

EDGE IDEALS WITH LINEAR QUOTIENTS AND WITHOUT HOMOLOGICAL LINEAR QUOTIENTS

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ABSTRACT. A monomial ideal I is said to have homological linear quotients if for each $k \geq 0$, the homological shift ideal $\text{HS}_k(I)$ has linear quotients. It is a well-known fact that if an edge ideal $I(G)$ has homological linear quotients, then G is co-chordal. We construct a family of co-chordal graphs $\{\text{H}_n^c\}_{n \geq 6}$ and propose a conjecture that an edge ideal $I(G)$ has homological linear quotients if and only if G is co-chordal and H_n^c -free for any $n \geq 6$. In this paper, we prove one direction of the conjecture. Moreover, we study possible patterns of pairs (G, k) of a co-chordal graph G and integer k such that $\text{HS}_k(I(G))$ has linear quotients.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $S = \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be a polynomial ring over a field \mathbb{k} , and G be a finite simple graph with the vertex set $V(G) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$. The *edge ideal* of G , denoted by $I(G)$, is the ideal generated by monomials $x_i x_j$ if x_i and x_j form an edge in G . The study of edge ideals has been an active area of tremendous interests in commutative algebra ever since its conception by Villareal [31, 28]. Among other topics, the classification of graphs whose edge ideals have an algebraic property is central (cf. [26, 19, 30, 18]). It is a classical result by Fröberg [20] that the edge ideal $I(G)$ has linear resolution if and only if G is co-chordal (we refer to Section 2 for the definitions). This result has inspired researchers to find analogs for other classes of ideals such as path ideals [12, 3, 2], edge ideals of several classes of “chordal” hypergraphs and simplicial complexes [16, 13, 1, 9, 27, 8], or powers of edge ideals [23, 7, 4], to name a few.

Let I be a monomial ideal of S , and

$$\mathcal{F}: \cdots \xrightarrow{\partial} F_r \xrightarrow{\partial} F_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\partial} \cdots \xrightarrow{\partial} F_1 \xrightarrow{\partial} F_0 \rightarrow 0$$

be its graded minimal free resolution over S . We can write $F_i = \bigoplus_{j=1}^{b_i} S(-\mathbf{a}_{ij})$, where $S(-\mathbf{a}_{ij})$ denotes S with the shift $\mathbf{a}_{ij} \in \mathbb{N}^n$. For a vector $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$, let $\mathbf{x}^\mathbf{a}$ denote the monomial $x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$. For any $k \geq 0$, the k -th homological shift ideal of I , denoted by $\text{HS}_k(I)$, is the ideal generated by the monomials $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{a}_{kj}}$, $j = 1, \dots, b_k$. It is noteworthy that $\text{HS}_0(I) = I$. Homological shift ideals are relatively recent and have become an active subject of study [25, 17, 24, 5, 29, 14]. A monomial ideal I is said to have *homological linear quotients* if $\text{HS}_k(I)$ has linear quotients for all $k \geq 0$. It is of particular interest to find all graphs G such that $I(G)$ has homological linear quotients. By Fröberg’s theorem, it is necessary that G is co-chordal. This, however, is not sufficient, as pointed out in [17, Example 2.3]. As such, there have been many attempts to find large classes of such graphs, including forests [17], proper interval graphs [17], and block graphs [29]. Inspired by [17, Example 2.3], we construct a family of chordal graphs $\{\text{H}_n\}_{n \geq 6}$ such that none of their complements have homological linear quotients. We propose the following conjecture.

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Conjecture 1.1. *An edge ideal $I(G)$ has homological linear quotients if and only if G is co-chordal and H_n^c -free, i.e., G does not contain H_n^c as an induced subgraph, for any $n \geq 6$.*

We provide a partial answer to this conjecture.

Theorem 1.2 (Theorem 5.1). *If the edge ideal $I(G)$ has homological linear quotients, then G is co-chordal and H_n^c -free for all $n \geq 6$. The converse holds if G has at most 10 vertices.*

We then turn our attention to the possible patterns of k where $\text{HS}_k(I(G))$ fails to have linear quotients, where G is a fixed co-chordal graph. To simplify the notation, we will use $\text{HS}_k(G)$ to denote the homological shift ideal $\text{HS}_k(I(G))$. It is known that if G is co-chordal, then $\text{HS}_0(G)$ and $\text{HS}_1(G)$ have linear quotients (cf. [20] and [17, Theorem 1.3]). Thus, we will only consider $\text{HS}_k(G)$ where $k \geq 2$. We present our main results, where we show that many patterns are possible, though it is noteworthy that not all patterns are, as will be seen in Theorem 5.3.

Theorem 1.3 (Theorem 3.1). *Let $2 \leq s \leq t$ be integers. Then, there exists a graph G such that*

- (i) $\text{HS}_k(G)$ does not have linear quotients for $k \in [2, s]$;
- (ii) $\text{HS}_k(G)$ has linear quotients for $k \in [s, t]$;
- (iii) $\text{HS}_k(G) = 0$ iff $k \in (t, \infty)$.

Theorem 1.4 (Theorem 4.1). *Let $2 \leq s \leq t$ be integers. Then, there exists a graph G such that*

- (i) $\text{HS}_k(G)$ has linear quotients for $k \in [2, s]$;
- (ii) $\text{HS}_k(G)$ does not have linear quotients for $k \in [s, t]$;
- (iii) $\text{HS}_k(G) = 0$ iff $k \in (t, \infty)$.

Theorem 1.5 (Theorem 4.2). *Let $2 \leq s \leq t$ be integers. Then, there exists a graph G such that*

- (i) $\text{HS}_s(G)$ does not have linear quotients;
- (ii) $\text{HS}_k(G)$ has linear quotients for $k \in [2, s) \cup (s, t]$;
- (iii) $\text{HS}_k(G) = 0$ iff $k \in (t, \infty)$.

The paper is structured as follows. Section 2 provides the background in commutative algebra and graph theory, particularly in the theory of homological shift ideals and the property of having linear quotients. Section 3 introduces the family of graphs $\{H_n\}_{n \geq 6}$ and constructs from them a family of graphs that helps us prove Theorem 1.3. Section 4 is about proving Theorems 1.4 and 1.5. Finally, in Section 5, we prove Theorem 1.2 and the possible patterns of integers k and co-chordal graphs G such that $\text{HS}_k(G)$ has linear quotients.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Graph theory terminology. We recall some basic graph theory. All graphs in this paper are assumed to be finite simple graphs, i.e., no loops and double edges are allowed. Let $G = (V(G), E(G))$ be a graph where $V(G) = \{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$. The *complement* of G , denoted by G^c , is the graph with vertex set $V(G^c) = V(G)$ and edge set $E(G^c) = \{z_i z_j : z_i z_j \notin E(G)\}$. An *induced subgraph* H of G is a subgraph of G such that $E(H) = \{z_i z_j : z_i, z_j \in V(H) \text{ and } z_i z_j \in E(G)\}$. We note that an induced subgraph is uniquely defined by its vertex set.

For any vertex $z \in V(G)$, a *neighbor* of z in G is a vertex u such that $zu \in E(G)$. The set of all neighbors of z in G , denoted by $N_G(z)$. A *complete graph* is a graph such that any two vertices form an edge. Using this terminology, we can now define perfect elimination orderings.

Definition 2.1. Let G be a graph with $V(G) = \{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$. An ordering $z_1 > \dots > z_n$ is called a *perfect elimination ordering* in G if $N_{G_i}(z_i)$ induces a complete subgraph of G , where G_i is the induced subgraph of G on the vertices $\{z_i, z_{i+1}, \dots, z_n\}$.

A graph is said to be *chordal* if it has a perfect elimination ordering. We remark that this is not the original definition of chordal graphs, but rather a classical result proved by Dirac [15]. A graph is said to be *co-chordal* if its complement is chordal.

2.2. Homological shift ideals. Let I be a monomial ideal of $S = \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ where \mathbb{k} is a field. A *(graded) free resolution* of I over S is a graded chain complex of free S -modules

$$\mathcal{F}: \dots \xrightarrow{\partial} F_r \xrightarrow{\partial} F_{r-1} \xrightarrow{\partial} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial} F_1 \xrightarrow{\partial} F_0 \rightarrow 0$$

such that $H_i(\mathcal{F}) = 0$ for all $i > 0$ and $H_0(\mathcal{F}) \cong I$. Furthermore, \mathcal{F} is called *minimal* if $\partial(F_i) \subseteq (x_1, \dots, x_n)F_{i-1}$ all $i \geq 1$. The *projective dimension* of I , denoted by $\text{pd } I$, is the length of its minimal free resolution. The ideal I is said to have *linear resolution* if all the matrices representing the differentials of the minimal resolution of I have linear entries. In particular, if I is generated in degree d and has linear resolution, then $\text{HS}_k(I)$ is generated in degree $d + k$.

It is a celebrated theorem of Fröberg that the edge ideal $I(G^c)$ has linear resolution if and only if G is chordal (cf. [20]). In particular, this implies that all the homological shift ideals of $I(G^c)$ are generated in the same degree. We record an explicit description of the generators of these ideals in the following result.

