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A generalized logarithmic module and duality of Coxeter multiarrangements

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Abstract

We introduce a new definition of a generalized logarithmic module of multiarrangements by uniting those of the logarithmic derivation and the differential modules. This module is realized as a logarithmic derivation module of an arrangement of hyperplanes with a multiplicity consisting of both positive and negative integers. We consider several properties of this module including Saito's criterion and reflexivity. As applications, we prove a shift isomorphism and duality of some Coxeter multiarrangements by using the primitive derivation.

0 Introduction

Let V be an ℓ -dimensional vector space over the real number field \mathbb{R} , $\{x_1, \dots, x_\ell\}$ a basis for the dual vector space V^* , and $S := \text{Sym}(V^*) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C} \simeq \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_\ell]$. Let $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)$ denote the S -module of \mathbb{C} -linear derivations of S and Ω_V^1 the S -module of differential 1-forms, i.e., $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\ell} S \cdot \partial_{x_i}$ and $\Omega_V^1 := \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\ell} S \cdot dx_i$. A non-zero element $\theta = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} f_i \partial_{x_i} \in \text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)$ (resp. $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} g_i dx_i \in \Omega_V^1$) is *homogeneous of degree p* if f_i (resp. g_i) is zero or homogeneous of degree p for each i .

A *hyperplane arrangement* \mathcal{A} (or simply an *arrangement*) is a finite collection of affine hyperplanes in V . If each hyperplane in \mathcal{A} contains the origin, we say that \mathcal{A} is *central*. In this article we assume that all arrangements are central unless otherwise specified. A *multiplicity* m on an arrangement \mathcal{A} is a map $m : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and a pair (\mathcal{A}, m) is called a *multiarrangement*. Let

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$|m|$ denote the sum of the multiplicities $\sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} m(H)$. When $m \equiv 1$, (\mathcal{A}, m) is the same as the hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A} and sometimes called a *simple arrangement*. For each hyperplane $H \in \mathcal{A}$ fix a linear form $\alpha_H \in V^*$ such that $\ker(\alpha_H) = H$. Put $Q(\mathcal{A}, m) := \prod_{H \in \mathcal{A}} \alpha_H^{m(H)}$. The main objects in this article are the *logarithmic derivation module* $D(\mathcal{A}, m)$ of (\mathcal{A}, m) defined by

$$D(\mathcal{A}, m) := \{\theta \in \text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S) \mid \theta(\alpha_H) \in S \cdot \alpha_H^{m(H)} \text{ for all } H \in \mathcal{A}\},$$

and the *logarithmic differential module* $\Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m)$ of (\mathcal{A}, m) defined by

$$\Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m) := \left\{ \omega \in \frac{1}{Q(\mathcal{A}, m)} \Omega_V^1 \mid d\alpha_H \wedge \omega \text{ is regular along } H \text{ for all } H \in \mathcal{A} \right\}.$$

It is well-known that $D(\mathcal{A}, m)$ and $\Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m)$ are S -dual modules, and hence reflexive in general. A multiarrangement (\mathcal{A}, m) is *free* if $D(\mathcal{A}, m)$ is a free S -module of rank ℓ . If (\mathcal{A}, m) is free, then there exists a homogeneous free basis $\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell\}$ for $D(\mathcal{A}, m)$. Then we define the *exponents* of a free multiarrangement (\mathcal{A}, m) by $\text{exp}(\mathcal{A}, m) := (\deg(\theta_1), \dots, \deg(\theta_\ell))$. The exponents are independent of a choice of a basis. When $m \equiv 1$, the logarithmic derivation, differential modules and exponents are denoted by $D(\mathcal{A})$, $\Omega^1(\mathcal{A})$ and $\text{exp}(\mathcal{A})$ respectively.

Multiarrangements were introduced by Ziegler in [17], and have been shown to illuminate several algebraic and topological problems about simple arrangements. Two important results concerning multiarrangements are the freeness of Coxeter arrangements with (quasi-)constant multiplicities ([11], [12], [16] and [4]), and the relation with the Hodge filtration ([14]). In these results, only multiplicities of positive, or non-negative integers were considered. However, the results in [4] and [1] suggest (at least when we consider Coxeter arrangements) mixing the definitions of the logarithmic derivation and the differential modules by considering a multiplicity with positive and negative integers. Let us explain the background more explicitly.

Let \mathcal{A} be a Coxeter arrangement with the Coxeter number h and $m : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ a *quasi-constant* multiplicity. Then, for a multiarrangement $(\mathcal{A}, 2k \pm m)$ with $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, Theorem 10 in [4] gives isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} D(\mathcal{A}, m)(-kh) &\rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m) \\ \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m)(-kh) &\rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, 2k - m) \end{aligned}$$

and a duality between $D(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m)(kh)$ and $D(\mathcal{A}, 2k - m)(kh)$ by using Kyoji Saito's primitive derivation D and the affine connection ∇ , where, for an S -module M , $M(a)$ is an S -graded module such that its b -degree part $M(a)_b = M_{a+b}$ for $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. For details of D and ∇ , see [7] and Section

two. Also, the results in [1] shows that, for a braid arrangement \mathcal{A} and multiplicity $m : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \{+1, 0, -1\}$, there exists a similar duality between free multiarrangements $(\mathcal{A}, 2k+m)$ and $(\mathcal{A}, 2k-m)$. Hence it is natural to expect a similar result to that in [4] for a multiplicity $m : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \{+1, 0, -1\}$ on an arbitrary Coxeter arrangement \mathcal{A} . For that purpose, we need a generalized logarithmic module for such a multiplicity. Our first goal of this article is to define this module for a multiplicity with both positive and negative integer values. Let us begin with a generalized definition of multiplicities.

