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We exhibit an identity of abstract simplicial complexes between the well-studied complex of trees T_n and the reduced minimal nested set complex of the partition lattice. We conclude that the order complex of the partition lattice can be obtained from the complex of trees by a sequence of stellar subdivisions. We provide an explicit cohomology basis for the complex of trees that emerges naturally from this context.

Motivated by these results, we review the generalization of complexes of trees to complexes of k -trees by Hanlon, and we propose yet another generalization, more natural in the context of nested set complexes.

1. Introduction

In this article we explore the connection between complexes of trees and nested set complexes of specific lattices.

Nested set complexes appear as the combinatorial core in De Concini and Procesi's [1995] wonderful compactifications of arrangement complements. They record the incidence structure of natural stratifications and are crucial for descriptions of topological invariants in combinatorial terms. Disregarding their geometric origin, nested set complexes can be defined for any finite meet-semilattice [Feichtner and Kozlov 2004]. Interesting connections between seemingly distant fields have been established when relating the purely order-theoretic concept of nested sets to various contexts in geometry. See [Feichtner and Yuzvinsky 2004] for a construction linking nested set complexes to toric geometry, and [Feichtner and Sturmfels 2005] for an appearance of nested set complexes in tropical geometry.

This paper presents yet another setting where nested set complexes appear in a meaningful way and, this time, contribute to the toolbox of topological combinatorics and combinatorial representation theory.

Complexes of trees T_n are abstract simplicial complexes with simplices corresponding to combinatorial types of rooted trees on n labeled leaves. They made their first appearance in [Boardman 1971], in connection with E_∞ -structures in homotopy theory. Later, they were studied in [Vogtmann 1990] from the point of

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view of geometric group theory, and in [Robinson and Whitehouse 1996] from the point of view of representation theory. In fact, T_n carries a natural action of the symmetric group Σ_n that allows for a lifting to a Σ_{n+1} -action. For studying induced representations in homology, Robinson and Whitehouse determined the homotopy type of T_n to be a wedge of $(n-1)!$ spheres of dimension $n-3$. Later on, complexes of trees were shown to be shellable by Trappmann and Ziegler [1998] and independently by Wachs (1998; see [Wachs 2003]). Recent interest in the complexes is motivated by the study of spaces of phylogenetic trees from combinatorial, geometric and statistics point of view [Billera et al. 2001]. Complexes of trees appear as links of the origin in natural polyhedral decompositions of the spaces of phylogenetic trees.

Ardila and Klivans [2006] recently proved that the complex of trees T_n can be subdivided by the order complex of the partition lattice $\Delta(\Pi_n)$. Our result shows that $\Delta(\Pi_n)$, in fact, can be obtained by a sequence of stellar subdivisions from the complex of trees. This and other corollaries rely on the specific properties of nested set complexes that we introduce into the picture.

Our paper is organized as follows: After recalling the definitions of complexes of trees and of nested set complexes in Section 2, we establish an isomorphism between the complex of trees T_n and the reduced minimal nested set complex of the partition lattice Π_n in Section 3. Among several corollaries, we observe that the isomorphism provides a Σ_n -invariant approach for studying tree complexes; their Σ_n -representation theory can be retrieved literally for free.

In Section 4 we complement the by now classical combinatorial correspondence between no broken circuit bases and decreasing EL-labeled chains for geometric lattices by incorporating proper maximal nested sets as defined in [De Concini and Procesi 2005]. We formulate a cohomology basis for the complex of trees that emerges naturally from this combinatorial setting.

Mostly due to their rich representation theory, complexes of trees have been generalized to complexes of homeomorphically irreducible k -trees in [Hanlon 1996]. We discuss this and another, in the nested set context more natural, generalization in Section 5.

2. Main characters

2.1. The complex of trees. Let us fix some terminology: A *tree* is a cycle-free graph; vertices of degree 1 are called *leaves* of the tree. A *rooted tree* is a tree with one vertex of degree larger 1 marked as the root of the tree. Vertices other than the leaves and the root are called *internal* vertices. We assume that internal vertices have degree at least 3. The root of the tree is thus the only vertex that can have degree 2. Another way of saying this is that we assume all nonleaves to

have *outdegree* at least 2, where the outdegree of a vertex is the number of adjacent edges that do not lie on the unique path between the vertex and the root.

We call a rooted tree *binary* if the vertex degrees are minimal, i.e., the root has degree 2 and the internal vertices have degree 3; in other words, if the outdegree of all nonleaves is 2. Observe that a rooted binary tree on n leaves has exactly $n-2$ internal edges, i.e., edges that are not adjacent to a leaf.

The *combinatorial type* of a rooted tree with labeled leaves refers to its equivalence class under label- and root-preserving homeomorphisms of trees as 1-dimensional cell complexes.

Rooted trees on n leaves labeled with integers $1, \dots, n$ are in one-to-one correspondence with trees on $n+1$ leaves labeled with integers $0, \dots, n$ where all internal vertices have degree ≥ 3 . The correspondence is obtained by adding an edge and a leaf labeled 0 to the root of the tree. Though trees on $n+1$ labeled leaves seem to be the more natural, more symmetric objects, rooted trees on n leaves come in more handy for the description of T_n .

