

HOMOLOGY COMPUTATIONS FOR COMPLEX BRAID GROUPS

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Abstract. Complex braid groups are the natural generalizations of braid groups associated to arbitrary (finite) complex reflection groups. We investigate several methods for computing the homology of these groups. In particular, we get the Poincaré polynomial with coefficients in a finite field for one large series of such groups, and compute the second integral cohomology group for all of them. As a consequence we get non-isomorphism results for these groups.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Presentation. The aim of this paper is to provide homological results and tools for the generalized braid groups associated to complex (pseudo-)reflection groups. Recall that a complex reflection group W is a finite subgroup of some $\mathrm{GL}_r(\mathbb{C})$ generated by (pseudo-)reflections, namely finite-order endomorphisms of $\mathrm{GL}_r(\mathbb{C})$ which leave invariant some hyperplane in \mathbb{C}^r . The collection \mathcal{A} of the hyperplanes associated to the reflections of W is a central hyperplane arrangement in \mathbb{C}^r . We let $X = \mathbb{C}^r \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{A}$ denote the corresponding hyperplane complement. The generalised braid group $B = \pi_1(X/W)$ is an extension of W by $P = \pi_1(X)$. When W is a finite Coxeter group, B is an Artin group of finite Coxeter type.

Every W can be decomposed as a direct product of so-called irreducible groups (meaning that their natural linear action is irreducible), and B decomposes accordingly. For homological purposes, by Künneth formula we can thus assume that W is irreducible.

The irreducible complex reflection groups have been classified in 1954 by Shephard and Todd ([ST54]): there is an infinite series $G(de, e, r)$ with three integer parameters, and 34 exceptions, labelled G_4, \dots, G_{37} . Their braided counterparts however are far less understood. It is for instance an open problem to decide the lack of injectivity of $W \mapsto B$. Indeed, two non-isomorphic reflection groups W_1 and W_2 can provide isomorphic braid groups $B_1 \simeq B_2$, to the extent that any possible braid group B arises from a 2-reflection group, that is a complex reflection group W whose reflections have order 2 (also called 2-reflection groups).

Recall that X and X/W are $K(\pi, 1)$ -spaces by work of [FN62, Bri73, Del72, Ban76, Nak83, OT92, Bes07]. From this, by general arguments, one can however prove that both the rank r of W and the number $|\mathcal{A}/W|$ of W -orbits in \mathcal{A} is detected by B :

Proposition 1.1. *The homological dimension of B is equal to the rank of W . $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z})$ is a free module of dimension $|\mathcal{A}/W|$.*

Proof. It is known that X/W is an affine variety of (complex) dimension r , it is homotopically equivalent to a finite CW-complex of dimension r . Moreover, the r -th cohomology with trivial coefficients of $P = \mathrm{Ker}(B \twoheadrightarrow W)$ is nonzero. Indeed, the Poincaré polynomial of X is $(1 + c_1 t) \dots (1 + c_r t)$ (see [OT92] cor. 6.62) where the c_i are positive numbers, called the co-exponents of W . In particular, we have $H^r(P, \mathbb{Q}) = H^r(X, \mathbb{Q}) \neq 0$, and since $P < B$ which implies that B has homological dimension at least r , hence exactly r , which proves the first part. The second part is proved in [BMR98]. \square

As opposed to the case of Artin groups of finite Coxeter type, for which there are uniform ‘simplicial’ theories and homological methods, it seems that different methods have to be used in order to deal with these complex braid groups in general. Due to some of the coincidences mentioned above, the groups B provided by the 3-parameters series $G(de, e, r)$ actually arise from two a priori disjoint series with 2 parameters $G(2e, e, r)$ and $G(e, e, r)$ of 2-reflection groups. The corresponding braid groups $B(2e, e, r) = B(de, e, r)$ for $d > 1$ and $B(e, e, r)$ seem to belong to distinct worlds. The first ones can be better understood as subgroups of the usual braid groups, or semidirect products of \mathbb{Z} with an Artin group of affine type, whereas the second ones might be better understood as the group of fractions of suitable monoids with similar (Garside) properties than the usual braid group; it should be noted for instance that the groups $G(e, e, r)$ are generated by r reflections, hence belong to the class of well-generated groups, for which there is a uniform generalization of the Garside approach (see [Bes07]). Moreover, using a specific Garside monoid recently introduced by Corran and Picantin in [CP] for dealing with the groups $B(e, e, r)$, our work on parabolic subgroups

suggests that the filtrations classically used in the homology computations for usual braid groups might well be extended to this more general setting.

Before proceeding to the exposition of our main results, we recall the results obtained earlier by G. Lehrer on the *rational* homology of B for the general series.

Theorem 1.2 ([Leh04]). *The Poincaré polynomial for the cohomology $H^*(B(e, e, r), \mathbb{Q})$ is*

$$P(B(e, e, r), t) = \begin{cases} 1 + t & \text{if either } e \text{ or } r \text{ is odd,} \\ 1 + t + t^{r-1} + t^r & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The Poincaré polynomial for the cohomology $H^(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Q})$ is*

$$P(B(2e, e, r), t) = \begin{cases} (1+t)(1+t+t^2+\cdots+t^{r-1}) & \text{if either } e \text{ or } r \text{ is odd,} \\ (1+t)(1+t+t^2+\cdots+t^{r-1}) + (t^{r-1} + t^r) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

□

1.2. Main results. By combining several methods, we are able to compute the low-dimensional integral homology of these groups. We use the notation $\mathbb{Z}_n = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$.

First consider the case of the $B(e, e, r)$. The case $r = 2$ is when $G(e, e, 2)$ is a dihedral group, and this case is known by [Sal94] : we have $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ if e is odd, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$ if e is even.

In section 6 we prove the following result, by using a complex defined by Dehornoy and Lafont for Garside monoids in [DP99] and a convenient monoid defined by Corran and Picantin in [CP] for the groups $G(e, e, r)$ (of which we prove some additional properties) :

Theorem 1.3 (Theorem 6.4). *Let $B = B(e, e, r)$ with $r \geq 3$.*

- *When $r = 3$, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_e$*
- *When $r = 4$ and e is odd, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_e \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \simeq \mathbb{Z}_{2e}$*
- *When $r = 4$ and e is even, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_e \times \mathbb{Z}_2^2$*
- *When $r \geq 5$, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_e \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.*

In section 4, Theorem 4.9 and Theorem 4.15, we compute the homology of complex braid groups of type $B(2e, e, r)$ with coefficients in a finite field, using filtrations of the Salvetti complex for the Artin group of type \mathbf{B}_r (recall that the homology for this group has first been computed by Goriunov in [Gor81]). With a little additional computation (see section 4.7), we prove as a corollary:

Theorem 1.4. *Let $B = B(2e, e, r)$ with $r \geq 2$.*

- *When $r = 2$ and e is odd, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$*
- *When $r = 2$ and e is even, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2$*
- *When $r = 3$, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2$*
- *When $r = 4$ and e is odd, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$*
- *When $r = 4$ and e is even, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2^2$*
- *When $r \geq 5$, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$*

We also get a stabilization property for the groups $B(2e, e, r)$ similar to the classical one for the usual braid groups (see Corollaries 4.17, 4.18); it turns out that the stable homology does not depend on e , and is thus the same as the stable homology for the Artin group of type \mathbf{B} . The description of the stable homology is the following:

Theorem 1.5 (Corollary 4.17). *The homology $H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{F}_2)$ of the group $\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty)$ is isomorphic to the direct limit $\varinjlim_r H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_2)$ and is given by*

$$\mathbb{F}_2[w_1, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \dots]$$

where $\dim w_1 = 1$ and $\dim \bar{x}_i = 2^i - 1$. Moreover the canonical morphism to the direct limit

$$H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_2) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{F}_2)$$

is an isomorphism for $r > 2i$.

Theorem 1.6 (Corollary 4.18). *Let p be an odd prime. The homology $H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{F}_p)$ of the group $\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty)$ is isomorphic to the direct limit $\varinjlim_r H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p)$ and is given by the tensor product between*

$$\mathbb{F}_p[w_1, \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \bar{y}_3, \dots]$$

and the exterior algebra

$$\Lambda[\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots].$$

Here $\dim w_1 = 1$, $\dim \bar{x}_i = 2p^i - 1$ and $\dim \bar{y}_i = 2p^i - 2$. Moreover the canonical morphism to the direct limit

$$H_i((\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{F}_p)$$

is an isomorphism for $r > (i - 1)\frac{p}{p-1} + 2$.

Theorem 1.7 (Proposition 4.24). *For any e the homology $H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Z})$ of the group $\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty)$ is isomorphic to the direct limit $\varinjlim_r H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z})$ and is given by*

$$H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H_*(\mathbb{B}(2, 1, \infty), \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H_*(\Omega^2 S^3 \times \Omega S^1; \mathbb{Z}).$$

In particular the integral homology of $\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty)$ has no p^2 -torsion. Moreover the canonical morphism to the direct limit

$$H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Z})$$

is an isomorphism for $r > 2i + 2$.

Unfortunately, these computations do not suffice in general to get the full *integral* homology groups. Indeed, we show in section 4.7 that, contrary to what happens for Artin groups, the integral homology groups may contain p^2 torsion. This phenomenon appears for the exceptional groups as well.

The reader will notice that the cell complex that we use for the $G(e, e, r)$, obtained by combining the Dehornoy-Lafont complex and the Corran-Picantin monoid, share similarities with the Salvetti complex, and actually specializes to it, for the usual braid group, in the case $e = 1$. It is then likely that this complex can be filtered by a chain of parabolic subcomplexes, paving the way for the methods we use here for the groups $\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r)$ in order to get the higher homology groups. The differential of the complex is inherited from the work of Kobayashi in [Kob90]. The problem is that the behaviour of this differential under the simplest operations, like taking the direct product of two monoids or restricting to a parabolic submonoid, is not yet understood. As a consequence, plausible analogues of formulas of the form ‘ $\bar{\partial}0A = (\partial A)B + (-1)^{|A|}A0(\partial B)$ ’ (see section 4.1) are hard to prove.

In section 7 we compute the integral homology for all exceptional groups, except for G_{34} , for which we are able to compute only $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ and $H_3(B, \mathbb{Z})$ (see Table 11). As a consequence, we get a complete determination of the groups $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ for all complex braid groups. Notice that, since $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z})$ is a finitely generated free \mathbb{Z} -module, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ determines the

cohomology group $H^2(B, \mathbb{C}^\times) \simeq \text{Hom}(H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{C}^\times)$, which contains the relevant obstruction classes to the linearization of the projective representations of B – and thus deserves the name ‘Schur multiplier’ usually restricted to the theory of finite groups. We show in section 7.1 that the Schur multiplier of B always contains the Schur multiplier of W , and that this latter group can most of the time be identified to the 2-torsion subgroup of $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$.

Finally, at least when W has one conjugacy class of hyperplanes, there is a well-defined sign morphism $\epsilon : W \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ and a corresponding sign representation \mathbb{Z}_ϵ . We determine in general the group $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$, which is closely related to the abelianization of the group $\text{Ker } \epsilon$ of ‘even braids’, whose structure remains largely unexplored in general.

Remark 1.8. *It should be noted that even the rational homology is not yet known for $W = G_{34}$, due to the large size of W and of its large rank. For instance, formulas involving the lattice (like [OT92] cor. 6.17) seem to fail because of the size of the hyperplane arrangement. The methods of [Leh04] could lead to the (possibly computer-aided) counting of points in some \mathbb{F}_p^6 , but only if we can get a nice form of the discriminant equation, for which we are able to decide which primes p do satisfy the arithmetic-geometric requirements of [Leh04]. As far as we know, this problem has not been settled yet. Another method would be to use [Leh95], which provides information on $H^*(P, \mathbb{Q})$ as a G_{34} -module. Indeed, the methods of [Leh95] enables to compute the trace of the reflections and of so-called regular elements on this module, but it is so huge (the Poincaré polynomial of P is $1 + 126t + 6195t^2 + 148820t^3 + 1763559t^4 + 8703534t^5 + 7082725t^6$) that this does not allow to determine the dimensions of the invariant subspaces leading to $H^*(B, \mathbb{Q})$.*

1.3. Distinction of complex braid groups. As we noticed before, we can assume that W is a 2-reflection group. We recall that, under the Shephard-Todd parametrization, we have the duplication $G(1, 1, 4) = G(2, 2, 3)$. Also notice that the groups B originating from irreducible groups W are distinguishable from the groups originating from non-irreducible ones by the property $Z(B) = \mathbb{Z}$ (see [DMM11] theorem 1.1).

It has been noted by Bannai that G_{13} and $G(6, 6, 2)$ have the same braid group, and that the $B(2e, e, 2)$ depend only on the parity of e . In [Ban76] it is stated without proof (see remark 6 there) that these are the only coincidences in rank 2. This gives a complete classification of isomorphism types for braid groups of rank 2. We provide a proof that uses our computations.

Proposition 1.9. *On irreducible 2-reflection groups of rank 2, the Bannai isomorphisms are the only coincidences under $W \mapsto B$.*

Proof. According to our results, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ is a free \mathbb{Z} -module of rank 0, 1 or 2. The case $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^2$ holds only for the $B(2e, e, 2)$ with e even. If $H^2(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$, then either it is $B(2e, e, r)$, or it is a group $B(e, e, 2)$ with e even. The fact that the groups $B(e, e, 2)$, that is the Artin groups of type $I_2(e)$, are distinct groups is proved in [Par04], and $B(2e, e, 2)$ is the only group of rank 2 with $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^3$. If $H^2(B, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$, then W is either G_{12} , G_{22} or $G(e, e, 2)$ with e odd. In these cases, there is only one non-trivial morphism $\epsilon : B \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$, so we can compare the groups $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ determined in section 7.2. It is \mathbb{Z}_3 for G_{12} , 0 for G_{22} , and \mathbb{Z} for the $B(e, e, 2)$. Once again, the groups $B(e, e, 2)$ can be distinguished following [Par04], and this concludes the proof. \square

In order to distinguish the exceptional groups, we need to prove a couple of independent results by ad-hoc methods. We let B_{23}, B_{24}, \dots denote the complex braid groups associated to G_{23}, G_{24}, \dots

Lemma 1.10.

- (1) *There is no surjective morphism from B_{24} to the alternating group \mathfrak{A}_5 .*
- (2) *B_{24} is not isomorphic to B_{23} .*
- (3) *There is no surjective morphism from $B(3, 3, 4)$ to the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_6 .*
- (4) *B_{31} is not isomorphic to $B(3, 3, 4)$.*

Proof. Recall that B_{24} has a presentation with generators s, t, u and relations $stst = tsts$, $tutu = utut$, $sus = usu$, $tstustu = stustus$. We check by computer that none of the 60^3 tuples $(s, t, u) \in \mathfrak{A}_5^3$ can generate \mathfrak{A}_5 and satisfy these relations at the same time, which proves (1). This implies (2), as $G_{23}/Z(G_{23}) \simeq \mathfrak{A}_5$ (see [BMR98]). We proceed in the same way for (3), using the presentation in [BMR98] for $B(3, 3, 4)$, namely with generators s, t, u, v and presentation $sts = tst$, $stustu = ustust$, $sus = usu$, $tut = utu$, $vwv = uvu$, $vs = sv$, $vt = tv$. By computer we find that there exists 9360 4-tuples in \mathfrak{S}_6 satisfying these relations, none of them generating \mathfrak{S}_6 , which proves (3). Then (4) is a consequence of (3), because $G_{31}/Z(G_{31})$ admits for quotient \mathfrak{S}_6 (contrary to what is stated in [BMR98], it is actually a *non-split* extension of \mathfrak{S}_6 by a 2-subgroup of order 16 ; see [Bon02] for more details) \square

In rank at least 3, using $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ and $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z})$, we can separate the groups $B(2e, e, r)$ from the rest, as they are the only groups with $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^2$ and infinite $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$. All exceptional groups of rank at least 3 have $|\mathcal{A}/W| = 1$, that is $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$, except $G_{28} = F_4$.

Theorem 1.11. *The correspondence $W \mapsto B$ is injective on the 2-reflection groups with a single conjugacy class of reflections, that is with $|\mathcal{A}/W| = 1$.*

Proof. Note that the assumption $|\mathcal{A}/W| = 1$, which is equivalent to $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$, implies that W is irreducible. It also implies that there exists a unique surjective morphism $\epsilon : B \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$, so that $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ is well-defined. In rank 2, the statement to prove is a consequence of above, so we can assume that the rank r is at least 3. Then only cases with infinite $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ are the exceptional rank 3 groups G_{23}, G_{24}, G_{27} . The H_2 being in these cases $\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}$, only G_{23} and G_{24} need to be distinguished, and this done in Lemma 1.10. We can now assume that $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ is finite. Since all exceptional groups have been taken care of in rank 3, and $H_2(B(e, e, 3), \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_e$, $H_2(B(1, 1, 4), \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2$ with $G(1, 1, 4) \simeq G(2, 2, 3)$, $W \mapsto B$ is injective in rank 3 and we can assume that the rank is at least 4. In rank 4 and $W = G(e, e, 4)$, e is odd exactly when $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ is cyclic, so all such $B(e, e, 4)$ are distinguished by $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$. Moreover, since $H_2(B_{29}, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$ is neither cyclic nor isomorphic to a group of the form $\mathbb{Z}_e \times \mathbb{Z}_2^2$, it does not appear as the H_2 of a $B(e, e, 4)$. We have $H_2(B_{30}, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \simeq \mathbb{Z}_e \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ if $e = 1$, but $G(1, 1, 4) \simeq \mathfrak{S}_4$ has rank 3. We thus only need to distinguish B_{31} from $B(3, 3, 4)$. This can be done either by using $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ or by using the argument in the Lemma 1.10 above. When $r \geq 5$, we have $H_2(B(e, e, r), \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_e \times \mathbb{Z}_2$, and $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) = \mathbb{Z}_3$ when $e \geq 2$. Now $H_1(B_{33}, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) = H_1(B_{34}, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) = 0$, $H_2(B_{33}, \mathbb{Z}) = H_1(B_{34}, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_6$ so this distinguishes B_{33} and B_{34} . There only remains to distinguish the Artin groups B_{35}, B_{36}, B_{37} of types E_6, E_7, E_8 from the usual braid groups $B(1, 1, r)$, and this is done in [Par04]. \square

In the family of groups $B(2e, e, r)$, there are many isomorphisms, and we only get partial results in section 2.

For convenience of the reader we summarize as a theorem the results that we have obtained about the classification of complex braid groups.

Theorem 1.12. *For any finite complex reflection group W the associated complex braid group B is a product of the following groups:*

$$B_{12}, B_{22}, B_{23}, B_{24}, B_{27}, B_{28}, B_{29}, B_{30}, B_{31}, B_{33}, B_{34},$$

$$B(e, e, r) \text{ for } r \geq 2, (e, r) \neq (2, 3), B(2e, e, r).$$

Moreover the groups from the previous list belong to the following classes :

- a) $B(1, 1, 2) = \mathbb{Z}$ is the only cyclic group;
- b) the groups $B_{12}, B_{22}, B_{23}, B(e, e, 2)$ for $e \geq 2$, $B(2e, e, 2)$ for $e = 1, 2$ are the only groups of homological dimension 2 and are all pairwise non-isomorphic; for general e the groups $B(2e, e, 2)$ belong to this list as $B(2e, e, 2) = B(2, 1, 2)$ for e odd and $B(2e, e, 2) = B(4, 2, 2)$ for e even.
- c) the groups $B_{12}, B_{22}, B_{23}, B_{24}, B_{27}, B_{29}, B_{30}, B_{31}, B_{33}, B_{34}, B(e, e, r)$ except the case $r = 2$ and e even are associated to reflection groups with $|\mathcal{A}/W| = 1$ and are characterized by $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$; they are pairwise non-isomorphic;
- d) the groups $B_{28}, B(2e, e, r)$, $r \geq 3$ are the groups with homological dimension ≥ 3 associated to reflection groups with $|\mathcal{A}/W| = 2$, that is with $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^2$; they are all distinct from the groups in the lists a), b) and c); moreover we know that $B(2e, e, r) \simeq B(2e', e', r)$ for $e \equiv \pm e' \pmod r$ and that $B(2e, e, r) \neq B(2e', e', r')$ for $r \neq r'$ and for $r \wedge e \neq r' \wedge e'$; finally B_{28} is not isomorphic to any of the groups $B(2e, e, r)$.

Proof. a) is clear because it is the only case of homological dimension 1 ; item b) comes from proposition 1.9, c) from theorem 1.11 ; for d) see section 2 for the isomorphisms between the $B(2e, e, r)$'s, and see the low-dimensional homology computed in tables 3 and 12 for distinguishing B_{28} from the $B(2e, e, r)$. \square

It is still an open problem to say whether two groups $B(2e, e, r)$ and $B(2e', e', r)$ with $e \not\equiv \pm e' \pmod r$ and $r \wedge e = r \wedge e'$ are isomorphic or not.

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2. ISOMORPHISM AND NON-ISOMORPHISM RESULTS FOR $B(2e, e, r)$

In this section we want to study the groups of type $B(de, e, r)$ for $d > 1$ in order to get some isomorphism and non-isomorphism results.

According to [BMR98] we have that for $d > 1$ the group $B(d, 1, r)$ is the subgroup of the classical braid group $\text{Br}(r + 1) =$

$$\langle \xi_1, \dots, \xi_r \mid \xi_i \xi_{i+1} \xi_i = \xi_{i+1} \xi_i \xi_{i+1}, \xi_i \xi_j = \xi_j \xi_i \text{ if } |i - j| \neq 1 \rangle$$

generated by the elements $\xi_1^2, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_r$. This is isomorphic to the Artin group of type \mathbf{B}_r , $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}$ with corresponding generators $\bar{\sigma}_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_r$ and Dynkin diagram as in Table 1.

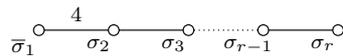


TABLE 1. Dynkin diagram for the Artin group of type \mathbf{B}_r

The group $B(de, e, r)$ is isomorphic to the subgroup of $B(d, 1, r)$ generated by

$$\xi_1^{2e}, \xi_1^2 \xi_2 \xi_1^{-2}, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_r$$

hence it corresponds to the kernel of the map

$$\phi_{e,r} : \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/e \quad , \quad \begin{cases} \bar{\sigma}_1 \mapsto 1 \\ \sigma_i \mapsto 0 \text{ for } i > 1 \end{cases}$$

We can give another presentation for $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}$ (see [IP02]). We define $\tau = \bar{\sigma}_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_r$ and $\sigma_1 = \tau^{-1} \sigma_2 \tau$. It is easy to check that

$$\tau \sigma_i \tau^{-1} = \sigma_{i+1}$$

where the indexes are considered in \mathbb{Z}/r .

We have that the group $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}$ has a presentation with generators $\mathcal{G} = \{\tau, \sigma_i, i \in \mathbb{Z}/r\}$ and relations

$$\mathcal{R} = \{\sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i \text{ for } i \neq j \pm 1, \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}, \tau \sigma_i \tau^{-1} = \sigma_{i+1}\}$$

With this presentation the map $\phi_{e,r}$ maps $\tau \mapsto 1$, $\sigma_i \mapsto 0$ for all i .