Definition 0.1

We call a map $m : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ a *multiplicity on \mathcal{A}* , and (\mathcal{A}, m) a *multiarrangement*. Define $\mathcal{A}_+ := \{H \in \mathcal{A} | m(H) > 0\}$, $\mathcal{A}_- := \{H \in \mathcal{A} | m(H) < 0\}$, and two polynomials Q_+ and Q_- by

$$Q_+ : = \prod_{H_+ \in \mathcal{A}_+} \alpha_{H_+}^{m(H_+)},$$

$$Q_- : = \prod_{H_- \in \mathcal{A}_-} \alpha_{H_-}^{-m(H_-)}.$$

For $\mu \in \{+, -\}$, define m_μ by

$$m_\mu(H) := \begin{cases} m(H) & \text{if } H \in \mathcal{A}_\mu, \\ 0 & \text{if } H \notin \mathcal{A}_\mu. \end{cases}$$

We say that $\frac{Q_+}{Q_-}$ is a “defining function” of a multiarrangement (\mathcal{A}, m) .

In order to define a logarithmic module, let us introduce some morphisms between localizations of $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)$ and Ω_V^1 (see [7], [9] and [10] for details). If we fix an inner product I^* of V^* then the dual isomorphism $I^* : \Omega_V^1 \rightarrow \text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)$ is canonically defined by $I^*(\omega)(f) := I^*(\omega, df)$ for $f \in S$. Note that $\Omega^1(\mathcal{A}_-, -m_-) \subset (\Omega_V^1)_{(0)}$ and $D(\mathcal{A}_+, m_+) \subset \text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S) \subset \text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)_{(0)}$. If we agree that I^* also denotes the localized identification $(\Omega_V^1)_{(0)} \rightarrow \text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)_{(0)}$ at the ideal (0) , then we obtain the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}_-, -m_-) & & \frac{1}{Q_-} D(\mathcal{A}_+, m_+) \\ \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow \wr \\ (\Omega_V^1)_{(0)} & \xrightarrow{I^*} & \text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)_{(0)} \end{array}$$

Now we can state a definition of the main character of this article.

Definition 0.2

The (generalized) logarithmic module $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ of a multiarrangement (\mathcal{A}, m) is defined, as the submodule of $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)_{(0)}$, by

$$D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m) := \frac{D(\mathcal{A}_+, m_+)}{Q_-} \cap I^*(\Omega^1(\mathcal{A}_-, -m_-)).$$

Remark 0.3

Since I^* is a canonical identification, we can also define an S -module $\Omega D(\mathcal{A}, m)$, as the submodule of $(\Omega_V^1)_{(0)}$, by

$$\Omega D(\mathcal{A}, m) := (I^*)^{-1} \left(\frac{D(\mathcal{A}_-, -m_-)}{Q_+} \right) \cap \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}_+, m_+).$$

Since $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m) \simeq \Omega D(\mathcal{A}, -m)$, in this article, we mainly study and use $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m) \subset \text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)_{(0)}$.

Remark 0.4

We defined the generalized logarithmic module over the real number field and its complexification, but we can give that definition over any field \mathbb{K} by introducing a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form $I^* : \mathbb{K}^\ell \times \mathbb{K}^\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$. In particular, if we fix an orthonormal coordinate system $\{x_1, \dots, x_\ell\}$ for V^* , Definition 0.2 is equivalent to the following:

Definition 0.5

The logarithmic module $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m) \subset \frac{1}{Q_-} \text{Der}_{\mathbb{K}}(S)$ is defined by $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m) := \{\theta \in \frac{1}{Q_-} \text{Der}_{\mathbb{K}}(S) \mid \theta(\alpha_{H_+}) \in \frac{\alpha_{H_+}^{m(H_+)}}{Q_-} \cdot S \text{ for all } H_+ \in \mathcal{A}_+ \text{ and } \theta \wedge \partial \alpha_{H_-} \text{ is regular along } H_- \text{ for all } H_- \in \mathcal{A}_-\}$, where $\partial \alpha_H := \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \partial_{x_i}(\alpha_H) \partial_{x_i}$.

Note that, here, we are canonically identifying ∂_{x_i} and dx_i . Depending on a choice of (non-orthonormal) coordinates, the defining statement of Definition 0.5 changes, though Definition 0.2 does not. For it includes inner products in the definition. In this article, we work over the real number field and its complexification, but almost all results (more precisely, results except for those in Section two) hold true even over any fields by applying the same proofs as for those over \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C} .

Also, when we prove results related to $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ we often choose an orthonormal coordinate system $\{x_1, \dots, x_\ell\}$ and use Definition 0.5 for convenience.

Remark 0.6

The S -module structure of $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ depends on the choice of the inner product I^* , which we will see in Example 1.1. Hence we sometimes write $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m, I^*)$ instead of $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ when we want to make it clear with which inner products we are studying. When there would be no confusions, we omit I^* and just write $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$.

The aim of this article is to investigate properties of the logarithmic module $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ (Theorems 1.4 and 1.7 for instance), and give an application to Coxeter multiarrangements as the main theorem and a generalization of results in both [4] and [1]. More explicitly, we will give the following shift isomorphism by using the primitive derivation:

Theorem 0.7

Let \mathcal{A} be a Coxeter arrangement with the Coxeter number h , $m : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \{+1, 0, -1\}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Then there are S -module isomorphisms as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)(-kh) &\rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m), \\ \Omega D(\mathcal{A}, m)(-kh) &\rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, 2k - m). \end{aligned}$$

We prove Theorem 0.7 by constructing explicit isomorphisms in Theorem 2.1. In particular, the generalized duality of Coxeter multiarrangements between $D(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m)(kh)$ and $D(\mathcal{A}, 2k - m)(kh)$ will be given in Corollary 2.4.

The organization of this article is as follows. In Section one we show some general properties of $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ including Saito's criterion and reflexivity. In Section two we apply the theory of logarithmic modules to Coxeter multiarrangements and prove Theorem 0.7 and the duality.

