

On the growth rates of cofinite 3-dimensional hyperbolic Coxeter groups whose dihedral angles are of the form $\frac{\pi}{m}$ for $m = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

By

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Abstract

We study arithmetic properties of the growth rates of cofinite 3-dimensional hyperbolic Coxeter groups whose dihedral angles are of the form $\frac{\pi}{m}$ for $m = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ and show that the growth rates are always Perron numbers.

§ 1. Introduction

Let $\mathbb{H}^n$ denote the upper half-space model of hyperbolic n -space and $\overline{\mathbb{H}}^n$ its closure in $\mathbb{R}^n \cup \{\infty\}$. A convex polyhedron $P \subset \overline{\mathbb{H}}^n$ of finite volume is called a *Coxeter polyhedron* if all of its dihedral angles are of the form $\frac{\pi}{m}$ for an integer $m \geq 2$ or $m = \infty$. The set S of reflections with respect to the facets of P generates the discrete group Γ , called the *hyperbolic Coxeter group*, and the pair (Γ, S) is called the *Coxeter system* associated with P . Then P becomes a fundamental domain of Γ . If P is compact (resp. non-compact), the hyperbolic Coxeter group Γ is called *cocompact* (resp. *cofinite*). The *growth series* $f_S(t)$ of (Γ, S) is the formal power series $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k t^k$ where a_k is the number of elements of Γ whose word lengths with respect to S are equal to k . Then $\tau_\Gamma := \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{a_k}$ is called the *growth rate* of (Γ, S) . By means of Cauchy-Hadamard formula, τ_Γ is equal to the reciprocal of the radius of convergence R of $f_S(t)$. It is known that the growth rate τ_Γ is a real algebraic integer bigger than 1 ([3]). Certain classes of real algebraic integers show up in the study of the growth

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rates of cocompact or cofinite hyperbolic Coxeter group. For two and three-dimensional cocompact hyperbolic Coxeter groups, Cannon-Wagreich and Parry showed that their growth rates are Salem numbers ([1], [9]), where a real algebraic integer $\tau > 1$ is called a *Salem number* if τ^{-1} is an algebraic conjugate of τ and all other algebraic conjugates lie on the unit circle. Floyd also showed that the growth rates of two-dimensional cofinite hyperbolic Coxeter groups are Pisot-Vijayaraghavan numbers([2]), where a real algebraic integer $\tau > 1$ is called a *Pisot-Vijayaraghavan number* if all its algebraic conjugates are less than 1 in absolute value. In general, Kellerhals and Perren conjectured that the growth rates of cocompact hyperbolic Coxeter groups are Perron numbers ([6]), where a real algebraic integer $\tau > 1$ is called a *Perron number* if all its algebraic conjugates are less than τ in absolute value. In the study of three-dimensional cofinite hyperbolic Coxeter groups, Komori and Umemoto showed that the growth rates of three-dimensional cofinite hyperbolic Coxeter simplex groups are Perron numbers ([7]). Kellerhals and Nonaka showed that the growth rates of three-dimensional ideal hyperbolic Coxeter groups are Perron numbers ([5]); a hyperbolic Coxeter group is called ideal if all of the vertices of its fundamental polyhedron are located on the ideal boundary of hyperbolic space. Komori and Yukita also showed the same result independently ([8]). In this paper, we consider the growth rates of cofinite Coxeter groups in hyperbolic 3-space and we shall prove the following theorem.

Theorem. *Suppose P is a non-compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron whose dihedral angles are of the form $\frac{\pi}{m}$ for $m = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$. Then the growth rate of P is a Perron number.*

The organization of the present paper is as follows. In section 2, we introduce useful formulas to calculate the growth series $f_S(t)$ and combinatorial identities with respect to a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron. Then, we calculate the growth series $f_S(t)$ of a non-compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron whose dihedral angles are of the form $\frac{\pi}{m}$ for $m = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ in section 3.

§ 2. Preliminaries

In this section, we introduce some notations and useful identities to calculate the growth functions of hyperbolic Coxeter groups.

Definition 2.1. (Coxeter system, Coxeter graph, growth rate)

(i) A *Coxeter system* (W, S) consists of a group W and a set of generators $S \subset W$ with relations $(s_i s_j)^{m_{ij}}$ for each i, j , where $m_{ii} = 1$ and $m_{ij} \geq 2$ or $m_{ij} = \infty$ for $i \neq j$. We call W a *Coxeter group*. For any subset $I \subset S$, we define W_I to be the subgroup of W generated by I . W_I is called the *Coxeter subgroup* of W .

(ii) The Coxeter graph of (W, S) is constructed as follows: the vertex set represents S . If $m_{ij} \geq 3$ for $s_i \neq s_j \in S$, join the corresponding pair of vertices by an edge and label such an edge with m_{ij} .

(iii) The *growth series* $f_S(t)$ of (W, S) is the formal power series $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k t^k$ where a_k is the number of elements of W whose word lengths with respect to S are equal to k . Then $\tau = \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{a_k}$ is called the *growth rate* of (W, S) .

A Coxeter group W is *irreducible* if the Coxeter graph of (W, S) is connected. In this paper, we are interested in Coxeter groups which acts on hyperbolic n -space as a discrete group.

