

ZARISKI-CLOSURES OF LINEAR REFLECTION GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We give necessary and sufficient conditions for a linear reflection group in the sense of Vinberg to be Zariski-dense in the ambient projective general linear group. As an application, we show that every irreducible right-angled Coxeter group of rank $N \geq 3$ virtually embeds Zariski-densely in $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for all $n \geq N$. This allows us to settle the existence of Zariski-dense surface subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for all $n \geq 3$. Among the other applications are examples of Zariski-dense one-ended finitely generated subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ that are not finitely presented for all $n \geq 6$.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Due to the profound interplay between their geometric, combinatorial, and algebraic properties, reflection groups in real hyperbolic spaces \mathbb{H}^d have long constituted a rich source of examples in hyperbolic geometry and the theory of Fuchsian and Kleinian groups. For $d = 2$, their study dates back to 19th-century work of von Dyck, Klein, and Poincaré. Later, a right-angled reflection group in \mathbb{H}^3 gave rise to the first example of a closed hyperbolic 3-manifold [Lö31]. Andreev [And70a; And70b; RHD07] would go on to demonstrate the vast abundance of finite-covolume reflection groups in \mathbb{H}^3 .

By regarding real hyperbolic spaces \mathbb{H}^d in the hyperboloid model, reflection groups in \mathbb{H}^d can be viewed as instances of linear reflection groups in finite-dimensional real vector spaces. Here, a *reflection* of such a vector space V is an order-2 endomorphism of V fixing a linear hyperplane pointwise. In [Vin71], Vinberg gave necessary and sufficient conditions for the

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 22E40, 20F55.

Key words and phrases. Discrete subgroups of Lie groups, Coxeter groups, reflection groups, thin subgroups.

translates of a convex polyhedral cone $\tilde{\Delta} \subset V$ under a group $\Gamma < \mathrm{GL}(V)$ generated by reflections in the walls of $\tilde{\Delta}$ to “tile.” As demonstrated by Vinberg, the (necessarily discrete) subgroup Γ is then naturally isomorphic to the Coxeter group determined by the combinatorics of this tiling; see §2 for precise definitions and statements.

From this perspective, reflection groups in \mathbb{H}^d are distinguished within the overall family of linear reflection groups in that they preserve a nondegenerate quadratic form of signature $(d, 1)$ on $V = \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$. However, while there are abstract Coxeter groups that cannot be realized as reflection groups in \mathbb{H}^d for any d (including some Gromov-hyperbolic examples [FT05; LM19]), every finitely generated Coxeter group can be realized as a linear reflection group in an appropriate V in the above sense [Bou02; Vin71]. Furthermore, as will be exploited in the sequel, a single Coxeter group (indeed, even a reflection group in \mathbb{H}^d) often admits many realizations as a linear reflection group (which may preserve a form that is not Lorentzian, or fail to preserve any form whatsoever). For these reasons and others, Vinberg’s theory has emerged as an indispensable source of examples of infinite-covolume discrete subgroups of higher-rank semisimple Lie groups [LM24].

Note that any subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ generated by reflections is in fact contained in the subgroup $\mathrm{SL}^\pm(V)$ of endomorphisms of determinant ± 1 . Our main result provides sufficient (and evidently necessary) conditions for the Zariski-closure of a linear reflection group in V in the sense of Vinberg to be the entire group $\mathrm{SL}^\pm(V)$.

Theorem 1.1. *Let W be a finitely generated Coxeter group that is not virtually abelian and $\rho : W \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ a representation of W as a reflection group (see Def. 2.3). Suppose that ρ is irreducible.*

1. *If ρ preserves a nonzero symmetric bilinear form f on V , then the Zariski-closure of $\rho(W)$ is the orthogonal group $\mathrm{O}_f(V)$ of f .*
2. *Otherwise, the Zariski-closure of $\rho(W)$ is $\mathrm{SL}^\pm(V)$.*

Item (1.) in Theorem 1.1 was proved by Benoist and de la Harpe [BH04] assuming that ρ is the so-called *geometric representation* of W , though Item (1.) in full generality follows from their proof. Our contribution to Theorem 1.1 is Item (2.), but our argument will treat simultaneously Items (1.) and (2.), hence giving an alternative proof of Item (1.).

Theorem 1.1 was proved by the fourth author [Mar17, Thm. B] under a certain *2-perfectness* condition. A particular instance where the latter condition is satisfied is when $\rho(W)$ preserves and acts cocompactly on a properly convex domain in $\mathbb{P}(V)$, in which case Theorem 1.1 in fact already follows from previous work of Benoist [Ben03]. However, this 2-perfectness assumption can only be satisfied if the virtual cohomological dimension of W is equal to $\dim(\mathbb{P}(V))$ or to $\dim(\mathbb{P}(V)) - 1$.

Theorem 1.1 is useful because it is in practice easy to verify if a representation of a Coxeter group as a reflection group is irreducible or preserves a form (see Theorem 2.7).

1.1. Applications to thin subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$. One of our motivations in proving Theorem 1.1 was to produce new examples of finitely generated Zariski-dense infinite-index subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$, or *thin subgroups* in the language of Sarnak [Sar14]. There has recently been an increased interest in such subgroups, owing in part to the fact that their congruence Schreier graphs mimic those of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ itself [SGV12; Bre15].

By leveraging a straightforward criterion due to Vinberg for determining whether an irreducible representation of a Coxeter group as a reflection group is integral (see Lemma 6.2), we show that any irreducible right-angled Coxeter group of rank $N \geq 3$ virtually embeds as a thin¹ subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for all $n \geq N$.

Theorem 1.2. *Let W be an irreducible right-angled Coxeter group of rank N with $3 \leq N < \infty$. For each $n \geq N$, there is a finite-index reflection subgroup Γ_n of W and a representation $\rho_n : \Gamma_n \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ as a reflection group that embeds Γ_n as a Zariski-dense subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_n^{\pm}(\mathbb{Z})$. Moreover, if the Coxeter diagram of W is not a tree,² then we may take $\Gamma_N = W$.*

That one passes to finite-index reflection subgroups in the statement of Theorem 1.2 is not merely a matter of convenience, since a subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}^{\pm}(V)$ generated by N reflections will never act irreducibly on V , let alone be Zariski-dense in $\mathrm{SL}^{\pm}(V)$, if $\dim(V) > N$.

In the case that the Coxeter group W in the statement of Theorem 1.2 is moreover Gromov-hyperbolic, then it follows from our proof together with work of Danciger–Guéritaud–Kassel–Lee–Marquis [DGKLM25] that one can arrange for each of the ρ_n to be P_1 -Anosov in the sense of Labourie [Lab06] and Guichard–Wienhard [GW12], where P_1 denotes the stabilizer of a line in $\mathrm{SL}_n^{\pm}(\mathbb{R})$. Note that the restriction of ρ_n to any finite-index subgroup of Γ_n will then remain P_1 -Anosov.

Theorem 1.2 allows us to conclude the following.

Theorem 1.3. *For any $n \geq 3$, there is a Zariski-dense subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ isomorphic to the fundamental group of a connected closed orientable surface of genus $\max\{n-3, 2\}$ for n odd and genus $\max\{\frac{n-2}{2}, 2\}$ for n even.*

The existence of Zariski-dense³ (closed) surface subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$, regardless of the genus, was previously only known for $n = 2k + 1$, $k \geq 1$, and for $n = 4$. We discuss this history briefly. Note first that $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is virtually a free group and hence contains no surface subgroups whatsoever. Kac and Vinberg [KV67] constructed Zariski-dense surface subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbb{Z})$ via hyperbolic triangle groups in a work of great relevance to this paper; see also [LRT11]. Long and Thistlethwaite [LT18; LT24] later constructed Zariski-dense surface subgroups in $\mathrm{SL}_4(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\mathrm{SL}_5(\mathbb{Z})$, and then in $\mathrm{SL}_{2k+1}(\mathbb{Z})$ for all $k \geq 1$, though the latter work

¹Note that $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ is not abstractly commensurable to a Coxeter group for $n \geq 3$ since, for instance, infinite Coxeter groups lack Kazhdan’s property (T) [BJS88].

²If the Coxeter diagram of W is a tree, then every representation $\rho : W \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ of W as a reflection group preserves a nonzero symmetric bilinear form on V .

³We recall that, for $n = 3, 4$, certain arithmetic lattices in $\mathrm{SO}_{n-1,1}(\mathbb{R})$ yield non-Zariski-dense closed hyperbolic $(n-1)$ -manifold groups in $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$.

does not appear to provide any explicit control on the genus as k grows. That $\mathrm{SL}_{2k+1}(\mathbb{Z})$ contains Zariski-dense surface subgroups for all $k \geq 1$ was also announced by Burger–Labourie–Wienhard [Wie18, Theorem 24]. We remark that the surface subgroups mentioned in this paragraph are all Hitchin, whereas any surface subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ that is of finite index in a linear reflection group in \mathbb{R}^n for $n \geq 4$, and, in particular, the examples in Theorem 1.3 for $n \geq 4$, will fail to be Hitchin, as follows from Proposition 3.1 and [Lab06, Thm. 1.5]. For other examples of lattices in split groups admitting thin Hitchin surface subgroups, see [Aud22; Aud23].

It indeed seems reasonable to expect that any irreducible lattice in a semisimple real algebraic group that is not $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$ up to compact groups contains a thin surface subgroup, though the problem of constructing any surface subgroups at all has proved difficult. Nevertheless, the dynamical industry initiated by Kahn and Marković [KM12] for constructing surface subgroups frequently gives rise to Zariski-dense such subgroups; for more on this approach, see [Kas22] and the references therein.

Apart from surface groups, a wide range of groups are commensurable with irreducible right-angled Coxeter groups of rank ≥ 3 , and hence virtually embed as Zariski-dense subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for all sufficiently large n by Theorem 1.2. These include

- the fundamental groups of certain closed hyperbolic manifolds of dimensions 3 and 4;
- the fundamental groups of certain complete finite-volume hyperbolic n -manifolds for $n \leq 8$ [PV05];
- various exotic Gromov-hyperbolic groups, e.g., certain hyperbolic groups with 3-sphere boundary that do not (even virtually) embed discretely in $\mathrm{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^4)$, as well as some hyperbolic Poincaré duality groups of dimension 4 whose boundaries are not topological 3-spheres [PS09];
- irreducible right-angled Artin groups of rank ≥ 2 [DJ00].

However, the minimal dimension N of the embedding guaranteed by Theorem 1.2 may be large depending on the group. For example, any irreducible right-angled Coxeter group that is abstractly commensurable with a closed hyperbolic 3-manifold group has rank ≥ 12 , since, by Mostow rigidity, any such Coxeter group can be realized as a cocompact reflection group acting on \mathbb{H}^3 (see [LM19, Lemma 5.4] and the references therein). By applying Theorem 1.1 to certain non-right-angled Coxeter groups, we are nevertheless able to produce some new examples of thin groups in lower dimensions as well.

Theorem 1.4. *There exist*

- *a closed hyperbolic 3-manifold whose fundamental group virtually embeds Zariski-densely in $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for all $n \geq 4$ (see Prop. 7.1);*
- *a complete finite-volume hyperbolic 4-manifold whose fundamental group virtually embeds Zariski-densely in $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for all $n \geq 5$ (see Prop. 7.3);*
- *for every $p \geq 4$, a closed aspherical p -manifold whose fundamental group virtually embeds Zariski-densely in $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for all $n \geq 2p$ (see Prop. 7.4).*

Whether there exists a complete finite-volume hyperbolic 3-manifold whose fundamental group embeds in $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbb{Z})$ is an open question of Long and Reid [LR11]. Previously, it was known to experts (see [CC15] and the references therein) that, in the spirit of Kac and Vinberg, there are compact hyperbolic Coxeter simplices in dimensions 3 and 4 whose associated Coxeter groups admit Zariski-dense representations as reflection groups into $\mathrm{SL}_4^+(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\mathrm{SL}_5^+(\mathbb{Z})$, respectively. These representations then give rise to thin closed hyperbolic 3- and 4-manifold groups in $\mathrm{SL}_4(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\mathrm{SL}_5(\mathbb{Z})$, respectively. For other manifestations of hyperbolic d -manifold groups as thin subgroups of lattices in $\mathrm{SL}_{d+1}(\mathbb{R})$, see [LR14; BL15; BL20; Bal20].

1.2. Zariski-dense witnesses to incoherence of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$. It follows from the simplicity of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ that infinite normal subgroups of Zariski-dense subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ remain Zariski-dense in $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})$. The phenomenon of “virtual (algebraic) fibering” of certain Coxeter groups then yields via the techniques of this paper some exotic thin subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$, as illustrated by Theorem 1.5 below.

A group Γ is said to be *coherent* if all finitely generated subgroups of Γ are finitely presented, and *incoherent* otherwise. We will call a finitely generated subgroup of Γ that is not finitely presented a *witness to incoherence* of Γ . We focus here on the case $\Gamma = \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for some $n \geq 2$; for a broader perspective on coherence, see Wise’s survey [Wis20], and for a discussion on coherence in the context of lattices in semisimple Lie groups, see the introduction of [Kap13].