Definition 2.1. The *complex of trees* $T_n, n \geq 3$, is the abstract simplicial complex with maximal simplices given by the combinatorial types of binary rooted trees with n leaves labeled $1, \dots, n$, and lower-dimensional simplices obtained by contracting at most $n-3$ internal edges.

The complex of trees T_n is a pure $(n-3)$ -dimensional simplicial complex. As we pointed out in the introduction, it is homotopy equivalent to a wedge of $(n-1)!$ spheres of dimension $n-3$; see [Robinson and Whitehouse 1996, Theorem 1.5].

The complex T_3 consists of 3 points. For $n = 4$, there are 4 types of trees, we depict labeled representatives in Figure 1. Observe that the first two correspond to 1-dimensional (maximal) simplices, whereas the other two correspond to vertices. The last two labeled trees, in fact, are the vertices of the edge corresponding to the first maximal tree. The third tree is a “vertex” of the second, and of the first.

2.2. Nested set complexes. We recall here the definition of building sets, nested sets, and nested set complexes for finite lattices as proposed in [Feichtner and Kozlov 2004].

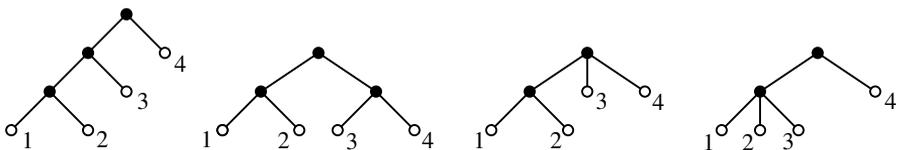


Figure 1. Simplices in T_4 .

We use the standard notation for intervals in a finite lattice \mathcal{L} ,

$$[X, Y] := \{Z \in \mathcal{L} \mid X \leq Z \leq Y\},$$

for $X, Y \in \mathcal{L}$, moreover, $\mathcal{S}_{\leq X} := \{Y \in \mathcal{S} \mid Y \leq X\}$, and accordingly $\mathcal{S}_{< X}$, $\mathcal{S}_{\geq X}$, and $\mathcal{S}_{> X}$, for $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{L}$ and $X \in \mathcal{L}$. With $\max \mathcal{S}$ we denote the set of maximal elements in \mathcal{S} with respect to the order coming from \mathcal{L} .

Definition 2.2. Let \mathcal{L} be a finite lattice. A subset \mathcal{G} in $\mathcal{L}_{> \hat{0}}$ is called a *building set* if for any $X \in \mathcal{L}_{> \hat{0}}$ and $\max \mathcal{G}_{\leq X} = \{G_1, \dots, G_k\}$ there is an isomorphism of partially ordered sets

$$\varphi_X : \prod_{j=1}^k [\hat{0}, G_j] \xrightarrow{\cong} [\hat{0}, X]$$

with $\varphi_X(\hat{0}, \dots, G_j, \dots, \hat{0}) = G_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$. We call $F_{\mathcal{G}}(X) := \max \mathcal{G}_{\leq X}$ the *set of factors* of X in \mathcal{G} .

The full lattice $\mathcal{L}_{> \hat{0}}$ is the simplest example of a building set for \mathcal{L} . We will sometimes abuse notation and just write \mathcal{L} in this case. Besides this maximal building set, there is always a minimal building set \mathcal{S} consisting of all elements X in $\mathcal{L}_{> \hat{0}}$ which do not allow for a product decomposition of the lower interval $[\hat{0}, X]$, the so-called *irreducible elements* in \mathcal{L} .

Definition 2.3. Let \mathcal{L} be a finite lattice and \mathcal{G} a building set containing the maximal element $\hat{1}$ of \mathcal{L} . A subset \mathcal{S} in \mathcal{G} is called *nested* (or \mathcal{G} -*nested* if specification is needed) if, for any set of incomparable elements X_1, \dots, X_t in \mathcal{S} of cardinality at least two, the join $X_1 \vee \dots \vee X_t$ does not belong to \mathcal{G} . The \mathcal{G} -nested sets form an abstract simplicial complex, $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{G})$, the *nested set complex* of \mathcal{L} with respect to \mathcal{G} . Topologically, the nested set complex is a cone with apex $\hat{1}$; its base $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{G})$ is called the *reduced nested set complex* of \mathcal{L} with respect to \mathcal{G} .

We will mostly be concerned with reduced nested set complexes due to their more interesting topology. If the underlying lattice is clear from the context, we will write $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G})$ for $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{G})$.

Nested set complexes can be defined analogously for building sets not containing $\hat{1}$, and, even more generally, for meet semilattices. For a definition in the full generality, see [Feichtner and Kozlov 2004, Section 2].

For the maximal building set of a lattice \mathcal{L} , subsets are nested if and only if they are linearly ordered in \mathcal{L} . Hence, the reduced nested set complex $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L})$ coincides with the order complex of \mathcal{L} , more precisely, with the order complex of the proper part, $\mathcal{L} \setminus \{\hat{0}, \hat{1}\}$, of \mathcal{L} , which we denote by $\Delta(\mathcal{L})$ using customary notation.

