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Two Signed Associahedra

H. Burgiel and V. Reiner

Abstract. The associahedron is a convex polytope whose vertices correspond to triangulations of a convex polygon. We define two signed or hyperoctahedral analogues of the associahedron, one of which is shown to be a simple convex polytope, and the other a regular CW-sphere.

Contents

1. Introduction

The d-dimensional *associahedron* or *Stasheff polytope* is a d-polytope whose facial structure relates to triangulations of a polygon (see [13]) or associative bracketings of a product. This paper is about two *signed* or *hyperoctahedral* analogues of the associahedron.

To briefly describe these two signed associahedra, we define the graphs which form their 1-skeleta. Both signed associahedra have vertices indexed by completely signed triangulations of a convex $(n+2)$-gon $\mathcal{P}_n$, which we now define. Number the vertices of $\mathcal{P}_n$ from 0 to $n+1$ proceeding counter-clockwise around its perimeter, as in Figure 1. A *completely signed triangulation* is a triangulation along with an assignment of $+$ or $-$ to each of the vertices $1, 2, \ldots, n$ (so nothing is assigned to the vertices labelled $0, n+1$).

The classical associahedron has the property that each vertex lies on d edges, that is to say it is a simple polytope. One of the two signed associahedra shares this

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property, and hence we dub it the *simple signed associahedron.* In the simple signed associahedron, there will be an edge between two completely signed triangulations if either

- the assignments of $+$ or $-$ are the same, but the triangulations differ by flipping the diagonal in a single quadrilateral, or
- the triangulations are the same, but the signs differ exactly on the third vertex of the triangle which contains the vertices $0, n+1$.

Figure 2(a) depicts a small part of the graph of the 3-dimensional simple signed associahedron.

In the non-simple signed associahedron, there will be an edge between two completely signed triangulations if either

- the assignments of $+$ or $-$ are the same, but the triangulations differ by flipping the diagonal in a single quadrilateral, or
- the triangulations are the same, but the signs differ exactly on some vertex i which lies in a triangle of the triangulation having vertices $i-1, i, i+1$.

Figure 2(b) depicts a small part of the graph of the 3-dimensional non-simple signed associahedron.

Our main results are as follows. Corollary 2.3 shows that the graph of the simple signed associahedron is actually the 1-skeleton of a simple polytope, whose entire facial structure is described in the next section. Theorem 3.1 shows that the graph of the non-simple signed associahedron is actually the 1-skeleton of a regular CW-sphere (see Section 3) whose facial structure is described in Section 3. We do not know whether this sphere is the boundary of a convex polytope.

Before closing this section, we offer some motivation for these results, and also contrast them with a recent construction of a signed associahedron by Simion [17].

The classical associahedron makes its appearance in many different places, such as coherence theorems for monoidal categories [14, 18], moduli spaces of pointed curves [10], spaces of Morse functions [11], and resolutions both for the associative law [1] and the Steinberg relations on elementary matrices [11]. In many of these contexts, the sphericity of the boundary of the associahedron plays an important role. It is our hope that one or both of the two signed associahedra we describe will occur in similar contexts, and that our proof of their sphericity will make them easier to use.

There is a third signed associahedron recently defined by Simion [17] which is also a simple polytope. The vertices in this signed associahedron correspond to the triangulations of a centrally-symmetric $2(n+1)$-gon which are themselves centrally-symmetric. She was motivated by the beauty of the results on enumerating faces in the usual associahedron (see [13, §6]), and her signed associahedron is indeed very well-behaved from the point of view of face-enumeration. Her construction also provides the first motivating example for a theory of "equivariant fiber polytopes" (see [2] for the usual theory of fiber polytopes) which studies subdivisions of polytopes which are invariant under symmetry groups. In contrast, our signed associahedra are not as well-behaved from the enumerative point of view, and seem not to be part of any variant of the theory of fiber polytopes yet discovered. In this way, they seem more akin to the Coxeter-associahedra studied in [15].

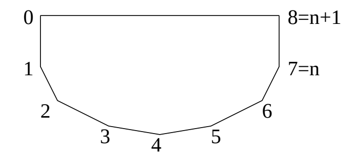

FIGURE 1. The labelling of vertices in the $(n+2)$-gon $\mathcal{P}_n$.

