

Frobenius manifolds associated to Coxeter groups of type E_7 and E_8

Devis Abriani

SISSA, v.Beirut 2-4, 34151 Trieste, Italy

email: abriani@sissa.it

October 28, 2009

Abstract

Flat coordinates for Frobenius manifolds defined on the orbit space of a Coxeter group W are specified through a certain system of generators of W -invariant polynomials. In this note, starting from basic invariants proposed by M.Mehta, we calculate flat coordinates for the exceptional groups of type E_7 and E_8 , leading to a derivation of the potentials for the associated Frobenius structures.

1 Introduction

A Coxeter group is a group W of linear transformations of a Euclidean space generated by reflections. Irreducible finite Coxeter groups are labelled by A_l , B_l , D_l , E_6 , E_7 , E_8 , F_4 , G_2 , H_3 , H_4 and $I_2(p)$ [Co34]. The orbit space of such groups can be endowed with a structure of Frobenius manifold, due to B.Dubrovin [Du96] and to the previous work by K.Saito, T.Yano and J.Sekiguchi [Sa79, Sa93, SYS80]. Flat coordinates, a key ingredient for the structure, correspond to a particular choice of generators of the ring of W -invariant polynomials. They have been calculated explicitly by Saito et al. for all irreducible finite Coxeter groups but E_7 and E_8 . In the framework of singularity theory, flat coordinates on the base space of universal unfoldings of isolated hypersurface singularities have been calculated also for E_7 and E_8 type [Ya80, KW81]. The potentials for E_7 and E_8 type Coxeter groups have been calculated in [DLZ93], but without relating them to an explicit construction of the flat generators. In this note, after briefly recalling the

main ingredients of Frobenius manifold structures on the orbit space of finite Coxeter groups, I consider the two cases not treated in [SYS80], deriving explicit expressions for the Saito flat coordinates via generators of the ring of E_7 - and E_8 -invariant polynomials proposed by M.Mehta [Me88]. I am very grateful to my supervisor, Prof. B.Dubrovin, for pointing out to me this problem, for fruitful discussions about the subject and for his continuous encouragement and support.

2 Frobenius manifolds and Coxeter groups

A Frobenius algebra (A, \star) over a ring R is an associative R -algebra with a unity and a symmetric non-degenerate R -bilinear inner product $(,)$ such that, for any $a, b, c \in A$:

$$(a \star b, c) = (a, b \star c)$$

A (complex) Frobenius manifold M is a \mathbb{C} -manifold with a commutative Frobenius algebra structure over each tangent plane, analytically depending on the coordinates of the point and satisfying a few integrability conditions:

1. The metric $\eta_{\alpha\beta}$ on M defined by the inner product $(,)$ is flat;
2. The unity vector field e defined by the algebras is covariantly constant with respect to the Levi-Civita connection defined by $\eta_{\alpha\beta}$ ($\nabla e = 0$);
3. The tensor $\nabla_z(u \star v, w)$ is totally symmetric for any vector fields u, v, w, z .¹

The metric $\eta_{\alpha\beta}$ also defines a contravariant metric $\eta^{\alpha\beta}$ on the cotangent bundle T^*M , where another flat metric $g^{\alpha\beta}$ can be constructed [Du96], giving rise to a flat pencil of metrics $g^{\alpha\beta} + \lambda\eta^{\alpha\beta}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.

Locally a Frobenius structure can be described, in a suitable set of coordinates $t = (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)$, named flat, by the third derivatives of a function on the manifold $F(t)$ called Frobenius potential. In such coordinates the metric $\eta_{\alpha\beta}$ is constant and is given by:

$$\eta_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \frac{\partial^3 F(t)}{\partial t_1 \partial t_\alpha \partial t_\beta},$$

¹The definition of Frobenius manifold usually requires also the existence of a global linear vector field E acting by conformal transformations on the metric and by rescalings on the Frobenius algebras $T_x M$.

where t_1 is such that $e = \frac{\partial}{\partial t_1}$, while the structure constants of the Frobenius algebras on $T_t M$ are given by:

$$c_{\alpha\beta}^{\gamma}(t) = \eta^{\gamma\delta}(t) \frac{\partial^3 F(t)}{\partial t_{\delta} \partial t_{\alpha} \partial t_{\beta}}.$$

A Coxeter group W is a group of linear transformations on a Euclidean space V generated by reflections. The space of orbits V/W of a finite Coxeter group is an affine variety; its coordinate ring coincides with the ring of W -invariant polynomials on V [Ch55]. The generators of such a ring are not uniquely specified, but their degrees $d_1 = 2 < d_2 \leq \dots \leq d_{n-1} < d_n = h$ are invariants of the group;² the highest degree h is called Coxeter number. The complexification of the orbit space $M = (V \otimes \mathbb{C})/W$ can be endowed with a structure of Frobenius manifold. The two marked flat metrics have been worked out by K.Saito et al. [Sa79, Sa93, SYS80], while the full construction is due to B.Dubrovin [Du96]. We refer to his article for proofs of the following statements.

Let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be coordinates on V and $p = (p_{d_1}, \dots, p_{d_n})$ be local coordinates on M , where $p_{d_i} = p_{d_i}(x)$ are homogeneous generators of the ring of W -invariant polynomials. The second order generator p_2 fixes a W -invariant Euclidean metric G_{ij} on V via $p_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} G_{ij} x_i x_j$. This induces a contravariant flat metric on $T_* M$ [Sa79, Du96] by:

$$g^{\alpha\beta}(p) = \langle dp_{d_{\alpha}}, dp_{d_{\beta}} \rangle^* = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial p_{d_{\alpha}}}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial p_{d_{\beta}}}{\partial x_j} G^{ij}, \quad (1)$$

where $(G^{ij}) = (G_{ij})^{-1}$. On the other hand, $\eta^{\alpha\beta}$ is defined by:

$$\eta^{\alpha\beta}(p) = \frac{\partial g^{\alpha\beta}(p)}{\partial p_h}.$$

The matrix of $\eta^{\alpha\beta}$ becomes constant once we calculate (Saito) flat coordinates (t_1, \dots, t_n) . Dubrovin showed the existence of a relation between $g^{\alpha\beta}(t)$ and the Frobenius potential [Du96], given by:

$$g^{\alpha\beta}(t) = \langle dt_{d_{\alpha}}, dt_{d_{\beta}} \rangle^* = \frac{(d_{\alpha} + d_{\beta} - 2)}{h} \eta^{\alpha\lambda} \eta^{\beta\mu} \partial_{\lambda} \partial_{\mu} F(t). \quad (2)$$

This formula will allow us to reconstruct the potential (and hence the full Frobenius structure) from the knowledge of flat coordinates.

