

On the generators of the Eulerian ideal of a graph

UC|UP Joint PhD Program in Mathematics

Gonalo Nuno Mota Varejo

Advisor: Jorge Neves, DMUC

Department of Mathematics
of the Faculty of Sciences
of the University of Coimbra

July 14, 2023

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

$$R^s \xrightarrow[\varphi_0]{\quad} I;$$

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

$$0 \rightarrow R^s \xrightarrow[\varphi_0]{\quad} I;$$

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

$$R^s \xrightarrow[\varphi_0]{\quad} I;$$

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

$$R^s \xrightarrow[\varphi_0]{\quad} I;$$

- $\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & \cdots & u_s \end{bmatrix}^T \in R^s$ is homogeneous of degree $\ell \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \forall i, u_i$ is homogeneous and $\deg(u_i) + \deg(f_i) = \ell$;

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

$$R^s \xrightarrow[\varphi_0]{\quad} I;$$

- $\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & \cdots & u_s \end{bmatrix}^T \in R^s$ is homogeneous of degree $\ell \in \mathbb{Z} \iff \forall i, u_i$ is homogeneous and $\deg(u_i) + \deg(f_i) = \ell$;
- $\ker(\varphi_0)$ has a minimal generating set of homogeneous elements:

$$\{v_1, \dots, v_q\}, \text{ with } d_1 = \max\{\deg(v_i) : i = 1, \dots, q\}.$$

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

$$R^q \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} R^s \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} I;$$

- $[u_1 \ \cdots \ u_s]^T \in R^s$ is homogeneous of degree $\ell \in \mathbb{Z} \iff \forall i, u_i$ is homogeneous and $\deg(u_i) + \deg(f_i) = \ell$;
- $\ker(\varphi_0)$ has a minimal generating set of homogeneous elements:

$$\{v_1, \dots, v_q\}, \text{ with } d_1 = \max\{\deg(v_i) : i = 1, \dots, q\}.$$

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

$$0 \rightarrow R^q \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} R^s \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} I;$$

- $\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & \cdots & u_s \end{bmatrix}^T \in R^s$ is homogeneous of degree $\ell \in \mathbb{Z} \iff \forall i, u_i$ is homogeneous and $\deg(u_i) + \deg(f_i) = \ell$;
- $\ker(\varphi_0)$ has a minimal generating set of homogeneous elements:

$$\{v_1, \dots, v_q\}, \text{ with } d_1 = \max\{\deg(v_i) : i = 1, \dots, q\}.$$

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

$$R^q \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} R^s \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} I;$$

- $[u_1 \ \cdots \ u_s]^T \in R^s$ is homogeneous of degree $\ell \in \mathbb{Z} \iff \forall i, u_i$ is homogeneous and $\deg(u_i) + \deg(f_i) = \ell$;
- $\ker(\varphi_0)$ has a minimal generating set of homogeneous elements:

$$\{v_1, \dots, v_q\}, \text{ with } d_1 = \max\{\deg(v_i) : i = 1, \dots, q\}.$$

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

$$R^p \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} R^q \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} R^s \twoheadrightarrow I;$$

- $\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & \cdots & u_s \end{bmatrix}^T \in R^s$ is homogeneous of degree $\ell \in \mathbb{Z} \iff \forall i, u_i$ is homogeneous and $\deg(u_i) + \deg(f_i) = \ell$;
- $\ker(\varphi_0)$ has a minimal generating set of homogeneous elements:
 $\{v_1, \dots, v_q\}$, with $d_1 = \max\{\deg(v_i) : i = 1, \dots, q\}$.
- $d_0 < d_1 < d_2$

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{\varphi_3} R^p \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} R^q \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} R^s \twoheadrightarrow I;$$

- $\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & \cdots & u_s \end{bmatrix}^T \in R^s$ is homogeneous of degree $\ell \in \mathbb{Z} \iff \forall i, u_i$ is homogeneous and $\deg(u_i) + \deg(f_i) = \ell$;
- $\ker(\varphi_0)$ has a minimal generating set of homogeneous elements:
 $\{v_1, \dots, v_q\}$, with $d_1 = \max\{\deg(v_i) : i = 1, \dots, q\}$.
- $d_0 < d_1 < d_2 < \cdots$