If \mathcal{L} is an atomic lattice, the nested set complexes can be realized as simplicial fans (see [Feichtner and Yuzvinsky 2004]), and for building sets $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ in \mathcal{L} , the nested set complex $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{H})$ can be obtained from $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{G})$ by a sequence of stellar subdivisions [Feichtner and Müller 2005, Theorem 4.2]. In particular, any reduced nested set complex $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{G})$ is obtained by a sequence of stellar subdivisions from the minimal reduced nested set complex $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{F})$, and can be further subdivided by stellar subdivisions so as to obtain the maximal nested set complex $\Delta(\mathcal{L})$.

Example 2.4. Let Π_n denote the lattice of set partitions of $[n] := \{1, \dots, n\}$ partially ordered by reversed refinement. As explained above, the reduced maximal nested set complex $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \Pi_n)$ is the order complex $\Delta(\Pi_n)$. Irreducible elements in Π_n are the partitions with exactly one nonsingleton block. They can be identified with subsets of $[n]$ of cardinality at least 2. Nested sets for the minimal building set \mathcal{F} are collections of such subsets of $[n]$ such that any two either contain one another or are disjoint. For $n = 3$, the reduced minimal nested set complex consists of 3 isolated points; for $n = 4$, it equals the Petersen graph.

3. Subdividing the complex of trees

We now state the core fact of our note.

Theorem 3.1. *The complex of trees T_n and the reduced minimal nested set complex of the partition lattice $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F})$ coincide as abstract simplicial complexes.*

Proof. We exhibit a bijection between simplices in T_n and nested sets in the reduced minimal nested set complex $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F})$ of the partition lattice Π_n .

Let T be a tree in T_n with inner vertices t_1, \dots, t_k . We denote the set of leaves in T below an inner vertex t by $\ell(t)$. We associate a nested set $\mathcal{S}(T)$ in $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F})$ to T by defining

$$\mathcal{S}(T) := \{\ell(t_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, k\}.$$

Conversely, let $\mathcal{S} = \{S_1, \dots, S_k\}$ be a (reduced) nested set in Π_n with respect to \mathcal{F} . We define a rooted tree $\tilde{T}(\mathcal{S})$ on the vertex set $\mathcal{S} \cup \{R\}$, where R will be the root of the tree. Cover relations are defined by setting $S > T$ if and only if $T \in \max \mathcal{S}_{<S}$, and requiring the root R to cover any element in $\max \mathcal{S}$. Observe that we allow the “root” of $\tilde{T}(\mathcal{S})$ to have degree 1 in this intermediate stage of the construction.

To obtain a tree with n leaves, i.e., a simplex in T_n , we need to “grow leaves” on $\tilde{T}(\mathcal{S})$. To do so, expand any leaf S of $\tilde{T}(\mathcal{S})$ into $|S|$ many leaves labeled with the elements in S . For every internal vertex T of $\tilde{T}(\mathcal{S})$ add leaves labeled with the elements of $T \setminus \bigcup_{S \in \mathcal{S}, S < T} S$, analogously, add leaves labeled with $[n] \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{S}$ to the root R . Denote the resulting tree by $T(\mathcal{S})$.

The two maps are inverse to each other, hence we have an (order-preserving) bijection between the faces of T_n and the reduced minimal nested set complex

$\mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F})$ of the partition lattice. We see that T_n and $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F})$, in fact, are identical as abstract simplicial complexes. \square

Corollary 3.2. *The order complex of the partition lattice $\Delta(\Pi_n)$ can be obtained from the complex of trees T_n by a sequence of stellar subdivisions.*

Proof. Referring to [Feichtner and Müller 2005, Theorem 4.2], we see that the order complex $\Delta(\Pi_n)$, i.e., the reduced maximal nested set complex $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \Pi_n)$ of Π_n , can be obtained from the complex of trees $T_n = \mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F})$ by a sequence of stellar subdivisions.

Explicitly, the subdivision is given by the choice of a linear extension order on $(\Pi_n \setminus \mathcal{F})^{\text{op}}$, and by performing stellar subdivisions in simplices $F_{\mathcal{F}}(X)$ for poset elements X in $(\Pi_n \setminus \mathcal{F})^{\text{op}}$ along the given linear order. \square

Both the complex of trees and the partition lattice carry a natural action of the symmetric group Σ_n , which induces a Σ_n -action on the respective homology, each concentrated in top dimension (compare [Robinson and Whitehouse 1996] for the complex of trees, and [Stanley 1982] for the partition lattice). We recover the well-known isomorphism of Σ_n -modules in

Corollary 3.3. *The top degree homology groups of T_n and of Π_n are isomorphic as Σ_n -modules:*

$$\tilde{H}_{n-3}(T_n) \cong_{\Sigma_n} \tilde{H}_{n-3}(\Pi_n).$$

Proof. The maps defined in the proof of Theorem 3.1 are Σ_n -equivariant, hence they induce a Σ_n -module isomorphism in homology. Moreover, the subdivision referred to in the proof of Corollary 3.2 is Σ_n -equivariant, where the action on $\Delta(\Pi_n)$ comes from the action of Σ_n on Π_n . Observe that not any individual subdivision step is equivariant, but simultaneous subdivisions for a fixed partition type are. \square

Remarks 3.4. (1) In recent work, Ardila and Klivans showed that the complex of trees T_n coincides as a simplicial complex with the matroid stratification of the Bergman complex of the graphical matroid $M(K_n)$ [Ardila and Klivans 2006, Section 3]. This implies that $\Delta(\mathcal{L}(M(K_n))) = \Delta(\Pi_n)$ subdivides the complex of trees, in fact, the order complex coincides with the weight stratification of the Bergman complex. Our result gives an explicit sequence of stellar subdivisions relating one complex to the other. Independently, Ardila (personal communication, 2004) has described a sequence of subdivisions connecting T_n and $\Delta(\Pi_n)$ which remains to be compared to the one presented here.

