

Constructing monomial ideals with a given minimal resolution

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Abstract

This paper gives a description of various recent results which construct monomial ideals with a given minimal free resolution. We show that these are all instances of coordinatizing a finite atomic lattice as found in [10]. Subsequently, we explain how in some of these cases ([4], [5]), where questions still remain, this point of view can be applied. We also prove an equivalence in the case of trees between the notion of *maximal* defined in [5] and a notion of being maximal in a Betti stratum.

1 Introduction

In recent years there have been a number of papers (see [12], [4], [5], [9], [8], and [11] for examples) where the authors focus on constructing monomial ideals with a specified minimal resolution, typically described as being supported on a specific CW-complex via the construction in [1]. Many of these constructions can be interpreted as “coordinatizing” a finite atomic lattice via the construction found in [10]. The main purpose of this paper is to bring attention to this fact through three particular cases as found in [12], [4], and [5].

In particular, there are still a number of unanswered questions motivated by the later two papers. We believe considering the structure of the corresponding lcm lattices will help answer some of these questions. Specifically, this is because the lcm lattice of a monomial ideal encodes important data which is obscured by only considering the cell complex which supports the resolution. More generally, we believe that for many questions concerning monomial ideals it can be important to consider this additional data. For example in the recent work found in [6], the authors give a characterization of which finite atomic lattices can be the lcm lattices of monomial ideals with pure resolutions. For their work, it is significant that they are working in the context of the lcm lattice rather than a cell complex that supports the resolution.

This paper is structured as follows. First, in Section 2 we present the necessary background on finite atomic lattices and coordinatizations. Proposition 3.2 in Section 3 completes the characterization of coordinatizations found in Theorem 3.2 in [10]. It should be noted that, at present, equivalent results

have been proven independently in [8]. However, we include our proof here for completeness since the language is consistent with that of [10].

Section 4 gives a description of the “nearly Scarf” construction of [12], and the “minimal squarefree” construction of [13] as coordinatizations. This section then shows the construction found in [4] is also an example of a coordinatization. Further, we offer context for how the ideals in [4] fit in with the “nearly Scarf” ideals and the “minimal squarefree” ideals, and how this can be useful for considering the questions posed in [4].

Finally in Section 5, we give a reformulation of the ideas in [5] in terms of the underlying lcm lattice of these ideals. We also show that for trees, there is an explicit description of the finite atomic lattice and coordinatization that yields the ideals constructed in [5]. Using this description we are able to show that for trees the *maximal* ideals constructed in [5] are also maximal in their Betti stratum. Further, we discuss of how these ideals could be useful for understanding minimal resolutions of monomial ideals in general.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Lattices

A *lattice* is a set $(P, <)$ with an order relation $<$, which is transitive and anti-symmetric satisfying the following properties:

1. P has a maximum element denoted by $\hat{1}$
2. P has a minimum element denoted by $\hat{0}$
3. Every pair of elements a and b in P has a join $a \vee b$, which is the least upper bound of the two elements
4. Every pair of elements a and b in P has a meet $a \wedge b$, which is the greatest lower bound of the two elements.

We define an *atom* of a lattice P to be an element $x \in P$ such that x covers $\hat{0}$ (i.e. $x > \hat{0}$ and there is no element a such that $x > a > \hat{0}$). We will denote the set of atoms as $\text{atoms}(P)$.

Definition 2.1. If P is a lattice and every element in $P - \{\hat{0}\}$ is the join of atoms, then P is an *atomic lattice*. Further, if P is finite, then it is a *finite atomic lattice*.

Given a lattice P , elements $x \in P$ are *meet-irreducible* if $x \neq a \wedge b$ for any $a > x, b > x$. The set of meet-irreducible elements in P is denoted by $\text{mi}(P)$. Given an element $x \in P$, the *order ideal* of x is the set $[x] = \{a \in P \mid a \leq x\}$. Similarly, the *filter* of x is $[x] = \{a \in P \mid x \leq a\}$. We can also define *intervals* (open and closed, respectively) between two elements a and b of P as follows: $(a, b) = \{c \in P \mid a < c < b\}$ and $[a, b] = \{c \in P \mid a \leq c \leq b\}$.

There are two different simplicial complexes that one can associate to a finite atomic meet-semilattice P (or any poset for that matter). One is the *order complex*, $\Delta(P)$, which is the complex whose vertices correspond to elements of P and facets correspond to maximal chains of P . For finite atomic lattices, like those discussed here, we also have (a specific instance of) the *cross cut complex*, denoted $\Gamma(P)$. In $\Gamma(P)$, vertices correspond to atoms of P and simplices correspond to subsets of atoms which have a join or meet in P . It is known that $\Delta(P)$ is homotopy equivalent to $\Gamma(P)$ [2].

2.2 Coordinatizations

One of the main results (Theorem 5.1) of [13] is to show that every finite atomic lattice is in fact the lcm lattice of a monomial ideal. This result was generalized by a modified construction in [10], which also showed that with the modified construction all monomial ideals can be realized this way. We include a brief description of this work here for the convenience of the reader.

