ALGEBRAIC SHIFTING AND GRADED BETTI NUMBERS

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Abstract. Let $S = K[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ denote the polynomial ring in n variables over a field K with each $\deg x_i = 1$. Let Δ be a simplicial complex on $[n] = \{1, \ldots, n\}$ and $I_\Delta \subset S$ its Stanley–Reisner ideal. We write Δ^e for the exterior algebraic shifted complex of Δ and Δ^c for a combinatorial shifted complex of Δ. Let $\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) = \dim_K \mathrm{Tor}_i(K, I_\Delta)_{i+j}$ denote the graded Betti numbers of I_Δ. In the present paper it will be proved that (i) $\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^e}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c})$ for all i and j, where the base field is infinite, and (ii) $\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c})$ for all i and j, where the base field is arbitrary. Thus in particular one has $\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^{lex}})$ for all i and j, where Δ^{lex} is the unique lexsegment simplicial complex with the same f-vector as Δ and where the base field is arbitrary.

Introduction

Kalai [8] together with Herzog [7] offer an attractive introduction, which includes several unsolved problems and conjectures, to the combinatorial and algebraic study of shifting theory in algebraic and extremal combinatorics.

Let $S = K[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ denote the polynomial ring in n variables over a field K with each $\deg x_i = 1$. One of the current trends in computational commutative algebra is the computation of the graded Betti numbers of homogeneous ideals. Recall that the graded Betti numbers $\beta_{ij} = \beta_{ij}(I)$, where $i, j \geq 0$, of a homogeneous ideal $I \subset S$ are

$$\beta_{ij}(I) = \dim_K \mathrm{Tor}_i(K, I)_j.$$

In other words, the graded Betti numbers $\{\beta_{ij}\}_{i,j=0,1,\ldots}$ appear in the minimal graded free resolution

$$0 \longrightarrow \bigoplus_j S(-j)^{\beta_{hj}} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \bigoplus_j S(-j)^{\beta_{1j}} \longrightarrow \bigoplus_j S(-j)^{\beta_{0j}} \longrightarrow I \longrightarrow 0.$$

of I over S, where $h = \mathrm{proj}\dim_S I$ is the projective dimension of I over S.

Let Δ be a simplicial complex on $[n] = \{1, \ldots, n\}$ and $I_\Delta \subset S$ the Stanley–Reisner ideal of Δ. We write Δ^s, Δ^e and Δ^c for the symmetric algebraic shifted complex, the exterior algebraic shifted complex and a combinatorial shifted complex, respectively, of Δ. Since the paper [1] was published, it has been conjectured that for an arbitrary simplicial complex Δ on $[n]$ one has

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^s}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^e}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c})$$

for all i and j. When the base field is of characteristic 0, the first inequality $\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^s})$ is proved in [3, Theorem 2.1].

Let Δ' be a shifted (or strongly stable [1, p. 365]) simplicial complex with the same f-vector as Δ and Δ^{lex} the unique lexsegment simplicial complex with the same f-vector as Δ ([1, Theorem 3.5]). It is known [1, Theorem 4.4] that $\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta'}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^{\text{lex}}})$. Since Δ^s is shifted with the same f-vector as Δ, when the base field is of characteristic 0, one has $\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^{\text{lex}}})$ for all i and j ([3, Theorem 2.9]).

The main purpose of the present paper is to establish two fundamental results stated below concerning the graded Betti numbers of I_Δ, I_{Δ^e} and I_{Δ^c}.

Theorem 2.10. *Let the base field be infinite. Let Δ be a simplicial complex, Δ^e the exterior algebraic shifted complex of Δ and Δ^c a combinatorial shifted complex of Δ. Then*

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^e}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c})$$

for all i and j.

Theorem 3.4. *Let the base field be arbitrary. Let Δ be a simplicial complex and Δ^c a combinatorial shifted complex of Δ. Then*

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c})$$

for all i and j.

Since Δ^c is shifted with the same f-vector as Δ, it follows from Theorem 3.4 together with [1, Theorem 4.4] that

Corollary 3.5. *Let the base field be arbitrary. Let Δ be a simplicial complex and Δ^{lex} the unique lexsegment simplicial complex with the same f-vector as Δ. Then*

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^{\text{lex}}})$$

for all i and j.

The present paper will be organized as follows. First of all, following [7] the fundamental materials on algebraic shifting will be summarized in Section 1. Second, our proof of Theorem 2.10 will be achieved in Section 2. On the other hand, based on Hochster's formula [4, Theorem 5.5.1] to compute graded Betti numbers of Stanley–Reisner ideals, we will prove Theorem 3.4 in Section 3.

Finally, in Section 4 the bad behavior of graded Betti numbers of I_{Δ^c} will be studied. More precisely, since a combinatorial shifted complex of Δ is not unique, it is natural to ask, given a simplicial complex Δ, if there exist combinatorial shifted complexes $\Delta^c_\flat$ and $\Delta^c_\sharp$ of Δ such that, for each combinatorial shifted complex Δ^c of Δ and for all i and j, one has

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c_\flat}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c_\sharp}).$$

Unfortunately, in general, the existence of such the combinatorial shifted complexes $\Delta^c_\flat$ and $\Delta^c_\sharp$ cannot be expected (Theorem 4.3). Especially, we construct a simplicial complex Δ for which there is no combinatorial shifted complex Δ^c of Δ with $\Delta^e = \Delta^c$ (Corollary 4.4).

1. Algebraic shifting

Let $[n] = \{1, \ldots, n\}$ and write $\binom{[n]}{i}$ for the set of i-element subsets of $[n]$. Let $S = K[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ denote the polynomial ring in n variables over a field K with each $\deg x_i = 1$. Let V be a vector space over K of dimension n with basis $e_1, \ldots, e_n$ and $E = \bigoplus_{d=0}^{n} \bigwedge^d(V)$ the exterior algebra of V. If $\sigma = \{j_1, \ldots, j_d\} \in \binom{[n]}{d}$ with $j_1 < \cdots < j_d$, then $x_\sigma = x_{j_1} \cdots x_{j_d}$ is a squarefree monomial of S of degree d and $e_\sigma = e_{j_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{j_d} \in \bigwedge^d(V)$ will be called a *monomial* of E of degree d.

Let Δ be a simplicial complex on $[n]$. Thus Δ is a collection of subsets of $[n]$ such that (i) $\{j\} \in \Delta$ for all $j \in [n]$ and (ii) if $\tau \subset [n]$ and $\sigma \in \Delta$ with $\tau \subset \sigma$, then $\tau \in \Delta$. A *face* of Δ is an element $\sigma \in \Delta$. The *f-vector* of Δ is the vector $f(\Delta) = (f_0, f_1, \ldots)$, where f_i is the number of faces $\sigma \in \Delta$ with $|\sigma| = i + 1$. (For a finite set σ the notation $|\sigma|$ stands for its cardinality.) The *Stanley–Reisner ideal* of Δ is the ideal I_Δ of S generated by those squarefree monomials x_σ with $\sigma \notin \Delta$. The *exterior face ideal* of Δ is the ideal J_Δ of E generated by those monomials e_σ with $\sigma \notin \Delta$.