Lemma 2.2 ([25, Theorem 4.1]). *Let G be the chordal graph where $z_1 > z_2 > \dots > z_n$ is a perfect elimination ordering for G . Set $I = I(G^c)$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HS}_k(I) = & (z_{i_1} z_{i_2} \dots z_{i_{k+2}} : 1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{k+2} \leq n, \\ & \text{and there exists } t < k+2 \text{ such that } z_{i_t} z_{i_l} \notin E(G) \text{ for each } t < l \leq k+2). \end{aligned}$$

2.3. Linear quotients and linear resolutions. For any integer n , we use $[n]$ to denote the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Given a monomial ideal I , we denote by $\text{Mingens}(I)$ the minimal monomial generating set of I . It is usually difficult to show that a given monomial ideal I has linear resolution directly. Instead, it is more common to show that I has stronger properties that implies having linear resolution. We say that I has *linear quotients* if we can order $\text{Mingens}(I)$ as $m_1 > \dots > m_q$ such that the ideal $(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_i) : m_{i+1}$ is generated by variables for all $i \in [q-1]$. We recall the following well-known result.

Theorem 2.3 ([21, Theorem 8.2.15]). *If a monomial ideal I is generated by monomials of the same degree and has linear quotients, then it has linear resolution.*

For a monomial ideal I and a monomial m , we let $I^{\leq m}$ denote the ideal generated by all minimal monomial generators of I that divide m . In particular, $I^{\leq m}$ is a monomial subideal of I . Many properties of I can be inherited by $I^{\leq m}$ (cf. [6, 22, 11]). Having linear quotients is one of them, provided that I is generated in the same degree.

Lemma 2.4 ([25, Proposition 2.6]). *Let I be a monomial ideal generated by monomials of the same degree. If I has linear quotients, then so does $I^{\leq m}$ for any monomial m .*

We present an application of this lemma.

Lemma 2.5. *Let G be a chordal graph and H an induced subgraph. If $\text{HS}_k(I(G^c))$ has linear quotients for some integer k , then so does $\text{HS}_k(I(H^c))$.*

Proof. Since G is a chordal graph, so is H . By Fröberg theorem [20], $\text{HS}_k(I(G^c))$ and $\text{HS}_k(I(H^c))$ are generated in degree $k+2$. By [22, Lemma 4.4], we have

$$\text{HS}_k(I(H^c)) = (\text{HS}_k(I(G^c)))^{\leq \prod_{x \in V(H)} x}.$$

Thus the result follows from Lemma 2.4, as desired. \square

Another application of Lemma 2.5 is that if one can find a monomial m such that $I^{\leq m}$ does not have linear quotients, then neither does I . This will be our main tool in proving certain ideals do not have linear quotients, by reducing the problem to ideals that we know do not. The following is one such example.

Lemma 2.6. *Let $a, b, c, d \in [n]$ be four distinct integers. Then the ideal $(\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{x_a x_b}, \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{x_c x_d})$ does not have linear resolution, and hence also does not have linear quotients.*

Proof. Set $I := (m_1, m_2)$, where $m_1 := \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{x_a x_b}$ and $m_2 := \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i}{x_c x_d}$. A minimal free resolution of I is

$$S \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} -x_a x_b \\ x_c x_d \end{pmatrix}} S e_{m_1} \oplus S e_{m_2},$$

where $S = \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. By definition, I does not have linear resolution, and hence also does not have linear quotients by Theorem 2.3. \square

To conclude the section, we present our main method in proving that a monomial ideal I has linear quotients with respect to the lex ordering. For a monomial $m = x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}$, let $\text{supp}(m) := \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$ denote the support of m .

Lemma 2.7. *Let $x_1 > x_2 > \cdots > x_n$ be an ordering on the variables, and let $(>_{\text{lex}})$ denote the total ordering on monomials using the corresponding lex ordering. Let I be a monomial ideal generated in the same degree. Then I has linear quotients with respect to $(>_{\text{lex}})$ if and only if for any $f, g \in \text{Mingens}(I)$ such that $g >_{\text{lex}} f$, there exist integers i, j with $j < i$, $i \in \text{supp}(f)$, and $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$ such that $x_j \frac{f}{x_i} \in \text{Mingens}(I)$.*

Proof. By definition, I has linear quotients with respect to $(>_{\text{lex}})$ if and only if for all monomials $f, g \in \text{Mingens}(I)$ such that $g >_{\text{lex}} f$, there exists a monomial f' such that

$$(1) \quad f' \in \text{Mingens}(I), \quad f' >_{\text{lex}} f, \quad (f': f) = (x), \quad \text{and } x \mid g.$$

Such an f' , if it exists, must be of the form $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ where $i \in \text{supp}(f)$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and $j < i$. Conversely, a monomial f' of the form $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ with $i \in \text{supp}(f)$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and $j < i$, satisfies (1) if and only if $f' \in \text{Mingens}(I)$. This concludes the proof. \square

3. H_n^c AND $LH_{n,r}^c$

For each $n \geq 6$, let H_n be the graph with the vertex set

$$V(H_n) = \{1, \dots, n\}$$

and the edge set

$$\begin{aligned} E(H_n) = & \{x_i x_{i+1} : i \in [n-5]\} \cup \{x_{n-4} x_{n-2}, x_{n-2} x_{n-3}\} \\ & \cup \{x_{n-1} x_j : j \in [n] \setminus \{1, n-1\}\} \cup \{x_n x_j : j \in [n] \setminus \{n-3, n\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, we build up on H_n to construct a different family of graphs. For each $n \geq 6$ and $r \geq 0$, let $LH_{n,r}$ be the graph with the vertex set

$$V(LH_{n,r}) = V(H_n) \cup \{x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+r}\}$$

and the edge set

$$E(LH_{n,r}) = E(H_n) \cup \{x_{n+i}x_j : i \in [r], j \in [n] \setminus \{n-3\}\} \cup \{x_{n+i}x_{n+j} : i, j \in [r]\}.$$

Pictorially, $LH_{n,r}^c$ is H_n^c with r new vertices incident to x_{n-3} . A vertex is called a *leaf vertex* if it has exactly one neighbor. This explains our choice of notation for $LH_{n,r}^c$, which we call H_n^c with leaves. For convenience, we record below the set of edges of $LH_{n,r}^c$,

$$E(LH_{n,r}^c) = E(H_n^c) \cup \{x_{n-3}x_{n+j} : j \in [r]\}.$$

We illustrate the first two graphs of these two families, with blue edges representing the “new” edges needed to construct $LH_{n,1}$ from H_n .

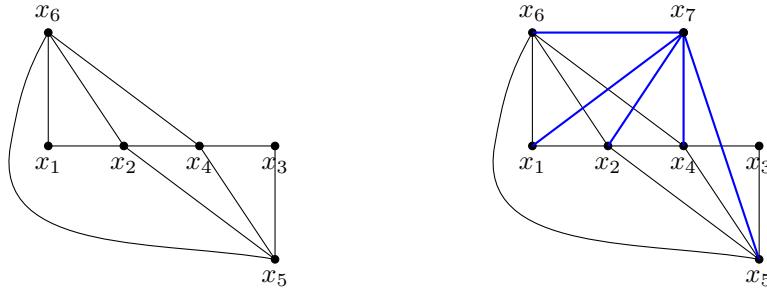


FIGURE 1. H_6 and $LH_{6,1}$

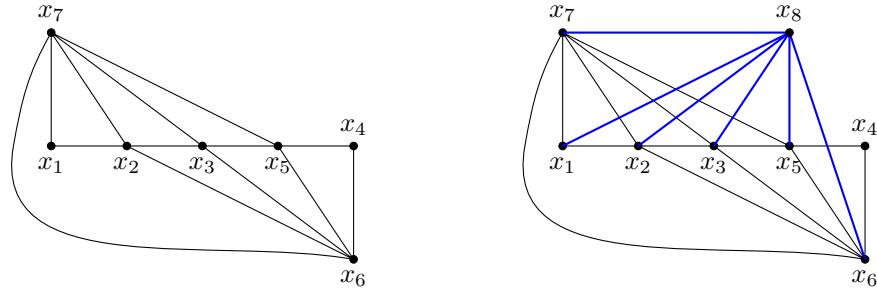


FIGURE 2. H_7 and $LH_{7,1}$

The goal of this section is to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1. *For each $n \geq 6$ and $r \geq 1$, we have*

- (i) $HS_k(LH_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$ does not have linear quotients if $2 \leq k < n-4$;
- (ii) $HS_k(LH_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$ has linear quotients if $n-4 \leq k \leq n+r-4$;
- (iii) $HS_k(LH_{n,r}^c) = 0$ if $n+r-4 < k$.

We note that this theorem holds assuming that $r \neq 0$. In other words, the above theorem does not yield when $HS_k(LH_{n,0}^c) = HS_k(H_n^c)$ has linear quotients. Despite the similarity between H_n^c and $LH_{n,r}^c$, the information on whether their homological shift ideals have linear quotients

are almost polar opposite. We refer to Theorem 4.17 for a comparison. On the other hand, because of the similarity in structures, we will study some properties of H_n in this section, as they will be essential in our study of graphs derived from them.

As the description of homological shift ideals of co-chordal graphs uses perfect elimination ordering of the complement graph, we first show that the natural order of the vertices of H_n and $LH_{n,r}$ gives perfect elimination ordering of the corresponding graphs. Since H_n is an induced subgraph of $LH_{n,r}$ on the vertex set $[n]$, it is enough to provide a perfect elimination ordering for $LH_{n,r}$.