That $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ is coherent can be deduced for instance from the fact that finitely generated Fuchsian groups are geometrically finite. Whether $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbb{Z})$ is coherent is a well-known question of Serre [Wal79, Prob. F14] and remains open; indeed, it appears that all known examples of thin subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbb{Z})$ are abstractly commensurable to Fuchsian groups. Since $F_2 \times F_2$ is incoherent [Wis20, Example 9.22], where F_2 denotes the free group of rank two, the existence of an $F_2 \times F_2$ subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_4(\mathbb{Z})$ precludes coherence of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for $n \geq 4$. Note however that $F_2 \times F_2$ cannot embed Zariski-densely in a simple Lie group, and in particular, no witness to incoherence of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ that is contained within an $F_2 \times F_2$ subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ will be Zariski-dense in $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})$. This led Stover [Sto19] to ask whether there are Zariski-dense witnesses to incoherence of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for $n \geq 4$.

It was pointed out to the second author by Konstantinos Tsouvalas that there are witnesses to incoherence of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for $n \geq 5$ that decompose as $\Delta * F$, where Δ is a witness to incoherence of $\mathrm{SO}_{4,1}(\mathbb{Z})$ contained within an infinite-index geometrically finite subgroup of the latter (see [KPV08]) and F is a Zariski-dense free subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$. For $n \geq 6$, we exhibit in §8 some Zariski-dense witnesses to incoherence of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ of a different nature.

Theorem 1.5. *For each $n \geq 6$, there is a Zariski-dense one-ended finitely generated subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ that is not finitely presented.*

Previously, the second author described in [Dou24] a certain Zariski-dense witness to incoherence of $\mathrm{SL}_5(\mathbb{Z})$ constructed, as in the proof of Theorem 1.5, via a virtual fiber subgroup of

a linear reflection group. It follows from forthcoming work of Fisher–Italiano–Kielak [FIK] that the example in [Dou24] is also one-ended. By the Scott core theorem [Sco73], no subgroup of a linear reflection in \mathbb{R}^4 will serve as a witness to incoherence of $\mathrm{SL}_4(\mathbb{Z})$, since such a reflection group preserves and acts properly on a domain in $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}^4)$. We remain unaware of a Zariski-dense witness to incoherence of $\mathrm{SL}_4(\mathbb{Z})$, one-ended or otherwise.

1.3. Relation to previous work of Benoist. A representation ρ as in the setting of Theorem 1.1 preserves a properly convex domain in the projective space $\mathbb{P}(V)$. In [Ben00], Benoist described the Zariski-closures of irreducible representations (of arbitrary groups) preserving such a domain in $\mathbb{P}(V)$. Our proof of Theorem 1.1 however does not rely on Benoist’s description, nor are we aware of a more straightforward proof that does so.

Organization of the paper. In §2, we review Vinberg’s theory of linear reflection groups. Sections 3, 4, and 5 are devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.1. In §6, we give the first applications of Theorem 1.1, and in particular, prove Theorems 1.2 and 1.3. We present in §7 some constructions of thin hyperbolic manifold groups via linear reflection groups (Theorem 1.4). Finally, we prove Theorem 1.5 in §8.

Acknowledgements. The second author thanks Sam P. Fisher, Giovanni Italiano, and Dawid Kielak for sharing their work on one-endedness of fiber subgroups. The second author became involved in this project while on a visit to the Jagiellonian University, Kraków, in early 2024, and wishes to thank Mikołaj Frączyk and the entire Dioscuri Centre “Random Walks in Geometry and Topology” for their hospitality. The third and fourth authors are especially grateful to Martin D. Bobb, since they started thinking about this topic with him several years ago. We also thank Fanny Kassel, Robbie Lyman, and Beatrice Pozzetti for helpful conversations.

This work was supported by a grant from the Fondation Mathématique Jacques Hadamard. J.A. acknowledges the support of the Max-Planck Institute for Mathematics (Bonn), and of the Max-Planck Institute for Mathematics in the Sciences (Leipzig). S.D. was supported by the Huawei Young Talents Program. G.L. was supported by the European Research Council under ERC-Consolidator Grant 614733 and by the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) grant funded by the Korea government (MSIT) (RS-2023-00252171). L.M. acknowledges support by the Centre Henri Lebesgue (ANR-11-LABX-0020 LEBESGUE), ANR Géométries de Hilbert sur tout corps valué (ANR-23-CE40-0012) and ANR Groupes Opérant sur des FRactales (ANR-22-CE40-0004).

2. VINBERG’S THEORY OF REFLECTION GROUPS

2.1. Coxeter groups. A *Coxeter matrix* M on a finite set S is a symmetric $S \times S$ matrix $M = (m_{st})_{s,t \in S}$ with entries $m_{st} \in \{1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$ with diagonal entries $m_{ss} = 1$ and off-diagonal entries $m_{st} \neq 1$. To a Coxeter matrix M is associated a *Coxeter group* W_S : the group presented by the set of generators S and the relations $(st)^{m_{st}} = 1$ for each $(s, t) \in S \times S$ with $m_{st} \neq \infty$.

To be more precise, we will take the datum of a Coxeter group W_S to include the generating set S . The cardinality of S is called the *rank* of the Coxeter group W_S and is denoted by $\text{rank}(W_S)$. We say W_S is *right-angled* if $m_{st} \in \{2, \infty\}$ for all $s, t \in S$.

The combinatorics of a Coxeter group W_S are encoded in a labeled simplicial graph called the *Coxeter diagram* \mathcal{G}_{W_S} of W_S , defined as follows. The vertex set of \mathcal{G}_{W_S} is S . Two vertices $s, t \in S$ are joined by an edge \overline{st} if and only if $m_{st} \in \{3, 4, \dots, \infty\}$, and the label of the edge \overline{st} is m_{st} . It is customary to omit the label of the edge \overline{st} if $m_{st} = 3$.

For any subset T of S , the $T \times T$ submatrix of M is a Coxeter matrix on T . We may identify W_T with the subgroup of W_S generated by T (see [Bou02, Chap. 4, §1.8]). Such a subgroup is called a *standard subgroup* of W_S .

An element $\gamma \in W_S$ is a *reflection* if γ is conjugate within W_S to an element of S . A subgroup $\Gamma < W_S$ is a *reflection subgroup* if Γ is generated by reflections. Such a subgroup Γ is finitely generated if and only if Γ is generated by finitely many reflections, in which case Γ is naturally isomorphic to a Coxeter group [Deo89; Dye90]. Note that standard subgroups of W_S are examples of finitely generated reflection subgroups. Note also that if W_S is right-angled, then the same is true of any of its finitely generated reflection subgroups.

A Coxeter group W_S is said to be *irreducible* if \mathcal{G}_{W_S} is connected. Otherwise, the connected components of the Coxeter diagram \mathcal{G}_{W_S} are Coxeter diagrams of the form $(\mathcal{G}_{W_{S_i}})_i$, where the $(S_i)_i$ form a partition of S . The subgroups $(W_{S_i})_i$ are called the *components* of W_S . A Coxeter group W_S is *spherical* (resp. *affine*) if each component of W_S is finite (resp. infinite and virtually abelian). Note that every irreducible Coxeter group W_S is spherical, affine, or *large*, i.e., has a finite index subgroup with a non-abelian free quotient [MV00, Cor. 2].

2.2. Cartan matrices. A *Cartan matrix* on a set S is a matrix $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{A}_{st})_{s,t \in S}$ satisfying the conditions

- $\forall s \in S, \quad \mathcal{A}_{ss} = 2;$
- $\forall s \neq t \in S, \quad \mathcal{A}_{st} \leq 0;$
- $\forall s, t \in S, \quad \mathcal{A}_{st} = 0 \iff \mathcal{A}_{ts} = 0.$

A Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} is *decomposable* if there exists a nontrivial partition of S such that \mathcal{A} written with respect to this partition is block-diagonal. Otherwise, \mathcal{A} is *indecomposable*. Two Cartan matrices are *equivalent* if they are conjugate via a diagonal matrix all of whose diagonal entries are positive (this is easily seen to be an equivalence relation). A Cartan matrix is *symmetrizable* if it is equivalent to a symmetric matrix.

A Cartan matrix \mathcal{A}_S and a Coxeter group W_S are *compatible* if

1. $\forall s, t \in S, m_{st} = 2 \iff \mathcal{A}_{st} = 0;$
2. $\forall s, t \in S, m_{st} < \infty \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{st}\mathcal{A}_{ts} = 4 \cos^2(\pi/m_{st});$
3. $\forall s, t \in S, m_{st} = \infty \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{st}\mathcal{A}_{ts} \geq 4.$

Remark 2.1. For an arbitrary Coxeter group W_S , the matrix given by $\mathcal{A}_{st} = -2\cos(\pi/m_{st})$ is compatible with W_S . This matrix is called the *Tits matrix* of W_S .

If \mathcal{A} is an indecomposable Cartan matrix then the matrix $2\text{Id} - \mathcal{A}$ is an irreducible Perron–Frobenius matrix⁴, since the directed graph associated to $2\text{Id} - \mathcal{A}$ is clearly symmetric (by the definition of a Cartan matrix) and connected (since \mathcal{A} is indecomposable). Hence, the spectral radius of $2\text{Id} - \mathcal{A}$ is a simple eigenvalue $\rho > 0$ of $2\text{Id} - \mathcal{A}$, by Perron–Frobenius’s theorem. It follows that $2 - \rho \in (-\infty, 2)$ is the eigenvalue with the smallest real part of \mathcal{A} . If $2 - \rho > 0$ (resp., $= 0$, < 0) then \mathcal{A} is said to be of *positive type* (resp., *zero type*, *negative type*).

Proposition 2.2. [Vin71, Lem. 13, Prop 21-23] *Let W_S be an irreducible Coxeter group and \mathcal{A} a compatible Cartan matrix. Then:*

- W_S is spherical if and only if \mathcal{A} is of positive type.
- If \mathcal{A} is of type zero, then W_S is affine.
- If \mathcal{A} is of negative type and W_S is affine, then W_S is of type $\widetilde{A}_{|S|-1}$.
- If W_S is large, then \mathcal{A} is of negative type.

2.3. Reflection groups. A *reflection* σ of V is an endomorphism of V of order 2 which fixes a hyperplane of V pointwise. Hence there exists a vector $v \in V$ and a linear form $\alpha \in V^*$ with $\alpha(v) = 2$ such that $\sigma = \text{Id} - \alpha \otimes v$, i.e., such that $\sigma(x) = x - \alpha(x)v$ for all $x \in V$. Given a reflection σ , the pair $(\alpha, v) \in V^* \times V$ is not unique. Any other such pair is of the form $(\lambda\alpha, \lambda^{-1}v)$ with $\lambda \neq 0$.

Definition 2.3. Let W_S be a Coxeter group. A representation $\rho : W_S \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ is a *representation of W_S as a reflection group* if for every $s \in S$ there exist $v_s \in V$ and $\alpha_s \in V^*$ such that:

1. for every $s \in S$, $\rho(s) = \text{Id} - \alpha_s \otimes v_s$;
2. $\mathcal{A} = (\alpha_s(v_t))_{s,t \in S}$ is a Cartan matrix;
3. the Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} and the Coxeter group W_S are compatible;
4. the convex cone $\widetilde{\Delta} := \bigcap_{s \in S} \{\alpha_s \leq 0\}$ has nonempty interior.

The family $(\alpha_s, v_s)_{s \in S}$ in the previous definition is not unique. However, if W_S is irreducible, the equivalence class of \mathcal{A} depends only on ρ , and we refer to this equivalence class as the *Cartan matrix of ρ* .

Remark 2.4. By definition, if $\rho : W_S \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ is a representation of W_S as a reflection group with Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} and $T \subset S$ then the restriction $\rho|_{W_T} : W_T \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ is a representation of W_T as a reflection group with Cartan matrix $\mathcal{A}_T := (\mathcal{A}_{st})_{s,t \in T}$.

Example 2.5. Let W_S be a Coxeter group. To any Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} compatible with W_S , one can associate a representation $\rho_{\mathcal{A}} : W_S \rightarrow \text{GL}_{|S|}(\mathbb{R})$ sending each $s \in S$ to the reflection

$$v \mapsto v - (v^T \mathcal{A} e_s) e_s$$

⁴An *irreducible Perron–Frobenius matrix* is a nonnegative matrix $A = (A_{st})_{s,t \in S}$ such that for every $s, t \in S$, there exists $k > 0$ such that the (s, t) entry of A^k is positive.

of $\mathbb{R}^{|S|}$. If W_S is irreducible and large, then $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}$ is a representation of W_S as a reflection group with Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} ; see [DGKLM25, Rem. 3.14(i)]. If \mathcal{A} is the Tits matrix of W_S (see Remark 2.1), then $\rho_{\mathcal{A}}$ is called the *geometric representation* of W_S .

