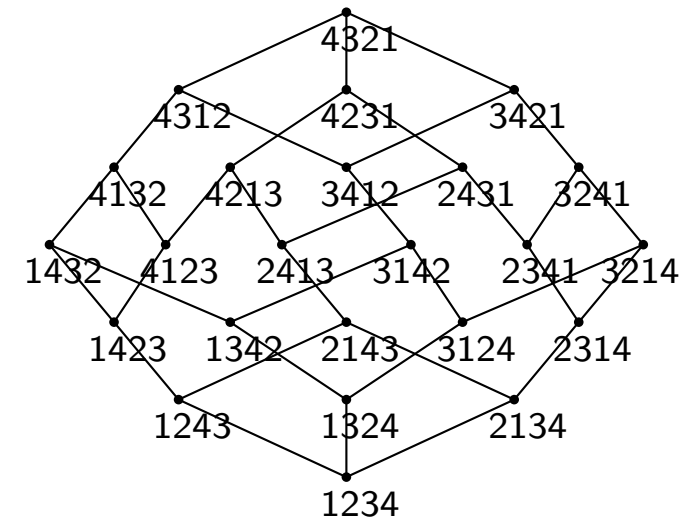
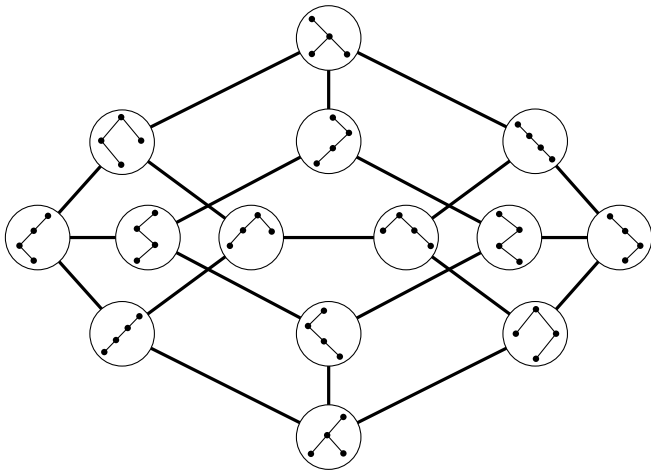
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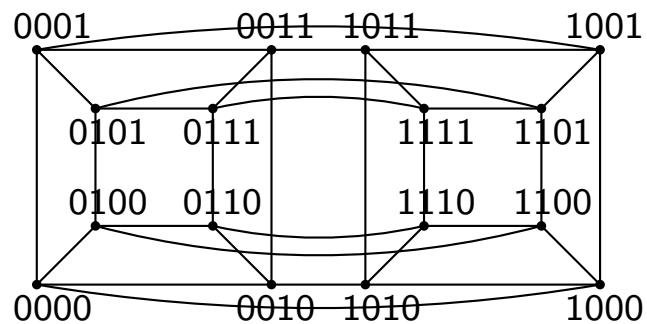
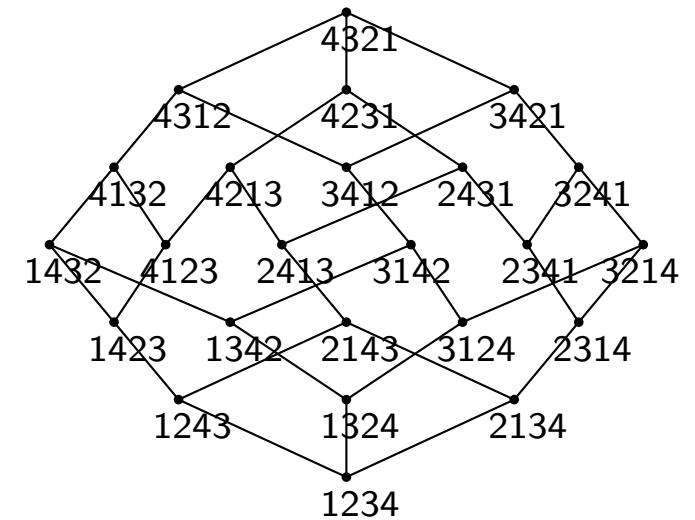
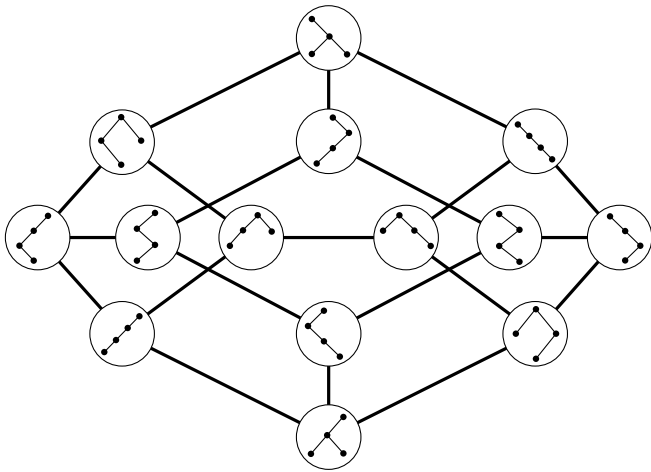
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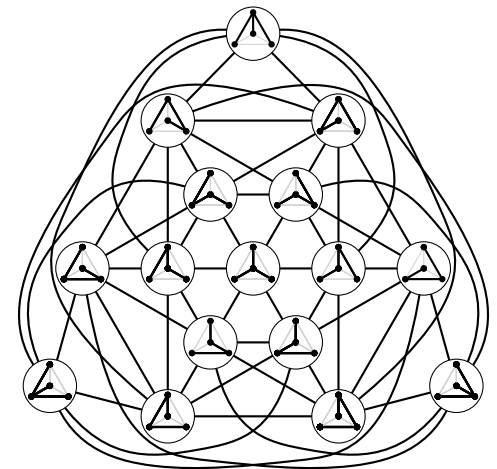
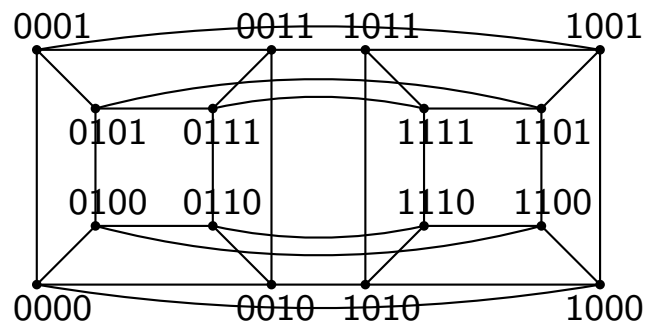
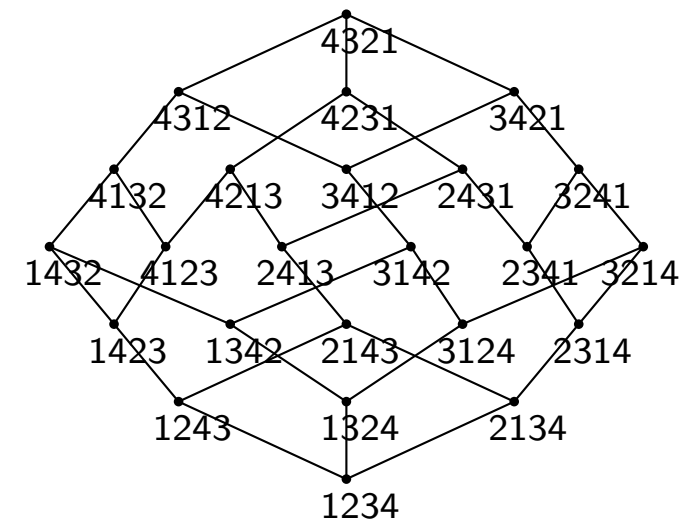
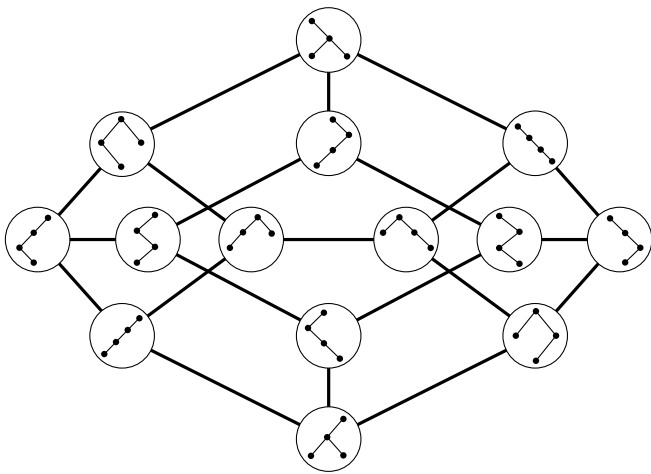
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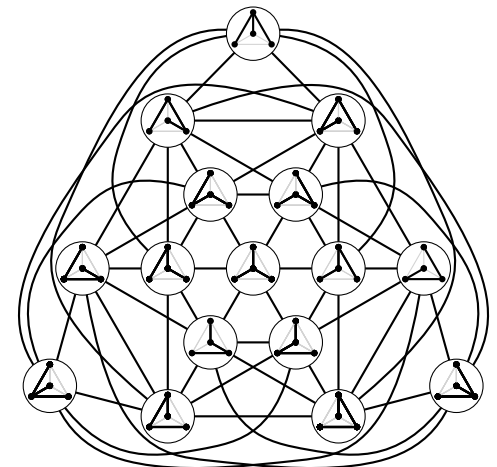
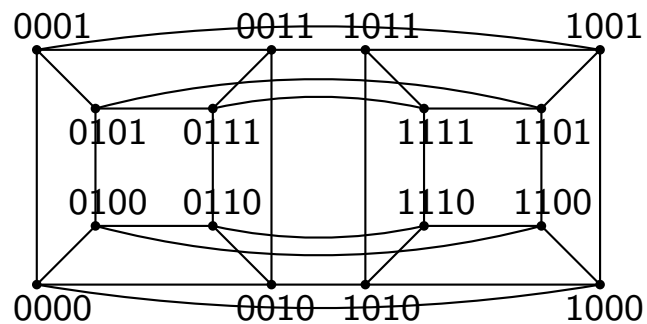
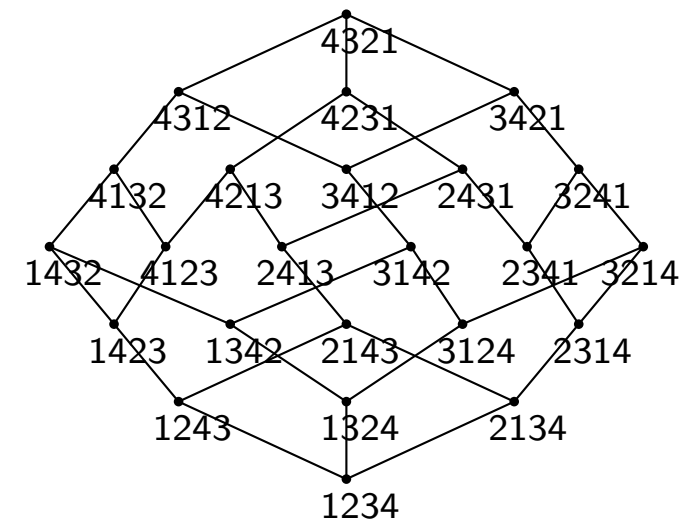
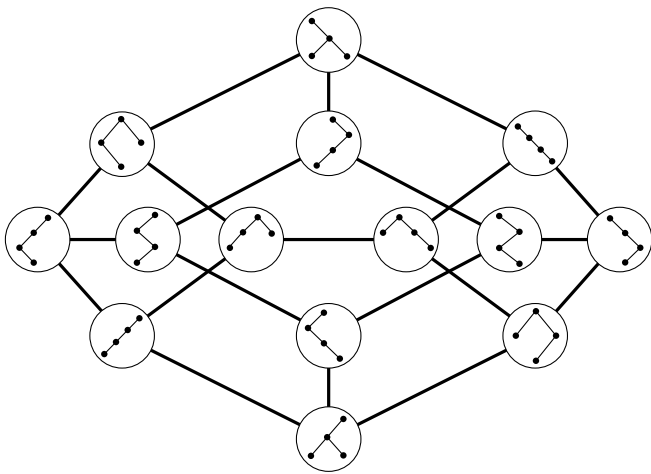
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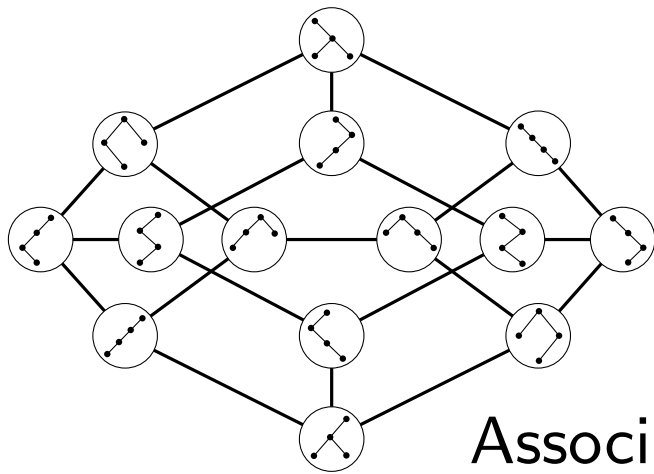
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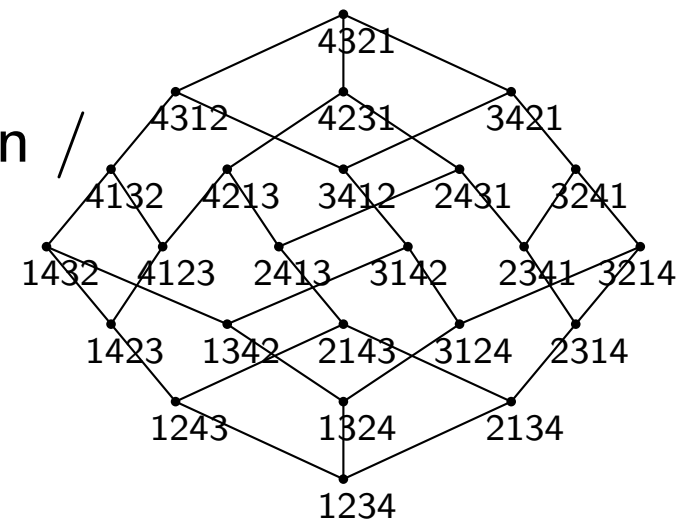
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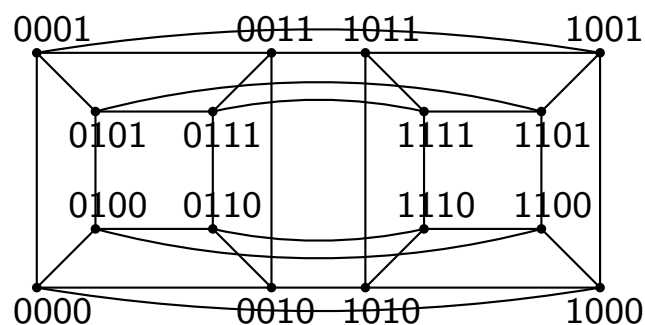
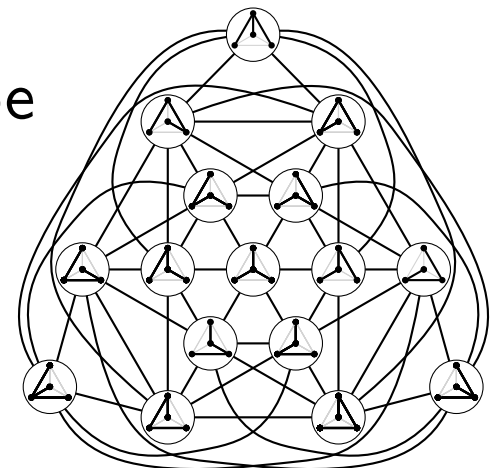


Associahedron /
Tamari lattice

Permutahedron /
weak order



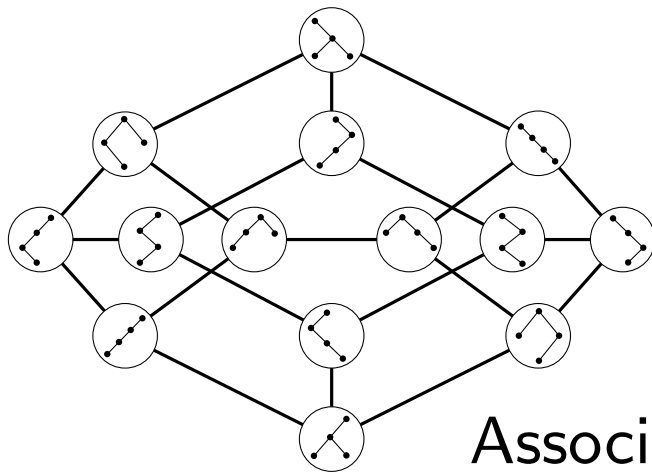
Base polytope



Hypercube /
Boolean lattice

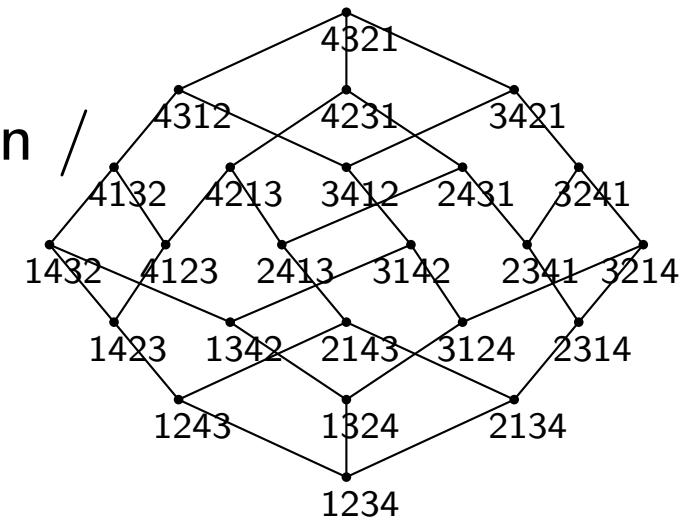
Flip graphs and polytopes

- exhaustive generation → **Hamiltonian path/cycle**

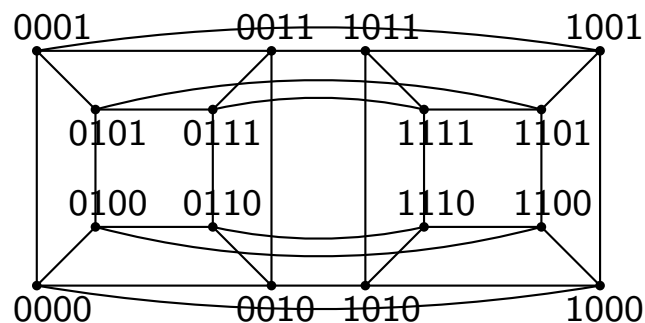
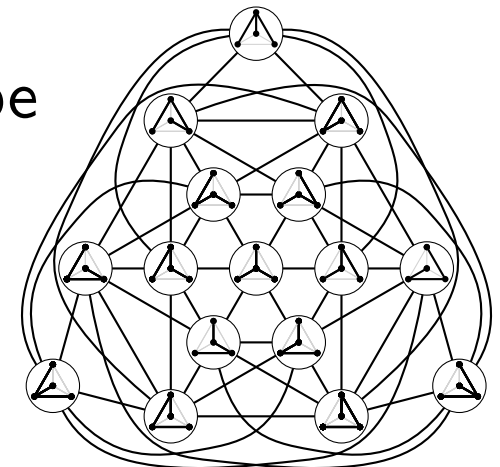


