Lattice Point Counts for the Shi Arrangement and Other Affinographic Hyperplane Arrangements

David Forge[1]
Laboratoire de recherche en informatique UMR 8623
Bât. 490, Université Paris-Sud
91405 Orsay Cedex, France
E-mail: forge@lri.fr

and

Thomas Zaslavsky
Department of Mathematical Sciences
State University of New York at Binghamton
Binghamton, NY 13902-6000, U.S.A.
E-mail: zaslav@math.binghamton.edu

Version of 18 May 2005.

Abstract. For an affinographic hyperplane arrangement in $\mathbb{R}^n$, we study the number of integral points in $[1, m]^n$ that do not lie in any hyperplane of the arrangement. This count is a piecewise polynomial function of m; we evaluate it for all positive integers m. The approach is to convert the problem to one of counting integral proper colorations of a rooted integral gain graph. A related problem takes colors modulo m; the number of proper modular colorations is a different piecewise polynomial that eventually becomes the characteristic polynomial of the arrangement (by which means Athanasiadis previously obtained that polynomial). We study this function for all positive moduli.

Mathematics Subject Classifications (2000): *Primary* 05C22, 52C35; *Secondary* 05C15.

Key words and phrases: Integral gain graph, modular gain graph, proper coloring, chromatic function, affinographic hyperplane arrangement, deformation of Coxeter arrangement, Shi arrangement, Linial arrangement

1. Integral affinographic hyperplane arrangements

The Shi arrangement of hyperplanes is the set $\mathcal{S}_n$ of affine hyperplanes in $\mathbb{R}^n$ consisting of those hyperplanes with equations $x_j = x_i$ and $x_j = x_i + 1$ for all pairs $i < j$ in $\{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$. A *region* of $\mathcal{S}_n$ is a component of the complement $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \left(\bigcup \mathcal{S}_n\right)$. The number of regions formed by the Shi arrangement has some interest that does not directly concern us (see [5]), but which led to a series of investigations, first to find that number, then to find the more refined invariant called the characteristic polynomial, from which the number of regions is

[1]The research of the first author was performed while visiting the State University of New York at Binghamton.

a simple deduction, then to extensions (the extended Shi arrangement) and analogs such as the Linial arrangement, $\{x_j = x_i + 1 : i < j\}$. For instance, for the Shi arrangement the characteristic polynomial $p(\lambda)$ equals $\lambda(\lambda - n)^{n-1}$ [2].

One interpretation of $p(\lambda)$ (we follow Athanasiadis [1] as reformulated in Section 5, and [12]), is that, for a sufficiently large positive integer m, $p(m)$ is the number of ways to properly color, by colors in the cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}_m$, an associated *integral gain graph*, which is a graph with edges labelled invertibly by integers. (Section 2.2 has a precise definition.) This is analogous to ordinary graph coloring, where the chromatic polynomial $\chi_\Gamma(\lambda)$ of a graph Γ, evaluated at a positive integer m, equals the number of proper colorations with values in $\mathbb{Z}_m$. Viewing coloring geometrically leads to a second interpretation of $\chi_\Gamma(m)$. To Γ there corresponds a hyperplane arrangement that consists of all the hyperplanes $x_i = x_j$ for which there is an edge e_{ij} in Γ; the characteristic polynomial of the arrangement equals the chromatic polynomial of Γ; and $\chi_\Gamma(m)$ is the number of integer points that are in the hypercube $[1, m]^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ but do not lie in any of the hyperplanes. However, for the Shi and Linial arrangements this second interpretation is invalid. Instead, the number of integer points is a new function, $p^{\mathbb{Z}}(m)$, that does not agree with $p(m)$ and is normally a polynomial only for sufficiently large values of m. This function, for a wide class of hyperplane arrangements known variously as integral affinographic arrangements or as integral deformations of the complete-graph arrangement A^*_{n-1}, is our main topic. We treat it through the interpretation of an integral affinographic arrangement as an integral gain graph. (Thus our method resembles that of Athanasiadis.) We compute the *integral chromatic function* $\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}(m)$, defined as the number of proper colorations using the color set $[m] := \{1, 2, \ldots, m\}$ where $m \geq 0$, in three ways: two theoretical ways are a general formula derived by Möbius inversion over the semilattice of balanced flats of a matroid on the gain graph, and also a deletion-contraction formula; and in examples, including the extended Shi and Linial arrangements, we count colorations combinatorially. Our central idea is to transfer the problem to *rooted* gain graphs, which makes it easy to keep track of the various graph transformations necessary to compute the chromatic function.

Our method is adaptable to modular coloring of affinographic arrangements, thus giving a formula for the number of $\mathbb{Z}_m$-colorations even for small moduli where the general polynomial formula does not apply. We do this in Section 5.

2. Background

2.1. **Basic definitions.** We adopt the notation $[n] := \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ for a positive integer n. The set of nonnegative integers (sometimes called the natural numbers) is denoted by $\mathbb{N}$.