If $I \subset S$ is a squarefree ideal, i.e., an ideal generated by squarefree monomials, with each $x_i \notin I$, then there is a unique simplicial complex Δ on $[n]$ with $I = I_\Delta$. If $I \subset E$ is a monomial ideal, i.e., an ideal generated by monomials, with each $e_i \notin I$, then there is a unique simplicial complex Δ on $[n]$ with $I = J_\Delta$.

A monomial ideal $I \subset S$ is called *strongly stable* if for each monomial $u \in I$ and for each $j \in [n]$ for which x_j divides u one has $x_i u / x_j \in I$ for all $i < j$. A squarefree ideal $I \subset S$ is called *squarefree strongly stable* if for each monomial $x_\sigma \in I$ and for each $j \in \sigma$ one has $x_{(\sigma \setminus \{j\}) \bigcup \{i\}} \in I$ for all $i < j$ with $i \notin \sigma$. A monomial ideal $I \subset E$ is called *strongly stable* if for each monomial $e_\sigma \in I$ and for each $j \in \sigma$ one has $e_{(\sigma \setminus \{j\}) \bigcup \{i\}} \in I$ for all $i < j$ with $i \notin \sigma$.

We say that a simplicial complex Δ on $[n]$ is *shifted* if the monomial ideal J_Δ is strongly stable (or equivalently, the squarefree ideal I_Δ is squarefree strongly stable). In other word, Δ is shifted if Δ possesses the property that for each face $\sigma \in \Delta$ and for each $i \in \sigma$ one has $(\sigma \setminus \{i\}) \bigcup \{j\} \in \Delta$ for all $j > i$ with $j \notin \sigma$.

Assume that the base field K is of characteristic 0. Fix the reverse lexicographic order $<_{\mathrm{rev}}$ on $S = K[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ induced by the ordering $x_1 > \cdots > x_n$. Given a homogeneous ideal $I \subset S$, we write $\mathrm{Gin}^S(I)$ for the *generic initial ideal* [6, p. 129] of I with respect to $<_{\mathrm{rev}}$. The generic initial ideal $\mathrm{Gin}^S(I)$ of a homogeneous ideal $I \subset S$ is strongly stable [6, Theorem 1.27].

We refer the reader to [2] for the foundation on the Gröbner basis theory in the exterior algebra. Assume that the base field K is infinite. We work with the reverse lexicographic order $<_{\mathrm{rev}}$ on E induced by the ordering $e_1 > e_2 > \cdots > e_n$. Given a homogeneous ideal $I \subset E$, we write $\mathrm{Gin}^E(I)$ for the *generic initial ideal* [2, p. 183] of I with respect to $<_{\mathrm{rev}}$. The generic initial ideal $\mathrm{Gin}^E(I)$ of a homogeneous ideal $I \subset E$ is strongly stable [2, Proposition 1.7].

A *shifting operation* on $[n]$ is a map which associates each simplicial complex Δ on $[n]$ with a simplicial complex $\mathrm{Shift}(\Delta)$ on $[n]$ and which satisfies the following conditions:

(S_1) Shift(Δ) is shifted;
(S_2) Shift(Δ) = Δ if Δ is shifted;
(S_3) $f(\Delta) = f(\text{Shift}(\Delta))$;
(S_4) Shift(Δ') $\subset$ Shift(Δ) if $\Delta' \subset \Delta$.

Erdös, Ko and Rado [5] introduce a combinatorial shifting. Let Δ be a simplicial complex on $[n]$. Let $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Write $\text{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)$ for the simplicial complex on $[n]$ whose faces are $C_{ij}(\sigma) \subset [n]$, where $\sigma \in \Delta$ and where

$$C_{ij}(\sigma) = \begin{cases} (\sigma \setminus \{i\}) \bigcup \{j\}, & \text{if } i \in \sigma,\ j \notin \sigma \text{ and } (\sigma \setminus \{i\}) \bigcup \{j\} \notin \Delta, \\ \sigma, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It follows from, e.g., [7, Corollary 8.6] that there exists a finite sequence of pairs of integers $(i_1, j_1), (i_2, j_2), \ldots, (i_q, j_q)$ with each $1 \leq i_k < j_k \leq n$ such that

$$\text{Shift}_{i_q j_q}(\text{Shift}_{i_{q-1} j_{q-1}}(\cdots(\text{Shift}_{i_1 j_1}(\Delta))\cdots))$$

is shifted. Such a shifted complex is called a *combinatorial shifted complex* of Δ and will be denoted by Δ^c. A combinatorial shifted complex Δ^c of Δ is, however, not necessarily unique. The shifting operation $\Delta \mapsto \Delta^c$, which is a shifting operation ([7, Lemma 8.4]), is called *combinatorial shifting.*

Assume that the base field K is infinite. The *exterior algebraic shifted complex* of a simplicial complex Δ on $[n]$ is the simplicial complex Δ^e on $[n]$ with

$$J_{\Delta^e} = \text{Gin}^E(J_\Delta).$$

Following [7, p. 105] and [8, p. 125] the shifting operation $\Delta \mapsto \Delta^e$, which is a shifting operation ([7, Proposition 8.8]), is called *exterior algebraic shifting.*

Assume that the base field K is of characteristic 0. Let Δ be a simplicial complex on $[n]$ and write $G(\text{Gin}^S(I_\Delta))$ for the unique minimal system of monomial generators of the generic initial ideal $\text{Gin}^S(I_\Delta)$ of the Stanley–Reisner ideal I_Δ of S. Let $u = x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_j} \cdots x_{i_s}$, where $1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \cdots \leq i_j \leq \cdots \leq i_s \leq n$, be a monomial belonging to $G(\text{Gin}^S(I_\Delta))$. One has $i_s + (s-1) \leq n$ ([7, Lemma 8.15]). We then introduce the squarefree monomial

$$u^* = x_{i_1} x_{i_2+1} \cdots x_{i_j+(j-1)} \cdots x_{i_s+(s-1)}$$

of S and write $(\text{Gin}^S(I_\Delta))^*$ for the squarefree ideal of S generated by those monomials u^* with $u \in G(\text{Gin}^S(I_\Delta))$. The *symmetric algebraic shifted complex* of Δ is the simplicial complex Δ^s on $[n]$ with

$$I_{\Delta^s} = (\text{Gin}^S(I_\Delta))^*$$

Since $\text{Gin}^S(I_\Delta)$ is strongly stable, it follows that Δ^s is shifted ([7, Lemma 8.17]). The shifting operation $\Delta \mapsto \Delta^s$, which is a shifting operation ([7, Theorem 8.19]), is called *symmetric algebraic shifting.*

2. Graded Betti numbers of I_{Δ^e} and I_{Δ^c}

Let K be an infinite field, $S = K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ the polynomial ring in n variables over K with each $\deg x_i = 1$ and $E = \bigoplus_{d=0}^{n} \bigwedge^d(V)$ the exterior algebra of a vector space V over K of dimension n with basis $e_1, \dots, e_n$. Assume that the general linear group $\mathrm{GL}(n; K)$ acts linearly on E. Let, as before, $<_{\mathrm{rev}}$ be the reverse lexicographic order on E induced by the ordering $e_1 > \cdots > e_n$.