We notice that the subgroup of $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}$ generated by the elements $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$ is the Artin group of type \tilde{A}_{r-1} , $\mathbf{A}_{\tilde{A}_{r-1}}$. Hence, if we write \mathbb{Z}_{τ^e} for the infinite cyclic group generated by τ^e , where τ acts on $\mathbf{A}_{\tilde{A}_{r-1}}$ as before, we can write the following semidirect product decompositions:

$$B(d, 1, r) = \mathbb{Z}_{\tau^e} \rtimes \mathbf{A}_{\tilde{A}_{r-1}}$$

and

$$(1) \quad B(de, e, r) = \mathbb{Z}_{\tau^e} \rtimes \mathbf{A}_{\tilde{A}_{r-1}}.$$

According to [IP02] and [BMR98] the center of $B(de, e, r)$ is generated by $\beta(de, e, r) = (\tau^e)^{(r/r \wedge e)}$. Hence it follows that in the quotient $B(de, e, r)/Z(B(de, e, r))$ there is an element, namely (τ^e) , that has order at most $(r/r \wedge e)$ and is the image of a root of the generator of the center of $B(de, e, r)$. Now let us consider the map

$$\lambda : B(de, e, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/(r/r \wedge e)$$

given by $(\tau^e) \mapsto 1$ and $\sigma_i \mapsto 1$ for all i . This map passes to the quotient

$$\bar{\lambda} : B(de, e, r)/Z(B(de, e, r)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/(r/r \wedge e)$$

and hence the order of (τ^e) in the quotient $B(de, e, r)/Z(B(de, e, r))$ is exactly $(r/r \wedge e)$. The length function in $B(de, e, r)$ tells us also that the generator of the center $\beta(de, e, r)$ can't have roots of order higher than $(r/r \wedge e)$. We have proved the following:

Proposition 2.1. *The groups $B(de, e, r)$ and $B(de', e', r)$ are not isomorphic if*

$$r \wedge e \neq r \wedge e'.$$

□

From Equation (1) it is possible to deduce the following elementary result:

Proposition 2.2. *The group $B(2e, e, r)$ is isomorphic to $B(2e', e', r)$ if $e \equiv \pm e' \pmod{r}$.*

Proof. This is straightforward since the Dynkin diagram of \tilde{A}_{r-1} is an r -gon and we can suppose without loss of generality that the vertices are numbered counterclockwise. Hence the element τ acts by conjugation rotating the r -gon by $\frac{2\pi}{r}$ and the subgroup of $\text{Inn}(A_{\tilde{A}_{r-1}})$ generated by τ is cyclic of order r . It follows that a conjugation by τ^e is equivalent to a conjugation by $\tau^{e'}$ if $e \equiv e' \pmod{r}$. Moreover we can consider the automorphism ς of $A_{\tilde{A}_{r-1}}$ given by $\varsigma(\sigma_i) = \sigma_{r+1-i}$. The map ς induces an isomorphism

$$\bar{\varsigma} : \mathbb{Z}_{\tau^e} \rtimes A_{\tilde{A}_{r-1}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\tau^{-e}} \rtimes A_{\tilde{A}_{r-1}}$$

given by $\bar{\varsigma}(n, w) = (-n, \varsigma(w))$. \square

3. HOMOLOGY OF THE CLASSICAL BRAID GROUP

In what follows we often deal with bigraded modules $M = \bigoplus_{n,d} M_{n,d}$. The first grading function is denoted by deg and refers to an indexed family of objects. The second grading function is denoted by dim and refers to the homological dimension. We write $M_{n,d} = M_{\text{deg}=n, \text{dim}=d}$ for the corresponding homogeneous summand of M with fixed degree and dimension.

Let $\text{Br}(n)$ be the classical Artin braid group in n strands. We recall the description of the homology of these groups according to the results of [Coh76, Fuk70, Vai78]. We shall adopt a notation coherent with [DPS01] (see also [Cal06]) for the description of the algebraic complex and the generators. Let \mathbb{F} be a field. The direct sum of the homology of $\text{Br}(n)$ for $n \in \mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ is considered as a bigraded ring $\bigoplus_{d,n} H_d(\text{Br}(n), \mathbb{F})$ where the product structure

$$H_{d_1}(\text{Br}(n_1), \mathbb{F}) \times H_{d_2}(\text{Br}(n_2), \mathbb{F}) \rightarrow H_{d_1+d_2}(\text{Br}(n_1+n_2), \mathbb{F})$$

is induced by the map $\text{Br}(n_1) \times \text{Br}(n_2) \rightarrow \text{Br}(n_1+n_2)$ that juxtaposes braids (see [Coh88, Cal06]).

3.1. Braid homology over \mathbb{Q} . The homology of the braid group with rational coefficients has a very simple description:

$$H_d(\text{Br}(n), \mathbb{Q}) = (\mathbb{Q}[x_0, x_1]/(x_1^2))_{\text{deg}=n, \text{dim}=d}$$

where $\text{deg } x_i = i+1$ and $\text{dim } x_i = i$. In the Salvetti complex for the classical braid group (see [Sal94, DPS01]) the element x_0 is represented by the string 0 and x_1 is represented by the string 10. In the representation of a monomial $x_0^a x_1^b$ we drop the last 0.

For example the generator of $H_1(\text{Br}(4), \mathbb{Q})$ is the monomial $x_0^2 x_1$ and we can also write it as a string in the form 001 (instead of 0010, dropping the last 0).

We denote by $A(\mathbb{Q})$ the module $\mathbb{Q}[x_0, x_1]/(x_1^2)[t^{\pm 1}]$.

3.2. Braid homology over \mathbb{F}_2 . With coefficients in \mathbb{F}_2 we have:

$$H_d(\text{Br}(n), \mathbb{F}_2) = \mathbb{F}_2[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots]_{\text{deg}=n, \text{dim}=d}$$

where the generator $x_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$ has degree $\text{deg } x_i = 2^i$ and homological dimension $\text{dim } x_i = 2^i - 1$.

In the Salvetti complex the element x_i is represented by a string of $2^i - 1$ 1's followed by one 0. In the representation of a monomial $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}$ we drop the last 0.

We denote by $A(\mathbb{F}_2)$ the module $\mathbb{F}_2[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots][t^{\pm 1}]$.

3.3. Braid homology over \mathbb{F}_p , $p > 2$. With coefficients in \mathbb{F}_p , with p an odd prime, we have:

$$H_d(\text{Br}(n), \mathbb{F}_p) = (\mathbb{F}_p[h, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots] \otimes \Lambda[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots])_{\text{deg}=n, \text{dim}=d}$$

where the second factor in the tensor product is the exterior algebra over the field \mathbb{F}_p with generators $x_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$. The generator h has degree $\text{deg } h = 1$ and homological dimension $\text{dim } h = 0$. The generator $y_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$ has degree $\text{deg } y_i = 2p^i$ and homological dimension $\text{dim } y_i = 2p^i - 2$. The generator $x_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$ has degree $\text{deg } x_i = 2p^i$ and homological dimension $\text{dim } x_i = 2p^i - 1$.

In the Salvetti complex the element h is represented by the string 0, the element x_i is represented by a string of $2^i - 1$ 1's followed by one 0. We remark that the term $d(x_i)$ is divisible by p . In fact, with generic coefficients (see [Cal06]), the differential $d(x_i)$ is given by a sum of terms with coefficients all divisible by the cyclotomic polynomial $\varphi_{2p^i}(q)$. Specializing to the trivial local system, with integer coefficients we have that all terms are divisible by $\varphi_{2p^i}(-1) = p$. The element y_i is represented by the following term (the differential is computed over the integers and then, after dividing by p , we consider the result modulo p):

$$\frac{d(x_i)}{p}.$$

Hence we can associate a string to a monomial $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k} h^{j_1} y_{j_1} \cdots y_{j_l}$ juxtaposing the strings associated each single factor and dropping the last 0. Here the indexes vary for $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k$ and $j_1 \leq j_2 \leq \cdots \leq j_l$.

We denote by $A(\mathbb{F}_p)$ the module

$$\mathbb{F}_p[h, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots] \otimes \Lambda[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots][t^{\pm 1}].$$

We write simply A instead of $A(\mathbb{Q})$, $A(\mathbb{F}_2)$ or $A(\mathbb{F}_p)$ when the field we are considering is understood.

4. HOMOLOGY OF $B(2e, e, r)$

4.1. Preliminary computations. In this section we always assume $d > 1$. Recall (from [BMR98]) that in that case we have $B(de, e, r) = B(2e, e, r)$. The case $d = 1$ will be treated in section 6.

We want to understand the homology of $B(*e, e, r) = B(2e, e, r)$ with coefficient in \mathbb{F}_p .

We start computing the homology of the group $B(2e, e, r)$ with coefficients in the field \mathbb{F} . In what follows \mathbb{F} will be mainly a prime field \mathbb{F}_p , but we will also be interested to obtain again the results of Lehrer for rational coefficients in order to have a description of the generators.

Let us start recall, as in section 2 the isomorphisms

$$B(d, 1, r) = A_{\mathbf{B}_r}$$

and

$$B(de, e, r) = \text{Ker } \phi_{e,r}$$

where $\phi_{e,r}$ maps $B(d, 1, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/e$.

We can consider the group rings $\mathbb{F}[\mathbb{Z}/e] = \mathbb{F}[t]/(1 - (-t)^e)$ and $\mathbb{F}[\mathbb{Z}] = \mathbb{F}[t^{\pm 1}]$ as $A_{\mathbf{B}_r}$ -modules through the maps $\phi_{e,r}$ and $\phi_r : A_{\mathbf{B}_r} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ that maps $\bar{\sigma}_1 \mapsto 1$ and $\sigma_i \mapsto 0$ for $i > 1$.

Applying the Shapiro Lemma (see [Bro82]) we have that

$$H_*(B(de, e, r), \mathbb{F}) = H_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}[t]/(1 - (-t)^e)).$$

Notice that this statement is also true when \mathbb{F} is an arbitrary ring. In order to compute the right term of the equality we begin studying the homology $H_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}[t^{\pm 1}])$, where the local system is determined by the map ϕ_r . To do this we consider the algebraic Salvetti complex for the Artin group of type \mathbf{B}_r , $C_*(r) = C_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r})$ (see [Sal94]) with coefficients in the group ring $\mathbb{F}[t^{\pm 1}]$. We order the generators of $A_{\mathbf{B}_r}$ as in the diagram of Table 1. We filter the complex $C_*(r)$ as follows:

$$\mathcal{F}_i C_*(r) = \langle AB \rangle$$

where $\langle AB \rangle$ is the $\mathbb{F}[t^{\pm 1}]$ -submodule of $C_*(r)$ generated by all the strings of type AB , with A a string of 0's and 1's of length i with at least one 0. It follows that we have an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{F}_{i+1} C_*(r) / \mathcal{F}_i C_*(r) \xrightarrow{\iota} C_*(A_{\mathbf{A}_{r-i-1}})[i, i+1]$$

between the quotient of two consecutive filtrated terms and the Salvetti complex for the Artin group of type \mathbf{A}_{r-i-1} , that is the braid group on $r-i$ strands $\text{Br}(r-i)$. The first index in square brackets means a dimension shifting by i and the second index means a degree shifting by $i+1$. The complex $\mathcal{F}_{i+1} C_*(r) / \mathcal{F}_i C_*(r)$ is generated by strings of the form $1^i 0 B$. Moreover the string $1^i 0 B$ corresponds, through the isomorphism ι , to the string B in the complex $C_*(A_{\mathbf{A}_{r-i-1}})[i, i+1]$.

We consider the direct sum

$$C_* = \bigoplus_{r=0}^{\infty} C_*(r)$$

and we study the first quadrant spectral sequence $\{E_{i,j}^k, d^k\}_k$ induced by the filtration \mathcal{F} on the complex C_* . The complex C_* is bigraded with

$$|S| = \dim S = \text{the number of 1's of the string } S$$

and

$$\deg S = \text{the length of the string } S.$$

The first observation is that we get a first quadrant spectral sequence and in the E^0 term we have:

$$E_{i,j}^0 = \mathcal{F}_i C_{i+j} / \mathcal{F}_{i-1} C_{i+j} = \bigoplus_{r=0}^{\infty} C_j(A_{\mathbf{A}_{r-i-1}})$$

We can now study the first differential of the spectral sequence, that is d^0 . Because of the chosen filtration, on each columns of the spectral sequence the differential d^0 corresponds to the boundary map of the complex $C_*(A_{\mathbf{A}_{r-i-1}})$ with trivial local system. It follows that

Proposition 4.1. *The E^1 term of the first quadrant spectral sequence defined above is given as follows ($i, j \geq 0$):*

$$\begin{aligned} E_{i,j}^1 &= \bigoplus_{r=0}^{\infty} H_j(A_{\mathbf{A}_{r-i-1}}, \mathbb{F}[t^{\pm 1}]) = \bigoplus_{r=0}^{\infty} H_j(\text{Br}(r-i), \mathbb{F}[t^{\pm 1}]) = \\ &= \bigoplus_{r=0}^{\infty} H_j(\text{Br}(r-i), \mathbb{F}) \otimes \mathbb{F}[t^{\pm 1}] \end{aligned}$$

since the t -local system is trivial on $\text{Br}(r-i)$.

Notation: We denote by $\text{Br}(0)$ and $\text{Br}(1)$ the trivial group with one element, while $\text{Br}(i)$ is empty for $i < 0$. Hence $H_*(\text{Br}(1), \mathbb{F}) = H_*(\text{Br}(0), \mathbb{F}) = \mathbb{F}$ and both modules are concentrated in dimension 0, while $H_j(\text{Br}(i), \mathbb{F})$ is the trivial summand for $i < 0$.

Remark 4.2. *Proposition 4.1 actually gives us an infinite family of spectral sequences. Using the previous argument we can define, for every index $r \in \mathbb{N}$, a spectral sequence $\{E_{i,j}^k(r), d^k(r)\}_k$ with first term*

$$E_{i,j}^1(r) = H_j(\text{Br}(r-i), \mathbb{F}) \otimes \mathbb{F}[t^{\pm 1}]$$

which converges to the homology group $H_*(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}[t^{\pm 1}])$.

Notice that each column of the E^1 term of the spectral sequence of Proposition 4.1 is isomorphic to the bigraded module $A(\mathbb{F})$ defined in section 3. The correspondence between an element $x \in A(\mathbb{F})$ and an element in the i -th column of the spectral sequence is the following: if x is a monomial, that corresponds to a string of 0's and 1's, we lift it to the same string preceded by a sequence

$$\overbrace{1 \cdots 1}^i 0.$$

For a generic element x we extend the correspondence by linearity. We denote the lifted element by $z_i x$.

Our interest now is to study the higher differentials of the spectral sequence. Since they are induced by the boundary map of the complex $C_*(r)$, we give a description of this complex according to [Sal94] and [CMS08].

We recall the definition of the following q -analog and q, t -analog polynomials:

$$[0]_q := 1, \quad [m]_q := 1 + q + \cdots + q^{m-1} = \frac{q^m - 1}{q - 1} \text{ for } m \geq 1,$$

$$[m]_q! := \prod_{i=1}^m [m]_q,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q := \frac{[m]_q!}{[i]_q! [m-i]_q!},$$

$$[2m]_{q,t} := [m]_q (1 + tq^{m-1}),$$

$$[2m]_{q,t}!! := \prod_{i=1}^m [2i]_{q,t} = [m]_q! \prod_{i=0}^{m-1} (1 + tq^i),$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix}'_{q,t} := \frac{[2m]_{q,t}!!}{[2i]_{q,t}!! [m-i]_q!} = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q \prod_{j=i}^{m-1} (1 + tq^j).$$

In our computations, since we consider a local system that maps the generator associated to the first node of the Dynkin diagram \mathbf{B}_r to a non-trivial action (i.e. $(-t)$ -multiplication) and the other generators to a trivial action, we will specialize our polynomials to $q = -1$ (see [Sal94]).

By an easy computation with cyclotomic polynomials, combined with some result that appears in [Cal06] we can easily prove the following Lemma, that will be useful in further computations. We will write $[*]_{-1}$ for the q -analog $[*]$ evaluated at $q = -1$.

Lemma 4.3. For $q = -1$, the polynomial $\begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q$ evaluated over the integers is zero if and only if m is even and i is odd.

Evaluated modulo 2, it is non-zero if and only if, when we write i and m as sums of powers of 2 without repetitions, all the terms in the sum for i appears in the sum for m . Let h be the number of integers k such that there is a 1 in the binary decomposition of i or $m - i$ at the k -th position, but not in the binary decomposition for m . Then 2^h is the highest power of 2 that divides the integer $\begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix}_{-1}$.

Evaluated modulo a prime p , with $p > 2$, the expression $\begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix}_{-1}$ is non-zero if and only if when we write i and $m - i$ as sums of terms of the form

$$i = l_0 + \sum_{k=1}^s l_k 2p^{k-1}$$

$$m - i = l'_0 + \sum_{k=1}^s l'_k 2p^{k-1}$$

with $0 \leq l_0, l'_0 \leq 1$, $0 \leq l_k, l'_k < p$ for $k = 1, \dots, s$, we have $l_0 + l'_0 < 2$ and $l_k + l'_k < p$ for all $k = 1, \dots, s$. Moreover, if

$$m = l''_0 + \sum_{k=1}^s l''_k 2p^{k-1}$$

with $0 \leq l''_0 \leq 1$, $0 \leq l''_k < p$ for $k = 1, \dots, s$, then the integer h defined as

$$h := \#\{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid l''_k < l_h + l'_h\}$$

is the greatest exponent such that p^h divides $\begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix}_{-1}$.

Proof. Let us sketch the idea of the proof. The main point is to study the divisibility of the polynomial $\begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q$ by the cyclotomic polynomials $\varphi_j(q)$. Moreover we need to recall that $\varphi_j(-1) \neq 0$ if $j \neq 2$ and for any prime p , $\varphi_{2p^j}(-1) = p$ for $j > 0$, and in all the other cases $\varphi_j(-1) = 1$. The number h is the number of digits that we *carry over* in the sum between i and $m - i$ written respectively in base 2 and in the base associated to an odd prime p , corresponding to the sums of the last part of the statement. The integer h actually counts the number of times a factors of the form φ_{2p^j} , $p > 0$ divides the q -analog $\begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix}_q$. \square

Finally we present the boundary maps for the complex $C_*(A_{\mathbf{A}_r})$ and $C_*(r)$. We write ∂ for the boundary map in the complex $C_*(A_{\mathbf{A}_r})$ and $\bar{\partial}$ for the boundary in the complex $C_*(r)$. Recall that the complex $C_*(A_{\mathbf{A}_r})$ over a module M is the direct sum

$$\bigoplus_{|x|=r} M.x$$

of one copy of M for each string x , made of 0's and 1's, of length r . Notice that these strings are in 1 to 1 correspondence with the parts of a set of r elements (in particular with the set of the nodes of the Dynkin diagram of type \mathbf{A}_r). A 1 in the j -th position of the string means

that the j -th element belongs to the subset, while a 0 means that it doesn't belong to the subset. The complex is graduated as follows: the dimension of a non-zero element $m \in M.x$ is given by the number of 1's in the string x , that is the cardinality of the corresponding subset.

The complex $C_*(r) = C_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r})$ has the same description, as a graded module, as the complex $C_*(A_{\mathbf{A}_r})$ and they differs for the boundary. Since in the Dynkin diagram of type \mathbf{B}_r the first node is *special*, we change slightly our notation for the string representing the generators of $C_*(r)$ using $\bar{0}$ or $\bar{1}$ in the first position, according to whether or not the first element belongs to the subset of the nodes.

We consider the nodes of the Dynkin diagram of type \mathbf{A}_r ordered as in the Table 2.

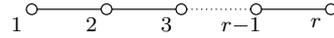


TABLE 2. Dynkin diagram for the Artin group of type \mathbf{A}_r

Let x be the string

$$\overbrace{1 \cdots 1}^{i_1} 0 \overbrace{1 \cdots 1}^{i_2} 0 \cdots 0 \overbrace{1 \cdots 1}^{i_k}$$

we write it in a more compact notation as

$$x = 1^{i_1} 0 1^{i_2} 0 \cdots 0 1^{i_k}.$$

The boundary of x in the complex $C_*(A_{\mathbf{A}_r})$ is given by the following sum:

$$\partial x = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{h=0}^{i_j-1} (-1)^{i_1+\cdots+i_{j-1}+h} \begin{bmatrix} i_j+1 \\ h+1 \end{bmatrix}_{-1} 1^{i_1} 0 \cdots 0 1^{i_{j-1}} 0 1^h 0 1^{i_j-h-1} 0 1^{i_{j+1}} 0 \cdots 0 1^{i_k}.$$

In a simpler way (see [DPS01, DPSS99]) we can say that the boundary is zero on the string made of all 0's, moreover:

$$\partial 1^l = \sum_{h=0}^l -1 (-1)^h \begin{bmatrix} l+1 \\ h+1 \end{bmatrix}_{-1} 1^h 0 1^{l-h-1}$$

and if A and B are two strings

$$\partial A 0 B = (\partial A) 0 B + (-1)^{|A|} A 0 \partial B.$$

In the complex $C_*(r)$ the boundary $\bar{\partial}x$ is given as follows:

$$\bar{\partial} \bar{0} A = \bar{0} \partial A,$$

$$\bar{\partial} \bar{1} 1^{l-1} = \begin{bmatrix} l \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}'_{-1} \bar{0} 1^{l-1} + \sum_{h=1}^{l-1} (-1)^h \begin{bmatrix} l \\ h \end{bmatrix}'_{-1} \bar{1} 1^{h-1} 0 1^{l-h-1}$$

and

$$\bar{\partial} A 0 B = (\bar{\partial} A) 0 B + (-1)^{|A|} A 0 \partial B.$$

We can use the given description of the algebraic complex to compute explicitly the differential, d^1 in the spectral sequence. This is a first tutorial step in the computation of the whole spectral sequence of Proposition 4.1. Recall that d^1 is an homomorphism with bidegree $(-1, 0)$ and maps

$$d_{i,j}^1(r) : E_{i,j}^1(r) \rightarrow E_{i-1,j}^1(r).$$

A representative of a generator of $E_{i,j}^1(r)$ is of the form $\bar{1}1^{i-1}0x = z_i x$ where x is a representative of an homology class in $H_j(\text{Br}(r-i), \mathbb{F})$. Since x is already a cycle, we need to consider only the part of the boundary $\bar{\partial}1^i 0x$ starting with $1^{i-1}0$, that is

$$d_{i,j}^1(r) : z_i x \mapsto [i]_{-1}(1+t(-1)^{i-1})z_{i-1}0x.$$

Since the coefficient $[i]_{-1}$ is 0 for even i 's and 1 otherwise, we get:

$$d_{i,j}^1(r)z_i x = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \text{ is even} \\ (1+t)z_{i-1}0x & \text{if } i \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

When we work on the prime field \mathbb{F}_p , with $p = 2$ we write also $z_{i-1}x_0x$ for $z_{i-1}0x$ and when $p > 2$ we write $z_{i-1}hx$ for $z_{i-1}0x$. Each odd column inject in the even column on its left. The E^2 term of the spectral sequence easily follows from the description of the differential d^1 . We can briefly state this as:

Proposition 4.4. *In the E^2 term of the first quadrant spectral sequence of Proposition 4.1 each column in even position is isomorphic to the quotient ring $A(\mathbb{F}_2)/((1+t)x_0)$ (resp. $A(\mathbb{F}_p)/((1+t)h)$ or $A(\mathbb{Q})/((1+t)x_0)$) for $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_2$ (resp. $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_p, p > 2$ or $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}$). All the columns in odd position are zero.*

For a more advanced study of the spectral sequence and of its other terms, we need to split our analysis, considering separately the case $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}$ and the cases $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_p$, with $p = 2$ and $p > 2$.

4.2. Homology of $B(2e, e, r)$ with rational coefficients. We start continuing the study of the spectral sequence of Proposition 4.4. We only need to compute the differential of the E^2 -term of the spectral sequence, since the spectral sequence is concentrated in the first two rows, hence all the other differentials are zero and the spectral sequence collapses at E^3 .