Theorem 2.6 (Tits, Vinberg). *Let W_S be a Coxeter group and $\rho : W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ a representation of W_S as a reflection group. Then:*

1. *the representation ρ is faithful and $\rho(W_S)$ is discrete in $\mathrm{GL}(V)$;*
2. *the union of the convex cones $\rho(\gamma)(\tilde{\Delta})$ as γ varies within W_S is a convex cone $\mathcal{C}_{\mathrm{TV}}$ of V ;*
3. *the action of $\rho(W_S)$ on the interior Ω_{TV} of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{C}_{\mathrm{TV}})$ is proper. The domain Ω_{TV} is called the Tits–Vinberg domain of the reflection group $\rho(W_S)$.*

Proof. This comes from Bourbaki [Bou02, Chap. V. §4.4-6] in a special case, and Vinberg [Vin71, Thm. 2] in the general case. See [Ben09, Lec. 1] for a self-contained short proof. \square

Given a representation $\rho : W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ of W_S as a reflection group, define

$$V_v = \mathrm{Span}(v_s \mid s \in S) \text{ and } V_\alpha = \bigcap_{s \in S} \ker(\alpha_s).$$

These two subspaces of V are well defined and preserved by $\rho(W_S)$.

We denote by $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ the complexification of the real vector space V . A representation V of a group is *absolutely irreducible* if $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ does not admit any nontrivial proper invariant \mathbb{C} -subspaces.

In the following theorem, we gather several well-known results about representations of Coxeter groups as reflection groups.

Theorem 2.7 (Folklore). *Let W_S be an irreducible Coxeter group and $\rho : W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ a representation of W_S as a reflection group. Let \mathcal{A} be the Cartan matrix of ρ . Then:*

1. *The representation ρ is irreducible if and only if $V_v = V$ and $V_\alpha = \{0\}$. In this case, $\dim(V) = \mathrm{rank}(\mathcal{A})$.*
2. *Assume ρ is irreducible. Then ρ preserves a nonzero (hence nondegenerate) symmetric bilinear form on V if and only if \mathcal{A} is symmetrizable.*
3. *If W_S is large and $V_\alpha = \{0\}$, then Ω_{TV} is a properly convex open subset of $\mathbb{P}(V)$.*
4. *If W_S is large and ρ is irreducible, then the restriction of ρ to any finite-index subgroup of W_S is absolutely irreducible.*

Proof. Item (1.) comes from Vinberg [Vin71, Prop. 18-19] or [Bou02, Chap. V. §4.7] in a special case. See also [DGKLM25, Proposition 3.23]. Item (2.) comes from [Vin71, Thm. 6]. For Item (3.), Proposition 2.2 shows that \mathcal{A} is of negative type and [Vin71, Lem. 15] shows that Ω_{TV} is properly convex. Item (4.) comes from [DGKLM25, Proposition 3.23], see also [Har87, Lem. 1]. In fact, the proof is written for real vector spaces but holds for complex vector spaces. \square

2.4. Reducing to an irreducible representation. A representation $\rho : W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ of W_S as a reflection group gives rise to a representation ρ_v^α of W_S on $V_v/(V_\alpha \cap V_v)$. If W_S is irreducible and large, then the representation ρ_v^α is an irreducible representation of W_S as a reflection group, shares the same Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} as ρ , and has dimension $\mathrm{rank}(\mathcal{A})$; see [DGKLM25, Sec. 3.9].

For $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, define

$$D(\lambda) := \mathrm{diag}(\lambda, 1, \dots, 1, \lambda^{-1}).$$

Lemma 2.8. *Let W_S be an irreducible and large Coxeter group and $\rho : W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ a representation of W_S as a reflection group. For any $\lambda > 1$, for any σ, τ reflections of W_S , $\rho(\sigma\tau)$ is conjugate to the matrix $D(\lambda)$ if and only if $\rho_v^\alpha(\sigma\tau)$ is conjugate to the matrix $D(\lambda)$.*

Proof. Let σ, τ be two reflections of W_S , α, β two linear forms on V and v, w vectors of V such that $\alpha(v) = \beta(w) = 2$, $\rho(\sigma) = \mathrm{Id} - \alpha \otimes v$ and $\rho(\tau) = \mathrm{Id} - \beta \otimes w$. The product $\rho(\sigma\tau)$ is conjugate to a matrix $D(\lambda)$, with $\lambda > 1$ if and only if $\alpha(w)\beta(v) > 4$ ([Vin71, Proof of Prop. 6] or [Ben09, Lem. 1.2]). Denote by $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}$ the linear forms induced by α, β on $V_v/(V_\alpha \cap V_v)$, and by \bar{v}, \bar{w} the projections of the vectors v, w onto $V_v/(V_\alpha \cap V_v)$, respectively. The statement now follows from the fact that $\alpha(w) = \bar{\alpha}(\bar{w})$ and $\beta(v) = \bar{\beta}(\bar{v})$. \square

3. LARGE REFLECTION GROUPS ALWAYS CONTAIN A MATRIX $D(\lambda)$

The goal of this section is to show the following.

Proposition 3.1. *Let W be an irreducible large Coxeter group and $\rho : W \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ a representation of W as a reflection group. Then $\Gamma := \rho(W)$ contains an element which is conjugate within $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ to $D(\lambda)$ for some real number $\lambda > 1$.*

Theorem 1.1 will be a consequence of Proposition 3.1 and Theorem 4.1. The latter will be proved in §4.

3.1. Large Coxeter groups contain standard quasi-Lannér Coxeter groups. A large irreducible Coxeter group W_T is *quasi-Lannér* if for every $t \in T$, the standard subgroup $W_{T \setminus t}$ is spherical or irreducible affine. Quasi-Lannér Coxeter groups were classified by Koszul [Kos67] and Chein [Che69]. The geometric representation of a quasi-Lannér Coxeter group of rank N preserves a unique (up to a positive scalar) Lorentzian bilinear form B on \mathbb{R}^N , and hence preserves a unique ellipsoid \mathcal{E} of $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. This ellipsoid, endowed with the Hilbert metric, is isometric to the real hyperbolic space of dimension $N - 1$. Write the image of $t \in T$ under the geometric representation as $\mathrm{Id} - \alpha_t \otimes v_t$, where $\alpha_t \in V^*$ and $v_t \in V$. The polytope $\Delta = \mathbb{P}(\{\alpha_t(x) \leq 0\})$ is contained in $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ and is a finite-volume simplex. Conversely, if Δ is a finite-volume simplex in the hyperbolic space \mathbb{H}^d , $d \geq 2$, all whose dihedral angles are submultiples of π , then the group generated by the hyperbolic reflections across the facets of Δ is a quasi-Lannér Coxeter group.

Lemma 3.2 (See also de la Harpe [Har87] and Edgar [Edg11]). *Let W_S be a large Coxeter group. There exists $T \subset S$ such that W_T is quasi-Lannér.*

Proof. Consider $\mathcal{T} = \{T \subset S \mid W_T \text{ is irreducible large}\}$ and let T be a minimal element of \mathcal{T} . We claim that W_T is quasi-Lannér. Pick $t \in T$. By minimality of T , any irreducible factor of $W_{T \setminus t}$ is spherical or affine. Suppose that $W_{T \setminus t}$ is not spherical. Then $W_{T \setminus t}$ has at least one affine irreducible factor W_U . But W_T is irreducible, so $W_{U \cup t}$ must be irreducible. By the classification of affine Coxeter groups, $W_{U \cup t}$ is not affine and is hence large, and so, by minimality of T , we see that $T = U \cup \{t\}$. Hence, $W_{T \setminus t}$ is irreducible affine. We conclude that W_T is quasi-Lannér. \square

3.2. Proof of Proposition 3.1 in the presence of an invariant round domain. A convex domain, i.e., a properly convex open subset, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ is *round* if Ω is strictly convex with \mathcal{C}^1 boundary. In this section, we prove Proposition 3.1 in the case where ρ is irreducible and preserves a round convex domain. This step will be needed later for the proof of the general case.

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ be a round convex domain and let $\sigma = \text{Id} - \alpha \otimes v$ be a linear reflection of V which preserves Ω . We say that σ is a *reflection of Ω* if $[\ker(\alpha)] \cap \Omega \neq \emptyset$. In this case, H_σ denotes the subset $[\ker(\alpha)] \cap \overline{\Omega}$ and is called *the hyperplane of reflection of σ (in Ω)*. The *polar* p_σ of the reflection σ is the point $p_\sigma = [v] \in \mathbb{P}(V)$.

Remark 3.3. If σ, τ are two reflections of Ω such that $H_\sigma \cap H_\tau = \emptyset$, then $\sigma\tau$ is conjugate to $D(\lambda)$ for some $\lambda > 1$.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $\Gamma < \text{GL}(V)$ be a discrete subgroup that acts irreducibly on V and preserves a round convex domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$. If Γ contains a reflection of Ω , then Γ contains two reflections $\sigma, \tau \in \Gamma$ of Ω such that $\sigma\tau$ is conjugate to $D(\lambda)$ for some $\lambda > 1$.*

For $a \in \partial\Omega$, denote by $T_a\partial\Omega$ the tangent hyperplane to $\partial\Omega$ at a . To show Lemma 3.4, we will need the two following lemmas.

Lemma 3.5. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ be a round convex domain and σ be a reflection of Ω . If $a \in H_\sigma \cap \partial\Omega$, then $p_\sigma \in T_a\partial\Omega$.*

Proof. Since Ω is round, we have that $T_a\partial\Omega$ is σ -invariant. Furthermore, $T_a\partial\Omega$ is not contained in the span of H_σ , hence $T_a\partial\Omega$ must contain the polar of σ . \square

Lemma 3.6. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ be a round convex domain and $(\sigma_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ a sequence of reflections of Ω . Suppose that the polars of the σ_n converge to $a \in \partial\Omega$. Then the closed subsets H_{σ_n} converge to a in the Hausdorff topology.*

Proof. Clearly, the span U_n of H_{σ_n} converges to $T_a\partial\Omega$. This implies that H_{σ_n} converges to $T_a\partial\Omega \cap \overline{\Omega}$, which is equal to $\{a\}$ since Ω is round. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.4. Since Γ acts irreducibly on V and preserves a properly convex domain in $\mathbb{P}(V)$, we have that Γ contains a proximal element by [Ben00, Prop. 3.1]. Hence, the proximal limit set Λ_Γ of Γ , which is the closure in $\mathbb{P}(V)$ of the set of attracting fixed points of proximal elements of Γ , is nonempty. Furthermore, every nonempty closed subset of $\mathbb{P}(V)$ which is Γ -invariant contains Λ_Γ [Ben00, Lemma 2.5]. In particular, for every $x \in \mathbb{P}(V)$, $\Lambda_\Gamma \subset \overline{\Gamma \cdot x}$.

Since Λ_Γ is invariant under Γ , we must have that Λ_Γ contains at least two points. Let a, b be two distinct points of Λ_Γ and let p be the polar of a reflection $\sigma \in \Gamma$ of Ω . By the previous paragraph, there exist two sequences $(\gamma_n)_n$ and $(\delta_n)_n$ in Γ such that $\gamma_n(p)$ converges to a and $\delta_n(p)$ converges to b . Hence, the hyperplanes of the reflections $\gamma_n \sigma \gamma_n^{-1}$ (resp., $\delta_n \sigma \delta_n^{-1}$) converge to a (resp., b) in the Hausdorff topology by Lemma 3.6. For n large enough, the hyperplanes $H_{\gamma_n \sigma \gamma_n^{-1}}$ and $H_{\delta_n \sigma \delta_n^{-1}}$ are disjoint, so by Remark 3.3, the product $(\gamma_n \sigma \gamma_n^{-1})(\delta_n \sigma \delta_n^{-1})$ is conjugate to $D(\lambda)$ for some $\lambda > 1$. \square

3.3. Proof of Proposition 3.1 in the general case.

We will need another lemma.

Lemma 3.7. *Let W_S be a quasi-Lannér Coxeter group and $\rho : W_S \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ a representation of W_S as a reflection group. If W_S is of rank N and ρ is irreducible, then $\dim(V) = N$.*

Proof. Let r be the rank of the Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} of ρ . By Theorem 2.7.(1.), $\dim(V) = r$, and so we have to show that $r = N$. It follows from [Vin71, Lem. 18] that if there exists $t \in S$ such that $W_{S \setminus t}$ is spherical, then $r = N$. Similarly, the proof of [Vin71, Prop. 26] shows that if there exists $t \in S$ such that $W_{S \setminus t}$ is irreducible affine and $\mathcal{A}_{S \setminus t}$ is of zero type, then $r = N$.

Since W_S is quasi-Lannér, for every $t \in S$, we have that $W_{S \setminus t}$ is spherical or irreducible affine. By Proposition 2.2 and the previous paragraph, we have to exclude the following: assume there exists $t \in S$ such that $W_{S \setminus t}$ is affine, $\mathcal{A}_{S \setminus t}$ is of negative type, and $r < N$. In this case, $\dim(\Omega_{\text{TV}}) = r - 1 \leq N - 2$. First, if $N = 3$, then W_S is a hyperbolic triangle group which acts properly discontinuously on the 1-dimensional properly convex domain Ω_{TV} . This is absurd.

