

## Note Taker Checklist Form -MSRI

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Talk Title and Workshop assigned to:

Coxeter Groups & Artin Groups I/II  
Intro to Geometric Group Theory

Lecturer (Full name): Ruth Charney

Date & Time of Event: 8/27/07 10:45 - 11:45 am  
8/29/07 9-10 am

### Check List:

- ( ) Introduce yourself to the lecturer prior to lecture. Tell them that you will be the note taker, and that you will need to make copies of their own notes, if any.
- ( ) Obtain all presentation materials from lecturer (i.e. Power Point files, etc). This can be done either before the lecture is to begin or after the lecture; please make arrangements with the lecturer as to when you can do this.
- ( ) Take down all notes from media provided (blackboard, overhead, etc.)
- ( ) Gather all other lecture materials (i.e. Handouts, etc.)
- ( ) Scan all materials on PDF scanner in 2<sup>nd</sup> floor lab (assistance can be provided by Computing Staff) – Scan this sheet first, then materials. In the subject heading, enter the name of the speaker and date of their talk.

Please do **NOT** use **pencil** or colored pens other than black when taking notes as the scanner has a difficult time scanning pencil and other colors.

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### Please fill in the following after the lecture is done:

1. List 6-12 lecture keywords: Coxeter Group, Artin Group,  
Deligne Complex, Salvetti Complex

2. Please summarize the lecture in 5 or less sentences.

The lecture defined Coxeter & Artin groups,  
gave examples, then defined the associated  
complexes  $W$  &  $A$ . Part II talked about  
some ones associated to Coxeter & Artin groups,  
Dehn's, Davis, Deligne & Salvetti complexes,  
length, properties and some open questions.  
*Once the materials on check list above are gathered, please scan ALL materials and send to the Computing Department. Return this form to Larry Patague, Head of Computing (rm 214)*

# I Definitions & Examples

## Coxeter graph

$\Gamma$  = finite, simplicial, labelled graph

vertices:  $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$

edges:  $\overset{m_{ij}}{\text{---}} \overset{s_i}{\bullet} \text{---} \overset{s_j}{\bullet}$   $m_{ij} \geq 2$

(convention:  $m_{ij} = \infty$  if no edge)

## Coxeter group

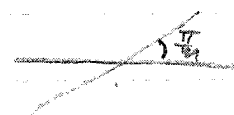
$$W_\Gamma = \langle S \mid s_i^2 = 1, (s_i s_j)^{m_{ij}} = 1 \rangle$$

= discrete linear gp generated by reflections

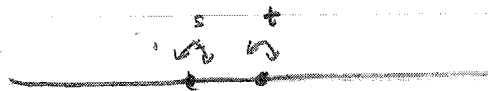
reflection (wrt  $v \in \mathbb{R}^n, \|v\|_B = 1$ ):

$$r_v(w) = w - 2B(v, w)v \quad B = \text{bilinear form}$$

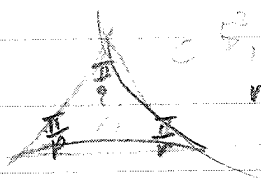
Eg 1)  $n=2$ :  $W = \langle s, t \mid s^2 = t^2 = 1, (st)^m = 1 \rangle = D_{2m}$



if  $m = \infty$ :  $W = \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2 = D_\infty$

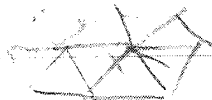


2)  $n=3$ :  $W = T(\underbrace{p, q, r}_{m_{ij}'s}) =$



$\mathbb{S}^2, \mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{H}^2$   
reflect across walls of triangle

$T(3, 3, 3) =$



3)  $n \geq 5$ :  $W = \langle s_1, \dots, s_n \mid s_i s_{i+1} = s_{i+1} s_i \rangle_{s_i}$

adjacent walls

"right-angled" Coxeter groups



right-angled n-gon

4)  $n > 2$ :  $W = \Sigma_n = \text{sym. gp on } n \text{ letters} = \langle s_1, \dots, s_{n-1} \mid \dots \rangle$   $s_i = (i \ i+1)$

Remark: can rewrite  $(s_i s_j)^{m_{ij}} = 1$  as  $s_i s_j s_i \dots = s_j s_i s_j \dots$

