

Rolling of Coxeter Polyhedra Along Mirrors

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Abstract. The topic of the paper are developments of n -dimensional Coxeter polyhedra. We show that the surface of such polyhedron admits a canonical cutting such that each piece can be covered by a Coxeter $(n - 1)$ -dimensional domain.

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1. Introduction. Coxeter groups

1.1. Coxeter groups in spaces of constant curvature

Consider a Riemannian space \mathbb{M}^n of constant curvature, i.e., a Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n , a sphere \mathbb{S}^{n-1} , or a Lobachevsky space \mathbb{L}^n (on geometry of such spaces, see [1]).

Let $C \subset \mathbb{M}^n$ be an intersection of a finite or locally finite collection of half-spaces¹.

Consider reflections of C with respect to all $(n - 1)$ -dimensional faces. Next, consider “new polyhedra” and their reflections with respect to their faces, etc. The domain C is said to be a *Coxeter domain* if we get a tiling of the whole space in this way. The group of isometries generated by all such reflections is said to be a *reflection group* or a *Coxeter group* (in a narrow sense, see below). We say that a Coxeter group is *cocompact* if the initial domain C is compact. In this case, we say that C is a *Coxeter polyhedron*.

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¹A natural example with an infinite collection of half-spaces is given in [Figure 9](#).

Evidently, if C is a Coxeter domain, then the dihedral angles between two neighboring faces of C are of the form $\frac{\pi}{m}$, where $m \geq 2$ is an integer. In particular, they are *acute*, i.e., $\leq 90^\circ$.

Denote the faces of the polyhedron C by F_1, \dots, F_p , denote by s_1, \dots, s_p the corresponding reflections. Denote by π/m_{ij} the angles between adjacent faces. Evidently,

$$s_j^2 = 1, \quad (s_i s_j)^{m_{ij}} = 1. \quad (1)$$

1.2. More terminology

Consider a Coxeter tiling of \mathbb{M}^n . Below a “*chamber*” is any (n -dimensional) polyhedron of the tiling. A “*face*” or “*facet*” is an $(n - 1)$ -dimensional face of some chamber; a *hyperedge* is an $(n - 2)$ -dimensional edge; a *stratum* is an arbitrary stratum of codim ≥ 1 of some chamber; a *vertex* is a vertex.

Also “*mirrors*” are hyperplanes of reflections. They divide the space \mathbb{M}^n into chambers. The group G acts on the set of chambers simply transitively. We denote the reflection with respect to a mirror Y by s_Y .

Each facet is contained in a unique mirror.

1.3. General Coxeter groups

Take a symmetric $p \times p$ matrix M with positive integer elements, set $m_{jj} = 1$; we admit $m_{ij} = \infty$. An *abstract Coxeter group* is a group with generators s_1, \dots, s_n and relations (1).

For such a group we draw a graph (we use the term “*Coxeter scheme*”) in the following way. Vertices of the graph correspond to generators. We connect i and j th vertices by $(m_{ij} - 2)$ edges. In fact, we draw a multiple edge if $k \leq 6$, otherwise we write a number k on the edge.

This rule also assign a graph to each Coxeter polyhedron.

1.4. Spherical Coxeter groups

By definition, a spherical Coxeter group, say Γ , acts by orthogonal transformations of the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . A group Γ is said to be *reducible* if there exists a proper Γ -invariant subspace in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . Evidently, the orthogonal complement to a Γ -invariant subspace is Γ -invariant.

The classification of irreducible Coxeter groups is well known², see Bourbaki [2]. The list consists of Weyl groups of semisimple Lie algebras (= Killing’s list of root systems) + dihedral groups + groups of symmetries of the icosahedron and 4-dimensional hypericosahedron (the table is given Section 3).

This also gives a classification of reducible groups.

²Actually, these objects were known to Ludwig Schläfli and Wilhelm Killing in XIX century. In 1924, Hermann Weyl identified these groups as reflection groups, in 1934 Harold Coxeter gave a formal classification and also classified Euclidean groups.

1.5. Coxeter equipments

Next, consider an arbitrary Coxeter polyhedron in \mathbb{R}^n , \mathbb{S}^n , or \mathbb{L}^n . Consider a stratum H of codimension k , it is an intersection of k faces, $H = F_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap F_{i_k}$. The reflections with respect to the faces F_{i_1}, \dots, F_{i_k} generate a Coxeter group, denote it by $\Gamma(H) = \Gamma(F_{i_1}, \dots, F_{i_k})$.

This group is a spherical Coxeter group. Namely, for $x \in H$ consider the orthocomplement in the tangent space at x to the stratum H and the sphere in this orthocomplement. Then $\Gamma(H)$ is a reflection group of this Euclidean sphere.

If $H \subset H'$, then we have the tautological embedding

$$\iota_{H',H} : \Gamma(H') \rightarrow \Gamma(H).$$

If $H \subset H' \subset H''$, then

$$\iota_{H'',H} = \iota_{H',H} \iota_{H'',H'}.$$

Such a collection of groups and homomorphisms is said to be a *Coxeter equipment*.

1.6. Cocompact Euclidean Coxeter groups

Here classification is also simple and well known, see Bourbaki [2]. Any such group Γ contains a normal subgroup \mathbb{Z}^n acting by translations and Γ/\mathbb{Z}^n is a spherical Coxeter group.

1.7. Coxeter groups in Lobachevsky spaces

We report from Vinberg [3], Vinberg, Shvartsman, [4]. The situation differs drastically.

