

Chapter 9

Moduli Spaces

9.1 Combinatorially Equivalent Arrangements

Fix a pair (ℓ, n) with $\ell \geq 1$ and $n \geq 0$. Recall from Section 3.1 that we compactify \mathbb{C}^ℓ by adding the infinite hyperplane \bar{H}_∞ to get complex projective space $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell$. In order to understand the moduli space of arrangements, we must consider their degeneration. There are two possibilities when we move a single hyperplane. Either it moves into an already existing intersection, thereby creating more dependencies (or parallelism), or it coincides with an existing hyperplane as was the case in 1-arrangements. In the former case the result is still an arrangement. In the latter case we want to register the coincidence. We do this by using the following notion.

Definition 9.1.1. *A multiset is a set which allows repetitions. A multiset \mathcal{M} is a projective **multiarrangement** if \mathcal{M} is a finite multiset of projective hyperplanes of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell$. Let*

$$\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell) = \{ \text{projective multiarrangements of } n+1 \text{ linearly ordered} \\ \text{hyperplanes of } \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell \text{ where } \bar{H}_\infty \text{ is the last hyperplane} \}.$$

Let $(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell)^*$ be the dual projective space of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell$. Each point of $(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell)^*$ corresponds to a hyperplane of $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell$. Thus we identify $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell)$ with $((\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell)^*)^n$:

$$\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell) = ((\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell)^*)^n$$

so $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell)$ is a compact complex manifold isomorphic to $(\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell)^n$.

Let

$$\mathbf{t} = \left((t_1^{(0)} : \cdots : t_1^{(\ell)}), (t_2^{(0)} : \cdots : t_2^{(\ell)}), \dots, (t_n^{(0)} : \cdots : t_n^{(\ell)}) \right).$$

be homogeneous coordinates for $((\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell)^*)^n$. Let $\mathbf{u} = (u_0 : u_1 : \cdots : u_\ell)$ be standard coordinates for $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^\ell$. The linear forms $\alpha_i = t_i^{(0)}u_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} t_i^{(j)}u_j$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$)