A graph $\Gamma = (V, E)$ may have loops and multiple edges (but not the half and loose edges of [11]). A *link* is an edge that has two distinct endpoints; thus, our edges are links and loops. A *circle* is a connected subgraph of degree 2, or its edge set. We may write a circle C as a word $e_1e_2 \cdots e_l$; this means the edges are numbered consecutively around C and oriented in a consistent direction.

2.2. **Gain graphs.** An *abelian gain graph*, $\Phi = (\Gamma, \varphi, \mathfrak{A})$, consists of a graph Γ, an abelian group $\mathfrak{A}$ called the *gain group*, and a *gain function* $\varphi : E \to \mathfrak{A}$ that is orientable, i.e., if e denotes an edge oriented in one direction and e^{-1} the same edge with the opposite orientation, then $\varphi(e^{-1}) = -\varphi(e)$. The gain of a circle $C = e_1e_2 \cdots e_l$ is $\varphi(C) = \varphi(e_1)+\varphi(e_2)+\cdots+\varphi(e_l)$. This is not entirely well defined since it depends on the direction but it is well defined whether

C has gain zero. We define $\mathcal{B}(\Phi) := \{C : \varphi(C) = 0\}$. A circle in $\mathcal{B}$, and more broadly any subgraph or edge set all of whose circles are in $\mathcal{B}$, is called *balanced*.

Our concern will be principally with *integral gain graphs*, whose gain group is the additive group of integers, and to a lesser extent with *modular gain graphs*, whose gain group is $\mathbb{Z}_m$.

For $S \subseteq E$ we write $\Phi|S$ for the subgraph (V, S) with gains as in Φ, $\pi(S) := \pi(\Phi|S) :=$ the partition of V whose blocks are the vertex sets of the components of $\Phi|S$, and $b(S) := b(\Phi|S) :=$ the number of balanced components of $\Phi|S$. When S is balanced, $b(S) = |\pi(S)|$. The notation $\mathrm{lp}(\Phi)$ means Φ with all links deleted. A convenient notation for an edge is ge_{ij}; this means the endpoints are v_i and v_j and the gain in the direction from v_i to v_j is g. Generally, e_{ij} denotes an edge whose endpoints are v_i and v_j, oriented from v_i to v_j. Since we have many parallel edges, sometimes it is convenient to indicate them all by a single edge e_{ij} labelled with the entire set $\mathfrak{A}_{ij}$ of gains of edges ge_{ij}, which may be written $\mathfrak{A}_{ij}e_{ij}$. However, one should keep in mind that this is merely notational shorthand and each separate edge ge_{ij} continues to be a distinct object.

A *group coloration* of Φ is a mapping $x : V \to \mathfrak{A} : v_i \mapsto x_i$. It is *proper* if, whenever there is an edge ge_{ij}, then $x_j \neq x_i + g$; in general the set of *improper* edges of x is

$$I(x) := \{ge_{ij} : x_j = x_i + g\}.$$

If $\mathfrak{A}$ has finite order m we can consider the number of proper group colorations of Φ. By taking new gain groups that are supergroups of $\mathfrak{A}$ we obtain a function of the group; this function is a polynomial in the order of the group, called the *balanced chromatic polynomial* of Φ and written $\chi^{\mathrm{b}}_{\Phi}(\lambda)$; it has the formula

$$\chi^{\mathrm{b}}_{\Phi}(\lambda) = \sum_{S \subseteq E:\text{balanced}} (-1)^{|S|} \lambda^{b(S)}. \tag{2.1}$$

Even if $\mathfrak{A}$ is infinite, as long as Φ is finite one can define $\chi^{\mathrm{b}}_{\Phi}(\lambda)$ by Equation (2.1)—or by a second algebraic formula for the balanced chromatic polynomial, in terms of $\mathrm{Lat}^{\mathrm{b}}\,\Phi$, the class of all closed, balanced edge sets, ordered by inclusion. A balanced edge set B is called *closed* if any edge ge_{ij} whose endpoints are joined by a path P in B with the same gain (that is, P is open, possibly of length 0, and has gain g in the orientation from v_i to v_j) is itself in B. Then

$$\chi^{\mathrm{b}}_{\Phi}(\lambda) = \sum_{B \in \mathrm{Lat}^{\mathrm{b}}\,\Phi} \mu(\varnothing, B) \lambda^{b(B)}, \tag{2.2}$$

where μ is the Möbius function of $\mathrm{Lat}^{\mathrm{b}}\,\Phi$. We mention that $I(x)$ is closed and balanced. (These facts are adaptations of results in [11, Sections III.4 and III.5]. Colorations in a supergroup are equivalent to the zero-free k-colorations of [11, Section III.4], k being the index of $\mathfrak{A}$ in the supergroup. For the Möbius function of a poset see [4, 8].)

