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ON THE GAUSS ALGEBRA OF TORIC ALGEBRAS

JÜRGEN HERZOG, RAHELEH JAFARI, AND ABBAS NASROLLAH NEJAD

ABSTRACT. Let A be a K -subalgebra of the polynomial ring $S = K[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ of dimension d , generated by finitely many monomials of degree r . Then the Gauss algebra $\mathbb{G}(A)$ of A is generated by monomials of degree $(r-1)d$ in S . We describe the generators and the structure of $\mathbb{G}(A)$, when A is a Borel fixed algebra, a squarefree Veronese algebra, generated in degree 2, or the edge ring of a bipartite graph with at least one loop. For a bipartite graph G with one loop, the embedding dimension of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is bounded by the complexity of the graph G .

INTRODUCTION

Let $V \subseteq \mathbb{P}_K^{n-1}$ be a projective variety of dimension d over an algebraically closed field K of characteristic zero. Denote by V_{sm} the set of non-singular points of V and by $\mathbb{G}(d, n-1)$ the Grassmannian of d -planes in K^{n-1} . The *Gauss map* of V is the morphism

$$\gamma : V_{\text{sm}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}(d, n-1),$$

which sends each point $p \in V_{\text{sm}}$ to the embedded tangent space $T_p V$ of V at the point p . The closure of the image of γ in $\mathbb{G}(d, n-1)$ is called the *Gauss image* of V , or *the variety of tangent planes* and is denoted by $\gamma(V)$. The homogeneous coordinate ring of $\gamma(V)$ in the Plücker embedding of the Grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(d, n-1)$ of d -planes is called the *Gauss algebra* of V . The Gauss map is a classical subject in algebraic geometry and has been studied by many authors. For example, it is known that the Gauss map of a smooth projective variety is finite [4, 12]; in particular, a smooth variety and its Gauss image have the same dimension with the obvious exception of a linear space. Zak [12, Corollary 2.8] showed that, provided V is not a linear subvariety of \mathbb{P}_K^n , the dimension of the Gauss image satisfies the inequality $\dim V - \dim \text{Sing}(V) - 1 \leq \dim \gamma(V) \leq \dim V$, where $\text{Sing}(V)$ denotes the singular locus of V . For an algebraic proof of Zak's inequality, see [9].

We take up the situation where $V \subset \mathbb{P}_K^{n-1}$ is a unirational variety. To elaborate on the algebraic side of the picture, consider the polynomial ring $S = K[x_1, \dots, x_d]$. Let $\mathbf{g} = g_1, \dots, g_n$ be a sequence of non-constant homogeneous polynomials of the same degree in S generating the K -subalgebra $A = K[\mathbf{g}] \subseteq S$ of dimension d . Then the Jacobian matrix $\Theta(\mathbf{g})$ of \mathbf{g} has rank d [10, Proposition 1.1]. In this situation we define

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the *Gauss algebra* associated with \mathfrak{g} as the K -subalgebra generated by the set of $d \times d$ minors of $\Theta(\mathfrak{g})$ [1, Definition 2.1]. Since the definition does not depend on the choice of the homogeneous generators of A , we simply denote the Gauss algebra associated with \mathfrak{g} , by $\mathbb{G}(A)$, and call it the Gauss algebra of A . The Gauss algebra $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is isomorphic to the coordinate ring of the Gauss image of the projective variety defined parametrically by \mathfrak{g} in the Plücker embedding of the Grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(d, n - 1)$ of d -planes. Moreover, there is an injective homomorphism of K -algebras $\mathbb{G}(A) \hookrightarrow A$ inducing the rational map from $\text{Proj}(A)$ to its Gauss image [1, Lemma 2.3].