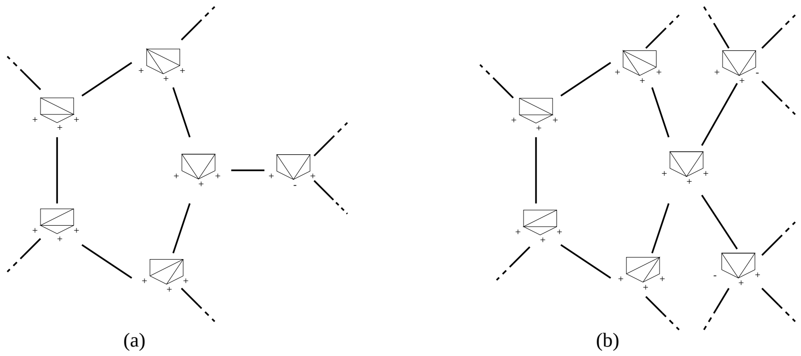

FIGURE 2. A part of the graph for (a) the simple signed associahedron, (b) the non-simple signed associahedron

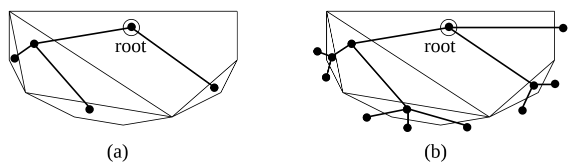

FIGURE 3. The two trees associated to a dissection

2. The Simple Signed Associahedron

In this section we define a poset K_n^B which we will eventually interpret as the face poset of our first signed associahedron. Our goals are to show that it is the face poset of a simple n-dimensional polytope, and compute its f-vector.

We define a *dissection* of $\mathcal{P}_n$ to be a subset of non-crossing diagonals in the polygon. We think of the diagonals chosen as decomposing $\mathcal{P}_n$ into smaller polygons. The smaller polygon containing the edge $\{0, n+1\}$ will be denoted the *root polygon.* This terminology derives from the following picture which we will use frequently (see Figure 3 (a)): we think of the the polytopal decomposition as defining a *rooted plane tree* having a vertex for each of the smaller polygons, the root vertex corresponding to the root polygon, and an edge connecting two vertices if their corresponding polygons share a boundary edge.

A *signed dissection* is a dissection of $\mathcal{P}_n$ along with an assignment of a sign from $\{0, +, -\}$ to each of the vertices labelled, $1, 2, \ldots, n$ with the following property: vertices assigned 0 may only occur in the root polygon, and if *any* of the vertices in the root polygon are assigned 0, then they must *all* be assigned 0. We call the *improper* signed dissection the one which uses no diagonals in the decomposition, and assigns every vertex 0.

Define a partial order on the signed dissections of $\mathcal{P}_n$ as follows: $\delta \leq \delta'$ if

- as a dissection, δ refines δ', i.e., the diagonals used in δ contain all the diagonals used in δ', and
- for each vertex $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, the sign assigned to vertex i by δ is less than or equal to the one assigned by δ' in the partial order $+, - < 0$.

Finally, let K_n^B denote the poset of all proper signed polytopal decompositions under the above partial order, and let $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ denote the order dual to K_n^B with an extra minimum element $\hat{0}$ adjoined (corresponding to the improper signed dissection).

Proposition 2.1. $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ *is the face poset of an* $(n-1)$*-dimensional simplicial complex.*

By abuse of notation we also denote this simplicial complex by $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$.

Proof. We must show that

- for every maximal element x, the interval $[\hat{0}, x]$ in $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ is isomorphic to a Boolean algebra of rank n, and
- $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ is a *meet-semi-lattice*, i.e., any two elements x, y have a greatest lower bound $x \wedge y$.

To show the first assertion, assume x is some maximal element in $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$, so that x is a completely signed triangulation. Create a Boolean algebra on the ground set $X = \{d_1, \ldots, d_n\} \cup \{v\}$, where $\{v\}$ is just a singleton set. Given $y \in [\hat{0}, x]$, it must use some subset of the diagonals $d_1, \ldots, d_n$, and it either assigns the same sign $+$ or $-$ as x did to the root vertex, or it assigns 0 to the root vertex. Let $f(y)$ be the subset of X consisting of the diagonals y uses, unioned with either $\{v\}$ or the empty set depending on whether y assigns $\pm$ or 0 to the root vertex, respectively. It is easy to check that y is completely determined by the set $f(y)$ once we know it is in $[\hat{0}, x]$. Furthermore, it is easy to check that the order relation on $[\hat{0}, x]$ corresponds to inclusion of the sets $f(y)$. Thus f gives the desired isomorphism between $[\hat{0}, x]$ and the Boolean algebra 2^X.