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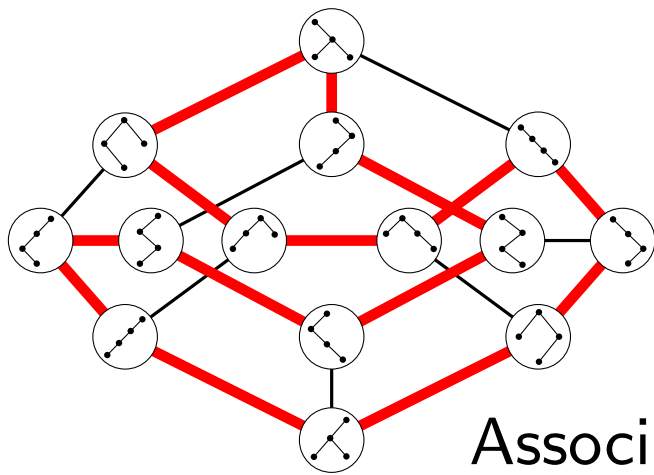
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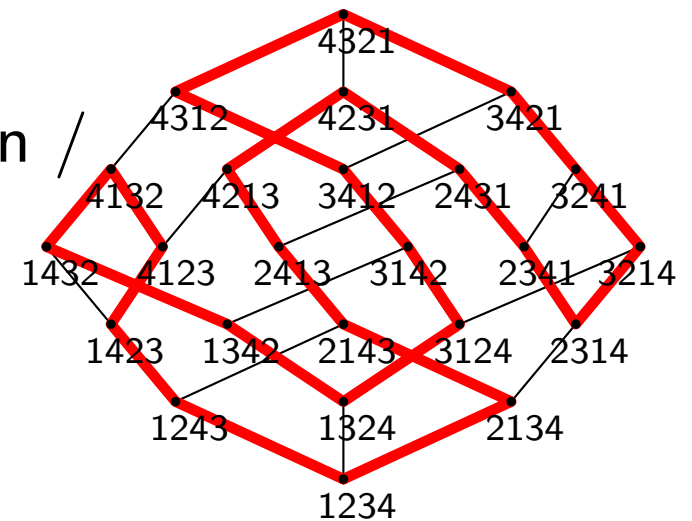
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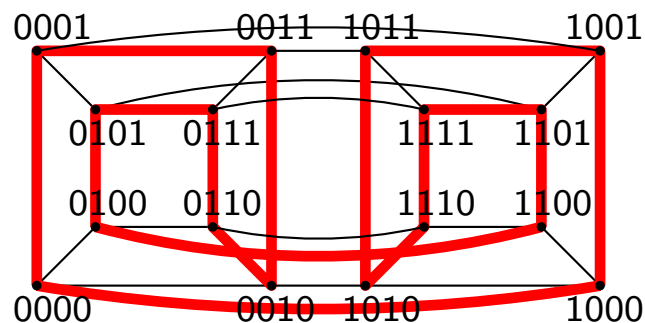
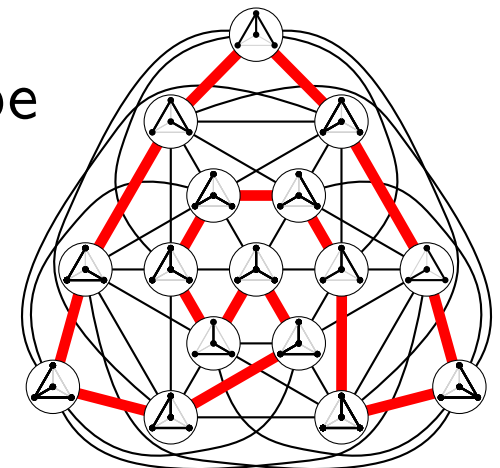


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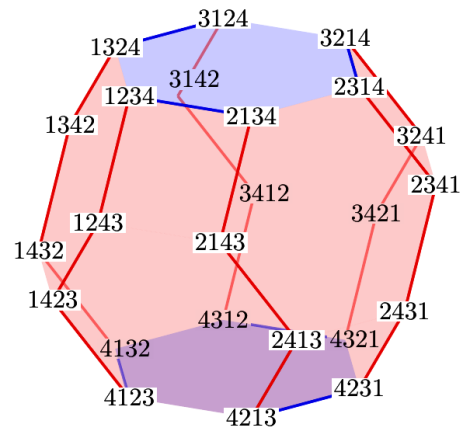
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Steinhaus-Johnson-Trotter

- Lists all permutations of $[n] := \{1, \dots, n\}$
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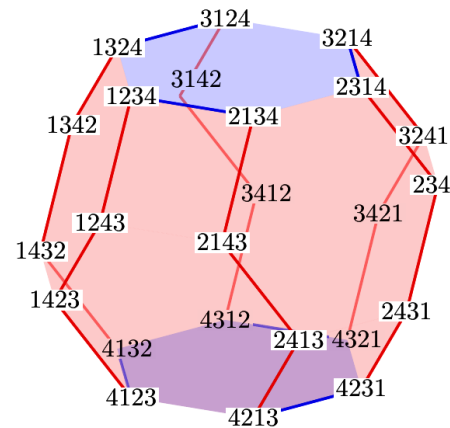
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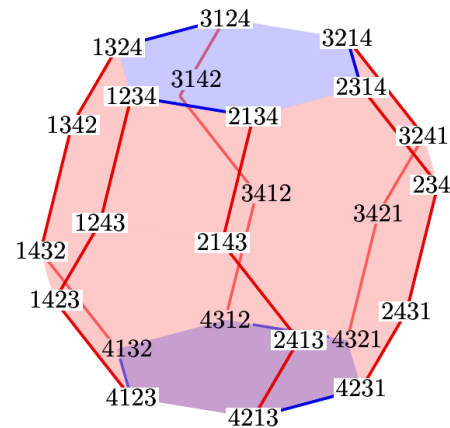
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$n = 2$	$n = 3$	$n = 4$
12	123	1234
21	132	1243
	312	1423
	321	4123
	231	4132
	213	1432
		1342
		1324
		3124
		3142
		3412
		4312
		4321
		3421
		3241
		3214
		2314
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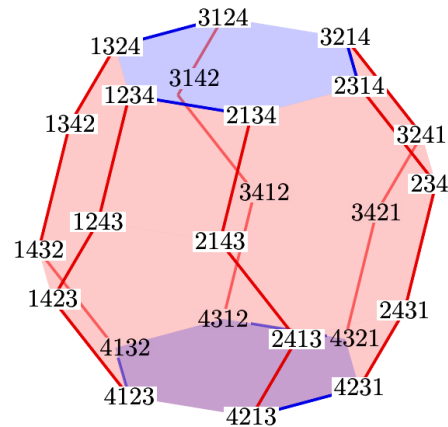
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**‘zigzag
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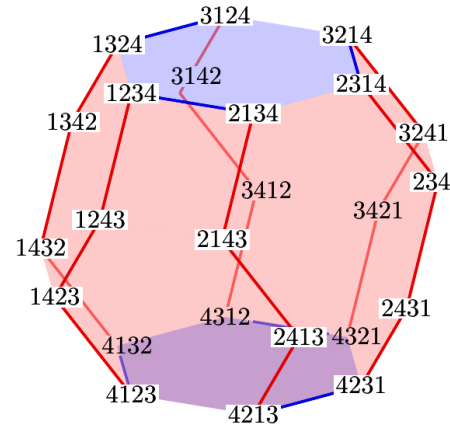
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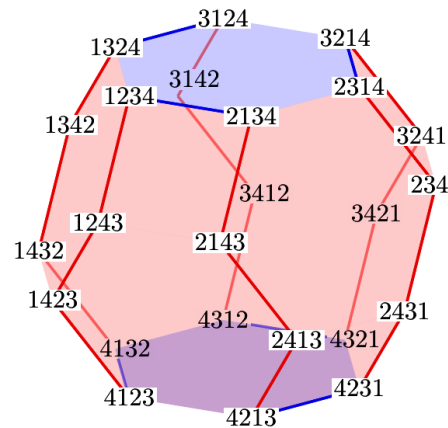
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- **Greedy algorithm** [Williams 13]:
 - start with the identity permutation
 - Repeatedly apply an adjacent transposition to the last permutation in the list that involves the **largest possible value** so as to create a **new permutation**

Zigzag language framework

- [Hartung, Hoang, M., Williams 2022]: **zigzag language** framework

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 - acyclic orientations of chordal (hyper)graphs; quotients
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Hyperplane arrangements

- **This work:** **unify and generalize** many of the aforementioned results, yet simpler proofs

Hyperplane arrangements

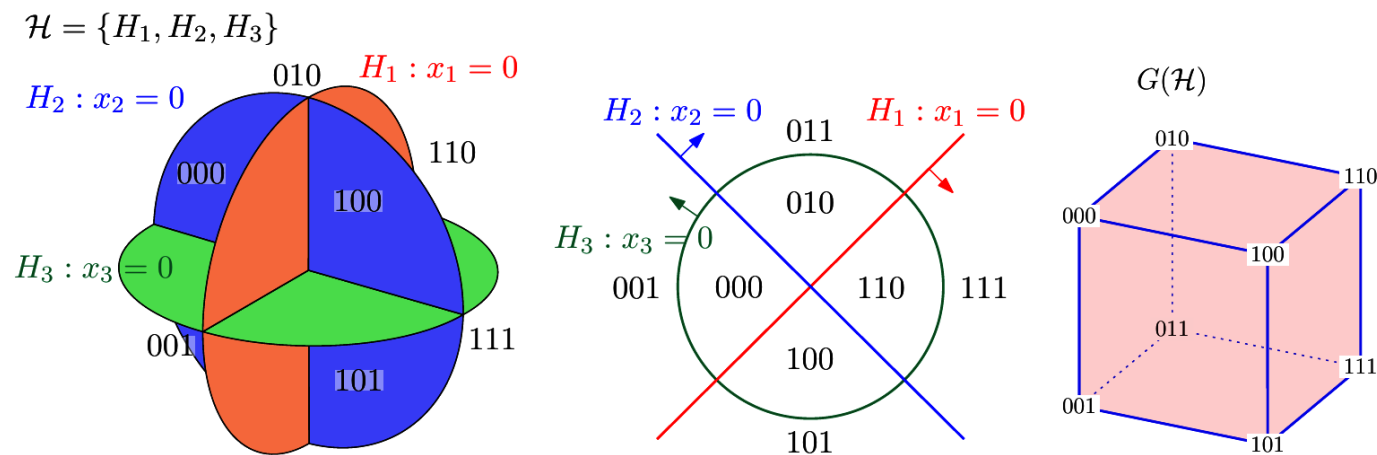
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 - vertices are the connected subsets in $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{H}) := \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mathcal{H}$
 - edges between regions separated by exactly one hyperplane

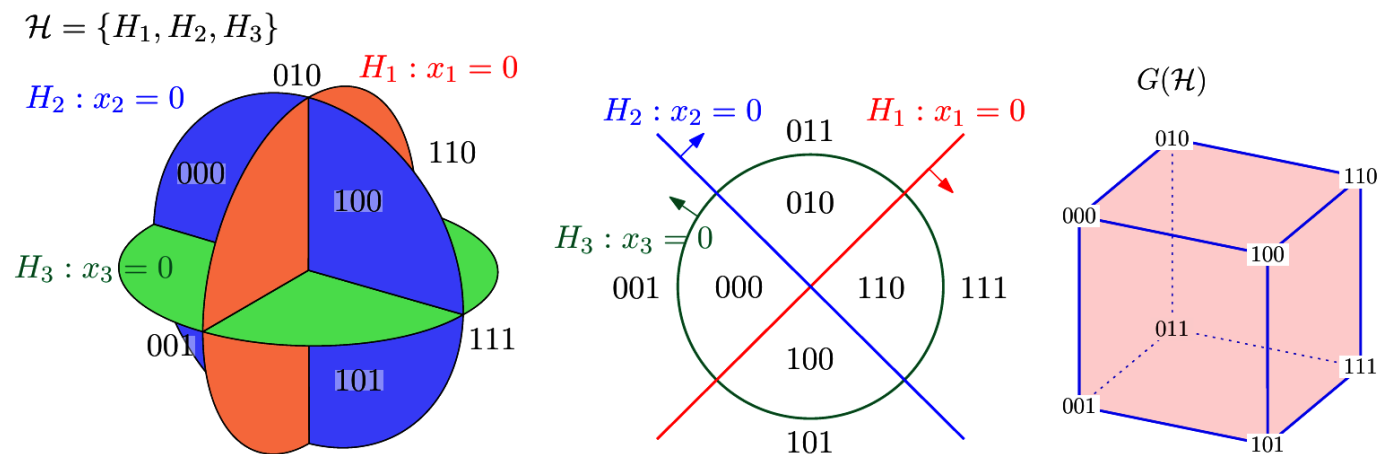
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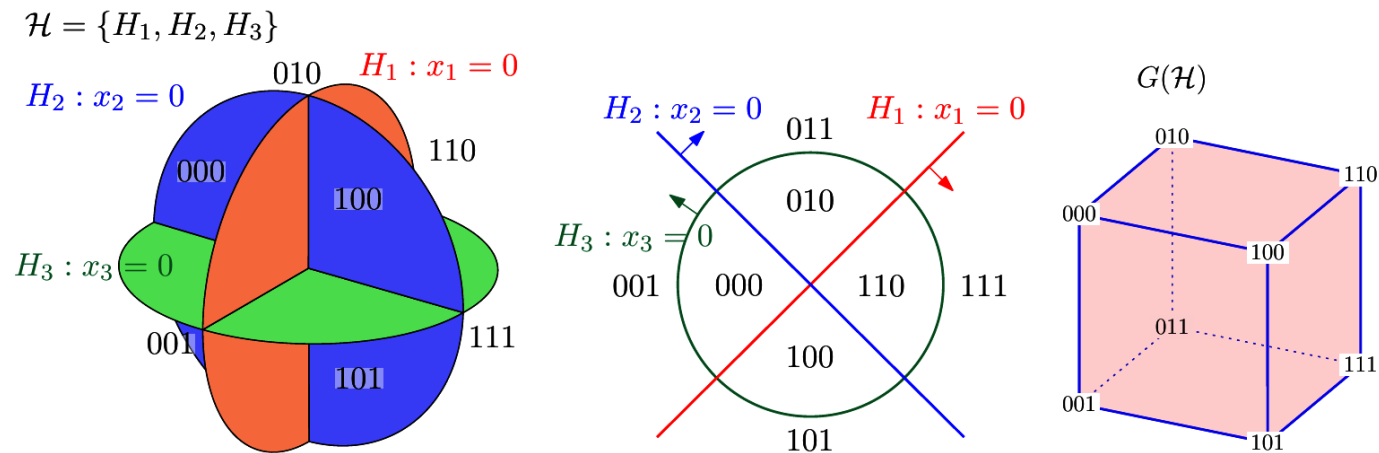
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- **Goal:** Find Hamiltonian path/cycle in $G(\mathcal{H})$

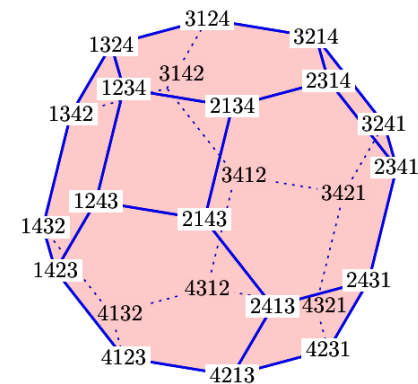
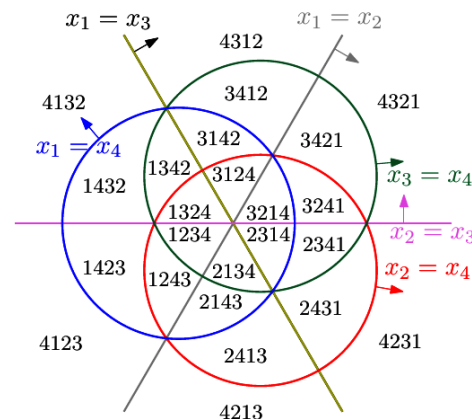
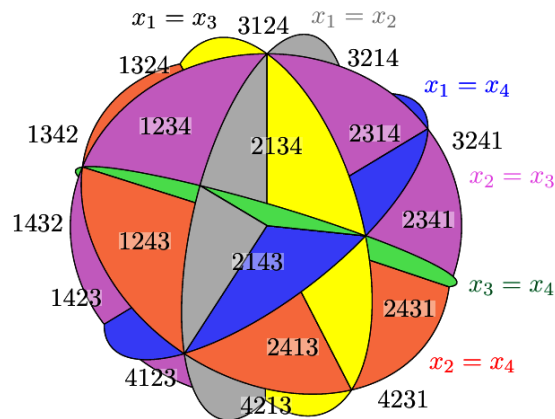
Examples

① **Coordinate arrangement:** $\{\vec{e}_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$



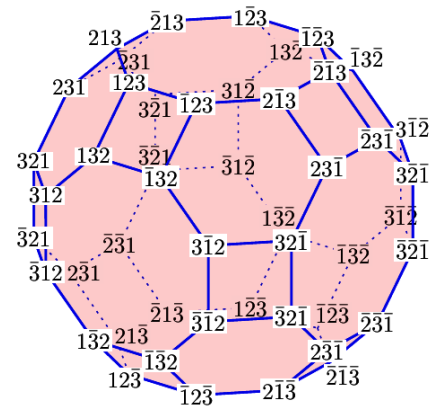
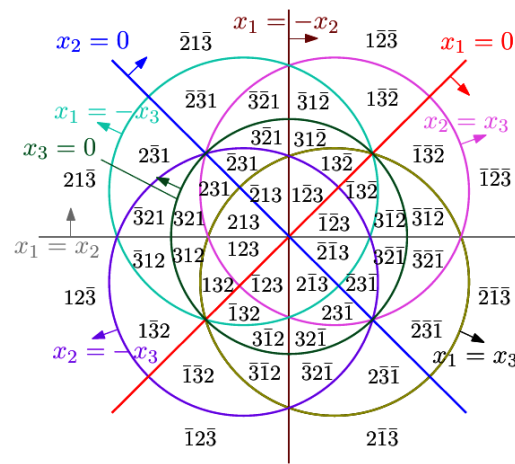
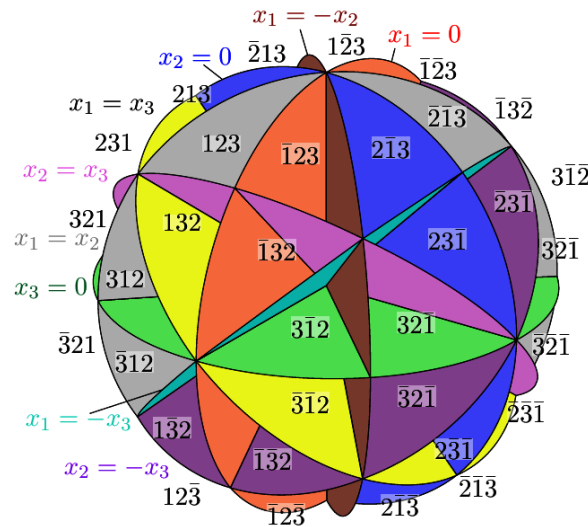
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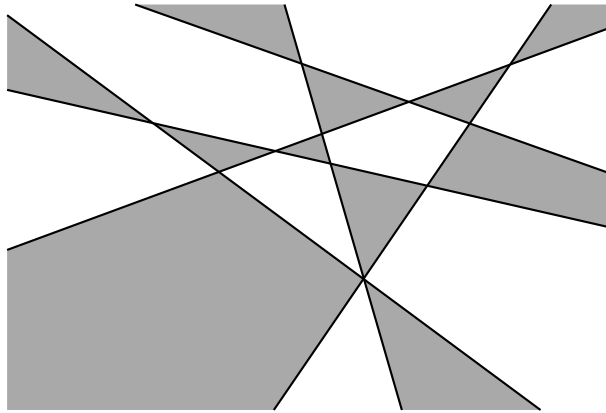
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 $F = ([n], E)$
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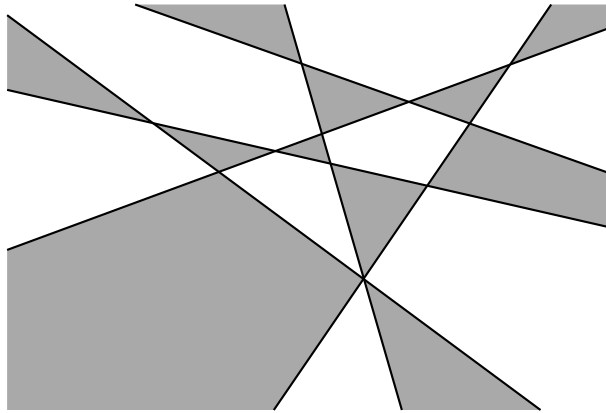
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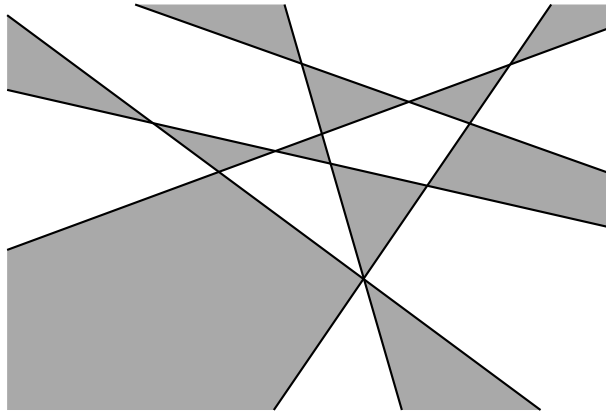
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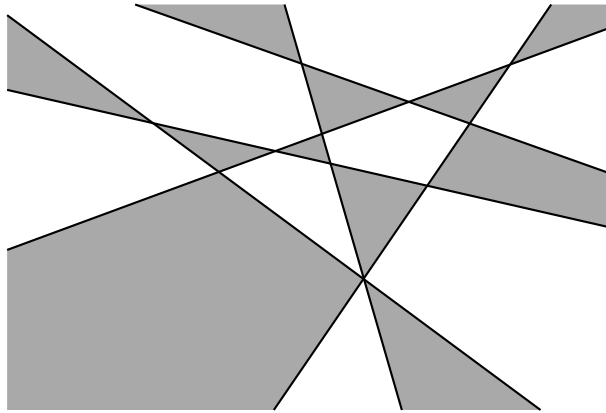
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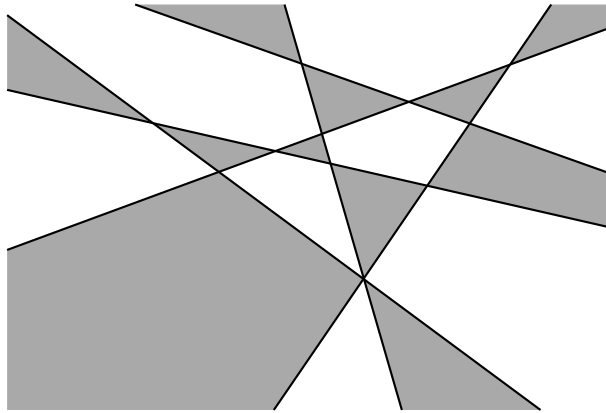
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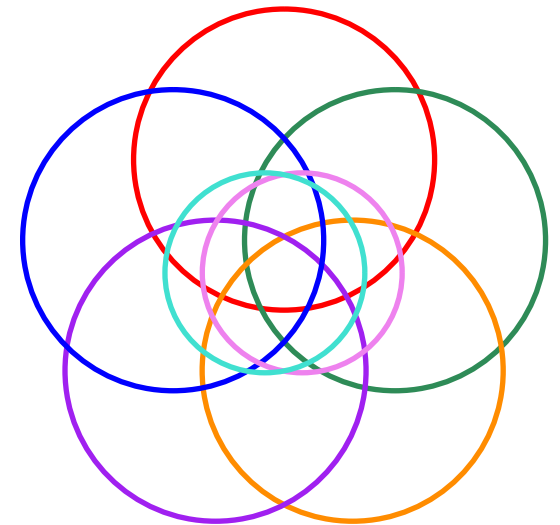
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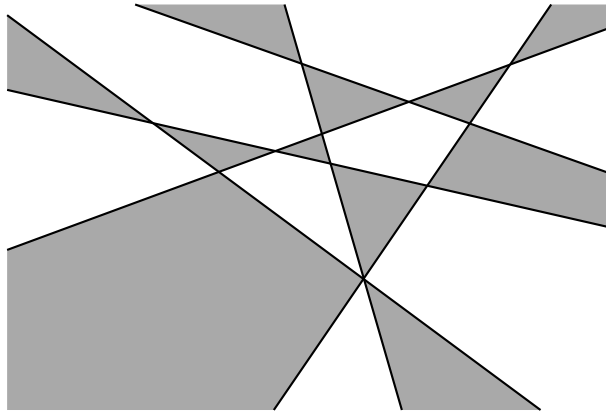