In this paper, we study the Gauss algebra of toric algebras. If $A \subset S$ is a toric algebra with monomial generators $\mathfrak{g} = g_1, \dots, g_n$ of the same degree, then all minors of $\Theta(\mathfrak{g})$ are monomials. In particular, the Gauss algebra is a toric algebra. For example, it has been shown that the Gauss algebra of a Veronese algebra is again Veronese [1, Proposition 3.2]. Veronese algebras are special cases of a more general class of algebras, namely the class of Borel fixed algebras. As a generalization of the above mentioned result, we show that the Gauss algebra of any Borel fixed algebra is again Borel fixed, see Theorem 2.2. This approach provides a simple proof for [1, Proposition 3.2]. Veronese algebras are actually principal Borel fixed algebras, that is, the Borel set defining the algebra admits precisely one Borel generator. In general the number of Borel generators of the Borel fixed algebra A and that of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ may be different. However, in Theorem 2.4 we show that the Gauss algebra of a principal Borel fixed algebra is again principal. This has the nice consequence that the Gauss algebra of a principal Borel fixed algebra is a normal Cohen-Macaulay domain, and its defining ideal is generated by quadrics. Note that in general the property of A being normal does not imply that $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is normal, and vice versa (Example 1.2 and Theorem 3.2(d)).

The Gauss algebra of a squarefree Veronese algebra is much harder to understand. We can give a full description of $\mathbb{G}(A)$, when A is a squarefree Veronese algebra generated in degree 2. In Theorem 3.2 we show that $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is defined by all monomials u of degree d and $|\text{supp}(u)| \geq 3$, provided $d \geq 5$. Algebras of this type may be viewed as the base ring of a polymatroid. In particular, $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is normal and Cohen-Macaulay. However, $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is not normal for $d = 4$. Yet for any d , the Gauss map $\gamma : \text{Proj}(A) \dashrightarrow \text{Proj}(\mathbb{G}(A))$ is birational.

In the last section of this paper we study the Gauss algebra of the edge ring of a finite graph. Let G be a loop-less connected graph with d vertices. It is well-known that the dimension of the edge ring $A = K[G]$ of G is d , if G is not bipartite, and is $d - 1$ if G is bipartite. In our setting, $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is defined under the assumption that $\dim A = d$. By using a well-known theorem [5] of graph theory, the generators of $\mathbb{G}(A)$, when G is not bipartite, correspond to d -sets E of edges of G , satisfying the property that the subgraph with edges E has an odd cycle in each of its connected components. In the bipartite case we form the graph G^L , where L is a non-empty subset of the vertex set of G , by adding a loop to G for each vertex in L . Then $A = K[G^L]$ has dimension d , and there is bijective map from the set of pairs (V, T) to the set of monomial generators of $\mathbb{G}(A)$, where V is a non-empty subset of L and T is a set of edges which form a spanning forest $G(T)$ of G with the property

that each connected component of $G(T)$ contains exactly one vertex of V . From this description it follows that if $|L| = 1$, then the embedding dimension of the Gauss algebra is bounded by the complexity of the graph, which by definition, is the number of spanning trees of the graph. This is an important graph invariant. The number of spanning trees provides a measure for the global reliability of a network. For a complete bipartite graph $K_{m;n}$ the embedding dimension of the Gauss algebra is $\binom{n+m-2}{n-1} \binom{n+m-2}{m-1}$, see Example 4.7, while the number of spanning trees is $m^{n-1}n^{m-1}$, see for instance [6, Theorem 1]. In general the defining ideal of the Gauss algebra admits many binomial generators. Thus it is not surprising that the Gauss algebra is rarely a hypersurface ring. This is for example the case, when G is a cycle with one loop or a path graph with two loops attached. The Gauss algebra of an odd (resp. even) cycle of length d with one loop attached is a hypersurface ring of dimension d (resp. $d - 1$). More generally, we expect that if G is a bipartite graph on $[d]$, $L = \{i\}$ and A be the edge ring of G^L , then $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is a hypersurface ring of dimension $d - 1$, if and only if G is an even cycle.