To show the second assertion, given x, y in $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$, we will construct $x \wedge y$. First, we produce a precursor candidate w by taking the dissection whose set of diagonals is the intersection of the sets of diagonals from x and from y, and assigning $\{+, -, 0\}$ to the vertices $1, 2, \ldots, n$ by taking the componentwise meet of the sign assignments of x and y in the partial order $0 < +, -$. The problem is that w may fail to be a signed dissection in that it may have 0 assigned to a vertex which is not in the root polygon, or it may have 0 assigned to some but not all of the root polygon's vertices. To fix this problem, we start with w and let T be the tree associated to its dissection. Form a new dissection by removing all diagonals corresponding to edges in T that lie on a path to the root from some polygon in w containing a vertex assigned 0. In this new dissection, if there are any 0 assignments to vertices in the root polygon, then change the assignment to 0 for all vertices in the root polygon. This clearly gives a signed dissection, which we claim is $x \wedge y$.

To see that $x \wedge y$ really is the greatest lower bound of x, y, let z be any other lower bound for x, y, so that $z < x, y$. Certainly the dissection in z must be coarser than that of the precursor w, and it must have 0 assigned to a vertex whenever w

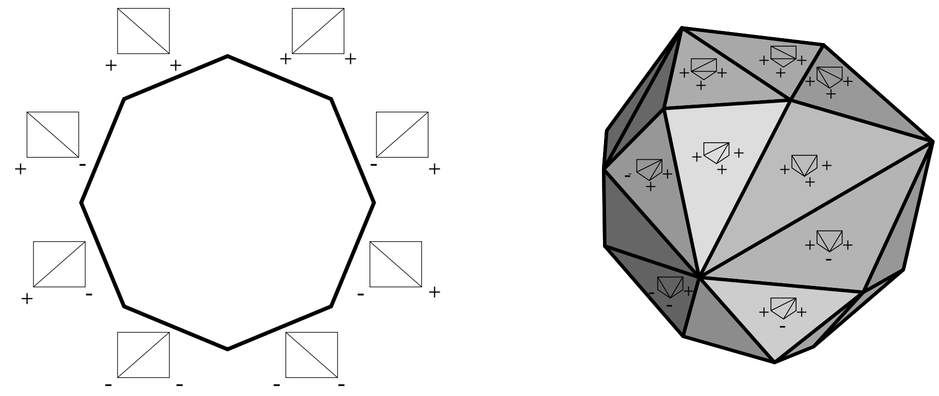

FIGURE 4. The simplicial complexes $(\mathrm{K}_2^B)^*$ and $(\mathrm{K}_3^B)^*$

did. But this then implies that all these 0 vertices must lie in the root polygon of z, and hence all the diagonals of w lying on a path from one of these vertices to the root in T must not be present in z. This implies z has a coarser dissection than $x \wedge y$, and it is easy to check that it must also have sign assignment componentwise bounded by that of $x \wedge y$. $\square$

Figure 4 depicts the geometric realizations of the simplicial complexes $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ for $n = 2, 3$. Note that in both cases the simplicial complexes triangulate a sphere $\mathbb{S}^{n-1}$. Furthermore, the sphere appears to be polytopal, i.e., the boundary complex of a simplicial polytope, in anticipation of the next theorem.

Theorem 2.2. *The simplicial complex $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ is isomorphic to the boundary complex of an n-dimensional simplicial polytope.*

Proof. We emulate the proof in §3 of [13].

Let Δ_0 be the boundary complex of an n-dimensional *hyperoctahedron* or *cross-polytope*, with vertices labelled $\{\pm 1, \dots, \pm n\}$ in such a way that the vertices $\pm i$ are antipodal for all i. Faces of Δ_0 are then *isotropic* subsets of $\{\pm 1, \dots, \pm n\}$, that is subsets which do not contain any pair $\{+i, -i\}$. Say that a face $F = \{i_1, \dots, i_r\}$ is *contiguous* if the set of absolute values $\{|i_1|, \dots, |i_r|\}$ form an interval in $\mathbb{Z}$.

