EQUIVARIANT K-HOMOLOGY FOR SOME COXETER GROUPS

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Abstract

We obtain the equivariant K-homology of the classifying space $E_W$ for $W$ a right-angled or, more generally, an even Coxeter group. The key result is a formula for the relative Bredon homology of $E_W$ in terms of Coxeter cells. Our calculations amount to the K-theory of the reduced $C^*$-algebra of $W$, via the Baum-Connes assembly map.

1. Introduction

Consider a discrete group $G$. The Baum-Connes conjecture [1] identifies the K-theory of the reduced $C^*$-algebra of $G$, $C^*_r(G)$, with the equivariant K-homology of a certain classifying space associated to $G$. This space is called the classifying space for proper actions, written $EG$. The conjecture states that a particular map between these two objects, called the assembly map,

$$\mu_i : K^G_i(EG) \to K_i(C^*_r(G)),$$

is an isomorphism. Here the left hand side is the equivariant K-homology of $EG$ and the right hand side is the K-theory of $C^*_r(G)$. The conjecture can be stated more generally [1, Conjecture 3.15].

The equivariant K-homology and the assembly map are usually defined in terms of Kasparov’s KK-theory. For a discrete group $G$, however, there is a more topological description due to Davis and Lück [4], and Joachim [10] in terms of spectra over the orbit category of $G$. We will keep in mind this topological viewpoint (cf. Mislin’s notes in [14]).

Part of the importance of this conjecture is due to the fact that it is related to many other relevant conjectures [14, §7]. Nevertheless, the conjecture itself allows the computation of the K-theory of $C^*_r(G)$ from the $K^G$-homology of $EG$. In turn, this K-homology can be achieved by means of the Bredon homology of $EG$, as we explain later.

In this article we focus our attention on (finitely generated) Coxeter groups. These groups are well-known in geometric group theory as groups generated by reflections (elements of order 2) and only subject to relations in the form $(st)^n = 1$. Coxeter groups have the Haagerup property [2] and therefore satisfy the Baum-Connes conjecture [8].

For $W$ a Coxeter group, we consider a model of the classifying space $E_W$ called the Davis complex. We obtain a formula for the relative Bredon homology of this space in terms of Coxeter cells (Theorem 5.1). From this, we can deduce the Bredon homology of $E_W$ in some cases; for instance, for right-angled Coxeter groups and, more generally, even Coxeter groups (Theorem 7.1 and Corollary 7.2).
The equivariant $K$-homology of $EW$ follows immediately. Since Coxeter groups satisfy Baum-Connes, our results also amount to the $K$-theory of the corresponding reduced $C^*$-algebra.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Classifying spaces

The classifying space $EG$ that appears in the Baum-Connes conjecture is a particular case of a more general construction.

Let $G$ be a discrete group. A $G$-CW-complex is a CW-complex with a $G$-action permuting the cells and such that if a cell is sent to itself, it is done by the identity map. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a non-empty family of subgroups of $G$ closed under conjugation and passing to subgroups. A model for $EG$ is a $G$-CW-complex $X$ such that (1) all cell stabilizers are in $\mathcal{F}$; (2) for any $G$-CW-complex $Y$ with all cell stabilizers in $\mathcal{F}$, there is a $G$-map $Y \to X$, unique up to $G$-homotopy equivalence. The last condition is equivalent to the statement that for each $H \in \mathcal{F}$, the fixed point subcomplex $X^H$ is contractible.

For the family with just the trivial subgroup, we obtain $EG$, a contractible free $G$-CW-complex whose quotient $BG$ is the classifying space for principal $G$-bundles; when $\mathcal{F} = \text{fin}(G)$, the family of all finite subgroups of $G$, this is the definition of $EG$.

It can be shown that general classifying spaces $BG$ always exists. They are clearly unique up to $G$-homotopy. See [1, §2] or [14] for more information and examples of $EG$.

2.2. Bredon homology

Given a group $G$ and a family $\mathcal{F}$ of subgroups, we will write $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}}G$ for the orbit category. The objects are left cosets $G/K$, $K \in \mathcal{F}$, and morphisms the $G$-maps $\phi : G/K \to G/L$. Such a $G$-map is uniquely determined by its image $\phi(K) = gL$, and we have $g^{-1}Kg \subseteq L$. Conversely, such $g \in G$ defines a $G$-map, which will be written $R_g$.

A covariant (resp. contravariant) functor $M : \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{F}}G \to \text{Ab}$ is called a left (resp. right) Bredon module. The category of left (resp. right) Bredon modules and natural transformations is written $G\text{-Mod}_l$ (resp. $G\text{-Mod}_r$). It is an abelian category, and we can use homological algebra to define Bredon homology (see [14, pp. 7-10]). Nevertheless, we give now a practical definition.

Consider a $G$-CW-complex $X$, and write $\mathcal{I}o(X)$ for the family of isotropy subgroups $\{\text{stab}(x), x \in X\}$. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of subgroups of $G$ containing $\mathcal{I}o(X)$, and $M$ a left Bredon module. The Bredon homology groups $H^\mathcal{F}_i(X; M)$ can be obtained as the homology of the following chain complex. Let $\{e_\alpha\}$ be orbit representatives of the $d$-cells ($d \geq 0$) and write $S_\alpha$ for $\text{stab}(e_\alpha) \in \mathcal{F}$. Define

$$C_d = \bigoplus_\alpha M(G/S_\alpha) .$$
If \( g \cdot e' \) is a typical \((d-1)\)-cell in the boundary of \( e_0 \) then \( g^{-1} \cdot \text{stab}(e_0) \cdot g \subset \text{stab}(e') \), giving a \( G \)-map (write \( S' \) for \( \text{stab}(e') \))

\[
R_g : G/S_0 \to G/S',
\]
which induces a homomorphism \( M(\phi) : M(G/S_0) \to M(G/S') \), usually written \((R_g)_* \). This yields a differential \( \partial_d : C_d \to C_{d-1} \), and the Bredon homology groups \( H_\mathcal{S}^i(X; M) \) correspond to the homology of \((\mathcal{C}_ *, \partial_*) \). Observe that the definition is independent of the family \( \mathcal{S} \) as long as it contains \( \mathcal{S}_0(X) \).

The Bredon homology of a group \( G \) with coefficients in \( M \in G \text{-Mod}_\mathcal{S} \) can be defined in terms of a Tor functor \((\text{14, Def. 3.12}) \). If \( \mathcal{S} \) is closed under conjugations and taking subgroups then

\[
H_\mathcal{S}^\mathcal{S}(G; M) \cong H_\mathcal{S}^\mathcal{S}(E_\mathcal{G}G; M).
\]

We are interested in the case \( X = G/H, \mathcal{S} = \mathfrak{g}\text{in}(G) \) and \( M = \mathcal{R} \) the complex representation ring, considered as a Bredon module as follows. On objects we set

\[
\mathcal{R}(G/K) = R_\mathcal{C}(K), \quad K \in \mathfrak{g}\text{in}(G)
\]
the ring of complex representations of the finite group \( K \) (viewed just as an abelian group), and for a \( G \)-map \( \phi = R_g : G/K \to G/L \), we have \( g^{-1}Kg \subset L \) so that \( \mathcal{R}(\phi) = (R_g)_* : R_\mathcal{C}(K) \to R_\mathcal{C}(L) \) is given by induction from \( g^{-1}Kg \) to \( L \) after identifying \( R_\mathcal{C}(g^{-1}Kg) \cong R_\mathcal{C}(K) \).