### Artin group

$$A_\Gamma = \langle S \mid \underbrace{s_i s_j s_i \dots}_{m_{ij}} = \underbrace{s_j s_i s_j \dots}_{m_{ij}} \rangle$$

$$= \pi_1 \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{hyperplane complement} \\ \text{associated to } W_\Gamma \end{array} \right)$$

$W \curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n$  as reflection gp  $\rightsquigarrow W \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^n$

$$Y = \begin{array}{l} \text{non-singular pts} \\ \text{of this action} \end{array}$$

$$= \mathbb{C}^n - \bigcup_{\substack{r \in W \\ \text{reflection}}} H_r \quad \leftarrow \text{fixed by } r$$

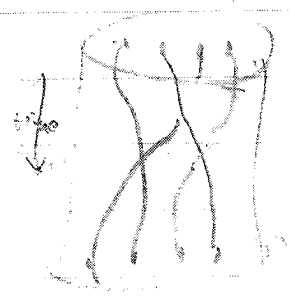
$Y \rightarrow Y/W$  covering space

Thm: (Brieskorn '71)  $\pi_1(Y/W) = A$

Eg:  $W = \Sigma_n =$  symm gp on  $n$  letters  $\curvearrowright \mathbb{R}^n \rightsquigarrow W \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^n$   
reflection hyperplanes:  $H_{ij} = \{ (z_1, \dots, z_n) \mid z_i = z_j \}$

$Y/W = \mathbb{C}^n - \bigcup_{i < j} H_{ij}/W =$  config space of  $n$  distinct pts in  $\mathbb{C}$  (unordered)

$\pi_1(Y/W) =$  braid gp on  $n$  strands  
 $= \langle s_1, \dots, s_n \mid s_i s_j = s_j s_i, i \neq j \rangle$



Remark: All Artin gps are infinite, in fact they are conjectured to be torsion-free.

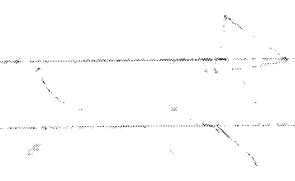
Eg:  $\Gamma \cong \frac{4}{\Gamma}$   $w = D_8$   $A = \langle s, t \mid \underbrace{stst = tstst}_{\Delta} \rangle$  is big!

$\Delta$  is central:  $\underbrace{\Delta}_{\Delta}(stst) = (tstst)\underbrace{\Delta}_{\Delta}$ , Center(A) =  $\langle \Delta \rangle$

$A / \langle \Delta \rangle = \langle \overset{st}{x}, \overset{t}{y} \mid x^2 = 1 \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}$   $tstst = s^{-1}(stst)s = y^{-1}x^2y$

Def:  $A_\Gamma$  is finite type (or spherical) if  $W_\Gamma$  is finite

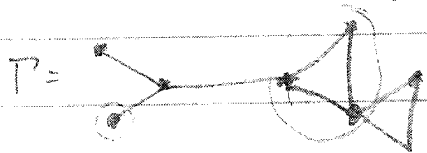
Notation:  $T \subseteq S, W_T, A_T$



## II. Geometry: Complexes associated to $W, A$

For  $T \subseteq S$

$W_T = \text{subgp of } W \text{ gen by } T = \text{Coxeter gp assoc to subgraph of } \Gamma \text{ spanned by } T$



$A_T = \text{subgp of } A \text{ gen by } T =$

### Davis Complex for $W$ (Tits, Davis)

$$\mathcal{D}_W = \{ wW_T \mid T \subseteq S, W_T \text{ finite} \}$$

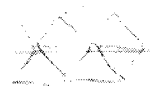
$W \curvearrowright \mathcal{D}_W$  left mult, proper, cocompact   
stab( $wW_T$ ) =  $wW_T w^{-1}$  finite!

$$K = \{ W_T \mid T \subseteq S, W_T \text{ finite} \} \text{ fund domain}$$

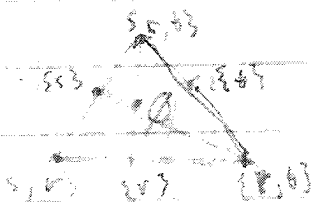
$$\mathcal{D}_W = W \times K / \sim$$



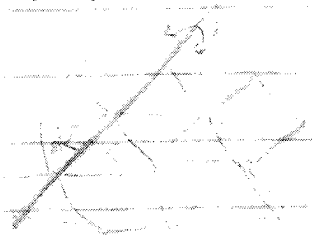
$W_\Gamma = \text{Euclidean triangle gp}$