Assume $N \geq 4$. Proposition 2.2 shows that $W_{S \setminus t} \simeq \widetilde{A}_{N-2}$. The convex domain Ω_{TV} is evidently preserved by $\rho(W_{S \setminus t})$. However the representations of dimension $\leq N - 1$ of \widetilde{A}_{N-2} as a reflection group with negative-type Cartan matrix are irreducible⁵ and each preserve a unique convex domain which is a simplex (see [DGKLM25, Lem. 3.22.(c)]). Hence, Ω_{TV} must be a simplex, so that the lines given by the vertices of that simplex are permuted by W_S . It follows that the restriction of ρ to some finite-index subgroup of W_S is not irreducible, which is absurd by Theorem 2.7.(4.). \square

Proof of Proposition 3.1. By Proposition 3.2, there exists a standard subgroup W_S of W which is quasi-Lannér. By Remark 2.4, the restriction of a representation as a reflection group to a standard subgroup is again a representation as a reflection group, so that we may assume

⁵since such a Cartan matrix is invertible by a straightforward determinant computation.

that W is quasi-Lannér. By Lemma 2.8, we may assume that ρ is irreducible. Denote by \mathcal{A} the Cartan matrix of ρ .

Let N be the rank of W and $\Delta = \mathbb{P}(\{\bigcap_{s \in S} \alpha_s \leq 0\})$. Lemma 3.7 shows that $\dim(V) = N$. The polytope Δ is of dimension $N - 1$ and has N facets, so Δ is a simplex.

There are two cases to distinguish:

1. for every affine subset $T \subset S$, the Cartan matrix \mathcal{A}_T is of zero type;
2. there exists an affine subset $T \subset S$ such that \mathcal{A}_T is of negative type. In that case, $W_T \simeq \widetilde{A}_{N-1}$ by Proposition 2.2.

Assume case (1.). We claim that Δ is a 2-perfect Coxeter polytope in the sense of [Mar17]. Fix a vertex x of Δ . Among the N facets of Δ , precisely one does not contain x . Denote by $t \in S$ the corresponding generator. Since $\rho(W_{S \setminus t})$ preserves x , the representation ρ induces a representation of $W_{S \setminus t}$ on V/x as a reflection group. Denote by Ω_x the associated Tits–Vinberg domain. Since $W_{S \setminus t}$ is spherical or irreducible affine (and the link of x in Δ is a simplex), the action of $W_{S \setminus t}$ on Ω_x is cocompact [Vin71, Thm. 2.(3)]. This shows that Δ is a 2-perfect Coxeter polytope. Note that W_S is hyperbolic relative to its irreducible affine subgroups since W_S can be realized as the reflection group associated to a finite-volume hyperbolic simplex. Moreover, the subsets $T \subset S$ such that \mathcal{A}_T is of zero type are exactly the affine subsets of S , hence [Mar17, Cor 8.11] shows that the group $\rho(W_S)$ preserves a round convex domain. Lemma 3.4 now concludes the proof in case (1.).

In case (2.), the proof of [DGKLM25, Lem. 3.22] together with Lemma 2.8 show that $\rho(W_T)$ contains an element conjugate to $D(\lambda)$ for some $\lambda > 1$ and this element is the product of two reflections. \square

4. LIE GROUPS CONTAINING A MATRIX $D(\lambda)$

The goal of this section is to list the connected semisimple complex Lie subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ acting irreducibly on \mathbb{C}^n and containing a matrix of the form $D(\lambda)$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ that is not a root of unity.

For $G = \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, $\mathrm{SO}_n(\mathbb{C})$, or, if n is even, $\mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathbb{C})$, we call the representation $G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, $A \mapsto A$ the *defining representation*. By the *dual defining representation* of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, we mean the representation $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, $A \mapsto (A^\top)^{-1}$. We use the same names to refer to the associated representations on the level of Lie algebras. This section is dedicated to the proof of the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1. *Let G be a connected semisimple complex Lie group and $\rho : G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ be an irreducible faithful representation. Assume that $\rho(G)$ contains a diagonal matrix of the form $D(\lambda)$, where λ is not a root of unity. Then G is either $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, $\mathrm{SO}_n(\mathbb{C})$, or, if n is even, $\mathrm{Sp}_n(\mathbb{C})$. Furthermore, there is an automorphism $\phi \in \mathrm{Aut}(G)$ such that $\rho \circ \phi$ is conjugate to the defining representation.*

Let G be a complex semisimple Lie group. We denote by $\text{rk}(G)$ the rank of G . We will need the following terminology on representations. Let ρ be a nontrivial finite-dimensional complex representation of G . One says ρ is *minuscule* if the Weyl group of G acts transitively on the set of weights of ρ , and *quasi-minuscule* if the Weyl group of G acts transitively on the set of nonzero weights of ρ . When G is simple, Theorem 4.1 will be a consequence of the following two propositions.

Proposition 4.2. *Let G be a connected complex simple Lie group and $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ an irreducible representation. Suppose that $\rho(G)$ contains a matrix $D(\lambda)$, where λ is not a root of unity. Then ρ is a quasi-minuscule representation with at most $2\text{rk}(G) + 1$ weights. Furthermore, if ρ is minuscule, then $n \leq 2\text{rk}(G)$.*

Proposition 4.3. *Let G be a connected complex simple Lie group and $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ an irreducible faithful representation. Suppose that ρ is a quasi-minuscule representation with at most $2\text{rk}(G) + 1$ weights. If ρ is minuscule, assume further that $n \leq 2\text{rk}(G)$. Then G is either $\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, $\text{SO}_n(\mathbb{C})$, or, if n is even, $\text{Sp}_n(\mathbb{C})$. Furthermore, there is an automorphism $\phi \in \text{Aut}(G)$ such that $\rho \circ \phi$ is conjugate to the defining representation.*

Note that, conversely, the defining representations of $\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, $\text{SO}_n(\mathbb{C})$, and $\text{Sp}_{2m}(\mathbb{C})$ always contain a matrix of the form $D(\lambda)$, where λ is not a root of unity. We proceed to the proof of Proposition 4.2, for which we need the following lemma.

Lemma 4.4. *Let W be a finite group and V an irreducible linear representation of W . Suppose there exist $v \in V \setminus \{0\}$ and $v' \in Wv$ such that $Wv \setminus \{v, v'\}$ does not span V . Then*

$$|Wv| \leq 2\dim(V).$$

Proof. Let n be the dimension of V . Assume that $Wv \setminus \{v, v'\}$ is contained in the kernel of a nonzero linear form $l \in V^*$. Consider the dual representation of W on V^* . Since the latter is irreducible, Wl spans V^* . Hence, there exist $g_1, \dots, g_n \in W$ such that (g_1l, \dots, g_nl) is a basis of V^* . Let $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then every vector in Wv , except possibly g_iv and g_iv' , lies in $\ker(g_il)$. Hence $|\ker(g_il) \cap Wv| \geq |Wv| - 2$. It follows that $0 = |\cap_i \ker(g_il) \cap Wv| \geq |Wv| - 2n$. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.2. First, note that $\rho(G)$ is the identity component of its own Zariski-closure (as follows for instance from [Bor69, Lemma 7.9]). Since $\rho(G)$ contains $D(\lambda)$, we have that $\rho(G)$ contains the infinite cyclic subgroup generated by $D(\lambda)$. The latter subgroup has Zariski-closure $\{D(x) \mid x \in \mathbb{C}^\times\}$, which is connected and hence lies in $\rho(G)$. Let $\rho : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ be the representation induced by ρ on the level of Lie algebras. Then $\rho(\mathfrak{g})$ contains an element of the form $\text{diag}(1, 0, \dots, 0, -1)$. Denote by X a preimage of this element under ρ .

By [Bou98, Theorem 3 in Chapter 1, §3], we have that X is a semisimple element of \mathfrak{g} . Hence X is contained in a Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{h} of \mathfrak{g} (see, for instance, [Bou05, Proposition 10 and Corollary 1 in Chapter 10, §3]). Denote by Φ the set of roots of \mathfrak{g} with respect to \mathfrak{h} and by W the corresponding Weyl group. Pick a Weyl chamber in \mathfrak{h} whose closure contains X . We choose the set of roots which are positive on this Weyl chamber as our set of positive roots.

The action of \mathfrak{h} on \mathbb{C}^n induces the decomposition

$$\mathbb{C}^n = \bigoplus_{\omega \in \Pi} V_\omega,$$

where $\Pi \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$ is the set of weights of ρ and V_ω is the weight space associated to ω . We have $\omega(X) = 0$ for all weights $\omega \in \Pi$ except for precisely two weights $\omega^+, \omega^- \in \Pi$ satisfying $\omega^+(X) = 1$ and $\omega^-(X) = -1$. Since $\alpha(X) \geq 0$ for all positive roots α , we have that ω^+ must be the highest weight of ρ and ω^- the lowest weight. Recall that Π is preserved under W (see [Hum78, Theorem in §21.2]). An element of W mapping Φ to $-\Phi$ reverses the order on Π and hence sends ω^+ to ω^- . We conclude that ω^- is in the W -orbit of ω^+ .

Now suppose $\theta \in \Pi$ is not in the W -orbit of ω^+ . By the previous paragraph, we have that $W\theta$ contains neither ω^+ nor ω^- . Thus, any element of $W\theta$ vanishes on X , so in particular $W\theta$ does not span \mathfrak{h}^* . Since W acts irreducibly on \mathfrak{h}^* (see [Hum78, Lemma B in §10.4]⁶), we conclude that $W\theta$ must be $\{0\}$. Hence ρ is quasi-minuscle.

Since $W\omega^+ \setminus \{\omega^+, \omega^-\}$ does not span \mathfrak{h}^* , Lemma 4.4 shows that $|W\omega^+| \leq 2 \dim(\mathfrak{h}^*) = 2\text{rk}(G)$. It follows that ρ has at most $2\text{rk}(G) + 1$ weights. Now assume that ρ is minuscule. Since each weight space has dimension 1 (see [Bou05, Proposition 7 in Chapter 8, §7]), $|\Pi| = n$. Hence $n = |\Pi| = |W\omega^+| \leq 2 \dim(\mathfrak{h}^*) = 2\text{rk}(G)$. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.3. Assume first that ρ is minuscule and $n \leq 2\text{rk}(G)$. Minusculer representations are classified in [Bou05, Chapter 8, §7.3] and one can find their dimensions in [Bou05, Table 2 in Chapter 8].

The only minuscule representations of $\mathfrak{sl}_{l+1}(\mathbb{C})$ of dimension $\leq 2l$ are the defining representation, the dual defining representation, or, if $l = 3$, the fundamental representation associated to the middle root. The latter is the defining representation of $\mathfrak{so}_6(\mathbb{C})$ [FH91, Part 3, §19.1]. For $\mathfrak{so}_{2l+1}(\mathbb{C})$, $l \geq 2$, the unique minuscule representation has low enough dimension if and only if $l = 2$. In the latter case, we obtain the defining representation of $\mathfrak{sp}_4(\mathbb{C})$ [FH91, Part 3, §244]. The unique minuscule representation of $\mathfrak{sp}_{2l}(\mathbb{C})$ is the defining representation. For $\mathfrak{so}_{2l}(\mathbb{C})$, $l \geq 3$, the minuscule representations are precisely the defining representation and the spinor representations. The spinor representations have dimension 2^{l-1} ; the latter is smaller than $2l$ if and only if $l = 3$ or $l = 4$. If $l = 3$, the spinor representations are the defining representation of $\mathfrak{sl}_4(\mathbb{C})$ and its dual. If $l = 4$, the spinor representations are the composition of the defining representation of $\mathfrak{so}_8(\mathbb{C})$ with a triality automorphism [FH91, Part 3, §20.3]. The minuscule representations of \mathfrak{e}_6 and \mathfrak{e}_7 are of dimension strictly larger than twice the rank. Finally, the exceptional Lie algebras \mathfrak{g}_2 , \mathfrak{f}_4 , and \mathfrak{e}_8 have no minuscule representations.

Now assume that ρ is quasi-minuscle but not minuscule, so that $0 \in \Pi$. Then there is a root $\alpha \in \Pi$; see [Bou05, Proposition 5 ii) in Chapter 8, §7]. Since the action of W on the set of roots of the same length as α is transitive [Hum78, Lemma B in §10.4], we have that Π contains all such roots. If all roots have the same length, then $\Pi = \Phi \cup \{0\}$. Otherwise α

⁶This lemma actually states that W acts irreducibly on the real span of the roots, but the proof indeed shows that W acts irreducibly on \mathfrak{h}^* .

must be a short root. Indeed, if α were a long root, then Π would also contain a short root. However, short and long roots are never in the same orbit for the Weyl group, since the latter acts isometrically. Hence Π is the set Φ_{short} of short roots together with 0.