Definition 2.2. (hyperbolic n -space)

The upper half-space $\mathbb{H}^n := \{x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_n > 0\}$ with the metric $\frac{|dx|}{x_n}$ is called the *upper half-space model of hyperbolic n -space*. $\overline{\mathbb{H}}^n$ (resp. $\partial\mathbb{H}^n$) denotes the closure (resp. the boundary) of $\mathbb{H}^n$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \cup \{\infty\}$. $\partial\mathbb{H}^n$ is called the *ideal boundary* of $\mathbb{H}^n$.

Definition 2.3. (hyperbolic polyhedron)

A subset $P \subset \overline{\mathbb{H}}^n$ is called a *hyperbolic polyhedron* if P can be written as the intersection of finitely many closed half spaces: $P = \cap H_S$ where H_S is the closed domain of $\mathbb{H}^n$ bounded by the hyperplane S .

Suppose that two hyperplanes S and T bounding the polyhedron P satisfy $S \cap T \neq \emptyset$ in $\mathbb{H}^n$. Then we define the *dihedral angle* between S and T as follows: let us choose a point $x \in S \cap T$ and consider the outer-normal vectors $e_S, e_T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ of S and T with respect to P starting from x . Then the dihedral angle between S and T is defined by the real number $\theta \in [0, \pi)$ satisfying $\cos \theta = -(e_S, e_T)$ where $(\cdot, \cdot)$ denote the Euclidean inner product of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

If $S \cap T = \emptyset$ in $\mathbb{H}^n$ and $\overline{S} \cap \overline{T}$ in $\overline{\mathbb{H}}^n$ is a point at the ideal boundary of $\mathbb{H}^n$, we define the dihedral angle between S and T is equal to zero.

Definition 2.4. (hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron)

A hyperbolic polyhedron $P \subset \overline{\mathbb{H}}^n$ of finite volume is called a *hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron* if all of its dihedral angles are of the form $\frac{\pi}{m}$ for an integer $m \geq 2$ or $m = \infty$.

Note that a hyperbolic polyhedron $P \subset \overline{\mathbb{H}}^n$ is of finite volume if and only if $P \cap \partial\mathbb{H}^n$ consists of vertices of P . If $P \subset \overline{\mathbb{H}}^n$ is a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron, the set S of reflections with respect to the facets of P generates the discrete group Γ . We call Γ the *n -dimensional hyperbolic Coxeter group* associated with P . Moreover, if P is compact (resp. non-compact), Γ is called *cocompact* (resp. *cofinite*).

We recall Solomon's formula and Steinberg's formula which are very useful for calculating the growth series.

Theorem 2.5. (Solomon's formula) [12]

The growth series $f_S(t)$ of an irreducible finite Coxeter group (Γ, S) can be written as $f_S(t) = [m_1 + 1, m_2 + 1, \dots, m_k + 1]$ where $[n] = 1 + t + \dots + t^{n-1}$, $[m, n] = [m][n]$, etc. and $\{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k\}$ is the set of exponents of (Γ, S) .

Table 1 shows the exponents of irreducible finite Coxeter groups (see [4] for details).

Table 1. Exponents

Coxeter group	Exponents	growth series
A_n	$1, 2, \dots, n$	$[2, 3, \dots, n + 1]$
B_n	$1, 3, \dots, 2n - 1$	$[2, 4, \dots, 2n]$
D_n	$1, 3, \dots, 2n - 3, n - 1$	$[2, 4, \dots, 2n - 2][n]$
E_6	$1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11$	$[2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12]$
E_7	$1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17$	$[2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18]$
E_8	$1, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29$	$[2, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20, 24, 30]$
F_4	$1, 5, 7, 11$	$[2, 6, 8, 12]$
H_3	$1, 5, 9$	$[2, 6, 10]$
H_4	$1, 11, 19, 29$	$[2, 12, 20, 30]$
$I_2(m)$	$[1, m-1]$	$[2, m]$

Theorem 2.6. (Steinberg's formula) [13]

Let (Γ, S) be a Coxeter group. Let us denote the Coxeter subgroup of (Γ, S) generated by the subset $T \subseteq S$ by (Γ_T, T) , and denote its growth series by $f_T(t)$. Set $\mathcal{F} = \{T \subseteq S : \Gamma_T \text{ is finite}\}$. Then

$$\frac{1}{f_S(t^{-1})} = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}} \frac{(-1)^{|T|}}{f_T(t)}.$$

By Theorem 2.5 and Theorem 2.6, there exists a rational function $\frac{p(t)}{q(t)}$ ($p, q \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$) such that $\frac{p(t)}{q(t)}$ is the analytic continuation of $f_S(t)$. The rational function $\frac{p(t)}{q(t)}$ is called the *growth function* of (Γ, S) . The radius of convergence R of the growth series $f_S(t)$ is equal to the real positive root of $q(t)$ which has the smallest absolute value of all roots of $q(t)$.

Let P be a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron in $\mathbb{H}^3$. The *hyperbolic sphere* of $\mathbb{H}^3$ with center a and radius $r > 0$ is defined to be the set $S(a, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{H}^3 \mid d_H(a, x) = r\}$ where d_H denotes the hyperbolic metric on the upper half-space model of hyperbolic n -space. A subset Σ of $\mathbb{H}^3$ is called a *horosphere* of $\mathbb{H}^3$ based at a point b of $\partial\mathbb{H}^3$ if Σ is either a Euclidean hyperplane in $\mathbb{H}^3$ parallel to $E^2 := \{(x_1, x_2, 0) \mid x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}\}$ if

$b = \infty$, or the intersection with $\mathbb{H}^3$ of a Euclidean sphere in $\overline{\mathbb{H}^3}$ tangent to E^2 at b if $b \neq \infty$. When we restrict the hyperbolic metric of $\mathbb{H}^3$ to a hyperbolic sphere $S(a, r)$ (resp. a horosphere Σ), it becomes a model of 2-dimensional spherical geometry (resp. Euclidean geometry).