### 2.3. Equivariant K-homology

There is an equivariant version of \( K \)-homology, denoted \( K_\mathcal{G}^G(-) \) and defined in [4] (see also [10]) using spaces and spectra over the orbit category of \( G \). It was originally defined in [1] using Kasparov’s \( KK \)-theory. We will only recall the properties we need.

Equivariant \( K \)-theory satisfies Bott mod-2 periodicity, so we only consider \( K_0^G \) and \( K_1^G \). For any subgroup \( H \) of \( G \), we have

\[
K_0^G(G/H) = K_0(C_*(H)) = CH,
\]
that is, its value at one-orbit spaces corresponds to the \( K \)-theory of the reduced \( C^* \)-algebra of the typical stabilizer. If \( H \) is a finite subgroup then \( C_*(H) = CH \) and

\[
K_i^G(G/H) = K_i(CH) = \begin{cases} R_\mathcal{C}(H) & i = 0, \\ 0 & i = 1. \end{cases}
\]

This allows us to view \( K^G_i(-) \) as a Bredon module over \( \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g}\text{in}} G \).

We can use an equivariant Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence to compute the \( K^G \)-homology of a proper \( G \)-CW-complex \( X \) from its Bredon homology (see [14, pp. 49-50] for details), as

\[
E^2_{p,q} = H_p^{\mathfrak{g}\text{in}}(G) \left( X; K^G_q(-) \right) \Rightarrow K^G_{p+q}(X).
\]
In the simple case when Bredon homology concentrates at low degree, it coincides with the equivariant \( K \)-homology:

**Proposition 2.1.** Write \( H_i \) for \( H_i^{\mathfrak{g}\text{in}}(X; \mathcal{R}) \) and \( K_i^G \) for \( K_i^G(X) \). If \( H_i = 0 \) for \( i \geq 2 \) then \( K_0^G = H_0 \) and \( K_1^G = H_1 \).
3. Künneth formulas for Bredon homology

We will need Künneth formulas for (relative) Bredon homology. We devote this section to state such formulas, for the product of spaces and the direct product of groups. Theorem 3.1 holds in more generality (see [7]) but we state the result we need and sketch a direct proof; details can be found in [17, Chapter 3]. Results similar to those explained here are treated in [11].

3.1. Künneth formula for $X \times Y$

Let $X$ be a $G$-CW-complex and $Y$ a $H$-CW-complex. Let $\mathfrak{F}$ (resp. $\mathfrak{F}'$) be a family of subgroups of $G$ (resp. of $H$) containing $\mathfrak{F}_0(X)$ (resp. $\mathfrak{F}_0(Y)$). Then $X \times Y$ is a $(G \times H)$-CW-complex (with the compactly generated topology) and

$$\mathfrak{F}_0(X \times Y) = \mathfrak{F}_0(X) \times \mathfrak{F}_0(Y) \subset \mathfrak{F} \times \mathfrak{F}'.$$

Moreover, the orbit category $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F} \times \mathfrak{F}'}(G \times H)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}'}G \times \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}'}H$.

Given $M \in \text{G-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}$, $N \in \text{H-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}'}$, we define their tensor product over $Z$ as the composition of the two functors

$$M \otimes N : \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}}G \times \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F}'}H \xrightarrow{M \times N} \text{Ab} \times \text{Ab} \xrightarrow{\otimes_Z} \text{Ab},$$

considered as a Bredon module over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{F} \times \mathfrak{F}'}(G \times H)$.

We can easily extend this tensor product to chain complexes of Bredon modules.

**Theorem 3.1** (Künneth Formula for Bredon Homology). Consider $X$, $Y$, $\mathfrak{F}$, $\mathfrak{F}'$, $M$, $N$ as above, with the property that $M(G/K)$ and $N(H/K')$ are free for all $K \in \mathfrak{F}_0(X)$, $K' \in \mathfrak{F}_0(Y)$. Then for every $n \geq 0$, there is a split exact sequence

$$0 \to \bigoplus_{i+j=n} \left( H^n_i(X;M) \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}} H^n_j(Y;N) \right) \to H^n_{\mathfrak{F} \times \mathfrak{F}'} (X \times Y; M \otimes N) \to \bigoplus_{i+j=n-1} \text{Tor} \left( H^n_i(X;M), H^n_j(Y;N) \right) \to 0.$$

**Proof (sketch).** Consider the chain complexes of abelian groups

$$D_* = C_* (X) \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}} M \quad \text{and} \quad D'_* = C'_* (Y) \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}'} N,$$

where $C_* (-)$ is the chain complex of Bredon modules defined in [14, p. 10-11], and $- \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}} -$ is the tensor product defined in [14, p. 14]. Then, by Definition 3.13 in [14],

$$H_i(D_*) = H^n_i(X;M), \quad H_j(D'_*) = H^n_j(Y;N).$$

We now use the following lemmas, which follow from the definitions of $C_* (-)$ and $- \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}'} -$.

**Lemma 3.2.** Given $C_*$ a chain complex in $\text{G-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}$, $C'_*$ a chain complex in $\text{H-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}'}$, and Bredon modules $M \in \text{G-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}}$, $N \in \text{H-Mod}_{\mathfrak{F}'}$, the following chain complexes of abelian groups are isomorphic

$$\left( C_* \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}} M \right) \otimes \left( C'_* \otimes_{\mathfrak{F}'} N \right) \cong \left( C_* \otimes C'_* \right) \otimes_{\mathfrak{F} \times \mathfrak{F}'} \left( M \otimes N \right).$$

Proof. The Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence collapses at the 2-page. \qed
Lemma 3.3. The following chain complexes in \( \text{Mod}_{\mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{F}'} -(G \times H) \) are isomorphic
\[
C_\ast (X \times Y) \cong C_\ast (X) \otimes C_\ast (Y).
\]

By Lemma 3.2,
\[
D_\ast \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D'_\ast \cong \left( C_\ast (X) \otimes C_\ast (Y) \right) \otimes_{\mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{F}'} (M \otimes N)
\]
and therefore, by Lemma 3.3,
\[
H_n (D_\ast \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} D'_\ast) = \mathbb{F} \times \mathbb{F}' n (X \times Y; M \otimes N).
\]
The result is now a consequence of the ordinary K"unneth formula of chain complexes of abelian groups. Observe that the chain complexes \( D_\ast \) and \( D'_\ast \) are free since
\[
D_n = C_n (X) \otimes \mathbb{F} M \cong \bigoplus_{\alpha} M(G/S_{\alpha})
\]
(see [14, p. 14-15]), and similarly for \( D'_n \).

There is also a K"unneth formula for relative Bredon homology (see [14, p. 12] for definitions).

