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# ARTIN GROUP PRESENTATIONS OF REFLECTION GROUPS

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**ABSTRACT.** In 2003, Fomin and Zelevinsky proved that finite-type cluster algebras can be classified by Dynkin diagrams. Then in 2013, Barot and Marsh defined the presentation of a reflection group associated to a Dynkin diagram in terms of an edge-weighted, oriented graph, and proved that this group is invariant (up to isomorphism) under diagram mutations. In this paper, we extend Barot and Marsh's results to Artin group presentations, defining new relations for when the generators are not self-inverses, and again showing mutation-invariance for these presentations.

## 1. INTRODUCTION & MOTIVATION

In [FZ02], Fomin and Zelevinsky first introduced the concept of cluster algebras. This introductory paper focused on structural features of cluster algebras, specifically that, in a given cluster, when any cluster variable is viewed as a rational function in the variables of the given cluster, this cluster variable is a Laurent polynomial. Fomin and Zelevinsky initially defined this type of commutative ring in order to make further strides in the areas of representation theory, Lie theory, and total positivity. Since then, the study of cluster algebras has provided a motivation for applications in various other areas of mathematics, including quiver representations. Of particular interest were *finite-type* cluster algebras; that is, cluster algebras whose variables are generated through mutation on a finite number of *seeds*. In the 2003 sequel to their introductory paper ([FZ03]), Fomin and Zelevinsky introduce the concept of *mutation equivalence* between diagrams, proving that a connected graph is mutation equivalent to an oriented Dynkin diagram if and only if all mutation equivalent graphs have edge weights not exceeding 3. In particular, this proves that finite-type cluster algebras can be classified by Dynkin diagrams.

Barot and Marsh extended Fomin and Zelevinsky's results in [BM13], providing a presentation of the reflection group associated to a Dynkin diagram with generators that correspond to elements of a companion basis associated to a seed of a finite-type cluster algebra. They also proved that this group presentation is invariant up to isomorphism under the mutation equivalence relation. That is, given a diagram  $\Gamma$  and a diagram mutation equivalent to  $\Gamma$ , denoted  $\Gamma' = \mu_k(\Gamma)$ , they proved that  $W_\Gamma \cong W_{\Gamma'}$ , where  $W_\Gamma$  and  $W_{\Gamma'}$  are the group representations corresponding to  $\Gamma$  and  $\Gamma'$ , respectively.

Section 2 provides the necessary definitions and fundamental results from [BM13] to provide

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motivation for our own results. For further definitions and references on the topic, we refer the reader to [FZ02]. Section 3 will review theory from [FZ02], [FZ03] as well as review the classifications (from [BM13]) of mutations of diagrams and their oriented chordless cycles. In this section we also define the appropriate relations for our Artin group presentations. Section 4 specifies a relation for each case of the chordless cycles which suffices to show all the other relations in the group presentation hold. Finally, section 6 will provide the proof that the Artin group defined for a diagram  $\Gamma$  is invariant up to isomorphism under mutations of  $\Gamma$ .

## 2. DEFINITIONS AND NOTATION

We begin by introducing some preliminary notations and definitions which will aid the reader in understanding the results in the following sections. For further references on cluster algebras, we refer the reader to [FZ02] and [FZ03] and for a more detailed description of Artin group presentations, we direct attention to [FN61]. We also provide references to several lemmas and propositions from [BM13] which were helpful in formulating our own results.

A *cluster algebra* is a commutative ring with unity but without zero-divisors, and it can be generated by a set of generators called *cluster variables* that satisfy certain exchange relations. Following the style of [FZ02] and [BM13], we will define cluster algebras in terms of *skew-symmetrisable* matrices (that is, a matrix  $B$  such that there exists a diagonal matrix  $D$  of the same size with  $D_{ii} > 0$  such that  $DB$  is skew-symmetric). Let  $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$  be the field of rational functions in  $n$  indeterminates over  $\mathbb{Q}$ . We will define an *initial seed* for the cluster algebra to be a fixed pair  $(\mathbf{x}, B)$ , where  $\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  is a free generating set of  $\mathbb{F}$  and  $B$  is an  $n \times n$  skew-symmetric matrix. Define  $x'_k \in \mathbb{F}$  by the *exchange relation*

$$x'_k x_k = \prod_{B_{ik} > 0} x_i^{B_{ik}} + \prod_{B_{ik} < 0} x_i^{-B_{ik}}$$

Then, given an initial seed  $(\mathbf{x}, B)$  and  $k \in 1, 2, \dots, n$ , we can define a *mutation* of the seed at  $k$ , denoted  $\mu_k(\mathbf{x}, B) = (\mathbf{x}', B')$  where:

$$B'_{ij} = \begin{cases} -B_{ij} & \text{if } i = k \text{ or } j = k; \\ B_{ij} + \frac{|B_{ik}|B_{kj} + B_{ik}|B_{kj}|}{2} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

and  $\mathbf{x}' = x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, x'_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n$ . Such a mutation or a sequence of such mutations generate *seeds* which in turn generate all cluster variables in that, for each  $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_n$  corresponding to a seed of the cluster algebra, the entries  $x_i$  are the cluster variables.

