

ACYLINDRICAL HYPERBOLICITY OF ARTIN–TITS GROUPS ASSOCIATED WITH TRIANGLE-FREE GRAPHS AND CONES OVER SQUARE-FREE BIPARTITE GRAPHS

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(Received 13 May 2020; revised 16 October 2020; accepted 28 October 2020;
first published online 1 December 2020)

Abstract. It is conjectured that the central quotient of any irreducible Artin–Tits group is either virtually cyclic or acylindrically hyperbolic. We prove this conjecture for Artin–Tits groups that are known to be CAT(0) groups by a result of Brady and McCammond, that is, Artin–Tits groups associated with graphs having no 3-cycles and Artin–Tits groups of almost large type associated with graphs admitting appropriate directions. In particular, the latter family contains Artin–Tits groups of large type associated with cones over square-free bipartite graphs.

2020 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 20F65; Secondary 20F36, 20F67.

1. Introduction. Artin–Tits groups are groups with special finite presentations. Let Γ be a finite simple graph with the vertex set $V(\Gamma)$ and the edge set $E(\Gamma)$. An edge e consists of two endvertices, which we denote by s_e and t_e . We suppose that edges e are labeled by integers $m(e) > 1$. The *Artin–Tits group* A_Γ associated with Γ is defined by the following presentation:

$$A_\Gamma = \langle V(\Gamma) \mid \underbrace{s_e t_e s_e t_e \cdots}_{\text{length } m(e)} = \underbrace{t_e s_e t_e s_e \cdots}_{\text{length } m(e)} \text{ for all } e \in E(\Gamma) \rangle. \quad (1.1)$$

Free abelian groups, free groups and braid groups are examples of Artin–Tits groups. If we add relations $v^2 = 1$ to (1.1) for all $v \in V(\Gamma)$, then we get the associated *Coxeter group* W_Γ . In terms of the properties of W_Γ , we can define important classes of Artin–Tits groups. For example, A_Γ is said to be of *finite type* if W_Γ is finite. Others are said to be of *infinite type*. We mainly argue on Artin–Tits groups of infinite type.

We can also define classes of Artin–Tits groups in terms of edge labels of Γ . A_Γ is said to be

- *right-angled* if all edges of Γ are labeled by 2, or
- *of large type* if all edges of Γ are labeled by integers greater than 2.

[†]The first author is supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant-in-Aid for Research Activity Start-up, Grant Number 19K23406 and JSPS KAKENHI Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists, Grant Number 20K14311.

[‡]The second author is supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant-in-Aid for Young Scientists (B), Grant Number 16K17595 and 20K03590.

For general Artin–Tits groups, many basic questions are still open (refer to [10]). For example, it is unknown whether the following are equivalent or not for any Artin–Tits group A_Γ :

- (i) A_Γ is directly indecomposable, that is, it does not decompose as a direct product of two nontrivial subgroups;
- (ii) A_Γ is irreducible, that is, the defining graph Γ does not decompose as a join of two non-empty subgraphs such that all edges between them are labeled by 2.

Note that (i) clearly implies (ii).

Now, we consider questions related to group actions on hyperbolic/non-positively curved spaces. The following is one of the biggest problems on such actions of Artin–Tits groups.

PROBLEM 1.1 ([10, Problem 4]). Which Artin–Tits groups are *CAT(0) groups*, that is, groups acting geometrically on CAT(0) spaces?

Here, *CAT(0) spaces* are geodesic spaces where every geodesic triangle is not fatter than the comparison triangle in the Euclidean plane (see [6] for the precise definition). A group action is said to be *geometric* if the action is proper, cocompact and by isometries.

The following is a related conjecture, which is the main concern of this paper.

CONJECTURE 1.1 ([16, Conjecture B]). *The central quotient of every irreducible Artin–Tits group is either virtually cyclic or acylindrically hyperbolic.*

The definition of acylindrical hyperbolicity of groups is recalled in Section 2. We can find many applications of acylindrically hyperbolic groups in [13, 21] etc. The n -strand braid group B_n ($n \geq 3$) is an Artin–Tits group and the central quotient is acylindrically hyperbolic ([3, 4, 17]). In addition to this motivating example, Conjecture 1.1 holds for Artin–Tits groups in the following list:

- (A1) Artin–Tits groups of finite type ([8]).
- (A2) Right-angled Artin–Tits groups ([9, 18]).
- (A3) Two-dimensional Artin–Tits groups such that the associated Coxeter groups are hyperbolic ([19], see also [16] for A_Γ such that all edges of Γ are labeled by integers greater than 4). Note that such a group is characterized as A_Γ such that every triplet (v_1, v_2, v_3) of vertices of Γ satisfies

$$\frac{1}{m_{1,2}} + \frac{1}{m_{2,3}} + \frac{1}{m_{3,1}} < 1,$$

where

$$m_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \text{the label of the edge between } v_i \text{ and } v_j & (\text{if } v_i \text{ and } v_j \text{ are adjacent}) \\ \infty & (\text{if } v_i \text{ and } v_j \text{ are not adjacent}) \end{cases}$$

([20]).

- (A4) A_Γ such that Γ is not a join of two non-empty subgraphs ([11], see also [12] for Artin–Tits groups of type FC such that the defining graphs have diameter greater than 2).

To the above list, we add Artin–Tits groups that are known to be CAT(0) groups by a result of Brady and McCammond [5]. We discuss the following two cases. The first case is when Γ is triangle-free, that is, Γ does not contain 3-cycles. We do not need any

restriction on the labels of edges. Such Artin–Tits groups are said to be *triangle-free Artin–Tits groups*.