Lemma 3.2. *For each $n \geq 6$ and $r \geq 0$, the ordering $x_1 > x_2 > \dots > x_{n+r}$ is a perfect elimination ordering for $LH_{n,r}$. In particular, $LH_{n,r}$ is a chordal graph. Consequently, for each $n \geq 6$, H_n is a chordal graph, where $x_1 > \dots > x_n$ gives a perfect elimination ordering for H_n .*

Proof. Let G_i be the induced subgraph of $LH_{n,r}$ on the vertices $\{x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{n+r}\}$. By definition, it suffices to show that the induced subgraph of G_i on $N_{G_i}(x_i)$ is a complete graph. Indeed, for $i \in [n+r]$, we have

$$N_{G_i}(x_i) = \begin{cases} \{x_{i+1}\} \cup \{x_{n-1}, x_n, \dots, x_{n+r}\} & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-5, \\ \{x_{n-2}\} \cup \{x_{n-1}, x_n, \dots, x_{n+r}\} & \text{if } i = n-4, \\ \{x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}\} & \text{if } i = n-3, \\ \{x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \dots, x_{n+r}\} & \text{for } n-2 \leq i \leq n+r. \end{cases}$$

From the structure of the graph $LH_{n,r}$, it is straightforward to verify that in each of the above cases, the induced subgraph on N_{G_i} forms a complete subgraph of G_i . This completes the proof for $LH_{n,r}$. The assertion for H_n then follows from the fact that H_n is precisely $LH_{n,0}$. \square

Next, we study the generators of $HS_k(H_n^c)$ and $HS_k(LH_{n,r}^c)$ for an integer k . Recall that for a co-chordal graph G , the ideal $HS_k(G)$ is generated in degree $k+2$. We first introduce some notation. For a monomial $h = x_{i_1}x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_{k+2}}$ where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{k+2} \leq n+r$, set

$$\begin{aligned} \min(h) &:= \min \text{supp}(h) = i_1, \\ \max(h) &:= \max \text{supp}(h) = i_{k+2}, \\ \text{s-max}(h) &:= \max(h/x_{\max(h)}) = i_{k+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, s-max(h) denotes the second largest number in its support, explaining our notation.

Definition 3.3. A monomial $h = x_{i_1}x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_{k+2}}$ is said to be one of the following *types* if it satisfies the corresponding condition:

- (I) $\max(h) \leq n-4$ and $[\min(h), \max(h)] \setminus \text{supp}(h) \neq \emptyset$;
- (II) $\max(h) = n-3$;
- (III) $\max(h) = n-2$ and either of the following holds:
 - $\text{s-max}(h) \in \{n-3, n-4\}$ and $[\min(h), \text{s-max}(h)] \setminus \text{supp}(h) \neq \emptyset$;
 - $\text{s-max}(h) \leq n-5$;
- (IV) $\max(h) = n-1$, $1 \in \text{supp}(h)$, and $2 \notin \text{supp}(h)$;
- (V) $\max(h) = n$ and $\text{s-max}(h) = n-3$.
- (VI) $\max(h) \geq n+1$ and there is some $q \leq k+1$ such that $i_q = n-3$, $i_{q+1} \geq n$.

Proposition 3.4. *For any $k \geq 2$, the ideal $HS_k(H_n^c)$ is minimally generated by monomials h , where $|\text{supp}(h)| = k+2$ and h is of type I, II, III, IV, or V.*

Proof. Because of the perfect elimination ordering of H_n as given in Lemma 3.2, we can make use of Lemma 2.2 to conclude our assertion. Thus, it is enough to show that $h = x_{i_1}x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_{k+2}}$,

where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{k+2} \leq n$, is a monomial of type (I)–(V) if and only if there is some $t < k+2$ such that $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(H_n)$ for all $t < l \leq k+2$. We prove the forward implication by treating each case separately.

- (I) Assume that $\max(h) \leq n-4$ and $[\min(h), \max(h)] \setminus \text{supp}(h) \neq \emptyset$. First, we observe that the induced subgraph of H_n on the vertices $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{\max(h)}$ is the path graph with edges $\{x_i x_{i+1} : 1 \leq i \leq \max(h)-1\}$. Since $\min(h) \in \text{supp}(h)$, there exists an index $i_s \in [\min(h), \max(h)] \setminus \text{supp}(h)$ such that $i_s - 1 \in \text{supp}(h)$. We now set $i_t = i_s - 1$. Then $i_t + 1 = i_s \notin \text{supp}(h)$ and hence, $i_{t+1} \geq i_t + 2$. Thus, we have $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(H_n)$ for each $t < l \leq k+2$.
- (II) Assume that $\max(h) = n-3$. Then $s\text{-max}(h) \leq n-4$ and note that $x_{s\text{-max}(h)}x_{\max(h)} \notin E(H_n)$. So, if we set $i_t = s\text{-max}(h)$, then the result follows.
- (III) Assume that h satisfies one of the conditions given in (III). First, we observe that the induced subgraph of H_n on the vertices $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{\max(h)} = x_{n-2}$ is the path graph with edges $\{x_i x_{i+1} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n-5\} \cup \{x_{n-4}x_{n-2}, x_{n-2}x_{n-3}\}$. If $s\text{-max}(h) \in \{n-3, n-4\}$ and $[\min(h), s\text{-max}(h)] \setminus \text{supp}(h) \neq \emptyset$. Following similar arguments to those in the first case, we can choose $i_t \in \text{supp}(h)$ such that $i_t + 1 \notin [\min(h), s\text{-max}(h)] \setminus \text{supp}(h)$. Note that $i_t + 1 \neq n-3$, as otherwise, we would have $i_t + 1 = s\text{-max}(h) \in \text{supp}(h)$, a contradiction to our choice. Therefore, $i_t + 1 \leq n-4$ and therefore, $i_t \leq n-5$. Thus, it follows that $N_{H_n}(x_{i_t}) = \{x_{i_t-1}, x_{i_t+1}\}$ and since $i_{t+1} \geq i_t + 2$, we have $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(H_n)$ for each $t < l \leq k+2$. If $s\text{-max}(h) \leq n-5$, then we can set $i_t = s\text{-max}(h)$, as $x_{s\text{-max}(h)}x_{\max(h)} \notin E(H_n)$. The result then follows.
- (IV) Assume that $\max(h) = n-1$, $1 \in \text{supp}(h)$, and $2 \notin \text{supp}(h)$. Then, we set $i_t = i_1 = 1$. Since $N_{H_n}(x_1) = \{x_2, x_n\}$ and $2, n \notin \text{supp}(h)$, we conclude that $x_1x_{i_l} \notin E(H_n)$ for all $2 \leq l \leq k+2$. Thus if we set $i_t = 1$, the result then follows.
- (V) Assume that $\max(h) = n$ and $s\text{-max}(h) = n-3$. In this case, we set $i_t = s\text{-max}(h) = n-3$. As $x_{n-3}x_n \notin E(H_n)$, the result then follows.

To prove the converse, let h be a minimal monomial generator of $\text{HS}_k(H_n)$. Then by Lemma 2.2, there exists some $t < k+2$ such that $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(H_n)$ for all $t < l \leq k+2$. We consider the following cases:

- Case 1: Assume that $\max(h) \leq n-4$. Then $x_{i_t}x_{i_{t+1}} \notin E(H_n)$ implies that $i_{t+1} \geq i_t + 2$, and hence $i_t + 1 \in [\min(h), \max(h)] \setminus \text{supp}(h)$. In particular, this implies that h is of type I.
- Case 2: Assume that $\max(h) = n-3$. For this case, it is immediate that h is of type II.
- Case 3: Assume that $\max(h) = n-2$. Since $N_{H_n}(x_{n-2}) = \{n-3, n-4\}$, we get $i_t \leq n-5$. Assume that $s\text{-max}(h) = n-3$. Then $x_{i_t}x_{i_{t+1}} \notin E(H_n)$ implies that $i_{t+1} \neq i_t + 1$. Therefore, $i_t + 1 \in [\min(h), s\text{-max}(h)] \setminus \text{supp}(h)$. If $s\text{-max}(h) = n-4$, it follows that $i_t \leq n-6$. Then again, $i_t + 1 \in [\min(h), s\text{-max}(h)] \setminus \text{supp}(h)$. Finally, excluding the above two cases for $s\text{-max}(h)$, we must have $s\text{-max}(h) \leq n-5$. In conclusion, h is of type III.
- Case 4: Assume that $\max(h) = n-1$. Note that $N_{H_n}(x_{n-1}) = \{2, 3, \dots, n-2, n\}$. Thus, $i_t = 1 = i_1$ and therefore, $i_l \neq 2, n$ for all $2 \leq l \leq k+2$, since $N_{H_n}(x_1) = \{2, n\}$. Since $\max(h) = n-1$, this is true exactly when $2 \notin \text{supp}(h)$. In other words, h is of type IV.
- Case 5: Assume that $\max(h) = n$. Note that $N_{H_n}(x_n) = [n] \setminus \{n-3\}$. Thus, $i_t = n-3$ and since $N_{H_n}(x_{n-3}) = \{n-1, n-2\}$, it follows that $t = k+1$. Therefore, $s\text{-max}(h) = n-3$, i.e., h is of type V. \square

Proposition 3.5. *For any $k \geq 2$, the ideal $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c)$ is minimally generated by monomials h , where $|\text{supp}(h)| = k+2$ and h is of type I, II, III, IV, V, or VI.*

Proof. Note that the induced subgraph of $\text{LH}_{n,r}$ on the vertex set $\{x_i : i \in [n]\}$ is H_n . Thus, if $\max(h) \leq n$, then it follows from Proposition 3.4 that $h \in \text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c)$ if and only if h is of type I–V. Therefore, we only need to consider the case when $\max(h) > n$. Set $h = x_{i_1}x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_{k+2}}$, where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_{k+2} \leq n+r$.

