

ANTICHAINS OF MONOMIAL IDEALS ARE FINITE

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ABSTRACT. The main result of this paper is that all antichains are finite in the poset of monomial ideals in a polynomial ring, ordered by inclusion. We present several corollaries of this result, both simpler proofs of results already in the literature and new results. One natural generalization to more abstract posets is shown to be false.

RÉSUMÉ. Le résultat principal de ce papier est que toutes les antichaines sont finies dans l'ensemble partiellement ordonné, par inclusion, des idéaux monomiales dans un anneau des polynômes. Nous présentons plusieurs corollaires de ce résultat, autant des preuves plus simples de résultats déjà publiés que de nouveaux résultats. Une généralisation couvrant des ensembles partiellement ordonnés, qui semblerait naturelle, s'avère fausse.

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper, $S = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, where k is a field. Our main result is the following theorem:

Theorem 1.1. *Let \mathcal{I} be an infinite collection of monomial ideals in a polynomial ring. Then there are two ideals $I, J \in \mathcal{I}$ with $I \subseteq J$.*

Although the statement may appear to be purely algebraic, monomial ideals are highly combinatorial objects. In particular, the above theorem can be restated as follows:

Theorem 1.2. *Let L be the poset of dual order ideals of the poset \mathbb{N}^n , ordered by containment. Then L contains no infinite antichains.*

A special case of interest is Young's lattice, which consists of the set of all partitions ordered by containment of Ferrers diagrams. Noting that a partition can be considered to be a finite order ideal in \mathbb{N}^2 , we consider the generalized Young's lattice of finite order ideals in \mathbb{N}^n ordered by inclusion.

Theorem 1.3. *All antichains in the generalized Young's lattice are finite.*

In the next section we give some corollaries of Theorem 1.1. Some of the corollaries have appeared in the literature before, but Theorem 1.1 allows us to simplify the original proofs, and provides a common framework for finiteness results involving monomial ideals. In Section 3 we give an application to SAGBI bases which was the motivating example for this paper. In Section 4 we outline an example which shows that one natural generalization to more abstract posets is false, and lastly in Section 5 we give a proof of the theorem.

2. COROLLARIES

In this section we give several corollaries of Theorem 1.1.

The first corollary is a new proof of a basic result in computational algebra. A fundamental notion in Gröbner basis theory is that of an *initial ideal* of an ideal in a polynomial ring S . Given a *term order* \prec (a total order on monomials in S satisfying certain conditions), we define the *initial term* of a polynomial to be the largest monomial with respect to \prec occurring in the polynomial. The initial ideal $in_{\prec}(I)$ of I with respect to \prec is the monomial ideal generated by the initial terms of all polynomials in I . The following theorem appears in [2] and [5], and is well known.

Corollary 2.1. *For a given ideal $I \in S$ there are only finitely many distinct initial ideals $in_{\prec}(I)$.*

Proof. The monomials of S outside $in_{\prec}(I)$ form a k -basis for S/I . If there were infinitely many initial ideals then Theorem 1.1 would give a proper inclusion of k -bases. \square

Given an \mathbb{N}^d grading on S , we can define the Hilbert series of a homogeneous ideal by

$$H_{S/I}(t) = \sum_{b \in \mathbb{N}^d} (\dim_k(S/I)_b) t^b$$

where $t^b = \prod_{i=1}^d t_i^{b_i}$.

Corollary 2.2. *There are finitely many monomial ideals with a given Hilbert series with respect to a given grading.*

\square

Theorem 1.2 is also true when \mathbb{N}^n is replaced by a finitely generated submonoid (such as the lattice points inside a rational cone).

Corollary 2.3. *Let M be a finitely generated submonoid of \mathbb{N}^n . Let $R = k[M] = k[t^{a_1}, \dots, t^{a_d}]$ be its monoid algebra. A monomial ideal in R is an ideal generated by elements of the form $t^b \in R$ for some $b \in \mathbb{N}^n$.*

Then in any infinite collection \mathcal{I} of monomial ideals in R there are two, $I, J \in \mathcal{I}$, such that $I \subseteq J$.

