

Root systems of the complex reflection arrangements

$(\mathcal{A}(G_{24})$ and $\mathcal{A}(G_{27}))$

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to study root systems of complex reflection arrangements $\mathcal{A}(G_{24})$ and $\mathcal{A}(G_{27})$. Where we found coxeter graph and coxtere matrix through the derivation of the angles between the simple roots of the complex reflection groups G_{24} and G_{27}

1. Introduction

We review necessary definitions, notations and theorems of root systems. Bourbaki [2] discussed the relationship between the reflection and the root system, and we discussed the same relationship with more explicate and clear way. In [1] Rabeaa found the lattices of $\mathcal{A}(G_{24})$ and $\mathcal{A}(G_{27})$. In this paper we construct the simple root systems of G_{24} and G_{27} depending on the defining polynomial of the complex reflection arrangements of G_{24} and G_{27} also we find the angle between simple root system by using matlab and then we find coxeter matrix, coxeter graph. Throughout this paper V is a finite dimensional complex vector space. A hyperplane H in V is an affine subspace of dimension $\ell-1$. A hyperplane arrangement $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{A}, V)$ is a finite set of hyperplanes in V . The arrangement is called centerless if $\bigcap_{H \in \mathcal{A}} H = \emptyset$, centered with center $T(\mathcal{A})$ if $T(\mathcal{A}) = \bigcap_{H \in \mathcal{A}} H = \emptyset$. If \mathcal{A} is centered, then coordinate may be chosen so that hyperplane contains the origin and hence \mathcal{A} is called central. A projective arrangement is a finite set of projective hyperplane in projective space.

The product $Q(\mathcal{A}) = \prod_{H \in \mathcal{A}} \alpha_H$ (where α_H is a linear form and $H = \ker \alpha_H$) is called a defining polynomial of \mathcal{A} . we agree that $Q(\emptyset) = 1$ is the defining polynomial of \emptyset , where \emptyset is empty 1-

arrangement. A reflection on V is a linear transformation on V of finite order with exactly $n-1$ eigenvalues equal to 1. A reflection group G on V is a finite group generated by reflections on V . The group G is reducible if it is a direct product of two proper reflection subgroups and irreducible otherwise. A finite subgroup G of $O(V)$ is generated by a set of reflections S will be called **Coxeter group**. Take Φ to be a finite set of nonzero vectors in V satisfying: $(R_1)\Phi$ spans V , $(R_2) s_\alpha \Phi = \Phi \forall \alpha \in \Phi$. Then defined W to be the group generated by all reflections $s_\alpha, \alpha \in \Phi$. Call Φ a root system with associated reflection group W . A root system Φ is crystallographic if it satisfies the additional condition $\frac{2(\alpha, \beta)}{(\beta, \beta)} \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in \Phi$; (see Humphreys[6]).

Definition (1.1): [7, 9]

A finite simple graph $\Gamma = (A, B)$ is an ordered pair consisting of the set A of vertices and the set B of edges with the following two conditions:

- 1- A is a finite set
- 2- B is a collection of 2-element subset of A

The mapping $\Psi : B \rightarrow A \times A$ is called an incidence map which maps an edge into a pair of vertices called end-vertices of the edge.

Definition (1.2): [2]

Let $a_{ij} = \langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle$. The matrix (a_{ij}) is called the **cartan matrix** of its root system Φ .

A generalized cartan matrix is a square matrix $M = (a_{ij})$ such that:

- 1- For diagonal entries, $a_{ij} = 0$.
- 2- For non-diagonal entries, $a_{ij} \leq 0$.

3- $a_{ij} = 0$ iff $a_{ji} = 0$. Where $a_{ij} = 2 \frac{\langle \alpha_i, \alpha_j \rangle}{\langle \alpha_j, \alpha_j \rangle}$, α_i, α_j are simple root

Definition (1.3): [5]

A **dynkin diagram** for Φ which is denoted by D_G is a graph has vertices $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$, between any two vertices; we place no edge, one edge, two edges or three edges obtained by the following two methods:

First method: $n\beta_\alpha \ n\alpha_\beta$

Two vertices connected by the $n\beta_\alpha \ n\alpha_\beta$ edges, an edge is drawn between each non-orthogonal pair of vectors such that:

- 1- An undirected one edge if they make an angle of $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ radians.
- 2- A directed two edge if they make an angle of $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ radians.
- 3- A directed three edge if they make an angle of $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ radians.

