BETTI NUMBERS OF STRONGLY COLOR-STABLE IDEALS AND SQUAREFREE STRONGLY COLOR-STABLE IDEALS

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Abstract. In this paper, we will show that the color-squarefree operation does not change the graded Betti numbers of strongly color-stable ideals. In addition, we will give an example of a nonpure balanced complex which shows that colored algebraic shifting, which was introduced by Babson and Novik, does not always preserve the dimension of reduced homology groups of balanced simplicial complexes.

Introduction

In the present paper, we study the graded Betti numbers of strongly color-stable ideals and squarefree strongly color-stable ideals introduced in [5], and show that the graded Betti numbers of a strongly color-stable ideal are equal to those of some squarefree strongly color-stable ideal.

Algebraic shifting, which was introduced by Kalai, is a map which associates with each simplicial complex another simplicial complex having a simple structure, called shifted. Algebraic shifting has been giving several remarkable results in the theory of face numbers of simplicial complexes, such as the characterization of pairs of face numbers and Betti numbers (i.e., the dimension of reduced homology groups) of simplicial complexes (Björner and Kalai [8]). On the other hand, balanced complexes were introduced by Stanley [17], and face vectors of balanced complexes have been well studied. (See e.g., [7], [12], [17] and [18].) Since algebraic shifting is not effective for balanced complexes because most of the shifted complexes are not balanced, it was asked in [15, Problem 48] to extend algebraic shifting to balanced complexes and characterize pairs of face numbers and Betti numbers of balanced complexes.

For this problem, Babson and Novik [5] introduced a new operation, called *colored algebraic shifting*, which associates with each balanced complex another balanced complex having a simple structure, called *color-shifted*. We will study color-shifted complexes and the color-squarefree operation which plays an important role in the theory of colored algebraic shifting.

Let K be an infinite field and V a set of variables. Write $K[V]$ for the polynomial ring over the field K in the set of variables V and $\mathcal{M}[V]$ for the set of monomials in $K[V]$. For each monomial $x_1^{a_1}\cdots x_k^{a_k} \in \mathcal{M}[V]$ where each $x_j \in V$, the integer $\deg(x_1^{a_1}\cdots x_k^{a_k}) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} a_j$ will be called the *standard degree* of $x_1^{a_1}\cdots x_k^{a_k}$. Assume that V is a finite set endowed with an ordered partition $(V_1, V_2, \ldots, V_r)$, that is, V

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is a set of the form $V = \dot{\bigcup}_{j=1}^{r} V_j$, where $\dot{\bigcup}$ denotes a disjoint union. Set $|V_j| = n_j$ and $V_j = \{x_{j,1}, x_{j,2}, \dots, x_{j,n_j}\}$ for all j, where $|A|$ denotes the cardinality of a finite set A. For any monomial $u = \Pi_{j=1}^{r}(x_{j,1}^{a_{j,1}} \cdots x_{j,n_j}^{a_{j,n_j}}) \in \mathcal{M}[V]$, we write

$$\mathrm{Deg}_j(u) = a_{j,1} + a_{j,2} + \cdots + a_{j,n_j}$$

and

$$\mathrm{Deg}(u) = (\mathrm{Deg}_1(u), \mathrm{Deg}_2(u), \dots, \mathrm{Deg}_r(u)) \in \mathbb{Z}^r.$$

The above $\mathrm{Deg}(u) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ will be called the *multidegree* of u. Define the $\mathbb{Z}^r$-grading of $K[V]$ by using multidegree, and define the $\mathbb{Z}$-grading of $K[V]$ by using the standard degree. We simply say graded if we consider the $\mathbb{Z}$-grading.

A *multicomplex* M on V is a set of monomials in $K[V]$ satisfying that if $u \in M$ and v divides u then $v \in M$. A multicomplex M is called a *simplicial complex* if all monomials in M are squarefree.

Let Γ be a simplicial complex on V. The elements of Γ are called *faces*, and the maximal one (under divisibility) are called *facets*. The dimension of Γ is the integer $\dim \Gamma = \max\{\deg(u) : u \in \Gamma\} - 1$. Let $f_i(\Gamma)$ be the number of monomials $u \in \Gamma$ of degree $i+1$. The vector $f(\Gamma) = (f_{-1}(\Gamma), f_0(\Gamma), \dots, f_{\dim \Gamma}(\Gamma))$ will be called the *f-vector* of Γ. Also, for $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, \dots, c_r) \in \mathbb{N}^r$, let $f_{\mathbf{c}}(\Gamma)$ be the number of monomials $u \in \Gamma$ with $\mathrm{Deg}(u) = \mathbf{c}$. The vector $(f_{\mathbf{c}}(\Gamma) : \mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{N}^r)$ is called the *flag f-vector of* Γ. Let $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_r) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}^r$. A simplicial complex Γ on V is said to be $\mathbf{a}$*-balanced* if $\dim \Gamma + 1 = \sum_{j=1}^{r} a_j$ and $\mathrm{Deg}_j(u) \le a_j$ for all $j = 1, 2, \dots, r$ and for all $u \in \Gamma$. In particular Γ is said to be *completely balanced* if $\mathbf{a} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$.

We define the partial order $<_{\mathrm{P}}$ on $\mathcal{M}[V_j]$ by

$$x_{j,s_1} x_{j,s_2} \cdots x_{j,s_k} \le_P x_{j,t_1} x_{j,t_2} \cdots x_{j,t_l} \Leftrightarrow k \le l \text{ and } s_i \le t_i \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, k$$

where $s_1 \le \cdots \le s_k$ and $t_1 \le \cdots \le t_l$. Extend the partial order $<_{\mathrm{P}}$ to $\mathcal{M}[V]$ by setting $u_1 u_2 \cdots u_r \le_{\mathrm{P}} v_1 v_2 \cdots v_r$ if $u_j \le_{\mathrm{P}} v_j$ for all j, where u_j and v_j are monomials in $\mathcal{M}[V_j]$. A monomial ideal $I \subset K[V]$ is said to be *strongly color-stable* if, for any monomials $u \in I$ and $v \le_{\mathrm{P}} u$ with $\mathrm{Deg}(v) = \mathrm{Deg}(u)$, it follows that $v \in I$. Set

$$\mathcal{A} = \{u_1 u_2 \cdots u_r : u_j \in \mathcal{M}[V_j] \text{ and } \deg(u_j) + \max(u_j) \le n_j + 1 \text{ for all } j\} \tag{1}$$

where $\max(u_j) = \max\{t : x_{j,t} \text{ divides } u\}$. The *color-squarefree operation* $\tilde{\Phi} : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{M}[V]$ is the map defined by

$$\tilde{\Phi}\left(\prod_{j=1}^{r}(x_{j,s_{(j,1)}} x_{j,s_{(j,2)}} \cdots x_{j,s_{(j,k_j)}})\right) = \prod_{j=1}^{r}(x_{j,s_{(j,1)}} x_{j,s_{(j,2)}+1} x_{j,s_{(j,3)}+2} \cdots x_{j,s_{(j,k_j)}+k_j-1})$$

where $s_{(j,1)} \le \cdots \le s_{(j,k_j)}$ for all j. Note that $\tilde{\Phi}$ gives a one-to-one correspondence between $\mathcal{A}$ and the set of squarefree monomials in $K[V]$. Let $I \subset K[V]$ be a monomial ideal. Then there exists the minimal set of monomials which generates I. We write $\mathrm{Gen}(I)$ for the set of minimal monomial generators of I. If $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}$, then write $\tilde{\Phi}(I)$ for the squarefree monomial ideal generated by $\{\tilde{\Phi}(u) : u \in \mathrm{Gen}(I)\}$.