Given an arbitrary homogeneous ideal $I = \bigoplus_{d=0}^{n} I_d$ of E with each $I_d \subset \bigwedge^d(V)$, fix $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(n; K)$ for which $\mathrm{in}_{<_{\mathrm{rev}}}(\varphi(I))$ is the generic initial ideal $\mathrm{Gin}^E(I)$ of I. Recall that the subspace $\bigwedge^d(V)$ is of dimension $\binom{n}{d}$ with a canonical K-basis e_σ, $\sigma \in \binom{[n]}{d}$. Choose an arbitrary K-basis $f_1, \dots, f_s$ of I_d, where $s = \dim_K I_d$. Write each $\varphi(f_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq s$, of the form

$$\varphi(f_i) = \sum_{\sigma \in \binom{[n]}{d}} \alpha_i^\sigma \, e_\sigma$$

with each $\alpha_i^\sigma \in K$. Let $M(I, d)$ denote the $s \times \binom{n}{d}$ matrix

$$M(I, d) = (\alpha_i^\sigma)_{1 \leq i \leq s, \, \sigma \in \binom{[n]}{d}}$$

whose columns are indexed by $\sigma \in \binom{[n]}{d}$. Moreover, for each $\tau \in \binom{[n]}{d}$, write $M_\tau(I, d)$ for the submatrix of $M(I, d)$ which consists of the columns of $M(I, d)$ indexed by those $\sigma \in \binom{[n]}{d}$ with $e_\tau \leq_{\mathrm{rev}} e_\sigma$ and write $M'_\tau(I, d)$ for the submatrix of $M_\tau(I, d)$ which is obtained by removing the column of $M_\tau(I, d)$ indexed by τ.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $e_\tau \in \bigwedge^d(V)$ with $\tau \in \binom{[n]}{d}$. Then one has $e_\tau \in (\mathrm{Gin}^E(I))_d$ if and only if* $\mathrm{rank}(M'_\tau(I, d)) < \mathrm{rank}(M_\tau(I, d))$.

Proof. In linear algebra we know that $\mathrm{rank}(M'_\tau(I, d)) < \mathrm{rank}(M_\tau(I, d))$ if and only if the row vector $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$ with "1" lying on the column indexed by τ arises in $M_\tau(I, d)$ after repeating the elementary transformations on the row vectors of $M_\tau(I, d)$. Thus, by identifying the rows of $M(I, d)$ with $\varphi(f_1), \dots, \varphi(f_s)$, it follows that $\mathrm{rank}(M'_\tau(I, d)) < \mathrm{rank}(M_\tau(I, d))$ if and only if there exist $c_1, \dots, c_s$ belonging to K with $\mathrm{in}_{<_{\mathrm{rev}}}(f) = e_\tau$, where $f = \sum_{i=1}^{s} c_i \varphi(f_i) \in (\varphi(I))_d$. Since $\mathrm{Gin}^E(I) = \mathrm{in}_{<_{\mathrm{rev}}}(\varphi(I))$, one has $e_\tau \in (\mathrm{Gin}^E(I))_d$ if and only if $\mathrm{rank}(M'_\tau(I, d)) < \mathrm{rank}(M_\tau(I, d))$, as desired. $\square$

Corollary 2.2. *The rank of a matrix $M_\tau(I, d)$, $\tau \in \binom{[n]}{d}$, is independent of the choice of $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(n; K)$ for which $\mathrm{Gin}^E(I) = \mathrm{in}_{<_{\mathrm{rev}}}(\varphi(I))$ together with a K-basis $f_1, \dots, f_s$ of I_d.*

Corollary 2.3. *Let $I \subset E$ be a homogeneous ideal and $\psi \in \mathrm{GL}(n; K)$. Then one has* $\mathrm{rank}(M_\tau(I, d)) = \mathrm{rank}(M_\tau(\psi(I), d))$ *for all $\tau \in \binom{[n]}{d}$.*

Proof. Recall that there is a nonempty subset $U \subset \mathrm{GL}(n; K)$ which is Zariski open and dense such that $\mathrm{Gin}^E(I) = \mathrm{in}_{<_{\mathrm{rev}}}(\varphi(I))$ for all $\varphi \in U$. Similarly, there is a nonempty subset $V \subset \mathrm{GL}(n; K)$ which is Zariski open and dense such that $\mathrm{Gin}^E(\psi(I)) = \mathrm{in}_{<_{\mathrm{rev}}}(\varphi'(\psi(I)))$ for all $\varphi' \in V$. Since $U\psi^{-1} \bigcap V \neq \emptyset$, if $\rho \in U\psi^{-1} \bigcap V$, then $\text{Gin}^E(I) = \text{in}_{<_{\text{rev}}}(\rho(\psi(I)) = \text{Gin}^E(\psi(I))$ and the matrix $M(I,d)$ with using $\rho\psi \in U$ and a K-basis $f_1, \ldots, f_s$ of I_d coincides with $M(\psi(I), d)$ with using $\rho \in V$ and a K-basis $\psi(f_1), \ldots, \psi(f_s)$ of $\psi(I)_d$. ☐

If $u = e_\sigma$ is a monomial of E, then we set $m(u) = \max\{\, j \,:\, j \in \sigma \,\}$. Given a monomial ideal $I \subset E$, one defines $m_{\leq i}(I,d)$, where $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq d \leq n$, by

$$m_{\leq i}(I,d) = |\{\, u = e_\sigma \in I \,:\, \deg(u) = d, m(u) \leq i \,\}|.$$

Corollary 2.4. *Let* $\sigma_{(i,d)} = \{i-d+1, i-d+2, \ldots, i\} \in \binom{[n]}{d}$*. Then given a homogeneous ideal* $I \subset E$ *one has*

$$m_{\leq i}(\text{Gin}^E(I), d) = \text{rank}(M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}(I,d)),$$

where $\text{rank}(M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}(I,d)) = 0$ *if* $i < d$.