²In fact all inequalities are strict for all Coxeter groups but D_n .

3 Generators of W -invariant polynomials

Systems of generators of W -invariant polynomials are well known for all irreducible finite Coxeter groups but the exceptional ones, labelled by E_6 , E_7 , E_8 , for which very few and often cumbersome examples exist in the literature. In this note we use a construction due to M.Mehta [Me88], that has the advantage of being very natural to work out. For any W , we find a set of linear forms that is W -invariant, in the sense that, under the action of the group on the algebra of polynomials, the elements of the set transform into each other, leaving unchanged the whole set. Then we consider symmetric functions on these forms in the required degrees.

3.1 Basic polynomials for E_6

The action of the group E_6 on \mathbb{R}^8 is generated by reflections in the six hyperplanes $x_1 = x_2$, $x_2 = x_3, \dots, x_5 = x_6$ and $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_7 = x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_8$, all operating on the six dimensional subspace $S_6 = \sum_{i=1}^6 x_i = 0$, $x_7 + x_8 = 0$. We first look for a set of polynomials in 8 variables, symmetric in x_1, \dots, x_6 and in x_7, x_8 and invariant under reflection in the hyperplane $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_7 = x_4 + x_5 + x_6 + x_8$. Apart from the obvious choices of S_6 and $x_7 + x_8$, the following linear forms satisfy the above requirements:

$$\pm \frac{1}{2}(x_7 - x_8) - x_i + \frac{1}{6}S_6, \quad 1 \leq i \leq 6$$

$$x_i + x_j - \frac{1}{3}S_6, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq 6$$

So the polynomials of the form:

$$u_m = \sum_{i=1}^6 \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}(x_7 - x_8) - x_i + \frac{1}{6}S_6 \right)^m + \left(-\frac{1}{2}(x_7 - x_8) - x_i + \frac{1}{6}S_6 \right)^m \right) + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 6} \left(x_i + x_j - \frac{1}{3}S_6 \right)^m$$

are manifestly invariant for any m . Restricting these polynomials to $S_6 = 0$, $x_7 + x_8 = 0$ yields the standard realization of E_6 [Me88]. We recall that the E_6 -invariant degrees are 2, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 12 [Co34]. It turns out [Co51] that u_2 , u_5 , u_6 , u_8 , u_9 and u_{12} are algebraically independent and form a

system of generators for the ring of invariant polynomials of the E_6 type. We normalize the second order polynomial as $u_2/12$ (we will continue to call it u_2 for convenience), in such a way that it has as small as possible integer coefficients.

3.2 Basic polynomials for E_7

The action of the group E_7 on \mathbb{R}^8 is generated by reflections in the seven hyperplanes $x_1 = x_2, x_2 = x_3, \dots, x_6 = x_7$ and $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8$, all operating on the seven dimensional subspace $S_7 = \sum_{i=1}^8 x_i = 0$. We first look for a set of polynomials in 8 variables, symmetric in x_1, \dots, x_8 and invariant under reflection in the hyperplane $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = x_5 + x_6 + x_7 + x_8$. Apart from the obvious choice of S_7 , the following linear forms satisfy the above requirements:

$$\pm(x_i + x_j) - \frac{1}{4}S_7, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq 8$$

So the polynomials of the form:

$$v_m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 8} \left(\left(x_i + x_j - \frac{1}{4}S_7 \right)^m + \left(-x_i - x_j - \frac{1}{4}S_7 \right)^m \right)$$

are manifestly invariant for any m . Restricting the action of the group on $S_7 = 0$ yields the standard realization of E_7 [Me88]. We recall that the E_7 -invariant degrees are 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 18 [Co34]. It turns out [Me88] that $v_2, v_6, v_8, v_{10}, v_{12}, v_{14}$ and v_{18} are algebraically independent and form a system of generators for the ring of invariant polynomials of the E_7 type. We normalize the second order polynomial as $v_2/60$ (we will continue to call it v_2 for convenience), in such a way that it has as small as possible integer coefficients.

3.3 Basic polynomials for E_8

The action of the group E_8 on \mathbb{R}^9 is generated by reflections in the eight hyperplanes $x_1 = x_2, x_2 = x_3, \dots, x_7 = x_8$ and $2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = x_4 + x_5 + \dots + x_9$, all operating on the eight dimensional subspace $S_8 = \sum_{i=1}^9 x_i = 0$. We first look for a set of polynomials in 9 variables, symmetric in x_1, \dots, x_8 and invariant under reflection in the hyperplane $2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = x_4 + x_5 + \dots + x_9$.

Apart from the obvious choice of S_8 , the following linear forms satisfy the above requirements:

$$\begin{aligned} &\pm(x_i - x_j), & 1 \leq i < j \leq 9 \\ &\pm\left(\frac{1}{3}S_8 - x_i - x_j - x_k\right), & 1 \leq i < j < k \leq 9 \end{aligned}$$

So the polynomials of the form:

$$w_m = \sum_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^m + \sum_{i < j < k} \left(\frac{1}{3}S_8 - x_i - x_j - x_k\right)^m$$

are manifestly invariant for any even m . Restricting the action of the group on $S_8 = 0$ yields the standard realization of E_8 [Me88]. We recall that the E_8 -invariant degrees are 2, 8, 12, 14, 18, 20, 24 and 30 [Co34]. It turns out [Me88] that $w_2, w_8, w_{12}, w_{14}, w_{18}, w_{20}, w_{24}$ and w_{30} are algebraically independent and form a system of generators for ring of invariant polynomials of the E_8 type. We normalize the second order polynomial as $w_2/30$ (we will continue to call it w_2 for convenience), in such a way that it has as small as possible integer coefficients.

4 Flat coordinates

We present the explicit calculations needed to find the Frobenius structure for E_6 . Analogous procedures will allow us to obtain the structures for E_7 and E_8 .

