



Shadows in Coxeter Groups

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Abstract. For a given w in a Coxeter group W , the elements u smaller than w in Bruhat order can be seen as the end alcoves of stammering galleries of type w in the Coxeter complex Σ . We generalize this notion and consider sets of end alcoves of galleries that are positively folded with respect to certain orientation ϕ of Σ . We call these sets *shadows*. Positively folded galleries are closely related to the geometric study of affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties, MV polytopes, Hall–Littlewood polynomials, and many more algebraic structures. In this paper, we will introduce various notions of orientations and hence shadows and study some of their algorithmic properties.

1. Introduction

It is well known that the Bruhat order on a Coxeter group (W, S) has a geometric interpretation in terms of galleries: the set of all elements $y \leq x$ for a fixed $x \in W$ is the set of all end alcoves of *folded* (or stammering) galleries of type x in the Coxeter complex $\Sigma = \Sigma(W, S)$. One can show that for given $x, y \in W$, one has $y \leq x$ in Bruhat order if and only if there exists a folded gallery of type x which ends in y .

In the present paper, we look at sets of end alcoves of folded galleries where the foldings are positive with respect to a given orientation ϕ of the complex Σ . Such galleries will be called *ϕ -positively folded*. An orientation on a Coxeter complex essentially decides for every pair of an alcove and a hyperplane containing one of its codimension one faces, whether or not the alcove lies on a positive side of the hyperplane.

The notion of a positively folded gallery goes back to [6] (respectively, [10]). This concept requires a refined notion of what is typically known as a gallery in a Coxeter complex, namely in addition to the sequence of alcoves, a

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gallery contains one needs to remember a specific codimension one face of any two subsequent alcoves. This is equivalent to a choice of a decorated word in S , i.e., a word plus the knowledge at which positions the corresponding gallery stammers.

(Positively) folded galleries and paths have appeared in several places some of which we will now highlight. Folded paths were used to compute Hall–Littlewood polynomials by C. Schwer in [16]. Kapovich and Millson study folded paths in connection with their proof of the saturation conjecture for SL_n in [9]. Ehrig [5] studies MV polytopes by means of Bruhat–Tits buildings and gives a type-independent definition of MV polytopes by assigning to every LS gallery in the sense of [6] an explicitly constructed MV polytope. There are probably other references which we have missed.

The aim of the present paper is to extract and generalize some of the combinatorics contained in the aforementioned applications and the joint work of the second author with Milićević and Thomas on affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties [13]. We would like to make these folding games accessible on a purely combinatorial level while, at the same time, providing tools for future applications in other areas of mathematics. There is upcoming work by the second author together with Milićević, Naqvi, and Thomas [12] in which shadows are studied further and will be related to retractions from infinity based at chimneys as well as double coset intersections. In particular, a new proof of Schwer’s Kostant convexity theorem [7] will be given in [12]. Additionally, shadows have direct connections with MV cycles and polytopes and non-emptiness of affine Deligne–Lusztig varieties. It is for example interesting to see (and no coincidence) that the length additivity condition in Theorem 7.3 also appears in work of Milićević (Beazley) (see Theorem 1.4 in [2]).

The main concept of the paper is the notion of a *shadow*, which we formally introduce in Definition 6.1. The shadow of w with respect to some orientation ϕ is the set of end alcoves of all galleries of type w that are ϕ -positively folded.

We will study a natural class of orientations, the so-called Weyl chamber orientations, which is induced by a choice of a regular direction or, equivalently, by a parallel class of Weyl chambers. Our main results are recursive descriptions of shadows with respect to these Weyl chamber orientations. See Theorems 7.1 and 7.3.

An example for a shadow with respect to a Weyl chamber orientation is shown in Fig. 1. This picture illustrates the full and regular shadows in a type \tilde{A}_2 Coxeter group of the outlined alcove at the top with respect to the orientation determined by the regular vector. Details are explained in Example 6.5.

This article is organized as follows: We use the second section to fix notation for several basic facts on Coxeter groups. Orientations on Coxeter complexes and some of their properties are discussed in Sect. 3, where we also define the notion of a regular orientation. Folded galleries, ways to manipulate them as well as some statistics on the number of folds are discussed in Sect. 4. In Sect. 6, we then define the central notion of the present paper: shadows.

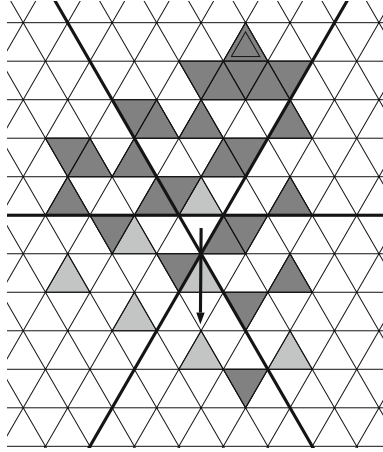


FIGURE 1. A shadow in type \tilde{A}_2

Section 7 finally contains the algorithms and recursive descriptions of regular shadows and their restricted cousins.

2. Coxeter Systems and Coxeter Complexes

We assume that the reader is familiar with the standard notions and objects associated with Coxeter groups. For details, please refer to one of the many good textbooks on the topic; for example [3, 4] or [8].

Throughout this paper, (W, S) will denote a Coxeter system. We will write u, v, w for words in the generators S of W and $[u], [v], [w]$ for the associated elements in W . In general, elements in W will be denoted by x, y, z . Any subset $S' \subset S$ defines a *standard parabolic* subgroup $W_{S'}$ of W and each pair $(W_{S'}, S')$ is a Coxeter system in its own right.

For a given Coxeter system, write $\Sigma = \Sigma(W, S)$ for the set of all left cosets $xW_{S'}$ of standard parabolic subgroups in W which is partially ordered by reverse inclusion and hence forms an abstract simplicial complex. The vertex set of Σ is the set containing all cosets of maximal parabolic subgroups corresponding to subsets $S' = S \setminus \{s\}$. The maximal simplices in the *Coxeter complex* Σ are called *alcoves* and their codimension one faces *panels*. We will typically denote alcoves by c, d and panels by p, q . Note that each panel p corresponds to a coset of a parabolic subgroup of the form $xW_{\{s\}}$ for some $s \in S$. In this case, we say that p has *type* s and write $\tau(p) = s$.

The group W contains a subset $R := \bigcup_{x \in W} xSx^{-1}$ of *reflections* each of which fixes a hyperplane (or wall) in Σ . For a given reflection $r \in R$, we denote the associated hyperplane by H_r . We say that a hyperplane H *separates* alcoves c and d if the two alcoves are contained in different half-spaces determined by H .

In case that (W, S) is a Euclidean Coxeter system of type \tilde{X} , the group W splits as a semi-direct product of a spherical Weyl group W_0 of type X and a translation group T acting on Σ . The set of *special* vertices in Σ are the ones whose stabilizer in W is isomorphic to W_0 . In this setting, Σ does have a geometric realization as a tiled Euclidean n -space with $n = \#S - 1$ if (W, S) is irreducible. The group T is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^n and corresponds to the coroot lattice. By slight abuse of notation, we denote the geometric realization of Σ also by Σ .

Fix a special vertex 0 and call it the *origin* of Σ . For each special vertex v in the orbit of 0 under T , consider the set \mathcal{H}_v of hyperplanes through v . The closures of the connected components of $\Sigma \setminus \cup_{H \in \mathcal{H}_v} H$ are called *Weyl chambers* in Σ .

The set of equivalence classes of parallel rays in Σ form the boundary sphere $\partial\Sigma$. This sphere inherits a natural tiling from Σ by taking as the hyperplanes in $\partial\Sigma$ the parallel classes of hyperplanes in Σ . The maximal simplices in $\partial\Sigma$ then are precisely the parallel classes of Weyl chambers in Σ . We sometimes refer to the maximal simplices in the boundary as *chambers* to distinguish them from alcoves in Σ . As a simplicial complex, $\partial\Sigma$ is isomorphic to the Coxeter complex of (W_0, S_0) where S_0 is a subset of S generating a copy of W_0 .

We will choose the identifications of elements in an affine Coxeter group W with the alcoves in Σ and the identification of element in the associated W_0 with chambers in $\partial\Sigma$ in a compatible way. The identity in W_0 labels a chamber at infinity which has a unique representative C_0 with basepoint 0 in Σ , the *fundamental Weyl chamber*. The unique alcove in C_0 containing 0 is labeled with $\mathbf{1}$. Then, the W action on Σ yields identifications of elements $x \in W$ with alcoves in Σ . The walls of C_0 correspond to the generators in S that also generate W_0 . The equivalence class of a Weyl chamber $x.C_0$ with cone point 0 has label x in W_0 . That is, the image of some $x \in W$ under the natural projection $p : W \rightarrow W_0$ can be interpreted both as the local spherical direction of an element $x = ty$ with $t \in T$ and $y \in W_0$ and as the direction at infinity towards which y points when seen as an alcove with basepoint $t.0$.

3. Orientations on Coxeter Complexes

In this section, we will introduce orientations of Coxeter complexes and provide some natural examples. We start with the definition and some basic properties in the first subsection below.

3.1. General Notions

If not otherwise stated, (W, S) is any Coxeter system and Σ is its associated Coxeter complex.

Definition 3.1 (Orientations of Σ). An *orientation* ϕ of Σ is a map which assigns to a pair of a panel p and an alcove c containing p a value in $\{+1, -1\}$. We say that c is on the ϕ -*positive side* (respectively, the ϕ -*negative side*) of p if $\phi(p, c) = +1$ (respectively, -1).

Example 3.2 (Trivial orientations). One way to produce an orientation is to take the map ϕ to be a constant map which is either $\equiv +1$ or $\equiv -1$. We will refer to these orientations as the *trivial positive/negative orientation*.

Sometimes, we will want to exclude orientations which locally behave like trivial ones and, therefore, introduce the following two notions.

Definition 3.3 (Locally non-negative/non-trivial orientations). An orientation ϕ of Σ is called:

- (i) *locally non-negative* if every panel p has at least one ϕ -positive side.
- (ii) *locally non-trivial* if every panel p has exactly one ϕ -positive side.

The Coxeter group W naturally acts on the set of all orientations of the associated Coxeter complex.

Definition 3.4 (W -action on orientations). Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system with Coxeter complex Σ . Then, the natural left action of W on the alcoves and panels of Σ induces a natural left action of W on the orientations of Σ via $(x \cdot \phi)(p, c) := \phi(x^{-1}p, x^{-1}c)$.

Definition 3.5 (Wall-consistent orientations). An orientation ϕ of Σ is *wall consistent* if for any wall H in Σ and all alcoves c, d which are in a same half-space of H and have panels p and q in H , one has: $\phi(p, c) = \phi(q, d)$. We may then call a half-space H^ε of H , such that $\phi(p, c) = +1$ for one (and hence every) adjacent alcove in H^ε , a *positive side* of H with respect to ϕ or simply *ϕ -positive side*. The *ϕ -negative sides* are defined analogously.

