

MAT-free reflection arrangements

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Abstract

We introduce the class of MAT-free hyperplane arrangements which is based on the Multiple Addition Theorem by Abe, Barakat, Cuntz, Hoge, and Terao. We also investigate the closely related class of MAT2-free arrangements based on a recent generalization of the Multiple Addition Theorem by Abe and Terao. We give classifications of the irreducible complex reflection arrangements which are MAT-free respectively MAT2-free. Furthermore, we ask some questions concerning relations to other classes of free arrangements.

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1 Introduction

A hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A} is a finite set of hyperplanes in a finite dimensional vector space $V \cong \mathbb{K}^\ell$ where \mathbb{K} is some field. The intersection lattice $L(\mathcal{A})$ of \mathcal{A} encodes its combinatorial properties. It is a main theme in the study of hyperplane arrangements to link algebraic properties of \mathcal{A} with the combinatorics of $L(\mathcal{A})$.

The algebraic property of *freeness* of a hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A} was first studied by Saito [Sai80] and Terao [Ter80a]. In fact, it turns out that freeness of \mathcal{A} imposes strong combinatorial constraints on $L(\mathcal{A})$: by Terao's Factorization Theorem [OT92, Thm. 4.137] its characteristic polynomial factors over the integers. Conversely, sufficiently strong conditions on $L(\mathcal{A})$ imply the freeness of \mathcal{A} . One of the main tools to derive such conditions

is Terao's Addition-Deletion Theorem 8. It motivates the class of *inductively free* arrangements (see Definition 9). In this class the freeness of \mathcal{A} is combinatorial, i.e. it is completely determined by $L(\mathcal{A})$ (cf. Definition 5). Recently, a remarkable generalization of the Addition-Deletion theorem was obtained by Abe. His Division Theorem [Abe16, Thm. 1.1] motivates the class of *divisionally free* arrangements. In this class freeness is a combinatorial property too.

Despite having these useful tools at hand, it is still a major open problem, known as Terao's Conjecture, whether in general the freeness of \mathcal{A} actually depends only on $L(\mathcal{A})$, provided the field \mathbb{K} is fixed (see [Zie90] for a counterexample when one fixes $L(\mathcal{A})$ but changes the field). We should also mention at this point the very recent results by Abe further examining Addition-Deletion constructions together with divisional freeness [Abe18b], [Abe18a].

A variation of the addition part of the Addition-Deletion theorem 8 was obtained by Abe, Barakat, Cuntz, Hoge, and Terao in [ABC⁺16]: the Multiple Addition Theorem 12 (MAT for short). Using this theorem, the authors gave a new uniform proof of the Kostant-Macdonald-Shapiro-Steinberg formula for the exponents of a Weyl group. In the same way the Addition-Theorem defines the class of inductively free arrangements, it is now natural to consider the class \mathfrak{MF} of those free arrangements, called *MAT-free*, which can be build inductively using the MAT (Definition 13). It is not hard to see (Lemma 18) that MAT-freeness only depends on $L(\mathcal{A})$. In this paper, we investigate classes of MAT-free arrangements beyond the classes considered in [ABC⁺16].

Complex reflection groups (classified by Shephard and Todd [ST54]) play an important role in the study of hyperplane arrangements: many interesting examples and counterexamples are related or derived from the reflection arrangement $\mathcal{A}(W)$ of a complex reflection group W . It was proven by Terao [Ter80b] that reflection arrangements are always free. There has been a series of investigations dealing with reflection arrangements and their connection to the aforementioned combinatorial classes of free arrangements (e.g. [BC12], [HR15], [Abe16]). Therefore, it is natural to study reflection arrangements in conjunction with the new class of MAT-free arrangements.

Our main result is the following.

Theorem 1. *Except for the arrangement $\mathcal{A}(G_{32})$, an irreducible reflection arrangement is MAT-free if and only if it is inductively free. The arrangement $\mathcal{A}(G_{32})$ is inductively free but not MAT-free. Thus every reflection arrangement is MAT-free except the reflection arrangements of the imprimitive reflection groups $G(e, e, \ell)$, $e > 2$, $\ell > 2$ and of the reflection groups*

$$G_{24}, G_{27}, G_{29}, G_{31}, G_{32}, G_{33}, G_{34}.$$

A further generalization of the MAT 12 was very recently obtained by Abe and Terao [AT19]: the Multiple Addition Theorem 2 14 (MAT2 for short). Again, one might consider the inductively defined class of arrangements which can be build from the empty arrangement using this more general tool, i.e. the class \mathfrak{MF}' of *MAT2-free* arrangements (Definition 15). By definition, this class contains the class of MAT-free arrangements. Regarding reflection arrangements we have the following:

Theorem 2. *Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(W)$ be an irreducible reflection arrangement. Then \mathcal{A} is MAT2-free if and only if it is MAT-free.*

In contrast to (irreducible) reflection arrangements, in general the class of MAT-free arrangements is properly contained in the class of MAT2-free arrangements (see Proposition 28).

Based on our classification of MAT-free (MAT2-free) reflection arrangements and other known examples ([ABC⁺16], [CRS19]) we arrive at the following question:

Question 3. Is every MAT-free (MAT2-free) arrangement inductively free?

In [CRS19] the authors proved that all ideal subarrangements of a Weyl arrangement are inductively free by extensive computer calculations. A positive answer to Question 3 would directly imply their result and yield a uniform proof (cf. [CRS19, Rem. 1.5(d)]).

Looking at the class of divisionally free arrangements which properly contains the class of inductively free arrangements [Abe16, Thm. 4.4] a further natural question is:

Question 4. Is every MAT-free (MAT2-free) arrangement divisionally free?

This article is organized as follows: in Section 2 we briefly recall some notions and results about hyperplane arrangements and free arrangements used throughout our exposition. In Section 3 we give an alternative characterization of MAT-freeness and two easy necessary conditions for MAT/MAT2-freeness. Furthermore, we comment on the relation of the two classes \mathfrak{MF} and \mathfrak{MF}' and on the product construction. Section 4 and Section 5 contain the proofs of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2. In the last Section 6 we comment on Question 3 and further problems connected with MAT-freeness.

2 Hyperplane arrangements and free arrangements

Let \mathcal{A} be a hyperplane arrangement in $V \cong \mathbb{K}^\ell$ where \mathbb{K} is some field. If \mathcal{A} is empty, then it is denoted by Φ_ℓ .

The *intersection lattice* $L(\mathcal{A})$ of \mathcal{A} consists of all intersections of elements of \mathcal{A} including V as the empty intersection. Indeed, with the partial order by reverse inclusion $L(\mathcal{A})$ is a geometric lattice [OT92, Lem. 2.3]. The *rank* $\text{rk}(\mathcal{A})$ of \mathcal{A} is defined as the codimension of the intersection of all hyperplanes in \mathcal{A} .

If x_1, \dots, x_ℓ is a basis of V^* , to explicitly give a hyperplane we use the notation $(a_1, \dots, a_\ell)^\perp := \ker(a_1x_1 + \dots + a_\ellx_\ell)$.

Definition 5. Let \mathfrak{C} be a class of arrangements and let $\mathcal{A} \in \mathfrak{C}$. If for all arrangements \mathcal{B} with $L(\mathcal{B}) \cong L(\mathcal{A})$, (where \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} do not have to be defined over the same field), we have $\mathcal{B} \in \mathfrak{C}$, then the class \mathfrak{C} is called *combinatorial*.

If \mathfrak{C} is a combinatorial class of arrangements such that every arrangement in \mathfrak{C} is free than $\mathcal{A} \in \mathfrak{C}$ is called *combinatorially free*.