Lemma 2.7. [10, Theorem 6.4.1, 6.4.5] *Suppose P is a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron in $\overline{\mathbb{H}^3}$ and v is a vertex of P . Let $S(v, r)$ (resp. Σ) be a hyperbolic sphere (resp. a horosphere) of $\overline{\mathbb{H}^3}$ with center v such that $S(v, r)$ (resp. Σ) meets just the facets of P incident to v if v is a finite vertex (resp. an ideal vertex). Then the vertex link $L(v) := P \cap S(a, r)$ (resp. $L(v) := P \cap \Sigma$) of v in P is a spherical (resp. Euclidean) Coxeter polygon in the $S(v, r)$ (resp. Σ). Moreover, if F_1 and F_2 are adjacent facets of P incident to v , the hyperbolic dihedral angle between F_1 and F_2 is equal to the spherical (resp. Euclidean) interior angle between $F_1 \cap S(v, r)$ and $F_2 \cap S(v, r)$ (resp. $F_1 \cap \Sigma$ and $F_2 \cap \Sigma$).*

By Lemma 2.7, we obtain a necessary condition of dihedral angles of a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron P .

Corollary 2.8. *Suppose $P \subset \overline{\mathbb{H}^3}$ is a hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron and v is a vertex of P . Let $F_1, \dots, F_n$ be the adjacent facets of P incident to v and $\frac{\pi}{a_i}$ (resp. $\frac{\pi}{a_n}$) be the hyperbolic dihedral angle between F_i and F_{i+1} (resp. F_n and F_1). Then, the number of facets of P incident to v is at most 4 and $a_1, \dots, a_n$ satisfies the following.*

$$(2.1) \quad a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = 2 \quad \text{if } n = 4.$$

$$(2.2) \quad \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} \geq 1 \quad \text{if } n = 3.$$

Proof. By Lemma 2.7, the vertex link $L(v)$ is a spherical or Euclidean Coxeter n -sided polygon and the spherical or Euclidean interior angle is equal to the hyperbolic dihedral angle at the edge of P incident to v . By using Gauss-Bonnet theorem,

$$\frac{\pi}{a_1} + \dots + \frac{\pi}{a_n} \geq (n-2)\pi.$$

Since P is a Coxeter polyhedron, $2 \leq a_i$ for all i . Then, this inequality implies that

$$\frac{n}{2} \geq n-2.$$

Thus, we conclude that $n \leq 4$ and obtain the identity (1) and inequality (2). $\square$

Note that a vertex v of P is an ideal vertex if and only if $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = 2$ or $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} = 1$, and we call an ideal vertex a *cusp*.

- If a vertex v of P satisfies the identity (2.1), we call v a *cusp of type* $(2, 2, 2, 2)$.

- If a vertex v of P satisfies the inequality (2.2), we call v a *vertex of type* (a_1, a_2, a_3) .
- $v_{2,2,2,2}$ denotes the number of cusps of type $(2, 2, 2, 2)$.
- v_{a_1, a_2, a_3} denotes the number of vertices of type (a_1, a_2, a_3) .
- v, e, f denotes the number of vertices, edges and facets of P .
- If an edge e of P has dihedral angle $\frac{\pi}{m}$, we call it $\frac{\pi}{m}$ -edge.
- e_m denotes the number of $\frac{\pi}{m}$ -edges.

Lemma 2.9. *Let $P \subset \overline{\mathbb{H}^3}$ be a non-compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron and $f_P(t)$ be the growth function of P . Then the following identities and inequality hold.*

$$(2.3) \quad v - e + f = 2.$$

$$(2.4) \quad v = v_{2,2,2,2} + \sum_{n \geq 2} v_{2,2,n} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,4} + v_{2,3,5} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{2,4,4} + v_{3,3,3}.$$

$$(2.5) \quad e = \sum_{n \geq 2} e_n.$$

$$(2.6) \quad 2e_2 = 4v_{2,2,2,2} + 3v_{2,2,2} + 2 \sum_{n \geq 3} v_{2,2,n} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,4} + v_{2,3,5} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{2,4,4}.$$

$$(2.7) \quad 2e_3 = 3v_{3,3,3} + 2v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,3,4} + v_{2,3,5} + v_{2,3,6}.$$

$$(2.8) \quad 2e_4 = 2v_{2,4,4} + v_{2,2,4} + v_{2,3,4}.$$

$$(2.9) \quad 2e_5 = v_{2,2,5} + v_{2,3,5}.$$

$$(2.10) \quad 2e_6 = v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,6}.$$

$$(2.11) \quad 2e_n = v_{2,2,n} \quad n \geq 7.$$

$$(2.12) \quad v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{2,4,4} + v_{3,3,3} \geq 1.$$

Proof. The identity (2.3) is Euler's polyhedral formula. By the definitions of v, e and e_n , the identities (2.4) and (2.5) hold for P . Non-compactness of P implies the inequality (2.12). The other identities are obtained by counting the number of edges which is adjacent to each vertex. For example, the identity (2.8) is obtained as follows. Any $\frac{\pi}{4}$ -edge has strictly two vertices of type $(2, 2, 4)$ or $(2, 3, 4)$ or $(2, 4, 4)$ (see Fig 1). On the other hand, any vertex of type $(2, 2, 4)$ or $(2, 3, 4)$ has one $\frac{\pi}{4}$ -edge and any vertex of type $(2, 4, 4)$ has two $\frac{\pi}{4}$ -edges. Hence, we obtain the identity (2.8). □

We use the following result to show that the growth rates of 3-dimensional cofinite hyperbolic Coxeter groups are Perron numbers.