There are several ways to define a natural orientation on a Coxeter complex. We first introduce one class of orientations which works for arbitrary Coxeter groups. They are induced by a choice of an alcove or, equivalently, a regular point in a (geometric realization of) a Coxeter complex and are hence called alcove (or regular) orientations.

Definition 3.6 (Alcove orientation). Let c be a fixed alcove in Σ . For any alcove d and any panel p in d , let $\phi_c(p, d)$ be $+1$ if and only if d and c lie on the same side of the wall spanned by p . The resulting orientation ϕ_c is called the *alcove orientation towards c* or short the *c -orientation*.

Similar to Definition 3.6 but more generally, one can define an orientation with respect to a choice of any simplex, or in fact any point in a geometric realization of Σ . Obviously, the alcove orientations are a sub-class of the orientations introduced in the next definition.

Definition 3.7 (Simplex orientation). Let b be any simplex in Σ . For any alcove c and any panel p incident to c , let $\phi_b(p, c)$ be $+1$ if and only if either c and b lie on the same side of the wall H containing p , or if b lies inside H . The resulting orientation ϕ_b is called the *simplex orientation towards b* or short the *b -orientation*.

Example 3.8 (Alcove and simplex orientation). Figure 2 shows two different simplex orientations on a type A_2 Coxeter complex. The one on the left-hand side is induced by the alcove labeled c , while the one on the right-hand side is induced by the panel p .

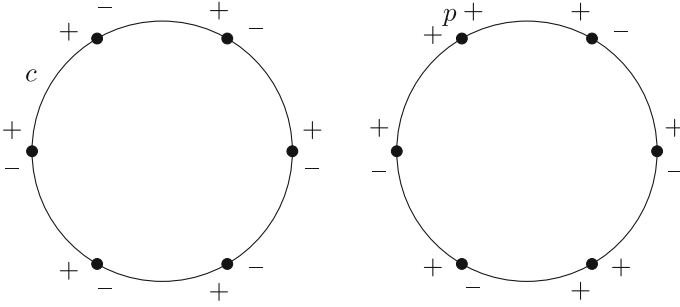


FIGURE 2. An alcove (left) and panel orientation (right) on the type A_2 Coxeter complex

Lemma 3.9 (Basic properties). *Let (W, S) be a Coxeter group with Coxeter complex Σ . The following are true:*

- (i) *All simplex orientations are wall consistent and locally non-negative.*
- (ii) *All alcove orientations are wall consistent and locally non-trivial.*

Proof. To see (i) observe that for any wall H , there are two cases for the defining simplex b of the given simplex orientation $\phi = \phi_b$. Either b is contained in H in which case both sides of H are positive, or b is contained in exactly one of the two sides of H making this the positive side. In any case, two alcoves on a same side of H with panels in H always obtain the same sign under the given orientation ϕ . Hence, ϕ is wall consistent. From what we have said it is also clear that a simplex orientation cannot assign -1 simultaneously to two alcoves sharing a panel. This implies (i). To deduce the second item, it is enough to see that in this case, there is no wall with two positive sides. \square

3.2. Orientations on Affine Coxeter Complexes

We now restrict to the affine case and introduce the class of orientations which we will study most in this paper. It is determined by a choice of a chamber at infinity.

A wall-consistent orientation chooses the same sign for all chambers having a panel in the same hyperplane H and that are on the same side of H . This amounts to choosing a *positive side* of H . However, there is no need to choose the positive sides of the hyperplanes in a consistent way. But if so, we will call these orientations periodic. See the next definition.

Definition 3.10 (Periodic orientations). A wall-consistent orientation ϕ of an affine Coxeter complex is *periodic* if for any two parallel hyperplanes H_1 and H_2 and corresponding half-spaces $H_1^{\varepsilon_1}$ and $H_2^{\varepsilon_2}$, if $H_1^{\varepsilon_1} \subset H_2^{\varepsilon_2}$, then $H_1^{\varepsilon_1}$ is ϕ -positive if and only if $H_2^{\varepsilon_2}$ is ϕ -positive.

Obviously, the trivial orientations on an affine Coxeter complex are periodic. Note that the simplex induced orientations are not periodic as in every parallel class of hyperplanes, one can find representatives having the defining simplex on different sides.

Periodic orientations have the nice property that they naturally induce an orientation on the boundary. We had already studied this interplay in Section 3 of [13]. Compare in particular Definitions 3.5 and 3.7 as well as Lemma 3.6. in [13] where one can essentially find what we recollect in Lemmas 3.11, 3.12 and Definition 3.13 below.

Lemma 3.11 (Induced spherical orientations). *Any periodic orientation ϕ on an affine Coxeter complex Σ induces a wall-consistent orientation $\partial\phi$ on the spherical complex $\partial\Sigma$. We will call $\partial\phi$ the orientation (at infinity) induced by ϕ . In case ϕ is locally non-negative or non-trivial, then so is $\partial\phi$.*

Proof. Let M be a wall in $\partial\Sigma$, that is a parallel class of walls in Σ , and let a be a chamber in $\partial\Sigma$ having a panel p in M . Then, there exists a Weyl chamber C_a in Σ representing a which has a bounding wall H_M in the parallel class M . Denote by c the tip of C_a , that is the alcove in C_a which contains the cone point of the Weyl chamber C_a . Then, c is, by construction, an alcove in Σ with a panel q in H_M . Now, we can put $\partial\phi(a, p) := \phi(c, q)$. As ϕ is periodic, this definition does not depend on the choice of C_a and $\partial\phi$ is automatically wall consistent as well. It is not hard to see that the properties locally non-negative or non-trivial will also be satisfied for the induced orientation. \square

The converse is also true.

Lemma 3.12 (Induced affine orientations). *For a given affine Coxeter complex Σ , let ϕ be a wall-consistent orientation of $\Delta := \partial\Sigma$. Then, there exists a unique periodic orientation $\tilde{\phi}$ of Σ , such that $\partial\tilde{\phi} = \phi$. We will call $\tilde{\phi}$ the (affine) orientation induced by ϕ . In case ϕ is locally non-negative or non-trivial, then so is $\tilde{\phi}$.*

Proof. For a hyperplane H in Σ , we choose a side H^ε to be positive, respectively, negative, if ∂H^ε is a positive, respectively, negative, side of the hyperplane ∂H in Δ . This uniquely determines $\tilde{\phi}$. \square

Alcove orientations on a spherical Coxeter complex Δ are wall consistent and locally non-trivial by Lemma 3.9. Hence, they induce orientations on affine Coxeter complexes with Δ as their boundary by Lemma 3.12. One can view these as orientations on an affine Σ determined by alcoves in the boundary $\partial\Sigma = \Delta$. We summarize this special case of induced affine orientations in the following definition.

Definition 3.13 (Weyl chamber orientations). Suppose that Σ is an affine Coxeter complex with boundary Δ and let $\sigma \in \Delta$ be some chamber. Then, the *Weyl chamber orientation with respect to σ* (or short the σ -orientation) is the orientation $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ on Σ induced by the σ -simplex orientation ϕ_σ .

Remark 3.14 (Alternative description of Weyl chamber orientations). Note that one can also describe the Weyl chamber orientation as follows. For any alcove c and any panel p in c , let H be the affine wall containing p . The chamber σ corresponds to an equivalence class of Weyl chambers in Σ . We may hence define $\phi_u(p, c)$ to be $+1$ if σ has a representative C_σ which lies on the same side of H as c . This is the viewpoint which we had taken in [13].

Remark 3.15. (More induced orientations). Links in a Coxeter complex are again Coxeter complexes. One can show that they inherit orientations from the orientations on the ambient space. We will not need this concept in the present paper and hence will not formally introduce it.

4. Folded Galleries

In this section, we introduce positively folded galleries, discuss some of their properties as well as possible ways to construct other positively folded galleries from a given one. We essentially follow the terminology of [13] which is slightly different from the one in [6], where the concept of a folded gallery was, to our knowledge, introduced first.

4.1. General Notions

We start with the definition of a combinatorial alcove-to-alcove gallery.

Definition 4.1 (Combinatorial galleries). A (*combinatorial*) *gallery* in a Coxeter complex $\Sigma = \Sigma(W, S)$ is a sequence:

$$\gamma = (c_0, p_1, c_1, p_2, \dots, p_n, c_n),$$

of alcoves c_i and panels p_i where for all $i = 1, \dots, n$ the panel p_i is contained in both c_i and c_{i-1} . The *length* of γ is defined to be $n + 1$. We say that γ is *minimal* if there is no shorter gallery connecting the *source* c_0 with the *sink* c_n .

All of our combinatorial galleries will contain at least one alcove. It is easy to see that if $c_i \neq c_{i-1}$, there is no choice for the panel p_i . As combinatorial galleries are the only ones, we work with this paper; we will skip the word ‘combinatorial’ in most places.

Remark 4.2 (Other classes of galleries). Note that it also makes sense to define vertex-to-vertex, vertex-to-alcove, or simplex-to-simplex galleries. The differences in their behavior are quite subtle. Compare for example [13, Section 3.2] in particular Remark 3.13 there. In addition, one can allow for more general steps in the gallery, i.e., replace the alcoves c_i in our definition by smaller dimensional simplices as done in [6]. Again, the properties which they have might differ from the ones discussed here and it is often quite technical to keep track of their differences. However, depending on the context, it might be necessary to switch to a different class and/or study the relationships between two classes.

Definition 4.3 (Folds). A gallery γ is said to be *folded* (or *stammering*) if there is some i , such that $c_i = c_{i-1}$, and *unfolded* (or non-stammering) otherwise. If for some i , the alcove $c_i = c_{i-1}$, we say γ has a *fold* at panel p_i or position i . The set $F(\gamma)$ of folds in γ is the set of all $1 \leq i \leq n$, such that γ has a fold at panel p_i .

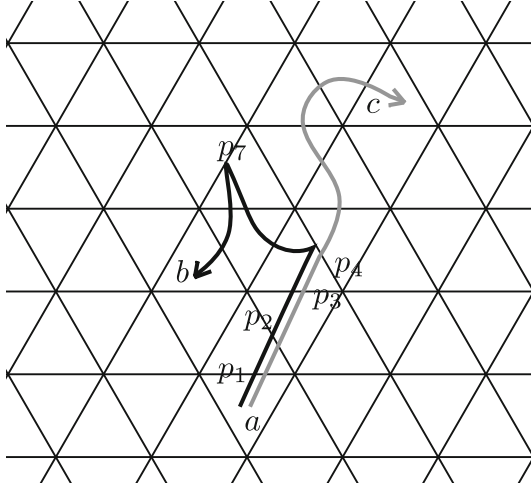


FIGURE 3. This figure shows galleries in type \tilde{A}_2 with two folds (black) and no folds (gray)

Example 4.4 (Illustrating (folded) galleries). When drawing pictures, we typically illustrate a (folded) gallery by a continuous path in the Coxeter complex that walks through the chambers and panels in the gallery. The arrow points towards the sink of the gallery. A bend touching a panel of an alcove illustrates a fold at the respective panel and shows that the alcove is repeated in the gallery.