Homogeneous ideals, syzygies, and generating degrees

- I a homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $\{f_1, \dots, f_s\}$ minimal homogeneous generators of I ;
- $d_0 = \max\{\deg(f_i) : i = 1, \dots, s\}$;

$$0 \rightarrow R^b \xrightarrow{\varphi_{c-1}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\varphi_3} R^p \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} R^q \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} R^s \twoheadrightarrow I;$$

- $\begin{bmatrix} u_1 & \cdots & u_s \end{bmatrix}^T \in R^s$ is homogeneous of degree $\ell \in \mathbb{Z} \iff \forall i, u_i$ is homogeneous and $\deg(u_i) + \deg(f_i) = \ell$;
- $\ker(\varphi_0)$ has a minimal generating set of homogeneous elements:

$$\{v_1, \dots, v_q\}, \text{ with } d_1 = \max\{\deg(v_i) : i = 1, \dots, q\}.$$

- $d_0 < d_1 < d_2 < \cdots < d_c$

Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity

- I homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;

Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity

- I homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $d_0 < d_1 < \dots < d_c$

Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity

- I homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $d_0 < d_1 < \dots < d_c$
- $\text{reg}(I) = \min\{m \in \mathbb{Z} : d_j - j \leq m, \forall j = 0, \dots, c\}.$

Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity

- I homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $d_0 < d_1 < \dots < d_c$
- $\text{reg}(I) = \min\{m \in \mathbb{Z} : d_j - j \leq m, \forall j = 0, \dots, c\}$.
→ measures the complexity of I ;

Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity

- I homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $d_0 < d_1 < \dots < d_c$
- $\text{reg}(I) = \min\{m \in \mathbb{Z} : d_j - j \leq m, \forall j = 0, \dots, c\}$.
 - measures the complexity of I ;
 - introduced in algebraic geometry.

Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity

- I homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $d_0 < d_1 < \dots < d_c$
- $\text{reg}(I) = \min\{m \in \mathbb{Z} : d_j - j \leq m, \forall j = 0, \dots, c\}$.
- for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $I^k = (f_1 f_2 \dots f_k : f_i \in I, \forall i)$.

Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity

- I homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $d_0 < d_1 < \dots < d_c$
- $\text{reg}(I) = \min\{m \in \mathbb{Z} : d_j - j \leq m, \forall j = 0, \dots, c\}$.
- for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $I^k = (f_1 f_2 \dots f_k : f_i \in I, \forall i)$.
- $\dim(R/I) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{reg}(I^k) \leq \text{reg}(I)k, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$;

Geramita, Gimigliano, Pitteloud (1995). *Math. Ann.*

Chandler (1997). *Commun. Algebra*.

Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity

- I homogeneous ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;
- $d_0 < d_1 < \dots < d_c$
- $\text{reg}(I) = \min\{m \in \mathbb{Z} : d_j - j \leq m, \forall j = 0, \dots, c\}$.
- for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $I^k = (f_1 f_2 \dots f_k : f_i \in I, \forall i)$.
- $\dim(R/I) = 1 \Rightarrow \text{reg}(I^k) \leq \text{reg}(I)k, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$;

Theorem

Consider the function $k \mapsto \text{reg}(I^k), \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$,
 $\exists e, b \in \mathbb{Z} : \text{reg}(I^k) = ek + b, \forall k$ large enough.

Custkosky, Herzog, Trung (1999). *Compos. Math.*

Kodiyalam (2000). *Proc. Am. Math. Soc.*

Graphs and homogeneous ideals

Simple graph $G = (V_G, E_G)$,
with $V_G = \{1, \dots, n\}$
and $\emptyset \neq E_G \subseteq \binom{V_G}{2}$.

$\longleftrightarrow$

Homogeneous ideals in
polynomial rings:
 $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;

Graphs and homogeneous ideals

Simple graph $G = (V_G, E_G)$,
with $V_G = \{1, \dots, n\}$
and $\emptyset \neq E_G \subseteq \binom{V_G}{2}$. $\longleftrightarrow$ Homogeneous ideals in
polynomial rings:
 $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$;

- Edge ideal of G : $(x_i x_j : \{i, j\} \in E_G)$;

Simis, Vasconcelos, Villarreal (1994). *J. Algebra*.