The description of the root systems is given in [Bou02, Plate 1-9]. If all roots of \mathfrak{g} have the same length then one can check that $|\Phi| + 1 > 2\text{rk}(G) + 1$ unless $\mathfrak{g} \simeq \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$. In the latter case, ρ is the adjoint representation which is the defining representation of $\mathfrak{so}_3(\mathbb{C})$. If \mathfrak{g} has short and long roots then one can check that $|\Phi_{\text{short}}| \leq 2\text{rk}(G)$ if and only if $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}_{2l+1}(\mathbb{C})$ for some $l \geq 1$. The only quasi-minuscule representation of $\mathfrak{so}_{2l+1}(\mathbb{C})$ with $\Pi = \Phi_{\text{short}} \cup \{0\}$ is the defining representation [FH91, Part 3, §19.4]. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.1. First, $\rho(G) \subset \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ since the one-dimensional representation $\det \circ \rho : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ must be trivial. Define

$$H := \begin{cases} \text{SL}_n(\mathbb{C}) & \text{if } \rho(G) \text{ does not preserve any nondegenerate bilinear form} \\ \text{SO}_n(B) & \text{if } \rho(G) \text{ preserves a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form } B \\ \text{Sp}_n(B) & \text{if } \rho(G) \text{ preserves a nondegenerate antisymmetric bilinear form } B. \end{cases}$$

We want to show that $\rho(G) = H$. Suppose otherwise. Then $\rho(G)$ is contained in a maximal proper connected Lie subgroup H_0 of H . Since H_0 contains $\rho(G)$, we have that H_0 acts irreducibly on \mathbb{C}^n and contains a matrix of the form $D(\lambda)$, where λ is not a root of unity.

Suppose that H_0 is simple. Proposition 4.2 and Proposition 4.3 show that H_0 is a classical group and ρ is conjugate to the defining representation of H_0 up to an automorphism. In particular $H_0 = H$, which contradicts the definition of H_0 .

Suppose that H_0 is not simple. Then one concludes from [Dyn57, Theorem 1.3 and Theorem 1.4] that H_0 is, up to conjugation, contained in $\text{SL}_{n_1}(\mathbb{C}) \otimes \text{SL}_{n_2}(\mathbb{C})$ for some $n_i \geq 2$ satisfying $n_1 n_2 = n$. Hence there exist $A \in \text{SL}_{n_1}(\mathbb{C})$ and $B \in \text{SL}_{n_2}(\mathbb{C})$ such that $A \otimes B$ has eigenvalues $\lambda, 1, \dots, 1, \lambda^{-1}$. Denote by ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{n_1} the eigenvalues of A and by μ_1, \dots, μ_{n_2} those of B . Then the eigenvalues of $A \otimes B$ are $(\xi_i \mu_j)_{i,j}$. We can assume that $\xi_1 \mu_1 = \lambda$. If $n_1 \geq 3$, there is an i such that $\xi_i \mu_j = 1$ for all j . This shows that $\mu_j = \mu_{j'}$ for all j and j' . We conclude that $\xi_1 \mu_j = \lambda$ for all j , a contradiction. The same argument applies if $n_2 \geq 3$. Hence, $n_1 = n_2 = 2$. In this case, we have by [Dyn57, Theorem 1.3 and Theorem 1.4] that H_0 is, up to conjugation, equal to $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. The latter group preserves the symmetric bilinear form $\omega \otimes \omega$, where ω is a nondegenerate antisymmetric bilinear form on \mathbb{C}^2 . In particular, H_0 is conjugate to $\text{SO}_4(\mathbb{C})$. This concludes the proof. \square

5. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

To prove Theorem 1.1, we will need some preliminaries on Zariski-closures of absolutely irreducible representations.

5.1. Semisimplicity of the Zariski-closure.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $\Gamma < \mathrm{SL}^\pm(V)$ be a subgroup such that the action of any finite-index subgroup of Γ on V is absolutely irreducible. Then the Zariski-closure of Γ in $\mathrm{SL}^\pm(V_\mathbb{C})$ is semisimple.*

Here, we consider $\mathrm{SL}^\pm(V_\mathbb{C})$ as a complex algebraic group.

Proof. Denote by G the identity component, for the Euclidean topology, of the Zariski-closure of Γ in $\mathrm{SL}^\pm(V_\mathbb{C})$, and by \mathfrak{g} the Lie algebra of G . Since G contains a finite-index subgroup of Γ , the action of G (and hence of \mathfrak{g}) on $V_\mathbb{C}$ is irreducible. It follows that G is reductive with radical the center of G [Bou98, Proposition 5 in Chapter 1, §6]. Since $G \subset \mathrm{SL}^\pm(V_\mathbb{C})$, the center of G is finite, and hence \mathfrak{g} has no center. We conclude that \mathfrak{g} is semisimple [Bou98, Theorem 1 in Chapter 1, §6]. \square

5.2. Invariant bilinear forms on the complexification of V . We will need a strengthening of Theorem 2.7.(2.) in the complex case. This is the objective of this section.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $\Gamma < \mathrm{GL}(V)$ be a subgroup generated by reflections such that the action of Γ on V is absolutely irreducible. Every nonzero bilinear form on $V_\mathbb{C}$ which is preserved by Γ is nondegenerate and symmetric.*

Proof. Let B be such a form. Let $x \in \ker(B)$. For all $y \in V_\mathbb{C}$ and $g \in \Gamma$, we have $B(gx, y) = B(x, g^{-1}y) = 0$. Hence $\ker(B)$ is Γ -invariant. Since B is nonzero, it is nondegenerate.

One can write B uniquely as a sum $B = B_s + B_a$ where B_s is symmetric and B_a is antisymmetric. Since B is Γ -invariant, B_s and B_a are Γ -invariant. Let $\sigma \in \Gamma$ be a reflection. Write $\sigma = \mathrm{Id} - \alpha \otimes v$ for $\alpha \in V_\mathbb{C}^*$ and $v \in V_\mathbb{C}$ such that $\alpha(v) = 2$. For all $x, y \in V_\mathbb{C}$,

$$\begin{aligned} B_a(x, y) &= B_a(\sigma(x), \sigma(y)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow B_a(x, y) = B_a(x, y) - \alpha(x)B_a(v, y) - \alpha(y)B_a(x, v) + \alpha(x)\alpha(y)B_a(v, v) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \alpha(x)B_a(v, y) = \alpha(y)B_a(v, x). \end{aligned}$$

Taking $y = v$, we obtain that $B_a(v, x) = 0$ for every $x \in V_\mathbb{C}$. Hence, v lies in $\ker(B_a)$ which, by the previous paragraph, shows that $B_a = 0$. \square

Lemma 5.3. *Let $\Gamma < \mathrm{GL}(V)$ be a subgroup generated by reflections such that the action of any finite-index subgroup of Γ on V is absolutely irreducible. Suppose that there exists a finite-index subgroup Γ_0 of $\rho(W)$ that preserves a nonzero \mathbb{C} -bilinear form on $V_\mathbb{C}$. Then $\rho(W)$ preserves a nonzero symmetric \mathbb{R} -bilinear form on V .*

Proof. Denote by B a nonzero \mathbb{C} -bilinear form on $V_\mathbb{C}$ preserved by Γ_0 . Up to diminishing Γ_0 , we may assume that Γ_0 is normal in $\Gamma := \rho(W)$. By assumption, we have that Γ_0 acts irreducibly on $V_\mathbb{C}$.

Since the kernel of B is invariant under Γ_0 , we have that B is nondegenerate. Since Γ normalizes Γ_0 , for all $g \in \Gamma_0$, $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and $x, y \in V_\mathbb{C}$, we have

$$B(\gamma gx, \gamma gy) = B(\gamma x, \gamma y).$$

Hence for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$, we have that Γ_0 preserves the bilinear form $(x, y) \mapsto B(\gamma x, \gamma y)$. Since the action of Γ_0 on $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ is irreducible, all Γ_0 -invariant bilinear forms on $V_{\mathbb{C}}$ are scalar multiples of one another. We deduce that for each $\gamma \in \Gamma$, there exists a nonzero $c_\gamma \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$B(\gamma \cdot, \gamma \cdot) = c_\gamma B(\cdot, \cdot).$$

The map $c : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$, $\gamma \mapsto c_\gamma$ is a group homomorphism.

We claim that c is trivial. Otherwise, there exists a reflection $\sigma \in \Gamma$ such that $c_\sigma \neq 1$. Write $\sigma = \text{Id} - \alpha \otimes v$ for $\alpha \in V_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $v \in V_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ satisfying $\alpha(v) = 2$. For all $x, y \in \ker(\alpha)$,

$$c_\sigma B(x, y) = B(\sigma(x), \sigma(y)) = B(x, y),$$

which implies that $B(x, y) = 0$. In particular, if x and y are nonzero, we have $x^\perp = \ker(\alpha) = y^\perp$ which shows that x and y are colinear. Hence $\dim(\ker(\alpha)) = 1$, so that V has dimension 2. However, in the latter case, the Cartan matrix of ρ is always symmetrizable, so that Γ preserves a nonzero bilinear form on V . By irreducibility, this form must be a multiple of B . In any case, we obtain that c is trivial, so that Γ preserves B .

By Lemma 5.2, B must be symmetric. The symmetric \mathbb{R} -bilinear form on V given by $(x, y) \mapsto B(x, y) + \overline{B(x, y)}$ is preserved by Γ . If the latter form is nonzero, the conclusion of the lemma holds. Otherwise, the restriction of iB to V is a nonzero symmetric \mathbb{R} -bilinear form preserved by Γ . \square

5.3. The proof. We can now prove Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let W be a Coxeter group that is not virtually abelian (in which case W is large). Let $\rho : W \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ be an irreducible representation of W as a reflection group; note that irreducibility of ρ implies that W is irreducible as an abstract Coxeter group. Let G be the identity component (for the Euclidean topology) of the Zariski-closure of $\Gamma := \rho(W)$ in $\text{SL}^\pm(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ (where $\text{SL}^\pm(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ is considered as a complex algebraic group).

Since the restriction of ρ to any finite-index subgroup of Γ is absolutely irreducible (see Theorem 2.7, Item (4.)), we have that G acts irreducibly on $V_{\mathbb{C}}$. Lemma 5.1 shows that G is semisimple. By Proposition 3.1, there exists $\gamma \in \Gamma$ conjugate within $\text{GL}(V)$ to $D(\lambda)$ for some $\lambda > 1$. A positive power of γ lies in G . We can thus apply Theorem 4.1, which shows that G is conjugate to either $\text{SL}(V_{\mathbb{C}})$, $\text{SO}_B(V_{\mathbb{C}})$, or $\text{Sp}_B(V_{\mathbb{C}})$ for some nondegenerate bilinear form B on $V_{\mathbb{C}}$.

Denote by H the Zariski-closure of Γ in $\text{SL}^\pm(V)$ (considered as a real algebraic group). Note that G is the identity component of the complex points of H . Suppose that Γ preserves a nonzero symmetric \mathbb{R} -bilinear form f on V . Then H is contained in $O_f(V)$. By the previous paragraph, $G = \text{SO}_B(V_{\mathbb{C}})$, where B is the complexification of f . This shows that $\text{SO}_f(V) \subset H$. Since H contains a reflection, we have $H = O_f(V)$ in this case. Now suppose that Γ does not preserve any nonzero symmetric \mathbb{R} -bilinear form on V . Lemma 5.3 thus shows that $G \cap \Gamma$ does not preserve any nonzero \mathbb{C} -bilinear form on $V_{\mathbb{C}}$. By the previous paragraph, we have

$G = \mathrm{SL}(V_{\mathbb{C}})$, so that $\mathrm{SL}(V) \subset H$. Since H contains a reflection, we have $H = \mathrm{SL}^{\pm}(V)$ in this case. This concludes the proof. \square

6. THIN REFLECTION GROUPS

In this section, we apply Theorem 1.1 to construct thin (virtual) embeddings of certain abstract Coxeter groups. We will use the following notion.

6.1. Cyclic products. Given a matrix \mathcal{A} , a *cyclic product of length $k \geq 2$ in \mathcal{A}* is a product of the form

$$\mathcal{A}_{i_1 i_2} \mathcal{A}_{i_2 i_3} \cdots \mathcal{A}_{i_k i_1},$$

where i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k are distinct indices. The relevance of cyclic products is demonstrated by the following proposition.

Proposition 6.1. [Vin71, Prop. 20] *A Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} is symmetrizable if and only if*

$$\mathcal{A}_{i_1 i_2} \mathcal{A}_{i_2 i_3} \cdots \mathcal{A}_{i_k i_1} = \mathcal{A}_{i_2 i_1} \mathcal{A}_{i_3 i_2} \cdots \mathcal{A}_{i_1 i_k}$$

for all distinct indices i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k .

The following lemma, due to Vinberg [Vin72] (see also [CC15]), gives necessary and sufficient conditions for an irreducible Vinberg representation to have image in a conjugate of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$. We include a proof for the convenience of the reader.

Lemma 6.2. *Let W be a large irreducible Coxeter group and $\rho : W \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ be an irreducible Vinberg representation with Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} . There is a conjugate of ρ with image in $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ if and only if all cyclic products in \mathcal{A} are integers.*

Proof. Suppose that ρ has a conjugate with image in $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$. We can assume that this conjugate is ρ itself. Let i_1, \dots, i_k be indices between 1 and $\mathrm{rank}(W)$. The trace of the product

$$(1) \quad (I_n - \rho(s_{i_1}))(I_n - \rho(s_{i_2})) \cdots (I_n - \rho(s_{i_k})) \in \mathrm{M}_n(\mathbb{Z})$$

is the cyclic product $\alpha_{i_1}(v_{i_2})\alpha_{i_2}(v_{i_3})\cdots\alpha_{i_k}(v_{i_1})$, and the latter is therefore an integer.