For $X \in L(\mathcal{A})$ the *localization* \mathcal{A}_X of \mathcal{A} at X is defined by:

$$\mathcal{A}_X := \{H \in \mathcal{A} \mid X \subseteq H\},$$

and the *restriction* \mathcal{A}^X of \mathcal{A} to X is defined by:

$$\mathcal{A}^X := \{X \cap H \mid H \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{A}_X\}.$$

Let \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 be two arrangements in V_1 respectively V_2 . Then their *product* $\mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_2$ is defined as the arrangement in $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$ consisting of the following hyperplanes:

$$\mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_2 := \{H_1 \oplus V_2 \mid H_1 \in \mathcal{A}_1\} \cup \{V_1 \oplus H_2 \mid H_2 \in \mathcal{A}_2\}.$$

We note the following facts about products (cf. [OT92, Ch. 2]):

- $|\mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_2| = |\mathcal{A}_1| + |\mathcal{A}_2|$.
- $L(\mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_2) = \{X_1 \oplus X_2 \mid X_1 \in L(\mathcal{A}_1) \text{ and } X_2 \in L(\mathcal{A}_2)\}$.
- $(\mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_2)^X = \mathcal{A}_1^{X_1} \times \mathcal{A}_2^{X_2}$ if $X = X_1 \oplus X_2$ with $X_i \in L(\mathcal{A}_i)$.

Let $S = S(V^*)$ be the symmetric algebra of the dual space. We fix a basis x_1, \dots, x_ℓ for V^* and identify S with the polynomial ring $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_\ell]$. The algebra S is equipped with the grading by polynomial degree: $S = \bigoplus_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} S_p$, where S_p is the set of homogeneous polynomials of degree p ($S_p = \{0\}$ for $p < 0$).

A \mathbb{K} -linear map $\theta : S \rightarrow S$ which satisfies $\theta(fg) = \theta(f)g + f\theta(g)$ is called a \mathbb{K} -*derivation*. Let $\text{Der}(S)$ be the S -module of \mathbb{K} -derivations of S . It is a free S -module with basis D_1, \dots, D_ℓ where D_i is the partial derivation $\partial/\partial x_i$. We say that $\theta \in \text{Der}(S)$ is *homogeneous of polynomial degree* p provided $\theta = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} f_i D_i$ with $f_i \in S_p$ for each $1 \leq i \leq \ell$. In this case we write $\text{pdeg } \theta = p$. We obtain a \mathbb{Z} -grading for the S -module $\text{Der}(S)$: $\text{Der}(S) = \bigoplus_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Der}(S)_p$.

Definition 6. For $H \in \mathcal{A}$ we fix $\alpha_H \in V^*$ with $H = \ker(\alpha_H)$. The *module of \mathcal{A} -derivations* is defined by

$$D(\mathcal{A}) := \{\theta \in \text{Der}(S) \mid \theta(\alpha_H) \in \alpha_H S \text{ for all } H \in \mathcal{A}\}.$$

We say that \mathcal{A} is *free* if the module of \mathcal{A} -derivations is a free S -module.

If \mathcal{A} is a free arrangement we may choose a homogeneous basis $\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell\}$ for $D(\mathcal{A})$. Then the polynomial degrees of the θ_i are called the *exponents* of \mathcal{A} and they are uniquely determined by \mathcal{A} , [OT92, Def. 4.25]. We write $\text{exp}(\mathcal{A}) := (\text{pdeg } \theta_1, \dots, \text{pdeg } \theta_\ell)$. Note that the empty arrangement Φ_ℓ is free with $\text{exp}(\Phi_\ell) = (0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{Z}^\ell$. If $d_1, \dots, d_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $d_1 \leq d_2 \leq \dots \leq d_\ell$ we write $(d_1, \dots, d_\ell)_{\leq}$.

The notion of freeness is compatible with products of arrangements:

Proposition 7 ([OT92, Prop. 4.28]). *Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_2$ be a product of two arrangements. Then \mathcal{A} is free if and only if both \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 are free. In this case if $\exp(\mathcal{A}_i) = (d_1^i, \dots, d_{\ell_i}^i)$ for $i = 1, 2$ then*

$$\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (d_1^1, \dots, d_{\ell_1}^1, d_1^2, \dots, d_{\ell_2}^2).$$

The following theorem provides a useful tool to prove the freeness of arrangements.

Theorem 8 (Addition-Deletion [OT92, Thm. 4.51]). *Let \mathcal{A} be a hyperplane arrangement and $H_0 \in \mathcal{A}$. We call $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}' = \mathcal{A} \setminus \{H_0\}, \mathcal{A}'' = \mathcal{A}^{H_0})$ a triple of arrangements. Any two of the following statements imply the third:*

1. \mathcal{A} is free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (b_1, \dots, b_{l-1}, b_l)$,
2. \mathcal{A}' is free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}') = (b_1, \dots, b_{l-1}, b_l - 1)$,
3. \mathcal{A}'' is free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}'') = (b_1, \dots, b_{l-1})$.

The preceding theorem motivates the following definition.

Definition 9 ([OT92, Def. 4.53]). The class \mathfrak{IF} of *inductively free* arrangements is the smallest class of arrangements which satisfies

1. the empty arrangement Φ_ℓ of rank ℓ is in \mathfrak{IF} for $\ell \geq 0$,
2. if there exists a hyperplane $H_0 \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\mathcal{A}'' \in \mathfrak{IF}$, $\mathcal{A}' \in \mathfrak{IF}$, and $\exp(\mathcal{A}'') \subset \exp(\mathcal{A}')$, then \mathcal{A} also belongs to \mathfrak{IF} .

Here $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}', \mathcal{A}'') = (\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A} \setminus \{H_0\}, \mathcal{A}^{H_0})$ is a triple as in Theorem 8.

The class \mathfrak{IF} is easily seen to be combinatorial [CH15, Lem. 2.5].

The following result was a major step in the investigation of freeness properties for reflection arrangements.

Theorem 10 ([HR15, Thm. 1.1], [BC12, Thm. 5.14]). *For W a finite complex reflection group, the reflection arrangement $\mathcal{A}(W)$ is inductively free if and only if W does not admit an irreducible factor isomorphic to a monomial group $G(r, r, \ell)$ for $r, \ell \geq 3$, G_{24} , G_{27} , G_{29} , G_{31} , G_{33} , or G_{34} .*

Definition 11 (cf. [AT16]). Let \mathcal{A} be an arrangement with $|\mathcal{A}| = n$. We say that \mathcal{A} has a *free filtration* if there are subarrangements

$$\emptyset = \mathcal{A}_0 \subsetneq \mathcal{A}_1 \subsetneq \dots \subsetneq \mathcal{A}_{n-1} \subsetneq \mathcal{A}_n = \mathcal{A}$$

such that $|\mathcal{A}_i| = i$ and \mathcal{A}_i is free for all $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Very recently, Abe [Abe18a] introduced the class \mathfrak{AF} of *additionally free* arrangements. Arrangements in \mathfrak{AF} are by definition exactly the arrangements admitting a free filtration. Furthermore, it is a direct consequence of [Abe18a, Thm. 1.4] that the class \mathfrak{AF} is combinatorial.

3 Multiple Addition Theorem

The following theorem presented in [ABC⁺16] is a variant of the addition part ((2) and (3) imply (1)) of Theorem 8.