Theorem 3.4 (K"unneth Formula for Relative Bredon Homology). Under the same hypothesis of Theorem 3.1, plus \( A \subset X \) a \( G \)-CW-subcomplex and \( B \subset Y \) a \( H \)-CW-subcomplex, we have that for every \( n \geq 0 \) there is a split exact sequence
\[
0 \to \bigoplus_{i+j=n} \left( H^\mathbb{F}_i (X, A; M) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} H^\mathbb{F}'_j (Y, B; N) \right) \to \bigoplus_{i+j=n-1} \text{Tor} \left( H^\mathbb{F}_i (X, A; M), H^\mathbb{F}'_j (Y, B; N) \right) \to 0.
\]
The proof is the same as the non-relative formula but using the chain complexes
\[
D_\ast = C_\ast (X, A) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} M
\]
\[
D'_\ast = C_\ast (Y, B) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}'} M
\]
and a relative version of Lemma 3.3.

3.2. K"unneth formula for \( G \times H \)

We will work in general with respect to a class of groups \( \mathfrak{F} \) (formally, \( \mathfrak{F} \) is a collection of groups closed under isomorphism, or a collection of isomorphism types of groups). Our main example will be \( \mathfrak{F} \)in, the class of finite groups.

Given a specific group \( G \), let us denote by \( \mathfrak{F}(G) \) the family of subgroups of \( G \) which are in \( \mathfrak{F} \), and by \( H^\mathfrak{F}_\ast (-) \) the Bredon homology with respect to \( \mathfrak{F}(G) \). Suppose now that \( \mathfrak{F} \) is closed under taking subgroups (note that it is always closed under conjugation). Then so is \( \mathfrak{F}(G) \) and we will write \( E_{\mathfrak{F}} G \) for \( E_{\mathfrak{F}(G)} G \).

We want to know when \( E_{\mathfrak{F}} G \times E_{\mathfrak{F}} H \) is a model for \( E_{\mathfrak{F}} (G \times H) \).

Proposition 3.5. Let \( \mathfrak{F} \) be a class of groups which is closed under subgroups, finite direct products and homomorphic images. Then, for any groups \( G \) and \( H \),
and $X$ and $Y$ models for $E_3^G$ respectively $E_3^H$, the space $X \times Y$ is a model for $E_3(G \times H)$.

**Proof.** If $(x, y) \in X \times Y$ then

$$\text{stab}_{G \times H}(x, y) = \text{stab}(x) \times \text{stab}(y) \in \mathfrak{F}(G) \times \mathfrak{F}(H) \subset \mathfrak{F}(G \times H).$$

Consider the projections $\pi_1 : G \times H \to G$ and $\pi_2 : G \times H \to H$. If $K \in \mathfrak{F}(G \times H)$,

$$(X \times Y)^K = X^{\pi_1(K)} \times Y^{\pi_2(K)}$$

contractible since $\pi_1(K) \in \mathfrak{F}(G)$ and $\pi_2(K) \in \mathfrak{F}(H)$.

Thus we can apply the Künneth formula (Theorem 3.1) to $E_3(G \times H)$. We obtain Bredon homology groups with respect to the family $\mathfrak{F}(G) \times \mathfrak{F}(H)$ instead of $\mathfrak{F}(G \times H)$, but both families contain the isotropy groups of $E_3^G \times E_3^H$, so the Bredon homology groups are the same (cf. Section 2.2).

**Theorem 3.6** (Künneth Formula for $G \times H$). Let $\mathfrak{F}$ be a class of groups closed under taking subgroups, direct product and homomorphic images. For every $n \geq 0$ there is a split exact sequence

$$0 \to \bigoplus_{i+j=n} \left( H^\mathfrak{F}_i(G; M) \otimes \mathbb{Z} H^\mathfrak{F}_j(H; N) \right) \to H^\mathfrak{F}_n(G \times H; M \otimes N) \to \bigoplus_{i+j=n-1} \text{Tor} \left( H^\mathfrak{F}_i(G; M), H^\mathfrak{F}_j(H; N) \right) \to 0.$$

**Remark.** The analogous result for relative Bredon homology also holds, by Theorem 3.4.

### 3.3. Application to proper actions and coefficients in the representation ring

The original motivation for stating a Künneth formula was the Bredon homology of $G \times H$ for proper actions (i.e. $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{Fin}$) and coefficients in the representation ring. We only need a result on the coefficients.

For finite groups $P$ and $Q$, the representation ring $R^\mathfrak{C}(P \times Q)$ is isomorphic to $R^\mathfrak{C}(P) \otimes R^\mathfrak{C}(Q)$. The same is true at the level of Bredon coefficient systems. Given groups $G$ and $H$, consider the left Bredon modules

$$R^G \in G-\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{Fin}(G)} \quad R^H \in H-\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{Fin}(H)} \quad \text{and} \quad R^{G \times H} \in (G \times H)-\text{Mod}_{\mathfrak{Fin}(G \times H)}.$$

Let us denote by $\widehat{R}^{G \times H}$ the restriction of $R^{G \times H}$ to $\mathfrak{Fin}(G) \times \mathfrak{Fin}(H)$.

**Proposition 3.7.** These two Bredon modules are naturally isomorphic

$$R^G \otimes R^H \cong \widehat{R}^{G \times H}.$$
Proof. Consider the isomorphism $\Theta_{P,Q} : R_C(P \times Q) \cong R_C(P) \otimes R_C(Q)$ and the universal property of the tensor product to obtain a map $\alpha$ as

$$R_C(P) \times R_C(Q) \xrightarrow{\alpha} R_C(P) \otimes R_C(Q) \cong R_C(P \times Q).$$

That is, $\Theta_{P,Q}(\rho \otimes \tau) = \alpha(\rho, \tau)$, where the latter denotes the ordinary tensor product of representations and $\rho \otimes \tau$ is their formal tensor product in $R_C(P) \otimes R_C(Q)$. Extend this map to a natural isomorphism $\Theta : R_C^G \otimes R_C^H \rightarrow R_C^{G \times H}$. It only remains to check naturality, that is, the commutativity of

$$R_C(P) \otimes R_C(Q) \xrightarrow{\Theta_{P,Q}} R_C(P \times Q) \cong R_C(P') \otimes R_C(Q') \xrightarrow{\Theta_{P', Q'}} R_C(P' \times Q'),$$

for any $(G \times H)$-map $R_{(g,h)} = R_g \times R_h$. To do this, one can compute both sides of the square and show that the two representations have the same character, using the following two observations. Denote by $\chi(-)$ the character of a representation. Since $\alpha(-, -)$ is the tensor product of representations we have $\chi (\alpha(\tau_1, \tau_2)) = \chi(\tau_1) \cdot \chi(\tau_2)$. If $R_g : G/K \rightarrow G/L$ is a $G$-map, $\rho \in R_C(K)$ and $t \in G$ then

$$\chi ((R_g)_* \rho)(t) = \frac{1}{|K|} \sum_s \chi(\rho)(k),$$

where the sum $\ast$ is taken over the $s \in G$ such that $k = gsts^{-1}g^{-1} \in K$. We leave the details to the reader. \qed

For an arbitrary group $G$, write $H^\bin(G; \mathcal{R})$ for $H^\bin_n(G; \mathcal{R}^G)$.  