In Fig. 3, we show two galleries in a type \tilde{A}_2 Coxeter complex. The gray gallery walks from a to c , which is not folded and not minimal. The black gallery has source a and sink b . The first bit of the gallery (up to panel p_4) agrees with the gray one. The black gallery has two folds at panels p_4 and p_7 .

Taking orientations into account, we can introduce the notion of a positively folded gallery.

Definition 4.5 (Positively folded galleries). A gallery γ is *positively* (respectively, *negatively*) *folded* with respect to an orientation ϕ if for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ either $c_{i-1} \neq c_i$, or $c_i = c_{i-1}$ and $\phi(p_i, c_i) = +1$. (respectively, -1).

In other words, a gallery γ has a positive fold at $c_i = c_{i-1}$ if the alcove c_i is on the positive side of p_i . Analogously, for negative folds, the repeated alcove is on the negative side of the panel.

Remark 4.6 (Negative folds and opposite orientations). We will only be considering positively folded galleries as if some γ is negatively folded with respect to an orientation ϕ , then it is positively folded with respect to the *opposite orientation* $-\phi$ defined by $-\phi(p, c) := (-1) \cdot \phi(p, c)$.

Using the types of panels in a Coxeter complex, we may associate a word to a combinatorial gallery.

4.2. Galleries and Words

Fix a Coxeter system (W, S) with Coxeter complex Σ . In this subsection, we discuss the close relationship of galleries in Σ and (decorated) words in S . By *decorated words*, we mean words in S where we put hats on some of its letters. To make the wording easier, words with no hats are also considered decorated words. If there are no hats on a (decorated) word, we may also call it *undecorated*.

Definition 4.7 (Type of a gallery). Let $\gamma = (c_0, p_1, c_1, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ be a gallery. Its *type*, denoted by $\tau(\gamma)$, is the word in S obtained as follows:

$$\tau(\gamma) := s_{j_1} s_{j_2} \dots s_{j_n},$$

where for $1 \leq i \leq n$, the panel p_i of γ has type $s_{j_i} \in S$. We write $\Gamma_\phi^+(w)$ for the set of ϕ -positively folded galleries of type w .

The *decorated type* denoted by $\hat{\tau}(\gamma)$ is the (decorated) word in S obtained as follows:

$$\hat{\tau}(\gamma) := s_{j_1} \dots \hat{s}_{j_2} \dots s_{j_n},$$

where the $s_{j_i} \in S$ are chosen as above and a hat is put on s_{j_i} in case $c_{i-1} = c_i$ in γ . By slight abuse of notation, we call a letter with a hat a *fold* of γ . We write $\Gamma_\phi^+(\hat{w})$ for the set of positively folded galleries of decorated type \hat{w} .

Lemma 4.8 (Galleries and words). *Fix an alcove c_0 in a Coxeter complex $\Sigma = \Sigma(W, S)$. Then, the following hold.*

- (i) *Words in S are in bijection with the unfolded galleries with source c_0 .*
- (ii) *The decorated words in S are in bijection with the set of all galleries with source c_0 via $\hat{\tau}$.*

Proof. Note that in an unfolded gallery, the alcove c_i is obtained from c_{i-1} by right multiplication with the generator s_{j_i} . This implies (i). The fact that minimality is equivalent to the type being reduced was, for example, shown as Proposition 4.41 in [1].

To go from a decorated word $s_{j_1} \dots \hat{s}_{j_2} \dots s_{j_n}$ to a gallery define c_i to be the s_{j_i} -neighbor of c_{i-1} if there is no hat on s_{j_i} . In this case, put $p_i := c_i \cap c_{i-1}$. If there is a hat on s_{j_i} , put $c_i = c_{i-1}$ and choose as p_i the unique panel of c_i of type s_{j_i} . Hence, item (ii). \square

Lemma 4.9 (Properties of galleries). *For all galleries γ , the following hold.*

- (i) $F(\gamma) = \emptyset$ if and only if $\tau(\gamma) = \hat{\tau}(\gamma)$.
- (ii) γ is minimal if and only if $\tau(\gamma)$ is reduced and $F(\gamma) = \emptyset$.

The notion of a footprint, defined below, will allow us to characterize end alcoves, i.e., sinks, of folded galleries.

Definition 4.10 (Footprint of a gallery). Let $\gamma = (c_0, p_1, c_1, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ be a combinatorial gallery of decorated type $\hat{\tau}(\gamma) := s_{j_1} \dots \hat{s}_{j_2} \dots s_{j_n}$. The *footprint* $\text{ft}(\gamma)$ of γ is the gallery obtained by deleting all the pairs p_i, c_i for which the letter s_i in $\hat{\tau}(\gamma)$ carries a hat.

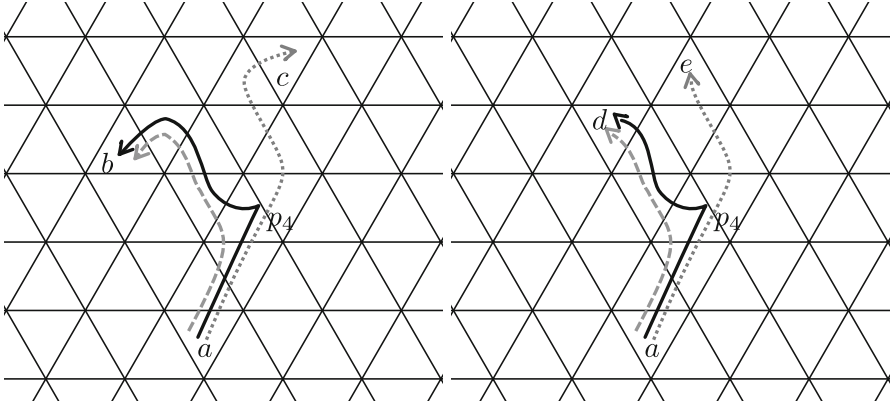


FIGURE 4. This figure shows galleries (black), their unfolded images (dotted gray) and footprints (dashed gray)

Example 4.11 (Footprints). Note that the footprint of a given folded gallery γ is shorter than γ and unfolded (by construction) but need not be minimal. On the right-hand side of Fig. 4, the black gallery with source a and sink d has as its footprint the minimal dashed gray gallery from a to d . Here, the panel p_4 and the chamber adjacent to it got deleted. The black gallery with source a and sink b on the left has a non-minimal footprint. Both unfolded galleries, shown dotted, are minimal with source a and sink e , respectively, c .

From the right action of the Coxeter group W on Σ , one obtains that the type of the footprint is a word, such that the element it defines corresponds to the end alcove of a folded gallery.

Lemma 4.12 (Footprint and end alcoves). *The final alcove of any combinatorial gallery $\gamma = (c_0, p_1, c_1, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ can be computed using the type of its footprint, namely $c_n = c_0 \cdot w$, where $w = \tau(\text{ft}(\gamma))$.*

Proof. In the footprint of a gallery, all the folds are deleted. That is, in the footprint $\text{ft}(\gamma) = (c_0, q_1, d_1, \dots, q_m, d_m)$, where $m = n - \#F(\gamma)$, every alcove d_i is obtained from d_{i-1} via right multiplication with $s_i := \tau(q_i)$. Hence, the claim of the lemma. \square

4.3. Modification of Galleries

There are several ways to manipulate a positively folded gallery. In [13], we have made crucial use of the Littelmann root operators from [10] which were defined for galleries in [6]. In Sections 6, 8.1, 8.3, and 9 of [13], we, moreover, introduced several methods to explicitly construct and manipulate galleries via extensions, conjugation, or concatenation. Ram [15] as well as Parkinson, Ram, and C. Schwer [14] also discussed concatenations of folded galleries dressed as alcove walks. Kapovich and Millson studied the closely related Hecke paths and ways to construct them in [9].

In this subsection, we discuss two kinds of manipulations of galleries: the natural action of W and explicit folding and unfolding. In addition, we

introduce an equivalence relation on folded galleries induced by braid moves on the type.

Notation 4.13 (W action on galleries). *It is clear from the definition of galleries and from the natural left action of W on Σ that the Coxeter group W also acts from the left on the set of all galleries in Σ . Write $x.\gamma$ for the image $(x.c_0, x.p_1, x.c_1, \dots, x.p_n, x.c_n)$ of $\gamma = (c_0, p_1, c_1, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ under $x \in W$.*

Let us record a key property of this action in the following lemma.

Lemma 4.14 (W action on positively folded galleries). *Let (W, S) be an affine Coxeter system with Coxeter complex Σ and choose a chamber a in $\partial\Sigma$. A gallery γ is ϕ_a -positively folded if and only if $x.\gamma$ is $\phi_{x.a}$ positively folded. Here, $x.a$ is the equivalence class of the Weyl chamber $x.C_a$ for any representative $C_a \subset \Sigma$ of a .*

Proof. The group W acts by isometries on Σ . This implies that galleries are mapped to galleries and that the action preserves the number and positions of folds. To see the rest check that an alcove c is on the ϕ_a -positive side of a hyperplane H if and only if $x.c$ is on the $\phi_{x.a}$ -positive side of $x.H$. \square

We will now introduce explicit foldings of galleries along panels.

Definition 4.15 ((Un-)foldings of galleries). Let $\gamma = (c_0, p_1, c_1, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ be a gallery and write r_i for the reflection across the hyperplane H_i containing the panel p_i . For any $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ define:

$$\gamma^i := (c_0, p_1, c_1, \dots, p_i, r_i c_i, r_i p_{i+1}, r_i c_{i+1}, \dots, r_i p_n, r_i c_n).$$

We call γ^i a (un-)folding of γ at panel i , depending on whether γ was folded or not at i .

The next lemma follows from the fact that reflections are type preserving.

Lemma 4.16 (Elementary properties of folds). *Every (un-)folding γ^i of a gallery γ is again a gallery of the same type as γ , that is $\tau(\gamma) = \tau(\gamma^i)$. The number of folds decreases by one for an unfolding and increases by one for a folding. Moreover, $(\gamma^i)^i = \gamma$.*

Lemma 4.17. (Folds commute). *Let $\gamma = (c_0, p_1, c_1, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ be a gallery and $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. Then, $(\gamma^i)^j = (\gamma^j)^i$.*

Proof. Lemma 4.16 deals with the case that $i = j$. Therefore, assume without loss of generality that $i < j$. Then:

$$(\gamma^j)^i = (c_0, p_1, c_1, \dots, c_{i-1}, p_i, r c_i, \dots, r c_{j-1}, r p_j, r r' c_j, \dots, r r' c_n),$$

where r is the reflection along the hyperplane spanned by p_i and r' the reflection on the hyperplane spanned by p_j . And:

$$(\gamma^i)^j = (c_0, p_1, c_1, \dots, c_{i-1}, p_i, r c_i, \dots, r c_{j-1}, r p_j, r'' r c_j, \dots, r'' r c_n),$$

where r is as above and r'' is the reflection on the hyperplane spanned by $r p_j$.