1. TORIC ALGEBRAS

In this section, we collect some basic fact about the Gauss algebra of a toric algebra. Let $S = K[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ be a polynomial ring over K , where K is a field of characteristic zero. Let $\mathbf{g} = g_1, \dots, g_n$ be a sequence of monomials with $g_i = x_1^{a_{i1}} \cdots x_d^{a_{id}}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. We associate to the sequence \mathbf{g} two matrices, namely $\Theta(\mathbf{g})$ and $\text{Log}(\mathbf{g})$, where $\Theta(\mathbf{g})$ is the Jacobian matrix of \mathbf{g} and $\text{Log}(\mathbf{g}) = (a_{ij})$ is the exponent matrix (or log-matrix) of \mathbf{g} , whose columns are the exponent vectors of the monomials in \mathbf{g} . We denote the r -minor

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g_{i_1}}{\partial x_{j_1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial g_{i_1}}{\partial x_{j_r}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g_{i_r}}{\partial x_{j_1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial g_{i_r}}{\partial x_{j_r}} \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} a_{i_1 j_1} \frac{g_{i_1}}{x_{j_1}} & \cdots & a_{i_1 j_r} \frac{g_{i_1}}{x_{j_r}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_r j_1} \frac{g_{i_r}}{x_{j_1}} & \cdots & a_{i_r j_r} \frac{g_{i_r}}{x_{j_r}} \end{bmatrix}$$

by $[i_1, \dots, i_r \mid j_1, \dots, j_r]_{\Theta(\mathbf{g})}$.

The multi-linearity property of the determinant implies that

$$x_{j_1} \cdots x_{j_r} [i_1, \dots, i_r \mid j_1, \dots, j_r]_{\Theta(\mathbf{g})} = g_{i_1} \cdots g_{i_r} [i_1, \dots, i_r \mid j_1, \dots, j_r]_{\text{Log}(\mathbf{g})},$$

where $[i_1, \dots, i_r \mid j_1, \dots, j_r]_{\text{Log}(\mathbf{g})}$ is the r -minor of $\text{Log}(\mathbf{g})$. Therefore, r -minors of $\Theta(\mathbf{g})$ are monomials of the form

$$(1) \quad [i_1, \dots, i_r \mid j_1, \dots, j_r]_{\text{Log}(\mathbf{g})} \cdot \frac{g_{i_1} \cdots g_{i_r}}{x_{j_1} \cdots x_{j_r}}.$$

By the relation (1), the Jacobian matrix and the log-matrix of \mathbf{g} have the same rank.

Let $A = K[\mathbf{g}]$ be the toric K -algebra with generators $\mathbf{g} = g_1, \dots, g_n$. It is well know that the dimension of A is the rank of the matrix $\text{Log}(\mathbf{g})$. Thus, if all monomials of \mathbf{g} are of degree r and the rank of $\text{Log}(\mathbf{g})$ is d , then the Gauss algebra $\mathbb{G}(A)$ of A is a toric algebra generated by monomials of degree $(r - 1)d$. Then (1) implies that

$$\mathbb{G}(A) = K[(g_{i_1} \cdots g_{i_d}) / (x_1 \cdots x_d) : \det(\text{Log}(g_{i_1}, \dots, g_{i_d})) \neq 0].$$

The injective K -algebra homomorphism $\mathbb{G}(A) \hookrightarrow A$ is defined by multiplying each generators of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ by $x_1 \cdots x_d$. Therefore,

$$\mathbb{G}(A) \simeq K[g_{i_1} \cdots g_{i_d} : \det(\text{Log}(g_{i_1}, \dots, g_{i_d})) \neq 0] \subseteq A.$$

The morphism $\mathbb{G}(A) \hookrightarrow A$ induces the rational Gauss map

$$\gamma : \text{Proj}(A) \dashrightarrow \text{Proj}(\mathbb{G}(A)).$$

Remark 1.1. Let $A = K[g_1, \dots, g_n]$ be a standard graded K -algebra, and $X = \text{Proj}(A)$. Since

$$X = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \text{Spec}(K[g_1/g_i, \dots, g_n/g_i]),$$

it follows that the field $K(X)$ of rational functions of X is equal to the field of fractions of any of the algebras $K[g_1/g_i, \dots, g_n/g_i]$.

Let $B \subset A$ be an extension of homogeneous standard graded algebras, and $X = \text{Proj}(A)$ and $Y = \text{Proj}(B)$. Then the corresponding dominant rational map $X \dashrightarrow Y$ is birational if and only if $K(X) = K(Y)$.