**Corollary 3.8.** For every $n \geq 0$ there is a split exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i+j=n} \left( H^\bin_i(G; \mathcal{R}) \otimes_\mathbb{Z} H^\bin_j(H; \mathcal{R}) \right) \rightarrow H^\bin_n(G \times H; \mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i+j=n-1} \text{Tor} \left( H^\bin_i(G; \mathcal{R}), H^\bin_j(H; \mathcal{R}) \right) \rightarrow 0.$$

**Remark.** Again, there is a similar statement for relative Bredon homology.

4. Coxeter groups and the Davis complex

We briefly recall the definitions and basic properties of Coxeter groups, and describe a model of the classifying space for proper actions. Most of the material is well-known and can be found in any book on the subject, as [9].

4.1. Coxeter groups

Suppose $W$ is a group and $S = \{s_1, \ldots, s_N\}$ is a finite subset of elements of order 2 which generate $W$. Let $m_{ij}$ denote the order of $s_is_j$. Then $2 \leq m_{ij} = m_{ji} \leq \infty$
if \( i \neq j \) and \( m_{ii} = 1 \). We call the pair \((W, S)\) a Coxeter system and \( W \) a Coxeter group if \( W \) admits a presentation
\[
\langle s_1, \ldots, s_N \mid (s_is_j)^{m_{ij}} = 1 \rangle.
\]
We call \( N \) the rank of \((W, S)\). The Coxeter diagram is the graph with vertex set \( S \) and one edge joining each pair \( \{s_i, s_j\}, i \neq j \), with label \( m_{ij} \), and the conventions: if \( m_{ij} = 2 \) we omit the edge; if \( m_{ij} = 3 \) we omit the label. A Coxeter system is irreducible if its Coxeter diagram is connected. Every Coxeter group can be decomposed as a direct product of irreducible ones, corresponding to the connected components of its Coxeter diagram. All finite irreducible Coxeter systems have been classified; a list of their Coxeter diagrams can be found, for instance, in [9, p. 32].

Every Coxeter group can be realized as a group generated by reflections in \( \mathbb{R}^N \). Namely, there is a faithful canonical representation \( W \to GL_N(\mathbb{R}) \) (see [9, §5.3] for details). The generators in \( S \) correspond to reflections with respect to hyperplanes. These hyperplanes bound a chamber, which is a strict fundamental domain (examples below).

4.2. Coxeter cells

Suppose now that \( W \) is finite. Take a point \( x \) in the interior of the chamber. The orbit \( Wx \) is a finite set of points in \( \mathbb{R}^N \). Define the Coxeter cell \( C_W \) as the convex hull of \( Wx \). It is a convex polytope by definition.

**Examples.**

1. **Rank 0:** \( W = \{1\} \) the trivial group and \( C_W \) is a point.

2. **Rank 1:** \( W = C_2 \) the cyclic group of order 2, \( \mathbb{R}^N = \mathbb{R} \), the \( W \)-action consists on reflecting about the origin, and there are two chambers, \((-\infty, 0] \) and \([0, +\infty) \). Take a point \( x \) in the interior of, say, \([0, +\infty) \); then \( Wx = \{-x, x\} \) and \( C_W = [-x, x] \), an interval.

3. **Rank 2:** \( W = D_n \) dihedral group of order \( 2n \), \( \mathbb{R}^N = \mathbb{R}^2 \) and the canonical representation identifies \( W \) with the group generated by two reflections with respect to lines through the origin and mutual angle \( \pi/n \). A chamber is the section between the two lines and the \( W \)-orbit \( Wx \) is the vertex set of a \( 2n \)-gon (see Figure 1). Therefore, \( C_W \) is a \( 2n \)-gon.

![Figure 1. Coxeter cell for a dihedral group.](image-url)
4.3. The Davis complex

It is a standard model of $E_W$ introduced by M. W. Davis in [5]. Given $T \subset S$, the group $W_T = \langle T \rangle$ generated by $T$ is called a special subgroup. It can be shown that $(W_T, T)$ is a Coxeter system, and that $W_T \cap W_{T'} = W_{T \cap T'}$. The subset $T$ is called spherical if $W_T$ is finite. We will write $S$ for the set $\{ T \subset S \mid T \text{ is spherical} \}$.

A spherical coset is a coset of a finite special subgroup, that is, $wW_T$ for some $w \in W$, $T \in S$. Note that $wW_T = w'W_{T'}$ if and only if $T = T'$ and $w^{-1}w' \in W_T$ (use the so-called deletion condition [9, §5.8]). Denote by $W_S$ the set of all spherical cosets in $W$, that is, the disjoint union

$$W_S = \bigcup_{T \in S} W/W_T.$$  

This is a partially ordered set (poset) by inclusion, and there is a natural $W$-action whose quotient space is $S$. The Davis complex $\Sigma$ is defined as the geometric realization $|W_S|$ of the poset $W_S$, that is, the simplicial complex with one $n$-simplex for each chain of length $n + 1$

$$w_0W_{T_0} \subset w_1W_{T_1} \subset \ldots \subset w_nW_{T_n}, \quad T_i \in S, \quad (4.1)$$

and obvious identifications. The $W$-action on $W_S$ induces an action on $\Sigma$ for which this is a proper space: the stabilizer of the simplex corresponding to the chain (4.1) is $w_0W_{T_0}w_0^{-1}$, finite. Moreover, $\Sigma$ admits a CAT(0)-metric [16] and therefore it is a model of $E_W$, by the following result.

Proposition 4.1. If a finite group $H$ acts by isometries on a CAT(0)-space $X$, then the fixed point subspace $X^H$ is contractible.

Proof. It is enough to find a fixed point for $H$: if $x, y \in X$ are fixed by $H$ then so is the geodesic between $x$ and $y$, from which the contractibility of $X^H$ follows. The existence of a fixed point for $H$ is a consequence of the Bruhat-Tits fixed point theorem [3, p. 157]. 

Example 1 (Finite groups). Suppose that $W$ is a finite Coxeter group and $C$ is its Coxeter cell, defined as the convex hull of certain orbit $Wx$. Denote by $\mathcal{F}(C)$ the poset of faces of the convex polytope $C$. The correspondence

$$w \in W \mapsto wx \in Wx = \text{vertex set of } C$$

allows us to identify a subset of $W$ with a subset of vertices of $C$. In fact, a subset of $W$ corresponds to the vertex set of a face of $C$ if and only if it is a coset of a special subgroup ([3, III]); see Figure 1 for an example. Hence, we have the isomorphism of posets $W_S \cong \mathcal{F}(C)$ and the Davis complex $\Sigma = |W_S|$ is the barycentric subdivision of the Coxeter cell.

Example 2 (Triangle groups). Triangle groups are Coxeter groups of rank 3,  

$$\langle a, b, c \mid a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = (ab)^p = (bc)^q = (ca)^r = 1 \rangle.$$  

Suppose that $p, q, r \neq \infty$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{r} \leq 1$. All subsets $T \subset S$ are spherical, giving the poset (where arrows stand for inclusions) of Figure 2. It can be realized as the
barycentric subdivision of an euclidean or hyperbolic triangle with interior angles \( \frac{\pi}{p}, \frac{\pi}{q}, \) and \( \frac{\pi}{r} \), and \( a, b \) and \( c \) acting as reflections through the corresponding sides. The whole model consists of a tessellation of the euclidean or hyperbolic space by these triangles.