Conversely, suppose that all cyclic products in \mathcal{A} are integers. For a subring $R \subset \mathbb{C}$, denote by $R\rho(W)$ the R -span of $\rho(W)$ in $\mathrm{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$. Theorem 2.7, Item (4.), shows that ρ is absolutely irreducible, hence $\mathbb{C}\rho(W) = \mathrm{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ [Lan02, Corollary 3.4, Chapter XVII]. Since $\mathbb{R}\rho(W) \subset \mathrm{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ has complexification $\mathrm{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$, we have $\mathbb{R}\rho(W) = \mathrm{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$.

As an algebra, $\mathbb{Z}\rho(W)$ is generated by the elements $I_n - \rho(s_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq \mathrm{rank}(W)$. Hence, every element of $\mathbb{Z}\rho(W)$ is a \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of products of the form (1). Since, all cyclic products of \mathcal{A} are integers, the trace of any element in $\mathbb{Z}\rho(W)$ is an integer.

Thanks to [Bas80, Lemma 1.2(b)], there exists a basis $(h_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n^2}$ of $\mathrm{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ such that $\mathbb{Q}\rho(W) \subset \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n^2} \mathbb{Q}h_i$. This shows that the \mathbb{Q} -algebra $\mathbb{Q}\rho(W)$ has complexification $\mathrm{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$. By Wedderburn's Theorem [GS17, Theorem 2.1.3], there is an isomorphism between $\mathbb{Q}\rho(W)$ and $\mathrm{M}_m(D)$,

where D is a division algebra over \mathbb{Q} of dimension d and $n = dm$. This isomorphism induces an automorphism of $M_n(\mathbb{R})$, which is necessarily inner by the Skolem–Noether Theorem [GS17, Theorem 2.7.2]. Hence there exists an element $g \in \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ such that $g\mathbb{Q}\rho(W)g^{-1} = M_m(D)$. The rank of any element of $M_m(D)$ is a multiple of d . Since $\mathbb{Q}\rho(W)$ contains $I_n - \rho(s_1)$ which has rank 1, we conclude that $d = 1$ and that $g\mathbb{Q}\rho(W)g^{-1} = M_n(\mathbb{Q})$.

Up to conjugation, we can now assume that ρ has image in $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Q})$. Pick elements A_1, \dots, A_{n^2} of $\mathbb{Z}\rho(W)$ which form a basis of $\mathbb{Q}\rho(W)$. The map $\mathbb{Z}\rho(W) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{n^2}$ given by $X \mapsto (\mathrm{Tr}(A_i X))_{1 \leq i \leq n^2}$ is well-defined and is an injection of \mathbb{Z} -modules. This shows that $\mathbb{Z}\rho(W)$ is finitely generated as a \mathbb{Z} -module. Let e_1, \dots, e_n be the canonical basis of \mathbb{Q}^n . Define

$$L = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}\rho(W)e_i \subset \mathbb{Q}^n.$$

This is a finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -module which spans \mathbb{Q}^n . Hence L is a free \mathbb{Z} -module [Lan02, Theorem 7.3, Chapter III]. Since L is W -invariant, there exists a basis of L in which ρ has only integer entries. \square

The applicability of Theorem 1.1 to the construction of thin subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ is summarized in the following corollary.

Corollary 6.3. *Let W_S be a large irreducible Coxeter group and suppose that \mathcal{A} is a nonsymmetrizable Cartan matrix compatible with W_S all of whose cyclic products are integers. Then there is a Zariski-dense representation $\rho : W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ of W_S as a reflection group, where $n = \mathrm{rank}(\mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. Consider the representation $\rho_{\mathcal{A}} : W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ of W_S as a reflection group associated to \mathcal{A} , where $V = \mathbb{R}^{|S|}$ (see Example 2.5). Following §2.4, an identification of $V_v/(V_v \cap V_{\alpha})$ with \mathbb{R}^n yields an irreducible representation $\rho := (\rho_{\mathcal{A}})_v^{\alpha} : W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ of W_S as a reflection group with Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} . By Theorem 2.7, Item (2.), the representation ρ does not preserve any nonzero symmetric bilinear form on \mathbb{R}^n as \mathcal{A} is not symmetrizable. Thus, the Zariski-closure of $\rho(W_S)$ is $\mathrm{SL}_n^\pm(\mathbb{R})$ by Theorem 1.1. Moreover, by Lemma 6.2, the representation ρ is conjugate within $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ to a representation with image in $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ since all the cyclic products in \mathcal{A} are integers. \square

6.2. Right-angled thin reflection groups. The goal of this section is to prove Theorem 1.2. We first consider the setting where the Coxeter diagram of W_S is not a tree, and, along the way, obtain Theorem 1.3.

Proposition 6.4. *An irreducible right-angled Coxeter group W_S whose Coxeter diagram is not a tree admits a Zariski-dense representation $W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ as a reflection group, where $n = |S|$.*

Proof. Let s_1, \dots, s_n be an enumeration of S , where we identify the latter set with the vertex set of the Coxeter diagram \mathcal{G}_{W_S} of W_S . Choose a spanning tree \mathcal{T} in \mathcal{G}_{W_S} , and for $t \in \mathbb{R}$, let \mathcal{A}_t

be the $n \times n$ real matrix whose $(i, j)^{\text{th}}$ entry $(\mathcal{A}_t)_{ij}$ is given by

$$(\mathcal{A}_t)_{ij} = \begin{cases} 2 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j, \text{ and } s_i \text{ and } s_j \text{ are not adjacent in } \mathcal{G}_{W_S} \\ -2t & i < j, \text{ and } s_i \text{ and } s_j \text{ are adjacent in } \mathcal{G}_{W_S} \\ -2t & i > j, \text{ and } s_i \text{ and } s_j \text{ are adjacent in } \mathcal{T} \\ -3t & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For $t > 0$, the Cartan matrix \mathcal{A}_t is not symmetrizable since $\mathcal{T} \neq \mathcal{G}_{W_S}$. Since $\mathcal{A}_0 = 2I_n$, we have that $\det(\mathcal{A}_0) \neq 0$, and so the polynomial $\det(\mathcal{A}_t)$ in t is not the constant polynomial 0. Thus, for a sufficiently large positive integer k , we have $\det(\mathcal{A}_k) \neq 0$. Since \mathcal{A}_k is compatible with W_S , the conclusion now follows from Corollary 6.3. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3. We first consider the case $n \geq 5$. For odd (respectively, even) such n , the group W_n generated by the reflections in the sides of a right-angled n -gon in the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 possesses a subgroup of index 8 (respectively, of index 4) by which the quotient of \mathbb{H}^2 is a closed oriented surface of genus $n - 3$ (resp., of genus $\frac{n-2}{2}$) [EEK82]. Moreover, the Coxeter diagrams of these hyperbolic reflection groups are not trees. The conclusion of Theorem 1.3 thus follows from Proposition 6.4.

To obtain the statement for $n = 4$, observe for instance that the integer matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 2 & -2 \\ -12 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

is of rank 4, is a Cartan matrix compatible with W_5 , and is not symmetrizable. We now conclude in this case by applying Corollary 6.3.

Finally, the integer matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

is a full-rank Cartan matrix compatible with the $(3, 3, 4)$ -triangle group and is not symmetrizable. Since this triangle group contains a finite-index genus-2 surface subgroup, the $n = 3$ case now follows again by applying Corollary 6.3. (This surface subgroup of $\text{SL}_3(\mathbb{Z})$ was discovered by Kac–Vinberg [KV67] and also appeared in subsequent work of Long–Reid–Thistlethwaite [LRT11].) \square

The following proposition provides the inductive step in the proof of Theorem 1.2.

Proposition 6.5. *Let W_S be an irreducible right-angled Coxeter group of rank N and suppose one has a Zariski-dense representation $\rho : W_S \rightarrow \text{SL}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ of W_S as a reflection group, where $N \geq 3n + 1$. Then there exists a Zariski-dense representation $\rho' : W_S \rightarrow \text{SL}_{n+1}^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ of W_S as a reflection group.*

Proof. Let $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_N\}$. For each $i = 1, \dots, N$, write $\rho(s_i) = \text{Id} - \alpha_i \otimes v_i$ where $\alpha_i \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ and $v_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfy $\alpha_i(v_i) = 2$. Let $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{A}_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} = (\alpha_i(v_j))_{1 \leq i, j \leq N}$ be the Cartan matrix for ρ . Since ρ is irreducible, the intersection of the kernels of $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N$ equals $\{0\}$ and the span of v_1, \dots, v_N equals \mathbb{R}^n . So, there exist $i_1, \dots, i_n, j_1, \dots, j_n \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ such that the intersection of the kernels of $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_n}$ equals $\{0\}$ and the span of v_{j_1}, \dots, v_{j_n} equals \mathbb{R}^n . Define

$$K := \{1, \dots, N\} \setminus (\{i_1, \dots, i_n\} \cup \{j_1, \dots, j_n\}).$$

We observe that there exist distinct $i_0, j_0 \in K$ such that $m_{i_0, j_0} = \infty$. Indeed, suppose for a contradiction that $m_{ij} = 2$ for all distinct $i, j \in K$. Then the submatrix \mathcal{A}_K of \mathcal{A} is the diagonal matrix 2Id , and hence

$$\text{rank}(\mathcal{A}) \geq \text{rank}(\mathcal{A}_K) \geq N - 2n \geq n + 1.$$

Since $\text{rank}(\mathcal{A}) = n$, we obtain a contradiction.

For each $i = 1, \dots, N$ and $t \in \mathbb{N}$, define $\alpha_i^t \in (\mathbb{R}^{n+1})^*$ and $v_i^t \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ as follows:

$$\alpha_i^t = \begin{cases} (\alpha_{i_0}, \sqrt{t}) & \text{if } i = i_0 \\ (\alpha_i, 0) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad v_i^t = \begin{cases} (v_{j_0}, \sqrt{t}\mathcal{A}_{i_0 j_0}) & \text{if } i = j_0 \\ (v_i, 0) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where we view \mathbb{R}^{n+1} as $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$. Define $\mathcal{A}_t = (\alpha_i^t(v_j^t))_{1 \leq i, j \leq N}$, the $(i, j)^{\text{th}}$ entry of \mathcal{A}_t is given by

$$\alpha_i^t(v_j^t) = \begin{cases} (1+t)\mathcal{A}_{i_0 j_0} & \text{if } (i, j) = (i_0, j_0) \\ \mathcal{A}_{ij} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Hence, \mathcal{A}_t is a Cartan matrix compatible with W_S . For $t \neq 0$, the intersection of the kernels of $\alpha_1^t, \dots, \alpha_N^t$ equals $\{0\}$ and the span of v_1^t, \dots, v_N^t equals \mathbb{R}^{n+1} so that \mathcal{A}_t is of rank $n + 1$. Since $\rho(W_S)$ is a subgroup of $\text{SL}_n^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$, all the cyclic products of \mathcal{A} are integers by Lemma 6.2. So, for each $t \in \mathbb{N}$, all the cyclic products of \mathcal{A}_t are also integers.

We claim that for all $t \in \mathbb{N}$, except possibly one value, \mathcal{A}_t is not symmetrizable. Indeed, we need to consider one of the following two cases: either there exists a nonzero cyclic product of length ≥ 3

$$\mathcal{A}_{k_1 k_2} \mathcal{A}_{k_2 k_3} \cdots \mathcal{A}_{k_\ell k_1}$$

with $(i_0, j_0) = (k_1, k_2)$, or no such cyclic product exists. In the first case, for all $t \in \mathbb{N}$ except possibly one value,

$$(\mathcal{A}_t)_{k_1 k_2} (\mathcal{A}_t)_{k_2 k_3} \cdots (\mathcal{A}_t)_{k_\ell k_1} \neq (\mathcal{A}_t)_{k_1 k_\ell} (\mathcal{A}_t)_{k_\ell k_{\ell-1}} \cdots (\mathcal{A}_t)_{k_2 k_1}$$

since the cyclic product on the left is a degree-one polynomial in t and the one on the right is constant as t varies. Hence for all $t \in \mathbb{N}$ except possibly one value, \mathcal{A}_t is not symmetrizable. In the second case, every nonzero cyclic product

$$(\mathcal{A}_t)_{k_1 k_2} (\mathcal{A}_t)_{k_2 k_3} \cdots (\mathcal{A}_t)_{k_\ell k_1}$$

of length ≥ 3 is equal to $\mathcal{A}_{k_1 k_2} \mathcal{A}_{k_2 k_3} \cdots \mathcal{A}_{k_\ell k_1}$. But, since ρ is Zariski-dense, the Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} is not symmetrizable. By Proposition 6.1, this implies the existence of a nonzero cyclic product

$$\mathcal{A}_{k_1 k_2} \mathcal{A}_{k_2 k_3} \cdots \mathcal{A}_{k_\ell k_1} \neq \mathcal{A}_{k_1 k_\ell} \mathcal{A}_{k_\ell k_{\ell-1}} \cdots \mathcal{A}_{k_2 k_1}$$

of \mathcal{A} , and such a cyclic product must have length ≥ 3 . So, \mathcal{A}_t is not symmetrizable for any $t \in \mathbb{N}$.