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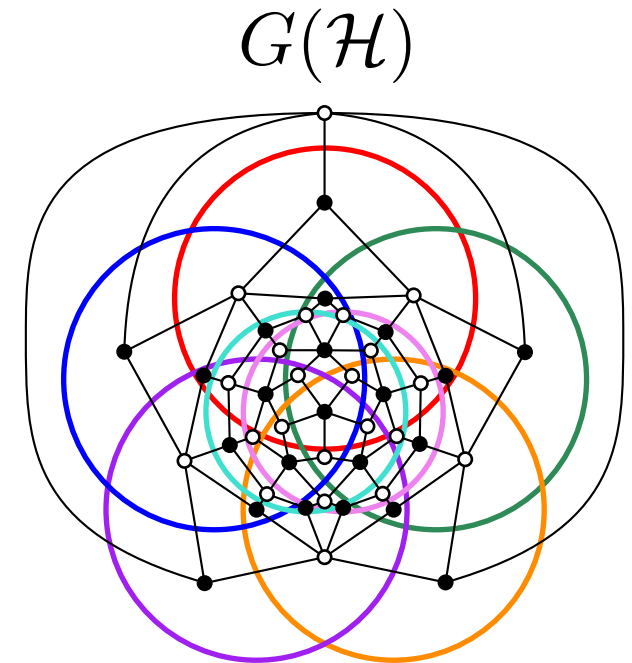


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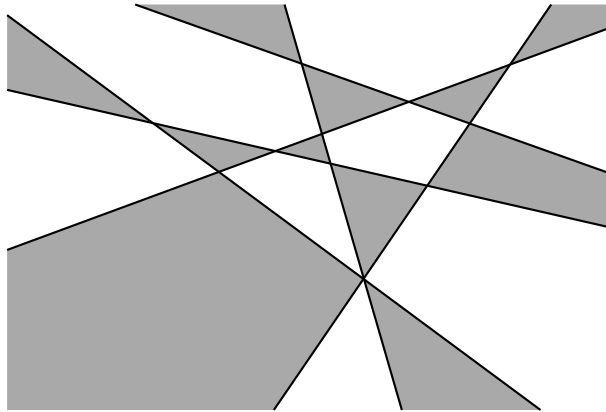


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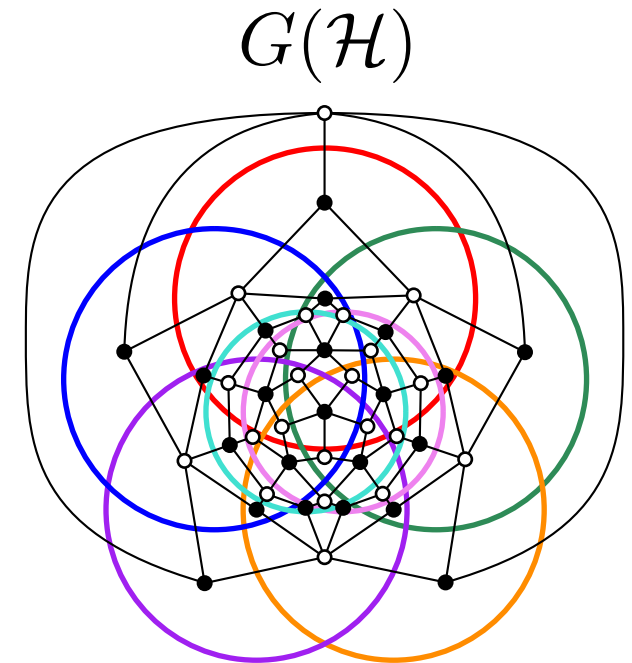


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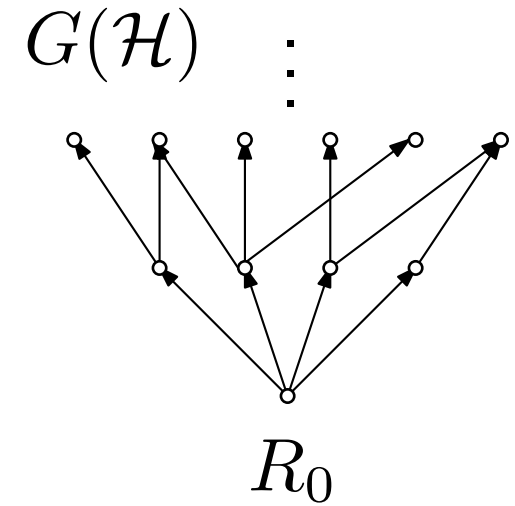


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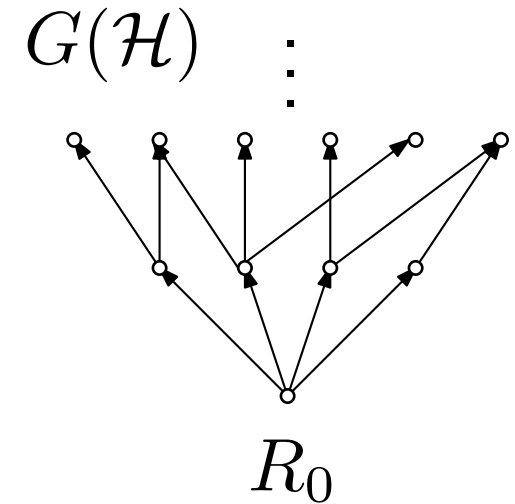
Poset of regions

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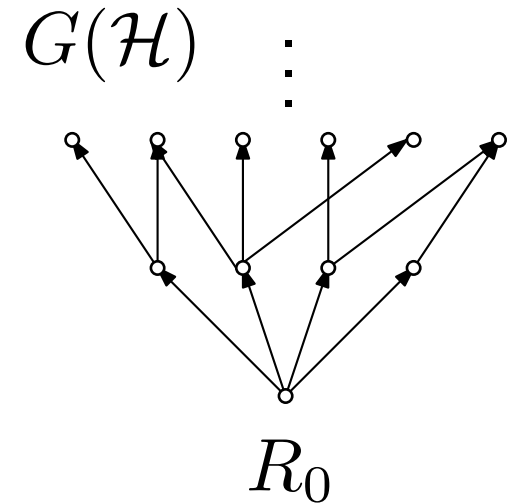
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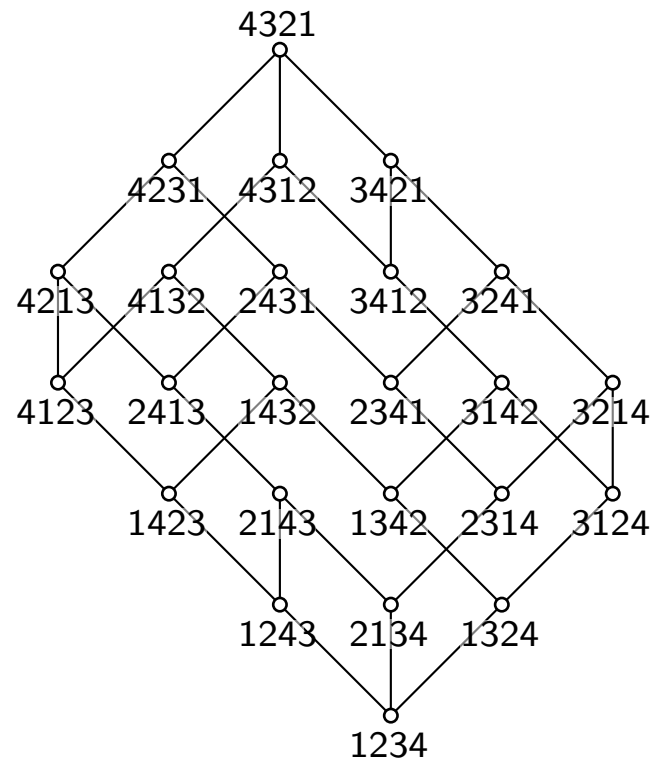


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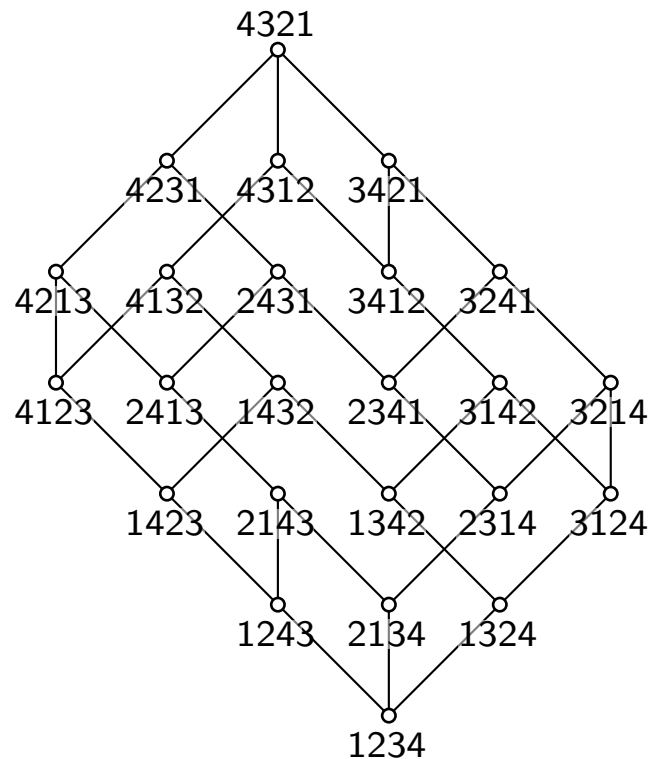
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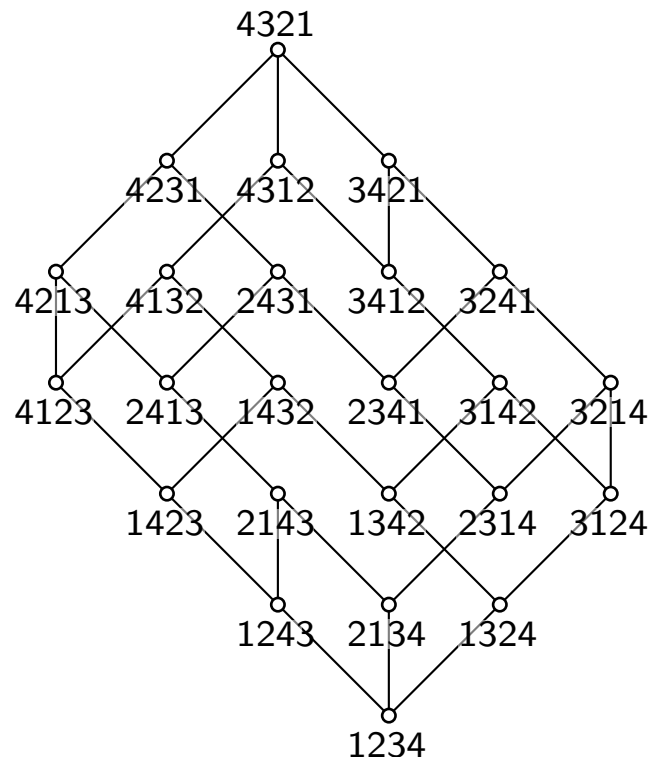
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[Pilaud 24]

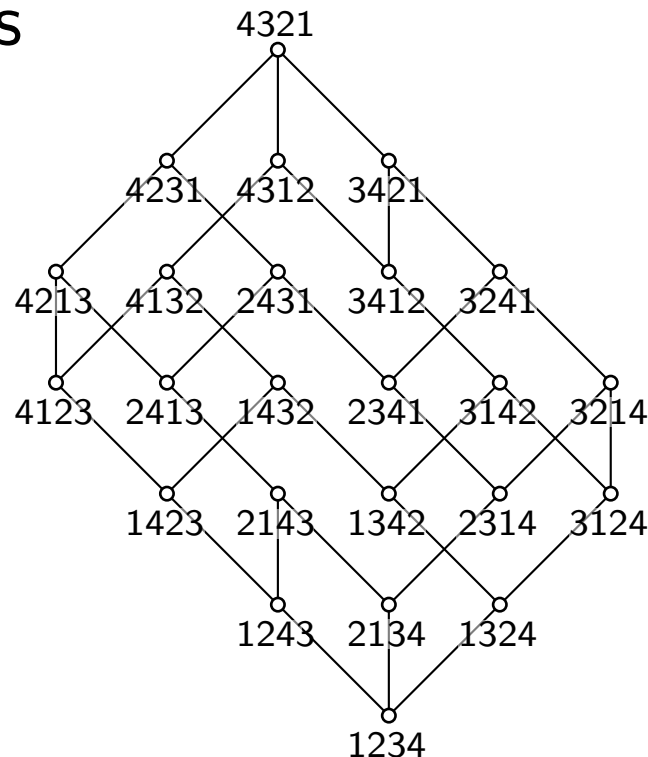


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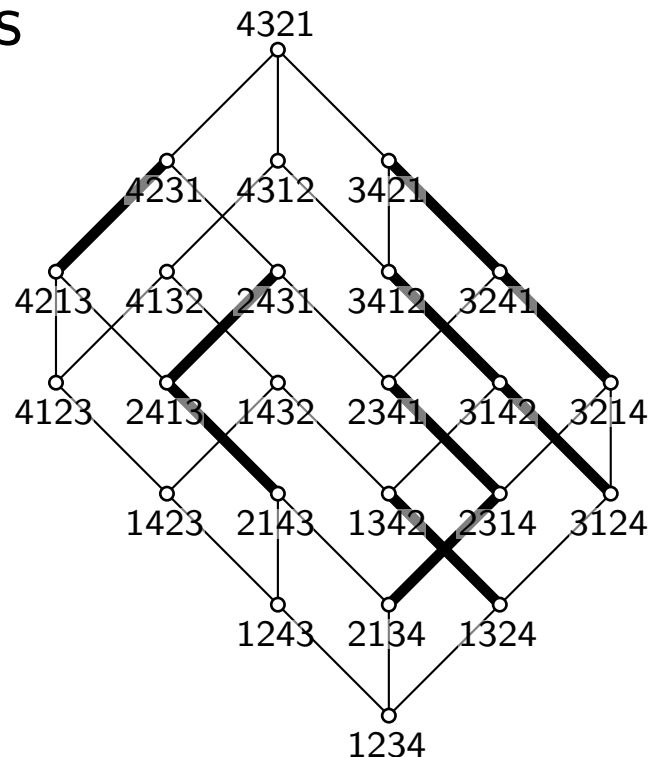


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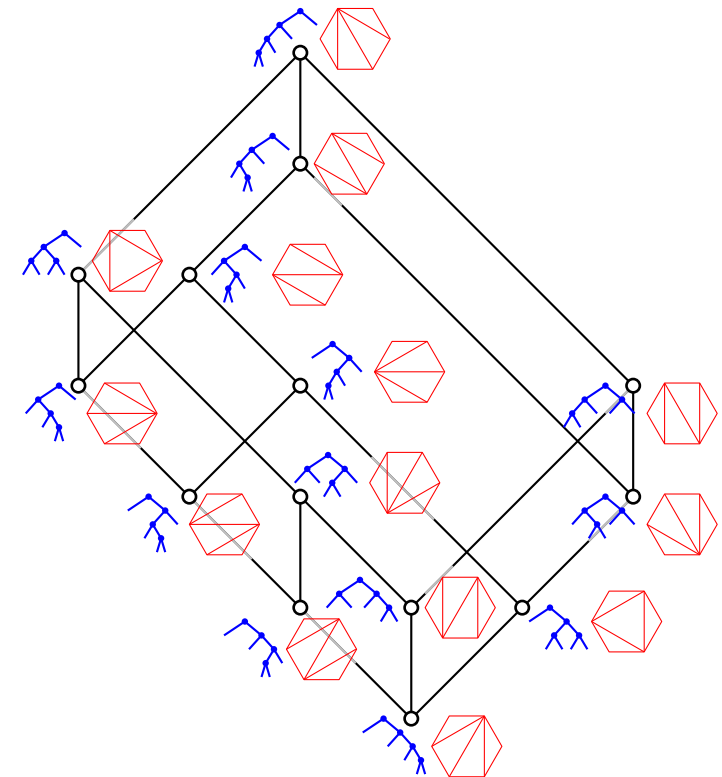
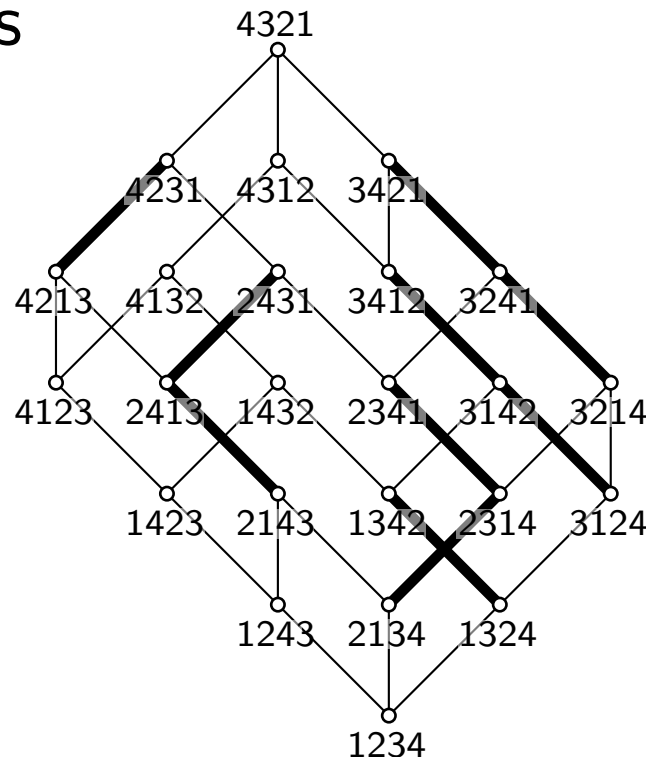