Theorem 12 (Multiple Addition Theorem (MAT)). *Let \mathcal{A}' be a free arrangement with $\exp(\mathcal{A}') = (d_1, \dots, d_\ell)_{\leq}$ and $1 \leq p \leq \ell$ the multiplicity of the highest exponent, i.e.,*

$$d_{\ell-p} < d_{\ell-p+1} = \dots = d_\ell =: d.$$

Let H_1, \dots, H_q be hyperplanes with $H_i \notin \mathcal{A}'$ for $i = 1, \dots, q$. Define

$$\mathcal{A}''_j := (\mathcal{A}' \cup \{H_j\})^{H_j} = \{H \cap H_j \mid H \in \mathcal{A}'\}, \quad j = 1, \dots, q.$$

Assume that the following three conditions are satisfied:

- (1) $X := H_1 \cap \dots \cap H_q$ is q -codimensional.
- (2) $X \not\subseteq \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{A}'} H$.
- (3) $|\mathcal{A}'| - |\mathcal{A}''_j| = d$ for $1 \leq j \leq q$.

Then $q \leq p$ and $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{A}' \cup \{H_1, \dots, H_q\}$ is free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (d_1, \dots, d_{\ell-q}, d+1, \dots, d+1)_{\leq}$.

Note that in contrast to Theorem 8 no freeness condition on the restriction is needed to conclude the freeness of \mathcal{A} in Theorem 12. The MAT motivates the following definition.

Definition 13. The class \mathfrak{MF} of *MAT-free* arrangements is the smallest class of arrangements subject to

- (i) Φ_ℓ belongs to \mathfrak{MF} , for every $\ell \geq 0$;
- (ii) if $\mathcal{A}' \in \mathfrak{MF}$ with $\exp(\mathcal{A}') = (d_1, \dots, d_\ell)_{\leq}$ and $1 \leq p \leq \ell$ the multiplicity of the highest exponent $d = d_\ell$, and if H_1, \dots, H_q , $q \leq p$ are hyperplanes with $H_i \notin \mathcal{A}'$ for $i = 1, \dots, q$ such that:
 - (1) $X := H_1 \cap \dots \cap H_q$ is q -codimensional,
 - (2) $X \not\subseteq \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{A}'} H$,
 - (3) $|\mathcal{A}'| - |(\mathcal{A}' \cup \{H_j\})^{H_j}| = d$, for $1 \leq j \leq q$,

then $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{A}' \cup \{H_1, \dots, H_q\}$ also belongs to \mathfrak{MF} and has exponents $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (d_1, \dots, d_{\ell-q}, d+1, \dots, d+1)_{\leq}$.

Abe and Terada [AT19] proved the following generalization of Theorem 12:

Theorem 14 (Multiple Addition Theorem 2 (MAT2), [AT19, Thm. 1.4]). *Assume that \mathcal{A}' is a free arrangement with $\exp(\mathcal{A}') = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_\ell)_{\leq}$. Let*

$$t := \begin{cases} \min\{i \mid d_i \neq 0\} & \text{if } \mathcal{A}' \neq \Phi_\ell \\ 0 & \text{if } \mathcal{A}' = \Phi_\ell \end{cases}.$$

For $H_s, \dots, H_\ell \notin \mathcal{A}$ with $s > t$, define $\mathcal{A}''_j := (\mathcal{A}' \cup \{H_j\})^{H_j}$, $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{A}' \cup \{H_s, \dots, H_\ell\}$ and assume the following conditions:

- (1) $X := \bigcap_{i=s}^{\ell} H_i$ is $(\ell - s + 1)$ -codimensional,
- (2) $X \not\subseteq \bigcup_{K \in \mathcal{A}'} K$, and
- (3) $|\mathcal{A}'| - |\mathcal{A}''_j| = d_j$ for $j = s, \dots, \ell$.

Then \mathcal{A} is free with exponents $(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{s-1}, d_s + 1, \dots, d_\ell + 1)_{\leq}$. Moreover, there is a basis $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_{s-1}, \eta_s, \dots, \eta_\ell$ for $D(\mathcal{A}')$ such that $\deg \theta_i = d_i$, $\deg \eta_j = d_j$, $\theta_i \in D(\mathcal{A})$ and $\eta_j \in D(\mathcal{A} \setminus \{H_j\})$ for all i and j .

This in turn motivates:

Definition 15. The class \mathfrak{MF}' of MAT2-free arrangements is the smallest class of arrangements subject to

- (i) Φ_ℓ belongs to \mathfrak{MF}' , for every $\ell \geq 0$;
- (ii) if $\mathcal{A}' \in \mathfrak{MF}'$ with $\exp(\mathcal{A}') = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_\ell)_{\leq}$ and if H_s, \dots, H_ℓ are hyperplanes with $H_i \notin \mathcal{A}'$ for $i = s, \dots, \ell$, where

$$s > \begin{cases} \min\{i \mid d_i \neq 0\} & \text{if } \mathcal{A}' \neq \Phi_\ell \\ 0 & \text{if } \mathcal{A}' = \Phi_\ell \end{cases},$$

and with

- (1) $X := H_s \cap \dots \cap H_\ell$ is $(\ell - s + 1)$ -codimensional,
- (2) $X \not\subseteq \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{A}'} H$,
- (3) $|\mathcal{A}'| - |(\mathcal{A}' \cup \{H_j\})^{H_j}| = d_j$ for $s \leq j \leq \ell$,

then $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{A}' \cup \{H_s, \dots, H_\ell\}$ also belongs to \mathfrak{MF}' and has exponents $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (d_1, \dots, d_{s-1}, d_s + 1, \dots, d_\ell + 1)_{\leq}$.

We note the following:

Remark 16. 1. We have $\mathfrak{MF} \subseteq \mathfrak{MF}'$.

2. If \mathcal{A} is a free arrangement with $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (0, \dots, 0, 1, \dots, 1, d, \dots, d)_{\leq}$, i.e. \mathcal{A} has only two distinct exponents $\neq 0$, then it is clear from the definitions that \mathcal{A} is MAT2-free if and only if \mathcal{A} is MAT-free.

Example 17. 1. If $\text{rk}(\mathcal{A}) = 2$ then \mathcal{A} is MAT-free and therefore MAT2-free too.

2. Every ideal subarrangement of a Weyl arrangement is MAT-free and therefore also MAT2-free, [ABC⁺16].

Lemma 18. *The classes \mathfrak{MF} and \mathfrak{MF}' are combinatorial.*

Proof. The class of all empty arrangements is combinatorial and contained in \mathfrak{MF} . Let $\mathcal{A} \in \mathfrak{MF}$ ($\mathcal{A} \in \mathfrak{MF}'$). Since conditions (1)–(3) in Definition 13 (respectively Definition 15) only depend on $L(\mathcal{A})$ the claim follows. See also [AT19, Thm. 5.1]. \square

If an arrangement \mathcal{A} is MAT-free, the MAT-steps yield a partition of \mathcal{A} whose dual partition gives the exponents of \mathcal{A} . Vice versa, the existence of such a partition suffices for the MAT-freeness of the arrangement:

Lemma 19. *Let \mathcal{A} be an ℓ -arrangement. Then \mathcal{A} is MAT-free if and only if there exists a partition $\pi = (\pi_1 | \cdots | \pi_n)$ of \mathcal{A} where for all $0 \leq k \leq n - 1$,*

$$(1) \text{rk}(\pi_{k+1}) = |\pi_{k+1}|,$$

$$(2) \cap_{H \in \pi_{k+1}} H = X_{k+1} \not\subseteq \bigcup_{H' \in \mathcal{A}_k} H' \text{ where } \mathcal{A}_k = \bigcup_{i=1}^k \pi_i,$$

$$(3) |\mathcal{A}_k| - |(\mathcal{A}_k \cup \{H\})^H| = k \text{ for all } H \in \pi_{k+1}.$$

In this case \mathcal{A} has exponents $\text{exp}(\mathcal{A}) = (d_1, \dots, d_\ell)_{\leq}$ with $d_i = |\{k \mid |\pi_k| \geq \ell - i + 1\}|$.

