

Face numbers of generalized balanced Cohen–Macaulay complexes

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Abstract

A common generalization of two theorems on the face numbers of Cohen–Macaulay (CM, for short) simplicial complexes is established: the first is the theorem of Stanley (necessity) and Björner-Frankl-Stanley (sufficiency) that characterizes all possible face numbers of \mathbf{a} -balanced CM complexes, while the second is the theorem of Novik (necessity) and Browder (sufficiency) that characterizes the face numbers of CM subcomplexes of the join of the boundaries of simplices.

1 Introduction

A basic invariant of a simplicial complex Δ is its f -vector, $f(\Delta) = (f_{-1}, f_0, \dots, f_{\dim \Delta})$, where f_i denotes the number of i -dimensional faces of Δ . Can one characterize the set of all f -vectors of various interesting families of simplicial complexes?

In the mid-sixties, Kruskal [8] and Katona [7] (independently) provided an answer for the family of all simplicial complexes. Their result started the still continuing quest for finding characterizations of the f -vectors of other important subfamilies of complexes. In particular, Stanley [14] characterized the f -vectors of all Cohen–Macaulay (CM, for short) simplicial complexes. His theorem was then refined in [15] (necessity) and [2] (sufficiency) to a characterization of all possible f -vectors of \mathbf{a} -balanced CM complexes. More recently, in connection to complexes endowed with a proper group action, the class of CM subcomplexes of the join of the boundaries of simplices was considered, and its collection of f -vectors characterized — see [12] (necessity) and [3] (sufficiency). Our goal here is to provide a simultaneous and natural generalization of both of these results. We thank Anders Björner for suggesting that such a generalization might exist.

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To state our main result we need a bit of notation. The complexes we consider are full-dimensional subcomplexes of

$$\Lambda_d = \Lambda_d(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{a}) = \Lambda_d(\mathbf{V}_1, \dots, \mathbf{V}_m, \mathbf{a}) := \text{Skel}_{d-1}(\text{Skel}_{a_1-1} \overline{\mathbf{V}}_1 * \dots * \text{Skel}_{a_m-1} \overline{\mathbf{V}}_m). \quad (1)$$

Here $\mathbf{n} := (n_1, \dots, n_m) \in \mathbb{Z}_+^m$ and $\mathbf{a} := (a_1, \dots, a_m) \in \mathbb{Z}_+^m$ are m -dimensional integer vectors, $\mathbf{V}_1, \dots, \mathbf{V}_m$ are pairwise disjoint sets of sizes n_1, \dots, n_m , resp., $\overline{\mathbf{V}}_i$ denotes the simplex on the vertex set \mathbf{V}_i , $*$ stands for the join of simplicial complexes, and $\text{Skel}_{a-1}(\Delta)$ is the $(a-1)$ -dimensional skeleton of Δ — the subcomplex of Δ consisting of all faces of Δ whose dimension is strictly smaller than a .

Modulo the results of [2, 14, 15], it is perhaps not so surprising that our characterization depends on the notion of a multicomplex. Specifically, let $\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{X}_1, \dots, \mathbf{X}_m$ be pairwise disjoint sets of variables, \mathbf{X} their union, and $a_0 = \infty$. For $0 \leq i \leq m$, denote by $S(\mathbf{X}_i, a_i)$ the poset of all monomials on \mathbf{X}_i (ordered by divisibility) of degree at most a_i . Let $S(\mathbf{X}, (\infty, \mathbf{a}))$ be the product of these posets, and $S = S_d(\mathbf{X}, (\infty, \mathbf{a}))$ its subset of monomials of degree at most d : that is, S consists of all monomials $\mu = \mu_{\mathbf{X}_0} \mu_{\mathbf{X}_1} \cdots \mu_{\mathbf{X}_m}$ of degree no greater than d , where for $0 \leq i \leq m$, $\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}$ is a monomial on \mathbf{X}_i of degree no greater than a_i . For $\mu \in S$ and $Y \subseteq \mathbf{X}$, we also denote by μ_Y the part of μ supported in Y .

The main result of this paper is the following. We postpone the discussion of the relevant definitions, including those of the h - and F -vectors, to the next section.

Theorem 1.1. *Let d be a positive integer and let $h = (h_0, \dots, h_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^{d+1}$. If $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_m) \in \mathbb{Z}^m$ and $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_m) \in \mathbb{Z}^m$ are such that $n_i \geq a_i > 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i \geq d$, then the following are equivalent:*

1. h is the h -vector of a $(d-1)$ -dimensional \mathbb{Q} -CM subcomplex of $\Lambda_d = \Lambda_d(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{a})$,
2. h is the h -vector of a $(d-1)$ -dimensional shellable subcomplex of $\Lambda_d = \Lambda_d(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{a})$,
3. h is the F -vector of a multicomplex $M \subseteq S_d(\mathbf{X}, (\infty, \mathbf{a}))$, where $|\mathbf{X}_0| = (\sum_{i=1}^m a_i) - d$ and $|\mathbf{X}_i| = n_i - a_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$,
4. h is the F -vector of a (0) -compressed multicomplex $M \subseteq S_d(\mathbf{X}, (\infty, \mathbf{a}))$, where $|\mathbf{X}_0| = (\sum_{i=1}^m a_i) - d$ and $|\mathbf{X}_i| = n_i - a_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$.

In the case of $\sum_{i=1}^m a_i = d$, the full-dimensional subcomplexes of Λ_d are precisely the \mathbf{a} -balanced complexes of [2, 15] and Theorem 1.1 reduces to (the f -vector rather than flag f -vector version of) [2, Theorem 1], while in the case of $n_i - a_i \in \{0, 1\}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$, one obtains complexes considered in [3, 12] and recovers [3, Cor. 1].

A pure simplicial complex is completely balanced if it is \mathbf{a} -balanced with $\mathbf{a} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$. It is worth remarking that for completely balanced CM complexes, the main result of [6] turns Theorem 1.1 into a numerical characterization of the h -numbers of such complexes. Similarly, in the case of $n_i - a_i \in \{0, 1\}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$, the Clements-Lindström theorem [4] combined with Theorem 1.1 provides a numerical characterization of the h -numbers of such CM complexes. However, for a general \mathbf{a} , no numerical characterization of the F -vectors of sub-multicomplexes of $S_d(\mathbf{X}, (\infty, \mathbf{a}))$ is known at present.

Question 1.2. *Can one use the combinatorial characterization of the h -numbers given by Theorem 1.1 to arrive at a numerical characterization of the h -numbers?*

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 contains basics on simplicial complexes and Stanley-Reisner rings. The implication 1. \rightarrow 3. is proved in Section 3. The main technique employed in the proof of this part is the study of combinatorics of the (non-generic) initial ideal of the Stanley-Reisner ideal of the complex in question. The notion of (0)-compressed multicomplexes is introduced in Section 4. The same section contains the proof of 3. \rightarrow 4. part. The implication 4. \rightarrow 2. is the most technical one and is established in Sections 5 and 6. Finally, the implication 2. \rightarrow 1. follows from the well-known fact [16, Thm. III.2.5] that every shellable complex is CM. The flavor of the proofs of 3. \rightarrow 4. and 4. \rightarrow 2. is motivated by and somewhat similar to the proofs in [2].

2 Preliminaries

Here we briefly review several notions and results related to simplicial complexes and Stanley-Reisner rings. An excellent reference to this material is Stanley's book [16].

Complexes and multicomplexes. A *simplicial complex* Δ on the vertex set \mathbf{V} is a collection of subsets of \mathbf{V} that is closed under inclusion. (We do not require that Δ contains all singletons $\{v\}$ for $v \in \mathbf{V}$.) The elements of Δ are called its *faces*. For $\tau \in \Delta$, set $\dim \tau := |\tau| - 1$ and define the *dimension* of Δ , $\dim \Delta$, as the maximal dimension of its faces. The *facets* of Δ are maximal (under inclusion) faces of Δ . We say that Δ is *pure* if all of its facets have the same dimension. The f -vector of Δ is $f(\Delta) = (f_{-1}, f_0, \dots, f_{d-1})$, where $d - 1 = \dim \Delta$ and f_j is the number of j -dimensional faces of Δ . It is sometimes more convenient to work with the h -vector, $h(\Delta) = (h_0, h_1, \dots, h_d)$, that carries the same information as $f(\Delta)$ and is defined by $\sum_{i=0}^d h_i x^{d-i} = \sum_{i=0}^d f_{i-1} (x-1)^{d-i}$.