The differential

$$d_{i,j}^2(r) : E_{i,j}^1(r) \rightarrow E_{i-2,+1}^1(r)$$

acts as follows:

$$d_{i,j}^2(r) : z_i x \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{-1} (1-t^2)z_{i-2}x_1x.$$

The coefficient $\begin{bmatrix} i \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{-1}$ is always nonzero, hence we can define the quotient

$$A_0(\mathbb{Q}) = A_0 = A(\mathbb{Q})/((1+t)x_0, (1-t^2)x_1)$$

in the E^∞ term we have:

A_0	0	A_0	0	A_0	0	\dots
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The terms of the form $z_{2i}x_0^j$ lift, in $H_*(A_{\mathbf{B},r}, \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}])$ to the cycle

$$\omega_{2i,j,0} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2i+1}x_0^{j-1})}{(1+t)}$$

while the terms of the form $z_{2i}x_0^jx_1$, for $j > 1$ lift to

$$\omega_{2i,j,1} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2i+1}x_0^{j-1}x_1)}{(1+t)}$$

and, for $j = 0$ to

$$\omega_{2i,0,1} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2i+2})}{(1-t^2)}$$

We can then compute the homology $H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Q}) = H_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{Q}[t]/(1 - (-t)^e))$ by means of the homology long exact sequence associated to the short exact sequence

$$(2) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}] \xrightarrow{(1-(-t)^e)} \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}] \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{Q}[t^{\pm 1}]/(1 - (-t)^e) \rightarrow 0$$

We consider the following cycles in the complex for $H_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{Q}[t]/(1 - (-t)^e))$:

$$\bar{\omega}_{2i,j,0} = \frac{(1 - (-t)^e)z_{2i+1}x_0^{j-1}}{(1+t)},$$

$$\bar{\omega}_{2i,j,1} = \frac{(1 - (-t)^e)z_{2i+1}x_0^{j-1}x_1}{(1+t)}$$

and

$$\bar{\omega}_{2i,0,1} = \frac{(1 - (-t)^e)z_{2i+2}}{(1-t^2)}.$$

Let δ be the differential of the long exact sequence of homology associated to the short exact sequence of Equation (2), it is clear that

$$\delta(\bar{\omega}_{2i,j,k}) = \omega_{2i,j,k}.$$

Moreover we have that the cycles $\bar{\omega}_{2i,j,k}$ have $(1+t)$ -torsion if $(j, k) \neq (0, 1)$, $(1-t^2)$ -torsion otherwise. This proves that the cycles $\bar{\omega}$ and $\pi_*(\omega)$ are the generators of the homology $H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Q})$ confirming the Poincaré polynomial already given by Lehrer ([Leh04]).

4.3. $H_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}])$. We can now compute the differential in the term E^2 of the spectral sequence. The boundary map tells us that the differential

$$d_{i,j}^2(r) : E_{i,j}^1(r) \rightarrow E_{i-2,+1}^1(r)$$

acts as follows:

$$d_{i,j}^2(r) : z_i x \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{-1} (1+t)^2 z_{i-2} x_1 x.$$

The coefficient $\begin{bmatrix} i \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{-1}$, that we consider only for even values of i , is zero if $4 \mid i$, otherwise it is non-zero and the kernel of the differential is generated by the element x_0 . Hence the picture of the spectral sequence, for $E^3 = E^4$ (note that the d^3 differential must be zero) is as follows: if i is a multiple of 4, then the i -th columns is isomorphic to the quotient $A(\mathbb{F}_2)/((1+t)x_0, (1+t)^2x_1)$ and if i is even, but $4 \nmid i$, then the i -th columns is isomorphic to the submodule quotient $x_0A(\mathbb{F}_2)/((1+t)x_0) \simeq A(\mathbb{F}_2)/((1+t))$ (this is an isomorphism, but not a bi-graded-isomorphism); all the other columns are zero.

In order to give a description of the general behaviour of the spectral sequence we need the following definitions.

For $a \in \mathbb{N}$ we define the following ideals of $A = A(\mathbb{F}_2)$ (also for these definitions we'll drop the notation referring to the prime $p = 2$ when it is understood):

$$J_a(\mathbb{F}_2) = J_a = ((1+t)x_0, (1-t^2)x_1, \dots, (1-t^2)^{2^{a-1}}x_a).$$

We define also the quotients:

$$A_a(\mathbb{F}_2) = A_a = A(\mathbb{F}_2)/J_a(\mathbb{F}_2)$$

and the ideals of A_a :

$$I_a(\mathbb{F}_2) = I_a = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_a) \subset A_a(\mathbb{F}_2).$$

Moreover we define

$$J_\infty(\mathbb{F}_2) = J_\infty = \cup_{a=0}^{\infty} J_a(\mathbb{F}_2)$$

and

$$A_\infty(\mathbb{F}_2) = A_\infty = A/J_\infty.$$

With this notation the page $E^3 = E^4$ of the spectral sequence looks as follows:

A_1	0	I_0	0	A_1	0	\dots
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This result gives a description of the general behaviour of the spectral sequence:

Theorem 4.5. *The k -th term of the spectral sequence described in Proposition 4.1 computing the homology $H_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}])$ is as follows:*

- if $k = 2^a$ the i -th column is isomorphic to:
 - 0 if i is odd;
 - I_h if $2^{h+1} \mid i$ and $2^{h+2} \nmid i$, with $h+1 < a$;
 - A_{a-1} if $2^a \mid i$.

The differential d^{2^a} is as follows: if $2^a \mid i$ and $2^{a+1} \nmid i$ we have the map

$$d_{i,j}^k : z_i x \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 2^a \end{bmatrix}_{-1} (1+t)^{2^a} z_{i-2^a} x_a x$$

where the q -analog coefficient is invertible; all the other differentials are trivial.

- if $2^a < k < 2^{a+1}$ $E^k = E^{2^{a+1}}$ and the differential d^k is trivial.

In E^∞ term of the spectral sequence the i -th column is isomorphic to:

- 0 if i is odd;
- I_h if $2^{h+1} \mid i$ and $2^{h+2} \nmid i$;
- A_∞ if $i = 0$.

The homology $H_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}])$ is isomorphic to the graduate module associated to the E^∞ term.

Proof. We prove the first part of the statement by induction on a . The second part of the Theorem will follow from the first part.

We already have a description of the term E^4 , so we can use $a = 2$ as a starting point for the induction.

In order to prove the inductive step, it is useful to give a more precise statement with an explicit description of the generator of the generators in the E^k term of the spectral sequence.

Let $2^{a-1} < k \leq 2^a$ and let I_h be an ideal in the i -th column (hence $2^{h+1} \mid i$ and $2^{h+2} \nmid i, h+1 < a$). The generators x_0, \dots, x_h of the ideal I_h are the images of the elements $z_i x_0, \dots, z_i x_h$ of the E^0 term of the spectral sequence. A generic monomial of the ideal I_h is in the form $m = x_s x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n}$ with $0 \leq s \leq h, s \leq s_1 \leq \cdots \leq s_n$. The monomial m is the image of the element $z_i x_s x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n}$ in the E^0 term of the spectral sequence. Its lifting in the E^k term of the spectral sequence is given by

$$\alpha_{i,0} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{i+1} x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n})}{(1+t)}$$

for $s = 0$ and

$$\alpha_{i,s} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{i+2^s} x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n})}{(1-t^2)^{2^{s-1}}}$$

for $s > 0$. In particular these terms lift to cycles, hence all the further differentials in the spectral sequence map them to zero.

The differential $\bar{\partial}(z_{2^l(2m+1)} x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n})$ is given by a sum of the form

$$\left[\begin{matrix} 2^l(2m+1) \\ 2^l \end{matrix} \right]_{-1}' z_{2^{l+1}m} x_l x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n} + \dots$$

where the remaining terms start with factors z_r with $r < 2^{l+1}m$, hence they belong to an higher degree of the filtration with respect to the first term written above.

We note that the coefficient $\left[\begin{matrix} 2^l(2m+1) \\ 2^l \end{matrix} \right]_{-1}'$ is nonzero. In particular

$$\left[\begin{matrix} 2^l(2m+1) \\ 2^l \end{matrix} \right]_{-1}' = \left[\begin{matrix} 2^l(2m+1) \\ 2^l \end{matrix} \right]_{-1} (1-t^2)^{l-1}$$

and the coefficient $\left[\begin{matrix} 2^l(2m+1) \\ 2^l \end{matrix} \right]_{-1}$ is invertible, as proved in Lemma 4.3.

Now let A_{a-1} be the module in the column i with $2^a \mid i$. A monomial w in A_{a-1} is in the form $w = x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n}$ with $s_1 \leq \cdots \leq s_n$ (of course it can be $n = 0$, that is $m = 1$). The monomial m is the image of the element $z_i x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n}$ in the E^0 term of the spectral sequence. For what we have just observed, $z_i x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n}$ will survive in the spectral sequence until page E^{2^a} . If $2^{a+1} \mid i$ then the differential $d^{2^a} w$ will be zero. Otherwise, if $i = 2^a(2m+1)$, then

$$d^{2^a} w = d^{2^a} z_{2^a(2m+1)} x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n} = \left[\begin{matrix} 2^a(2m+1) \\ 2^a \end{matrix} \right]_{-1}' z_{2^{a+1}m} x_a x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n}$$

that is, up to invertible factors:

$$d^{2^a} w = d^{2^a} z_{2^a(2m+1)} x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n} = (1-t^2)^{a-1} z_{2^{a+1}m} x_a x_{s_1} \cdots x_{s_n}.$$

This means that the differential d^{2^a} is as described in the statement of the Theorem:

$$d_{i,j}^k : z_i x \mapsto \left[\begin{matrix} i \\ 2^a \end{matrix} \right]_{-1} (1+t)^{2^a} z_{i-2^a} x_a x.$$

The kernel of $d_{i,j}^k : A_{a-1} \rightarrow A_{a-1}$ is the ideal of A_{a-1} generated by those monomials that are killed by the multiplication by $(1+t)^{2^a} x_a$ that is the ideal $(x_0, \dots, x_a) = I_a$.

The cokernel of $d_{i,j}^k : A_{a-1} \rightarrow A_{a-1}$ is the quotient of the ring A_{a-1} by the ideal generated by $(1+t)^{2^a} x_a$, that is A_a .

□

Remark 4.6. *The proof of Theorem 4.5 gives us a precise description of the generators of the E^∞ term:*

- the module I_h in the $[2^{h+1}(2m+1)]$ -th columns is generated by the terms

$$\alpha_{2^{h+1}(2m+1),0} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2^{h+1}(2m+1)+1})}{(1+t)},$$

$$\alpha_{2^{h+1}(2m+1),i} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2^{h+1}(2m+1)+2^i})}{(1-t^2)^{2^{i-1}}}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, h$, corresponding to the generators x_0, x_1, \dots, x_h of the ideal I_h ; the generator corresponding to the monomial $x_i x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}$ ($i_j \geq i$ for all j) is

$$\alpha_{2^{h+1}(2m+1),0} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2^{h+1}(2m+1)+1} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k})}{(1+t)}$$

for $i = 0$ and

$$\alpha_{2^{h+1}(2m+1),i} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2^{h+1}(2m+1)+2^i} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k})}{(1-t^2)^{2^{i-1}}}$$

for $i > 0$.

- the module A_∞ in the 0-th column is generated by z_0 .

These generators actually are cycles in the algebraic complex $C_*(r)$ and naturally lift to generators of the homology $H_*(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}])$ which inherit the structure of $A(\mathbb{F}_2)[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module.

Note: when we use the notation

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}x}{a(t)}$$

we mean that we consider the boundary of the element x computed in the complex $C_*(r) = C_*(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r})$ with coefficients in the ring of Laurent polynomials over the integers $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$, then we divide exactly by the polynomial $a(t)$ and finally we consider the quotient as a class in the coefficients we are using (for example, $\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]$ in the case of Remark 4.6).

4.4. Homology of $\mathbf{B}(2e, e, r)$, $p = 2$. The result of Theorem 4.5 together with the description of the generators of the modules in the spectral sequence allow us to compute the homology $H_*(\mathbf{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_2) = H_*(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t]/(1+(t)^e))$. We only need to study the homology long exact sequence associated to the short exact sequence

$$(3) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}] \xrightarrow{(1+t^e)} \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}] \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]/(1+t^e) \rightarrow 0$$

on the coefficients. We can state the following technical result:

Proposition 4.7. *We have a decomposition of the $\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module*

$$H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t]/(1+(t)^e)) = h_i(r, e) \oplus h'_i(r, e)$$

such that the homology long exact sequence associated to the short exact sequence given in Equation (3) splits:

$$(4) \quad 0 \rightarrow h'_{i+1}(r, e) \xrightarrow{\delta} H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]) \xrightarrow{(1+t^e)} H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]) \xrightarrow{\pi} h_i(r, e) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. In order to prove this splitting, for each generator x of the module $H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t])$ we provide an element $\tilde{x} \in H_{i+1}(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t]/(1+(t)^e))$ that maps to x and we prove that \tilde{x} has the right torsion, with respect to the ring $\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]$, in order to generate a submodule of $H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t]/(1+(t)^e))$ isomorphic to

$$\text{Ker}(\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]x \xrightarrow{(1+t^e)} \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]x).$$

Let 2^a be the greatest power of 2 that divides e . We observe that the following equivalence holds, modulo 2:

$$1+t^e \equiv (1+t^{2^a}) \equiv (1+t)^{2^a} \pmod{2}.$$

It turns out that the kernel and the cokernel of the map

$$\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]/(1+t)^{2^i} \xrightarrow{(1+t^e)} \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]/(1+t)^{2^i}$$

are both isomorphic to the quotient

$$\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]/(1+t^{2^{\min(i,a)}}).$$

We are going to prove that every direct summand of the $\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module $H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t])$ of the form $\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]/(1+t)^{2^i}$ gives rise to two copies of the module $\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]/(1+t^{2^{\min(i,a)}})$, one in the same dimension, one in 1 dimension higher. In particular the generator $\alpha_{c,i}$, where $c = 2^{h+1}(2m+1)$, $i \leq h$, determines the two generators

$$\tilde{\alpha}_{c,i} = (1+t)^{2^a - 2^{\min(i,a)}} z_{c+2^i}$$

and

$$\pi_* \left(\frac{1}{(1+t)^{2^{\min(i,a)}}} \delta(\tilde{\alpha}_{c,i}) \right) = \pi_*(\alpha_{c,i}) = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{c+2^i})}{(1+t)^{2^i}}$$

Given a generic monomial $x = \alpha_{c,i} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}$ (again $c = (2m+1)2^{h+1}$, $i \leq h$) its projection is given by the cycle

$$\pi_*(\alpha_{c,i} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}) = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{c+2^i} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k})}{(1+t)^{2^i}}.$$

We remark that, given two elements $x = \alpha_{c,i} x_j x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}$ and $x' = \alpha_{c,j} x_i x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}$, since they correspond to the lifting of the same element in the spectral sequence, they represent the same homology class in $H_*(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}])$ (and, henceforth, their projection $\pi(x)$ and $\pi(x')$ are homologous). Hence we can suppose that the monomial $x = \alpha_{c,i} x_j x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}$ is written in the form such that $i \leq i_1 \leq \cdots i_k$. We define the element \tilde{x} as

$$\tilde{x} = (1+t)^{2^a - 2^{\min(i,a)}} z_{c+2^i} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}.$$

With this definitions it is straightforward to check that $\delta(\tilde{x})$ generates the submodule

$$\text{Ker}(\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]x \xrightarrow{(1+t^e)} \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]x)$$

and that $(1+t)^{2^{\min(i,a)}} \tilde{x} = 0$. Hence we have proved the splitting in Equation (4). The proof gives also a description of the generators of the homology $H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t]/(1+t^e))$ as a $\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module. \square

Remark 4.8. *As pointed out by the referee, an interesting question would be to get a direct description of the splitting given here and in the proof of Proposition 4.14.*

As a consequence we can give a description of the homology of $B(2e, e, r)$. Let us define for an integer n the value $h_p(n)$ such that $p^{h_p(n)} \mid n$ and $p^{h_p(n)+1} \nmid n$. For a bigraded module M , with degree \deg and dimension \dim , we use the notation $M[n, m]$ for the module M' isomorphic to M , but with bi-graduation shifted such that $\deg' = \deg + n$, $\dim' = \dim + m$. Finally, let $M\{n\} = M \oplus M[0, 1] \oplus \cdots \oplus M[0, n-1]$

We can state the result as follows:

Theorem 4.9. *The sum of homology groups*

$$\bigoplus_{r \geq 0} H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_2) = \bigoplus_{r \geq 0} H_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_2[t]/(1+t^e))$$

is given by the sum

$$A_\infty[1, 0] \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[t]/(1+t^e)\{2\} \oplus \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} I_{h_2(n)}[2n+1, 2n] \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[t]/(1+t^e)\{2\}.$$

□

We can write explicitly the Poincaré polynomial of the homology $H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_2)$. If we call $P_2(B(2e, e, r), u) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \dim_{\mathbb{F}_2} H_i(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_2) u^i$ such a polynomial, it is more convenient to consider the series in two variables

$$P_2(B(2e, e, *), u, v) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_2(B(2e, e, r), u) v^r.$$

The Poincaré series for the bigraded ring $A_\infty/(1+t)^e$ is given by

$$P_{A_\infty(\mathbb{F}_2), e}(u, v) = e + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(2^{\min(h_2(e), i)} u^{2^i-1} v^{2^i} \prod_{j \geq i} \frac{1}{1 - u^{2^j-1} v^{2^j}} \right)$$

and the Poincaré series of the ideal $I_a \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[t]/(1+t^e)$ is given by

$$P_{I_a(\mathbb{F}_2), e}(u, v) = \sum_{i=0}^a \left(2^{\min(h_2(e), i)} u^{2^i-1} v^{2^i} \prod_{j \geq i} \frac{1}{1 - u^{2^j-1} v^{2^j}} \right).$$

Hence we obtain the following result:

Corollary 4.10. *The Poincaré polynomial of the homology of the groups $B(2e, e, r)$ with \mathbb{F}_2 coefficients is given by:*

$$P_2(B(2e, e, *), u, v) = v P_{A_\infty(\mathbb{F}_2), e}(u, v) (1+u) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v^{2n+1} u^{2n} P_{I_{h_2(n)}(\mathbb{F}_2), e}(u, v) (1+u).$$

□

As an example of these computations we give in Table 3 and Table 4 the first homology groups of $B(2e, e, r)$ with coefficients in the field \mathbb{F}_2 and the stable part up to homological dimension 5.

Remark 4.11. *As pointed out by the referee, our computations here and in the sequel give several direct sum decompositions and it would be interesting to make them appear as natural topological decompositions, such as stable decompositions of X/W .*

r	2		3	4			5	6		7
$e \bmod (m)$	0(2)	1(2)	any	0(4)	2(4)	1(2)	any	0(2)	1(2)	any
$\dim H_0$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\dim H_1$	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
$\dim H_2$	2	1	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
$\dim H_3$	0		0	7	5	3	3	6	5	5
$\dim H_4$	0		0	4	2	1	2	6	4	3
$\dim H_5$	0		0	0			1	5	3	4
$\dim H_6$	0		0	0			0	2	1	3
$\dim H_7$	0		0	0			0	0		1

TABLE 3. $\dim H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_2)$, $r < 8$

r	8				≥ 9
$e \bmod (m)$	0(8)	4(8)	2(4)	1(2)	any
$\dim H_0$	1	1	1	1	1
$\dim H_1$	2	2	2	2	2
$\dim H_2$	3	3	3	3	3
$\dim H_3$	5	5	5	5	5
$\dim H_4$	6	6	6	5	5
$\dim H_5$	8	8	8	6	6
$\dim H_6$	11	11	9	6	
$\dim H_7$	15	11	7	4	
$\dim H_8$	8	4	2	1	

TABLE 4. $\dim H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_2)$, $r = 8$ and stable part up to H_5

4.5. $H_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}])$. As for the case $p = 2$ we start computing the differential in the E^2 term of the spectral sequence. Again, the starting point is the result in Proposition 4.4. The differential

$$d_{i,j}^2(r) : E_{i,j}^1(r) \rightarrow E_{i-2,+1}^1(r)$$

acts as follows:

$$d_{i,j}^2(r) : z_i x \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{-1} (1 - t^2) z_{i-2} x_1 x.$$

The coefficient $\begin{bmatrix} i \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{-1}$ is zero in $p \mid i$. Recall in fact that we are considering only even columns,

hence even values of i . So we have that for $p \mid i$, $\varphi_{2p}(q) \mid \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_q$ and when we evaluate the polynomial for $q = -1$ we get $\varphi_{2p}(-1) = p$.

Hence we can give the picture of the E^3 page of the spectral sequence: all the odd columns are zero, if i is a even multiple of p , then the i -th column is isomorphic to the quotient $A(\mathbb{F}_p)/((1+t)h, (1-t^2)x_0)$, if $i+2$ is a multiple of p , then the i -th column is isomorphic to the submodule of $A(\mathbb{F}_p)/((1+t)h)$ generated by h and x_0 . If $i, i+2$ are not multiples of p , then the i -th column is isomorphic to the submodule of $A(\mathbb{F}_p)/((1+t)h, (1-t^2)x_0)$ generated by h and x_0 .

- I_{2h+1} if $2p^h \mid i$ and $2p^{h+1} \nmid i$, $2p^{h+1} \nmid i + 2p^h$ with $h \leq a$;
- I_{2h} if $2p^{a+1} \mid i + 2p^a$
- K_{2h} if $2p^{h+1} \mid i + 2p^h$ with $h < a$;
- A_{2a+1} if $2p^{a+1} \mid i$.

The differential $d^{2p^a(p-1)}$ is as follows: if $2p^{a+1} \mid i + 2p^a$ we have the map

$$d_{i,j}^k : z_i x_a x \mapsto (1 - t^2)^{p^a(p-1)} z_{i-2p^a(p-1)} y_{a+1} x$$

and all the other differentials are trivial.

- if $2p^a < k < 2p^a(p-1)$ $E^k = E^{2p^a(p-1)}$ and the differential d^k is trivial.
- if $2p^a(p-1) < k < 2p^{a+1}$ $E^k = E^{2p^{a+1}}$ and the differential d^k is trivial.

In E^∞ term of the spectral sequence the i -th column is isomorphic to:

- 0 if i is odd;
- I_{2h+1} if $2p^h \mid i$ and $2p^{h+1} \nmid i$, $2p^{h+1} \nmid i + 2p^h$;
- K_{2h} if $2p^{h+1} \mid i + 2p^h$;
- A_∞ if $i = 0$.

The homology $H_*(A_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}])$ is isomorphic to the graduate module associated to the E^∞ term.

Proof. As for the case of $p = 2$, we prove the first part of the statement by induction on a and the second part of the Theorem will follow from the first part.

We start with the description of E^3 that we gave in Table 5. In order to work by induction, we'll give an explicit description of the generator of the generators in the E^k term of the spectral sequence.

Let $2p^a < k$ and let I_{2h+1} be an ideal in the i -th column. Hence $2p^h \mid i$ and $2p^{h+1} \nmid i$, $2p^{h+1} \nmid i + 2p^h$. The generators $h, x_0, y_1, x_1, \dots, y_h, x_h$ are the images of the elements $z_i h, z_i x_0, z_i y_1, z_i x_1, \dots, z_i y_h, z_i x_h$ in the E^0 term. We consider these generators of the ideal I_{2h+1} ordered as we wrote them, so h will be the smallest generator and x_h will be the biggest. Let m be a generic monomial in the ideal I_{2h+1} . We write its factors ordered from the smallest to the biggest. It is the image of the element $z_i m$ in the E^0 term of the spectral sequence. Its lifting in the E^k term is given as follows:

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{i+1} m')}{(1+t)}$$

if the smallest factor of m is h and $m = hm'$,

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{i+2p^s} m')}{(1-t^2)^{p^s}}$$

if the smallest factor of m is x_s and $m = x_s m'$. Note that we must have $s \leq h$ and hence $2p^{h+1} \nmid i + 2p^s$. This implies that the coefficient of $z_i x_s m'$ in $\bar{\partial}(z_{i+2p^s} m')$ is non-zero.