Proof. This is immediate from the definition. \square

Definition 20. If π is a partition as in Lemma 19 then π is called an *MAT-partition* for \mathcal{A} .

If we have chosen a linear ordering $\mathcal{A} = \{H_1, \dots, H_m\}$ of the hyperplanes in \mathcal{A} , to specify the partition π , we give the corresponding ordered set partition of $[m] = \{1, \dots, m\}$.

Example 21. Supersolvable arrangements, a proper subclass of inductively free arrangements [OT92, Thm. 4.58], are not necessarily MAT2-free: an easy calculation shows that the arrangement denoted $\mathcal{A}(10, 1)$ in [Grü09] is supersolvable but not MAT2-free. In particular $\mathcal{A}(10, 1)$ is neither MAT-free.

Restrictions of MAT2-free (MAT-free) arrangements are not necessarily MAT2-free (MAT-free):

Example 22. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(E_6)$ be the Weyl arrangement of the Weyl group of type E_6 . Then \mathcal{A} is MAT-free by Example 17(2). Let $H \in \mathcal{A}$. A simple calculation (with the computer) shows that \mathcal{A}^H is not MAT2-free.

We have two simple necessary conditions for MAT-freeness respectively MAT2-freeness. The first one is:

Lemma 23. *Let \mathcal{A} be a non-empty MAT2-free arrangement with exponents $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (d_1, \dots, d_\ell)_\leq$. Then there is an $H \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $|\mathcal{A}| - |\mathcal{A}^H| = d_\ell$. In particular, the same holds, if \mathcal{A} is MAT-free.*

Proof. By definition there are $H_q, \dots, H_\ell \in \mathcal{A}$, $2 \leq q$ such that $\mathcal{A}' := \mathcal{A} \setminus \{H_q, \dots, H_\ell\}$ is MAT2-free. Furthermore by condition (1) the hyperplanes H_q, \dots, H_ℓ are linearly independent. Let $H := H_\ell$. By condition (2), we have $X = \bigcap_{i=q}^\ell H_i \not\subseteq \bigcup_{H' \in \mathcal{A}'} H'$ and thus $|\mathcal{A}^H| = |(\mathcal{A}' \cup \{H\})^H| + \ell - q$. Now

$$|\mathcal{A}'| - |(\mathcal{A}' \cup \{H\})^H| = d_\ell - 1$$

by condition (3) and hence

$$|\mathcal{A}| - |\mathcal{A}^H| = |\mathcal{A}'| + \ell - q + 1 - |(\mathcal{A}' \cup \{H\})^H| - \ell + q = d_\ell. \quad \square$$

The second one is:

Lemma 24. *Let \mathcal{A} be an MAT2-free arrangement. Then \mathcal{A} has a free filtration, i.e. \mathcal{A} is additionally free. In particular, the same is true, if \mathcal{A} is MAT-free.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{A} be MAT2-free. Then by definition there are $H_q, \dots, H_\ell \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\mathcal{A}' := \mathcal{A} \setminus \{H_q, \dots, H_\ell\}$ is MAT2-free and conditions (1)–(3) are satisfied. Set $\mathcal{B} := \{H_q, \dots, H_\ell\}$. By [AT19, Cor. 3.2] for all $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ the arrangement $\mathcal{A}' \cup \mathcal{C}$ is free. Hence by induction \mathcal{A} has a free filtration. \square

An MAT2-free but not MAT-free arrangement

We now provide an example of an arrangement which is MAT2-free but not MAT-free.

Example 25. Let \mathcal{A} be the arrangement defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &:= \{H_1, \dots, H_{10}\} \\ &:= \{(1, 0, 0)^\perp, (0, 1, 0)^\perp, (0, 0, 1)^\perp, (1, 1, 0)^\perp, (1, 2, 0)^\perp, (0, 1, 1)^\perp, \\ &\quad (1, 3, 0)^\perp, (1, 1, 1)^\perp, (2, 3, 0)^\perp, (1, 3, 1)^\perp\}. \end{aligned}$$

It is not hard to see that \mathcal{A} is inductively free (actually supersolvable) with $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (1, 4, 5)$.

Proposition 26. *The arrangement \mathcal{A} from Example 25 is MAT2-free.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{B}_1 = \{H_1, H_2, H_3\}$, $\mathcal{B}_2 = \{H_4\}$, $\mathcal{B}_3 = \{H_5, H_6\}$, $\mathcal{B}_4 = \{H_7, H_8\}$, $\mathcal{B}_5 = \{H_9, H_{10}\}$, and $\mathcal{A}_k = \bigcup_{i=1}^k \mathcal{B}_i$ for $1 \leq k \leq 5$. It is clear that \mathcal{A}_1 is MAT2-free. A simple linear algebra computation shows that the addition of \mathcal{B}_{i+1} to \mathcal{A}_i for $1 \leq i \leq 4$ satisfies Condition (1)–(3) of Definition 15. Hence $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_5$ is MAT2-free. \square

Proposition 27. *The arrangement \mathcal{A} from Example 25 is not MAT-free.*

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{A} is MAT-free and $\pi = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_5)$ is an MAT-partition. Since $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (1, 4, 5)$ the last block π_5 has to be a singleton, i.e. $\pi_5 = \{H\}$. By Condition (3) of Lemma 19 we have $|\mathcal{A}^H| = 5$ and the only hyperplane with this property is $H_9 = (2, 3, 0)^\perp$. Similarly π_4 can only contain one of H_3, H_6, H_8, H_{10} . But looking at their intersections we see that all of the latter are contained in another hyperplane of \mathcal{A} , e.g. $H_3 \cap H_8 \subseteq H_4$. This contradicts Condition (2). Hence \mathcal{A} is not MAT-free. \square

As a direct consequence we get:

Proposition 28. *We have*

$$\mathfrak{MF} \subsetneq \mathfrak{MF}'.$$

Products of MAT-free and MAT2-free arrangements

As for freeness in general (Proposition 7), the product construction is compatible with the notion of MAT-freeness:

Theorem 29. *Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_2$ be a product of two arrangements. Then $\mathcal{A} \in \mathfrak{MF}$ if and only if $\mathcal{A}_1 \in \mathfrak{MF}$ and $\mathcal{A}_2 \in \mathfrak{MF}$.*

Proof. Assume \mathcal{A}_i is an arrangement in the vector space V_i of dimension ℓ_i for $i = 1, 2$. We argue by induction on $|\mathcal{A}|$. If $|\mathcal{A}| = 0$, i.e. $\mathcal{A}_1 = \Phi_{\ell_1}$, and $\mathcal{A}_2 = \Phi_{\ell_2}$ then the statement is clear. Assume \mathcal{A}_1 is MAT-free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}_1) = (d_1^1, \dots, d_{\ell_1}^1)_{\leq}$ and \mathcal{A}_2 is MAT-free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}_2) = (d_1^2, \dots, d_{\ell_2}^2)_{\leq}$. Then without loss of generality $d := d_{\ell_1}^1 \geq d_{\ell_2}^2$. Let q_i be the multiplicity of the exponent d in $\exp(\mathcal{A}_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$ (note that $q_2 = 0$ if $d > d_{\ell_2}^2$). Then since \mathcal{A}_i is MAT-free there are hyperplanes $\{H_1^i, \dots, H_{q_i}^i\} \subseteq \mathcal{A}_i$ such that $\mathcal{A}'_i := \mathcal{A}_i \setminus \{H_1^i, \dots, H_{q_i}^i\}$ is MAT-free, i.e. they satisfy Conditions (1)–(3) from Definition 13. Now by the induction hypothesis $\mathcal{A}' = \mathcal{A}'_1 \times \mathcal{A}'_2$ is MAT-free and clearly $\{H_1^1 \oplus V_2, \dots, H_{q_1}^1 \oplus V_2\} \cup \{V_1 \oplus H_1^2, \dots, V_1 \oplus H_{q_2}^2\}$ satisfy Conditions (1)–(3). Hence \mathcal{A} is MAT-free.