Next, perform stellar subdivisions (see [13], §2) of each of the contiguous faces of Δ_0 to obtain a simplicial complex Δ^* in any order which subdivides the higher dimensional faces before the lower dimensional faces (actually any order which extends the partial ordering by reverse inclusion will do). These stellar subdivisions are well-defined since at the stage where one is about to subdivide the face corresponding to some contiguous subset, that subset is still a face in the subdivided complex. See Figure 5 for pictures of Δ_0 and Δ^* when $n = 3$.

The complex Δ^* is clearly the boundary complex of an n-dimensional simplicial polytope, since it comes from Δ_0 by a sequence of stellar subdivisions which preserve polytopality. We claim that Δ^* is isomorphic to the simplicial complex $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$, and our proof exactly follows the plan in [13], §3.

One first notes that the vertices of Δ^* correspond to contiguous isotropic subsets of $\{\pm 1, \dots, \pm n\}$. Contiguous isotropic subsets in turn correspond to diagonals in $\mathcal{P}_n$ along with a partial assignment of signs to the vertices strictly enclosed by that

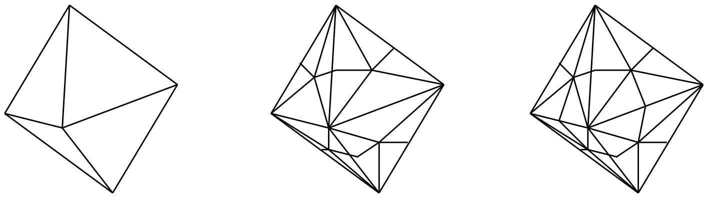

FIGURE 5. $\Delta_0, \Delta^* \simeq (\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ and Σ_n^B when $n = 3$

diagonal (except if the isotropic subset has cardinality n, in which case there is no diagonal, just a complete assignment of signs).

One then checks that if two contiguous isotropic subsets form an edge in Δ^*, then

- they must agree on any signs which both assign, i.e., their union cannot contain any pair $\{+i, -i\}$, and
- they cannot correspond to crossing diagonals (checking this uses Lemma 1 of [13]).

One concludes that every maximal face of Δ^* corresponds to a completely signed triangulation of $\mathcal{P}_n$, i.e., to some maximal face of $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$. It is easy to check that Δ^* is a simplicial *pseudomanifold*, i.e., every codimension 1 face lies in exactly 2 maximal faces, and any two maximal faces are connected by a path of maximal faces with adjacent ones sharing a codimension 1 face. Since both $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ and Δ^* are obviously pseudomanifolds, the two complexes must be isomorphic. $\square$

Corollary 2.3. *The poset* K_n^B *is the face poset of the boundary of an n-dimensional simple polytope.*

From now on, the simple polytope in the corollary will be referred to as the *simple signed associahedron*. We again abuse notation and refer to the polytope as K_n^B.

Remark 2.4. It follows immediately from the construction in the previous proof that as a simplicial complex, we may view $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ as a refinement (subdivision) of the boundary complex of the n-dimensional cross-polytope Δ_0. One can also show using this construction that $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ can be further subdivided into a complex isomorphic to the *first barycentric subdivision* of Δ_0, which is sometimes known as the *Coxeter complex* Σ_n^B for B_n (see [12]). Figure 5 illustrates this relationship.

Our next goal is to compute the f-vector of K_n^B or equivalently of its dual $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$. Recall that the f-vector of a polytope P is simply the sequence

$$(f_{-1}(P), f_0(P), \ldots, f_{d-1}(P)),$$

where $f_i(P)$ is the number of i-dimensional faces of P. It is not difficult to show that

$$f_k((\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*) = 2^n a_{n,k} + \sum_{m=2}^{n} 2^{n+1-m} a_{n,k,m} \tag{1}$$

where $a_{n,k}$ is the number of dissections of the $(n+2)$-gon $\mathcal{P}_n$ using k diagonals, and $a_{n,k,m}$ is the number of dissections of $\mathcal{P}_n$ using $k+1$ diagonals in which the root polygon has $m+1$ vertices. A formula for $a_{n,k}$ was given by Kirkman (see [13]):

$$a_{n,k} = \frac{1}{n+1}\binom{n-1}{k}\binom{n+k+1}{k+1} \tag{2}$$

To obtain a formula for $a_{n,k,m}$, we first revise the the correspondence between dissections and rooted trees that was illustrated in Figure 1. Given a dissection of $\mathcal{P}_n$, add on to its tree an extra leaf outside each of the edges $(i, i+1)$ with $1 \le i \le n-1$, as shown in Figure 3 (b). This correspondence shows that $a_{n,k,m} = b_{n+1,k+2,m}$ where $b_{n,k,m}$ is the number of plane rooted trees with