(2) For an arbitrary matroid M , the matroid stratification of the Bergman complex $B(M)$ can be subdivided so as to realize the order complex of the lattice of flats $\mathcal{L}(M)$ [Ardila and Klivans 2006, Theorem 1]. This stratification, in fact, is

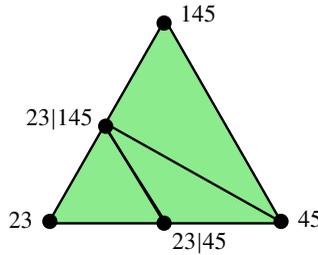


Figure 2. Subdivision of $\mathcal{T} = \{23, 45, 145\}$ in $\Delta(\Pi_5)$.

the finest in a family of subdivisions having the combinatorics of reduced nested set complexes $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{L}(M), \mathcal{G})$, the coarsest of which, corresponding to $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{L}(M), \mathcal{F})$, still subdivides the matroid stratification of $B(M)$ [Feichtner and Sturmfels 2005].

Our theorem implies that for the particular case of the graphic matroid $M(K_n)$ the coarsest nested set stratification coincides with the matroid stratification of the Bergman complex. This is not true in general; for an example as well as a characterization of when the stratifications coincide, see [Feichtner and Sturmfels 2005, Example 1.2 and Theorem 5.3].

(3) The subdivision of T_n described in Corollary 3.2 can not be connected to the barycentric subdivision of the complex of trees, $\text{bsd}(T_n)$, by further stellar subdivisions. In earlier work, M. Wachs (personal communication, 2004) related cells in T_n to simplices in the barycentric subdivision of T_n in a way that suggested such a connection.

As an example, let us observe that the subdivision $\Delta(\Pi_5)$ of T_5 is not refined by $\text{bsd}(T_5)$:

Consider the triangle $\mathcal{T} = \{23, 45, 145\}$ in $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_5, \mathcal{F}) = T_5$. The sequence of stellar subdivisions found in Corollary 3.2 has to be nonincreasing on nonbuilding set elements, hence, in the course of subdividing T_5 , we first do a stellar subdivision in the edge $(23, 145)$, and later in the edge $(23, 45)$. The resulting subdivision of \mathcal{T} is depicted in Figure 2. The edge $(23|45 < 23|145)$ in $\Delta(T_5)$ is not refined by the barycentric subdivision of \mathcal{T} .

4. A cohomology basis for the complex of trees

We start this section by recalling some standard constructions associated with geometric lattices. For standard matroid terminology used throughout, we refer to [Oxley 1992].

Let \mathcal{L} be a geometric lattice of rank r with a fixed linear order ω on its set of atoms $\mathfrak{A}(\mathcal{L})$. A *broken circuit* in \mathcal{L} is a subset D of $\mathfrak{A}(\mathcal{L})$ that can be written as a circuit in \mathcal{L} with its minimal element removed, $D = C \setminus \min C$, C a circuit in \mathcal{L} .

The maximal independent sets in \mathcal{L} that do not contain any broken circuits are known as the *no broken circuit bases* of \mathcal{L} , denoted by $\mathbf{NBC}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$. The no broken circuit bases play an important role for understanding the (co)homology of $\Delta(\mathcal{L})$.

There is a standard labeling λ of cover relations $X > Y$ in \mathcal{L} . For $X \in \mathcal{L}$, let $\lfloor X \rfloor := \{A \in \mathfrak{A}(\mathcal{L}) \mid A \leq X\}$, the set of atoms in \mathcal{L} below X , and define

$$\lambda(X > Y) := \min(\lfloor X \rfloor \setminus \lfloor Y \rfloor).$$

This labeling in fact is an *EL*-labeling of \mathcal{L} in the sense of [Björner and Wachs 1983], thus, by ordering maximal chains lexicographically, it induces a shelling of the order complex $\Delta(\mathcal{L})$. Denote by $\mathbf{dc}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$ the set of maximal chains in \mathcal{L} with (strictly) decreasing label sequence:

$$\mathbf{dc}_\omega(\mathcal{L}) := \{\hat{0} < c_1 < \dots < c_{r-1} < \hat{1} \mid \lambda(c_1 > \hat{0}) > \lambda(c_2 > c_1) > \dots > \lambda(\hat{1} > c_{r-1})\}.$$

The characteristic cohomology classes $[c^*]$ for $c \in \mathbf{dc}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$, i.e., classes represented by cochains that evaluate to 1 on c and to 0 on any other top-dimensional simplex of $\Delta(\mathcal{L})$, form a basis of the only nonzero reduced cohomology group of the order complex, $\tilde{H}^{r-1}(\Delta(\mathcal{L}))$.