We first need to write the metric (1) with respect to the generators proposed by Mehta. For each matrix element $\langle du_{d_\alpha}, du_{d_\beta} \rangle^*$, we start finding all possible monic monomials in (u_2, \dots, u_{12}) in the needed degree. Any such monomial b must be written in the form:

$$b_{(i,c)} = \sum_{\substack{c_1 d_{i_1} + \dots + c_s d_{i_s} \\ = d_\alpha + d_\beta - 2}} u_{d_{i_1}}^{c_1} \dots u_{d_{i_s}}^{c_s},$$

where $i = (i_1, \dots, i_s)$ and $c = (c_1, \dots, c_s)$.³

The next step consists in finding the (rational) coefficients $a_{(c,i)}$'s of the linear

³Note that in general this set of parameters uniquely identifies $b_{(i,c)}$ for all Coxeter groups but D_n .

combination:

$$\langle du_{d_\alpha}, du_{d_\beta} \rangle^* = \sum_{(c,i)} a_{(c,i)} b_{(c,i)}, \quad (3)$$

where the sum is over all allowed sets of parameters (c, i) . This calculation is crucial from a computational point of view in our work; in fact, due to the high degrees of the polynomials and to the number of variables involved, standard computational software programs do not seem to be able to manage easily such an amount of information, that increases in complexity much more than linearly with the degree of the involved polynomials.⁴ For this reason, we evaluate the expressions (3) at points $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ such that $1 \leq x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq n - 2$. It turns out that, for k generic choices of the n -tuple (x_1, \dots, x_n) ,⁵ this procedure gives a - much easier to manage - determined linear system of equations in the $a_{(c,i)}$'s. In Appendix A we present the matrix elements of the metric $g^{\alpha\beta}$ with respect to the Mehta generators for E_6 , from which we can calculate the elements of the matrix $\eta^{\alpha\beta}$ different from zero:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{u_{12}} \langle du_2, du_{12} \rangle^* &= 24 & \partial_{u_{12}} \langle du_5, du_9 \rangle^* &= 168 \\ \partial_{u_{12}} \langle du_6, du_8 \rangle^* &= 128 & \partial_{u_{12}} \langle du_6, du_{12} \rangle^* &= 2752 u_2^2 \\ \partial_{u_{12}} \langle du_8, du_8 \rangle^* &= 896 u_2 & \partial_{u_{12}} \langle du_8, du_{12} \rangle^* &= \frac{1064}{9} u_6 + \frac{25376}{3} u_2^3 \\ \partial_{u_{12}} \langle du_9, du_9 \rangle^* &= \frac{14112}{5} u_2^2 & \partial_{u_{12}} \langle du_9, du_{12} \rangle^* &= 742 u_5 u_2 \\ \partial_{u_{12}} \langle du_{12}, du_{12} \rangle^* &= 1254 u_8 u_2 - \frac{6952}{9} u_6 u_2^2 + \frac{242}{5} u_5^2 + \frac{183656}{3} u_2^5 \end{aligned}$$

To find a flat basis, we now write the general homogeneous polynomials of degrees 2, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 12 belonging to our coordinate ring:

$$\begin{aligned} t_2 &= u_2 & t_5 &= u_5 & t_6 &= u_6 + k_1 u_2^3 & t_8 &= u_8 + k_2 u_6 u_2 + k_3 u_2^4 \\ t_9 &= u_9 + k_4 u_5 u_2^2 & t_{12} &= u_{12} + k_5 u_8 u_2^2 + k_6 u_6^2 + k_7 u_6 u_2^3 + k_8 u_5^2 u_2 + k_9 u_2^6 \end{aligned}$$

where k_i are free coefficients. Calculating the matrix elements of $\eta^{\alpha\beta}$ with respect to these new coordinates and asking for all the terms but the anti-diagonal ones to be zero, we find an overdetermined system of equations that provides the coefficients needed to construct the Saito coordinates. We

⁴For example, $\langle dw_{30}, dw_{30} \rangle^*$ is a 58th degree homogeneous polynomial in 8 variables that has to be written as a linear combination of 163 polynomials of the same kind.

⁵For example, $k = 163$ for $\langle dw_{30}, dw_{30} \rangle^*$.

prefer to normalize some of the flat polynomials in such a way that all the elements in the antidiagonal are equal, as usual in the literature.

$$\begin{aligned}
t_2 &= u_2 & t_5 &= u_5 & t_6 &= u_6 - 15 u_2^3 \\
t_8 &= \frac{3}{16}(u_8 - \frac{7}{2} u_6 u_2 + \frac{385}{12} u_2^4) & t_9 &= \frac{1}{7}(u_9 - \frac{42}{5} u_5 u_2^2) \\
t_{12} &= u_{12} - \frac{209}{16} u_8 u_2^2 - \frac{77}{576} u_6^2 + \frac{2959}{96} u_6 u_2^3 - \frac{121}{120} u_5^2 u_2 - \frac{6633}{32} u_2^6
\end{aligned}$$

This result is already available in [SYS80] with different coefficients, because of a different choice of coordinates on V done by the authors.

At this point we can calculate the matrix elements of $g^{\alpha\beta}(t)$ and, using (2), the Frobenius potential:

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{E_6}(t_2, t_5, t_6, t_8, t_9, t_{12}) &= \frac{1}{24} t_{12}^2 t_2 + \frac{1}{12} t_{12} t_8 t_6 + \frac{1}{12} t_{12} t_9 t_5 + \frac{25}{147456} t_6^4 t_2 + \frac{5}{3} t_9^2 t_8 + \\
&+ \frac{25}{86016} t_6^2 t_2^7 + \frac{1}{38400} t_6 t_5^4 + \frac{1}{12800} t_5^4 t_2^3 + \frac{1}{8192} t_5^2 t_2^8 + \frac{1}{2048} t_6 t_5^2 t_2^5 + \frac{1}{2048} t_6^2 t_5^2 t_2^2 + \\
&+ \frac{5}{768} t_9 t_6^2 t_5 + \frac{1}{480} t_9 t_5^3 t_2 + \frac{5}{384} t_8 t_6^2 t_2^3 + \frac{5}{384} t_9 t_6 t_5 t_2^3 + \frac{1}{320} t_8 t_5^2 t_2^4 + \frac{25}{192} t_9^2 t_2^4 + \\
&+ \frac{1}{160} t_8 t_6 t_5^2 t_2 + \frac{25}{96} t_9^2 t_6 t_2 + \frac{1}{50} t_8^2 t_5 + \frac{1}{20} t_8^2 t_2^5 + \frac{8}{15} t_8^3 t_2 + \frac{1}{4} t_9 t_8 t_5 t_2^2 + \frac{25}{1757184} t_2^{13}
\end{aligned}$$