For every panel p of an alcove c , the unique second alcove in Σ containing p is $c\tau(p)$. Therefore, the reflection along the hyperplane H spanned by p is the product $c\tau(p)c^{-1}$. We obtain:

$$r = c_{i-1}\tau(p_i)c_{i-1}^{-1}, \quad r' = c_{j-1}\tau(p_j)c_{j-1}^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad r'' = rc_{j-1}\tau(rp_j)c_{j-1}^{-1}r.$$

Reflections preserve types. Therefore, $\tau(rp_j) = \tau(p_j)$. It is now easy to check that $r''r = rr'$, and hence, $(\gamma^i)^j = (\gamma^j)^i$. \square

Because of Lemma 4.17, we can write γ^{ij} in place of $(\gamma^i)^j$ and define folds with respect to subsets of the index set. Hence, we can fold a gallery simultaneously at several panels which implies that Definition 4.18 below is well defined.

Definition 4.18 (Multifoldings). Let $\gamma = (c_0, p_1, c_1, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ be a gallery and let $I = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k\}$ be a subset of the index set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ of γ , such that $i_j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \forall 1 \leq j \leq k$. Then, we define the *multifolding* of γ at I to be the gallery $\gamma^I := \gamma^{i_1 i_2 \dots i_k}$ and call I the *multifolding index*.

Lemmas 4.16 and 4.17 imply similar properties for multifoldings.

Lemma 4.19 (Properties of multifoldings). *Let γ be a gallery of length $n + 1$ and $I \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Then, the following hold.*

- (i) $\tau(\gamma) = \tau(\gamma^I)$, *i.e., folding does not change the type.*
- (ii) $F(\gamma^I) = F(\gamma)\Delta I$, *i.e., the set of folds of γ^I is the symmetric difference of the folds of γ with the multifolding index I . In particular $(\gamma^I)^J = \gamma^{I\Delta J}$ for all $J \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.*

From what we have discussed the following is immediate.

Corollary 4.20 (Unfolding). *For every folded gallery γ of type w and length $n + 1$, there exists a subset $I \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, such that γ^I is unfolded and of the same type.*

In other words, every folded gallery arises as a multifolding of an unfolded gallery of the same type.

Example 4.21 (Commuting folds and multifolds). The gray gallery $\gamma^{4,7}$ in Fig. 5 is the multifolding of the black gallery γ at positions 4 and 7. This figure also illustrates the fact that folds commute, which we have shown in Lemma 4.17. The dotted and dashed galleries are the folds of γ at positions 7 and, respectively, 4. Both of them admit a fold that takes them to the gallery $\gamma^{4,7}$.

Notation 4.22 (Object A folds onto object B). *Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system with Coxeter complex Σ and suppose that w is a word in S . Denote by γ_w the unique unfolded gallery of type w starting in $\mathbf{1}$. We will write:*

- (i) $\gamma \longrightarrow \eta$ *for galleries γ, η if $\eta = \gamma^I$ for some $I \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \setminus F(\gamma)$.*
- (ii) $w \longrightarrow u$ *for a word u in S if there exists a gallery η with footprint $\text{ft}(\eta) = u$ and $\gamma_w \longrightarrow \eta$.*

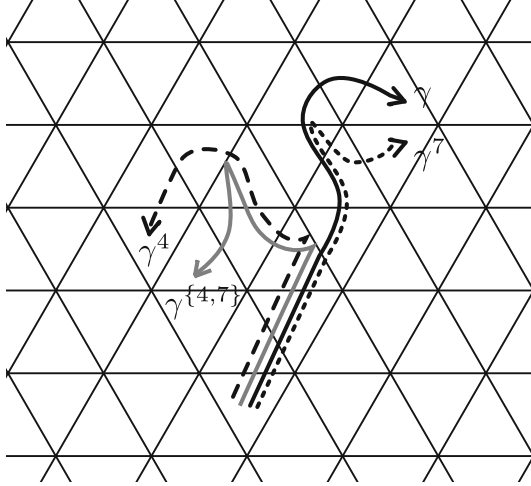


FIGURE 5. This figure shows commuting folds at panels 4 and 7 of the black gallery γ

(iii) $w \xrightarrow{\phi} x$ for an element $x \in W$ if there exists a gallery η with end alcove c_x , such that $\gamma_w \xrightarrow{\phi} \eta$.

If in the above η is positively folded with respect to some orientation ϕ , we label the arrow with ϕ and write $A \xrightarrow{\phi} B$.

Notation 4.23. (Sets of folded galleries). The set of all (multi)folds of a gallery γ are denoted by $\Gamma(\gamma)$. The set of all (multi)folds of a gallery γ that are positively folded with respect to a given orientation ϕ is denoted by $\Gamma_{\phi}^{+}(\gamma)$. We will sometimes write $\Gamma_{\phi}^{+}(w)$ for the set $\Gamma_{\phi}^{+}(\gamma_w)$, for w a word and γ_w the unfolded gallery of type w .

4.4. Statistics on Positive Folds

In this subsection, we restrict ourselves to Weyl chamber orientations on affine Coxeter complexes. Therefore, in the following, we assume, if not stated otherwise, that (W, S) is an affine Coxeter system with Coxeter complex Σ and that $\phi = \tilde{\phi}_a$ for some chamber $a \in \partial\Sigma$.

The number of folds in a positively folded gallery with respect to a Weyl chamber orientation has natural bounds. The formula in Proposition 4.24 says that the length of the longest element in the associated spherical Weyl group is a uniform upper bound, while reflection length ℓ_R , that is the length of an element measured with respect to the larger generating set R of all reflections of W , provides a lower bound.

Proposition 4.24 (Bounds on the number of folds). *Let w_0 denote the longest element in W_0 . For any $x \in W$ and any ϕ -positive multifolding γ of a minimal gallery γ_x with sink the alcove labeled by x , one has:*

$$\ell_R(xy^{-1}) \leq |\mathbf{F}(\gamma)| \leq \ell(w_0), \text{ with } y := \tau(\text{ft}(\gamma)).$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.12, the element $y = \tau(\text{ft}(\gamma))$ corresponds to the final alcove of γ . With this observation, the claim directly follows from Corollary 4.25 and Lemma 4.26 in [13]. \square

Note that Section 4 of [13] contains a more detailed study of folds, crossings, and dimensions of galleries.

We now introduce a valuation on elements of W , respectively, the corresponding alcoves in Σ . We have not worked out the precise connection, but this seems closely related to the notion of load-bearing walls introduced in [6].

Notation 4.25 (Separating hyperplanes). *Denote by $\mathcal{H}(\Sigma)$ the collection of all hyperplanes in a Coxeter complex Σ . For some fixed alcove c in Σ , let $\mathcal{H}(c)$ be the set of hyperplanes separating c and the identity alcove $\mathbf{1}$. Then, $\mathcal{H}(c) = \mathcal{H}_\phi^+(c) \sqcup \mathcal{H}_\phi^-(c)$, where $\mathcal{H}_\phi^+(c)$ is the subset of $\mathcal{H}(c)$ for which c is on a positive side and $\mathcal{H}_\phi^-(c)$ the ones for which c is on a negative side.*

In the following, we will write $\text{Ch}(\Sigma)$ for the collection of all alcoves in a Coxeter complex Σ .

Definition 4.26 (ϕ -valuation). We define the ϕ -valuation to be the map

$$v_\phi : \text{Ch}(\Sigma) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{with} \quad c \mapsto v_\phi(c) := |\mathcal{H}_\phi^+(c)| - |\mathcal{H}_\phi^-(c)|.$$

The function introduced in the next definition can be thought of as extension of a wall-consistent orientation to pairs of alcoves and hyperplanes. It decides whether a given alcove is on a positive side of a hyperplane.

Definition 4.27 (Positive sides of hyperplanes). We define a function p_ϕ on $\text{Ch}(\Sigma) \times \mathcal{H}(\Sigma)$ as follows:

$$p_\phi(c, H) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } c \text{ is on a } \phi\text{-positive side of } H \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Lemma 4.28 (Formulas for v_ϕ). *Denote the identity alcove in Σ by $\mathbf{1}$. Then, for all $c \in \text{Ch}(\Sigma)$, we have:*

$$v_\phi(c) = \sum_{H \in \mathcal{H}(\Sigma)} (p_\phi(c, H) - p_\phi(\mathbf{1}, H)).$$

Proof. Recall from Notation 4.25 that the set $\mathcal{H}(c)$ of hyperplanes separating c from $\mathbf{1}$ can be written as a disjoint union $\mathcal{H}(c) = \mathcal{H}_\phi^+(c) \sqcup \mathcal{H}_\phi^-(c)$. Now, every hyperplane H has a positive and a negative side, and hence, either $(p_\phi(c, H) = p_\phi(\mathbf{1}, H))$ or they are different, $H \in \mathcal{H}(c)$ and $(p_\phi(c, H)$ and $p_\phi(\mathbf{1}, H))$ differ by ± 1 . Therefore:

$$v_\phi(c) = \sum_{H \in \mathcal{H}(\Sigma)} (p_\phi(c, H) - p_\phi(\mathbf{1}, H)) = \sum_{H \in \mathcal{H}(c)} (p_\phi(c, H) - p_\phi(\mathbf{1}, H)),$$

and the result follows from combining summands. \square

Lemma 4.29 (Length and valuations). *Fix $x \in W$ and denote by c_x the alcove corresponding to x . Then:*

$$\ell(x) \geq v_\phi(c_x).$$

Proof. Simply compute $\ell(x) = |\mathcal{H}(c_x)| = |\mathcal{H}_\phi^+(c_x)| + |\mathcal{H}_\phi^-(c_x)| \geq v_\phi(c_x)$. \square

Definition 4.30 (ϕ -dominant alcoves). An alcove c is *dominant* with respect to an orientation ϕ if $v_\phi(c) = \ell(c)$.

Recall that for a given chamber a in $\partial\Sigma$, we write $\tilde{\phi}_a$ for the Weyl chamber orientation on Σ induced by the simplex orientation ϕ_a on $\partial\Sigma$. By slight abuse of notation, we will write $a \in W_0$.