![Figure 2. Davis complex (quotient) for a triangle group.](image)

4.4. A second definition of the Davis complex

There is an alternative description of the Davis complex in terms of Coxeter cells. Given a poset \( P \) and an element \( X \in P \), we denote by \( P_{\leq X} \) the subposet of elements in \( P \) less or equal to \( X \). Consider a spherical subset \( T \subset S \) and an element \( w \in W \).

**Proposition 4.2.** There is an isomorphism of posets \( (W \Sigma)_{\leq wW_T} \cong W_T \Sigma \).

**Proof.** Firstly, observe that the poset \( (W \Sigma)_{\leq wW_T} \) is equivalent to \( (W \Sigma)_{\leq W_T} \) via the isomorphism induced by multiplication by \( w^{-1} \). So it suffices to show that \( WS_{\leq W_T} = W_T \Sigma \). A standard element in the right hand side is a coset \( wW_T \) with \( w \in W_T \) and \( T' \subset T \) so we have \( W_{T'} \subset W_T \) and \( wW_{T'} \subset W_T \). On the other hand, if \( wW_{T'} \subset W_T \) then \( w = w \cdot 1 \in W_T \). Also, \( T' \subset T' \); if \( s' \in T' \) then \( ws' \) \( \in T \) and, using the deletion condition, \( s' \in T \).

Now, since \( W_T \) is a finite Coxeter group, we can identify the subcomplex

\[
| (W \Sigma)_{\leq wW} | = |W_T \Sigma |
\]

with the barycentric subdivision of the associated Coxeter cell \( C_{wW_T} \). From this point of view, the poset \( W \Sigma \) is the union of subposets \( (W \Sigma)_{\leq wW_T} \) with \( T \) spherical and \( w \in W/W_T \). That is, \( \Sigma \) can be viewed as the union of Coxeter cells

\[
\bigcup_{T \in \Sigma_{wW_T \in W/W_T}} C_{wW_T}
\]

where \( C_{wW_T} \) is the copy of \( C_{wW_T} \) corresponding to the coset \( wW_T \). This union is obviously not disjoint, and the inclusions and intersections among subposets are precisely the following.
Lemma 4.3.
(i) $ww_T \subset w'w_T'$ if and only if $T \subset T'$ and $w^{-1}w' \in W_T$.
(ii) $ww_T \cap w'w_T' = w_0W_{T;T'}$ if there is any $w_0 \in wT \cap w'W_T$, empty otherwise.

Proof. (i) One implication is obvious, the other uses the deletion condition in the fashion of the proof of Proposition 4.2.
(ii) Straightforward, since $W_T \cap W_{T'} = W_{T;T'}$.

Consequently, the intersection of two Coxeter cells is

$$C_{ww_T} \cap C_{ww_T'} = \begin{cases} C_{w_0W_{T;T'}} & \text{if } wW_T \cap w'W_T' = w_0W_{T;T'} \\ \emptyset & \text{if } wW_T \cap w'W_T' = \emptyset. \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

Denote by $\partial C_W$ the boundary of the Coxeter cell, that is, the topological boundary in the ambient space $\mathbb{R}^N$. We have the following explicit description.

Proposition 4.4.

$$\partial C_W = \bigcup_{wW_T \in W/W_T} wC_{wW_T}. \quad (4.3)$$

Proof. $C_W$ is a convex polytope whose faces correspond to cosets of special subgroups (see Example 1). The barycentric subdivision $sd(C_W) = |WS|$ is indeed a cone over its center (the vertex corresponding to the coset $W_S = W$).

5. Relative Bredon homology of the Davis complex

The aim of this section is to deduce a formula for the relative Bredon homology of the $n$-skeleton of the Davis complex $\Sigma$ with respect to the $(n-1)$-skeleton, $H^\Sigma_\mathcal{A}(\Sigma_n, \Sigma_{n-1})$, in terms of the Bredon homology of the Coxeter cells.

We will denote by $\Sigma$ the Davis complex with the Coxeter cell decomposition explained in section 4 and by $\Sigma'$ the original definition as the nerve of $W_S$. Note that both are $W$-homeomorphic spaces and $\Sigma' = sd(\Sigma)$ (barycentric subdivision) but $\Sigma$ is not a $W$-CW-complex while $\Sigma'$ is (recall that in a $G$-CW-complex a cell is sent to itself only by the identity map).

As an example, see Figure 3: it is the tessellation of the euclidean plane induced by the triangle group $\Delta(2, 4, 4)$ together with the dual tessellation given by squares and octagons. The latter is $\Sigma$, the Davis complex given as union of Coxeter cells. The skeleton filtration correspond to Coxeter cells of rank 0 (points), rank 1 (intervals) and rank 2 (2n-gons).

Definition 1. For $n \geq -1$ define $\Sigma_n \subset \Sigma$ as the union of Coxeter cells corresponding to finite $W_T$ with rank($T$) $\leq n$. That is,

$$\Sigma_n = \bigcup_{T \in S, |T| \leq n} C_{ww_T}.$$
Then $\Sigma_{-1} = \varnothing$, $\Sigma_0$ is a free orbit of points and $\Sigma_1$ is indeed the Cayley graph of $W$ with respect to $S$ (see Figure 3 for an example or compare with Proposition 5.3).

We have that $\Sigma_n$ is a $W$-subspace ($w'C_wW_T = C_{w'}wW_T$) and, since the dimension of $C_W$ is $\text{rank}(T)$, $\Sigma_n$ is indeed the $n$-skeleton of $\Sigma$.

Our aim is to prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 5.1.** For any dimension $n \geq 0$, any degree $i$ and any Bredon coefficient system $M$, we have the isomorphism

$$H^\text{Fin}_i(\Sigma_n, \Sigma_{n-1}; M) \cong \bigoplus_{T \in S \atop \text{rank}(T)=n} H^\text{Fin}_i(C_{W_T}, \partial C_{W_T}; M).$$

**Remark.** The Bredon homology on the left-hand side is with respect to the $W$-action and the family $\text{Fin}(W)$, and on the right-hand side with respect to the $W_T$-action and the family $\text{Fin}(W_T) = \mathfrak{H}(W_T)$ (all subgroups), for each Coxeter cell. Also, we have defined Bredon homology on $G$-CW-complexes so we implicitly assume that we take the barycentric subdivision on the spaces.

Firstly, we state some properties of the Coxeter cells that we will use.

**Lemma 5.2.**

(i) Suppose $T \in S$ with $\text{rank}(T) \leq n$. Then

$$C_{W_T} \cap \Sigma_{n-1} = \begin{cases} C_{W_T} & \text{if } \text{rank}(T) < n, \\ \partial C_{W_T} & \text{if } \text{rank}(T) = n. \end{cases}$$

(ii) The intersection of any two different Coxeter cells in $\Sigma_n$ is included in $\Sigma_{n-1}$.