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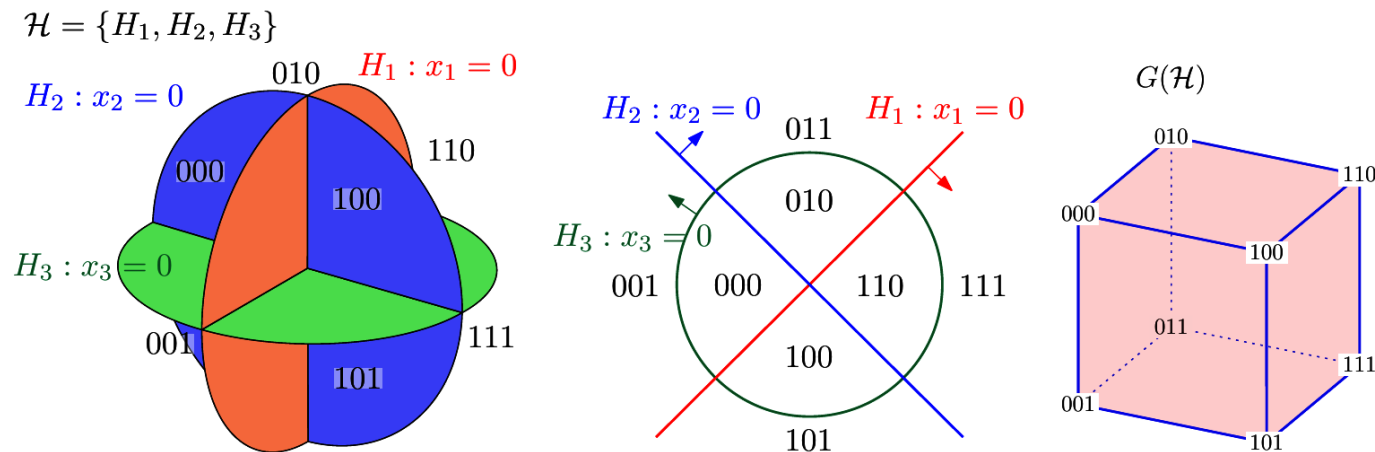
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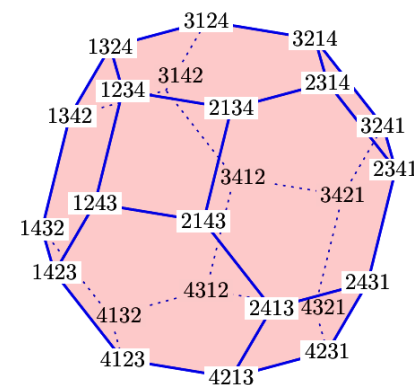
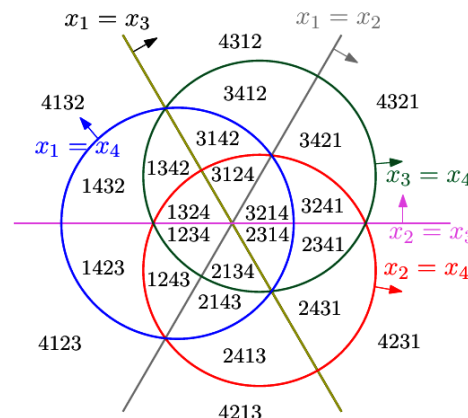
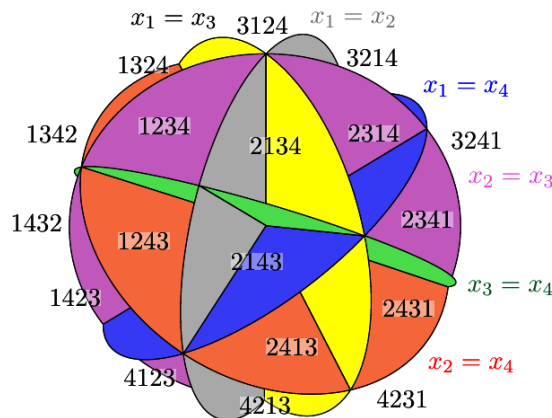
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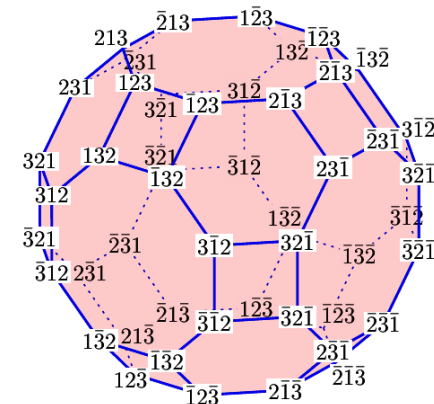
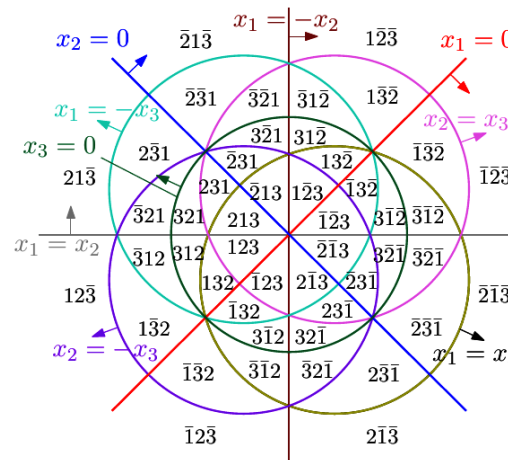
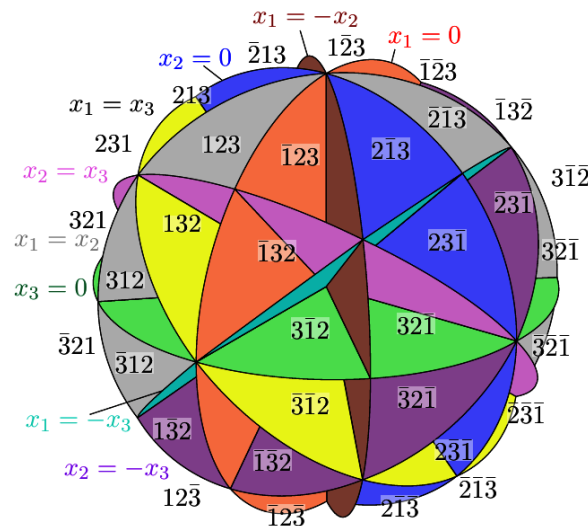
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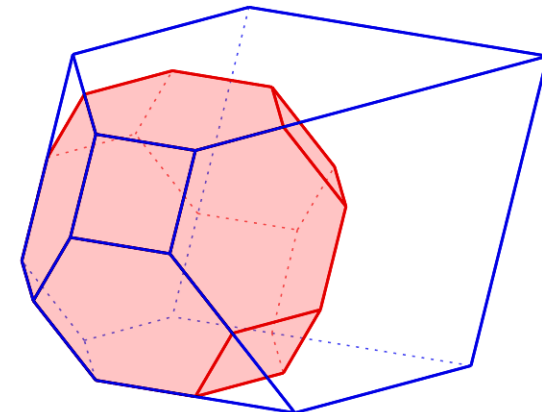
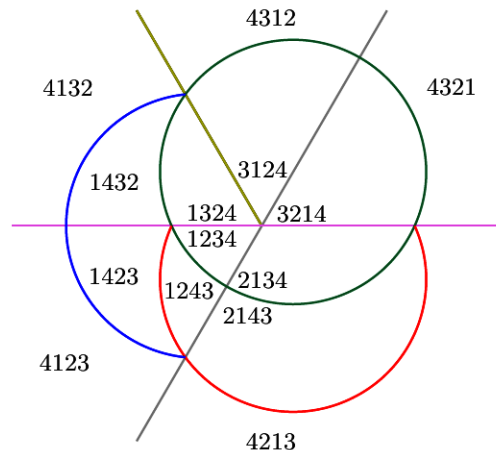
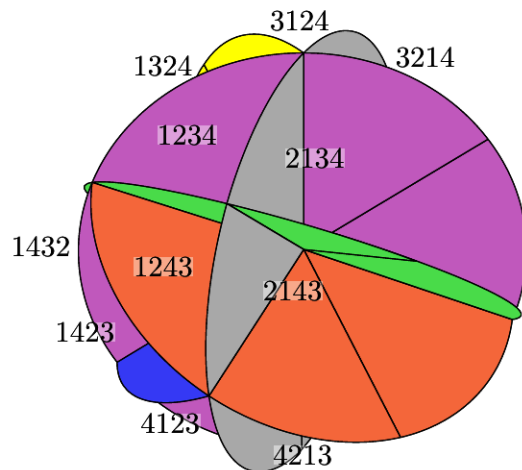
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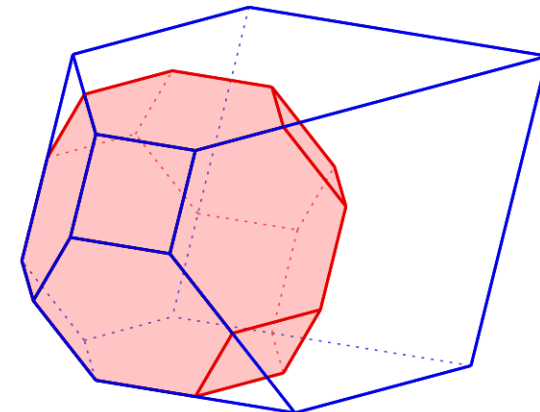
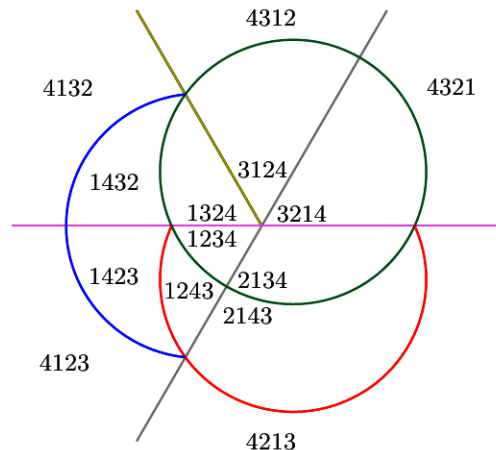
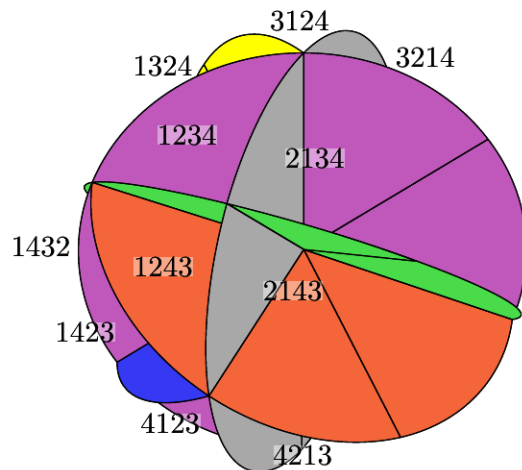
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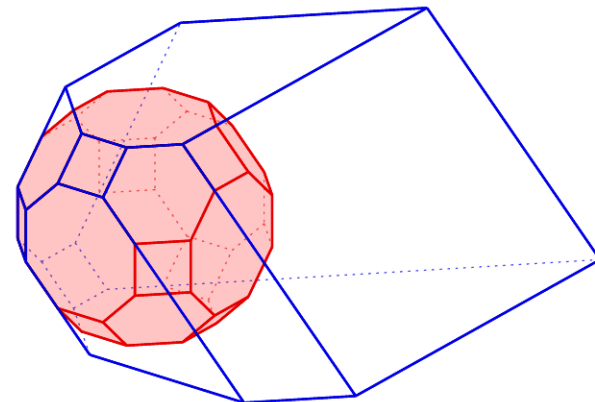
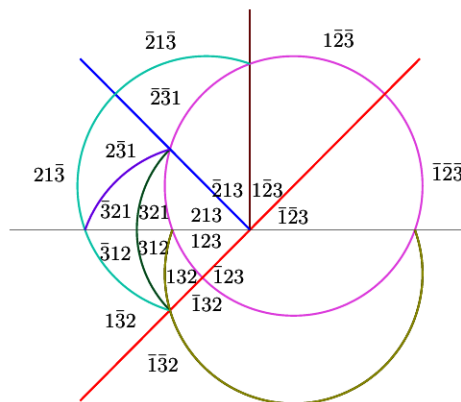
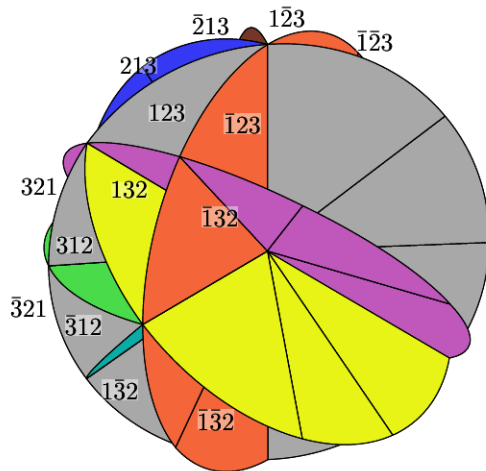
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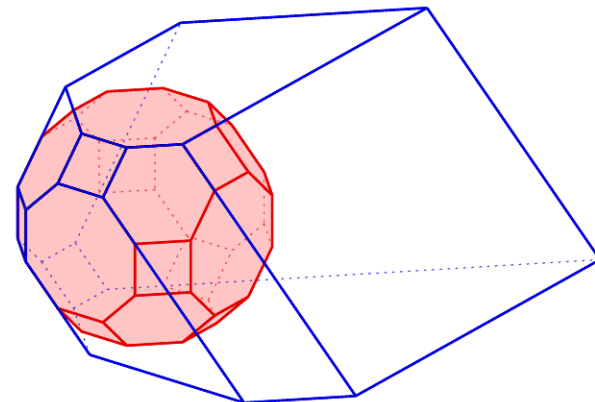
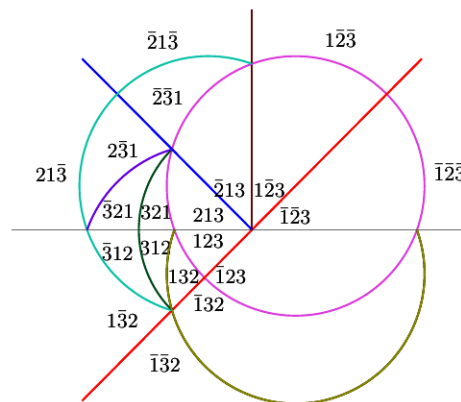
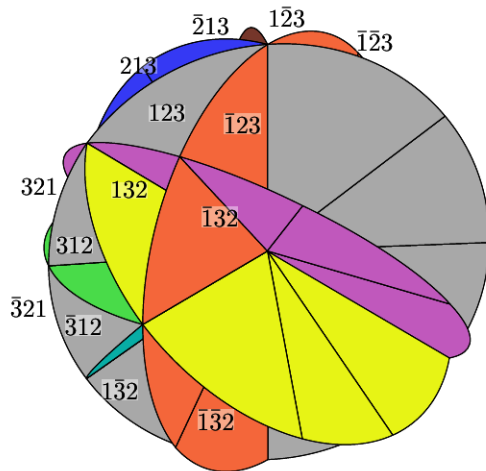
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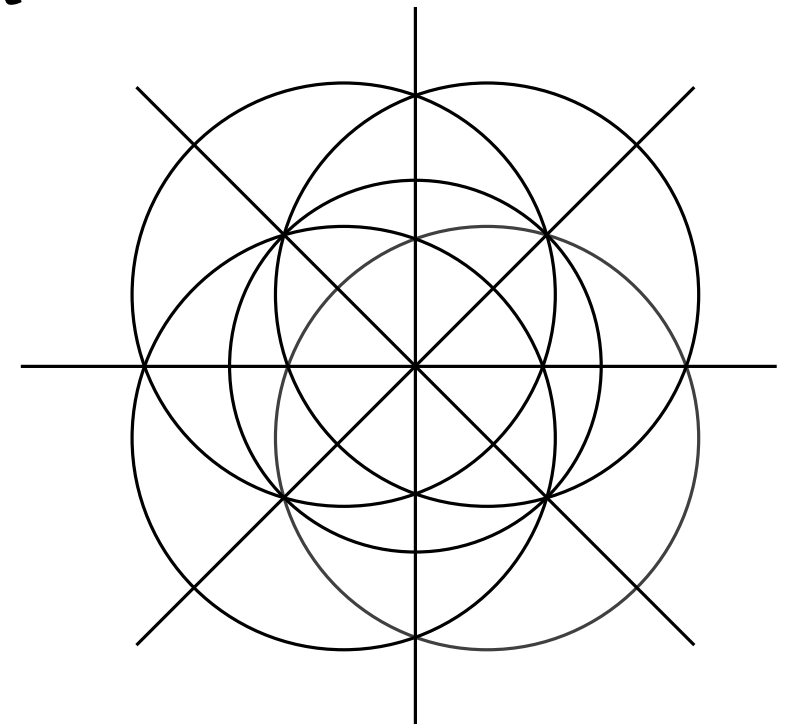
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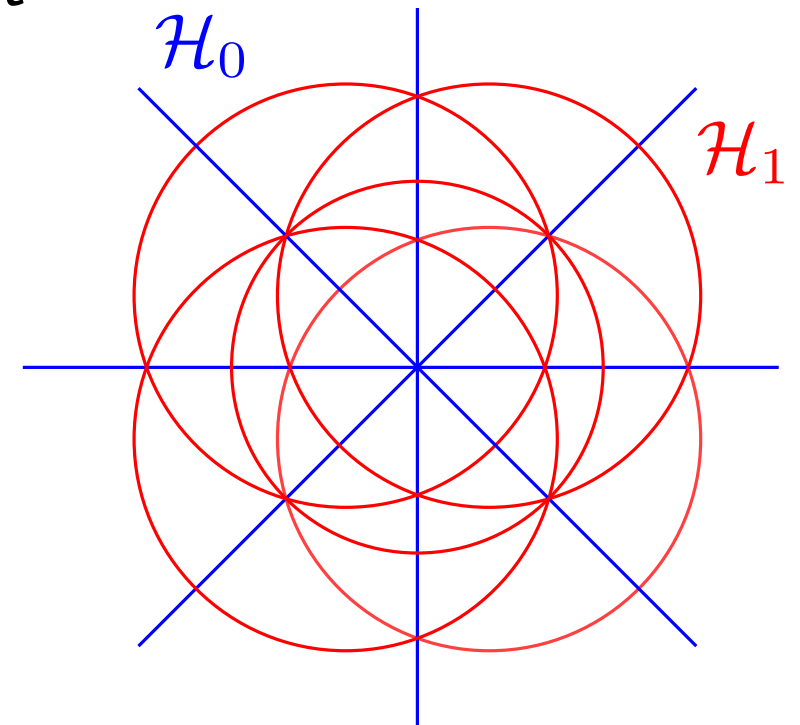
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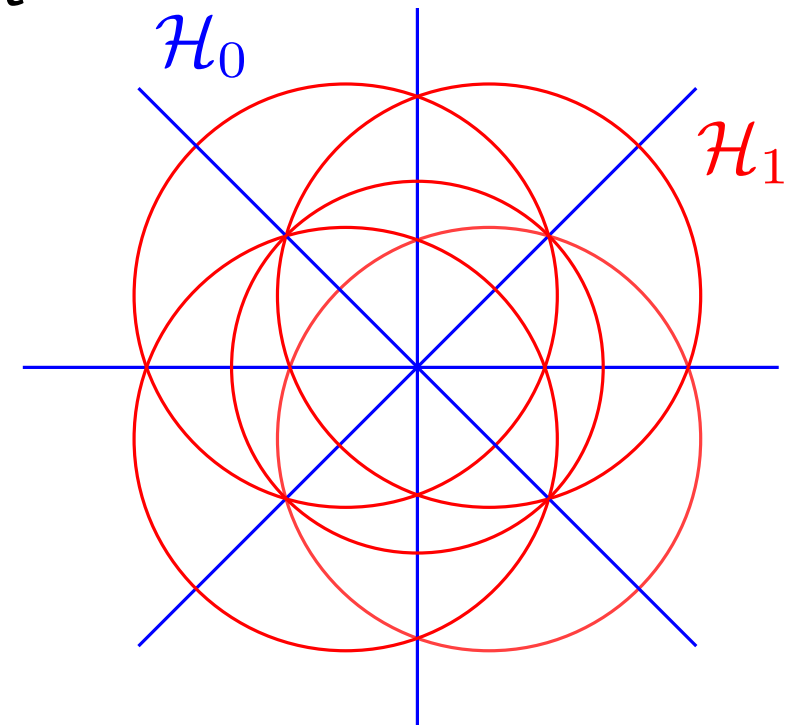
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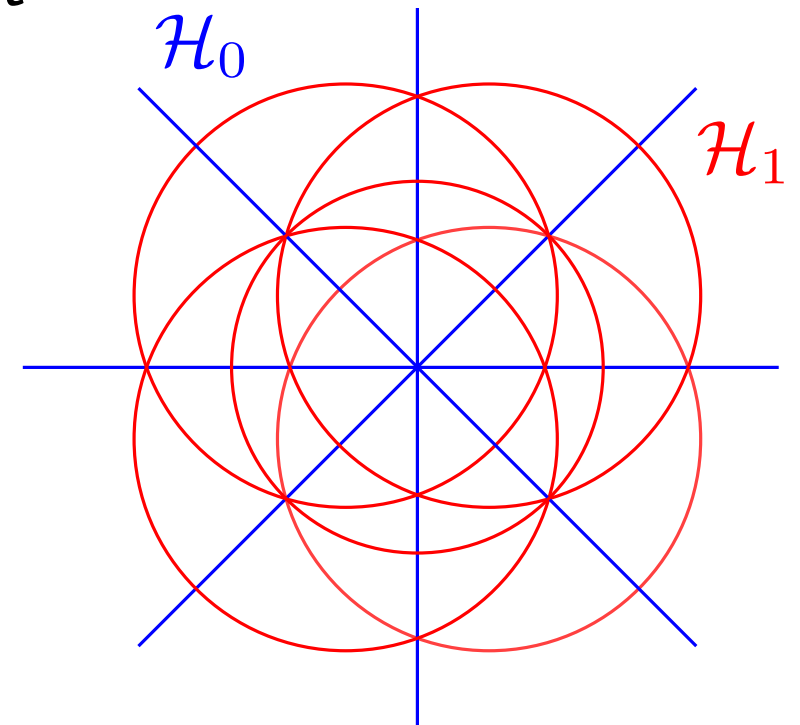
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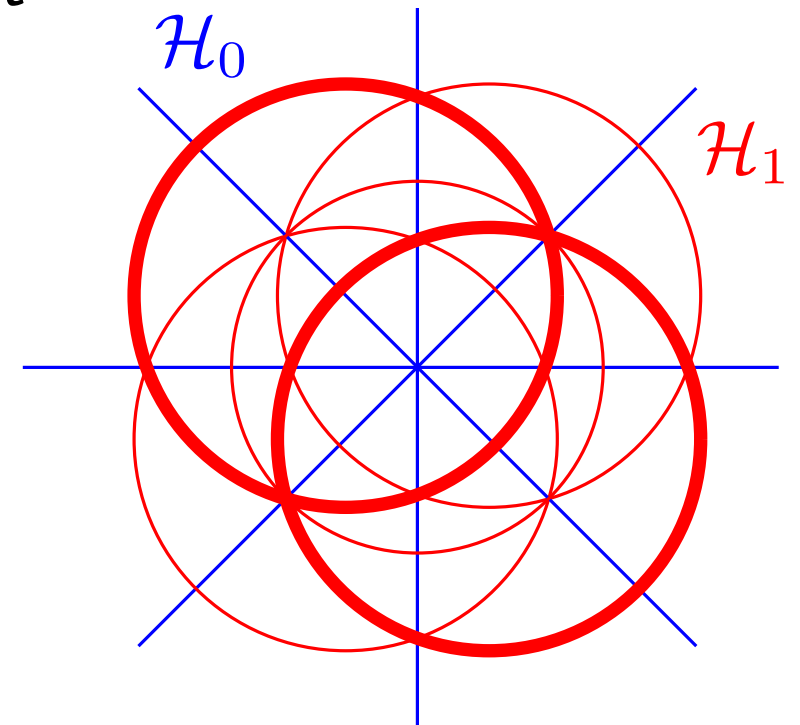
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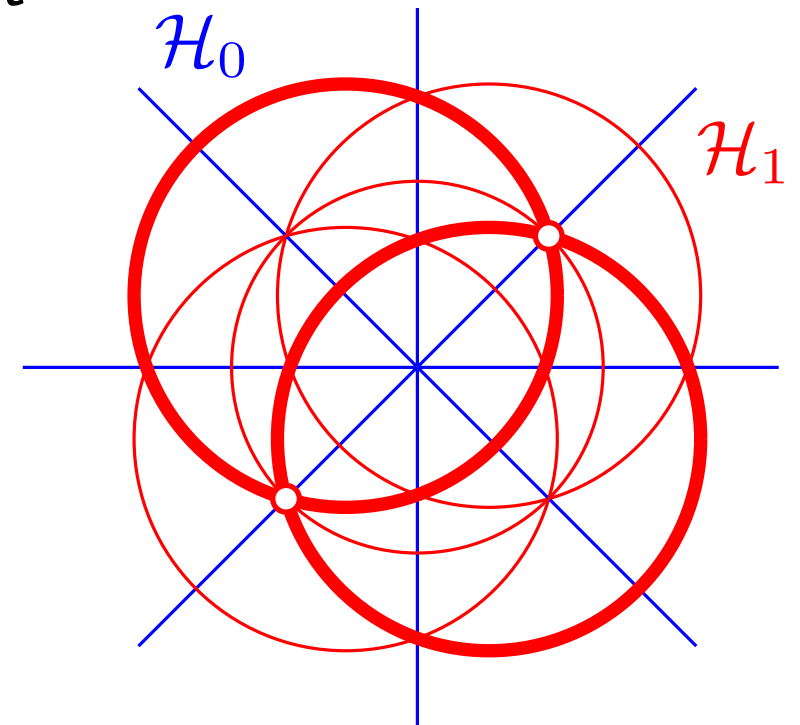
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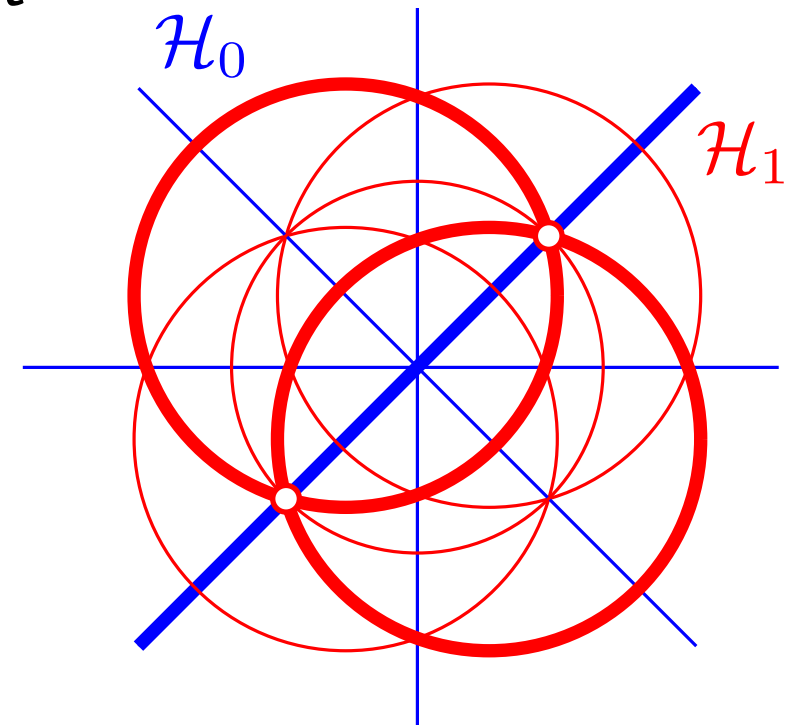
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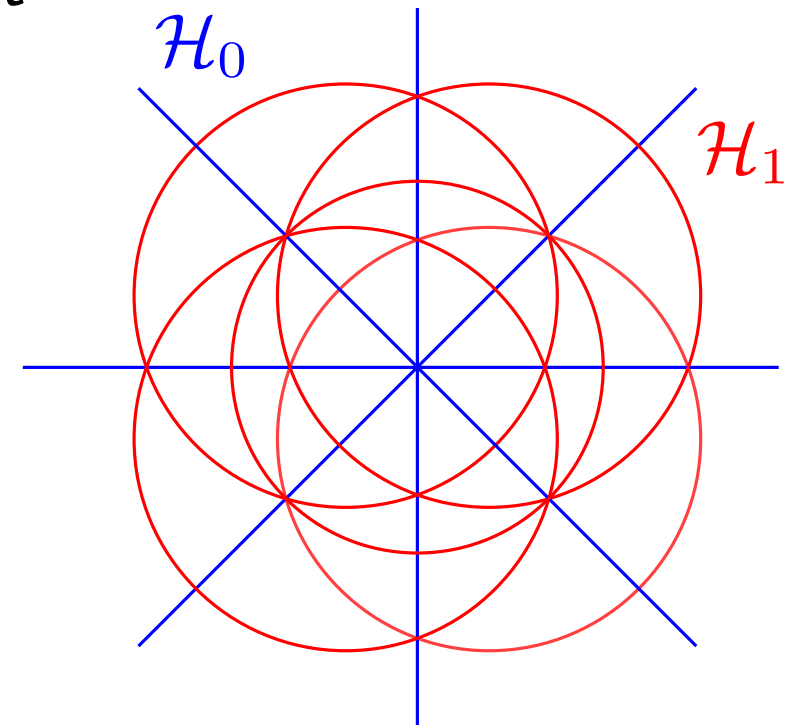
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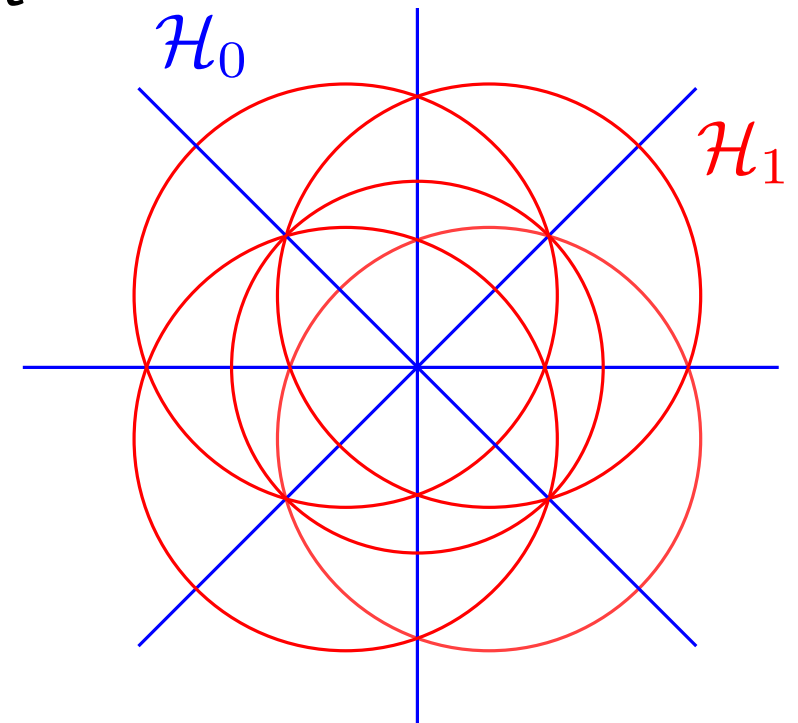
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- **Examples:** coordinate arrangement, Type A+B Coxeter arrangements