THEOREM 1.1. *For every triangle-free Artin–Tits group A_Γ such that Γ has three or more vertices, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic.
- (ii) A_Γ is directly indecomposable.
- (iii) A_Γ is irreducible.
- (iv) Γ is not a complete bipartite graph with all edges labeled by 2.
- (v) Γ is disconnected, or it contains a 2-path full subgraph with an edge labeled by an integer greater than 2 or a 3-path full subgraph with all edges labeled by 2.

Under either of (i)–(v), and thus all of (i)–(v), A_Γ is centerless. In particular, Conjecture 1.1 is true for triangle-free Artin–Tits groups.

The second case is the following:

THEOREM 1.2. *Let A_Γ be an Artin–Tits group of almost large type associated with Γ with three or more vertices. Suppose that Γ can be appropriately directed. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic.
- (ii) A_Γ is directly indecomposable.
- (iii) A_Γ is irreducible.
- (iv) Γ is not a cone over a graph consisting of only isolated vertices with all edges labeled by 2.

Under either of (i)–(iv), and thus all of (i)–(iv), A_Γ is centerless. In particular, Conjecture 1.1 is true for Artin–Tits groups of almost large type associated with graphs admitting appropriate directions.

Terminologies “of almost large type” and “appropriately directed” are defined in Section 2. We note that graphs can contain 3-cycles in the setting of Theorem 1.2. As a corollary of Theorem 1.2, we have the following.

COROLLARY 1.3. *Let A_Γ be an Artin–Tits group associated with a cone over a square-free bipartite graph $\Gamma = \{v_0\} * \Gamma'$. Suppose that Γ has a 3-cycle subgraph. Let Γ'_1 be the possibly empty subgraph consisting of all isolated vertices in Γ' , and let $\Gamma'_2 = \Gamma' - \Gamma'_1$. Suppose further that every edge in Γ'_2 and every edge between v_0 and Γ'_2 are labeled by integers greater than 2. Then A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic, directly indecomposable and centerless. In particular, Conjecture 1.1 is true for such an A_Γ .*

Figure 1 shows an example of Γ in Corollary 1.3.

By Theorem 1.2, we can also see that Conjecture 1.1 is true for Artin–Tits groups of almost large type associated with square-free graphs (see Corollary 3.4).

REMARK 1.1. Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 treated Artin–Tits groups A_Γ such that Γ has three or more vertices, since Conjecture 1.1 is true when Γ has less than three vertices. In fact, if Γ has less than three vertices, it satisfies one of the following: (1) Γ has only one vertex, (2) Γ has exactly two vertices and no edges, and (3) Γ has exactly two vertices and an edge. In the first case, $A_\Gamma \cong \mathbb{Z}$, and thus the central quotient is trivial. In the second case, $A_\Gamma \cong \mathbb{F}_2$, which is hyperbolic. Since its center is trivial, the central quotient of A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic. In the third case, when the edge label is 2, $A_\Gamma \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$, which is reducible. When

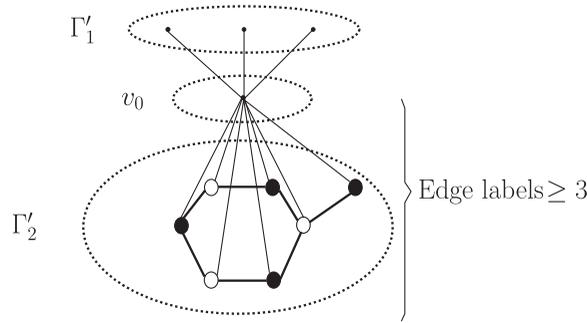


Figure 1. The join of graphs v_0 and $\Gamma'_1 \cup \Gamma'_2$.

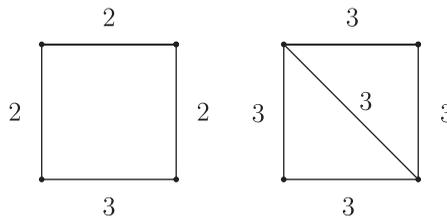


Figure 2. Two examples of Γ such that A_Γ is not in (A1)–(A4).

the edge label is greater than 2, A_Γ has an infinite cyclic center and its central quotient is $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ for odd m and $\mathbb{Z}/\frac{m}{2}\mathbb{Z} * \mathbb{Z}$ for even m (see [16]). These free products are virtually \mathbb{F}_2 and thus hyperbolic.

We compare Artin–Tits groups in Theorem 1.1 and Corollary 1.3 with (A1)–(A4). Our Artin–Tits groups are not necessarily of finite type, right-angled or with the associated Coxeter groups being hyperbolic. A triangle-free Artin–Tits group is possibly associated with a join. Also, a cone over a graph is a join. Figure 2 shows a triangle-free graph and a cone over a square-free bipartite graph such that associated Artin–Tits groups are not in (A1)–(A4).

Finally, we consider one of the basic questions on algebraic properties of Artin–Tits groups. When an irreducible Artin–Tits group is of finite type, the center is known to be infinite cyclic ([7, 14]). For irreducible Artin–Tits groups of infinite type, it is conjectured that the center is trivial ([10, 15]). When Γ is not a cone, it is known that A_Γ is centerless ([11]). Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2 give affirmative partial answers to this conjecture. In particular, Corollary 1.3 claims that some Artin–Tits groups associated with cones are centerless.

We give an outline of this paper. Section 2 contains preliminaries on acylindrically hyperbolic groups, Artin–Tits groups, and Brady–McCammond’s $CAT(0)$ spaces. Section 3 contains proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. Our strategy is to answer the following problem: if an Artin–Tits group acts geometrically on a $CAT(0)$ space, does it have a rank-one isometry? Such a strategy is based on relations between rank-one isometries on $CAT(0)$ spaces and acylindrical hyperbolicity of groups ([2, 22]) and was used in previous works on Artin–Tits groups (for example, [16]). In the proofs of the main theorems, we observe geometric actions of Artin–Tits groups on $CAT(0)$ spaces, constructed by Brady and McCammond [5]. We detect group elements acting as rank-one isometries on the $CAT(0)$ spaces.