- a) Coxeter polygons on Lobachevsky plane are arbitrary k -gons with angles of the form π/m_j . The sum of exterior angles must satisfy $\sum(\pi - \pi/m_j) > 2\pi$. If $k > 5$ this condition holds automatically. For $k = 4$ this excludes rectangles, also few triangles are forbidden (in fact, spherical and Euclidean triangles). A Coxeter k -gon with prescribed angles depends on $(k - 3)$ parameters.
- b) In dimensions $n > 2$ Coxeter polyhedra are rigid. There are many Coxeter groups in spaces of small dimensions ($n = 3, 4, 5$), but for $n \geq 30$ there is no Coxeter group with compact fundamental polyhedron at all. For $n > 996$ there is no Coxeter group of finite covolume (Prokhorov, Khovanskii, 1986, see [5]); the maximal dimensions of known examples are: 8 for compact polyhedra (Bugaenko), and 21 for a polyhedron of finite volume (Borchers). For $n = 3$ there is a nice Andreev description [6] of all Coxeter polyhedra, it is given in the following two subsections.

1.8. Acute angle polyhedra in \mathbb{L}^3

First, we recall the famous (and highly non-trivial) Steinitz Theorem (see, e.g., [7]) about possible combinatorial structure of convex polyhedra in \mathbb{R}^3 .

Since the boundary of a polyhedron is a topological sphere S^2 , edges form a connected graph on the sphere, it divides the sphere into polygonal domain (we use the term 'face' for such a domain).

There are the following evident properties of the graph:

- each edge is contained in 2 faces;
- each face has ≥ 3 vertices;
- the intersection of any pair of faces can be the empty set, a vertex, or an edge.

Theorem (Ernst Steinitz). *Any graph on the sphere S^2 satisfying the above conditions can be realized as a graph of edges of a convex polyhedron.*

Our next question is the existence of a convex polyhedron in \mathbb{L}^3 of a given combinatorial structure where each dihedral (i.e., between two adjacent faces) angle is a given *acute* angle ('acute' or also 'non-obtuse' means $\leq \pi/2$) There are the following a priori properties of such polyhedra:

- 1) All spatial angles are simplicial, i.e., each vertex of the graph is contained in 3 edges. The angles $\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$ in a given vertex satisfy

$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 > 2\pi. \quad (2)$$

- 2) At each vertex, the set of all dihedral angles determines all other angles in each face at this vertex (by the spherical cosine theorem). A face must be a Lobachevsky polygon, i.e., the sum of its exterior angles must be $\geq 2\pi$. Since all dihedral angles are acute, angles in each face are also acute. Therefore our conditions forbid only rectangles and some triangles.
- 3) The following restriction is non-obvious: We say that a *k-prismatic element* of a convex polyhedron C is a sequence

$$F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k, F_{k+1} := F_1$$

of faces such that F_k and F_{k+1} have a common edge, and all triple intersections $F_i \cap F_j \cap F_k$ are empty.

Lemma (Andreev). *For any prismatic element in an acute angle polyhedron, the sum of exterior dihedral angles is $> 2\pi$.*

Theorem (Andreev). *Consider a Steinitz-admissible 3-valent spherical graph with > 4 vertices³. Prescribe a dihedral acute angle to each edge in such a way that:*

- the inequality (2) in each vertex is satisfied;
- all 3- and 4-prismatic elements satisfy the previous lemma;
- we forbid the configuration given in [Figure 1](#).

Under these assumptions, there exists a unique convex polyhedron $\subset \mathbb{L}^3$ of the given combinatorial structure and with the given acute angles.

The uniqueness is a rigidity theorem of Cauchy type (see [8],[7]). The existence is a deep unusual fact; it is a special case of a theorem of Aleksandrov type [8] obtained by Rivin, see [9], [10].

For some applications of the Andreev and Rivin Theorems to elementary geometry, see Thurston [11], Rivin [12].

³Simplices are exceptions. However, their examination is simple, Lanner, 1950, see, e.g., [4].



FIGURE 1. The following configuration with dihedral angles $= \pi/2$ on *thick* edges is forbidden in the Andreev Theorem. In this case, we would get a quadrangle with right angles, but such quadrangles do not exist in Lobachevsky space.

1.9. Andreev polyhedra

Andreev’s Theorem provides us a description of all Coxeter polyhedra in \mathbb{L}^3 . Now all angles have the form π/m_{ij} with integer $m_{ij} > 1$. We simply write the labels m_{ij} on the corresponding edges.

Below the term “*Andreev polyhedron*” will mean a compact Coxeter polyhedron in \mathbb{L}^3 .

All possible pictures at vertices of Andreev polyhedra are given in [Figure 2](#).

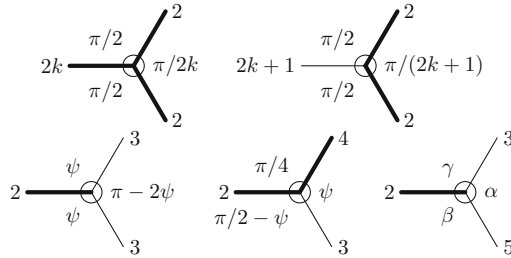


FIGURE 2. We draw all possible types of vertices of an Andreev polyhedron. We present the labels m_j on the edges and flat angles in faces. Here $\psi = \arctan \sqrt{2}$ and α, β, γ are explicit angles with $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi/2$. Evaluations of all these angles are given in figures in Section 2.

We draw a *thick* line iff the label is even.

1.10. Results of the paper

Consider a convex polyhedron C in a space \mathbb{M}^n of constant curvature. Following Alexandrov [8], we regard the boundary $\Xi = \partial C$ of C as an $(n - 1)$ -dimensional manifold of constant curvature with singularities. In the case $n = 3$, we get a two-dimensional surface with conic singularities of negative curvature (see, e.g., [Figure 2](#), in all the cases the sum of angles at a singularity is $< 2\pi$).

Now, cut Ξ along hyperedges with *even* labels (i.e., hyperedges with dihedral angles $\pi/2k$). Let $\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \dots$ be the connected pieces of the cut surface.

Theorem 1. *The universal covering $\tilde{\Omega}_j$ of each Ω_j is a Coxeter domain in \mathbb{M}^{n-1} .*

Proof for Andreev polyhedra. We simply look at [Figure 2](#). In all the cases, angles between *thick* edges are Coxeter. □

We also describe tiling of mirrors, groups of transformations of mirrors induced by the initial Coxeter group (Theorem 3) and the Coxeter equipments of Ω_j^\sim (Theorem 4).