Proof. Consider the map $\phi : k[x_1, \dots, x_d] \rightarrow R$ given by $\phi : x_i \mapsto t^{a_i}$. For a monomial ideal $I \subseteq R$, we define $I_\phi = \langle x^a : \phi(x^a) \in I \rangle$. Then $I_\phi \subseteq J_\phi \Rightarrow I \subseteq J$, so the result follows from applying Theorem 1.1 to the set $\mathcal{I}_\phi = \{I_\phi : I \in \mathcal{I}\}$. \square

A similar corollary relates to A -graded algebras, where A is a $d \times n$ matrix with entries in \mathbb{N} . An A -graded algebra is a k -algebra R generated by x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n with an \mathbb{N}^d grading (given by $\deg x_i = a_i$, where a_i is the i th column of A) such that $\dim_k R_b = 1$ whenever $b \in NA$ (the image of the map $\pi : \mathbb{N}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^d$ given by $\pi : \omega \mapsto A\omega$) and equals 0 otherwise. See [7, Chapter 10] for details of A -graded algebras.

Corollary 2.4. *Let R be an A -graded algebra. Let \mathcal{I} be an infinite collection of ideals of R which are homogeneous with respect to the A -grading. Then there are two ideals, $I, J \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $I \subseteq J$.*

Proof. R is isomorphic to S/I for some binomial ideal I . Any element of S/I which is homogeneous with respect to the \mathbb{N}^d grading can be written as $m + I$ where m is some monomial in S , so homogeneous ideals of R lift to monomial ideals in S . Containment in S implies containment in R , so the result follows. \square

A trivial example of an A -graded algebra is $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ with A the $n \times n$ identity matrix. Then Corollary 2.4 reduces to Theorem 1.1.

3. APPLICATION TO SAGBI BASES

Let $T = R[c_1x^{a_1}, \dots, c_nx^{a_n}]$ be a monomial subalgebra of $R[x_1, \dots, x_d]$, where R is a Principal Ideal Domain. A strong SAGBI (Subalgebra Analogue to Gröbner Bases for Ideals) basis for T is a collection $\{k_1x^{b_1}, \dots, k_mx^{b_m}\}$ such that any element $cx^l \in T$ can be written as $cx^l = r \prod_{i=1}^m (k_i x^{b_i})^{\phi_i}$ for some $\phi \in \mathbb{N}^m$ and $r \in R$.

Definition 3.1. Given a matrix $A \in \mathbb{N}^{d \times n}$, we define a map $\pi : \mathbb{N}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^d$ by $\pi : \omega \mapsto A\omega$. Let $NA \subseteq \mathbb{N}^d$ be the image of π . For $b \in NA$ let $P_b = \text{conv}(\pi^{-1}(b))$. Since $\pi^{-1}(b)$ is a finite set, this is a convex polytope. We call P_b the fiber of A over b . A fiber over b is *atomic* if there do not exist $b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{N}^d$ with $b_1 + b_2 = b$ such that $P_b = P_{b_1} + P_{b_2}$, where the addition is Minkowski sum.

Atomic fibers were defined by Adams et al. in [1], where they proved that there are only a finite number of atomic fibers for a given matrix

A. They used this result to construct a finite strong SAGBI basis as follows:

Theorem 3.2 ([1]). *Let $T = R[c_1x^{a_1}, \dots, c_nx^{a_n}]$. Let $A = [a_1, \dots, a_n]$ be the $d \times n$ matrix with columns the a_i . Then $\{k_bx^b : P_b$ is an atomic fiber of $A\}$ is a strong SAGBI basis for T , where $k_b = \gcd(\{c^u = c_1^{u_1} \dots c_n^{u_n} : u = (u_1, \dots, u_n) \in \pi^{-1}(b)\})$.*

The proof of the finiteness result in [1] was constructive but complicated, using convex geometry techniques. Theorem 1.1 gives a much simpler, though non constructive, proof of this result.

Corollary 3.3. *For a given matrix $A \in \mathbb{N}^{d \times n}$, there are only a finite number of atomic fibers.*

Proof. For $b \in \mathbb{N}A$, let $I_b = \langle x^u : Au = b \text{ and } u \text{ is a vertex of } P_b \rangle$. Then the fiber over b is atomic if and only if I_b is not contained in any $I_{b'}$ for $b \neq b'$. If there were an infinite number of atomic fibers, then $\{I_b : P_b \text{ atomic}\}$ would be an infinite antichain of monomial ideals, contradicting Theorem 1.1. \square

Corollary 3.3 can be generalized as follows:

Definition 3.4. Let M be a monomial ideal of S , and $A \in \mathbb{N}^{d \times n}$ a matrix. Then the (M, A) fiber over $b \in \mathbb{N}A$ is the set $\{u : Au = b \text{ and } x^u \notin M\}$. A (M, A) fiber over b is atomic if there do not exist $b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{N}A$ with $b_1 + b_2 = b$ such that for all u in the (M, A) fiber over b there are u_1, u_2 in the (M, A) fibers over b_1, b_2 respectively such that $u = u_1 + u_2$.