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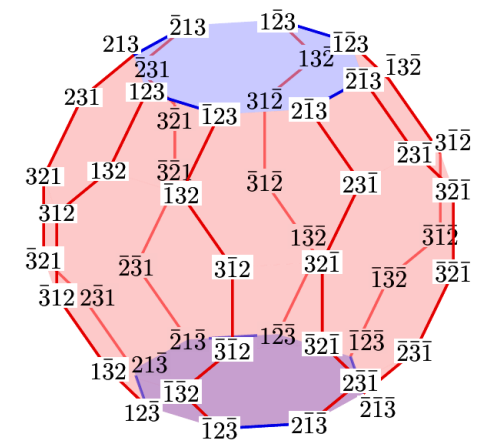
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- new Gray code for signed permutations

n	
1	$1, \bar{1}$
2	$12, 21, \bar{2}1, \bar{1}2, \bar{1}\bar{2}, \bar{2}\bar{1}, 2\bar{1}, 1\bar{2}$
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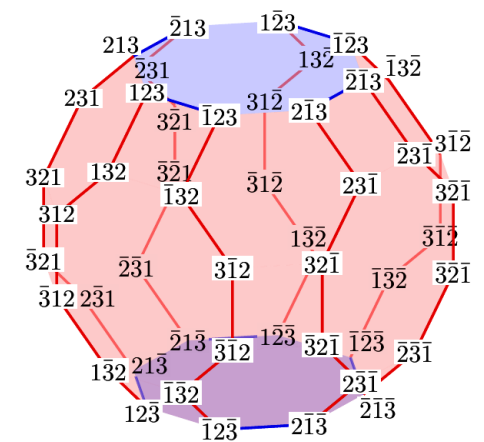
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→ Gray codes for **quotients** of acyclic reorientation lattices

[Cardinal, Hoang, Merino, Mička, M. 23] answering problem of [Pilaud 24]

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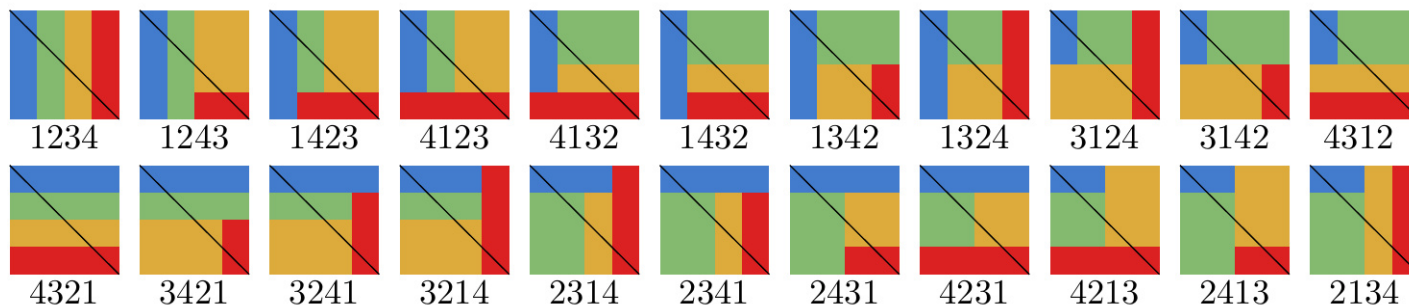
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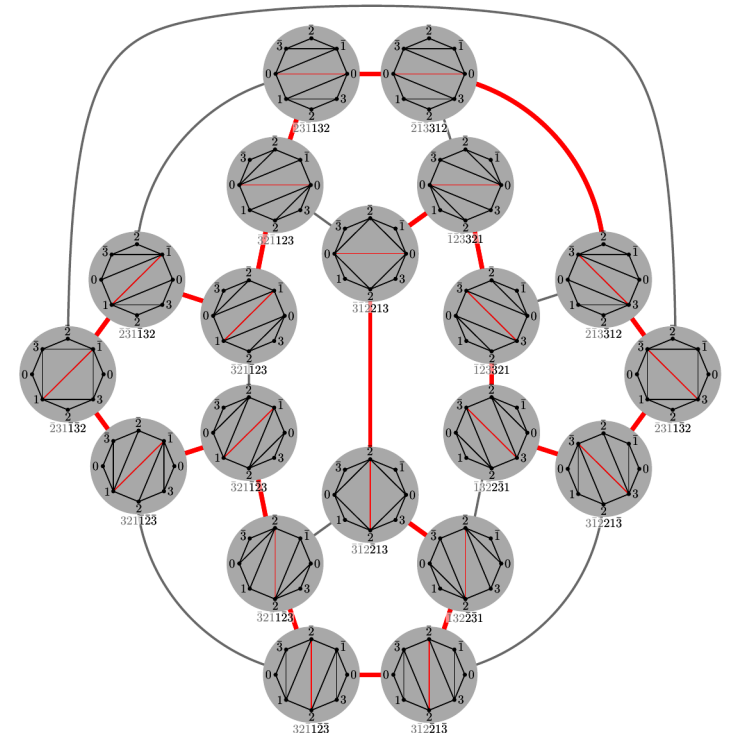
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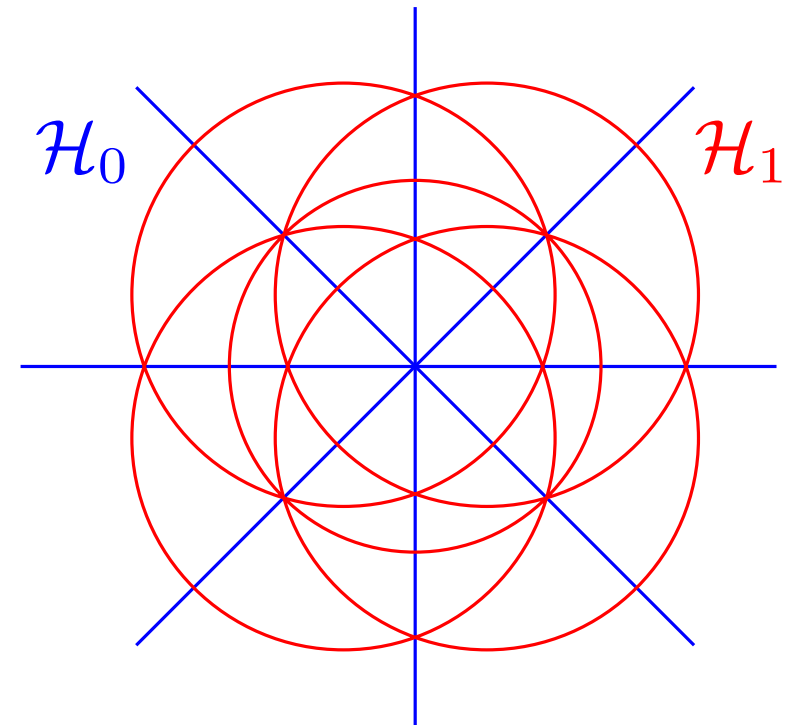
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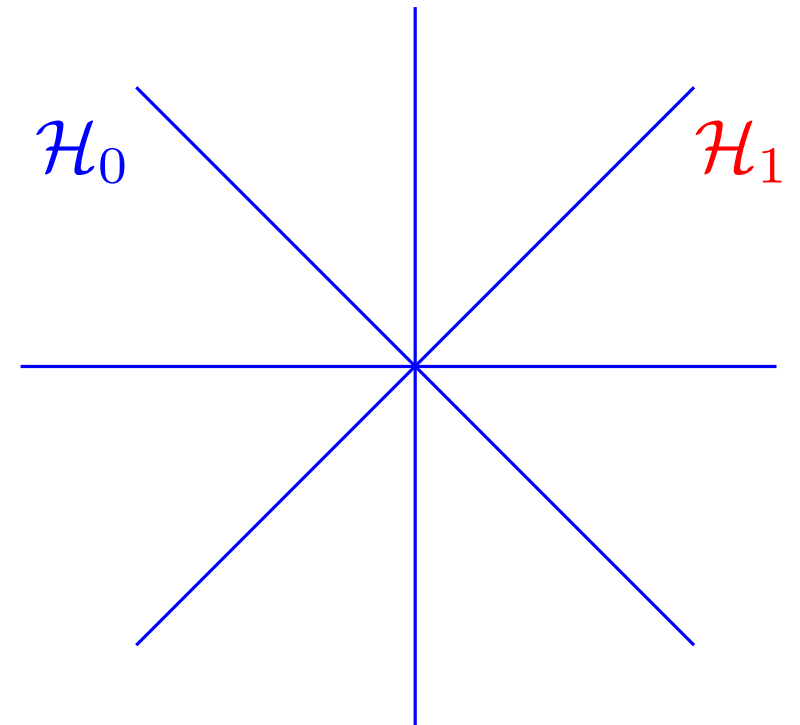