If the smallest factor of m is y_s and let $m = y_s m'$ we need to define the following element. Let $\bar{\partial}[p](z_{i+2p^s} m')$ be the sum of all the terms that appears in $\bar{\partial}(z_{i+2p^s} m')$ with a coefficients that is divisible by p (when we consider the boundary with integer coefficients). Notice that, with respect to the filtration \mathcal{F} of the complex, the highest term that doesn't appear in the sum is $(1-t^2)^{p^s} z_i x_s m'$. We define

$$\gamma[p](z_{i+2p^s} m') = \frac{\bar{\partial}[p](z_{i+2p^s} m')}{p(1-t^2)^{p^s-1}}$$

and we have that the lifting of $z_i m$ is given by

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}(\gamma[p](z_{i+2p^s} m'))}{(1-t^2)^{(p-1)p^{s-1}}}.$$

In fact it is clear that the difference

$$\frac{\gamma[p](z_{i+2p^s} m')}{(1-t^2)^{(p-1)p^{s-1}}} - z_i y_s m'$$

projects to a boundary in the quotient $\mathcal{F}_{i+1} C_*(r) / \mathcal{F}_i C_*(r)$. Notice that the quotient

$$\frac{\gamma[p](z_{i+2p^s} m')}{(1-t^2)^{(p-1)p^{s-1}}}$$

is not defined in a $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module but still we can define it if we consider only the summands of $\gamma[p](z_{i+2p^s} m')$ that are not in $\mathcal{F}_i C_*(r)$. Hence we can use the first term of the difference, instead of the second, to lift the class of $z_i m$ to a representative in E^k .

Since all the liftings that we have defined are global cycle, all the following differentials in the spectral sequence map these terms to zero.

We now give a description of the generators of the ideal I_{2h} appearing in the i -th column of the E^k term of the spectral sequence. We must have $2p^{a+1} \mid i + 2p^a$. As before, the ideal I_{2h} is generated by the terms $h, x_0, y_1, x_1, \dots, y_h, x_h$ that are the images of the elements $z_i h, z_i x_0, z_i y_1, z_i x_1, \dots, z_i y_h, z_i x_h$ in the E^0 term.

Given a monomial m with smallest factor different from x_h , it is easy to verify that the lifting is the same as in the previous description for the ideal I_{2h+1} .

Let now m have smallest term x_h , with $m = x_h m'$. Let $d = h + d'$ be such that $2p^d \mid i + 2p^h$ and $2p^{d+1} \nmid i + 2p^h$. One can verify that $(1-t^2)^{p^h} z_i x_h m'$ is the first non-zero element in

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}[p^{d'}](z_{i+2p^h} m')}{p^{d'}}$$

since all the previous summands in $\bar{\partial}[p^{d'}](z_{i+2p^h} m')$ (when we consider the boundary with integer coefficients) have a coefficients divisible by $p^{d'+1}$. The first term missing in the sum $\bar{\partial}[p^{d'}](z_{i+2p^h} m')$ is the monomial $(1-t^2)^{p^{h+1}} z_{i-(p-1)p^h} x_{h+1} m'$. It follows that we can take as a lifting of $x_h m'$ in $E^{2p^h(p-1)}$ the element

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}[p^{d'}](z_{i+2p^h} m')}{p^{d'}(1-t^2)^{p^h}}$$

and hence its differential with respect to the map $d^{2p^h(p-1)}$ is

$$\bar{\partial} \frac{\bar{\partial}[p^{d'}](z_{i+2p^h} m')}{p^{d'}(1-t^2)^{p^h}}$$

that is homologous, for what we have seen before, to the element

$$(1-t^2)^{p^h(p-1)} z_{i-(p-1)p^h} y_{h+1} m'$$

as stated in the Theorem.

Hence the differential $d^{2p^h(p-1)}$ maps $x_h m' \mapsto (1-t^2)^{p^h(p-1)} y_{h+1} m'$ and is zero for all the others elements. Clearly the kernel is given by the ideal K_{2h} .

For what concerns the ideal K_{2h} , generated by $h, x_0, y_1, x_1, \dots, y_h$, the description of the generators given before can be repeated and all the generators lift to global cycles as soon as $k > 2p^h(p-1)$.

Finally we consider the modules A_{2h} and A_{2h+1} that appear in the column i of the spectral sequence. Each monomial m of A_{2h} or A_{2h+1} corresponds to a monomial $z_i m$ in the term E^0 of the spectral sequence. If $2p^a \mid i$ then the monomial $z_i m$ will survive until the term E^{2p^a} of the spectral sequence, since all the first summands of the differential $\bar{\partial} z_i m$ are zero. The first summand that can be non-zero is

$$d_{i,j}^k : z_i x \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} i \\ 2p^a \end{bmatrix}_{-1} (1-t^2)^{p^a} z_{i-2p^a} x_a x$$

that is actually non-zero if and only if $2p^a \mid i$ and $2p^{a+1} \nmid i$. The kernel of the map $d^{2p^a} : A_{2a} \rightarrow A_{2a}$ is the ideal I_{2a} and the quotient of the kernel by the image of d^{2p^a} , when the image is non-zero, is the module A_{2a+1} . Hence all the other differentials are forced to be zero and the behaviour of the spectral sequence is as described in the Theorem. \square

Remark 4.13. *From the proof we can read the description of the generators of the E^∞ term:*

- the module I_{2h+1} in the $(2p^h n)$ -th column, with $n \not\equiv 0, -1 \pmod{p}$ is generated by the terms

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{(2p^h n), h} &= \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{(2p^h n)+1})}{(1+t)} \\ \beta_{(2p^h n), x_i} &= \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{(2p^h n)+2p^i})}{(1-t^2)^{p^i}} \\ \beta_{(2p^h n), y_i} &= \frac{\bar{\partial}(\gamma_{(2p^h n), y_i})}{(1-t^2)^{(p-1)p^{i-1}}} \end{aligned}$$

where we set

$$\gamma_{(2p^h n), y_i} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2p^h n+2p^i}) - \sum_{(2p^h n), y_i}(p)}{p(1-t^2)^{p^{i-1}}}.$$

and $\sum_{(2p^h n), y_i}(p)$ is the sum of the terms in $\bar{\partial}(z_{2p^h n+2p^i})$ that have coefficients not divisible by p . Notice that the first of this terms is $(1-t^2)^{p^i} z_{2p^h n} x_i$.

- the module K_{2h} in the $2p^h(pn-1)$ -th column, is generated by the terms

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{2p^h(pn-1), h} &= \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2p^h(pn-1)+1})}{(1+t)} \\ \beta_{2p^h(pn-1), x_i} &= \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2p^h(pn-1)+2p^i})}{(1-t^2)^{p^i}} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\beta_{2p^h(pn-1), y_i} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(\gamma_{2p^h(pn-1), y_i})}{(1-t^2)^{(p-1)p^{i-1}}}$$

with, for $i < h$

$$\gamma_{2p^h(pn-1), y_i} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2p^h(pn-1)+2p^i}) - \sum_{2p^h(pn-1), y_i}(p)}{p(1-t^2)^{p^{i-1}}}.$$

while, for $i = h$ we set

$$\gamma_{2p^h(pn-1), y_h} = \frac{\bar{\partial}(z_{2p^{h+1}n}) - \sum_{2p^h(pn-1), y_h} (p^2)}{p^2(1-t^2)^{p^h-1}}$$

where $\sum_{2p^h(pn-1), y_h} (p^2)$ is the sum of the terms in $\bar{\partial}(z_{2p^{h+1}n})$ that have coefficients not divisible by p^2 . Notice that the first of this terms is $p(1-t^2)^{p^h} z_{2p^h(pn-1)} x_h$.

- the module A_∞ in the 0-th column is generated by z_0 .

4.6. Homology of $B(2e, e, r)$, $p > 2$. Now we compute $H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p) = H_*(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1-(-t)^e))$ by means of the homology long exact sequence associated to the short exact sequence

$$(5) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}] \xrightarrow{(1-(-t)^e)} \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}] \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]/(1-(-t)^e) \rightarrow 0.$$

As in the previous section, we have a splitting result:

Proposition 4.14. *We have a decomposition of the $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module*

$$H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1-(-t)^e)) = h_i(r, e) \oplus h'_i(r, e)$$

such that the homology long exact sequence associated to the short exact sequence given in Equation (3) splits:

$$(6) \quad 0 \rightarrow h'_{i+1}(r, e) \xrightarrow{\delta} H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]) \xrightarrow{(1+t)^e} H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]) \xrightarrow{\pi} h_i(r, e) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. We start observing that, since $1+t$ and $1-t$ are co-prime in $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$ we can split any module of the form $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]/(1-t^2)^l$ as a direct sum

$$\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]/(1+t)^l \oplus \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]/(1-t)^l$$

of two modules, generated respectively by $(1-t)^l$ and $(1+t)^l$,

Moreover we consider the following properties for $1-(-t)^e$ in $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$:

$$(1-t, 1-(-t)^e) = \begin{cases} (1-t) & \text{if } e \text{ is even} \\ (1) & \text{if } e \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

and

$$(1+t, 1-(-t)^e) = \begin{cases} (1+t) & \text{if } e \text{ is even or if } p \nmid e \\ (1+t)^{p^i} & \text{if } e \text{ is odd and } p^i \mid e, \text{ but } p^{i+1} \nmid e. \end{cases}$$

The second equality follows from the fact that the polynomial $1+t$ divides the cyclotomic polynomial φ_{2p^i} with order exactly $\phi(p^i) = (p-1)p^{i-1}$ (in $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$) and is co-prime with all the other cyclotomic polynomials.

Now, let us fix the value of e . When we study the exact sequence of Equation (6) we need to consider only the highest power of p that divides e and whether e is even or odd.

Let us consider the monomial $x = z_{2m} h^r y_{i_1}^{s_{i_1}} \cdots y_{i_n}^{s_{i_n}} x_{k_1} \cdots x_{k_m}$ in $H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}])$. We suppose that we have the indexes ordered such that $i_1 < \cdots < i_n$ and $k_1 < \cdots < k_m$. We want to define a lifting \tilde{x} of x in $H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1-(-t)^e))$. To do this we have to consider different cases:

First consider the case of e even. If $r > 0$ we define

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{1-(-t)^e}{1+t} z_{2m+1} h^{r-1} y_{i_1}^{s_{i_1}} \cdots y_{i_n}^{s_{i_n}} x_{k_1} \cdots x_{k_m},$$

if $r = 0$ and $k_1 < i_1$ then

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{1 - (-t)^e}{1 - t^2} z_{2m+2p^i_0} y_{i_1}^{s_{i_1}} \cdots y_{i_n}^{s_{i_n}} x_{k_2} \cdots x_{k_m}$$

and if $i_1 \leq k_1$ then

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{1 - (-t)^e}{1 - t^2} \gamma_{2m, y_{i_1}} y_{i_1}^{s_{i_1}-1} y_{i_2}^{s_{i_2}} \cdots y_{i_n}^{s_{i_n}} x_{k_2} \cdots x_{k_m}.$$

Now we suppose e odd and let j be an integer be such that $p^j \mid e$ and $p^{j+1} \nmid e$. If $r > 0$ then set again:

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{1 - (-t)^e}{1 + t} z_{2m+1} h^{r-1} y_{i_1}^{s_{i_1}} \cdots y_{i_n}^{s_{i_n}} x_{k_1} \cdots x_{k_m},$$

if $r = 0$ and $k_1 < i_1$ then

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{1 - (-t)^e}{(1 + t)^{p^{\min(j, i_0)}}} z_{2m+2p^i_1} y_{i_1}^{s_{i_1}} \cdots y_{i_n}^{s_{i_n}} x_{k_2} \cdots x_{k_m}$$

and if $i_1 \leq k_1$ then

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{1 - (-t)^e}{(1 + t)^{\min(p^j, (p-1)p^{i_1-1})}} \gamma_{2m, y_{i_1}} y_{i_1}^{s_{i_1}-1} y_{i_2}^{s_{i_2}} \cdots y_{i_n}^{s_{i_n}} x_{k_2} \cdots x_{k_m}.$$

It is clear from the definitions that $\delta(\tilde{x}) = x$ and that the $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module generated by \tilde{x} is isomorphic to the submodule

$$\text{Ker}(\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]x \xrightarrow{(1 - (-t)^e)} \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]x)$$

of $H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}])$. Hence the same argument of Proposition 4.7 holds: the map

$$\delta : H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1 - (-t)^e)) \rightarrow \text{Ker} \left(H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]) \xrightarrow{(1 - (-t)^e)} H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]) \right)$$

has a section and the statement of the proposition holds, with $h_*(r, e)$ generated by the elements of type $\pi_*(x)$ and $h'_*(r, e)$ generated by the elements of type \tilde{x} . \square

We can state the result for the \mathbb{F}_p -homology of $B(2e, e, r)$ as follows:

Theorem 4.15. *Let p be an odd prime.*

$$H_*(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_*}, \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1 - (-t)^e)) = (M_1 \oplus M_2 \oplus M_3) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1 - (-t)^e)\{2\}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= A_\infty[1, 0]; \\ M_2 &= \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} K_{2h_p(n)}[2(pn - p^{h_p(n)}) + 1, 2(pn - p^{h_p(n)})]; \\ M_3 &= \bigoplus_{n \geq 1} I_{2h_p(n)+1}[2n + 1, 2n] \end{aligned}$$

and the direct sum for M_3 is over n such that $h_p(n) = h_p(n + p^{h_p(n)})$, that is n is not of the form $p^{h-1}s$, with $p \nmid s$. \square

We can now give the Poincaré polynomial of the homology $H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p)$. If we call $P_p(B(2e, e, r), u) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \dim_{\mathbb{F}_p} H_i(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p) u^i$ such a polynomial, we can consider the series in two variables

$$P_p(B(2e, e, *), u, v) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} P_p(B(2e, e, r), u) v^r.$$

The Poincaré series for the bigraded ring $A_{\infty}/(1 - (-t)^e)$ is given, for e odd, by

$$P_{A_{\infty}(\mathbb{F}_p), e}(u, v) = \frac{1}{1-v} \prod_{i \geq 1} \frac{1}{1 - u^{2p^i - 2} v^{2p^i}} \prod_{j \geq 0} (1 + u^{2p^j - 1} v^{2p^j})$$

end for e even by

$$P_{A_{\infty}(\mathbb{F}_p), e}(u, v) = e + \prod_0^p + \sum_0^p (e) + \sum_0^p (e)$$

where we define the following terms:

$$\prod_0^p = v \frac{1}{1-v} \prod_{i \geq 1} \frac{1}{1 - u^{2p^i - 2} v^{2p^i}} \prod_{j \geq 0} (1 + u^{2p^j - 1} v^{2p^j}),$$

$$\sum_{k_1}^{k_2} (e) = \sum_{r=k_1}^{k_2} 2p^{\min(h_p(e), r)} u^{2p^r - 1} v^{2p^r} \prod_{i \geq r+1} \frac{1}{1 - u^{2p^i - 2} v^{2p^i}} \prod_{j \geq r} (1 + u^{2p^j - 1} v^{2p^j})$$

and

$$\sum_{k_1}^{k_2} (e) = \sum_{r=k_1}^{k_2} 2 \min(p^{h_p(e)}, (p-1)p^{r-1}) u^{2p^r - 2} v^{2p^r} \prod_{i \geq r} \frac{1}{1 - u^{2p^i - 2} v^{2p^i}} \prod_{j \geq r} (1 + u^{2p^j - 1} v^{2p^j}).$$

The Poincaré series of the ideal $I_{2a+1} \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1 + t^e)$ is given, for e odd, by

$$P_{I_{2a+1}(\mathbb{F}_p), e}(u, v) = \prod_0^p + \sum_0^p (1) + \sum_1^p (1)$$

and, for e even, by

$$P_{I_{2a+1}(\mathbb{F}_p), e}(u, v) = \prod_0^p + \sum_0^p (e) + \sum_1^p (e).$$

The Poincaré series of the ideal $K_{2a} \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1 + t^e)$ is given, for e odd, by

$$P_{K_{2a}(\mathbb{F}_p), e}(u, v) = \prod_0^p + \sum_0^{a-1} (1) + \sum_1^a (1)$$

and, for e even, by

$$P_{K_{2a}(\mathbb{F}_p), e}(u, v) = \prod_0^p + \sum_0^{a-1} (e) + \sum_1^a (e).$$

Hence we obtain:

Corollary 4.16. *Let p be an odd prime. The Poincaré polynomial of the homology of the groups $B(2e, e, r)$ with \mathbb{F}_p coefficients is given by:*

$$P_p(B(2e, e, *), u, v) = (1 + v)(A + B + C)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A &= vP_{A_\infty(\mathbb{F}_p), e}(u, v); \\ B &= \sum_{n \geq 1} v^{2(pn - p^{h_p(n)}) + 1} u^{2(pn - p^{h_p(n)})} P_{K_{2h_p(n)}(\mathbb{F}_p), e}(u, v); \\ C &= \sum_{n \geq 1} v^{2n+1} u^{2n} P_{I_{2h_p(n)+1}(\mathbb{F}_p), e}(u, v) \end{aligned}$$

and the sum for C is over n such that $h_p(n) = h_p(n + p^{h_p(n)})$, that is n is not in the form $p^{h-1}s$, with $p \nmid s$. \square

As an example of this computations we give in Table 6 the first homology groups of $B(2e, e, r)$ with coefficients in the field \mathbb{F}_3 and the stable part up to homological dimension 5. For a prime $p \geq 5$ there's no p -torsion in the integral homology $H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z})$ for $r \leq 8$. Actually, for an odd prime, the first p -torsion in $H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z})$ appears for $r = 2p$, as it comes from the classes associated to the generators x_1, y_1 in $H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p)$.

r	2		3	4		5	6			7	8		≥ 9
$e \bmod (m)$	0(2)	1(2)	any	0(2)	1(2)	any	0(6)	2, 4(6)	1(2)	any	0(2)	1(2)	any
$\dim H_0$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\dim H_1$	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
$\dim H_2$	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
$\dim H_3$	0		1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
$\dim H_4$	0		0	2	1	2	6	4	3	3	3	3	3
$\dim H_5$	0		0	0		1	11	7	4	4	6	5	5
$\dim H_6$	0		0	0		0	6	4	2	2	7	5	
$\dim H_7$	0		0	0		0	0			1	5	3	

TABLE 6. $\dim H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_3)$, $r < 8$

4.7. An example of the computation of torsion in integral homology. We are not able to compute the whole integral homology of the groups $B(2e, e, r)$, but we provide a simple Bockstein computation in order to complete the proof of Theorem 1.4.

According to the notation in the proof of Proposition 4.7, the module $H_2(B(2e, e, r+4), \mathbb{F}_2)$ is generated by the cycles

$$\pi_*(z_2 x_0^{2+r}), \widetilde{x_0^{2+r} x_1}, \pi_*(x_0^r x_1^2).$$

It is straightforward to check that the classes in $H_2(B(2e, e, r+4), \mathbb{Z})$ corresponding to $\pi_*(z_2 x_0^{2+r})$ and $\widetilde{x_0^{2+r} x_1}$ project to the generators of the rational homology $H_2(B(2e, e, r+4), \mathbb{Q})$, hence they generate torsion-free \mathbb{Z} -modules.

The generator $\pi_*(x_0^r x_1^2)$ is the image of an element $\rho \in H_2(B(2e, e, r+4), \mathbb{Z})$. We claim that ρ has 2-torsion. In order to prove this we will use the Bockstein exact sequence associated to

the extension

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \xrightarrow{2} \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow 0.$$

In particular, we shows that the Bockstein differential β_2 maps $\pi_*(x_0^r x_2) \mapsto \pi_*(x_0^2 x_1^2)$. It follows by standard argument that $\pi_*(x_0^2 x_1^2)$ generates a \mathbb{Z}_2 -torsion class in $H_2(B(2e, e, r + 4), \mathbb{Z}_4)$ and hence, by the Universal Coefficients Theorem, in $H_2(B(2e, e, r + 4), \mathbb{Z})$.

In order to compute the Bockstein $\beta_2(\pi_*(x_0^r x_2))$ recall that the class of $\pi_*(x_0^r x_1^2)$ in $H_2(B(2e, e, r + 4), \mathbb{F}_2)$ is given by

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}(z_2 x_1)}{(1 - t^2)}$$

for $r = 0$ and by

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}(z_1 x_0^{r-1} x_1^2)}{(1 + t)}$$

for $r > 0$ and that the class of $\pi_*(x_0^r x_2)$ in $H_3(B(2e, e, r + 4), \mathbb{F}_2)$ is given by

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}(z_4)}{(1 - t^2)^2}$$

for $r = 0$ and by

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}(z_1 x_0^{r-1} x_2)}{(1 + t)}$$

for $r > 0$. Their lifting to the complex with \mathbb{Z}_4 coefficients are given by

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}(z_4) - 2z_2 x_1}{(1 - t^2)^2}$$

and respectively

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}(z_1 x_0^{r-1} x_2) - 2z_1 x_0^{r-1} x_1^2}{(1 + t)}.$$

Now the claim about the Bockstein map follows since it is clear that the differential calculated for the chosen liftings give exactly the double of cycle $\pi_*(x_0^r x_1^2)$.

Our next purpose is to show that in general there can be p^2 -torsion in the integral homology of $B(2e, e, r)$. We will actually prove that there is a class of 4-torsion in $H_7(B(16, 8, 8), \mathbb{Z})$.

We consider the homology class $\tilde{x}_3 \in H_8(B(16, 8, 8), \mathbb{F}_2)$, that is represented by $\pi_*(z_8)$. It generates a $\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]/(1 - t^2)^4$. We want to compute the Bockstein β_2 of \tilde{x}_3 .

With the description given in section 4.1 we can compute, with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}[t^{\pm 1}]$

$$\bar{\partial}z_8 = \bar{\partial}(\bar{1}1^7) = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{-1} (1-t^2)\bar{1}1^5 01 + \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}_{-1} (1-t^2)^2 \bar{1}1^3 01^3 + \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}_{-1} (1-t^2)^3 \bar{1}1 01^5 + \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}_{-1} (1-t^2)^4 \bar{0}1^7.$$

Then, considering this chain with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}_4[t^{\pm 1}]/(1 - t^2)^4$ we get

$$\bar{\partial}z_8 = 2(1 - t^2)^2 z_4 x_2 + 2t^4(1 + t^4)x_3$$

and dividing by two we get the following cycle in $H_7(B(16, 8, 8), \mathbb{F}_2)$:

$$\beta_2(\tilde{x}_3) = \tilde{x}_2^2 + t^4(1 - t^2)^2 \pi_*(x_3).$$

Notice that both \widetilde{x}_2^2 and $t^4(1-t^2)^2\pi_*(x_3)$ generates a submodule of $H_7(B(16, 8, 8), \mathbb{F}_2)$ that is isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]/(1-t^2)^2$. It follows that the kernel of the map

$$\beta_2 : H_8(B(16, 8, 8), \mathbb{F}_2) \rightarrow H_7(B(16, 8, 8), \mathbb{F}_2)$$

is generated by the cycle $(1-t^2)^2\widetilde{x}_3$ and hence $\ker \beta_2|_{H_8} \simeq \mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]/(1-t^2)^2$ is a \mathbb{F}_2 vector space of dimension 4. Now recall that, according to Theorem 1.2, we have that $\dim H_8(B(16, 8, 8), \mathbb{Q}) = 2$. The Bockstein spectral sequence implies then that there should be an element in $H_7(B(16, 8, 8), \mathbb{Z})$ that has at least 4-torsion.