We add the notion of *proper* maximal nested sets to the standard notions for geometric lattices with fixed atom order that we listed so far. The concept has appeared in [De Concini and Procesi 2005]. Define a map $\phi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}(\mathcal{L})$ by setting $\phi(S) := \min \lfloor S \rfloor$ for $S \in \mathcal{F}$. A maximal nested set \mathcal{S} in the (nonreduced) nested set complex $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{F})$ is called *proper* if the set $\{\phi(S) \mid S \in \mathcal{S}\}$ is a basis of \mathcal{L} . Denote the set of proper maximal nested sets in \mathcal{L} by $\mathbf{pn}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$.

We define maps connecting $\mathbf{NBC}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$, $\mathbf{dc}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$, and $\mathbf{pn}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$ for a given geometric lattice \mathcal{L} . In the following proposition we will see that these maps provide bijective correspondences between the respective sets.

To begin with, define $\Psi : \mathbf{NBC}_\omega(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \mathbf{dc}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$ by

$$\Psi(a_1, \dots, a_r) = (\hat{0} < a_r < a_r \vee a_{r-1} < \dots < a_r \vee a_{r-1} \vee \dots \vee a_1 = \hat{1}),$$

where the a_1, \dots, a_r are assumed to be in ascending order with respect to ω .

Next, define $\Theta : \mathbf{dc}_\omega(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \mathbf{pn}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$ by

$$(1) \quad \Theta(\hat{0} < c_1 < \dots < c_{r-1} < \hat{1}) = F(c_1) \cup F(c_2) \cup \dots \cup F(c_{r-1}) \cup F(\hat{1}),$$

for a chain $c : \hat{0} < c_1 < \dots < c_{r-1} < \hat{1}$ in \mathcal{L} with decreasing label sequence, where $F(c_i)$ denotes the set of factors of c_i with respect to the minimal building set \mathcal{F} in \mathcal{L} .

Finally, define $\Phi : \mathbf{pn}_\omega(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \mathbf{NBC}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$ by

$$(2) \quad \Phi(\mathcal{S}) = \{\phi(S) \mid S \in \mathcal{S}\},$$

for $\mathcal{S} \in \mathbf{pn}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$.

Example 4.1. Consider the partition lattice Π_5 with lexicographic order lex on its set of atoms $ij, 1 \leq i < j \leq 5$. For $b = \{12, 14, 23, 45\} \in \mathbf{nbc}_{lex}(\Pi_5)$ we have

$$\Psi(b) = (0 < 45 < 23|45 < 23|145 < \hat{1}).$$

Observe that the chain is constructed by taking consecutive joins of elements in the opposite of the lexicographic order.

Going further using Θ we obtain the following proper nested set,

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(0 < 45 < 23|45 < 23|145 < \hat{1}) &= \{45\} \cup \{23, 45\} \cup \{23, 145\} \cup \{12345\} \\ &= \{23, 45, 145, 12345\}. \end{aligned}$$

Applying Φ we retrieve the no broken circuit basis we started with:

$$\Phi(\{23, 45, 145, 12345\}) = \{12, 23, 14, 45\}.$$

Proposition 4.2. *For a geometric lattice \mathcal{L} with a given linear order ω on its atoms the maps $\Psi, \Theta,$ and Φ defined above give bijective correspondences between (1) the no broken circuit bases $\mathbf{nbc}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$ of \mathcal{L} , (2) the maximal chains in \mathcal{L} with decreasing label sequence, $\mathbf{dc}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$, and (3) the proper maximal nested sets $\mathbf{pn}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$ in $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{F})$, respectively.*

Proof. The map $\Psi : \mathbf{nbc}_\omega(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \mathbf{dc}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$ is well known in the theory of geometric lattices. It is the standard bijection relating no broken circuit bases to cohomology generators of the lattice; compare [Björner 1992, Section 7.6] for details. The composition of maps $\eta := \Theta \circ \Psi : \mathbf{nbc}_\omega(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \mathbf{pn}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$ is shown to be a bijection with inverse $\Phi : \mathbf{pn}_\omega(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \mathbf{nbc}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$; see [De Concini and Procesi 2005, Theorem 2.2]. This implies that $\Theta : \mathbf{dc}_\omega(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \mathbf{pn}_\omega(\mathcal{L})$ is bijective as well, which completes the proof of our claim. \square

The aim of the next proposition is to trace the support simplices for the cohomology bases $\{[c^*] \mid c \in \mathbf{dc}_\omega(\Pi_n)\}$ of $\Delta(\Pi_n)$ through the inverse stellar subdivisions linking $\Delta(\Pi_n)$ to the complex of trees $T_n = \mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F})$. For the moment we can stay with the full generality of geometric lattices and study support simplices for maximal simplices of $\Delta(\mathcal{L})$ in the minimal reduced nested set complex $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{F})$.