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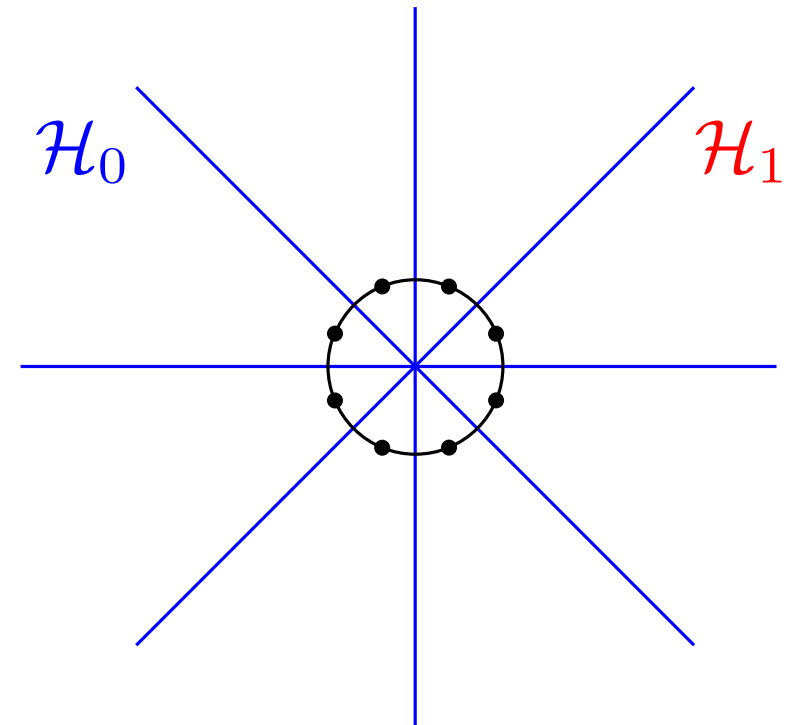


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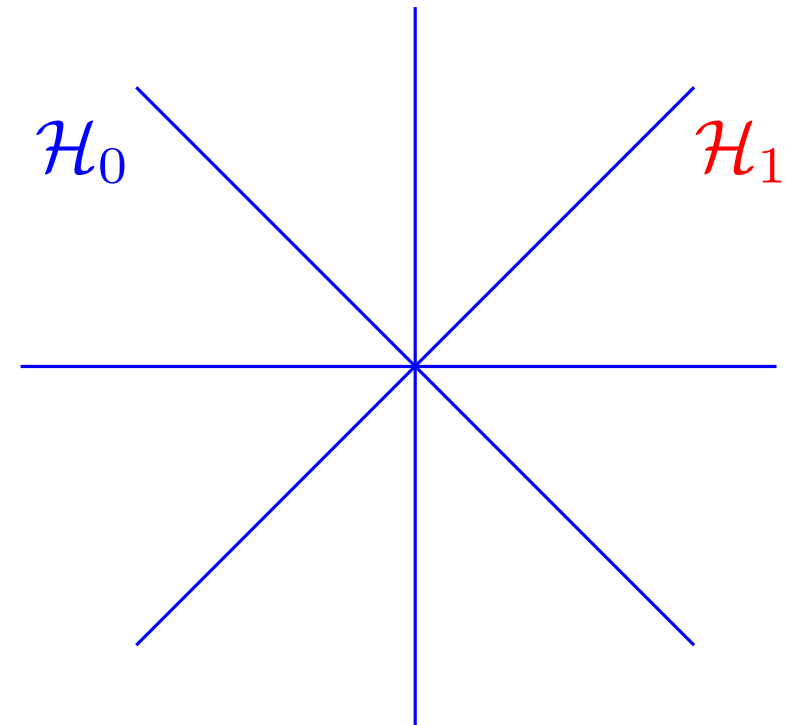


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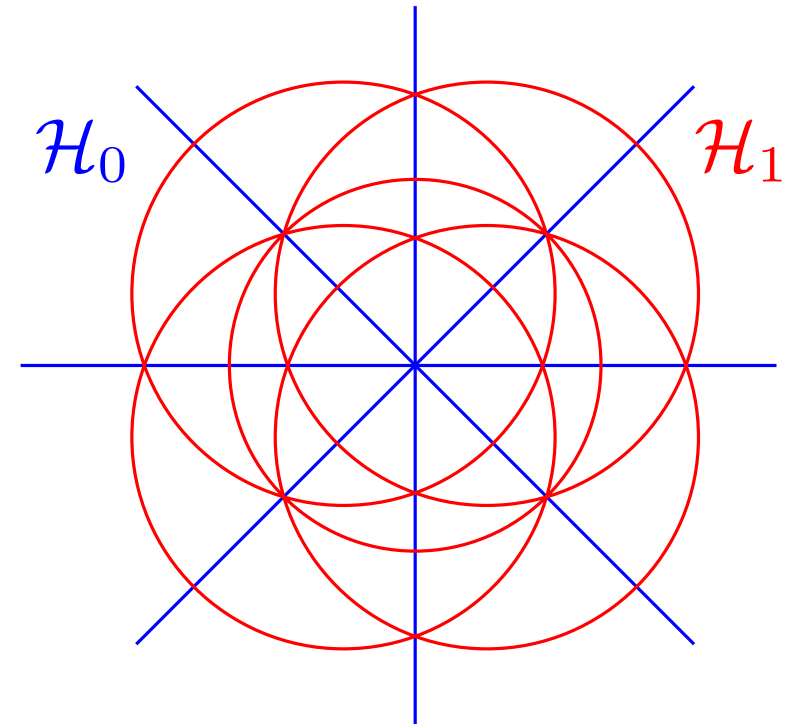


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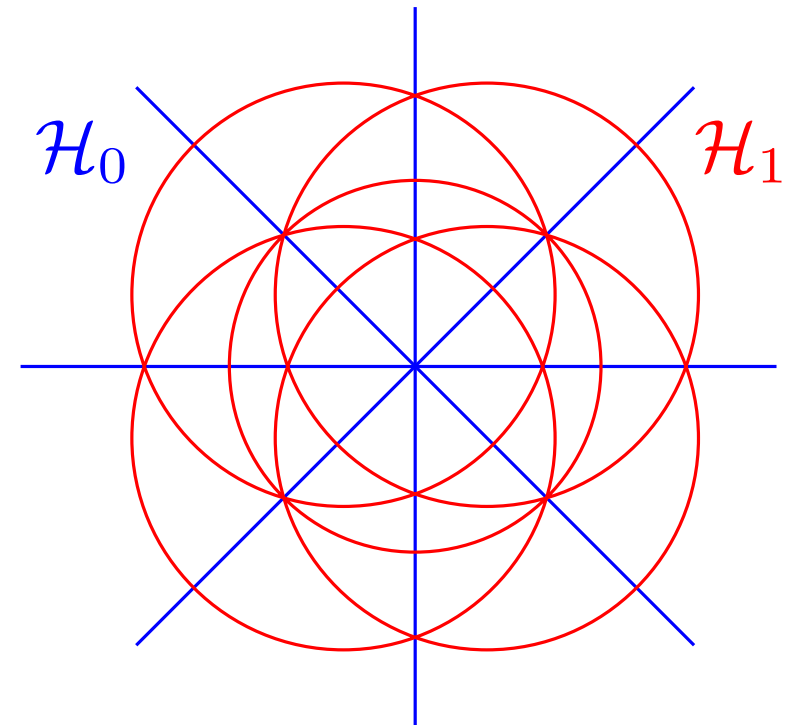


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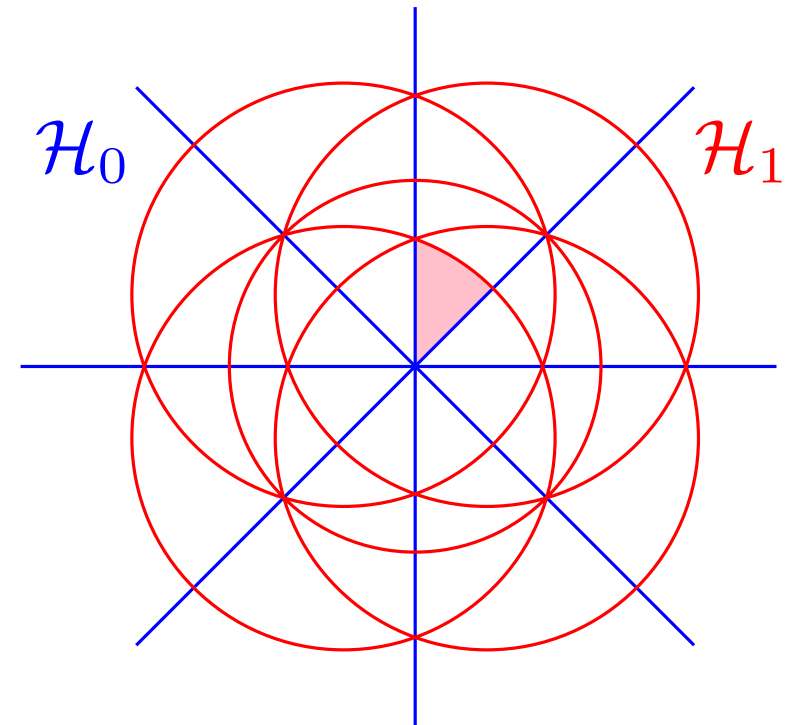


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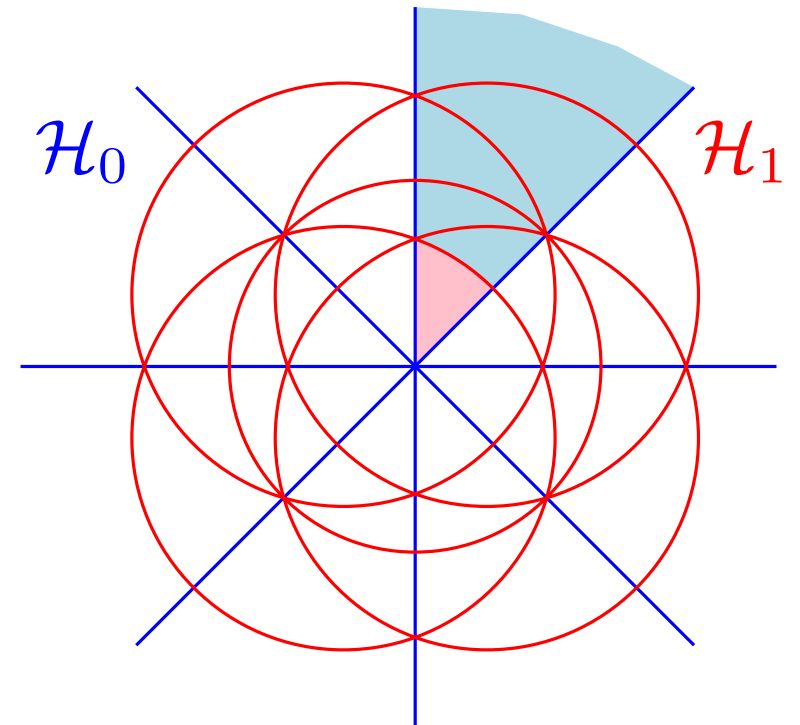


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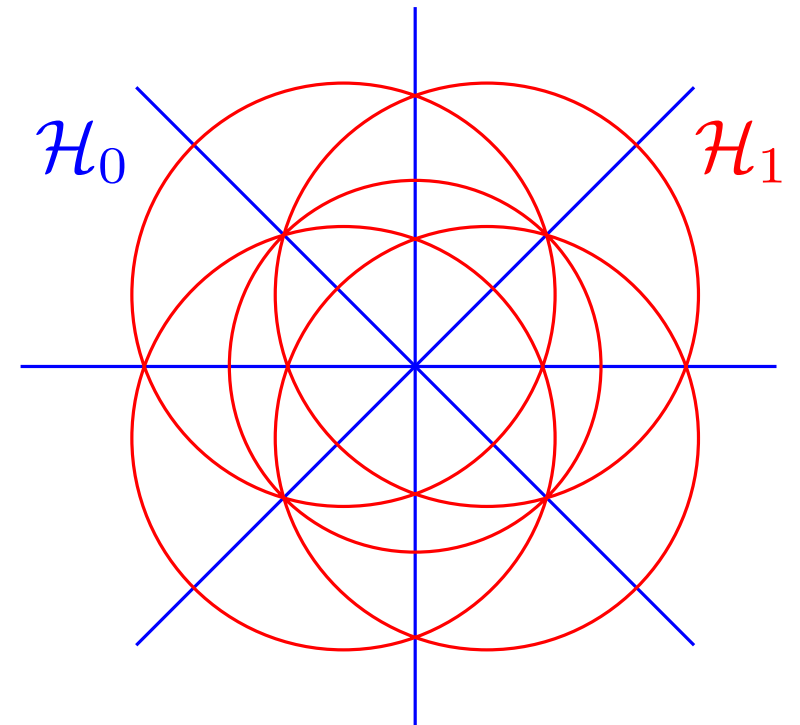


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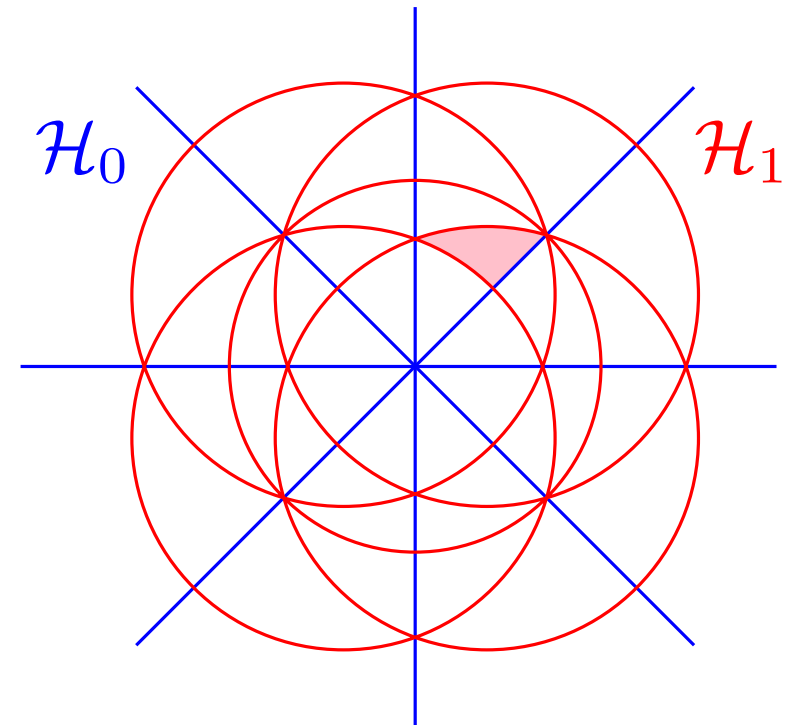


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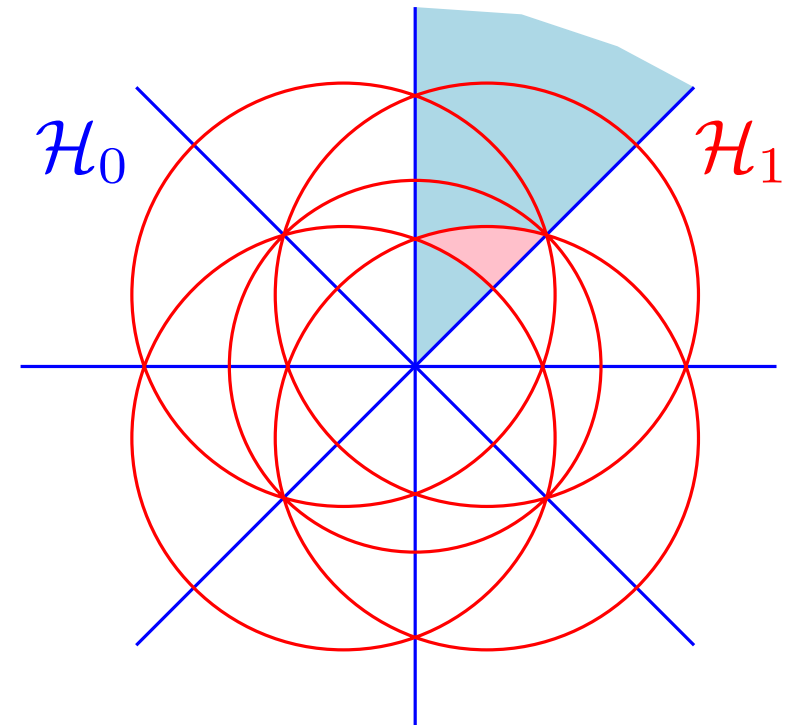


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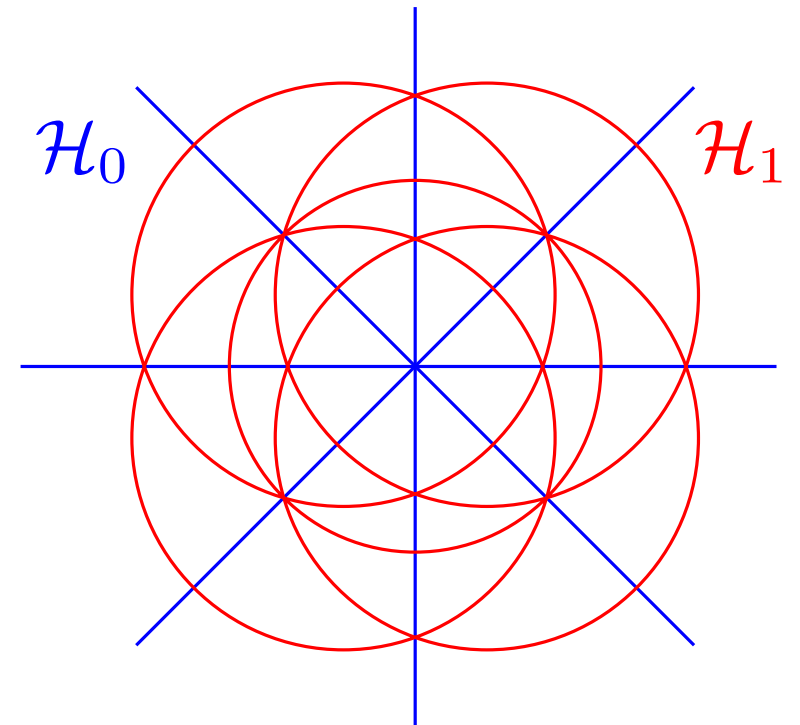


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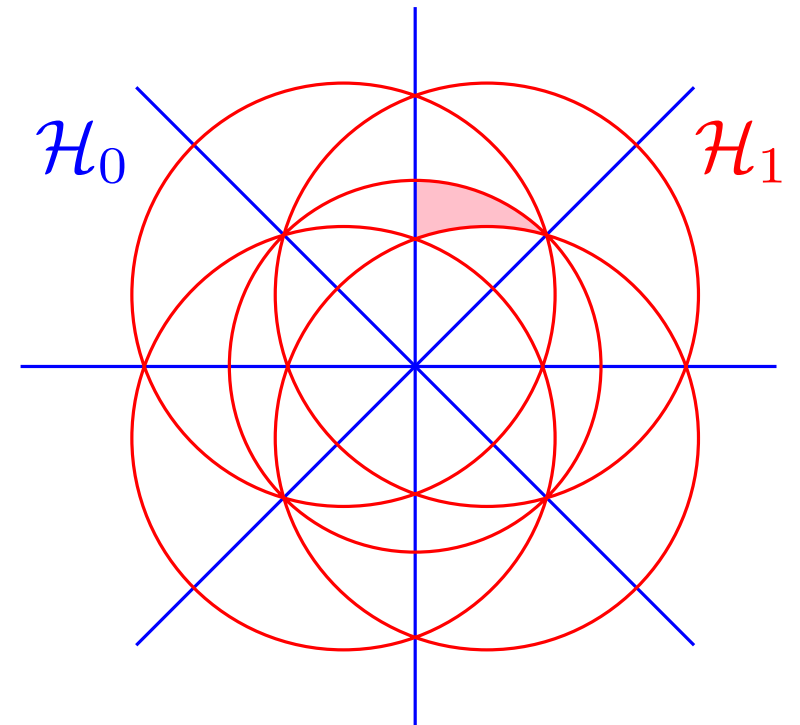


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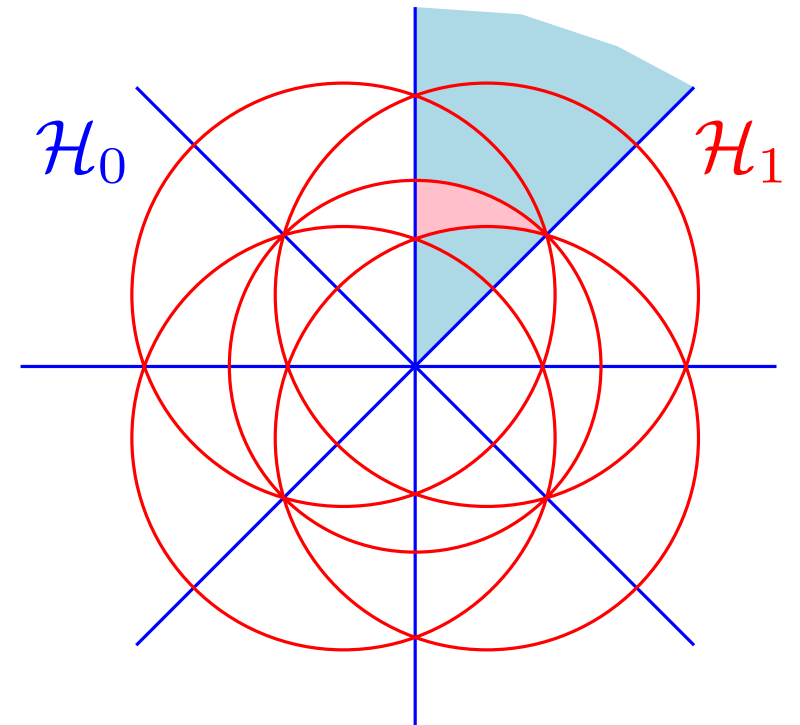