Define a *labeling* of a finite atomic lattice P as any assignment of non-trivial monomials $\mathcal{M} = \{m_{p_1}, \dots, m_{p_t}\}$ to some set of elements $p_i \in P$. It will be convenient to think of unlabeled elements as having the label 1. Define the monomial ideal $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ to be the ideal generated by monomials

$$x(a) = \prod_{p \in [a]^c} m_p \quad (2.1)$$

for each $a \in \text{atoms}(P)$ where $[a]^c$ means take the complement of $[a]$ in P . We say that the labeling \mathcal{M} is a *coordinatization* if the lcm lattice of $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ is isomorphic to P .

The following theorem, which is Theorem 3.2 in [10], gives a criteria for when a labeling is a coordinatization.

Theorem 2.2. *Any labeling \mathcal{M} of elements in a finite atomic lattice P by monomials satisfying the following two conditions will yield a coordinatization of P .*

- (C1) *If $p \in \text{mi}(P)$ then $m_p \neq 1$. (i.e. all meet-irreducibles are labeled)*
- (C2) *If $\text{gcd}(m_p, m_q) \neq 1$ for some $p, q \in P$ then p and q must be comparable. (i.e. each variable only appears in monomials along one chain in P .)*

Note that this theorem is not an “if and only if” statement, Section 3 addresses this issue. A main ingredient in Section 3 is the following discussion of deficit labelings from [10].

To complete our introduction to coordinatizations, we show that every monomial ideal is in fact a coordinatization of its lcm lattice. Let M be a monomial ideal with n generators and let L_M be its lcm lattice. For notational purposes, let L_M be the set consisting of elements denoted l_p which represent the monomials occurring in L_M . Now define the abstract finite atomic lattice P where

the elements in P are formal symbols p satisfying the relations $p < p'$ if and only if $l_p < l_{p'}$ in L_M . In other words, P is the abstract finite atomic lattice isomorphic to L_M obtained by simply forgetting the data of the monomials in L_M . Define a labeling of P by letting \mathcal{D} be the set consisting of monomials m_p for each $p \in P$ where

$$m_p = \frac{\gcd\{l_t \mid t > p\}}{l_p}. \quad (2.2)$$

By convention $\gcd\{l_t \mid t > p\}$ for $p = \hat{1}$ is defined to be $l_{\hat{1}}$. Note that m_p is a monomial since clearly l_p divides l_t for all $t > p$.

This labeling can be used to prove that every monomial ideal can be realized as a coordinatization of its lcm lattice, as shown in the following proposition, which appears as Proposition 3.6 in [10].

Proposition 2.3. *Given M , a monomial ideal with lcm lattice P_M , if P is the abstract finite atomic lattice such that P and P_M are isomorphic as lattices, then the labeling \mathcal{D} of P as defined by (2.2) is a coordinatization and the resulting monomial ideal $M_{P,\mathcal{D}} = M$.*

3 Characterizing coordinatizations

Theorem 3.2 in [10] gives a partial characterization of how to coordinatize a finite atomic lattice. Further, [10] explains how given a monomial ideal M , one can find the coordinatization of L_M which produces M . Here we aim to use this process to characterize when a labeling is a coordinatization. With this in mind, we introduce a construction similar to \mathcal{D} , for a labeling \mathcal{M} and a finite atomic lattice P . This object, which we will show agrees with \mathcal{D} in the case where \mathcal{M} is a coordinatization of P , will be denoted $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$. Let P be a finite atomic lattice with n atoms, and \mathcal{M} be any labeling of the lattice P . As in Section 2.2, $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ will be the monomial ideal generated by the monomials $x(a_i)$, described in (2.1).

$\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is constructed similarly to \mathcal{D} . However, rather than using the lcm lattice of $M_{\mathcal{M}}$, it uses the original lattice P itself. Here

$$l_{a_i} = x(a_i) \quad (3.1)$$

for each atom $a_i \in P$ and

$$l_p = \text{lcm}\{l_t \mid p > t\} \quad (3.2)$$

for each element $p \in P$. It is worth emphasizing that each of the $x(a_i)$ is used, appearing as l_{a_i} for an atom of P , not just a minimal generating set for $M_{\mathcal{M}}$. The labeling $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is then defined as the set of monomials m_p described in equation (2.2), using the monomials l_p defined in (3.1) and (3.2). This means $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is a labeling of P (remember that P may not be the lcm lattice of $M_{\mathcal{M}}$).

Example 3.1. In Figure 1, we show a poset P and the vertices which are labeled using the variable x in a labeling \mathcal{M} . This example \mathcal{M} violates condition

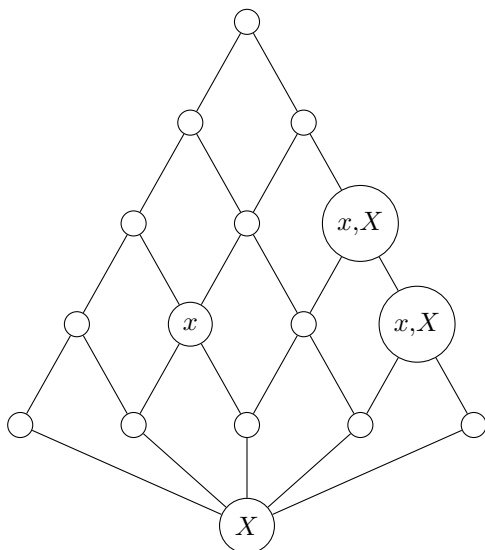


Figure 1: The partial labeling described in example 3.1, showing one variable from \mathcal{M} and the same variable in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$.