Proposition 4.3. *Let \mathcal{L} be a geometric lattice, $c : c_1 < \dots < c_{r-1}$ a maximal simplex in $\Delta(\mathcal{L})$. The maximal simplex in $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{F})$ supporting c is given by the union of sets of factors*

$$F(c_1) \cup F(c_2) \cup \dots \cup F(c_{r-1}).$$

Proof. There is a sequence of building sets

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{G}_1 \supseteq \mathcal{G}_2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq \mathcal{G}_t = \mathcal{F},$$

connecting \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{F} which is obtained by removing elements of $\mathcal{L} \setminus \mathcal{F}$ from \mathcal{L} in nondecreasing order: $\mathcal{G}_i \setminus \mathcal{G}_{i+1} = \{G_i\}$ with G_i minimal in $\mathcal{G}_i \setminus \mathcal{F}$ for $i = 1, \dots, t-1$. The corresponding nested set complexes are linked by inverse stellar subdivisions:

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G}_i) = \text{st}(\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G}_{i+1}), V(F_{\mathcal{F}}(G_i))), \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, t-1,$$

where $V(F_{\mathcal{F}}(G_i))$ denotes the simplex in $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G}_{i+1})$ spanned by the factors of G_i with respect to the minimal building set \mathcal{F} .

We trace what happens to the support simplex of c along the sequence of inverse stellar subdivisions connecting $\Delta(\mathcal{L})$ with $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{F})$. The support simplex of c remains unchanged in step i unless G_i coincides with a (reducible) chain element c_j (the irreducible chain elements can be replaced any time by their ‘‘factors’’: $F(c_k) = \{c_k\}$ for $c_k \in \mathcal{F}$).

We can assume that the support simplex of c in $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G}_i)$ is of the form

$$\mathcal{S} = F(c_1) \cup \dots \cup F(c_{j-1}) \cup \{c_j\} \cup \dots \cup \{c_{r-1}\},$$

and we aim to show that the support simplex of c in $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G}_{i+1})$ is given by

$$\mathcal{T} = F(c_1) \cup \dots \cup F(c_{j-1}) \cup F(c_j) \cup \{c_{j+1}\} \cup \dots \cup \{c_{r-1}\}.$$

Recall that the respective face posets of the nested set complexes are connected by a combinatorial blowup

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G}_i)) = \text{Bl}_{F(G_i)}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G}_{i+1}))).$$

See [Feichtner and Kozlov 2004, 3.1] for the concept of a combinatorial blowup in meet semilattices. Hence, the support simplex \mathcal{S} of c in $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G}_i)$ is of the form $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_0 \cup \{c_j\}$ with $\mathcal{S}_0 \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G}_{i+1})$ (it is an element in the ‘‘copy’’ of the lower ideal of elements in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G}_{i+1}))$ having joins with $F(G_i)$). Due to (3) we know that $\mathcal{S}_0 \not\supseteq F(G_i)$ and $\mathcal{S}_0 \cup F(G_i) \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{G}_{i+1})$, which in fact is the new support simplex of c . Let us mention in passing that, since we are talking about maximal simplices, \mathcal{S}_0 contains $F(G_i)$ up to exactly one element $X_i \in \mathcal{L}$.

Since c_j is not contained in any of the $F(c_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, j-1$, we have

$$\mathcal{S}_0 = F(c_1) \cup \dots \cup F(c_{j-1}) \cup \{c_{j+1}\} \cup \dots \cup \{c_{r-1}\},$$

and we find that $\mathcal{T} = F(c_1) \cup \dots \cup F(c_{j-1}) \cup F(c_j) \cup \{c_{j+1}\} \cup \dots \cup \{c_{r-1}\}$ as claimed. \square

Example 4.4. Let us again consider the partition lattice Π_5 . The support simplex of $c : 45 < 23|45 < 23|145$ in $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_5, \mathcal{F})$ is $\{23, 45, 145\}$. We depict in Figure 3 how the support simplex of c changes in the sequence of inverse stellar subdivisions from $\Delta(\Pi_5)$ to $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_5, \mathcal{F})$.

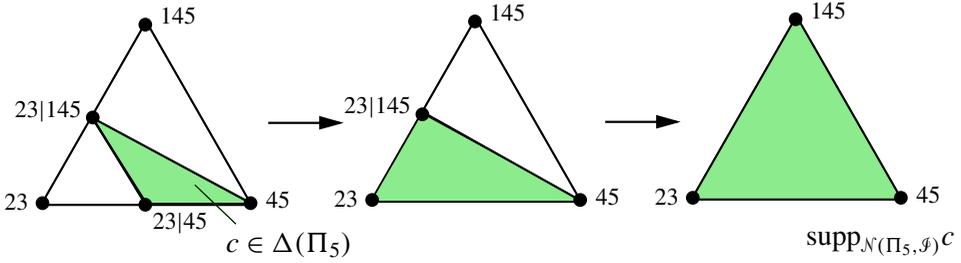


Figure 3. Support simplices of c .

We now combine our findings to provide an explicit cohomology basis for the complex of trees T_n .

We call a binary rooted tree T with n leaves labeled $1, \dots, n$ *admissible*, if, when recording the 2nd smallest label on the sets of leaves below any of the $n-1$ nonleaves of T , we find each of the labels $2, \dots, n$ exactly once. For an example of an admissible tree in T_5 see Figure 4.