2. Preliminaries.

2.1. Acylindrically hyperbolic groups. Hereafter, we always assume that group actions on metric spaces are by isometries. We recall the definition of acylindrically hyperbolic groups.

DEFINITION 2.1 ([4, 21]). An isometric action of a group G on a metric space (X, d) is *acylindrical* if for every $\varepsilon \geq 0$, there exist $R \geq 0$ and $N \geq 0$ such that every $x, y \in X$ with $d(x, y) \geq R$ satisfy

$$|\{g \in G \mid d(x, gx) \leq \varepsilon, d(y, gy) \leq \varepsilon\}| \leq N. \tag{2.1}$$

A group G is *acylindrically hyperbolic* if G acts acylindrically and non-elementarily on a (Gromov-) hyperbolic space.

Examples and basic properties of acylindrically hyperbolic groups can be found in [21].

DEFINITION 2.2 (cf. [6]). An isometry γ on a metric space (X, d) is *hyperbolic* if there exists a point $x \in X$ satisfying $d(x, \gamma x) = \inf_{x' \in X} d(x', \gamma x') > 0$. When X is a CAT(0) space, γ is hyperbolic if and only if it acts by a translation on a geodesic line l_γ in X . We call l_γ an *axis* of γ ([6, Theorem II-6.8]). γ is *rank one* if it is hyperbolic and its axis does not bound a flat half-plane.

THEOREM 2.1 ([22, Theorem 1.3]). *If a group G acts properly on a proper CAT(0) space with a rank-one isometry, then G is either virtually cyclic or acylindrically hyperbolic.*

2.2. Artin–Tits groups and Brady–McCammond’s CAT(0) spaces. Let Γ be a finite simple graph with edges labeled by integers greater than 1. The associated Artin–Tits group A_Γ is defined by the standard presentation (1.1). A graph is said to be *directed* if every edge e is identified with an ordered pair (s_e, t_e) of endvertices. When Γ is directed, A_Γ admits another presentation.

LEMMA 2.2 ([5, Section 5, Definition (G_Γ)]). *Let Γ be a finite simple directed graph with the vertex set $V(\Gamma)$ and the edge set $E(\Gamma)$. Suppose that edges e are labeled by integers $m(e) > 1$. Then A_Γ admits a presentation with the generating set:*

$$V(\Gamma) \cup \{x_e\}_{e \in E(\Gamma)} \cup \{\alpha_{e,3}, \dots, \alpha_{e,m(e)}\}_{e \in E(\Gamma), m(e) \geq 3} \tag{2.2}$$

and relations

$$x_e = s_e t_e, x_e = t_e s_e \tag{2.3}$$

for every $e \in E(\Gamma)$ with $m(e) = 2$, and

$$x_e = s_e t_e, x_e = t_e \alpha_{e,3}, \dots, x_e = \alpha_{e,i} \alpha_{e,i+1}, \dots, x_e = \alpha_{e,m(e)} s_e \tag{2.4}$$

for every $e \in E(\Gamma)$ with $m(e) \geq 3$.

Let K_Γ be the presentation complex associated with the presentation of A_Γ in Lemma 2.2. K_Γ has a unique vertex o , a directed 1-cell for each generator and a 2-cell for each relation in (2.3) and (2.4). We denote by $\text{Pr}: \tilde{K}_\Gamma \rightarrow K_\Gamma$ the projection from the universal cover \tilde{K}_Γ onto K_Γ . The 1-skeleton of \tilde{K}_Γ can be identified with the Cayley graph of A_Γ on the generators (2.2). We fix such an identification and let $\tilde{o} \in \tilde{K}_\Gamma$ be the vertex corresponding to the identity element of A_Γ . Figure 3 shows 2-cells in the universal cover

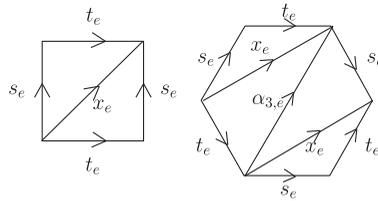


Figure 3. 2-cells in \tilde{K}_Γ corresponding to edges of Γ labeled by 2 and 3.

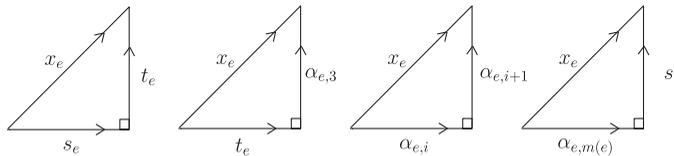


Figure 4. 2-cells of \tilde{K}_Γ isometric to an Euclidean isosceles right triangle.

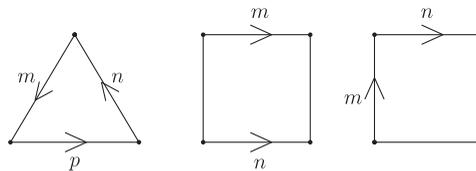


Figure 5. Directed 3-cycles and 4-cycles. Labels $m, n,$ and p are greater than 2. Unlabeled undirected edges can admit any label greater than 1 and any direction.

\tilde{K}_Γ of K_Γ . In [5], Brady and McCammond showed that \tilde{K}_Γ can be given a metric to be an A_Γ -equivariant CAT(0) space under some combinatorial assumptions on Γ .