- n leaves,
- every internal vertex (including the root) having at least two children,
- k non-leaf vertices (including the root),
- root vertex of degree m.

We next define the generating function

$$\begin{aligned} F(x,y,z) &= x + \sum_{n\ge 2, k\ge 1, m\ge 2} b_{n,k,m} x^n y^k z^m \\ &= x + x^2yz^2 + x^3(2y^2z^2 + yz^3) + x^4(5y^3z^2 + 2y^2z^2 + 3y^2z^3 + yz^4) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

in which the extra term x on the right-hand side accounts for the degenerate case of a tree with only one vertex, which we count as a leaf. We will next use generating function manipulations to prove the following lemma.

Lemma 2.5.

$$b_{n,k,m} = \frac{m}{n}\binom{n-m-1}{k-2}\binom{n+k-2}{k-1}.$$

Proof. The standard recursive construction for rooted plane trees removes the root vertex, leaving a sequence of rooted plane subtrees. This yields the following functional equation for F:

$$F(x,y,z) = x + y\sum_{m\ge 2} z^m F(x,y,1)^m = x + \frac{yz^2F(x,y,1)^2}{1 - zF(x,y,1)}. \tag{3}$$

We next attempt to determine the coefficients of powers of $F(x,y,1)$, from which we can determine the $b_{n,k,m}$. Let $p(x,y) = F(x,y,1)$, so that setting $z=1$ above gives

$$\begin{aligned} p &= x + \frac{yp^2}{1-p} \\ x &= p - \frac{yp^2}{1-p} \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

Equation (3) says that for $m \ge 2$ the coefficient of z^m in $F(x,y,z)$ is $yp(x,y)^m$. Lagrange Inversion applied to equation (4) allows us to find the coefficient of x^n in the power series p^m. Letting

$$g(x) = x - \frac{yx^2}{1-x} = p^{-1}(x),$$

yields

$$[x^n]p^m = \frac{m}{n}[x^{n-m}]\left(\frac{x}{g(x)}\right)^n$$

where here $[x^n]h(x,y)$ denotes the coefficient of x^n in $h(x,y)$. From this, it is not difficult to calculate that

$$[x^n]p^m = \frac{m}{n}\sum_{i+j=n-m}(-1)^i\binom{n}{i}\binom{n+j-1}{j}(1+y)^j.$$

Applying this to equation (3), we see

$$\begin{aligned} b_{n,k,m} &= [x^n y^{k-1}]p^m \\ &= \frac{m}{n}\sum_{i+j=n-m}(-1)^i\binom{n}{i}\binom{n+j-1}{j}\binom{j}{k-1}. \end{aligned}$$

This simplifies to:

$$b_{n,k,m} = \frac{m}{n}\binom{2n-m-1}{n-m}\binom{n-m}{k-1}\ {}_2F_1\left(\begin{matrix}-n & k+m-n-1\\ & 1+m-2n\end{matrix}\,\middle|\, 1\right).$$

where we are using standard hypergeometric series notation (see e.g. [16]). Applying the Chu-Vandermonde summation formula to the ${}_2F_1$ then gives the desired result. □

If we now observe that $a_{n,k} = b_{n+1,k+2,1}$, then equation (1) yields the following:

Theorem 2.6.

$$\begin{aligned} f_k((\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*) &= \sum_{m=1}^{n} 2^{(n-m+1)}\frac{m}{n+1}\binom{n-m}{k}\binom{n+k+1}{k+1} \\ &= {}_3F_2\left(\begin{matrix}n+2 & 1-k & m-n\\ & 2 & -n\end{matrix}\,\middle|\, 1\right) \end{aligned}$$

It is somewhat disappointing that the summation in the preceding theorem does not appear to simplify in any nice way, making the f-vector for $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ somewhat more complicated than its unsigned counterpart from [13]. Even more unfortunately, we do not know how to simplify the formula for the h-vector (see [13] for a definition) of $(\mathrm{K}_n^B)^*$ which comes from summing the above formula for the f-vector.

