## MATH 850 Combinatorial Commutative Algebra Homework

(1) Let  $\Delta$  be a simplicial complex with corresponding Stanley–Reisner ideal  $I_{\Delta}$ , and let

$$m^{\tau} := \langle x_j : j \in \tau \rangle,$$

the monomial (prime) ideal corresponding to  $\tau \subseteq [n]$ . Show that

$$I_{\Delta} = \bigcap_{\sigma \in \Delta} m^{[n] \setminus \sigma}.$$

(2) Let  $R := \mathbb{F}[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$  and  $I := \langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ . Compute a finite free resolution for the R-module R/I.

(3) Let  $\Delta$  be the boundary of a pentagon. Compute  $I_{\Delta}$  and one of its finite free resolutions.

(4) Let  $\Delta$  be the boundary of an octahedron. Compute  $I_{\Delta}$  and one of its finite free resolutions.

(5) Let  $I := \langle x_1 x_3, x_1 x_4, x_2 x_4 \rangle \subset \mathbb{F}[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$ , and let  $I_d$  denote the  $\mathbb{F}$ -vector space of homogeneous polynomials in I of degree d. Compute the Hilbert function  $h_I(n) := \dim_{\mathbb{F}}(I_n)$  and the Hilbert series

$$H_I(x) := \sum_{n\geq 0} h_I(n) x^n.$$

(6) Compute the Hilbert series of  $\mathbb{F}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_5]/I_{\Delta}$  for  $\Delta$  be the boundary of a pentagon, and verify that it yields the correct face numbers.

(7) Compute the Hilbert series of  $\mathbb{F}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_6]/I_{\Delta}$  for  $\Delta$  be the boundary of an octahedron, and verify that it yields the correct face numbers.

(8) Let  $f: \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \to \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ . Prove that the following are equivalent:

(a) There exists a polynomial p(x) of degree d such that f(n) = p(n) for sufficiently large integers n.

(b) There exists a polynomial g(x) such that

$$\sum_{n>0} f(n) x^n = \frac{g(x)}{(1-x)^{d+1}}.$$

(9) Let  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$  be simplicial complexes on the disjoint sets  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ . The join  $\Delta_1 \star \Delta_2$  is the simplicial complex on  $E_1 \cup E_2$  whose faces are the sets  $\sigma_1 \cup \sigma_2$  for  $\sigma_1 \in \Delta_1$  and  $\sigma_2 \in \Delta_2$ . Compute the h-vector of  $\Delta_1 \star \Delta_2$  in terms of the h-vectors for  $\Delta_1$  and  $\Delta_2$ .