4.1 Frobenius structure for E_7

Starting from the system of generators proposed by Mehta for E_7 , we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
t_2 &= v_2 \\
t_6 &= v_6 - \frac{140}{9} v_2^3 \\
t_8 &= v_8 - \frac{112}{27} v_6 v_2 + \frac{10220}{243} v_2^4 \\
t_{10} &= \frac{1}{70} (v_{10} - \frac{9}{2} v_8 v_2 + 7 v_6 v_2^2 - 42 v_2^5) \\
t_{12} &= \frac{1}{1800} (v_{12} - \frac{121}{21} v_{10} v_2 + \frac{341}{28} v_8 v_2^2 - \frac{11}{48} v_6^2 - \frac{649}{162} v_6 v_2^3 - \frac{8998}{729} v_2^6) \\
t_{14} &= \frac{1}{4466} (v_{14} - \frac{7826}{1215} v_{12} v_2 + \frac{119977}{7290} v_{10} v_2^2 - \frac{1001}{2592} v_8 v_6 - \frac{434863}{29160} v_8 v_2^3 + \\
&+ \frac{253253}{174960} v_6^2 v_2 - \frac{18187169}{787320} v_6 v_2^4 + \frac{62327551}{354294} v_2^7) \\
t_{18} &= \frac{2}{1229} (v_{18} - \frac{31144}{957} v_{14} v_2^2 - \frac{2363}{4860} v_{12} v_6 + \frac{479381827}{3488265} v_{12} v_2^3 - \frac{3179}{8400} v_{10} v_8 + \\
&+ \frac{71893}{510300} v_{10} v_6 v_2 - \frac{1176266125}{5327532} v_{10} v_2^4 + \frac{14671}{50400} v_8^2 v_2 + \frac{32304709}{2466450} v_8 v_6 v_2^2 + \\
&+ \frac{43469918}{11099025} v_8 v_2^5 + \frac{117827}{2099520} v_6^3 - \frac{272167739}{8456400} v_6^2 v_2^3 + \frac{301885587359}{513726300} v_6 v_2^6 - \\
&- \frac{4178016043387}{1387061010} v_2^9)
\end{aligned}$$

The resulting Frobenius potential is:

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{E_7}(t_2, t_6, t_8, t_{10}, t_{12}, t_{14}, t_{18}) = & \frac{1}{36} t_{18}^2 t_2 + \frac{1}{36} t_{18} t_{10}^2 + \frac{1}{18} t_{18} t_{14} t_6 + \frac{1}{18} t_{18} t_{12} t_8 + \\
& + \frac{800}{3} t_{14} t_{12}^2 + 12 t_{14}^2 t_{10} - \frac{16000}{243} t_{12}^3 t_2 + \frac{80}{9} t_{14} t_{12} t_{10} t_2 + \frac{400}{243} t_{12}^2 t_{10} t_2^2 + \frac{2}{27} t_{14}^2 t_6 t_2^2 \\
& + \frac{2}{27} t_{14} t_{10}^2 t_2 + \frac{1}{6561} t_{10}^3 t_2^4 + \frac{16}{405} t_{14}^2 t_2^5 + \frac{1600}{413343} t_{12}^2 t_2^7 + \frac{2}{4782969} t_{10}^2 t_2^9 + \frac{5}{243} t_{12} t_{10}^2 t_6 + \\
& + \frac{1}{4374} t_{10}^3 t_6 t_2 + \frac{40}{729} t_{14} t_{12} t_6 t_2^3 - \frac{100}{19683} t_{12}^2 t_6 t_2^4 + \frac{1}{2187} t_{14} t_{10} t_6 t_2^4 + \frac{1}{233280} t_{14} t_8 t_6^2 t_2^2 + \\
& + \frac{1}{708588} t_{10}^2 t_6 t_2^6 + \frac{5}{486} t_{14} t_{12} t_6^2 + \frac{50}{6561} t_{12}^2 t_6^2 t_2 + \frac{1}{1944} t_{14} t_{10} t_6^2 t_2 + \frac{5}{26244} t_{12} t_{10} t_6^2 t_2^2 + \\
& + \frac{1}{229582512} t_{10} t_6^2 t_8 + \frac{1}{1889568} t_{10}^2 t_6^3 + \frac{1}{2834352} t_{14} t_6^3 t_2^3 + \frac{1}{6480} t_{10}^3 t_8 - \frac{2}{27} t_{14} t_{12} t_8 t_2^2 + \\
& + \frac{1}{102036672} t_{10} t_6^3 t_2^5 + \frac{1}{111577100832} t_6^3 t_2^{10} + \frac{5}{68024448} t_{12} t_6^4 t_2 + \frac{7}{110199605760} t_8 t_6^3 t_2^6 + \\
& + \frac{1}{144000} t_{14} t_8^3 + \frac{7}{528958107648} t_6^5 t_2^4 + \frac{1}{528958107648} t_6^6 t_2 + \frac{1}{5} t_{14}^2 t_8 t_2 + \frac{1}{1080} t_{14} t_{10} t_8 t_6 + \\
& + \frac{20}{729} t_{12}^2 t_8 t_2^3 + \frac{1}{810} t_{14} t_{10} t_8 t_2^3 + \frac{1}{2187} t_{12} t_{10} t_8 t_2^4 - \frac{5}{486} t_{12}^2 t_8 t_6 - \frac{1}{10203667200} t_8^2 t_6 t_2^8 + \\
& + \frac{1}{2916} t_{12} t_{10} t_8 t_6 t_2 + \frac{1}{116640} t_{10}^2 t_8 t_6 t_2^2 + \frac{1}{708588} t_{12} t_8 t_6 t_2^6 + \frac{1}{42515280} t_{10} t_8 t_6 t_2^7 + \\
& + \frac{1}{22674816} t_{10} t_8 t_6^2 t_2^4 + \frac{1}{13774950720} t_8 t_6^2 t_2^9 + \frac{1}{2519424} t_{12} t_8 t_6^3 + \frac{1}{50388480} t_{10} t_8 t_6^3 t_2 + \\
& + \frac{1}{31492800} t_{10} t_8^2 t_6^2 + \frac{1}{21045063600} t_8^2 t_2^{11} + \frac{1}{116640} t_{12} t_8^2 t_6 t_2^2 + \frac{1}{20995200} t_{10} t_8^2 t_6 t_2^3 + \\
& + \frac{1}{55987200} t_{10} t_8^2 t_6^2 + \frac{1}{2267481600} t_8^2 t_2^5 + \frac{1}{157464000} t_{14} t_8^2 t_6 t_2^6 + \frac{1}{18139852800} t_8^2 t_3 t_2^2 + \\
& + \frac{1}{5668704000} t_8^3 t_2^7 - \frac{1}{3023308800} t_8^3 t_6 t_2^4 + \frac{1}{3359232000} t_8^3 t_6^2 t_2 + \frac{1}{1399680000} t_8^4 t_2^3 - \\
& - \frac{1}{7464960000} t_8^4 t_6 - \frac{1}{194400} t_{12} t_8^3 t_2 + \frac{1}{181398528} t_{10} t_6^4 t_2^2 + \frac{1}{181312788852} t_6^2 t_2^{13} + \\
& + \frac{7}{297538935552} t_6^4 t_2^7 + \frac{1}{314928} t_{10}^2 t_6^2 t_2^3 + \frac{25}{76527504} t_{12} t_6^3 t_2^4 + \frac{10}{59049} t_{12} t_{10} t_6 t_2^5 + \\
& + \frac{1}{10077696} t_{14} t_6^4 + \frac{1}{194400} t_{14} t_8^2 t_2^4 - \frac{1}{262440} t_{12} t_8^2 t_2^5 + \frac{1}{261213880320} t_8 t_6^5 + \\
& + \frac{5}{58773123072} t_8 t_6^4 t_2^3 + \frac{1}{129600} t_{10}^2 t_8 t_2 + \frac{16}{91224740283363} t_2^{19}
\end{aligned}$$