Lemma 4.31 (length via Weyl chamber orientations). *For every $x \in W$ and its corresponding alcove c_x , we have:*

$$\ell(x) = \max_{a \in W_0} v_{\tilde{\phi}_a}(c_x).$$

Proof. Let C be the unique Weyl chamber with tip at the origin 0 containing the alcove c_x and write $a := \partial C$ for the chamber at infinity determined by C . Let ϕ be the affine inherited valuation from the alcove orientation towards a at infinity. Then, any minimal gallery from $\mathbf{1}$ to c_x has the property that its panels span hyperplanes for which c_x is on the ϕ_a -positive side. Therefore:

$$\ell(x) = |\mathcal{H}_\phi^+(c_x)| = v_\phi(c_x) \leq \max_{a \in W_0} v_{\tilde{\phi}_a}(c_x).$$

The statement now follows from Lemma 4.29. \square

Remark 4.32 (ϕ -dominant alcoves). In view of Definition 4.30, the assertion of Lemma 4.31 says that for every alcove c , there exists a Weyl chamber orientation ϕ , such that c is dominant with respect to ϕ . Therefore, the lemma should not be surprising.

Lemma 4.33 (Reflections increasing v). *Let $\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)$ be a direction and let $r \in R$ be a reflection in W across a hyperplane H_r . Then, for any $x \in W$, $v_\varphi(x) > v_\varphi(rx)$ if and only if x is on the φ -positive side of H_r .*

Proof. It suffices to show one implication of the equivalence, since the other implication is obtained by exchanging x and rx , and equality of $v_\varphi(x)$ and $v_\varphi(rx)$ is impossible by parity. Therefore, let x lie on the φ -positive side of H_r .

Consider the set \mathcal{S} of those hyperplanes separating x and rx . Let \mathcal{S}^+ be the set of hyperplanes $H \in \mathcal{S}$, such that x is on the φ -positive side of H and rx is on the φ -negative side. Moreover, let $\mathcal{S}^- = \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{S}^+$ be the set of hyperplanes $H \in \mathcal{S}$, such that rx is on the φ -positive side of H and x is on the φ -negative side.

Observe that $v_\varphi(x) - v_\varphi(rx) = |\mathcal{H}_\varphi^+(x)| - |\mathcal{H}_\varphi^+(rx)| = |\mathcal{S}^+| - |\mathcal{S}^-|$. Therefore, it suffices to show that $|\mathcal{S}^+| > |\mathcal{S}^-|$.

Observe also that the map $H \mapsto rH$ is an involution on \mathcal{S} with exactly one fixed point H_r , where H_r is the reflection hyperplane of r . We claim that $\mathcal{S}^- \cap r\mathcal{S}^- = \emptyset$. If this is true, then $r\mathcal{S}^-$ is a proper subset of \mathcal{S}^+ (proper, because $H_r = rH_r$ lies in \mathcal{S}^+ but not in $r\mathcal{S}^-$), so $|\mathcal{S}^+| > |r\mathcal{S}^-| = |\mathcal{S}^-|$ and the proof is done.

We now want to prove the claim. For any $H \in \mathcal{S}$, denote by H^+ and H^- the half-spaces of H on the φ -positive and φ -negative side, respectively.

Assume for contradiction that there is some $H \in \mathcal{S}^- \cap r\mathcal{S}^-$. Let J be the intersection of H^+ with $(rH)^+$. The set J is nonempty, since rx lies in J , and its boundary $\partial J = \partial H^+ \cap \partial(rH)^+$ at infinity contains σ .

Now, $r((rH)^+)$ is some half-space of H that contains $rrx = x$, so it must be the φ -negative half-space H^- , because $H \in \mathcal{S}^-$.

Now, $rJ = r(H^+) \cap r((rH)^+) \subseteq r((rH)^+) = H^-$, and $J \subseteq H^+$, so J and rJ are disjoint sets. Hence, J cannot contain a fixed point of r , so, by convexity, must be contained in a single half-space of H_r . As the boundary of J contains σ , we find that $J \subset H_r^+$. Since rx lies in J , we find that rx lies on the φ -positive side of H_r , so x lies on the φ -negative side of H_r , which contradicts our choice of x . This proves the claim. \square

5. Braid Invariant Orientations

We introduce the notion of a braid invariant orientation in this section. It will later be used to prove that certain shadows do not depend on a chosen word representing a given element in a Coxeter group.

Remark 5.1 (Braid moves on words). Ideally, one would define an equivalence relation on galleries coming from braid moves on words. The word property, discovered by Matsumoto [11] and Tits [18] in the 1960s, implies that any two reduced expressions for an element $x \in W$ can be connected via a sequence of braid moves. (For a textbook reference, see Theorem 3.3.1 in [3].) A braid move can also be considered for a folded gallery γ by changing the subgallery corresponding to the word $\underbrace{stst\dots}_{m_{st}}$ to the subgallery of type $\underbrace{tsts\dots}_{m_{st}}$ while keep-

ing the folds in the same positions, i.e., on the letters with the same index in the word. This, however, will in general not be well defined, as the new subgallery may end in a different alcove.

Definition 5.2 (Braid invariant orientations). Let Σ be a Coxeter complex for the Coxeter system (W, S) . An orientation ϕ on Σ is *braid invariant* if for any braid equivalent words w, w' in S and any $x \in W$, it is true that $w \xrightarrow{\phi} x$ if and only if $w' \xrightarrow{\phi} x$. We call ϕ *strongly braid invariant* if and only if $y\phi$ is braid invariant for all $y \in W$.

Notation 5.3 (Folds for braid invariant orientations). Let Σ be a Coxeter complex for the Coxeter system (W, S) ; let ϕ be a braid invariant orientation on Σ . Given two elements $x, y \in W$, we define $x \xrightarrow{\phi} y$ to be equivalent to $w \xrightarrow{\phi} y$ for any (and thus every) reduced expression w of x .

It is obvious that the trivial positive/negative orientation is (strongly) braid invariant. Proposition 4.33 of [13] implies that the Weyl chamber orientations are braid invariant. We include an elementary proof for this fact in Proposition 5.4 below.

Proposition 5.4 (Weyl chamber orientations are braid invariant). Let Σ be an affine Coxeter complex with boundary Δ , and let $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ be a Weyl chamber orientation, induced by some chamber σ . Then, Σ is strongly braid invariant.

Note that for any $x \in W$, we have $x\tilde{\phi}_\sigma = \tilde{\phi}_{x\sigma}$, and thus, strong braid invariance for all σ follows immediately from braid invariance for all σ . For the proof of Proposition 5.4, we will need the following lemma.

Lemma 5.5 (Braid invariant folds). *Suppose that (W, S) is a Coxeter system with Coxeter matrix $M = (m_{st})_{s,t \in S}$. Let $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ be a Weyl chamber orientation on Σ . Then, for all words $w = \underbrace{stst\dots}_{m_{st}}$, $w' = \underbrace{tsts\dots}_{m_{st}}$ in S and all $x \in W$, it is true that $w \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} x$ if and only if $w' \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} x$.*

Proof. Since the type of the footprint of any folded gallery of type w or w' beginning at $\mathbf{1}$ can only contain symbols s and t , the end of that gallery must lie in $W_{\{s,t\}}\mathbf{1}$. Therefore, it suffices to consider only $x \in W_{\{s,t\}}$.

Let $m = m_{st}$ and put $\gamma_w := (c_0 = \mathbf{1}, p_1, \dots, p_m, c_m)$. Let \tilde{c} be the alcove in $W_{\{s,t\}}\mathbf{1}$ that lies closest to σ , i.e., it lies on the $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positive sides of all walls that separate alcoves in $W_{\{s,t\}}\mathbf{1}$. Observe for any reflection $r \in W_{\{s,t\}}$ and any alcove $c \in W_{\{s,t\}}\mathbf{1}$ that c lies on the positive side of H_r if and only if the gallery distance (i.e., length of shortest connecting gallery) of \tilde{c} to c is smaller than the one to rc .

Claim Let x be any element in $W_{\{s,t\}}$ and write c_x for the alcove it represents. Then, $w \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} x$ if and only if either $c_x = c_m$ or \tilde{c} is has shorter gallery distance to c_x than to c_m .

Note that the right-hand side of the equivalence in this claim is symmetric in s and t , so applying the claim twice immediately yields that $w \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} x$ if and only if $w' \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} x$, as desired.

Let us now prove the claim. For the case $c_x = c_m$, the gallery γ_w immediately demonstrates $w \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} x$, so we may suppose $c_x \neq c_m$ from now on.

Suppose that $w \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} x$, so there exists a folded gallery $\gamma = \gamma_w^I$ of type w starting in $\mathbf{1}$ and ending in c_x . Let $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$ for some indices $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq m$. Note that $k > 0$, since $c_x \neq c_m$. Let c_i^j or p_i^j denote the i th alcove or panel of the gallery $\gamma_w^{i_1 \dots i_j}$ for $j = 0, \dots, k$. Note that any such gallery $\gamma_w^{i_1 \dots i_j}$ is $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded, since each folded panel of that gallery already lies at the same position as its corresponding folded panel in γ_w^I .

Then, for any such j , the alcove $c_{i_j-1}^{j-1} = c_{i_j-1}^j = c_{i_j-1}^j$ lies on the positive side of the hyperplane H_j with respect to $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ containing $p_{i_j}^j$, by positivity of $\gamma_w^{i_1 \dots i_j}$. Now, $(c_{i-1}^{j-1}, p_i^{j-1}, \dots, c_m^{j-1})$ is an unfolded gallery of the same type as $(c_{i-1}, p_i, \dots, c_m)$ and, therefore, minimal. This gallery starts on the $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positive side of H_j and passes through H_j . Therefore, c_m^{j-1} lies on the $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -negative side of H_j ; and c_m^j , obtained from c_m^{j-1} by reflection across H_j , is closer to \tilde{c} than c_m^{j-1} is.

By induction over j , we find that \tilde{c} is closer to $c_m^k = c_x$ than to $c_m^0 = c_m$. This proves one side of the claim.

Suppose now that \tilde{c} lies closer to c_x than to c_m . We wish to find some $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positive multifolding of γ_w ending at c_x .

Case 1 c_x and c_m have different parity. Then, there is a reflection $r \in W_{\{s,t\}}$, such that $rc_m = c_x$. Since c_m and $\mathbf{1}$ lie on different sides of the hyperplane H_r , there is some i , such that p_i lies on H_r .

Then, c_x lies on the $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positive side of H_r and c_m lies on the $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -negative side. Since γ_w is minimal, this means that c_{i-1} lies on the $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positive side of H_r , so γ_w^i is a $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded gallery of type w from $\mathbf{1}$ to $rc_m = c_x$, demonstrating $w \stackrel{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma}{\sim} x$.

Case 2 c_x and c_m have the same parity, and $\tilde{c} = c_i$ for some $i = 0, \dots, m$. We may assume that $i \neq m$, because otherwise \tilde{c} would lie closer to c_x than to itself, which is not possible.