The addendum to the paper contains two examples of ‘calculation’ of developments, for an Andreev prism $\subset \mathbb{L}^3$ and for a Coxeter simplex $\subset \mathbb{L}^4$. The proof of the Andreev Theorem is nonconstructive. In various explicit cases, our argumentation allows to construct an Andreev polyhedron from the a priori information about its development. Our example illustrates this phenomenon.

On the other hand, there arises a natural problem of elementary geometry:

– *Which Andreev polyhedra are partial developments of 4-dimensional Coxeter polyhedra? Is it possible to describe all 3-dimensional polyhedra that are faces of 4-dimensional Coxeter polyhedra?*

Our main argument (Rolling Lemma 1) is very simple, it is valid in a wider generality, we briefly discuss such possibilities in the next two subsections.

1.11. Polyhedral complexes and projective Coxeter polyhedra

Theorem (Tits). *Any Coxeter group can be realized as a group of transformations of an open convex subset of a real projective space $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^n$ which is generated by a collection of reflections s_1, \dots, s_p with respect to hyperplanes⁴ intersecting the subset. The closure of a chamber is a convex polyhedron.*

See also Vinberg [13].

1.12. A more general view

Nikolas Bourbaki⁵ proposed a way to build topological spaces from Coxeter groups. M. Davis used this approach in numerous papers (see, e.g., [15], [16]) and the book [17]; in particular he constructed nice examples/counterexamples in topology.

Also it is possible to consider arbitrary Riemannian manifolds equipped with a discrete isometric action of a Coxeter group such that the set of fixed points of each generator is a (totally geodesic) hypersurface, and such that the generators act as reflections with respect to these submanifolds. In this context, a chamber itself can be a topologically non-trivial object, see [17], [18].

2. Rolling of chamber

In this section, \mathbb{M}^n is a space \mathbb{L}^n , \mathbb{S}^n , \mathbb{R}^n of constant curvature equipped with a Coxeter group Γ or, more generally, any space described in Subsection 1.11.

Fix a mirror \mathbb{X}^{n-1} in \mathbb{M}^n . Consider intersections of \mathbb{X}^{n-1} with other mirrors Y_α . The set $\mathbb{X}^{n-1} \setminus \bigcup Y_\alpha$ is a disjoint union of open facets. Thus, we get a tiling of \mathbb{X}^{n-1} by facets.

Our aim is to describe this tiling in the terms of the geometry of a chamber.

⁴A reflection is determined by a fixed hyperplane and a reflected transversal line.

⁵Apparently, he used the work by Jacques Tits [14]; the latter text is inaccessible for the authors.

2.1. Rolling Lemma

Lemma 1. *Let $I \subset \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$ be an $(n - 2)$ -dimensional hyper-edge of our tiling. Let $F, H \subset \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$ be the facets adjacent to I .*

- a) *If the label m_I of I is even, then I is contained in a certain mirror Y_α orthogonal to X . In particular $s_{Y_\alpha}F = H$.*
- b) *Let the label m be odd. Let C be a chamber adjacent to the facet F . Let G be another facet of C adjacent to the same hyper-edge I . Then G is isometric to H . More precisely, there is $\gamma \in \Gamma$ fixing all the points of I such that $\gamma G = H$.*

The PROOF is given in [Figure 3](#).

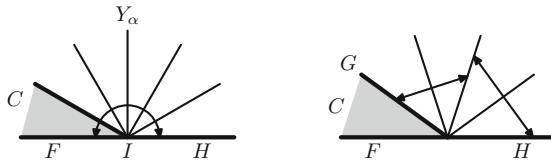


FIGURE 3. Even and odd labels. Proof of the Rolling Lemma.

2.2. Algorithm generating the tiling

Let C be a chamber adjacent to a facet $F \subset \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$. Consider an hyper-edge I of C lying in \mathbb{X}^{n-1} .

OPERATION 1. Let the hyper-edge I be odd. Consider a facet $G \neq F$ of C adjacent to I , consider the corresponding γ from Lemma 1 and draw γG on \mathbb{X}^{n-1} .

OPERATION 2. If the hyper-edge I is even, then we reflect F in \mathbb{X}^{n-1} with respect to I .

We perform all the possible finite sequences of such operations. By the Rolling Lemma, we get the whole tiling of the mirror \mathbb{X}^{n-1} .

Remark. Let $\mathbb{M}^n = \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{S}^3, \mathbb{L}^3$ be a usual 3-dimensional space of constant curvature. Operation 1 corresponds to rolling of a polyhedron C along the hyperplane $\mathbb{X}^{n-1} \sim \mathbb{M}^2$ over the edge I . □

2.3. The group preserving the mirror \mathbb{X}^{n-1}

For a mirror \mathbb{X}^{n-1} , consider the group $\Gamma_* = \Gamma_*(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$ of all the isometries of \mathbb{X}^{n-1} induced by elements of Γ preserving \mathbb{X}^{n-1} .

If $\gamma \in \Gamma$ preserves \mathbb{X}^{n-1} , then $s_{\mathbb{X}^{n-1}}\gamma$ also preserves \mathbb{X}^{n-1} and agrees with γ on \mathbb{X}^{n-1} . Thus each element of Γ_* is induced by two different elements of Γ .