Let us consider two families of Artin–Tits groups. The first one is the family of triangle-free Artin–Tits groups.

THEOREM 2.3 ([5, Theorem 6]). *Let A_Γ be a triangle-free Artin–Tits group. Let us assign Γ an arbitrary direction. Then \tilde{K}_Γ has a metric satisfying the following:*

- all 2-cells are isometric to a Euclidean isosceles right triangle, and
- all 1-cells corresponding to generators in $\{x_e\}_{e \in E(\Gamma)}$ are the longest and of length $3\sqrt{2}$.

Moreover, \tilde{K}_Γ with this metric is a proper CAT(0) space. The action of A_Γ on \tilde{K}_Γ is geometric.

Figure 4 shows the identification of 2-cells with Euclidean triangles in Theorem 2.3.

The second one is the family of Artin–Tits groups of almost large type associated with graphs admitting appropriate directions. Here, an Artin–Tits group A_Γ is said to be of almost large type if the defining graph Γ satisfies the following two conditions:

- (1) For every 3-cycle in Γ , all edges are labeled by integers greater than 2.
- (2) For every 4-cycle in Γ , at least two edges are labeled by integers greater than 2.

In addition, we say that such a Γ admits an appropriate direction or can be appropriately directed if Γ can be directed such that each 3- (resp. 4-) cycle is directed in the same way as one of 3- (resp. 4-) cycles in Figure 5. We note that Γ can admit 3-cycles.

THEOREM 2.4 ([5, Theorem 7 and Remark on p. 9]). *Let A_Γ be an Artin–Tits group of almost large type and Γ admits an appropriate direction. Let us assign Γ an appropriate*

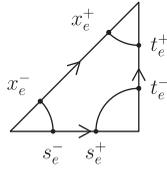


Figure 6. Intersection points of 1-cells x_e , s_e , and t_e with L_Γ .

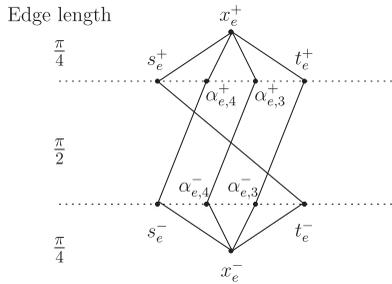


Figure 7. A part of L_Γ related to an edge e labeled by 4 in Theorem 2.3.

direction. Then \tilde{K}_Γ has a metric such that all 2-cells are isometric to a Euclidean equilateral triangle with side length 3. Moreover, \tilde{K}_Γ with this metric is a proper CAT(0) space. The action of A_Γ on \tilde{K}_Γ is geometric.

In Theorems 2.3 and 2.4, we assign K_Γ a metric d_{K_Γ} such that it is locally isometric to \tilde{K}_Γ . We often observe the link $L_\Gamma = \{z \in K_\Gamma \mid d_{K_\Gamma}(o, z) = 1\}$ of the unique vertex o in K_Γ . Note that L_Γ is regarded as a graph. Indeed, each 1-cell of K_Γ corresponds to two vertices of L_Γ , and each corner of a 2-cell of K_Γ corresponds to an edge of L_Γ . We assign L_Γ the path metric induced by the metric of K_Γ . Then, the distance between adjacent vertices of L_Γ is the angle between corresponding 1-cells at o in K_Γ .

We consider the setting of Theorem 2.3. For every directed 1-cell c of K_Γ , two intersection points with L_Γ are named c^- and c^+ in order, see Figure 6. We draw L_Γ following [5], see Figure 7. In L_Γ , every edge connected to a vertex x_e^+ or x_e^- (a “top” or “bottom” edge in Figure 7) is of length $\pi/4$. The other edges (“middle” edges in Figure 7) are of length $\pi/2$. By noting that Γ is triangle-free, we can confirm that L_Γ does not contain nontrivial loops of length less than 2π . This fact is a key ingredient of the proof of Theorem 2.3 ([5, Theorem 6]).

Under the setting of Theorem 2.4, we can discuss everything in a similar way. We note that all the edges of L_Γ are of length $\pi/3$.

3. Main results.

3.1. Triangle-free Artin–Tits groups. In this section, we prove Theorem 1.1.

LEMMA 3.1. *Let A_Γ be a triangle-free Artin–Tits group and let Γ be assigned an arbitrary direction, as in Theorem 2.3. Suppose further that Γ contains one of the following directed graphs as a full subgraph:*

- (1) the 2-path directed graph $\Gamma_{m,n}$ as in Figure 8, and
- (2) the 3-path directed graph $\Gamma_{2,2,2}$ as in Figure 8.

Then A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic.

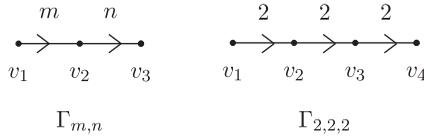


Figure 8. A 2-path directed graph $\Gamma_{m,n}$ with edges labeled by $m \geq 2$ and $n \geq 3$, and a 3-path directed graph $\Gamma_{2,2,2}$ with edges labeled by 2.

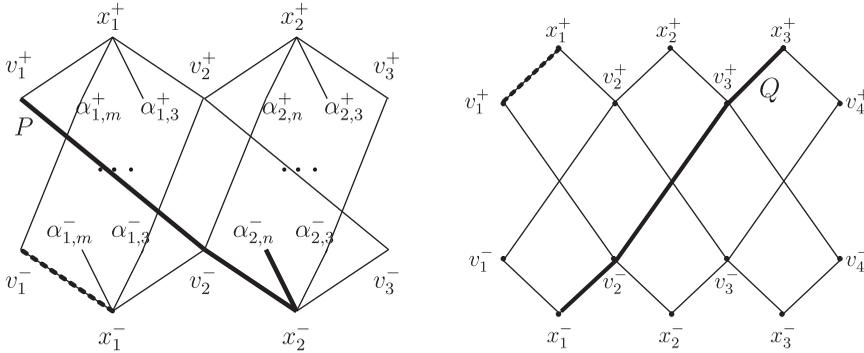


Figure 9. $L_{\Gamma_{m,n}}$ and $L_{\Gamma_{2,2,2}}$.