4.2 Frobenius structure for E_8

Starting from the system of generators proposed by Mehta for E_8 , we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
t_2 &= w_2 \\
t_8 &= w_8 - \frac{1176}{5} w_2^4 \\
t_{12} &= w_{12} - \frac{363}{10} w_8 w_2^2 + \frac{924924}{125} w_2^6 \\
t_{14} &= w_{14} - \frac{169}{18} w_{12} w_2 + \frac{35321}{180} w_8 w_2^3 - \frac{2859142}{75} w_2^7 \\
t_{18} &= \frac{5}{42} \left(w_{18} - \frac{867}{11} w_{14} w_2^2 + \frac{161551}{330} w_{12} w_2^3 - \frac{3757}{1920} w_8^2 w_2 - \frac{7172113}{1000} w_8 w_2^5 + \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \frac{1789913697}{1250} w_2^9 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
t_{20} &= \frac{325}{2091} \left(w_{20} - \frac{221293}{16380} w_{18} w_2 + \frac{509371}{780} w_{14} w_2^3 - \frac{6137}{25920} w_{12} w_8 - \frac{11666437}{3150} w_{12} w_2^4 + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{16134173}{806400} w_8^2 w_2^2 + \frac{12765371179}{252000} w_8 w_2^6 - \frac{48701290603009}{4725000} w_2^{10} \right) \\
t_{24} &= \frac{1625}{15124} \left(w_{24} - \frac{4558393}{34850} w_{20} w_2^2 + \frac{278965917091}{244647000} w_{18} w_2^3 - \frac{412091}{72000} w_{14} w_8 w_2 - \right. \\
&\quad - \frac{2520034190873}{59962500} w_{14} w_2^5 - \frac{130663}{1360800} w_{12}^2 + \frac{2147064467}{37195200} w_{12} w_8 w_2^2 + \\
&\quad + \frac{37784188712363}{166050000} w_{12} w_2^6 - \frac{110561}{4976640} w_8^3 - \frac{5445874541701}{2975616000} w_8^2 w_2^4 - \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{102233301029629}{34593750} w_8 w_2^8 + \frac{288133137433526381}{461250000} w_2^{12} \right) \\
t_{30} &= \frac{96}{61} \left(w_{30} - \frac{830066159}{665456} w_{24} w_2^3 - \frac{109362799}{14720640} w_{20} w_8 w_2 + \frac{3331116694332609}{23191141600} w_{20} w_2^5 - \right. \\
&\quad - \frac{15979}{72576} w_{18} w_{12} + \frac{216507881}{5152224} w_{18} w_8 w_2^2 - \frac{264018066617724437}{219705552000} w_{18} w_2^6 - \\
&\quad - \frac{9209791}{2710400} w_{14}^2 w_2 + \frac{429264061}{14636160} w_{14} w_{12} w_2^2 - \frac{10933}{138240} w_{14} w_8^2 + \\
&\quad + \frac{1250583443140331}{241245312000} w_{14} w_8 w_2^4 + \frac{1084439719582395161}{25129720000} w_{14} w_2^8 + \\
&\quad + \frac{706407401999}{10485345024} w_{12}^2 w_2^3 + \frac{535397745467}{314225049600} w_{12} w_8^2 w_2 - \frac{20688389046489203}{361867968000} w_{12} w_8 w_2^5 - \\
&\quad - \frac{2040455724082448777}{8767440000} w_{12} w_2^9 - \frac{1521588819282337}{113692336128000} w_8^3 w_2^3 + \frac{9670511305095824287}{5263534080000} w_8^2 w_2^7 + \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{640920923508470286331}{211481280000} w_8 w_2^{11} - \frac{130055065986893806638453467}{203550732000000} w_2^{15} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

The resulting Frobenius potential is:

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{E_8}(t_2, t_8, t_{12}, t_{14}, t_{18}, t_{20}, t_{24}, t_{30}) &= \frac{1}{60} t_{30}^2 t_2 + \frac{1}{30} t_{30} t_{20} t_{12} + \frac{1}{30} t_{30} t_{24} t_8 + \\
&+ \frac{1}{30} t_{30} t_{18} t_{14} + \frac{11}{540} t_{18}^2 t_{14} t_{12} + \frac{20449}{3888730944} t_{12}^5 t_2 + \frac{13}{6930} t_{18} t_{14}^3 t_2 + \frac{169}{873180} t_{14}^3 t_{12} t_2^4 + \\
&+ \frac{121}{4860} t_{18}^2 t_{12}^2 t_2 + \frac{13}{1890} t_{18} t_{14}^2 t_{12} t_2^2 + \frac{169}{1067220} t_{14}^4 t_2^3 + \frac{143}{25515} t_{18} t_{14} t_{12}^2 t_2^3 + \\
&+ \frac{169}{396900} t_{14}^2 t_{12}^2 t_2^5 + \frac{1232}{16875} t_{18}^2 t_{14} t_2^6 + \frac{20449}{289340100} t_{12}^4 t_2^7 + \frac{3388}{151875} t_{18}^2 t_{12} t_2^7 + \frac{1024}{4375} t_{24}^2 t_2^7 + \\
&+ \frac{1144}{151875} t_{18} t_{14} t_{12} t_2^9 + \frac{2704}{19490625} t_{14}^3 t_2^{10} + \frac{676}{5315625} t_{14}^2 t_{12} t_2^{11} + \frac{81796}{1291696875} t_{12}^3 t_2^{13} + \\
&+ \frac{1517824}{82265625} t_{18}^2 t_2^{13} + \frac{43264}{537890625} t_{14}^2 t_2^{17} + \frac{5234944}{146084765625} t_{12}^2 t_2^{19} + \frac{262668550144}{180003021240234375} t_2^{31} + \\
&+ \frac{13}{8470} t_{14}^3 + \frac{13}{2310} t_{20} t_{14}^2 t_{12} t_2 + \frac{143}{51030} t_{20} t_{12}^3 t_2^3 + \frac{2156}{1625} t_{20} t_{18}^2 t_2^3 + \frac{56}{625} t_{20} t_{18} t_{14} t_2^5 + \\
&+ \frac{52}{6875} t_{20} t_{14}^2 t_2^7 + \frac{572}{151875} t_{20} t_{12}^2 t_2^9 + \frac{84}{625} t_{20}^2 t_{12} t_2^5 + \frac{37632}{859375} t_{20}^2 t_2^{11} + \frac{15876}{17875} t_{20}^3 t_2 + \\
&+ \frac{13}{3969} t_{24} t_{14} t_{12}^2 + \frac{616}{325} t_{24} t_{18}^2 t_2 + \frac{16}{75} t_{24} t_{18} t_{14} t_2^3 + \frac{176}{675} t_{24} t_{18} t_{12} t_2^4 + \frac{104}{9625} t_{24} t_{14}^2 t_2^5 + \\
&+ \frac{208}{23625} t_{24} t_{14} t_{12} t_2^6 + \frac{1008}{325} t_{24} t_{20} t_{18} + \frac{144}{275} t_{24} t_{20} t_{14} t_2^2 + \frac{96}{385} t_{24}^2 t_{14} + \frac{32}{105} t_{24}^2 t_{12} t_2 + \\
&+ \frac{1573}{8817984} t_{18} t_{12}^3 t_8 + \frac{169}{4191264} t_{14}^3 t_{12} t_8 + \frac{1859}{564350976} t_{14} t_{12}^2 t_8^3 + \frac{49}{2000} t_{20}^2 t_8^3 t_2 + \\
&+ \frac{5929}{70200} t_{18}^3 t_8 + \frac{169}{2286144} t_{14}^2 t_{12}^2 t_8 t_2 + \frac{1859}{20575296} t_{14} t_{12}^3 t_8 t_2^2 + \frac{77}{1800} t_{18}^2 t_{14} t_8 t_2^2 + \\
&+ \frac{847}{24300} t_{18}^2 t_{12} t_8 t_2^3 + \frac{13}{1800} t_{18} t_{14}^2 t_8 t_2^4 + \frac{143}{24300} t_{18} t_{14} t_{12} t_8 t_2^5 + \frac{169}{891000} t_{14}^3 t_8 t_2^6 + \\
&+ \frac{11011}{3280500} t_{18} t_{12}^2 t_8 t_2^6 + \frac{169}{425250} t_{14}^2 t_{12} t_8 t_2^7 + \frac{1859}{5103000} t_{14} t_{12}^2 t_8 t_2^8 + \frac{11858}{759375} t_{18}^2 t_8 t_2^9 + \\
&+ \frac{4004}{1265625} t_{18} t_{14} t_8 t_2^{11} + \frac{44044}{34171875} t_{18} t_{12} t_8 t_2^{12} + \frac{338}{3796875} t_{14}^2 t_8 t_2^{13} + \frac{7436}{34171875} t_{14} t_{12} t_8 t_2^{14} +
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{128256128}{8649755859375} t_8 t_2^{27} + \frac{7}{100} t_{20} t_{18} t_{14} t_8 t_2 + \frac{77}{900} t_{20} t_{18} t_{12} t_8 t_2^2 + \frac{13}{3300} t_{20} t_{14}^2 t_8 t_2^3 + \\
& + \frac{13}{1350} t_{20} t_{14} t_{12} t_8 t_2^4 + \frac{2156}{28125} t_{20} t_{18} t_8 t_2^8 + \frac{364}{140625} t_{20} t_{14} t_8 t_2^{10} + \frac{63}{2200} t_{20}^2 t_{14} t_8 + \\