Conversely assume \mathcal{A} is MAT-free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (d_1, \dots, d_\ell)_{\leq}$. By Proposition 7 both factors \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 are free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}_i) = (d_1^i, \dots, d_{\ell_i}^i)_{\leq}$ and without loss of generality $d_\ell = d_{\ell_1}^1 \geq d_{\ell_2}^2$. Assume further that q_i is the multiplicity of d_ℓ in $\exp(\mathcal{A}_i)$ and q is the multiplicity of d_ℓ in $\exp(\mathcal{A})$, i.e. $q = q_1 + q_2$. There are hyperplanes $\{H_1, \dots, H_q\} \subset \mathcal{A}$ such that $\mathcal{A}' = \mathcal{A} \setminus \{H_1, \dots, H_q\}$ is MAT-free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}') = (d_1, \dots, d_{\ell-q}, d_{\ell-q+1} - 1, \dots, d_\ell - 1)_{\leq}$, and Conditions (1)–(3) are satisfied. We may further assume that $H_i = H_i^1 \oplus V_2$ for $1 \leq i \leq q_1$ and $H_j = V_1 \oplus H_{j-q_1}^2$ for $q_1 + 1 \leq j \leq q$. Let $\mathcal{A}'_i = \mathcal{A}_i \setminus \{H_1^i, \dots, H_{q_i}^i\}$ for $i = 1, 2$. Note that if $d_\ell > d_{\ell_2}^2$ we have $q_2 = 0$ and $\mathcal{A}'_2 = \mathcal{A}_2$. But at least we have $\mathcal{A}'_1 \subsetneq \mathcal{A}_1$. Then $\mathcal{A}' = \mathcal{A}'_1 \times \mathcal{A}'_2$, $|\mathcal{A}'| < |\mathcal{A}|$ and by the induction hypothesis \mathcal{A}'_1 and \mathcal{A}'_2 are MAT-free and Conditions (1) and (2) are clearly satisfied for \mathcal{A}'_i and $\{H_1^i, \dots, H_{q_i}^i\}$. But since

$$\begin{aligned} d_\ell - 1 &= |\mathcal{A}'| - |(\mathcal{A}' \cup \{H_i\})^{H_i}| \\ &= |\mathcal{A}'_1| + |\mathcal{A}'_2| - (|(\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \{H_i^1\})^{H_i^1}| + |\mathcal{A}'_2|) \\ &= |\mathcal{A}'_1| - |(\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \{H_i^1\})^{H_i^1}| \end{aligned}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq q_1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} d_\ell - 1 &= |\mathcal{A}'| - |(\mathcal{A}' \cup \{H_j\})^{H_j}| \\ &= |\mathcal{A}'_1| + |\mathcal{A}'_2| - (|(\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \{H_{j-q_1}^2\})^{H_{j-q_1}^2}| + |\mathcal{A}'_2|) \\ &= |\mathcal{A}'_1| - |(\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \{H_{j-q_1}^2\})^{H_{j-q_1}^2}| \end{aligned}$$

for $q_1 + 1 \leq j \leq q_2$, Condition (3) is also satisfied for \mathcal{A}'_1 and \mathcal{A}'_2 . Hence both \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 are MAT-free. \square

Alternatively, one can prove Theorem 29 by observing that MAT-Partitions for \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 are directly obtained from an MAT-Partition for \mathcal{A} : take the non-empty factors of each block in the same order, and vice versa: take the products of the blocks of partitions for \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 .

Remark 30. Thanks to the preceding theorem, our classification of MAT-free irreducible reflection arrangements proved in the next 2 sections gives actually a classification of all MAT-free reflection arrangements: a reflection arrangement $\mathcal{A}(W)$ is MAT-free if and only if it has no irreducible factor isomorphic to one of the non-MAT-free irreducible reflection arrangements listed in Theorem 1.

In contrast to MAT-freeness, the weaker notion of MAT2-freeness is not compatible with products as the following example shows:

Example 31. Let \mathcal{A}_1 be the MAT2-free but not MAT-free arrangement of Example 25 with exponents $\exp(\mathcal{A}_1) = (1, 4, 5)$. Let $\zeta = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})$ be a primitive cube root of unity, and let \mathcal{A}_2 be the arrangement defined by the following linear forms:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_2 &:= \{H_1^2, \dots, H_{10}^2\} \\ &:= \{(1, 0, 0)^\perp, (0, 1, 0)^\perp, (0, 0, 1)^\perp, (1, -\zeta, 0)^\perp, (1, 0, -\zeta)^\perp \\ &\quad (1, -\zeta^2, 0)^\perp, (1, 0, -\zeta^2)^\perp, (1, -1, 0)^\perp, (1, 0, -1)^\perp, (0, 1, -\zeta)^\perp\}. \end{aligned}$$

A linear algebra computation shows that $\pi = (1, 2, 3|4, 5|6, 7|8, 9|10)$ is an MAT-partition for \mathcal{A}_2 . In particular \mathcal{A}_2 is MAT2-free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}_2) = (1, 4, 5)$.

Now by Proposition 7 the product $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_2$ is free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (1, 1, 4, 4, 5, 5)$. Suppose \mathcal{A} is MAT2-free. Then either there are hyperplanes $H_1 \in \mathcal{A}_1$ and $H_2 \in \mathcal{A}_2$ such that $\mathcal{A}' = \mathcal{A}'_1 \times \mathcal{A}'_2$ is MAT2-free with exponents $\exp(\mathcal{A}') = (1, 1, 4, 4, 4, 4)$ where $\mathcal{A}'_i = \mathcal{A}_i \setminus \{H_i\}$. Or there are hyperplanes $H_1^1, H_2^1 \in \mathcal{A}_1$, $H_1^2, H_2^2 \in \mathcal{A}_2$ such that $\mathcal{A}' = \mathcal{A}'_1 \times \mathcal{A}'_2$ is MAT2-free with exponents $\exp(\mathcal{A}') = (1, 1, 3, 3, 4, 4)$ where $\mathcal{A}'_i = \mathcal{A}_i \setminus \{H_1^i, H_2^i\}$.

In the first case \mathcal{A}' is actually MAT-free by Remark 16. But then by Theorem 29 \mathcal{A}'_2 is MAT-free and \mathcal{A}_2 is MAT-free too which is a contradiction.