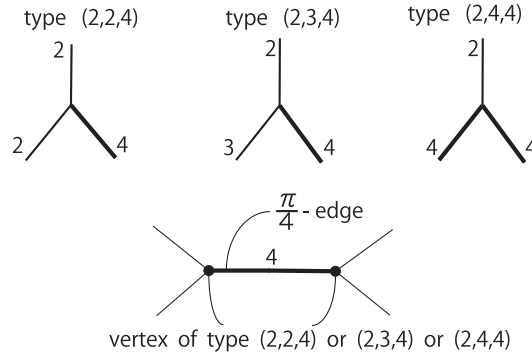


Figure 1.

Proposition 2.10. ([7], Lemma1)

Consider the following polynomial of degree $n \geq 2$

$$g(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k t^k - 1,$$

where a_k is a nonnegative integer. We also assume that the greatest common divisor of $\{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid a_k \neq 0\}$ is 1. Then there is a real number r_0 , $0 < r_0 < 1$ which is the unique zero of $g(t)$ having the smallest absolute value of all zeros of $g(t)$.

§ 3. non-compact Coxeter polytopes whose dihedral angles are of the form $\frac{\pi}{m}$ for $m = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

In this section, we calculate the growth function $f_P(t)$ of a hyperbolic Coxeter group associated with a non-compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron P whose dihedral angles are of the form $\frac{\pi}{m}$ for $m = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ and prove that the growth rate of P is a Perron number. In the sequel, we call $f_P(t)$ the growth function of P . Note that Komori and Umemoto proved that the growth rates of 3-dimensional cofinite hyperbolic Coxeter simplex groups are Perron numbers ([7]). For this reason, we consider non-compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedra with at least 5-facets.

§ 3.1. The growth rates of non-compact Coxeter polyhedra whose dihedral angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}$

Let P be a non-compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron whose dihedral angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}$. By means of Steinberg's formula, we can calculate the growth function $f_P(t)$ of P as

$$\frac{1}{f_P(t^{-1})} = 1 - \frac{f}{[2]} + \frac{e_2}{[2, 2]} - \frac{v_{2,2,2}}{[2, 2, 2]}.$$

By using the identities (2.3), (2.4), (2.5) and (2.6), it can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{f_P(t)} &= 1 - \frac{ft}{[2]} + \frac{e_2 t^2}{[2, 2]} - \frac{v_{2,2,2} t^3}{[2, 2, 2]} \\
&= \frac{1}{[2, 2, 2]} \left\{ (v_{2,2,2,2} - 1)t^2 + (v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,2} - 2)t - 1 \right\} \\
&= \frac{(t-1)}{[2, 2, 2]} \left\{ (v_{2,2,2,2} - 1)t^2 + (f - 4)t - 1 \right\} \\
&= \frac{(t-1)}{[2, 2, 2]} H_2(t)
\end{aligned}$$

where we put

$$H_2(t) = (v_{2,2,2,2} - 1)t^2 + (f - 4)t - 1.$$

Proposition 3.1. *All the coefficients of $H_2(t)$ is nonnegative except its constant term. Moreover, the growth rate of P is a Perron number.*

Proof. Put $a_2 = v_{2,2,2,2} - 1$ and $a_1 = f - 4$. $f \geq 5$ and the inequality (2.12) imply that $a_1, a_2 \geq 0$. If $v_{2,2,2,2} = 1$, $H_2(t)$ has only one real positive root which is less than 1. Hence, we conclude that the growth rate of P is a Perron number. If $v_{2,2,2,2} \geq 2$, by using Proposition 2.10, we conclude that the growth rate of P is a Perron number. $\square$

§ 3.2. The growth rates of non-compact Coxeter polyhedra whose dihedral angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\frac{\pi}{3}$

Let P be a non-compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron whose dihedral angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\frac{\pi}{3}$. We also assume that P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{3}$ -edge. By means of Steinberg's formula, we calculate the growth function of P as

$$\frac{1}{f_P(t)} = \frac{(t-1)}{[2, 2, 3, 4]} H_{2,3}(t)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{2,3}(t) &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{3,3,3} - 1)t^6 \\
&+ (2v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,3,3} + \frac{5}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3)t^5 \\
&+ (3v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,2} + v_{2,2,3} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,3,3} + 3v_{3,3,3} - 5)t^4 \\
&+ (3v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,2,2} + v_{2,2,3} + 2v_{2,3,3} + 3v_{3,3,3} - 6)t^3 \\
&+ (2v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,2} + v_{2,2,3} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,3,3} + 2v_{3,3,3} - 5)t^2 \\
&+ (v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3)t - 1.
\end{aligned}$$

By using the identities (2.3), (2.4), (2.5), (2.6) and (2.7), $H_{2,3}(t)$ can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{2,3}(t) &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{3,3,3} - 1)t^6 \\
&+ (v_{2,2,2,2} + 2v_{3,3,3} + f - 5)t^5 \\
&+ (2v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{5}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 7)t^4 \\
&+ (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,3} + 2v_{3,3,3} + 2f - 10)t^3 \\
&+ (v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{3}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 7)t^2 \\
&+ (f - 5)t - 1.
\end{aligned}$$

Proposition 3.2. *All the coefficients of $H_{2,3}(t)$ except its constant term are nonnegative and the growth rate of P is a Perron number.*

Proof. We denote the coefficient of k -th term of $H_{2,3}(t)$ by a_k , that is, $H_{2,3}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^6 a_k t^k - 1$.