Now, the gallery γ_w^{i+1} is positively folded and ends at rc_m where r is the reflection across the panel p_{i+1} . Since p_{i+1} is adjacent to \tilde{c} , we find that the combinatorial distance between \tilde{c} and rc_m is exactly 1 less than the distance between \tilde{c} and \tilde{c}_m . Because of parity, \tilde{c} still lies closer to c_x than to rc_m .

Since c_x and rc_m now have different parity, we find a reflection $r' \in W_{\{s,t\}}$, such that $r'rc_m = c_x$. Using our observation at the beginning of this proof, we find that the hyperplane H corresponding to r' now separates \tilde{c} and rc_m . Since $(rc_{i+1} = \tilde{c}, rp_{i+2}, \dots, rc_m)$ is a minimal gallery from \tilde{c} to rc_m , there exists some $j > i + 1$, such that rp_j , the j th panel of γ_w^{i+1} , lies in H . Therefore, the gallery $(\gamma_w^{i+1})^j$ is the desired $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded gallery from $\mathbf{1}$ to c_x of type w .

Case 3 c_x and c_m have the same parity, but $\tilde{c} \notin \{c_0, \dots, c_m\}$. Then, it must be the case that c_0 is closer to \tilde{c} than c_1 , so $\gamma_w^1 = (c_0, p_1, sc_1, sp_2, \dots, sc_m)$ is $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded, and the alcoves of γ_w^1 contain all those alcoves in $W_{\{s,t\}}\mathbf{1}$ not yet covered by $\{c_0, \dots, c_m\}$. Therefore, $\tilde{c} = sc_i$ for some $1 < i \leq m$. Since sc_m is adjacent to c_m , the alcove \tilde{c} still lies closer to c_x than sc_m , in particular this means that $i \neq m$.

Since sc_m and c_x have different parity, we find some reflection $r \in W_{\{s,t\}}$, such that $r'sc_m = c_x$, and the hyperplane H corresponding to r separates \tilde{c} and sc_m . Therefore, we find j with $i < j \leq m$, such that the panel sp_j lies in H . The gallery $(\gamma_w^1)^j$ is now the desired $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded gallery from $\mathbf{1}$ to c_x of type w . \square

We can now prove Proposition 5.4.

Proof. Let $s, t \in S$ and write $w_{st} = \underbrace{stst\dots}_{m_{st}}$, as well as $w_{ts} = \underbrace{tsts\dots}_{m_{st}}$, for the two words making up the defining Coxeter relations. Let $w = uw_{st}v$ and $w' = uw_{ts}v$ be any two words in S differing by a braid move. Let $m = m_{st}$ and let k and l be the length of the subwords u and v , respectively. Then, $n := k + m + l$ is the length of w and w' .

Suppose that $w \stackrel{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma}{\sim} x$ for some $x \in W$. Then, there exists a $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded gallery $\gamma = (c_0 = \mathbf{1}, p_1, \dots, p_n, c_n = c_x)$ of type w . We now want to construct a $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded gallery γ' of type w' from $\mathbf{1}$ to c_x .

Consider the subgallery $\gamma_1 := (c_k, p_{k+1}, \dots, p_{k+m}, c_{k+m})$ of γ . This subgallery is a $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded gallery of type w_{st} . Choose $y, z \in W$, such

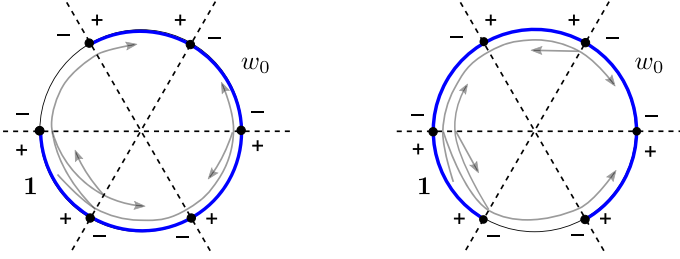


FIGURE 6. The picture shows a non-braid-invariant orientation which hence produces different shadows (shown fat blue) for the two minimal galleries from $\mathbf{1}$ to w_0 . See Example 6.2 for details

that $c_k = c_y$ and $c_{k+m} = c_{yz}$. Then, $\gamma_2 := y^{-1}\gamma_1$ is a $y^{-1}\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded gallery of type w_{st} from $\mathbf{1}$ to $y^{-1}c_{yz} = c_z$, which means that $w_{st} \xrightarrow{y^{-1}\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} z$.

Since $y^{-1}\tilde{\phi}_\sigma = \tilde{\phi}_{y^{-1}\sigma}$ is a Weyl chamber orientation, we can apply Lemma 5.5 and find that $w_{ts} \xrightarrow{y^{-1}\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} z$, so there exists some $y^{-1}\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded gallery γ'_2 of type w_{ts} from $\mathbf{1}$ to c_z . Multiplication with y yields a gallery $\gamma'_1 = (c'_k = c_y = c_k, p'_{k+1}, \dots, p'_{k+m}, c'_{k+m} = c_{yz} = c_{k+m}) := y\gamma'_2$ of type w_{ts} from c_k to c_{k+m} that is $yy^{-1}\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded.

Now, the gallery:

$$\gamma' := (c_0 = \mathbf{1}, p_1, \dots, p_k, c_k = c'_k, p'_{k+1}, \dots, p'_{k+m}, c'_{k+m} = c_{k+m}, \dots, p_n, c_n)$$

constructed from γ and γ'_1 is $\tilde{\phi}_\sigma$ -positively folded from $\mathbf{1}$ to c_x , and the type of γ' is exactly $uw_{ts}v = w'$ by construction. This shows $w' \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} x$ as desired.

The reverse implication that $w' \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} x$ implies $w \xrightarrow{\tilde{\phi}_\sigma} x$, follows by exchanging the letters s and t . \square

6. Shadows

We are finally able to introduce the notion of a shadow.

Definition 6.1 (Shadows of words). Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system and ϕ be any orientation on $\Sigma(W, S)$. Then, the *shadow* of a word w in S with respect to ϕ is defined as follows:

$$\text{Sh}_\phi(w) = \{u \in W \mid w \xrightarrow{\phi} u\}.$$

In case ϕ is braid invariant, we may define $\text{Sh}_\phi(x) := \text{Sh}_\phi(w)$ for any choice of a minimal expression w for $x \in W$. We will sometimes write $\text{Sh}_\phi(c)$ for $\text{Sh}_\phi(x)$ when c is the alcove corresponding to x .

Example 6.2 (Examples of shadows). In general, the shadow will depend on the choice of a word representing x , as illustrated in Fig. 6. The orientation on the type A_2 Coxeter complex shown here is such that the two minimal galleries

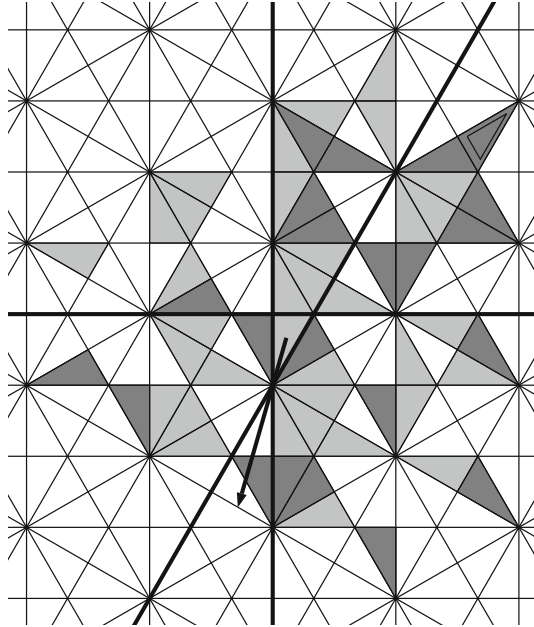


FIGURE 7. The regular vector in the figure determines a Weyl chamber orientation. This picture shows the full and regular shadows with respect to that orientation in a type \tilde{G}_2 Coxeter group. For details, refer to Example 6.5

from $\mathbf{1}$ to w_0 shown in light gray (going clockwise vs counterclockwise) produce different shadows which are colored in on the respective complex in fat blue. Hence, this orientation is not braid invariant. In the figure, we draw both their positively folded images (also as gray paths) and their shadows (as fat blue edges in the complex).

See also Fig. 8 for some examples of shadows with respect to the trivial positive orientation.

Definition 6.3 (Regular and full shadows). Let W be an affine Weyl group. Define for any $x \in W$ and any Weyl chamber orientation ϕ_a with $a \in W_0$ the *regular shadow* of x with respect to a to be:

$$\text{Sh}_a(x) := \text{Sh}_{\phi_a}(w) = \{y \in W : x \xrightarrow{\phi_a} y\}$$

for any minimal word w with $[w] = x$. We define the *full shadow* of x to be the following union of regular shadows:

$$\text{Sh}(x) := \bigcup_{a \in W_0} \text{Sh}_a(x).$$

The importance of full shadows will become clear in applications presented in [12] and [17].

Remark 6.4 (Regularity). Regular shadows are determined by a choice of an equivalence class of Weyl chambers in Σ or, equivalently, a choice of a Weyl chamber at infinity. This corresponds to a regular direction (i.e., regular vector based at 0) contained in the unique Weyl chamber representing the class that is based at 0. Hence, the term *regular shadow*.

Example 6.5 (Regular versus full shadows). In Figs. 1 and 7, we illustrate full and regular shadows of elements in type \tilde{A}_2 and \tilde{G}_2 . In both figures, the set of all shaded alcoves are the full shadow $\text{Sh}(c)$ of the outlined alcove c . The dark shaded alcoves are the elements of the regular shadow of the outlined element with respect to the orientation defined by the chamber at infinity to which the arrow points.

Remark 6.6 (Shadows vs retractions). There is another very natural geometric interpretation of shadows. Namely, one can show that a shadow of an element x in some affine Coxeter group W with respect to some orientation based at infinity can be interpreted in terms of a thick affine building of the same type as W . The shadows is the same as the image of a retraction from the same direction at infinity of the pre-image of a second type of retraction. This connection was already hidden in [7] and will be made explicit in [12].

In the next proposition, we formally summarize that indeed intervals of the form $[1, x]$ in Bruhat order can be described via shadows. This is easily seen using the description of Bruhat order via the subword property.

Remark 6.7 (Subword property). The subword property (see [3, Thm 2.2.2]) implies that one can describe the Bruhat order as follows. Let $w = s_1 s_2 \dots s_n$ be a reduced expression for $x = [w]$ and let $y \in W$. Then:

$$y \leq x \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{there exists a reduced expression } u \text{ for } y \text{ with} \\ u = s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \dots s_{i_k}, 1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n. \end{array}$$

That is $y \leq x$ if and only if for any reduced expression w for x , there exists a reduced expression u for y which appears as a subword of w .