The Stanley–Reisner ideal $I_\Gamma \subset K[V]$ of a simplicial complex Γ on V is the monomial ideal generated by all squarefree monomials $u \notin \Gamma$. Let $G = GL_{n_1}(K) \times$

$GL_{n_2}(K) \times \cdots \times GL_{n_r}(K)$ where each $GL_{n_j}(K)$ is the general linear group with coefficients in K. Roughly speaking, colored algebraic shifting is defined as follows: Assume that $\mathrm{char}(K) = 0$ from now on. Fix a total order $\prec$ on V satisfying $x_{j,1} \succ x_{j,2} \succ \cdots \succ x_{j,n_j}$ for all j. The reverse lexicographic order $\prec_{\mathrm{rev}}$ induced by $\prec$ is the total order on $\mathcal{M}[V]$ defined by, for all monomials $u = x_{i_1,j_1} \cdots x_{i_k,j_k} \in \mathcal{M}[V]$ and $v = x_{i'_1,j'_1} \cdots x_{i'_\ell,j'_\ell} \in \mathcal{M}[V]$ with $x_{i_1,j_1} \succeq \cdots \succeq x_{i_k,j_k}$ and $x_{i'_1,j'_1} \succeq \cdots \succeq x_{i'_\ell,j'_\ell}$, one has $u \succ_{\mathrm{rev}} v$ if $k > \ell$ or $k = \ell$ and there exists $1 \leq r \leq k$ such that $x_{i_r,j_r} \succ x_{i'_r,j'_r}$ and $x_{i_t,j_t} = x_{i'_t,j'_t}$ for all $t > r$. Choose a generic matrix φ of G and consider the initial ideal $\mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi(I_\Gamma)$ with respect to the reverse lexicographic order induced by $\prec$. This initial ideal is called the *G-generic initial ideal of I with respect to $\prec$*. G-generic initial ideals are strongly color-stable, and satisfy $\mathrm{Gen}(\mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi(I_\Gamma)) \subset \mathcal{A}$. *Colored algebraic shifting (with respect to $\prec$)* is the map $\Gamma \to \tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$ defined by $I_{\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)} = \tilde{\Phi}(\mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi(I_\Gamma))$. (The precise definition of $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$ will be given in section 1.)

Let Γ be a simplicial complex on V. The following properties appeared in [5]:

- (C1) $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$ is *color-shifted*, that is, if $u \in \tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$ and $v \in \mathcal{M}[V]$ are squarefree monomials satisfying $v \geq_{\mathrm{P}} u$ and $\mathrm{Deg}(v) = \mathrm{Deg}(u)$ then $v \in \tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$;
- (C2) Γ and $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$ have the same flag f-vector;
- (C3) If $\Gamma \subset \Sigma$ then $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma) \subset \tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Sigma)$.

Colored algebraic shifting behaves nicely for balanced complexes. For example, (C2) says that if Γ is $\mathbf{a}$-balanced then $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$ is also $\mathbf{a}$-balanced. Moreover, Babson and Novik proved that if Γ is balanced Cohen–Macaulay then $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$ is also Cohen–Macaulay for a certain order $\prec$ on V. On the other hand, since algebraic shifting does not change shifted complexes, it would be natural to ask whether the following property holds:

- (C4) If Γ is color-shifted then $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma) = \Gamma$.

In this paper, we prove this property (Corollary 1.11).

For a graded ideal $I \subset K[V]$, the integers $\beta_{ij}^{K[V]}(I) = \dim_K \mathrm{Tor}_i^{K[V]}(I, K)_j$ are called *the graded Betti numbers of I*. Since there are nice relations between algebraic shifting and graded Betti numbers (see [13]), it is also expected to know the relation between the graded Betti numbers of I_Γ and those of $I_{\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)}$. The main result of this paper is the following.

Theorem 0.1. *Let $I \subset K[V]$ be a strongly color-stable ideal with* $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}$. *Then $\beta_{ij}^{K[V]}(I) = \beta_{ij}^{K[V]}(\tilde{\Phi}(I))$ for all i and j.*

The above theorem implies that the graded Betti numbers of $I_{\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)}$ are equal to those of the G-generic initial ideal of I_Γ. Thus, an immediate consequence of Theorem 0.1 is $\beta_{ij}^{K[V]}(I_\Gamma) \leq \beta_{ij}^{K[V]}(I_{\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)})$ for all i and j. Note that, in the case when $r = 1$, Theorem 0.1 was shown in [4].

To prove Theorem 0.1, we use the exterior algebra and polarization (see §2). Let $I \subset K[V]$ be a strongly color-stable ideal and $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ its polarization. Since all monomial ideals in the exterior algebra are squarefree monomial ideals, using the exterior algebra is sometimes useful to study squarefree monomial ideals. Indeed, we find a nice relation between $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ and $\tilde{\Phi}(I)$ in terms of the exterior algebra. We show that, regarding $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ and $\tilde{\Phi}(I)$ as ideals in the exterior algebra, the G-generic initial ideal of $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ is equal to $\tilde{\Phi}(I)$ in the exterior algebra (by re-indexing the variables). Theorem 0.1 follows from this relation and property (C4) by using the relation between the graded Betti numbers of monomial ideals in the exterior algebra and those of monomial ideals in the polynomial ring, which was given by Aramova–Avramov–Herzog [1].

Since algebraic shifting preserves the Betti numbers of simplicial complexes, it was expected that colored algebraic shifting preserves the Betti numbers of balanced complexes if we choose a certain order $\prec$ on V. However, we will give a counter example to this problem in the last section of this paper.

This paper is organized as follows: In section 1, we will recall colored algebraic shifting, and prove property (C4). In section 2, we will study the relation between polarization and generic initial ideals in the exterior algebra. The results in this section play a crucial role in the proof of Theorem 0.1. The proof of Theorem 0.1 will be given in section 3. In section 4, we will show that colored algebraic shifting does not always preserve the Betti numbers of balanced complexes.

1. Colored algebraic shifting

In this section, we recall colored algebraic shifting defined by Babson and Novik [5]. Let $V = \dot{\bigcup}_{j=1}^{r} V_j$ be a set of variables with $V_j = \{x_{j,1}, x_{j,2}, \dots, x_{j,n_j}\}$. Set $G = GL_{n_1}(K) \times GL_{n_2}(K) \times \cdots \times GL_{n_r}(K)$. Any $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_r) \in G$ with each $\varphi_j = (a^{(j)}_{st})_{1 \le s,t \le n_j} \in GL_{n_j}(K)$ defines the $\mathbb{Z}^r$-graded automorphism of $K[V]$ induced by $\varphi(x_{j,l}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_j} a^{(j)}_{kl} x_{j,k}$. We say that a total order $\prec$ on V is *admissible* if it satisfies $x_{j,1} \succ x_{j,2} \succ \cdots \succ x_{j,n_j}$ for all j. For a $\mathbb{Z}^r$-graded ideal $I \subset K[V]$, we write $\mathrm{in}_\prec(I)$ for the initial ideal of I w.r.t. the reverse lexicographic order induced by $\prec$. The definition of colored algebraic shifting based on the following generalization of generic initial ideals.

Lemma 1.1 ([5, Theorem 5.3]). *Let $I \subset K[V]$ be a $\mathbb{Z}^r$-graded ideal and $\prec$ a total order on V. There are nonempty Zariski open subsets $U_1, U_2, \dots, U_r$ with each $U_j \subset GL_{n_j}(K)$ such that $\mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi(I)$ is constant for all $\varphi \in U_1 \times \cdots \times U_r$.*

The above ideal $\mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi(I)$ with $\varphi \in U_1 \times \cdots \times U_r$ is called the *G-generic initial ideal of I w.r.t. the admissible order $\prec$*, and will be denoted $G\text{-gin}_\prec(I)$. Like generic initial ideals, G-generic initial ideals have a simple structure.

Lemma 1.2 ([5, Theorem 5.4]). *If $\mathrm{char}(K) = 0$ then, for any $\mathbb{Z}^r$-graded ideal $I \subset K[V]$ and for any admissible order $\prec$, $G\text{-gin}_\prec(I)$ is strongly color-stable.*

Remark 1.3. In case of $r = 1$, G-generic initial ideals are called generic initial ideals and strongly color-stable ideals are called strongly stable ideals. See e.g., [13]. Also, for $r = 2$, G-generic initial ideals and strongly color-stable ideals are considered in [2].

Now we define colored algebraic shifting. Let Γ be a simplicial complex on V and $\prec$ an admissible order on V. Set $B = \{u \in \mathcal{M}[V] : u \notin G\text{-gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma)\}$ and $\mathcal{A}$ the set of monomials defined in (1). The *colored algebraic shifted complex* $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$ *of* Γ (*w.r.t.* $\prec$) is the collection of squarefree monomials defined by

$$\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma) = \{\tilde{\Phi}(u) : u \in B \cap \mathcal{A}\}.$$

It is not obvious that $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$ is a simplicial complex. However, it was proved in [5, Theorem 5.6] that it is indeed a simplicial complex and satisfies properties (C1)–(C3). The map $\Gamma \to \tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$ is called *colored algebraic shifting* (*w.r.t.* $\prec$). In the rest of this section, we will study fundamental properties of colored algebraic shifting and the color-squarefree operation. First, we recall some results which appeared in [5, Lemma 5.2 and Theorem 5.6].

