

Fundamental Domains

Note. We focus on \langle, \rangle Euclidean, which is possible iff W is finite.

This also works for W infinite with some subtleties.

(W, S) Coxeter system

Π - root system Δ - simple roots

For each root $\alpha \in \Pi^+$

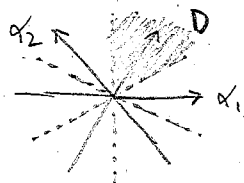
$$H_\alpha = \{ \lambda \in V : (\alpha, \lambda) = 0 \}$$

$$A_\alpha = \{ \lambda \in V : (\alpha, \lambda) > 0 \}$$

$$C = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Pi^+} A_\alpha$$

$$D = \bar{C} = \{ \lambda \in V : (\alpha, \lambda) \geq 0 \text{ for all } \alpha \in \Delta \}$$

Ex. S_3 :



D is a closed convex cone.

It is a fundamental domain for the W -action: every elt of V is conjugate to a unique elt of D .

Prop. Every $\lambda \in V$ is $w\lambda$ for a unique $\mu \in D$.

(W -conjugate to)

Ex. Define poset $<$ on Π^+ by

$$\lambda \leq \mu : \mu - \lambda \text{ is a } \geq 0 \text{ combin of } \Delta$$

Consider those $w\lambda$ with $w\lambda \geq \lambda$ and let μ be maximal among them (At least λ is in)

Claim: $\mu \in C$.

Otherwise some $(\alpha, \mu) < 0$

$$s_\alpha \mu = \mu - 2(\alpha, \mu)\alpha > \mu$$

↑
also W -conjugate

Unique. Sup $w\lambda = \mu$, $w \neq 1$ in D , $l(w)$ min.

Take $\begin{cases} s \in S \text{ with } l(ws) < l(w) \\ \alpha \in \Pi^+ \text{ with } w \cdot \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$

$$-w \cdot \alpha > 0 \rightarrow (-w\alpha, \mu) \geq 0$$

$$0 \geq (w\alpha, \mu) = (\alpha, w^{-1}\mu) = (\alpha, \lambda) \geq 0$$

$$\text{So } (\alpha, \lambda) = 0 \text{ so } s\lambda = \lambda - 2(\alpha, \lambda)\alpha = \lambda$$

$$\underbrace{ws\lambda}_{\text{shorter}} = w\lambda = \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \mu \quad \square$$

Corollary. $w\lambda = \mu, \lambda, \mu \in D \Rightarrow \lambda = \mu$
 $w = \text{prod. of reflections fixing } \lambda$