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1 Generalized logarithmic module of a multiarrangement

In this section we study several properties of a logarithmic module $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ which is introduced in the previous section. Let V be an ℓ -dimensional

Euclidean space. Before fixing an inner product, let us consider the following example.

Example 1.1

Let (\mathcal{A}, m) be a multiarrangement in \mathbb{R}^2 defined by $\frac{x}{y} = 0$, where $\{x, y\}$ is a basis for $(\mathbb{R}^2)^*$. Let I_1^* be an inner product on V^* defined by

$$I_1^*(dx, dx) = I_1^*(dy, dy) = 1, \quad I_1^*(dx, dy) = I_1^*(dy, dx) = 0.$$

Then it is easy to show that $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m, I_1^*)$ is a free S -module with basis

$$D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m, I_1^*) = \langle x\partial_x, \frac{1}{y}\partial_y \rangle_S.$$

Next, let I_2^* be an inner product on $(\mathbb{R}^2)^*$ defined by

$$I_2^*(dx, dx) = I_2^*(dx, dy) = I_2^*(dy, dx) = 1, \quad I_2^*(dy, dy) = 2.$$

Then it is also easy to show that $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m, I_2^*)$ is a free S -module with basis

$$D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m, I_2^*) = \langle \partial_y, \frac{x\partial_x + 2x\partial_y}{y} \rangle_S = \langle I_2^*(-dx + dy), I_2^*\left(\frac{x}{y}dy\right) \rangle_S.$$

Hence we can see that the S -module structure of $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m, I^*)$ depends on a choice of inner product I^* as mentioned in Remark 0.6.

From now on, in this section, let us fix an inner product I^* on V^* and write $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ instead of $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m, I^*)$ unless otherwise specified. First, note that, by definition $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ is an S -graded module. If $Q_+ = 1$ then Definition 0.2 coincides with that of $\Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m)$ and if $Q_- = 1$ then Definition 0.2 coincides with that of $D(\mathcal{A}, m)$ by the fixed identification between $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)$ and Ω_V^1 through I^* . Hence $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ is a generalization of both modules $D(\mathcal{A}, m)$ and $\Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m)$.

Example 1.2

Let (\mathcal{A}, m) be a multiarrangement in \mathbb{R}^2 defined by $\frac{y}{x(x-y)} = 0$, where $\{x, y\}$ is an orthonormal coordinate system for \mathbb{R}^2 . Then it is easy to prove that $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ is free with a basis

$$D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m) = \left\langle \frac{\partial_x}{x}, \frac{x\partial_x - y\partial_y}{x-y} \right\rangle_S.$$

Though two examples above are both free (see Corollary 1.9), it is known that $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ is not free in general when $\ell \geq 3$ (see Example 1.6 for example). Hence we say that (\mathcal{A}, m) is *free* if $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ is a free S -module of rank ℓ . If (\mathcal{A}, m) is free then there exists a homogeneous free basis $\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell\}$ for $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$. Then the *exponents* of a free multiarrangement (\mathcal{A}, m) is defined by $\exp(\mathcal{A}, m) := (\deg \theta_1, \dots, \deg \theta_\ell)$. Exponents are independent of a choice of a basis. For instance, the multiarrangement in Example 1.2 is free with exponents $(-1, 0)$.

Next let us consider the structure of the module $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$, especially its freeness.

Lemma 1.3

For $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$, let us define the $(\ell \times \ell)$ -matrix $M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell)$ as its (i, j) th entry $\theta_j(x_i)$. Then

$$\det M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell) \in S \cdot \frac{Q_+}{Q_-}.$$

Proof. We prove by choosing an orthonormal basis $\{x_1, \dots, x_\ell\}$ for V^* . By definition, poles of $\det M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell)$ can exist only along $Q_- = 0$. Take $H_0 \in \mathcal{A}$ and put $|m(H_0)| = m_0$. First, assume that $Q_+ = Q'_+ \alpha_{H_0}^{m_0}$ with $\alpha_{H_0} \nmid Q_+$. By an appropriate change of orthonormal coordinates, we may assume that $\alpha_{H_0} = x_1$. Then $\theta_i(x_1) \in \frac{x_1^{m_0}}{Q_-}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$. Therefore,

$\det M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell) \in S \cdot \frac{x_1^{m_0}}{Q_-^\ell}$. Since H_0 runs over all $H_0 \in \mathcal{A}_+$, it holds that

$\det M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell) \in S \cdot \frac{Q_+}{Q_-^\ell}$. Next, assume that $Q_- = \alpha_{H_0}^{m_0} Q'_-$ with $\alpha_{H_0} \nmid Q'_-$.

Again we may assume that $\alpha_{H_0} = x_1$. Let us show that the order of the pole of $\det M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell)$ along H_0 is at most m_0 . By definition $\theta_j \wedge dx_1$ has no poles along H_0 for all j . In particular, $\theta_j(x_i)$ is regular along H_0 for $j = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$ and $i = 2, \dots, \ell$. Hence the order of poles of $\det M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell)$ along H_0 is at most m_0 , which shows that $\det M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell) \in S \cdot \frac{Q_+}{Q_-}$. \square

Now we obtain Saito's criterion for $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$.

Theorem 1.4 (Saito's criterion)

For $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$, the following two conditions are equivalent:

- (1) $\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell\}$ forms a basis for $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$.
- (2) $\det M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell) = c \cdot \frac{Q_+}{Q_-}$ for $c \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.