(C2), since the variable x appears at non-comparable positions. The symbol X indicates which elements of P are labeled with x in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$. Note that one of the x labels “moves” to the minimal element in P . This is because there is at least one atom of P that is not less than any of the poset elements labeled with x in the original labeling \mathcal{M} . As a result, $x(a_i)$ will have a factor of x for each atom a_i .

We should also note that if one completed this partial labeling \mathcal{M} so that the other variables satisfied (C2) and all the meet irreducibles were nontrivially labeled (thus satisfying (C1)), the resulting labeling would be a coordinatization even though it does not satisfy (C2).

The following proposition asserts that $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ determines whether the original labeling \mathcal{M} was in fact a coordinatization of P . An equivalent result appears independently as Theorem 3.4 in [8] using different terminology. We include our proof here as it continues in the language and terminology of Theorem 3.2 in [10]. In the proof we will use $\deg_x m$ to denote the degree of a variable x in a given monomial m .

Proposition 3.2. *\mathcal{M} is a coordinatization of P if and only if $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ satisfies (C1) and (C2). In particular, this means $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ has an lcm lattice isomorphic to P .*

Proof. The forward direction follows from Proposition 3.6 of [10] because if \mathcal{M} is a coordinatization of P , by definition $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}} = \mathcal{D}$ (i.e. $P = P_{M_{\mathcal{M}}}$).

For the reverse direction we assume that $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ satisfies (C1) and (C2), which means that by Theorem 2.2, $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ is a coordinatization. In particular this tells

us that P is the lcm lattice of the monomial ideal $M_{\mathcal{D}}$ generated by the labeling $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$. If we can show that the monomial ideal $M_{\mathcal{D}}$ is equal to $M_{\mathcal{M}}$, then the lcm lattice of $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ will also be P , thus making \mathcal{M} a coordinatization. It is enough show that the monomial generators derived from \mathcal{M} agree with those obtained from $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$, specifically, that the exponents on each variable agree.

For clarity in the proof let us emphasize that in what follows the monomials l_p will always be least common multiples of the generators of $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ and the monomials m_p will always be the labelings found in $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{D}}$.

Let x be a variable appearing in some generator of $M_{\mathcal{M}}$, and let r be the highest power of x that divides any generator. There is a subset of atoms in P whose corresponding generators in $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ have x^r as a factor, call this set $\max(x)$. Define the set A to be the set of elements in P greater than or equal to the elements in $\max(x)$, and define the set B to be the complement of A in P .

For each element p in A the $\deg_x l_p$ must be r , and $\deg_x l_p$ for each element p in B must be strictly less than r . In order to ensure that $\deg_x x(a_i)$ is r for each a_i in $\max(x)$ where $x(a_i)$ is a generator of $M_{\mathcal{D}}$, it is enough to show that

$$\sum_{p \in B} \deg_x m_p$$

is r .

Note that A must contain the maximal element $\hat{1}$ in P , as it is the least common multiple of all generators. Also, the minimal element $\hat{0}$, whose least common multiple is defined to be 1, must be in B .

We know $\hat{1}$ is in A , and $\deg_x l_p$ for all p in A . Thus, x^r divides $\gcd\{l_t \mid t > b\}$ (from equation (2.2)) for every element b which is the maximal element of a chain in B . If

$$\sum_{p \in B - \{\hat{0}\}} \deg_x m_p = k < r,$$

then x^{r-k} will be a factor of $m_{\hat{0}}$. To see this consider equation (2.2) which shows that $m_{\hat{0}} = \gcd\{l_t \mid t > \hat{0}\}$. This means the

$$\sum_{p \in B} \deg_x m_p = r,$$

as required. Therefore, $\deg_x x(a_i)$ is r for each a_i in $\max(x)$ where $x(a_i)$ is the corresponding generator of $M_{\mathcal{D}}$.

It remains to show that exponents on x agree for generators of $M_{\mathcal{D}}$ corresponding to atoms in B . For this, we consider the subposet B of P , which is itself a poset, and apply our previous procedure iteratively. Let $s < r$ be the highest power of x coming from a generator of $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ corresponding to an atom in B . The elements in B greater than the set of atoms for which x^s divides $x(a_i)$ in $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ will be A_s , and the set of elements in $B - A_s$ will be B_s .

The monomial l_p for each p in A_s has x^s as a factor. This means if A_s has a unique maximal element it will be labeled with x^{r-s} in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ using equation

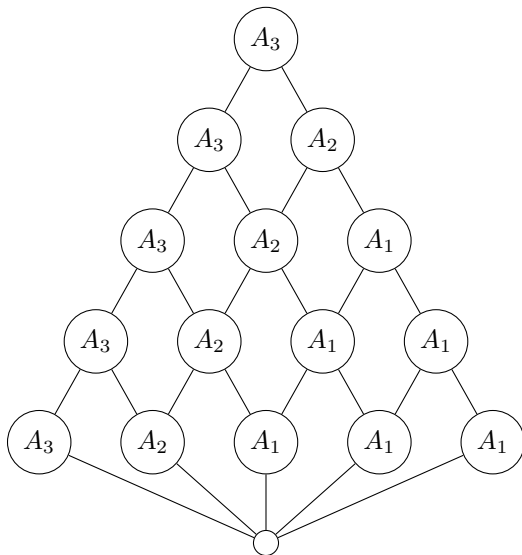


Figure 2: The sets A_s for variable x , as described in example 3.3.