Therefore if $A = K[g_1, \dots, g_n]$ is the toric algebra as above, then the morphism $\gamma : \text{Proj}(A) \dashrightarrow \text{Proj}(\mathbb{G}(A))$ is birational if and only if for all $i < j$, the fractions g_i/g_j can be expressed as a product of fractions of the form $(g_{i_1} \cdots g_{i_d})/(g_{j_1} \cdots g_{j_d})$ with $\det(\text{Log}(g_{i_1}, \dots, g_{i_d})) \neq 0$ and $\det(\text{Log}(g_{j_1}, \dots, g_{j_d})) \neq 0$.

For example, $\gamma : \text{Proj}(A) \dashrightarrow \text{Proj}(\mathbb{G}(A))$ is birational, when $A \subseteq k[s, t]$ is the coordinate ring of the projective monomial curve parametrized by the generators of A [1, Proposition 3.8].

In general, normality, Cohen-Macaulayness or other homological or algebraic properties are not preserved when passing from A to $\mathbb{G}(A)$. For example, the squarefree r -Veronese algebra $A = K[V_{r,d}]$ is normal Cohen-Macaulay, while for $r = 2$ the Gauss algebra $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is normal and Cohen-Macaulay if and only if $d \geq 5$, see Theorem 2.3.

The following example shows that the Gauss algebra of a non-normal toric algebra may be normal.

Example 1.2. Let $A = K[s^6, s^5t, s^4t^2, s^3t^3, t^6] \subset K[s, t]$ be the homogeneous coordinate ring of the projective monomial curve embedded in \mathbb{P}_K^4 . By [1, Lemma 3.7], the K -algebra A is not an isolated singularity and hence is not normal. However, the Gauss algebra $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is the 8-Veronese algebra in $k[t, s]$, which is normal, Cohen-Macaulay and an isolated singularity.

2. BOREL-FIXED ALGEBRAS

We start with the following lemma which is crucial for the kind of algebras studied in this section.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $g_1, \dots, g_d \in S = K[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ be homogeneous polynomials, and let $\varphi : S \rightarrow S$ be a linear automorphism. Then*

$$\det(\Theta(\varphi(g_1), \dots, \varphi(g_d))) = \det(\varphi) \cdot \varphi(\det(\Theta(g_1, \dots, g_d))).$$

Proof. Consider the linear transformation $\varphi(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^d a_{ji}x_j$, $i = 1, \dots, d$. For polynomial $g \in K[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ a direct computation with derivatives shows that

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(g)}{\partial x_i} = a_{i1}\varphi\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1}\right) + \dots + a_{id}\varphi\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_d}\right).$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\Theta(\varphi(g_1), \dots, \varphi(g_n))) &= \det \left(\begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1d} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{d1} & \dots & a_{dd} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi\left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1}\right) & \dots & \varphi\left(\frac{\partial g_d}{\partial x_1}\right) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \varphi\left(\frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_d}\right) & \dots & \varphi\left(\frac{\partial g_d}{\partial x_d}\right) \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right) \\ &= \det(\varphi) \cdot \det(\varphi(\Theta(g_1, \dots, g_d))) \\ &= \det(\varphi) \cdot \varphi(\det(\Theta(g_1, \dots, g_d))). \end{aligned}$$

□

Recall that a set $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$ of monomials of the same degree in $K[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ is called *Borel set*, if the monomial ideal generated by G is fixed under the action of all linear automorphism $\varphi : S \rightarrow S$ defined by nonsingular upper triangular matrices.

If $\text{char}(K) = 0$, as we always assume in this paper, the Borel-fixed ideals are just the strongly stable monomial ideals, that is, the monomial ideals I with the property that $x_i(u/x_j) \in I$ for the all monomial generators u of I , and all integers $i < j$ such that x_j divides u . Let $B \subseteq G$. Then the elements of B are called *Borel generators* of G , if G is the smallest Borel set containing B . In this case if $B = \{u_1, \dots, u_t\}$, we write $G = \langle u_1, \dots, u_t \rangle$. For instance, $\{x_1^2, x_1x_2, x_1x_3, x_1x_4, x_2^2, x_2x_3, x_2x_4\} = \langle x_1x_3, x_2x_4 \rangle$. A Borel set G is called *principal* if there exists $u \in G$ such that $G = \langle u \rangle$.