4.8. Stabilization. There is a natural inclusion $j_r : B(2e, e, r) \hookrightarrow B(2e, e, r+1)$. The map j_r is induced by the embedding of diagrams. Moreover it is induced by the analogous natural stabilization map for the Artin groups of type \mathbf{B}_r as we have the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B(2e, e, r) & \xrightarrow{j_r} & B(2e, e, r+1) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_{r+1}} \\ \downarrow \phi_{e,r} & & \downarrow \phi_{e,r+1} \\ \mathbb{Z}/e & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & \mathbb{Z}/e. \end{array}$$

Hence the direct limit $B(2e, e, \infty) := \varinjlim_r B(2e, e, r)$ is a natural union of groups. The inclusion map j_r correspond to the inclusion map for the algebraic complexes, hence we can compute the homology of the group $B(2e, e, \infty)$ using the direct limit of the complexes for $B(2e, e, r)$. It is easy to describe, as a corollary of Theorem 4.9 and 4.15, the homology of the group $B(2e, e, \infty)$. It turns out that the stable homology does not depend on the parameter e .

Let we define the graded module

$$sA_\infty(\mathbb{F}_2) = \mathbb{F}_2[\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \dots]$$

that is the ring of polynomials in the variables \bar{x}_i , considered as a $\mathbb{F}_2[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module, where t acts trivially; the graduation is given by $\dim \bar{x}_i = 2^i - 1$. For an odd prime p we define

$$sA_\infty(\mathbb{F}_p) = \mathbb{F}_p[\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \bar{y}_3, \dots] \otimes \Lambda[\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots]$$

that is the tensor product of the ring of polynomials in the variables \bar{y}_i and the exterior algebra in the variables \bar{x}_i , considered as a $\mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]$ -module, where t acts by (-1) -multiplication; the graduation is given by $\dim \bar{x}_i = 2p^i - 1$, $\dim \bar{y}_i = 2p^i - 2$.

We remark that the ring $\mathbb{F}_2[\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \dots]$ (resp. $\mathbb{F}_p[\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \bar{y}_3, \dots] \otimes \Lambda[\bar{x}_0, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots]$ for $p > 2$) is isomorphic to the stable homology of the braid group $H_*(\text{Br}(\infty), \mathbb{F}_2)$ (resp. $H_*(\text{Br}(\infty), \mathbb{F}_p)$). The ring structure is induced by the map:

$$\text{Br}(n_1) \times \text{Br}(n_2) \rightarrow \text{Br}(n_1 + n_2).$$

From the presentation of the groups $B(de, e, r)$ and $\text{Br}(r)$ one can define in a similar way an injective homomorphism

$$(7) \quad B(de, e, r_1) \times \text{Br}(r_2 + 1) \rightarrow B(de, e, r_1 + r_2)$$

induced by the the standard inclusion $B(de, e, r_1) \hookrightarrow B(de, e, r_1 + r_2)$ and the map

$$\text{Br}(r_2 + 1) \rightarrow B(de, e, r_1 + r_2)$$

defined on the generators by $\xi_i \mapsto \xi_{r_1+i}$, according to the presentations given in section 4.1. The homomorphism of (7) induces on the module $H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{F}_p)$ a natural module structure over the ring $H_*(\text{Br}(\infty), \mathbb{F}_p)$ for any prime p .

The description of the stable homology is the following:

Corollary 4.17. *The homology $H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{F}_2)$ of the group $\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty)$ is isomorphic, as a module over the ring $H_*(\text{Br}(\infty), \mathbb{F}_2)$, to the direct limit $\varinjlim_r H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_2)$ and is given by the tensor product*

$$sA_\infty(\mathbb{F}_2) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[w_1]$$

where w_1 is an element of (homological) dimension 1. Moreover the homology groups $H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_2)$ stabilize and the canonical morphism to the direct limit

$$H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_2) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{F}_2)$$

is an isomorphism for $r > 2i$. □

Corollary 4.18. *Let p be an odd prime. The homology $H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{F}_p)$ of the group $\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty)$ is isomorphic, as a module over the ring $H_*(\text{Br}(\infty), \mathbb{F}_p)$, to the direct limit $\varinjlim_r H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p)$ and is given by the tensor product*

$$sA_\infty(\mathbb{F}_p) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[w_1]$$

where w_1 is an element of dimension 1. Moreover the homology groups $H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p)$ stabilize and the canonical morphism to the direct limit

$$H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{F}_p)$$

is an isomorphism for $r > (i-1)\frac{p}{p-1} + 2$. □

Similar considerations leads to an analogous result for the stabilization of the rational homology:

Corollary 4.19. *The homology $H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Q})$ of the group $\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty)$ is isomorphic, as a module over the ring $H_*(\text{Br}(\infty), \mathbb{Q})$, to*

$$\Lambda[x_1] \otimes \mathbb{Q}[w_1]$$

where x_1 and w_1 are elements of dimension 1. Moreover the homology groups $H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Q})$ stabilize and the canonical morphism to the direct limit

$$H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Q})$$

is an isomorphism for $r > i + 1$. □

Remark 4.20. *We recall that the homology groups $H_*(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p)$ given in corollaries 4.17, 4.18 and 4.19 should not be considered as rings, as we describe them only as $H_*(\text{Br}(\infty), \mathbb{F}_p)$ -modules. Moreover these groups have a natural structure of coalgebra, dual to the ring structure in cohomology given by the cup product, but we were not able to compute it.*

We can then write the Poincaré polynomial for the stable homology. We define

$$P_{sA_\infty(\mathbb{F}_2)}(u) := \prod_{j \geq 1} \frac{1}{1 - u^{2^j - 1}}$$

and

$$P_{sA_\infty(\mathbb{F}_p)}(u) := \prod_{i \geq 1} \frac{1}{1 - u^{2p^i - 2}} \prod_{j \geq 0} (1 + u^{2p^j - 1}).$$

Corollary 4.21. *For any prime p the Poincaré polynomial for $H_*(B(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{F}_p)$ is*

$$P_{sA_\infty(\mathbb{F}_p)}(u) = \frac{1}{1-u}.$$

The Poincaré polynomial for $H_(B(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Q})$ is*

$$\frac{1+u}{1-u}.$$

□

In [Seg73] Segal proved that the spaces $K(\text{Br}(\infty), 1)$ and $\Omega_0^2 S^2 \simeq \Omega^2 S^3$ have the same homology:

Theorem 4.22 ([Seg73]). *There exists a map $K(\text{Br}(\infty), 1) \rightarrow \Omega_0^2 S^2$ inducing the following isomorphism in homology*

$$H_*(\text{Br}(\infty), G) \simeq H_*(\Omega^2 S^3; G)$$

for any group of coefficients G with trivial action of $\text{Br}(\infty)$.

□

In the same way [Fuk74] Fuks discovered the following analog of Segal's theorem for the Artin groups of type **B** and **D**. We denote by $S^3\{2\}$ the homotopy fiber of a map of degree 2 from S^3 to itself.

Theorem 4.23 ([Fuk74]). *There exists maps*

$$K(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_\infty}, 1) \rightarrow \Omega^2 S^3 \times \Omega S^2$$

and

$$K(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{D}_\infty}, 1) \rightarrow \Omega^2 S^3 \times S^3\{2\}$$

that induce homology isomorphisms.

□

The homology of the spaces $\Omega^2 S^3$, ΩS^2 and $S^3\{2\}$ is well known. In particular we remark that the integral homology of $\Omega^2 S^3$, ΩS^2 has no p^2 -torsion for any prime p .

The result of Fuks about $\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_\infty}$ agrees with our computation for the homology of $B(2, 1, \infty)$ and we can use it in order to provide more information for the integer homology of $B(2e, e, \infty)$.

Proposition 4.24. *For any e we have the following isomorphism:*

$$H_*(B(2, 1, \infty), \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H_*(B(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Z}).$$

In particular the integral homology of $B(2e, e, \infty)$ has no p^2 -torsion. Moreover the homology groups $H_(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z})$ stabilize and the canonical morphism to the direct limit*

$$H_i(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_i(B(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Z})$$

is an isomorphism for $r > 2i + 2$.

Proof. Let us fix indexes $i > 0$ and $e > 1$ and we shall prove the isomorphism

$$H_i(B(2, 1, \infty), \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H_i(B(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Z}).$$

To do this we shall provide an isomorphism between the free (abelian) quotients by the torsion subgroups and another one between the p -parts for any prime p . (We call the p -part of an abelian group M the subgroup $\{m \in M \mid \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, p^k m = 0\}$.) As $H_i(B(2, 1, \infty), \mathbb{Z})$ is finitely generated, this will prove that $H_i(B(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Z})$ is finitely generated too, hence that the two groups are isomorphic. In the process we shall prove that the stabilization maps for

the $H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z})$ are isomorphisms on the torsion subgroups and on the free quotient for $r > 2i + 2$.

Recall from proposition 2.2 that we have isomorphisms

$$\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r) \simeq \mathbb{B}(2(r \pm e), r \pm e, r).$$

We assume that we choose r big enough such that, for any a and for any prime p , $H_i(\mathbb{B}(2a, a, r), \mathbb{F}_p)$, $H_i(\mathbb{B}(2a, a, r), \mathbb{Q})$ and $H_i(\mathbb{B}(2, 1, r), \mathbb{Z})$ stabilize. That means that the maps $H_i(\mathbb{B}(2a, a, r), \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2a, a, r'), \mathbb{F}_p)$, $H_i(\mathbb{B}(2a, a, r), \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2a, a, r'), \mathbb{Q})$ and $H_i(\mathbb{B}(2, 1, r), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2, 1, r'), \mathbb{Z})$, with $r' > r$, are isomorphisms. For this it is enough to take $r > 2i + 2$.

We start considering the maps

$$(j_r)_* : H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r + 1), \mathbb{Z}).$$

We fix x, y generating a maximal free subgroup $\mathbb{Z}^2 \subset H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z})$. Moreover we choose a collection of maximal free subgroups $\mathbb{Z}^2 \subset H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r + 1), \mathbb{Z})$ with generators w, z , such that the image of x, y lies inside the group generated by w, z .

The restriction of $(j_r)_*$ to $\langle x, y \rangle = \mathbb{Z}^2$ defines a map

$$(j_r)_*^{(0)} : \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^2$$

whose image lies inside the group $\langle w, z \rangle = \mathbb{Z}^2$. This map is injective because of the stabilization of the rational homology. We claim that this map is also surjective. Otherwise, let d be the determinant of $(j_r)_*^{(0)}$ and let p be a prime that divides d . Let \bar{x}, \bar{y} be the images of x, y through the natural homomorphism $H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p)$. The following commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{(j_r)_*} & H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r + 1), \mathbb{Z}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p) & \xrightarrow{\overline{(j_r)_*}} & H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r + 1), \mathbb{F}_p) \end{array}$$

implies that the map $\overline{(j_r)_*} : H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r + 1), \mathbb{F}_p)$ is not injective and this is a contradiction. As a consequence we can choose a maximal free subgroups $F_s \subset H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, s), \mathbb{Z})$ for each $s \geq r$ with $j_s(F_s) \subset F_{s+1}$, which induces isomorphisms

$$H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, s), \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion} \xrightarrow{\simeq} H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, s + 1), \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion} \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2$$

hence $H_i(\mathbb{B}(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Z})/\text{torsion} \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2$.

Now we can consider the following composition of inclusion and isomorphisms:

$$\mathbb{B}(2e, e, r) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathbb{B}(2(e + r), e + r, r) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{B}(2(e + r), e + r, e + r - 1) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathbb{B}(2, 1, e + r - 1).$$

In a similar way consider the composition

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{B}(2, 1, r) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{B}(2, 1, r' - e + 1) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \\ & \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathbb{B}(2(r' - e), r' - e, r' - e + 1) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{B}(2(r' - e), r' - e, r') \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathbb{B}(2e, e, r') \end{aligned}$$

where r' is big enough such that $r' - e + 1 \geq r$.

In particular we can assume that we have maps $B(2, 1, r) \rightarrow B(2e, e, r')$ and $B(2e, e, r') \rightarrow B(2, 1, r'')$ that induces isomorphisms for H_i with coefficients in \mathbb{F}_p . It follows that also the composition

$$B(2, 1, r) \rightarrow B(2e, e, r') \rightarrow B(2, 1, r'')$$

induces an isomorphism $H_i(B(2, 1, r), \mathbb{F}_p) \simeq H_i(B(2, 1, r''), \mathbb{F}_p)$ and hence an isomorphism between the p -parts of $H_i(B(2, 1, r), \mathbb{Z})$ and $H_i(B(2, 1, r''), \mathbb{Z})$. From the previous description and because we know that there is no p^2 -torsion in the integer homology of $B(2, 1, \infty)$ we can assume that $H_i(B(2, 1, r), \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H_i(B(2, 1, r''), \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_p^k \oplus \mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus T_r$ where T_r is a finite group without p -torsion. Moreover we shall have

$$H_i(B(2e, e, r'), \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \bigoplus_{h=1}^k \mathbb{Z}_{p^{l_h}} \oplus \mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus T'_r$$

for some collection l_h of positive integers and T'_r a finite group without p -torsion. The maps $H_i(B(2, 1, r), \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{f_1} H_i(B(2e, e, r'), \mathbb{Z})$ and $H_i(B(2e, e, r'), \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{f_2} H_i(B(2, 1, r''), \mathbb{Z})$ induce homomorphisms between the p -parts

$$f_1^{(p)} : \mathbb{Z}_p^k \rightarrow \bigoplus_{h=1}^k \mathbb{Z}_{p^{l_h}}$$

and

$$f_2^{(p)} : \bigoplus_{h=1}^k \mathbb{Z}_{p^{l_h}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^k.$$

As the composition $f_2^{(p)} \circ f_1^{(p)}$ is an isomorphism, it follows that for all $h = 1, \dots, k$ we have $l_h = 1$ and hence $\mathbb{Z}_p^k \simeq \bigoplus_{h=1}^k \mathbb{Z}_{p^{l_h}}$.

As the map $\overline{(j_r)_*} : H_i(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H_i(B(2e, e, r+1), \mathbb{F}_p)$ is an isomorphism induced by $(j_r)_* : H_i(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_i(B(2e, e, r+1), \mathbb{Z})$, it follows that $(j_r)_*$ is injective on the p -part of $H_i(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{Z})$. Since the p -parts of both sides are finite and have the same cardinality, $(j_r)_*$ induces an isomorphism on the p -parts. It follows that the p -part of $H_i(B(2e, e, \infty), \mathbb{Z})$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_p^k , that is to the p -part of $H_i(B(2, 1, \infty), \mathbb{Z})$. The result follows. \square

Remark 4.25. *We point out that in general the isomorphism for the stable homology given in proposition 4.24 is not induced by the natural inclusion*

$$(8) \quad B(2e, e, r) \hookrightarrow B(2, 1, r).$$

We can prove this considering homology with coefficients in a finite field \mathbb{F}_p . First we recall that from the Shapiro Lemma the morphism

$$(\pi_e)_* : H_*(B(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow H_*(B(2, 1, r), \mathbb{F}_p)$$

induced by the inclusion of Equation (8) corresponds to the morphism

$$H_*(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1 - (-t)^e)) \rightarrow H_*(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1 + t))$$

induced by the natural projection

$$\pi_e : \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1 - (-t)^e) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1 + t).$$

Now consider the following commuting diagram, where the horizontal lines are exact:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}] & \xrightarrow{1-(-t)^e} & \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1-(-t)^e) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow [e]_{-t} & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow \pi_e \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}] & \xrightarrow{1+t} & \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{F}_p[t]/(1+t) \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

where we recall the notation $[e]_{-t} = 1 + (-t) + \dots + (-t)^{e-1}$. Now let us assume that r and i are such that the homology groups $H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}])$, $H_{i-1}(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}])$, $H_i(\mathbf{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p)$ and $H_i(\mathbf{B}(2, 1, r), \mathbb{F}_p)$ are stable. In particular $(-t)$ acts trivially, hence multiplication by $(1+t)$ and by $(1-(-t)^e)$ are zero maps, while multiplication by $[e]_{-t}$ corresponds to multiplication by e .

The following induced diagram for homology

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]) & \longrightarrow & H_i(\mathbf{B}(2e, e, r), \mathbb{F}_p) & \longrightarrow & H_{i-1}(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow (\pi_e)_* & & \downarrow e \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & H_i(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]) & \longrightarrow & H_i(\mathbf{B}(2, 1, r), \mathbb{F}_p) & \longrightarrow & H_{i-1}(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}]) \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

shows that when $p|e$ and the group $H_{i-1}(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{B}_r}, \mathbb{F}_p[t^{\pm 1}])$ is nontrivial the map $(\pi_e)_*$ has nontrivial kernel.

5. COMPLEXES FROM GARSIDE THEORY

We recall a few homological constructions from the theory of Garside monoids and groups. Recall that a Garside group G is the group of fractions of a Garside monoid M , where Garside means that M satisfy several conditions for which we refer to [DP99]. In particular, M admits (left) lcm's, and contains a special element, called the Garside element. We denote \mathcal{X} the set of atoms in M , assumed to be finite. The homology of G coincides with the homology of M . Garside theory provides two useful resolutions of \mathbb{Z} by free $\mathbb{Z}M$ -modules.

The first one was defined in [CMW04]. Another one, with more complicated differential but a smaller number of cells, has been defined in [DL03].

5.1. The Dehornoy-Lafont complex. Let M be a Garside monoid with a finite set of atoms \mathcal{X} . We choose an arbitrary linear order $<$ on \mathcal{X} . For $m \in M$, denote $\text{md}(m)$ denote the smaller element in \mathcal{X} which divides m on the right ($m = a\text{md}(m)$ for some $a \in M$). Recall that $\text{lcm}(x, y)$ for $x, y \in M$ denotes the least common multiple on the left, that is $v = gx = hy$ implies $v = j\text{lcm}(x, y)$ for some $j \in M$. If $A = (x, B)$ is a list of elements in M we define inductively $\text{lcm}(A) = \text{lcm}(x, \text{lcm}(B))$.

A n -cell is a n -tuple $[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ of elements in \mathcal{X} such that $x_1 < \dots < x_n$ and $x_i = \text{md}(\text{lcm}(x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n))$. Let \mathcal{X}_n denote the set of all such n -cells. By convention $\mathcal{X}_0 = \{[\emptyset]\}$. The set C_n of n -chains is the free $\mathbb{Z}M$ -module with basis \mathcal{X}_n . A differential $\partial_n : C_n \rightarrow C_{n-1}$ is defined recursively through two auxiliary \mathbb{Z} -module homomorphisms $s_n : C_n \rightarrow C_{n+1}$ and $r_n : C_n \rightarrow C_n$. Let $[\alpha, A]$ be a $(n+1)$ -cell, with $\alpha \in \mathcal{X}$ and A a n -cell. We let $\alpha_{/A}$ denote the unique element in M such that $(\alpha_{/A})\text{lcm}(A) = \text{lcm}(\alpha, A)$. The defining equations for ∂ and r are the following ones.

$$\partial_{n+1}[\alpha, A] = \alpha_{/A}[A] - r_n(\alpha_{/A}[A]), \quad r_{n+1} = s_n \circ \partial_{n+1}, \quad r_0(m[\emptyset]) = [\emptyset].$$

Group	G_{24}	G_{27}	G_{29}	G_{33}	G_{34}
Diagram					
Coxeter element	stu	uts	$stvu$	$wvtsu$	$xwvuts$

TABLE 7. Coxeter elements for dual monoids.

In order to define s_n , we say that $x[A]$ for $x \in M$ and A a n -cell is *irreducible* if $x = 1$ and $A = \emptyset$, or if $\alpha = \text{md}(x\text{lcm}(A))$ coincides with the first coefficient in A . In that case, we let $s_n(x[A]) = 0$, and otherwise

$$s_n(x[A]) = y[\alpha, A] + s_n(yr_n(\alpha_{/A}[A]))$$

with $x = y\alpha_{/A}$.

5.2. The Charney-Meyer-Wittlesey complex. Let again G denote the group of fractions of a Garside monoid M , with Garside element Δ . Let \mathcal{D} denote the set of simple elements in M , namely the (finite) set of proper divisors of Δ . We let \mathcal{D}_n denote the set of n -tuples $[\mu_1 | \dots | \mu_n]$ such that each μ_i as well as the product $\mu_1 \dots \mu_n$ lie in \mathcal{D} . The differential from the free $\mathbb{Z}M$ -modules $\mathbb{Z}M\mathcal{D}_n$ to $\mathbb{Z}M\mathcal{D}_{n-1}$ is given by

$$\partial_n[\mu_1 | \dots | \mu_n] = \mu_1[\mu_2 | \dots | \mu_n] + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-1)^i [\mu_1, \dots, \mu_i \mu_{i+1}, \dots, \mu_n] + (-1)^n [\mu_1 | \dots | \mu_{n-1}]$$

This complex in general has larger cells than the previous one. Its main advantage for us is that the definition of the differential is simpler, and does not involve many recursion levels anymore. Both complexes will be used in section 5.3 below.

5.3. Application to the exceptional groups. When W is well-generated, meaning that it can be generated by n reflections, where n denotes the rank of W , then B is the group fractions of (usually) several Garside monoids that generalize the Birman-Ko-Lee monoid of the usual braid groups. These monoids have been introduced by D. Bessis in [Bes07] and call there dual braid monoids. They are determined by the choice of a so-called Coxeter element c . Such an element is regular, meaning that it admits only one eigenvalue different from 1 with the corresponding eigenvector outside the reflection hyperplanes. A Coxeter element is a regular element with eigenvalue $\exp(2i\pi/h)$, where h denotes the (generalized) Coxeter number for W , namely its highest degree as a reflection group.

The corresponding Garside monoid M_c is then generated by some set R_c of braided reflections with relations of the form $rr' = r'r''$ (see [Bes07] for more details). The above Charney-Meyer-Wittlesey complexes for these monoids have been implemented by Jean Michel and the second author, using the (development version of) the CHEVIE package for GAP3 (see [Mic]). The chosen Coxeter element are indicated in Table 7, in terms of the usual presentations of these groups (see [BMR98] for an explanations of the diagrams).

Using the HAP package for GAP4 we then obtained the homologies described in Table 11 (we recall in Table 12 the ones obtained earlier by Salvetti for the Coxeter groups) except for the groups $G_{12}, G_{13}, G_{22}, G_{31}$, which are not well-generated, as well as the $H_3(B, \mathbb{Z})$ of type G_{33} . When W has type G_{13} , the group B is the same as when W has Coxeter type $I_2(6)$,

and the result is known. For G_{12} and G_{22} one can use the Garside monoids introduced by M. Picantin in [Pic00].

A complex for G_{31} can be obtained from the theory of Garside categories by considering it as the centralizer of some regular element in the Coxeter group E_8 . This viewpoint was used in [Bes07] in order to prove that the corresponding spaces X and X/W are $K(\pi, 1)$. More precisely, a simplicial complex (reminiscent from the Charney-Meyer-Wittlesey complex described above) is constructed in [Bes07], which is homotopically equivalent to X/W . From this construction, we got a complex from an implementation by Jean Michel in CHEVIE.

However, for G_{31} , G_{33} and G_{34} , the complexes obtained are too large to be dealt with completely through usual computers and software. The one missing for G_{31} and G_{33} are the middle homology $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ for G_{31} and $H_3(B, \mathbb{Z})$ for G_{33} . The Dehornoy-Lafont complex for G_{33} is however computable in reasonable time, and its small size enables to compute the whole homology by standard methods. For G_{31} , for which there is so far no construction analogous to the Dehornoy-Lafont complex, we used the following method for computing $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$.

We first get $H_2(B, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$ by computing the second Betti number from the lattice. Indeed, recall from [OT92] (cor. 6.17, p.223) that the Betti numbers of X/W can be in principle computed from the lattice of the arrangement. Precisely, the second Betti number of X/W is given by $\sum_{Z \in T_2} |\mathcal{H}_Z/W_Z| - 1$ where T_i is a system of representatives modulo W of codimension i subspaces in the arrangement lattice ; for Z such a subspace, $\mathcal{H}_Z = \{H \in \mathcal{A} \mid H \supset Z\}$, $W_Z = \{w \in W \mid w(Z) = Z\}$. More generally, the i -th Betti number is given by

$$(-1)^i \sum_{Z \in T_i} \sum_{\sigma \in U_Z} (-1)^{d(\sigma)}$$

where U_Z is the set of classes modulo W of the set of simplices of the augmented Folkman complex of the lattice \mathcal{A}_z , and $d(\sigma)$ denotes the dimension of a cell. The Folkman complex of a lattice is defined (see [OT92]) as the complex of poset obtained by removing the minimal and maximal elements of the lattice ; when the maximal codimension of the lattice is 1, then the Folkman complex is empty. The augmented Folkman complex is defined by adding to the Folkman complex one G -invariant simplex of dimension -1 . In the case of G_{31} the computation of this formula is doable and we get 0 for the second Betti number.