If Ψ is a different gain graph with the same underlying graph Γ and the same list of balanced circles (that is, $\mathcal{B}(\Psi) = \mathcal{B}(\Phi)$), then (2.1) shows that $\chi^{\mathrm{b}}_{\Psi} = \chi^{\mathrm{b}}_{\Phi}$. In particular, suppose $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{Z}$. Then we can replace $\mathbb{Z}$ by a sufficiently large finite cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}_m$. See [12, Section 11.4] or Section 5 for applications of this idea.

Ordinary graphs can be regarded as the special case in which $|\mathfrak{A}| = 1$, or more generally, in which Φ is balanced. Then χ^{b}_{Φ} equals the ordinary chromatic polynomial of Γ.

2.3. **Switching and potentials.** There is a transformation of gain graphs called *switching* that does not change the balanced circles. To switch Φ we take a *switching function* $\eta : V \to$

$\mathfrak{A} : v_i \mapsto \eta_i$ and replace φ by φ^η, whose definition is

$$\varphi^\eta(e_{ij}) := \varphi(e_{ij}) + \eta_j - \eta_i.$$

We write $\Phi^\eta := (\Gamma, \varphi^\eta, \mathfrak{A})$. It is clear that switching does not change the balanced chromatic polynomial.

Suppose we have an edge set S such that some switching of Φ converts all the gains on S to zero; obviously then S is balanced. Conversely, if S is balanced in Φ there is a switching function η such that the gains on S are all zero in Φ^η [11, Section I.5]. Indeed, we can specify η: if there is a path P in S from v_i to v_j, then η_j must equal $\eta_i + \varphi(P)$. This rule leaves one value of η to be chosen arbitrarily in each component of $\Phi|S$, after which η is fully determined.

The negative of a switching function for S is called a *potential* for S; equivalently, a potential for S is a mapping $\theta : V \to \mathfrak{A}$ such that $\varphi(e_{ij}) = \theta_j - \theta_i$ for any edge in S. A group coloration x is a potential for $I(x)$.

Switching acts on group colorations in such a way as to maintain propriety. A coloration x of Φ switches to x^η defined by $x_i^\eta = x_i + \eta_i$. Then $I(x^\eta) = I(x)$.

2.4. **Contraction.** *Contraction* of Φ by a balanced edge set S consists of two steps. First, Φ is switched so that S has all zero gains. Then, each block $W \in \pi(S)$ is identified to a single vertex and S is deleted. The notation for Φ with S contracted is Φ/S.

2.5. **Affinographic arrangements and their gain graphs.** An *integral affinographic hyperplane arrangement* in $\mathbb{R}^n$ (we shall omit the words "integral" and "hyperplane") is a finite set $\mathcal{A}$ of affine hyperplanes of the form $h_{ij}(g) : x_j - x_i = g$ for $i, j \in [n]$ and $g \in \mathbb{Z}$. The *intersection semilattice* of $\mathcal{A}$ is the set $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$ of all nonempty intersections of subsets of $\mathcal{A}$ (including the intersection of no hyperplanes, which is $\mathbb{R}^n$); it is partially ordered by reverse inclusion. It is a meet semilattice with $\hat{0} = \mathbb{R}^n$ (in fact, a geometric semilattice [3, 9]) and it has a $\hat{1}$ if and only if there is a point common to every hyperplane. The *characteristic polynomial* of $\mathcal{A}$ is

$$p_{\mathcal{A}}(\lambda) := \sum_{W \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})} \mu(\hat{0}, W) \lambda^{n - \dim W},$$

where μ denotes the Möbius function of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$. One of the interesting properties of $p_{\mathcal{A}}$ is that $(-1)^n p_{\mathcal{A}}(-1)$ is the number of regions formed by $\mathcal{A}$.

To $\mathcal{A}$ there corresponds an integral gain graph $\Phi(\mathcal{A})$. The vertex set is $V = \{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n\}$. The gain group is $\mathbb{Z}$. Corresponding to $h_{ij}(g) \in \mathcal{A}$ there is an edge ge_{ij}. Thus, the gain function is given by $\varphi(ge_{ij}) = g$. By the definition of gains, the gain in the opposite direction is $-g$, which corresponds to the fact that $h_{ij}(g)$ and $h_{ji}(-g)$ are the same hyperplane. Thus there are one vertex for each coordinate and one edge for each hyperplane.

The significance of this correspondence is, first, that the characteristic polynomial $p_{\mathcal{A}}$ equals the balanced chromatic polynomial of Φ (by [11, Theorem III.5.2 and Corollary IV.4.5]); thus we can compute the former by coloring Φ. But for us the more important fact is that the lattice points we wish to count are exactly the same as the proper integral colorations of $\Phi(\mathcal{A})$.

3. Integral coloring

An *(integral) m-coloration* of an integral gain graph Φ is a function $x : V \to [m] \subseteq Z$; that is, it is a group coloration with a restricted codomain.