Observation 1. *Let $F_1, F_2 \subset \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$ be equivalent facets. There is a unique element $\mu \in \Gamma_*(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$ such that $\mu F_1 = F_2$.*

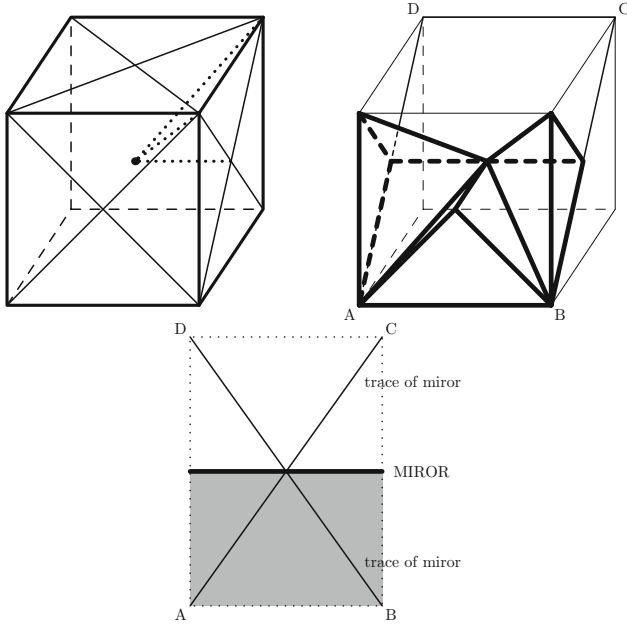


FIGURE 4. Example of rolling: the reflection group A_3 in \mathbb{R}^3 . The mirrors are planes passing through opposite edges of the cube. There are 24 Weyl chambers, which are simplicial cones with dihedral angles $\pi/3, \pi/3, \pi/2$ (we draw them as simplices). Rolling of a Weyl chamber by the mirror $ABCD$ produces a half-plane.

We can also regard A_3 as a reflection group on the 2-dimensional sphere S^2 .

2.4. Reflections in mirrors and the new chamber

Consider all the mirrors $Z_\alpha \subset \mathbb{M}^n$ orthogonal to our mirror \mathbb{X}^{n-1} . The corresponding reflections s_{Z_α} generate a reflection group on \mathbb{X}^{n-1} ; denote this group by $\Delta = \Delta(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$.

Observation 2. Δ is a normal subgroup in $\Gamma_*(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$.

Indeed, if s is a reflection, then $\gamma^{-1}s\gamma$ is a reflection. □

Consider a chamber C of \mathbb{M}^n lying on \mathbb{X}^{n-1} (i.e., having a facet in \mathbb{X}^{n-1}) and consider all possible sequences of admissible rolling, i.e., we allow Operation 1 of Algorithm 2.2 and we forbid Operation 2. Denote by $B \subset \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$ the domain obtained by rolling, tiled by the traces of facets of C making contact with \mathbb{X}^{n-1} during rolling.

Theorem 2. B is a chamber of the reflection group $\Delta(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$.

Proof. We can not roll further if and only if we meet a “vertical” mirror. □

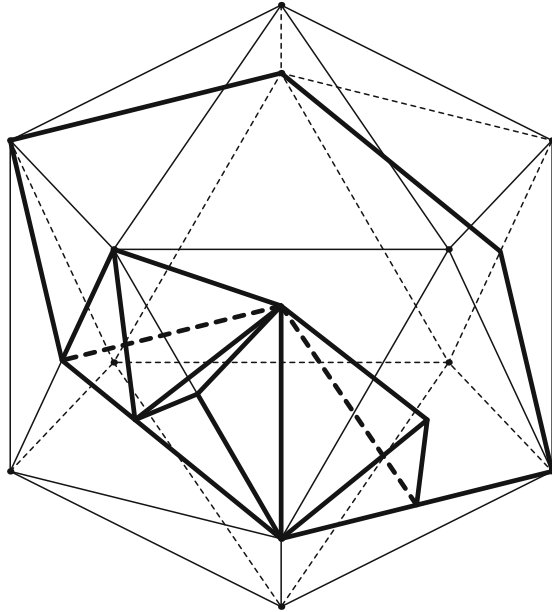
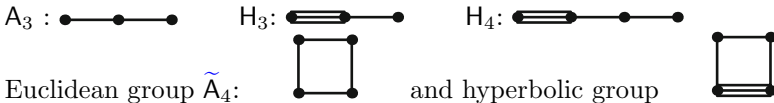


FIGURE 5. Example of rolling: the icosahedral group H_3 . It is generated by reflections with respect to bisectors of segments connecting midpoints of opposite edges of the icosahedron. The bisectors separate \mathbb{R}^3 into 120 simplicial cones with dihedral angles $\pi/2, \pi/3, \pi/5$. In the figure the simplicial cones are cut by the surface of the icosahedron.

We show an admissible rolling of a Weyl chamber along a mirror. The final chamber in the mirror is a quadrant.

EXAMPLES OF ROLLING. Some examples of rolling corresponding to the usual spherical Coxeter groups



are given in figures 4–9. In these figures, we also evaluate the new chamber B .

Lemma 2. *Each $(n - 3)$ -dimensional stratum of our tiling of \mathbb{X}^{n-1} is contained in a mirror of the group $\Delta(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$.*

Proof. This stratum is equipped with a finite 3-dimensional Coxeter group (i.e., $A_3, BC_3, H_3, A_1 \oplus G_2^m, A_1 \oplus A_1 \oplus A_1$, see the table below). For each mirror of such a group there exists an orthogonal mirror. □

2.5. Rolling scheme

Denote by $\Xi(C)$ the surface of the initial chamber C , let $\Xi'(C)$ be the surface with all even edges deleted.

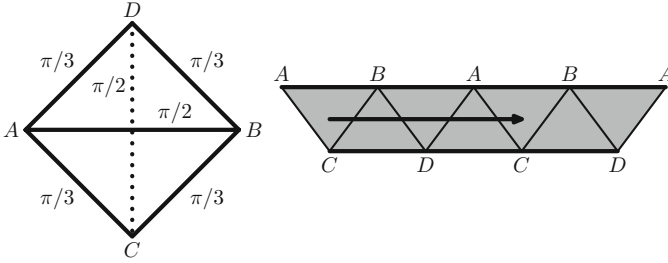


FIGURE 6. Example of rolling: the (affine) Euclidean reflection group \tilde{A}_4 in \mathbb{R}^3 . A chamber is the simplex $ABCD$. Rolling through AB and CD is forbidden. Deleting these edges from the surface of the simplex, we get a non-simply connected surface. Hence, the process of rolling is infinite. The arrow shows the deck transformation induced by the generator of the fundamental group.