Assume that $\max(h) \geq n+1$, and that h is of type VI. As $x_{n-3}x_{n+l} \notin E(\text{LH}_{n,r})$ for all $0 \leq l \leq r$, and $\{i_{q+1}, i_{q+2}, \dots, \max(h)\} \subseteq [n, n+r]$, we can set $i_t = i_q$ to obtain $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(\text{LH}_{n,r})$ for all $l \in (t, k+2]$. Therefore, $h \in \text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c)$. Conversely, assume that $h \in \text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c)$ and that $\max(h) \geq n+1$. By Lemma 2.2, there exists $t < k+2$ such that $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(\text{LH}_{n,r})$ for all $t < l \leq k+2$. Note that $N_{\text{LH}_{n,r}}(x_{\max(h)}) = \{x_i : i \in [n+r] \setminus \{n-3\}\}$, thus we must have $i_t = n-3$. Since $N_{\text{LH}_{n,r}}(x_{n-3}) = \{n-2, n-1\}$, it follows that $i_{t+1} \geq n$. Therefore, h is of type VI, and this completes the proof. \square

We are in a position to prove Theorem 3.1. We first determine the nonzero shift ideals of $\text{LH}_{n,r}^c$ for $n \geq 6$ and $r \geq 0$ (in particular, this includes the case H_n^c when $r=0$).

Proposition 3.6. *For each $n \geq 6$ and $r \geq 0$, we have $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$ if and only if $k \leq n+r-4$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that $\text{HS}_{n+r-4}(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$ and $\text{HS}_{n+r-3}(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c) = 0$. Indeed, the monomial $h = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n+r} x_i}{x_{n-2}x_{n-1}}$ is of type VI, and thus is a generator of $\text{HS}_{n+r-4}(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c)$ by Proposition 3.5. In particular, this means that $\text{HS}_{n+r-4}(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$.

Now, for the sake of contradiction, assume that $\text{HS}_{n+r-3}(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$, and let h be a minimal monomial generator. Then $|\text{supp}(h)| = n+r-1$, and hence $\max(h) \geq n+r-1$. Then, by Proposition 3.5, h is either of type V or VI. In any case, note that $n-2, n-1 \notin \text{supp}(h)$, and this implies that $|\text{supp}(h)| \leq n+r-2$, a contradiction. \square

For the rest of the section we obtain results for $\text{LH}_{n,r}^c$ with $r \geq 1$. As remarked after Theorem 3.1, we will not obtain information on whether the homological shift ideals of H_n^c have linear quotients.

Proposition 3.7. *Let $n \geq 6$ and $r \geq 1$ be integers. For each $k \in (n-4, n+r-4]$, the ideal $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c)$ has linear quotients.*

Proof. Let $h \in \text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c)$ be a minimal monomial generator. By Proposition 3.5, $|\text{supp}(h)| = k+2$ and h is of type (I)–(VI). As $|\text{supp}(h)| = k+2 \geq n-1$, we have $\max(h) \geq n-1$. If $\max(h) = n-1$, then we must have $h = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i$; however, h is then not of type IV, showing $\max(h) \neq n-1$. Similarly, if $\max(h) = n$, then $\text{s-max}(h) = n-3$, and hence $n-2, n-1 \notin \text{supp}(h)$. This implies that $|\text{supp}(h)| \leq n-2$, a contradiction. Therefore, we must have $\max(h) \geq n+1$, and hence, h is always of type VI. We claim that $\text{s-max}(h) \neq n-3$. Suppose otherwise that $\text{s-max}(h) = n-3$. Then $|\text{supp}(h)| \leq n-3+1 = n-2$, a contradiction to the fact that $|\text{supp}(h)| \geq n-1$. To summarize, $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c)$ is generated by monomials h of type VI where $|\text{supp}(h)| = k+2$, and $\text{s-max}(h) \geq n$.

Now, to show that $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c)$ has linear quotients, by Lemma 2.7 and Proposition 3.5, it suffices to show that for any f, g where

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{supp}(f)| &= |\text{supp}(g)| = k+2, \\ f \text{ and } g \text{ are of type VI, where } \text{s-max}(f) &\geq n \text{ and } \text{s-max}(g) \geq n, \end{aligned}$$

there exist $i, j \in [n+r]$ such that $i > j$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ is also of type VI, and $\text{s-max}(x_j \frac{f}{x_i}) \geq n$.

Set

$$\begin{aligned} f &= x_{i_1}x_{i_2}\cdots x_{i_{k+2}}, \\ g &= x_{j_1}x_{j_2}\cdots x_{j_{k+2}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_{k+2} \leq n+r$ and $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_{k+2} \leq n+r$. Let $s \in [k+2]$ be an index such that $j_1 = i_1, \dots, j_{s-1} = i_{s-1}$, and $j_s < i_s$. Such an s exists since $g >_{\text{lex}} f$, and in particular we have $j_1 \leq i_1$. If $|\text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)| = 1$, then $j = j_s$ and $i = i_s$ satisfies the required condition, as in this case we have $x_j \frac{f}{x_i} = g$. Thus, we can assume that $|\text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)| \geq 2$. In particular, this implies that $s \neq k+2$.

Set $f' := x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{i_s}}$. It is clear that f' of type VI. Thus, it suffices to show that $\text{s-max}(f') \geq n$. Indeed, we have

$$\text{s-max}(f') = \begin{cases} \text{s-max}(f) & \text{if } s \leq k, \\ \text{s-max}(g) & \text{if } s = k+1, \end{cases}$$

which is at least n , as desired. \square

Proposition 3.8. *Let $n \geq 6$ and $r \geq 1$ be integers. For each $2 \leq k \leq n-4$, the ideal $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,r}^c)$ does not have linear quotients.*

Proof. As $\text{LH}_{n,r}^c$ contains $\text{LH}_{n,1}^c$ as an induced subgraph for any $r \geq 1$, in view of Lemma 2.5, it suffices to show that $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,1}^c)$ does not have linear quotients. Set

$$m := (x_1)(x_3x_4\cdots x_k)(x_{n-3}x_{n-2}\cdots x_{n+1}).$$

It now suffices to show that $(\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,1}^c))^{\leq m}$ does not have linear quotients.

Consider a minimal monomial generator $h = x_{i_1}x_{i_2}\cdots x_{i_{k+2}}$ of $(\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,1}^c))^{\leq m}$, where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_{k+2} \leq n+1$. Equivalently, h is a generator of $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,1}^c)$, and $h \mid m$. Since $|\text{supp}(h)| = k+2$ and $|\text{supp}(m)| = k+4$, the number $\text{max}(h)$ must be among the three largest members of $\text{supp}(m)$, i.e., in the set $\{n-1, n, n+1\}$.

Suppose that $\text{max}(h) = n-1$. Then, $h = (x_1)(x_3x_4\cdots x_k)(x_{n-3}x_{n-2}x_{n-1}) = \frac{m}{x_nx_{n+1}}$. It follows from Proposition 3.5 that h is a minimal monomial generator of $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,1}^c)$.

Suppose that $\text{max}(h) = n$. Since h is a minimal monomial generator of $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,1}^c)$, it must be of type V. In particular, this means that $n-2, n-1 \notin \text{supp}(h)$. Recall that we also have $n+1 \notin \text{supp}(h)$. Therefore, $|\text{supp}(h)| \leq k+1$, a contradiction.

Finally, suppose that $\text{max}(h) = n+1$. Since h is a minimal monomial generator of $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,1}^c)$, it must be of type VI. In particular, this means that $n-2, n-1 \notin \text{supp}(h)$. Therefore, we have $h = \frac{m}{x_{n-1}x_{n-2}}$, which is a minimal monomial generator of $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,1}^c)$ by Proposition 3.5.

Therefore, $\text{HS}_k(\text{LH}_{n,1}^c) = \left(\frac{m}{x_nx_{n+1}}, \frac{m}{x_{n-2}x_{n-1}} \right)$, which does not have linear quotients by Lemma 2.6, and this completes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.1. The theorem follows immediately from Propositions 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8. \square

4. $\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c$ AND $\text{CH}_{n,r}^c$

Just as in the previous section, let $r \geq 0$ and $n \geq 6$ be two integers. Let H_n be the graph with the vertex set

$$V(H_n) = \{x_{r+i} : i \in [n]\}$$

and the edge set

$$\begin{aligned} E(H_n) = & \{x_{r+i}x_{r+i+1} : i \in [n-5]\} \cup \{x_{r+n-4}x_{r+n-2}, x_{r+n-2}x_{r+n-3}\} \\ & \cup \{x_{r+n-1}x_{r+j} : j \in [n] \setminus \{1, n-1\}\} \cup \{x_{r+n}x_{r+j} : j \in [n] \setminus \{n-3, n\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that this graph is exactly H_n from Section 3 with every index increased by r . This helps us define the main class of graphs in this section.