A cluster algebra is said to be of *finite type* if the number of cluster variables that generate it is finite (if it has finitely many seeds). For each finite type cluster algebra, we can associate to its corresponding skew-symmetrisable matrix an edge-weighted, oriented graph, called a *diagram*. We will often denote this diagram by  $\Gamma$ , and the vertex set of  $\Gamma$  by  $V(\Gamma)$ . We will denote two connected vertices by  $i \rightarrow j$ , or by  $i - j$  if the orientation is not specified. The diagram is determined by, for  $i, j \in V(\Gamma)$ ,  $i \xrightarrow{w} j$  if and only if  $B_{ij} > 0$  and  $w = |B_{ij}B_{ji}|$  is the weight of the edge. A skew-symmetrisable matrix  $B$  is *2-finite* if  $|B_{ij}B_{ji}| \leq 3$  for  $i, j \in 1, \dots, n$ . By [FZ02][7.5], we have that if  $B$  is 2-finite, all 3-cycles in the unoriented graph underlying our diagram must be oriented cyclically.

Just as we can define mutations of the seeds of a cluster variable, we can also define mutations of a diagram associated to a cluster algebra by the following set of rules:

**Proposition 2.1.** [BM13][Proposition 1.4] *Let  $B$  be a 2-finite skew-symmetrisable matrix. Then  $\Gamma(\mu_k(B))$  is uniquely determined by  $\Gamma(B)$  as follows:*

- Reverse the orientations of all edges in  $\Gamma(B)$  incident with  $k$  (leaving the weights unchanged)
- For any path in  $\Gamma(B)$  of form  $i \xrightarrow{a} k \xrightarrow{b} j$  (i.e. with  $a, b$  positive), let  $c$  be the weight on the edge  $j \rightarrow i$ , taken to be zero if there is no such arrow. Let  $c'$  be determined by  $c' \geq 0$  and  $c + c' = \max(a, b)$ . Then  $\Gamma(B)$  changes in a predetermined way, taking the case  $c' = 0$  to mean no arrow between  $i$  and  $j$ .

We notate this mutation of  $\Gamma(B)$  at vertex  $k$  by  $\mu_k(\Gamma)$ .

Given a diagram  $\Gamma$ , Barot and Marsh define for  $i, j \in V(\Gamma)$ ,

$$m_{ij} = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } i \text{ and } j \text{ are not connected;} \\ 3 & \text{if } i \text{ and } j \text{ are connected by an edge of weight 1;} \\ 4 & \text{if } i \text{ and } j \text{ are connected by an edge of weight 2;} \\ 6 & \text{if } i \text{ and } j \text{ are connected by an edge of weight 3.} \end{cases}$$

Then, they define  $W(\Gamma)$  to be the group generated by  $s_i$ , for  $i \in V(\Gamma)$ , under the following relations. Note that  $e$  will denote the identity element of  $W(\Gamma)$ .

- (1)  $s_i^2 = e$  for all  $i$ ;
- (2)  $(s_i s_j)^{m_{ij}} = e$  for all  $i \neq j$ ;
- (3) For any chordless cycle  $C$  in  $\Gamma$ , where

$$C = i_0 \rightarrow i_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow i_{d-1} \rightarrow i_0$$

and all of the weights  $w_k$  are 1 or  $w_0 = 2$ , we have

$$(s_{i_0} s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_{d-2}} s_{i_{d-1}} s_{i_{d-2}} \cdots s_{i_1})^2 = e.$$

Using this group presentation, Barot and Marsh state the following result:

**Theorem 2.2.** [BM13][Theorem A] *Let  $\Gamma$  be the diagram associated to a seed in a cluster algebra of finite type. Then  $W(\Gamma)$  is isomorphic to the corresponding reflection group.*

In Section 3 of [BM13], Barot and Marsh provide an alteration of the group  $W(\Gamma)$  in order to extend the group definition to any diagram of finite type. The group they define is as follows:

**Definition 2.3.** Let  $W_\Gamma$  be the group with generators  $s_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , subject to the following relations:

- (R1)  $s_i^2 = e$  for all  $i$
- (R2)  $(s_i s_j)^{m_{ij}} = e$  for all  $i \neq j$

Furthermore, for a chordless cycle  $C : i_0 \rightarrow i_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow i_{d-1} \rightarrow i_0$  and for  $a = 0, 1, 2, \dots, d-1$ , define  $r(i_a, i_{a+1}) = s_{i_a} s_{i_{a+1}} \cdots s_{i_{a+d-1}} s_{i_{a+d-2}} \cdots s_{i_{a+1}}$ .

Then we have the following relations:

- (R3)(a) If all the weights in the edges of  $C$  are 1, then  $r(i_a, i_{a+1})^2 = e$
- (R3)(b) If  $C$  has some edges of weight 2, then  $r(i_a, i_{a+1})^k = e$  where  $k = 4 - w_a$  and  $w_a$  is the weight of the edge  $i_a - i_{a-1}$

Defining the group  $W_\Gamma$  with relations as shown above allows them to prove certain characteristics about the interaction between the relations in this group for the chordless cycles underlying the diagrams in question. In particular, they prove the following result, which we include as our main goal was to define analogous relations for an Artin group that would satisfy the same result.

