

SL₂-TILINGS DO NOT EXIST IN HIGHER DIMENSIONS (MOSTLY)

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ABSTRACT. We define a family of generalizations of SL₂-tilings to higher dimensions called ϵ -SL₂-tilings. We show that, in each dimension 3 or greater, ϵ -SL₂-tilings exist only for certain choices of ϵ . In the case that they exist, we show that they are essentially unique and have a concrete description in terms of odd Fibonacci numbers.

1. SL₂-TILINGS OF THE PLANE

The aim of this note is to study higher-dimensional analogues of the following object.

Definition 1 ([1]). *A bi-infinite array $(a_{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ with $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ is called an SL₂-tiling of \mathbb{Z}^2 if the entries satisfy the relation*

$$(1) \quad a_{i,j+1}a_{i+1,j} - a_{ij}a_{i+1,j+1} = 1.$$

A bi-infinite array $(b_{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ with $b_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ is called an anti-SL₂-tiling of \mathbb{Z}^2 if the entries satisfy the relation

$$(2) \quad b_{i,j+1}b_{i+1,j} - b_{ij}b_{i+1,j+1} = -1.$$

The notion of an anti-SL₂-tiling is not actually giving anything new as shown by the following lemma, however this notion will be useful for our considerations in higher dimensions.

Lemma 2. *If $(a_{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is an SL₂-tiling, then taking $b_{ij} = a_{i,-j}$ gives an anti-SL₂-tiling.*

One should think of the difference between SL₂-tilings and anti-SL₂-tilings as viewing the lattice \mathbb{Z}^2 “from above” or “from below.” The following result from [1] was our starting point.

Theorem 3 ([1]). *There exist infinitely many SL₂-tilings of \mathbb{Z}^2 .*

In fact, it is shown in [1] that any admissible frontier of 1’s in the lattice, can be completed into a unique SL₂-tiling. An interpretation of all possible SL₂-tilings was later given in [2] in terms of triangulations of a polygon with infinitely many vertices.

The following anti-SL₂-tiling will be relevant in our higher dimensional analysis. We will call it the *staircase anti-SL₂-tiling* of \mathbb{Z}^2 .

Example 4. *Consider the anti-SL₂-tiling $(a_{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of \mathbb{Z}^2 with $a_{ij} = 1$ if $i + j \in \{0, 1\}$. Using (2) and the well-known recursion $F_{2r-1}F_{2r+3} = F_{2r+1}^2 + 1$ ($r \geq 1$) for the odd Fibonacci numbers, it is easy to see that*

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} F_{2r-1} & \text{if } i + j = r \geq 1; \\ F_{-2r+1} & \text{if } i + j = r \leq 0; \end{cases}$$

where we number the Fibonacci numbers as:

F_1	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_5	F_6	F_7	\dots
1	1	2	3	5	8	13	\dots

The following figure is a portion of this tiling. Note the bolded frontier of 1’s; it is an “infinite staircase”.

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1	1	2	5	13	34	89	233
2	1	1	2	5	13	34	89
5	2	1	1	2	5	13	34
13	5	2	1	1	2	5	13
34	13	5	2	1	1	2	5
89	34	13	5	2	1	1	2
233	89	34	13	5	2	1	1
610	233	89	34	13	5	2	1

2. SL_2 -TILINGS IN HIGHER DIMENSIONS

Denote integer vectors by $\mathbf{i} = (i_1, \dots, i_n)$ and by \mathbf{e}_k the k -th unit vector. A *signature matrix* is a symmetric $n \times n$ matrix $\epsilon = (\epsilon_{kl})$ with $\epsilon_{kl} = \pm 1$ whenever $k \neq l$ and $\epsilon_{kk} = -1$.

Definition 5. Fix a signature matrix ϵ . An array $(a_{\mathbf{i}})_{\mathbf{i} \in \mathbb{Z}^n}$ with $a_{\mathbf{i}} \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ is called an ϵ - SL_2 -tiling of \mathbb{Z}^n if for each $k \neq \ell$ we have

$$(3) \quad a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_\ell} a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_k} - a_{\mathbf{i}} a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_k+\mathbf{e}_\ell} = \epsilon_{k\ell}.$$

The requirement on the diagonal entries of signature matrices might seem arbitrary right now because they do not play any role in the above definition; we will see later on that it is indeed a consistent choice.

The situation is now different than the $n = 2$ case, all the ϵ - SL_2 -tilings are not necessarily equivalent, however there do remain relations among them.