To see that this definition is a generalization of an earlier one, we first need another definition.

Definition 3.5. Given a matrix $A \in \mathbb{N}^{d \times n}$, we define its vertex ideal, V_A by

$$V_A = \bigcap_{\prec} \text{in}_{\prec}(I_A)$$

where the intersection is over all term orders \prec , and I_A is the toric ideal corresponding to A (see [7] for details on toric ideals).

Note that this is a finite intersection by Corollary 2.1. Since the standard monomial of A -degree b of an initial ideal of a toric ideal corresponds to a vertex of P_b , and each vertex of P_b is standard for some initial ideal, the set of standard monomials of V_A is exactly $\{x^u : u \text{ is a vertex of } P_{Au}\}$. Thus Definition 3.1 is Definition 3.5 with $M = V_A$.

Corollary 3.6. *There are only finitely many atomic (M, A) fibers for given M and A .*

The proof is the same as for Corollary 3.3. Of particular interest is the case $M = (0)$. In that case, being atomic corresponds to the nonexistence of b_1, b_2 such that each lattice point in $\pi^{-1}(b)$ is a sum of lattice points in $\pi^{-1}(b_1)$ and $\pi^{-1}(b_2)$, as opposed to the original definition, where only the vertices need be sums of lattice points in the two smaller fibers. This is a strictly stronger requirement. The following example shows that a fiber can be atomic with respect to this stronger definition without being atomic in the original sense.

Example 3.7. Let A be the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Let $b_1 = (1, 3, 5, 2)^T$, and $b_2 = (5, 10, 10,)^T$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{-1}(b_1) = \{ & (1, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2)^T, \\ & (0, 1, 0, 0, 5, 0)^T, \\ & (0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 1)^T \} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^{-1}(b_2) = \{ & (0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 1)^T, \\ & (1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0)^T, \\ & (2, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0)^T \} \end{aligned}$$

Now $P_{b_1+b_2} = P_{b_1} + P_{b_2}$, so $b_1 + b_2$ is not atomic in the first sense. However $(1, 1, 4, 2, 2, 2)^T \in \pi^{-1}(b_1 + b_2)$, but cannot be written as the sum of lattice points in P_{b_1} and P_{b_2} . This example is based on an example of Oda [6] for lattice polytopes.

4. POSET FORMULATION

From the second formulation of the theorem, it is natural to suspect that this is in fact a general theorem about posets. The following example consists of a poset which has no infinite descending chains or infinite antichains such that the poset of dual order ideals under containment contains an infinite antichain. This example appears in [3], but was discovered independently by George Bergman, from whom I learned it.

Example 4.1. ([3], G. Bergman) Let X be the set $\{(i, j) : i, j \in \mathbb{N}, i < j\}$. Set $(i, j) \prec (i', j')$ if and only if $j < j'$ and either $i = i'$ or $j < i'$. It is straightforward to check that X is a partially ordered set.

Note that any chain descending from (i, j) can have at most $j - 1$ members less than (i, j) , so there are no infinite descending chains of elements of X . To see that all antichains in X are finite, suppose Y is an antichain in X , and let j_0 be the smallest j such that $(i, j) \in Y$, occurring in the pair $(i_0, j_0) \in Y$. Then $(i, j) \in Y$ implies $i \leq j_0$, as otherwise $j_0 < j$, and then $(i_0, j_0) \prec (i, j)$. If there are two pairs $(i, j), (i, j') \in Y$, with $j < j'$ then $(i, j) \prec (i, j')$, so there is only one pair of the form $(i, j) \in Y$ for each value of i . But this means there are at most $j_0 + 1$ elements in Y , so all antichains in X are finite.

Because there are no infinite descending chains or infinite antichains each dual order ideal in X can be represented by its finite antichain of minimal elements. One dual order ideal is contained in another if each element of the finite antichain of minimal elements of the first dual order ideal is greater than some element of the finite antichain of minimal elements of the second.