(iii) The Coxeter cell $C_{W_T}$ is a $W_T$-subspace of $\Sigma_n$ and $\text{stab}_W(x)$ is contained in $W_T$ for all $x \in C_{W_T}$.
Proof. (i) If \( \text{rank}(T) < n \) then \( CW_r \subset \Sigma_{n-1} \). If \( \text{rank}(T) = n \) then (Proposition 4.4)
\[
\partial C_{W_T} = \bigcup_{T' \subset T, wW_T \subset \Sigma_{n-1}} wC_{W_T} \subset \Sigma_{n-1}.
\]
On the other hand, if \( x \in C_{W_T} \cap \Sigma_{n-1} \) then \( x \in C_{wW_T} \) with \( \text{rank}(T') \leq n-1 \) so \( x \in C_{W_T} \cap wC_{W_T} \), which, by equation (4.2), equals to either empty or \( w_0 C_{W_T} \subset \partial C_{W_T} \).

(ii) In general, the intersection of two different Coxeter cells of rank \( n \) and \( m \) is either empty or another Coxeter cell of rank strictly less than \( \min\{n, m\} \) — see equation (4.2).

(iii) The first part is obvious: \( wC_{W_T} = C_{wW_T} = C_{W_T} \) if \( w \in W_T \).
Suppose now that \( x \in C_{W_T} \) and \( wx = x \). We want \( w \in W_T \). Identify \( sd(C_{W_T}) = |W_T S| \). Suppose that \( x \) belongs to a cell corresponding to the chain \( W_{T_0} \subset \ldots \subset W_{T_k} \), \( T_k \subset T \). If \( w \) fixes \( x \), it has to fix at least one of the vertices of the cell, i.e., there is an \( i \) such that \( wW_{T_i} = W_{T_i} \) so that \( w \in W_{T_i} \subset W_T \).

Secondly, we observe that the copies of a Coxeter cell in \( \Sigma \) admit an interpretation as induced spaces. If \( H \) is a subgroup of \( G \) and \( X \) is an \( H \)-space, the associated induced \( G \)-space is
\[
\text{Ind}_H^G X = G \times_H X,
\]
the orbit space for the \( H \)-action \( h \cdot (g, x) = (gh^{-1}, hx) \). The (left) \( G \)-action on the induced space is given by \( g \cdot (k, x) = (gk, x) \). This definition carries on to pairs of \( H \)-spaces.

**Proposition 5.3.** For each spherical \( T \subset S \), there is a \( W \)-homeomorphism
\[
\bigcup_{wW_T \subset W/W_T} C_{wW_T} \cong W \times_{W_T} C_{W_T}.
\]

Proof. If \( x \in C_{wW_T} = w \cdot C_{W_T} \), write \( x = wx_0 \) and send \( x \) to \( (w, x_0) \in W \times_{W_T} C_{W_T} \). This is well-defined by equation (4.2): \( x = wx_0 = w'y_0 \) then there is \( w' \in W_T \) such that \( w = w'w'' \). This defines a continuous \( W \)-map, bijective, with continuous inverse
\[
(w, x) \mapsto w \cdot x \in C_{wW_T}.
\]

Consequently, we may write \( \Sigma_n, n \geq 1 \), as a union of induced spaces
\[
\Sigma_n \cong \bigcup_{|T| \leq n} W \times_{W_T} C_{W_T}.
\]

Next, we will need the following easy consequence of a relative Mayer-Vietoris sequence.

**Proposition 5.4.** Let \( X \) be a \( G \)-CW-complex and \( Y, A_1, \ldots, A_m \) \( G \)-subcomplexes such that \( X = A_1 \cup \ldots \cup A_m \) and \( A_i \cap A_j \subset Y \) for all \( i \neq j \). Write \( H_n(-) \) for Bredon homology with some fixed coefficients and with respect to a family
∀ \; \exists \; \text{Iso}(X) \; \text{or, more generally, any } G\text{-homology theory. Then }

\[ H_n(X, Y) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{m} H_n(A_i, A_i \cap Y). \]

**Proof.** By induction on \( m \). For \( m = 1 \) it is a tautology. For \( m > 1 \) call \( A = A_1, B = A_2 \cup \ldots \cup A_m, C = A \cap Y \) and \( D = B \cap Y \). The relative Mayer-Vietoris of the CW-pairs \((A, C)\) and \((B, D)\) is

\[
\ldots \rightarrow H_i(A \cap B, C \cap D) \rightarrow H_i(A, C) \oplus H_i(B, D) \rightarrow H_i(A \cup B, C \cup D) \rightarrow \ldots \tag{5.1}
\]

Observe that

\[
A \cup B = X
\]
\[
C \cup D = (A \cup B) \cap Y = Y
\]
\[
A \cap B \subset Y
\]
\[
C \cap D = A \cap B \cap Y = A \cap B
\]

Therefore \( H_i(A \cap B, C \cap D) = 0 \) for all \( i \) and the sequence (5.1) gives isomorphisms

\[
H_i(X, Y) \cong H_i(A, C) \oplus H_i(B, D).
\]

Now apply induction to \( X' = B, Y' = B \cap Y \) and the result follows. \( \square \)

Finally, recall that if \( h^*_G \) is an *equivariant homology theory* (see, for instance, \([12, \S 1]\)), it has an *induction structure*. Hence, for a pair of \( H\)-spaces \((X, A)\),

\[
h^G_n(\text{Ind}^G_H(X, A)) \cong h^H_n(X, A).
\]

Bredon homology has an induction structure \([15]\); in particular,

\[
H^\text{fin}(\text{Ind}^W_H(C_{W_T}, \partial C_{W_T})) \cong H^\text{fin}(W_T) (C_{W_T}, \partial C_{W_T}).
\]

**Proof of Theorem 5.1.** Write \( H_n(\cdot) \) for Bredon homology of proper \( G\)-spaces with coefficients in the representation ring. Let \( T_1, \ldots, T_m \) be the spherical subsets of generators up to rank \( n \). Define

\[
A_i = W \times_{W_{T_i}} C_{W_{T_i}} \quad 0 \leq i \leq m.
\]

Then \( \Sigma_n = \bigcup A_i \) and \( A_i \cap A_j \subset \Sigma_{n-1} \) for all \( i \neq j \), by Lemma 5.2(ii). By Proposition 5.4

\[
H_n(\Sigma_n, \Sigma_{n-1}) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} H_n(A_i, A_i \cap \Sigma_{n-1}).
\]

If rank\( (T_i) < n \) then \( A_i \subset \Sigma_{n-1} \) and the corresponding term is zero. If rank\( (T_i) = n \) then \( A_i \cap \Sigma_{n-1} = \partial A_i \) (Lemma 5.2(ii)) and, by the induction structure,

\[
H_n(A_i, \partial A_i) \cong H_n(C_{W_{T_i}}, \partial C_{W_{T_i}}).
\]

\( \square \)

**Corollary 5.5.** Write \( H_n(\cdot) \) for Bredon homology with respect to finite subgroups and some fixed Bredon coefficient system. For each \( n \geq 1 \), there is a long
exact sequence

\[ \ldots \to H^\text{fin}_i(\Sigma_{n-1}) \to H^\text{fin}_i(\Sigma_n) \to \bigoplus_{T \in S, \text{rank}(T) = n} H^\text{fin}_i(C_{W_T}, \partial C_{W_T}) \to \ldots \]

6. Relative Bredon homology of some Coxeter cells

As an application of Theorem 5.1, we compute the relative Bredon homology of \((\Sigma_n, \Sigma_{n-1})\), with coefficients in the representation ring, for the first cases \(n = 0, 1, 2\). To do so, we need the Bredon homology of \((C_{W_T}, \partial C_{W_T})\) when \(T \subset S\) spherical with \(\text{rank}(T) = 0, 1, 2\).