The gain group $\mathbb{Z}$ being an ordered group, it is possible to single out a canonical switching function η for each balanced edge set B by choosing η so that it switches B to have all zero gains and in each block $W \in \pi(B)$ its minimum value is 0. We call this η the *top-vertex switching function* for B. The maximum of η in W, written $h_B(W)$, is called the *height* of W (or of the corresponding component of B). A vertex in W with $\eta(v) = 0$ is called a *top vertex* (because it has maximum potential). From now on, in contracting an integral gain graph by a balanced edge set we switch by the top-vertex switching function. We call this *top-vertex switching.* In top-vertex switching and contraction on Φ one may think of the contracted graph Φ/B as having vertex set obtained by retaining one top vertex v_i from each $W \in \pi(B)$, the other vertices of W being contracted into v_i. The effect of top-vertex switching on a coloration is to change x_j to $x_j + \eta_j$.

In the statement of the theorem we need the positive part of a real number r, which is $r^+ := \max(r, 0)$.

Theorem 3.1. *For $m \geq 0$,*

$$\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Phi}(m) = \sum_{B \in \operatorname{Lat^b} \Phi} \mu(\varnothing, B) \prod_{W \in \pi(B)} \big[m - h_B(W)\big]^+, \tag{3.1}$$

where μ is the Möbius function of $\operatorname{Lat^b} \Phi$.

For the proof we need our key innovation. A *rooted (integral) gain graph* is a gain graph with a distinguished *root* vertex v_0, whose incident edges are called *root edges.* Root edges are subject to three rules. First, for each nonroot vertex v_i, the gains of root edges e_{0i} form a lower interval of integers, $(-\infty, h_i] = -\mathbb{N} + h_i \subset \mathbb{Z}$ for some integer h_i. Second, a root edge cannot be deleted or contracted. Finally, in integral coloring the root vertex is always colored 0. The effect is that the color of a nonroot vertex v_i must be greater than h_i.

Given an unrooted integral gain graph Φ, its *rooting* Φ_0 is Φ with a new root v_0 adjoined, together with edges joining v_0 to all other vertices v_i, carrying all possible nonpositive gains in the direction $v_0 v_i$. In set shorthand, all the edges from the root to v_i in the rooting of Φ are indicated by a single edge $(-\mathbb{N})e_{0i}$. Rooting imposes a lower bound of 1 on the color of every vertex in Φ.

Not every rooted integral gain graph is a rooting of a gain graph, but, with the appropriate definitions, the essence of the theorem is valid for any rooted integral gain graph. A *rooted (integral) m-coloration* of the rooted gain graph Ψ is any mapping $x : V(\Psi) \to (-\infty, m]$ that obeys the coloring rule $x_0 = 0$ and for which every root edge is proper; the definitions of propriety of an edge and of a coloration are the same as for unrooted integral gain graphs. An m-coloration of an unrooted integral gain graph Φ is the same (with the addition of the obligatory color 0 at the root) as a rooted m-coloration of its rooting, and the proper colorations of the graph and its rooting are also the same. Thus, $\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Phi_0}(m) = \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Phi}(m)$, and the improper edge set of a rooted m-coloration x is the same as that of x restricted to nonroot vertices. We write $I(x)$ for this edge set; it is closed and balanced in $\Psi \setminus v_0$ as well as in Ψ. For a balanced set B in $\Psi \setminus v_0$, we define $\pi_0(B)$ to be the corresponding partition of $V(\Psi)$ and $\pi(B)$ to be that of $V(\Psi) \setminus v_0$.

Theorem 3.2. *For any rooted integral gain graph Ψ and $m \geq 0$,*

$$\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Psi}(m) = \sum_{B \in L} \mu_L(\varnothing, B) \prod_{W \in \pi(B)} \big[m - h_B(W)\big]^+, \tag{3.2}$$

where $L := \mathrm{Lat}^{\mathrm{b}}(\Psi \setminus v_0)$.

Proof. Consider all rooted m-colorations of Ψ, proper or not. It follows by Möbius inversion, as in [4, p. 362] or [10, Theorem 2.4], that

$$\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Psi}(m) = \sum_{B \in L} \mu_L(\varnothing, B) f(B),$$

where $f(B)$ is the number of rooted colorations x such that $I(x) = B$.

We now show by a bijection that $f(B)$ is the number of proper m-colorations of Φ_0/B. Let η be the top-vertex switching function for B; in particular, $\eta_0 = 0$. Switching an m-coloration x of Ψ gives an m-coloration of Ψ^η (and conversely), because the color x_j of a vertex with $\eta_j \neq 0$ is changed to the color $x_i = x_j + \eta_j$ of a top vertex of the set $W \in \pi_0(I(x))$ that contains v_j, and $m \geq x_i \geq x_j$. Also, the set of improper edges remains the same. Therefore, when we contract Ψ by $I(x)$ we get an m-coloration with no improper edges.

Conversely, for any $B \in L$, let η be the top-vertex switching function. A proper rooted m-coloration y of Ψ/B pulls back to an m-coloration of Ψ^η by $x_i = y_W$ where $v_i \in W \in \pi_0(B)$. Then switching back to Ψ we have an m-coloration $x^{-\eta}$ of Ψ whose improper edge set is B.