& + \frac{11}{270} t_{24} t_{18} t_{12} t_8 + \frac{13}{2310} t_{24} t_{14}^2 t_8 t_2 + \frac{13}{1890} t_{24} t_{14} t_{12} t_8 t_2^2 + \frac{143}{51030} t_{24} t_{12}^2 t_8 t_2^3 + \\
& + \frac{1232}{16875} t_{24} t_{18} t_8 t_2^6 + \frac{112}{625} t_{24} t_{20} t_8 t_2^5 + \frac{16}{75} t_{24}^2 t_8 t_2^3 + \frac{13}{34560} t_{18} t_{14}^2 t_8^2 + \\
& + \frac{143}{103680} t_{18} t_{14} t_{12} t_8^2 t_2 + \frac{169}{2661120} t_{14}^3 t_8^2 t_2^2 + \frac{1573}{2799360} t_{18} t_{12}^2 t_8^2 t_2^2 + \frac{169}{933120} t_{14}^2 t_{12} t_8^2 t_2^3 + \\
& + \frac{18592}{14696640} t_{14} t_{12}^2 t_8^2 t_2^4 + \frac{20449}{377913600} t_{12}^3 t_8^2 t_2^5 + \frac{5929}{2700000} t_{18}^2 t_8^2 t_2^5 + \frac{1001}{303750} t_{18} t_{14} t_8^2 t_2^7 + \\
& + \frac{11011}{7290000} t_{18} t_{12} t_8^2 t_2^8 + \frac{169}{810000} t_{14}^2 t_8^2 t_2^9 + \frac{20449}{109350000} t_{14} t_{12} t_8^2 t_2^{10} + \frac{20449}{196830000} t_{12}^2 t_8^2 t_2^{11} + \\
& + \frac{26026}{854296875} t_{14} t_8^2 t_2^{16} + \frac{286286}{7688671875} t_{12} t_8^2 t_2^{17} + \frac{64128064}{7368310546875} t_8^2 t_2^{23} + \frac{13}{34560} t_{20} t_{14} t_{12} t_8^2 + \\
& + \frac{143}{103680} t_{20} t_{12}^2 t_8^2 t_2 + \frac{539}{18000} t_{20} t_{18} t_8^2 t_2^4 + \frac{637}{270000} t_{20} t_{14} t_8^2 t_2^6 + \frac{1001}{607500} t_{20} t_{12} t_8^2 t_2^7 + \\
& + \frac{77}{1800} t_{24} t_{18} t_8^2 t_2^2 + \frac{13}{5400} t_{24} t_{14} t_8^2 t_2^4 + \frac{143}{243000} t_{24} t_{12} t_8^2 t_2^5 + \frac{7}{200} t_{24} t_{20} t_8^2 t_2 + \\
& + \frac{20449}{10158317568} t_{12}^3 t_8^3 t_2 + \frac{5929}{3110400} t_{18}^2 t_8^3 t_2 + \frac{1001}{1166400} t_{18} t_{14} t_8^3 t_2^3 + \frac{11011}{16796160} t_{18} t_{12} t_8^3 t_2^4 + \\
& + \frac{1183}{15552000} t_{14}^2 t_8^3 t_2^5 + \frac{13013}{104976000} t_{14} t_{12} t_8^3 t_2^6 + \frac{143143}{3779136000} t_{12}^2 t_8^3 t_2^7 + \frac{847847}{3280500000} t_{18} t_8^3 t_2^{10} + \\
& + \frac{169169}{3280500000} t_{14} t_8^3 t_2^{12} + \frac{1002001}{29524500000} t_{12} t_8^3 t_2^{13} + \frac{1002001}{115330078125} t_8^3 t_2^{19} + \frac{539}{345600} t_{20} t_{18} t_8^3 + \\
& + \frac{91}{172800} t_{20} t_{14} t_8^3 t_2^2 + \frac{1001}{3110400} t_{20} t_{12} t_8^3 t_2^3 + \frac{7007}{72900000} t_{20} t_8^3 t_2^9 + \frac{13}{103680} t_{24} t_{14} t_8^3 + \\
& + \frac{11011}{1074954240} t_{18} t_{12} t_8^4 + \frac{169}{47775744} t_{14}^2 t_8^4 t_2 + \frac{20449}{2149908480} t_{14} t_{12} t_8^4 t_2^2 + \frac{347633}{58047528960} t_{12}^2 t_8^4 t_2^3 + \\
& + \frac{539539}{4199040000} t_{18} t_8^4 t_2^6 + \frac{13013}{4665600000} t_{14} t_8^4 t_2^8 + \frac{11022011}{453496320000} t_{12} t_8^4 t_2^9 + \frac{1002001}{92264062500} t_8^4 t_2^{15} + \\
& + \frac{49049}{6220800000} t_{20} t_8^4 t_2^5 + \frac{1001}{37324800} t_{24} t_8^4 t_2^3 + \frac{77077}{7166361600} t_{18} t_8^5 t_2^2 + \frac{91091}{21499084800} t_{14} t_8^5 t_2^4 + \\
& + \frac{1002001}{241864704000} t_{12} t_8^5 t_2^5 + \frac{13026013}{2519424000000} t_8^5 t_2^{11} + \frac{7007}{1990656000} t_{20} t_8^5 t_2 + \frac{13013}{515978035200} t_{14} t_8^6 + \\
& + \frac{143}{933120} t_{24} t_{12} t_8^3 t_2 + \frac{143143}{1857520926720} t_{12} t_8^6 t_2 + \frac{11022011}{9674588160000} t_8^6 t_2^7 + \frac{1002001}{18575209267200} t_8^7 t_2^3
\end{aligned}$$