Lemma 1.4 (Babson and Novik)**.** *Let $\prec$ be an admissible order on V.*

(i) *The set $\mathcal{M}[V]$ of all monomials on V is the set of the form*

$$\mathcal{M}[V] = \dot{\bigcup}_{u\in\mathcal{A}}\{uw_1\cdots w_r : w_j \in \mathcal{M}[x_{j,n_j+1-\mathrm{Deg}_j(u)},\dots,x_{j,n_j}] \text{ for each } j\}.$$

(ii) *Let Γ be a simplicial complex on V and $B = \{u \in \mathcal{M}[V] : u \notin G\text{-gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma)\}$. If $\mathrm{char}(K) = 0$ then B is a multicomplex of the form*

$$B = \dot{\bigcup}_{u\in B\cap\mathcal{A}}\{uw_1\cdots w_r : w_j \in \mathcal{M}[x_{j,n_j+1-\mathrm{Deg}_j(u)},\dots,x_{j,n_j}] \text{ for each } j\}. \quad (2)$$

(iii) *Let I be a strongly color-stable ideal in $K[V]$, $B = \{u \in \mathcal{M}[V] : u \notin I\}$ and $\Gamma = \{\tilde{\Phi}(u) : u \in B\cap\mathcal{A}\}$. If B is a multicomplex of the form (2), then Γ is a simplicial complex and I_Γ has the same Hilbert function as I, that is, $\dim_K(I_\Gamma)_t = \dim_K I_t$ for all t.*

Note that (ii) and (iii) implies that $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$ is a simplicial complex for any simplicial complex Γ on V.

Lemma 1.5. *Let $I \subset K[V]$ be a strongly color-stable monomial ideal and $B = \{u \in \mathcal{M}[V] : u \notin I\}$. The following conditions are equivalent.*

(i) $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}$*;*
(ii) *B is a multicomplex of the form (2).*

Proof. ((i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii)) Let $u = u_1u_2\cdots u_r \in \mathcal{A}$ where each $u_j \in K[V_j]$, and $w_j \in \mathcal{M}[x_{j,n_j+1-\mathrm{Deg}_j(u)},\dots,x_{j,n_j}]$ for $j = 1,2,\dots,r$. By Lemma 1.4 (i) it is enough to show that $u \in B$ if and only if $uw_1\cdots w_r \in B$. The 'if' part immediately follows since B is a multicomplex. We will show the 'only if' part.

Suppose $uw_1\cdots w_r \notin B$. What we must prove is $u \notin B$, that is, $u \in I$. Since $uw_1\cdots w_r \in I$, there exists $v = v_1\cdots v_r \in \mathrm{Gen}(I)$ with $v_j \in K[V_j]$ such that v divides $uw_1\cdots w_r$. Notice that each $v_j \in \mathcal{A}$ by the assumption. Since I is strongly color-stable, we may assume that $v_j \le_{\mathrm{P}} u_jw_j$. Let $v_j = x_{j,p_1}\cdots x_{j,p_k}$, $u_j = x_{j,q_1}\cdots x_{j,q_\ell}$ and $w_j = x_{j,q_{\ell+1}}\cdots x_{j,q_{\ell+s}}$, where $p_1 \le \cdots \le p_k$, $q_1 \le \cdots \le q_\ell$ and $q_{\ell+1} \le \cdots \le q_{\ell+s}$. Since $u_j \in \mathcal{A}$ we have $q_\ell \le q_{\ell+1}$. Also, since v_j divides

$u_j w_j$ and $v_j \leq_P u_j w_j$, we have $p_i = q_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$. Thus v_j divides u_j if $k \leq \ell$ and u_j divides v_j if $k > \ell$. On the other hand, by Lemma 1.4 (i), for any monomial $w \in K[x_{j,n_j+1-\mathrm{Deg}_j(u)}, \dots, x_{j,n_j}]$, we have $u_j w \notin \mathcal{A}$ if $w \neq 1$. Thus if u_j divides v_j then $u_j = v_j$ since $v_j \in \mathcal{A}$. Hence v_j divides u_j for $j = 1, 2, \dots, r$. Since $v = v_1 \cdots v_r \in I$, we have $u = u_1 \cdots u_r \in I$ as desired.

((ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i)) Let $v \in \mathrm{Gen}(I)$. Then Lemma 1.4 (i) says that there exists a monomial $u \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $v \in \{uw_1 \cdots w_r : w_j \in \mathcal{M}[x_{j,n_j+1-\mathrm{Deg}_j(u)}, \dots, x_{j,n_j}] \text{ for each } j\}$. Since $v \in I$ the assumption says that $u \in I$. Since $v \in \mathrm{Gen}(I)$ and u divides v, we have $v = u \in \mathcal{A}$ as desired. □

If $I \subset K[V]$ is a monomial ideal satisfying $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}$, then we write $\tilde{\Phi}(I)$ for the squarefree monomial ideal in $K[V]$ generated by $\{\tilde{\Phi}(u) : u \in \mathrm{Gen}(I)\}$. Similarly for any squarefree monomial ideal $J \subset K[V]$, write $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(J)$ for the monomial ideal generated by $\{\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(u) : u \in \mathrm{Gen}(J)\}$. The following result gives another definition of colored algebraic shifting.

Corollary 1.6. *Let Γ be a simplicial complex on V and $\prec$ an admissible order. Then* $\mathrm{Gen}(G\text{-gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma)) \subset \mathcal{A}$ *and* $I_{\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)} = \tilde{\Phi}(G\text{-gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma))$.

Proof. The first statement follows from Lemma 1.4 (ii) and Lemma 1.5. We will consider the second statement. By the definition of $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$, we have $u \in G\text{-gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma) \cap \mathcal{A}$ if and only if $\tilde{\Phi}(u) \notin \tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)$. Hence $u \in \mathrm{Gen}(G\text{-gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma))$ implies $\tilde{\Phi}(u) \in I_{\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)}$, and $v \in \mathrm{Gen}(I_{\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)})$ implies $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(v) \in G\text{-gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma)$. This fact says that $I_{\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)} \supset \tilde{\Phi}(G\text{-gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma))$ and $I_{\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)} \subset \tilde{\Phi}(G\text{-gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma))$ as desired. □

Next we list some fundamental properties of $\tilde{\Phi}$. A squarefree monomial ideal $I \subset K[V]$ is said to be *squarefree strongly color-stable* if, for all squarefree monomials $u \in I$ and $v \leq_{\mathrm{P}} u$ with $\mathrm{Deg}(v) = \mathrm{Deg}(u)$, it follows that $v \in I$.

Lemma 1.7. *Let I and J be strongly color-stable ideals in $K[V]$ satisfying* $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}$ *and* $\mathrm{Gen}(J) \subset \mathcal{A}$. *Set $\Gamma = \{\tilde{\Phi}(u) : u \notin I \text{ and } u \in \mathcal{A}\}$.*

(a) *If $u \in I \cap \mathcal{A}$ then $\tilde{\Phi}(u) \in \tilde{\Phi}(I)$;*
(b) *If $u \in \tilde{\Phi}(I)$ is a squarefree monomial then $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(u) \in I \cap \mathcal{A}$;*
(c) *I and $\tilde{\Phi}(I)$ have the same Hilbert function;*
(d) *$\tilde{\Phi}(I)$ is a squarefree strongly color-stable ideal;*
(e) *If I' is a squarefree strongly color-stable ideal in $K[V]$ then $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(I')$ is strongly color-stable;*
(f) *One has $I \subset J$ if and only if $\tilde{\Phi}(I) \subset \tilde{\Phi}(J)$;*
(g) *If u and v are monomials satisfying $u \in$* $\mathrm{Gen}(I)$, *$v \leq_{\mathrm{P}} u$ and* $\mathrm{Deg}(v) = \mathrm{Deg}(u)$ *then $\tilde{\Phi}(v) \in \tilde{\Phi}(I)$.*

Proof. ((a), (b) and (c)) Lemmas 1.4 (iii) and 1.5 say that Γ is a simplicial complex and I_Γ has the same Hilbert function as I. On the other hand we have $\tilde{\Phi}(I) = I_\Gamma$ in the same way as Corollary 1.6. Then statements follow from the definition of Γ.