Proof. Let $\tau \in \binom{[n]}{d}$. Then $m(e_\tau) \leq i$ if and only if $e_{\sigma_{(i,d)}} \leq_{\text{rev}} e_\tau$. On the other hand, Lemma 2.1 says that $\text{rank}(M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}(I,d))$ coincides with the number of monomials $e_\tau \in (\text{Gin}^E(I))_d$ with $e_{\sigma_{(i,d)}} \leq_{\text{rev}} e_\tau$. Thus $m_{\leq i}(\text{Gin}^E(I), d) = \text{rank}(M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}(I,d))$, as required. ☐

Let $I \subset E$ be a monomial ideal. Fix $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Let $t \in K$ and introduce the linear injective map $S_{ij}^t : I \to E$ satisfying

$$S_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) = \begin{cases} e_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}} + te_\sigma, & \text{if } j \in \sigma,\ i \notin \sigma \text{ and } e_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}} \notin I, \\ e_\sigma, & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases}$$

where $e_\sigma \in I$ is a monomial. Let $I_{ij}(t) \subset E$ denote the image of I by S_{ij}^t.

Lemma 2.5. (a) *If* $t \neq 0$*, then there is* $\lambda_{ij}^t \in GL(n;K)$ *with* $I_{ij}(t) = \lambda_{ij}^t(I)$*. In particular the subspace* $I_{ij}(t)$ *is an ideal of* E*.*

(b) *Let* Δ *denote the simplicial complex on* $[n]$ *and* J_Δ *its exterior face ideal. Then* $(J_\Delta)_{ij}(0) = J_{\text{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)}$.

Proof. (a) Let $\lambda_{ij}^t \in GL(n;K)$ satisfy

$$\lambda_{ij}^t(e_k) = \begin{cases} e_k & (k \neq j), \\ e_i + te_j & (k = j) \end{cases}$$

We claim $I_{ij}(t) = \lambda_{ij}^t(I)$. Let $e_\sigma \in I$.

(i) If $j \notin \sigma$, then $\lambda_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) = e_\sigma = S_{ij}^t(e_\sigma)$. Thus $\lambda_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) \in I_{ij}(t)$.

(ii) If $j \in \sigma$ and $i \in \sigma$, then $\lambda_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) = te_\sigma = tS_{ij}^t(e_\sigma)$. Thus $\lambda_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) \in I_{ij}(t)$.

(iii) Let $j \in \sigma$ and $i \notin \sigma$ with $e_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}} \in I$. Then $\lambda_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) = e_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}} + te_\sigma$ and $S_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) = e_\sigma$. Since $e_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}} \in I$, $S_{ij}^t(e_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}}) = e_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}} \in I_{ij}(t)$. Thus $\lambda_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) \in I_{ij}(t)$.

(iv) Let $j \in \sigma$ and $i \notin \sigma$ with $e_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}} \notin I$. Then $\lambda_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) = e_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}} + te_\sigma$ and $S_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) = e_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}} + te_\sigma$. Thus $\lambda_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) \in I_{ij}(t)$.

Hence $\lambda_{ij}^t(I) \subset I_{ij}(t)$. Since each of λ_{ij}^t and S_{ij}^t is injective, one has $I_{ij}(t) = \lambda_{ij}^t(I)$, as desired.

(b) We claim $\{\, \sigma \subset [n] \,:\, e_\sigma \in (J_\Delta)_{ij}(0) \,\} \bigcap \text{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta) = \emptyset$.

(i) If $e_\sigma \in (J_\Delta)_{ij}(0)$ with $e_\sigma \notin J_\Delta$, then there is $e_\tau \in J_\Delta$ with $\sigma = (\tau \setminus \{j\}) \bigcup \{i\}$. Since $\sigma \in \Delta$, $\tau \notin \Delta$ and $\tau = (\sigma \setminus \{i\}) \bigcup \{j\}$, one has $\tau = C_{ij}(\sigma) \in \mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)$. Thus $\sigma \notin \mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)$.

(ii) Let $e_\sigma \in (J_\Delta)_{ij}(0)$ with $e_\sigma \in J_\Delta$. Suppose $\sigma \in \mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)$. Since $\sigma \notin \Delta$, there is $\tau \subset [n]$ with $\tau \in \Delta$ such that $\sigma = (\tau \setminus \{i\}) \bigcup \{j\}$. Hence $j \in \sigma$, $i \notin \sigma$ and $e_\tau = e_{(\sigma \setminus \{j\}) \bigcup \{i\}} \notin J_\Delta$. Thus $e_\tau \in (J_\Delta)_{ij}(0)$ and $e_\sigma \notin (J_\Delta)_{ij}(0)$.

Hence $(J_\Delta)_{ij}(0) \subset J_{\mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)}$. Since $\dim_K (J_\Delta)_{ij}(0) = \dim_K J_\Delta = \dim_K J_{\mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)}$, it follows that $(J_\Delta)_{ij}(0) = J_{\mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)}$. □

Lemma 2.6. *Work with the same notation as in Corollary 2.4. One has*

$$\mathrm{rank}(M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}(J_{\mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)}, d)) \leq \mathrm{rank}(M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}(J_\Delta, d)).$$

Proof. Fix a finite set $A \subset K$ with $0 \in A$ for which $|A| \geq \binom{[n]}{d} + 2$. One has $\varphi \in \mathrm{GL}(n; K)$ for which $\mathrm{in}_{<_{\mathrm{rev}}}(\varphi((J_\Delta)_{ij}(t)))$ is the generic initial ideal of $(J_\Delta)_{ij}(t)$ for all $t \in A$. For each $\sigma \in \binom{[n]}{d}$ we write

$$\varphi(e_\sigma) = \sum_{\tau \in \binom{[n]}{d}} c_\sigma^\tau e_\tau, \qquad c_\sigma^\tau \in K.$$

By using φ together with the K-basis $\{S_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) : e_\sigma \in (J_\Delta)_d\}$ of $((J_\Delta)_{ij}(t))_d$, we compute the matrix $M((J_\Delta)_{ij}(t), d)$. If $S_{ij}^t(e_\sigma) = e_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}} + te_\sigma$, then

$$\varphi(S_{ij}^t(e_\sigma)) = \sum_{\tau \in \binom{[n]}{d}} (c^\tau_{(\sigma\setminus\{j\})\bigcup\{i\}} + tc_\sigma^\tau) e_\tau.$$

Hence

$$M((J_\Delta)_{ij}(t), d) = (\alpha_\ell^\sigma + t\beta_\ell^\sigma)_{1 \leq \ell \leq \dim_K((J_\Delta)_{ij}(t))_d,\, \sigma \in \binom{[n]}{d}}$$

with each $\alpha_\ell^\sigma, \beta_\ell^\sigma \in K$.