Proposition 6.8 (Bruhat order and shadows). *Let ϕ_+ be the trivial positive orientation and let ϕ_1 be the alcove orientation towards $\mathbf{1}$. For any pair of elements $x, y \in W$, one has:*

$$x \geq y \Leftrightarrow x \xrightarrow{\phi_+} y \Leftrightarrow x \xrightarrow{\phi_1} y.$$

In particular, $\text{Sh}_{\phi_+}(x) = \text{Sh}_{\phi_1}(x) = [1, x]$.

Proof. From the subword property, the first equivalence is obvious as reduced expressions are in bijection with minimal galleries. It is also obvious that $(x \xrightarrow{\phi_1} y \Rightarrow x \xrightarrow{\phi_+} y)$, since any ϕ_1 -positive folding of some gallery is also ϕ_+ -positive.

To show $(x \xrightarrow{\phi_+} y \Rightarrow x \xrightarrow{\phi_1} y)$: let w be a reduced expression for x , let $n = \ell(x)$. Among all $I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$, such that γ_w^I ends at c_y , choose I , such that the sum of its elements is minimal. This ensures that γ_w^I is ϕ_1 -positively folded, because if γ_w^I were not positively folded at $i \in I$, we could replace i with some smaller value j . Specifically, let j be the first index, such that the

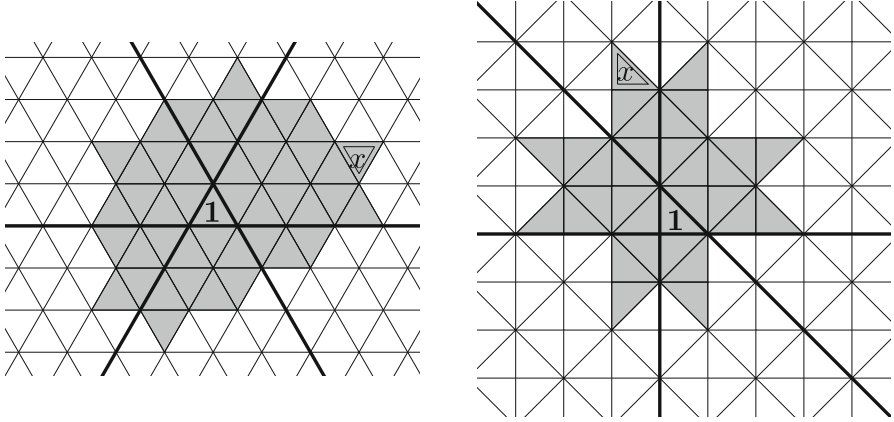


FIGURE 8. The picture shows shadows $\text{Sh}_{\phi_+}(x)$ with respect to the trivial positive orientation ϕ_+ in types \tilde{A}_2 (left) and \tilde{B}_2 (right). See also Example 6.9 for different interpretations

i th and j th panels of γ_w^I lie in the same hyperplane. Then, for $J := I\Delta i, j$, we have γ_w^J ending at c_y and $\sum(J) < \sum(I)$, because $j < i$, since every gallery from $\mathbf{1}$ crosses all hyperplanes from the $\phi_{\mathbf{1}}$ -positive to the $\phi_{\mathbf{1}}$ -negative side first. Compare also with [3, Lemma 2.2.1]. \square

Example 6.9 (Bruhat order and shadows). The shaded alcoves in Fig. 8 are the elements of the shadow of x with respect to the trivial positive orientation on a type \tilde{A}_2 Coxeter complex. By the previous proposition, this is the same as the Bruhat interval $[\mathbf{1}, x]$ and also the same as $\text{Sh}_{\mathbf{1}}(x)$.

Remark 6.10 (Other intervals in Bruhat order). Note that it is also possible to express intervals $[a, b]$, for $a, b \in W$, in Bruhat order in terms of positively folded galleries. To do this, one needs to consider elements/alcoves c in $\text{Sh}_+(b)$ that fold onto a .

7. Recursive Computation of Regular Shadows

In this section, we examine the properties of regular shadows (and full) shadows and prove two identities in Theorems 7.1 and 7.3 from which we obtain two algorithms that are well suited to compute regular and full shadows. Suppose, throughout the section, that (W, S) is affine.

7.1. Structural Results

In the following, we mean by a *direction in W* , denoted by $\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)$, a chamber in the boundary $\partial\Sigma$. That is $\text{Dir}(W) := \text{Ch}(\partial\Sigma(W, S))$. By what we have discussed at the end of Sect. 2 directions are in natural bijection with elements in W_0 . Each direction induces a Weyl chamber orientation $\tilde{\phi}_\varphi$ on Σ . We will abbreviate $\text{Sh}_{\tilde{\phi}_\varphi}(x)$ by $\text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$.

Note that the condition $v_\varphi(s) < 0$ (resp. > 0) in the next theorem simply means that the alcove corresponding to s is on the negative (resp. positive) side of the hyperplane separating s from $\mathbf{1}$.

Theorem 7.1 (Recursive computation of regular shadows). *For every $\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)$, all $x \in W$ and $s \in S$ the following holds.*

(i) *If s is in the right descent set $D_R(x)$ of x , then*

$$\text{Sh}_\varphi(x) = \text{Sh}_\varphi(xs) \cdot s \cup \{z \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(xs) : v_\varphi(zs) < v_\varphi(z)\}.$$

(ii) *If s is in the left descent set $D_L(x)$ of x , then*

$$\text{Sh}_\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} s \cdot \text{Sh}_{s\varphi}(sx) \cup \text{Sh}_\varphi(sx) & \text{if } v_\varphi(s) < 0 \\ s \cdot \text{Sh}_{s\varphi}(sx) & \text{if } v_\varphi(s) > 0. \end{cases}$$

Proof. In this proof, we will not distinguish between alcoves and the group elements labeling them.

To prove item (i) suppose that $s \in D_R(x)$. Let w' be a reduced expression for xs . Since $\ell(xs) < \ell(x)$, the word $w := w's$ is a reduced expression for x .

We first prove that “ \subseteq ”: Let $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$. Then, there exists a φ -positively folded gallery $\gamma = (c_0 = \mathbf{1}, p_1, \dots, c_{n-1}, p_n, c_n = y)$ of type w from $\mathbf{1}$ to y .

Case 1 If $c_n = c_{n-1}$, then removing the last alcove of γ yields a gallery of type w' from $\mathbf{1}$ to y , so $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(xs)$. By φ -positivity of γ , $c_n = y$ lies on the φ -positive side of p_n . Since p_n is of type s , the panel p_n lies on the hyperplane H_r corresponding to the reflection $r = ysy^{-1}$. By Lemma 4.33, this implies that $v_\varphi(y) > v_\varphi(ry)$, and since $ry = ysy^{-1}y = ys$, we obtain that $y \in \{z \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(xs) : v_\varphi(zs) < v_\varphi(z)\}$.

Case 2 If $c_n = c_{n-1}s$, then removing the last alcove of γ yields a gallery of type w' from $\mathbf{1}$ to ys , so $ys \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(xs)$, and thus, $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(xs) \cdot s$.

To see the converse containment “ \supseteq ” let $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(xs) \cdot s$. Then, $xs \xrightarrow{\varphi} ys$, so there exists a φ -positively folded gallery $\gamma = (c_0 = \mathbf{1}, p_1, \dots, p_n, c_n = ys)$ of type w' . Now, since the alcove $c_n = ys$ and y meet in a panel p of type s , we may extend γ to the gallery $(c_0, p_1, \dots, p_n, c_n, p, y)$ which is φ -positively folded from $\mathbf{1}$ to y of type $w's = w$, so $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$.

Now, let $y \in \{z \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(xs) : v_\varphi(zs) < v_\varphi(z)\}$. Then, $xs \xrightarrow{\varphi} y$, so there exists a φ -positively folded gallery $\gamma = (c_0 = \mathbf{1}, p_1, \dots, p_n, c_n = y)$ of type w' . Now, let p be the panel of y of type s . Then, p lies in the hyperplane H_r corresponding to the reflection $r := ysy^{-1}$. Since $ry = ysy^{-1} = ys$, we have that $v_\varphi(ry) \leq v_\varphi(y)$, and thus, y lies on the positive side of H_r and the gallery $(c_0, p_1, \dots, p_n, c_n, p, y)$ is a φ -positively folded gallery of type $w's = w$ (thus of type x) from $\mathbf{1}$ to y .

We split the proof of item (ii) into two cases and assume first that $s \in D_L(x)$ with $v_\varphi(s) > 0$. Let w' be a reduced word for sx . Put $w = sw'$. Since $\ell(sx) \leq \ell(x)$, the word w is a reduced expression for x .

Consider “ \subseteq ”: Let $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$. Then, there is a φ -positively folded gallery of type w from $\mathbf{1}$ to y .

Case a Suppose $c_1 = s$. Define a subgallery $\gamma' = (c_1, p_2, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ of γ . Then, γ' is φ -positively folded from s to y , so by Lemma 4.14 the gallery $s\gamma'$

is $s\varphi$ -positively folded of type w' from $\mathbf{1}$ to sy . Therefore, $sy \in \text{Sh}_{s\varphi}(sx)$ and $y \in s \cdot \text{Sh}_{s\varphi}(sx)$.

Case b Suppose that $c_1 = \mathbf{1}$. Then, the subgallery $\gamma' = (c_1, p_2, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ of γ is φ -positively folded of type w' from $\mathbf{1}$ to y , so $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(sx)$.

To see “ \supseteq ” let $y \in s \cdot \text{Sh}_{s\varphi}(sx)$. Then, there exists a $s\varphi$ -positively folded gallery γ of type w' from $\mathbf{1}$ to sy . By Lemma 4.14, the gallery $s\gamma$ is φ -positively folded of type w' from s to y . Let p be the panel shared by alcoves $\mathbf{1}$ and s . The gallery $(\mathbf{1}, p, s)$ is now non-stammering of type s , therefore, trivially φ -positively folded. This implies that extending the gallery $s\gamma$ at the front by $(\mathbf{1}, p, s)$ yields a gallery $(\mathbf{1}, p, s) + s\gamma$ which is also φ -positively folded and runs from $\mathbf{1}$ to y . Moreover, its type is $sw' = w$, proving that $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$.

Now, let $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(sx)$. Let γ be a φ -positively folded gallery of type w' from $\mathbf{1}$ to y . Let p be the panel shared by alcoves $\mathbf{1}$ and s . Since $v_\varphi(s) < 0 = v_\varphi(\mathbf{1})$, we know that $\mathbf{1}$ lies on the φ -positive side of p , and thus, the gallery $(\mathbf{1}, p, \mathbf{1})$ is φ -positively folded of type s . Thus, we may extend γ to a gallery $(\mathbf{1}, p, \mathbf{1}) + \gamma$ which turns out to be the desired φ -positively folded gallery of type $sw' = w$ from $\mathbf{1}$ to y . Therefore, $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$.

