

Explicit presentations for the dual braid monoids

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Abstract Birman, Ko and Lee have introduced a new monoid \mathcal{B}_n^* —with an explicit presentation—whose group of fractions is the n -strand braid group \mathcal{B}_n . Building on a new approach by Digne, Michel and himself, Bessis has defined a *dual* braid monoid for every finite Coxeter type Artin–Tits group extending the type A case. Here, we give an explicit presentation for this dual braid monoid in the case of types B and D, and we study the combinatorics of the underlying Garside structures. *To cite this article: M. Picantin, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 334 (2002) 843–848.* © 2002 Académie des sciences/Éditions scientifiques et médicales Elsevier SAS

Présentations pour les monoïdes de tresses duaux

Résumé Birman, Ko et Lee ont introduit un nouveau monoïde \mathcal{B}_n^* —avec une présentation explicite—dont le groupe de fractions est le groupe \mathcal{B}_n des tresses à n brins. Suivant une nouvelle approche proposée avec Digne et Michel, Bessis a défini un monoïde de tresses dual pour tout groupe d’Artin–Tits de type de Coxeter fini généralisant le cas du type A. Ici, nous donnons une présentation explicite de ce monoïde de tresses dual pour les groupes d’Artin–Tits de type B et D, et nous étudions la combinatoire des structures de Garside sous-jacentes. *Pour citer cet article : M. Picantin, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 334 (2002) 843–848.* © 2002 Académie des sciences/Éditions scientifiques et médicales Elsevier SAS

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Birman, Ko et Lee introduisent dans [2] un nouveau monoïde pour les groupes de tresses (de type A) avec une présentation explicite. La question de possibles généralisations se pose naturellement. Une bonne notion pour l’étude de ces nouveaux monoïdes de tresses (mais aussi de monoïdes pour les groupes de tresses des groupes de réflexions complexes, pour les groupes d’entrelacs, etc.) est celle de monoïde de Garside, introduite par Dehornoy et Paris dans [12] et exploitée dans [3,4,7,9,10,13,16–18] : M est un *monoïde de Garside* si M est un monoïde simplifiable, admet des ppcm à droite et à gauche et admet un *élément de Garside* défini comme un élément dont les diviseurs à droite et à gauche coïncident, engendrent M et sont en nombre fini. Les diviseurs de l’élément de Garside minimal sont appelés les *éléments simples* de M ; muni des opérations ppcm et pgcd, l’ensemble des éléments simples est un treillis fini. Les monoïdes de Garside se plongent dans leurs groupes de fractions, ont de bonnes formes normales, des structures automatiques explicites, etc. Le critère donné dans [10] permet de décider si une présentation de monoïde est celle d’un monoïde de Garside : il consiste en la vérification de conditions de *complétude* et de *cube* et de l’existence d’un élément de Garside.

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Dans une présentation (de monoïde), si w_1, \dots, w_p sont des mots, nous écrivons $[w_1, \dots, w_p]$ pour la famille de relations $w_1 w_2 = w_2 w_3 = \dots = w_{p-1} w_p = w_p w_1$ (compatible avec le symbole du commutateur dans une présentation de groupe).

Le principal résultat de [2] peut s'énoncer comme suit : le sous-monoïde $\mathbf{B}^*(A_{n-1})$ du groupe de tresses d'Artin–Tits $\mathbf{B}(A_{n-1})$ engendré par les tresses $a_{ts} = (\sigma_{t-1} \dots \sigma_{s+1}) \sigma_s (\sigma_{t-1} \dots \sigma_{s+1})^{-1}$ pour $n \geq t > s \geq 1$ (où les σ_i sont les générateurs du monoïde classique $\mathbf{B}^+(A_{n-1})$) admet la présentation (1) : c'est un monoïde de Garside, dont le nombre de simples est le n -ième nombre de Catalan (voir le Tableau 1).

Suivant une nouvelle approche proposée avec Digne et Michel dans [4], en généralisant le cas du type A, Bessis définit dans [3] un monoïde de tresses *dual* $\mathbf{B}^*(T)$ pour tout groupe d'Artin–Tits $\mathbf{B}(T)$ de type de Coxeter fini T, comme étant *le* monoïde de Garside dont le treillis des simples est le treillis de \prec -divisibilité d'un élément de Coxeter du groupe de Coxeter associé, où \prec est définie relativement à la longueur en réflexions (une preuve combinatoire de la propriété de treillis pour le type D a depuis été détaillée dans [5]).