We then reduce our original complex mod p^r , for p^r small enough so that we can encode each matrix entry inside one byte. Then we wrote a C program to compute $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}_4) = H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}_9) = H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}_3) = \mathbb{Z}_3$ and $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}_5) = 0$ (the matrix of d_3 has size 11065×15300). Since G_{31} has order $2^{10} \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$ and $H_*(P)$ is torsion-free, for $p \notin \{2, 3, 5\}$ we have $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}_p) = H_2(P, \mathbb{Z}_p)^W = (H_2(P, \mathbb{Z})^W) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$. But $0 = H_2(B, \mathbb{Q}) = H_2(P, \mathbb{Q})^W = H_2(P, \mathbb{Z})^W \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ whence $H_2(P, \mathbb{Z})^W = 0$ and $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}_p) = 0$. Now $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$ is torsion-free, hence $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}_n) \simeq H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_n$ for any n by the universal coefficients theorem. Since $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ is a \mathbb{Z} -module of finite type this yields $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}_6$ and completes the computation for G_{31} .

5.4. Embeddings between Artin-like monoids. We end this section by proving a few lemmas concerning submonoids, which will be helpful in computing differentials in concrete cases.

We consider Garside monoids with set of generators S and endowed with a length function, namely a monoid morphism $\ell : M \rightarrow \mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that $\ell(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$ and $\ell(s) = 1$ for all $s \in S$. We consider the divisibility relation on the left (that is $U|V$ means $\exists m \ V = Um$) and recall that such a monoid admit lcm's (on the left).

Let M, N be two such monoids, and $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$ a monoid morphism such that

- (1) $\forall s \in S \mid \varphi(s) \neq 1$
- (2) $\forall s, t \in S \text{ lcm}(\varphi(s), \varphi(t)) = \varphi(\text{lcm}(s, t))$

The following results on such morphisms are basically due to J. Crisp, who proved them in [Cri99] in the case of Artin groups of finite Coxeter type.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $U, V \in M$. If $\varphi(U) \mid \varphi(V)$ then $U \mid V$.*

Proof. By induction on $\ell(V)$. Since $\forall s \in S \ell(\varphi(s)) \geq 1 = \ell(s)$, we have $\ell(\varphi(U)) \geq \ell(U)$. Since $\varphi(U) \mid \varphi(V)$, we have $\ell(\varphi(U)) \leq \ell(\varphi(V))$ hence $\ell(U) \leq \ell(\varphi(V))$. Hence $\varphi(V) = 1$ implies $\ell(U) = 0$ and $U = 1$, which settles the case $\ell(V) = 0$.

We thus assume $\ell(V) \geq 1$. The case $U = 1$ being clear, we can assume $U \neq 1$. Then there exists $s, t \in S$ with $s \mid U$ and $t \mid V$. It follows that $\varphi(t) \mid \varphi(V)$ and $\varphi(s) \mid \varphi(U) \mid \varphi(V)$, hence $\text{lcm}(\varphi(s), \varphi(t)) \mid \varphi(V)$.

Now $\text{lcm}(s, t) = tm$ for some $m \in M$ and $V = tV'$ for some $V' \in M$, hence $\varphi(t)\varphi(m) \mid \varphi(V) = \varphi(t)\varphi(V')$ and this implies $\varphi(m) \mid \varphi(V')$ by cancellability in M . Since $\ell(V') < \ell(V)$, from the induction assumption follows that $m \mid V'$ hence $tm \mid V$ that is $\text{lcm}(s, t) \mid V$. In particular we get $s \mid V$. Writing $V = sV''$ and $U = sU'$ for some $V'', U' \in M$, the assumption $\varphi(U) \mid \varphi(V)$ implies $\varphi(U') \mid \varphi(V'')$ by cancellability, and then $U' \mid V''$ by the induction assumption. It follows that $U \mid V$ which proves the claim. \square

The lemma has the following consequence.

Lemma 5.2. *The morphism $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$ is injective. If G_M, G_N denotes the group of fractions of M, N , then φ can be extended to $\tilde{\varphi} : G_M \hookrightarrow G_N$.*

Proof. Let $U, V \in M$ with $\varphi(U) = \varphi(V)$. By the lemma we get $U \mid V$ and $V \mid U$. This implies $\ell(U) = \ell(V)$ hence $U = V$. Composing $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$ with the natural morphism $N \hookrightarrow G_N$ yields a monoid morphism $M \rightarrow G_N$. Since G_N is a group this morphism factors through the morphism $M \rightarrow G_M$ and this provides $\tilde{\varphi} : G_M \rightarrow G_N$. Let $g \in \text{Ker } \tilde{\varphi}$. Since $g \in G_M$ there exists $a, b \in M$ with $g = ab^{-1}$ hence $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b)$, $a = b$ and $g = 1$. \square

We consider the following extra assumption on φ . We assume that, for all $m \in M$ and $n \in N$, $n \mid m$ implies

We can now identify in this M, N, G_M to subsets of G_N . We consider the following extra assumption. We assume that, for all $m \in M, n \in N$, if n divides m in N then $n \in M$.

Lemma 5.3. *Under this assumption, U, V in M have the same lcm in M and in N . Moreover, $M = N \cap G_M$.*

Proof. Since $\text{lcm}_M(U, V)$ divides U, V in N , we have that $\text{lcm}_N(U, V)$ divides $\text{lcm}_M(U, V)$ in N . Conversely, since $\text{lcm}_N(U, V)$ divides U in N and $U \in M$, by the assumption we get $\text{lcm}_N(U, V) \in M$. From the lemma we thus get that $\text{lcm}_N(U, V)$ divides U and V in M hence $\text{lcm}_M(U, V)$ divides $\text{lcm}_N(U, V)$ in N . It follows that $\text{lcm}_M(U, V) = \text{lcm}_N(U, V)$.

We have $M \subset N \cap G_M$. Let $n \in N \cap G_M$. Since $n \in G_M$ there exists $a, b \in M$ with $n = ab^{-1}$, hence $nb = a \in M$. Hence $n \in N$ divides $a \in M$ in M . By the assumption we get $n \in M$ and the conclusion. \square

6. THE GROUPS $B(e, e, r)$

6.1. The Corran-Picantin monoid. We denote $B(e, e, r)$ for $e \geq 1$ and $r \geq 2$ the braid group associated to the complex reflection group $G(e, e, r)$. The $B(e, e, r)$ are the group of

fractions of a Garside monoid introduced by R. Corran and M. Picantin (see [CP]). This monoid, that we denote $M(e, e, r)$, has generators (atoms) $t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{e-1}, s_3, s_4, \dots, s_r$ and relations

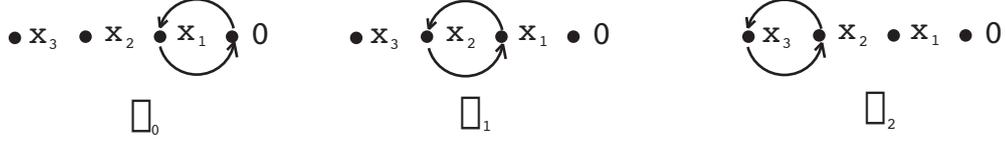
- (1) $t_{i+1}t_i = t_{j+1}t_j$, with the convention $t_e = t_0$,
- (2) $s_3t_is_3 = t_is_3t_i$
- (3) $s_kt_i = t_is_k$ for $k \geq 4$
- (4) $s_k s_{k+1} s_k = s_{k+1} s_k s_{k+1}$ for $k \geq 3$
- (5) $s_k s_l = s_l s_k$ when $|l - k| \geq 2$.

6.2. Link with the topological definition. The connection between this monoid and the group $B(e, e, r)$ defined as a fundamental group is quite indirect. In [BMR98] a first presentation is obtained by combining embeddings into usual braid groups, fibrations and coverings. The presentation used here is deduced from this one in a purely algebraic matter, by adding generators in order to get a Garside presentation. Although it is folklore the description of all generators as braided reflection does not appear in the literature (see however [BC06] for a statement without proof in a related context).

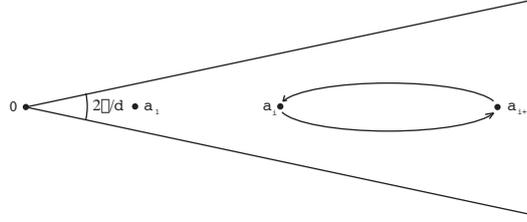
In order to provide this connection, we need to recall the way these generators are constructed. For clarity, we stick to the notations of [BMR98] ; in this paper, the authors introduce 4 different spaces, $\mathcal{M}(r+1) = \{(z_0, \dots, z_r) \in \mathbb{C}^{r+1} \mid z_i \neq z_j\}$, $\mathcal{M}^\#(m, r) = \{(z_1, \dots, z_r) \in \mathbb{C}^r \mid z_i \neq 0, z_i/z_j \notin \mu_m\}$, $\mathcal{M}(e, r) = \{(z_1, \dots, z_r) \in \mathbb{C}^r \mid z_i \notin \mu_e z_j\}$, and $\mathcal{M}^\#(r) = \{(z_1, \dots, z_r) \in \mathbb{C}^r \mid z_i \neq 0\}$, where μ_n denotes the set of n -th roots of 1 in \mathbb{C} . We have a Galois covering $r : \mathcal{M}^\#(m, r) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^\#(r) = \mathcal{M}^\#(m, r)/(\mu_m)^r$, a locally trivial fibration $p : \mathcal{M}(r+1) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^\#(r)$ with fiber \mathbb{C} given by $(z_0, \dots, z_r) \mapsto (z_0 - z_1, \dots, z_0 - z_r)$, and a natural action of \mathfrak{S}_r on $\mathcal{M}(r+1)$ that leaves the $(r+1)$ -st coordinate fixed. We choose a fixed point $x \in \mathcal{M}(r+1)/\mathfrak{S}_r$, and a lift $\widetilde{p(x)}$ of $p(x) \in \mathcal{M}^\#(r)/\mathfrak{S}_r$ in $\mathcal{M}^\#(d, r)/G(d, 1, r) = (\mathcal{M}(d, r)/(\mu_m)^r)/\mathfrak{S}_r$. We get an isomorphism $\psi : \pi_1(\mathcal{M}^\#(d, r)/G(d, 1, r), \widetilde{p(x)}) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathcal{M}(r+1)/\mathfrak{S}_r, x)$ by composing the isomorphisms induced by r and p .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \pi_1(\mathcal{M}^\#(d, r)/G(d, 1, r), \widetilde{p(x)}) & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \pi_1(\mathcal{M}(r+1)/\mathfrak{S}_r, x) \\
 \searrow \widetilde{r} & & \swarrow \widetilde{p} \\
 & \pi_1(\mathcal{M}^\#(r)/\mathfrak{S}_r, p(x)) &
 \end{array}$$

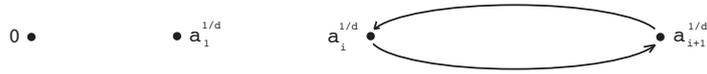
Since $\pi_1(\mathcal{M}^\#(d, r)/G(d, 1, r)) = B(d, 1, r)$, ψ identifies the latter group with $\pi_1(\mathcal{M}(r+1)/\mathfrak{S}_r)$. The generators of $B(d, 1, r)$ are then obtained in [BMR98] by taking the preimages under ψ and the covering of $\mathcal{M}(r+1)/\mathfrak{S}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(r+1)/\mathfrak{S}_{r+1}$. Note that this covering provides an injection between fundamental groups, hence an embedding $\tilde{\psi} : B(d, 1, r) \hookrightarrow \text{Br}(r+1)$, where $\text{Br}(r+1)$ denotes the usual braid group on $r+1$ strands. We choose for base point in $\mathcal{M}(r+1)$ the point $x = (0, x_1, \dots, x_r)$ with the $x_i \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x_{i+1} \ll x_i$, and for generators of the usual braid group $\mathcal{M}(r+1)/\mathfrak{S}_{r+1}$ the elements $\xi_0, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{r-1}$ as described below :



Then (see [BMR98]), the group $\pi_1(\mathcal{M}(r+1)/\mathfrak{S}_r)$ is generated by $\xi_0^2, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{r-1}$. The element ξ_0^2 is the class in $\mathcal{M}(r+1)$ of the loop $(\frac{x_1}{2}(1-e^{2i\pi t}), \frac{x_1}{2}(e^{2i\pi t}+1), x_2, \dots, x_r)$. Taking its image by p provides a loop based at $(-x_1, -x_2, \dots, -x_r)$ described by $(-x_1 e^{2i\pi t}, \frac{x_1}{2}(1-e^{2i\pi t}) - x_2, \dots, \frac{x_1}{2}(1-e^{2i\pi t}) - x_r)$. Since $|x_i| \ll |x_{i+1}|$, this path is homotopic to $(-x_1 e^{2i\pi t}, -x_2, \dots, -x_r)$, both in $\mathcal{M}^\#(r)$ and in $\mathcal{M}^\#(r)/\mathfrak{S}_r$. Letting $a_i = -x_i$, we have $0 < a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_r$, and we choose $y = \widetilde{p(x)}$ to be $y = (a_1^{1/d}, \dots, a_r^{1/d})$. The above loop thus lifts under r to the path $(a_1 e^{2i\pi t/d}, a_2, \dots, a_r)$ in $\mathcal{M}^\#(d, r)$. By definition of ψ , the class of this path $\sigma = \psi^{-1}(\xi_0^2)$. Similarly, we can determine $\psi^{-1}(\xi_i)$ when $i \geq 1$: the image of ξ_i under p is a path in $\mathcal{M}^\#(r)$ homotopic to



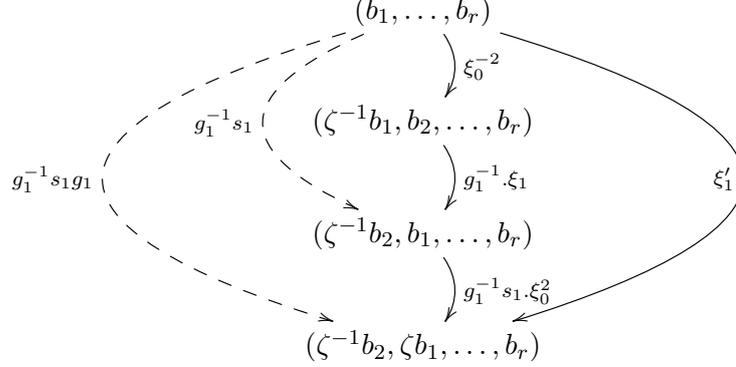
On the open cone described in the picture, the map $z \mapsto z^d$ is a positive homeomorphism, and this enables one to lift this path to



meaning that $\tau_i = \psi^{-1}(\xi_i)$ is the class of this path, from $(a_1^{1/d}, \dots, a_i^{1/d}, a_{i+1}^{1/d}, \dots, a_r^{1/d})$ to $(a_1^{1/d}, \dots, a_{i+1}^{1/d}, a_i^{1/d}, \dots, a_r^{1/d})$. We recall that $B(de, e, r)$ is defined by $\pi_1(\mathcal{M}^\#(de, r)/G(de, e, r))$ when $d > 1$. If moreover $e = 1$, then $B(d, 1, r)$ is generated by $\sigma, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_{r-1}$; in general, it is generated by $\sigma^e, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_{r-1}$. Now, the morphism $\tilde{\psi} : B(d, 1, r) \hookrightarrow \text{Br}(r+1) = \pi_1(\mathcal{M}(r+1)/\mathfrak{S}_{r+1})$ commutes with the natural morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 B(d, 1, r) & \longrightarrow & \text{Br}(r+1) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 G(d, 1, r) & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{S}_{r+1} \\
 & \searrow & \nearrow \\
 & \mathfrak{S}_r &
 \end{array}$$

Letting as in [BMR98] $\xi'_1 = \xi_0^2 \xi_1 \xi_0^{-2} \in \pi_1(\mathcal{M}(r+1)/\mathfrak{S}_r, x)$, we have $\tau'_1 = \psi^{-1}(\xi'_1) \in \pi_1(\mathcal{M}^\#(d, r)/G(d, 1, r), y)$. As before we let $\zeta = \exp(2i\pi/d)$ and $g_i \in G(d, 1, r)$ being defined by $g_i.(z_1, \dots, z_r) = (z_1, z_2, \dots, \zeta z_i, \dots, z_r)$. We let $b_i = a_i^{1/d}$.



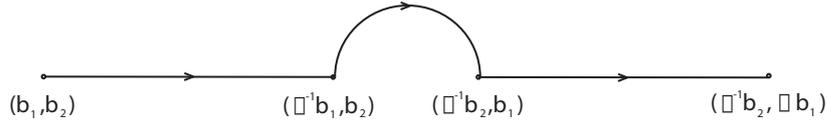
In order to generate $B(e, e, r) = \pi_1(\mathcal{M}(e, r)/\mathfrak{S}_r, x)$, and letting $e = d$, we only need to take the image of $\tau'_1, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_{r-1}$ under i^* where $i : \mathcal{M}^\#(e, r) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(e, r)$ is the natural inclusion. We will use the following definition.

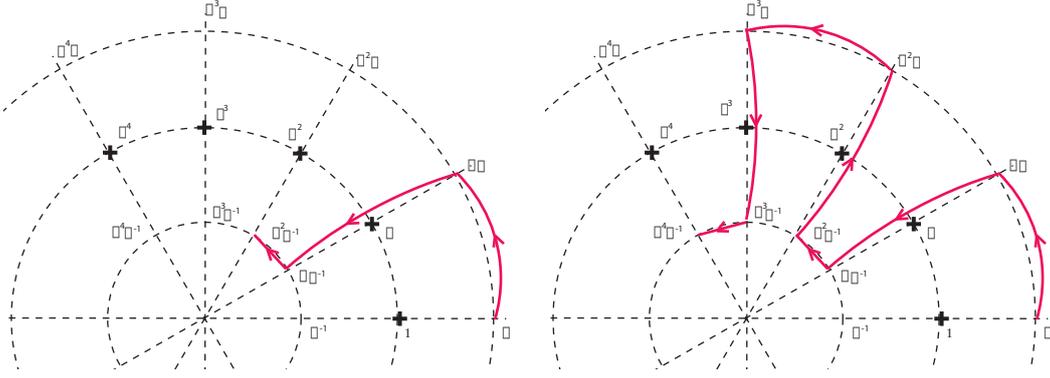
Definition 6.1. *Let X be the complement of an hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A} in \mathbb{C}^d , and $v, v' \in X$. A line segment from v to v' is $t \mapsto (1-t)v + tv'$ for $t \in [0, 1]$. If this line segment crosses exactly one hyperplane of \mathcal{A} at one point, a positive detour from v to v' is a path of the form $\gamma(t) = (1-t)v + tv' + it(1-t)(v-v')\epsilon$ for $\epsilon > 0$ small enough so that it and the similar paths γ' for $0 < \epsilon' < \epsilon$ do not cross any hyperplane in \mathcal{A} . All such detours are clearly homotopic to each other. A negative detour is defined similarly with i replaced by $-i$.*

Note that, for $v \in \mathcal{M}(e, r)$ and s a reflection in $G(e, e, r)$, if there exists a positive detour from the base point $\underline{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_r)$ to $w.\underline{b}$, then it provides a braided reflection around the hyperplane attached to s .

The elements $i^*(\tau_k)$ are now easy-to-describe braided reflections, as the positive detours from \underline{b} to their images by the corresponding reflections. In case $e = 2$, the given monoid is then clearly the classical Artin monoid of type D_r , so we can assume $e \geq 3$. The paths corresponding to ξ_0^2 and to its translates are homotopic to a line segment in $\mathcal{M}(e, r)$. The fact that τ'_1 is a braided reflection essentially amounts to the fact that $i^*(g_0^{-1}.\tau_1)$ is a braided reflection in $\pi_1(\mathcal{M}(e, r)/G(e, e, r), g_0^{-1}.y)$, and this holds true because τ_1 is a braided reflection in $\mathcal{M}^\#(e, r)/G(e, e, r)$.

We consider the plane P defined by the equations $z_i = b_i$ for $i = 3, \dots, r$, and identify it to \mathbb{C}^2 through (z_1, z_2) . We let $P^0 = \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \bigcup \{z_2 = z_1 \eta \mid \eta \in \mu_e\} = P \cap \mathcal{M}(e, r)$. Then τ_1, τ'_1 lie in the plane P , and τ'_1 is homotopic in P^0 to



FIGURE 1. Images of t_1 and t_2 in $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$

where the half-circle represents the positive detour from $(\zeta^{-1}b_1, b_2)$ to $(\zeta^{-1}b_2, b_1)$. We let now $t_0 = \tau_1$, $t_1 = \tau'_1$, $t_{i+1} = t_i^{-1}t_{i-1}t_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq e-2$. A way to understand paths in $P \simeq \mathbb{C}^2$ is to use the projection $\mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$ given by $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto z_2/z_1$. Note for example that two paths γ_1, γ_2 in P with the same endpoints whose images are homotopic in $\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \setminus \mu_e$ are homotopic in P^0 as soon as, writing $\gamma_i(t) = (x_i(t), y_i(t))$, the set $x_1([0, 1]) \cup x_2([0, 1])$ is contained in some simply connected subspace of $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. We let $\alpha = b_2/b_1 \gg 1$. Then the positive detour t_0 is mapped to a path from α to α^{-1} close to the line segment, with image in the positive half-plane. The line segments of the form $\gamma(t) = (z_1, z_2(t))$ are mapped to line segments, and lines form $\gamma(t) = (z_1(t), z_2)$ are mapped to images of a line under $z \mapsto 1/z$, which is the composite of the complex conjugation with the geometric inversion with respect to the unit circle ; they are thus mapped to a line if the original line passes through 0, and otherwise to a circle passing through the origin. The induced action of $G(e, e, r)$ is given by $s_1 : z \mapsto \frac{1}{z}$, $g_1 : z \mapsto \zeta^{-1}z$, $g_2 : z \mapsto \zeta z$. The images of t_1 and t_2 are depicted in figure 1. The images of t_2 and of the positive detour from (b_1, b_2) to $(\zeta^{-2}b_2, \zeta^2b_1)$ are then clearly homotopic (see figure 2), and the first coordinate of both paths is easily checked to remain in a simply connected region of $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. With the same argument, using the relation $t_{i+1} = t_i^{-1}t_0t_1$ and possibly using $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto z_1/z_2$ instead of $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto z_2/z_1$, we get that each t_i is (homotopic to) the positive detour from (b_1, b_2) to $(\zeta^{-i}b_2, \zeta^i b_1)$. We thus got the following

Proposition 6.2. *Let $\underline{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_r) \in \mathcal{M}(e, r)$ with $0 < b_1 \ll b_2 \ll \dots \ll b_r$. Then $B(e, e, r) = \pi_1(\mathcal{M}(e, r)/G(e, e, r), \underline{b})$ is generated by braided reflections $t_0, \dots, t_{e-1}, s_3, \dots, s_r$ which are positive detours from \underline{b} to their images under the corresponding reflection. Under $B(e, e, r) \twoheadrightarrow G(e, e, r)$, t_i is mapped to $(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_r) \mapsto (\zeta^{-i}z_2, \zeta^i z_1, \dots, z_r)$, and t_0, s_3, \dots, s_r are mapped to the successive transpositions of \mathfrak{S}_r in that order. These generators provide a presentation of $B(e, e, r)$ with the relations (2)-(5) of page 41, and with (1) replaced by $t_i t_{i+1} = t_j t_{j+1}$.*

We notice that the slight change in the presentation is meaningless in monoid-theoretic terms, as both monoids are isomorphic under $t_i \mapsto t_{-i}$, but it is not in topological terms, as $t_1 t_0 t_1^{-1}$ is *not* homotopic to a detour from \underline{b} to its image (see figure 3).