A Matrix elements of $g^{\alpha\beta}$ for E_6

In this Appendix we present the explicit calculations of $g^{\alpha\beta}(u_2, \dots, u_{12})$ for E_6 with respect to the coordinates corresponding to Mehta polynomials.

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle du_2, du_k \rangle^* &= 2k u_k \\
\langle du_5, du_5 \rangle^* &= 120 u_8 - 320 u_6 u_2 + 2400 u_2^4 \\
\langle du_5, du_6 \rangle^* &= \frac{720}{7} u_9 - 360 u_5 u_2^2 \\
\langle du_5, du_8 \rangle^* &= \frac{9760}{21} u_9 u_2 + \frac{160}{3} u_6 u_5 - 3680 u_5 u_2^3 \\
\langle du_5, du_9 \rangle^* &= 168 u_{12} - 1092 u_8 u_2^2 - \frac{28}{3} u_6^2 + 1792 u_6 u_2^3 + \frac{56}{5} u_5^2 u_2^2 - 9072 u_2^6
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle du_5, du_{12} \rangle^* &= \frac{380}{7} u_9 u_6 + \frac{53600}{21} u_9 u_2^3 + 537 u_8 u_5 u_2 - \\
&\quad - \frac{3896}{3} u_6 u_5 u_2^2 + \frac{65}{6} u_5^3 - 15900 u_5 u_2^5 \\
\langle du_6, du_6 \rangle^* &= 144 u_8 u_2 + 576 u_6 u_2^2 + \frac{48}{5} u_5^2 - 3456 u_2^5 \\
\langle du_6, du_8 \rangle^* &= 128 u_{12} - 448 u_8 u_2^2 + \frac{224}{9} u_6^2 + \\
&\quad + \frac{5824}{3} u_6 u_2^3 - \frac{1288}{15} u_5^2 u_2^2 - 16128 u_2^6 \\
\langle du_6, du_9 \rangle^* &= 1752 u_9 u_2^2 + \frac{819}{25} u_8 u_5 + \frac{2856}{25} u_6 u_5 u_2 - 9828 u_5 u_2^4 \\
\langle du_6, du_{12} \rangle^* &= 2752 u_{12} u_2^2 + \frac{1644}{7} u_9 u_5 u_2 + \frac{108}{5} u_8^2 + \frac{1004}{5} u_8 u_6 u_2 - \\
&\quad - 22976 u_8 u_2^4 - \frac{22288}{45} u_6^2 u_2^2 + \frac{256}{15} u_6 u_5^2 + \\
&\quad + \frac{148400}{3} u_6 u_2^5 - \frac{52412}{15} u_5^2 u_2^3 - 301248 u_2^8 \\
\langle du_8, du_8 \rangle^* &= 896 u_{12} u_2 + \frac{160}{9} u_9 u_5 + 112 u_8 u_6 - 8960 u_8 u_2^3 - \frac{448}{3} u_6^2 u_2 + \\
&\quad + 20160 u_6 u_2^4 - \frac{2576}{3} u_5^2 u_2^2 - 130560 u_2^7 \\
\langle du_8, du_9 \rangle^* &= 88 u_9 u_6 + 4352 u_9 u_2^3 + \frac{10374}{25} u_8 u_5 u_2 - \\
&\quad - \frac{17024}{25} u_6 u_5 u_2^2 + \frac{7}{5} u_5^3 - 31752 u_5 u_2^5 \\
\langle du_8, du_{12} \rangle^* &= u_{12} \left(\frac{1064}{9} u_6 + \frac{25376}{3} u_2^3 \right) + \frac{600}{49} u_9^2 + \frac{67576}{63} u_9 u_5 u_2^2 + \\
&\quad + \frac{2468}{5} u_8^2 u_2^2 - \frac{77804}{45} u_8 u_6 u_2^2 + \frac{113}{6} u_8 u_5^2 - \frac{264016}{3} u_8 u_2^5 - \\
&\quad - \frac{244}{81} u_6^3 + \frac{16304}{15} u_6^2 u_2^3 + \frac{452}{135} u_6 u_5^2 u_2 + \frac{1694512}{9} u_6 u_2^6 - \\
&\quad - \frac{757426}{45} u_5^2 u_2^4 - 1281408 u_2^9 \\
\langle du_9, du_9 \rangle^* &= \frac{14112}{5} u_{12} u_2^2 + \frac{3192}{5} u_9 u_5 u_2 + \frac{1323}{50} u_8^2 - \frac{3528}{25} u_8 u_6 u_2 - \\
&\quad - \frac{128772}{5} u_8 u_2^4 + \frac{784}{25} u_6^2 u_2^2 + \frac{147}{25} u_6 u_5^2 + \frac{249312}{5} u_6 u_2^5 - \\
&\quad - 4116 u_5^2 u_2^3 - \frac{1555848}{5} u_2^8 \\
\langle du_9, du_{12} \rangle^* &= 742 u_{12} u_5 u_2 + 513 u_9 u_8 u_2 + \frac{140}{3} u_9 u_6 u_2^2 + 21 u_9 u_5^2 + \\
&\quad + 23412 u_9 u_2^5 + \frac{406}{25} u_8 u_6 u_5 - \frac{16156}{5} u_8 u_5 u_2^3 - \frac{13979}{225} u_6^2 u_5 u_2 - \\
&\quad - \frac{3752}{15} u_6 u_5 u_2^4 - \frac{1141}{3} u_5^3 u_2^2 - 193032 u_5 u_2^7 \\
\langle du_{12}, du_{12} \rangle^* &= u_{12} \left(1254 u_8 u_2 - \frac{6952}{9} u_6 u_2^2 + \frac{242}{5} u_5^2 + \frac{183656}{3} u_2^5 \right) + \\
&\quad + \frac{16500}{49} u_9^2 u_2^2 + \frac{99}{14} u_9 u_8 u_5 + \frac{4510}{21} u_9 u_6 u_5 u_2 + \frac{188210}{21} u_9 u_5 u_2^4 + \\
&\quad + \frac{231}{20} u_8^2 u_6 - 2068 u_8^2 u_2^3 - \frac{2827}{45} u_8 u_6^2 u_2 - \frac{58498}{9} u_8 u_6 u_2^4 + \\
&\quad + \frac{6424}{15} u_8 u_5^2 u_2^2 - \frac{1885048}{3} u_8 u_2^7 + \frac{3124}{405} u_6^3 u_2^2 + \frac{671}{270} u_6^2 u_5^2 + \\
&\quad + \frac{53372}{3} u_6^2 u_2^5 - \frac{83072}{27} u_6 u_5^2 u_2^3 + \frac{10460428}{9} u_6 u_2^8 - \frac{143}{180} u_5^4 u_2 - \\
&\quad - \frac{6338332}{45} u_5^2 u_2^6 - 8443104 u_2^{11}
\end{aligned}$$

References

- [Ch55] Chevalley C., Invariants of finite groups generated by reflections, *Amer. J. Math.* **77** (1955), 778-782.
- [Co34] Coxeter H.S.M., Discrete groups generated by reflections, *Ann. Math.* **35** (1934), 588-621.
- [Co51] Coxeter H.S.M., The product of the generators of a finite group generated by reflections, *Duke Math. J.* **18** (1951), 765-782.
- [DLZ93] Di Francesco P., Lesage F., Zuber J.-B., Graph rings and integrable perturbations of $N=2$ superconformal theories, *Nucl. Phys.* **B408** (1993), 600-634.
- [Du96] Dubrovin B., Geometry of 2D topological field theories, *Lect. Notes in Math.* **1620** (1996), 120-348.
- [KW81] Kato M. and Watanabe S., The flat coordinate system of the rational double point of E_8 type, *Bull. Coll. Sci., Univ. Ryukyus* **32** (1981), 1-3.
- [Me88] Mehta M.L., Basic set of invariant polynomials for finite reflection groups, *Comm. Alg.* **16** (1988), 1083-1098.
- [Sa79] Saito K., Extended affine root systems II (flat invariants), *Publ. RIMS, Kyoto Univ.* **26** (1979), 15-78.
- [Sa93] Saito K., On a linear structure of the quotient variety by a finite reflexion group, *Publ. RIMS, Kyoto Univ.* **29(4)** (1993), 535-579.
- [SYS80] Saito K., Yano T. and Sekiguchi J., On a certain generator system of the ring of invariants of a finite reflection group, *Comm. Alg.* **8** (1980), 373-408.
- [Ya80] Yano T., Free deformation for isolated singularity, *Sci. Rep. Saitama Univ.* **A9** (1980), 61-70.