**Theorem 2.4.** [BM13][Theorem 5.4a] *Let  $\Gamma$  be a diagram of finite type and  $\Gamma' = \mu_k(\Gamma)$  the mutation of  $\Gamma$  at vertex  $k$ . Then  $W_\Gamma \cong W_{\Gamma'}$ .*

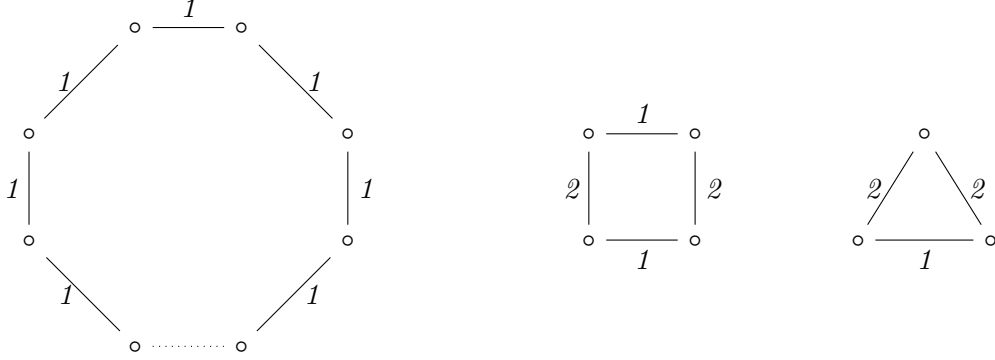
The rest of the paper will be devoted to building up our relations and Artin group structure in order to prove this result in the case of Artin groups.

### 3. DIAGRAMS OF FINITE TYPE

In this section, we shall review the structure of diagrams of finite type, and how their cycles are effected by mutation. This section is simply a recap of [BM13, Section 2].

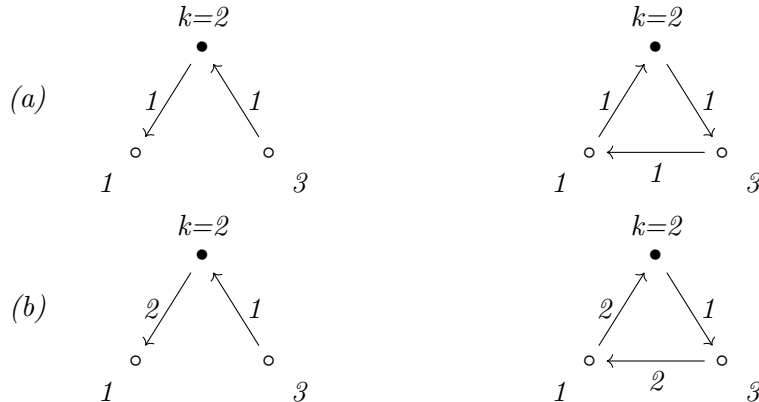
**Definition 3.1.** A *chordless cycle* of an unoriented graph  $G$  is a connected subgraph  $H \subset G$  such that the number of vertices in  $H$  is equal to the number of edges in  $H$ , and the edges in  $H$  form a single cycle.

