ON THE CONTINUITY OF THE GROWTH RATE ON THE
SPACE OF COXETER SYSTEMS

TOMOSHIGE YUKITA

Abstract. Floyd showed that if a sequence of compact hyperbolic Coxeter polygons converges, then so does the sequence of the growth rates of the Coxeter groups associated with the polygons [9]. For the case of the hyperbolic 3-space, Kolpakov discovered the same phenomena for specific convergent sequences of hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedra [12]. In this paper, we show that the growth rate is a continuous function on the space of Coxeter systems. This is an extension of the results due to Floyd and Kolpakov since the convergent sequences of Coxeter polyhedra discussed in [9, 12] give rise to that of Coxeter systems in the space of marked groups.

1. Introduction

Let \( G \) be a group and \( S = (s_1,\ldots,s_n) \) be an ordered generating set of \( G \). The pair \( (G, S) \) is called a \textit{n-marked group}. For two \( n \)-marked groups \( (G, S) \) and \( (H, T) \), they are isomorphic if the bijection \( \phi : S \to T \) which sends \( s_i \) to \( t_i \) extends to a group isomorphism from \( G \) to \( H \). The set \( G_n \) of all isomorphism classes of \( n \)-marked groups is called the \textit{space of \( n \)-marked groups}. \( G_n \) has a natural topology which makes \( G_n \) a compact totally disconnected space [11]. The word length \( |x|_S \) of an element \( x \in G \) is defined by

\[
|x|_S = \min \{ n \geq 1 \mid x = s_1 \cdots s_n, \ s_i \in S \cup S^{-1} \},
\]

and this gives rise to the word metric \( d_S \) on \( G \). We adopt the convention that \( |1_G|_S = 0 \) where \( 1_G \) is the identity element of \( G \). We denote by \( B_{(G,S)}(m) \) the ball of radius \( m \) centered at \( 1_G \). Then the \textit{growth function} of \( (G, S) \), denoted by \( s_{(G,S)}(m) \), is defined to be the number of the elements of \( B_{(G,S)}(m) \), that is,

\[
s_{(G,S)}(m) = \# \{ x \in G \mid |x|_S \leq m \}.
\]

The \textit{growth rate} \( \omega(G, S) \) is given by \( \omega(G, S) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \sqrt[m]{s_{(G,S)}(m)} \).

A group \( G \) is called a \textit{Coxeter group of rank} \( n \) if there exists an ordered generating set \( S = (s_1,\ldots,s_n) \) such that \( G \) has the following presentation:

\[
G = \langle s_1,\ldots,s_n \mid s_1^2 = \cdots = s_n^2 = 1, \ (s_is_j)^{m_{ij}} = 1 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \neq j \leq n \rangle.
\]

Such a generating set \( S \) is called a \textit{Coxeter generating set of} \( G \). We call the pair \( (G, S) \) a \textit{Coxeter system of rank} \( n \). The set of all Coxeter systems of rank \( n \), denoted by \( C_n \), is called \textit{the space of Coxeter systems of rank} \( n \). We consider the space \( C_n \) as a subspace of \( G_n \) (see Definition [3.2]). In this paper, we show the following theorem (see Section [3]).

\textbf{Theorem.} The growth rate \( \omega : C_n \to \mathbb{R} \) is a continuous function.

2020 \textit{Mathematics Subject Classification.} Primary 20F55, Secondary 20F65.
In the hyperbolic geometry, Coxeter groups arise from the geometry of polyhedra as follows. Let $\mathbb{H}^d$ denote the hyperbolic $d$-space. A hyperbolic polyhedron $P \subset \mathbb{H}^d$ is the intersection of finitely many closed half-spaces. If dihedral angles of $P$ are of the form $\pi/m$ ($m \geq 2$), then $P$ is called a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron. The group generated by the reflections in the bounding hyperplanes of $P$, denoted by $G_P$, is a Coxeter group. We call $G_P$ the hyperbolic Coxeter group associated with $P$. Concerning the study of the growth rates of hyperbolic Coxeter groups, we mention the results due to Floyd and Kolpakov. Let us write $\Delta(a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ for a hyperbolic Coxeter $n$-gon whose interior angles are $\pi/a_1, \ldots, \pi/a_n$. We say that $\Delta_k = \Delta(a_1(k), \ldots, a_n(k))$ converges to $\Delta = \Delta(a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ by letting $k \to \infty$ if $\lim_{k \to \infty} a_i(k) = a_i$ for any $i$. Floyd showed that $\lim_{k \to \infty} \omega(G_k) = \omega(G)$ if $\lim_{k \to \infty} \Delta_k = \Delta$, where $G_k$ and $G$ are the hyperbolic Coxeter groups associated with $\Delta_k$ and $\Delta$, respectively [9]. For the case of the hyperbolic 3-space, Kolpakov investigated a convergence of hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedra in [12], and proved that if a sequence $P_k$ of hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedra converges, then so does the sequence $\omega(G_k)$ of the growth rates, where $G_k$ is the hyperbolic Coxeter group associated with $P_k$. Since the convergent sequences of hyperbolic Coxeter polygons and polyhedra give rise to that of the hyperbolic Coxeter groups in $C_n$, our theorem can be considered as an extension of the results due to Floyd and Kolpakov (see Section 4).

2. The space of marked groups and the growth rates

In this section, we recall the space of marked groups (see [5, 11] for more details). For readability, we give proofs for some known facts.

**Definition 2.1.** For a group $G$ and its ordered generating set $S = (s_1, \ldots, s_n)$, the pair $(G, S)$ is called a $n$-marked group. Two $n$-marked groups $(G, S)$ and $(H, T)$ are said to be isomorphic if the bijection from $S$ to $T$ that sends $s_i$ to $t_i$ extends to a group isomorphism. The set of all isomorphism classes of $n$-marked groups is denoted by $\mathcal{G}_n$, and is called the space of $n$-marked groups.

In the sequel, we fix an ordered generating set $X = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ of the free group $\mathbb{F}_n$ of rank $n$. For any $n$-marked group $(G, S)$, let us denote the epimorphism from $\mathbb{F}_n$ onto $G$ that sends $x_i$ to $s_i$ by $\pi_{(G,S)}$. It is easy to see that two $n$-marked groups $(G, S)$ and $(H, T)$ are isomorphic if and only if $\ker \pi_{(G,S)} = \ker \pi_{(H,T)}$.