Lemma 6. Let $\epsilon = (\epsilon_{kl})$ be any signature matrix and write $\epsilon^{(r)}$ for the matrix obtained from ϵ by changing the sign of all the entries in row r and column r , leaving the diagonal entries fixed. That is, $\epsilon^{(r)} = (\epsilon'_{kl})$ where $\epsilon'_{kl} = -\epsilon_{kl}$ if exactly one of k and ℓ equals r and $\epsilon'_{kl} = \epsilon_{kl}$ otherwise. If $(a_{\mathbf{i}})_{\mathbf{i} \in \mathbb{Z}^n}$ is an ϵ - SL_2 -tiling, then taking $b_{\mathbf{i}} = a_{\mathbf{i}-2\mathbf{i}_r, \mathbf{e}_r}$ gives an $\epsilon^{(r)}$ - SL_2 -tiling.

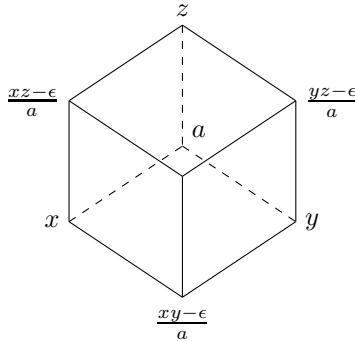
Definition 7. If ϵ is a signature matrix such that $\epsilon_{kl} = 1$ (resp. $\epsilon_{kl} = -1$) whenever $k \neq \ell$, we refer to an ϵ - SL_2 -tiling as an SL_2 -tiling (resp. anti- SL_2 -tiling) of \mathbb{Z}^n .

Lemma 8. Let $n \geq 3$ and assume $(a_{\mathbf{i}})_{\mathbf{i} \in \mathbb{Z}^n}$ is either an SL_2 -tiling or an anti- SL_2 -tiling of \mathbb{Z}^n . Then for any $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ the set $\{a_{\mathbf{i}} : \sum_{j=1}^n i_j = r\}$ consists of a single element.

Proof. Pick any three distinct indices $j, k, \ell \in [1, n]$. To prove our claim we compute $a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_j+\mathbf{e}_k+\mathbf{e}_\ell}$ in terms of $a_{\mathbf{i}}, a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_j}, a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_k}, a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_\ell}$ in three different ways. For simplicity of notation we set:

$$\epsilon_{jk} = \epsilon_{j\ell} = \epsilon_{k\ell} = \epsilon, \quad a_{\mathbf{i}} = a, \quad a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_j} = x, \quad a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_k} = y, \quad a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_\ell} = z.$$

The following picture will be useful.



Using (3) three times we get

$$a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_j+\mathbf{e}_k} = \frac{xy - \epsilon}{a}, \quad a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_k+\mathbf{e}_\ell} = \frac{yz - \epsilon}{a}, \quad a_{\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{e}_j+\mathbf{e}_\ell} = \frac{xz - \epsilon}{a}.$$

Then applying (3) three more times gives

$$a_{i+e_j+e_k+e_\ell} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_{i+e_j+e_k} a_{i+e_j+e_\ell} - \epsilon}{a_{i+e_j}} = \frac{xyz}{a^2} - \epsilon \frac{y+z}{a^2} - \epsilon \frac{a^2-\epsilon}{a^2 x} \\ \frac{a_{i+e_j+e_k} a_{i+e_k+e_\ell} - \epsilon}{a_{i+e_k}} = \frac{xyz}{a^2} - \epsilon \frac{x+z}{a^2} - \epsilon \frac{a^2-\epsilon}{a^2 y} \\ \frac{a_{i+e_j+e_k} a_{i+e_k+e_\ell} - \epsilon}{a_{i+e_\ell}} = \frac{xyz}{a^2} - \epsilon \frac{x+y}{a^2} - \epsilon \frac{a^2-\epsilon}{a^2 z} \end{cases}$$

It follows that $\frac{x-y}{a^2} = \frac{a^2-\epsilon}{a^2 x} - \frac{a^2-\epsilon}{a^2 y}$ or $(xy + a^2 - \epsilon)(x - y) = 0$. But $xy + a^2 - \epsilon \geq 1$ since $a, x, y \geq 1$, hence $x = y$. Similarly $y = z$. The result then follows by iterating on all possible triples of distinct indices. \square

We now come to our first main result: in dimension n , an “infinite staircase” of 1’s yields the only possible anti-SL₂-tiling.