(2.2), and no other element p in A_s can have x as a factor of the monomial m_p in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$.

As in the previous case, there will be s copies of x remaining to label elements in B_s in the construction of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$. Again, since $\hat{0}$ is in B_s , the

$$\sum_{p \in B_s} \deg_x m_p$$

will be s . Therefore, s is the $\deg_x x(a_i)$ for a_i an atom in A_s where the monomial $x(a_i)$ is a generator for $M_{\mathcal{D}}$.

This process can be repeated for the next highest power of x appearing in a generator of $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ coming from B_s .

If, however, A_s does not contain a unique maximal element, equation (2.2) shows that there will be at least two non-comparable elements in A_s which are labeled with x^{r-s} in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$. This means that $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ contains copies of x at non-comparable elements, hence violating (C2), which we are assuming to be true.

Applying this procedure for each variable appearing in the generators of $M_{\mathcal{M}}$, shows that $M_{\mathcal{D}}$ and $M_{\mathcal{M}}$ have the same generators, making \mathcal{M} a coordinatization of P .

□

Example 3.3. For clarity we illustrate the sets A_s for our Example 3.1 in the Figure 2. Since the greatest exponent of x amongst the generators $x(a_i)$ for the labeling \mathcal{M} is 3, we use A_3 to denote the set A from the proof, distinguishing

it from the subsequent sets A_2 and A_1 . In this example, $B = A_2 \cup A_1 \cup \{\hat{0}\}$, $B_2 = A_1 \cup \{\hat{0}\}$, and $B_1 = \{\hat{0}\}$.

4 Nearly Scarf Ideals and Minimal monomial ideals

Coordinatizations of lattices have indirectly appeared in several other places as instances of associating monomial ideals to cell complexes which then support a minimal free resolution. One important example of coordinatizations are the “nearly Scarf” ideals introduced by Peeva and Velasco in [12] and [15]. The nearly Scarf construction is as follows. Given a simplicial complex Δ , assign to each face σ of Δ the variable x_σ . For a fixed vertex v of Δ , let $A_\Delta(v)$ be the subcomplex of Δ containing all the faces of Δ which do not contain the vertex v . The monomial ideal M_Δ is generated by the monomials

$$m_v = \prod_{\sigma \in A_\Delta(v)} x_\sigma$$

for each vertex v of Δ .

This construction can be seen as a coordinatization of the (augmented) face poset of the simplicial complex Δ (note that the face poset of a simplicial complex is a meet semi-lattice and so with a maximal element becomes a finite atomic lattice). Since labeling every face σ with a variable x_σ corresponds to labeling every element of the face poset of the simplicial complex with a different variable, the formula for m_v is identical to equation (2.1). Clearly, this satisfies the conditions of Proposition 2.2, since all faces are labeled with distinct variables.

Another important example of coordinatizations are Phan’s “minimal monomial ideals” [13]. In some sense these are the opposite of nearly Scarf ideals, as they use the smallest number of variables possible. The construction for minimal squarefree ideals is as follows. Given a finite atomic lattice P , let $\text{mi}(P)$ denote the set of meet-irreducible elements in $P - \{\hat{0}, \hat{1}\}$. Then, label each element in $\text{mi}(P)$ with a distinct variable. This labeling clearly satisfies conditions (C1) and (C2), so it is a coordinatization of P .

4.1 Resolutions supported on simplicial trees

In [4], Faridi addresses Scarf ideals corresponding to acyclic simplicial complexes, in particular simplicial trees, offering an alternative Scarf ideal in fewer variables than the ideals constructed by Peeva and Velasco. Given a simplicial complex Δ , a variable x_σ is still assigned to each face σ , but only the variables for certain faces appear in the ideal. In [4], the monomial generators for each vertex v are defined as:

$$m'_v = \sqrt{\left(\prod_{\{G \in B_\Delta(v)\}} x_{G-\{v\}} \right) \left(\prod_{\{F \in A_\Delta(v)\}} x_F \left(\prod_{\{|\sigma|=|F|-1\}} x_\sigma \right) \right)}. \quad (4.1)$$

Here, $B_\Delta(v)$ and $A_\Delta(v)$ are the facets of Δ that do and do not contain v respectively, and the square root indicates that m'_v is the square-free monomial containing all variables in the described product.

The first product indicates that for each facet G containing v , the variable for the facet of G not containing v is to be included. The second product indicates that for each facet F not containing v , both the variable for that face and all of the facets of F are to be included. Proposition 4.3 in [4] establishes that when Δ is acyclic (a simplicial tree), the ideal generated by the monomials m'_v has a minimal free resolution supported on Δ .

To see that this construction gives a coordinatization, we must check that the meet-irreducibles are still labeled (since each face gets its own variable we do not need to check condition (C2)), and that the products that we obtain agree with the equations given in equation (2.1) for the given labeling.

In the $B_\Delta(v)$ term, since G will always be a facet and we are taking products of variables corresponding to $x_{G-\{v\}}$, as we let v vary we use the labels on all of the codimension one faces of each facet G . Moreover, since every vertex is contained in a facet, we are using the labels on every codimension one face of each of the facets of Δ .