**Definition 2.2.** Let $(G, S)$ be a $n$-marked group. For any $x \in G$, the word length of $x$ with respect to $S$, denoted by $|x|_S$, is defined by

$$|x|_S = \min \{ n \geq 0 \mid x = s_1 \cdots s_n, \ s_i \in S \cup S^{-1} \}.$$ 

We denote by $B_{(G,S)}(R)$ the ball of radius $R$ centered at $1_G$, that is,

$$B_{(G,S)}(R) = \{ x \in G \mid |x|_S \leq R \}.$$ 

For abbreviation, we write $B(R)$ instead of $B_{(\mathbb{F}_n,X)}(R)$. We define a metric $d$ on $\mathcal{G}_n$ as follows. For two $n$-marked groups $(G, S)$ and $(H, T)$, let us denote by $v((G, S), (H, T))$ the maximal radius of the balls centered at $1_{\mathbb{F}_n}$ where $\ker \pi_{(G,S)} = \ker \pi_{(H,T)}$, that is,

$$v((G, S), (H, T)) = \max \{ R \geq 0 \mid B(R) \cap \ker \pi_{(G,S)} = B(R) \cap \ker \pi_{(H,T)} \}.$$ 

Then the metric $d$ on $\mathcal{G}_n$ is defined by

$$d((G, S), (H, T)) = e^{-v((G, S), (H, T))}.$$ 

It is known that the metric space $(\mathcal{G}_n, d)$ is compact.
The Cayley graph $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ of a $n$-marked group $(G, S)$ is an edge-labeled directed graph defined as follows. The vertex set is $G$ and two vertices $x, y$ are joined by an oriented edge from $x$ to $y$ labeled with $i$ if $x^{-1} y = s_i$. We consider the ball $B_{(G,S)}(R)$ as a subgraph of Cay $(G, S)$.

**Lemma 2.1.** For two $n$-marked groups $(G, S), (H, T) \in G_n$ and $R \geq 1$, the distance satisfies that $d((G, S), (H, T)) \leq e^{-(2R+1)}$ if and only if there exists an orientation and label-preserving graph isomorphism from $B_{(G,S)}(R)$ to $B_{(H,T)}(R)$ that sends the identity element of $G$ to that of $H$.

**Proof.** Suppose that $d((G, S), (H, T)) \leq e^{-(2R+1)}$. By the definition of the metric on $G_n$, we have that

$$B(2R + 1) \cap \text{Ker} \pi_{(G,S)} = B(2R + 1) \cap \text{Ker} \pi_{(H,T)}.$$  

We define a map $\alpha : B_{(G,S)}(R) \rightarrow B_{(H,T)}(R)$ as follows. For $g = s_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots s_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k} \ (k \leq R)$,

$$\alpha(s_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots s_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k}) = t_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots t_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k}.$$  

First we show that the map $\alpha$ is well-defined. For that, suppose that an element $g \in B_{(G,S)}(R)$ has two expressions as follows.

$$g = s_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots s_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k} = s_{j_1}^{\delta_1} \cdots s_{j_l}^{\delta_l},$$  

where $0 \leq k, l \leq R$. Then the element $w = x_1^{\epsilon_1} \cdots x_k^{\epsilon_k} x_{-\delta_l} \cdots x_{-\delta_1}$ of $F_n$ is contained in $B(2R + 1) \cap \text{Ker} \pi_{(G,S)}$. By the equality (2.1), we see that $\pi_{(H,T)}(w) = 1_H$, and hence the map $\alpha$ is well-defined. It is easy to see that the map $\alpha$ is an orientation and label-preserving graph homomorphism. In the same manner the map $\beta : B_{(H,T)}(R) \rightarrow B_{(G,S)}(R)$ is defined by

$$\beta(t_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots t_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k}) = s_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots s_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k}.$$  

Since $\beta = \alpha^{-1}, \alpha$ is the desired graph isomorphism.

Conversely, suppose that there exists an orientation and label-preserving graph isomorphism $\alpha : B_{(G,S)}(R) \rightarrow B_{(H,T)}(R)$ such that $\alpha(1_G) = 1_H$. We claim that

$$\alpha(s_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots s_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k}) = t_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots t_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k}.$$  

The proof is by induction on $k$. It is clear for the case that $k = 0$. Set $x = s_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots s_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k - 1}$ and $y = x s_{i_k}$. Then the vertices $x$ and $y$ are joined by the oriented edge from $x$ to $y$ labeled with $i_k$; so are the vertices $\alpha(x)$ and $\alpha(y)$ (see FIGURE 1). By the inductive hypothesis, we have that $\alpha(x) = t_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots t_{i_{k-1}}^{\epsilon_{k-1}}$. Since

![Figure 1](image)

the terminal vertex of the oriented edge labeled with $i_k$ emanating from $t_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots t_{i_{k-1}}^{\epsilon_{k-1}}$ is $t_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots t_{i_{k-1}}^{\epsilon_{k-1}} t_{i_k}$, we have that $\alpha(y) = t_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots t_{i_{k-1}}^{\epsilon_{k-1}} t_{i_k}$. By applying similar arguments to the case that $x = s_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots s_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k - 1} s_{i_k}^{-1}$ and $y = s_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots s_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k - 1}$, we have that $\alpha(s_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots s_{i_k}^{\epsilon_k - 1} s_{i_k}^{-1}) = t_{i_1}^{\epsilon_1} \cdots t_{i_{k-1}}^{\epsilon_{k-1}} t_{i_k}^{-1}$. Therefore we obtain the equality (2.2). Fix an element $w = x_1^{\epsilon_1} \cdots x_k^{\epsilon_k} \in B(2R + 1) \cap \text{Ker} \pi_{(G,S)}$. Let us denote by $p_w$ the closed path in Cay $(G, S)$ corresponding to $w$. We write $u$ for the farthest vertex of $p_w$.
from $1_G$. If $|u|_S \geq R + 1$, then the length of $p_w$ must be greater than or equal to $2(R + 1)$. Therefore the closed path $p_w$ is contained in $B_{G,S}(R)$. By the equality \[2.2\], the closed path of Cay $(H,T)$ corresponding to $w$ is $\alpha(p_w)$, and this implies that $B(2R + 1) \cap \text{Ker} \pi_{G,S} \subset B(2R + 1) \cap \text{Ker} \pi_{H,T}$. By replacing $\alpha$ with $\alpha^{-1}$, we see that $B(2R + 1) \cap \text{Ker} \pi_{H,T} \subset B(2R + 1) \cap \text{Ker} \pi_{G,S}$. \hfill \Box

For any $n$-marked group $(G,S) \in G_n$, the growth function $s_{(G,S)}(m)$ is defined to be the number of elements of $G$ whose lengths are at most $m$, that is,

$$s_{(G,S)}(m) = \# \{ x \in G \mid |x|_S \leq m \}.$$  

Since $s_{(G,S)}(m)$ is submultiplicative, we have that

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} \sqrt[m]{s_{(G,S)}(m)} = \inf_{m \geq 0} \sqrt[m]{s_{(G,S)}(m)}.$$  

We define the growth rate $\omega(G)$ to be $\lim_{m \to \infty} \sqrt[m]{s_{(G,S)}(m)}$. We say that a $n$-marked group $(G,S)$ has exponential growth rate if $\omega(G) > 1$.