The conclusion now follows from Corollary 6.3. \square

The following two lemmas will allow us to pass to convenient finite-index reflection subgroups during the proof of Theorem 1.2.

Lemma 6.6. *Let W_S be an irreducible right-angled Coxeter group with $|S| \geq 3$ whose Coxeter diagram is a tree. Then there exists an index-2 reflection subgroup $W_{S'}$ of W_S with $|S'| = |S|$ whose Coxeter diagram contains a triangle.*

Proof. Let s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n be an enumeration of S , where S is identified with the vertex set of the Coxeter diagram \mathcal{G}_{W_S} of W_S . Since \mathcal{G}_{W_S} is a tree, we may assume that s_1 is a leaf of \mathcal{G}_{W_S} , i.e., a vertex of degree 1, and that s_2 is the unique vertex adjacent to s_1 . Furthermore, since $n \geq 3$ and \mathcal{G}_{W_S} is connected, we may also assume that s_3 is adjacent to s_2 . Note that s_1 commutes with s_i for each $i \geq 3$, and hence $s_1 s_i s_1^{-1} = s_i$. The subgroup generated by

$$S' = \{s'_2, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n\}, \text{ where } s'_2 = s_1 s_2 s_1^{-1},$$

is a subgroup of index 2 in W_S which is itself a Coxeter group $W_{S'}$, and the Coxeter diagram of $W_{S'}$ contains the triangle $\{s'_2, s_2, s_3\}$. \square

Lemma 6.7. *Let W_S be an irreducible right-angled Coxeter group with $|S| \geq 3$. Then there is an index-2 reflection subgroup $W_{S'}$ of W_S with $|S'| > |S|$.*

Proof. Let s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n be an enumeration of S , where S is identified with the vertex set of the Coxeter diagram \mathcal{G}_{W_S} of W_S . Since \mathcal{G}_{W_S} is connected and $n \geq 3$, we may assume that s_1 is adjacent precisely to s_2, \dots, s_m with $m \geq 3$. The subgroup generated by

$$S' = \{s'_2, \dots, s'_m, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n\}, \text{ where } s'_i = s_1 s_i s_1^{-1},$$

is a subgroup of index 2 in W_S which is itself a Coxeter group $W_{S'}$ of rank $n + m - 2$. \square

Arguing by induction on n , the following proposition is immediate from Lemma 6.7 and Proposition 6.5.

Proposition 6.8. *Let W_S be an irreducible right-angled Coxeter group of rank ≥ 3 . Suppose one has a Zariski-dense representation $\rho : W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_m^{\pm}(\mathbb{Z})$ of W_S as a reflection group. Then for every $n \geq m$, there exists a finite-index reflection subgroup Γ_n of W_S and a Zariski-dense representation $\rho_n : \Gamma_n \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_n^{\pm}(\mathbb{Z})$ of Γ_n as a reflection group.*

Proof of Theorem 1.2. By Proposition 6.4, if the Coxeter diagram of W is not a tree, then there is a Zariski-dense representation $W \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_N^{\pm}(\mathbb{Z})$ of W as a reflection group. Otherwise, by Lemma 6.6, there is an index-2 reflection subgroup Γ_N of W of rank N whose Coxeter diagram is not a tree. Hence, again by Proposition 6.4, we obtain a Zariski-dense representation $\Gamma_N \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_N^{\pm}(\mathbb{Z})$ of Γ_N as a reflection group. We now conclude using Proposition 6.8. \square

6.3. Non-right-angled thin reflection groups. The following theorem, which will be applied in §7, generalizes Proposition 6.4 to certain Coxeter groups beyond the right-angled setting.

Theorem 6.9. *Let W_S be an irreducible Coxeter group of rank N and with Coxeter diagram \mathcal{G}_{W_S} . Assume W_S satisfies the following:*

1. $m_{ij} \in \{2, 3, 4, 6, \infty\}$ for all $s_i \neq s_j \in S$;
2. \mathcal{G}_{W_S} contains a cycle \mathcal{C} which is not of the form \widetilde{A}_k for any $k \geq 2$;
3. *there exists a subset $T = \{s_{\ell_1}, s_{\ell'_1}, s_{\ell_2}, s_{\ell'_2}, \dots, s_{\ell_q}, s_{\ell'_q}\}$ of S such that*
 - $m_{\ell_p \ell'_p} = \infty$ for all $p = 1, \dots, q$;
 - *every irreducible factor of W_U , where $U = S \setminus T$, is either spherical or quasi-Lannér.*

Then there is a Zariski-dense representation $W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_N^{\pm}(\mathbb{Z})$ of W_S as a reflection group.

Proof. We may assume that $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_N\}$, where the edges $\overline{s_1 s_2}, \overline{s_2 s_3}, \dots, \overline{s_{r-1} s_r}$, and $\overline{s_r s_1}$ form the cycle \mathcal{C} . Let \mathcal{T} be the path in \mathcal{C} with edges $\overline{s_1 s_2}, \overline{s_2 s_3}, \dots, \overline{s_{r-1} s_r}$. Let \mathcal{A} be the $N \times N$ real matrix whose $(i, j)^{\mathrm{th}}$ entry \mathcal{A}_{ij} is given by

$$\mathcal{A}_{ij} = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } i = j \\ 0 & \text{if } i \neq j \text{ and } s_i \text{ and } s_j \text{ are not adjacent in } \mathcal{G}_{W_S} \\ -1 & \text{if } i < j \text{ and the edge } \overline{s_i s_j} \text{ lies in } \mathcal{T} \\ -4 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{m_{ij}}\right) & \text{if } i > j \text{ and the edge } \overline{s_i s_j} \text{ lies in } \mathcal{T} \\ -1 & \text{if } i > j \text{ and the edge } \overline{s_i s_j} \text{ does not lie in } \mathcal{T} \\ -4 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{m_{ij}}\right) & \text{if } i < j \text{ and the edge } \overline{s_i s_j} \text{ does not lie in } \mathcal{T}. \end{cases}$$

The values $4 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{m_{ij}}\right)$ are integers by assumption (1.). Since \mathcal{C} is not of the form \widetilde{A}_k by assumption (2.),

$$|\mathcal{A}_{s_1 s_r} \mathcal{A}_{s_r s_{r-1}} \cdots \mathcal{A}_{s_3 s_2} \mathcal{A}_{s_2 s_1}| = 4 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{m_{s_1 s_r}}\right) \cdots 4 \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{m_{s_2 s_1}}\right) > 1 = |\mathcal{A}_{s_1 s_2} \mathcal{A}_{s_2 s_3} \cdots \mathcal{A}_{s_{r-1} s_r} \mathcal{A}_{s_r s_1}|.$$

Consequently, \mathcal{A} is not symmetrizable by Proposition 6.1. In other words, W_S admits an integral Cartan matrix which is not symmetrizable. However, in general, \mathcal{A} might not be of full rank. We therefore modify the Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} as follows. Consider the $N \times N$ matrix \mathcal{A}_t whose $(i, j)^{\mathrm{th}}$ entry $(\mathcal{A}_t)_{ij}$ is given by

$$(\mathcal{A}_t)_{ij} = \begin{cases} t \mathcal{A}_{ij} & \text{if } \{i, j\} = \{\ell_p, \ell'_p\} \text{ for some } p \in \{1, \dots, q\} \\ \mathcal{A}_{ij} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The matrix \mathcal{A}_t is not symmetrizable for $t \neq 0$ since \mathcal{A} is not symmetrizable. The determinant of \mathcal{A}_t is a polynomial of degree $2q$ with leading coefficient

$$\mathcal{A}_{\ell_1 \ell'_1} \mathcal{A}_{\ell'_1 \ell_1} \cdots \mathcal{A}_{\ell_q \ell'_q} \mathcal{A}_{\ell'_q \ell_q} \det(\mathcal{A}_U).$$

Since each irreducible factor of W_U is spherical or quasi-Lannér, we have $\det(\mathcal{A}_U) \neq 0$, which implies that $\det(\mathcal{A}_t)$ is not the zero polynomial. Thus, for a sufficiently large positive integer t_0 , we have $\det(\mathcal{A}_{t_0}) \neq 0$. Note also that W_S is large since \mathcal{G}_{W_S} contains a cycle which is

not of the form \widetilde{A}_k for any $k \geq 2$. Thus, the irreducible Coxeter group W_S and the matrix \mathcal{A}_{t_0} satisfy the assumptions of Corollary 6.3, which concludes the proof. \square

Remark 6.10. In the case that W_S is moreover Gromov-hyperbolic, it follows from [DGKLM25, Cor. 1.18] that one can arrange for the output Zariski-dense representation $W_S \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_N^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ in the statement of Theorem 6.9 to be P_1 -Anosov by replacing each appearance of -4 as an entry of the Cartan matrix \mathcal{A} in the above proof with, say, -5 .

7. THIN HYPERBOLIC MANIFOLD GROUPS

In this section, we apply Theorem 6.9 to prove Theorem 1.4, which consists of the following three propositions.

Proposition 7.1. *There exists a closed hyperbolic 3-manifold M such that for each $n \geq 4$, there is a finite-index subgroup $\Gamma_n < \pi_1(M)$ that embeds Zariski-densely in $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof. Let k be an integer ≥ 1 . By Andreev's theorem [And70a], there exist compact hyperbolic Coxeter 3-polytopes $P_k \subset \mathbb{H}^3$ with $k+4$ facets as in Figure 1.

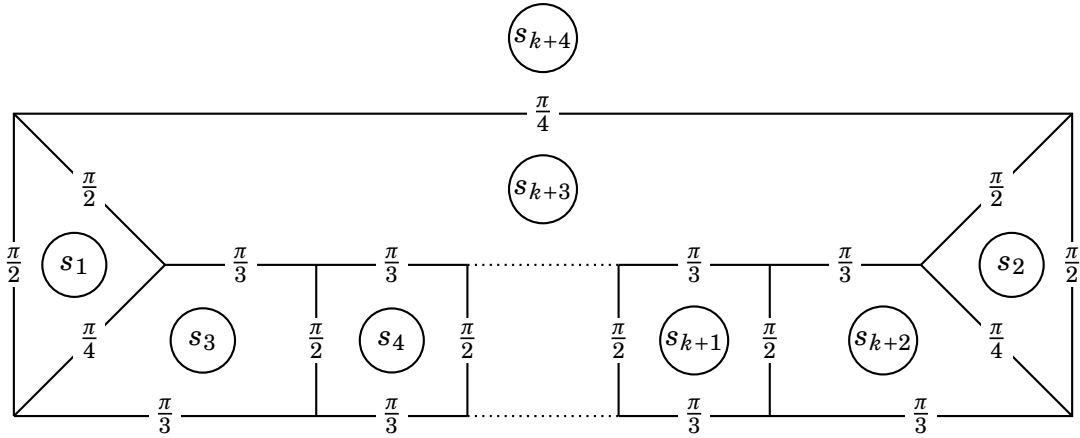


FIGURE 1. A family of compact hyperbolic Coxeter 3-polytopes P_k

Let W_k be the reflection group in $\mathrm{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^3)$ generated by the set of reflections

$$S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{k+3}, s_{k+4}\}$$

in the facets of P_k . Note that P_1 is a triangular prism and, for each $k \geq 2$, the Coxeter polytope P_k is isometric to

$$P_1 \cup w_2(P_1) \cup w_3(P_1) \cup \dots \cup w_k(P_1),$$

where $(w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, \dots) = (s_2, s_1 s_2, s_2 s_1 s_2, s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2, \dots)$. So W_k is a subgroup of W_1 of index k . From now on, we consider W_k as an abstract Coxeter group. We show that W_k satisfies all the assumptions of Theorem 6.9. First, the dihedral angles in P_k are either $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{3}$, or $\frac{\pi}{4}$, so that assumption (1.) is satisfied. Second, the edges $\overline{s_3 s_{k+3}}$, $\overline{s_{k+3} s_{k+4}}$ and $\overline{s_{k+4} s_3}$

form a cycle which is not of the form \widetilde{A}_ℓ . For assumption (3.), we consider two cases: when k is odd or when k is even. In the case where k is odd, if we set $T = \{s_1, s_2\} \cup \{s_3, s_{k+2}, s_4, s_{k+1}, \dots, s_{(k+5)/2-1}, s_{(k+5)/2+1}\}$, then

$$m_{1,2} = m_{3,k+2} = m_{4,k+1} = \dots = m_{(k+5)/2-1, (k+5)/2+1} = \infty$$

and $(W_k)_U$, where $U = S \setminus T = \{s_{(k+5)/2}, s_{k+3}, s_{k+4}\}$, is a Lannér Coxeter group. In the case where k is even, if we instead set

$$T = \{s_1, s_{k+2}\} \cup \{s_3, s_{k+1}, s_4, s_k, \dots, s_{(k+4)/2-1}, s_{(k+4)/2+1}\} \cup \{s_2, s_{(k+4)/2}\},$$

then $m_{1,k+2} = m_{3,k+1} = m_{4,k} = \dots = m_{(k+4)/2-1, (k+4)/2+1} = m_{2, (k+4)/2} = \infty$ and $(W_k)_U$, where $U = S \setminus T = \{s_{k+3}, s_{k+4}\}$, is a spherical Coxeter group. Therefore, Theorem 6.9 guarantees the existence of a Zariski-dense representation $\rho_k : W_k \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_{k+4}^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ of W_k as a reflection group. Choose any finite-index orientation-preserving torsion-free subgroup Γ of W_1 . Then Γ can be identified with the fundamental group $\pi_1(M)$ of a closed hyperbolic 3-manifold M , and for each $k \geq 1$, the finite-index subgroup $\Gamma \cap W_k$ of Γ embeds Zariski-densely in $\mathrm{SL}_{k+4}(\mathbb{Z})$ via ρ_k .