For fixed $l > 0$, let $S_l = \{(k, l) : k < l\} \subseteq X$. Then S_l is the finite antichain of minimal elements of a dual order ideal of X . Suppose the dual order ideal determined by S_{l_2} is contained in the one determined by S_{l_1} . From above, we must have $l_1 < l_2$. But then there is no element of S_{l_1} less than $(l_1, l_2) \in S_{l_2}$, a contradiction. So the S_l form an infinite antichain of dual order ideals of X .

Theorem 1.2 can, however, be generalized in the following way:

Theorem 4.2. (Farley, Schmidt) [4] *Let P and Q be two posets with no infinite antichains that satisfy the descending chain condition. If the posets of dual order ideals of P and of Q , ordered by inclusion, have no infinite antichains, then the same is true for the poset of dual order ideals of $P \times Q$.*

5. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

In this section we outline the proof of Theorem 1.1.

We first prove Theorem 1.3. The generalized Young's lattice is isomorphic to the poset of artinian monomial ideals under inclusion, via the map taking an order ideal to its complement, so we prove the theorem in that setting.

Lemma 5.1. *Let \mathcal{I} be an infinite collection of artinian monomial ideals (primary to the maximal ideal). Then there are two ideals, $I, J \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $I \subseteq J$.*

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{I} consists of an infinite number of artinian monomial ideals, which are noncomparable with respect to inclusion. Choose $I_1 \in \mathcal{I}$. Since $I \not\subseteq I_1$ for $I \in \mathcal{I} \setminus \{I_1\}$, each $I \in \mathcal{I} \setminus \{I_1\}$ contains some of the finite number of standard monomials of I_1 . There are thus an infinite number of ideals in \mathcal{I} which contain the same set of standard monomials of I_1 . Call this collection \mathcal{I}_1 . Let J_1 be the intersection of the ideals in \mathcal{I}_1 . We will now build a strictly ascending chain of monomial ideals. Suppose \mathcal{I}_k and J_k have been chosen. Choose an ideal $I_{k+1} \in \mathcal{I}_k$. We can again find an infinite collection of ideals in \mathcal{I}_k which have the same non-trivial intersection with the standard monomials of I_{k+1} . Let \mathcal{I}_{k+1} be this collection, and let J_{k+1} be the intersection of the ideals in \mathcal{I}_{k+1} . We have $J_{k+1} \supsetneq J_k$, since J_{k+1} contains some standard monomials of I_{k+1} , so in this fashion we get an infinite ascending chain of monomial ideals in S , which is impossible. \square

Corollary 5.2. *Let \mathcal{I} be an infinite collection of artinian monomial ideals. Then there is an infinite chain $I_1 \supsetneq I_2 \supsetneq \dots$ of ideals in \mathcal{I} .*

Proof. Since S is Noetherian, \mathcal{I} contains maximal ideals. There are only finitely many maximal ideals by Lemma 5.1, so set I_1 to be a maximal ideal in \mathcal{I} containing an infinite number of ideals of \mathcal{I} , and repeat, setting $\mathcal{I} = \{I \in \mathcal{I} : I \subsetneq I_1\}$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Every associated prime of a monomial ideal is a monomial prime, of which there are only a finite number. We can thus restrict to an infinite collection of \mathcal{I} all of which have the same set of associated primes, which we will also call \mathcal{I} . Now for each ideal in this set we find an irredundant primary decomposition, writing the ideal as the intersection of monomial ideals primary to an associated prime in such a way that each associated prime is used only once. Let I_τ be the primary component of I primary to the monomial prime $P_\tau = \langle x_i : i \notin \tau \rangle$, where $\tau \subseteq [n]$. For a fixed τ either $\{I_\tau : I \in \mathcal{I}\}$ is finite, so there is an infinite number of $I \in \mathcal{I}$ with the same I_τ , or we can apply Corollary 5.2 to the polynomial ring $k[x_i : i \notin \tau]$. In either case we get an infinite collection $\mathcal{I}_\tau = \{I_k : k \geq 1\}$ of ideals in \mathcal{I} such that $I_{1\tau} \supseteq I_{2\tau} \supseteq \dots$, where the inclusions need not be proper. Since there are only a finite number of associated primes, by appropriate restrictions we can find a sequence $\{I_k : k \geq 1\}$ such that $I_{1\tau} \supsetneq I_{2\tau} \supsetneq \dots$ for each τ such that P_τ is an associated prime. But since I_k is the intersection of the $I_{k\tau}$, where τ ranges over all over associated primes P_τ of I_k , this means that $I_1 \supsetneq I_2 \supsetneq \dots$, where the inclusions are proper, since the I_k are all distinct. \square

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