Graphs and homogeneous ideals

Simple graph $G = (V_G, E_G)$,
with $V_G = \{1, \dots, n\}$
and $\emptyset \neq E_G \subseteq \binom{V_G}{2}$. $\longleftrightarrow$ Homogeneous ideals in
polynomial rings:
 $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n]$;

- Edge ideal of G : $(x_i x_j : \{i, j\} \in E_G)$;
- Binomial edge ideal: $(x_i y_j - x_j y_i : \{i, j\} \in E_G)$

Simis, Vasconcelos, Villarreal (1994). *J. Algebra*.

Graphs and homogeneous ideals

Simple graph $G = (V_G, E_G)$,
with $V_G = \{1, \dots, n\}$
and $\emptyset \neq E_G \subseteq \binom{V_G}{2}$. $\longleftrightarrow$ Homogeneous ideals in
polynomial rings:
 $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n]$;

- Edge ideal of G : $(x_i x_j : \{i, j\} \in E_G)$;
- Binomial edge ideal: $(x_i y_j - x_j y_i : \{i, j\} \in E_G)$
- Parity binomial edge ideal: $(x_i x_j - y_j y_i : \{i, j\} \in E_G)$;

Graphs and homogeneous ideals

Simple graph $G = (V_G, E_G)$,
with $V_G = \{1, \dots, n\}$
and $\emptyset \neq E_G \subseteq \binom{V_G}{2}$. $\longleftrightarrow$ Homogeneous ideals in
polynomial rings:
 $\mathbb{K}[t_e : e \in E_G]$.

- Edge ideal of G : $(x_i x_j : \{i, j\} \in E_G)$;
- Binomial edge ideal: $(x_i y_j - x_j y_i : \{i, j\} \in E_G)$
- Parity binomial edge ideal: $(x_i x_j - y_j y_i : \{i, j\} \in E_G)$;
- Toric ideal of a graph:

$(t_{e_1} t_{e_3} \cdots t_{e_{2q-2}} - t_{e_2} t_{e_4} \cdots t_{e_{2q}} : e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{2q} \text{ is a closed walk in } G)$.

Eulerian ideal — Definition

- G a simple graph, with $V_G = \{1, \dots, n\}$, and $E_G \neq \emptyset$;

Eulerian ideal — Definition

- G a simple graph, with $V_G = \{1, \dots, n\}$, and $E_G \neq \emptyset$;
- $\mathbb{K}[E_G] = \mathbb{K}[t_e : e \in E_G]$;

Eulerian ideal — Definition

- G a simple graph, with $V_G = \{1, \dots, n\}$, and $E_G \neq \emptyset$;
- $\mathbb{K}[E_G] = \mathbb{K}[t_e : e \in E_G]$;
- $\varphi: \mathbb{K}[E_G] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $t_{\{i,j\}} \mapsto x_i x_j$.

Eulerian ideal — Definition

- G a simple graph, with $V_G = \{1, \dots, n\}$, and $E_G \neq \emptyset$;
- $\mathbb{K}[E_G] = \mathbb{K}[t_e : e \in E_G]$;
- $\varphi: \mathbb{K}[E_G] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $t_{\{i,j\}} \mapsto x_i x_j$.
 $\rightarrow \ker(\varphi)$ is the toric ideal of G ;

Eulerian ideal — Definition

- G a simple graph, with $V_G = \{1, \dots, n\}$, and $E_G \neq \emptyset$;
- $\mathbb{K}[E_G] = \mathbb{K}[t_e : e \in E_G]$;
- $\varphi: \mathbb{K}[E_G] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $t_{\{i,j\}} \mapsto x_i x_j$.
 $\rightarrow \ker(\varphi)$ is the toric ideal of G ;

Definition

The Eulerian ideal of G is $I(G) = \varphi^{-1}(x_i^2 - x_j^2 : i, j \in V_G)$.

Eulerian ideal — Definition

- G a simple graph, with $V_G = \{1, \dots, n\}$, and $E_G \neq \emptyset$;
- $\mathbb{K}[E_G] = \mathbb{K}[t_e : e \in E_G]$;
- $\varphi: \mathbb{K}[E_G] \rightarrow \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $t_{\{i,j\}} \mapsto x_i x_j$.
 $\rightarrow \ker(\varphi)$ is the toric ideal of G ;

Definition

The Eulerian ideal of G is $I(G) = \varphi^{-1}(x_i^2 - x_j^2 : i, j \in V_G)$.