By the inequality (2.12) with respect to P and $f \geq 5$, we obtain the following inequalities.

$$\begin{aligned}
a_6 &= v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{3,3,3} - 1 \geq 0. \\
a_5 &= v_{2,2,2,2} + 2v_{3,3,3} + f - 5 > f - 5 \geq 0. \\
a_3 &= v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,3} + 2v_{3,3,3} + 2f - 10 > 2f - 10 \geq 0. \\
a_1 &= f - 5 \geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

These inequalities mean that a_1, a_3, a_5 and a_6 are nonnegative. Moreover, a_3 and a_5 are positive.

$$\begin{aligned} a_4 &= 2v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{5}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 7 \geq 2(v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{3,3,3}) + f - 7 \\ &\geq 2 \cdot 1 + f - 7 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

implies that a_4 is nonnegative.

Since P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{3}$ -edge and $\frac{\pi}{3}$ -edge has two vertices of type $(2, 2, 3)$ or $(2, 3, 3)$ or $(3, 3, 3)$ (see Fig 2), we obtain the following inequality.

$$v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{3,3,3} \geq 2.$$

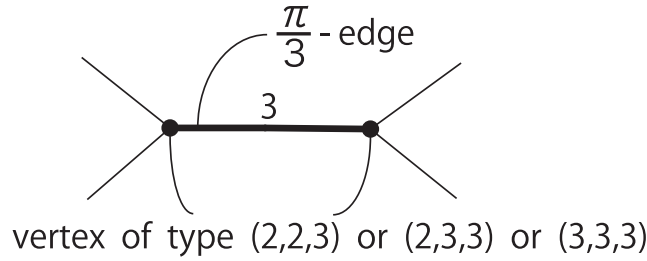


Figure 2.

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{3}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 7 \\ &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 7 \\ &\geq (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}(v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{3,3,3}) + f - 7 \\ &\geq 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + f - 7 \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since a_3 and a_5 are positive and all the coefficients of $H_{2,3}(t)$ except its constant term are nonnegative, we can apply Proposition 2.10 to $H_{2,3}(t)$; therefore, the growth rate of P is a Perron number. $\square$

§ 3.3. The growth rates of non-compact Coxeter polyhedra whose dihedral angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{3}$ and $\frac{\pi}{6}$

Let P be a non-compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron whose dihedral angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{3}$ and $\frac{\pi}{6}$. We also assume that P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edge. By means of Steinberg's

formula and using the identities (2.3), (2.4), (2.5), (2.6), (2.7) and (2.10), $f_P(t)$ can be written as

$$\frac{1}{f_P(t)} = \frac{(t-1)}{[2, 2, 4, 6]} H_{2,3,6}(t)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} H_{2,3,6}(t) = & (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3} - 1)t^9 \\ & + (v_{2,2,2,2} + 2v_{2,3,6} + 2v_{3,3,3} + f - 5)t^8 \\ & + (2v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + 3v_{2,3,6} + \frac{5}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 7)t^7 \\ & + (2v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{7}{2}v_{2,3,6} + 3v_{3,3,3} + 2f - 11)t^6 \\ & + (2v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{7}{2}v_{2,3,6} + \frac{7}{2}v_{3,3,3} + 2f - 12)t^5 \\ & + (2v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{5}{2}v_{2,3,6} + \frac{5}{2}v_{3,3,3} + 2f - 12)t^4 \\ & + (v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,3,6} + 2v_{3,3,3} + 2f - 11)t^3 \\ & + (v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,6} + \frac{3}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 7)t^2 \\ & + (f - 5)t - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 3.3. *All the coefficients of $H_{2,3,6}(t)$ except its constant term are non-negative and the growth rate is a Perron number.*

Proof. We denote the coefficient of k -th term of $H_{2,3,6}(t)$ by a_k , that is, $H_{2,3,6}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^9 a_k t^k - 1$.

The assumptions $f \geq 5$ and that P is non-compact imply

$$a_k \geq 0 \quad (k \neq 2).$$

Since P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edge, by the identity (2.10), we obtain the following inequality.

$$v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,6} = 2e_6 \geq 2.$$

For example, $a_7 > 0$ is obtained as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} a_7 = & 2v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + 3v_{2,3,6} + \frac{5}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 7 \\ = & 2(v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,3,3} + \left(\frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,6}\right) + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 7 \\ \geq & 2 \cdot 1 + 1 + f - 7 \\ > & 0. \end{aligned}$$

For a_2 , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_2 &= v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,6} + \frac{3}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 7 \\
 &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 7 \\
 &\geq (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Define $\tilde{a}_2$ to be the last expression in the inequality above. The above argument can be split into the following three cases.