Similarly, a *multicomplex* M on the set of variables \mathbf{X} is a collection of monomials supported in \mathbf{X} that is closed under divisibility. The F -vector of a multicomplex M is the vector $F(M) = (F_0, F_1, \dots)$, where $F_j = F_j(M) := |\{\mu \in M : \deg \mu = j\}|$. Thus a simplicial complex can be naturally identified with a multicomplex all of whose elements are squarefree monomials. Under this identification, the f -vector of a simplicial complex differs from its F -vector only by a shift in the indexing.

If Δ_1 and Δ_2 are simplicial complexes on disjoint vertex sets \mathbf{V}_1 and \mathbf{V}_2 , then their *join* is the following simplicial complex on $\mathbf{V}_1 \cup \mathbf{V}_2$: $\Delta_1 * \Delta_2 := \{\tau_1 \cup \tau_2 : \tau_1 \in \Delta_1, \tau_2 \in \Delta_2\}$.

Shellability. Let Δ be a pure $(d-1)$ -dimensional simplicial complex. For $\tau \in \Delta$, denote by $\bar{\tau}$ the simplex τ together with all its faces. A *shelling* of Δ is an ordering $(\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_s)$ of its facets such that for all $1 < i \leq s$, the complex $\bar{\tau}_i \cap (\cup_{j < i} \bar{\tau}_j)$ is pure of dimension $d-2$. Such an ordering is then called a *shelling*. Equivalently, $L = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_s)$ is a shelling if for every $1 \leq i \leq s$, the face $\mathcal{R}_L(\tau_i) := \{v \in \tau_i : \tau_i - \{v\} \subseteq \tau_j \text{ for some } j < i\}$ is the unique minimal face of $\bar{\tau}_i - (\cup_{j < i} \bar{\tau}_j)$, called the *restriction* of τ_i . It was realized by McMullen [10] that the h -vector of a shellable complex Δ can be easily computed from its shelling

$$L = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_s): \quad h_i = |\{\tau_j : |\mathcal{R}_L(\tau_j)| = i\}|, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, d. \quad (2)$$

Stanley-Reisner rings and Cohen-Macaulay complexes. Let Δ be a simplicial complex on the vertex set \mathbf{V} , and let $\tilde{\mathbf{X}} = \{x_v : v \in \mathbf{V}\}$ be the corresponding set of variables. Fix a field \mathbf{k} of characteristic 0 (e.g. \mathbb{Q}), and consider $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]$ — the polynomial ring over \mathbf{k} in variables $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}$ with the grading $\deg x = 1$ for $x \in \tilde{\mathbf{X}}$. The *Stanley-Reisner ideal* of Δ , I_Δ , is the ideal generated by the squarefree monomials corresponding to non-faces:

$$I_\Delta = (x_{v_1} \cdots x_{v_j} : \{v_1, \dots, v_j\} \notin \Delta).$$

The *Stanley-Reisner ring* (also known as the *face ring*) of Δ is $\mathbf{k}[\Delta] := \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]/I_\Delta$. This ring is graded, and we denote by $\mathbf{k}[\Delta]_i$ its i th homogeneous component.

If Δ is a $(d-1)$ -dimensional simplicial complex, then by [16, Theorem II.1.3], the *Krull dimension* of $\mathbf{k}[\Delta]$ (i.e., the maximum number of algebraically independent elements over \mathbf{k} in $\mathbf{k}[\Delta]$) is d . Moreover, since \mathbf{k} is infinite and $\mathbf{k}[\Delta]$ is generated (as an algebra) by $\mathbf{k}[\Delta]_1$, it follows from the Noether Normalization Lemma that there exists a sequence $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_d \in \mathbf{k}[\Delta]_1$ of d linear forms such that $\mathbf{k}[\Delta]/(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_d)$ is a finite-dimensional \mathbf{k} -space. Such a sequence is called a *linear system of parameters* (l.s.o.p.) for $\mathbf{k}[\Delta]$.

A simplicial $(d-1)$ -dimensional complex Δ is *\mathbf{k} -Cohen-Macaulay* (CM, for short) if for every l.s.o.p. $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_d$, one has

$$\dim_{\mathbf{k}} (\mathbf{k}[\Delta]/(\theta_1, \dots, \theta_d))_i = h_i(\Delta) \quad \text{for all } 0 \leq i \leq d. \quad (3)$$

We refer our readers to Chapter II of [16] for several other equivalent definitions of CM complexes. One of them is a result of Reisner [13] that Cohen-Macaulayness of a complex is equivalent to vanishing of certain simplicial homologies. Some immediate corollaries of Reisner's result are (i) a CM complex is pure, and (ii) any triangulated sphere is CM. In addition, one can use Reisner's criterion to show that all shellable complexes are CM.

Revlex order and initial ideals. In several parts of the proof of Theorem 1.1 we use the notion of the (homogeneous) *reverse lexicographic order* (on sets and on monomials), which we review now. Fix a total order \succ on \mathbf{V} . For $S, T \subseteq \mathbf{V}$, we write $S \succ_{r1} T$ (or simply $S \succ T$), if $|S| = |T|$ and the least element of $(S-T) \cup (T-S)$ w.r.t. \succ is in T . For instance, if $1 \succ 2 \succ 3 \succ 4$, then $\{1, 2\} \succ \{1, 3\} \succ \{2, 3\} \succ \{1, 4\} \succ \{2, 4\} \succ \{3, 4\}$. Similarly, for a total order \succ on $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}$, and two monomials μ_1 and μ_2 on $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}$, μ_1 is revlex larger than μ_2 if $\deg \mu_1 = \deg \mu_2$ and the least variable (w.r.t \succ) that appears in μ_1/μ_2 has a negative exponent. Thus, if $x_1 \succ x_2 \succ x_3$, then $x_1^2 \succ x_1x_2 \succ x_2^2 \succ x_1x_3 \succ x_2x_3 \succ x_3^2$.

If \succ is a fixed order on $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}$ and I is a homogeneous ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]$, then denote by $\text{In}(I)$ the *reverse lexicographic initial ideal* of I — the monomial ideal generated by the leading (w.r.t revlex order) monomials of all homogeneous elements of I ([5, Section 15.2]).

3 From CM complexes to multicomplexes

Proof outline. Given a $(d-1)$ -dimensional CM complex $\Delta \subseteq \Lambda_d$, how does one construct a multicomplex $M_\Delta \subseteq S = S_d(\mathbf{X}, (\infty, \mathbf{a}))$ whose F -vector equals the h -vector of Δ ? The idea

(introduced in [12]) is very simple: instead of working with the ideal I_Δ , consider a suitably chosen graded automorphism $g : \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}] \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]$ and the ideal gI_Δ — the image of I_Δ under g . Fix a total order \succ on $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}$, and let $L \subset \tilde{\mathbf{X}}$ be the set of d last (w.r.t. \succ) variables of $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}$. Then $J_\Delta := gI_\Delta + (x : x \in L)$ is a homogeneous ideal, and hence $\text{In}(J_\Delta)$ — the revlex initial ideal of J_Δ — is well-defined.

Define M_Δ to be the set of all monomials on $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}$ that do not belong to $\text{In}(J_\Delta)$. Then M_Δ is a multicomplex on $\mathbf{X} := \tilde{\mathbf{X}} - L$. This follows immediately from the fact that $\text{In}(J_\Delta)$ is an ideal and that all $x \in L$ are elements of J_Δ . What are the F -numbers of M_Δ ? If g is “generic enough” so that $\{g^{-1}(x) : x \in L\}$ is an l.s.o.p. for $\mathbf{k}[\Delta] = \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]/I_\Delta$, then the elements of L form an l.s.o.p. for $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]/gI_\Delta$. As $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]/gI_\Delta$ is an isomorphic image of $\mathbf{k}[\Delta]$, eq. (3) yields that $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]/J_\Delta)_i = h_i(\Delta)$ for all $0 \leq i \leq d$. Theorem 15.3 of [5] asserting that M_Δ is a \mathbf{k} -basis for $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]/J_\Delta$ then implies that $F_i(M_\Delta) = \dim_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]/J_\Delta)_i = h_i(\Delta)$. On the other hand, by choosing g to be not completely generic but in a way that “respects the structure” of Λ_d , certain monomials can be forced to be in $\text{In}(J_\Delta)$, and hence not in M_Δ , ensuring that M_Δ a subset of S . Specifying \succ and g , and verifying that for a given CM subcomplex $\Delta \subseteq \Lambda_d$ the above procedure does produce a multicomplex $M_\Delta \subseteq S$ with $F(M_\Delta) = h(\Delta)$ is the goal of this section.