Proof. Let \tilde{K}_Γ be the A_Γ -equivariant CAT(0) space in Theorem 2.3. Let L_Γ be the link of the unique vertex o of K_Γ . We find a rank-one isometry in A_Γ .

(1) We discuss the case where Γ contains $\Gamma_{m,n}$ as a full subgraph. By Lemma 2.2, $A_{\Gamma_{m,n}}$ has the following presentation:

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{l} v_1, v_2, v_3, x_1, x_2, \\ \alpha_{1,3}, \dots, \alpha_{1,m}, \\ \alpha_{2,3}, \dots, \alpha_{2,n} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x_1 = v_1 v_2, x_1 = v_2 \alpha_{1,3}, \dots, x_1 = \alpha_{1,m} v_1, \\ x_2 = v_2 v_3, x_2 = v_3 \alpha_{2,3}, \dots, x_2 = \alpha_{2,n} v_2 \end{array} \right\rangle \quad (3.1)$$

Let $K_{\Gamma_{m,n}} \subset K_\Gamma$ be the presentation complex of (3.1). Let $L_{\Gamma_{m,n}} \subset L_\Gamma$ be the link in $K_{\Gamma_{m,n}}$. We draw $L_{\Gamma_{m,n}}$ on the left-hand side of Figure 9.

We show that $\alpha_{2,n} v_3 v_1$ acts as a rank-one isometry on \tilde{K}_Γ . First, we find an axis of $\alpha_{2,n} v_3 v_1$. In K_Γ , let l be the concatenation of 1-cells $\alpha_{2,n}$, v_3 , and v_1 in this order. We note that 1-cells of K_Γ are loops based at o . We show that l is a local geodesic. Since l is geodesic around any point of l except o , we investigate l around o and show that:

$$d_{L_\Gamma}(v_1^+, \alpha_{2,n}^-), d_{L_\Gamma}(\alpha_{2,n}^+, v_3^-), d_{L_\Gamma}(v_3^+, v_1^-) \geq \pi. \quad (3.2)$$

To see $d_{L_\Gamma}(v_1^+, \alpha_{2,n}^-) \geq \pi$, we find a shortest path P from v_1^+ to $\alpha_{2,n}^-$ uniquely in $L_{\Gamma_{m,n}}$, which is of length π (see the bold line in Figure 9). This path P is the unique shortest one even in L_Γ . Indeed, if we have a shortest path P' from v_1^+ to $\alpha_{2,n}^-$ in L_Γ through $L_\Gamma - L_{\Gamma_{m,n}}$, then P' should go out from $L_{\Gamma_{m,n}}$ at a point in $\{v_i^\pm\}_{i=1,2,3}$ and come back into $L_{\Gamma_{m,n}}$ at another point in $\{v_i^\pm\}_{i=1,2,3}$. Since Γ is simple and $\Gamma_{m,n}$ is a full subgraph, every path through $\Gamma - \Gamma_{m,n}$ in Γ between different vertices in $\{v_i\}_{i=1,2,3}$ contains at least two edges. It follows that every path through $L_\Gamma - L_{\Gamma_{m,n}}$ between different points of $\{v_i^\pm\}_{i=1,2,3}$ is of length greater than or equal to π , see Figure 10. This shows that the length of P' is greater than π . In particular

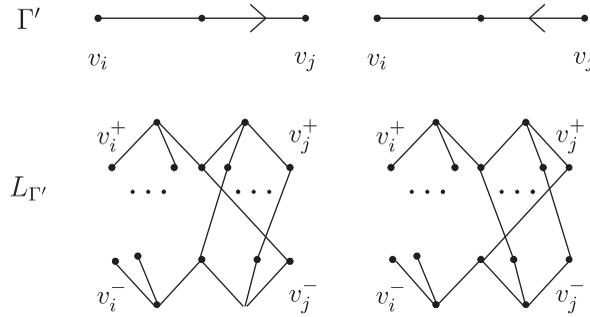


Figure 10. Assuming that v_i and v_j are not adjacent in Γ , the distance between different points of $\{v_i^\pm, v_j^\pm\}$ in L_Γ is at least π . The minimum π occurs only in cases where v_i and v_j are connected by a 2-path Γ' in Γ .

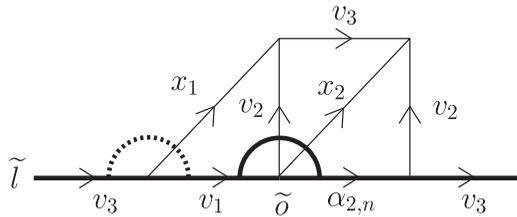


Figure 11. An axis \tilde{l} of $\alpha_{2,n}v_3v_1$.

we have

$$d_{L_\Gamma}(v_1^+, \alpha_{2,n}^-) = d_{L_{\Gamma_{m,n}}}(v_1^+, \alpha_{2,n}^-) = \pi. \tag{3.3}$$

Similarly, we confirm that:

$$d_{L_\Gamma}(\alpha_{2,n}^+, v_3^-) = d_{L_{\Gamma_{m,n}}}(\alpha_{2,n}^+, v_3^-) = \pi. \tag{3.4}$$