- First, P has at least two cusps.
- Second, P has only one cusp of type $(2, 2, 2, 2)$ or $(3, 3, 3)$.
- Finally, P has only one cusp of type $(2, 3, 6)$.

Let us first consider the case that P has at least two cusps. In this case, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{a}_2 &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 2 \\
 &\geq 2 + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 2 \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Next, we consider the case that P has only one cusp of type $(2, 2, 2, 2)$ or $(3, 3, 3)$. All $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edges have two vertices of type $(2, 2, 6)$ or $(2, 3, 6)$. However, vertices of type $(2, 3, 6)$ are cusps and P has only one cusp of type $(2, 2, 2, 2)$ or $(3, 3, 3)$ in this case. Hence, all $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edges have two vertices of type $(2, 2, 6)$ (see Fig 3).

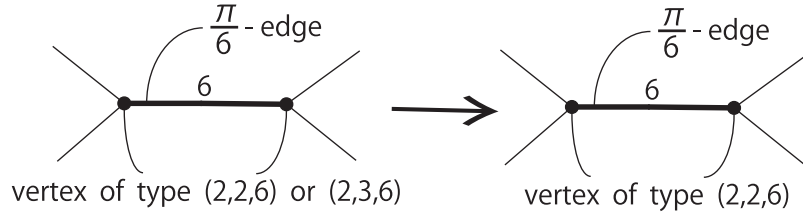


Figure 3.

Since P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edge, we obtain the following inequality.

$$v_{2,2,6} = 2e_6 \geq 2.$$

This inequality implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{a}_2 &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 2 \\
 &\geq 1 + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 2 \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we consider the case that P has only one cusp of type $(2, 3, 6)$. A cusp of type $(2, 3, 6)$ is shared by a $\frac{\pi}{2}$ -edge, $\frac{\pi}{3}$ -edge and $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edge. Hence, P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{3}$ -edge. By the identity (2.7), we obtain

$$2v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,2,3} \geq 1 \Leftrightarrow v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$

Moreover, since P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edge and only one cusp of type $(2, 3, 6)$, we see that P has at least one vertex of type $(2, 2, 6)$ (see Fig 4). This means that $v_{2,2,6} \geq 1$. These facts show that

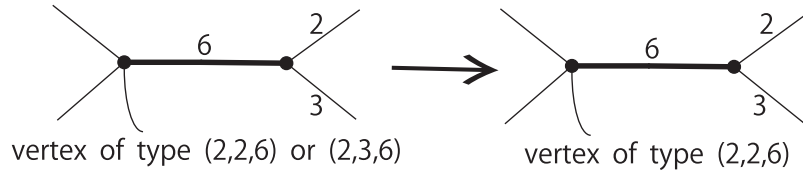


Figure 4.

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_2 &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 2 \\ &\geq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

We conclude that $\tilde{a}_2 \geq 0$; therefore all the coefficients of $H_{2,3,6}(t)$ except its constant term are nonnegative. Moreover, a_7 and a_8 are positive, so that we can apply Proposition 2.10 to $H_{2,3,6}(t)$. Thus the growth rate of P is a Perron number. $\square$

§ 3.4. The growth rates of non-compact Coxeter polyhedra whose dihedral angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{\pi}{5}$ and $\frac{\pi}{6}$

Let P be a non-compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron whose dihedral angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{\pi}{5}$ and $\frac{\pi}{6}$. We also assume that P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{5}$ -edge. By means of Steinberg's formula and using identity (2.3), (2.4), (2.5), (2.6), (2.7), (2.9) and (2.10), $f_P(t)$ can be written as

$$\frac{1}{f_P(t)} = \frac{(t-1)}{[2, 4, 6, 10]} H_{2,3,5,6}(t)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{2,3,5,6}(t) &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3} - 1)t^{17} \\
&+ (v_{2,2,2,2} + 2v_{2,3,6} + 2v_{3,3,3} + f - 5)t^{16} \\
&+ (3v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + 4v_{2,3,6} + \frac{7}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 8)t^{15} \\
&+ (3v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,3,5} + \frac{11}{2}v_{2,3,6} + 5v_{3,3,3} + 3f - 16)t^{14} \\
&+ (5v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,2,3} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,2,6} + 2v_{2,3,3} + \frac{7}{2}v_{2,3,5} + \frac{15}{2}v_{2,3,6} + 7v_{3,3,3} + 3f - 20)t^{13} \\
&+ (5v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,2,5} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,2,6} + 2v_{2,3,3} + \frac{9}{2}v_{2,3,5} + 8v_{2,3,6} + \frac{15}{2}v_{3,3,3} + 5f - 28)t^{12} \\
&+ (6v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,2,3} + 2v_{2,2,5} + 2v_{2,2,6} + 3v_{2,3,3} + 6v_{2,3,5} + 9v_{2,3,6} + 9v_{3,3,3} + 5f - 31)t^{11} \\
&+ (6v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,2,3} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,2,5} + 2v_{2,2,6} + 3v_{2,3,3} + \frac{13}{2}v_{2,3,5} + 9v_{2,3,6} + 9v_{3,3,3} + 6f - 35)t^{10} \\
&+ (6v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,2,3} + 2v_{2,2,5} + 2v_{2,2,6} + 3v_{2,3,3} + 7v_{2,3,5} + 9v_{2,3,6} + 9v_{3,3,3} + 6f - 36)t^9 \\
&+ (6v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,2,3} + 2v_{2,2,5} + 2v_{2,2,6} + 3v_{2,3,3} + 7v_{2,3,5} + 9v_{2,3,6} + 9v_{3,3,3} + 6f - 36)t^8 \\
&+ (5v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,2,3} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,2,5} + 2v_{2,2,6} + 3v_{2,3,3} + \frac{13}{2}v_{2,3,5} + 8v_{2,3,6} + 8v_{3,3,3} + 6f - 35)t^7 \\
&+ (5v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,2,3} + 2v_{2,2,5} + 2v_{2,2,6} + 3v_{2,3,3} + 6v_{2,3,5} + 7v_{2,3,6} + 7v_{3,3,3} + 5f - 31)t^6 \\
&+ (3v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,2,5} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,2,6} + 2v_{2,3,3} + \frac{9}{2}v_{2,3,5} + 5v_{2,3,6} + \frac{11}{2}v_{3,3,3} + 5f - 28)t^5 \\
&+ (3v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,2,3} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,2,6} + 2v_{2,3,3} + \frac{7}{2}v_{2,3,5} + \frac{7}{2}v_{2,3,6} + 4v_{3,3,3} + 3f - 20)t^4 \\
&+ (v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,3,5} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,3,6} + 2v_{3,3,3} + 3f - 16)t^3 \\
&+ (v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + v_{2,3,6} + \frac{3}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 8)t^2 \\
&+ (f - 5)t - 1.
\end{aligned}$$