Specifying \succ . Recall the definition of $\Lambda_d = \Lambda_d(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{a}) = \Lambda_d(\mathbf{V}_1, \dots, \mathbf{V}_m, \mathbf{a})$, see eq. (1). It is a simplicial complex on $\mathbf{V} = \cup_{i=1}^m \mathbf{V}_i$, where $|\mathbf{V}_i| = n_i \geq a_i$. Thus for each $1 \leq i \leq m$, we can split \mathbf{V}_i into two disjoint sets: V_i of size $n_i - a_i$ and W_i of size a_i . Denote the set of variables corresponding to vertices in V_i by \mathbf{X}_i and to vertices in W_i by \mathbf{Y}_i , $1 \leq i \leq m$. Let $\mathbf{X}_{m+1} := \cup_{i=1}^m \mathbf{Y}_i$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{X}} := \cup_{i=1}^{m+1} \mathbf{X}_i$. Fix any total order \succ on $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}$ with the property that for $x \in \mathbf{X}_i$ and $y \in \mathbf{X}_j$, $x \succ y$ if $1 \leq i < j \leq m+1$. (In other words, the order \succ first lists the elements of \mathbf{X}_1 , then those of $\mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_m, \mathbf{X}_{m+1}$.)

Defining g . For this part we replace \mathbf{k} by a larger field \mathbf{K} — the field of rational functions over \mathbf{k} in indeterminates $\cup_{i=1}^{m+1} \{\alpha_{xy}^i : x, y \in \mathbf{X}_i\} \cup \cup_{i=1}^m \{\beta_{xy}^i : x \in \mathbf{X}_i, y \in \mathbf{Y}_i\}$, and perform all computations inside $\mathbf{K}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]$ rather than $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]$. In particular, we regard I_Δ and I_{Λ_d} as ideals of $\mathbf{K}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]$.

Let $A_i = (\alpha_{xy}^i)_{x,y \in \mathbf{X}_i}$ ($i = 1, \dots, m$) be an $(n_i - a_i) \times (n_i - a_i)$ -matrix whose rows and columns are indexed by elements of \mathbf{X}_i , let $B_i = (\beta_{xy}^i)_{x \in \mathbf{X}_i, y \in \mathbf{Y}_i}$ ($i = 1, \dots, m$) be an $(n_i - a_i) \times a_i$ -matrix whose rows are indexed by elements of \mathbf{X}_i and columns by \mathbf{Y}_i , and let $C = (\alpha_{xy}^{m+1})_{x,y \in \mathbf{X}_{m+1}}$ be a $(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i) \times (\sum_{i=1}^m a_i)$ -matrix whose rows and columns are indexed by elements of \mathbf{X}_{m+1} . Define A to be a block-diagonal square matrix that has A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m on the main diagonal and zeros everywhere else. Similarly, let B be a block-diagonal (but not square) matrix that has blocks B_1, \dots, B_m on the main diagonal and zeros everywhere else. Then ABC is a well-defined matrix whose rows are indexed by $\cup_{i=1}^m \mathbf{X}_i$ and whose columns are indexed by \mathbf{X}_{m+1} . This leads to the main definition of this section — a square matrix g whose rows and columns are indexed by $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}$. We define

$$g^{-1} := \begin{bmatrix} -A & ABC \\ O & C \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{so that} \quad g = \begin{bmatrix} -A^{-1} & B \\ O & C^{-1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where O stands for the zero-matrix. As g is invertible, it defines a graded automorphism of

$\mathbf{K}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]$ via $g(x) = \sum_{y \in \tilde{\mathbf{X}}} g_{xy}y$.

Let L be the set of least (w.r.t. \succ) d variables of $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}$. Since $|\mathbf{X}_{m+1}| = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i \geq d$, $L \subseteq \mathbf{X}_{m+1}$. The following two lemmas are the main steps in the proof of the implication 1. \rightarrow 3. of Theorem 1.1. For subsets G, H of $\tilde{\mathbf{X}}$, we denote by $g_{G,H}^{-1}$ the submatrix of g^{-1} whose rows are indexed by G and columns by H .

Lemma 3.1. *If τ is an arbitrary facet of Λ_d and $H \subset \tilde{\mathbf{X}}$ is the corresponding set of variables, then the submatrix $g_{H,L}^{-1}$ is nonsingular.*

Lemma 3.2. *The ideal $\text{In}(gI_{\Lambda_d})$ contains all monomials of degree $a_i + 1$ that are supported in \mathbf{X}_i for all $1 \leq i \leq m$.*

Proof of 1. \rightarrow 3.: Using the above notation, let $\mathbf{X}_0 = \mathbf{X}_{m+1} - L$, $\mathbf{X} = \cup_{i=0}^m \mathbf{X}_i$, and define M_Δ as in the proof outline. Since Δ is a subcomplex of Λ_d , $I_\Delta \supseteq I_{\Lambda_d}$. Thus, $J_\Delta \supseteq J_{\Lambda_d} \supseteq gI_{\Lambda_d}$, and hence $\text{In}(J_\Delta) \supseteq \text{In}(gI_{\Lambda_d})$, which together with Lemma 3.2 implies that for $i = 1, \dots, m$, no monomial of degree $a_i + 1$ that is supported in \mathbf{X}_i belongs to M_Δ . Since M_Δ is a multicomplex, it follows that $M_\Delta \subseteq S(\mathbf{X}, (\infty, \mathbf{a}))$.

Lemma III.2.4(a) of [16] provides a criterion for when a set of linear forms of $\mathbf{k}[\Delta]$ is an l.s.o.p. Since Δ is a pure full-dimensional subcomplex of Λ_d , every facet of Δ is a facet of Λ_d , and we infer from this criterion and Lemma 3.1 that $\{g^{-1}(x) : x \in L\}$ is an l.s.o.p. for $\mathbf{k}[\Delta]$. As explained in the proof outline, this yields that $F(M_\Delta) = h(\Delta)$. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.1: We need to check that $\det g_{H,L}^{-1} \neq 0$ for every subset $H \subset \tilde{\mathbf{X}}$ corresponding to the vertex set of a facet of Λ_d . For $1 \leq i \leq m$, let $H_i = H \cap \mathbf{X}_i$ and $H'_i = H \cap \mathbf{Y}_i$. It follows from the definition of Λ_d that the set $H_i \cup H'_i$ corresponds to a face of $\text{Skel}_{a_i-1}(\bar{V}_i)$, and hence $|H_i| + |H'_i| \leq a_i = |\mathbf{Y}_i|$.

Write $I = I_{\mathbf{X}_{m+1}, \mathbf{x}_{m+1}}$ for the identity matrix. Since $L \subseteq \mathbf{X}_{m+1}$, we have

$$g_{H,L}^{-1} = \left[\begin{array}{c} ABC \\ C \end{array} \right]_{H,L} = \left(\left[\begin{array}{c} AB \\ I \end{array} \right] C \right)_{H,L},$$

where AB is a block-diagonal (non-square) matrix whose i th block, $A_i B_i$, has rows indexed by elements of \mathbf{X}_i and columns by elements of \mathbf{Y}_i , $1 \leq i \leq m$. By the Cauchy-Binet formula,

$$\det g_{H,L}^{-1} = \sum_{\substack{T \subseteq \mathbf{x}_{m+1}, \\ |T| = |H| = d}} \det \left[\begin{array}{c} AB \\ I \end{array} \right]_{H,T} \cdot \det C_{T,L}. \quad (4)$$

We claim that the determinant of $\left[\begin{array}{c} AB \\ I \end{array} \right]_{H,T}$ vanishes if $T \not\supseteq H'_i$ or if $|T \cap \mathbf{Y}_i| > |H_i| + |H'_i|$ for some $i = 1, \dots, m$. Indeed, in the latter case, the columns of $\left[\begin{array}{c} AB \\ I \end{array} \right]_{H, T \cap \mathbf{Y}_i}$ are linearly dependent, while in the former case, $I_{H'_i, T}$ contains a row of zeros. Thus eq. (4) yields

$$\det g_{H,L}^{-1} = \sum_{\substack{T = \cup_{i=1}^m (T_i \cup H'_i) \\ T_i \subseteq \mathbf{Y}_i - H'_i, |T_i| = |H_i|}} \det(A_1 B_1)_{H_1, T_1} \cdot \dots \cdot \det(A_m B_m)_{H_m, T_m} \cdot \det C_{T,L}. \quad (5)$$

The sum on the right-hand-side of (5) is not empty: this is because $|H_i| + |H'_i| \leq a_i = |\mathbf{Y}_i|$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$. Each of its summands is a non-zero polynomial in the indeterminates $(\alpha_{xy}^j)_{x,y \in \mathbf{X}_j}$, $1 \leq j \leq m+1$, and $(\beta_{xy}^j)_{x \in \mathbf{X}_j, y \in \mathbf{Y}_j}$, $1 \leq j \leq m$. Moreover, there are no cancellations between different summands as for two sets $T \neq T'$, no monomial in $(\alpha_{xy}^{m+1})_{x,y \in \mathbf{X}_{m+1}}$ that appears in the expansion of $\det C_{T,L}$ appears in the expansion of $\det C_{T',L}$. Thus $\det g_{H,L}^{-1} \neq 0$. \square

To complete the proof of 1. \rightarrow 3., it only remains to verify Lemma 3.2. Its proof is an easy consequence of the structure of g and a few known facts about revlex (generic) initial ideals.