Also, according to Figure 9, $d_{L_{\Gamma_{m,n}}}(v_3^+, v_1^-) > \pi$. Therefore,

$$d_{L_\Gamma}(v_3^+, v_1^-) \geq \pi. \tag{3.5}$$

Here, the minimum π occurs only when v_1 and v_3 are connected by a 2-path Γ' in Figure 10. By (3.3), (3.4), and (3.5), we have (3.2). It follows that l is geodesic around o . Indeed, assume that a geodesic from v_1^+ to $\alpha_{2,n}^-$, a geodesic from $\alpha_{2,n}^+$ to v_3^- or a geodesic from v_3^+ to v_1^- does not pass through o . Then a triplet $(v_1^+, o, \alpha_{2,n}^-)$, $(\alpha_{2,n}^+, o, v_3^-)$, or (v_3^+, o, v_1^-) contributes to a non-collapsing geodesic triangle as vertices. Since K_Γ is piecewise Euclidean and CAT(0) around o , three interior angles of such a triangle must be less than π , contrary to (3.2) (cf. discussions in the proof of Theorem 15 of [1]). Therefore, l is locally geodesic. Hence, the lift \tilde{l} through \tilde{o} is an axis of $\alpha_{2,n}v_3v_1$, see Figure 11.

Next, we show that \tilde{l} does not bound a flat half-plane. On the contrary, we assume that \tilde{l} bounds a flat half-plane E . By $\text{Pr} : \tilde{K}_\Gamma \rightarrow K_\Gamma$, the unit semicircle $C \subset E$ centered at \tilde{o} is isometric to the path P of length π from v_1^+ to $\alpha_{2,n}^-$ in L_Γ (see the bold semicircle in Figure 11). It follows that C goes through lifts of v_1^+, v_2^-, x_2^- , and $\alpha_{2,n}^-$. Therefore, E contains 2-cells corresponding to relations $x_1 = v_1v_2, x_2 = v_2v_3$, and $x_2 = \alpha_{2,n}v_2$ around \tilde{o} . The unit semicircle in E centered at v_1^- (\tilde{o}) should go through lifts of v_1^-, x_1^- and v_3^+ (see the dotted semicircle in Figure 11). This is impossible, since there is no path of length π in L_Γ from v_1^- to v_3^+ through x_1^- (see Figure 9).

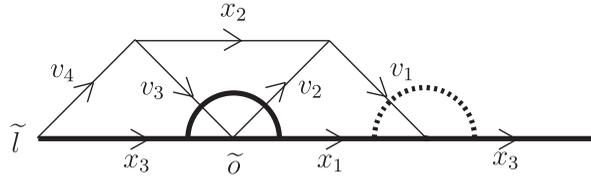


Figure 12. An axis \tilde{l} of x_1x_3 .

Since we detected a rank-one isometry $\alpha_{2,n}v_3v_1$ in A_Γ , Theorem 2.1 shows that A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic.

(2) We discuss the case where Γ contains $\Gamma_{2,2,2}$ as a full subgraph. The argument is similar to (1). According to Lemma 2.2, $A_{\Gamma_{2,2,2}}$ has the following presentation:

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{l|l} v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 & x_1 = v_1v_2, x_1 = v_2v_1, \\ x_1, x_2, x_3 & x_2 = v_2v_3, x_2 = v_3v_2, \cdot \\ & x_3 = v_3v_4, x_3 = v_4v_3 \end{array} \right\rangle \tag{3.6}$$

Let $K_{\Gamma_{2,2,2}} \subset K_\Gamma$ be the presentation complex of (3.6). Let $L_{\Gamma_{2,2,2}} \subset L_\Gamma$ be the link in $K_{\Gamma_{2,2,2}}$. We draw $L_{\Gamma_{2,2,2}}$ on the right-hand side of Figure 9.

We show that x_1x_3 acts as a rank-one isometry on \tilde{K}_Γ . Let l be the concatenation of 1-cells x_1 and x_3 in K_Γ . As in (1), we can find a shortest path Q from x_3^+ to x_1^- uniquely in L_Γ (see the bold line in Figure 9). This path Q is of length π . In particular, we have $d_{L_\Gamma}(x_3^+, x_1^-) = \pi$. Similarly, we confirm that $d_{L_\Gamma}(x_1^+, x_3^-) = \pi$. Therefore, l is a local geodesic, and the lift \tilde{l} through \tilde{o} is an axis of x_1x_3 , see Figure 12. Now assume that \tilde{l} bounds a flat half-plane E . By $\text{Pr} : \tilde{K}_\Gamma \rightarrow K_\Gamma$, the unit semicircle $C \subset E$ centered at \tilde{o} is isometric to the path Q of length π from x_3^+ to x_1^- in L_Γ (see the bold semicircle in Figure 12). It follows that C goes through lifts of $x_3^+, v_3^+, v_2^-,$ and x_1^- . Therefore, E contains lifts of 2-cells corresponding to relations $x_3 = v_4v_3, x_2 = v_3v_2,$ and $x_1 = v_2v_1$ around \tilde{o} . Then, the unit semicircle in E centered at $x_1(\tilde{o})$ should go through lifts of $x_1^+, v_1^+,$ and x_3^- (see the dotted semicircle in Figure 12). This is impossible, since there is no path of length π in L_Γ from x_1^+ to x_3^- through v_1^+ (see Figure 9). Theorem 2.1 shows that A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic. \square

LEMMA 3.2. *If Γ is a connected triangle-free graph with more than one vertex, then either Γ is a complete bipartite graph or contains the 3-path graph as a full subgraph.*

Proof. Let Γ be a connected triangle-free graph with more than one vertex. If Γ contains an n -cycle of $n \geq 5$ as a full subgraph, then Γ contains a 3-path subgraph of the n -cycle as a full subgraph. Otherwise, Γ does not have odd cycles and thus is a bipartite graph. We divide the vertex set of Γ into two non-empty subsets V_W and V_B such that every edge connects a vertex in V_W and one in V_B . If Γ is not a complete bipartite graph, then there exist vertices $v_W \in V_W$ and $v_B \in V_B$ of graph distance greater than 2, and every shortest path from v_W to v_B is a full subgraph. For such a path, any 3-subpath is a full subgraph of Γ . An example of Γ is shown in Figure 13, where the division of the vertex set is drawn as white/black coloring of vertices. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let Γ be a finite simple graph with edges labeled by integers greater than 1. Suppose that Γ is triangle-free with at least three vertices.