Since it is clear that these correspondences are inverse to each other, the bijection is proved. □

Proof of Theorem 3.1. We apply the preceding theorem to the rooting of Φ. □

Let us write

$$\mathbf{L}_0(\Psi) := \sum_{B \in L} \mu_L(\varnothing, B)\, \mathrm{lp}(\Psi/B). \tag{3.3}$$

Then we can interpret the last theorem as an evaluation rule for $\mathbf{L}_0(\Psi)$, and the theorem as an evaluation of $\mathbf{L}_0(\Phi_0)$. To state the rule, let us define the product of rooted graphs as their amalgamation at the root vertex. Then the evaluation rule is that a rooted integral gain graph with nonroot vertex v and root-edge gain set $(-\infty, h]$ evaluates to 0 if v supports a loop with gain 0 and to $(m-h)^+$ otherwise. This way of thinking suggests a theory of Tutte invariants, which we hope to develop elsewhere.

There is another way to express the number of proper m-colorations; that is by deletion and contraction; but it applies only in the general setting of rooted gain graphs.

Theorem 3.3. *Let Ψ be a rooted integral gain graph and e a nonroot link. Then*

$$\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Psi}(m) = \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Psi \setminus e}(m) - \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Psi/e}(m).$$

Proof. The standard method works: we consider those proper m-colorations of $\Psi \setminus e$ for which e, when restored to Ψ, is a proper edge and those for which it is improper. The former are proper m-colorations of Ψ and the latter correspond to proper m-colorations of Ψ/e because of the way contraction affects colorations, as discussed in the proof of Theorem 3.2. □

There is no corresponding result for m-colorations of an unrooted integral gain graph. In general, $\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Phi}(m) \neq \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Phi \setminus e}(m) - \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Phi/e}(m)$, because the lower bound of 1 on the color of a vertex in Φ and $\Phi \setminus e$ changes at the contracted vertex of Φ/e in the course of top-vertex switching.

The two kinds of formula we have given are related through broken balanced circles. Given a linear ordering of the edges, a *broken balanced circle* is a balanced circle without its last edge. (This is a special kind of broken circuit; we are adapting the theory of no-broken-circuit sets to geometric semilattices, specialized to the case of graphic lift matroids [11, Section

II.3].) When using deletion and contraction to compute the number of proper m-colorations, one linearly orders the edge set and, in sequence from first to last (except for edges that have become loops), contracts and deletes edges in every possible way. If in this process a balanced circle is contracted to a loop, the resulting graph will have no proper colorations and will contribute 0 to the total number. The only way to avoid this and get a positive contribution is for the set F of contracted edges to contain no broken balanced circle. F is therefore a forest that contains no broken balanced circles. One may conclude that the coefficient $\mu(\varnothing, B)$ is, up to sign, the number of forests $F \subseteq B$, with partition $\pi(F) = \pi(B)$, which contain no broken balanced circle. (We omit details, which are as in the standard broken-circuit theory.)

4. The geometry of integral coloring

By thinking of an integral coloration x as a point of the integral lattice $\mathbb{Z}^n$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ we obtain the main theorem.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $\mathcal{A}$ be an integral affinographic hyperplane arrangement in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and let $m \in \mathbb{N}$. The number of integer points in $[m]^n$ that are contained in none of the hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}$ equals $\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\Phi(\mathcal{A})}(m)$ in Theorem 3.1.*

With geometry we can do more: we can separately interpret each term of Equation 3.1. In $\mathbf{L}_0(\Phi)$ each term is an integral gain graph $\Lambda = \mathrm{lp}(\Phi_0/B)$ with a positive or negative weight $\mu(\varnothing, B)$. Taking the viewpoint that the vertices of Λ are the top vertices v_i of the components of $\Phi|B$, Λ has links e_{0i} with gain sets $(-\infty, h_i]$; thus the color of v_i is restricted by the bound $x_i > h_i \geq 0$. Furthermore, if any other vertex v_j was contracted into v_i, it was contracted along a path $e_{jj_1} e_{j_1 j_2} \cdots e_{j_k i}$ with total gain g_{ji}, say, that corresponds to the equation $x_i = x_j + g_{ji}$. This leads us to define for each Λ the cone

$$C(\Lambda) := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_i \geq h_i \text{ for } v_i \in V(\Lambda) \text{ and } \\ x_j = x_i - g_{ji} \text{ for all other vertices } v_j\}.$$

We assign to $C(\Lambda)$ the weight of Λ, that is, $\mu(\varnothing, B)$.

Theorem 4.2. *The proper integral colorations of Φ are the integral points x in the positive orthant $\mathbb{R}^n_{>0}$ whose total weight, summed over all cones $C(\Lambda)$ that contain x, is nonzero; and each of these points has total weight equal to* 1.

Counting only points $x \in [m]^n$, we recover Theorem 4.1.