Proof of Lemma 3.2: Fix $1 \leq i \leq m$, and let $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}(i) \subset \mathbf{K}[\tilde{\mathbf{X}}]$ be the ideal generated by all squarefree monomials of degree $a_i + 1$ supported in $\mathbf{X}_i \cup \mathbf{Y}_i$. Since, as follows from the definition of Λ_d , $\mathcal{I} \subseteq I_{\Lambda_d}$, and hence $\text{In}(g\mathcal{I}) \subseteq \text{In}(gI_{\Lambda_d})$, to prove the lemma it is enough to show that $\text{In}(g\mathcal{I})$ contains all monomials of degree $a_i + 1$ supported in \mathbf{X}_i .

By definition of g , $g(x) = \sum_{y \in \mathbf{X}_i} (-A_i^{-1})_{xy} y$ if $x \in \mathbf{X}_i$, while $g(x) = \sum_{y \in \mathbf{X}_i} \beta_{xy}^i y + \sum_{y \in \mathbf{X}_{m+1}} (C^{-1})_{xy} y$ if $x \in \mathbf{Y}_i$, and so all monomials that belong to $\text{In}(g\mathcal{I})_{a_i+1}$ are supported in $\mathbf{X}_i \cup \mathbf{X}_{m+1}$. Consider a specialization \tilde{g} of g , obtained by replacing all $(C^{-1})_{xy}$ for $y \notin \mathbf{Y}_i$ with zero. Recall that any element of \mathbf{X}_i is \succ -larger than any element of $\mathbf{X}_{m+1} \supseteq \mathbf{Y}_i$. Thus \tilde{g} induces an automorphism of $\mathbf{K}[\mathbf{X}_i \cup \mathbf{Y}_i]$ that is generic in the sense of Theorem 15.18 of [5] and the definition following it. Since $\text{char } \mathbf{K} = 0$, $|\mathbf{Y}_i| = a_i$, and \mathcal{I}_{a_i+1} is the \mathbf{K} -span of all squarefree monomials on $\mathbf{X}_i \cup \mathbf{Y}_i$ of degree $a_i + 1$, it then follows, e.g., from [1, Cor. 1.6], that $\text{In}(\tilde{g}\mathcal{I})_{a_i+1}$ is the \mathbf{K} -span of all monomials of degree $a_i + 1$ supported in \mathbf{X}_i . Finally, since for every minimal generator of \mathcal{I} , and hence also for every polynomial $\psi \in \mathcal{I}_{a_i+1}$, all monomials that appear in the expansion of $g(\psi) - \tilde{g}(\psi)$ involve some elements of \mathbf{X}_{m+1} , and thus are revlex-smaller than any monomial of $\text{In}(\tilde{g}\mathcal{I})_{a_i+1}$, we infer that $\text{In}(g\mathcal{I})_{a_i+1} = \text{In}(\tilde{g}\mathcal{I})_{a_i+1}$. \square

Question 3.3. *Does the implication 1. \rightarrow 3. continue to hold if one relaxes the condition of h being the h -vector of a \mathbb{Q} -CM subcomplex of Λ_d to being the h -vector of a \mathbf{k} -CM subcomplex for some field \mathbf{k} of an arbitrary (rather than zero) characteristic?*

4 Compression

To move from multicomplexes to shellable complexes, we use a generalization of the compression method of Macaulay [9]. It allows one to replace a general multicomplex with a more structured multicomplex having the same F -vector. This follows [2], whose generalization of Macaulay's theorem to colored multicomplexes we extend with our specialized notion of “(0)-compression,” and [3] (which uses a different generalization due to Clements and Lindström, [4]).

As in the introduction, let $\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{X}_1, \dots, \mathbf{X}_m$ be pairwise disjoint finite sets of variables and let $\mathbf{X} = \cup_{i=0}^m \mathbf{X}_i$. Let $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$ be an integer vector and set $S = \text{S}_d(\mathbf{X}, (\infty, \mathbf{a}))$. Fix a total order \succ on \mathbf{X} such that $x \succ y$ if $x \in \mathbf{X}_i$ and $y \in \mathbf{X}_j$ with $i < j$. Note that this is distinct from the order used in the proof of 1. \rightarrow 3. in the previous section! In particular, all of the elements of \mathbf{X}_0 occur *before* those in \mathbf{X}_i for $i > 0$, as opposed to after.

Let $M \subseteq S$ be a multicomplex and suppose that $1 \leq i \leq m$. Then M is called $(0, i)$ -compressed if whenever $\mu \in M$ and μ' is a monomial on \mathbf{X} such that

1. $\deg(\mu') = \deg(\mu)$,
2. $\mu_{\mathbf{X} - (\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)} = \mu'_{\mathbf{X} - (\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)}$, and
3. $\mu'_{\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i} \succ \mu_{\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i}$,

then $\mu' \in M$. If M is $(0, i)$ -compressed for each integer i with $1 \leq i \leq m$, then M is called (0) -compressed.

It follows from a result of Mermin and Peeva [11, Theorem 4.1] that if $m = 1$, so that S is the set of monomials μ of degree no greater than d on $\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_1$ with $\deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_1}) \leq a_1$, then all possible F -vectors of multicomplexes in S are obtained by (0) -compressed multicomplexes. In this case, it simply means that for M a multicomplex in S , the set containing the first $F_i(M)$ elements of S in degree i for each i is a multicomplex. We may use this result to obtain the following theorem, which specializes to 3. \rightarrow 4.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $M \subseteq S_d(\mathbf{X}, (\infty, \mathbf{a}))$ be a multicomplex. Then there exists a multicomplex $M' \subseteq S_d(\mathbf{X}, (\infty, \mathbf{a}))$ such that M' is (0) -compressed and $F(M') = F(M)$.*

Proof: For M a multicomplex in S and $1 \leq i \leq m$, let $M(i) = \{\mu_{\mathbf{X} - (\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)} : \mu \in M\}$. For $\nu \in M(i)$, let M_ν be the set of monomials μ in variables $\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i$ such that $\mu\nu \in M$. Observe that M_ν is a multicomplex. In particular, by [11] the set M'_ν containing the first $F_j(M_\nu)$ elements of $S_d(\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i, (\infty, a_i))$ of degree j for each $j \leq d$ is a multicomplex.

Define $C_i(M) := \cup_{\nu \in M(i)} M'_\nu \nu$. Then $C_i(M)$ is $(0, i)$ -compressed and $F(C_i(M)) = F(M)$. We next show that $C_i(M)$ is a multicomplex.

Suppose $\mu\nu \in C_i(M)$ where ν is supported in $\mathbf{X} - (\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)$ and μ is supported in $\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i$. Any divisor of $\mu\nu$ is of the form $\mu'\nu'$ where ν' and μ' are supported in $\mathbf{X} - (\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)$ and $\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i$, respectively. Then $\nu' | \nu$, and as M is a multicomplex, $M_\nu \subseteq M_{\nu'}$. Thus $M'_\nu \subseteq M'_{\nu'}$. In particular, since $\mu \in M'_\nu$, $\mu \in M'_{\nu'}$. Finally, since $\mu' | \mu$ and M'_ν is a multicomplex, $\mu' \in M'_\nu$ and $\mu'\nu' \in C_i(M)$.

Let $\mathbf{m}_M = \prod_{\mu \in M} \mu$. It is immediate from the definition that $\deg(\mathbf{m}_M) = \deg(\mathbf{m}_{C_i(M)})$ and $\mathbf{m}_{C_i(M)} \succeq \mathbf{m}_M$, with equality if and only if $C_i(M) = M$, in which case M is $(0, i)$ -compressed.