Proposition 3.4. *Suppose P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{3}$ -edge or $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edge. Then, all the coefficients of $H_{2,3,5,6}(t)$ except its constant term are nonnegative and the growth rate of P is a Perron number.*

Proof. We denote the coefficient of k -th term of $H_{2,3,5,6}(t)$ by a_k , that is, $H_{2,3,5,6}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{17} a_k t^k - 1$. The assumptions $f \geq 5$ and that P is non-compact imply

$$a_k \geq 0 \quad (k \neq 2).$$

We can see that a_k ($k \neq 2$) is nonnegative without the assumption that P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{3}$ -edge or $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edge. For example, $a_{15} \geq 0$ is obtained as follows. By using the inequalities (2.12) and $f \geq 5$,

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{15} &= 3v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + 4v_{2,3,6} + \frac{7}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 8 \\
&= 3(v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + v_{2,3,6} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 8 \\
&\geq 3(v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + v_{2,3,6} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3 \\
&\geq \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + v_{2,3,6} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} \geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Moreover, $e_5 \neq 0$ implies $a_{15} > 0$. For a_2 , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= v_{2,2,2,2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + v_{2,3,6} + \frac{3}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 8 \\ &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} + f - 8 \\ &\geq (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3. \end{aligned}$$

Define $\tilde{a}_2$ to be the last expression in the inequality above. The above argument can be split into the following three cases.

- First, P has at least two cusps.
- Second, P has only one cusp and $e_5 \geq 2$.
- Finally, P has only one cusp and $e_5 = 1$.

Let us first consider the case P has at least two cusps. By using the identity (2.9), together with the fact that P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{5}$ -edge, we obtain

$$v_{2,2,5} + v_{2,3,5} \geq 2.$$

This inequality means that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_2 &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3 \\ &\geq 2 + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Next we consider the case that P has only one cusp and $e_5 \geq 2$. By using the identity (2.9), we obtain

$$v_{2,2,5} + v_{2,3,5} \geq 4.$$

Hence, we obtain the following inequalities.

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_2 &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3 \\ &\geq 1 + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + 2 + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we consider the case that P has only one cusp and $e_5 = 1$. In this case, $e_5 = 1$ implies that $(v_{2,2,5}, v_{2,3,5}) = (0, 2), (1, 1), (2, 0)$. If $(v_{2,2,5}, v_{2,3,5}) = (0, 2)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_2 &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + 2 + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

If $(v_{2,2,5}, v_{2,3,5}) = (1, 1)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{a}_2 &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + v_{2,3,5} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3 \geq -\frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

Since $\tilde{a}_2$ is an integer, we conclude $\tilde{a}_2 \geq 0$.

Finally, we consider the case $(v_{2,2,5}, v_{2,3,5}) = (2, 0)$, that is,

$$\tilde{a}_2 = (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3.$$

Here, P has an only one cusp. Thus we can assume that $(v_{2,2,2,2}, v_{2,3,6}, v_{3,3,3}) = (1, 0, 0)$ or $(0, 1, 0)$ or $(0, 0, 1)$.

If $(v_{2,2,2,2}, v_{2,3,6}, v_{3,3,3}) = (0, 1, 0)$, P has a $\frac{\pi}{3}$ -edge shared by vertices of type $(2, 3, 6)$ and $(3, q, r)$. Thus, we obtain

$$v_{2,2,3} + 2v_{2,3,3} \geq 1.$$

Furthermore, P also has a $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edge shared by vertices of type $(2, 3, 6)$ and $(2, 2, 6)$, so that we obtain

$$v_{2,2,6} \geq 1.$$

These inequalities imply that

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{a}_2 &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3 \\ &\geq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} - 3 = 0.\end{aligned}$$