Let $CH_{n,r}$ and $ACH_{n,r}$ be the graphs with vertex set

$$V(CH_{n,r}) = V(ACH_{n,r}) = V(H_n) \cup \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r\}$$

and edge sets

$$\begin{aligned} E(CH_{n,r}) = & E(H_n) \cup \{x_i x_j : i, j \in [r], i \neq j\} \cup \{x_i x_{r+j} : i \in [r], j \in \{n-1, n\}\}, \\ E(ACH_{n,r}) = & E(H_n) \cup \{x_i x_j : i, j \in [r], i \neq j\} \cup \{x_i x_{r+j} : i \in [r], j \in \{n-2, n-1, n\}\} \\ = & E(CH_{n,r}) \cup \{x_i x_{r+n-2} : i \in [r]\}. \end{aligned}$$

For convenience, we note down the edge set of their complements:

$$\begin{aligned} E(ACH_{n,r}^c) = & E(H_n^c) \cup \{x_i x_{r+j} : i \in [r], j \in [n-3]\}, \\ E(CH_{n,r}^c) = & E(ACH_{n,r}^c) \cup \{x_i x_{r+n-2} : i \in [r]\}. \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that the induced subgraph of $ACH_{n,r}$ (or $CH_{n,r}$) with the vertex set $\{x_{r+j} : j \in [n]\}$ is exactly H_n with our modified indices above. Pictorially, $ACH_{n,r}^c$ is exactly H_n^c with r new vertices incident to x_{r+j} for all $j \in [n-3]$, while $CH_{n,r}^c$ is exactly H_n^c with r new vertices incident to x_{r+j} for any $j \in [n-2]$, i.e., all vertices of H_n except for its two leaves. Due to these facts, we use the terms H_n^c with cones and H_n^c with almost-cones for $CH_{n,r}^c$ and $ACH_{n,r}^c$, respectively.

We illustrate the two graphs $CH_{n,1}$ and $ACH_{n,1}$ below.

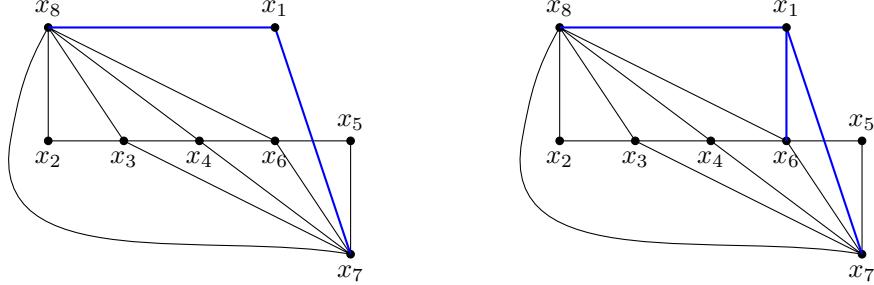


FIGURE 3. $CH_{7,1}$ and $ACH_{7,1}$

The goal of this section is to prove the following two theorems regarding which homological shift ideals of these two graphs have linear quotients.

Theorem 4.1. *For each $n \geq 6$ and $r \geq 0$, we have*

- (i) $HS_k(ACH_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$ has linear quotients if $2 \leq k < n-4$;
- (ii) $HS_k(ACH_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$ does not have linear quotients if $n-4 \leq k \leq n+r-4$;
- (iii) $HS_k(ACH_{n,r}^c) = 0$ if $n+r-4 < k$.

Theorem 4.2. *For each $n \geq 6$ and $r \geq 0$, we have*

- (i) $HS_k(CH_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$ has linear quotients if $2 \leq k < n-4$ or $n-4 < k \leq n+r-4$;

- (ii) $\text{HS}_{n-4}(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$ does not have linear quotients;
- (iii) $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c) = 0$ if $n + r - 4 < k$.

We first provide a perfect elimination ordering for $\text{CH}_{n,r}$ and $\text{ACH}_{n,r}$. Due to their similarity, it should come as no surprise that the natural ordering works for both.

Lemma 4.3. *For each $n \geq 6$ and $r \geq 0$, the ordering $x_1 > x_2 > \dots > x_{n+r-1} > x_{n+r}$ is a perfect elimination ordering for both $\text{CH}_{n,r}$ and $\text{ACH}_{n,r}$. In particular, $\text{CH}_{n,r}$ and $\text{ACH}_{n,r}$ are chordal graphs.*

Proof. The proofs are similar for the two graphs. Let G be either $\text{CH}_{n,r}$ or $\text{ACH}_{n,r}$, and G_i be the induced subgraph of G on the vertices $\{x_i, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{n+r}\}$. By definition, it suffices to show that $N_{G_i}(x_i)$ induces a complete subgraph of G .

Indeed, if $i \in [r]$, then one can verify that

$$N_{G_i}(x_i) = \begin{cases} \{x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \dots, x_r\} \cup \{x_{r+n-1}, x_{r+n}\} & \text{if } G = \text{CH}_{n,r}, \\ \{x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \dots, x_r\} \cup \{x_{r+n-2}, x_{r+n-1}, x_{r+n}\} & \text{if } G = \text{ACH}_{n,r}, \end{cases}$$

induces a complete subgraph of G by definition. On the other hand, if $i > r$, then it suffices to assume that G is now the induced subgraph of with the vertex set $\{x_{r+i}: i \in [n]\}$, i.e., the graph H_n . The result then follows from Lemma 3.2, as desired. \square

For the rest of the section, we fix $2 \leq k \leq r + n - 4$, and inspect the ideals $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$ and $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$. First we introduce some notation. For each monomial $h = x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_{k+2}}$ where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{k+2} \leq r + n$, set

$$\begin{aligned} Q_h &\coloneqq \text{supp}(h) \cap \{r + j: j \in [n]\}, \\ \max(h) &\coloneqq \max \text{supp}(h) = i_{k+2}, \\ \text{s-max}(h) &\coloneqq \max(h/x_{\max(h)}) = i_{k+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Just like the minimal monomial generators of $\text{HS}_k(H_n^c)$ in Proposition 3.4, those of $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$ and $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$ also follow certain rules. As the two graphs are similar, the same applies to these generators. Therefore, we define the following types as before.

Definition 4.4. A monomial h is said to be one of the following *type* if it satisfies the corresponding condition:

- (1) $\max(h) \in [r + 1, r + n - 4]$ and either $\text{supp}(h) \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$ or $[\min Q_h, \max(h)] \setminus Q_h \neq \emptyset$;
- (2) $\max(h) = r + n - 3$;
- (3A) $\max(h) = r + n - 2$ and $\text{s-max}(h) \in \{r + n - 3, r + n - 4\}$ and $[\min Q_h, \text{s-max}(h)] \setminus Q_h \neq \emptyset$;
- (3B) $\max(h) = r + n - 2$ and $\text{s-max}(h) \in [r + 1, r + n - 5]$;
- (3C) $\max(h) = r + n - 2$ and $\text{supp}(h) \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$;
- (4) $\max(h) = r + n - 1$, and we have $r + 1 \in \text{supp}(h)$, and $r + 2 \notin \text{supp}(h)$;
- (5) $\max(h) = r + n$ and $\text{s-max}(h) = r + n - 3$.

We remark that these types are mutually exclusive, the types (except for 3C) resemble the conditions in Proposition 3.4, and if h is of one of the types, then $Q_h \neq \emptyset$. Now we are ready to characterize the minimal monomial generators of $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$ and $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$.

Proposition 4.5. *For $k \geq 2$, the ideal $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$ is minimally generated by monomials h , where $|\text{supp}(h)| = k + 2$ and h is of type 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, or 5.*

Proof. Since $\text{ACH}_{n,r}$ is chordal (Lemma 4.3), the ideal $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$ is minimally generated by monomials of degree $k + 2$. Now let $h = x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_{k+2}}$ where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{k+2} \leq r + n$. Then clearly $i_{k+2} = \max(h)$ and $i_{k+1} = \text{s-max}(h)$.

By Lemma 2.2, it suffices to show that h is of type 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, or 5 if and only if there exists $t < k + 2$ such that $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$ for all $t < l \leq k + 2$. We note that the induced subgraph of $\text{ACH}_{n,r}$ with the vertex set $\{x_{r+i} : i \in [n]\}$ is exactly H_n , and Q_h is precisely the set of vertices of H_n that divide h . Therefore, if $i_1 > r$, then $Q_h \neq \emptyset$ vacuously and thus the result follows from Proposition 3.4. Now we can assume that $i_1 \leq r$, i.e., $\text{supp}(h) \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$.

Suppose that h is of type 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, or 5. We have the following cases:

- Suppose that h is of type 1, i.e., $i_{k+2} \in [r+1, r+n-4]$. Let $t < k + 2$ be the index such that $i_t = \max(\text{supp}(h) \cap [r])$. Then, if $j \in \text{supp}(h)$ and $j > i_t$, we have $j > r$. Hence, for any $t < l \leq k + 2$, we have $j_l > r$, and thus, $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$, as desired.
- Suppose that h is of type 2, i.e., $i_{k+2} = r+n-3$. Since $x_{i_t}x_{r+n-3} \notin E(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$ for any $i < r+n-3$, the index $t = k + 1$ satisfies the condition $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$ for any $t < l \leq k + 2$, as desired.
- Suppose that h is of type 3A, 3B, 4, or 5. Then $i_{k+2} \in \{r+n-2, r+n-1, r+n\}$, and, in particular, $x_{i_t}x_{i_{k+2}} \in E(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$ for all $i \in [r]$. Thus, if there exists $t < k + 2$ such that $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$ for all $t < l \leq k + 2$, we must have $i_t > r$. In other words, x_{i_t} and any x_{i_l} where $l > t$, are vertices of H_n . The existence of the required t then follows from the proof of Proposition 3.4, as desired.