To complete the proof we apply C_i repeatedly to obtain our (0) -compressed multicomplex. Let $M = M_0$ and inductively define $M_{i+1} = C_j(M_i)$, where $1 \leq j \leq m$ and $i+1 \equiv j \pmod m$. Then $\mathbf{m}_{M_0} \preceq \mathbf{m}_{M_1} \preceq \mathbf{m}_{M_2} \preceq \dots$. As this sequence cannot increase indefinitely, there must be some k such that $\mathbf{m}_{M_k} = \mathbf{m}_{M_j}$ for all $j > k$. In particular $C_i(M_k) = M_k$ for each $i = 1, \dots, m$, and so M_k is a (0) -compressed multicomplex. \square

5 From multicomplexes to shellable complexes

We are now in a position to lay the groundwork for our proof of the implication 4. \rightarrow 2. in Theorem 1.1. Throughout this section and the next fix a partition $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}_1 \cup \mathbf{V}_2 \cup \dots \cup \mathbf{V}_m$,

$\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$ a non-negative integer vector with $a_i \leq |\mathbf{V}_i|$, and $1 \leq d \leq \sum a_i$. Let $n = |\mathbf{V}|$. For brevity let $\Lambda = \Lambda_d(\mathbf{V}_1, \mathbf{V}_2, \dots, \mathbf{V}_m, \mathbf{a})$. Let $\text{fac}(\Lambda)$ denote the set of facets of Λ . Order the elements of \mathbf{V} so that if $v \in \mathbf{V}_i$ and $v' \in \mathbf{V}_j$ with $i < j$, then $v \succ v'$. Let $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathbf{X}_m$, where $|\mathbf{X}_i| = |\mathbf{V}_i| - a_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$ and $|\mathbf{X}_0| = (\sum_{i=1}^m a_i) - d$. Order the elements of \mathbf{X} so that $x \succ x'$ if $x \in \mathbf{X}_i$, $x' \in \mathbf{X}_j$ and $i < j$, and let $S = S_d(\mathbf{X}, (\infty, \mathbf{a}))$.

Outline of 4. \rightarrow 2. The structure of the proof is as follows: first, we let Lex be the listing of the facets of Λ in the revlex order, i.e, $\text{Lex} = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots)$ where $\tau_1 \succ \tau_2 \succ \dots$, and show in Lemma 5.4 that this is a shelling of Λ . In doing so we explicitly determine its restriction function \mathcal{R}_{Lex} . We then establish the following theorem, which we prove in Section 6. The implication 4. \rightarrow 2. in Theorem 1.1 follows (see Corollary 5.2).

Theorem 5.1. *There exists a bijection $\Phi : \text{fac}(\Lambda) \rightarrow S$ such that for each $\tau \in \text{fac}(\Lambda)$, $\deg(\Phi(\tau)) = |\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)|$, and whenever $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau) \not\subseteq \gamma \subset \tau$, there is a facet τ' of Λ , divisor μ'' of $\mu = \Phi(\tau)$ and integer i such that*

- (a) $\gamma \subset \tau'$,
- (b) $\tau' \succ \tau$,
- (c) $\deg(\Phi(\tau')) = \deg(\mu'')$,
- (d) $\Phi(\tau')_{\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i} \succeq \mu''_{\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i}$,
- (e) $\Phi(\tau')_{\mathbf{X} - (\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)} = \mu''_{\mathbf{X} - (\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)}$.

Corollary 5.2. *Let M be a (0)-compressed multicomplex in S and Γ the simplicial complex whose facets are exactly $\Phi^{-1}(M)$. Then Γ is shellable, and $h(\Gamma) = F(M)$.*

Proof: Since $\deg(\Phi(\tau)) = |\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)|$, by eq. (2) it suffices to show that by putting the elements of $\Phi^{-1}(M)$ in revlex order we obtain a shelling of Γ whose restriction function is simply the restriction of \mathcal{R}_{Lex} to $\Phi^{-1}(M)$.

First, we note that there is no facet $\tau' \succ \tau$ of Γ containing $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)$: indeed, by Lemma 5.4, Lex is a shelling of Λ and each facet of Γ is a facet of Λ . On the other hand, suppose $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau) \not\subseteq \gamma \subset \tau$ for some facet τ of Γ . Let τ' and μ'' be the facet of Λ and divisor of $\mu = \Phi(\tau)$ given by Theorem 5.1. Since μ'' divides μ , and $\mu \in M$, $\mu'' \in M$. Then, by properties (c), (d) and (e), $\Phi(\tau')$ must be in M , as M is (0)-compressed. In particular, τ' is a facet of Γ , contains γ and occurs earlier than τ in the revlex order. Thus $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)$ is the unique minimal face of $\overline{\tau} - (\cup_{\tau' \succ \tau, \tau' \in \Phi^{-1}(M)} \overline{\tau'})$. \square

The Shelling. Recall our definition of the restriction function, $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau) = \{v \in \tau : \tau - v \subseteq \tau' \text{ for some } \tau' \succ \tau\}$. For $v \in \tau$, any other facet of Λ containing $\tau - v$ is of the form $(\tau - v) \cup w$ for some $w \notin \tau$, and occurs earlier than τ if and only if $w \succ v$. In other words, the elements of $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)$ are precisely those $v \in \tau$ such that we may “swap” v for some $w \succ v$, $w \notin \tau$, without leaving Λ .

Which vertices are these? To start, there must be some $w \notin \tau$ with $w \succ v$. Now, $w \in \mathbf{V}_i$ for some i ; if $|\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i| = a_i$, $(\tau - v) \cup w$ may contain too many elements of \mathbf{V}_i and thus not be in Λ . To distinguish such \mathbf{V}_i , we define $\text{full}(\tau) = \{i : |\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i| = a_i\}$; that is, $\text{full}(\tau)$ is the collection of indices of sets \mathbf{V}_i from which τ contains the maximum allowed number of vertices (so τ 's intersection with these sets is “full”). Let $\text{Gap}(\tau)$ be the earliest element of \mathbf{V} which is in neither τ nor any \mathbf{V}_i with $i \in \text{full}(\tau)$, if such an element exists; then if $\text{Gap}(\tau) \succ v$, we may take $w = \text{Gap}(\tau)$. The set of such v 's forms a “tail” of τ ,

$$\text{tail}(\tau) := \{v \in \tau : v \prec \text{Gap}(\tau)\}.$$

If every element of $\mathbf{V} - \tau$ is contained in some \mathbf{V}_i with $i \in \text{full}(\tau)$, set $\text{tail}(\tau) = \emptyset$.

On the other hand, suppose the only $w \succ v$ which are not in τ are in \mathbf{V}_i where $i \in \text{full}(\tau)$. Then $(\tau - v) \cup w$ is in Λ if and only if w and v are both in \mathbf{V}_i . This case occurs when v occurs after the first element of \mathbf{V}_i not in τ . Hence we let $\text{fgap}(\tau, i) = \max_{\succ}(\mathbf{V}_i - \tau)$ be the “first gap” in $\mathbf{V}_i \cap \tau$, for each $i \in \text{full}(\tau)$ such that $\mathbf{V}_i \cap \tau \neq \mathbf{V}_i$. Let

$$\text{low}(\tau) := \{v \in \mathbf{V} : v \in \mathbf{V}_i, i \in \text{full}(\tau), \mathbf{V}_i \cap \tau \neq \mathbf{V}_i, \text{ and } v \prec \text{fgap}(\tau, i)\}$$

be the “lower” part of τ in the segments of the partition it intersects maximally. Then $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau) = \text{low}(\tau) \cup \text{tail}(\tau)$.

Example 5.3. Suppose $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}_1 \cup \mathbf{V}_2 \cup \mathbf{V}_3$, where $\mathbf{V}_1 = \{v_1^1, v_2^1, v_3^1, v_4^1\}$, $\mathbf{V}_2 = \{v_1^2, v_2^2, v_3^2\}$, and $\mathbf{V}_3 = \{v_1^3, v_2^3, v_3^3\}$, and let $\mathbf{a} = (2, 2, 1)$. Order \mathbf{V} so that $v_j^s \succ v_i^t$ if either $s < t$ or $s = t$ and $j < i$. We depict \mathbf{V} pictorially, with columns corresponding to the parts \mathbf{V}_i of our partition. The order reads top to bottom, left to right.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} v_1^1 \circ & v_1^2 \circ & v_1^3 \circ \\ v_2^1 \circ & v_2^2 \circ & v_2^3 \circ \\ v_3^1 \circ & v_3^2 \circ & v_3^3 \circ \\ v_4^1 \circ & & \end{array}$$

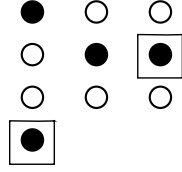
Taking $d = 4$, $\tau = \{v_1^1, v_4^1, v_2^2, v_2^3\}$ is a facet of Λ .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \bullet & \bullet \\ \circ & \circ & \circ \\ \bullet & & \end{array}$$

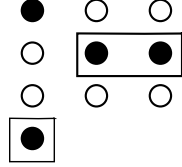
The first and third columns are “full”; i.e., $\text{full}(\tau) = \{1, 3\}$. So $\text{Gap}(\tau)$ is the first missing element of \mathbf{V}_2 , v_1^2 , and $\text{tail}(\tau) = \{v_2^2, v_2^3\}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet & \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \boxed{\bullet} & \boxed{\bullet} \\ \circ & \circ & \circ \\ \bullet & & \end{array}$$

On the other hand, $\text{low}(\tau) = \{v_4^1, v_2^3\}$, the lower elements of the full columns.