Let $r(t) = \mathrm{rank}(M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}((J_\Delta)_{ij}(t), d))$. Thus $r(t)$ coincides with the largest size of nonzero minors of the matrix $M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}((J_\Delta)_{ij}(t), d)$. Fix a minor $N(t)$ of size $r(0)$ of $M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}((J_\Delta)_{ij}(t), d)$ with $N(0) \neq 0$. We regard $N(t)$ as a polynomial in t of degree at most $r(0)$. Since $r(0) \leq \binom{[n]}{d}$ and $|A| \geq \binom{[n]}{d} + 2$, it follows that there is $0 \neq a \in A$ with $N(a) \neq 0$. Hence $r(0) \leq r(a)$. Corollary 2.3 together with Lemma 2.5 now guarantees that $r(0) = \mathrm{rank}(M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}(J_{\mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)}, d))$ and $r(a) = \mathrm{rank}(M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}(J_\Delta, d))$. Thus $\mathrm{rank}(M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}(J_{\mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)}, d)) \leq \mathrm{rank}(M_{\sigma_{(i,d)}}(J_\Delta, d))$, as desired. □

Corollary 2.7. *Let Δ be a simplicial complex on $[n]$. Then for all i and d one has*

$$m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^e}, d) \geq m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^c}, d).$$

Proof. Corollary 2.4 together with Lemma 2.6 guarantees that

$$m_{\leq i}(\mathrm{Gin}^E(J_\Delta), d) \geq m_{\leq i}(\mathrm{Gin}^E(J_{\mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)}), d). \tag{1}$$

Hence $m_{\leq i}(\mathrm{Gin}^E(J_\Delta), d) \geq m_{\leq i}(\mathrm{Gin}^E(J_{\Delta^c}), d)$. In other words, one has $m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^e}, d) \geq m_{\leq i}(J_{(\Delta^c)^e}, d)$. However, since Δ^c is shifted, it follows that $(\Delta^c)^e = \Delta^c$. Thus $m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^e}, d) \geq m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^c}, d)$, as desired. □

We now approach to the final step to prove the inequalities $\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^e}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c})$ for all i and j on graded Betti numbers of I_{Δ^e} and I_{Δ^c}. Lemma 2.8 stated below essentially appears in [1, pp. 376 – 377].

Lemma 2.8. *If Δ is a shifted simplicial complex, then for all i and j one has*

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) = m_{\leq n}(I_\Delta, j)\binom{n-j}{i} - \sum_{k=j}^{n-1} m_{\leq k}(I_\Delta, j)\binom{k-j}{i-1} - \sum_{k=j}^{n} m_{\leq k-1}(I_\Delta, j-1)\binom{k-j}{i}.$$

Corollary 2.9. *Let Δ and Δ' be shifted simplicial complexes on $[n]$ with $f(\Delta) = f(\Delta')$ and suppose that*

$$m_{\leq i}(J_\Delta, j) \geq m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta'}, j)$$

for all i and j. Then for all i and j one has

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta'}).$$

Proof. Since $f(\Delta) = f(\Delta')$, one has $m_{\leq n}(I_\Delta, j) = m_{\leq n}(I_{\Delta'}, j)$ for all j. Lemma 2.8 then yields the inequalities $\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta'})$ for all i and j, as desired. □

Theorem 2.10. *Let the base field be infinite. Let Δ be a simplicial complex, Δ^e the exterior algebraic shifted complex of Δ and Δ^c a combinatorial shifted complex of Δ. Then*

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^e}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c})$$

for all i and j.

Proof. Corollary 2.7 guarantees $m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^c}, j) \leq m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^e}, j)$ for all i and j. Thus by virtue of Corollary 2.9 the required inequalities $\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^e}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c})$ follow immediately. □

3. Graded Betti numbers of I_Δ and I_{Δ^c}

Let K be an arbitrary field, and let $S = K[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ denote the polynomial ring in n variables over K with each $\deg x_i = 1$. Let Δ be a simplicial complex on $[n]$ and $I_\Delta \subset S$ its Stanley–Reisner ideal. Let $\tilde{H}_k(\Delta; K)$ denote the kth reduced homology group of Δ with coefficients K. If $W \subset [n]$, then Δ_W stands for the simplicial complex on W whose faces are those faces σ of Δ with $\sigma \subset W$.

Recall that Hochster's formula [4, Theorem 5.5.1] to compute the graded Betti numbers of I_Δ says that

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) = \sum_{W \subset [n],\, |W| = i+j} \dim_K(\tilde{H}_{j-2}(\Delta_W; K)) \qquad (2)$$

for all i and j.

Fix $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ and set $\Gamma = \mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)$.

Lemma 3.1. *One has*

$$\dim_K(\tilde{H}_k(\Delta; K)) \leq \dim_K(\tilde{H}_k(\Gamma; K))$$

for all k.

Proof. By considering an extension field of K if necessarily, we assume that K is infinite. Let Δ^e denote the exterior algebraic shifted complex of Δ. It is known [7, Proposition 8.10] that $\tilde{H}_k(\Delta;K) \cong \tilde{H}_k(\Delta^e;K)$. Thus what we must prove is $\dim_K(\tilde{H}_k(\Delta^e;K)) \leq \dim_K(\tilde{H}_k(\Gamma^e;K))$ for all k. By using (2) one has $\beta_{in}(I_\Delta) = \dim_K(\tilde{H}_{n-i-2}(\Delta;K))$. Hence our work is to show that $\beta_{in}(I_{\Delta^e}) \leq \beta_{in}(I_{\Gamma^e})$ for all i. The inequality (1) says that $m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^e},j) \geq m_{\leq i}(J_{\Gamma^e},j)$ for all i and j. It then follows from Corollary 2.9 that $\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^e}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Gamma^e})$ for all i and j. Thus in particular $\beta_{in}(I_{\Delta^e}) \leq \beta_{in}(I_{\Gamma^e})$ for all i. □

Let $W \subset [n] \setminus \{i,j\}$. Let $\Delta_1 = \Delta_{W\cup\{i\}}$, $\Delta_2 = \Delta_{W\cup\{j\}}$, $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_{W\cup\{i\}}$ and $\Gamma_2 = \Gamma_{W\cup\{j\}}$. Then

$$\Delta_1 \bigcap \Delta_2 = \Gamma_1 \bigcap \Gamma_2 = \Delta_W = \Gamma_W,$$

$$\Gamma_1 \bigcup \Gamma_2 = \mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta_1 \bigcup \Delta_2). \tag{3}$$

Recall that the reduced Mayer–Vietoris exact sequence of Δ_1 and Δ_2 and that of Γ_1 and Γ_2 are the exact sequences