In the second case $H_1^1 \oplus V_2, H_2^1 \oplus V_2, V_1 \oplus H_1^2, V_1 \oplus H_2^2$ satisfy Condition (1)–(3) of Definition 15. But by Condition (3) we have

$$|\mathcal{A}'_1| - |(\mathcal{A}'_1 \cup \{H_1^1\})^{H_1^1}| = 4$$

and

$$|\mathcal{A}'_1| - |(\mathcal{A}'_1 \cup \{H_2^1\})^{H_2^1}| = 3.$$

But an easy calculation shows that there are no two hyperplanes in \mathcal{A}_1 with this property and which also satisfy Condition (2)–(3). This is a contradiction and hence $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_1 \times \mathcal{A}_2$ is not MAT2-free.

4 MAT-free imprimitive reflection groups

Definition 32 ([OT92, §6.4]). Let x_1, \dots, x_ℓ be a basis of V^* . Let $\zeta = \exp(\frac{2\pi i}{r})$ ($r \in \mathbb{N}$) be a primitive r -th root of unity. Define the linear forms $\alpha_{ij}(\zeta^k) \in V^*$ by

$$\alpha_{ij}(\zeta^k) = x_i - \zeta^k x_j$$

and the hyperplanes

$$H_{ij}(\zeta^k) = \ker(\alpha_{ij}(\zeta^k)).$$

for $1 \leq i, j \leq \ell$ and $1 \leq k \leq r$. Then the reflection arrangement of the imprimitive complex reflection group $G(r, 1, \ell)$ can be defined by:

$$\mathcal{A}(G(r, 1, \ell)) = \{\ker(x_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq \ell\} \cup \{H_{ij}(\zeta^k) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq \ell, 1 \leq k \leq r\}.$$

Proposition 33. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(G(r, 1, \ell))$. Let

$$\pi_{11} := \{\ker(x_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq \ell\},$$

and

$$\pi_{ij} := \{H_{(i-1)k}(\zeta^j) \mid i \leq k \leq \ell\},$$

for $2 \leq i \leq \ell, 1 \leq j \leq r$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &= (\pi_{ij})_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq \ell, \\ 1 \leq j \leq m_i}}, \quad m_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } i = 1 \\ r & \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq \ell \end{cases} \\ &= (\pi_{11} | \pi_{21} | \cdots | \pi_{2r} | \cdots | \pi_{\ell r}) \end{aligned}$$

is an MAT-partition of \mathcal{A} . In particular $\mathcal{A} \in \mathfrak{MF}$ with exponents

$$\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (1, r + 1, 2r + 1, \dots, (l - 1)r + 1).$$

Proof. We verify Conditions (1)–(3) from Lemma 19 in turn.

Let

$$\mathcal{A}_{ij} := \left(\bigcup_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq i-1, \\ 1 \leq b \leq m_a}} \pi_{ab} \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{1 \leq b \leq j} \pi_{ib} \right)$$

and

$$\mathcal{A}'_{ij} := \left(\bigcup_{\substack{1 \leq a \leq i-1, \\ 1 \leq b \leq m_a}} \pi_{ab} \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{1 \leq b \leq j-1} \pi_{ib} \right).$$

For π_{11} we clearly have $|\pi_{11}| = \text{rk}(\pi_{11}) = \ell$. Similarly for $2 \leq i \leq \ell$, $1 \leq j \leq r$ we have $|\pi_{ij}| = \text{rk}(\pi_{ij}) = \ell - i + 1$ since all the defining linear forms $\alpha_{(i-1)k}(\zeta^j)$ ($i \leq k \leq \ell$) for the hyperplanes in π_{ij} are linearly independent. Thus Condition (1) holds.

Furthermore, the forms $\{\alpha_{ac}(\zeta^b)\} \cup \{\alpha_{(i-1)k}(\zeta^j) \mid i \leq k \leq \ell\}$ are linearly independent for all $1 \leq a \leq i - 1$, $1 \leq b \leq j - 1$, and $a + 1 \leq c \leq \ell$, i.e. $\cap_{H \in \pi_{ij}} H =: X_{ij} \not\subseteq H$ for all $H \in \mathcal{A}'_{ij}$. Hence Condition (2) is also satisfied.

To verify Condition (3) let $H = H_{(i-1)k}(\zeta^j) \in \pi_{ij}$ for a fixed $1 \leq k \leq r$. We show

$$|\mathcal{A}'_{ij}| - (j + (i - 2)r) = |(\mathcal{A}'_{ij})^H|.$$

Let $H'_a := H_{(i-1)k}(\zeta^a) \in \mathcal{A}'_{ij}$, $1 \leq a \leq j - 1$. Then

$$\mathcal{B} := (\mathcal{A}'_{ij})_{H \cap H'_a} = \{\ker(x_{i-1}), \ker(x_k)\} \cup \{H'_b \mid 1 \leq b \leq j - 1\},$$

and $\text{rk}(\mathcal{B}) = 2$. So all $H' \in \mathcal{B}$ give the same intersection with H and $|\mathcal{B}| = j + 1$. For $H' = H_{a(i-1)}(\zeta^b) \in \mathcal{A}'_{ij}$ with $a \leq i - 2$, and $1 \leq b \leq r$ we have

$$\mathcal{C} := (\mathcal{A}'_{ij})_{H \cap H'} = \{H', H_{ak}(\zeta^{j+b})\},$$

$|\mathcal{C}| = 2$ and there are exactly $(i - 2)r$ such H' . All other $H'' \in \mathcal{A}'_{ij}$ intersect H simply. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} |(\mathcal{A}'_{ij})^H| &= |\mathcal{A}'_{ij}| - (|\mathcal{B}| - 1) - (i - 2)r(|\mathcal{C}| - 1) \\ &= |\mathcal{A}'_{ij}| - j - (i - 2)r, \end{aligned}$$

or $|\mathcal{A}'_{ij}| - |(\mathcal{A}'_{ij})^H| = \sum_{a=1}^{i-1} m_i + (j - 1)$. This finishes the proof. \square

Proposition 34. *Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(G(r, r, \ell))$ ($r, \ell \geq 3$). Then \mathcal{A} is not MAT2-free. In particular \mathcal{A} is not MAT-free.*

Proof. By [OT92, Prop. 6.85] the arrangement \mathcal{A} is free with $\text{exp}(\mathcal{A}) = (d_1, \dots, d_\ell) = (1, r + 1, 2r + 1, \dots, (\ell - 2)r + 1, (\ell - 1)(r - 1))$. In particular we have $(\ell - 1)(r - 1) = d_\ell$ and $|\mathcal{A}| = \frac{\ell(\ell-1)}{2}r$. But for all $H \in \mathcal{A}$ by [OT92, Prop. 6.82, 6.85] we have $|\mathcal{A}^H| = \frac{(\ell-1)(\ell-2)}{2}r + 1$. Hence $|\mathcal{A}| - |\mathcal{A}^H| = (\ell - 1)r - 1 \neq d_\ell$ and by Lemma 23 the arrangement \mathcal{A} is not MAT2-free. \square

Theorem 35. *Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(W)$ be the reflection arrangement of the imprimitive complex reflection group $W = G(r, e, \ell)$ ($r, \ell \geq 3$). Then \mathcal{A} is MAT-free if and only if it is MAT2-free if and only if $e \neq r$.*

Proof. Since $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(G(r, 1, \ell))$ if and only if $r \neq e$, this is Proposition 33 and Proposition 34. \square

5 MAT-free exceptional complex reflection groups

To prove the MAT-freeness of one of the following reflection arrangements, we explicitly give a realization by linear forms.

First note that if W is an exceptional Weyl group, or a group of rank ≤ 2 , then by Example 17 $\mathcal{A}(W)$ is MAT-free.