Finally, we observe that the following integral Cartan matrix of rank 4 is not symmetrizable and is compatible with W_1 :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -8 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

It thus follows from Corollary 6.3, that there is a Zariski-dense representation $W_1 \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_4^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ of W_1 as a reflection group which (necessarily) embeds Γ as a Zariski-dense subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_4(\mathbb{Z})$. \square

Remark 7.2. Proposition 7.1 also admits an alternative argument that proceeds roughly as follows. There is a right-angled compact hyperbolic 3-polytope, known as the Löbell polytope L_6 , such that the discrete subgroup of $\mathrm{O}_{3,1}(\mathbb{R})$ generated by the reflections in the facets of L_6 is conjugate within $\mathrm{SL}_4^\pm(\mathbb{R})$ to a subgroup Γ of $\mathrm{SL}_4^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$; see [BD23]. One can now double this polytope along any of its facets F to obtain an index-2 reflection subgroup $\Gamma' < \Gamma$, and then “bend Γ' along F ” via a well-chosen element of $\mathrm{SL}_4(\mathbb{R})$ such that Γ' becomes Zariski-dense in $\mathrm{SL}_4^\pm(\mathbb{R})$ but nevertheless remains within $\mathrm{SL}_4^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$. One now concludes using Proposition 6.8.

Proposition 7.3. *There exists a complete hyperbolic 4-manifold M of finite volume such that for each $n \geq 5$, there is a finite-index subgroup $\Gamma_n < \pi_1(M)$ that embeds Zariski-densely in $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof. In the proof of Proposition 7.1, we introduced the compact hyperbolic Coxeter 3-polytope P_1 which is combinatorially the Cartesian product of a triangle and an interval; see Figure 1. The Coxeter diagram of P_1 is shown on the left of Figure 2.

In analogy to the 3-dimensional case, we consider a noncompact hyperbolic 4-polytope Q_1 of finite volume, whose Coxeter diagram is shown on the right of Figure 2. This polytope is

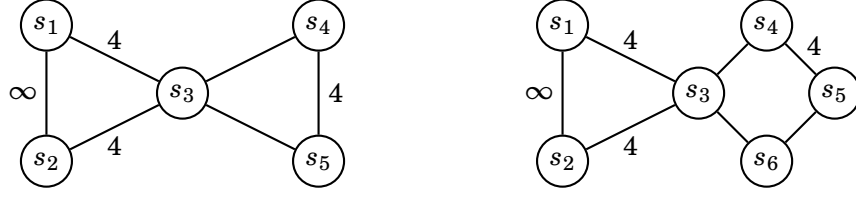


FIGURE 2. The Coxeter diagrams of the hyperbolic 3-polytope P_1 and the hyperbolic 4-polytope Q_1

combinatorially the Cartesian product of a tetrahedron and an interval. For $k \geq 2$, let Q_k be the Coxeter polytope

$$Q_1 \cup w_2(Q_1) \cup w_3(Q_1) \cup \cdots \cup w_k(Q_1),$$

where $(w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, \dots) = (s_2, s_1 s_2, s_2 s_1 s_2, s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2, \dots)$. Let W_k be the reflection group in $\text{Isom}(\mathbb{H}^4)$ generated by the reflections in the facets of Q_k . Then W_k is a subgroup of W_1 of index k . As in the proof of Proposition 7.1, it can be shown that W_k satisfies all the assumptions of Theorem 6.9.

To obtain a Zariski-dense representation $W_1 \rightarrow \text{SL}_5^\pm(\mathbb{Z})$ of W_1 as a reflection group, observe that the following integral Cartan matrix of rank 5 is not symmetrizable and is compatible with W_1 :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The remainder of the proof is very similar to the proof of Proposition 7.1. □

Proposition 7.4. *For every $p \geq 4$, there exists a closed aspherical manifold M_p of dimension p such that for all $n \geq 2p$, there is a finite-index subgroup $\Gamma_n < \pi_1(M_p)$ that embeds Zariski-densely in $\text{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof. Let p be an integer ≥ 4 , and let W_1 be the Coxeter group with Coxeter diagram as in Figure 3.

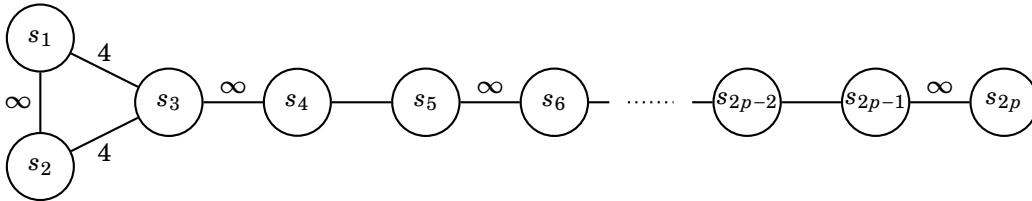


FIGURE 3. A family of Coxeter groups

Let Σ_1 be the Davis complex of W_1 (see [Dav08, Ch. 7]). Then the nerve of W_1 is isomorphic to the boundary complex of the dual polytope of the p -dimensional cube, hence Σ_1 is homeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^p . Let C_1 be a fundamental chamber for the action of W_1 on Σ_1 . Then C_1 is the p -dimensional cube. For $k \geq 2$, define C_k to be the union

$$C_1 \cup w_2(C_1) \cup w_3(C_1) \cup \cdots \cup w_k(C_1),$$

where $(w_2, w_3, w_4, w_5, \dots) = (s_2, s_1 s_2, s_2 s_1 s_2, s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2, \dots)$. Let W_k be the subgroup of W_1 generated by the reflections in the walls of C_k . Then W_k is a subgroup of W_1 with index k . As in the proof of Proposition 7.1, the Coxeter group W_k satisfies all the conditions of Theorem 6.9. The remainder of the proof proceeds analogously to the proof of Proposition 7.1. \square

8. NEW WITNESSES TO INCOHERENCE OF $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$

This section is dedicated to the proof of Theorem 1.5. We begin with the following lemma, which is certainly well known. We include a proof for the convenience of the reader.

Lemma 8.1. *The fundamental group of a finite graph of groups all of whose vertex groups are one-ended and all of whose edge groups are infinite is one-ended.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the number of edges in the graph of groups. In the absence of any edges, the statement trivially holds. Now suppose that for some $k \geq 0$, the fundamental group of any graph of groups as in the statement of Lemma 8.1 with $\leq k$ edges is one-ended, and let \mathcal{G} be a graph of groups as in the statement of Lemma 8.1 with precisely $k+1$ edges.

We use Stallings' characterization [Sta71] of a one-ended group. Supposing that $\Gamma := \pi_1(\mathcal{G})$ acts by automorphisms on a tree T without edge inversions and with edge stabilizers all finite, we will show that Γ fixes a vertex in T . Stallings' theorem then implies that Γ is one-ended.

Pick an edge e of \mathcal{G} and let $\Gamma_e < \Gamma$ be the corresponding edge group. Suppose first that e disconnects \mathcal{G} into two components \mathcal{G}_1 and \mathcal{G}_2 . By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}_i)$ is one-ended and hence fixes a vertex v_i of T for $i = 1, 2$. Hence Γ_e fixes the entire path between v_1 and v_2 since $\Gamma_e \subset \pi_1(\mathcal{G}_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. If $v_1 \neq v_2$, this implies that Γ_e fixes at least one edge of T , and hence that Γ_e is finite, a contradiction. Thus $v_1 = v_2$ is fixed by $\pi_1(\mathcal{G}_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$, and hence by Γ since $\Gamma = \langle \pi_1(\mathcal{G}_1), \pi_1(\mathcal{G}_2) \rangle$.

Now suppose the complement e in \mathcal{G} is a connected graph \mathcal{H} , and let $\Delta = \pi_1(\mathcal{H}) < \Gamma$. Then we may view Γ as an HNN extension $\Delta *_{\Gamma_e}$ with stable letter some element $t \in \Gamma$. By the induction hypothesis, we again have that Δ fixes a vertex v of T , and hence $t\Delta t^{-1}$ fixes the vertex tv . We conclude that Γ_e fixes the entire path between v and tv since $\Gamma_e \subset \Delta \cap t\Delta t^{-1}$. If $tv \neq v$, this implies that Γ_e fixes at least one edge of T , and hence that Γ_e is finite, a contradiction. Thus $tv = v$, and so Γ fixes v since $\Gamma = \langle \Delta, t \rangle$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. We adapt an idea due to Bowditch and Mess [BM94]. Let W_S be the Coxeter group associated to a compact hyperbolic triangular Coxeter prism $P \subset \mathbb{H}^3$ possessing a facet F orthogonal to all adjacent facets, and let $s \in S$ correspond to the facet F . We require moreover that F be a (p, q, r) -triangle for $p, q, r \in \{3, 4, 6\}$. For each $m \geq 1$, let W_m be the Coxeter group obtained from W_S by adjoining to S pairwise commuting involutions s_1, \dots, s_m such that s_i commutes with an element of $s' \in S$ if s commutes with s' and otherwise shares no relation with s' ; see Figure 4 for an example. Then W_m retracts onto the finite standard subgroup $\langle s, s_1, \dots, s_m \rangle < W_m$. The kernel of this retraction is a reflection subgroup of W_m that we may view as the fundamental group of an orbicomplex R_m obtained by gluing 2^m copies of a compact hyperbolic reflection orbifold O along a closed embedded totally geodesic hypersurface $\Sigma \subset O$. (The orbifold O is obtained by doubling P across F , and Σ is precisely the “forgotten” facet F .)

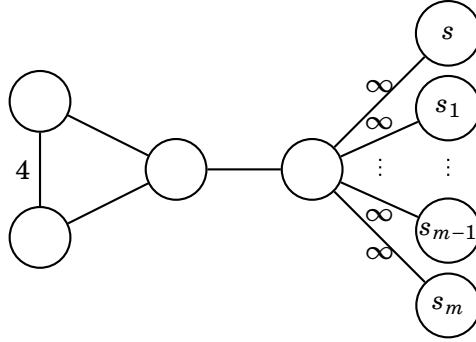


FIGURE 4. A Coxeter group W_m as in the proof of Theorem 1.5

Let M be a finite cover of O that topologically fibers over the circle (that such a cover exists for compact hyperbolic reflection 3-orbifolds is due to Haglund–Wise [HW10] and Agol [Ago08]). Then R_m is finitely covered by a complex C_m obtained by gluing 2^m copies of M along a collection of disjoint closed embedded totally geodesic hypersurfaces (namely, the lifts of Σ). A fibration of M gives rise to an infinite cyclic cover \widehat{C}_m of C_m whose fundamental group Γ_m is finitely generated; indeed, we may view Γ_m as the fundamental group of a finite graph of groups whose vertex groups are closed hyperbolic surface groups (and whose edge groups are infinite-rank free groups). Since C_m has nonzero Euler characteristic, the homology of \widehat{C}_m is nevertheless infinite-dimensional; see Milnor [Mil68]. The latter implies that Γ_m is not finitely presented, since \widehat{C}_m has the homotopy type of a 2-complex. Finally, note that Γ_m is one-ended by Lemma 8.1.

By Theorem 6.9, we may realize W_m as a Zariski-dense subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_{5+m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{Z})$. Since Γ_m is an infinite normal subgroup of a finite-index subgroup of W_m , it then follows from simplicity of $\mathrm{SL}_{5+m}(\mathbb{R})$ that the Zariski-closure of Γ_m in $\mathrm{SL}_{5+m}^{\pm}(\mathbb{R})$ contains $\mathrm{SL}_{5+m}(\mathbb{R})$, so that $\Gamma_m \cap \mathrm{SL}_{5+m}(\mathbb{Z})$ satisfies the conclusion of the theorem. \square

Remark 8.2. We describe another construction of a one-ended Zariski-dense witness Γ_n to incoherence of $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ for each $n \geq 120$ that uses forthcoming work of Fisher–Italiano–Kielak [FIK]. The group W generated by the reflections in the sides of the right-angled 120-cell in \mathbb{H}^4 virtually admits a map onto \mathbb{Z} with finitely generated kernel Γ [JNW21; Kie20].

It is known however that such Γ cannot be finitely presented; see, for instance, [IMP24, Prop. 14]. Moreover, such Γ is one-ended by [FIK]. By Theorem 1.2, for each $n \geq 120$, there is a finite-index subgroup Δ_n of W and a Zariski-dense faithful representation $\rho_n : \Delta_n \rightarrow \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$. We may now take $\Gamma_n = \rho_n(\Delta_n \cap \Gamma)$.

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