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_k(\Delta_W;K) \xrightarrow{\partial_{1,k}} \tilde{H}_k(\Delta_1;K) \bigoplus \tilde{H}_k(\Delta_2;K) \xrightarrow{\partial_{2,k}} \tilde{H}_k(\Delta_1 \bigcup \Delta_2;K)$$
$$\xrightarrow{\partial_{3,k}} \tilde{H}_{k-1}(\Delta_W;K) \xrightarrow{\partial_{1,k-1}} \cdots,$$

$$\cdots \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_k(\Gamma_W;K) \xrightarrow{\partial'_{1,k}} \tilde{H}_k(\Gamma_1;K) \bigoplus \tilde{H}_k(\Gamma_2;K) \xrightarrow{\partial'_{2,k}} \tilde{H}_k(\Gamma_1 \bigcup \Gamma_2;K)$$
$$\xrightarrow{\partial'_{3,k}} \tilde{H}_{k-1}(\Gamma_W;K) \xrightarrow{\partial'_{1,k-1}} \cdots.$$

Lemma 3.2. *One has*

$$\mathrm{Ker}(\partial'_{1,k}) \subset \mathrm{Ker}(\partial_{1,k}).$$

for all k.

Proof. Let π be a permutation on $[n]$ with $\pi(i) < \pi(j)$ and $\pi(\Delta)$ the simplicial complex $\{\pi(F) : F \in \Delta\}$ on $[n]$. Since the combinatorial type of $\mathrm{Shift}_{ij}(\Delta)$ is equal to that of $\mathrm{Shift}_{\pi(i)\pi(j)}(\pi(\Delta))$, we will assume that $j = i+1$.

Let, in general, $C_k(\Delta)$ denote the vector space over K with basis $\{e_{i_0 i_1 \cdots i_k}\}$, where $\{i_0, i_1, \ldots, i_k\} \in \Delta$ and where $1 \leq i_0 < i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n$, and define the linear map $\partial : C_k(\Delta) \to C_{k-1}(\Delta)$ by setting $\partial(e_{i_0 i_1 \cdots i_k}) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} (-1)^j e_{i_0 i_1 \cdots i_{j-1} i_{j+1} \cdots i_k}$.

Let $[a] \in \mathrm{Ker}(\partial'_{1,k})$, where $a \in C_k(\Gamma_W)$. Since $([a],[a]) \in \tilde{H}_k(\Gamma_1;K) \bigoplus \tilde{H}_k(\Gamma_2;K)$ vanishes, one has $u \in C_{k+1}(\Gamma_1)$ with $\partial(u) = a$. Say,

$$u = \sum_{|F|=k+1,\, i \notin F,\, F\cup\{i\} \in \Gamma_1} a_{F\cup\{i\}} e_{F\cup\{i\}} + \sum_{|G|=k+2,\, G \in \Delta_W} b_G e_G,$$

where $a_{F\cup\{i\}}, b_G \in K$.

Let $F \subset W$ with $F \cup \{i\} \in \Gamma_1$. Then $F \cup \{i\} \in \Delta_1$ and $F \cup \{j\} \in \Delta_2$. Thus $F \cup \{j\} \in \Gamma_2$. In particular $u \in C_{k+1}(\Delta_1)$ with $\partial(u) = a$.

Since $a \in C_k(\Gamma_W)$ is a linear combination of those basis elements e_F with $F \in \Gamma$, $F \subset W$ and $|F| = k+1$ and since $j = i+1$, it follows that $\partial(v) = a$, where

$v \in C_{k+1}(\Gamma_2) \bigcap C_{k+1}(\Delta_2)$ is the element

$$v = \sum_{|F|=k+1,\, i \notin F,\, F \cup \{i\} \in \Gamma_1} a_{F \cup \{i\}} e_{F \cup \{j\}} + \sum_{|G|=k+2,\, G \in \Delta_W} b_G e_G.$$

Hence $([a],[a]) \in \tilde{H}_k(\Delta_1;K) \bigoplus \tilde{H}_k(\Delta_2;K)$ vanishes, as required. $\square$

It then follows that

$$\dim_K(\mathrm{Ker}(\partial_{1,k})) \geq \dim_K(\mathrm{Ker}(\partial'_{1,k})),$$

$$\dim_K(\mathrm{Im}(\partial_{1,k})) \leq \dim_K(\mathrm{Im}(\partial'_{1,k})),$$

$$\dim_K(\mathrm{Ker}(\partial_{2,k})) \leq \dim_K(\mathrm{Ker}(\partial'_{2,k})). \tag{4}$$

On the other hand,

$$\dim_K(\tilde{H}_k(\Delta_1 \bigcup \Delta_2;K)) = \dim_K(\mathrm{Ker}(\partial_{3,k})) + \dim_K(\mathrm{Im}(\partial_{3,k})), \tag{5}$$

$$\dim_K(\tilde{H}_k(\Gamma_1 \bigcup \Gamma_2;K)) = \dim_K(\mathrm{Ker}(\partial'_{3,k})) + \dim_K(\mathrm{Im}(\partial'_{3,k})). \tag{6}$$

Lemma 3.1 together with (3) guarantees that

$$\dim_K(\tilde{H}_k(\Delta_1 \bigcup \Delta_2;K)) \leq \dim_K(\tilde{H}_k(\Gamma_1 \bigcup \Gamma_2;K)). \tag{7}$$

Since $\mathrm{Im}(\partial_{3,k}) = \mathrm{Ker}(\partial_{1,k-1})$ and $\mathrm{Im}(\partial'_{3,k}) = \mathrm{Ker}(\partial'_{1,k-1})$, Lemma 3.2 yields

$$\dim_K(\mathrm{Im}(\partial_{3,k})) \geq \dim_K(\mathrm{Im}(\partial'_{3,k})). \tag{8}$$

Since $\mathrm{Im}(\partial_{2,k}) = \mathrm{Ker}(\partial_{3,k})$ and $\mathrm{Im}(\partial'_{2,k}) = \mathrm{Ker}(\partial'_{3,k})$, it follows from (5) and (6) together with (7) and (8) that

$$\dim_K(\mathrm{Im}(\partial_{2,k})) \leq \dim_K(\mathrm{Im}(\partial'_{2,k})). \tag{9}$$

Finally, it follows from the reduced Mayer–Vietoris exact sequence of Δ_1 and Δ_2 and that of Γ_1 and Γ_2 together with (4) and (9) that

$$\dim_K(\tilde{H}_k(\Delta_1;K) \bigoplus \tilde{H}_k(\Delta_2;K)) \leq \dim_K(\tilde{H}_k(\Gamma_1;K) \bigoplus \tilde{H}_k(\Gamma_2;K)). \tag{10}$$

Lemma 3.3. *Fix* $1 \leq p < q \leq n$. *Let* Δ *be a simplicial complex on* $[n]$ *and* $\Gamma = \mathrm{Shift}_{pq}(\Delta)$. *Then*

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_\Gamma)$$

for all i *and* j.