In the $A_\Delta(v)$ term, we use the label on all of the facets F which do not contain v and then all of the codimension one faces of that facet F .

As we let v range over all vertices of Δ , we see that if every facet contains every vertex v (i.e. if G is in $B_\Delta(v)$ for all v), then $\Delta = G$ and Δ is a simplex. Otherwise, each facet G of Δ will be in $B_\Delta(v)$ for some v and then be in $A_\Delta(v')$ for some v' . So if Δ is not a simplex, we must use the label on every facet of Δ . If Δ is a simplex, the only facet corresponds to the maximal element of the face poset and its labeling is irrelevant for the coordinatization as the element is greater than every atom (which is consistent with the fact that it will not appear as a monomial in equation (4.1)).

Therefore, we can describe the labeling of the (augmented) face poset P_Δ of Δ as labeling all of the elements corresponding to facets of Δ (unless Δ is a simplex) and all of the elements corresponding to codimension one faces of those facets. Call this labeling \mathcal{F}_Δ .

Lemma 4.1. *The labeling \mathcal{F}_Δ of P_Δ is a coordinatization.*

Proof. Note that each element (or equivalently each face in Δ) gets labeled with a distinct variable. Therefore, in \mathcal{F}_Δ condition (C1) will automatically be satisfied. It remains to show that \mathcal{F}_Δ non trivially labels all of the meet irreducible elements of P_Δ .

If Δ is a simplex, \mathcal{F}_Δ labels all of the coatoms of the face poset, which coincides with the set of meet irreducibles.

If Δ is not a simplex, each facet F of Δ is a simplex. So the interval of P below F is a boolean lattice. The meet irreducibles of a boolean lattice are its co-atoms, which in this sublattice correspond to codimension one faces of F . For each facet F , there is at least one vertex v in Δ not contained in F . For each vertex v , the codimension one faces of facets not containing v are labeled, so the codimension one faces of every facet are labeled. The only other possible

meet irreducibles of the lattice would be elements corresponding to the facets themselves. Again, since for each facet F there is at least one vertex v of Δ such that F does not contain v , and for each vertex v the facets not containing v are labeled, all facets are labeled. Therefore, all meet irreducible are labeled. \square

Lemma 4.2. *The monomial ideal created by the labeling \mathcal{F}_Δ equals the ideal obtained using equation 4.1.*

Proof. Since both the ideal defined by \mathcal{F}_Δ and the ideal defined by the equation 4.1 are squarefree, it suffices to show that the variable x divides m'_v if and only if x divides $x(a_v)$, where a_v is the atom in P_Δ corresponding to vertex v in Δ .

Unpacking equation 4.1, we see that if x divides m'_v then x is the variable associated to either a facet of Δ not containing v or a codimension one face of any facet of Δ which does not contain v . These simplicies are precisely the elements P_Δ which are not greater than a_v , and are labeled via \mathcal{F}_Δ . So by the definition of $x(a_v)$, x will divide $x(a_v)$. This equality of sets also shows that if x divides $x(a_v)$, then x will divide m'_v . \square

In [4], Faridi notes that her construction yields ideals using fewer variables than in the nearly Scarf construction. It should be noted that her ideals are not in general the “smallest possible.” Phan’s minimal monomial ideals produce the ideals using the fewest variables [13]. She also considers some “in-between” ideals, which are ideals where she adds back some of the variables found in the nearly Scarf ideal to some of the generators found using 4.1. The reason she finds these “in-between” ideals have different minimal resolutions is that adding back variables to some, but not all, generators will typically cause the lcm lattice to change.

We believe the perspective presented here, using lcm lattices and coordinations, can shed important light on the questions posed towards the end of [4].

5 Maximal Ideals with Resolutions supported on trees

In [5], Fløystad defines the category of monomial ideals M in a polynomial ring S where the quotients S/M are Cohen-Macaulay, and he defines maximal elements in this category. He then gives constructions which associate maximal elements in this category to certain regular cell complexes (trees, and some polytopes), when minimal resolutions are supported on the cell complexes. Like in [13], the focus is constructing monomial ideals with a specific cellular resolution. We will discuss the relationship between the two works in subsection 5.1, but first we provide a summary of the main points from [5] that will be used.

In [5], the set $CM(n, c)$ is defined as the set of ordered sets of n monomials generating a monomial ideal M such that the quotient ring is Cohen-Macaulay of codimension c . This is a category, but the added structure is not necessary

for our work here. The set $CM_*(n, c)$ is the subset (subcategory) of $CM(n, c)$ consisting of monomial ideals which are squarefree and for which the sets

$$V_i = \{i \mid x_i \text{ divides } m_i\} \subseteq [n]$$

are distinct.

In [5], Fløystad initially defines what it means for a monomial ideal to be *maximal* using the maps in the category $CM(n, c)$. However, the maps in this category are heavily dependent on the choice of coordinatization for each monomial ideal. So for our work, his characterization identifying objects in $CM(n, c)$ with families \mathcal{F} consisting of subsets of $[n]$ is more useful. These sets \mathcal{F} correspond to the set of all sets V_i described above. In [5], he also gives a description of what properties a family of sets \mathcal{F} must have in order to correspond to an element in $CM_*(n, c)$.

The following are presented as Propositions 1.7 and 1.10 in [5]. Since they are equivalence statements we state them as definitions here to simplify language.