Proof. First assume that the condition (2) holds. We may assume that $\det M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell) = \frac{Q_+}{Q_-}$. Note that this implies that $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell$ are independent over S . By definition, $Q_- \theta_i$ is a regular vector field for each i and $\det M(Q_- \theta_1, \dots, Q_- \theta_\ell) = Q_-^{\ell-1} Q_+$. Take $\theta \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$. Since $Q_+ Q_-^\ell \theta \in Q_+ Q_-^{\ell-1} \text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)$, there exist polynomials $f_1, \dots, f_\ell \in S$ such that $Q_+ Q_-^\ell \theta = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} f_i Q_- \theta_i$. Hence it is sufficient to prove that $Q_+ Q_-^{\ell-1} | f_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$. Let us compute the following (where $\partial x = \partial_{x_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \partial_{x_\ell}$):

$$\begin{aligned} Q_+ Q_-^\ell \theta_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \theta_{i-1} \wedge \theta \wedge \theta_{i+1} \wedge \dots \wedge \theta_\ell &= g_i Q_+^2 Q_-^{\ell-1} \partial x \quad (g_i \in S) \\ &= \theta_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} f_i Q_- \theta_i \right) \wedge \dots \wedge \theta_\ell \\ &= f_i Q_+ \partial x. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $f_i = Q_+ Q_-^{\ell-1} g_i$ and $\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell\}$ forms a basis for $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$.

Next assume that the condition (1) holds. Put $\det M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell) = f \frac{Q_+}{Q_-}$ for $f \in S \setminus \{0\}$ (by Lemma 1.3). Let us prove that $f \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. Take $H_0 \in \mathcal{A}$ and put $|m(H_0)| = m_0$. We may choose an orthonormal basis $\{x_1, \dots, x_\ell\}$ for V^* such that $\alpha_{H_0} = x_1$. First assume that $Q_+ = x_1^{m_0} Q'_+$ with $x_1 \nmid Q'_+$. Then $Q_+ \partial_{x_1}, Q'_+ \partial_{x_2}, \dots, Q'_+ \partial_{x_\ell} \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$. Since $\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell\}$ forms a basis, we have

$$Q_+ (Q'_+)^{\ell-1} \partial x \in S \cdot f \frac{Q_+}{Q_-} \partial x,$$

or equivalently,

$$Q_- (Q'_+)^{\ell-1} = fg \text{ for some } g \in S.$$

Since H_0 runs over all hyperplanes in \mathcal{A}_+ , it follows that $f|Q_-$. Note that f and Q_+ have no common factors. Next assume that $Q_- = x_1^{m_0} Q'_-$ with $x_1 \nmid Q'_-$. Then $\frac{Q_+}{x_1^{m_0}} \partial_{x_1}, Q_+ \partial_{x_2}, \dots, Q_+ \partial_{x_\ell} \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$. Since $\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell\}$ forms a basis, we have

$$\frac{Q_+^\ell}{x_1^{m_0}} \partial x \in S \cdot f \frac{Q_+}{Q_-} \partial x,$$

or equivalently,

$$Q'_- Q_+^{\ell-1} = fg' \text{ for some } g' \in S.$$

Since H_0 runs over all hyperplanes in \mathcal{A}_- , it follows that f is a non-zero scalar. \square

Corollary 1.5

The homogeneous elements $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ form a basis for $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ if and only if the following two conditions are satisfied:

- (1) $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell$ are independent over S .
- (2) $\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \deg(\theta_i) = |m| := \deg Q_+ - \deg Q_-$.

Proof. By Theorem 1.4 it is obvious that (1) and (2) are satisfied if $\{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell\}$ forms a basis. Assume that (1) and (2) hold. If we put $\det M(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell) = f \frac{Q_+}{Q_-}$ for some $f \in S \setminus \{0\}$ (because of the condition (1)), then $\deg(f) = 0$ by the condition (2). Hence Theorem 1.4 completes the proof. \square

Example 1.6

Let \mathcal{A} be the Coxeter arrangement of type A_3 , i.e., the arrangement defined by $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} (x_i - x_j) = 0$ for an orthonormal basis $\{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$. Define the multiplicity m_1 on \mathcal{A} by

$$m_1(H_{ij}) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (i, j) = (1, 2), (1, 3) \text{ or } (2, 3), \\ -1 & \text{if } (i, j) = (1, 4), (2, 4) \text{ or } (3, 4), \end{cases}$$

where $H_{ij} := \{x_i - x_j = 0\}$. In other words, (\mathcal{A}, m_1) is defined by the rational function $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 3} (x_i - x_j) / \prod_{i=1,2,3} (x_i - x_4)$. Then it is easy to check that the following four derivations are contained in $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m_1)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 &:= \partial_{x_1} + \partial_{x_2} + \partial_{x_3}, \\ \theta_2 &:= x_1 \partial_{x_1} + x_2 \partial_{x_2} + x_3 \partial_{x_3}, \\ \theta_3 &:= \partial_{x_4}, \\ \theta_4 &:= \frac{\partial_{x_1}}{x_1 - x_4} + \frac{\partial_{x_2}}{x_2 - x_4} + \frac{\partial_{x_3}}{x_3 - x_4} - \left(\frac{1}{x_1 - x_4} + \frac{1}{x_2 - x_4} + \frac{1}{x_3 - x_4} \right) \partial_{x_4}. \end{aligned}$$

Then Corollary 1.5 shows that (\mathcal{A}, m_1) is free with a basis $\{\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4\}$ and $\exp(\mathcal{A}, m_1) = (0, 1, 0, -1)$. On the other hand, the multi-braid arrangement (\mathcal{A}, m_2) of type A_3 defined by $(x_1 - x_2)(x_2 - x_3)(x_1 - x_4)/(x_1 - x_3)(x_2 - x_4)(x_3 - x_4) = 0$ is not free (see Theorem 2.5).

The (non-)freeness of these multi-braid arrangements and the exponents have been expected by the result in [1], for the multiplicity m_1 corresponds to the bicolor-eliminable graph and the exponents above to the degrees of that graph, but m_2 does not. We will consider the multi-braid arrangement of this type in Theorem 2.5 again.