Proposition 6.3. *Let $S_0 = \{t_i, s_3, \dots, s_r\}$. The subgroup of $B(e, e, r) = \pi_1(\mathcal{M}(e, r)/G(e, e, r))$ generated by S_0 is a parabolic subgroup in the sense of [BMR98], and can be naturally identified with the braid group on r strands as the fundamental group of $\{(z_1, \dots, z_r) \mid z_i \neq z_j, z_1 + \dots +$*

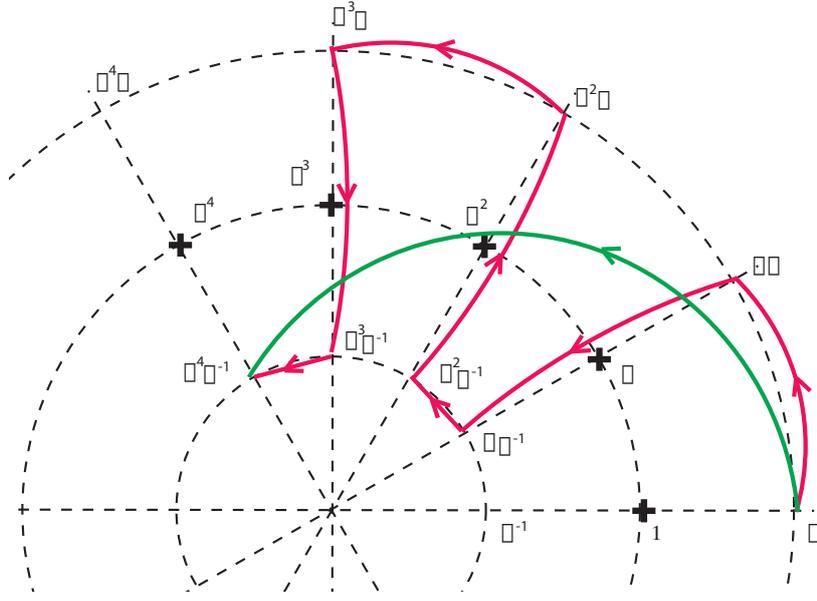


FIGURE 2. t_2 and the positive detour in $\mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{C})$

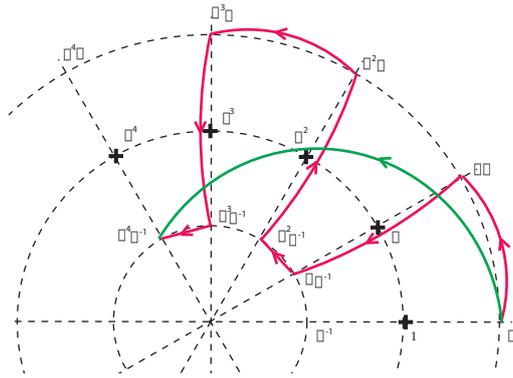


FIGURE 3. Comparison between $t_1 t_0 t_1^{-1}$ and the positive detour, in $\mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{C})$

$z_r = 0\}/\mathfrak{S}_r$, with base point $(-\zeta^{-i}(b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_r), b_2, \dots, b_r)$, in such a way that the elements of S_0 are identified with positive detours.

Proof. The parabolic subgroup of $G(e, e, r)$ defined as the fixer of $(\zeta^i, 1, 1, \dots, 1)$ is obviously conjugated to the one fixing $(1, 1, \dots, 1)$, the latter being the natural $\mathfrak{S}_r \subset G(e, e, r)$. We thus need only consider the case $i = 0$. Let $\alpha = -(b_1 + \dots + b_r) \ll 0$, $\underline{b}_0 = (\alpha, b_2, \dots, b_r)$, $X = \mathcal{M}(e, r)$ and $X_0 = \{(z_1, \dots, z_r) \mid z_i \neq z_j, z_1 + \dots + z_r = 0\}$. By [BMR98] we get an embedding $\pi_1(X_0/\mathfrak{S}_r, \underline{b}_0) \hookrightarrow \pi_1(X/G(e, e, r), \underline{b})$, natural only up to the choice of a path from \underline{b} to \underline{b}_0 in Y . The line segment γ from \underline{b} to \underline{b}_0 provides such a natural choice.

We now need to prove that composing the positive detours from \underline{b} with this path provides the positive detours from \underline{b}_0 , up to homotopy in $Y = \{(z_1, \dots, z_r) \mid z_i \neq z_j\}$. For s_3, \dots, s_r this is true because the first component of the first path can be homotoped to the second one in

$(\mathbb{R}_{\leq b_1}, b_1)$. For t_0 we let σ_0 and σ denote the positive detours in P^0 from (b_1, b_2) to (b_2, b_1) and from (α, b_2) to (b_2, α) , respectively. Let γ, γ' denote the line segments $(b_1, b_2) \rightarrow (\alpha, b_2)$ and $(b_2, \alpha) \rightarrow (b_2, b_1)$. We need to prove that σ_0 is homotopic to $\gamma'\sigma\gamma$ in $\{(z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid z_1 \neq z_2\}$, the other coordinates z_3, \dots, z_r being the same for both paths. Since $b_1 - b_2$ and $\alpha - b_2$ have the same (negative) sign, we can homotope $\gamma'\sigma\gamma$ to a path with the same real part (for both coordinates), and with imaginary part the same as σ , up to possibly diminishing the chosen factor ϵ in the definition of the detours. Choosing then an homotopy in $\mathbb{R}_{\leq b_2}^2$ between the real parts of these two paths, provides an homotopy between them in Y . \square

6.3. Parabolic submonoids. We apply the results of section 5.4 on submonoids to the monoid $N = M(e, e, r)$, with generators $S = \{t_0, \dots, t_{e-1}, s_3, \dots, s_r\}$. Let $\mathcal{C} = \{t_0, \dots, t_{e-1}\}$. For $S_0 \subset S$, let $M(S_0)$ be the monoid generated by S_0 with the defining relations of $M(e, e, r)$ which involve only elements of S_0 . We get a natural morphism $\varphi : M(S_0) \rightarrow M(S) = M(e, e, r)$. We ask for the following extra assumption on S_0 :

$$S_0 \cap \mathcal{C} \in \{\emptyset, \mathcal{C}, \{t_i\}\} \text{ for some } i \in \{0, 1, \dots, e-1\}.$$

In other terms, S_0 contains none, all or exactly one of the t_i 's. Note that all the corresponding monoids are known to be Garside and are endowed with a suitable length function.

This condition implies the extra condition on φ in section 5.4, namely that, if $n \in M(S)$ divides $\varphi(m)$ for some $m \in M(S_0)$, then $n \in \varphi(M(S_0))$. Indeed, if we have such n, m , then $n \in \varphi(M(S_0))$ unless n can be written as a word containing some $x \in S \setminus S_0$. But in that case $\varphi(m)$ can also be written as a word in S containing x . Now note that the defining relations involving such a x cannot make it disappear, except when $x \in \mathcal{C}$. By contradiction this settles the cases $S_0 \cap \mathcal{C} = \emptyset$ and $S_0 \supset \mathcal{C}$. In case $S_0 \cap \mathcal{C} = \{t_i\}$, we can assume $x = t_j$ for $j \neq i$, and would get equality in $M(S)$ of two words on S , one involving t_i and no other element of \mathcal{C} , and the other involving t_j . But we check on the defining relations that all relations involving t_i either involve only t_i and no other elements of \mathcal{C} in which case they preserve that property and do not make the t_i 's disappear, or they involve several elements of \mathcal{C} and cannot be applied to the first word. This leads to a contradiction, which proves this property.

This condition also implies the property (2) for φ . For this we need to compute the lcm's between two elements x, y of S . We need to prove the following in $M(S_0)$, for any $S_0 \subset S$ satisfying the above condition that contains x and y .

- $\text{lcm}(s_i, s_j) = s_i s_j = s_j s_i$ if $|j - i| \geq 2$
- $\text{lcm}(s_i, s_{i+1}) = s_i s_{i+1} s_i = s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1}$
- $\text{lcm}(t_i, t_j) = t_i t_0 = t_i t_{i-1} = t_j t_{j-1}$
- $\text{lcm}(t_i, s_3) = t_i s_3 t_i = s_3 t_i s_3$
- $\text{lcm}(t_i, s_j) = t_i s_j = s_j t_i$ if $j \geq 4$.

The identities with length two are clear, as the lcm exist and cannot have length 1. For the ones of length 3, namely $\{x, y\} = \{s_i, s_{i+1}\}$ and $\{x, y\} = \{t_i, s_3\}$, we use that $\{x, y\} \subset S_0 \subset S$ satisfies our condition. Since the lcm of x, y in $M(S_0)$ should divide $xyx = yxy$, it should then come from $M(\{x, y\})$, meaning that it should be a word in x and y , of length at most 2. Thus only few possibilities remain, all of them easily excluded.

Using the previous section, we thus get injective monoid morphisms $M(S_0) \rightarrow M(S) = M(e, e, r)$. Let $B(S_0)$ the group of fractions of $M(S_0)$. It is proved in [CP] that $B(S) = B(e, e, r)$. We call the $B(S_0)$ the parabolic submonoids of $B(e, e, r)$. Crucial examples of such submonoids are described below.

6.3.1. *Second homology group.* We choose on the atoms the ordering $s_r < s_{r-1} < \dots < s_3 < t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_{e-1}$. By the above construction, the parabolic submonoid $M(e, e, r-1) = M(\{s_{r-1}, \dots, s_3, t_0, \dots, t_{e-1}\})$ is indeed a submonoid of $M(e, e, r)$, and the lcm of a family of elements in $M(e, e, r-1)$ is also its lcm in $M(e, e, r)$. The same holds true for the following submonoids :

- the ones generated by s_3, t_i , which is an Artin monoid of type A_2 ;
- the ones generated by s_k, t_i , $k \geq 4$, which is an Artin monoid of type $A_1 \times A_1$;
- the ones generated by s_4, s_3, t_i , which is an Artin monoid of type A_3 ;
- the ones generated by s_k, s_3, t_i , $k \geq 5$ which is an Artin monoid of type $A_1 \times A_2$;
- the ones generated by s_k, s_l, t_i , $k \geq l+2$, $l \geq 4$, which is an Artin monoid of type $A_1 \times A_1 \times A_1$;
- the ones generated by s_k, s_l, s_r , which is an Artin monoid of type given by the obvious subdiagram (of type $A_1 \times A_1 \times A_1$, $A_2 \times A_1$, $A_1 \times A_2$ or A_3).

We first compute the differentials of the top cell for the corresponding Artin monoids (see Table 8), and then use this remark for computing the differentials of the 2-cells and 3-cells. We let $d_n = \partial_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}M} \mathbb{Z} : C_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}M} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow C_{n-1} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}M} \mathbb{Z}$ denote the differential with trivial coefficients.

The 2-cells are the following : $[t_0, t_i]$ for $1 < i < e$, $[s_3, t_i]$, $[s_k, t_i]$ for $k \geq 4$ and $[s_k, s_l]$ for $k < l$. From Table 8 we get

$$\begin{aligned} d_2[t_0, t_i] &= [t_i] + [t_{i+1}] - [t_0] - [t_1] \\ d_2[s_3, t_i] &= [t_i] - [s] \\ d_2[s_k, t_i] &= 0 \text{ if } k \geq 4 \\ d_2[s_k, s_l] &= 0 \text{ if } l > k+2 \geq 4 \\ d_2[s_k, s_{k+1}] &= [s_{k+1}] - [s_k] \end{aligned}$$

We let $\delta_2 = t_1 t_0$ denote the Garside element of $M(e, e, 2)$ and we assume $e > 1$. For the 3-cells, we also need to compute

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_3[s, t_0, t_j] &= (s\delta_2 s - t_{j+2} t_{j+1} s + t_{j+2} s)[t_0, t_j] - t_{j+2} s t_{j+1} [s, t_j] \\ &\quad + (t_{j+2} - s t_{j+2}) [s, t_{j+1}] + (s - t_{j+2} s - 1) [t_0, t_{j+1}] + (s t_2 - t_2) [s, t_1] \\ &\quad + (t_2 s + 1 - s) [t_0, t_1] + [s, t_{j+2}] + t_2 s t_1 [s, t_0] - [s, t_2] \end{aligned}$$

when $j \not\equiv -1 \pmod{e}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_3[s, t_0, t_{-1}] &= (s\delta_2 s - t_1 t_0 s + t_1 s) [t_0, t_{-1}] - t_1 s t_0 [s, t_{-1}] + (1 - t_2 + s t_2) [s, t_1] \\ &\quad + (1 + t_2 s - s) [t_0, t_1] + (t_1 - s t_1) [s, t_0] + t_2 s t_1 [s, t_0] - [s, t_2] \end{aligned}$$

This means $d_3[s, t_0, t_{-1}] = [t_0, t_{-1}] - [s, t_{-1}] + [s, t_1] + [t_0, t_1] + [s, t_0] - [s, t_2]$ and $d_3[s, t_0, t_j] = [t_0, t_j] - [s, t_j] - [t_0, t_{j+1}] + [t_0, t_1] + [s, t_{j+2}] + [s, t_0] - [s, t_2]$ for $j \not\equiv 1 \pmod{e}$.

We now compute the second homology group, starting with $\text{Ker } d_2$. Let

$$v_i = [t_0, t_i] + [s, t_0] + [s, t_1] - [s, t_i] - [s, t_{i+1}] \in \text{Ker } d_2$$

for $1 \leq i \leq e-1$. Let K_1 denote the submodule of $\text{Ker } d_2$ spanned by the v_i . It is easy to show that K_1 is free on the v_i , and $K_1 = \text{Ker } d_2$ for $r = 3$; if $r > 3$ we have $\text{Ker } d_2 = K_1 \oplus K_2$ where K_2 is the free \mathbb{Z} -module with basis the $[s_k, t_i]$ for $k \geq 4$ and, if $r \geq 5$, the $[s_l, s_k]$ for $l \geq k+2$, $k \geq 3$.

Now decompose $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{X}_3 = C_1 \oplus C_2$ where C_1 has for basis the $[s_3, t_0, t_i]$ and C_2 has for basis the other 3-cells. By the above computations we get $d_3(C_1) \subset K_1$, and $d_3(C_2) \subset K_2$. Thus

Type	Atoms	Relations	Differential of top cell
$M(e, e, 2)$	$t_0 < \dots < t_r$	$t_i t_{i+1} = t_j t_{j+1}$	$\partial_2[t_0, t_i] = t_{i+1}[t_i] + [t_{i+1}] - t_1[t_0] - [t_1]$
$M(e, e, 2) \times A_1$	$s < t_0 < \dots < t_r$	$t_i t_{i+1} = t_j t_{j+1}$ $t_i s = s t_i$	$\partial_2[s, t_0, t_i,] = (s-1)[t_0, t_i] - t_{i+1}[s, t_i]$ $+ t_1[s, t_0] - [s, t_{i+1}] + [s, t_1]$
A_2	$s < t$	$sts = tst$	$\partial_2[s, t] = (ts+1-s)[t] + (t-st-1)[s]$
$A_1 \times A_1$	$s < u$	$su = us$	$\partial_2[s, u] = (s-1)[u] - (u-1)[s]$
A_3	$s < t < u$	$sts = tst$ $su = us$ $tut = utu$	$\partial_3[s, t, u] = (u+stu-tu-1)[s, t] - [s, u]$ $+ (su-u-s+1-tsu)t[s, u]$ $+ (s-1-ts+uts)[t, u]$
$A_2 \times A_1$	$s < t < u$	$tu = ut$ $su = us$ $sts = tst$	$\partial_3[s, t, u] = (1-s+ts)[t, u]$ $+ (t-1-st)[s, u]$ $+ (u-1)[s, t]$
$A_1 \times A_2$	$s < t < u$	$st = ts$ $su = us$ $tut = utu$	$\partial_3[s, t, u] = (1+tu-u)[s, t]$ $+ (t-1-ut)[s, u]$ $+ (s-1)[t, u]$
$A_1 \times A_1 \times A_1$	$s < t < u$	$su = us$ $st = ts$ $tu = ut$	$\partial_3[s, t, u] = (1-t)[s, u]$ $+ (u-1)[s, t]$ $+ (s-1)[t, u]$

TABLE 8. Top cells for monoids of small type

$H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) = (K_1/d_3(C_1)) \oplus (K_2/d_3(C_2))$. We first compute $K_1/d_3(C_1)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} d_3[s_3, t_0, t_j] &= v_j - v_{j+1} + v_1 \quad \text{if } 0 < j < e-1 \\ d_3[s_3, t_0, t_{e-1}] &= v_{e-1} + v_1 + v_1 \end{aligned}$$

We denote $u_i = [s_3, t_0, t_i]$ for $1 \leq i \leq e-1$, and let $w_i = u_i + u_{i+1} + \dots + u_{e-1}$. Then $d_3 w_i = v_i + (e-i)v_1$. Written on the \mathbb{Z} -basis (w_i) and (v_i) , d_3 is in triangular form, and the only diagonal coefficient that differs from 1 is e , since $d_3 w_1 = ev_1$. It follows that $K_1/d_3(C_1) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_e$. Since $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) = K_1/d_3(C_1)$ for $r=3$, we can now assume $r \geq 4$.

First assume $r=4$. In $K_2/d_3(C_2)$ we have $2[s_4, t_i] \equiv 0$, because $d_3[s_4, s_3, t_i] = -2[s_4, t_i]$. Since $d_3[s_4, t_0, t_i] = -[s_4, t_i] + [s_4, t_0] - [s_4, t_{i+1}] + [s_4, t_1]$, we get $[s_4, t_i] + [s_4, t_{i+1}] \equiv [s_4, t_0] + [s_4, t_1]$ when $i > 0$. In particular, $[s_4, t_i] + [s_4, t_{i+1}] \equiv [s_4, t_{i+1}] + [s_4, t_{i+2}]$ that is $[s_4, t_i] \equiv [s_4, t_{i+2}]$, at least if $0 < i < e-1$. From $d_3[s_4, t_0, t_1] \equiv 0$ we deduce $[s_4, t_2] \equiv [s_4, t_0]$, and from $d_3[s_4, t_0, t_{e-1}] \equiv 0$ we deduce $[s_4, t_{e-1}] \equiv [s_4, t_1]$. Thus $[s_4, t_i] \equiv [s_4, t_{i+2}]$ for every i . When e is odd, $K_2/d_3(C_2)$ is then spanned by the class of $[s_4, t_0]$. From the other relations one easily gets that this class is nonzero, and since $2[s_4, t_i] \equiv 0$ we get $K_2/d_3(C_2) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2$. When e is even, this quotient is spanned by the classes of $[s_4, t_0]$ and $[s_4, t_1]$, and we get similarly $K_2/d_3(C_2) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2^2$.

We now assume $r \geq 5$. Then $d_3([s_5, s_3, t_i]) = [s_5, s_3] - [s_5, t_i]$ whence $a := [s_5, t_0] \equiv [s_5, t_i]$ for all i , regardless whether e is even or odd. From $d_3[s_5, s_4, t_i] = [s_4, t_i] - [s_5, t_i]$ we get $[s_4, t_i] \equiv a$ and from $[s_{k+1}, s_k, t_i] = [s_k, t_i] - [s_{k+1}, t_i]$ we deduce by induction $[s_k, t_i] \equiv a$. The only remaining relation involving a is then as before $2a \equiv 0$.

On the other hand, we have $[s_5, s_3] \equiv a$. Assume we have $[s_l, s_k] \equiv a$ for some l, k with $l \geq k+2$. From $d_3[s_l, s_{k+1}, s_k] = [s_l, s_{k+1}] - [s_l, s_k]$ for $l \geq k+3$ we get $[s_l, s_{k'}] \equiv a$ for all $l-2 \geq k' \geq 3$, and then that $[s_{l'}, s_{k'}] \equiv a$ for all $l'-2 \geq k' \geq 3$. We thus get $K_2/d_3 C_2 \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

As a consequence, we get the following result.

Theorem 6.4. *Let $B = B(e, e, r)$ with $r \geq 3$ and $e \geq 2$.*

- *When $r = 3$, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_e$*
- *When $r = 4$ and e is odd, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_e \times \mathbb{Z}_2 \simeq \mathbb{Z}_{2e}$*
- *When $r = 4$ and e is even, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_e \times \mathbb{Z}_2^2$*
- *When $r \geq 5$, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_e \times \mathbb{Z}_2$*

The case $r = 2$ is when W is a dihedral group, and this case is known by [Sal94] : we have $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ if e is odd, $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}$ if e is even.

7. LOW-DIMENSIONAL HOMOLOGY

7.1. The second homology group. The computations above provide the second integral homology group $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$. In the case of the finite group W , the group $H_2(W, \mathbb{Z})$ can be identified with the Schur multiplier $H^2(W, \mathbb{C}^\times)$, which is relevant for dealing with projective representations. We use the determination of the $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ to show a direct connection between the two groups $H^2(B, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ and $H^2(W, \mathbb{C}^\times)$. We first start with a lemma.

Lemma 7.1. *Let W be an irreducible finite complex 2-reflection group, and B the associated braid group. The inflation morphism $H^2(W, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow H^2(B, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ is into.*

Proof. The Hochschild-Serre exact sequence associated to $1 \rightarrow P \rightarrow B \rightarrow W \rightarrow 1$ is

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(W, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow H^1(B, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow H^1(P, \mathbb{C}^\times)^W \rightarrow H^2(W, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow H^2(B, \mathbb{C}^\times).$$

Now $H^1(P, \mathbb{C}^\times) = \text{Hom}(P^{ab}, \mathbb{C}^\times)^W = \text{Hom}((P^{ab})^W, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ and $H^1(B, \mathbb{C}^\times) = \text{Hom}(B^{ab}, \mathbb{C}^\times)$. Now $P^{ab} = H_1(P, \mathbb{Z})$ and B^{ab} (see [BMR98] thm. 2.17) are torsion-free, with $B^{ab} \simeq \mathbb{Z}^r$ where r denotes the number of hyperplane orbits, and $(P^{ab})^W$ can be identified with $(2\mathbb{Z})^r$. The induced map $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}^r, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rightarrow \text{Hom}((2\mathbb{Z})^r, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ is then onto, since \mathbb{C} is algebraically closed. By the Hochschild-Serre exact sequence above the conclusion follows. \square

Remark 7.2. *Another proof of the lemma can be given using projective representations instead of the Hochschild-Serre exact sequence. Let $\alpha \in Z^2(W, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ with zero image in $H^2(B, \mathbb{C}^\times)$, choose some projective representation R of W with 2-cocycle α , and consider its lift \tilde{R} to B . By assumption, it is linearizable into some linear representation \tilde{S} . Choosing one generator of the monodromy σ_i in X/W for each hyperplane orbit (see [BMR98] appendix A) we find that $\tilde{S}(\sigma_i^2) = \lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. By [BMR98] Theorem 2.17 there exists a morphism $\varphi : B \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ with $\varphi(\sigma_i) = 1/\lambda_i$, and then $\tilde{T} = \tilde{S} \circ \varphi$ is a linear representation of B that factors through W and linearizes R , thus proving that α has zero image in $H^2(W, \mathbb{C}^\times)$.*

It is known by work of Read [Rea76] and van der Hout [vdH77] that $H^2(W, \mathbb{C}^\times) \simeq H_2(W, \mathbb{Z})$ is a free \mathbb{Z}_2 -module in all cases. A nice property that follows from our computation is that the part of $H^2(B, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ that comes from $H^2(W, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ is exactly the 2-torsion (except for 2 exceptional cases). Indeed, since $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z})$ is torsion-free and \mathbb{C}^\times is divisible, by the Universal Coefficients Theorem we get $H^2(B, \mathbb{C}^\times) \simeq \text{Hom}(H_2(B, \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{C}^\times)$ and the proposition below is a consequence of our computation of $H_2(B, \mathbb{Z})$ (see Table 10 for the exceptional groups, Theorems 1.4 and 6.4 for the $G(2e, e, r)$ and the $G(e, e, r)$) and of the works of Read and van der Hout on W . We recall their computation of $H_2(W, \mathbb{Z})$ in Table 10 for the exceptional groups, and the rank over \mathbb{Z}_2 for the other ones in Table 9.