3. The space of Coxeter systems

In this section, we give the definitions of Coxeter groups, Coxeter matrices, and the space $C_n$ of Coxeter systems of rank $n$. Then we shall see that $C_n$ is a compact subspace of $G_n$. The general reference here is \[3\].

**Definition 3.1.** Let us denote the set of the natural numbers with $\infty$ by $\hat{\mathbb{N}}$. A $n \times n$ matrix $M = (m_{ij})$ over $\hat{\mathbb{N}}$ is called a Coxeter matrix if it is symmetric and satisfies that $m_{ij} = 1$ if and only if $i = j$. We denote the set of all Coxeter matrices of $n \times n$ size by $\mathcal{CM}_n$, and define a metric $D$ on $\mathcal{CM}_n$ as follows.

$$D(M,M') = \max_{1 \leq i,j \leq n} \left| \frac{1}{e^{m_{ij}}} - \frac{1}{e^{m'_{ij}}} \right|,$$

where $M = (m_{ij}), M' = (m'_{ij})$.

Since $\mathcal{CM}_n$ is closed subset of the product space $\hat{\mathbb{N}}^{n^2}$, $\mathcal{CM}_n$ is compact. It is easy to see that any convergent sequence $\{M_k(\alpha(k))\}_{k \geq 1}$ of $\hat{\mathbb{N}}$ is either eventually constant or converges to $\infty$, we have the following.

**Lemma 3.1.** Let $\{M_k = (m_{ij}(k))\}_{k \geq 1}$ be a sequence of Coxeter matrices. Then $M_k$ converges to a Coxeter matrix $M = (m_{ij})$ if and only if for any positive integer $L$, there exists $K_L \geq 0$ such that for $k \geq K_L$,

$$m_{ij}(k) \geq L \quad \text{if} \quad m_{ij} = \infty,$$

$$m_{ij}(k) = m_{ij} \quad \text{if} \quad m_{ij} < \infty.$$  

**Definition 3.2.** Any $n \times n$ size Coxeter matrix $M = (m_{ij})$ determines a group $G(M)$ with the presentation

$$G(M) = \langle s_1, \cdots, s_n | (s_is_j)^{m_{ij}} = 1 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n \rangle.$$  

A group $G$ having such a presentation is called a Coxeter group and the pair $(G,S)$ is called a Coxeter system. The cardinality of the generating set $S$ is called the rank of $(G,S)$. We denote the set of all Coxeter systems of rank $n$ by $C_n \subset G_n$. The subspace $C_n$ is called the space of Coxeter systems of rank $n$.

In order to show that $\mathcal{CM}_n$ and $C_n$ are homeomorphic, we will show that $C_n$ is closed in $G_n$. 

Theorem 3.1. [4 Theorem 1.5.1, p.18] Let \( G \) be a group and \( S \) be a its generating set. Suppose that every element of \( S \) is of order 2. Then the followings are equivalent.

(i) The pair \((G, S)\) is a Coxeter system.
(ii) Let \( x = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_l} \) be a reduced word in \( G \) and \( s \in S \). If \( |sx|_S < |x|_S \), then
\[
x = s_{i_1} \cdots \hat{s}_{i_m} \cdots s_{i_l}.
\]

Lemma 3.2. The space of Coxeter systems \( C_n \) is closed in \( G_n \).

Proof. Suppose that a sequence \( \{(G_k, S_k)\}_{k \geq 1} \) of Coxeter systems of rank \( n \) converges to a \( n \)-marked group \((G, S)\). We show that \((G, S)\) is a Coxeter system of rank \( n \). By Lemma 2.1 and the assumption that \( \lim_{k \to \infty} (G_k, S_k) = (G, S) \), for any \( R \geq 0 \), there exists an integer \( k = k(R) \geq 1 \) such that the balls \( B(G_k, S_k)(R) \) and \( B(G, S)(R) \) are isomorphic. By letting \( R = 2 \), we see that every element of \( S \) is of order 2. Fix a reduced word \( x = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_l} \) in \( G \) and \( s \in S \). Then the expression
\[
sx = s_{i_1} \cdots \hat{s}_{i_m} \cdots s_{i_l}.
\]

Therefore we see that \( sx = s_{i_1} \cdots \hat{s}_{i_m} \cdots s_{i_l} \). \( \square \)

Theorem 3.2. The map \( \Phi : \mathcal{CM}_n \to C_n \) that sends \( M \) to \( G(M) \) is a homeomorphism.

Proof. It is trivial that \( \Phi \) is a bijection. We prove that \( \Phi^{-1} \) is continuous. First, by Lemma 2.1, the ball \( B(G_k, S_k)(m_{ij}) \) must contain the cycle of length \( 2m_{ij} \) labeled with \( i \) and \( j \) alternately for sufficiently large \( k \). Therefore \( \lim_{k \to \infty} m_{ij}(k) = m_{ij} \). Consider the case that \( m_{ij} = \infty \). In order to obtain a contradiction, suppose that there exists an integer \( R \geq 0 \) such that \( m_{ij}(k) \leq R \) for any \( k \). Since \( B(G, S)(2R) \) does not contain the cycle labeled with \( i \) and \( j \) alternately, we see that the balls \( B(G, S)(2R) \) and \( B(G_k, S_k)(2R) \) are not isomorphic for any \( k \). This contradicts to Lemma 2.1. Therefore we obtain that \( \lim_{k \to \infty} m_{ij}(k) = m_{ij} \) for any \( i, j \), that is, the map \( \Phi^{-1} \) is continuous. \( \square \)

Definition 3.3. Let \((G, S)\) be a Coxeter system of rank \( n \) and \( M = (m_{ij}) \) be the Coxeter matrix corresponding to \((G, S)\). The Gram matrix \( \text{Gram}(G, S) = (g_{ij}) \) is a symmetric matrix of \( n \times n \) size defined as follows.

\[
g_{ij} = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } i = j, \\
-\cos \frac{\pi}{m_{ij}} & \text{if } i \neq j.
\end{cases}
\]
If Gram \((G, S)\) is positive definite (resp. positive semidefinite), the Coxeter system \((G, S)\) is said to be elliptic (resp. affine) (see \[18\] for more details). We call \((G, S)\) a non-affine Coxeter system if \((G, S)\) is neither elliptic nor affine.