Let G be a Borel set of monomials of degree r . The Borel generators of G are characterized by the property that they are maximal among the monomials of G with respect to the following partial order on the monomials: let $u = x_{i_1}x_{i_2}\dots x_{i_r}$ and $v = x_{j_1}x_{j_2}\dots x_{j_r}$ with $i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_r$ and $j_1 \leq j_2 \leq \dots \leq j_r$. Then we set $u < v$, if $i_k \leq j_k$ for $k = 1, \dots, r$. In particular, if $v = x_{i_1}^{c_1}\dots x_{i_r}^{c_r}$ with $c_i > 0$, and $u = x_1^{a_1}\dots x_d^{a_d}$. Then $u \not\leq v$ if and only if there exists j , such that

$$(2) \quad a_{i_j+1} + \dots + a_d \geq c_{j+1} + \dots + c_r + 1.$$

Let $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\} \subset K[x_1, \dots, x_d]$ be a Borel set. Then we call $A = K[g_1, \dots, g_n]$, a *Borel fixed algebra*, if $\dim(A) = d$. Note that $\dim(A) = d$, if and only if there exists j such that $x_d | g_j$. Indeed, since G is a Borel set, the condition implies that $\{x_1^r, x_1^{r-1}x_2, \dots, x_1^{r-1}x_d\} \subseteq G$, where r is the degree of the monomials in G . The log-matrix of these elements is upper triangular, and so has rank d . This shows that $\dim(A) = d$.

Theorem 2.2. *The Gauss algebra of a Borel-fixed algebra is a Borel-fixed algebra.*

Proof. Let A be a Borel-fixed algebra with monomial generators $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_n\}$. Let G' be the set of monomial generators of $\mathbb{G}(A)$. We want to show that G' is a

Borel set. For this, it is enough to show that the ideal I' generated by G' is a Borel-fixed ideal. Let g be a monomial generator in I' . Then $g = \det(\Theta(g_{i_1}, \dots, g_{i_d}))$. Let I be the monomial ideal generated by G . By Lemma 2.1, for any upper triangular automorphism $\varphi : S \rightarrow S$, one has

$$\varphi(g) = \varphi(\det(\Theta(g_{i_1}, \dots, g_{i_d}))) = \det(\varphi)^{-1}(\det \Theta(\varphi(g_{i_1}), \dots, \varphi(g_{i_d}))).$$

Since I is a Borel-fixed ideal, each $\varphi(g_i)$ is a K -linear combination of elements of G . By using the fact that $\Theta(-)$ is a multilinear function, we get $\varphi(g) \in I'$. This shows that $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is Borel-fixed. \square

Corollary 2.3 ([1], Proposition 3.2). *The Gauss algebra of an r -Veronese algebra is an $(r-1)d$ -Veronese algebra.*

Proof. Consider the monomials $g_1 = x_1 x_d^{r-1}, \dots, g_{d-1} = x_{d-1} x_d^{r-1}, g_d = x_d^r$. As the log-matrix of \mathbf{g} is non-singular, the monomial $g_1 \cdots g_d / x_1 \cdots x_d = x_d^{(r-1)d}$ belongs to the Gauss algebra. Since the r -Veronese is a Borel-fixed ideal, the assertion follows from Theorem 2.2. \square

In general the number of Borel generators of the Borel fixed algebra A and that of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ may be different. In fact, let $\{x_2 x_3, x_1 x_4\}$ be the set of Borel generators of A . Then $A = K[x_1^2, x_1 x_2, x_2^2, x_1 x_3, x_2 x_3, x_1 x_4]$ and the log-matrix of the generators of A is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Therefore $\mathbb{G}(A) = K[x_1^4, x_1^3 x_2, x_1^2 x_2^2, x_1 x_2^3, x_1^3 x_3, x_1^2 x_2 x_3, x_1 x_2^2 x_3]$, and $x_1 x_2^2 x_3$ is the single Borel generator of $\mathbb{G}(A)$.