Nous montrons dans cette note que le monoïde de tresses dual $\mathbf{B}^*(B_n)$ admet la présentation (4), tandis que le monoïde de tresses dual $\mathbf{B}^*(D_n)$ admet la présentation (7). Les preuves consistent à montrer que le sous-monoïde du groupe $\mathbf{B}(B_n)$ (resp. $\mathbf{B}(D_n)$) engendré par les générateurs définis par (3) (resp. par (6)) admet la présentation (4) (resp. (7)) en utilisant les diagrammes de tresses des Figs. 1 et 2 (resp. 3 et 4), et que cette présentation est celle d'un monoïde de Garside, dont l'élément de Garside minimal a pour image un élément de Coxeter dans le groupe de Coxeter associé.

Une approche analogue à celle de Birman, Ko et Lee [2] permet de montrer que les éléments simples de $\mathbf{B}^*(B_n)$ et $\mathbf{B}^*(D_n)$ sont en bijection avec les partitions non-croisées correspondantes que Reiner définit dans [19]. Le Tableau 1 donne le nombre d'éléments simples pour les monoïdes de tresses duaux, rassemblant les résultats théoriques pour les types A, B, D, I_2 et des résultats obtenus par le calcul—utilisant le progiciel CHEVIE de GAP [20]—pour les types exceptionnels (le résultat du calcul pour E_8 apparaît déjà dans [3]).

1. Introduction

Birman, Ko and Lee introduced in [2] an alternative monoid for braid groups (of type A) together with an explicit presentation of this monoid. The question of possible generalizations arises naturally. A good notion for studying such new braid monoids (but also monoids for braid groups of complex reflection groups, for link groups, etc.) is that of a Garside monoid, introduced by Dehornoy and Paris in [12] and further studied in [3,4,7,9,10,13,16–18]: M is a *Garside monoid* if M is cancellative, admits right and left lcm's and admits a *Garside element* defined to be an element whose left and right divisors coincide, generate M and are finite in number. The divisors of the minimal Garside element are called *simple elements* of M ; when equipped with lcm and gcd operations, the set of simple elements is a finite lattice. Garside monoids embed into their groups of fractions, they admit nice normal forms, explicit automatic structures, etc. Whether a given monoid presentation is that of a Garside monoid can be decided using Dehornoy's criterion of [10]: it consists in the verification of some *completeness* and *cube* conditions and of the existence of a Garside element.

NOTATION 1. – In a (monoid) presentation, w_1, \dots, w_p being words, we write $[w_1, \dots, w_p]$ for $w_1 w_2 = w_2 w_3 = \dots = w_{p-1} w_p = w_p w_1$ (which is compatible with the commutator notation in a group presentation).

PROPOSITION 1.1 ([2]). – *The submonoid $\mathbf{B}^*(A_{n-1})$ of the Artin–Tits braid group $\mathbf{B}(A_{n-1})$ generated by $a_{ts} = (\sigma_{t-1} \dots \sigma_{s+1}) \sigma_s (\sigma_{t-1} \dots \sigma_{s+1})^{-1}$ for $n \geq t > s \geq 1$ (where the σ_i 's are the generators for the classical monoid $\mathbf{B}^+(A_{n-1})$) admits the presentation*

$$\langle a_{ts} : [a_{ts}, a_{sr}, a_{tr}] \text{ for } t > s > r, [a_{ts}, a_{rq}] \text{ for } (t-r)(t-q)(s-r)(s-q) > 0 \rangle; \quad (1)$$

it is a Garside monoid, whose number of simple elements is the n -th Catalan number (see Table 1).

PROPOSITION 1.2. – *The submonoid of $\mathbf{B}(I_2(m))$ generated by σ_1 and $\sigma_i = \overbrace{(\sigma_2\sigma_1\sigma_2\cdots)}^{(i-1)\text{ terms}}\overbrace{(\sigma_2\sigma_1\sigma_2\cdots)}^{(i-2)\text{ terms}}^{-1}$ for $2 \leq i \leq m$ (where the σ_i 's are the generators for the classical monoid $\mathbf{B}^+(I_2(m))$) is presented by $\langle \sigma_i : [\sigma_m, \dots, \sigma_1] \rangle$; it is a Garside monoid, denoted by $\mathbf{B}^*(I_2(m))$.*

Building on a new approach by Digne, Michel and himself in [4], Bessis defined in [3], extending the type A case, a dual braid monoid $\mathbf{B}^*(T)$ for every finite Coxeter type T Artin–Tits group $\mathbf{B}(T)$ to be the Garside monoid whose lattice of simple elements is the \leftarrow -divisibility lattice of a Coxeter element in the associated Coxeter group, where \leftarrow is defined with respect to the reflection length (a combinatorial proof of the lattice property in the type D case has since been detailed in [5]).