Theorem 9. *For $n \geq 3$, there exists a unique (up to translation) anti-SL₂-tiling of \mathbb{Z}^n . Any of its “two dimensional slices” obtained by fixing all but two of the coordinates of \mathbf{i} is a translation of the staircase anti-SL₂-tiling of \mathbb{Z}^2 from Example 4. In particular, all the integers appearing are odd Fibonacci numbers.*

Proof. Assume $(a_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^n}$ is a anti-SL₂-tiling of \mathbb{Z}^n . Pick \mathbf{i} with a_i minimal. Applying (3) gives

$$a_{i+e_1} a_{i-e_2} = a_i a_{i+e_1-e_2} + 1 = a_i^2 + 1,$$

where we applied Lemma 8 in the last equality. If $a_i > 1$, this implies $a_{i+e_1} < a_i$ or $a_{i-e_2} < a_i$, contradicting minimality, so we must have $a_i = 1$. In turn, again leveraging Lemma 8, this implies $\{a_{i+e_k}, a_{i-e_k}\} = \{1, 2\}$. Without loss of generality we will assume $a_{i+e_k} = 2$ and $\sum_{j=1}^n i_j = 1$. Then applying (3) repeatedly shows that $a_{i'}$ with $\sum_{j=1}^n i'_j = r \geq 1$ is exactly the r^{th} odd Fibonacci number F_{2r-1} (see Example 4). Similarly one sees that $a_{i'}$ with $\sum_{j=1}^n i'_j = r \leq 0$ is the odd Fibonacci number F_{-2r+1} . \square

Proposition 10. *There does not exist any SL₂-tiling of \mathbb{Z}^n for $n \geq 3$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that there is no SL₂-tiling of \mathbb{Z}^3 . Assume $(a_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^3}$ is an SL₂-tiling of \mathbb{Z}^3 . Pick \mathbf{i} with a_i minimal. Applying (3) gives

$$a_{i+e_1} a_{i-e_2} = a_i a_{i+e_1-e_2} - 1 = a_i^2 - 1,$$

where we applied Lemma 8 in the last equality. But this implies $a_{i+e_1} < a_i$ or $a_{i-e_2} < a_i$, contradicting minimality. \square

Corollary 11. *For $n = 3$, there are precisely 4 signature matrices ϵ for which there exists an ϵ -SL₂-tiling. For such ϵ , this ϵ -SL₂-tiling is unique (up to translation). More precisely, an ϵ -SL₂-tiling exists if and only if $\epsilon_{12}\epsilon_{13}\epsilon_{23} = -1$.*

Proof. The claim follows immediately from the observation that any signature matrix for $n = 3$ is either one of the two satisfying $\epsilon_{12} = \epsilon_{13} = \epsilon_{23}$ or is obtained from one of these with a single application of Lemma 6. \square

We are finally ready to classify all ϵ -SL₂-tilings for any $n \geq 3$.

Theorem 12. *For $n \geq 3$, there are precisely 2^{n-1} signature matrices ϵ for which there exists an ϵ -SL₂-tiling of \mathbb{Z}^n . They are precisely the signature matrices obtainable from the anti-SL₂-signature matrix by repeated application of Lemma 6. Whenever an ϵ -SL₂-tiling exists, it is unique up to translation.*

Proof. Let $(a_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^n}$ be an ϵ -SL₂-tiling of \mathbb{Z}^n . Fixing all but any three distinct entries of \mathbf{i} gives a tiling of \mathbb{Z}^3 . Therefore, it follows from Corollary 11 that we have an inclusion $E \subset E'$, where E is the set of $n \times n$ signature matrices ϵ which admit an ϵ -SL₂-tiling, and E' is the set of $n \times n$ signature matrices ϵ satisfying $\epsilon_{jk}\epsilon_{k\ell}\epsilon_{j\ell} = -1$ for any triple of distinct indices j, k, ℓ .

Any row (or equivalently any column) of a matrix ϵ in E' determines uniquely all the remaining entries of ϵ , therefore E' is in bijection with $\{\pm 1\}^{n-1}$ and $\#E' = 2^{n-1}$.

Using Lemma 6, there is an action of $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{n-1}$ on E given by $\epsilon \mapsto \epsilon^{(r)}$ for $1 \leq r \leq n-1$. This action is free; indeed the only element of $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{n-1}$ leaving invariant the last column of any given matrix of E is the identity. Thanks to Theorem 9, E is not empty and so we compute $\#E \geq 2^{n-1} = \#E' \geq \#E$ and deduce that $E = E'$.

The uniqueness claim also follows immediately from Corollary 11 by fixing all but any three distinct entries of \mathbf{i} . \square

Note that the claim of Theorem 12 could be rephrased by saying that, up to fixing the origin and choosing the orientation of each of the coordinate axes, there is a unique tiling of \mathbb{Z}^n for $n \geq 3$.

Remark 13. *It is now clear why we choose the diagonal entries of ϵ to be equal to -1 : any ϵ - SL_2 -tiling consists of odd Fibonacci numbers and (3) is satisfied also for $k = \ell$.*

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