3. The Non-simple Signed Associahedron

In this section we briefly discuss another signed analogue of the associahedron. It will be a poset N_n^B which is again the face poset of a regular CW-sphere, but we do not know whether this sphere is polytopal.

Given a dissection of the $(n+2)$-gon $\mathcal{P}_n$, the *leaf polygons* are the polygons which contain at most one edge not of the form $\{i, i+1\}$ with $1 \leq i, i+1 \leq n$. For a polygon in a dissection, the *interior vertices* are those which neither carry the maximum nor the minimum label among all vertices of the polygon. Say that an assignment of a sign from $\{0,+,-\}$ to each of the vertices labelled $1, 2, \ldots, n$ is a *signed dissection of the* 2^{nd} *kind* if

- every vertex assigned 0 is an interior vertex of some leaf polygon, and
- whenever a leaf polygon has some interior vertex assigned 0, then all of its interior vertices must be assigned 0.

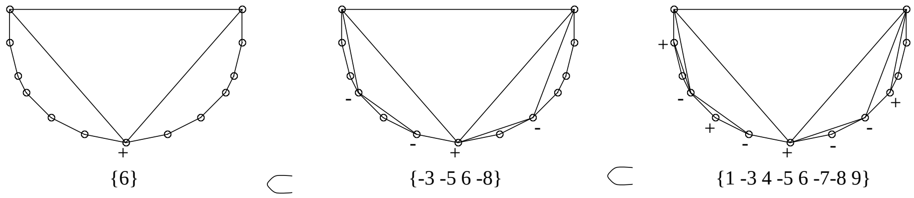

FIGURE 6. The map ψ: A chain of isotropic subsets $S_1 \subset S_2 \subset S_3$ of $\{\pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots, \pm 11\}$, and the associated signed dissection

The partial order on signed dissections of $\mathcal{P}_n$ of the 2^{nd} kind is the same as that on signed dissections, and we let N_n^B denote this poset. Let $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*$ denote its dual poset. The goal of this section will be to sketch the proof of the following fact:

Theorem 3.1. $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*$ *is the face poset of a regular CW-complex homeomorphic to an* $(n-1)$*-sphere.*

We recall here [3, (12.4)] that a Hausdorff space X is a *regular CW-complex* if it has a covering by a family of closed balls (homeomorphs of d-balls for $d \geq 0$) whose interiors partition X, and for which the boundary of each ball is a union of other balls. We will call the CW-sphere referred to in Theorem 3.1 the *non-simple signed associahedron*, and by abuse of notation, denote it $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*$. We have depicted $(\mathrm{N}_3^B)^*$ in Figure 8.

Our strategy is very similar to the one employed in [15, §2]. We define a map ψ from the poset of faces of the hyperoctahedral group's Coxeter complex Σ_n^B to the poset $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*$. Then we show that the inverse image $\psi^{-1}((\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*_{\leq y})$ of each principal order ideal $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*_{\leq y}$ in N_n^B is a ball, and that this gives a regular CW-decomposition of Σ_n^B.

To this end, recall that the Coxeter complex Σ_n^B for the hyperoctahedral group B_n is the barycentric subdivision of the n-cube or the n-hyperoctahedron. Faces of Σ_n^B may be identified with chains

$$x := (S_1 \subset S_2 \subset \cdots \subset S_r)$$

of isotropic subsets of $\{\pm 1, \pm 2, \ldots, \pm n\}$; recall that S_i is isotropic if it contains at most one element of each pair $\{+i, -i\}$.

Given such a chain x, we can produce a signed dissection $\psi(x)$ of $\mathcal{P}_n$ of the second kind in the following way (see Figure 6). Let E_i be the path of edges which starts at the vertex of $\mathcal{P}_n$ labelled 0, visits the vertices labelled by the elements of S_i in order of increasing absolute value, and then ends at the vertex labelled $n+1$. The union of the paths $\bigcup_i E_i$ gives a dissection of $\mathcal{P}_n$, and the largest set S_r gives a partial assignment of $+$ or $-$ signs to the vertices, which can be completed to a full assignment by putting 0 on the remaining vertices. It is not hard to check that this gives a signed dissection of the 2^{nd} kind.