Conversely, suppose that there exists $t < k + 2$ such that $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \in E(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$ for all $t < l \leq k + 2$. If $i_t > r$, then the indices $\{i_1, \dots, i_{t-1}\}$ are inconsequential. Hence, from the proof of Proposition 3.4, we conclude that h is of type 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, or 5. Thus, we can assume that $i_t \in [r]$. Since $x_{i_t}x_{i_{k+2}} \notin E(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$, we have $i_{k+2} = r + j$ for some $j \in [n - 3]$. If $i_{k+2} = r + n - 3$, then h is of type 2, as desired. On the other hand, if $i_{k+2} = r + j$ for some $j \in [n - 4]$, then h is of type 1, as desired. \square

Proposition 4.6. *For any $k \geq 2$, the ideal $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$ is minimally generated by monomials h , where $|\text{supp}(h)| = k + 2$, $Q_h \neq \emptyset$, and h is of type 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, or 5.*

Proof. Since $\text{CH}_{n,r}$ is chordal (Lemma 4.3), the ideal $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$ is minimally generated by monomials of degree $k + 2$. Now let $h = x_{i_1}x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_{k+2}}$ where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_{k+2} \leq r + n$. Then clearly $i_{k+2} = \max(h)$ and $i_{k+1} = \text{s-max}(h)$.

By Lemma 2.2, it suffices to show that h is of type 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, or 5 if and only if there exists $t < k + 2$ such that $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$ for any $t < l \leq k + 2$. We note that even the perfect elimination orderings for the two graphs $\text{CH}_{n,r}$ and $\text{ACH}_{n,r}$ are the same from Lemma 4.3; the only difference is their edge sets: $E(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c) = E(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c) \cup \{x_i x_{r+n-2} : i \in [r]\}$. Thus, the result follows immediately from Proposition 4.5, if $\max(h) < r + n - 2$. On the other hand, if $i_{k+2} = \max(h) \in \{r + n - 1, r + n\}$, then $i_t \notin [r]$ since $x_{i_t}x_{i_{k+2}} \notin E(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$. In particular, this means that the existence of the extra edges $\{x_i x_{r+n-2} : i \in [r]\}$ does not affect the existence of $t < k + 2$ such that $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$ for any $t < l \leq k + 2$. The result then follows immediately from Proposition 4.5. Therefore, we now assume that $\max(h) \geq r + n - 2$.

Just as with the graph $\text{ACH}_{n,r}$, we note that the induced subgraph of $\text{CH}_{n,r}$ with the vertex set $\{x_{r+i} : i \in [n]\}$ is exactly H_n , and Q_h is precisely the set of vertices of H_n that divide h . Therefore, if $i_1 > r$ then $Q_h = \text{supp}(h)$, and thus from the proof of Proposition 3.4, we conclude that h is of type 3A or 3B, as desired. Now we can assume that $i_1 \leq r$, i.e., $\text{supp}(h) \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$. This means that h is of type 3C. Therefore, it now suffices to show that there exists $t < k + 2$ such that $x_{i_t}x_{i_l} \notin E(\text{CH}_{n,r})$ for any $t < l \leq k + 2$. Indeed, set t to be the index such that $i_t := \max(\text{supp}(h) \cap [r])$. Then $x_{i_t}x_{r+j} \notin E(\text{CH}_{n,r})$ for any $j \in [n - 2]$ by definition, and thus the result follows. \square

We next determine when $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$ or $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$ is nonzero.

Proposition 4.7. *For any $n \geq 6$ and $r \geq 0$, the ideal $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$ is nonzero if and only if $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$ is nonzero if and only if $k \leq r + n - 4$.*

Proof. We will prove the statement for $\text{CH}_{n,r}^c$, and remark that similar arguments follow for $\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c$. It suffices to show that $\text{HS}_{n+r-4}(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$ and $\text{HS}_{n+r-3}(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c) = 0$. Indeed, the monomial $\frac{\prod_{i=1}^{r+n} x_i}{x_{r+n-2} x_{r+n-1}}$ is of type 5, and thus is a generator of $\text{HS}_{n+r-4}(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$ by Proposition 4.6. In particular, this implies that $\text{HS}_{n+r-4}(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$.

Now, for the sake of contradiction, assume that $\text{HS}_{n+r-3}(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c) \neq 0$, and let h be a minimal monomial generator. Then $|\text{supp}(h)| = r + n - 1$, and thus, h is of either type 4 or 5 by Proposition 4.6. This results in a contradiction as the support of a monomial of either type is at most $r + n - 2$ by definition. \square

We consider the ordering $x_1 > x_2 > \dots > x_{r+n-1} > x_{r+n}$ and use $>_{\text{lex}}$ to denote the total ordering on monomials using the corresponding lex ordering. We will show that $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$ and $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$ have linear quotients (with appropriate k) with respect to this lex ordering. By Lemma 2.7, we need to show that for any two minimal monomial generators f, g such that $g >_{\text{lex}} f$ and $|\text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)| \geq 2$, there exists $i \in \text{supp}(f)$ and $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$ such that and $i > j$ and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i} \in \text{Mingens}(I)$.

Set

$$\begin{aligned} f &= x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_{k+2}}, \\ g &= x_{j_1} x_{j_2} \cdots x_{j_{k+2}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{k+2} \leq n+r$ and $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_{k+2} \leq n+r$. Let $s \in [k+2]$ be an index such that $j_1 = i_1, \dots, j_{s-1} = i_{s-1}$, and $j_s < i_s$. Such an s exists since $g >_{\text{lex}} f$, and in particular we have $j_1 \leq i_1$. Since $|\text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)| \geq 2$, we have $s \neq k+2$. We will prove the existence of i and j when we know the types of f and g .

Lemma 4.8. *Assume that f is of type 1. Then there exist $i, j \in [r+n]$ such that $i > j$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ is of type 1.*

Proof. Since f is of type 1, we have $i_{k+2} \in [r+1, r+n-4]$ and either of the following holds:

- (i) $\text{supp}(f) \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$;
- (ii) $[\min Q_f, i_{k+2}] \setminus Q_f$.

It suffices to show that $f' := x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{i_s}}$ is of type 1. Indeed, we first remark that $\max(f') = \max(f) = i_{k+2} \in [r+1, r+n-4]$.

If $i_1 \in [r]$, then $j_1 \in [r]$ as well since $j_1 \leq i_1$. Thus, $\text{supp}(f') \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$, and hence f' is of type 1, as desired.

Now we can assume that $i_1 > r$. Then $\text{supp}(f) \cap [r] = \emptyset$. In other words, (i) does not hold, and hence (ii) does, i.e., $Q_f \subsetneq [\min Q_f, i_{k+2}]$. If $j_s \in [r]$, then $\text{supp}(f') \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$, and hence f' is of type 1, as desired. On the other hand, if $j_s > r$, then by construction, we have $\min Q_{f'} \leq \min Q_f$. Hence $i_s \in [\min Q_{f'}, i_{k+2}] \setminus Q_{f'}$, which implies that $[\min Q_{f'}, \max Q_{f'}] \setminus Q_{f'} \neq \emptyset$. Therefore, f' is of type 1, as desired. \square

Lemma 4.9. *Assume that f is of type 2. Then, there exist $i, j \in [r+n]$ such that $i > j$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ is of type 2.*

Proof. Since f is of type 2, we have $i_{k+2} = r+n-3$. Setting $f' := x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{i_s}}$, it is clear that $\max(f') = i_{k+2} = r+n-3$ since $s \neq k+2$. Therefore f' is of type 2, as desired. \square

Lemma 4.10. *Assume that f is of type 3A or 3B and g is of type 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, or 5. Then there exist $i, j \in [r+n]$ such that $i > j$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ is of type 1, 2, 3A, or 3B.*

Proof. Since f is of type 3A or 3B, we have $i_{k+2} = r+n-2$ and either of the following holds:

- (i) $[\min Q_f, \text{s-max}(f)] = [\min Q_f, i_{k+1}] \setminus Q_f \neq \emptyset$;
- (ii) $i_{k+1} \in [r+1, r+n-5]$.

If $j_s \in [r]$, then since $\max(x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{r+n-2}}) \in [r+1, r+n-3]$ and $\text{supp}(x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{r+n-2}}) \cap [r] \supset \{j_s\}$, we have that $x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{r+n-2}}$ is of type 1 or 2. Thus, $i = r+n-2$ and $j = j_s$ are what we need, as required. Now we can assume that $j_s > r$. Since $s < k+2$, we either have $s = k+1$, or $s < k+1$. We will consider these two cases separately.

Suppose that $s < k+1$. It suffices to show that $f' := x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{i_s}}$ is of type 3A or 3B. Indeed, we have $\max(f') = \max(f) = r+n-2$ and $\text{s-max}(f') = \text{s-max}(f) = i_{k+1}$. Thus if (ii) holds, then f' is of type 3B, as desired. Now we can assume that (i) holds, i.e., $i_{k+1} \in \{r+n-3, r+n-4\}$ and $[\min Q_f, i_{k+1}] \setminus Q_f$. Since $j_s > r$, we have $\min Q_{f'} \leq \min Q_f$. Thus $i_s \in [\min Q_{f'}, i_{k+1}] \setminus Q_{f'}$, which implies that $[\min Q_{f'}, \text{s-max}(f')] \setminus Q_{f'} \neq \emptyset$. Therefore, f' is of type 3A, as desired.