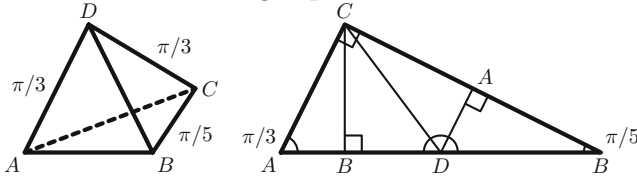


FIGURE 7. Example of rolling: the hypericosahedral group H_4 acting on the 3-dimensional sphere S^3 . The chamber is the spherical simplex drawn in the figure (we omit all labels $\pi/2$ on edges).

The angle $= \pi$ on the development at D was evaluated in Figure 4. The right angle at C was evaluated in figure 5.

The spherical triangle ABC is present on the circumscribed sphere in the next figure (in spite of the absence of the sphere itself).

Lemma 3. Ξ' does not contain $(n - 3)$ -dimensional strata of C .

This is rephrasing of Lemma 2. □

Consider the graph, whose vertices are the facets of Ξ' ; vertices are connected by an edge if the corresponding facets are neighbors in Ξ' . We call this graph the *Rolling scheme*. In fact, the Rolling scheme is the Coxeter scheme 1.3 with removed even (and infinite) edges.

Proposition 1. The surface Ξ' is homotopically equivalent to the Rolling scheme.

2.6. Proof of Proposition 1

Let U be a convex polyhedron in \mathbb{R}^n , denote by Ξ its surface. Choose a point A_j in interior of each $(n - 1)$ -dimensional face. Choose a point B_k in interior of each $(l - 2)$ -dimensional boundary stratum (hyperedge) of U .

Draw the segment $[A_j, B_k]$ iff the face contains the hyperedge. Thus we get a graph T on the surface of the polyhedron C whose vertices are enumerated by

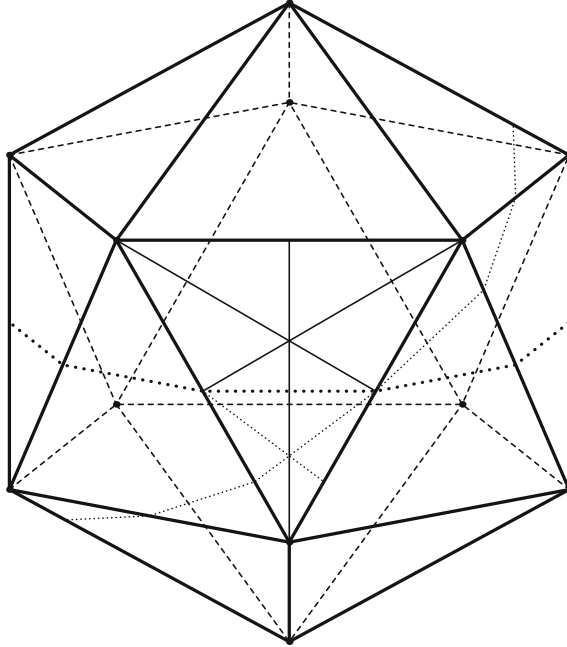


FIGURE 8. Example of rolling: the hypericosahedral group H_4 acting in \mathbb{R}^4 . The figure presents the tiling of a mirror, i.e., of \mathbb{R}^3 , by simplicial cones. We draw intersections of simplicial cones with the boundary of the icosahedron. Consider 3 types of ‘axes’ of the icosahedron:

- A) segments connecting midpoints of opposite edges;
- B) segments connecting central points of opposite faces;
- C) diagonals connecting opposite vertices.

Consider bisectors of all such segments. Type A bisectors are mirrors. They divide \mathbb{R}^3 into 120 simplicial chambers. Six chambers are presented in the front face of the icosahedron.

Adding bisectors of type B and C we obtain a partition of \mathbb{R}^3 into 480 simplicial cones. This is the desired tiling.

In this figure, we present subdivisions of two chambers. A proof of this picture is contained in [Figure 7](#)

faces of U and edges are enumerated by hyperedges of U . Denote by Ξ^∇ the surface of the polyhedron S without boundary strata of dimension $(n - 3)$.

Lemma 4. *The graph T is a deformation retract of Ξ^∇ . Moreover, it is possible to choose a homotopy that preserves all faces and all hyperedges.*

Proof. See [Figure 10](#). □

Proposition 1 follows from Lemma 4. □

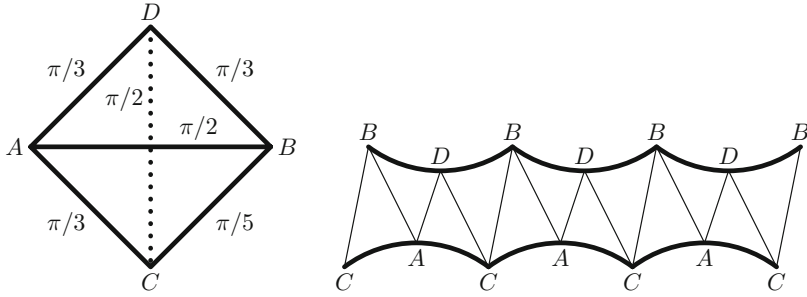


FIGURE 9. Example. A Coxeter simplex in \mathbb{L}^3 . Its development is an infinite ‘strip’ $\subset \mathbb{L}^2$ bounded by two infinite polygonal curves, interior angles between segments of polygonal curves are $\pi/2$ and π .