K:



$\mathcal{D}_W =$



Remark: generators  $s_i$  act as "reflections" on  $\mathcal{D}_W$ , fixed set of reflection called "wall"

# What's $\mathcal{D}_W$ good for?

## 1) Dictionary:

combinatorial prop of  $W \iff$  geometric prop of  $\mathcal{D}_W$

$w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_k}$  word

"gallery" in  $\mathcal{D}_W$  from  $k$  to  $wk$

minimal length word

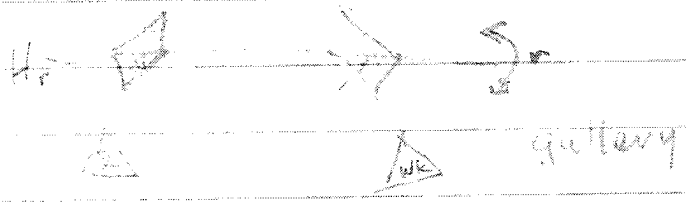
gallery crosses each wall at most once

non-minimal

$\Rightarrow w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_k} \dots s_{i_k} \dots s_{i_1}$   
"Exchange Condition"

non-minimal

$\Rightarrow$  can shorten by reflect



## 2) nice geometry:

Davis:  $\mathcal{D}_W$  contractible

Moussong:  $\mathcal{D}_W$  CAT(0)  $\implies W$  is CAT(0) gp  
 $\mathcal{D}_W$  hyperbolic  $\iff W$  has no  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  subgps  
 $\iff W$  is word hyperbolic

## 3) Interesting spaces in their own right.

Deligne complex for A (Deligne, C-Davis, v.d.Lek)

$$\mathcal{D}_A = \left| \left\{ aA_T \mid T \subseteq S, \begin{array}{l} A_T \text{ finite type} \\ \parallel \text{DOF} \\ W_T \text{ finite} \end{array} \right\} \right|$$

$$= A \times K / \sim$$

$A \curvearrowright \mathcal{D}_A$ , stabilizers  $aA_T a^{-1}$  are not finite  
 cocompact but not proper!  
 $\mathcal{D}_A$  not locally finite!

Salvetti complex for A (Salvetti)

$A \twoheadrightarrow W$  has a set theoretic section:  
 $w \in W$ , write a shortest word  $w = s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \dots s_{i_k}$   
 set  $\sigma(w) = s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \dots s_{i_k} \in A$

Write  $\hat{W} = \sigma(W)$ ,  $\hat{W}_T = \sigma(W_T)$

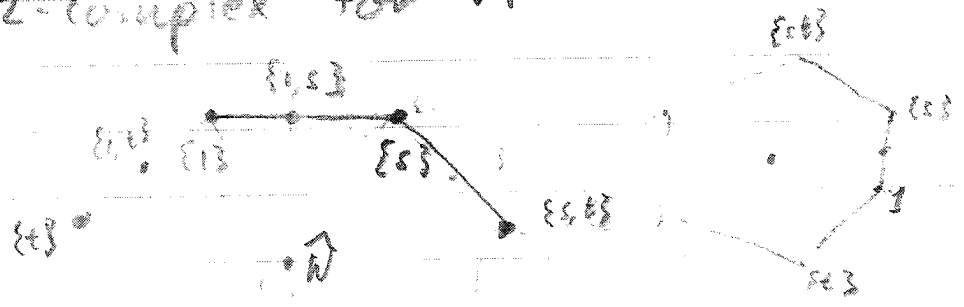
$$\mathcal{S}_A = \left| \left\{ a \hat{W}_T \mid T \subseteq S, W_T \text{ finite} \right\} \right|$$

$A \curvearrowright \mathcal{S}_A$  cocompact, free!