- \(\text{rank}(T) = 0\): \(T = \emptyset\), \(W_T = \{1\}\) and \(C_{W_T}\) is a point. So the homology is \(R_C(\{1\}) \cong \mathbb{Z}\) at degree 0 and vanishes elsewhere.

- \(\text{rank}(T) = 1\): \(T = \{s_i\}\), \(W_T\) is cyclic of order two and \(C_{W_T}\) is an interval. For the relative homology, we consider one 0-cell and one 1-cell, with stabilizers cyclic order two and trivial respectively (see Figure 4). The associated Bredon chain complex

\[ 0 \longrightarrow R_C(\{1\}) \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}} R_C(C_2) \longrightarrow 0 \]

gives

\[ H_i(C_{W_T}, \partial C_{W_T}; R) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z} & i = 0 \\ 0 & i \neq 0 \end{cases} . \quad (6.1) \]

- \(\text{rank}(T) = 2\): \(T = \{s_i, s_j\}\), \(W_T\) is dihedral of order \(2n\) \((n = m_{ij} \neq \infty)\) and \(C_{W_T}\) is a \(2n\)-gon. The orbit space is a sector of the polygon (see Figure 5) and the relative Bredon chain complex is

\[ 0 \longrightarrow R_C(\{1\}) \xrightarrow{d_2} R_C(C_2) \oplus R_C(C_2) \xrightarrow{d_1} R_C(D_n) \longrightarrow 0 , \]

where the differentials are given by induction among representation rings. Inducing the trivial representation always yields the regular one, so \(d_2\) in matrix form is

\[ d_2 \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} , \]

the right-hand side being its Smith normal form. For \(d_1\), recall the character tables of the cyclic group of order two and dihedral group (with Coxeter generators \(a\) and \(b\)):
Figure 5. Coxeter cell of rank 2

\[
\begin{array}{c|cc}
C_2 & 1 & a \\
\hline
\rho_1 & 1 & 1 \\
\rho_2 & 1 & -1 \\
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
D_n & (ab)^k & b(ab)^k \\
\hline
\chi_1 & 1 & 1 \\
\chi_2 & 1 & -1 \\
\chi_3 & (-1)^k & (-1)^k \\
\chi_4 & (-1)^k & (-1)^{k+1} \\
\phi_l & 2\cos\left(\frac{2\pi lk}{n}\right) & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

where \(0 \leq k \leq n - 1\), \(l\) varies from 1 to \(n/2\) (\(n\) even) or \((n - 1)/2\) (\(n\) odd) and the hat \(\hat{\chi}\) denotes a character which only appears when \(n\) is even. The induced representations corresponding to the inclusions \((a) \subset (a, b)\) and \((b) \subset (a, b)\) are

\[
\text{Ind}(\rho_1) = \chi_1 + \chi_3 + \sum \phi_l, \\
\text{Ind}(\rho_2) = \chi_2 + \chi_4 + \sum \phi_l.
\]

Consequently, the differential \(d_1\) is written in matrix form as

\[
d_1 \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \hat{1} & 0 & 1 & \ldots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \hat{0} & \hat{1} & 1 & \ldots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \hat{0} & \hat{1} & 1 & \ldots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \hat{1} & 0 & 1 & \ldots & 1 \end{pmatrix},
\]

which reduces by elementary operations to

\[
\begin{pmatrix} Id_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{if } n \text{ is even}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} Id_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{if } n \text{ is odd}.
\]

Therefore, the relative Bredon homology of a Coxeter cell of rank two and \(n = m_{ij} \neq \infty\) is

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{n even: } & \quad H_0 = Z^{c(D_n)-3} = \mathbb{Z}^{n/2}, \quad H_i = 0 \quad \forall \ i \geq 1; \\
\text{n odd: } & \quad H_0 = Z^{c(D_n)-2} = \mathbb{Z}^{(n-1)/2}, \quad H_1 = \mathbb{Z}, \quad H_i = 0 \quad \forall \ i \geq 2.
\end{align*}
\]

Here we write \(c(H)\) for the number of conjugacy classes in a finite group \(H\), and \(\mathbb{Z}^n\), or sometimes \(n \cdot \mathbb{Z}\), for \(\oplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}\).

We can now use Theorem 5.1 to deduce the lower-rank relative Bredon homology of \(\Sigma\). We omit the family \(\mathfrak{F}\) in and coefficients \(\mathcal{R}\) for clarity.
Proposition 6.1. Let \((W, S)\) be a Coxeter system and \(\Sigma\) its associated Coxeter complex. Then
\[
H_i(\Sigma_0, \Sigma_{-1}) = \begin{cases} 
\mathbb{Z} & i = 0 \\
0 & i \neq 0
\end{cases},
\]
\[
H_i(\Sigma_1, \Sigma_0) = \begin{cases} 
|S| \cdot \mathbb{Z} & i = 0 \\
0 & i \neq 0
\end{cases}.
\]
\[
H_0(\Sigma_2, \Sigma_1) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{\text{even}, i<j} m_{ij} + \sum_{\text{odd}, i<j} (m_{ij} - 1) \right) \cdot \mathbb{Z},
\]
\[
H_1(\Sigma_2, \Sigma_1) = |\{m_{ij} \text{ odd, } i < j\}| \cdot \mathbb{Z},
\]
\[
H_i(\Sigma_2, \Sigma_1) = 0 \quad (i \geq 2).
\]

7. Bredon homology and K-homology of right-angled and even Coxeter groups

A Coxeter system \((W, S)\) is right-angled if \(m_{ij} \in \{2, \infty\}\) for all \(i, j\). More generally, a Coxeter system \((W, S)\) is even if \(m_{ij}\) is even or infinite for all \(i, j\). The only spherical subgroups are direct products of cyclic (order two) and dihedral, since any irreducible finite Coxeter group with more than two generators has at least one odd \(m_{ij}\).

Suppose that \(W_T = D_{m_1} \times \ldots \times D_{m_r} \times (C_2)^k\), with \(m_i\) (1 \(\leq i \leq r\) even numbers and \(k \geq 0\). We know that the relative Bredon homology of the Coxeter cells corresponding to dihedral \(D_{m_i}\) and \(C_2\) concentrates at degree 0 and
\[
H_0 = \left(\frac{m_i}{2}\right) \cdot \mathbb{Z},
\]
respectively \(H_0 = \mathbb{Z}\).

By the relative K"unneth formula we have
\[
H_i(C_W, \partial C_W) = \begin{cases} 
\left(\frac{m_1 \cdot \ldots \cdot m_r}{2^r}\right) \cdot \mathbb{Z} & i = 0 \\
0 & i \neq 0
\end{cases}.
\]
Alternatively, if \(T = \{t_1, \ldots, t_n\}\) is a spherical subset of rank \(n\),
\[
H_0(C_W, \partial C_W) = \prod_{i<j} (m_{ij}/2) \cdot \mathbb{Z}, \quad (7.1)
\]
and 0 at any other degree. This expression is valid for any \(n \geq 0\), with the convention that an empty product equals 1.