(d) It suffices to show that if $u \in \mathrm{Gen}(\tilde{\Phi}(I))$ and v is a squarefree monomial satisfying $v \leq_{\mathrm{P}} u$ and $\mathrm{Deg}(v) = \mathrm{Deg}(u)$ then $v \in \tilde{\Phi}(I)$. Since $v \leq_{\mathrm{P}} u$, $\mathrm{Deg}(v) = \mathrm{Deg}(u)$ and $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(u) \in \mathcal{A}$, it follows that $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(v) \leq_{\mathrm{P}} \tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(u)$ and $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(v) \in \mathcal{A}$. Also, since I is strongly color-stable, we have $\Phi^{-1}(v) \in I \cap \mathcal{A}$. Then statement (a) implies $v \in \tilde{\Phi}(I)$.

(e) This can be proved in the same way as (d).

(f) Since $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathrm{Gen}(J) \subset \mathcal{A}$ the statement follows from (a) and (b).

(g) Since I is strongly color-stable, this is a special case of (a). □

Next, we will show that $\tilde{\Delta}_{\prec}(\Gamma) = \Gamma$ if Γ is color-shifted. Recall that if $r = 1$ then G-generic initial ideals are generic initial ideals and colored algebraic shifting is called symmetric algebraic shifting. In this special case, the next fact is known (see [4, Corollary 1.6] and [16, Theorem 1.6]).

Lemma 1.8. *Fix $1 \leq j \leq r$. Let I be a strongly colored-stable ideal in $K[V_j]$ with $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}$ and $\prec$ an admissible order on V. Then there exists a nonempty Zariski open subset $U \subset GL_{n_j}(K)$ such that $\mathrm{in}_{\prec}\varphi(\tilde{\Phi}(I)) = I$ for all $\varphi \in U$.*

Corollary 1.9. *Let $u \in \mathcal{M}[V_j] \cap \mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{G} = \{v \in \mathcal{M}[V_j] : v \leq_{\mathrm{P}} u$ and $\deg(v) = \deg(u)\}$ and $\prec$ an admissible order on V. Then there exists a nonempty Zariski open subset $U \subset GL_{n_j}(K)$ satisfying that, for each $\varphi \in U$, there exist monomials $v_1, \ldots, v_k$ in $\mathcal{G}$ and elements $a_1, \ldots, a_k$ of K such that*

$$\mathrm{in}_{\prec}\varphi(a_1\tilde{\Phi}(v_1) + a_2\tilde{\Phi}(v_2) + \cdots + a_k\tilde{\Phi}(v_k)) = u.$$

Proof. Let I be the monomial ideal in $K[V_j]$ generated by $\mathcal{G}$. Then I is strongly color-stable and $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}$. Thus Lemma 1.8 says that there exists a nonempty Zariski open subset $U \subset GL_{n_j}(K)$ such that $\mathrm{in}_{\prec}\varphi(\tilde{\Phi}(I)) = I$ for any $\varphi \in U$. Then, for each $\varphi \in U$, there are monomials $v'_1, v'_2, \ldots, v'_k$ of degree $\deg(u)$ in $\tilde{\Phi}(I)$ and elements $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_k$ of K such that

$$\mathrm{in}_{\prec}(\varphi(a_1v'_1 + a_2v'_2 + \cdots + a_kv'_k)) = u.$$

On the other hand, by the definition of I, the set of all monomials of degree $\deg(u)$ in $\tilde{\Phi}(I)$ is $\{\tilde{\Phi}(v) : v \in \mathcal{G}\}$. Hence $v'_t \in \{\tilde{\Phi}(v) : v \in \mathcal{G}\}$ for $t = 1, 2, \ldots, k$. □

Theorem 1.10. *Let $I \subset K[V]$ be a strongly color-stable ideal with $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset \mathcal{A}$. Then, for any admissible order $\prec$ on V, one has $G\text{-gin}_{\prec}(\tilde{\Phi}(I)) = I$.*

Proof. Since Lemma 1.7 says that I and $G\text{-gin}_{\prec}(\tilde{\Phi}(I))$ have the same Hilbert function, it suffices to show that $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset G\text{-gin}_{\prec}(\tilde{\Phi}(I))$.

Let $u = u_1u_2 \cdots u_r \in \mathrm{Gen}(I)$ with each $u_j \in \mathcal{M}[V_j]$. We will show $u \in G\text{-gin}_{\prec}(\tilde{\Phi}(I))$. By Lemma 1.1 and Corollary 1.9, there exists a $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_r) \in G$ with each $\varphi_j \in GL_{n_j}(K)$ satisfying that $\mathrm{in}_{\prec}\varphi(\tilde{\Phi}(I)) = G\text{-gin}_{\prec}(\tilde{\Phi}(I))$ and, for $j = 1, 2, \ldots, r$, there exist monomials $v_{j,1}, \ldots, v_{j,k_j} \in \{v \in \mathcal{M}[V_j] : v \leq_{\mathrm{P}} u_j$ and $\deg(v) = \deg(u_j)\}$ and elements $a_{j,1}, \ldots, a_{j,k_j} \in K$, such that

$$\mathrm{in}_{\prec}(\varphi_j\{a_{j,1}\tilde{\Phi}(v_{j,1}) + \cdots + a_{j,k_j}\tilde{\Phi}(v_{j,k_j})\}) = u_j.$$

Set

$$f_j = a_{j,1}\tilde{\Phi}(v_{j,1}) + \cdots + a_{j,k_j}\tilde{\Phi}(v_{j,k_j}) \in K[V_j].$$

Since $\mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi_j(f_j) = u_j$, we have

$$\mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi(f_1 f_2 \cdots f_r) = \{\mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi_1(f_1)\}\{\mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi_2(f_2)\} \cdots \{\mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi_r(f_r)\} = u_1 u_2 \cdots u_r.$$

On the other hand, $f_1 f_2 \cdots f_r$ is a linear combination of monomials in $\mathcal{G} = \{\tilde{\Phi}(v) : v \leq_{\mathrm{P}} u \text{ and } \mathrm{Deg}(v) = \mathrm{Deg}(u)\}$. Since Lemma 1.7 (g) says that $\mathcal{G} \subset \tilde{\Phi}(I)$, it follows that $f_1 f_2 \cdots f_r \in \tilde{\Phi}(I)$ and $u = u_1 u_2 \cdots u_r \in \mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi(\tilde{\Phi}(I)) = G\text{-gin}_\prec(\tilde{\Phi}(I))$. Then we have $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset G\text{-gin}_\prec(\tilde{\Phi}(I))$ as desired. □

Corollary 1.11. *If Γ is a color-shifted simplicial complex on V then $\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma) = \Gamma$ for any admissible order $\prec$ on V.*

Proof. Clearly I_Γ is squarefree strongly color-stable. Thus Lemma 1.7 (e) says $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(I_\Gamma)$ is strongly color-stable. Then Theorem 1.10 says that $G\text{-gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma) = \tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(I_\Gamma)$ and Corollary 1.6 says that $I_{\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)} = \tilde{\Phi}(G\text{-gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma)) = I_\Gamma$. □

2. Polarization and squarefree stable operators

First, we recall the polarization of monomial ideals. Let Λ be a set of indices, $X = \{x_\tau : \tau \in \Lambda\}$ a set of variables and $K[X]$ the polynomial ring over a field K in the set of variables X. Consider the set of variables $\tilde{X} = \{x_{\tau,[k]} : x_\tau \in X,\ k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}\}$. Define the map $\mathrm{pol} : \mathcal{M}[X] \to \mathcal{M}[\tilde{X}]$ by

$$\mathrm{pol}(x_{\tau_1}^{a_1} x_{\tau_2}^{a_2} \dots x_{\tau_k}^{a_k}) = \prod_{j=1}^{k} (x_{\tau_j,[1]} x_{\tau_j,[2]} \cdots x_{\tau_j,[a_j]}),$$

where each $\tau_t \in \Lambda$. For any monomial ideal $I \subset K[X]$, write $\mathrm{pol}(I) \subset K[\tilde{X}]$ for the monomial ideal generated by $\{\mathrm{pol}(u) : u \in \mathrm{Gen}(I)\}$. The ideal $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ is called the *polarization* of I. Note that $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ is always a squarefree monomial ideal.