**Lemma 3.3.** The set of all elliptic or affine Coxeter systems of rank \(n\) is closed in \(\mathcal{C}_n\).

**Proof.** Suppose that a sequence \(\{(G_k, S_k)\}_{k \geq 1}\) of elliptic or affine Coxeter systems of rank \(n\) converges to a Coxeter system \((G, S)\) of rank \(n\). Let us write \(M_k = (m_{ij}(k))\) and \(M = (m_{ij})\) for the Coxeter matrices corresponding to \((G_k, S_k)\) and \((G, S)\), respectively. By Theorem 3.2, we have that \(\lim_{k \to \infty} g_{ij}(k) = g_{ij}\), where \(g_{ij}(k)\) and \(g_{ij}\) denote the \((i, j)\)-th entries of Gram \((G_k, S_k)\) and Gram \((G, S)\), respectively. Therefore, the eigenvalues \(\lambda_1(k), \ldots, \lambda_n(k)\) of Gram \((G_k, S_k)\) converge to the eigenvalues \(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n\) of Gram \((G, S)\) (see [3, Section VI]), which proves the assertion. \(\Box\)

The growth type of a Coxeter system \((G, S)\) is as follows.

(i) If \((G, S)\) is elliptic, then \(G\) is finite, so that \(\omega(G, S) = 1\) (see [6, 18]).

(ii) If \((G, S)\) is affine, then \(G\) must contain a free abelian subgroup of finite index, so that \(\omega(G, S) = 1\) (see [6, 18]).

(iii) If \((G, S)\) is non-affine, then \(G\) must contain a free subgroup of rank at least 2, so that \(\omega(G, S) > 1\) (see [7]).

**Corollary 3.1.** A Coxeter system \((G, S)\) is non-affine if and only if \(\omega(G, S) > 1\).

There is a partial ordering \(\prec\) on \(\mathcal{C}_n\) defined as follows [13].

\[(G, S) \prec (G', S') \iff m_{ij} \leq m'_{ij} \text{ for } 1 \leq i, j \leq n.\]

Since any convergent sequence of \(\hat{\mathbb{N}}\) is eventually constant or converges to \(\infty\), we obtain the following.

**Lemma 3.4.** Let \((G_k, S_k)\) be a Coxeter system of rank \(n\) that converges to \((G, S)\). We write \(M_k = (m_{ij}(k))\) and \(M = (m_{ij})\) for the Coxeter matrices corresponding to \((G_k, S_k)\) and \((G, S)\), respectively. Suppose that the sequence \((G_k, S_k)\) is not eventually constant. Then some of \(m_{ij}\)’s are infinity and the sequence contains an increasing subsequence.

The following theorem due to Terragni is of fundamental importance for this paper. For a \(n\)-marked group \((G, S)\), we define the function \(a_{(G, S)}(m)\) to be the number of elements of \(G\) whose word lengths with respect to \(S\) are equal to \(m\), that is,

\[a_{(G, S)}(m) = \# \{ x \in G \mid |x|_S = m \}.\]

We also call the function \(a_{(G, S)}(m)\) the growth function of \((G, S)\).

**Theorem 3.3.** [17, Theorem A., p.607] Let \((G, S)\) and \((G', S')\) be Coxeter systems of rank \(n\). If \((G, S) \prec (G', S')\), then \(a_{(G, S)}(m) \leq a_{(G', S')} (m)\) for \(m \geq 0\).

Since \(s_{(G, S)}(m) = a_{(G, S)}(0)+\cdots+a_{(G, S)}(m)\), if Coxeter systems \((G, S)\) and \((G', S')\) satisfy that \((G, S) \prec (G', S')\), we have that \(s_{(G, S)}(m) \leq s_{(G', S')} (m)\) for any \(m \geq 0\).

**Corollary 3.2.** The set of all non-affine Coxeter systems of rank \(n\) is closed in \(\mathcal{C}_n\).

**Proof.** Suppose that a sequence \(\{(G_k, S_k)\}_{k \geq 1}\) of non-affine Coxeter systems of rank \(n\) converges to a Coxeter system \((G, S)\). We show that \((G, S)\) is non-affine. It is trivial for the case that the sequence is eventually constant. For the other case,
by Lemma 3.4, there exists an increasing subsequence \( \{ (G_{k_l}, S_{k_l}) \}_{l \geq 1} \) of non-affine Coxeter systems of rank \( n \). Theorem 3.3 implies that \( \omega(G, S) \geq \omega(G_{k_1}, S_{k_1}) > 1 \), and hence \( G \) is non-affine by Corollary 3.1.

Steinberg’s formula is fundamental to compute the growth rates of Coxeter systems.

**Definition 3.4.** For a Coxeter system \((G, S)\) and a subset \( T \subseteq S \), the subgroup generated by \( T \), denoted by \( G_T \), is called a parabolic subgroup of \( G \). The pair \((G_T, T)\) is a Coxeter system itself. We denote by \( \mathcal{F}(G, S) \) the set of all the subsets of \( S \) generating finite parabolic subgroups, that is,

\[
\mathcal{F}(G, S) = \{ T \subseteq S \mid \#G_T < \infty \}.
\]

The growth series \( f_{(G,S)}(z) \) is defined by

\[
f_{(G,S)}(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_{(G,S)}(m)z^m.
\]

Let us now recall the classification of finite Coxeter groups. In order to do that, we need the notion of Coxeter diagram.

**Definition 3.5.** For a Coxeter system \((G, S)\), the Coxeter diagram \( X(G, S) \) of \((G, S)\) is constructed as follows: its vertex set is \( S \). If \( m_{ij} \geq 4 \), we join the pair of vertices by an edge and label it with \( m_{ij} \). If \( m_{ij} = 3 \), we join the pair of vertices by an edge without any label. For any \( L \in \mathbb{N} \), we denote by \( \mathcal{F}_L(G, S) \) the set of all the elements of \( \mathcal{F}(G, S) \) whose Coxeter diagrams have edges labeled with \( L \), that is,

\[
\mathcal{F}_L(G, S) = \{ T \in \mathcal{F}(G, S) \mid X(G_T, T) \text{ has edges labeled with } L \}.
\]

A Coxeter system \((G, S)\) is said to be irreducible if the Coxeter diagram \( X(G, S) \) is connected. Irreducible finite Coxeter systems of rank \( n \) are classified as in TABLE 1 (see [1] for details). For integers \( m_1, \ldots, m_k \geq 1 \), the polynomial \([m_1; \cdots ; m_k]\) is defined by

\[
[m_1; \cdots ; m_k] = (1 + \cdots + z^{m_1-1}) \cdots (1 + \cdots + z^{m_k-1}).
\]

The growth series of irreducible finite Coxeter systems are determined by Solomon’s formula (see [10] for details). TABLE 1 shows the list of the growth series of irreducible finite Coxeter systems of rank \( n \). Note that the growth series of irreducible finite Coxeter systems are products of cyclotomic polynomials.