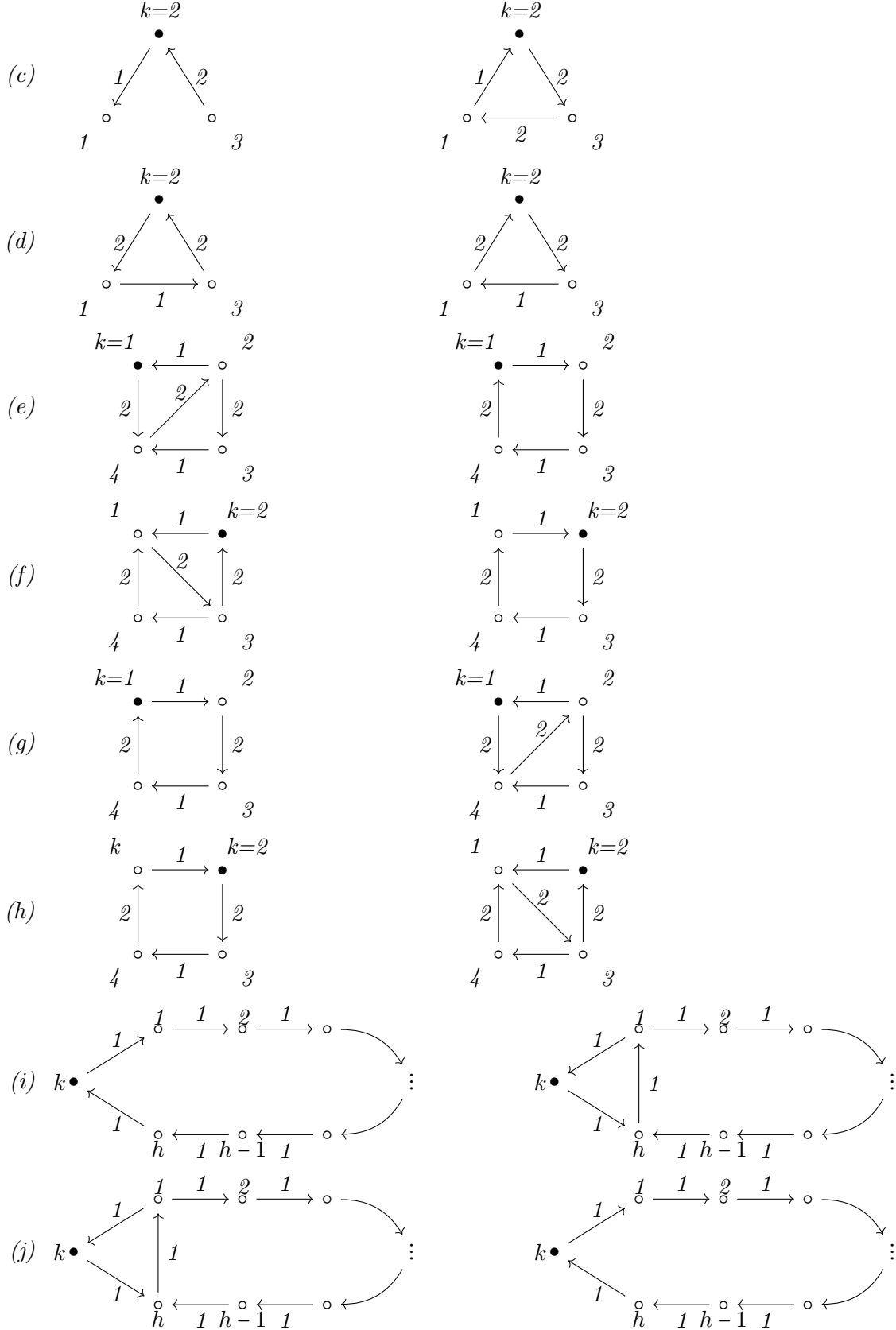
**Proposition 3.2.** Let  $\Gamma$  be a diagram of finite type. Then, a chordless cycle in the unoriented graph of  $\Gamma$  is cyclically oriented in  $\Gamma$ . Furthermore, the unoriented graph underlying the cycle must either be a cycle such that all edges have weight 1, a triangle with two edges of weight 2 and one of weight 1, or a square with two opposite edges of weight 2 and two opposite edges of weight 1, as pictured below.



*Proof.* See [BM13, Proposition 2.1]. □

**Lemma 3.3.** Let  $\Gamma$  be a diagram of finite type with  $\Gamma' = \mu_k(\Gamma)$  the mutation of  $\Gamma$  at vertex  $k$ . Below, we list induced subdiagrams in  $\Gamma$  on the left and the resulting induced subdiagrams in  $\Gamma'$  with chordless cycles  $C'$  on the right, after mutation at  $k$ . We draw the diagrams so that  $C'$  always has a clockwise cycle. Furthermore, in case (i), we assume  $C'$  has at least three vertices, while in case (j), we assume  $C'$  has at least four vertices. Every chordless cycle in  $\Gamma'$  is of one of these types.





(k)  $C$  is an oriented cycle in  $\Gamma$  not connected to  $k$  and  $C'$  is the corresponding cycle in  $\Gamma'$ .

(l)  $C$  is an oriented cycle in  $\Gamma$  with exactly one vertex in  $C$  connected to  $k$  by an edge of either weight 1 or 2. Then,  $C'$  is the corresponding cycle in  $\Gamma'$ .

*Proof.* See [BM13, Lemma 2.5].  $\square$

#### 4. THE GROUP OF A DIAGRAM IN AN ARTIN GROUP

**Definition 4.1.** For  $\Gamma$  a diagram of finite type, we define the associated Artin Group as follows. The associated artin group  $W_\Gamma$  is generated by  $s_i$ , where there is one  $s_i$  for each vertex  $i$  in  $\Gamma$ . These generators are subject to the relations

(R2') For all  $i \neq j$ , we add the relations

$$\begin{cases} s_i s_j = s_j s_i, & \text{if there is no edge between } i \text{ and } j \\ s_i s_j s_i = s_j s_i s_j & \text{if there is an edge of weight 1 between } i \text{ and } j. \\ s_i s_j s_i s_j = s_j s_i s_j s_i & \text{if there is an edge of weight 2 between } i \text{ and } j. \\ s_i s_j s_i s_j s_i s_j = s_j s_i s_j s_i s_j s_i & \text{if there is an edge of weight 3 between } i \text{ and } j. \end{cases}$$

(R3')(a) For every chordless cycle of the form

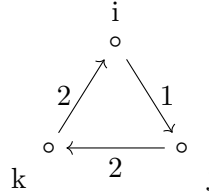
$$i_0 \longrightarrow i_1 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow i_{d-1} \longrightarrow i_0$$

such that all edges have weight 1, for all  $i$ , with  $0 \leq a \leq d-1$ , we include the relation

$$s_a s_{a+1}^{-1} s_{a+2}^{-1} \cdots s_{a-2}^{-1} s_{a-1} s_{a-2} s_{a-3} \cdots s_{a+1} = s_{a+1}^{-1} \cdots s_{a-3}^{-1} s_{a-2}^{-1} s_{a-1} s_{a-2} \cdots s_{a+1} s_a.$$

Where subscripts are taken  $(\text{mod } d)$ .