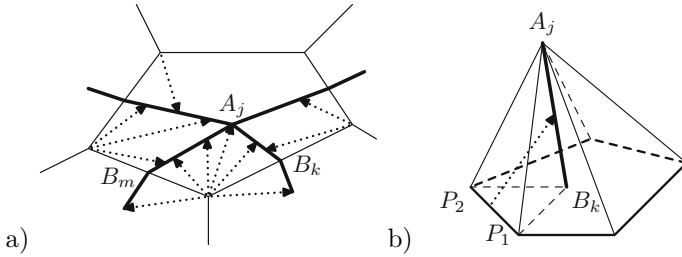


FIGURE 10. Proof of Lemma 4.

a) $n = 3$. Graph on a surface of a 3-dimensional polytope and a retraction. Recall that we have removed vertices.

b) $n = 4$. A piece of a 3-face of 4-dimensional polyhedron. Recall that 1-dimensional edges are removed. Inside a simplex $P_1P_2A_jB_k$ the retraction is the projection to A_jB_k with center on the segment P_1P_2 . Note that all segments connecting A_jB_k and P_1P_2 are pairwise non-intersecting.

2.7. Action of the fundamental group on mirror

Let F be a facet in \mathbb{X}^{n-1} , let C be a chamber of \mathbb{M}^n lying on F , and let $B \supset F$ be the chamber of the reflection group $\Delta(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$ obtained by rolling C , as described in Subsection 2.4.

Let Ω be a connected component of Ξ' containing the facet F .

Let F_1, \dots, F_r be facets $\subset \Omega$. We can think that each facet has its own color; thus the mirror \mathbb{X}^{n-1} is painted in r colors. Moreover, for each facet $H \in \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$ there is a canonical bijection (‘parametrization’) from the corresponding $F_i \subset \Omega$ to H . We say that a bijection $\mathbb{X}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$ (or $B \rightarrow B$) is an isomorphism if it preserves the coloring and commutes with the parameterizations.

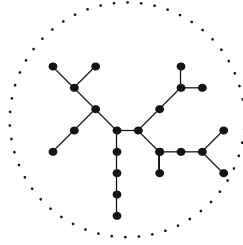


FIGURE 11. A graph of vicinity of $(n - 1)$ -dimensional facets in the new $(n - 1)$ -dimensional chamber B is a tree.

Proposition 2.

- a) *The chamber $B \subset \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$ is the universal covering of Ω .*
- b) *Any deck transformations of B is an isomorphism $B \rightarrow B$ and admits a unique extension to an isomorphism of the mirror \mathbb{X}^{n-1} .*
- c) *Each isomorphism $\mu \in \Gamma_*(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$ preserving B is induced by a deck transformation.*

Proof. a) Denote by Ω^\sim the universal covering of Ω . The chamber B was constructed as the image of Ω^\sim . Moreover, the map $\Omega^\sim \rightarrow C$ is locally bijective. On the other hand, a chamber on a simply connected manifold is simply connected see (see [18], 2.14); therefore $B \simeq \Omega^\sim$.

b) A deck transformation $B \rightarrow B$ is an isometry by the rolling rules. Let a deck transformation send a facet F to F' . Then the facets F, F' are Γ -equivalent, and the corresponding map in Γ is an isometry of \mathbb{X}^{n-1} .

c) Let $F \subset \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$ be a facet. We take the deck transformation sending F to F' . □

2.8. Description of $\Gamma_*(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$

Theorem 3. *The group $\Gamma_*(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$ is a semidirect product $\text{Deck}(B) \rtimes \Delta(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$.*

Proof. Indeed, the group $\Delta(\mathbb{X}^{n-1})$ acts simply transitively on the set of chambers in \mathbb{X}^{n-1} ; the group $\text{Deck}(B)$ acts simply transitively on the set of facets of a given type in the chamber B . □

3. Reduction of equipment

We keep the notation of the previous section. Our aim is to describe the Coxeter equipment of the new chamber B .

3.1. Combinatorial structure of the tiling of the chamber

Consider a graph \mathfrak{F} whose vertices are enumerated by $(n - 1)$ -facets lying in B , two vertices are connected by an edge if they have a common $(n - 2)$ -dimensional stratum (a former hyperedge in \mathbb{M}^n).

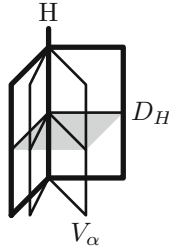


FIGURE 12. Subdivision of the cone normal to a stratum.

Table. Reduction of spherical Coxeter schemes

A_n :		\mapsto	$A_{n-2} \oplus \mathbb{R}$
BC_n :		\mapsto	$A_1 \oplus D_{n-2}$ or BC_{n-1}
D_n :		\mapsto	$A_1 \oplus D_{n-2}$
E_6 :		\mapsto	A_5
E_7 :		\mapsto	D_6
E_8 :		\mapsto	E_7
F_4 :		\mapsto	BC_3 or BC_3
$G_2^{(m)}$:		\mapsto	$\begin{cases} A_1 \text{ or } A_1 & \text{if } m \text{ is even} \\ R, & \text{if } m \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$
H_3 :		\mapsto	$A_1 \oplus A_1$
H_4 :		\mapsto	H_3

Observation 3. \mathfrak{F} is a tree.

Proof. Indeed, the universal covering of a graph is a tree. □

If the initial rolling scheme is a tree, then we get the same tree. If the rolling scheme contains a cycle, then we get an infinite tree (examples: [Figures 6, 9](#), the rolling schemes contain 1 cycle).

3.2. New equipment

All the strata of B of dimension $< (n - 2)$ are contained in the boundary of B . These strata of B have their own equipments (in the sense of the Coxeter manifold \mathbb{X}^{n-1}).

For a boundary stratum H of B and some point $y \in H$, denote by $N_H \subset T_y \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$ the normal subspace to $H \subset \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$. The *normal cone* $D_H \subset N_H$ is the cone consisting of vectors looking inside B . Some of $(n - 2)$ -dimensional strata (former hyperedges) V_α contain H and thus we get the subdivision of the normal cone D_H by tangent spaces to $(n - 2)$ -dimensional strata, see [Figure 12](#).