2. Dual monoids for type B Artin–Tits braid groups

In this section, we establish analogies of Propositions 1.1 and 1.2 for type B. The classical monoid $\mathbf{B}^+(B_n)$ for the Artin–Tits braid group $\mathbf{B}(B_n)$ admits the presentation

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tau_1, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1} : \sigma_1\tau_1\sigma_1\tau_1 = \tau_1\sigma_1\tau_1\sigma_1, \sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}\sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1}\sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}, 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\ \sigma_i\sigma_j = \sigma_j\sigma_i, 1 < i+1 < j < n, \tau_1\sigma_j = \sigma_j\tau_1, 1 < j < n \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

We shall use the well-known fact that $\mathbf{B}(B_n)$ can be viewed as the subgroup of $\mathbf{B}(A_n)$ of those braids whose first strand is not braided. Let us introduce the following n^2 new generators:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{ts} &= (\sigma_{t-1}\sigma_{t-2}\cdots\sigma_{s+1})\sigma_s(\sigma_{t-1}\sigma_{t-2}\cdots\sigma_{s+1})^{-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq t > s \geq 1, \\ \tau_1 \text{ and } \tau_t &= \alpha_{t1}\tau_1\alpha_{t1}^{-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq t > 1, \\ \beta_{ts} &= \tau_s^{-1}\alpha_{ts}\tau_s \quad \text{for } n \geq t > s \geq 1. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Braid pictures for new generators are displayed in Fig. 1 (a ribbon indicates some number of strands moving in parallel, making some pictures easier to understand).

PROPOSITION 2.1. – *The dual braid monoid $\mathbf{B}^*(B_n)$ admits the presentation*

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha_{ts}, \beta_{ts}, \tau_t : [\alpha_{ts}, \tau_s, \beta_{ts}, \tau_t] \text{ for } t > s, \\ [\alpha_{ts}, \alpha_{sr}, \alpha_{tr}], [\beta_{ts}, \alpha_{sr}, \beta_{tr}], [\alpha_{ts}, \beta_{sr}, \beta_{tr}] \text{ for } t > s > r, \\ [\alpha_{ts}, \tau_r], [\tau_t, \alpha_{sr}], [\beta_{tr}, \tau_s] \text{ for } t > s > r, \\ [\alpha_{ts}, \alpha_{rq}], [\alpha_{ts}, \beta_{rq}], [\beta_{ts}, \alpha_{rq}], [\alpha_{tq}, \alpha_{sr}], [\beta_{tq}, \alpha_{sr}], [\beta_{tq}, \beta_{sr}] \text{ for } t > s > r > q \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Let us mention that Corran obtained similar explicit presentations [8].

Proof. – We first show that the submonoid of $\mathbf{B}(B_n)$ generated by the generators of (3) admits presentation (4), and then that this submonoid is a Garside monoid by using the criterion given in [10].

(i) The type B braid isotopies displayed in Fig. 2 give on the one hand $[\alpha_{ts}, \tau_s, \beta_{ts}, \tau_t]$ for $n \geq t > s \geq 1$ and on the other hand $[\beta_{ts}, \alpha_{sr}, \beta_{tr}]$ for $t > s > r$. All relations in (4) are obtained similarly. Conversely, not so tedious computations prove that the relations of (2) are consequences of those of (4).