For a Coxeter system \((G, S)\), we denote the vertex sets of connected components of \( X(G, S) \) by \( S_1, \ldots, S_k \). Let \( G_1, \ldots, G_k \) be the Coxeter groups generated by \( S_1, \ldots, S_k \). The followings hold for \((G, S)\).

\[
G = G_1 \times \cdots \times G_k, \quad S = S_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup S_k.
\]

Then we say that \((G, S)\) is the product of \((G_1, S_1), \ldots, (G_k, S_k)\).

**Lemma 3.5.** Let \((G, S)\) be a Coxeter system. If \((G, S)\) is the product of irreducible Coxeter systems \((G_1, S_1), \cdots, (G_k, S_k)\), then the growth series satisfies that

\[
f_{(G,S)}(z) = f_{(G_1,S_1)}(z) \cdots f_{(G_k,S_k)}(z).
\]

By Lemma 3.5 and the fact that the growth series of irreducible finite Coxeter systems are products of cyclotomic polynomials, we see that the growth series \( f_{(G,S)}(z) \) of a finite Coxeter system \((G, S)\) has the following property.

\[
(3.2) \quad z^{\deg f_{(G,S)}} \cdot f_{(G,S)}(z^{-1}) = f_{(G,S)}(z).
\]

The growth series of infinite Coxeter systems are written as rational functions.
Theorem 3.4 (Steinberg’s formula [16]). Let $G = (G, S)$ be an infinite Coxeter system. The following identity holds for the growth series $f(G, S)(z)$.

\begin{equation}
\frac{1}{f(G, S)(z^{-1})} = \sum_{T \in F(G, S)} (-1)^{\#T} f(G, T)(z). \tag{3.3}
\end{equation}

Substituting (3.2) into Steinberg’s formula (3.3), we obtain that

\begin{equation}
\frac{1}{f(G, S)(z)} = \sum_{T \in F(G, S)} (-1)^{\#T} z^{d_T} f(G, T)(z), \tag{3.4}
\end{equation}

where $d_T = \deg f(G, T)(z)$ for $T \in F(G, S)$. Set $F(G, S)(z) = \frac{1}{f(G, S)(z)}$. Since the growth series $f(G, T)(z)$ is a product of cyclotomic polynomials, $F(G, S)(z)$ is a rational function and all of those poles lie on the unit circle. Therefore $F(G, S)(z)$ is holomorphic on the unit open disk.

Lemma 3.6. Let $(G, S)$ be an infinite Coxeter system. The reciprocal of the growth rate $\omega(G, S)$ is the zero of $F(G, S)(z)$ whose modulus is minimum among all zeros of $F(G, S)(z)$.

Proof. Since $G$ is infinite, we have that $\omega(G, S) = \limsup_{m \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a(G, S)(m)}$ (see [8, Section VI.C., p.182]). Let us denote the radius of convergence of the series $f(G, S)(z)$ by $R$. By the Cauchy-Hadamard formula,

\[ R = \limsup_{m \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{a(G, S)(m)}} = \omega(G, S)^{-1}. \]

Since $\inf_{m \geq 0} \sqrt[n]{a(G, S)(m)} = \omega(G, S)$, we obtain that $a(G, S)(m) \geq \omega(G, S)^m$ (see [8, 56. Proposition., p.183]), and hence the series $f(G, S)(\omega(G, S)^{-1})$ diverges, which proves our assertion. \qed
Proposition 3.1. Let \((G, S)\) be a non-affine Coxeter system of rank \(n\) and write \(M = (m_{ij})\) for the Coxeter matrix corresponding to \((G, S)\). For any \(l \geq 6\), define the Coxeter matrix \(M(l) = (m_{ij}(l))\) of \(n \times n\) size as follows.

\[
m_{ij}(l) = \begin{cases} 
  l & \text{if } m_{ij} = \infty, \\
  m_{ij} & \text{if } m_{ij} < \infty.
\end{cases}
\]

The Coxeter system defined by \(M(l)\) is denoted by \((G(l), S(l))\). Then the meromorphic function \(F_{(G(l), S(l))}(z)\) converges normally to \(F_{(G, S)}(z)\) on the unit open disk.

Proof. By Lemma 3.3, the set of non-affine Coxeter systems is open in \(\mathcal{C}_n\). Therefore the Coxeter system \((G(l), S(l))\) is non-affine for sufficiently large \(l\). From now on, we assume that \((G(l), S(l))\) is non-affine. Since the ordering on the generating set \(S(l)\) of \(G(l)\) is defined by the Coxeter matrix \(M(l)\), we identify \(S(l)\) with \(S\) by the correspondence \(s_i(l) \mapsto s_i\). For example, we may consider that any subset \(T\) of \(S\) does not only generate the parabolic subgroup \(G_T\) of \(G\) but also generates the parabolic subgroup \(G(l)_T\) of \(G(l)\). For any \(T \subset S\), the Coxeter diagram \(X(G(l)_T, T)\) is obtained from the Coxeter diagram \(X(G_T, T)\) by changing all the labels from \(\infty\) to \(l\) (see FIGURE 2 for an example). Therefore the underlying graph structure of \(X(G(l)_T, T)\) is the same as that of \(X(G_T, T)\). In this proof, we use the following notations.

\[
\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(G, S) = \{ T \subset S \mid \#G_T < \infty \},
\]

\[
\mathcal{F}_L = \mathcal{F}_L(G, S) = \{ T \in \mathcal{F} \mid X(G_T, T) \text{ has edges labeled with } L \},
\]

\[
\mathcal{F}(l) = \mathcal{F}(G(l), S) = \{ T \subset S \mid \#G(l)_T < \infty \},
\]

\[
\mathcal{F}_L(l) = \mathcal{F}_L(G(l), S) = \{ T \in \mathcal{F}(l) \mid X(G(l)_T, T) \text{ has edges labeled with } L \}.
\]

First, we show that \(\mathcal{F}_l(l) = \mathcal{F}_l(l')\) for any \(l, l' \geq 6\). The classification of irreducible finite Coxeter systems implies that if \(T \in \mathcal{F}_l(l)\), then every component of the Coxeter diagram \(X(G(l)_T, T)\) having at least one edge labeled with \(l\) must be \(I_2(l)\). Hence \(G(l)_T\) generated by \(T \in \mathcal{F}_l(l)\) can be expressed as the product of the finite Coxeter group \(H_T\) and \(I_2(l)'s\), where the Coxeter diagram of \(H_T\) has no edges labeled with \(l\) (see FIGURE 3 for an example). Since the Coxeter diagram \(X(G(l')_T, T)\) is obtained from \(X(G(l)_T, T)\) by changing the labels \(l\) into \(l'\), \(G(l')_T\) is the product of \(H_T\) and \(I_2(l)'s\). Therefore \(T \in \mathcal{F}_l(l')\) for any \(T \in \mathcal{F}_l(l)\). By interchanging the roles of \(l\) and \(l'\), we have that \(\mathcal{F}_l(l) = \mathcal{F}_l(l')\).