Proposition 36. *Let \mathcal{A} be the reflection arrangement of the reflection group H_3 (G_{23}). Then \mathcal{A} is MAT-free. In particular \mathcal{A} is MAT2-free.*

Proof. Let $\tau = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ be the golden ratio and $\tau' = 1/\tau$ its reciprocal. The arrangement \mathcal{A} can be defined by the following linear forms:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= \{H_1, \dots, H_{15}\} \\ &= \{(1, 0, 0)^\perp, (0, 1, 0)^\perp, (0, 0, 1)^\perp, (1, \tau, \tau')^\perp, (\tau', 1, \tau)^\perp, (\tau, \tau', 1)^\perp, \\ &\quad (1, -\tau, \tau')^\perp, (\tau', 1, -\tau)^\perp, (-\tau, \tau', 1)^\perp, (1, \tau, -\tau')^\perp, (-\tau', 1, \tau)^\perp, \\ &\quad (\tau, -\tau', 1)^\perp, (1, -\tau, -\tau')^\perp, (-\tau', 1, -\tau)^\perp, (-\tau, -\tau', 1)^\perp\}. \end{aligned}$$

With this linear ordering of the hyperplanes the partition

$$\pi = (13, 14, 15|10, 12|5, 6|4, 11|8, 9|7|3|2|1)$$

satisfies Conditions (1)–(3) of Lemma 19 as one can verify by an easy linear algebra computation. Hence π is an MAT-partition and \mathcal{A} is MAT-free. \square

Proposition 37. *Let \mathcal{A} be the reflection arrangement of the complex reflection group G_{24} . Then \mathcal{A} is not MAT2-free. In particular \mathcal{A} is not MAT-free.*

Proof. The arrangement \mathcal{A} is free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (1, 9, 11)$ and $|\mathcal{A}| - |\mathcal{A}^H| = 13$ for all $H \in \mathcal{A}$ by [OT92, Tab. C.5]. Hence by Lemma 23 \mathcal{A} is not MAT2-free. \square

Proposition 38. *Let \mathcal{A} be the reflection arrangement of the complex reflection group G_{25} . Then \mathcal{A} is MAT-free. In particular \mathcal{A} is MAT2-free.*

Proof. Let $\zeta = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})$ be a primitive cube root of unity. The reflecting hyperplanes of \mathcal{A} can be defined by the following linear forms (cf. [LT09, Ch. 8, 5.3]):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= \{H_1, \dots, H_{12}\} \\ &= \{(1, 0, 0)^\perp, (0, 1, 0)^\perp, (0, 0, 1)^\perp, (1, 1, 1)^\perp, (1, 1, \zeta)^\perp, (1, 1, \zeta^2)^\perp, \\ &\quad (1, \zeta, 1)^\perp, (1, \zeta, \zeta)^\perp, (1, \zeta, \zeta^2)^\perp, (1, \zeta^2, 1)^\perp, (1, \zeta^2, \zeta)^\perp, (1, \zeta^2, \zeta^2)^\perp\}. \end{aligned}$$

With this linear ordering of the hyperplanes the partition

$$\pi = (7, 4, 3|8, 5|9, 6|2, 1|10|11|12)$$

satisfies the three conditions of Lemma 19 as one can easily verify by a linear algebra computation. Hence π is an MAT-partition and \mathcal{A} is MAT-free. \square

Proposition 39. *Let \mathcal{A} be the reflection arrangement of the complex reflection group G_{26} . Then \mathcal{A} is MAT-free. In particular \mathcal{A} is MAT2-free.*

Proof. Let $\zeta = \frac{1}{2}(-1 + i\sqrt{3})$ be a primitive cube root of unity. The reflection arrangement \mathcal{A} is the union of the reflecting hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}(G_{25})$ and $\mathcal{A}(G(3, 3, 3))$ (cf. [LT09, Ch. 8, 5.5]). In particular the hyperplanes contained in \mathcal{A} can be defined by the following linear forms:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= \{H_1, \dots, H_{21}\} \\ &= \{(1, 0, 0)^\perp, (0, 1, 0)^\perp, (0, 0, 1)^\perp, (1, 1, 1)^\perp, (1, 1, \zeta)^\perp, (1, 1, \zeta^2)^\perp, \\ &\quad (1, \zeta, 1)^\perp, (1, \zeta, \zeta)^\perp, (1, \zeta, \zeta^2)^\perp, (1, \zeta^2, 1)^\perp, (1, \zeta^2, \zeta)^\perp, (1, \zeta^2, \zeta^2)^\perp, \\ &\quad (1, -\zeta, 0)^\perp, (1, -\zeta^2, 0)^\perp, (1, -1, 0)^\perp, (1, 0, -\zeta)^\perp, (1, 0, -\zeta^2)^\perp, \\ &\quad (1, 0, -1)^\perp, (0, 1, -\zeta)^\perp, (0, 1, -\zeta^2)^\perp, (0, 1, -1)^\perp\}. \end{aligned}$$

With this linear ordering of the hyperplanes the partition

$$\pi = (12, 19, 20|16, 18|13, 15|17, 21|10, 14|6, 11|8, 9|7|5|4|3|2|1)$$

satisfies the three conditions of Lemma 19 as one can verify by a standard linear algebra computation. Hence π is an MAT-partition and \mathcal{A} is MAT-free. \square

Proposition 40. *Let \mathcal{A} be the reflection arrangement of the complex reflection group G_{27} . Then \mathcal{A} is not MAT2-free. In particular \mathcal{A} is not MAT-free.*

Proof. The arrangement \mathcal{A} is free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (1, 19, 25)$ and $|\mathcal{A}| - |\mathcal{A}^H| = 29$ for all $H \in \mathcal{A}$ by [OT92, Tab. C.8]. Hence by Lemma 23 \mathcal{A} is not MAT2-free. \square

Proposition 41. *Let \mathcal{A} be the reflection arrangement of the reflection group H_4 (G_{30}). Then \mathcal{A} is MAT-free. In particular \mathcal{A} is MAT2-free.*

Proof. Let $\tau = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ be the golden ratio and $\tau' = 1/\tau$ its reciprocal. The arrangement \mathcal{A} can be defined by the following linear forms:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= \{H_1, \dots, H_{60}\} \\ &= \{(1, 0, 0, 0)^\perp, (0, 1, 0, 0)^\perp, (0, 0, 1, 0)^\perp, (0, 0, 0, 1)^\perp, (1, \tau, \tau', 0)^\perp, \\ &\quad (1, 0, \tau, \tau')^\perp, (1, \tau', 0, \tau)^\perp, (\tau, 1, 0, \tau')^\perp, (\tau', 1, \tau, 0)^\perp, (0, 1, \tau', \tau)^\perp, \\ &\quad (\tau, \tau', 1, 0)^\perp, (0, \tau, 1, \tau')^\perp, (\tau', 0, 1, \tau)^\perp, (\tau, 0, \tau', 1)^\perp, (\tau', \tau, 0, 1)^\perp, \\ &\quad (0, \tau', \tau, 1)^\perp, (-1, \tau, \tau', 0)^\perp, (1, -\tau, \tau', 0)^\perp, (1, \tau, -\tau', 0)^\perp, (-1, 0, \tau, \tau')^\perp, \\ &\quad (1, 0, -\tau, \tau')^\perp, (1, 0, \tau, -\tau')^\perp, (-1, \tau', 0, \tau)^\perp, (1, -\tau', 0, \tau)^\perp, (1, \tau', 0, -\tau)^\perp, \\ &\quad (-\tau, 1, 0, \tau')^\perp, (\tau, -1, 0, \tau')^\perp, (\tau, 1, 0, -\tau')^\perp, (-\tau', 1, \tau, 0)^\perp, (\tau', -1, \tau, 0)^\perp, \\ &\quad (\tau', 1, -\tau, 0)^\perp, (0, -1, \tau', \tau)^\perp, (0, 1, -\tau', \tau)^\perp, (0, 1, \tau', -\tau)^\perp, (-\tau, \tau', 1, 0)^\perp, \\ &\quad (\tau, -\tau', 1, 0)^\perp, (\tau, \tau', -1, 0)^\perp, (0, -\tau, 1, \tau')^\perp, (0, \tau, -1, \tau')^\perp, (0, \tau, 1, -\tau')^\perp, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(-\tau', 0, 1, \tau)^\perp, (\tau', 0, -1, \tau)^\perp, (\tau', 0, 1, -\tau)^\perp, (-\tau, 0, \tau', 1)^\perp, (\tau, 0, -\tau', 1)^\perp, \\
&(\tau, 0, \tau', -1)^\perp, (-\tau', \tau, 0, 1)^\perp, (\tau', -\tau, 0, 1)^\perp, (\tau', \tau, 0, -1)^\perp, (0, -\tau', \tau, 1)^\perp, \\
&(0, \tau', -\tau, 1)^\perp, (0, \tau', \tau, -1)^\perp, (1, 1, 1, 1)^\perp, (-1, 1, 1, 1)^\perp, (1, -1, 1, 1)^\perp, \\
&(1, 1, -1, 1)^\perp, (1, 1, 1, -1)^\perp, (-1, -1, 1, 1)^\perp, (-1, 1, -1, 1)^\perp, (-1, 1, 1, -1)^\perp\}.
\end{aligned}$$