Proof. The right-hand side of Hochster's formula (11) can be rewritten as

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) = \alpha_{ij}(\Delta) + \gamma_{ij}(\Delta) + \delta_{ij}(\Delta),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_{ij}(\Delta) &= \sum_{W\subset[n]\setminus\{p,q\},\,|W|=i+j} \dim_K(\tilde{H}_{j-2}(\Delta_W;K)),\\
\gamma_{ij}(\Delta) &= \sum_{W\subset[n]\setminus\{p,q\},\,|W|=i+j-1} \dim_K(\tilde{H}_{j-2}(\Delta_{W\cup\{p\}};K))\\
&\quad + \sum_{W\subset[n]\setminus\{p,q\},\,|W|=i+j-1} \dim_K(\tilde{H}_{j-2}(\Delta_{W\cup\{q\}};K)),\\
\delta_{ij}(\Delta) &= \sum_{W\subset[n]\setminus\{p,q\},\,|W|=i+j-2} \dim_K(\tilde{H}_{j-2}(\Delta_{W\cup\{p,q\}};K)).
\end{aligned}$$

Let $W \subset [n] \setminus \{p,q\}$. Then $\Delta_W = \Gamma_W$. Thus $\alpha_{ij}(\Delta) = \alpha_{ij}(\Gamma)$. Since $\Gamma_{W\cup\{p,q\}} = \mathrm{Shift}(\Delta_{W\cup\{p,q\}})$, Lemma 3.1 says that $\delta_{ij}(\Delta) \leq \delta_{ij}(\Gamma)$. Finally, it follows from (10) that $\gamma_{ij}(\Delta) \leq \gamma_{ij}(\Gamma)$. Hence $\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_\Gamma)$, as desired. □

Lemma 3.3 together with the definition of combinatorial shifting now guarantees that

Theorem 3.4. *Let the base field be arbitrary. Let Δ be a simplicial complex and Δ^c a combinatorial shifted complex of Δ. Then*

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c})$$

for all i and j.

Let Δ' be a shifted simplicial complex with the same f-vector as Δ and Δ^{lex} the unique lexsegment simplicial complex with the same f-vector as Δ. It is known [1, Theorem 4.4] that $\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta'}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^{\mathrm{lex}}})$ for all i and j. Since Δ^c is shifted with $f(\Delta^c) = f(\Delta)$, it follows that $\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^{\mathrm{lex}}})$ for all i and j. Hence

Corollary 3.5. *Let the base field be arbitrary. Let Δ be a simplicial complex and Δ^{lex} the unique lexsegment simplicial complex with the same f-vector as Δ. Then*

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_\Delta) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^{\mathrm{lex}}})$$

for all i and j.

4. Bad behavior of combinatorial shifted complexes

Given a simplicial complex Δ, do there exist combinatorial shifted complexes $\Delta^c_\flat$ and $\Delta^c_\sharp$ of Δ such that, for all combinatorial shifted complex Δ^c of Δ and for all i and j, one has

$$\beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c_\flat}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(I_{\Delta^c_\sharp})\,?$$

Unfortunately, in general, the existence of such the combinatorial shifted complexes $\Delta^c_\flat$ and $\Delta^c_\sharp$ cannot be expected.

Let V be a vector space of dimension 15 with basis $e_1, \ldots, e_{15}$ and $E = \bigoplus_{d=0}^{15} \wedge^d(V)$ the exterior algebra of V. Let $<_{\mathrm{lex}}$ denote the lexicographic order on E induced by the ordering $e_1 > \cdots > e_{15}$. To simplify the notation we employ the following

$$h_1 = e_1,\ \ h_2 = e_2 \wedge e_3,\ \ h_3 = e_3 \wedge e_4 \wedge e_5,$$
$$h_4 = e_4 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_7,\ \ h_5 = e_5 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_9,\ \ h_6 = e_6 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{11}.$$

First, we introduce $H_i \subset \wedge^2(V)$ with $3 \leq i \leq 8$ and $A, B \subset \wedge^2(V)$ by setting

$$H_3 = \{e_{12} \wedge e_{13}, e_{12} \wedge e_{15}, e_{13} \wedge e_{14}\}, \qquad H_4 = \{e_{12} \wedge e_{13}, e_{12} \wedge e_{14}, e_{14} \wedge e_{15}\},$$
$$H_5 = \{e_{12} \wedge e_{13}, e_{12} \wedge e_{15}, e_{14} \wedge e_{15}\}, \qquad H_6 = \{e_{12} \wedge e_{13}, e_{13} \wedge e_{14}, e_{14} \wedge e_{15}\},$$
$$H_7 = \{e_{12} \wedge e_{13}, e_{13} \wedge e_{15}, e_{14} \wedge e_{15}\}, \qquad H_8 = \{e_{12} \wedge e_{14}, e_{13} \wedge e_{15}, e_{14} \wedge e_{15}\},$$
$$A = \{e_{12} \wedge e_{13}, e_{12} \wedge e_{14}, e_{13} \wedge e_{14}\}, \qquad B = \{e_{12} \wedge e_{13}, e_{12} \wedge e_{14}, e_{12} \wedge e_{15}\}.$$

Second, we introduce $T_i \subset \wedge^i(V)$ and $T_i(H) \subset \wedge^i(V)$ with $3 \leq i \leq 8$ by setting

$$T_i = \{e_\sigma \in \wedge^i(V) : h_{i-2} \wedge e_{12} \wedge e_{13} <_{\text{lex}} e_\sigma\},$$
$$T_i(H) = \{h_{i-2} \wedge e_\sigma : e_\sigma \in H\} \qquad \text{where} \quad H \in \{H_i, A, B\}.$$

Let $I = \bigoplus_{d=3}^{15} I_d \subset E$ denote the ideal of E generated by the monomials belonging to $\bigcup_{i=3}^{8}(T_i \bigcup T_i(H_i))$ together with all monomials of degree 9 and Δ the simplicial complex on $\{1, \ldots, 15\}$ with $I = J_\Delta$.