Second method: Cartan matrix

The generalized cartan matrices are equivalent to dynking diagrams. A multi-edged diagram corresponds to the non-diagonal cartan matrix elements - a_{12} , - a_{21} , with the number of edges drawn equal to $\max(-a_{21}, -a_{12})$, and an arrow pointing towards non unity elements.

Definition (1.4): [2]

(1) A **coxeter system** (W,S) is a pair consisting of group W together with a finite subset $S \subset W$ satisfying the following conditions :

- 1- For $s, s' \in S$, let $m(s, s')$ be the order of $s s'$ and let A be the set of pairs (s, s') such that $m(s, s')$ is finite.
- 2- The generating set S and the relations $(s s')^{m(s,s')} = 1$ for (s, s') in A form a presentation of the group W .

(2) Let A be a set of vertices. A **coxeter matrix** of type A is a symmetric

matrix $M = (m_{ij})_{i,j \in A}$ whose entries are integers or $+\infty$ and with 1's on the diagonal such that all non-diagonal entries are greater than 1

i.e.
$$m_{ii} = 1 \quad \text{for } i \in S$$

$$m_{ij} \geq 2 \quad \text{for } i, j \in S \text{ with } i \neq j$$

(3) A **coxeter graph** (Γ, f) is a pair consisting of graph Γ together with a map f from the set of edges of this graph to the set consisting of $+\infty$ and the set of integers ≥ 3 .

A coxeter graph is associated to any coxeter matrix N of type A as follows:

- i. The graph Γ has set of vertices A and set of edges the set pairs $\{i, j\}$ of elements of A .
- ii. Vertices i and j are connected iff $m_{ij} \geq 3$.
- iii. The map f associates to the edge $\{i, j\}$ the corresponding element m_{ij} of M .

Proposition (1.5): [4]

If $\alpha_i, \alpha_j \in \Delta$, then there is an integer $m_{ij} \geq 1$ such that

$$(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) / \|\alpha_i\| \|\alpha_j\| = -\cos(\pi / m_{ij}), \text{ } m_{ij} \text{ is the order } \alpha_i \alpha_j.$$

2. The complex Reflection Group G_{24} :

The defining polynomial of $\mathcal{A}(G_{24})$ defined by

$$Q(\mathcal{A}(G_{24})) = x_1 x_2 x_3 \prod_{i,j,k=1,2,3} (x_i \mp x_j)(\beta x_i \mp x_j \mp x_k).$$

The

hyperplane arrangement of G_{24} [1]

The hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}(G_{24})$ where $H_i = \ker a_{\alpha_i}$, $1 \leq i \leq 21$ are:

$H_1: x_1=0$	$H_2: x_2=0$	$H_3: x_3=0$
$H_4: x_1+x_2=0$	$H_5: x_1+x_3=0$	$H_6: x_2+x_3=0$
$H_7: x_1 - x_2 =0$	$H_8: x_1 - x_3 =0$	$H_9: x_2 - x_3 =0$
$H_{10}: \beta x_1+x_2+x_3=0$	$H_{11}: \beta x_1 - x_2+x_3=0$	$H_{12}: \beta x_1 + x_2 - x_3 =0$
$H_{13}: \beta x_1 - x_2 - x_3 =0$	$H_{14}: \beta x_2 + x_1 + x_3 =0$	$H_{15}: \beta x_2 - x_1 - x_3 =0$
$H_{16}: \beta x_2 - x_1 + x_3 =0$	$H_{17}: \beta x_2 + x_1 - x_3 =0$	$H_{18}: \beta x_3 + x_1 + x_2 =0$
$H_{19}: \beta x_3 - x_1 - x_2 =0$	$H_{20}: \beta x_3 - x_1 + x_2 =0$	$H_{21}: \beta x_3 + x_1 - x_2 =0$

Table (1) the hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}(G_{24})$

Therefore the set $S_{\Phi}(G_{24})$ is the simple root system for the group G_{24} i.e. $S_{\Phi}(G_{24})$ consists of:

$e_1=(1, 0, 0)$	$e_2=(0, 1, 0)$
$e_3=(0, 0, 1)$	$e_4=(1, 1, 0)$
$e_5=(1, 0, 1)$	$e_6=(0, 1, 1)$
$e_7=(1, -1, 0)$	$e_8=(1, 0, -1)$
$e_9=(0, 1, -1)$	$e_{10}=(0.5-1.3229i, 1, 1)$
$e_{11}=(0.5-1.3229i, -1, 1)$	$e_{12}=(0.5-1.3229i, 1, -1)$
$e_{13}=(0.5-1.3229i, -1, -1)$	$e_{14}=(1, 0.5-1.3229i, 1)$
$e_{15}=(-1, 0.5-1.3229i, -1)$	$e_{16}=(-1, 0.5-1.3229i, 1)$
$e_{17}=(1, 0.5-1.3229i, -1)$	$e_{18}=(1, 1, 0.5-1.3229i)$
$e_{19}=(-1, -1, 0.5-1.3229i)$	$e_{20}=(-1, 1, 0.5-1.3229i)$
$e_{21}=(1, -1, 0.5-1.329i)$	

Table (2) the simple root of G_{24}

	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	F14	F15	F16	F17	F18	F19	F20
F1		90	90	45	45	90	45	45	90	75	75	75	75	60	120	120	60	60	120	120
F2	90		90	45	90	45	135	90	45	60	120	60	120	75	75	75	75	60	120	60
F3	90	90		90	45	45	90	135	135	60	60	120	120	60	120	60	120	75	75	75
F4	45	45	90		60	60	90	60	60	60	105	60	105	60	105	105	60	45	135	90
F5	45	90	45	60		60	60	90	120	60	60	105	105	45	135	90	90	60	105	105
F6	90	45	45	60	60		120	120	90	45	60	90	135	60	105	60	105	60	105	60
F7	45	135	90	90	60	120		60	120	105	60	105	60	75	120	120	75	90	90	135
F8	45	90	135	60	90	120	60		60	105	105	60	60	90	90	135	45	75	120	120
F9	90	45	135	60	120	90	120	60		90	135	45	90	105	60	105	60	75	120	75
F10	75	60	60	60	60	45	105	105	90		60	60	90	60	105	75	90	60	105	75
F11	75	120	60	105	60	60	60	105	135	60		90	60	75	120	90	105	90	75	105
F12	75	60	120	60	105	90	105	60	45	60	90		60	90	75	105	60	75	120	90
F13	75	120	120	105	105	135	60	60	90	90	60	60		105	90	120	75	105	90	120
F14	60	75	60	60	45	60	75	90	105	60	75	90	105		90	60	60	60	105	90
F15	120	75	120	105	135	105	120	90	60	105	120	75	90	90		60	60	105	90	75
F16	120	75	60	105	90	60	120	135	105	75	90	105	120	60	60		90	90	75	60
F17	60	75	120	60	90	105	75	45	60	90	105	60	75	60	60	90		75	120	105
F18	60	60	75	45	60	60	90	75	75	60	90	75	105	60	105	90	75		90	60
F19	120	120	75	135	105	105	90	120	120	105	75	120	90	105	90	75	120	90		60
F20	120	60	75	90	105	60	135	120	75	75	105	90	120	90	75	60	105	60	60	
F21	60	120	75	90	60	105	45	75	120	90	60	105	75	75	120	105	90	60	60	90

Table (3) The angle between simple root of G24

Root systems of the complex reflection arrangements $(\mathcal{A}(G_{24}) \text{ and } \mathcal{A}(G_{27})) \dots$