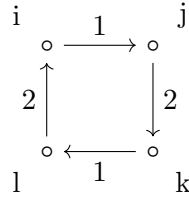
(R3')(b) For every chordless cycle of the form



we include the three relations

- (1)  $s_i s_j^{-1} s_k s_j = s_j^{-1} s_k s_j s_i$
- (2)  $s_j s_k^{-1} s_i s_k = s_k^{-1} s_i s_k s_j$
- (3)  $s_k^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_j s_i s_k s_i^{-1} s_j s_i s_k^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_i = e.$

(R3')(c) For every chordless cycle of the form



we include the two relations

- (1)  $s_i s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_l s_k s_j = s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_l s_k s_j s_i$
- (2)  $s_k s_l^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_j s_i s_l = s_l^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_j s_i s_l s_k$

**Remark 4.2.** Note that if  $\Gamma$  is the graph associated to a dynkin diagram, then  $W_\Gamma$  as we have defined it is precisely the corresponding Artin group corresponding to that dynkin diagram. This is the case since in this case we have no cycles in  $\Gamma$ , and so we only have relation of the form (R2'), which define the Artin Group.

#### 5. SYMMETRY AMONG (R3') RELATIONS

As in [? ], given the relations (R2'), many of the relations in (R3')(a) and (b) become redundant. For example,

**Lemma 5.1.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a diagram of finite type which contains a chordless cycle  $C$ :  $i_0 \longrightarrow i_1 \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow i_{d-1}$  so that all edges have weight 1. Then if  $W$  is a group generated by  $s_1, \dots, s_n$  satisfying the relations  $(R2')$  and  $r(i_a, i_{a+1})$  for some  $a \in \{1, \dots, d\}$ , all of the relations in  $(R3)(a)$  hold for  $C$ .*

*Proof.* As in Barot-Marsh, it suffices to prove that the relation  $r(0, 1)$  implies the relation  $r(d-1, 0)$ . So suppose  $W_\gamma$  satisfies the relation  $r(0, 1)$ . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& s_{d-1}s_0^{-1}s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{d-3}^{-1}s_{d-2}s_{d-3} \cdots s_1s_0 \\
&= s_0^{-1}s_0s_{d-1}s_0^{-1}s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{d-3}^{-1}s_{d-2}s_{d-3} \cdots s_1s_{d-1}^{-1}s_{d-1}s_0 \\
&= s_0^{-1}s_{d-1}^{-1}s_0s_{d-1}s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{d-3}^{-1}s_{d-2}s_{d-3} \cdots s_1s_{d-1}^{-1}s_{d-1}s_0 \\
&= s_0^{-1}s_{d-1}^{-1}s_0s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{d-3}^{-1}s_{d-1}s_{d-2}s_{d-1}^{-1}s_{d-3} \cdots s_1s_{d-1}s_0 \\
&= s_0^{-1}s_{d-1}^{-1}(s_0s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{d-3}^{-1}s_{d-2}s_{d-1}s_{d-2}s_{d-3} \cdots s_1)s_{d-1}s_0 \\
&= s_0^{-1}s_{d-1}^{-1}(s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{d-2}^{-1}s_{d-1}s_{d-2}s_{d-3} \cdots s_0)s_{d-1}s_0 \\
&= s_0^{-1}s_{d-1}^{-1}(s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{d-3}^{-1}s_{d-1}s_{d-2}s_{d-1}^{-1}s_{d-3} \cdots s_0)s_{d-1}s_0 \\
&= s_0^{-1}s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{d-3}^{-1}s_{d-2}s_{d-3} \cdots s_1s_{d-1}^{-1}s_0s_{d-1}s_0 \\
&= s_0^{-1}s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{d-3}^{-1}s_{d-2}s_{d-3} \cdots s_1s_0s_{d-1}s_0^{-1}s_0 \\
&= s_0^{-1}s_1^{-1} \cdots s_{d-3}^{-1}s_{d-2}s_{d-3} \cdots s_1s_0s_{d-1}
\end{aligned}$$

as required. Note that line 3 is equal to 4 and line 7 is equal to line 8 since the cycle is chordless, meaning that  $s_{d-1}$  commutes with every element except  $s_0$  and  $s_{d-2}$ .  $\square$

Furthermore, we obtain similar results for cycles containing edges of weight 2.