Now we give the duality of logarithmic modules, which is one of the most important results in the arrangement theory.

Theorem 1.7

For a multiarrangement (\mathcal{A}, m) , define the multiplicity $-m$ on \mathcal{A} by $(-m)(H) := -m(H)$ for $H \in \mathcal{A}$. Equivalently, $(\mathcal{A}, -m)$ is defined by the rational function $\frac{Q_-}{Q_+}$. Then $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ and $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m)$ are S -dual modules.

Proof. For a basis $\{x_1, \dots, x_\ell\}$ for V^* , define an S -bilinear map $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m) \times D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m) \rightarrow S$ by $\langle \theta, \omega \rangle := \sum_{i=1}^\ell \theta(x_i)\varphi(x_i)$. It is easy to check that this pairing is independent of a choice of a basis. Let us prove that this pairing is a non-degenerate perfect pairing. First let us prove that the image of $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is contained in S . Put $\theta = \sum_{i=1}^\ell f_i \partial_{x_i} / Q_-$ and $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^\ell g_i \partial_{x_i} / Q_+$ for $f_i, g_j \in S$. Assume that $Q_+ = \alpha_{H_0}^{m_0} Q'_+$ with $\alpha_{H_0} \nmid Q'_+$. We prove that $\langle \theta, \omega \rangle = (\sum_{i=1}^\ell f_i g_i) / Q_+ Q_-$ is regular along H_0 . We may put $\alpha_{H_0} = x_1$ by an orthonormal change of coordinates. Since $\partial_{x_1} \wedge \omega$ is regular along H_0 by definition of $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m)$, it holds that $g_2, \dots, g_\ell \in S \cdot x_1^{m_0}$. Also, by definition of $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$, $Q_- \theta(x_1) = f_1$ is divisible by $x_1^{m_0}$. Hence $\langle \theta, \omega \rangle = (\sum_{i=1}^\ell f_i g_i) / Q_+ Q_-$ is regular along H_0 . By applying the same arguments to each $H \in \mathcal{A}$, we can see that $\langle \theta, \omega \rangle \in S$. Hence the pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ induces the S -homomorphism $A : D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m) \rightarrow D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m)^* := \text{Hom}_S(D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m), S)$ defined by $A(\theta)(\omega) := \langle \theta, \omega \rangle$. Because of the symmetry, to complete the proof, it suffices to show that A is an isomorphism. First let us prove that A is injective. Assume that $A(\theta) = 0$. Let us put $\theta = \sum_{i=1}^\ell f_i \partial_{x_i} / Q_-$. Noting that $Q_- \partial_{x_i} \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m)$ for all i , we can see that $A(\theta)(Q_- \partial_{x_i}) = f_i = 0$, which implies that $\theta = 0$. Next let us prove that A is surjective. Take $\varphi \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m)^*$ and define $\frac{\text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)}{Q_-} \ni \bar{\varphi} := \frac{1}{Q_-} \sum_{i=1}^\ell \varphi(Q_- \partial_{x_i}) \partial_{x_i}$. We prove that $\bar{\varphi} \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$. First assume that $Q_+ = x_1^{m_0} Q'_+$ with $x_1 \nmid Q'_+$. By definition, $\frac{Q_-}{x_1^{m_0}} \partial_{x_1} \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m)$. Hence $\bar{\varphi}(x_1) = \frac{1}{Q_-} \varphi(x_1^{m_0} \cdot \frac{Q_-}{x_1^{m_0}} \partial_{x_1}) \in S \cdot \frac{x_1^{m_0}}{Q_-}$. Next assume that $Q_- = x_1^{m_0} Q'_-$ with $x_1 \nmid Q'_-$ and prove that $\partial_{x_1} \wedge \bar{\varphi}$ is regular along H_0 . It suffices to show that $\frac{1}{Q_-} \varphi(Q_- \partial_{x_i})$ is regular along H_0 for $2 \leq i \leq \ell$. By definition, $\frac{Q_-}{x_1^{m_0}} \partial_{x_i} = Q'_- \partial_{x_i} \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m)$ for $2 \leq i \leq \ell$. Hence $\frac{1}{Q_-} \varphi(Q_- \partial_{x_i}) = \frac{1}{Q_-} \varphi(x_1^{m_0} Q'_- \partial_{x_i}) \in S \cdot \frac{1}{Q'_-}$, which shows that $\bar{\varphi} \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$. For $Q_- \partial_{x_i} \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m)$, $A(\bar{\varphi})(Q_- \partial_{x_i}) = \langle \bar{\varphi}, Q_- \partial_{x_i} \rangle = \varphi(Q_- \partial_{x_i})$. Hence $A(\bar{\varphi}) = \varphi$ on the module $\sum_{i=1}^\ell S \cdot Q_- \partial_{x_i} \subset D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m)$. For a general $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^\ell g_i \partial_{x_i} / Q_+ \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m)$, it follows that $Q_+ Q_- A(\bar{\varphi})(\omega) = A(\bar{\varphi})(Q_+ Q_- \omega) = A(\bar{\varphi})(\sum_{i=1}^\ell g_i Q_- \partial_{x_i}) = \varphi(\sum_{i=1}^\ell g_i Q_- \partial_{x_i}) = \varphi(Q_+ Q_- \omega) = Q_+ Q_- \varphi(\omega)$. Hence $A(\bar{\varphi}) = \varphi$. \square

Theorem 1.7 is a generalization of the well-known duality between $D(\mathcal{A}, m)$ and $\Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m)$. Hence we can also obtain the following result.

Corollary 1.8

For a multiarrangement (\mathcal{A}, m) , the module $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ is a reflexive S -module.

Proof. Immediate from Theorem 1.7. □

The following is a direct consequence of Corollary 1.8 and a general results on reflexive modules.

Corollary 1.9

If (\mathcal{A}, m) is a multiarrangement in a two-dimensional vector space, then (\mathcal{A}, m) is free.