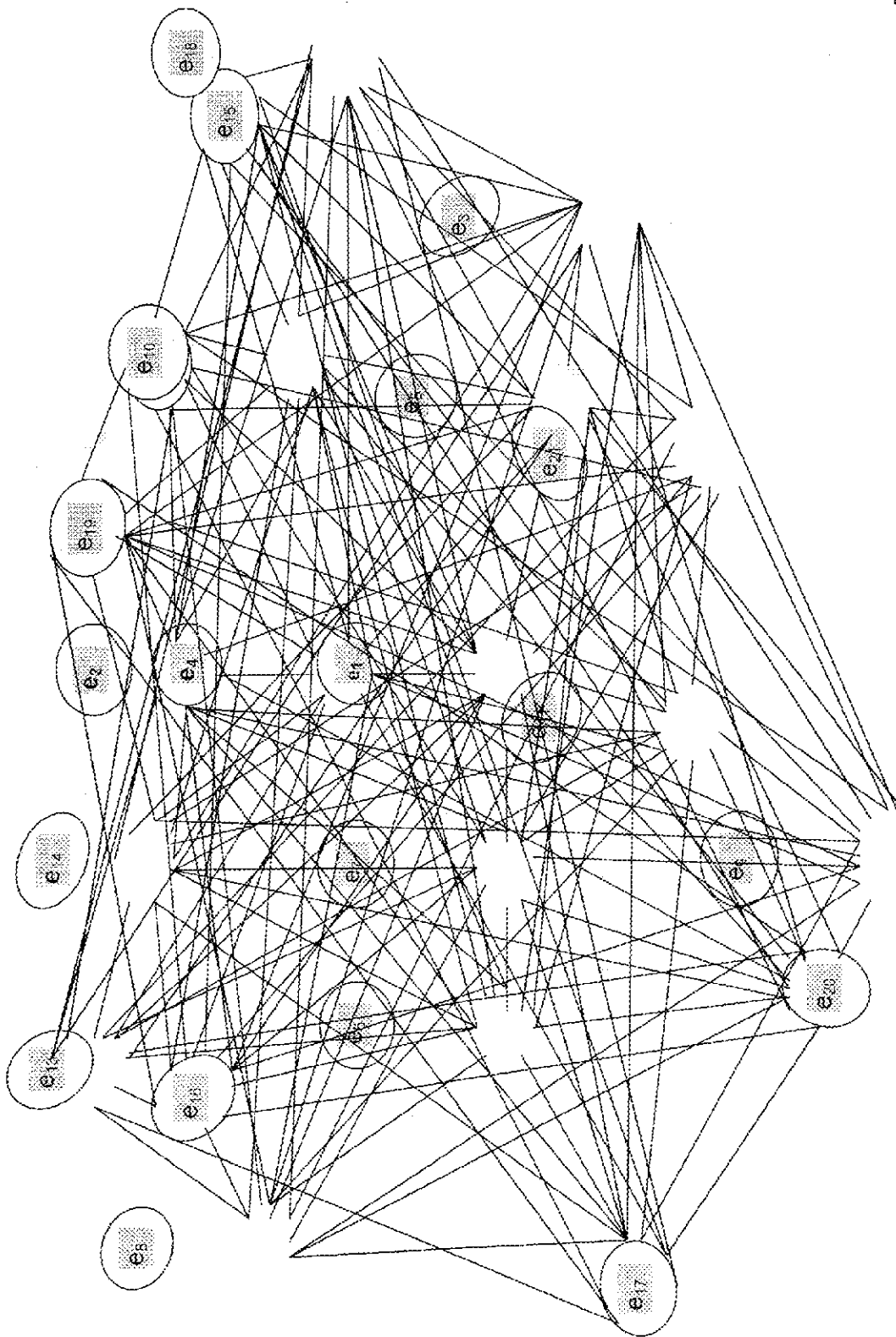
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The coxeter graph of the complex group G_{24} is denoted by $C_{G_{24}}$
 The cardinality of vertices is 21

Root	Degree of root	Root	Degree of root	Root	Degree of root
e_1	16	e_8	16	e_{15}	17
e_2	16	e_9	16	e_{16}	16
e_3	16	e_{10}	16	e_{17}	16
e_4	16	e_{11}	16	e_{18}	16
e_5	16	e_{12}	16	e_{19}	16
e_6	16	e_{13}	16	e_{20}	16
e_7	16	e_{14}	16	e_{21}	17

The Coxeter matrix of the complex group G_{24}

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



3. The complex Reflection Group G_{27} :

Root systems of the complex reflection arrangements $\mathcal{A}(G_{24})$ and $\mathcal{A}(G_{27})$...