(ii) The completion algorithm of [11] can be successfully applied to presentation (4). We obtain:

$$\beta_{sr}\tau_s\beta_{tr} = \alpha_{tr}\alpha_{ts}\tau_r = \beta_{ts}\alpha_{sr}\tau_t = \tau_t\alpha_{sr}\alpha_{tr} = \tau_s\beta_{ts}\alpha_{sr} = \beta_{tr}\tau_t\alpha_{ts} = \tau_s\beta_{ts}\alpha_{sr},$$

for $t > s > r$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{tq}\alpha_{ts}\alpha_{sr}\tau_q &= \beta_{sr}\beta_{tr}\alpha_{rq}\tau_s, & \beta_{ts}\alpha_{sq}\alpha_{sr}\tau_t &= \beta_{rq}\beta_{tq}\alpha_{ts}\tau_r, & \alpha_{tr}\alpha_{rq}\alpha_{ts} &= \alpha_{sq}\alpha_{sr}\alpha_{tq}, \\ \alpha_{tr}\alpha_{ts}\beta_{rq} &= \beta_{sq}\alpha_{sr}\beta_{tq}, & \beta_{tr}\alpha_{rq}\beta_{ts} &= \alpha_{sq}\alpha_{sr}\beta_{tq}, & \beta_{tr}\alpha_{rq}\alpha_{ts} &= \beta_{sq}\beta_{sr}\beta_{tq}, \end{aligned}$$

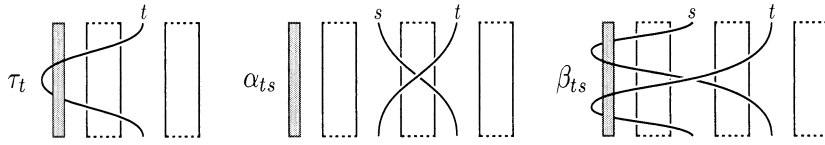


Figure 1. – Braid pictures for type B new generators.

Figure 1. – Diagrammes de tresse pour les nouveaux générateurs de type B.

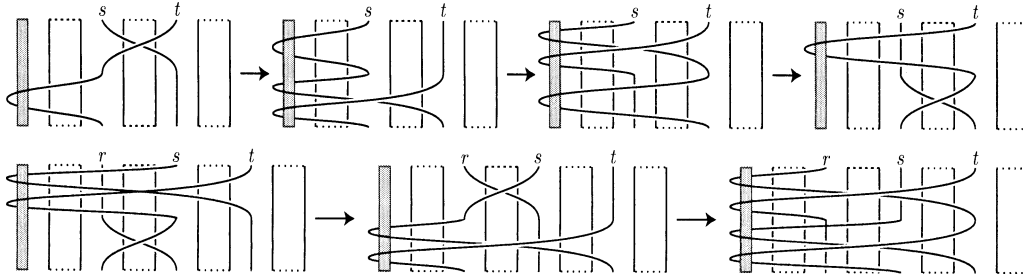


Figure 2. – Type B braid isotopies.

Figure 2. – Isotopies de tresses de type B.

for $t > s > r > q$. Now, every relation in the complete presentation involves at most 4 distinct strands, so, in order to prove local cube condition, hence, by homogeneity, global cube condition, it suffices to check local cube condition of the complete presentation obtained for $\mathbf{B}^*(B_5)$ —which is immediate with a computer. Finally, we verify that $\delta = \alpha_{n,n-1} \cdots \alpha_{2,1} \tau_1$ is a Garside element, whose image in the associated Coxeter group is a Coxeter element. \square

Remark 1. – Another proof of Proposition 2.1(ii) is as follows. From [12, Theorems 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4], we deduce that the monoid $\mathbf{B}^*(A_{2n-1})^\phi$ of elements fixed under the halfturn automorphism ϕ of $\mathbf{B}^*(A_{2n-1})$ is a Garside monoid. If the atoms of $\mathbf{B}^*(A_{2n-1})$ are denoted by a_{ts} for $2n \geq t > s \geq 1$ (see Proposition 1.1), the atoms of $\mathbf{B}^*(A_{2n-1})^\phi$ are $a_{(n+i)i}$, $a_{(n+j+i-1)(n+i)} a_{(j+i-1)i}$ for $n \geq i \geq 1$ and $n \geq j \geq 2$ (with indices taken modulo $2n$ and $a_{st} = a_{ts}$). Now, the map defined by $\tau_1 \mapsto a_{(n+1)1}$ and $\alpha_{(i+1)i} \mapsto a_{(n+1+i)(n+i)} a_{(i+1)i}$ extends to an isomorphism from $\mathbf{B}^*(B_n)$ to $\mathbf{B}^*(A_{2n-1})^\phi$.