Now consider $\text{low}(\tau) \cup \text{tail}(\tau)$:



Observe that this is the unique minimal subset of τ that is contained in no facet occurring earlier in the reverse lexicographic order.

Lemma 5.4. *For every facet τ of Λ , $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)$ is the unique minimal face of $\bar{\tau} - (\cup_{\tau' \succ \tau} \bar{\tau}')$. In particular, Lex is a shelling of Λ .*

Proof: Let τ be a facet of Λ . As $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau) = \{v \in \tau : \tau - v \subseteq \tau' \text{ for some } \tau' \succ \tau\}$, any face of τ not containing $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)$ is in $(\cup_{\tau' \succ \tau} \bar{\tau}')$, so every face of $\bar{\tau} - (\cup_{\tau' \succ \tau} \bar{\tau}')$ contains \mathcal{R}_{Lex} . Thus it suffices to show that $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}} \in \bar{\tau} - (\cup_{\tau' \succ \tau} \bar{\tau}')$; that is, there is no facet $\tau' \succ \tau$ of Λ containing $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}} = \text{low}(\tau) \cup \text{tail}(\tau)$.

Suppose, in order to obtain a contradiction, that there is such a facet τ' . As $\tau' \succ \tau$, there is vertex v such that $v \in \tau$, $v \notin \tau'$, and τ and τ' agree on all vertices after v . Then, since τ and τ' contain the same number of elements, there must be some $w \succ v$ such that $w \in \tau'$ and $w \notin \tau$.

Can it happen that $v \prec \text{Gap}(\tau)$? No, since then we would have $v \in \text{tail}(\tau) \subseteq \tau'$, a contradiction. Thus either $v \succ \text{Gap}(\tau)$ or $\text{Gap}(\tau)$ does not exist. In both of these cases let L be the set of elements in \mathbf{V} strictly less than v , and U be the set of elements of \mathbf{V} strictly greater than v . In particular, we see that $|\tau' \cap U| = |\tau \cap U| + 1$. Hence there must be some i such that $|\mathbf{V}_i \cap \tau \cap U| < |\mathbf{V}_i \cap \tau' \cap U|$.

For such an i , τ cannot contain all of $\mathbf{V}_i \cap U$. Therefore, as either $v \succ \text{Gap}(\tau)$ or $\text{Gap}(\tau)$ does not exist, we must have $i \in \text{full}(\tau)$. If $v \in \mathbf{V}_i$, then there is an element of \mathbf{V}_i that is not in τ and is greater than v , and hence as $i \in \text{full}(\tau)$, $v \in \text{low}(\tau)$. But then $v \in \tau'$, a contradiction. Thus $v \notin \mathbf{V}_i$. In particular, $\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i = (\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i \cap L) \cup (\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i \cap U)$, and we obtain that

$$|\tau' \cap \mathbf{V}_i| = |\tau' \cap \mathbf{V}_i \cap L| + |\tau' \cap \mathbf{V}_i \cap U| > |\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i \cap L| + |\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i \cap U| = a_i,$$

which is again a contradiction. Therefore, no such τ' may exist. \square

6 The Bijection

In this section we complete the proof of our main theorem — Theorem 1.1. To do this, it only remains to verify Theorem 5.1 on the existence of Φ . Our bijection Φ is a generalization of one used in [2], and is similarly built starting from a map corresponding to what in our notation is the case $m = 1$, $d = a_1$ (i.e., $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}_1$ and $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_1$). Let V be a finite set of vertices, $a \leq |V|$ a positive integer and X a set of $|V| - a$ variables. Put some total order \succ on V and label its elements $v_1 \succ v_2 \succ \dots$ accordingly. For τ an a -subset of V , we may write $\tau = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_t, v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, \dots, v_{i_s}\}$ where $t, s \geq 0$, $t + 1 < i_1 < \dots < i_s$, and $t + s = a$. Then define

$$\phi(V, X)(\tau) = x_{i_1-(t+1)}x_{i_2-(t+2)} \cdots x_{i_s-(t+s)}.$$

Thus $\phi(V, X)$ maps the set of a -subsets of V into the set of monomials in X with degree no greater than a . On the other hand, for μ a monomial in X with degree no greater than a , we may write $\mu = x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_s}$ with $i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_s$ and define

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(X, V)(\mu) &= \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{a-s}\}, \\ \rho(X, V)(\mu) &= \{v_{i_1+a-(s-1)}, v_{i_2+a-(s-2)}, \dots, v_{i_s+a}\}, \\ \psi(X, V)(\mu) &= \sigma(X, V)(\mu) \cup \rho(X, V)(\mu). \end{aligned}$$

Then $\psi(X, V)$ maps the set of monomials in X of degree no greater than a into the set of a -subsets of V . It is easy to see that $\phi(V, X)$ and $\psi(X, V)$ are inverse to each other. The usefulness of these bijections is explained by the following lemma.

Lemma 6.1. *Let τ, τ' be a -subsets of V taken to μ, μ' , respectively, by $\phi(V, X)$. If $\tau' \succ \tau$ and $\deg(\mu') \leq \deg(\mu)$, then there is a divisor μ'' of μ such that $\deg(\mu'') = \deg(\mu')$ and $\mu' \succeq \mu''$.*

Proof: Write

$$\mu = x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_s} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu' = x_{i'_1} \cdots x_{i'_{s'}},$$

with $i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_s$ and $i'_1 \leq i'_2 \leq \dots \leq i'_{s'}$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{a-s}\} \cup \{v_{i_1+a-(s-1)}, v_{i_2+a-(s-2)}, \dots, v_{i_s+a}\}, \\ \tau' &= \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{a-s'}\} \cup \{v_{i'_1+a-(s'-1)}, v_{i'_2+a-(s'-2)}, \dots, v_{i'_{s'}+a}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, as $\tau' \succ \tau$, there is some v_j such that $v_j \in \tau$, $v_j \notin \tau'$, and τ, τ' agree on all vertices after v_j . In particular, $j > a - s' \geq a - s$ (as $v_j \notin \tau'$ and $s' \leq s$). Thus $j = i_{s-r} + (a - r)$, for some $0 \leq r < s$. Since τ and τ' agree after v_j , the last r elements of each are the same, i.e., $r \leq s'$ and for $l = 1, \dots, r$,

$$\begin{aligned} i_{s-r+l} + a - (r - l) &= i'_{s'-r+l} + a - (r - l), \quad \text{and so} \\ i_{s-r+l} &= i'_{s'-r+l}. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, as $v_j \notin \tau'$, in the case of $r < s'$, we also have

$$i'_{s'-r} + a - r < j = i_{s-r} + a - r, \quad \text{hence} \quad i'_{s'-r} < i_{s-r}.$$

It follows that if we let $\mu'' = \prod_{l=s-s'+1}^s x_{i_l}$, then $\deg(\mu'') = s' = \deg(\mu')$ and $\mu' \succeq \mu''$. \square

We now build Φ from ϕ . Let $\tau \in \text{fac}(\Lambda)$, $1 \leq i \leq m$, and consider $\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i$. We would like to apply $\phi(\mathbf{V}_i, \mathbf{X}_i)$, but we note that $\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i$ may contain fewer than a_i elements, in which case it is not in the domain. So define $\tau[i; a_i]$ to be the reverse lexicographically first a_i -subset of \mathbf{V}_i containing $\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i$, and set $\Phi_i(\tau) := \phi(\mathbf{V}_i, \mathbf{X}_i)(\tau[i; a_i])$.

Next, let $\mathbf{V}[\tau]$ be the subset of \mathbf{V} which contains the first $a_i - \deg(\Phi_i(\tau))$ elements of \mathbf{V}_i for $1 \leq i \leq m$, and let $\tau[0] = \tau \cap \mathbf{V}[\tau]$. Our aim is to apply $\phi(\mathbf{V}[\tau], \mathbf{X}_0)$ to $\tau[0]$. To do so we must show that $\tau[0]$ is in the domain. This is done in Lemma 6.3. We then define $\Phi_0(\tau) := \phi(\mathbf{V}[\tau], \mathbf{X}_0)(\tau[0])$, and finally set

$$\Phi(\tau) := \prod_{i=0}^m \Phi_i(\tau).$$

Example 6.2. Return to the Λ and τ of Example 5.3. The corresponding set of variables is $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_1 \cup \mathbf{X}_2 \cup \mathbf{X}_3$ where $|\mathbf{X}_1| = 2$, $|\mathbf{X}_2| = 1$, $|\mathbf{X}_3| = 2$ and $|\mathbf{X}_0| = 1$. Label these $\mathbf{X}_0 = \{w\}$, $\mathbf{X}_1 = \{x_1, x_2\}$, $\mathbf{X}_2 = \{y\}$, $\mathbf{X}_3 = \{z_1, z_2\}$, ordered accordingly. Then $\tau[1; 2] = \tau \cap \mathbf{V}_1 = \{v_1^1, v_4^1\}$, and so $\Phi_1(\tau) = x_2$. Similarly $\tau[3; 1] = \tau \cap \mathbf{V}_3 = \{v_2^3\}$, and hence $\Phi_3(\tau) = z_1$. On the other hand, $\tau[2; 2] = \{v_1^2, v_2^2\}$, so $\Phi_2(\tau) = 1$. Thus $\mathbf{V}[\tau] = \{v_1^1, v_1^2, v_2^2\}$, so that $\tau[0] = \{v_1^1, v_2^2\}$ and $\Phi_0(\tau) = w$. Putting all this together, we obtain that $\Phi(\tau) = wx_2z_1$. Note that $\deg(\Phi(\tau)) = 3 = |\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)|$.