Now we can assume that $s = k+1$, i.e., $\text{supp}(g) \setminus \{j_{k+1}, j_{k+2}\} = \text{supp}(f) \setminus \{i_{k+1}, i_{k+2}\}$. Since $|\text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)| \geq 2$, we conclude that $j_{k+1}, j_{k+2}, i_{k+1}, i_{k+2}$ are four distinct integers that are not in $\text{supp}(f) \cup \text{supp}(g)$. Again it suffices to show that $f' := x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{i_s}}$ is of type 3A or 3B. We observe that $i_{s-1} = j_{s-1} < j_s$, and hence $\text{s-max}(f') = j_s$. If $j_s \in [r+1, r+n-5]$, then f' is of type 3B, as desired. Since we already assumed that $r < j_s < i_s < i_{k+2} = r+n-2$, we can now suppose that $j_s \in \{r+n-3, r+n-4\}$. Since $j_s < i_s < i_{k+2} = r+n-2$, this forces $j_s = r+n-4$ and $i_s = r+n-3$. We have $r+n-4 = j_s < j_{k+2} \leq r+n$, and $j_{k+2} \notin \{i_{k+1}, i_{k+2}\} = \{r+n-3, r+n-2\}$. Hence $j_{k+2} \in \{r+n-1, r+n\}$. In particular, g must be of type 4 or 5. Since $r+n-3 \notin \text{supp}(g)$, the monomial g is of type 4, i.e., $j_{k+2} = r+n-1$, $r+1 \in \text{supp}(g)$, and $r+2 \notin \text{supp}(g)$. In particular, we have $r+2 < j_s = r+n-4$, and thus $r+1 \in \text{supp}(f')$ and $r+2 \notin \text{supp}(f')$ as well. Thus $r+2 \in [r+1, r+n-4] = [\min Q_{f'}, \text{s-max}(f')] \setminus Q_{f'}$. This implies that $[\min Q_{f'}, \text{s-max}(f')] \setminus Q_{f'} \neq \emptyset$. Therefore, f' is of type 3A, as desired. \square

Lemma 4.11. *Assume that f is of type 3C. Then there exist $i, j \in [r+n]$ such that $i > j$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ is of type 3C.*

Proof. It suffices to show that $x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{i_s}}$ is of type 3C. Indeed, since f is type 3C, we have $\max(f) = r+n-2$ and $\text{supp}(f) \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$. It is clear that $\max(x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{i_s}}) = r+n-2$. If $i_s \notin [r]$, then $\text{supp}(x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{i_s}}) \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$ since it contains $\text{supp}(f) \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$. On the other hand, if $i_s \in [r]$, then $j_s \in [r]$ as well. In either case, we have $\text{supp}(x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{i_s}}) \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$. Thus $x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{i_s}}$ is of type 3C, as desired. \square

Lemma 4.12. *Assume that $k \in [n+r-4] \setminus \{n-4\}$. Assume that f is of type 4, g is of type 5, and $\text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f) = \{r+2, r+n\}$. Then, there exist $i, j \in [r+n]$ such that $i > j$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and either of the following holds:*

- (i) $k < n-4$ and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ is of type 2 or 3A;
- (ii) $k > n-4$ and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ is of type 2 or 3C.

Proof. Set $f' := x_{r+2} \frac{f}{x_{r+n-1}}$. It suffices to show that f' is of the desired type. Since g is of type 5, we have $r+n-3 \in \text{supp}(g)$, and since $r+n-3 \notin \{r+2, r+n\}$, we have $r+n-3 \in \text{supp}(f)$ as well. Therefore, $r+n-3 \in \text{supp}(f')$, and in particular, this implies that $\max(f')$ is either $r+n-3$ or $r+n-2$. If $\max(f') = r+n-3$, then f' is of type 2, as desired. Now we can assume that $\max(f') = r+n-2$. Then $\text{s-max}(f') = r+n-3$. Since f is of type 4, we have $r+1 \in \text{supp}(f)$, and since $r+1 \notin \{r+2, r+n\}$, we have $r+1 \in \text{supp}(f')$ as well. Thus $\min Q_{f'} = r+1$. We have two cases, depending on k :

(i) If $k < n-4$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} |Q_{f'} \setminus \{\max(f')\}| &\leq |\text{supp}(f')| - 1 \\ &= k + 1 \\ &< (n-4) + 1 \\ &= (r+n-3) - (r+1) + 1 \\ &= |[\min Q_{f'}, \text{s-max}(f')]|. \end{aligned}$$

This, in particular, implies that $[\min Q_{f'}, \text{s-max}(f')] \setminus Q_{f'} \neq \emptyset$. In other words, f' is of type 3A, as desired.

(ii) If $k > n-4$, then since $r+n-1, r+n \notin \text{supp}(f')$, we have

$$|\text{supp}(f') \cap ([r+n] \setminus [r])| \leq |[r+n] \setminus ([r] \cup \{r+n-1, r+n\})| = n-2.$$

On the other hand, we have $|\text{supp}(f')| = k+2 > n-2$. Therefore, $\text{supp}(f') \not\subseteq ([r+n] \setminus [r])$, or equivalently, $\text{supp}(f') \cap [r] \neq \emptyset$. Thus f' is of type 3C, as desired. \square

Lemma 4.13. *Assume that f is of type 4 and $\text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f) \neq \{r+2, r+n\}$. Then there exist $i, j \in [r+n]$ such that $i > j$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ is of type 1, 2, 3A, 3B, or 4.*

Proof. Since f is of type 4, we have $i_{k+2} = r+n-1$, $r+1 \in \text{supp}(f)$, and $r+2 \notin \text{supp}(f)$. We have the following three cases:

- Suppose that $i_s \neq r+1$ and $j_s \neq r+2$. Then $r+1 \in \text{supp}(x_{j_s} \frac{f}{i_s})$ and $r+2 \notin \text{supp}(x_{j_s} \frac{f}{i_s})$. Moreover, we have $\max(x_{j_s} \frac{f}{i_s}) = r+n-1$. Thus $x_{j_s} \frac{f}{i_s}$ is of type 4. Therefore $i = i_s$ and $j = j_s$ are what we need, as desired.
- Suppose that $i_s \neq r+1$ and $j_s = r+2$. Since $|\text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)| \geq 2$, we can pick $j_t := \min(\text{supp}(g) \setminus (\text{supp}(f) \cup \{j_s\}))$. In particular, $j_t > j_s = r+2$. If $j_t < r+n-1$, then it suffices to show that $f' := x_{j_t} \frac{f}{x_{r+n-1}}$ is of type 1, 2, 3A or 3B. It is clear that $r+1 = \min Q_{f'}$ and $r+2 < j_t \leq \max(f') < r+n-1$. We then have the following three subcases:
 - Suppose that $\max(f') \in [r+3, r+n-4]$. Then it is clear that $r+2 \in [r+1, \max(f')] \setminus \text{supp}(f')$,

which implies that

$$[\min Q_{f'}, \max(f')] \setminus Q_{f'} \neq \emptyset.$$

Thus f' is of type 1, as desired.

- Suppose that $\max(f') = r+n-3$. Then f' is of type 2, as desired.
- Suppose that $\max(f') = r+n-2$. Then f' is of type 3B, as desired, if $\text{s-max}(f') \in [r+1, r+n-5]$. On the other hand, if $\text{s-max}(f') \in \{r+n-3, r+n-4\}$, then since

$$r+2 \in [r+1, \text{s-max}(f')] \setminus \text{supp}(f'),$$

we have

$$[\min Q_{f'}, \text{s-max}(f')] \setminus Q_{f'} \neq \emptyset.$$

Thus f' is of type 3A, as desired.

Since $j_t \notin \text{supp}(f)$, we have $j_t \neq r+n-1$. Hence we can now assume that $j_t = r+n$. By the definition of j_t , the condition $j_t = r+n$ implies that $\text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f) = \{j_s, j_t\} = \{r+2, r+n\}$, contradicting the hypothesis.

- Suppose that $i_s = r+1$. Since $j_s < i_s < i_{s+1}$, it suffices to show that $f'' := x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{i_{s+1}}}$ is of type 1 or 4. Indeed, it is clear from the construction that $r+1 \in \text{supp}(f'')$, and $r+2 \notin \text{supp}(f'')$. If $i_{s+1} < i_{k+2}$, then this guarantees that $\max(f'') = i_{k+2} = r+n-1$, and hence f'' is of type 4, as desired. Now, we can assume that $i_{s+1} = i_{k+2}$. This means that $Q_f = \{r+1, r+n\}$, and hence $Q_{f''} = \{r+1\}$. Moreover, we have $j_s \in \text{supp}(f'') \cap [r]$. Thus f'' is of type 1, as desired. \square

Lemma 4.14. *Assume that f is of type 5. Then there exist $i, j \in [r+n]$ such that $i > j$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ is of type 2.*

Proof. Since f is of type 5, we have $i_{k+2} = r+n$ and $i_{k+1} = r+n-3$. It suffices to show that $f' := x_{j_s} \frac{f}{x_{r+n}}$ is of type 2. Indeed, we have $j_s < i_s \leq i_{k+1} = r+n-3$. Thus $\max(f') = r+n-3$. Thus, f' is of type 2, as claimed. \square

We are now in a position to determine exactly all the values of k for which $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r})$ and $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$ have linear quotients. We start with $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$. We remark that due to Lemma 4.12, monomials of type 3C may come into play when $k > n-4$. However, monomials of type 3C are not minimal generators of $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r})$ by Proposition 4.5. Thus, it is of no surprise that the next result only holds for $k < n-4$.