We wish to describe the equipment of $B \subset \mathbb{X}^{n-1}$ and the subdivisions of normal cones D_H .

3.3. Finite Coxeter groups

Let Γ be a finite Coxeter group acting in \mathbb{R}^n . Let \mathbb{X}_j^{n-1} be the mirrors, let v_j be the vectors orthogonal to the corresponding mirrors. For a vector v_k denote by $R = R_k$ the set of all i such that v_i is orthogonal to v_k .

The reflection group $\Delta(\mathbb{X}_k^{n-1})$ is generated by reflections with respect to mirrors \mathbb{X}_i^{n-1} , where i ranges in R .

A. *Let the Coxeter group Γ be irreducible.* We come to the list given in the table. Some comments:

- 1) $G_2^{(m)}$ denotes the group of symmetries of a regular plane m -gon, R denotes the one-element group acting in \mathbb{R}^1 ; all other notations are standard, see [2].
- 2) In some cases, there are two Γ -nonequivalent mirrors, then we write both possible variants.

The rolling scheme (see 2.5) is the Coxeter scheme without even edges.

EXAMPLE. a) For the Weyl chamber E_8 , its complete development is the Weyl chamber E_7 .

b) For the Weyl chamber BC_n , one of the facets is the Weyl chamber BC_{n-1} . All the remaining facets are connected by the rolling graph; the development is the Weyl chamber $A_1 \oplus D_{n-2}$.

PROOF OF THE TABLE is a case-by-case examination of root systems; for the groups H_3 and H_4 the proofs are given in [Figures 5, 7, 8](#) (on the other hand the reader can find a nice coordinate description of the hypericosahedron in [2]).

B. *If the Coxeter group Γ be reducible,*

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \times \Gamma_2 \times \dots$$

then its Weyl chamber is the product of the Weyl chambers for the corresponding chambers $C = C_1 \times C_2 \times \dots$. The Coxeter scheme of Γ is the union of the Coxeter schemes of Γ_j , hence the rolling graph of Γ is the union of the rolling graphs for all the Γ_j . Now we reduce one of factors $C_j \mapsto B_j$ according to the rules given in the Table, and we get a Weyl chamber $B_j \times \prod_{i \neq j} C_i$.

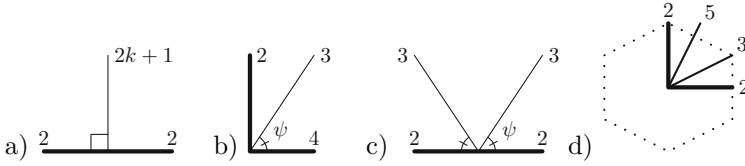


FIGURE 13. Subdivisions of a Coxeter polygon on the Lobachevsky plane (we also draw the labels on lines). There are only 4 possible variants of meetings between lines of a subdivision and the boundary. Here $\tan \psi = \sqrt{2}$; for case d) see Figure 5.

In cases c) and d), the corresponding trihedral angle of the Andreev polytope is covered by our bended polygon.

3.4. Reduction of equipment

Let H be an $(n - k)$ -dimensional stratum of C ($k \geq 3$), let $\Gamma_H(C)$ be the corresponding Coxeter group, and let $\mathfrak{N}_H(C)$ be its chamber in the normal cone. Denote by $\Gamma_H(B)$ the corresponding group of the equipment of B and by $\mathfrak{N}_H(B)$ the corresponding chamber in the normal cone.

Theorem 4. *The group $\Gamma_H(B)$ is obtained by reduction of the group $\Gamma_H(C)$ and the subdivision of $\mathfrak{N}_H(B)$ is a partial development of the Weyl chamber $\mathfrak{N}_H(C)$*

Proof. Is obvious. We consider rolling of C with fixed hyperedge H . The subdivision of the cone D_H is obtained by rolling with respect to the hyperedges containing H . □

4. Addendum. Elementary geometry of Andreev polyhedra

4.1. Rolling of Andreev polyhedra and billiard trajectories in Coxeter polygons

Firstly, our construction gives some information about developments of Andreev polyhedra.

Let us roll an Andreev polyhedron $\subset \mathbb{L}^3$ along a mirror $\simeq \mathbb{L}^2$. In this case, the chamber B of a mirror is a convex plane Coxeter domain. By construction, B is subdivided into several convex polygons by a certain family of lines.

Proposition 3. *All the possible variants of meetings of lines of the subdivision and the boundary of B are presented in Figure 13.*

Proof. We watch all the possible variants of reduction of 3-dimensional finite Coxeter groups to a mirror. The parts a), b), c), d) of Figure 13 correspond to G_2^{2k+1} , BC_3 , $A_3 = D_3$, H_3 , respectively. □

Observation 4. *The surface of an Andreev polyhedron is glued from several bended Coxeter polygons; the rules of bending and the rules of gluing are very rigid.*

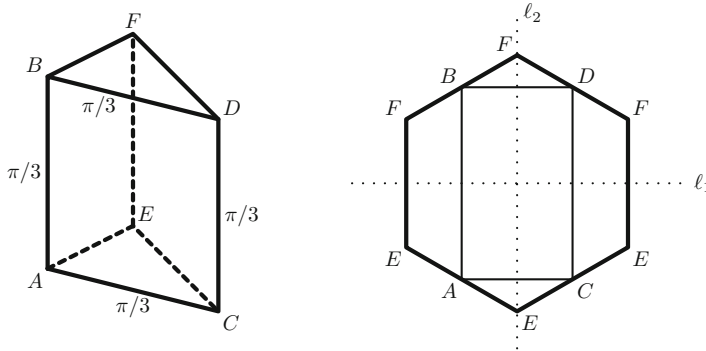


FIGURE 14. An example of an Andreev polyhedron in \mathbb{L}^3 ; we label the dihedral angles $\pi/3$, all other dihedral angles are $\pi/2$.