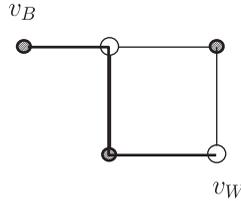


Figure 13. A bipartite graph Γ which is not complete.

[(i) \Rightarrow (ii)] Suppose that A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic. In general, an acylindrically hyperbolic group does not decompose as a direct product of two infinite groups ([21]). Since K_Γ in Theorem 2.3 is a finite $K(A_\Gamma, 1)$ space, A_Γ is torsion-free. It follows that A_Γ does not decompose as a direct product of two nontrivial subgroups.

[(ii) \Rightarrow (iii)] We prove the contrapositive. If Γ is a join of two non-empty subgraphs Γ_1 and Γ_2 such that all edges between them are labeled by 2, then A_Γ is the direct product of A_{Γ_1} and A_{Γ_2} .

[(iii) \Rightarrow (iv)] We prove the contrapositive. If Γ is a complete bipartite graph with all edges labeled by 2, then Γ is a join of two non-empty subgraphs without any edge Γ_1 and Γ_2 such that all edges between them are labeled by 2. Therefore, A_Γ is reducible.

[(iv) \Rightarrow (v)] Suppose that Γ is not a complete bipartite graph with all edges labeled by 2. Under this assumption, it is enough to consider the following three cases: (1) Γ is not connected, (2) Γ is connected and at least one edge of Γ is labeled by an integer greater than 2, and (3) Γ is connected and all edges of Γ are labeled by 2. In the second case, Γ contains a 2-path full subgraph with an edge labeled by an integer greater than 2. In the third case, we can apply Lemma 3.2, since Γ is a connected triangle-free graph with more than one vertex. It follows that Γ either is a complete bipartite graph or contains a 3-path full subgraph. By the assumption, Γ contains a 3-path full subgraph with all edges labeled by 2.

[(v) \Rightarrow (i)] First, if Γ is disconnected, then A_Γ decomposes as a free product of two infinite subgroups, and thus acylindrically hyperbolic. Second, suppose that Γ contains a 2-path full subgraph with an edge labeled by an integer greater than 2. Let us assign a direction to the subgraph in the same way as $\Gamma_{m,n}$ in Figure 8. We direct other edges arbitrarily. With this direction, Γ satisfies the assumptions in Lemma 3.1. Lemma 3.1 shows that A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic. Finally, suppose that Γ contains a 3-path full subgraph with all edges labeled by 2. Let us assign a direction to the subgraph in the same way as $\Gamma_{2,2,2}$ in Figure 8. Other edges are directed arbitrarily. With this direction, Γ satisfies the assumptions in Lemma 3.1. Lemma 3.1 shows that A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic.

Suppose that A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic. Since an acylindrically hyperbolic group does not admit an infinite center ([21]), the center of A_Γ is finite. Since A_Γ has a finite $K(A_\Gamma, 1)$ space K_Γ , A_Γ is torsion-free. It follows that the center of A_Γ is trivial.

Let A_Γ be an irreducible triangle-free Artin–Tits group. When Γ has three or more vertices, the central quotient of A_Γ is A_Γ itself, which is acylindrically hyperbolic. When Γ has less than three vertices, see Remark 1.1. □

3.2. Artin–Tits groups associated with cones over square-free bipartite graphs.

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.2 and Corollary 1.3.

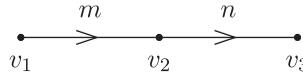


Figure 14. A 2-path directed graph Γ' with edges labeled by $m, n \geq 3$.

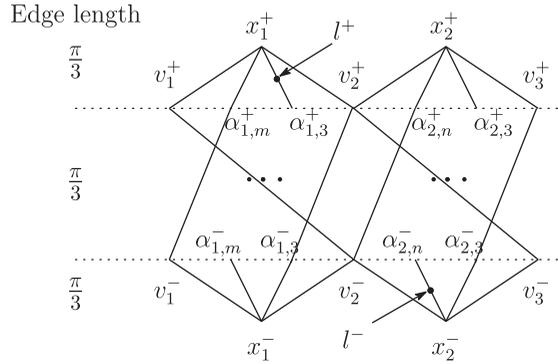


Figure 15. The subgraph $L_{\Gamma'}$ of L_Γ corresponding to the 2-path subgraph Γ' of Γ , and two points l^\pm .

LEMMA 3.3. *Let A_Γ be an Artin–Tits group of almost large type. Suppose that Γ is a complete bipartite graph with all edges labeled by 2. Then Γ is a cone over a graph consisting of only isolated vertices with all edges labeled by 2.*

Proof. Assume that Γ is not a cone. Then, Γ has a square with all edges labeled by 2, which contradicts the assumption that A_Γ is of almost large type. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2. [(i) \Rightarrow (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) \Rightarrow (iv)] We repeat the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

[(iv) \Rightarrow (i)] Let A_Γ be triangle-free. By Lemma 3.3, (iv) in Theorem 1.2 implies (iv) in Theorem 1.1. Therefore, according to Theorem 1.1, A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic.