There is a nice relation between polarization and graded Betti numbers. For a finitely generated graded ideal $I \subset K[X]$, we define the *graded Betti numbers* of I by $\beta_{ij}^{K[X]}(I) = \dim_K \mathrm{Tor}_i^{K[X']}(I \cap K[X'], K)_j$ where $X' \subset X$ is a finite subset satisfying $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset K[X']$. Note that these numbers are independent of the choice of X' with $\mathrm{Gen}(I) \subset K[X']$. The following facts are known.

Lemma 2.1. *Let I be a finitely generated monomial ideal in $K[X]$.*

(i) *I and its polarization $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ have the same graded Betti numbers, that is, $\beta_{ij}^{K[X]}(I) = \beta_{ij}^{K[\tilde{X}]}(\mathrm{pol}(I))$ for all i and j;*

(ii) *If $I \subset J$ are monomial ideals in $K[X]$ then $\mathrm{pol}(I) \subset \mathrm{pol}(J)$.*

See [10, Lemma 4.16] for the proof of statement (i). Also, statement (ii) follows from the fact that if $u, v \in \mathcal{M}[X]$ and u divides v then $\mathrm{pol}(u)$ divides $\mathrm{pol}(v)$.

The following nice fact is known: Let I be a monomial ideal of $K[x_{1,1}, \dots, x_{1,n_1}]$. Suppose that n_1 is sufficiently large. Then we may assume that $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ is an ideal of $K[x_{1,1}, \dots, x_{1,n_1}]$. It was proved in [6] that if I is strongly stable (see Remark

1.3) then the generic initial ideal of $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ with respect to the reverse lexicographic order is equal to I.

The aim of this section is to give an analogue of the above fact for an exterior algebra. Let, as before, $V = \dot{\bigcup}_{j=1}^{r} V_j$ be a set of variables with $V_j = \{x_{j,1}, \ldots, x_{j,n_j}\}$ for $j = 1, \ldots, r$, and let $\bigwedge\langle V\rangle$ be the exterior algebra over a field K in the set of variables V and $\mathcal{N}\langle V\rangle$ the set of monomials in $\bigwedge\langle V\rangle$, where a monomial of $\bigwedge\langle V\rangle$ is an element of $\bigwedge\langle V\rangle$ of the form

$$x_{i_1,j_1} \wedge x_{i_2,j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge x_{i_p,j_p}$$

where $i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \cdots \leq i_p$ and where $j_t < j_{t+1}$ if $i_t = i_{t+1}$. Define the $\mathbb{Z}^r$-grading of $\bigwedge\langle V\rangle$ in the same way as for the polynomial ring $K[V]$. For an admissible order $\prec$ and for a $\mathbb{Z}^r$-graded ideal $J \subset \bigwedge\langle V\rangle$, write $\mathrm{in}_\prec J$ for the initial ideal of J w.r.t. the reverse lexicographic order induced by $\prec$. We refer the reader to [3] for foundations on the Gröbener basis theory in exterior algebras.

For each monomial $u = x_{i_1,j_1} \wedge x_{i_2,j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge x_{i_p,j_p} \in \bigwedge\langle V\rangle$, set

$$u^\natural = x_{i_1,j_1} x_{i_2,j_2} \cdots x_{i_p,j_p} \in K[V].$$

Similarly, for a squarefree monomial $v = x_{i_1,j_1} \cdots x_{i_p,j_p} \in \mathcal{M}[V]$, where $i_1 \leq \cdots \leq i_p$ and $j_t < j_{t+1}$ if $i_t = i_{t+1}$ for all t, we write $v^\flat = x_{i_1,j_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge x_{i_p,j_p} \in \bigwedge\langle V\rangle$ (this $v^\flat$ is well-defined by the ordering of the variables). For a monomial ideal $J \subset \bigwedge\langle V\rangle$, let $J^\natural$ be the monomial ideal in $K[V]$ generated by $\{u^\natural : u \in \mathrm{Gen}(J)\}$. Also, for a squarefree monomial ideal $I \subset K[V]$, define $I^\flat \subset \bigwedge\langle V\rangle$ similarly. We say that a monomial ideal $J \subset \bigwedge\langle V\rangle$ is *squarefree strongly color-stable* if $J^\natural$ is so.

Definition 2.2. To simplify, set $n_1 = n$ and $x_{1,t} = x_t$ for all t. Hence $V_1 = \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$. Let $W \supset V_1$ be the set of infinitely many variables $x_1, x_2, \ldots$. We define $^\natural$ and $^\flat$ on $K[W]$ and $\bigwedge\langle W\rangle$ in the same way as for $K[V]$ and $\bigwedge\langle V\rangle$. Extend the partial order $<_{\mathrm{P}}$ on $K[V_1]$ to $K[W]$. A monomial ideal I in $K[W]$ (or in $\bigwedge\langle W\rangle$) is called *squarefree strongly stable* if, for all squarefree monomials $u \in I$ and $v <_{\mathrm{P}} u$ with $\deg(v) = \deg(u)$, it follows that $v \in I$. A *squarefree stable operator* $\sigma : \mathcal{N}\langle W\rangle \to \mathcal{N}\langle W\rangle$ is a map which satisfies

(i) if $J \subset \bigwedge\langle W\rangle$ is a finitely generated squarefree strongly stable ideal then $J^\natural$ and $\sigma(J)^\natural$ have the same graded Betti numbers, where $\sigma(J)$ is the monomial ideal generated by $\{\sigma(u) : u \in \mathrm{Gen}(J)\}$.

(ii) if $J \subset J'$ are finitely generated strongly stable monomial ideals in $\bigwedge\langle W\rangle$ then $\sigma(J) \subset \sigma(J')$.

If J is a finitely generated graded ideal in $\bigwedge\langle V_1\rangle$ or in $\bigwedge\langle W\rangle$ then we write $\mathrm{in}(J)$ for the initial ideal of J w.r.t. the reverse lexicographic order induced by $x_1 > x_2 > \cdots$. The significance of squarefree stable operators is explained by the following statement.

Lemma 2.3 ([16, Proposition 7.4])**.** *Let $\sigma : \mathcal{N}\langle W\rangle \to \mathcal{N}\langle W\rangle$ be a squarefree stable operator and $J \subset \bigwedge\langle V_1\rangle$ a squarefree strongly stable ideal satisfying $\{\sigma(u) : u \in \mathrm{Gen}(I)\} \subset \bigwedge\langle V_1\rangle$. Let $\sigma(I)$ be the ideal in $\bigwedge\langle V_1\rangle$ generated by $\{\sigma(u) : u \in$*

Gen$(I)\}$. *Then there exists a nonempty Zariski open subset* $U \subset GL_n(K)$ *such that* $\mathrm{in}(\varphi(\sigma(J))) = J$ *for all* $\varphi \in U$.

We will define a new squarefree stable operator by using polarization. Recall that the *squarefree operation* $\Phi : \mathcal{M}[W] \to \mathcal{M}[W]$ is the map defined by $\Phi(x_{i_1}x_{i_2}\cdots x_{i_k}) = x_{i_1}x_{i_2+1}\cdots x_{i_k+k-1}$ where $i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \cdots \leq i_k$. Hence this is a special case of color-squarefree operation and we have $\Phi(u) = \tilde{\Phi}(u)$ if $u \in \mathcal{M}[V_1] \cap \mathcal{A}$. The following fact is known.

Lemma 2.4 ([4, Lemma 2.2])**.** *If* $I \subset K[W]$ *is a finitely generated strongly stable ideal then* I *and* $\Phi(I)$ *have the same graded Betti numbers.*

Let $\mathrm{pol}^* : \mathcal{N}\langle W\rangle \to \mathcal{N}\langle \tilde{W}\rangle$, where $\tilde{W} = \{x_{i,[k]} : i \geq 1,\ k \geq 1\}$, be the map defined by

$$\mathrm{pol}^*(u) = \mathrm{pol}(\Phi^{-1}(u^\natural))^\flat \quad \text{for any } u \in \mathcal{N}\langle W\rangle.$$

The next fact easily follows from Lemmas 2.1 and 2.4.

Lemma 2.5. *Let* J *and* J' *be finitely generated squarefree strongly stable ideals in* $\bigwedge\langle W\rangle$.