Its development is a (nonregular) 6-gon, whose angles are $\pi/2$. The lines ℓ_1, ℓ_2 are axes of symmetry. The polygonal curve $ABDCA$ is a billiard trajectory.

It is easy to reconstruct the lengths of edges of the prism from the combinatorial structure of the development and the billiard trajectory. Indeed, we know the angles of the triangle AEC and of the “trapezoids” $ABFE$, and the equiangular quadrangle $ABDC$.

EXAMPLES of rolling of a 3-dimensional Coxeter polyhedron are given in Figures 9 and 14. □

4.2. Example: Rolling along Andreev polyhedra

Secondly, take a Coxeter polyhedron in \mathbb{L}^4 . Rolling it along the 3-dimensional Lobachevsky space, we obtain a Coxeter polyhedron in \mathbb{L}^3 and also some strange subdivision of this polyhedron.

We present an example. Consider the simplex Σ in \mathbb{L}^4 defined by the Coxeter scheme

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{A} \quad \text{B} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{D} \quad \text{E} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \tag{3}$$

By A, \dots, E we denote the vertices of the simplex opposite to the corresponding faces. See Figure 15.

Comments to Figure 15. The development of Σ is a prism drawn in Figure 15. We write labels for the dihedral angles $\neq \pi/2$. Below a “stratum” means a stratum of the tiling; in particular, the vertical “edge” AB consists of two 1-dimensional strata BC and CA and three 0-dimensional ones, A, B , and C .

1. This is a development. Hence any two strata (segments, triangles) having the same notation are equal (for instance $CD = CD, CE = CE, \triangle CBE = \triangle CBE$, etc.).
2. Each stratum (a vertex, a segment) is equipped with a Coxeter group (this group is visible from its dihedral angles).

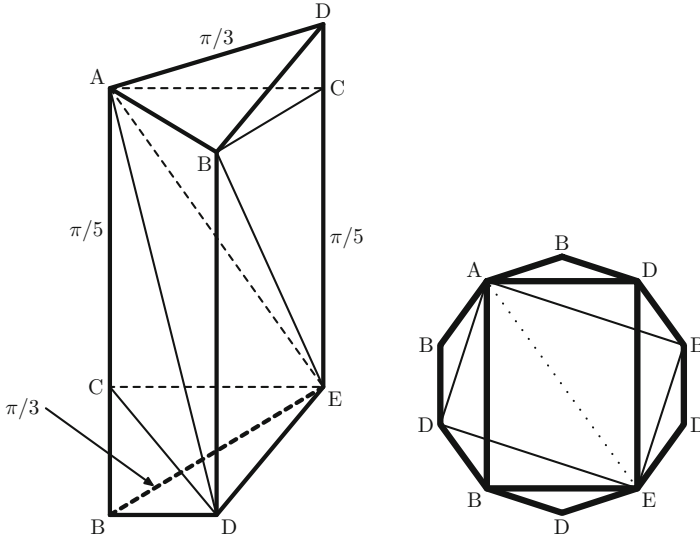


FIGURE 15. This prism in \mathbb{L}^3 is a complete development of the Coxeter simplex $ABCDE$ in \mathbb{L}^4 described in 4.2. It carries all 2-dimensional hyperedges of the initial simplex.

The development of the prism is the regular 10-gon with right angles (it also carries all 1-dimensional strata of the 4-dimensional simplex).

3. Subdivision of the normal cone D_H to a stratum H (a vertex, a segment) is determined by the reduction procedure from Subsection 3.3.

For instance, in the vertex A we have the subdivision of the spherical triangle H_3 drawn in Figure 7,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{B} & \text{C} & \text{D} & \text{E} \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline & & & \end{array} \quad \mapsto \quad H_3.$$

In the normal cone to the edge-stratum DE of the prism, we have the icosahedral subdivision, see Figure 8,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{A} & \text{B} & \text{C} \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{array} \quad \mapsto \quad A_1 \oplus A_1.$$

The normal cone to the segment AE is drawn in Figure 4; in particular, both angles of incidence are $\arctan \sqrt{2}$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{B} & \text{C} & \text{D} \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{array} \quad \mapsto \quad A_1 \oplus R.$$

The “front” face $ABDB$ is orthogonal to the sections CDE and ADE (since the lines CD and AD of intersection are equipped with the group $A_1 \oplus A_1$).

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{A} & \text{B} & \text{E} \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{array} \quad \mapsto \quad \mathbb{R} \oplus A_1$$

etc., etc.

4. The prism has two planes of symmetry. This is by chance, partially this is induced by a symmetry of the initial Coxeter scheme 3. The latter symmetry implies the equality of *strata*:

$$AB = DE, \quad AC = CE, \quad AD = BC, \quad BC = CD.$$

5. Our prism generates a reflection group in \mathbb{L}^3 . The reader can easily imagine a neighborhood of our prism in \mathbb{L}^3 . For instance, near the vertex A we have the picture drawn in [Figure 8](#)
6. The development of the prism is a regular 10-gon having right angles; the reflection of the “billiard trajectory” $ABEDA$ is of type d) in [Figure 13](#). The regularity property follows by reduction from \mathbb{L}^4 , but it is not self-obvious from the picture of the 3-dimensional prism. Obviously, diagonals⁶ AB are orthogonal to diagonals DE at the points of intersection (see the left side of the figure; but this is not a self-obvious property of this regular 10-gon).
7. We observe the second copy of the polygonal line $ADEBA$ in the development. Bending the 10-gon by this line, we obtain a prism congruent to our prism.

In fact, our 10-gon is the picture on the intersection of two mirrors, denote them by Y_1, Y_2 . We can roll the simplex Σ along each mirror Y_1, Y_2 and then we roll it again over the intersection $Y_1 \cap Y_2$. We obtain two different pictures on the 10-gon and both are presented in [Figure 15](#).

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⁶There are two diagonals AB .

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