Proposition 4.5. *The characteristic cohomology classes associated with admissible trees in T_n ,*

$$\{ [T^*] \in \tilde{H}^{n-3}(T_n) \mid T \text{ admissible in } T_n \},$$

form a basis for the (reduced) cohomology of the complex of trees T_n .

Proof. We set out from the linear basis for $\tilde{H}^{n-3}(\Delta(\Pi_n))$ provided by characteristic cohomology classes associated with the decreasing chains $\mathbf{dc}_\omega(\Pi_n)$ in Π_n . Combining Proposition 4.3 with the definition of the bijection $\Theta: \mathbf{dc}_\omega(\Pi_n) \rightarrow \mathbf{pn}_\omega(\Pi_n)$ in (1) we find that the characteristic cohomology classes associated with (reduced) proper maximal nested sets $\mathbf{pn}_\omega(\Pi_n)$ provide a linear basis for $\tilde{H}^{n-3}(\mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F}))$. We tacitly make use of the bijection between maximal simplices in $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{F})$ and $\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{F})$ given by removing the maximal element $\hat{1}$ of \mathcal{L} .

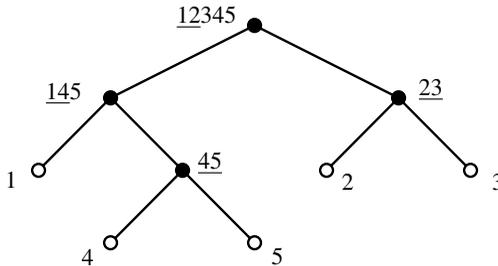


Figure 4. An admissible tree in T_5 .

To describe support simplices explicitly, recall that proper maximal nested sets are inverse images of no broken circuit bases under $\Phi : \mathbf{pn}_\omega(\Pi_n) \rightarrow \mathbf{NBC}_\omega(\Pi_n)$ as defined in (2). The no broken circuit bases of Π_n with respect to the lexicographic order on atoms, i.e., on pairs (i, j) , $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, are $(n-1)$ -element subsets of the form

$$(1, 2), (i_2, 3), \dots, (i_{n-1}, n)$$

with $1 \leq i_j \leq j$ for $j = 2, \dots, n-1$. Inverse images under Φ are maximal nested sets $\mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F})$ such that $\{\phi(S) \mid S \in \mathcal{S}\}$ gives collections of pairs with each integer from 2 to n occurring exactly once in the second coordinate. Applying the isomorphism between $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F})$ and T_n from Theorem 3.1 shows that the characteristic cohomology classes on admissible trees in T_n indeed form a basis of $\tilde{H}^{n-3}(T_n)$. \square

Remark 4.6. Our basis of admissible trees differs from the one presented in [Trappmann and Ziegler 1998, Corollary 5] as a consequence of their shelling argument for complexes of trees.

5. Complexes of k -trees and other generalizations

The intriguing representation theory of complexes of trees T_n in [Robinson and Whitehouse 1996] has given rise in [Hanlon 1996] to a generalization to complexes of k -trees.

Definition 5.1. The complex of k -trees $T_n^{(k)}$, $n \geq 1$, $k \geq 1$, is the abstract simplicial complex with faces corresponding to combinatorial types of rooted trees with $(n-1)k+1$ leaves labeled $1, \dots, (n-1)k+1$, with all outdegrees at least $k+1$ and congruent to 1 modulo k , and at least one internal edge. The partial order among the rooted trees is given by contraction of internal edges.

Alternatively, we could define $T_n^{(k)}$ as the simplicial complex with faces corresponding to (nonrooted) trees with $(n-1)k+2$ labeled leaves, all degrees of non-leaves at least $k+2$ and congruent to 2 modulo k , and at least one internal edge. Again, the order relation is given by contracting internal edges. Observe that for $k = 1$ we recover the complex of trees T_n . The face poset of our complex $T_n^{(k)}$ is the poset $\mathcal{L}_{n-1}^{(k)}$ of [Hanlon 1996].

The complexes $T_n^{(k)}$ are pure simplicial complexes of dimension $n-3$. They are Cohen–Macaulay [Hanlon 1996, Theorem 2.3]; later, as mentioned in the introduction for the special case $k = 1$, a shellability result was obtained by Trappmann and Ziegler and, independently, by Wachs.

The complexes $T_n^{(k)}$ carry a natural Σ_N -action for $N = (n-1)k+1$ by permutation of leaves, which induces a Σ_N -action on top degree homology. It follows from [Hanlon 1996, Theorem 1.1; Hanlon and Wachs 1995, Theorems 3.11 and

4.13] that $\tilde{H}_{n-3}(T_n^{(k)})$ is isomorphic as an Σ_N -module to $\tilde{H}_{n-3}(\Pi_N^{(k)})$, where $\Pi_N^{(k)}$ is the subposet of Π_N consisting of all partitions with block sizes congruent 1 modulo k . The poset $\Pi_N^{(k)}$ had been studied before on its own right: it was shown to be Cohen–Macaulay in [Björner 1980], its homology and Σ_N -representation theory was studied by Calderbank, Hanlon and Robinson [Calderbank et al. 1986].