3. Dual monoids for type D Artin–Tits braid groups

We now consider type D. The classical monoid $\mathbf{B}^+(D_n)$ for the Artin–Tits braid group $\mathbf{B}(D_n)$ admits the presentation

$$\langle \tau_1, \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n-1} : \sigma_1 \tau_1 = \tau_1 \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \tau_1 \sigma_2 = \tau_1 \sigma_2 \tau_1, \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}, 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i, 1 < i+1 < j < n, \tau_1 \sigma_j = \sigma_j \tau_1, 2 < j < n \rangle. \tag{5}$$

Let us introduce the following $n(n-1)$ new generators:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{ts} &= (\sigma_{t-1} \sigma_{t-2} \cdots \sigma_{s+1}) \sigma_s (\sigma_{t-1} \sigma_{t-2} \cdots \sigma_{s+1})^{-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq t > s \geq 1, \\ \beta_{t1} &= (\sigma_{t-1} \sigma_{t-2} \cdots \sigma_2) \tau_1 (\sigma_{t-1} \sigma_{t-2} \cdots \sigma_2)^{-1} \quad \text{for } n \geq t > 1, \\ \beta_{ts} &= \alpha_{s1}^{-1} \beta_{t1} \alpha_{s1} \quad \text{for } n \geq t > s > 1. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

We use the pictures for the type D braids introduced by Allcock in [1], see Fig. 3.

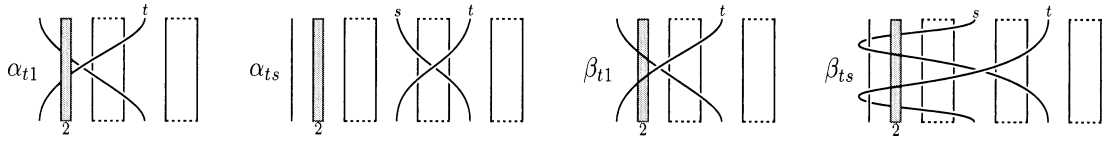


Figure 3. – Braid pictures for type D new generators.

Figure 3. – Diagrammes de tresse pour les nouveaux générateurs de type D.

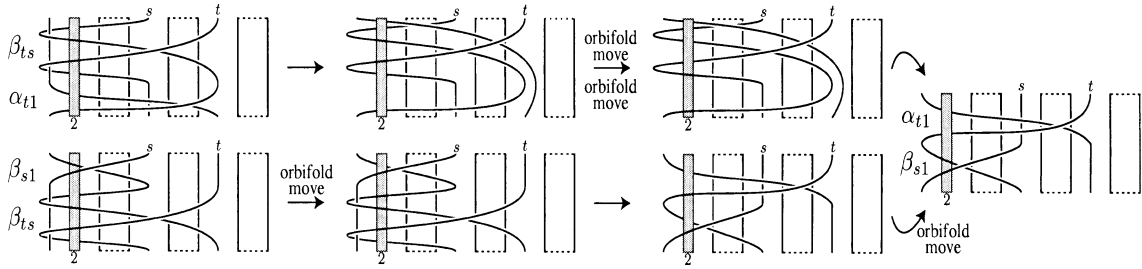


Figure 4. – Type D braid isotopies.

Figure 4. – Isotopies de tresses de type D.

PROPOSITION 3.1. – *The dual braid monoid $\mathbf{B}^*(D_n)$ admits the presentation*

$$\begin{aligned} \langle & \alpha_{ts}, \beta_{ts} : [\alpha_{ts}, \alpha_{sr}, \alpha_{tr}], [\alpha_{ts}, \beta_{sr}, \beta_{tr}] \text{ for } t > s > r, \\ & [\beta_{ts}, \alpha_{sr}, \beta_{tr}], [\beta_{tr}, \alpha_{s1}], [\beta_{tr}, \beta_{s1}] \text{ for } t > s > r > 1, \\ & [\beta_{ts}, \beta_{t1}, \alpha_{s1}], [\beta_{ts}, \alpha_{t1}, \beta_{s1}] \text{ for } t > s > 1, \\ & [\alpha_{ts}, \alpha_{rq}], [\alpha_{ts}, \beta_{rq}], [\alpha_{tq}, \alpha_{sr}], [\beta_{tq}, \alpha_{sr}] \text{ for } t > s > r > q, \\ & [\beta_{ts}, \alpha_{rq}] [\beta_{tq}, \beta_{sr}] \text{ for } t > s > r > q > 1, \\ & [\alpha_{t1}, \beta_{t1}] \text{ for } t > 1 \rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Proof. – (i) Applying the orbifold move of [1], the type D braid isotopies displayed in Fig. 4 give $[\beta_{ts}, \alpha_{t1}, \beta_{s1}]$ for $t > s > 1$. The rest of this part of the proof is as for Proposition 2.1.