Given \(T \in \mathcal{F}_l(l)\) we write \(k_T\) and \(I_2(l)_T\) for the number of the edges of \(X(G(l)_T, T)\) labeled with \(l\) and the parabolic subgroup of \(G(l)_T\) generated by \(T \setminus H_T\), respectively. Note that the number \(k_T\) does not depend on \(l \geq 6\). By Lemma 3.3 and the fact

![Figure 2. Coxeter diagrams X(G_T, T) and X(G(l)_T, T).](image-url)
that \((G(l)_T, T) = (H_T, T \cap H_T) \times (I_2(l)_T, I_2(l)_T \cap T)\), we have the following equality for \(T \in F_l(l)\).

\[
(3.5) \quad f_{G(l)_T, T}(z) = f_{(H_T, T \cap H_T)}(z) f_{(I_2(l)_T, I_2(l)_T \cap T)}(z) = f_{(H_T, T \cap H_T)}(z)[2, l]^{k_T}.
\]

For \(l \geq 6\) and \(T \in F_l(l)\), let us denote the degrees of the polynomials \(f_{G(l)_T, T}\) and \(f_{(H_T, T \cap H_T)}\) by \(d_T(l)\) and \(h_T(l)\), respectively. By the equality \((3.5)\),

\[
d_T(l) = h_T(l) + k_T l.
\]

Then the identity \((3.4)\) for \(F_{G(l)_T, S}(z)\) is rewritten as follows.

\[
F_{G(l)_T, S}(z) = \sum_{T \in F(l)} (-1)^T \frac{z^{d_T(l)}}{f_{G(l)_T, T}(z)} = \sum_{T \in F(l) \setminus F_l(l)} (-1)^T \frac{z^{d_T(l)}}{f_{G(l)_T, T}(z)} + \sum_{T \in F_l(l)} (-1)^T \frac{z^{d_T(l)}}{f_{G(l)_T, T}(z)} = \sum_{T \in F(l) \setminus F_l(l)} (-1)^T \frac{z^{d_T(l)}}{f_{G(l)_T, T}(z)} + \sum_{T \in F_l(l)} (-1)^T \frac{z^{d_T(l)}}{f_{G(l)_T, T}(z)} \frac{z^{h_T(l) + k_T l}}{f_{(H_T, T \cap H_T)}(z) \cdot [2, l]^{k_T}} = \sum_{T \in F(l) \setminus F_l(l)} (-1)^T \frac{z^{d_T(l)}}{f_{G(l)_T, T}(z)} + \sum_{T \in F_l(l)} (-1)^T \frac{z^{d_T(l)}}{f_{G(l)_T, T}(z)} \frac{z^{h_T(l)} \cdot z^{k_T l}}{f_{(H_T, T \cap H_T)}(z) \cdot [2, l]^{k_T}}.
\]

If \(l\) tends to \(\infty\), any parabolic subgroup \(G(l)_T\) generated by \(T \in F_l(l)\) becomes an infinite Coxeter group. This observation implies that

\[
\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(l) \setminus F_l(l).
\]

Since the degree \(d_T(l) = \deg f_{G(l)_T, T}(z)\) does not depend on \(l\) for \(T \in F(l) \setminus F_l(l)\), we obtain that

\[
\sum_{T \in F(l) \setminus F_l(l)} (-1)^T \frac{z^{d_T(l)}}{f_{G(l)_T, T}(z)} = \sum_{T \in F} (-1)^T \frac{z^{d_T}}{f_{G(l)_T, T}(z)} = F_{G(l)_T, S}(z),
\]

and hence

\[
(3.6) \quad F_{G(l)_T, S}(z) = F_{G(l)_T, S}(z) + \sum_{T \in F_l(l)} (-1)^T \frac{z^{h_T(l)} \cdot z^{k_T l}}{f_{(H_T, T \cap H_T)}(z) \cdot [2, l]^{k_T}}.
\]

Now we are in a position to show that \(F_{G(l)_T, S}(z)\) converges normally to \(F_{G(l)_T, S}(z)\) on the unit open disk. Let us regard \(0 < \rho < 1\) as fixed and write \(D_{\rho}\) for the closed disk of radius \(\rho\) centered at 0. Since \(f_{(H_T, T \cap H_T)}(z)\) is a product of cyclotomic polynomials, there are no zeroes in \(D_{\rho}\), and hence \(\frac{z^{h_T(l)}}{f_{(H_T, T \cap H_T)}(z)}\) is continuous on
the compact set \( D_\rho \). Since \( F_\ell(l) = F_\ell(l') \) for \( l, l' \geq 6 \), we may take a positive constant \( M \) large enough that for any \( l \geq 6, T \in F_\ell(l) \) and \( z \in D_\rho \),

\[
(3.7) \quad \left| \frac{z^{kT(l)}}{f_{(H_T,T \cap H_T)}(z)} \right| < M.
\]

By multiplying \((1 - z)^{kT} \) to the denominator and numerator of \( \frac{z^{kT(l)}}{2; l}^{kT} \), we have that

\[
(3.8) \quad \frac{z^{kT(l)}}{2; l}^{kT} = \left( \frac{1 - z}{1 + z} \right)^{kT} \cdot \frac{z^{kT(l)}}{(1 - z^{l})^{kT}}.
\]

Since the function \( \frac{1 - z}{1 + z} \) is continuous on \( D_\rho \), there exists a positive constant \( M' \) such that for any \( l \geq 6, T \in F_\ell(l) \) and \( z \in D_\rho \),

\[(3.9) \quad \left| \left( \frac{1 - z}{1 + z} \right)^{kT} \right| < M'. \]

By the triangle inequality, \( |1 - z^{l}| \geq 1 - \rho^{l} \) for \( l \geq 6, z \in D_\rho \) This observation together with the equality and inequalities \((3.6), (3.7), (3.8), \) and \((3.9) \) give the following inequality for \( z \in D_\rho \).

\[
|F_{(G(l),S)}(z) - F_{(G,S)}(z)| \leq \sum_{T \in F_\ell(l)} MM' \cdot \frac{\rho^{L}}{(1 - \rho^{L})^{kT}}.
\]

Since the cardinality of the set \( F_\ell(l) \) is constant and finite for \( l \geq 6 \),

\[
\lim_{l \to \infty} \sup_{z \in D_\rho} |F_{(G(l),S)}(z) - F_{(G,S)}(z)| = 0,
\]

and this is precisely the assertion of Proposition \ref{Proposition 3.4}. \( \square \)

**Corollary 3.3.** Under the same assumption as in Proposition \ref{Proposition 3.4}, the growth rate \( \omega(G(l), S(l)) \) converges to \( \omega(G, S) \).