(i) $J^\natural$ *and* $(\mathrm{pol}^*(J))^\natural$ *have the same graded Betti numbers;*
(ii) *If* $J \subset J'$ *then* $\mathrm{pol}^*(J) \subset \mathrm{pol}^*(J')$.

Proof. Clearly $(\mathrm{pol}^*(J))^\natural = \mathrm{pol}(\Phi^{-1}(J^\natural)) \subset K[\tilde{W}]$. Since Φ is a special case of the color-squarefree operation, Lemma 1.7 (e) says that $\Phi^{-1}(J^\natural)$ is strongly stable. Then Lemma 2.4 says that $J^\natural$ and $\Phi^{-1}(J^\natural)$ have the same graded Betti numbers. Hence $J^\natural$ and $(\mathrm{pol}^*(J))^\natural$ have the same graded Betti numbers by Lemma 2.1 (i).

If $J \subset J'$ then $\Phi^{-1}(J^\natural) \subset \Phi^{-1}((J')^\natural)$ by Corollary 1.7 (f). Then we have $\mathrm{pol}^*(J) \subset \mathrm{pol}^*(J')$ by Lemma 2.1 (ii). □

Example 2.6. Let $J = (x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3, x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_4)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{pol}^*(J) &= (\mathrm{pol}(\Phi^{-1}(x_1x_2x_3)), \mathrm{pol}(\Phi^{-1}(x_1x_2x_4)))^\flat \\ &= (\mathrm{pol}(x_1^3), \mathrm{pol}(x_1^2x_2))^\flat \\ &= (x_{1,[1]} \wedge x_{1,[2]} \wedge x_{1,[3]}, x_{1,[1]} \wedge x_{1,[2]} \wedge x_{2,[1]}).\end{aligned}$$

Fix a bijection $\pi : \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \times \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \to \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Then π induces an isomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}$-graded K-algebras from $\bigwedge\langle \tilde{W}\rangle$ to $\bigwedge\langle W\rangle$ by setting $\pi(x_{i,[k]}) = x_{\pi(i,k)}$. Let $\Psi : \mathcal{N}\langle W\rangle \to \mathcal{N}\langle W\rangle$ be the map defined by $\Psi = \pi \circ \mathrm{pol}^*$. Then, by Lemma 2.5, we have

Proposition 2.7. *The map* $\Psi : \mathcal{N}\langle W\rangle \to \mathcal{N}\langle W\rangle$ *is a squarefree stable operator.*

Corollary 2.8. *Let* $u \in \mathcal{N}\langle V_1\rangle$ *and* $\mathcal{G} = \{v \in \mathcal{N}\langle V_1\rangle : v \leq_{\mathrm{P}} u$ *and* $\deg(v) = \deg(u)\}$. *Assume that* $\Psi(v) \in \mathcal{N}\langle V_1\rangle$ *for all* $v \in \mathcal{G}$. *Then, there exists a nonempty Zariski open subset* $U \subset GL_{n_1}(K)$ *which satisfies that, for each* $\varphi \in U$, *there are monomials* $v_1, \dots, v_k$ *of* $\mathcal{G}$ *and elements* $a_1, \dots, a_k$ *of* K *such that*

$$\mathrm{in}\varphi(a_1\Psi(v_1) + \cdots + a_k\Psi(v_k)) = u.$$

Proof. Let $J \subset \bigwedge\langle V_1\rangle$ be the squarefree strongly stable ideal generated by $\mathcal{G}$. Then, since Ψ is a squarefree stable operator, Lemma 2.3 says that there exists a nonempty Zariski open subset $U \subset GL_{n_1}(K)$ such that $\mathrm{in}\varphi(\Psi(J)) = J$ for any $\varphi \in U$. Then the claim follows in the same way as Corollary 1.9. □

Now, we return to the case $V = \dot{\bigcup}_{j=1}^{r} V_j$ with $V_j = \{x_{j,1}, \dots, x_{j,n_j}\}$. Set $\tilde{V} = \{x_{s,t,[k]} : x_{s,t} \in V,\ k \geq 1\}$. Consider infinitely many variables $x_{j,t}$ with $1 \leq j \leq r$ and $t \geq 1$, and set $\pi(x_{j,t,[k]}) = x_{j,\pi(t,k)}$. For any monomial $u \in \mathcal{N}\langle V\rangle$, define

$$\tilde{\Psi}(u) = (\pi \circ \mathrm{pol} \circ \tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(u^{\natural}))^{\flat}.$$

The next statement, which is an analogue of Theorem 1.10, plays an important role for the proof of the main theorem in the next section.

Proposition 2.9. *Let $J \subset \bigwedge\langle V\rangle$ be a squarefree strongly color-stable ideal, $\mathcal{G} = \{v \in \mathcal{N}\langle V\rangle : v \leq_{\mathrm{P}} u$ and $\mathrm{Deg}(v) = \mathrm{Deg}(u)$ for some $u \in \mathrm{Gen}(J)\}$ and $\prec$ an admissible order on V. Assume that $\tilde{\Psi}(v) \in \mathcal{N}\langle V\rangle$ for all $v \in \mathcal{G}$. Then there exists a $\varphi \in G = GL_{n_1}(K) \times \cdots \times GL_{n_r}(K)$ such that $\mathrm{in}_{\prec}\varphi(\tilde{\Psi}(J)) = J$, where $\tilde{\Psi}(J)$ is the ideal in $\bigwedge\langle V\rangle$ generated by $\{\Psi(u) : u \in \mathrm{Gen}(J)\} \subset \bigwedge\langle V\rangle$.*

Proof. The idea of the proof is essentially the same as that of Theorem 1.10. Recall that if graded ideals have the same graded Betti numbers then they have the same Hilbert functions. Since $\tilde{\Psi}(J) = \pi(\mathrm{pol}(\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(J^{\natural})))^{\flat}$, Lemmas 1.7 (c) and 2.1 say that J and $\tilde{\Psi}(J)$ have the same Hilbert function. Thus it is enough to show that there exists $\varphi \in G$ such that $\mathrm{Gen}(J) \subset \mathrm{in}_{\prec}\varphi(\tilde{\Psi}(J))$.

For any $u = u_1 \cdots u_r \in \mathrm{Gen}(J)$ with each $u_j \in \mathcal{N}\langle V_j\rangle$, Corollary 2.8 says that there exists a nonempty Zariski open subset $U_{j,u} \subset GL_{n_j}(K)$ which satisfies that, for any $\varphi_j \in U_{j,u}$, there are monomials $v_{j,1}, \dots, v_{j,k_j}$, where $\mathrm{Deg}(v_{j,t}) = \mathrm{Deg}(u_j)$ and $v_{j,t} \leq_{\mathrm{P}} u_j$ for all t, and elements $a_{j,1}, \dots, a_{j,k_j}$ of K such that

$$\mathrm{in}_{\prec}\varphi_j\{a_{j,1}\tilde{\Psi}(v_{j,1}) + \cdots + a_{j,k_j}\tilde{\Psi}(v_{j,k_j})\} = u_j. \tag{3}$$

Set $U_j = \bigcap_{u\in\mathrm{Gen}(J)} U_{j,u}$ for $j = 1, \dots, r$. Then $U_j \subset GL_{n_j}(K)$ is a nonempty Zariski open subset. Choose $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_r) \in G$ with each $\varphi_j \in U_j$. Then, as we saw in (3), for every $u = u_1 \cdots u_r \in \mathrm{Gen}(J)$ with each $u_j \in \bigwedge\langle V_j\rangle$, there are elements $f_1, \dots, f_r$ in $\bigwedge\langle V\rangle$ satisfying that

(a) each f_j is a linear combination of monomials in $\{\tilde{\Psi}(v) : v \leq_{\mathrm{P}} u_j,\ \mathrm{Deg}(v) = \mathrm{Deg}(u_j)\} \subset \mathcal{N}\langle V_j\rangle$;
(b) $\mathrm{in}_{\prec}\varphi_j(f_j) = u_j$.

Then $g = f_1 f_2 \cdots f_r$ satisfies $\mathrm{in}_{\prec}\varphi(g) = \{\mathrm{in}_{\prec}\varphi_1(f_1)\} \cdots \{\mathrm{in}_{\prec}\varphi_r(f_r)\} = u$ and g is a linear combination of monomials in $\{\tilde{\Psi}(v) : v \in \mathcal{G}\}$.