Definition 5.1. A family of subsets of $[n]$, denoted \mathcal{F} , as described above, which corresponds to an element in $CM_*(n, c)$, is *maximal* if it is reduced and is maximal among reduced families corresponding to elements in $CM_*(n, c)$ for the refinement order. A family \mathcal{F} is *reduced* if it consists of elements which are not the disjoint union of other elements in \mathcal{F} . The *refinement order* states that for two families of subsets $\mathcal{F} > \mathcal{G}$ if and only if \mathcal{F} consists of refinements of elements of \mathcal{G} together with additional subsets of $[n]$.

In general, characterizing families \mathcal{F} which are also in $CM_*(n, c)$ seems to be a nontrivial task. Fløystad restricts to families whose minimal resolution is supported on a specific regular CW-complex. These sets are defined as follows.

Definition 5.2. Given a regular d -dimensional cell complex X , $CM_*(X)$ is the subset of $CM_*(n, c)$ whose minimal resolution is supported on X .¹

A family \mathcal{F} is an object in $CM_*(X)$ if the following conditions hold.

1. No d of the subsets in \mathcal{F} cover $[n]$.
2. If W is a union of subsets \mathcal{F} , the restriction of X to the complement of W is acyclic.
3. For every pair $F \subsetneq G$ of faces of X , there is a set $S \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $S \cap F$ is empty, but $S \cap G$ is not empty.

Definition 5.2 describes how to “label” a regular cell complex X so that we can construct an appropriate monomial ideal whose resolution is supported on

¹Note that for these more general statements about $CM_*(X)$ in [5], X is only assumed to be a regular cell complex. However, without the assumption that X is acyclic or that the augmented face poset of X is a lattice, the set $CM_*(X)$ will often be empty. Consider the example of the regular cell complex consisting of 2 vertices, 2 one-cells, and a single 2 cell. This is a regular cell complex, but it does not support the minimal resolution of any monomial ideal.

X . In particular, condition 1 shows that the corresponding ideal has codimension at least $d + 1$, condition 2 guarantees that X supports a cellular resolution, and condition 3 ensures this resolution is minimal.

The following lemma which is Lemma 1.13 from [5] gives a necessary condition for when a family \mathcal{F} satisfying Definition 5.1 is maximal.

Lemma 5.3. *If a family of subsets \mathcal{F} of $[n]$ corresponds to a maximal object in $CM_*(X)$, then for every $S \in \mathcal{F}$ the restriction of X to S is connected.*

The families \mathcal{F} , which are used to describe ideals whose resolutions are supported on cell complexes in [5], can be viewed as subsets of the lcm lattices of these monomial ideals. What follows is a description of the connections between the constructions appearing in [5] and [13].

5.1 Dictionary between labeling regular cell complexes and coordinatizing lattices

We begin by addressing how to translate between the families \mathcal{F} in [5] and the lcm lattice associated to the ideal they represent. First consider the sets $V_t = \{i \mid x_t \text{ divides } m_i\}$. Let M be the squarefree monomial ideal in $CM(n, c)$ corresponding to a family $\mathcal{F} = \{V_1, \dots, V_s\}$. For each variable x_t , there is a point in the deficit labeling, $p \in P = \text{LCM}(M)$, such that p is labeled with the variable x_t . So by the construction in [13], x_t will divide precisely the monomials that correspond to $V_t = \lfloor p \rfloor^c \cap \text{atoms}(P)$, where $\lfloor p \rfloor^c$ is the complement of the set of elements in P which are less than or equal to p . So reversing this, one can determine which element p must be labeled with x_t , by taking the complement of V_t in the set $\text{atoms}(P)$, and then taking the join of these elements. By definition, this labeling should yield the original ideal M .

5.2 Codimension Two Cohen-Macaulay monomial ideals

The Auslander-Buchsbaum formula makes it clear that the projective dimension of Cohen-Macaulay monomial ideals of codimension two must be two. In terms of cellular resolutions, this implies their resolutions are supported on trees. For this special case, [5] gives a very specific construction which associates to every tree T a maximal monomial ideal in $CM(T)$ using any given orientations of the edges of T .

The construction is as follows. Assign to every edge e_i in T two variables x_i and y_i . Delete the edge e_i to produce two connected components of T , $T_{i,1}$ and $T_{i,2}$. The monomial associated to each vertex $v \in T$ is

$$m_v = \left(\prod_{\{i \mid v \in T_{i,1}\}} x_i \right) \left(\prod_{\{i \mid v \in T_{i,2}\}} y_i \right).$$

The squarefree monomial ideal $M_T = (m_{v_1}, \dots, m_{v_{n+1}})$ is maximal Cohen-Macaulay and its minimal resolution is supported on T .

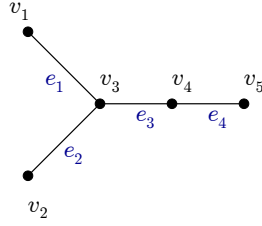


Figure 3: The tree T described in example 5.4.

Example 5.4. For each edge e_i between two vertices v_j and v_k , assume $j < k$. Let $T_{i,1}$ be the component of T containing vertex j , and $T_{i,2}$ be the component of T containing vertex k . With this convention, the ideal obtained via the construction in [5] to the tree in Figure 3 is

$$M_T = (x_1y_2x_3x_4, y_1x_2x_3x_4, y_1y_2x_3x_4, y_1y_2y_3x_4, y_1y_2y_3y_4)$$

in the ring $k[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4]$.