However if A is principal Borel, then $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is principal Borel as well. More precisely we have the following

Theorem 2.4. *Let A be a principal Borel-fixed algebra with Borel generator m with $\text{supp}(m) = \{i_1 < \dots < i_r\}$. Then $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is a principal Borel-fixed algebra with Borel generator*

$$m' = \frac{m^{i_r}}{x_{i_1}^{i_1-1} x_{i_2}^{i_2-i_1} \cdots x_{i_{r-1}}^{i_{r-1}-i_{r-2}} x_{i_r}^{i_r-i_{r-1}+1}}.$$

Proof. We first show that $m' \in \mathbb{G}(A)$. Let $g_{k,l} = x_l(m/x_{i_k})$, $k = 1, \dots, r$, $l = i_{k-1}, \dots, i_k - 1$ for all k , where $i_0 = 1$. Then the $g_{k,l}$ belong to $\langle m \rangle$, and

$$m' = \left(\prod_{k=1}^r \prod_{l=i_{k-1}}^{i_k-1} g_{k,l} \right) / x_1 x_2 \cdots x_d.$$

We order the monomials $g_{k,l}$ lexicographically and consider the corresponding log-matrix A . The i th row with $i \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_r\}$ has only one non-zero entry which is 1. So in order to compute the determinant of the log-matrix, we skip the i th row and the

column corresponding to the nonzero entry. This can be done for all $i \notin \{i_1, \dots, i_r\}$. Then we obtain the log-matrix M of the following sequence of monomials

$$m, x_{i_1} \frac{m}{x_{i_2}}, \dots, x_{i_{r-1}} \frac{m}{x_{i_r}}$$

with respect to x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k} . Subtracting the first column of M from the other columns of M , we obtain the following matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ a_2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ a_3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 & 0 \\ a_{r-1} & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ a_r & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now for each $i > 1$, we add the i th row to the first row. The result is a lower triangular matrix with non-zero entries on the diagonal. This shows that A is non-singular, and proves that m' is a generator of $\mathbb{G}(A)$.

Since $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is a Borel-fixed ideal, by Theorem 2.2, it is enough to prove that for any monomial g in $\mathbb{G}(A)$, one has $g \preceq m'$. Let $m = x_{i_1}^{a_{i_1}} \cdots x_{i_r}^{a_{i_r}}$, $m' = x_{i_1}^{a'_{i_1}} \cdots x_{i_r}^{a'_{i_r}}$. By definition of m' , we have $a'_{i_j} = i_r a_{i_{j+1}} - i_{j+1} + i_j$ for $j = 2, \dots, r-1$, and $a'_{i_r} = i_r(a_{i_r} - 1) + i_{r-1} - 1$. Let

$$g = \left(\prod_{i=1}^{i_r} g_i \right) / x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{i_r},$$

where g_1, \dots, g_{i_r} are in the minimal monomial generating set of A , whose corresponding log-matrix is non-singular. If $g \not\preceq m'$, then by Borel order property (2), there exists $1 \leq j \leq r-1$, such that $\prod_{j=1}^{i_r} g_j$ is divisible by $w = x_{i_j}^{b_{i_j}} \cdots x_{i_r}^{b_{i_r}}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=i_j+1}^{i_r} b_l - (i_r - i_j) &\geq 1 + \sum_{l=i_j+1}^{i_r} a'_l \\ &= \sum_{k=j}^{r-2} (i_r a_{i_{k+1}} - i_{k+1} + i_k) + i_r(a_{i_r} - 1) + i_{r-1} \\ &= \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^r a_{i_l} - 1 \right) i_r + i_j. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$(3) \quad \sum_{l=i_j+1}^r b_{i_l} \geq \left(\sum_{l=j+1}^r a_{i_l} \right) i_r.$$