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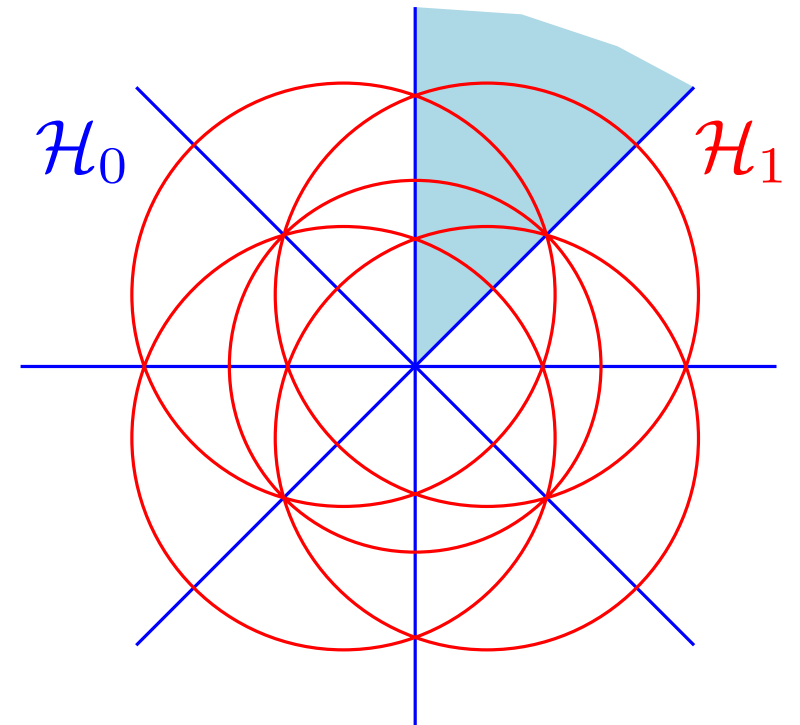


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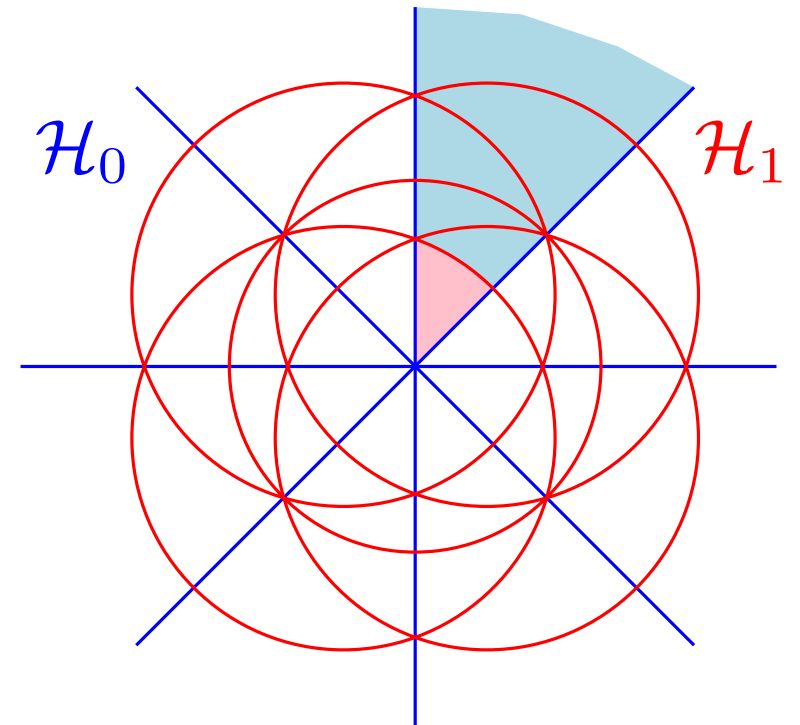


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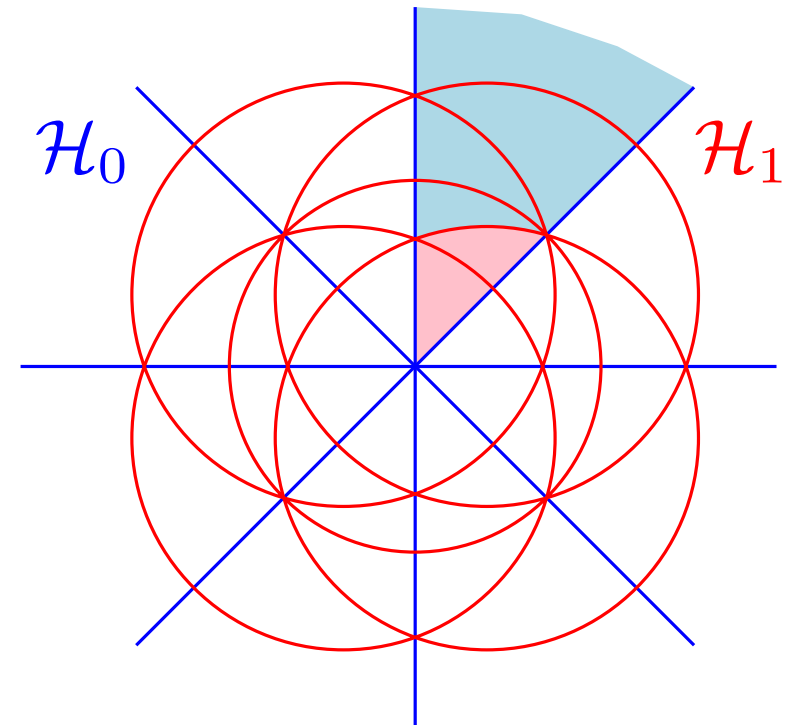


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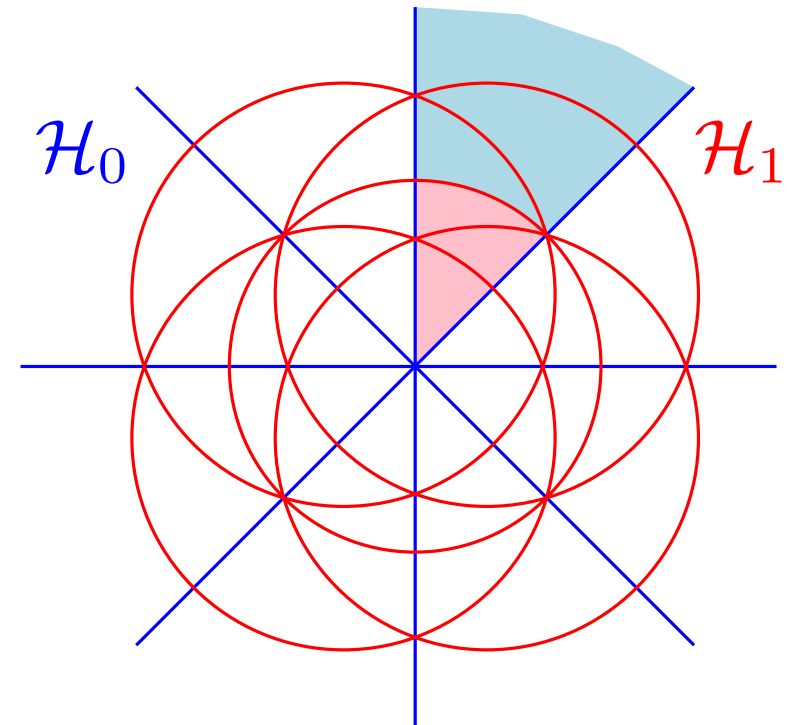


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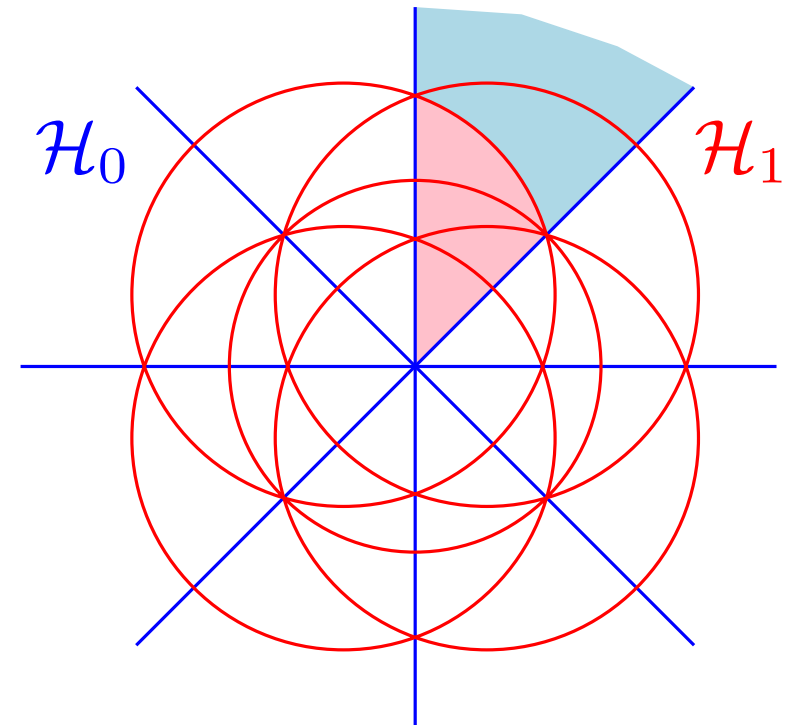


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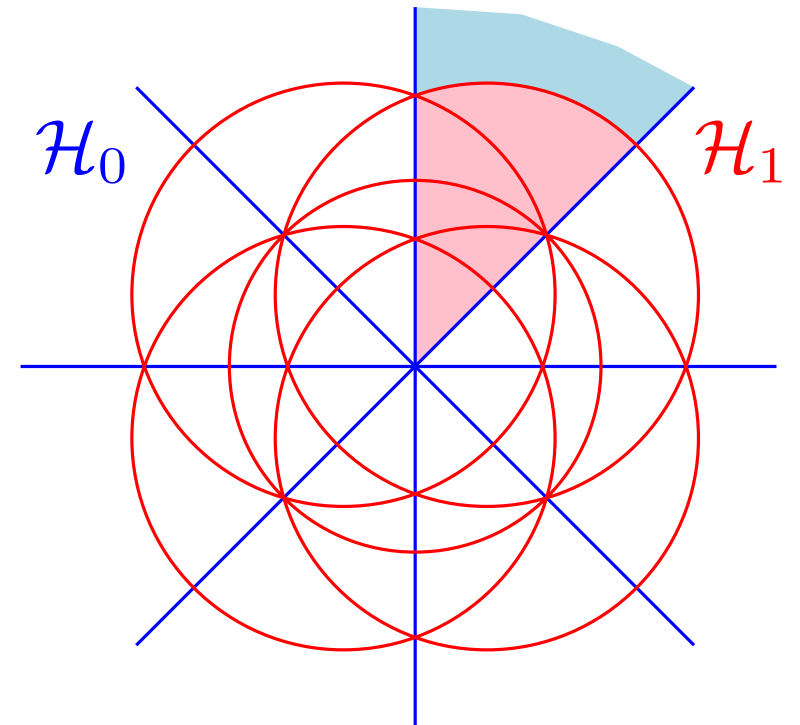


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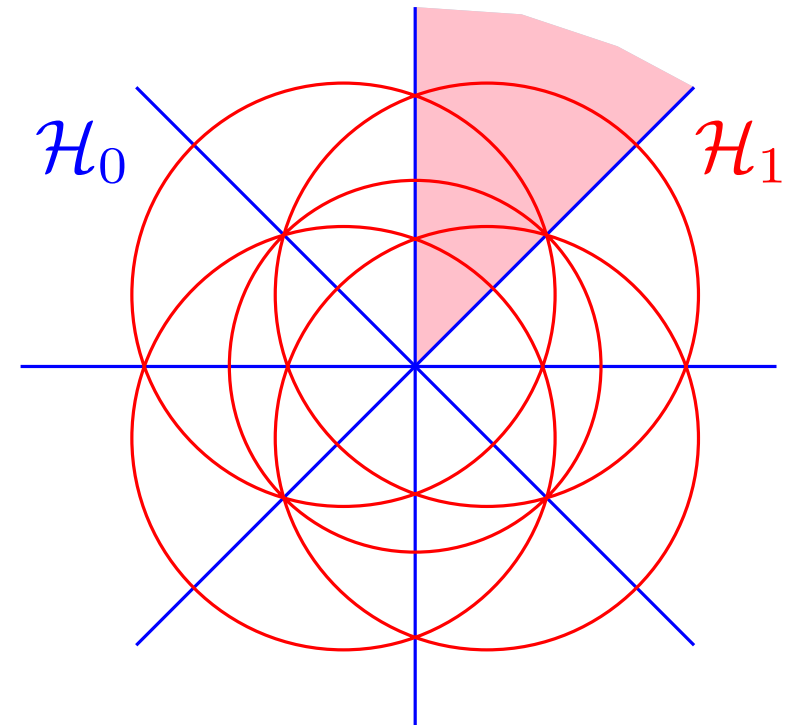


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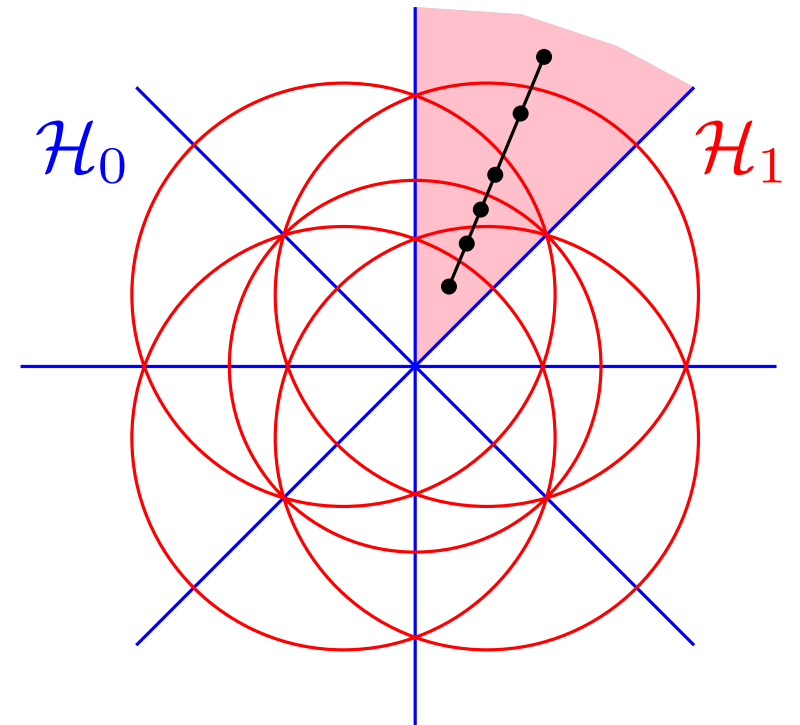


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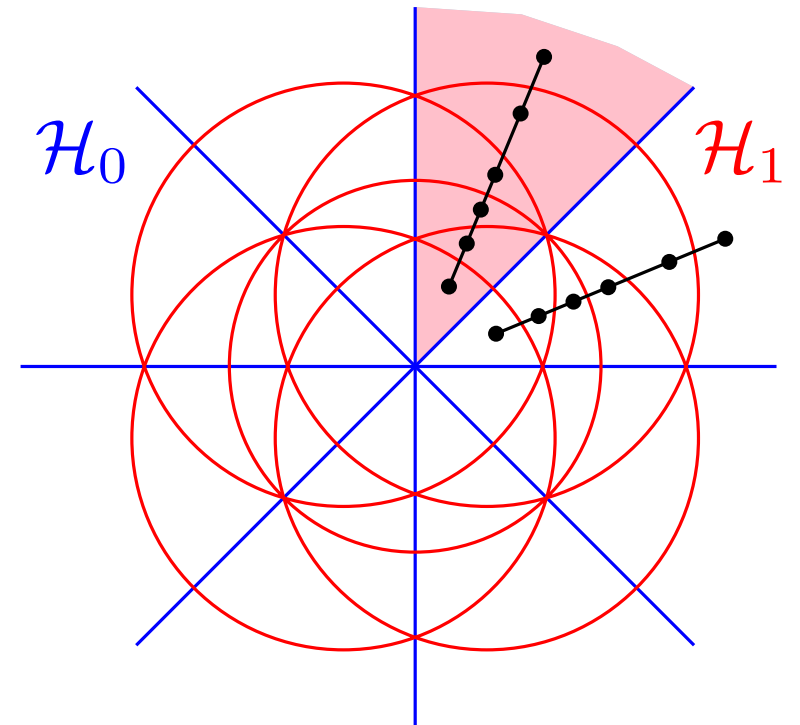


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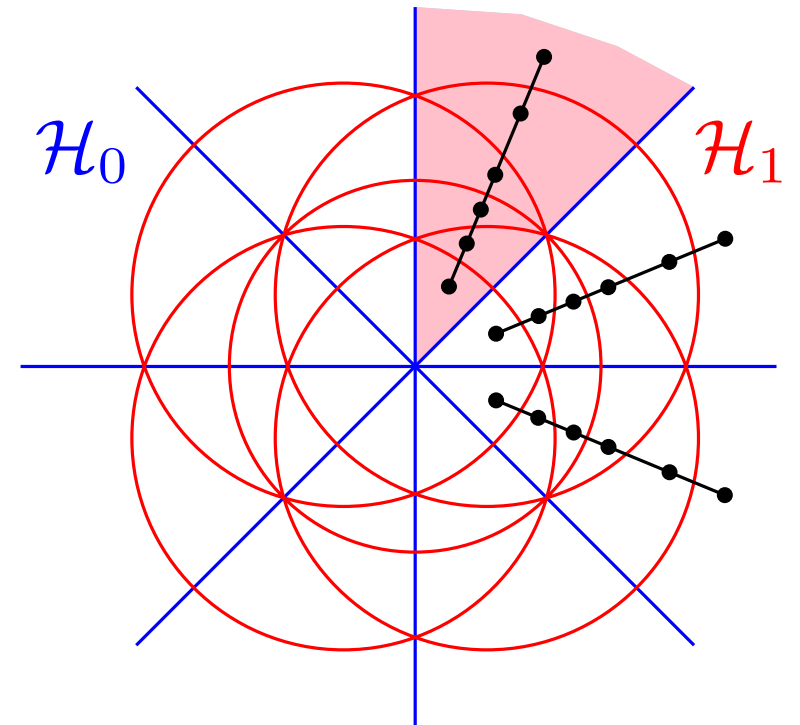


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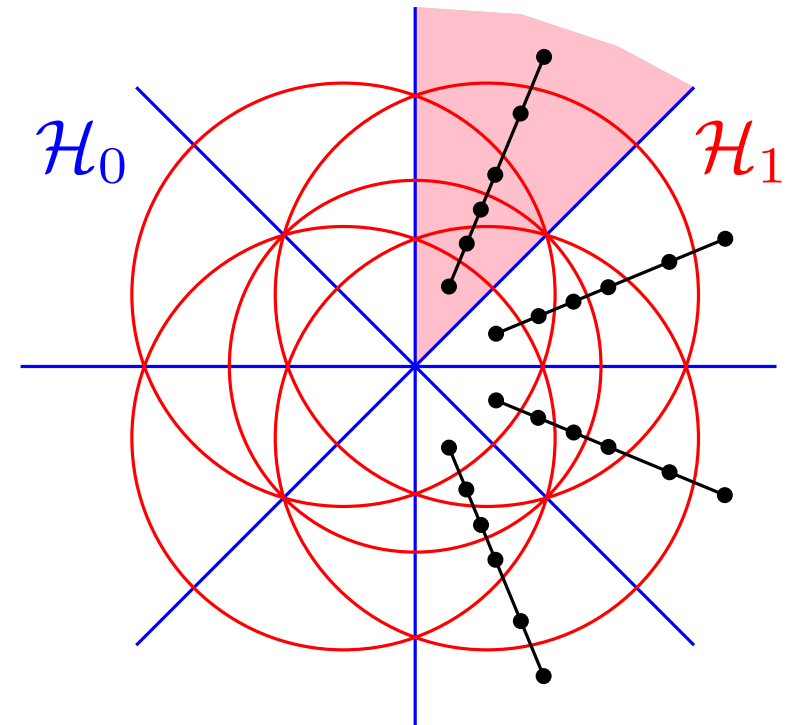