Neves, Vaz Pinto, Villarreal (2020). *J. Algebra*

Definition

$C \subseteq E_G$ is Eulerian $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{e \in C} |e \cap \{v\}|$ is even, $\forall v \in V_G$.

Definition

$C \subseteq E_G$ is Eulerian $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{e \in C} |e \cap \{v\}|$ is even, $\forall v \in V_G$.

- Notation: $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq E_G \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{t}_J = \prod_{e \in J} t_e$,

Definition

$C \subseteq E_G$ is Eulerian $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{e \in C} |e \cap \{v\}|$ is even, $\forall v \in V_G$.

- Notation: $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq E_G \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{t}_J = \prod_{e \in J} t_e$,
 $J, L \subseteq E_G$:
 - $J \cap L = \emptyset, |J| = |L|, \rightsquigarrow t_J - t_L \in I(G)$
 $J \sqcup L$ Eulerian,

Neves, Vaz Pinto, Villarreal (2020). *J. Algebra*

Definition

$C \subseteq E_G$ is Eulerian $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{e \in C} |e \cap \{v\}|$ is even, $\forall v \in V_G$.

- Notation: $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq E_G \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{t}_J = \prod_{e \in J} t_e$,

$J, L \subseteq E_G :$

- $J \cap L = \emptyset, |J| = |L|, \rightsquigarrow t_J - t_L \in I(G)$ (Eulerian binomial).
 $J \sqcup L$ Eulerian,

Neves, Vaz Pinto, Villarreal (2020). *J. Algebra*

Definition

$C \subseteq E_G$ is Eulerian $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{e \in C} |e \cap \{v\}|$ is even, $\forall v \in V_G$.

- Notation: $\emptyset \neq J \subseteq E_G \rightsquigarrow \mathbf{t}_J = \prod_{e \in J} t_e$,

$J, L \subseteq E_G :$

- $J \cap L = \emptyset$, $|J| = |L|$, $\rightsquigarrow t_J - t_L \in I(G)$ (Eulerian binomial).
 $J \sqcup L$ Eulerian,

Theorem

A generating set of $I(G)$ is

$$\{\mathbf{t}_J - \mathbf{t}_L : J \sqcup L \text{ Eulerian, } |J| = |L|\} \cup \{t_e^2 - t_f^2 : e, f \in E_G\}.$$

Neves (2022). *Commun. Algebra*

Definition

$J \subseteq E_G$ is a parity join of G if, $\forall C \subseteq E_G$ Eulerian with $|C|$ even,

$$|J \cap C| \leq \frac{|C|}{2}.$$

Definition

$J \subseteq E_G$ is a parity join of G if, $\forall C \subseteq E_G$ Eulerian with $|C|$ even,

$$|J \cap C| \leq \frac{|C|}{2}.$$

Theorem

$\text{reg}(I(G)) = \max\{|J| : J \text{ is a parity join of } G\}$

Neves (2022). *Commun. Algebra*.

Goal — refine the generators

- minimal generating set;

Goal — refine the generators

- minimal generating set;
- generating degrees;

Goal — refine the generators

- minimal generating set;
- generating degrees;
- $\dim(R/I) = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{reg}(I^k) \leq \operatorname{reg}(I)k, \forall k \in \mathbb{N};$

Theorem

Consider the function $k \mapsto \operatorname{reg}(I^k), \forall k \in \mathbb{N},$
 $\exists e, b \in \mathbb{Z} : \operatorname{reg}(I^k) = ek + b, \forall k \text{ large enough.}$

Geramita, Gimigliano, Pitteloud (1995). *Math. Ann.*

Chandler (1997). *Commun. Algebra.*

Custkosky, Herzog, Trung (1999). *Compos. Math.*

Kodiyalam (2000). *Proc. Am. Math. Soc.*

Thank you for your attention !

This work is financed by the Portuguese Republic/MCTES, by the ESF and the program POR_Centro, through FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, I.P., in the scope of the scholarship project 2021.05420.BD.