**Lemma 5.2.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a diagram of finite type containing a 3-cycle as in  $(R3')(b)$  of 4.1. Let  $W$  be the group with generators  $s_1, \dots, s_n$  defined by  $\Gamma$ . Then the relations (1) and (2) of  $(R3')(b)$  are equivalent, and they together imply the relation (3).*

*Proof.* The equivalence of (1) and (2) follows from the fact that

$$\begin{aligned}
& s_1^{-1}s_3s_2s_3^{-1}s_1s_3s_2^{-1}s_3^{-1}s_1^{-1}s_3s_3^{-1}s_1 \\
&= s_1^{-1}s_3s_2s_3^{-1}s_1s_3s_2^{-1}s_3^{-1} \\
&= s_1^{-1}s_2^{-1}s_3s_2s_1s_2^{-1}s_3^{-1}s_2
\end{aligned}$$

In showing that (1) and (2) imply (3), we will underline the terms being manipulated in each line for emphasis.

$$\begin{aligned}
& s_1 s_3 s_1 (s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_3 s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_1) s_1^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} \\
&= s_1 \underline{s_3 s_1 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_3 s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_1 s_1^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1}} \\
&= \underline{s_1 s_1^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1 s_3 s_2 s_1 s_3 s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1}} \\
&= s_2 \underline{s_3^{-1} s_1 s_3 s_1 s_3 s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1}} \\
&= s_2 s_1 s_3 s_1 \underline{s_3^{-1} s_3 s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1}} \\
&= s_2 \underline{s_3 s_1 s_3 s_2 s_1 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1}} \\
&= s_2 s_3 \underline{s_3^{-1} s_1 s_3 s_2 s_1 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1}} \\
&= \underline{s_2 s_3 s_2 s_3^{-1} s_1 s_3 s_1 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1}} \\
&= s_3 s_2 s_3 \underline{s_3^{-1} s_1 s_3 s_1 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1}} \\
&= s_3 s_2 s_1 \underline{s_1^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1 s_3 s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1}} \\
&= s_3 \underline{s_2 s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1 s_3 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1}} \\
&= \underline{s_3 s_3^{-1} s_1 s_1^{-1}} \\
&= e
\end{aligned}$$

□

**Lemma 5.3.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a diagram of finite type containing a 4-cycle as in  $(R3')(c)$  of 4.1. Let  $W$  be the group with generators  $s_1, \dots, s_n$  defined by  $\Gamma$ . Then the relations (1) and (2) of  $(R3')(c)$  are equivalent.*

*Proof.* We have that

$$\begin{aligned}
& s_3^{-1} s_4^{-1} s_2 (s_1 s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 s_2 s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_4^{-1} s_3 s_2) s_2^{-1} s_4 s_3 \\
&= s_3^{-1} s_4^{-1} (s_2 s_1 s_2^{-1}) (s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3) (s_2 s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1}) s_3^{-1} s_4^{-1} s_3 s_4 s_3 \\
&= s_3^{-1} s_4^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_4 s_3 s_4^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_1 s_3^{-1} (s_4^{-1} s_3 s_4) s_3 \\
&= s_3^{-1} s_4^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_4 s_3 s_4^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_1 s_4
\end{aligned}$$

□

Finally, we conclude the section by establishing a relationship between the groups defined by  $\Gamma$  and  $\Gamma^{op}$ .

**Lemma 5.4.** *(Analogue of 4.6) Let  $W_\Gamma$  be generated by  $s_1, \dots, s_n$ . Then  $s_1^{-1}, \dots, s_n^{-1}$  satisfy the relations  $(R2')$  and  $(R3')$  in  $W_{\Gamma^{op}}$ .*

*Proof.* One can see that the elements satisfy  $(R2')$  in  $W_{\Gamma^{op}}$  by taking the inverse of both sides of the relation in  $W_\Gamma$ . To see that the elements satisfy  $(R3')$  in  $W_{\Gamma^{op}}$ , note that for a chordless cycle in  $\Gamma$  with all weights equal to one, we have

$$s_0^{-1} \dots s_{d-2}^{-1} s_{d-1} s_{d-2} \dots s_0 = s_1^{-1} \dots s_{d-2}^{-1} s_{d-1} s_{d-2} \dots s_1$$

by the relation  $r(0,1)$  in  $(R3')$  in  $W_\Gamma$ . But then applying relations from  $(R2')$ , we have that

$$s_0^{-1} \dots s_{d-1} s_{d-2} s_{d-1}^{-1} \dots s_0 = s_1^{-1} \dots s_{d-1} s_{d-2} s_{d-1}^{-1} \dots s_1,$$

and since the cycle in chordless, we then have

$$s_0^{-1} s_{d-1} \dots s_{d-3}^{-1} s_{d-2} s_{d-3} \dots s_{d-1}^{-1} s_0 = s_{d-1} s_1^{-1} \dots s_{d-3}^{-1} s_{d-2} s_{d-3} \dots s_1 s_{d-1}^{-1}.$$



Repeating this process, we find that

$$s_0^{-1} s_{d-1} s_{d-2} \dots s_2 s_1 s_2^{-1} \dots s_{d-2}^{-1} s_{d-1}^{-1} s_0 = s_{d-1} s_{d-2} \dots s_2 s_1 s_2^{-1} \dots s_{d-2}^{-1} s_{d-1}^{-1}.$$

But this can only occur if  $s_1^{-1}, \dots, s_n^{-1}$  satisfies the relation  $r'(0, d-1)$  in  $W_{\Gamma^{op}}$ .