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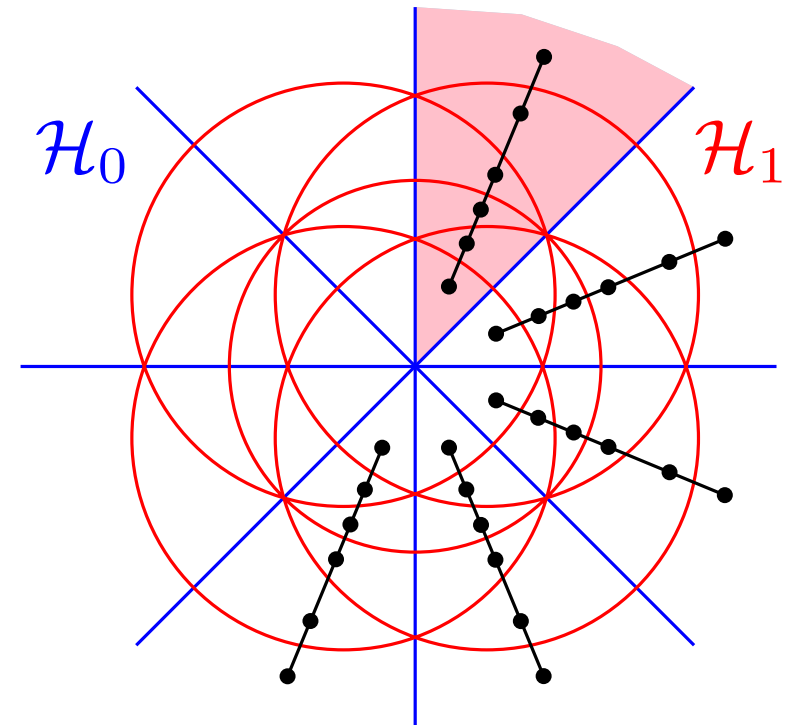


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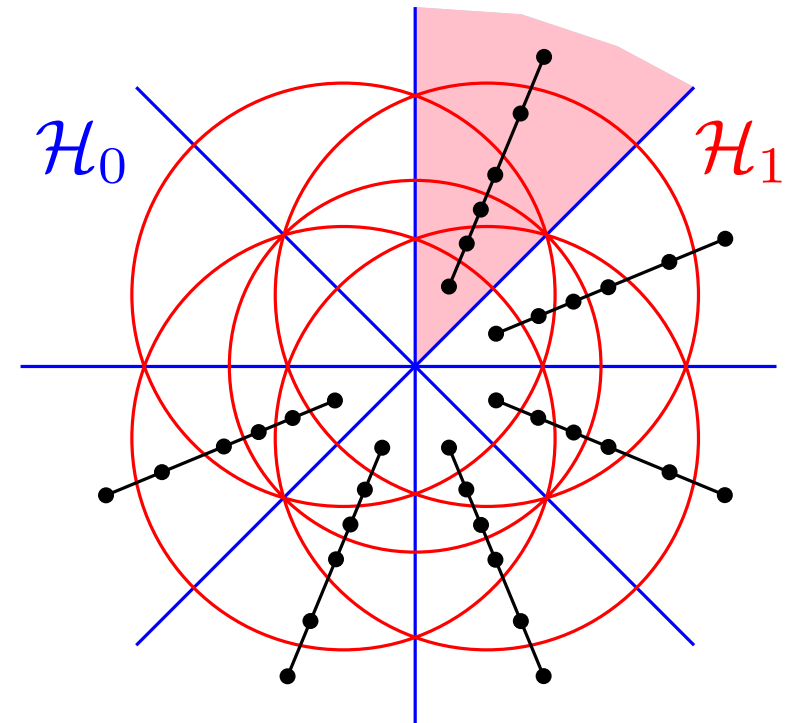


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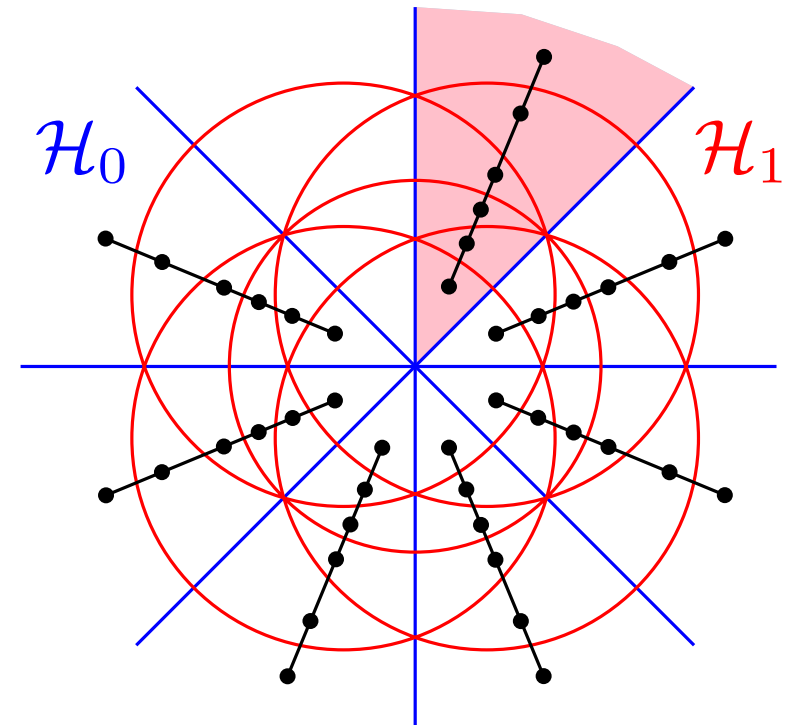


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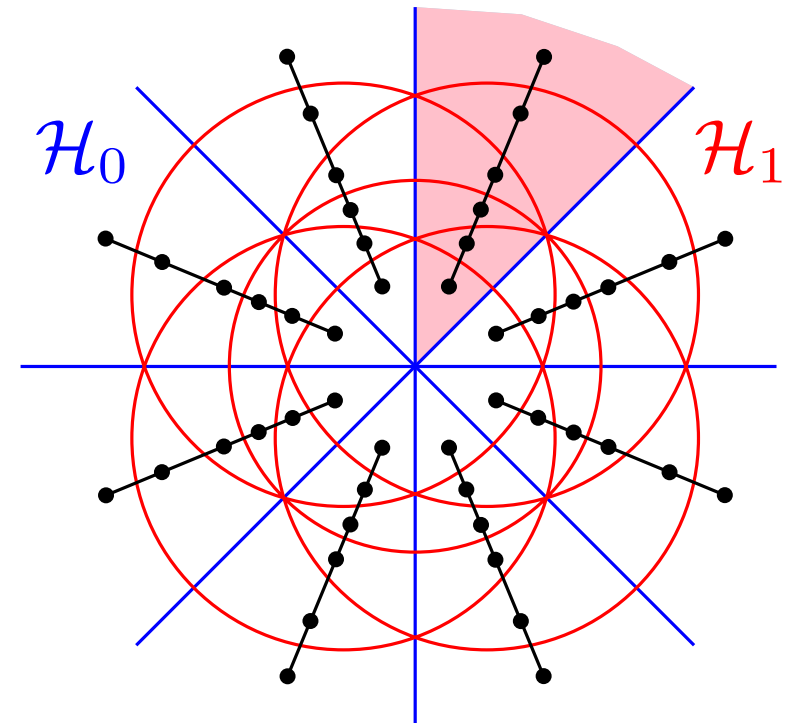


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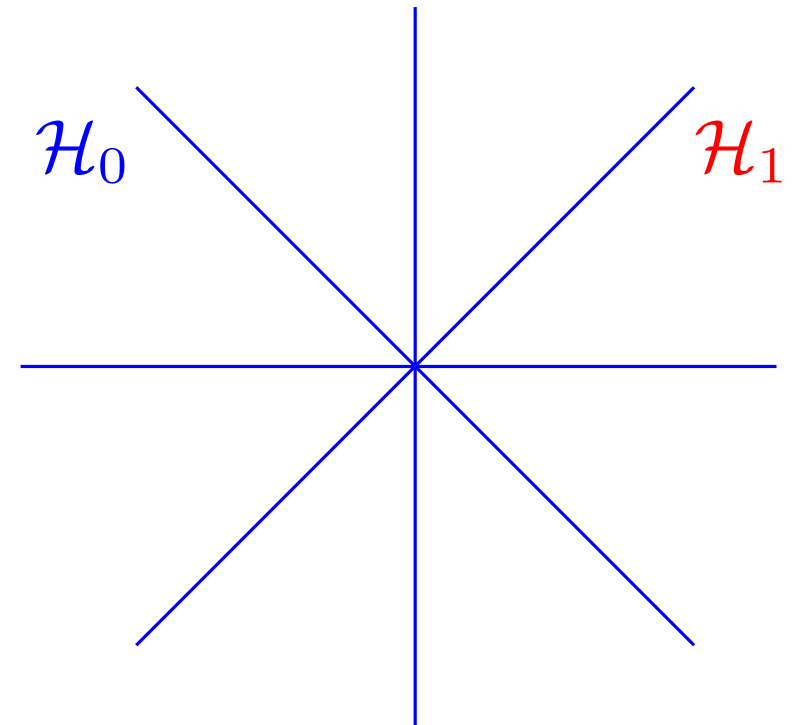


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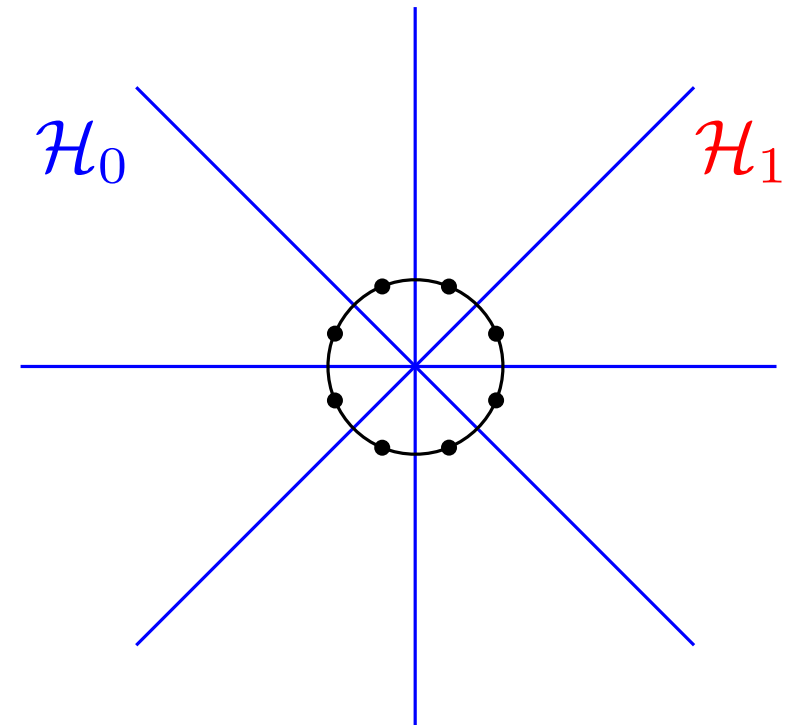


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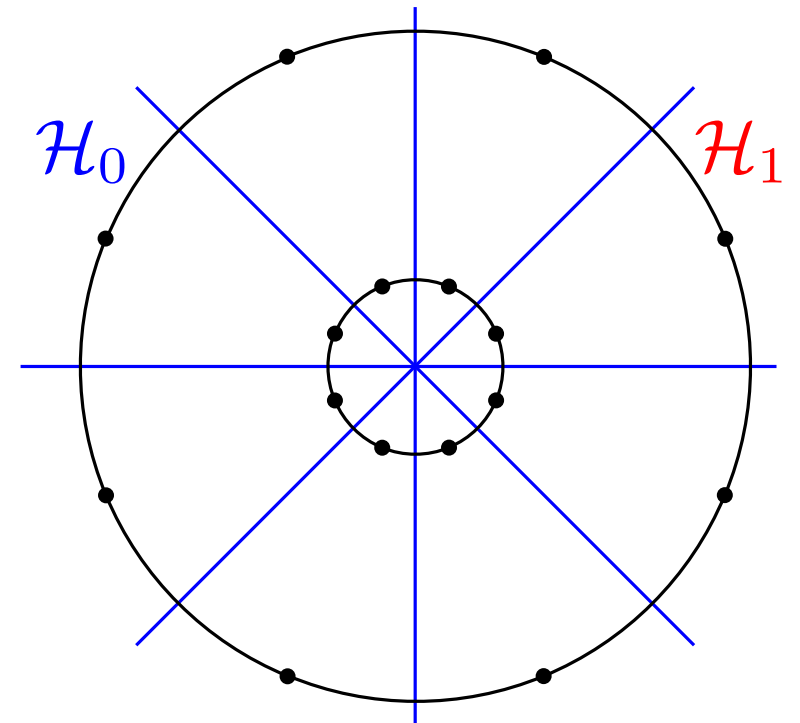


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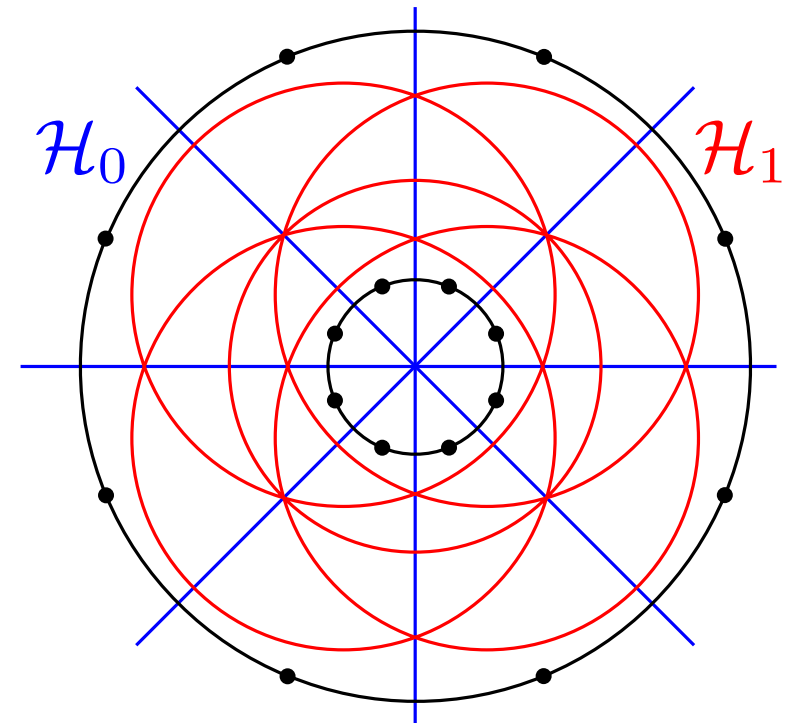


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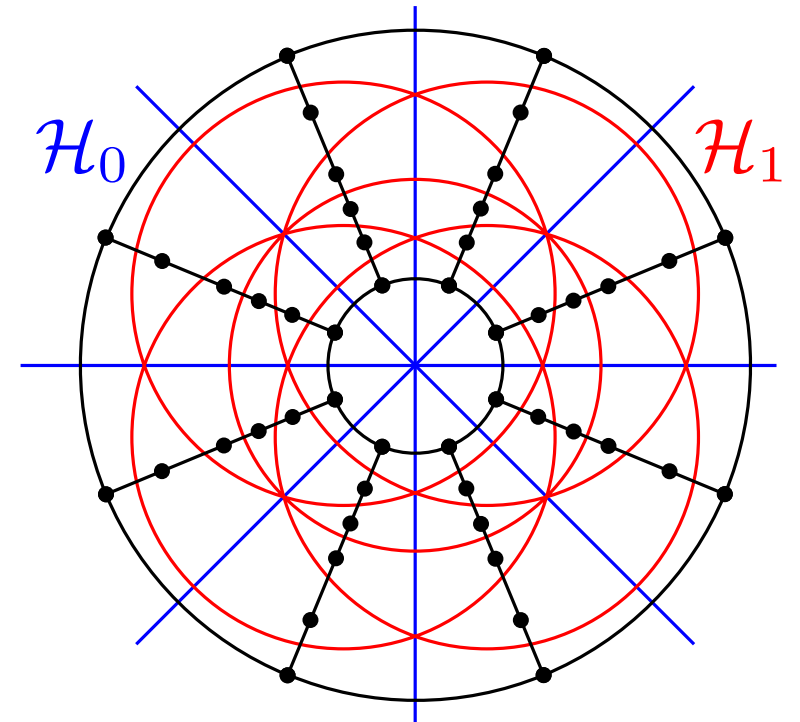


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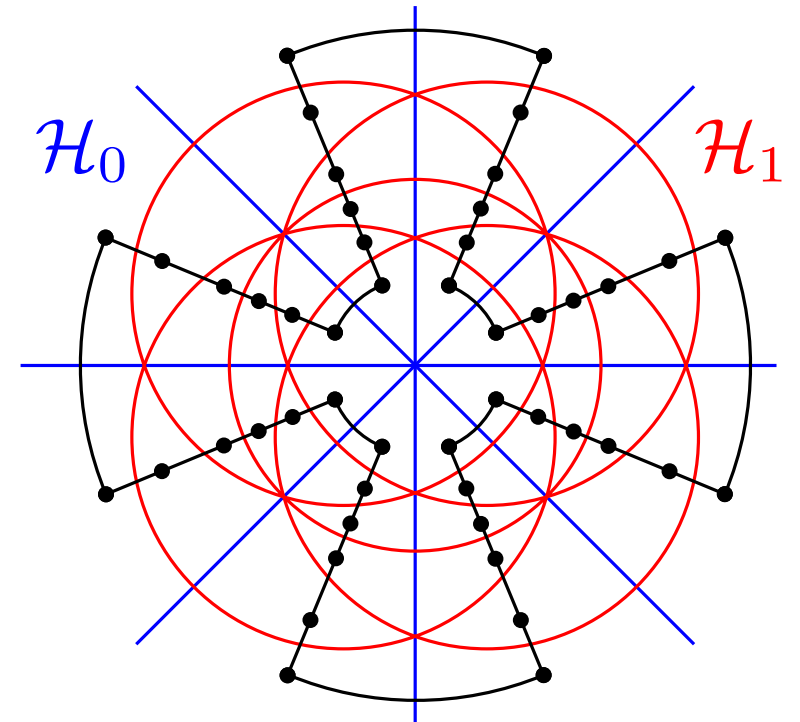


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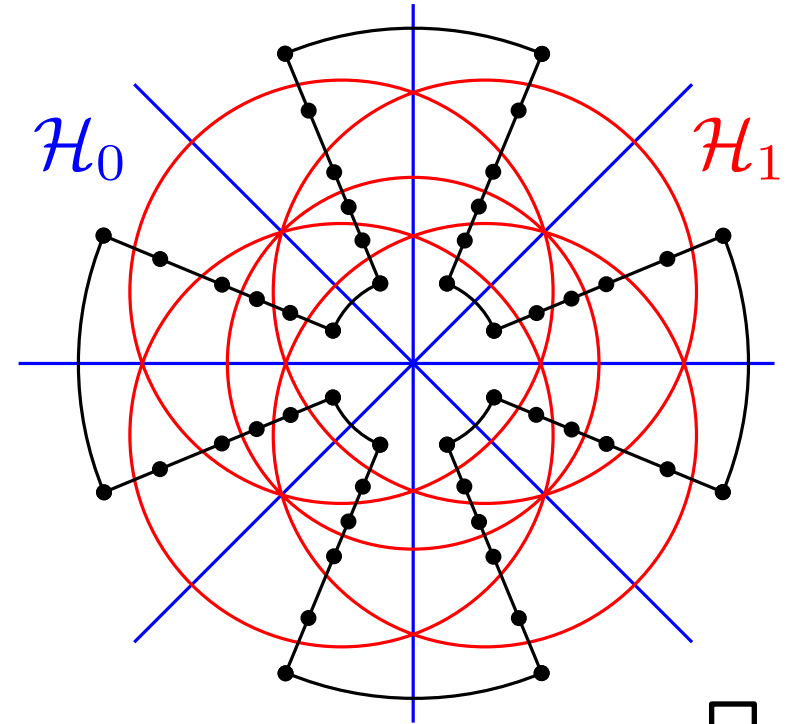


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- The diagram shows a circular arrangement of hyperplanes in a projective space. Blue lines represent hyperplanes in \mathcal{H}_0 , and red lines represent hyperplanes in \mathcal{H}_1 . Black dots connected by lines form paths (fibers) that zigzag between the two families of hyperplanes.

☐

Thank you!