Lemma 4.1. (a) *For $3 \leq d \leq 8$ the subspace I_d is spanned by $T_d \bigcup T_d(H_d)$.*
(b) *Let $3 \leq d \leq 8$ and $e_\sigma \in I_d$ with $e_\sigma \notin T_d(H_d)$. Then $S^0_{ij}(e_\sigma) = e_\sigma$.*
(c) *Unless $12 \leq i < j \leq 15$ one has $S^0_{ij}(e_\sigma) = e_\sigma$ for all $e_\sigma \in \bigcup_{d=3}^{8} T_d(H_d)$.*

Proof. (a) Let $3 \leq d < 8$. We claim $e_j(T_d \bigcup T_d(H_d)) \subset T_{d+1}$ for all j. In fact, $h_{d-1} \wedge e_{12} \wedge e_{13} <_{\text{lex}} e_j \wedge h_{d-2} \wedge e_p \wedge e_q$ unless $e_j \wedge h_{d-2} \wedge e_p \wedge e_q \neq 0$.

(b) Let $e_\sigma \in I_d$ with $e_\sigma \notin T_d(H_d)$. Let $j \in \sigma$ and $i \notin \sigma$. Since $h_{d-2} \wedge e_{12} \wedge e_{13} <_{\text{lex}} e_\sigma$, one has $h_{d-2} \wedge e_{12} \wedge e_{13} <_{\text{lex}} e_{(\sigma \setminus \{j\}) \bigcup \{i\}}$. Thus $e_{(\sigma \setminus \{j\}) \bigcup \{i\}} \in T_d$. Hence $S^0_{ij}(e_\sigma) = e_\sigma$.

(c) Let $i < 12$. Let $e_\tau = h_{d-2} \wedge e_\sigma \in T_d(H_d)$. Let $j \in \tau$ and $i \notin \tau$. Then $h_{d-2} \wedge e_{12} \wedge e_{13} <_{\text{lex}} e_{(\tau \setminus \{j\}) \bigcup \{i\}}$. Thus $e_{(\tau \setminus \{j\}) \bigcup \{i\}} \in T_d$. Hence $S^0_{ij}(e_\sigma) = e_\sigma$. □

Given a sequence $\mathbf{Q} = (Q_3, \ldots, Q_8)$ with each $Q_i \in \{A, B\}$ we write $I^{\mathbf{Q}}$ for the ideal of E generated by the monomials belonging to $\bigcup_{i=3}^{8}(T_i \bigcup T_i(Q_i))$ together with all monomials of degree 9. Let $\mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ denote the set of shifted simplicial complexes of Δ.

Lemma 4.2. (a) *Let $\Delta^c \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$. Then J_{Δ^c} is of the form $I^{\mathbf{Q}}$.*
(b) *None of $\Delta^c \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ satisfies $J_{\Delta^c} = I^{(A, \ldots, A)}$.*
(c) *None of $\Delta^c \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ satisfies $J_{\Delta^c} = I^{(B, \ldots, B)}$.*
(d) *For each i and for each j with $i < j$ there is $\Delta^c(i, j; A) \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ with $J_{\Delta^c(i,j;A)} = I^{\mathbf{Q}}$, where $Q_i = Q_j = A$.*
(e) *For each i and for each j with $i < j$ there is $\Delta^c(i, j; B) \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ with $J_{\Delta^c(i,j;B)} = I^{\mathbf{Q}}$, where $Q_i = Q_j = B$.*

Proof. After repeated applications of the operations $S^0_{i_k j_k}$, where $12 \leq i_k < j_k \leq 15$ and where $k = 1, 2, \ldots$, each subset $T_d(H_d)$ will shift to either $T_d(A)$ or $T_d(B)$. Moreover, $S^0_{ij}(T_d(A)) = T_d(A)$ and $S^0_{ij}(T_d(B)) = T_d(B)$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq 15$. Our claim (a) follows from this observation together with Lemma 4.1.

A routine computation yields the classification of the sequences $\mathbf{Q} = (Q_3, \ldots, Q_8)$ for which there is $\Delta^c \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ with $J_{\Delta^c} = I^{\mathbf{Q}}$. The classification table is

$$(A, A, A, A, A, B), \quad (A, A, A, A, B, A), \ldots, (B, A, A, A, A, A),$$
$$(B, B, B, B, B, A), \quad (B, B, B, B, A, B), \ldots, (A, B, B, B, B, B)$$

together with

$$(A,A,A,B,B,B),\qquad (B,A,B,A,B,A),$$
$$(B,B,A,B,A,A),\qquad (A,B,B,A,A,B).$$

Our claims (b), (c), (d) and (e) now follows immediately. $\square$

Theorem 4.3. (a) *None of* $\Delta^c_\sharp \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ *satisfies* $\beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^c}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^c_\sharp})$ *for all* $\Delta^c \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ *and for all* i *and* j*.*

(b) *None of* $\Delta^c_\flat \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ *satisfies* $\beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^c_\flat}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^c})$ *for all* $\Delta^c \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ *and for all* i *and* j*.*

Proof. Let $\Delta^c_\sharp \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ with $J_{\Delta^c_\sharp} = I^{\mathbf{Q}}$. By Lemma 4.2 (c) there is $3 \leq j \leq 8$ with $Q_j = A$ and $Q_{j'} = B$ for all $3 \leq j' < j$. Lemma 4.2 (e) guarantees the existence of $\Delta^c(j-1,j;B) \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ with $J_{\Delta^c(j-1,j;B)} = I^{\mathbf{Q}'}$, where $\mathbf{Q}' = (Q'_3, \ldots, Q'_8)$ with $Q'_{j-1} = Q'_j = B$. Then for $i \neq 14$ one has $m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^c(j-1,j;B)}, j-1) = m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^c_\sharp}, j-1)$ and $m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^c(j-1,j;B)}, j) = m_{\leq i}(J_{\Delta^c_\sharp}, j)$. On the other hand, $m_{\leq 14}(J_{\Delta^c(j-1,j;B)}, j-1) = m_{\leq 14}(J_{\Delta^c_\sharp}, j-1)$ and $m_{\leq 14}(J_{\Delta^c(j-1,j;B)}, j) < m_{\leq 14}(J_{\Delta^c_\sharp}, j)$. Now, Lemma 2.8 says that $\beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^c_\sharp}) < \beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^c(j-1,j;B)})$ for all i. Thus $\Delta^c_\sharp \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$, such that $\beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^c}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^c_\sharp})$ for all $\Delta^c \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ and for all i and j, does not exist. This completes the proof of (a). Similar technique can be used to prove (b). $\square$

Corollary 4.4. *None of* $\Delta^c \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ *satisfies* $\Delta^e = \Delta^c$*.*

Proof. Let $\Delta^c_\flat \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ satisfy $\Delta^e = \Delta^c_\flat$. Since $\beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^e}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^c})$ for all i and j, it follows that $\beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^c_\flat}) \leq \beta_{ii+j}(J_{\Delta^c})$ for all $\Delta^c \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ and for all i and j. This fact contradicts Theorem 4.3 (b). Thus none of $\Delta^c \in \mathcal{W}_{\text{shift}}(\Delta)$ satisfies $\Delta^e = \Delta^c$, as desired. $\square$

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