**Proof.** Since the Coxeter system \((G(l), S(l))\) is non-affine for sufficiently large \( l \), we may assume that \((G(l), S(l))\) is non-affine. In order to obtain a contradiction, suppose that \( \omega(G(l), S(l)) \) does not converge to \( \omega(G, S) \). Fix \( \varepsilon > 0 \) such that the closed disk \( D(\omega(G(S))^{-1}, \varepsilon) \) of radius \( \varepsilon \) centered at \( \omega(G(S))^{-1} \) does not contain \( \omega(G(l), S(l))^{-1} \) for any \( l \). Since \( \omega(G(S))^{-1} \) is a zero of \( F_{(G,S)}(z) \), by Proposition \ref{Proposition 3.4} and Hurwitz’s theorem (see \cite{10} Theorem, p.231), the disk \( D(\omega(G(S))^{-1}, \varepsilon) \) contains at least one zero \( z_\ell \) of \( F_{(G(l),S(l))}(z) \) for sufficiently large \( l \). By the triangle inequality,

\[
|z_\ell| \leq |z_\ell - \omega(G(S))^{-1}| + |\omega(G(S))^{-1}| < \varepsilon + \omega(G(S))^{-1}.
\]

By Theorem \ref{Theorem 3.3} \( \omega(G(S))^{-1} < \omega(G(l), S(l))^{-1} \) for any \( l \). The assumption that \( \omega(G(l), S(l))^{-1} \notin D(\omega(G(S))^{-1}, \varepsilon) \) implies that

\[
\omega(G(l), S(l))^{-1} > \omega(G(S))^{-1} + \varepsilon.
\]

By the inequalities and \( z_\ell \) is a zero of \( F_{(G(l),S(l))}(z) \) whose modulus is smaller than \( \omega(G(l), S(l))^{-1} \). This contradicts to Lemma \ref{Lemma 3.6}. \( \square \)

**Theorem 3.5.** The growth rate \( \omega : C_n \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 1} \) is a continuous function.
Proof. Let \( \{(G_k, S_k)\}_{k \geq 1} \) be a convergent sequence of Coxeter systems of rank \( n \) and write \((G, S)\) for the limit. We shall show that \( \lim_{k \to \infty} \omega(G_k, S_k) = \omega(G, S) \). The proof is divided into two cases; one is the case that \((G, S)\) is either elliptic or affine, and the other is the case that \((G, S)\) is non-affine.

Suppose that \((G, S)\) is either elliptic or affine. By Corollary 3.2, the set of all elliptic or affine Coxeter systems is open in \( \mathcal{C}_n \). This implies that \((G_k, S_k)\) is either elliptic or affine for all but finitely many \( k \), and hence \( \lim_{k \to \infty} \omega(G_k, S_k) = 1 = \omega(G, S) \).

Consider the case that \((G, S)\) is non-affine. Let us denote the Coxeter matrices corresponding to \((G_k, S_k)\) and \((G, S)\) by \( M_k = (m_{ij}(k)) \) and \( M = (m_{ij}) \), respectively. The assertion is trivial for the case that the sequence \((G_k, S_k)\) is eventually constant. We assume that \((G_k, S_k)\) is not eventually constant. We denote by \((G(l), S(l))\) the Coxeter system defined by the following Coxeter matrix \( M(l) = (m_{ij}(l)) \) for \( l \geq 0 \).

\[
m_{ij}(l) = \begin{cases} 
  l & \text{if } m_{ij} = \infty, \\
  m_{ij} & \text{if } m_{ij} < \infty.
\end{cases}
\]

By Theorem 3.3 and Corollary 3.3, for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \), there exists \( L \geq 0 \) such that
\[
\omega(G, S) - \omega(G(L), S(L)) < \varepsilon.
\]

By Lemma 3.1 and Theorem 3.2, there exists \( K_L \in \mathbb{N} \) such that for \( k \geq K_L \),
\[
\begin{cases} 
  m_{ij}(k) \geq L & \text{if } m_{ij} = \infty, \\
  m_{ij}(k) = m_{ij} & \text{if } m_{ij} < \infty.
\end{cases}
\]

Theorem 3.3 implies that for \( k \geq K_L \),
\[
\omega(G, S) - \omega(G_k, S_k) \leq \omega(G, S) - \omega(G(L), S(L)) < \varepsilon,
\]
and this proves our assertion. \( \square \)

4. An application to hyperbolic geometry

4.1. The growth rates of hyperbolic Coxeter polygons of finite volume. We recall the result due to Floyd. Let \( \Delta \) be a hyperbolic \( n \)-gon and \( v_1, \ldots, v_n \) be the vertices of \( \Delta \) in cyclic order. We call \( \Delta \) a hyperbolic Coxeter \( n \)-gon if the interior angles of \( \Delta \) are of the form \( \pi/a \) \((a \geq 2)\). If \( \Delta \) is a hyperbolic Coxeter \( n \)-gon, the \( n \) reflections along the edges of \( \Delta \) generates the Coxeter group \( G(\Delta) \) of rank \( n \). We write \( \Delta(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \) for a hyperbolic Coxeter \( n \)-gon whose interior angle at \( v_i \) equals \( \pi/a_i \) \((a_i \geq 2)\). A sequence \( \{\Delta(a_1(k), \ldots, a_n(k))\}_{k \geq 1} \) of hyperbolic Coxeter \( n \)-gons converges to \( \Delta(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \) if \( \lim_{k \to \infty} a_i(k) = a_i \) for any \( i \).

Theorem 4.1. [9, Theorem, p.476] Suppose that a sequence \( \{\Delta(a_1(k), \ldots, a_n(k))\}_{k \geq 1} \) of hyperbolic Coxeter \( n \)-gons converges to \( \Delta(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \). Then
\[
\lim_{k \to \infty} \omega(a_1(k), \ldots, a_n(k)) = \omega(a_1, \ldots, a_n),
\]
where \( \omega(a_1(k), \ldots, a_n(k)) \) and \( \omega(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \) are the growth rates of the Coxeter groups associated with \( \Delta(a_1(k), \ldots, a_n(k)) \) and \( \Delta(a_1, \ldots, a_n) \), respectively.