We will show that for an appropriate choice of finite atomic lattice P , this construction coincides with the minimal squarefree coordinatization in [13]. Given a tree T with n edges and $n + 1$ vertices, define P_T to be the set of all subtrees of T ordered by inclusion (note that we include vertices and the empty set as subtrees).

Lemma 5.5. *A poset P_T defined as above is an element of $\mathcal{L}(n + 1)$, where $\mathcal{L}(n)$ is the set of all finite atomic lattices with n ordered atoms.*

Proof. We will show that P_T is a meet-semilattice with a maximal element making it a finite lattice by Proposition 3.3.1 in [14]. To show that P_T is a meet-semilattice, we must show that for every pair of elements $a, b \in P_T$ there exists a meet or least upper bound. Since a and b are subtrees of T , define $a \wedge b$ to be the intersection of a and b . Since $\emptyset \in P_T$, $a \cap b$ will be a subtree of T , so P_T is a meet-semilattice.

It remains to show that P_T is atomic with $n + 1$ atoms. This follows from the fact that T has $n + 1$ vertices and every subtree can be realized as an induced graph on a subset of the vertices. \square

The following proposition demonstrates that any coordinatization of the lattice P_T defined above will yield a monomial ideal in $Mon(T)$, which is the set of monomial ideals whose resolution is supported on T .

Lemma 5.6. *The minimal resolution of any coordinatization of P_T is supported on T .*

Proof. Since P_T will be the lcm lattice for any coordinatization of P_T , by Proposition 1.2 in [1], it is enough to show that $T_{\leq p}$ is acyclic for each $p \in P_T$.

Each $p \in P_T$ corresponds to a subtree of P_T ordered by inclusion, so by construction $T_{\leq p}$ is the subtree corresponding to p . Since they are themselves trees, each subtree is acyclic, so T supports the minimal resolution of any coordinatization of P_T . \square

Finally we show that minimal squarefree coordinatization of P_T in [13] always agrees with the ideals constructed in [5].

Theorem 5.7. *If \mathcal{M} is the minimal squarefree coordinatization of P_T , then $M_{\mathcal{M}} \cong M_T$*

Proof. Recall that in the construction of M_T we assigned a variable to each subtree $T_{i,1}$ or $T_{i,2}$ of T obtained by deleting an edge e_i of T . So each component was assigned a variable, and each vertex v was assigned a monomial (the product of the variables corresponding to the trees $T_{i,j}$ containing v).

We must show that the trees $T_{i,j}$ obtained by deleting edges are precisely the meet-irreducibles of P_T and explain how to coordinatize P_T to obtain M_T .

Clearly, the meet-irreducibles of P_T will be the subtrees of $T' \subset T$ that have only one subtree $T'' \subset T$ containing them which satisfy

$$|\{e_i \in T'\}| + 1 = |\{e_i \in T''\}| \quad (5.1)$$

where the e_i are the edges of a tree.

If T' is obtained as above by deleting an edge e_i (i.e. $T' = T_{i,1}$), then the only subtree T'' satisfying equation 5.1 is $T'' = T' \cup e_i$ (i.e. T'' is obtained by adding edge e_i to T'). Since the only other edges one could add are in the other connected component, to add an edge we would be forced to add e_i as well, which would violate equation 5.1. So the meet-irreducibles are precisely the subtrees $T_{i,j}$ obtained by deleting edge e_i .

As stated above, we want to use a minimal squarefree coordinatization of P_T . If we place variables carefully, it will be clear that $M_{P_T, \mathcal{M}} \cong M_T$. Recall that for M_T the variables x_i were assigned to the trees $T_{i,1}$, and y_i 's were assigned to the trees $T_{i,2}$. Moreover, note that if $v \in T_{i,1}$ it is necessarily not in $T_{i,2}$ and vice versa. So the trees $T_{i,1}, T_{i,2}$ partition the vertices into two disjoint sets. The monomial label for the construction of M_T assigns to each vertex the product of the variables corresponding to the subtrees containing v . In lattice language, the subtrees containing v will be in $[a_v]$ where a_v is the atom corresponding to the vertex v . For our coordinatization construction this is not what we want, since we take the product over the complement of the filter. However, the complement of the filter consists precisely of the subtrees not containing v , so we can make the following coordinatization.

Let \mathcal{M} label P_T as follows. If $p \in P_T$ is a meet-irreducible, corresponding to a $T_{i,1}$, denote it as p_{i1} and label it with y_i , similarly if p corresponds to a $T_{i,2}$ denote it as p_{i2} label it with an x_i . We see that:

$$\begin{aligned}
x(a_v) &= \prod_{p \in [a_v]^c} m_p \\
&= \left(\prod_{p_{i1} \in [a_v]^c} y_i \right) \left(\prod_{p_{i2} \in [a_v]^c} x_i \right) \\
&= \left(\prod_{\{i \mid v \in T_{i,2}\}} y_i \right) \left(\prod_{\{i \mid v \in T_{i,1}\}} x_i \right) \\
&= m_v.
\end{aligned}$$

□

Example 5.8. Figure 4 depicts the lattice P_T and the minimal squarefree coordinatization used in the proof of Theorem 5.7 for the tree in Figure 3, as described in Example 5.4.