To complete our definition of Φ , it only remains to check the following.

Lemma 6.3. $|\mathbf{V}[\tau]| - |\tau[0]| = |\mathbf{X}_0|$.

Proof: It follows from the definition of Φ_i that $\tau[i; a_i]$ consists of its initial segment and $\deg(\Phi_i(\tau))$ elements outside of it. These last $\deg(\Phi_i(\tau))$ elements all belong to τ , while the initial segment, whose length is $a_i - \deg(\Phi_i(\tau))$, contains $|\tau[0] \cap \mathbf{V}_i|$ elements of τ and (possibly) a few added elements. Thus

$$d = |\tau| = |\tau[0]| + \sum_{i=1}^m \deg(\Phi_i(\tau)), \quad \text{and so}$$

$$|\mathbf{V}[\tau]| = \sum_{i=1}^m (a_i - \deg \Phi_i(\tau)) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i \right) - (d - |\tau[0]|) = |\mathbf{X}_0| + |\tau[0]|,$$

as required. \square

To complete the proof of our main theorem, it only remains to show that Φ satisfies the conditions of Theorem 5.1. We start by showing that Φ is a bijection. To do so, we explicitly construct its inverse.

Let $\mu \in S$. Then for $1 \leq i \leq m$, $\deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}) \leq a_i$, so we may define $\Psi_i(\mu) = \rho(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$. Next, let $\mathbf{V}[\mu]$ be the subset of \mathbf{V} containing the first $a_i - \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$ elements of \mathbf{V}_i for each $i = 1, \dots, m$.

Notice that $\mu_{\mathbf{X}_0}$ has degree no greater than $d - \sum_{i=1}^m \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$, while $\psi(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{V}[\mu])$ takes monomials on \mathbf{X}_0 of degree no greater than

$$|\mathbf{V}[\mu]| - |\mathbf{X}_0| = \sum_{i=1}^m (a_i - \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i - d \right) = d - \sum_{i=1}^m \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$$

to subsets of $\mathbf{V}[\mu]$ of size $d - \sum_{i=1}^m \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$. Thus if we let $\Psi_0(\mu) = \psi(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{V}[\mu])(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_0})$, and set

$$\Psi(\mu) := \cup_{i=0}^m \Psi_i(\mu),$$

then $\Psi(\mu)$ is a d -subset of \mathbf{V} . Next note that for $1 \leq i \leq m$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi(\mu) \cap \mathbf{V}_i| &= |\Psi(\mu) \cap \mathbf{V}_i \cap \mathbf{V}[\mu]| + |\Psi(\mu) \cap \mathbf{V}_i \cap (\mathbf{V} - \mathbf{V}[\mu])| \\ &= |\Psi(\mu) \cap \mathbf{V}_i \cap \mathbf{V}[\mu]| + |\Psi_i(\mu)| \\ &\leq |\mathbf{V}_i \cap \mathbf{V}[\mu]| + |\Psi_i(\mu)| \\ &= a_i - \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}) + \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}) = a_i. \end{aligned}$$

In other words, $\Psi(\mu)$ is a facet of Λ .

Example 6.4. Return to the Λ and S of the previous two examples. Let $\mu = x_2 z_1$. Then $\Psi_1(\mu) = \{v_4^1\}$, $\Psi_2(\mu) = \emptyset$ and $\Psi_3(\mu) = \{v_2^3\}$. Furthermore, $\mathbf{V}[\mu] = \{v_1^1, v_1^2, v_2^2\}$, and $\Psi_0(\mu) = \{v_1^1, v_1^2\}$. Thus $\Psi(\mu) = \{v_1^1, v_4^1, v_1^2, v_2^3\}$. For comparison, if we instead take $\nu = w x_2 z_1$ we obtain the same Ψ_1, Ψ_2, Ψ_3 and $\mathbf{V}[\nu]$, but $\Psi_0(\nu) = \{v_1^1, v_2^2\}$, so $\Psi(\nu) = \{v_1^1, v_4^1, v_2^2, v_2^3\}$, that is, τ from the earlier examples (as we should hope if Ψ is to invert Φ).

Lemma 6.5. Ψ and Φ are inverse.

Proof: It follows from the implication 1. \rightarrow 3. of Theorem 1.1 (proved in Section 3), that the h -vector of Λ is the F -vector of a sub-multicomplex of S . Thus

$$|\text{fac}(\Lambda)| = f_{d-1}(\Lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^d h_i(\Lambda) \leq \sum_{i=0}^d F_i(S) = |S|.$$

Since $\Phi : \text{fac}(\Lambda) \rightarrow S$ and $\Psi : S \rightarrow \text{fac}(\Lambda)$, to prove the lemma it suffices to show that the composition $\Phi \circ \Psi : S \rightarrow S$ is the identity map.

Let $\mu \in S$ and let $\tau = \Psi(\mu)$. Observe that for $1 \leq i \leq m$, the earliest a_i -subset of \mathbf{V}_i containing $\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i$ is that which contains the $\deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$ elements of $\Psi_i(\mu)$ and all $a_i - \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$ elements of $\mathbf{V}[\mu] \cap \mathbf{V}_i$. Hence

$$\tau[i; a_i] = \Psi_i(\mu) \cup \sigma(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}) = \rho(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}) \cup \sigma(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}) = \psi(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}),$$

so that

$$\Phi_i(\tau) = \phi(\mathbf{V}_i, \mathbf{X}_i)(\tau[i; a_i]) = \phi(\mathbf{V}_i, \mathbf{X}_i)(\psi(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})) = \mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}, \quad (6)$$

as $\phi(\mathbf{V}_i, \mathbf{X}_i)$ and $\psi(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)$ are inverses. Furthermore, this implies that $\mathbf{V}[\tau] = \mathbf{V}[\mu]$. Thus

$$\tau \cap \mathbf{V}[\tau] = \tau \cap \mathbf{V}[\mu] = \Psi(\mu) \cap \mathbf{V}[\mu] = \Psi_0(\mu) = \psi(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{V}[\mu])(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_0}),$$

and so

$$\Phi_0(\tau) = \phi(\mathbf{V}[\tau], \mathbf{X}_0)(\tau \cap \mathbf{V}[\tau]) = \phi(\mathbf{V}[\mu], \mathbf{X}_0)(\psi(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{V}[\mu])(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_0})) = \mu_{\mathbf{X}_0}. \quad (7)$$

Equations (6) and (7) imply that $\Phi(\Psi(\mu)) = \Phi(\tau) = \mu$, and the assertion follows. \square

Lemma 6.6. *For each facet τ of Λ , $\deg(\Phi(\tau)) = |\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)|$.*

Proof: Let τ be a facet of Λ and let $\mu = \Phi(\tau)$ (so $\tau = \Psi(\mu)$). Observe that

$$\deg(\mu) = \sum_{i=0}^m \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}) = |\rho(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{V}[\mu])(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_0})| + \sum_{i=1}^m |\rho(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})|.$$

Thus it will suffice to show that $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau) = \rho(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{V}[\mu])(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_0}) \cup (\cup_{i=1}^m \rho(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}))$.

In the case of $v \in \rho(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$ for some i , $1 \leq i \leq m$, it follows from the definition of σ that the element of \mathbf{V}_i in position $a_i - \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}) + 1$ is not in $\sigma(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$. This element is also not in $\mathbf{V}[\mu]$. In particular, this is an element of \mathbf{V}_i (the set containing v) that occurs before v and is not in τ . Hence either $v \in \text{low}(\tau)$ or $v \in \text{tail}(\tau)$, and so $v \in \mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)$.