We will show that the set $\{\tilde{\Psi}(v) : v \in \mathcal{G}\}$ is contained in $\tilde{\Psi}(J)$. Let $v \in \mathcal{G}$. Recall that $\tilde{\Psi}(v) = \pi(\mathrm{pol}(\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(v^{\natural})))^{\flat}$. It follows from Lemma 1.7 (g) that $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(v^{\natural}) \in \tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(J^{\natural})$. Then there exists a monomial $w \in \mathrm{Gen}(J)$ such that $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(w^{\natural})$ divides $\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(v^{\natural})$. By the definition of the polarization, $\tilde{\Psi}(w) = \pi(\mathrm{pol}(\tilde{\Phi}^{-1}(w^{\natural})))^{\flat}$ divides $\tilde{\Psi}(v)$. Thus $\tilde{\Psi}(v) \in \tilde{\Psi}(J)$ for all $v \in \mathcal{G}$.

The above fact implies that $g \in \tilde{\Psi}(J)$ and $\mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi(g) = u \in \mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi(\tilde{\Psi}(J))$. Hence $u \in \mathrm{in}_\prec \varphi(\tilde{\Psi}(J))$ for all $u \in \mathrm{Gen}(J)$ as desired. □

Remark 2.10. Let $I \subset K[V_1]$ be a strongly stable ideal. The generic initial ideal of $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ w.r.t. the reverse lexicographic order was determined in [6]. On the other hand, Proposition 2.9 determines the generic initial ideal of $\mathrm{pol}^*(\Phi(I)^\flat) = \mathrm{pol}(I)^\flat$ w.r.t. the reverse lexicographic order in the exterior algebra. In particular, this result determines the exterior algebraic shifted complex (see [13]) of some nontrivial simplicial complexes. For example, if Γ is the simplicial complex defined by $I_\Gamma = \mathrm{pol}(\langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\rangle^t) \subset K[x_{i,[j]} : 1 \leq i \leq n,\ 1 \leq j \leq t]$, then it is known that Γ is a simplicial ball (see [14, Theorem 3.1]). Then we can easily determine the exterior algebraic shifted complex of those simplicial balls.

One may expect a similar relation for the generic initial ideal of $\Phi(I)$ and that of $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ when I is not strongly stable. However, $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ and $\Phi(I)$ do not have such a nice relation when I is not strongly stable. Indeed, if $I = \langle x_1^2, x_2^2\rangle$ then $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ and $\Phi(I) = \langle x_1x_2, x_2x_3\rangle$ do not have the same Hilbert function.

3. The proof of Theorem 0.1

In this section, we will give a proof of Theorem 0.1. Let, as before, $V = \dot{\bigcup}_{j=1}^{r} V_j$ be a set of variables with $V_j = \{x_{j,1}, \dots, x_{j,n_j}\}$ for $j = 1, \dots, r$. Throughout this section, we set $S = K[V]$ and $E = \bigwedge\langle V\rangle$. First, we recall two known results. See [13, Theorem 3.1] and [1, Proposition 2.1].

Lemma 3.1. *Let $A = S$ or $A = E$ and J a graded ideal of A. For any admissible order $\prec$, one has $\beta_{ij}^A(\mathrm{in}_\prec(J)) \geq \beta_{ij}^A(J)$ for all i and j.*

Lemma 3.2 (Aramova–Avramov–Herzog)**.** *Let $J \subset E$ be a monomial ideal. Then*

$$\sum_i \sum_j \beta_{ij}^E(E/J)t^i s^j = \sum_i \sum_j \beta_{ij}^S(S/J^\natural)\frac{t^i s^j}{(1-ts)^j}.$$

Lemma 3.2 implies the following useful fact.

Corollary 3.3. *Let I and J be monomial ideals in E.*

(i) *$\beta_{ij}^S(I^\natural) = \beta_{ij}^S(J^\natural)$ for all i and j if and only if $\beta_{ij}^E(I) = \beta_{ij}^E(J)$ for all i and j.*

(ii) *If $\beta_{ij}^S(I^\natural) \leq \beta_{ij}^S(J^\natural)$ for all i and j then $\beta_{ij}^E(I) \leq \beta_{ij}^E(J)$ for all i and j.*

Now, we will prove Theorem 0.1.

Proof of Theorem 0.1. We may assume that each $|V_j| = n_j$ is sufficiently large. Then the squarefree strongly color-stable ideal $\tilde{\Phi}(I)^\flat \subset E$ satisfies the assumption of Proposition 2.9. Set $J = \tilde{\Psi}(\tilde{\Phi}(I)^\flat)^\natural$. Notice that $J = \pi(\mathrm{pol}(I))$ by the definition of $\tilde{\Psi}$. Then Proposition 2.9 and Lemma 3.1 say that

$$\beta_{ij}^E(\tilde{\Phi}(I)^\flat) \geq \beta_{ij}^E(J^\flat) \quad \text{for all } i \text{ and } j. \tag{4}$$

On the other hand, by Theorem 1.10 and Lemma 3.1, we have

$$\beta_{ij}^S(I) \geq \beta_{ij}^S(\tilde{\Phi}(I)) \quad \text{for all } i \text{ and } j. \tag{5}$$

Since I and $\mathrm{pol}(I)$ have the same graded Betti numbers, I and $J = \pi(\mathrm{pol}(I))$ have the same graded Betti numbers. Hence (5) says

$$\beta_{ij}^S(J) \geq \beta_{ij}^S(\tilde{\Phi}(I)) \quad \text{for all } i \text{ and } j.$$

Then Corollary 3.3 (ii) says that $\beta_{ij}^E(J^\flat) \geq \beta_{ij}^E(\tilde{\Phi}(I)^\flat)$ for all i and j. Thus, by (4), $J^\flat \subset E$ and $\tilde{\Phi}(I)^\flat \subset E$ have the same graded Betti numbers, and Corollary 3.3 (i) says that $J \subset S$ and $\tilde{\Phi}(I) \subset S$ have the same graded Betti numbers. Since I and $J = \pi(\mathrm{pol}(I))$ have the same graded Betti numbers, the claim follows. $\square$

Corollary 3.4. *Let K be a field of characteristic* 0, Γ *a simplicial complex on V and $\prec$ an admissible order. Then $\beta_{ij}^{K[V]}(I_{\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma)}) = \beta_{ij}^{K[V]}(G\text{-}\mathrm{gin}_\prec(I_\Gamma))$ for all i and j.*

Proof. The statement immediately follows from Corollary 1.6 and Theorem 0.1. $\square$

Example 3.5. Let $V_1 = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$, $V_2 = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_5\}$ and $V = V_1 \cup V_2$. Set

$$I = (x_1^3, y_1^4, y_1^3y_2, y_1^2y_2^2, x_1^2y_1^2, x_1x_2y_1^2, x_1^2y_1y_2, x_1x_2y_1y_2).$$

Then I is strongly color-stable and

$$\tilde{\Phi}(I) = (x_1x_2x_3, y_1y_2y_3y_4, y_1y_2y_3y_5, y_1y_2y_4y_5, x_1x_2y_1y_2, x_1x_3y_1y_2, x_1x_2y_1y_3, x_1x_3y_1y_3).$$

By Theorem 0.1, the Betti diagram of I and that of $\tilde{\Phi}(I)$ coincide. It is

	0	1	2	3
3:	1	-	-	-
4:	7	8	2	-
5:	-	6	7	2
total:	8	14	9	2

(In the diagram the element at the i-th column and j-th row is β_{ii+j}.)

4. Betti numbers and colored algebraic shifting

In this section, we give an example of a color-shifted complex which shows some important facts on colored algebraic shifting.

Let, as before, $V = \dot{\bigcup}_{j=1}^r V_j$ with $V_j = \{x_{j,1}, x_{j,2}, \dots, x_{j,n_j}\}$. A simplicial complex is called *pure* if all its faces have the same degree. Let Γ be a simplicial complex and $\tilde{H}_i(\Gamma; K)$ the *reduced homology groups of* Γ with respect to the field K. The integers $b_i(\Gamma) = \dim_K \tilde{H}_i(\Gamma; K)$ are called the *Betti numbers of* Γ. Since symmetric algebraic shifting (that is, colored algebraic shifting in the case of $r = 1$) preserves Betti numbers, it was asked in [5] whether there exists an admissible order $\prec$ such that $b_i(\Gamma) = b_i(\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma))$ for all balanced complexes Γ. However, the next example shows that there are no such admissible orders. (Note that Hochster's formula [10, Theorem 5.5.1] and Corollary 3.4 imply $b_i(\Gamma) \leq b_i(\tilde{\Delta}_\prec(\Gamma))$.)