Proposition 7.3. *Except for $W = G_{33}$ or $W = G_{34}$, $H^2(W, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ coincides with the 2-torsion of $H^2(B, \mathbb{C}^\times)$.*

r	e	$G(e, e, r)$	$G(2e, e, r)$
2	odd	0	1
	even	1	2
3	odd	0	2
	even	1	2
4	odd	1	3
	even	3	4
5	odd	1	3
	even	2	3

TABLE 9. Rank of $H_2(W, \mathbb{Z})$ as a \mathbb{Z}_2 -module (after Reid)

W	H_2W	H_2B	W	H_2W	H_2B
G_{12}	0	0	G_{30}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2
G_{13}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	G_{31}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_6
G_{22}	0	0	G_{33}	0	\mathbb{Z}_6
G_{23}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	G_{34}	0	\mathbb{Z}_6
G_{24}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	G_{35}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2
G_{27}	\mathbb{Z}_2	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}$	G_{36}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2
G_{28}	$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^2$	\mathbb{Z}^2	G_{37}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2
G_{29}	$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^2$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$			

TABLE 10. The second integral homology groups

7.2. First homology in the sign representation. If $r = |\mathcal{A}/W|$ denotes the number of hyperplane classes, the abelianization B_{ab} is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}^r . There are thus $2^r - 1$ nonzero morphisms $B \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$, which define $2^r - 1$ subgroups of even braids. When $r = 1$, there is only one such morphism $\epsilon : B \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ and group $B^{(2)} = \text{Ker } \epsilon$. We investigate here two abelian invariants of B which are naturally attached to this group : the abelianization $B_{ab}^{(2)}$ of $B^{(2)}$ and $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$.

Lemma 7.4. *Let $u \in B \setminus B^{(2)}$. The group $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ is isomorphic to the quotient of $B_{ab}^{(2)}$ by the relations $[u^2] \equiv 0$ and $[h^u] \equiv -[h]$ for $h \in B_{ab}^{(2)}$, where $h^u = u^{-1}hu$.*

Proof. We start from the bar resolution $C_2 \rightarrow C_1 \rightarrow C_0$, where C_i is a free $\mathbb{Z}B$ -module with basis the $[g_1, \dots, g_i]$ for $g_i \in B$, we have $d_1([g]) = (g-1)[\emptyset]$, $d_2([g_1, g_2]) = g_1[g_2] - [g_1g_2] + [g_1]$. Denoting d_i^ϵ the differential with coefficients in \mathbb{Z}_ϵ and $C_i^\epsilon = C_i \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}B} \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon$ with \mathbb{Z} -basis the $[g_1, \dots, g_i]$, we get that $\text{Ker } d_1^\epsilon$ is the direct sum $\mathbb{Z}B^{(2)} \oplus I$ where $I = \{\sum_{g \notin B^{(2)}} x_g [g] \mid x_g \in \mathbb{Z}, \sum x_g = 0\}$. Choose some $u \in B \setminus B^{(2)}$. The image of d_2^ϵ is spanned by the $[g_1g_2] - \epsilon(g_1)[g_2] - [g_1]$. Among them we find

- (1) $[u^2] + [u] - [u] = [u^2]$
- (2) $[h_1h_2] - [h_1] - [h_2]$, for h_1, h_2 in $B^{(2)}$
- (3) $[uh] - [u] + [h]$ for $h \in B^{(2)}$
- (4) $[h^u] + [h]$ for $h \in B^{(2)}$.

Indeed, the element (4) is the difference of two elements clearly in $\text{Im}d_2^\epsilon$, $[hu] - [u] - [h]$ and $[uh^u] + [h^u] - [u]$, where $h^u = u^{-1}hu$, since $uh^u = hu$. By (3), and since I is spanned by the $[hu] - [u]$ for $h \in B^{(2)}$, we see that $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ is generated by the images of the $[h]$ for $h \in B^{(2)}$. It is easy to check that the relations of the form $d_2^\epsilon([g_1, g_2]) \equiv 0$ are consequences of (1-4), hence $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ is the quotient of $B_{ab}^{(2)}$ by the relations (1) and (4). \square

The computation of $B^{(2)}$ can be done for exceptional groups by using the Reidemeister-Schreier method (see [MKS66]) and the presentations of [BMR98] and [BM04]. Note that they are known to provide presentations of B for all groups, including the exceptional group G_{31} by [Bes07]. We start from one of these standard presentation of B by braided reflections $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ and use $\{1, \sigma_1\}$ for Schreier transversal. Then generators for $B^{(2)}$ are given by $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_1\sigma_2, \sigma_1\sigma_3, \dots, \sigma_1\sigma_n$ and $\sigma_2\sigma_1^{-1}, \sigma_3\sigma_1^{-1}, \dots, \sigma_n\sigma_1^{-1}$. We then apply the Reidemeister-Schreier process and find a presentation of $B^{(2)}$ from the relations $R, \sigma_1 R \sigma_1^{-1}$ where R runs among the relations for B . The presentations obtained for exceptional groups are tabulated in figure 4 (the column ‘ST’ refers to the Shephard-Todd number of the group). It is then easy to abelianize these relations. We choose $u = \sigma_1$.

In order to get $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ from $B_{ab}^{(2)}$ we start by adding the relation $[\sigma_1^2] \equiv 0$. Note that $\sigma_1(\sigma_i\sigma_1^{-1})\sigma_1^{-1} = (\sigma_1\sigma_i)(\sigma_1^{-2})$ hence $-\sigma_1[\sigma_i\sigma_1^{-1}] \equiv [\sigma_1\sigma_i] - [\sigma_1^2] \equiv [\sigma_1\sigma_i]$, and that $\sigma_1(\sigma_1\sigma_i)\sigma_1^{-1} = \sigma_1^2.\sigma_i\sigma_1^{-1}$ hence $-\sigma_1[\sigma_1\sigma_i] \equiv [\sigma_i\sigma_1^{-1}]$. The relations defining $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ from $B_{ab}^{(2)}$ thus boil down to $-\sigma_1[\sigma_i\sigma_1^{-1}] \equiv [\sigma_i\sigma_1^{-1}]$ and $[\sigma_1^2] \equiv 0$.

In order to get $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ for the groups $G(*e, e, r)$, instead of using the complicated presentations of B afforded by [BMR98], we use the semidirect product decomposition described in section 2. Recall that $B = \mathbb{Z} \rtimes \tilde{A}$ where we denote by A the affine Artin group of type \tilde{A}_{r-1} . Then A has Artin generators $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$ and the semidirect product is defined by $\tau\sigma_i\tau^{-1} = \sigma_{i+e}$ where addition is considered modulo r . From the split exact sequence $1 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow 1$ we get the Hochschild-Serre short exact sequence

$$0 = H_2(\mathbb{Z}, H_0(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)) \rightarrow H_0(\mathbb{Z}, H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)) \rightarrow H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \rightarrow H_1(\mathbb{Z}, H_0(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)) \rightarrow 0$$

with $H_2(\mathbb{Z}, H_0(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)) = 0$ since \mathbb{Z} has homological dimension 1. Since A acts on \mathbb{Z}_ϵ through $\sigma_i \mapsto -1$ we have $H_0(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}_2$; since τ acts trivially on $H_0(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ we thus get $H_1(\mathbb{Z}, H_0(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)) \simeq H_1(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}_2) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2$. The short exact sequence thus boils down to $0 \rightarrow H_0(\mathbb{Z}, H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)) \rightarrow H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow 0$ and our task is reduced to computing $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ while keeping track of the action of τ .

In order to compute $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ we apply the above process. Generators for $A^{(2)}$ are given by $u = \sigma_1^2$, $x_i = \sigma_1\sigma_i$ and $y_i = \sigma_i\sigma_1^{-1}$ for $2 \leq i \leq r$, and relations are given by rewriting R and $\sigma_1 R \sigma_1^{-1}$ with R running along the braid relations for A . These braid relations are the

following (where $|j - i| \geq 2$ actually mean that j, i are not connected in the braid diagram)

$$\begin{array}{llll}
(R) & 1 \notin \{i, i+1\} & \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}^{-1} \sigma_i^{-1} \sigma_{i+1}^{-1} & \rightsquigarrow y_i x_{i+1} y_i y_{i+1}^{-1} x_i^{-1} y_{i+1}^{-1} \\
& |j - i| \geq 2, 1 \notin \{i, j\} & \sigma_i \sigma_j \sigma_i^{-1} \sigma_j^{-1} & \rightsquigarrow y_i x_j x_i^{-1} y_j^{-1} \\
& & \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2^{-1} \sigma_1^{-1} \sigma_2^{-1} & \rightsquigarrow x_2 y_2^{-1} u^{-1} y_2^{-1} \\
& & \sigma_1 \sigma_r \sigma_1 \sigma_r^{-1} \sigma_1^{-1} \sigma_r^{-1} & \rightsquigarrow x_r y_r^{-1} u^{-1} y_r^{-1} \\
& i \notin \{2, r\} & \sigma_1 \sigma_i \sigma_1^{-1} \sigma_i^{-1} & \rightsquigarrow x_i u^{-1} y_i^{-1} \\
(\sigma_1 R \sigma_1^{-1}) & 1 \notin \{i, i+1\} & \sigma_1 \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}^{-1} \sigma_i^{-1} \sigma_{i+1}^{-1} \sigma_1^{-1} & \rightsquigarrow x_i y_{i+1} x_i x_{i+1}^{-1} y_i^{-1} x_{i+1}^{-1} \\
& |j - i| \geq 2, 1 \notin \{i, j\} & \sigma_1 \sigma_i \sigma_j \sigma_i^{-1} \sigma_j^{-1} \sigma_1^{-1} & \rightsquigarrow x_i y_j y_i^{-1} x_j^{-1} \\
& & \sigma_1 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2^{-1} \sigma_1^{-1} \sigma_2^{-1} \sigma_1^{-1} & \rightsquigarrow u y_2 u x_2^{-1} x_2^{-1} \\
& & \sigma_1 \sigma_1 \sigma_r \sigma_1 \sigma_r^{-1} \sigma_1^{-1} \sigma_r^{-1} \sigma_1^{-1} & \rightsquigarrow u y_r u x_r^{-1} x_r^{-1} \\
& i \notin \{2, r\} & \sigma_1 \sigma_1 \sigma_i \sigma_1^{-1} \sigma_i^{-1} \sigma_1^{-1} & \rightsquigarrow u y_i x_i^{-1}
\end{array}$$

Abelianizing and dividing out by the relations $y_i = -x_i$ yields an abelian presentation for $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ by generators u, x_i for $2 \leq i \leq r$ and relations

$$\begin{array}{ll}
1 \notin \{i, i+1\} & 3x_{i+1} = 3x_i \\
|j - i| \geq 2, 1 \notin \{i, j\} & 2x_j = 2x_i \\
& 3x_2 = 0 \\
& 3x_r = 0 \\
i \notin \{2, r\} & 2x_i = 0
\end{array}$$

Thus, for $r = 3$, $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) = \langle x_2, x_3 | 3x_2 = 3x_3 = 0 \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_3 x_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 x_3 \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3^2$, for $r = 4$,

$$H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) = \langle x_2, x_3, x_4 | 3x_2 = 3x_4 = 0, 2x_3 = 0, 2x_2 = 2x_4, 3x_3 = 3x_2 = 3x_4 \rangle$$

hence $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) = \langle x_2, x_4 | 3x_2 = 3x_4 = 0, x_2 = x_4 \rangle = \mathbb{Z}_3 x_2 \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3$. When $r \geq 5$, $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ is generated by x_2, \dots, x_r , and we have $3x_2 = 3x_r = 0$. We have $2 < 3 < r - 1 < r$. Then $2x_3 = 2x_{r-1} = 0$ but $0 = 3x_2 = 3x_3$ and $0 = 3x_r = 3x_{r-1}$. It follows that $x_3 = 0$ and $x_{r-1} = 0$. Since $2x_3 = 2x_r$ and $2x_2 = 2x_{r-1}$ we get $x_2 = x_{r-1}$ and $x_3 = x_r$ hence $x_i = 0$ for all i and $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) = 0$.

For $r \in \{3, 4\}$ it remains to compute the action of τ on $H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$. We have $\tau \cdot \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+e}$ hence $\tau \cdot (\sigma_1 \sigma_i) = \sigma_{1+e} \sigma_{i+e} = \sigma_{1+e} \sigma_1^{-1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+e}$. For $e \equiv 0 \pmod r$ we have $\tau \cdot x_i = x_i$ and $H_0(\mathbb{Z}, H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)) \simeq H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$. For $r = 3$, $e \equiv 1 \pmod 3$, $\tau \cdot x_2 = \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \equiv y_2 + x_3 \equiv -x_2 + x_3$ and $\tau \cdot x_3 = \sigma_2 \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 \sigma_1^{-1} \sigma_1^2 \equiv -x_2$. It follows that $H_0(\mathbb{Z}, H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3$. For $r = 4$, $e \equiv 1 \pmod 4$, $\tau \cdot x_2 = \sigma_2 \sigma_3 = \sigma_2 \sigma_1^{-1} \sigma_1 \sigma_3 \equiv y_2 + x_3 \equiv -x_2 + x_3 \equiv -x_2$ hence $H_0(\mathbb{Z}, H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)) = 0$. For $r = 4$, $e \equiv 2 \pmod 4$, $\tau \cdot x_2 = \sigma_3 \sigma_4 = \sigma_3 \sigma_1^{-1} \sigma_1 \sigma_4 \equiv x_2$ hence $H_0(\mathbb{Z}, H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)) = H_1(A, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$. Altogether, this yields

Proposition 7.5. For $B = B(*e, e, r)$, and $r \geq 3$,

$$\begin{array}{ll}
H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2 & \text{for } r \geq 5 \\
H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_6 & \text{for } r = 4, e \equiv 0, 2 \pmod 4 \\
H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2 & \text{for } r = 4, e \equiv 1 \pmod 4 \\
H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 & \text{for } r = 3, e \equiv 0 \pmod 4 \\
H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_6 & \text{for } r = 3, e \equiv 1 \pmod 4
\end{array}$$

Finally, for groups of type $G(e, e, r)$, we use the Dehornoy-Lafont complex associated to the Corran-Picantin monoid. The 1-cells $[s]$ are mapped to $(\epsilon(s) - 1)[\emptyset] = -2[\emptyset]$, hence the 1-cycles are spanned by the $[s] - [t]$ for s, t two atoms. We have $d_\epsilon[s_j, s_i] = 2(s_j - s_i)$ when $|j - i| \geq 2$, $d_\epsilon[t_0, t_i] = -t_i + t_{i+1} + t_0 - t_1$, $d_\epsilon[s_3, t_i] = 3t_i - 3s_3$, $d_\epsilon[s_i, t_0] = 2(s_i - t_0)$ for

	H_0	H_1	H_2	H_3	H_4	H_5	H_6
G_{12}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	0				
G_{13}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}^2	\mathbb{Z}				
G_{22}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	0				
G_{24}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}			
G_{27}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}$	\mathbb{Z}			
G_{29}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_4$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}$	\mathbb{Z}		
G_{31}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}_6	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}		
G_{33}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}_6	\mathbb{Z}_6	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	
G_{34}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}_6	\mathbb{Z}_6	?	?	?

TABLE 11. Homology of exceptional groups

	H_0	H_1	H_2	H_3	H_4	H_5	H_6	H_7	H_8
$I_2(2m)$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}^2	\mathbb{Z}						
$I_2(2m + 1)$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	0						
$H_3 = G_{23}$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}					
$H_4 = G_{30}$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}				
$F_4 = G_{28}$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}^2	\mathbb{Z}^2	\mathbb{Z}^2	\mathbb{Z}				
$E_6 = G_{35}$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_6	\mathbb{Z}_3	0		
$E_7 = G_{36}$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2^2	\mathbb{Z}_6^2	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_6$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	
$E_8 = G_{37}$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_6$	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_6$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_6$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}

TABLE 12. Homology of exceptional Artin groups (after Salvetti)

$i \geq 4$, and $d_\epsilon[s_{i+1}, s_i] = 3(s_{i+1} - s_i)$. Since a basis of the 1-cycles is given by the $t_i - t_0$, $t_0 - s_3$, $s_3 - s_4, \dots, s_{r-1} - s_r$, $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ is spanned by $t_1 - t_0, t_0 - s_3, \dots, s_{r-1} - s_r$, each of these elements being annihilated by 3. From $d_\epsilon[s_i, t_0] = 2(s_i - t_0)$ for $i \geq 4$ we get that $s_4 - s_3 \equiv s_3 - t_0$, from $d_\epsilon[s_5, s_3] = 2(s_5 - s_3)$ we get $s_5 - s_4 \equiv s_4 - s_3$, and so on. Finally, from

$$d_\epsilon[t_1, s_4] = 2(t_1 - s_4) = 2(t_1 - t_0) + 2(t_0 - s_3) + 2(s_3 - s_4) \equiv 2(t_1 - t_0) + (t_0 - s_3)$$

we get that $t_1 - t_0 \equiv t_0 - s_3$. It follows that, for $r \geq 4$, $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$ is generated by $t_1 - t_0$ hence $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3$; for $r = 3$, it is generated by $t_1 - t_0$ and $t_0 - s_3$ and $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$; it is generated by $t_1 - t_0$ for $r = 2$.

The case $e = 1$ (that is, of the usual braid group) follows the same pattern. On the whole, we get the following.

Proposition 7.6. *For the groups $B(e, e, r)$ with $e \geq 2$, $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3$ if $r \geq 4$. If $r = 3$ then $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$. If $r = 2$ then $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$. When $e = 1$, we have $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) = 0$ for $r = 2$ or $r \geq 5$, and $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon) = \mathbb{Z}_3$ if $r = 3$ or $r = 4$.*

<i>ST</i>	Presentations for the group of even braids
12	$vbu = awv, uaw = vbua, vbu = buaw, uaw = wvb$
13	$buaw = awv, wvb = vbua, vbua = buaw, uawv = wvbu$
22	$vbua = awvb, uawv = vbua, vbua = buaw, uawv = wvbu$
23	$auaua = vv, vvv = uauau, bu = w, w = ub, bvb = awa, waw = vbv$
24	$vv = auau, uaua = vv, awaw = bvbv, vvbv = wawa, w = bub, ubu = ww, auawvb = vbua, vvbua = uawvbu$
27	$w = bub, ubu = ww, vv = auau, uaua = vv, awawa = bvbv, vvbv = wawaw, bwaua = wauv, wauvv = ubvwau$
28	$aua = v, vv = uau, bu = w, w = ub, bvbv = awaw, wawa = vvbv, cu = x, x = uc, cv = ax, cv = ax, xa = vc, cwc = bxb, xbx = wcv$
29	$v = auau, uau = vv, axa = cvc, vcv = xax, bxb = cwc, wcv = xbx, awaw = bvbv, vvbv = wawa, w = bu, ub = w, x = cu, uc = x, cwaabv = bvcwa, xbvca = waxbv$
30	$auaua = vv, vvv = uauau, bu = w, w = ub, bvb = awa, waw = vbv, cu = x, x = uc, cv = ax, xa = vc, cwc = bxb, xbx = wcv$
31	$x = cuc, ucu = xx, axa = cvc, vcv = xax, dwd = byb, yby = wdw, aya = dvd, vdv = yay, vb = aw, uaw = vbu, aw = bua, vbu = wv, y = du, ud = y, bx = cw, wc = xb, dx = cy, yc = xd$
33	$v = auau, uau = vv, bvb = awa, waw = vbv, cvc = axa, xax = vcv, cwc = bxb, xbx = wcv, cyc = dxd, xdx = ycy, w = bu, ub = w, x = cu, uc = x, y = du, ud = y, ay = dv, vd = ya, by = dw, wd = yb, cvbxaw = bxawcv, xawcvb = wcvbxa$
34	$v = auau, uau = vv, bvb = awa, waw = vbv, cvc = axa, xax = vcv, cwc = bxb, xbx = wcv, cyc = dxd, xdx = ycy, w = bu, ub = w, x = cu, uc = x, y = du, ud = y, ay = dv, vd = ya, by = dw, wd = yb, dzd = eye, yey = zdz, z = eu, ue = z, az = ev, ve = za, bz = ew, we = zb, cz = ex, xe = zc, cvbxaw = bxawcv, xawcvb = wcvbxa$
35	$au = v, v = ua, bub = w, ww = ubu, bv = aw, wa = vb, cu = x, x = uc, cvc = axa, xax = vcv, cwc = bxb, xbx = wcv, du = y, y = ud, dv = ay, ya = vd, dw = by, yb = wd, dxd = cyc, ycy = xdx, eu = z, z = ue, ev = az, za = ve, ew = bz, zb = we, ex = cz, zc = xe, eye = dzd, zdz = yey$
36	$au = v, v = ua, bub = w, ww = ubu, bv = aw, wa = vb, cu = x, x = uc, cvc = axa, xax = vcv, cwc = bxb, xbx = wcv, du = y, y = ud, dv = ay, ya = vd, dw = by, yb = wd, dxd = cyc, ycy = xdx, eu = z, z = ue, ev = az, za = ve, ew = bz, zb = we, ex = cz, zc = xe, eye = dzd, zdz = yey, fu = x_2, x_2 = uf, fv = ax_2, x_2a = vf, fw = bx_2, x_2b = wf, fx = cx_2, x_2c = xf, fy = dx_2, x_2d = yf, fzf = ex_2e, x_2ex_2 = zfz$
37	$au = v, v = ua, bub = w, ww = ubu, bv = aw, wa = vb, cu = x, x = uc, cvc = axa, xax = vcv, cwc = bxb, xbx = wcv, du = y, y = ud, dv = ay, ya = vd, dw = by, yb = wd, dxd = cyc, ycy = xdx, eu = z, z = ue, ev = az, za = ve, ew = bz, zb = we, ex = cz, zc = xe, eye = dzd, zdz = yey, fu = x_2, x_2 = uf, fv = ax_2, x_2a = vf, fw = bx_2, x_2b = wf, fx = cx_2, x_2c = xf, fy = dx_2, x_2d = yf, fzf = ex_2e, x_2ex_2 = zfz, gu = y_2, y_2 = ug, gv = ay_2, y_2a = vg, gw = by_2, y_2b = wg, gx = cy_2, y_2c = xg, gy = dy_2, y_2d = yg, gz = ey_2, y_2e = zg, gx_2g = fy_2f, y_2fy_2 = x_2gx_2$

FIGURE 4. Presentations for even braid groups of exceptional types

ST	$B_{ab}^{(2)}$	$H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$
12	$\mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}$	\mathbb{Z}_3
13	$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$	\mathbb{Z}_2
22	\mathbb{Z}	0
23	\mathbb{Z}	0
24	\mathbb{Z}	0
27	\mathbb{Z}	0
28	$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$	\mathbb{Z}_2
29	\mathbb{Z}	0
30	\mathbb{Z}	0
31	\mathbb{Z}	0
33	\mathbb{Z}	0
34	\mathbb{Z}	0
35	\mathbb{Z}	0
36	\mathbb{Z}	0
37	\mathbb{Z}	0

TABLE 13. Abelianization of even braids and $H_1(B, \mathbb{Z}_\epsilon)$

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