Remark 1.10

We can prove some other results on $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$, e.g., the decomposition of a logarithmic module of an arrangement which admits a direct sum decomposition (generalization of Lemma 1.4 in [2]), or the jumping behavior of a basis of free a multiarrangement and its deletion (generalization of Theorem 0.4 in [3]). We do not give proofs since they are very easy and not used in this article. However, there are still a lot of results for previous multiarrangements which have not yet proved for generalized multiarrangements defined in this article. For instance, the preservation of the freeness under the localization or addition-deletion theorems have not been known yet.

Example 1.11

Note that the relation between the freeness of (\mathcal{A}_+, m_+) , $(\mathcal{A}_-, -m_-)$ and (\mathcal{A}, m) is not clear. For example, let \mathcal{A} be the arrangement defined by $(x_1 - x_2)(x_2 - x_3)/(x_2 - x_4)$ for an orthonormal basis $\{x_1, \dots, x_4\}$ for $V \simeq \mathbb{R}^4$. Then it is obvious that (\mathcal{A}_+, m_+) and $(\mathcal{A}_-, -m_-)$ are both free, but we can show that (\mathcal{A}, m) is not free (for example, see Theorem 2.5). Thus the freeness of both (\mathcal{A}_+, m_+) and $(\mathcal{A}_-, -m_-)$ does not imply that of (\mathcal{A}, m) .

The natural question is whether the freeness of (\mathcal{A}, m) imply those of (\mathcal{A}_+, m_+) and $(\mathcal{A}_-, -m_-)$ or not. For the braid arrangement, this is true again by Theorem 2.5.

2 Application to Coxeter multiarrangements

In this section we prove Theorem 0.7 and the duality of Coxeter multiarrangements. For that purpose, we apply the theory above to the freeness of Coxeter multiarrangements as done for quasi-constant multiplicities in [4], and also

done for specific multiplicities on the braid arrangements in [1]. Throughout this section, let V be an ℓ -dimensional Euclidean space, $W \subset \mathrm{GL}(V)$ a finite Coxeter group with the Coxeter number h and $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}(W)$ the Coxeter arrangement corresponding to W . Consider an action of W onto $V, V^*, S := \mathrm{Sym}^*(V^*) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{C}, \mathrm{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)$ and Ω_V^1 . Then it is known that there exists a W -invariant inner product $I^* : V^* \times V^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (see [10] for example). Let us fix this inner product in this section. Then we can consider the action of W onto $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ since the action of W onto $D(\mathcal{A}, m)$ and $\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ can be identified through the W -invariant inner product I^* .

Now, let S^W be the W -invariant subring of S . Then Chevalley's theorem in [5] shows that $S^W = \mathbb{C}[P_1, \dots, P_\ell]$ with basic invariants P_1, \dots, P_ℓ . It is known that P_1, \dots, P_ℓ are algebraically independent over \mathbb{C} and $2 = \deg P_1 < \deg P_2 \leq \dots \leq \deg P_{\ell-1} < \deg P_\ell = h$. Hence the rational derivation $D := \frac{\partial}{\partial P_\ell}$ is unique up to scalars, and called the *primitive derivation*. The primitive derivation plays a crucial role in the theory of constructing the Hodge filtration and flat structure on $\mathrm{Der}(S^W)$ in [7]. Also, recall that the affine connection $\nabla : \mathrm{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S) \times \mathrm{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S) \rightarrow \mathrm{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)$ defined by $\nabla_{\theta}(\varphi) := \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \theta(\varphi(x_i)) \partial_{x_i}$ for $\theta, \varphi \in \mathrm{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)$. Then applying D through ∇ , several results on free Coxeter multiarrangements have been obtained in [11], [12], [14], [16] and [4]. We give the most recent version of these results through the logarithmic module $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ as follows:

Theorem 2.1

Let \mathcal{A} be a Coxeter arrangement with the Coxeter number h , $m : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \{+1, 0, -1\}$, $\theta_E := \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} x_i \partial_{x_i}$ the Euler derivation and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Define the map $\Phi_k : D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)(-kh) \rightarrow D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m)$ by

$$\Phi_k(\theta) := \nabla_{\theta} \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E,$$

where $\theta \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$. Then Φ_k is an S -module isomorphism.

Note that Theorem 2.1 immediately shows Theorem 0.7. For the proof of Theorem 2.1 we need the following, which is the dual version of Theorem 10 in [4].

Theorem 2.2

Let \mathcal{A} be a Coxeter arrangement and $m : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ a quasi-constant multiplicity. Define the morphism $\Phi_k : \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m)(-kh) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, 2k - m)$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$) by

$$\Phi_k(\omega) := \nabla_{I^*(\omega)} \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E,$$

where $\omega \in \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m)$. Then Φ_k is an S -module isomorphism.

Proof. First note that the definition of Φ_k is independent of a choice of coordinates since it is defined without coordinates. Through the identification of Ω_V^1 and $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)$ we often write ∇_{ω} (resp. $\omega(f)$) instead of $\nabla_{I^*(\omega)}$ (resp. $I^*(\omega)(f)$) for $f \in S$. We prove Theorem 2.2 in three steps.