For a given signed dissection of the 2^{nd} kind y in $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*$, we now describe the inverse image $\psi^{-1}((\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*_{\leq y})$ of the principal order ideal $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*_{\leq y}$ generated by y. Let P_y be the partial order coming from the tree structure on those polygons of the dissection y which do not contain vertices assigned 0, in which the root polygon is lowest in the partial order. An example is shown in Figure 7. Any non-empty order

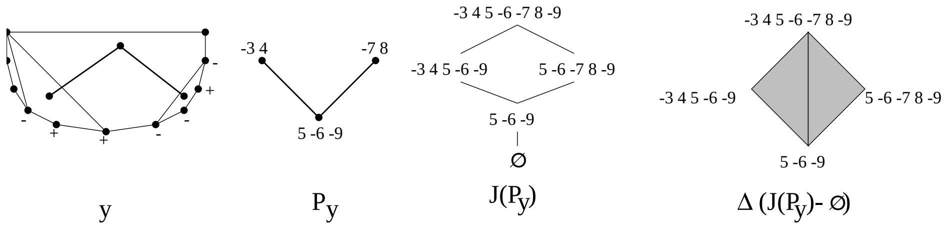

FIGURE 7. An illustration of $\Delta(J(P_y) - \emptyset) \simeq \psi^{-1}((\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*_{\leq y})$

ideal I in P_y gives rise to an isotropic subset by replacing each polygon in I by the set of labels of its interior vertices along with their assigned signs. This gives a poset isomorphism κ between $\psi^{-1}((\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*_{\leq y})$ and the poset of chains (ordered by inclusion) in the *distributive lattice* $J(P_y)$ of order ideals in P_y.

Since only non-empty order ideals are relevant, the map κ then induces a simplicial isomorphism from the *order complex* $\Delta(J(P_y)-\emptyset)$ to $\psi^{-1}((\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*_{\leq y})$, where here we are considering $\psi^{-1}((\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*_{\leq y})$ as a simplicial complex (and in fact, a subcomplex of Σ_n^B).

It is known that for any poset P, the order complex $\Delta J(P)$ is shellable [4], and since every codimension 1 face lies in at most 2 maximal faces, shellability implies that it is homeomorphic either to a $(|P|-2)$-dimensional ball or to a $(|P|-2)$-sphere [8]. Furthermore, if the poset P has at least one order relation (as is the case for P_y), the complex $\Delta(J(P) - \emptyset)$ will be homeomorphic to a ball. One can check that under the simplicial isomorphism

$$\Delta(J(P_y) - \emptyset) \cong \psi^{-1}((\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*_{\leq y})$$

the boundary $\partial\Delta(J(P_y)-\emptyset)$ maps to the subcomplex $\psi^{-1}((\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*_{<y})$. Consequently, the decomposition

$$\Sigma_n^B = \bigcup_{y \in \mathrm{N}_n^B} \psi^{-1}((\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*_{\leq y})$$

is a regular CW-sphere whose face poset is $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*$, finishing the sketch proof of Theorem 3.1.

Remark 3.2. It is well-known that the Coxeter complex Σ_n^B may be identified with the barycentric subdivision of either the n-cube or the n-hyperoctahedron, and hence refines them both. The map ψ shows that the sphere $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*$ is a coarsening of Σ_n^B, and a slightly closer look reveals the fact that $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*$ refines both the n-cube and the n-hyperoctahedron (Figure 8).

To see this fact, note that two maximal chains

$$x := (S_1 \subset S_2 \subset \cdots \subset S_n)$$
$$x' := (S_1' \subset S_2' \subset \cdots \subset S_n')$$

represent faces of Σ_n^B that lie in a common (subdivided) face of the n-cube if and only if $S_1 = S_1'$. They lie in a common (subdivided) face of the n-hyperoctahedron if and only if $S_n = S_n'$. So one must check that $\psi(x) = \psi(x')$ implies both $S_1 = S_1'$ and $S_n = S_n'$, which is straightforward: $\psi(x) = \psi(x')$ will be some fully signed