We may write g_s as a product of monomials $g_s = f_s h_s$ with $\text{supp}(f_s) \subseteq \{i_1, \dots, i_j\}$ and $\text{supp}(h_s) \subseteq \{i_{j+1}, \dots, i_r\}$. As $g_s \preceq x_{i_1}^{a_{i_1}} \cdots x_{i_r}^{a_{i_r}}$, we have $\deg(h_s) \leq \sum_{l=j+1}^r a_{i_l}$

and, since w divides $g_1 \cdots g_{i_r}$, we get

$$\sum_{l=i_j+1}^{i_r} b_{i_l} \leq \sum_{s=1}^d \deg(h_s) \leq d \sum_{l=j+1}^r a_{i_l}.$$

Together with (3), it follows that $\sum_{s=1}^{i_r} \deg(h_s) = i_r \sum_{l=j+1}^r a_{i_l}$ and, this implies $\deg(h_s) = \sum_{l=j+1}^r a_{i_l}$.

Let L be the log-matrix of g_1, \dots, g_{i_r} . Then the summation of the last $i_r - i_j$ entries of each column of L is equal to $\sum_{l=j+1}^r a_{i_l}$, and so the summation of the first j entries of each column is equal to $i_r - \sum_{l=j+1}^r a_{i_l}$. This implies that L is singular, a contradiction. \square

Corollary 2.5. *Let A be a principal Borel-fixed algebra. Then $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is normal and for suitable monomial order its defining ideal has a quadratic Gröbner basis.*

Proof. By the above theorem, $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is a principal Borel fixed algebra. A principal Borel set is a polymatroid. Therefore $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is normal, see [7, Corollary 6.2]. In [3] it is shown that the principal Borel-fixed sets are sortable, and so $\mathbb{G}(A)$ has quadratic Gröbner basis. \square

Corollary 2.6. *Let A Borel-fixed algebra such that $\dim A = \dim \mathbb{G}(A) = d$. Then the Gauss map $\gamma : \text{Proj}(A) \dashrightarrow \text{Proj}(\mathbb{G}(A))$ is birational.*

Proof. By the hypothesis on the dimension of $\mathbb{G}(A)$, there exists a generator u of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ such that $x_d | u$. For $1 \leq i < j \leq d$ we have

$$\frac{x_i}{x_j} = \frac{x_i(u/x_d)}{x_j(u/x_d)},$$

which implies that γ is birational, since any quotient of monomials in A is the products of x_i/x_j , see Remark 1.1. \square

3. SQUAREFREE VERONESE ALGEBRAS

Let $V_{r,d}$ be the set of all squarefree monomials of degree r in $S = K[x_1, \dots, x_d]$. The K -subalgebra $A = K[V_{r,d}]$ of S is called the *squarefree r -Veronese algebra*. By Proposition 2.3, the Gauss algebra associated to a Veronese algebra is again a Veronese algebra. The situation for squarefree Veronese algebra is more complicated.

Denote by $\text{Mon}_S(t, r)$ the set of all monomials u of degree r in S , such that $|\text{supp}(u)| \geq t$, where $\text{supp}(u) = \{i : x_i | u\}$.

Proposition 3.1. *The monomial ideal generated by $\text{Mon}_S(t, r)$ is polymatroidal. In particular, the K -algebra $K[\text{Mon}_S(t, r)]$ is normal and Cohen–Macaulay.*

Proof. The normality of the K -algebra $K[\text{Mon}_S(t, r)]$ follows from [7, Theorem 6.1], once we have shown that the ideal generated by $\text{Mon}_S(t, r)$ is polymatroidal. Let $u = x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_d^{a_d}, v = x_1^{b_1} \cdots x_d^{b_d} \in \text{Mon}_S(t, r)$. By symmetry we may assume that $a_1 > b_1$. Suppose $a_1 > 1$, then $x_i u / x_1 \in \text{Mon}_S(t, r)$ for any $i \neq 1$, and so the exchange property

holds. Next suppose that $a_1 = 1$, then $b_1 = 0$. If $\text{supp}(u)$ has more than t elements, we may replace x_1 by any variable $x_i \in \text{supp}(v)$. Finally, suppose that $\text{supp}(u)$ has exactly t elements. Since $x_1 \notin \text{supp}(v)$, there exists $x_j \in \text{supp}(v) \setminus \text{supp}(u)$. Replacing x_1 by x_j , the exchange property is satisfied. \square