We consider the case where Γ has a 3-cycle. Let us assign Γ an appropriate direction. Let \tilde{K}_Γ be the A_Γ -equivariant CAT(0) space in Theorem 2.4. Let L_Γ be the link of the unique vertex o of K_Γ . We find a rank-one isometry in A_Γ . We fix a 3-cycle of Γ . Then, as a subgraph of the 3-cycle, we take a 2-path subgraph Γ' in Figure 14. By Lemma 2.2, $A_{\Gamma'}$ has the following presentation:

$$\left\langle \begin{array}{l} v_1, v_2, v_3, x_1, x_2, \\ \alpha_{1,3}, \dots, \alpha_{1,m}, \\ \alpha_{2,3}, \dots, \alpha_{2,n} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{l} x_1 = v_1 v_2, x_1 = v_2 \alpha_{1,3}, \dots, x_1 = \alpha_{1,m} v_1, \\ x_2 = v_2 v_3, x_2 = v_3 \alpha_{2,3}, \dots, x_2 = \alpha_{2,n} v_2 \end{array} \right\rangle \quad (3.7)$$

Since Γ' is not a full subgraph of Γ , $A_{\Gamma'}$ is not a subgroup of A_Γ . On the other hand, the presentation complex $K_{\Gamma'}$ of (3.7) is a subcomplex of K_Γ . Let $L_{\Gamma'} \subset L_\Gamma$ be the link in $K_{\Gamma'}$, see Figure 15. As shown in Figure 16, we take a directed loop l in $K_{\Gamma'}$, which intersects with $L_{\Gamma'}$ at two points l^+ and l^- . In $L_{\Gamma'}$, the distance between l^+ and l^- is greater than π , see Figure 15. Even in L_Γ , the distance between l^+ and l^- is greater than π . Indeed, a shortest path from l^+ to l^- in L_Γ through $L_\Gamma - L_{\Gamma'}$ should go out from $L_{\Gamma'}$ at a point in $\{v_i^\pm\}_{i=1,2,3}$, passes at least one edge in $L_\Gamma - L_{\Gamma'}$, and comes back into $L_{\Gamma'}$ at another point

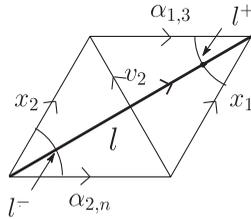


Figure 16. A directed loop l in $K_{\Gamma'}$ and its intersection points with $L_{\Gamma'}$.

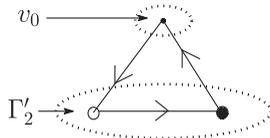


Figure 17. A directed 3-cycle in Γ .

in $\{v_i^\pm\}_{i=1,2,3}$. The length of such a path is greater than π , since the distance between l^\pm and $\{v_i^\pm\}_{i=1,2,3}$ in $L_{\Gamma'}$ is greater than $\pi/3$. Therefore,

$$d_{L_\Gamma}(l^+, l^-) > \pi. \tag{3.8}$$

As in the proof of Lemma 3.1, l is a local geodesic around o , and the lift \tilde{l} through \tilde{o} is an axis of $\gamma = x_2\alpha_{1,3}$ in A_Γ (see Figure 16). Assume that \tilde{l} bounds a flat half-plane E . By $\text{Pr} : \tilde{K}_\Gamma \rightarrow K_\Gamma$, the unit semicircle in E centered at \tilde{o} on \tilde{l} is isometric to a path of length π from l^+ to l^- in L_Γ , contrary to (3.8).

When A_Γ is acylindrically hyperbolic, the same discussion as in the proof of Theorem 1.1 shows that the center of A_Γ is trivial. Similarly, Conjecture 1.1 can be confirmed. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.3. Let Γ satisfy assumptions in Corollary 1.3. By assumptions on edge labels of Γ , A_Γ is of almost large type. We show that Γ can be appropriately directed. Note that Γ'_2 is bipartite. We color vertices of Γ'_2 by black and white such that every edge in Γ'_2 connects a white vertex and a black vertex. We give a direction to every edge e of Γ as follows. If e is in $\{v_0\} * \Gamma'_1$, e is directed arbitrarily. If e is in Γ'_2 , e goes from a white vertex to a black vertex. Otherwise, e goes from v_0 to a white vertex or goes from a black vertex to v_0 . Then, every 3-cycle is the one in Figure 5, as shown in Figure 17. Note that Γ'_2 has no 4-cycles. Since every 4-cycle shares two edges with such a directed 3-cycle, it is the same as the rightmost 4-cycle in Figure 5. Hence, Γ is appropriately directed. Since Γ satisfies the condition (iv) in Theorem 1.2, A_Γ satisfies (i), (ii), and (iii) in Theorem 1.2. \square

Let us state one more corollary of Theorem 1.2.

COROLLARY 3.4. *Let A_Γ be an Artin–Tits group of almost large type associated with Γ with three or more vertices. Suppose that Γ is square-free, that is, Γ does not contain 4-cycles. When A_Γ is irreducible, it is acylindrically hyperbolic, directly indecomposable, and centerless. In particular, Conjecture 1.1 is true for such an A_Γ .*

Proof. If Γ is triangle-free, then we use Theorem 1.1. Otherwise, every two triangles of Γ either share only a vertex or are disjoint, since Γ is square-free. We can assign a

direction to all triangles as in Figure 5. When other edges of Γ are directed arbitrarily, Γ is appropriately directed. We apply Theorem 1.2. \square

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. The authors would like to thank the anonymous reviewers for comments on the previous version of this paper.

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