If $(v_{2,2,2,2}, v_{2,3,6}, v_{3,3,3}) = (0, 0, 1)$, P has three $\frac{\pi}{3}$ -edges shared by vertices of type $(3, 3, 3)$ and $(3, q, r)$. Thus, we obtain

$$v_{2,2,3} + v_{2,3,3} \geq 3.$$

This inequality implies that

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{a}_2 &= (v_{2,2,2,2} + v_{2,3,6} + v_{3,3,3}) + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{3,3,3} - 3 \\ &\geq 1 + \frac{3}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + \frac{1}{2} - 3 > 0.\end{aligned}$$

If $(v_{2,2,2,2}, v_{2,3,6}, v_{3,3,3}) = (1, 0, 0)$, then

$$\tilde{a}_2 = \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,3} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,6} + v_{2,3,3} - 1.$$

In this case, if P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{3}$ -edge or $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edge, we see that $\tilde{a}_2 \geq 0$. Therefore, by the assumption, we obtain $\tilde{a}_2 \geq 0$. Thus, we can apply Proposition 2.10 to $H_{2,3,5,6}(t)$ and conclude that the growth rate of P is a Perron number. $\square$

If P has no $\frac{\pi}{3}$ -edges and $\frac{\pi}{6}$ -edges, all the dihedral angles of P are $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\frac{\pi}{5}$. For this reason, we assume that all the dihedral angles of P are $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{5}$ and $e_5 = 1$. Then, by means of Steinberg's formula, we can calculate the growth function of P as

$$\frac{1}{f_P(t)} = \frac{(t-1)}{[2, 2, 2, 5]} H_{2,5}(t)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} H_{2,5}(t) = & (v_{2,2,2,2} - 1)t^6 + (v_{2,2,2,2} + f - 5)t^5 + (v_{2,2,2,2} + f - 5)t^4 \\ & + (v_{2,2,2,2} + f - 5)t^3 + (v_{2,2,2,2} + f - 5)t^2 + (f - 5)t - 1. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that all the coefficients of $H_{2,5}(t)$ except its constant term are nonnegative and the coefficients of k -th term for $k = 2, 3, 4, 5$ are positive. Therefore, we obtain the following proposition.

Proposition 3.5. *Suppose P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{5}$ -edge. Then, the growth rate of P is a Perron number.*

§ 3.5. The growth rates of non-compact Coxeter polyhedra whose dihedral angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{\pi}{4}$, $\frac{\pi}{5}$ and $\frac{\pi}{6}$

Let P be a non-compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron whose dihedral angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{3}$, $\frac{\pi}{4}$, $\frac{\pi}{5}$ and $\frac{\pi}{6}$. We also assume that P has at least one $\frac{\pi}{4}$ -edge. In a manner similar to the above arguments, the growth function of P can be written as

$$\frac{1}{f_P(t)} = \frac{(t-1)}{[2, 4, 6, 10]} H_{2,3,4,5,6}(t)$$

where $H_{2,3,4,5,6}(t)$ satisfies the following identity.

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{2,3,4,5,6}(t) - H_{2,3,5,6}(t) = & v_{2,2,4}t^{17} + \left(\frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,4} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,3,4} + \frac{5}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t^{16} \\
& + \left(v_{2,2,4} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,3,4} + \frac{9}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t^{15} + \left(2v_{2,2,4} + 3v_{2,3,4} + \frac{13}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t^{14} \\
& + \left(\frac{5}{2}v_{2,2,4} + \frac{9}{2}v_{2,3,4} + \frac{17}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t^{13} + \left(\frac{7}{2}v_{2,2,4} + 6v_{2,3,4} + \frac{21}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t^{12} \\
& + \left(4v_{2,2,4} + 7v_{2,3,4} + \frac{23}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t^{11} + \left(\frac{9}{2}v_{2,4,4} + \frac{15}{2}v_{2,3,4} + 12v_{2,4,4}\right)t^{10} \\
& + \left(\frac{9}{2}v_{2,2,4} + \frac{15}{2}v_{2,3,4} + 12v_{2,4,4}\right)t^9 + \left(\frac{9}{2}v_{2,4,4} + \frac{15}{2}v_{2,3,4} + 12v_{2,4,4}\right)t^8 \\
& + \left(\frac{9}{2}v_{2,2,4} + \frac{15}{2}v_{2,3,4} + 11v_{2,4,4}\right)t^7 + \left(4v_{2,2,4} + 7v_{2,3,4} + \frac{19}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t^6 \\
& + \left(\frac{7}{2}v_{2,4,4} + 6v_{2,3,4} + \frac{15}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t^5 + \left(\frac{5}{2}v_{2,2,4} + \frac{9}{2}v_{2,3,4} + \frac{11}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t^4 \\
& + \left(2v_{2,2,4} + 3v_{2,3,4} + \frac{7}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t^3 + \left(v_{2,2,4} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,3,4} + \frac{3}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t^2 \\
& + \left(\frac{1}{2}v_{2,2,4} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,3,4} + \frac{1}{2}v_{2,4,4}\right)t - 1.
\end{aligned}$$

The above identity means that if the coefficient of k -th term of $H_{2,3,5,6}(t)$ is non-negative (resp. positive), then the coefficient of k -th term of $H_{2,3,4,5,6}(t)$ is nonnegative (resp. positive). By using Proposition 2.10, we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 3.6. *Let P be a non-compact hyperbolic Coxeter polyhedron whose dihedral angles are $\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{5}$ and $\frac{\pi}{6}$. Then the growth rate of P is a Perron number.*

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