Step 1. Well-definedness of Φ_k . First, we prove that the image of Φ_k is a regular vector field. Let Q_- be the defining polynomial of (\mathcal{A}, m) and take a hyperplane $H_0 \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $m(H_0) = 1$. It suffices to show that $\nabla_{\omega} \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E$ is regular along H_0 for $\omega \in \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m)$. We choose an orthonormal coordinates $\{x_1, \dots, x_{\ell}\}$ in such a way that $\alpha_{H_0} = x_1$ and prove that $\nabla_{\omega} \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E(x_i)$ is regular along H_0 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \ell$. Recall that $E_k := \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E \in D(\mathcal{A}, 2k+1)$. Also, if we put $E_k(\alpha_H) = \alpha_H^{2k+1} g_H$ ($H \in \mathcal{A}$, $g_H \in S$) then $\alpha_H \nmid g_H$ (see [12], [16] and [4]). If we put $E_k(x_1) = g x_1^{2k+1}$ ($g \in S$), then $\Phi_k(\omega)(x_1) = \omega(E_k(x_1)) = \omega(g) x_1^{2k+1} + (2k+1) x_1^{2k} \omega(x_1) g$. Since $k > 0$, it is obvious that $\Phi_k(\omega)(x_1)$ is regular along H_0 . Next consider $\Phi_k(\omega)(x_i)$ for $i \neq 1$. Let $\tau_1 \in W$ be the reflection corresponding to the hyperplane $H_0 = \{x_1 = 0\}$. Recall that E_k is W -invariant (see [12] and [16]) and $\{x_1, \dots, x_{\ell}\}$ is an orthonormal basis for V^* . Also, since I^* is W -invariant, the actions of W onto dx_i and ∂_{x_i} are the same. Thus $\tau_1(E_k(x_i)) = \tau_1(E_k(\tau_1(x_i))) = (\tau_1 E_k)(x_i) = E_k(x_i)$. Hence $E_k(x_i)$ is τ_1 -invariant. In other words,

$$E_k(x_i) = \sum_{n \geq 0} f_{in}(x_2, \dots, x_{\ell}) x_1^{2n}.$$

Thus it suffices to show that $\omega(f_{i0})$ is regular along H_0 . However, this is obvious since $\omega(x_1) I^*(dx_1)(f_{i0}) = \omega(x_1) \partial_{x_1}(f_{i0}) = 0$ and $\omega \wedge dx_1 = \sum_{i=2}^{\ell} \omega(x_i) dx_i \wedge dx_1$ is regular along H_0 . Since it is easy to see that $\Phi_k(\omega)(\alpha_{H_0}) \in S \cdot \alpha_{H_0}^{2k-m(H_0)}$, the image of Φ_k is in $D(\mathcal{A}, 2k-m)$.

Step 2. Injectivity of Φ_k . Choose S -independent elements $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_{\ell} \in \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m) \simeq D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, -m)$. Obviously $Q_- \omega_1, \dots, Q_- \omega_{\ell} \in \text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S) \simeq \Omega_V^1$. Hence Lemma 7 in [4] shows that

$$\nabla_{Q_- \omega_1} \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E, \dots, \nabla_{Q_- \omega_{\ell}} \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E \in D(\mathcal{A}, 2k)$$

are S -independent. Thus so are $\nabla_{\omega_1} \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E, \dots, \nabla_{\omega_{\ell}} \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E$. Then the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 10 in [4] shows the injectivity of Φ_k .

Step 3. Surjectivity of Φ_k . First we prove that Φ_k is isomorphic when $m \equiv 1$. Since $\Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, 1)$ is free, we can take a basis $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_{\ell}$ for $\Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, 1) = \Omega^1(\mathcal{A})$. Then $\Phi_k(\omega_1), \dots, \Phi_k(\omega_{\ell}) \in D(\mathcal{A}, 2k-1)$ are S -independent by Steps 1 and 2. Also, $\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \deg(\Phi_k(\omega_i)) = kh\ell - |\mathcal{A}|$, which is equal to the sum of multiplicities $\sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} (2k-1) = |\mathcal{A}|(2k-1)$ of $(\mathcal{A}, 2k-1)$ (see [16]). Hence Corollary 1.5 shows that $\Phi_k : \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, 2k-1)$ is an isomorphism.

Next consider an arbitrary quasi-constant multiplicity m on \mathcal{A} and take $\theta \in D(\mathcal{A}, 2k - m)$. Since $D(\mathcal{A}, 2k - m) \subset D(\mathcal{A}, 2k - 1)$, the previous paragraph implies that there exists a differential 1-form $\omega \in \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, 1)$ such that $\nabla_\omega \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E = \theta$. Note that $\Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, 1) \supset \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m)$ and prove that $\omega \in \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, m)$. By definitions of the logarithmic modules, it suffices to show that ω is regular along H_0 such that $m(H_0) = 0$. Let us choose a new orthonormal coordinate system $\{x_1, \dots, x_\ell\}$ in such a way that $H_0 = \{x_1 = 0\}$. Since $\omega \in \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, 1)$ it holds that $\omega \wedge dx_1$ is regular along $x_1 = 0$. In other words, if we put $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^\ell f_i dx_i$, then f_2, \dots, f_ℓ are regular along $x_1 = 0$. We prove that f_1 is also regular along x_1 . Put $\nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E(x_1) = gx_1^{2k+1}$ and $\theta(x_1) = fx_1^{2k}$. Recall that $x_1 \nmid g$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} fx_1^{2k} &= \theta(x_1) = (\nabla_\omega \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E)(x_1) \\ &= x_1^{2k+1} \sum_{i=1}^\ell f_i \partial_{x_i}(g) + (2k+1)gx_1^{2k} f_1. \end{aligned}$$