Proof. Consider a positive integral point $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. As a coloration of Φ it has an improper edge set $I(x)$. The cones $C(\mathrm{lp}(\Phi_0/B))$ to whose affine span x belongs are the ones for which $B \leq I(x)$ in $\mathrm{Lat}^{\mathrm{b}}\,\Phi$. Then x, being a potential for $I(x)$, is also a potential for B. If x is in the cone of every $B \leq I(x)$, then the sum of weights of cones containing x is $\sum_{B \leq I(x)} \mu(\varnothing, B)$. This equals 0 if $I(x) \neq \varnothing$, but if x is proper, then the total weight is $\mu(\varnothing, \varnothing) = 1$.

Thus we must prove that x satisfies the inequalities of the cone $C(\mathrm{lp}(\Phi_0/B))$. Let β be the top-vertex switching function for B. In a component A of $\Phi|B$ let x_k be any vertex, let x_j be the top vertex, and let x_i be the top vertex of the component of $\Phi|B$ that contains x_k and x_j. By the definition of a top-vertex switching function, $g_{kj} = \beta_k - \beta_j = \beta_k$. As x is a potential for $I(x) \supseteq B$, $g_{kj} = x_j - x_k$. Consequently, $x_j = x_k + \beta_k > \beta_k$ (because x is in the positive orthant). By the definition of Φ_0/B, $h_j = \max \beta_k$ over all vertices in A. It follows that $x_j > h_j$; that is, x is in the cone (in fact, in the relative interior). □

There is surely a reciprocity theorem analogous to Stanley's for ordinary graphs [7], based on Ehrhart reciprocity (see [8, Section 4.6]), but merely to state such a result would require the theory of orientation of gain graphs developed in Slilaty's thesis [6], which is too large a topic to take up here. We leave this as a research problem.

5. Modular coloring

Modular coloring means that we interpret the gains modulo m and take colors in the group $\mathbb{Z}_m$. Let us write $\chi_\Phi^{\mathrm{mod}}(m)$ for the number of ways to do this, the *modular chromatic function.* As we saw, the characteristic polynomial of an affinographic arrangement $\mathcal{A}$ equals the balanced chromatic polynomial $\chi^{\mathrm{b}}_{\Phi(\mathcal{A})}(\lambda)$. This polynomial is unchanged if we take the gains in $\mathbb{Z}_m$ for sufficiently large m; indeed, it suffices that $m > \max \varphi(C)$, the largest gain of a circle, because then the list of balanced circles is certain to remain the same. Thus we can compute $\chi^{\mathrm{b}}_{\Phi(\mathcal{A})}(m)$, hence $p_{\mathcal{A}}(\lambda)$, by counting colorations of Φ with color set $\mathbb{Z}_m$ for $m > \max \varphi(C)$. This is the approach of Athanasiadis explained in the language of gain graphs.

It follows that the modular chromatic function is a polynomial for $m > \max \varphi(C)$. Another clear picture of why that is so is given by a simplification of the method we applied to integral coloring, simply omitting the root vertex. Let us write

$$\mathbf{L}(\Phi) := \sum_{B \in \mathrm{Lat}^{\mathrm{b}}(\Phi)} \mu(\varnothing, B)\, \mathrm{lp}(\Phi/B),$$

where μ is the Möbius function of $\mathrm{Lat}^{\mathrm{b}}(\Phi)$. (It is not necessary to switch by the top-vertex rule for contraction; any switching function will yield the same result.) Each of the graphs $\Lambda = \mathrm{lp}(\Phi/B)$, unless it has no edges, has loops with integral gains. When we take gains modulo m, some loops may find themselves with gain 0; if this happens, then the contribution of Λ to $\chi_\Phi^{\mathrm{mod}}(m)$ is zero; but if not, then its contribution is $m^{|V(\Lambda)|}$ since each vertex can have any color in $\mathbb{Z}_m$. Thus, for instance, $\chi_\Phi^{\mathrm{mod}}(m) = \chi_\Phi^{\mathrm{b}}(m)$ for all m greater than the maximum gain of any loop in any Λ, which is the same as the largest gain of a circle in Φ, and also for any smaller value of m that does not divide the gain of any loop; and for no other value of $m > 0$. Summarizing the essential point:

Theorem 5.1. *Let Φ be an integral gain graph and $m \geq 0$. The number of ways to properly color Φ with colors in $\mathbb{Z}_m$ is the evaluation of $\mathbf{L}(\Phi)$ obtained by substituting for each graph $\mathrm{lp}(\Phi/B)$ the value 0 if it has a loop whose gain is a multiple of m and $m^{|V(\Lambda)|}$ otherwise.*

We may regard each graph in $\mathbf{L}(\Phi)$ as a product of single-vertex graphs (that is, multiplication is disjoint union) and define the evaluation as a ring homomorphism whose value on a single-vertex graph is 0 if the vertex supports a loop with gain divisible by m, and m otherwise.