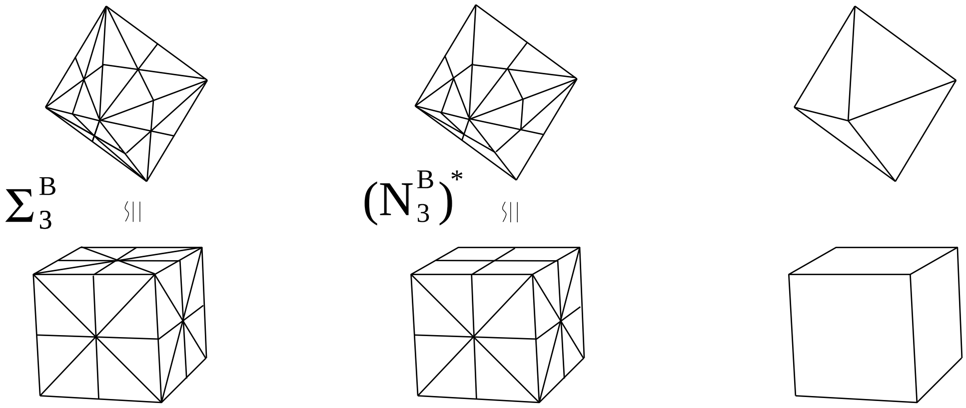

FIGURE 8. Σ_n^B refines $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*$, which refines both the n-hyperoctahedron and n-cube, illustrated for $n = 3$

triangulation of the second kind y, and then $S_1 = S_1'$ is the sign and label of the root vertex in y, while $S_n = S_n'$ is the set of signs and labels on the vertices in y.

4. **Remarks, Open Problems**

Remark 4.1. Is the non-simple signed associahedron N_n^B the face poset of a convex polytope? Are there embeddings of it and of the simple signed associahedron K_n^B using Gale transforms as in [13, §4] and [9, Chapter 7]?

Remark 4.2. In [6], the authors consider a natural map α from the symmetric group S_n to the vertices of the usual $(n-2)$-dimensional associahedron, having many nice properties:

- permutations $\pi, \pi' \in S_n$ which differ by an adjacent transposition map to either the same vertex, or to adjacent vertices of the associahedron,
- the inverse image under α of any vertex in the associahedron is a set of permutations which forms an interval $[\pi_1, \pi_2]$ in the *weak order* on S_n,
- any linear extension of the weak Bruhat order on S_n gives rise to a shelling of the Coxeter complex for S_n, and pushing such an ordering forward by α gives rise to a shelling order of the dual simplicial complex to the associahedron.

In particular, the last property listed allows one to compute the h-vector of the associahedron by a method very similar to [13, §6].

In the signed case, there are again natural maps from the hyperoctahedral group B_n of signed permutations to the vertices of the two signed associahedra K_n^B, N_n^B which have properties analogous to the first property above. More specifically, the map from B_n to the vertices of N_n^B is no more than the restriction of the map ψ from the previous section to the set of maximal faces of the Coxeter complex. If one chooses a set of Coxeter generators for B_n to be the adjacent transpositions $s_i = (i, i+1)$ along with the sign change s_n in the last coordinate, then two signed permutations which differ by some s_i with $1 \leq i \leq n$ will either map to the same vertex of N_n^B (= maximal face of $(\mathrm{N}_n^B)^*$) or to two adjacent vertices. A similar map can be defined from B_n to the vertices of K_n^B, and the same property holds.

Unfortunately, there are examples of vertices from K_4^B and N_4^B whose inverse images in B_n under these maps do not form an interval in the weak Bruhat order (with respect to the above set of Coxeter generators), although they will always be convex subsets of B_n in the sense of Tits (see [5, Appendix]). It is also unfortunate that linear extensions of the weak Bruhat order on B_n do not map forward to a shelling order on the simplicial complex $(K_n^B)^*$. In fact, we do not know of any simple explicit shelling of $(K_n^B)^*$ which helps to compute its h-vector, even though shellings are known to exist because it is a polytope [7].

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Department of Mathematics, Statistics, and Computer Science, University of Illinois at Chicago, 851 South Morgan St. (M/C 249), Chicago, IL 60607-7045
burgiel@math.uic.edu http://math.uic.edu/~burgiel

University of Minnesota School of Mathematics, Minneapolis, MN 55455
reiner@math.umn.edu http://www.math.umn.edu/~reiner

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