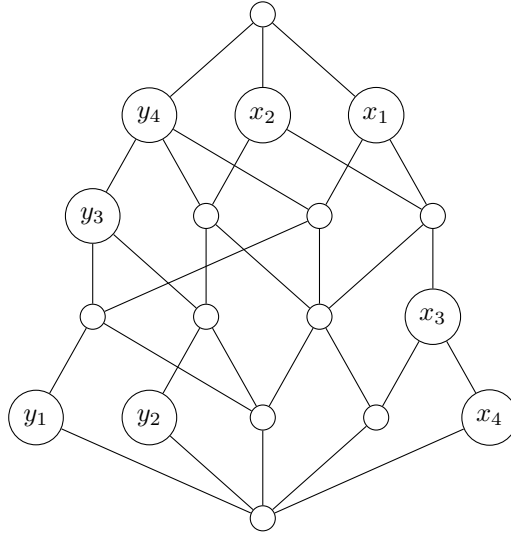


Figure 4: P_T with the minimal squarefree labeling outlined in example 5.8.

5.3 Connection to Betti Strata

The sets $\mathcal{L}(n)$, introduced in Lemma 5.5, have a rich structure studied in [10]. Here we will highlight the important features necessary for our discussion. The most important is that $\mathcal{L}(n)$ is itself a finite atomic lattice (as shown in Theorem 4.2 of [13]) under the partial order given by $P > Q$ if there is a join preserving map which is a bijection on atoms from P to Q . Covering relations in $\mathcal{L}(n)$ can be described as P covers Q if as sets $P = Q \cup \{p\}$ where p is a new element introduced to Q with appropriate relations (Proposition 4.2 in [10]). Since each element in $\mathcal{L}(n)$ is a finite atomic lattice, and therefore can be associated to

a monomial ideal, we can talk about the Betti numbers of these lattices as being the Betti numbers of the associated monomial ideals. Theorem 3.3 in [7] guarantees that $\mathcal{L}(n)$ is stratified by total Betti numbers. Understanding the boundaries of these Betti strata in $\mathcal{L}(n)$ can provide insights for how to move from one monomial ideal M to another, whose minimal resolution is easy to determine, in a way that produces a minimal resolution for M .

The following proposition is a special case of Conjecture 5.10 in the case of trees.

Proposition 5.9. *If P is a lattice in $\mathcal{L}(n+1)$ satisfying $P > P_T$ then the total Betti numbers of P are greater than that of P_T (i.e. P is in a different Betti stratum than P_T).*

Before giving the proof, we introduce the following useful formulas from [7]. One can compute the “multigraded” Betti numbers for monomial ideals (or equivalently finite atomic lattices) using intervals in the corresponding lcm lattice P . Since the multidegree of a monomial will always correspond to an element in the finite atomic lattice, we abuse notation and say that the “multidegree” is an element p in the lattice P . So the computations for graded and total Betti numbers are respectively as follows:

$$b_{i,p} = \tilde{H}_{i-2}(\Gamma(\hat{0}, p), k)$$

and

$$b_i = \sum_{p \in P} \tilde{H}_{i-2}(\Gamma(\hat{0}, p), k).$$

Proof. We need only consider the lattices P in $\mathcal{L}(n+1)$ which cover P_T . If we can show that for each of these lattices the total Betti numbers are greater than that of P_T , we are done. We know that these lattices P only differ from the lattice P_T by one element, denoted p , so we need only consider how that one element affects the Betti number computations.

First let us note that since T supports the minimal free resolution of any monomial ideal with P_T as the lcm lattice, the only elements in P_T for which $b_{i,p}$ are nonzero are the atoms and the elements covering the atoms.

Now in P , which covers P_T , we know that all the elements q from P_T where $b_{i,q}$ were nonzero will continue to be non zero since they correspond to the face poset of T which is simplicial, so they are undisturbed by the addition of the element p . This means the total Betti numbers of P are at least the total Betti numbers of P_T . An obvious candidate for where a new non-zero Betti number might exist is the element p which has been added to P_T to create P .

Consider $\tilde{H}_0(\Gamma(\hat{0}, p), k)$. If this is zero, the order complex of the interval $(\hat{0}, p)$ in P is contractible. However, since p is the element we added to P_T , all of the elements in $(\hat{0}, p)$ correspond to subtrees of T . Therefore, $\Gamma(\hat{0}, p)$ will be the union of the subtrees of T corresponding the elements covered by p . If this is contractible, then it should also be a subtree of T , and p would already be an element of P_T . So, $\Gamma(\hat{0}, p)$ is not contractible, and $\tilde{H}_0(\Gamma(\hat{0}, p), k)$ is nonzero.

Meaning that the total Betti numbers (namely b_2) of P are greater than those of P_T . □

We conjecture that this should be true more generally. Moreover, if this conjecture is true, it offers an alternate (and perhaps more useful) description of elements on the boundary of these Betti strata.

Conjecture 5.10. *Let X be a regular cell complex. The lcm lattice P of a maximal monomial ideal $M \in CM_*(X)$ satisfies the property that if $Q > P$ in $\mathcal{L}(n)$, then the minimal resolution of Q has total Betti numbers greater than that of P . In other words, P is maximal in its Betti stratum.*

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