Let us denote by Φ_m the gain graph Φ with gains interpreted modulo m. Since $\chi_\Phi^{\mathrm{mod}}(m) = \chi^{\mathrm{b}}_{\Phi_m}(m)$ and the polynomial $\chi^{\mathrm{b}}_{\Phi_m}(\lambda)$ satisfies the deletion-contraction identity with respect to any link [11, Corollary III.3.3], it follows that

$$\chi_\Phi^{\mathrm{mod}}(m) = \chi_{\Phi \setminus e}^{\mathrm{mod}}(m) - \chi_{\Phi/e}^{\mathrm{mod}}(m) \quad \text{for } m = 1, 2, \ldots .$$

6. Examples

For a and b integers with $a \le b$, define $[a,b]\vec{K}_n$ to be the complete graph with, on each edge e_{ij} for $i < j$, all the gains in the interval $[a,b] := \{a, a+1, \dots, b\}$. It is hard to solve these examples with Theorem 3.1 because the Möbius function is difficult; so we employ coloring. The methods we use are adapted from the ideas of Athanasiadis [1], who colored cyclically.

6.1. **The Shi and extended Shi arrangements.** The Shi arrangement $\mathcal{S}_n$ corresponds to the gain graph $[0,1]\vec{K}_n$. We count the integral m-colorations for some positive integer m. We consider a coloration as a placement of n distinguishable vertices into m possible positions. The 0 gains on the edges prevent two vertices from having the same position. Given two vertices v_i and v_j with $i < j$, the edges with gain 1 prevent v_i from being immediately before v_j. More generally, if l vertices $v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_l}$ appear in consecutive positions, the gain 1 edges imply that they are disposed in reverse order. This gives a bijection between proper colorations and distributions of the n vertices into the $m-n+1$ spaces between and around the $m-n$ free positions, since the set of vertices in any one space must be in descending order. It follows that the number of lattice points in $[m]^n$ but not in any hyperplane of the Shi arrangement is equal to

$$p^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\mathcal{S}_n}(m) = \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}(m) = \begin{cases} (m-n+1)^n & \text{if } m \ge n, \\ 0 & \text{if } m < n. \end{cases}$$

The extended Shi arrangement $\mathcal{S}_n(s)$ corresponds to the gain graph $[-s+1,s]\vec{K}_n$, whose integral chromatic function we abbreviate as $\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_s(m)$. In order to evaluate this function, we prove a general reduction formula:

$$\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{[-a,b]\vec{K}_n}(m) = \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{[0,b-a]\vec{K}_n}(m - [n-1]a) \tag{6.1}$$

when $0 \le a \le b$. We again consider a coloration as a placement of n distinguishable vertices into m possible positions. The $[-a,a]$ gains on the edges prevent two vertices from having positions less than $a+1$ apart. This implies that between two vertices there must be at least a free positions. If we erase a of these open positions, we have $m-(n-1)a$ colors available to color the vertices according to the rules of $[0,b-a]\vec{K}_n$. The conversion is reversible; this proves the formula.

In particular, $\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_s(m) = \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_1(m-(n-1)(s-1))$. We conclude that the number of lattice points in $[m]^n$ but not in any hyperplane is

$$p^{\mathbb{Z}}_{\mathcal{S}_n(s)}(m) = \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_s(m) = \begin{cases} [m-s(n-1)]^n & \text{if } m \ge n+(s-1)(n-1), \\ 0 & \text{if } m < n+(s-1)(n-1). \end{cases}$$

Obviously, this is a piecewise polynomial, in a paltry way.

6.2. **The Linial and related arrangements.** The Linial arrangement is the case $a = b = 1$. We solve it by reduction to $[a,b] = [0,2]$.

All the cases $[0,b]\vec{K}_n$ work as follows. Position the n vertices at different positions along a line. This is the same thing as taking a permutation τ of the vertices. Once they are placed, to ensure a proper coloration we must add b empty colors between each increasing pair of consecutive vertices, which correspond to an ascent in τ. So if there are r ascents in τ, this first placement takes up exactly $n+br$ colors. The other $m-(n+br)$ free colors must be placed in the $n+1$ spaces ($n-1$ of which are already partly occupied by empty colors) delimited by the n vertices. So every permutation with r ascents gives exactly

$$\binom{m-(n+br)+n}{n}$$

proper colorations. The number of permutations with r ascents is the Eulerian number $A(n, r+1)$, so we have the formula

$$p^{\mathbb{Z}}(m) = \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{[0,b]\vec{K}_n}(m) = \begin{cases} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor m/b \rfloor} A(n, r+1)\binom{m-br}{n} & \text{if } m \geq 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } m < 0. \end{cases} \tag{6.2}$$

for the affinographic arrangement $\{x_j = x_i + g : i < j,\ g = 0, 1, \ldots, b\}$. This becomes a polynomial when $m \geq b(n-1)$.