Assume for the second case of (ii) that $s \in D_L(x)$ with $v_\varphi(s) > 0$. Let w' be a reduced expression for sx . Since $\ell(sx) \leq \ell(x)$, the word $w := sw'$ is a reduced expression for x .

Let $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$. There is a φ -positively folded gallery $\gamma = (c_0, p_1, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ of type w from $\mathbf{1}$ to y . Now, p_1 is of type s and lies on the hyperplane H_s , so if the alcove s lies on the positive side of H_s , then $\mathbf{1}$ must lie on the negative side of H_s . Since γ is positively folded, the alcove c_1 can not be equal to $\mathbf{1}$ and, therefore, equals s . The gallery $\gamma' := (c_1, p_2, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ is, therefore, a φ -positively gallery from s to y of type w' . Therefore, its image $s\gamma'$ is $s\varphi$ -positively folded from $\mathbf{1}$ to sy of type w' . This implies that $sy \in \text{Sh}_{s\varphi}(sx)$, so $y \in s \cdot \text{Sh}_{s\varphi}(sx)$. We have shown “ \subseteq ”.

We prove the opposite direction “ \supseteq ” as in the first case: let $y \in s \cdot \text{Sh}_{s\varphi}(sx)$. Then, there exists a $s\varphi$ -positively folded gallery γ of type w' from $\mathbf{1}$ to sy . By Lemma 4.14, the gallery $s\gamma$ is φ -positively folded of type w' from s to y . Let p be the panel shared by alcoves $\mathbf{1}$ and s . The gallery $(\mathbf{1}, p, s)$ is now non-stammering of type s and, therefore, trivially φ -positively folded. Therefore, the extended gallery $(\mathbf{1}, p, s) + s\gamma$ is also φ -positively folded from $\mathbf{1}$ to y of type $sw' = w$, proving that $y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$. \square

We conclude this subsection with a slightly more powerful variant of Theorem 7.1 which we obtain by splitting up our regular shadows by translation class.

Definition 7.2 (Partial shadows). For an element $y \in W$ write \bar{y} for its image in the spherical Weyl group W_0 under the natural projection. Then, for any $x \in W$, $a \in W_0$, and $\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)$, define the *partial shadow in local direction* a to be the set:

$$\text{Sh}_\varphi^a(x) := \{y \in \text{Sh}_\varphi(x) \mid \bar{y} = a\}.$$

Theorem 7.3 (Recursive computation of partial shadows). *Let $x, y \in W$ with $\ell(xy) = \ell(x) + \ell(y)$. Let $a \in W_0$ and $\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)$. Then:*

$$\text{Sh}_\varphi^a(xy) = \bigcup_{b \in W_0} \text{Sh}_\varphi^b(x) \cdot \text{Sh}_{b^{-1}\varphi}^{b^{-1}a}(y).$$

Proof. Let $w_1 = (s_1, \dots, s_k)$ be a reduced expression for x and suppose that $w_2 = (s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n)$ is a reduced expression for y . Then, $w = (s_1, \dots, s_n)$ is a reduced expression for xy .

To show forward inclusion, suppose $z \in \text{Sh}_\varphi^a(xy)$ and fix a gallery $(c_0 = \mathbf{1}, p_1, \dots, p_n, c_n = z)$ of type w . Then, $(c_0, p_1, \dots, p_k, c_k)$ is a φ -positively folded gallery of type w_1 from $\mathbf{1}$ to $x' := c_k$, and $x'^{-1}(c_k, \dots, p_n, c_n)$ is a $x'^{-1}\varphi$ -positively folded gallery of type w_2 from $\mathbf{1}$ to $y' := x'^{-1}z$. Choosing b equal to \bar{x}' , we find that $x' \in \text{Sh}_\varphi^b(x)$ and because $\bar{y}' = \bar{x}'^{-1}\bar{z} = b^{-1}a$, we find $y' \in \text{Sh}_{b^{-1}\varphi}^{b^{-1}a}(y)$, and thus, $z = x'y' \in \text{Sh}_\varphi^b(x) \cdot \text{Sh}_{b^{-1}\varphi}^{b^{-1}a}(y)$.

To show reverse inclusion, suppose that $z \in \text{Sh}_\varphi^b(x) \cdot \text{Sh}_{b^{-1}\varphi}^{b^{-1}a}(y)$ for some $b \in W_0$. Then, $z = x'y'$ for some $x' \in \text{Sh}_\varphi^b(x), y' \in \text{Sh}_{b^{-1}\varphi}^{b^{-1}a}(y)$. Now, there exists a φ -positively folded gallery γ_1 of type w_1 from $\mathbf{1}$ to x' and a $b^{-1}\varphi$ -positively folded gallery γ_2 of type w_2 from $\mathbf{1}$ to y' . Since $\bar{x}' = b$, we know that $x'\gamma_2$ is φ -positively folded from x' to $x'y' = z$, so $\gamma = \gamma_1 + x'\gamma_2$ is φ -positively folded from $\mathbf{1}$ to z . Finally, $\bar{z} = \bar{x}'\bar{y}' = b\bar{b}^{-1}a = a$; therefore, $z \in \text{Sh}_\varphi^a(xy)$. \square

7.2. Algorithms

Much like intervals in Bruhat order have recursive descriptions; Theorem 7.1 allows us to construct regular shadows recursively from regular shadows of left or right subwords. We will now provide two algorithms. The first one uses the left-multiplication action of W on itself and (i) of Theorem 7.1; the other uses the right-multiplication action and item (ii).

Lemma 7.4 (Algorithm L). *Fix a direction $\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)$ and let $x \in W$. Fix a reduced word $w = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \in S^*$ for x . Put $A_0 = \{\mathbf{1}\}$ and define for $i = 1, \dots, n$ the set:*

$$A_i := A_{i-1} \cdot s_i \cup \{z \in A_{i-1} : v_\varphi(zs) < v_\varphi(z)\}.$$

Then, $A_n = \text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$.

Proof. It is easy to iteratively show by Theorem 7.1 (i) that $A_i = \text{Sh}_\varphi(s_1 \cdots s_i)$ for $i = 0, \dots, n$. \square

Remark 7.5 Note that since z and zs are only separated by the hyperplane $H_{zs z^{-1}}$, $v_\varphi(z)$ and $v_\varphi(zs)$ only differ by $p_\varphi(z, H_{zs z^{-1}}) - p_\varphi(zs, H_{zs z^{-1}})$, so $v_\varphi(zs) < v_\varphi(z)$ is equivalent to the fact that z lies on the φ -positive side of the panel of z of type s .

Alternatively, we can use Lemma 4.14 to see that $v_\varphi(zs) < v_\varphi(z)$ if and only if $v_{z^{-1}\varphi}(s) < v_{z^{-1}\varphi}(\mathbf{1}) = 0$. The latter is equivalent to $p_{z^{-1}\varphi}(s, H_s) = 0$.

Lemma 7.6 (Algorithm R). *Let $x \in W$, and let $w = (s_n, \dots, s_1) \in S^*$ be a reduced expression for x (note the unusual indexing).*

For all $\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)$, let $B_0^\psi := \{\mathbf{1}\}$. For $i = 1, \dots, n$, and all $\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)$, let:

$$B_i^\varphi = \begin{cases} s_i B_{i-1}^{s_i \varphi} \cup B_{i-1}^\varphi & \text{if } v_\varphi(s_i) < 0, \\ s_i B_{i-1}^{s_i \varphi} & \text{if } v_\varphi(s_i) > 0. \end{cases}$$

Then, $B_n^\varphi = \text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$ for all $\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)$.

Proof. It is easy to iteratively show by Theorem 7.1 (ii) that $B_i^\varphi = \text{Sh}_\varphi(s_i \cdots s_1)$ for all $\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)$ and $i = 0, \dots, n$. \square

7.3. Remarks on the Computational Effort

For a fixed orientation ϕ , a simple yet inefficient algorithm to calculate the ϕ -shadow of some element x would be to take a minimal gallery γ from $\mathbf{1}$ to x and construct all $2^{\ell(x)}$ foldings γ^I of γ . Then, $\text{Sh}_\phi(x)$ is the set of endings of all the galleries in this set that are ϕ -positively folded.

Unfortunately, this naive approach requires examining a number of foldings exponential in $\ell(x)$. One can immediately improve this to a polynomial-time algorithm by checking only the foldings of γ with less than $k := \ell(w_0)$ folds by Proposition 4.24 (recall that w_0 denotes the longest element in W_0). However, there are then still over $\binom{\ell(x)}{k} \approx \ell(x)^k$ such foldings. So, in case $\ell(w_0)$ is large, this quickly becomes infeasible again. The algorithms L and R which we constructed by means of Theorem 7.1 are more efficient.

Algorithm L can compute A_i from A_{i-1} using $\Theta(|A_i|)$ multiplications and $\Theta(|A_i|)$ evaluations of $p_\varphi(\cdot, \cdot)$. Since $A_i s_{i+1} \cdots s_n \subset A_n = \text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$, the total calculation effort of Algorithm R is bounded by $\mathcal{O}(\ell(x)|\text{Sh}_\varphi(x)|)$. The shadow $\text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$ is a subset of $\{y \in W : \ell(y) \leq \ell(x)\}$. Hence, one can conclude from the deletion condition of Coxeter groups that the total calculation effort is bounded by $\mathcal{O}(\ell(x)\ell(x)^d) = \mathcal{O}(\ell(x)^{d+1})$. This is a potentially very large improvement over the $\Omega(\ell(x)^{\ell(w_0)})$ effort which we get from our improved naive algorithm.

Algorithm R can compute the B_i^φ from all sets B_{i-1}^φ using $\Theta(\sum_{\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)} |B_i^\varphi|)$ operations. Since $s_n \cdots s_{i+1} B_i^{s_n \cdots s_{i+1} \varphi} \subset B_n^\varphi = \text{Sh}_\varphi(x)$, the total calculation effort of Algorithm R is bounded by $\mathcal{O}(\sum_{\varphi \in \text{Dir}(W)} \ell(x)|\text{Sh}_\varphi(x)|)$, which is the same effort as calculating all regular shadows of x separately using Algorithm L.

The main difference between algorithms L and R is that Algorithm L iteratively calculates shadows in a single direction, while Algorithm R calculates shadows in all directions at once. If we want to calculate a single regular shadow of some element $x \in W$, then Algorithm L is preferable, especially when $\text{Dir}(W)$ is large. If we want to find the full shadow of x , then we need the shadows for all directions anyway, so Algorithm R is preferable to repeated use of Algorithm L, because Algorithm R requires much less checking whether certain chambers lie on positive sides of their panels.

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