(ii) As for the type B case, we have to complete presentation (7), and the completion algorithm gives:

$$\alpha_{tr}\alpha_{rq}\alpha_{ts} = \alpha_{sq}\alpha_{sr}\alpha_{tq}, \quad \alpha_{tr}\alpha_{ts}\beta_{rq} = \beta_{sq}\alpha_{sr}\beta_{tq}, \quad \beta_{ts}\alpha_{tq}\alpha_{sr} = \beta_{rq}\beta_{tr}\beta_{sq},$$

for $t > s > r > q$,

$$\alpha_{tq}\alpha_{q1}\alpha_{tr}\alpha_{ts}\beta_{q1} = \beta_{sr}\beta_{s1}\alpha_{rq}\alpha_{s1}\beta_{tq}, \quad \beta_{tr}\alpha_{rq}\beta_{ts} = \alpha_{sq}\alpha_{sr}\beta_{tq}, \quad \beta_{tr}\alpha_{rq}\alpha_{ts} = \beta_{sq}\beta_{sr}\beta_{tq},$$

for $t > s > r > q > 1$,

$$\alpha_{tr}\alpha_{r1}\alpha_{ts}\beta_{r1} = \beta_{sr}\beta_{s1}\alpha_{s1}\beta_{tr}, \quad \alpha_{t1}\alpha_{ts}\beta_{r1} = \beta_{sr}\alpha_{s1}\beta_{tr}, \quad \beta_{ts}\beta_{t1}\alpha_{sr}\alpha_{t1} = \alpha_{tr}\alpha_{r1}\alpha_{ts}\beta_{r1},$$

$$\beta_{ts}\beta_{t1}\alpha_{sr} = \alpha_{r1}\alpha_{s1}\beta_{tr}, \quad \beta_{ts}\beta_{t1}\alpha_{sr}\alpha_{t1} = \beta_{sr}\beta_{s1}\alpha_{s1}\beta_{tr}, \quad \beta_{t1}\alpha_{r1}\alpha_{ts} = \beta_{sr}\beta_{s1}\beta_{tr},$$

for $t > s > r > 1$, and $\alpha_{ts}\alpha_{s1}\beta_{s1} = \beta_{ts}\beta_{t1}\alpha_{t1}$ for $t > s > 1$. Now, every relation in the complete presentation involves at most 4 distinct strands plus possibly the first strand, so, as in the type B case, checking local cube condition of the complete presentation given for $\mathbf{B}^*(D_6)$ —which is also immediate with a computer—is sufficient to prove global cube condition for $\mathbf{B}^*(D_n)$ for every n . Finally, $\delta = \alpha_{n,n-1} \cdots \alpha_{2,1}\beta_{2,1}$ is a Garside element, whose image in the Coxeter group is a Coxeter element. \square

4. Combinatorics of the dual Garside structures

Birman, Ko and Lee showed in [2] that the simple elements of the dual braid monoid $\mathbf{B}^*(A_{n-1})$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the non-crossing partitions of the integer n (see also [4]). An analogous approach allows us to prove that the simple elements of $\mathbf{B}^*(B_n)$ and $\mathbf{B}^*(D_n)$ are in bijection with the corresponding Reiner’s non-crossing partitions of [19]. Table 1 gives the number of simple elements for the dual braid monoids, gathering theoretical results for A, B, D and I_2 types and computational results—using the package CHEVIE of GAP [20]—for exceptional types (the computation for E_8 first appeared in [3]).

Table 1. – The number of simple elements in classical and dual braid monoids.

Tableau 1. – Le nombre d’éléments simples dans les monoïdes de tresses classiques et duaux.

Type	A_n	B_n	D_n	H_3	F_4	H_4	E_6	E_7	E_8	$I_2(m)$
Classical	$(n + 1)!$	$2^n n!$	$2^{n-1} n!$	120	1152	14400	51840	2903040	696729600	$2m$
Dual	$\frac{1}{n+2} \binom{2n+2}{n+1}$	$\binom{2n}{n}$	$\binom{2n}{n} - \binom{2n-2}{n-1}$	32	105	280	833	4160	25080	$m + 2$

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