In the case of $v \in \rho(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{V}[\mu])(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_0})$, there is an element $w \in \mathbf{V}[\mu]$ that is not in τ and occurs before v . Suppose, in order to obtain a contradiction, that $w \in \mathbf{V}_i$ where $i \in \text{full}(\tau)$. Then $\tau[i; a_i] = \tau \cap \mathbf{V}_i$, so τ contains the first $a_i - \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$ elements of \mathbf{V}_i . But these are all of the elements of $\mathbf{V}[\tau] \cap \mathbf{V}_i$, including w , a contradiction. Hence $v \in \text{tail}(\tau) \subseteq \mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)$.

In the case of $v \in \tau$ and $v \notin \rho(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{V}[\mu])(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_0}) \cup (\cup_{i=1}^m \rho(\mathbf{X}_i, \mathbf{V}_i)(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}))$, we have $v \in \sigma(\mathbf{X}_0, \mathbf{V}[\tau])(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_0})$; in other words, v is in the initial segment of τ in $\mathbf{V}[\tau]$. In particular, $v \in \mathbf{V}_j$ for some j , and τ contains every element of \mathbf{V}_j occurring before v , yielding that $v \notin \text{low}(\tau)$. Consider $i < j$. Then τ contains every element of $\mathbf{V}[\tau] \cap \mathbf{V}_i$. As τ contains $\deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$ elements of \mathbf{V}_i outside of $\mathbf{V}[\tau]$, τ in total contains $a_i - \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}) + \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}) = a_i$ elements of \mathbf{V}_i , and so $i \in \text{full}(\tau)$. Therefore every vertex occurring before v is either in \mathbf{V}_i with $i \in \text{full}(\tau)$ or in \mathbf{V}_j , and hence in τ . Thus $v \notin \text{tail}(\tau)$, and we infer that $v \notin \mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)$. \square

We next describe the facet τ' in Theorem 5.1. For τ a facet of Λ and $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau) \not\subseteq \gamma \subset \tau$, there is an element of $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)$ which is not in γ . Let v be the minimal such element. If $v \in \text{tail}(\tau)$, let $w = \text{Gap}(\tau)$. Otherwise, $v \in \text{low}(\tau)$; let $w = \text{fgap}(\tau, i)$, where i is the index of the set \mathbf{V}_i containing v . Then $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle := (\tau - v) \cup w$ is a facet of Λ containing γ and $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle \succ \tau$. Let $\mu = \Phi(\tau)$ and $\mu' = \Phi(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle)$.

Lemma 6.7. *For τ and γ as above, $|\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle)| \leq |\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)|$. In particular, $\deg(\mu') \leq \deg(\mu)$.*

Proof: Let v and w be as in the definition of $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle$, and suppose $v \in \mathbf{V}_i$. Since $v \in \mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)$ but $v \notin \mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle)$, it will suffice to show that $\mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle) \subset \mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau) \cup w$. Let $u \in \mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle)$, $u \neq w$ (so, in particular, $u \in \tau$). There are two possible cases.

Case 1: $u \in \text{tail}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle)$. If also $u \in \text{tail}(\tau)$, then $u \in \mathcal{R}_{\text{Lex}}(\tau)$, and we are done. Thus assume without loss of generality that $u \notin \text{tail}(\tau)$. Then either $\text{Gap}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle) \in \tau$ or $\text{Gap}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle) \in \mathbf{V}_j$ for some $j \in \text{full}(\tau)$.

In the case of $\text{Gap}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle) \in \tau$, we have $\text{Gap}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle) = v$. (This follows from the observation that v is the only element of τ that is not in $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle$). Thus $w \succ v \succ u$. Now, $w \in \mathbf{V}_j$ for some j ; notice that $j \in \text{full}(\tau)$ or otherwise u would be in $\text{tail}(\tau)$. Then by our definition of w , $j = i$. Since $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle$ must then contain the same number of elements in \mathbf{V}_i as τ , we obtain that $i \in \text{full}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle)$, a contradiction to the fact that $v = \text{Gap}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle)$.

In the case of $\text{Gap}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle) \in \mathbf{V}_j$ for some $j \in \text{full}(\tau)$, we have, by definition of $\text{Gap}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle)$, that $j \notin \text{full}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle)$. Thus $v \in \mathbf{V}_j$ and $w \notin \mathbf{V}_j$ (as this is the only way in which $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle$ may contain fewer elements of \mathbf{V}_j than τ). But this may only happen if $w = \text{Gap}(\tau)$ and occurs in \mathbf{V}_t with $t < j = i$. Hence $\text{Gap}(\tau) = w \succ \text{Gap}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle) \succ u$, a contradiction to our assumption that $u \notin \text{tail}(\tau)$.

Case 2: $u \in \text{low}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle)$. Let j be the index such that $u \in \mathbf{V}_j$. If $j \in \text{full}(\tau)$, then $u \in \text{low}(\tau)$ (as $\text{fgap}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle, j) \preceq \text{fgap}(\tau, j)$), and the assertion follows. So suppose $j \notin \text{full}(\tau)$. Then $w \in \mathbf{V}_j$, $j < i$ (as this is the only way in which $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle$ may contain more elements from \mathbf{V}_j than τ does). But then $\text{fgap}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle, j)$ is not in τ : this is because the only vertex that is not in $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle$ but is in τ is v , and v is not in \mathbf{V}_j . Since $\text{fgap}(\tau\langle\gamma\rangle, j) \succ u$ and $j \notin \text{full}(\tau)$, we obtain that $u \in \text{tail}(\tau)$. \square

Lemma 6.8. *Let v and w be as in the definition of $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle$, and suppose $v \in \mathbf{V}_i$, $w \in \mathbf{V}_j$. Then for $1 \leq t \leq m$, $t \neq i$, $\tau[t; a_t] = \tau\langle\gamma\rangle[t; a_t]$, and so in particular $\mu_{\mathbf{X}_t} = \mu'_{\mathbf{X}_t}$. Furthermore $\tau[i; a_i] \preceq \tau\langle\gamma\rangle[i; a_i]$, and $\deg(\mu'_{\mathbf{X}_i}) \leq \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$.*

Proof: If $t \neq i, j$, then $\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_t = \tau\langle\gamma\rangle \cap \mathbf{V}_t$, and hence $\tau[t; a_t] = \tau\langle\gamma\rangle[t; a_t]$.

If $t = j \neq i$, we again have that $\tau[t; a_t] = \tau\langle\gamma\rangle[t; a_t]$: indeed, as $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle \cap \mathbf{V}_j$ is obtained from $\tau \cap \mathbf{V}_j$ by adding the first missing element, the first a_j -subsets of \mathbf{V}_j containing them are the same.

Now consider $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle[i; a_i]$ and $\tau[i; a_i]$. If v is in the initial segment of $\tau[i; a_i]$ then $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle[i; a_i] = \tau[i; a_i]$. Otherwise, $\tau\langle\gamma\rangle[i; a_i]$ is obtained from $\tau[i; a_i]$ by removing v and replacing it with the first vertex in \mathbf{V}_i missing from $\tau[i; a_i]$. Then $\tau[i; a_i] \preceq \tau\langle\gamma\rangle[i; a_i]$ and it follows from the $m = 1$, $\mathbf{X}_0 = \emptyset$ case of Lemma 6.7 that $\deg(\mu'_{\mathbf{X}_i}) \leq \deg(\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i})$. \square

Corollary 6.9. *With the notation as in the previous lemma, $\deg(\mu'_{(\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)}) \leq \deg(\mu_{(\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)})$. Furthermore, there is a divisor ν of $\mu_{(\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)}$ with degree equal to $\deg(\mu'_{(\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)})$, such that $\mu'_{(\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)} \succeq \nu$.*

Proof: The first claim follows from Lemma 6.7 and the first part of Lemma 6.8.

To see the second, we note that by the second part of Lemma 6.8 and Lemma 6.1, there is a divisor ν_i of $\mu_{\mathbf{X}_i}$ with degree equal to that of $\mu'_{\mathbf{X}_i}$ and $\mu'_{\mathbf{X}_i} \succeq \nu_i$. Now let ν be the revlex last divisor of $\mu_{(\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)}$ with degree equal to that of $\mu'_{(\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)}$. With ν_i chosen as in the proof of Lemma 6.1 (where our ν_i is the μ'' in the notation of Lemma 6.1), it is clear that ν_i divides ν , and as all the variables in \mathbf{X}_i come after those in \mathbf{X}_0 , we must have $\mu'_{(\mathbf{X}_0 \cup \mathbf{X}_i)} \succeq \nu$. \square

Lemmas 6.5–6.8 and Corollary 6.9 put together imply that Φ satisfies Theorem 5.1 with $\tau' = \tau\langle\gamma\rangle$ and $\mu'' = \nu \prod_{1 \leq t \leq m, t \neq i} \mu_{\mathbf{X}_t}$. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.1.

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