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The defining polynomial of $\mathcal{A}(G_{27})$ defined by

$$\Phi_{\mathcal{A}(G_{27})} = x_1 x_2 x_3 \prod (x_i \pm \omega x_j) (x_i \pm \gamma x_j \pm \gamma^2 x_k) (x_i \pm \omega \gamma^2 x_j \pm \omega^2 \gamma x_k) (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_i \pm \omega x_j$$

The hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}(G_{27})$ where $H_i = \ker \alpha_{\alpha_i}$, $1 \leq i \leq 45$ are:

$H_1 : x_1 = 0$	$H_2 : x_2 = 0$
$H_3 : x_3 = 0$	$H_4 : x_2 + \omega x_1 = 0$
$H_5 : x_2 - \omega x_1 = 0$	$H_6 : x_3 + \omega x_2 = 0$
$H_7 : x_3 - \omega x_2 = 0$	$H_8 : x_1 + \omega x_3 = 0$
$H_9 : x_1 - \omega x_3 = 0$	$H_{10} : x_1 + \gamma x_2 + \gamma^2 x_3 = 0$
$H_{11} : x_1 - \gamma x_2 - \gamma^2 x_3 = 0$	$H_{12} : x_1 + \gamma x_2 - \gamma^2 x_3 = 0$
$H_{13} : x_1 - \gamma x_2 + \gamma^2 x_3 = 0$	$H_{14} : x_2 + \gamma x_3 + \gamma^2 x_1 = 0$
$H_{15} : x_2 - \gamma x_3 - \gamma^2 x_1 = 0$	$H_{16} : x_2 + \gamma x_3 - \gamma^2 x_1 = 0$
$H_{17} : x_2 - \gamma x_3 + \gamma^2 x_1 = 0$	$H_{18} : x_3 + \gamma x_1 + \gamma^2 x_2 = 0$
$H_{19} : x_3 - \gamma x_1 - \gamma^2 x_2 = 0$	$H_{20} : x_3 + \gamma x_1 - \gamma^2 x_2 = 0$
$H_{21} : x_3 - \gamma x_1 + \gamma^2 x_2 = 0$	$H_{22} : x_1 + (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_2 + \omega x_3 = 0$
$H_{23} : x_1 - (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_2 - \omega x_3 = 0$	$H_{24} : x_1 + (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_2 - \omega x_3 = 0$
$H_{25} : x_1 - (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_2 + \omega x_3 = 0$	$H_{26} : x_2 + (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_3 + \omega x_1 = 0$
$H_{27} : x_2 - (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_3 - \omega x_1 = 0$	$H_{28} : x_2 + (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_3 - \omega x_1 = 0$
$H_{29} : x_2 - (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_3 + \omega x_1 = 0$	$H_{30} : x_3 + (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_1 + \omega x_2 = 0$
$H_{31} : x_3 - (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_1 - \omega x_2 = 0$	$H_{32} : x_3 + (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_1 - \omega x_2 = 0$
$H_{33} : x_3 - (1 - \omega^2 \gamma) x_1 + \omega x_2 = 0$	$H_{34} : x_1 + \omega \gamma^2 x_2 + \omega^2 \gamma x_3 = 0$
$H_{35} : x_1 - \omega \gamma^2 x_2 - \omega^2 \gamma x_3 = 0$	$H_{36} : x_1 + \omega \gamma^2 x_2 - \omega^2 \gamma x_3 = 0$
$H_{37} : x_1 - \omega \gamma^2 x_2 + \omega^2 \gamma x_3 = 0$	$H_{38} : x_2 + \omega \gamma^2 x_3 + \omega^2 \gamma x_1 = 0$
$H_{39} : x_2 - \omega \gamma^2 x_3 - \omega^2 \gamma x_1 = 0$	$H_{40} : x_2 + \omega \gamma^2 x_3 - \omega^2 \gamma x_1 = 0$
$H_{41} : x_2 - \omega \gamma^2 x_3 + \omega^2 \gamma x_1 = 0$	$H_{42} : x_3 + \omega \gamma^2 x_1 + \omega^2 \gamma x_2 = 0$
$H_{43} : x_3 - \omega \gamma^2 x_1 - \omega^2 \gamma x_2 = 0$	$H_{44} : x_3 + \omega \gamma^2 x_1 - \omega^2 \gamma x_2 = 0$
$H_{45} : x_3 - \omega \gamma^2 x_1 + \omega^2 \gamma x_2 = 0$	

Table (4) the hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}(G_{27})$

Therefore the set $S_\Phi(G_{27})$ is the simple root system for the group G_{27} i.e.