We give another proof of Theorem 4.1.
Proof. Let us denote the Coxeter group associated with \( \Delta(a_1, \cdots, a_n) \) by \( G(a_1, \cdots, a_n) \), and write \( M(a_1, \cdots, a_n) \) for the Coxeter matrix of \( G(a_1, \cdots, a_n) \). By the definition of the convergence of hyperbolic Coxeter \( n \)-gons, we have that

\[
\lim_{k \to \infty} M(a_1(k), \cdots, a_n(k)) = M(a_1, \cdots, a_n).
\]

Therefore the assertion follows from Theorem 3.5. \( \square \)

4.2. The growth rates of hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedra of finite volume.

We recall the edge contraction of hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedra (see [12] for more details). A hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron \( P \) is called a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron if all dihedral angles are of the form \( \pi/m \) (\( m \geq 2 \)). Let \( P \) be a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron of finite volume. For any edge \( e \) whose endpoints are trivalent vertices, we call \( e \) an edge of type \( \langle k_1, k_2, n, l_1, l_2 \rangle \) if the edges incident to \( e \) has dihedral angles as in FIGURE 4. Suppose that a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron \( P \) of finite volume has an edge \( e \) of type \( \langle 2, 2, N, 2, 2 \rangle \). By Andreev’s theorem [1] and its application [12], there exists a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedra \( P_k \) for \( N \leq k \leq \infty \) of finite volume satisfying the followings.

(i) For \( N \leq m < \infty \), \( P_m \) has the same combinatorial type as \( P \).

(ii) \( P_m \) has the same dihedral angles as \( P \) except for the edge \( e \) and the dihedral angle \( \pi/m \) at \( e \).

(iii) The combinatorial type of \( P_\infty \) is obtained from \( P \) by contracting the edge \( e \) of \( P \) to a four-valent vertex.

(iv) \( P_\infty \) has the same dihedral angles as \( P \) except for the edge \( e \).

This gives us the sequence \( \{P_m\}_{m \geq N} \) of hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedra converging to \( P_\infty \) (see FIGURE 5). We call an edge \( P \) of type \( \langle 2, 2, N, 2, 2 \rangle \) a contractible edge.

\[
\lim_{m \to \infty} \omega(G_m) = \omega(G_\infty),
\]

\[\text{Figure 4. The picture of an edge } e \text{ whose the endpoints are trivalent vertices}\]

\[\text{Figure 5. An example of a convergent sequence of hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedra of finite-volume. The red colored edge of } P_m \text{ is contracted to the red colored vertex of } P_\infty \text{ as } m \to \infty.\]

Theorem 4.2. [12] Proposition 3., p.1717] Let \( P \) be a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron of finite volume and \( e \) be an edge of \( P \) of type \( \langle 2, 2, N, 2, 2 \rangle \). Then

\[
\lim_{m \to \infty} \omega(G_m) = \omega(G_\infty),
\]
where $G_m$ and $G$ are the Coxeter groups associated with $P_m$ ($m \geq N$) and $P_\infty$.

We give another proof of Theorem 4.2.

Proof. Let us denote by $M_m$ and $M$ the Coxeter matrix of $G_m$ and $G$, respectively. Since the dihedral angle $\pi/m$ converges to 0 and the other dihedral angles are constant, we have that

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} M_m = M.$$ 

Therefore the assertion follows from Theorem 3.5.

$\square$

4.3. The arithmetic nature of the limiting growth rates. Let us recall Salem numbers and Pisot numbers (see [2] for details). A real algebraic integer $\alpha$ bigger than 1 is called a Salem number if $\alpha - 1$ is a Galois conjugate of $\alpha$ and all the other Galois conjugates lie on the unit circle. The set of all Salem numbers is denoted by $T$. Parry showed that the growth rates of the Coxeter groups associated with compact hyperbolic Coxeter polygons and polyhedra are Salem numbers [14]. A real algebraic integer $\alpha$ bigger than 1 is called a Pisot number if all Galois conjugates of $\alpha$ have modulus less than 1. The set of all Pisot numbers is denoted by $S$. Salem numbers and Pisot numbers are closely related as follows.

Theorem 4.3. [2, Theorem 6.4.1., p.111] The set $S$ is contained in the closure of $T$ in $\mathbb{R}$.

Floyd showed that the growth rates of the Coxeter groups associated with hyperbolic Coxeter polygons of finite volume are Pisot numbers [9], and Kolpakov proved that the growth rates of the Coxeter groups associated with hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedra with single four-valent ideal vertex are Pisot numbers [12]. The fact that a hyperbolic Coxeter polygon and polyhedron of finite-volume are the limits of compact hyperbolic Coxeter polygons and polyhedra is of fundamental importance for their proofs.

Theorem 4.4. Let $P$ be a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron of finite volume whose ideal vertices are valency 4. Then the growth rate $\omega(G)$ of the Coxeter group $G$ associated with $P$ is a Pisot number.

Note that Kolpakov proved that Theorem 4.4 for the case that $P$ has only one ideal vertex.

Proof. Suppose that $P$ has $N$ ideal vertices. By opening the ideal vertices to edges and giving sufficiently small dihedral angles $\pi/a_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq N$), we construct a compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron $P(a_1, \cdots, a_N)$ whose dihedral angles are the same as $P$ other than $\pi/a_1, \cdots, \pi/a_N$. By the result due to Kolpakov (see [12, Theorem 5., p.1721]), the growth rate $\omega(\infty, a_2, \cdots, a_N)$ is a Pisot number. Since the set $S$ is closed (see [2, Theorem 6.1., p.102]) and $\omega(\infty, a_2, \cdots, a_N)$ converges to $\omega(\infty, \infty, a_3, \cdots, a_N)$ by Theorem 3.5 the growth rate $\omega(\infty, \infty, a_3, \cdots, a_N)$ is a Pisot number. Repeating this argument together with the equation that $\omega(G) = \omega(\infty, \cdots, \infty)$ leads to our assertion.

$\square$

Acknowledgement

The author wishes to express his gratitude to Professor Koji Fujiwara for pointing out a mistake in the proof of Theorem 3.5. He also thanks Professor Yohei Komori for helpful discussions. This work was supported by JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Early-Career Scientists Grant Number JP20K14318.
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Department of Mathematics, School of Education, Waseda University, Nishi-Waseda 1-6-1, Shinjuku, Tokyo 169-8050, Japan
Email address: yshigetomo@suou.waseda.jp