Proposition 4.15. *For each $k \in [2, n-4]$, the ideal $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$ has linear quotients.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.7 and Proposition 4.6, it suffices to show that for any f, g where

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{supp}(f)| &= |\text{supp}(g)| = k+2, \\ Q_f &\neq \emptyset, Q_g \neq \emptyset, \\ f \text{ and } g \text{ are of type } 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, \text{ or } 5 \\ (\text{we note that } f \text{ and } g \text{ do not need to be of the same type}), \end{aligned}$$

then there exist $i, j \in [r+n]$ such that $i > j$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ is also of type 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, or 5. Indeed, this follows from Lemmas 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 4.12, 4.13, and 4.14, as desired. \square

Proposition 4.16. *For each $n-4 \leq k \leq n+r-4$ and $r \geq 0$, the ideal $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$ does not have linear quotients.*

Proof. As $\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c$ contains $\text{ACH}_{n,r}'^c$ as an induced subgraph whenever $r > r'$, by Lemma 2.5, it suffices to assume that $r = k-n+4 \geq 0$ and show that $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$ does not have linear quotients. Consider a minimal monomial generator $f = x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_{r+n-2}}$ of $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$, where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_{r+n-2} \leq n+r$. We note that $i_{r+n-2} \geq r+n-2$. We will derive all the possible options for $\text{supp}(f)$.

If $i_{r+n-2} \leq r+n-2$, then we must have $i_{r+n-2} = r+n-2$ and

$$\text{supp}(f) = [r+n-2].$$

However, since $i_{r+n-2} = i_{k+2} = r + n - 2$, in this case $f = x_1x_2 \cdots x_{r+n-2}$ is not a minimal monomial generator of $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,r}^c)$ by Proposition 4.5.

If $i_{r+n-2} = r + n - 1$, then $f = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{r+n-1} x_i}{x_a}$ for some $a \in [r+n-3]$. By Proposition 4.5, f is of type 4. In particular, we have $a = r+2$ and $f = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{r+n} x_i}{x_{r+2}x_{r+n}}$.

Finally, we can now assume that $i_{r+n-2} = r+n$. By Proposition 4.5 again, f is of type 5. Since $|\text{supp}(f)| = r+n-2$, we have $f = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{k+4} x_i}{x_{r+n-2}x_{r+n-1}}$.

Thus $\text{HS}_k(\text{ACH}_{n,k-n+4}^c) = (\frac{\prod_{i=1}^{r+n} x_i}{x_{r+n-2}x_{r+n-1}}, \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{r+n} x_i}{x_{r+2}x_{r+n}})$, which does not have linear quotients by Lemma 2.6, as desired. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.1. The theorem follows from Propositions 4.15, 4.16, and 4.7. \square

As $\text{ACH}_{n,0}^c = \text{H}_n^c$, we have the following.

Theorem 4.17. *For each $n \geq 6$, we have*

- (i) $\text{HS}_k(\text{H}_n^c) \neq 0$ has linear quotients if $2 \leq k < n-4$;
- (ii) $\text{HS}_{n-4}(\text{H}_n^c) \neq 0$ does not have linear quotients;
- (iii) $\text{HS}_k(\text{H}_n^c) = 0$ if $n-4 < k$.

Finally, we prove the results for $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r})$.

Proposition 4.18. *For each $k \in [2, r+n-4] \setminus \{n-4\}$, the ideal $\text{HS}_k(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$ has linear quotients.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.7 and Proposition 4.6, it suffices to show that for any f, g where

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{supp}(f)| &= |\text{supp}(g)| = k+2, \\ Q_f &\neq \emptyset, Q_g \neq \emptyset, \\ f \text{ and } g &\text{ are of type 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, or 5} \\ &\text{(we note that } f \text{ and } g \text{ do not need to be of the same type),} \end{aligned}$$

then there exist $i, j \in [r+n]$ such that $i > j$, $j \in \text{supp}(g) \setminus \text{supp}(f)$, and $x_j \frac{f}{x_i}$ is also of type 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, or 5. Indeed, this follows from Lemmas 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, and 4.14, as desired. \square

Proposition 4.19. *The ideal $\text{HS}_{n-4}(\text{CH}_{n,r}^c)$ does not have linear quotients.*

Proof. Since $\text{CH}_{n,r}^c$ contains H_n^c as an induced subgraph, the result follows from Lemma 2.5 and Theorem 4.17. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.2. The theorem follows from Propositions 4.18, 4.19, and 4.7. \square

5. A DISCUSSION ON THE POSSIBLE PATTERNS

We give a partial answer to Conjecture 1.1.

Theorem 5.1. *If the edge ideal $I(G)$ has homological linear quotients, then G is co-chordal and H_n^c -free for any $n \geq 6$. The converse holds if G has at most 10 vertices.*

Proof. The first statement follows from Fröberg's theorem [20], Lemma 2.5 and Theorem 4.17, while the second from checking all graphs with at most 10 vertices, using the database [10]. \square

We came short of proving the conjecture in its full generality. The next question is rigidity, e.g., whether $\text{HS}_k(G)$ having linear quotients implies that the same for either of $\text{HS}_{k-1}(G)$ or $\text{HS}_{k+1}(G)$. Some questions of this nature have a negative answer by the three main theorems in this paper. The next question for us, is to figure out which pattern is possible, and which is not. Following [10], we associate to a co-chordal graph G (except for when G has one edge) with a finite sequence of letters, denoted by $\{LQ_k(G)\}_{1 \leq k \leq \text{pd } I(G)}$, where

$$LQ_k(G) = \begin{cases} T & \text{if } \text{HS}_k(G) \neq 0 \text{ has linear quotients,} \\ F & \text{if } \text{HS}_k(G) \neq 0 \text{ does not have linear quotients.} \end{cases}$$

The question becomes which sequence is possible for $\{LQ_k(G)\}_{1 \leq k \leq \text{pd } I(G)}$, where G ranges over all co-chordal graphs. It is known that $LQ_1(G) = T$ for any co-chordal graph G ([17, Theorem 1.3]). Our three main theorems imply that the following patterns are possible:

$$T \underbrace{TTTTT}_{s} \underbrace{FFFFFFFFFFFF}_{t},$$

$$T \underbrace{FFFFF}_{s} \underbrace{TTTTTTTTT}_{t},$$

$$T \underbrace{TTTT}_{s} F \underbrace{TTTTTTTTT}_{t},$$

for any pair of nonnegative integers (s, t) . We call these patterns *predictable*. It turns out that these predictable patterns occur quite often, as can be seen in the following short summary of the database [10].

Theorem 5.2. If G is co-chordal, has more than one edge, and has at most 8 vertices, then $\{LQ_k(G)\}_{1 \leq k \leq \text{pd } I(G)}$ is of a predictable pattern. Tables 1 and 2 illustrate all the possible patterns for $\{LQ_k(G)\}_{1 \leq k \leq \text{pd } I(G)}$ when G has 9 or 10 vertices, with the first column being the pattern, and the second column being the number of graphs with that pattern.

<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Count</i>
TTFFTT	69
TTFFT	44
TTFFTTT	10
TFTFF	1
predictable	12281

TABLE 1. Patterns when G is co-chordal with 9 vertices.

<i>Pattern</i>	<i>Count</i>		
TTFFFFTT	960	TTTFFFTT	83
TTFFTTTT	885	TTTFFT	48
TTFFFFTT	551	TFTFFF	15
TTFFTT	263	TTFFT	14
TTFFTTTT	144	TTTFFTTT	10
TTFFFFTTT	123	TFTFFTT	9
		TFTFFT	5
		TTFFFTTT	1
		TTFTFF	1
		TFTFFF	1
		TFTFF	1
		predictable	109120

TABLE 2. Patterns when G is co-chordal with 10 vertices.

Obviously, some patterns are impossible, e.g., those start with F, as it would contradict the known result that $LQ_1(G) = T$ for any co-chordal graph G . This raises a question: is there any impossible pattern that starts with T for co-chordal graphs? We present such a pattern.

Theorem 5.3. *Let G be a co-chordal graph. Then the sequence $\{LQ_k(G)\}_{1 \leq k \leq \text{pd } I(G)}$ cannot be TFTF.*

Proof. Suppose, for the sake of contradiction, that there exists a co-chordal graph G such that $\{LQ_k(G)\}_{1 \leq k \leq \text{pd } I(G)}$ is the pattern TFTF. This implies that $\text{pd } I(G) = 4$ and, by Theorem 5.2, that G has more than 10 vertices.

Since G is co-chordal and has more than 10 vertices, it contains a co-chordal induced subgraph G' with 11 vertices. Then $\text{pd } I(G') \leq \text{pd } I(G) = 4$, and $LQ_3(G') = T$ by Lemma 2.5. It suffices to show that such a G' does not exist.

Indeed, since G' is co-chordal and has more than 10 vertices, it contains a co-chordal induced subgraph G'' with 10 vertices. Then $\text{pd } I(G'') \leq \text{pd } I(G') = 4$, and $LQ_3(G'') = T$ by Lemma 2.5. According to the database [10], there are exactly three such graphs. Then we can construct all possible choices for G' . There are 1233 such graphs, and we verified that either $\text{pd } I(G') > 4$ or that $\{LQ_k(G')\}_{1 \leq k \leq \text{pd } I(G')}$ has the TFFF pattern. This contradicts the fact that $LQ_3(G') = T$, as desired. \square

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