Example 4.1. Let $V_1 = \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$, $V_2 = \{y_1\}$, $V_3 = \{z_1\}$ and $V = \bigcup_{j=1}^3 V_j$. Set $\Gamma = \langle x_3y_1z_1, x_1y_1, x_2z_1 \rangle$. Then Γ is a completely balanced complex on V and $b_i(\Gamma) = 0$ for all i (see Figure 1 below). Let $\Sigma = \langle x_3y_1z_1, x_2y_1, x_2z_1, x_1 \rangle$. Then Σ is a color-shifted complex with the same flag f-vector as Γ and $b_0(\Sigma) = b_1(\Sigma) = 1$.

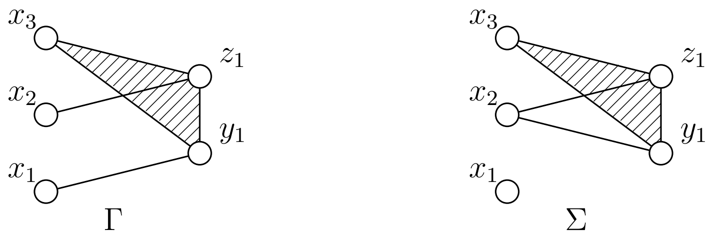

Figure 1

However, it is easy to see that Σ is the only color-shifted complex on V with the same flag f-vector as Γ. Indeed, if Δ is a color-shifted complex on V with the same flag f-vector as Γ then Δ must contain $x_3y_1z_1$ since $f_{(1,1,1)}(\Gamma) = 1$ and must contain x_2y_1 and x_2z_1 since $f_{(1,1,0)}(\Gamma) = f_{(1,0,1)}(\Gamma) = 2$.

This fact says that $\tilde{\Delta}_{\prec}(\Gamma) = \Sigma$ for any admissible order $\prec$ but $b_1(\Gamma) < b_1(\Sigma)$. (More generally, we can replace $\tilde{\Delta}_{\prec}$(-) by any operation Δ(-) satisfying (C1) and (C2).)

The above example also implies another fact. It was stated in [5, Theorem 5.7] that if Δ is a balanced color-shifted complex on V then

(6) $b_{i-1}(\Delta) = |\{u \in \mathrm{Facet}(\Delta) : \deg(u) = i \text{ and } u \text{ is not divisible by } x_{j,n_j} \text{ for all } j\}|$

where $\mathrm{Facet}(\Delta)$ is the set of facets of Δ. Now, in the above example, Σ is a completely balanced color-shifted simplicial complex and all its facets of degree 2 are divisible by y_1 or z_1. Then, since $V_2 = \{y_1\}$ and $V_3 = \{z_1\}$, the right-hand side of (6) is 0 if $i = 2$. However Figure 1 says $b_1(\Sigma) = 1$. Hence (6) is a misstatement. The error appeared in the third line of the proof of [5, Theorem 5.7]. They stated that, for any $L \subset [r]$, $\bigcap_{i \in L} \mathrm{st}_\Gamma(x_{i,n_i}) = \mathrm{st}_\Gamma(\prod_{i \in L} x_{i,n_i})$, where $\mathrm{st}_\Gamma(v) = \{v'u : v' \text{ divides } v \text{ and } vu \in \Gamma\}$. However, this is not true if Γ is not pure. Indeed, in Figure 1, $\mathrm{st}_\Sigma(y_1) \cap \mathrm{st}_\Sigma(z_1) = \langle x_2 \rangle \cup \langle x_3y_1z_1 \rangle$.

Actually equation (6) holds if Δ is a pure balanced color-shifted complex. Indeed it is not hard to see that the proof in [5] works under this assumption. We also notice that the above misstatement does not affect to other statements of [5] since (6) was used only for pure balanced color-shifted complexes. Babson and Novik [5] used the Nerve Theorem, which is a topological technique, for the proof of (6). In the rest of this section, we give a combinatorial proof of this equation for pure balanced color-shifted complexes.

A simplicial complex Γ is called *shellable* if its facets can be ordered $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k$ such that $\langle F_1, \dots, F_{i-1} \rangle \cap \langle F_i \rangle$ is generated by monomials of degree $\deg(F_i) - 1$ for all $i > 1$ (we do not assume that Γ is pure). The order $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k$ is called a *shelling* of Γ.

Proposition 4.2. *Let* $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{Z}^r_{>0}$. *If* Γ *is a pure* $\mathbf{a}$*-balanced color-shifted complex on* V *then* Γ *is shellable and hence satisfies (6).*

Proof. Consider an order $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k$ of facets of Γ satisfying $F_i \leq_{\mathrm{P}} F_j$ if $j \leq i$. It is clear that there exists such an order. We will show that this order is a shelling.

For each facet F of Γ, let $d_j(F)$ be the largest integer $0 \leq t \leq n_j$ such that $x_{j,t}$ does not divides F for $j = 1, 2, \ldots, r$, and set $D(F) = \{x_{s,t} \in V : t < d_s(F),\ x_{s,t} \text{ divides } F\}$. Let $\Delta_i = \langle F_1, \ldots, F_i \rangle$ for $i \geq 1$. We claim that $\Delta_{i-1} \cap \langle F_i \rangle$ is generated by $W = \{F_i/x_{s,t} : x_{s,t} \in D(F_i)\}$ for all $1 < i \leq k$.

First, we will show $W \subset \Delta_{i-1} \cap \langle F_i \rangle$. Let $x_{j,t} \in D(F_i)$. Since Γ is pure and color-shifted, there exists $F_\ell \in \text{Facets}(\Gamma)$ such that $F_\ell = F_i(x_{j,d_j(F_i)}/x_{j,t})$. Since $F_\ell >_{\mathrm{P}} F_i$, the assumption of the order of facets implies $\ell < i$. Hence $F_\ell \in \Delta_{i-1}$ and $F_i/x_{j,t} = F_\ell/x_{j,d_j(F_i)} \in \Delta_{i-1} \cap \langle F_i \rangle$.

Next, we will show $\langle W \rangle \supset \Delta_{i-1} \cap \langle F_i \rangle$. Let $u \in \Delta_{i-1} \cap \langle F_i \rangle$. Suppose $u \notin \langle W \rangle$. Set $G_1 = \prod_{j=1}^{r}(x_{j,d_j(F_i)+1} \cdots x_{j,n_j})$ and $G_2 = \prod_{v \in D(F_i)} v$. Hence $F_i = G_1 G_2$. Then, since u divides F_i and $u \notin \langle W \rangle$, if follows that G_2 divides u. Since $u \in \Delta_{i-1}$, there exists $1 \leq t < i$ such that u divides F_t. However, since $\text{Deg}(F_t) = \text{Deg}(F_i)$, we have $G_1 \geq_{\mathrm{P}} (F_t/G_2)$ by the construction of G_1. Hence $F_t \leq_{\mathrm{P}} F_i$ but $t < i$. This contradicts the assumption of the order of facets.

Thus Γ is shellable with the shelling $F_1, F_2, \ldots, F_k$. Also equation (6) immediately follows from this shelling (see e.g., [9, Theorem 4.1]). □

Finally, we give a completely balanced color-shifted complex which is not shellable. Let $V_1 = \{x_1, x_2\}$, $V_2 = \{y_1\}$, $V_3 = \{z_1\}$, $V_4 = \{u_1\}$, $V_5 = \{v_1\}$ and $V = \bigcup_{j=1}^{5} V_j$. Set $\Gamma = \langle x_1y_1z_1u_1v_1, x_2y_1z_1, x_2u_1v_1 \rangle$. This simplicial complex is completely balanced and color-shifted, however, is not shellable. Indeed, if F_1, F_2, F_3 is a shelling then we may assume that $F_1 = x_1y_1z_1u_1v_1$ (e.g. by [9, Lemma 2.6]) and $F_3 = x_2u_1v_1$ by the symmetry. However $\langle x_1y_1z_1u_1v_1, x_2y_1z_1 \rangle \cap \langle x_2u_1v_1 \rangle = \langle x_2, u_1v_1 \rangle$.

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