In fact, both Σ_N -modules $\tilde{H}_{n-3}(T_n^{(k)})$ and $\tilde{H}_{n-3}(\Pi_N^{(k)})$ are isomorphic to the 1^N homogeneous piece of the free Lie k -algebra constructed in [Hanlon and Wachs 1995].

This certainly provides enough evidence to look for a topological explanation of the isomorphism of Σ_N -modules:

Question 5.2. Is the complex of k -trees $T_n^{(k)}$ related to the order complex of $\Pi_{(n-1)k+1}^{(k)}$ in the same way as T_n is related to the order complex of Π_n , i.e., is $T_n^{(k)}$ homeomorphic to $\Delta(\Pi_{(n-1)k+1}^{(k)})$? More than that, can $\Delta(\Pi_{(n-1)k+1}^{(k)})$ be obtained from $T_n^{(k)}$ by a sequence of stellar subdivisions?

An approach to this question along the lines of Section 3 does not work right away: The poset $\Pi_{(n-1)k+1}^{(k)}$ is not a lattice, and a concept of nested sets for more general posets is not (yet) at hand.

The generalization of T_n to complexes of k -trees $T_n^{(k)}$ thus turns out to be somewhat unnatural from the point of view of nested set constructions. We propose another generalization which is motivated by starting with a natural generalization of the partition lattice that remains within the class of lattices.

Definition 5.3. For $n > k \geq 2$, the k -equal lattice $\Pi_{n,k}$ is the sublattice of the partition lattice Π_n that is join-generated by partitions with a single nontrivial block of size k .

Observe that we retrieve Π_n for $k=2$. There is an extensive study of the k -equal lattice in the literature, mostly motivated by the fact that $\Pi_{n,k}$ is the intersection lattice of a natural subspace arrangement, the k -equal arrangement. Its homology has been calculated in [Björner and Welker 1995], it was shown to be shellable in [Björner and Wachs 1996], and its Σ_n -representation theory has been studied in [Sundaram and Wachs 1997].

The irreducibles \mathcal{F} in $\Pi_{n,k}$ are partitions with exactly one nontrivial block, this time of size at least k . Sets of irreducibles are nested if and only if for any two elements the nontrivial blocks are either contained in one another or disjoint.

Constructing trees from nested sets, analogous to the construction of T_n from $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F})$ in the proof of Theorem 3.1, suggests the following definition:

Definition 5.4. The complex of k -equal trees $T_{n,k}$ is a simplicial complex with maximal simplices given by combinatorial types of rooted trees T on n labeled

leaves which are binary except at preleaves, where they are k -ary. Here, *preleaves* of T are leaves of the tree that is obtained from T by removing the leaves. Lower-dimensional simplices are obtained by contracting internal edges.

We depict the tree types occurring as maximal simplices of $T_{7,3}$ in Figure 5. Observe that one is a 3-dimensional simplex in $T_{7,3}$, whereas the two others are 2-dimensional. The definition of $T_{n,k}$ does not appeal as natural, however, it is a trade off for the following Proposition and Corollary which are obtained literally for free, having the arguments of Section 3 at hand.

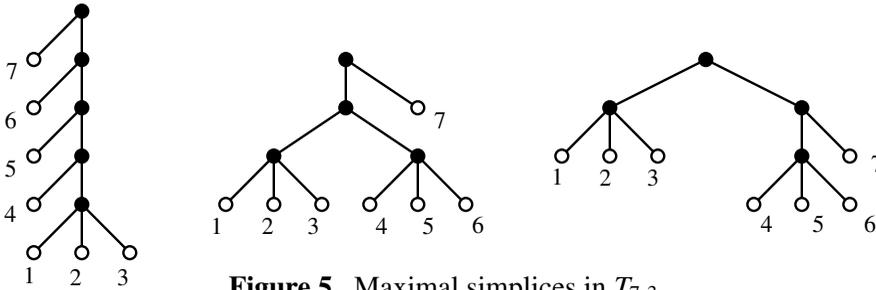


Figure 5. Maximal simplices in $T_{7,3}$

Proposition 5.5. *The complex of k -equal trees, $T_{n,k}$, and the minimal nested set complex of the k -equal lattice, $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_{n,k}, \mathcal{F})$, coincide as abstract simplicial complexes. In particular, the order complex $\Delta(\Pi_{n,k})$ can be obtained from $T_{n,k}$ by a sequence of stellar subdivisions.*

Proof. There is a bijection between trees in $T_{n,k}$ and nested sets in $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_{n,k}, \mathcal{F})$ analogous to the bijection between T_n and $\mathcal{N}(\Pi_n, \mathcal{F})$ that we described in the proof of Theorem 3.1. Referring again to [Feichtner and Müller 2005, Theorem 4.2], the complexes are connected by a sequence of stellar subdivisions. \square

Corollary 5.6. *The graded homology groups of the complex of k -equal trees and of the k -equal lattice are isomorphic as Σ_n -modules:*

$$\tilde{H}_*(T_{n,k}) \cong_{\Sigma_n} \tilde{H}_*(\Pi_{n,k})$$

Note added in proof

Question 5.2 has been answered affirmatively by Delucchi [2005].

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