With this linear ordering of the hyperplanes the partition

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi = & (31, 43, 48, 54|29, 38, 51|23, 34, 58|18, 20, 25|17, 59, 60 \\
& |21, 47, 52|39, 41, 44|26, 32, 49|30, 35, 40|2, 3, 42|33, 46, 50 \\
& |4, 37|27, 57|19, 24|55, 56|10, 22|12, 45|16, 28|15, 36 \\
& |53|14|13|11|9|8|7|6|5|1)
\end{aligned}$$

satisfies Conditions (1)–(3) of Lemma 19 as one can verify with a linear algebra computation. Hence π is an MAT-partition and \mathcal{A} is MAT-free. In particular \mathcal{A} is MAT2-free. \square

We recall the following result about free filtration subarrangements of $\mathcal{A}(G_{31})$:

Proposition 42 ([Müc17, Pro. 3.8]). *Let $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{A}(G_{31})$ be the reflection arrangement of the finite complex reflection group G_{31} . Let $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ be a minimal (w.r.t. the number of hyperplanes) free filtration subarrangement. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} \cong \mathcal{A}(G_{29})$.*

Corollary 43. *Let \mathcal{A} be the reflection arrangement of one of the complex reflection groups G_{29} or G_{31} . Then \mathcal{A} has no free filtration.*

Proposition 44. *Let \mathcal{A} be the reflection arrangement of one of the complex reflection groups G_{29} or G_{31} . Then \mathcal{A} is not MAT2-free. In particular \mathcal{A} is not MAT-free.*

Proof. By Corollary 43 both arrangements have no free filtration and hence are not MAT2-free by Lemma 24. \square

Proposition 45. *Let \mathcal{A} be the reflection arrangement of the complex reflection group G_{32} . Then \mathcal{A} is not MAT-free and also not MAT2-free.*

Proof. Up to symmetry of the intersection lattice there are exactly 9 different choices of a basis, where a basis is a subarrangement $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ with $|\mathcal{B}| = r(\mathcal{B}) = r(\mathcal{A}) = 4$. Suppose that \mathcal{A} is MAT-free. Then the first block in an MAT-partition for \mathcal{A} has to be one of these bases. But a computer calculation shows that non of these bases may be extended to an MAT-partition for \mathcal{A} . Hence \mathcal{A} is not MAT-free. A similar but more cumbersome calculation shows that \mathcal{A} is also not MAT2-free. \square

Proposition 46. *Let \mathcal{A} be the reflection arrangement of one of the complex reflection group G_{33} or G_{34} . Then \mathcal{A} is not MAT2-free. In particular \mathcal{A} is not MAT-free.*

Proof. First, let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(G_{33})$. Then $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (1, 7, 9, 13, 15)$ by [OT92, Tab. C.14]. But $|\mathcal{A}| - |\mathcal{A}^H| = 17$ for all $H \in \mathcal{A}$ also by [OT92, Tab. C.14]. So \mathcal{A} is not MAT2-free by Lemma 23.

Similarly $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(G_{34})$ is free with $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (1, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37)$ by [OT92, Tab. C.17] and $|\mathcal{A}| - |\mathcal{A}^H| = 41$ for all $H \in \mathcal{A}$. Hence \mathcal{A} is not MAT2-free by Lemma 23. \square

Comparing with Theorem 10 finishes the proofs of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2.

6 Further remarks on MAT-freeness

In their very recent note [HR19] Hoge and Röhrle confirmed a conjecture by Abe [Abe18a] by providing two examples \mathcal{B} , \mathcal{D} of arrangements, related to the exceptional reflection arrangement $\mathcal{A}(E_7)$, which are additionally free but not divisionally free and in particular also not inductively free. The arrangements have exponents $\exp(\mathcal{B}) = (1, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5)$ and $\exp(\mathcal{D}) = (1, 5, 5, 5, 5)$. Since both arrangements have only 2 different exponents by Remark 16 they are MAT-free if and only if they are MAT2-free. Now a computer calculation shows that both arrangements are not MAT-free and hence also not MAT2-free. In particular they provide no negative answer to Question 3 and Question 4.

Several computer experiments suggest that similar to the poset obtained from the positive roots of a Weyl group giving rise to an MAT-partition (cf. Example 17) MAT-free arrangements might in general satisfy a certain poset structure:

Problem 47. Can MAT-freeness be characterized by the existence of a partial order on the hyperplanes, generalizing the classical partial order on the positive roots of a Weyl group?

Recall that by Example 22 the restriction \mathcal{A}^H is in general not MAT-free (MAT2-free) if the arrangement \mathcal{A} is MAT-free (MAT2-free). But regarding localizations there is the following:

Problem 48. Is \mathcal{A}_X MAT-free (MAT2-free) for all $X \in L(\mathcal{A})$ provided \mathcal{A} is MAT-free (MAT2-free)?

Last but not least, related to the previous problem, our investigated examples suggest the following:

Problem 49. Suppose \mathcal{A}' and $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}' \cup \{H\}$ are free arrangements such that $\exp(\mathcal{A}') = (d_1, \dots, d_\ell)_\leq$ and $\exp(\mathcal{A}) = (d_1, \dots, d_{\ell-1}, d_\ell + 1)_\leq$. Let $X \in L(\mathcal{A})$ with $X \subseteq H$. By [OT92, Thm. 4.37] both localizations \mathcal{A}'_X and \mathcal{A}_X are free. If $\exp(\mathcal{A}'_X) = (c_1, \dots, c_r)_\leq$ is it true that $\exp(\mathcal{A}_X) = (c_1, \dots, c_{r-1}, c_r + 1)_\leq$, i.e. if we only increase the highest exponent is the same true for all localizations?

Note that the answer is yes if we only look at localizations of rank ≤ 2 . Our proceeding investigation of Problem 47 suggests that this should be true at least for MAT-free arrangements. Furthermore, a positive answer to Problem 49 would imply (with a bit more work) a positive answer to Problem 48.

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