Eg:  $\Gamma: \begin{array}{ccc} & m & \\ & \longrightarrow & \\ s & & t \end{array}$   $W = \text{Derm}$

exercise:  $\mathcal{S}_A = \text{Cayley 2-complex for } A$

$a \hat{W}_\emptyset = \{a\}$



# Topology of $\mathcal{D}_A, \mathcal{S}_A$

Fact:  $\mathcal{D}_A \xrightarrow{\text{Deligne}} \tilde{Y} \xrightarrow{\text{Salvati}} \mathcal{S}_A$        $\tilde{Y} = \text{univ cover of hyp cong}$   
 $\tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y \xrightarrow{\text{ex}} Y/W$

Conj.  $\tilde{Y}$  is contractible

Conj  $\Leftrightarrow Y/A = Y/W$  is a  $K(A, 1)$ -space

$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{D}_A/A$  is a (finite)  $K(A, 1)$ -space

$\Rightarrow A$  type F, torsion-free

• (Deligne) conj true for finite type A.

• (C. Davis) two metrics on  $\mathcal{D}_A$

• Moussong metric: CAT(0) if  $\mathcal{D}_A$  2-dim (3-dim)

• cubical metric: CAT(0)  $\Leftrightarrow A$  is "FC-type"

• (Crisp) suff cond for CAT(-1) metric  $\Rightarrow A$  (weakly) rel hyp

# Techniques + Open Questions

① A finite type ( $\Leftrightarrow W$  finite)

Powerful combinatorial techniques: Garside structure  
(Garside, Deligne, Birman-Ko-Lee, Brady, Bessis)

$A^+$  = monoid of positive words

partial order on  $A^+$ :  $a \leq b$  if  $\exists c \in A^+, ac = b$ .

Key facts

- $A^+$  is a lattice wrt  $\leq$  ( $\exists$  l.u.b's and g.l.b's)

- $\exists \Delta \in A^+$  s.t.  $A = A^+[\Delta^{-1}]$

Let  $M = \{a \in A^+ \mid a \leq \Delta\} \supset S$ .

Garside structure  $\Rightarrow$  canonical forms for  $A$  as words in  $M$

$$a \in A^+ : \begin{aligned} m_1 &= \text{g.l.b}(a, \Delta) \Rightarrow a = m_1 a_1 \\ m_2 &= \text{g.l.b}(a_1, \Delta) \Rightarrow a = m_1 m_2 a_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = m_1 m_2 \dots m_k \quad \text{canonical form}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g \in A^+ &\Rightarrow g = a \Delta^n, \quad a \in A^+, \quad n \text{ minimal} \\ &\Rightarrow g = m_1 \dots m_k \Delta^{-n} \quad \text{canonical form.} \end{aligned}$$

Garside structure

$\Rightarrow$  canonical forms for elems. of  $A$

$\Rightarrow$  braid-like structure on  $A$

$\Rightarrow$  Deligne's  $\tilde{S}_n$  combinatorics

$\Rightarrow S_n/A$  finite  $K(A, \cdot)$ .

Q Is  $A$  a CAT(0) group?

② A - <sup>Euclidean</sup> affine type

For  $\tilde{A}_n, \tilde{C}_n, \tilde{B}_n$ , Conj true.

For  $\tilde{A}_n, \tilde{C}_n$   $A \leq_{\text{finite}} \text{Mod}(\text{punctured sphere})$

Q: (McLennan) Is there an analogue of a Garside structure for affine type A?

③ Large type ( $\subseteq$  2-dim'l)

all  $m_{ij} \geq 3 \Rightarrow D_A$  2-dim'l

combinatorial techniques  $\sim$  small techniques

Appel-Shupp, Perter, Jukasz

$m_{ij} \geq 4 \Rightarrow$  skein theoretic

geometric techniques:  $D_A \text{ CAT}(0) \Rightarrow$  Conj true

Q: Does A act properly on a CAT(0) cubical complex.

④ FC-type

$A_T$  finite type  $\Leftrightarrow s_i, s_j \in T \Rightarrow m_{ij} < \infty$  (no Euclidean case (hyp. ssg. graph))

combinatorial normal forms vs automatic structure

geometric  $D_A \text{ CAT}(0) \Rightarrow$  Conj true

Q: Conj:  $D_A$  hyperbolic  $\Leftrightarrow D_{A_T}$  hyperbolic

⑤ RAAG's

A is right-angled if  $m_{ij} = 2, \forall i, j$