Since the pole order of f_1 along x_1 is at most one, we can see that f_1 is regular along x_1 , which completes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.1. When $k = 0$ there is nothing to prove. Since the proof is the same, we only prove Theorem 2.1 when $k > 0$. In other words, we prove that

$$\Phi_k : D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)(-kh) \rightarrow D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m) = D(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m)$$

is an S -isomorphism. Since the same proofs as in Theorem 2.2 on the well-definedness and injectivity are valid in the setup of Theorem 2.1, it suffices to show that Φ_k is surjective. Take $\varphi \in D(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m)$ and recall the definition of m_μ ($\mu \in \{+, -\}$) in Definition 0.2. Then $D(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m) = D(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m_+ + m_-) \subset D(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m_-)$. Hence Theorem 2.2 shows that there exists a logarithmic 1-form $\omega \in \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, -m_-)$ such that $\nabla_\omega \nabla_D^{-k} \theta_E = \varphi$. By using this identification and a canonical isomorphism $I^* : \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, -m_-) \simeq D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m_-)$, the differential form ω can be expressed as $\theta/Q_- \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m_-)$ for $\theta \in \text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(S)$, see the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m) & \hookrightarrow & D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m_-) & \xrightarrow{(I^*)^{-1}} & \Omega^1(\mathcal{A}, -m_-) \\ \Phi_k \downarrow & & \Phi_k \downarrow & & \Phi_k \downarrow \\ D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m) & \hookrightarrow & D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m_-) & \equiv & D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m_-) \end{array}$$

To complete the proof, it suffices to show that $\omega = \frac{\theta}{Q_-} \in D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$, or equivalently, $\theta(\alpha_H) \in S \cdot \alpha_H$ for any $H \in \mathcal{A}_+$. Take $H \in \mathcal{A}_+$ and put $\varphi(\alpha_H) =$

$f\alpha_H^{2k+1}$ ($f \in S$). Because $\nabla_{\theta/Q_-}\nabla_D^{-k}\theta_E = \varphi$, it holds that $Q_-f\alpha_H^{2k+1} = \theta(\nabla_D^{-k}\theta_E(\alpha_H))$. Put $\nabla_D^{-k}\theta_E(\alpha_H) = g\alpha_H^{2k+1}$ with $g \in S$. Recall that $\alpha_H \nmid g$. Therefore,

$$Q_-f\alpha_H^{2k+1} = \theta(g\alpha_H^{2k+1}) = \theta(g)\alpha_H^{2k+1} + (2k+1)\alpha_H^{2k}\theta(\alpha_H)g.$$

Hence $\alpha_H \mid \theta(\alpha_H)$, which completes the proof. \square

Example 2.3

Let \mathcal{A} be the Coxeter arrangement of type B_2 defined by $xy(x^2 - y^2) = 0$, where $\{x, y\}$ is an orthonormal coordinate system for \mathbb{R}^2 . For the B_2 -type, $P_1 = (x_1^2 + x_2^2)/2$ and $P_2 = (x^4 + y^4)/4$ for $S^W = \mathbb{C}[P_1, P_2]$. Moreover, $D = (-y\partial_x + x\partial_y)/(x^3y - xy^3)$ and $\nabla_D^{-1}\theta_E = (-x^5/15 + x^3y^2/3)\partial_x + (x^2y^3/3 - y^5/15)\partial_y$. As we have seen in Example 1.2, the multiarrangement defined by $y/x(x - y) = 0$ is free with a basis

$$\theta_1 = \frac{\partial_x}{x}, \quad \theta_2 = \frac{x\partial_x - y\partial_y}{x - y}.$$

Hence, for the multiarrangement (\mathcal{A}, m) defined by $xy^3(x - y)(x + y)^2 = 0$, Theorem 2.1 shows that $D(\mathcal{A}, m) = \langle \nabla_{\theta_1}\nabla_D^{-1}\theta_E, \nabla_{\theta_2}\nabla_D^{-1}\theta_E \rangle_S$.

As a corollary of Theorem 2.1, the duality theorem in [4] is also generalized as follows:

Corollary 2.4

Let \mathcal{A} be a Coxeter arrangement with the Coxeter number h and $m : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \{+1, 0, -1\}$. Then $D(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m)(kh)$ and $D(\mathcal{A}, 2k - m)(kh)$ are S -dual modules.

By using Definition 0.2 and Theorem 2.1, the result in [1] can be understood in terms of a characterization of the freeness of $D\Omega(\mathcal{A}, m)$ for the braid arrangement \mathcal{A} . Let m be a multiplicity on the braid arrangement \mathcal{A} with $\text{Im}(m) \subset \{+1, 0, -1\}$. Then the set of these multiplicities has a one to one correspondence with an edge-bicolored graph. Then Theorem 0.3 in [1] can be extended as follows:

Theorem 2.5

Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. In the above notation, the multi-braid arrangement $(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m)$ is free if and only if the corresponding graph with m is bicolor-eliminable.

Proof. By Theorem 1.7 and result in [1] it suffices to show the case when $k = 0$. Then Theorem 2.1 shows that (\mathcal{A}, m) is free if and only if $(\mathcal{A}, 2k + m)$ is free for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Hence Theorem 0.3 in [1] completes the proof. \square

Remark 2.6

The results in [7], [9] and [10] (see also [12] and [16]) give us the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega_{S^W}^1 & \xrightarrow{\nabla_D} & \Omega^1(\mathcal{A})^W \\ I^* \downarrow & & I^* \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Der}_{\mathbb{R}}(S)^W & \xrightarrow{\nabla_D} & \mathrm{Der}_{S^W} \end{array}$$

Here both rows are $T(:= \mathbb{R}[P_1, \dots, P_{\ell-1}])$ -isomorphisms and both columns are S^W -isomorphisms. It is known that $\mathrm{Der}_{\mathbb{R}}(S)^W \simeq D(\mathcal{A})^W$. Also, it is proved by Terao in [13] and [15] that the second row can be extended to the left as a sequence of shift isomorphisms:

$$\dots \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, 2k+1)^W \xrightarrow{\nabla_D} D(\mathcal{A}, 2k-1)^W \xrightarrow{\nabla_D} D(\mathcal{A}, 2k-3)^W \rightarrow \dots$$

Combining this sequence with the above diagram and identification I^* , it seems natural that the image $\nabla_D(D(\mathcal{A})^W) \simeq \mathrm{Der}_{S^W} \simeq I^*(\Omega^1(\mathcal{A})^W)$ might be regarded as $D(\mathcal{A}, -1)^W$, which also supports Definition 0.2.

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