Now we can compute the relative homology groups of the skeleton filtration of \(\Sigma\). They concentrate at degree zero, since so does the homology of the Coxeter cells. We already know that (Proposition 6.1)
\[
H_0(\Sigma_0, \Sigma_{-1}) = \mathbb{Z}, \quad H_0(\Sigma_1, \Sigma_0) = |S| \cdot \mathbb{Z}, \quad H_0(\Sigma_2, \Sigma_1) = \sum_{i<j, m_{ij} \neq \infty} (m_{ij}/2) \cdot \mathbb{Z}.
\]
In general, using Theorem 5.1 and equation (7.1), we have that \(H_0(\Sigma_n, \Sigma_{n-1})\), \(n \geq 0\) is a free abelian group of rank
\[
r(n) = \sum_{T \in S, \text{rank}(T)=n} \prod_{s_i, s_j \in T} m_{ij}/2,
\]
with the convention that an empty sum is 0 and an empty product is 1. The long exact sequences of \((\Sigma_n, \Sigma_{n-1})\) and induction on \(n\) gives
\[
H_i(\Sigma_n) = H_i(\Sigma_0) = 0 \quad \text{for all } i \geq 1, \quad \text{and}
H_0(\Sigma_n) = H_0(\Sigma_{n-1}) \oplus H_0(\Sigma_n, \Sigma_{n-1}).
\]
Define
\[
r = r(0) + \ldots + r(|S|) = \sum_{T \subseteq S, s_i, s_j \in T} \prod_{i<j} m_{ij}/2.
\]

**Theorem 7.1.** The Bredon homology of an even Coxeter group is the free abelian group of rank \(r\) at degree 0 and vanishes at any other degree.

**Corollary 7.2.** The Bredon homology of a right-angled Coxeter group is the free abelian group of rank \(r = |S|\), the number of spherical subsets, at degree 0 and vanishes at any other degree.

Finally, since the Bredon homology concentrates at degree 0, it coincides with the equivariant \(K\)-homology (Proposition 2.1). Also, the Baum-Connes conjecture holds for Coxeter groups, so we have the following corollary.

**Corollary 7.3.** If \(W\) is an even Coxeter group, the equivariant \(K\)-homology of \(E^\ast W\) coincides with its Bredon homology at degree 0 and 1 respectively (given in the previous theorem). This corresponds to the topological \(K\)-theory of the reduced \(C^\ast\)-algebra of \(W\) via the Baum-Connes assembly map.

### 8. Bredon homology of low-rank Coxeter groups

We briefly recall, for completeness, the Bredon homology of the Coxeter groups of rank up to three. If a group \(H\) is finite, a one-point space is a model of \(E^G\) so its Bredon homology reduces to the representation ring \(R^G_H\) at degree 0 and vanishes elsewhere, and so its equivariant \(K\)-homology. The first infinite Coxeter groups are the infinite dihedral \(D_\infty = \langle a, b \mid a^2 = b^2 = 1 \rangle\), and the euclidean and hyperbolic triangle groups
\[
\langle a, b, c \mid a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = 1, \ (ab)^p = (bc)^q = (ca)^r = 1 \rangle,
\]
where \(2 \leq p, q, r \leq \infty\) and \(1/p + 1/q + 1/r \leq 1\). All cases can be done by direct computation from the corresponding orbit spaces \(BG\) ([17, Section 5.2]). The resulting Bredon homology concentrates at degree \(i \leq 1\) so it coincides with their \(K^G\)-homology. The results are the following (write \(H_i(G)\) for \(H_i^\text{fin}(E^G; R)\), \(n \cdot \mathbb{Z}\).
for \( \otimes_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{Z} \), and \( c(H) \) for the number of conjugacy classes on a finite group \( H \).

\[
H_i(D_{\infty}) = \begin{cases} 
3 \cdot \mathbb{Z} & i = 0 \\
0 & i \neq 0
\end{cases}
\]

\[
H_i(\Delta(\infty, \infty, \infty)) = \begin{cases} 
4 \cdot \mathbb{Z} & i = 0 \\
0 & i \neq 0
\end{cases}
\]

\[
H_i(\Delta(p, \infty, \infty)) = \begin{cases} 
(c(D_p) + 1) \cdot \mathbb{Z} & i = 0 \\
0 & i \neq 0
\end{cases}
\]

\[
H_i(\Delta(p, q, \infty)) = \begin{cases} 
(c(D_p) + c(D_q) - 2) \cdot \mathbb{Z} & i = 0 \\
0 & i \neq 0
\end{cases}
\]

\[
H_0(\Delta(p, q, r)) = \begin{cases} 
(c(D_p) + c(D_q) + c(D_r) - 4) \cdot \mathbb{Z} & p, q, r \text{ odd} \\
(c(D_p) + c(D_q) + c(D_r) - 5) \cdot \mathbb{Z} & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
H_1(\Delta(p, q, r)) = \begin{cases} 
\mathbb{Z} & p, q \text{ and } r \text{ odd} \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

\[
H_i(\Delta(p, q, r)) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq 2.
\]

(Recall that \( c(D_n) \) is \( n/2 + 3 \) if \( n \) if even and \( (n - 1)/2 + 2 \) if \( n \) is odd.)

**Remark.** Lück and Stamm [13] studied the equivariant \( K \)-homology of cocompact (= compact quotient) planar groups. Our groups above, except those triangle groups with \( p, q \) or \( r \) being \( \infty \), are examples of cocompact planar groups so their \( K^G \)-homology also follow from Part (c) of Theorem 4.31 in their article.

Finally, observe that the results above agree with those of Section 7 when \( p, q \) and \( r \) are even or infinity.

9. A GAP routine for Coxeter groups

We have implemented a GAP [6] program to obtain the Bredon homology with coefficients in the representation ring of virtually any Coxeter group, from its Coxeter matrix.

The GAP routine works as follows. Firstly, we generate the cellular decomposition, cell stabilizers and boundary of the corresponding Davis complex. To do that, we have written functions to find the irreducible components of a Coxeter group and to decide whether the group it is finite (comparing each irreducible component with the finite Coxeter groups of the same rank). We generate a multidimensional list \textsc{chains} such that \textsc{chains}[i] is the list of all chains \( T_1 < \ldots < T_i \) of length \( i \) (< means strict inclusion) of subsets of \( \{1, \ldots, N\} \) where \( N = \text{rank}(W, S) \). Note that a cell \( \sigma \) in the quotient space \( \Sigma/W \) corresponding to \( \{T_1 < \ldots < T_n\} \) has dimension \( n - 1 \), stabilizer \( W_{T_1} \) and boundary

\[
\partial \sigma = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^k \{T_1 < \ldots < \hat{T}_i < \ldots T_n\}.
\]
Secondly, we use this information as initial data to another procedure which com-
putes the Bredon homology with coefficients in the representation ring of a finite proper $G$-CW-complex. Note that, however, the computing time increases expon-
entially with the number of generators.

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