Combining Equations (6.3) and (6.2) leads to the evaluation

$$\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{[-a,b]\vec{K}_n}(m) = \begin{cases} \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor (m-[n-1]a)/b \rfloor} A(n, r+1)\binom{m-[n-1]a-br}{n} & \text{if } m \geq (n-1)a, \\ 0 & \text{if } m < (n-1)a, \end{cases}$$

when $0 \leq a \leq b$.

There is a transformation which gives the relation

$$\chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{[0,b]\vec{K}_n}(m) = \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{[1,b-1]\vec{K}_n}(m-n+1). \tag{6.3}$$

To get it we observe that, due to the zero-gain edges, a coloration of the first graph must use different colors for every vertex, but it need not in the second graph. The other difference is that, between two vertices with colors $c(v_i) < c(v_j)$ and $i < j$, there must be at least b unused colors for the first graph and only $b-1$ colors for the second. We transform a coloration of the first graph to one of the second graph by placing the vertices in the color set $[m]$ according to the color $c(v_i)$, then taking out a color between two consecutive vertices, except that when the colors are successive integers in the first graph they become equal in the second. That is, the i-th vertex in the natural order of the color set $[m]$ is moved to the left by $i-1$ positions, so $n-1$ colors have been deleted. This transformation is a bijection of proper colorations; thus we have Equation (6.3). From Equation (6.2) we deduce that

$$p^{\mathbb{Z}}(m) = \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{[1,r-1]\vec{K}_n}(m) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor (m-n+1)/b \rfloor} A(n, r+1)\binom{m+1-n-br}{n}$$

for the affinographic arrangement $\{x_j = x_i + g : i < j,\ g = 1, \ldots, b-1\}$ with $b > 1$. This function is a piecewise polynomial in m which becomes a polynomial when $m \geq (b+1)(n-1)$.

The Linial arrangement being the case $b = 2$, it satisfies the formula

$$p^{\mathbb{Z}}(m) = \chi^{\mathbb{Z}}_{1\vec{K}_n}(m) = \sum_{r=0}^{\lfloor (m-n+1)/2 \rfloor} A(n, r+1)\binom{m-(n+2r)+1}{n}.$$

References

[1] Christos A. Athanasiadis, Characteristic polynomials of subspace arrangements and finite fields. *Adv. Math.* **122** (1996), 193–233. MR 97k:52012. Zbl. 872.52006.

[2] Patrick Headley, On a family of hyperplane arrangements related to the affine Weyl groups. *J. Algebraic Combin.* **6** (1997), 331–338. MR 98e:52010. Zbl. 911.52009.

[3] Jennifer McNulty, Generalized affine matroids. Proc. Twenty-fifth Southeastern Internat. Conf. Combinatorics, Graph Theory and Computing (Boca Raton, Fla., 1994). *Congr. Numer.* **101** (1994), 243–254. MR 96k:05034. Zbl. 842.05019.

[4] Gian-Carlo Rota, On the foundations of combinatorial theory: I. Theory of Möbius functions. *Z. Wahrsch. verw. Gebiete* **2** (1964), 340–368. MR 30 #4688. Zbl. 121, 24f (e: 121.02406). Many times reprinted.

[5] Jian-Yi Shi, The number of $\oplus$-sign types. *Quart. J. Math. Oxford (2)* **48** (1997), no. 189, 93–105. MR 98c:20080. Zbl. 889.20024.

[6] Daniel C. Slilaty, *Orientations of Biased Graphs and Their Matroids.* Doctoral dissertation, Binghamton University, 2000.

[7] Richard P. Stanley, Acyclic orientations of graphs. *Discrete Math.* **5** (1973), 171–178. MR 47 #6537. Zbl. 258.05113.

[8] Richard P. Stanley, *Enumerative Combinatorics*, Vol. 1. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole, Monterey, Calif., 1986. MR 87j:05003. Zbl. 608.05001. Corrected reprint: Cambridge Stud. Adv. Math., Vol. 49. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1997. MR 98a:05001. Zbl. 889.05001, 945.05006.

[9] Michelle L. Wachs and James W. Walker, On geometric semilattices. *Order* **2** (1986), 367–385. MR 87f:06004. Zbl. 589.06005.

[10] Thomas Zaslavsky, Signed graph coloring. *Discrete Math.* **39** (1982), 215–228. MR 84h:05050a. Zbl. 487.05027.

[11] Thomas Zaslavsky, Biased graphs. I. Bias, balance, and gains. II. The three matroids. III. Chromatic and dichromatic invariants. IV. Geometrical realizations. *J. Combin. Theory Ser. B* **47** (1989), 32–52; **51** (1991), 46–72; **64** (1995), 17–88; **89** (2003), 231–297. MR 90k:05138; 91m:05056; 96g:05139, 2005b:05057. Zbl. 714.05057; 763.05096; 950.25778; 1031.05034.

[12] Thomas Zaslavsky, Perpendicular dissections of space. *Discrete Comput. Geom.* 27 (2002), 303–351. MR 2003i:52026. Zbl. 1001.52011.