$e_1 = (1, 0, 0)$	$e_7 = (0, 1, 0)$
$e_2 = (0, 0, 1)$	$e_8 = (-0.5+0.8660i, 1, 0)$
$e_3 = (0.5-0.8660i, 1, 0)$	$e_6 = (0, -0.5+0.8660i, 1)$
$e_4 = (0, 0.5-0.8660i, 1)$	$e_9 = (1, 0, -0.5+0.8660i)$
$e_5 = (1, 0, 0.5-0.8660i)$	$e_{10} = (1, 0.6180, 0.3819)$
$e_{11} = (1, -0.6180, -0.3819)$	$e_{12} = (1, 0.6180, -0.3819)$
$e_{13} = (1, -0.6180, 0.3819)$	$e_{14} = (0.3819, 1, 0.6180)$
$e_{15} = (-0.3819, 1, -0.6180)$	$e_{16} = (-0.3819, 1, 0.6180)$
$e_{17} = (0.3819, 1, -0.6180)$	$e_{18} = (0.6180, 0.3819, 1)$
$e_{19} = (-0.6180, -0.3819, 1)$	$e_{20} = (0.6180, -0.3819, 1)$
$e_{21} = (-0.6180, 0.3819, 1)$	$e_{22} = (1, 1.309+0.5352i, -0.5+0.8660i)$
$e_{23} = (1, -1.309-0.5352i, 0.5-0.8660i)$	$e_{24} = (1, 1.309+0.5352i, 0.5-0.8660i)$
$e_{25} = (1, -1.309-0.5352i, -0.5+0.8660i)$	$e_{26} = (-0.5+0.8660i, 1, 1.309+0.5352i)$
$e_{27} = (0.5-0.8660i, 1, -1.309-0.5352i)$	$e_{28} = (0.5-0.8660i, 1, 1.309+0.5352i)$
$e_{29} = (-0.5+0.8660i, 1, -1.309-0.5352i)$	$e_{30} = (1.309+0.5352i, -0.5+0.8660i, 1)$
$e_{31} = (-1.309-0.5352i, 0.5-0.8660i, 1)$	$e_{32} = (1.309+0.5352i, 0.5-0.8660i, 1)$
$e_{33} = (-1.309-0.5352i, -0.5+0.8660i, 1)$	$e_{34} = (1, -0.19095+0.33073i, -0.309-0.5352i)$
$e_{35} = (1, 0.19095-0.33073i, 0.309+0.5352i)$	$e_{36} = (1, -0.19095+0.33073i, 0.309+0.5352i)$
$e_{37} = (1, 0.19095-0.33073i, -0.309-0.5352i)$	$e_{38} = (-0.309-0.5352i, 1, -0.19095+0.33073i)$
$e_{39} = (0.309+0.5352i, 1, 0.19095-0.33073i)$	$e_{40} = (0.309+0.5352i, 1, -0.19095+0.33073i)$
$e_{41} = (-0.309-0.5352i, 1, 0.19095-0.33073i)$	$e_{42} = (-0.19095+0.33073i, -0.309-0.5352i, 1)$
$e_{43} = (0.19095-0.33073i, 0.309+0.5352i, 1)$	$e_{44} = (-0.19095+0.33073i, 0.309+0.5352i, 1)$
$e_{45} = (0.19095-0.33073i, -0.309-0.5352i, 1)$	

$S_\Phi(G_{27})$ consists of The following is

- 1- The set is the simple root system for the group G_{27}
- 2- The Coxeter matrix of the complex group G_{27}

A grid of numbers representing root systems, organized in rows and columns. The grid contains sequences of integers (1-6) representing the components of root systems for $\mathcal{A}(G_{24})$ and $\mathcal{A}(G_{27})$.

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