For a triangle as in (R3')(b) of 4.1, by the relation  $r'(1, 2)$  we have

$$s_1 s_2^{-1} s_3 s_2 s_1^{-1} = s_2^{-1} s_3 s_2.$$

Hence

$$s_1 s_3 s_2 s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} = s_3 s_2 s_3^{-1}.$$

But as before, this can occur if and only if  $s_1^{-1}, s_2^{-1}, s_3^{-1}$  satisfy the relation  $r'(1, 3)$  in  $W_{\Gamma^{op}}$ .

Finally, given a square labeled as in (R3')(c) and the relations  $r'(1, 2)$  and  $r'(3, 4)$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & s_2 s_1 s_4 s_3 s_4^{-1} s_1^{-1} \\ &= s_1 s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_4 s_3 s_4^{-1} s_1^{-1} \\ &= s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 s_1^{-1} \\ &= s_1 s_2 (s_1 s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 s_2) s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1} \\ &= s_1 s_2 (s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 s_2 s_1) s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1} \\ &= s_1 s_4 s_3 s_4^{-1} s_2 s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2 \\ &= s_1 s_4 s_3 s_4^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2 \end{aligned}$$

But this relation holds if and only if  $s_1^{-1}, \dots, s_4^{-1}$  satisfy  $r'(2, 1)$  in  $W_{\Gamma^{op}}$ . Therefore, we are done.  $\square$

## 6. PROOF OF MAIN RESULT

**Lemma 6.1.** *[Proposition 5.2 Analog] The elements  $t_i$ , for  $i$  a vertex of  $\Gamma$ , satisfy the relations (R2) and (R3).*

After Lemma ?? we have left to check the relations (R2) when both  $i$  and  $j$  are connected to  $k$  and the relations (R3). Beginning with the relations (R2), and following cases a-f from Corollary 2.3 in Barot and Marsh:

a) i)

$$t_i t_j = s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_k s_j s_k^{-1} = s_k s_i s_j s_k^{-1} = s_k s_j s_i s_k^{-1} = t_j t_i$$

ii)

$$t_i t_j = s_i s_j = s_j s_i = t_j t_i$$

b) i)

$$\begin{aligned} t_i t_j t_i &= s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_j s_k s_i s_k^{-1} \\ &= s_k s_i s_j s_k s_j^{-1} s_i s_k^{-1} \\ &= s_k s_j s_i s_k s_i s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} \\ &= s_k s_j s_k s_i s_k s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} \\ &= s_j s_k s_j s_i s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j \\ &= s_j s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_j \\ &= t_i t_j t_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
t_j t_k^{-1} t_i t_k &= s_j s_k^{-1} s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_k \\
&= s_j s_i \\
&= s_i s_j \\
&= t_k^{-1} t_i t_k t_j
\end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$t_i t_j = s_i s_k s_j s_k^{-1} = s_i s_j^{-1} s_k s_j = s_j^{-1} s_k s_j s_i = s_k s_j s_k^{-1} s_i = t_j t_i$$

c) i)

$$t_i t_j = s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_k s_j s_k^{-1} = s_k s_i s_j s_k^{-1} = s_k s_j s_i s_k^{-1} = t_j t_i$$

ii)

$$t_i t_j = s_i s_j = s_j s_i = t_j t_i$$

d) i)

$$\begin{aligned}
t_i t_j t_i t_j t_i^{-1} t_j^{-1} t_i^{-1} t_j^{-1} &= s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_j s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_j s_k s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} \\
&= s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_j s_k s_i s_j s_k s_j^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_j s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} \\
&= s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_k s_j s_k s_i s_k s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} \\
&= s_k s_j s_i s_k s_i s_k s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} \\
&= e
\end{aligned}$$

We also have

$$t_j t_k^{-1} t_i t_k = s_j s_k^{-1} s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_k = s_i s_j = t_k^{-1} t_i t_k t_j$$

ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
t_i t_j &= s_i s_k s_j s_k^{-1} \\
&= s_i s_j^{-1} s_k s_j \\
&= s_j^{-1} s_k s_j s_i \\
&= s_k s_j s_k^{-1} s_i \\
&= t_j t_i
\end{aligned}$$

e) i)

$$\begin{aligned}
t_i t_j t_i t_j t_i^{-1} t_j^{-1} t_i^{-1} t_j^{-1} &= s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_j s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_j s_k s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} \\
&= s_i^{-1} s_k s_i s_j s_i^{-1} s_k s_i s_j s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_i s_j^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_i s_j^{-1} \\
&= s_i^{-1} s_k s_j s_k s_j s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_i \\
&= e
\end{aligned}$$

We also have

$$t_j t_k^{-1} t_i t_k = s_j s_k^{-1} s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_k = s_j s_i = s_i s_j = t_i t_j$$

ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
s_k^{-1} t_i t_j t_i^{-1} t_j^{-1} s_k &= s_k^{-1} s_i s_k s_j s_k^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_k s_j^{-1} \\
&= s_i s_k s_i^{-1} s_j s_i s_k^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_j^{-1} \\
&= e
\end{aligned}$$

f) i)

$$\begin{aligned} s_k^{-1} t_i t_j t_i t_j^{-1} t_i^{-1} t_j^{-1} &= s_i s_k^{-1} s_j s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k \\ &= e \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_i t_j^{-1} t_k t_j t_i^{-1} t_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} t_j &= s_k s_i s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k s_j s_k s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j \\ &= s_k s_i s_j s_k s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_k s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j \\ &= s_k s_i s_j s_k s_j^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_j \\ &= s_k s_i s_j s_k s_j^{-1} s_i^{-1} s_j s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k^{-1} \\ &= s_k s_j s_k s_j^{-1} s_i s_i^{-1} s_j s_k^{-1} s_j^{-1} s_k \\ &= e \end{aligned}$$

ii) This follows from part (i) by symmetry

Next we check that the  $t_i$  satisfy the (R3) relations defined by the chordless cycles in  $\Gamma'$ . We know that every chordless cycle in  $\Gamma'$  arises from a subdiagram of  $\Gamma$  in the form of one of the cases of Lemma 3.3, so we simply need to check that the corresponding cycle relations hold in each case. By Lemmas , we will only need one relation for each cycle, as this relation holding will imply that the others hold as well. Note that we have already checked cases (a)-(d) above, so we only need to check cases (e)-(l).

add relevant lemma references

e) Without loss of generality we label the vertices as follows:

insert diagrams

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 t_2^{-1} t_3^{-1} t_4 t_3 t_2 &= (s_1 s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1}) s_1 s_1 s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1} \\ &= s_1 s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1} \underline{s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1}} s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1} \\ &= s_1 s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1} \underline{s_2 s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1}} \\ &= s_1 s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_3^{-1} \underline{s_4 s_3 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1}} \\ &= s_1 s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_4 s_3 s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1} s_1 \\ &= t_2^{-1} t_3^{-1} t_4 t_3 t_2 t_1 \end{aligned}$$

f)

$$\begin{aligned} t_4^{-1} t_1^{-1} t_2^{-1} t_3 t_2 t_1 &= s_4 \underline{s_1^{-1} s_1 s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1}} s_3 s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1} s_1 \\ &= s_4 s_2^{-1} s_3 s_2 \\ &= s_2^{-1} s_3 s_2 s_4 \\ &= (s_1^{-1} s_1) s_2^{-1} (s_1^{-1} s_1) s_3 (s_1^{-1} s_1) s_2 (s_1^{-1} s_1) s_4 \\ &= s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_3 s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1} s_1 s_4 \\ &= t_1^{-1} t_1^{-1} t_3 t_2 t_1 t_4 \end{aligned}$$

g)

$$\begin{aligned}
t_3 t_4^{-1} t_2 t_4 t_3^{-1} t_4^{-1} t_2^{-1} t_4 &= \underline{s_3 s_1 s_4^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_4 s_1^{-1} s_3^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_4^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_1 s_4 s_1^{-1}} \\
&= \underline{s_1 s_3 s_4^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2 s_1 s_4 s_3^{-1} s_4^{-1} s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} s_1 s_4 s_1^{-1}} \\
&= s_1 s_1^{-1} \\
&= e
\end{aligned}$$

h)

$$\begin{aligned}
t_2 t_3^{-1} t_4 t_3 &= s_2 s_3^{-1} \underline{s_1 s_4 s_1^{-1}} s_3 \\
&= s_2 s_3^{-1} s_4^{-1} s_1 s_4 s_3 \\
&= s_3^{-1} \underline{s_4^{-1} s_1 s_4 s_3} s_2 \\
&= s_3^{-1} s_1 s_4 s_1^{-1} s_3 s_2 \\
&= t_3^{-1} t_4 t_3 t_2
\end{aligned}$$

i)

$$\begin{aligned}
t_1 t_2^{-1} t_3^{-1} \cdots t_{h-1}^{-1} t_h t_{h-1} \cdots t_2 t_1^{-1} t_2^{-1} \cdots t_{h-1}^{-1} t_h^{-1} t_{h-1} \cdots t_2 &= s_1 s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} \cdots s_{h-1}^{-1} \underline{s_k s_h s_k^{-1}} s_{h-1} \cdots s_2 s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} \cdots s_{h-1}^{-1} \underline{s_k s_h^{-1} s_k^{-1}} s_{h-1} \cdots s_2 \\
&= s_1 s_2^{-1} s_3^{-1} \cdots s_{h-1}^{-1} s_h^{-1} s_k s_h s_{h-1} \cdots s_2 s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} \cdots s_{h-1}^{-1} s_h^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_h s_{h-1} \cdots s_2 \\
&= e
\end{aligned}$$

j)

$$\begin{aligned}
t_h t_k^{-1} t_1^{-1} t_2^{-1} \cdots t_{h-2}^{-1} t_{h-1} t_{h-2} \cdots t_1 t_k &= \underline{s_k s_h s_k^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_k s_1^{-1} s_k^{-1} s_2^{-1} \cdots s_{h-2}^{-1} s_{h-1} s_{h-2} \cdots s_k s_1 s_k^{-1} s_k} \\
&= s_h^{-1} s_k s_h s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} \cdots s_{h-2}^{-1} s_{h-1} s_{h-2} \cdots s_1 \\
&= s_h^{-1} s_k s_1^{-1} s_2^{-1} \cdots s_{h-2}^{-1} s_{h-1} s_{h-2} \cdots s_1 s_h
\end{aligned}$$

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