In the following result we describe the structure of the Gauss algebra of the square-free 2-Veronese algebra $K[V_{2,d}]$. Note that for $d \leq 3$, the Gauss algebra is isomorphic to a polynomial ring.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $A = K[V_{2,d}]$, with $d \geq 4$. Then*

- (a) $\mathbb{G}(A) = K[\text{Mon}_S(3, 4) \setminus \{x_1x_2x_3x_4\}]$, if $d = 4$;
- (b) $\mathbb{G}(A) = K[\text{Mon}_S(3, d)]$, if $d \geq 5$;
- (c) *the embedding dimension of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is*

$$\text{edim}\mathbb{G}(k[A]) = \begin{cases} e - 1, & \text{if } d=4, \\ e, & \text{if } d=5, \end{cases}$$

where $e = \binom{2d-1}{d} - (d-1)\binom{d}{2} - d$;

- (d) *the Gauss algebra is a normal Cohen–Macaulay domain, if and only if $d \geq 5$;*
- (e) *the Gauss map $\gamma : \text{Proj}(A) \dashrightarrow \text{Proj}(\mathbb{G}(A))$ is birational.*

For the proof of the theorem, we need the following

Lemma 3.3 ([5, Theorem 2.1]). *Let G a loop-less connected graph with the same number of vertices and edges. Then the log-matrix of the edge ideal of G is non-singular if and only if G contains an odd cycle.*

Proof of Theorem 3.2. First we show that any monomial of the form $m = g/x_1 \cdots x_d$ belongs to $\text{Mon}_S(3, d)$, where $g = g_{i_1} \cdots g_{i_d}$ is a product of pairwise distinct elements of $V_{2,d}$. This then yields the inclusion $\mathbb{G}(A) \subseteq K[\text{Mon}_S(3, d)]$. Suppose that the number of elements in the support of m is less than 3. Then at least $d - 2$ variables have degree 1 in g . Hence g can be written as a product of at most $d - 1$ monomials in A , which is a contradiction.

Now, to prove (a) and (b), let m be an element of $\text{Mon}_S(3, d)$. For $d = 4$ and $d = 5$ the assertions can be shown by direct computations. Let $d > 5$, and first assume that $m = x_1 \cdots x_d$. If d is odd, then let

$$g_1 = x_1x_2, g_2 = x_2x_3, \dots, g_{d-1} = (x_{d-1}x_d), g_d = (x_dx_1).$$

Then the log-matrix of g_1, \dots, g_d is non-singular by Lemma 3.3. If d is even, then let $g_1 = x_1x_2, g_2 = x_2x_3, g_3 = x_3x_1, g_4 = x_4x_5, g_5 = x_5x_6, \dots, g_{d-1} = (x_{d-1}x_d), g_d = (x_dx_4)$.

Now, the log-matrix is

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix},$$

where A and B are incidence matrices of odd cycles, and so it is non-singular.

Next assume that $m \neq x_1 \cdots x_d$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $m = x_1^{r_1} \cdots x_{d-1}^{r_{d-1}}$. Since $\deg(m) = d$, there exists i such that $r_i > 1$. Let $u = m/x_i$. Then $u \in \text{Mon}_{S'}(3, d-1)$, where $S' = K[x_1, \dots, x_{d-1}]$. By induction, $(x_1 \cdots x_{d-1})u = g_1 \cdots g_{d-1}$ with $g_i \in A$ and $L(g_1, \dots, g_{d-1})$ non-singular. Let

$g_d = x_i x_d$. Then $(x_1 \dots x_d)m = g_1 \dots g_{d-1} g_d$. Since all the entries of the last row of $\text{Log}(g_1, \dots, g_d)$ are zero, except the last one, which is equal to 1, we see that $\text{Log}(g_1, \dots, g_d)$ is non-singular.

(c) follows from (b) by a simple counting argument.

(d): If $d \geq 5$, it follows from (b) and Proposition 3.1 that $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is normal, and Cohen–Macaulay by Hochster [8]. On the other hand a calculation with Singular [2] shows that for $d = 4$, the h -vector of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ has a negative component. Therefore, in this case $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is not Cohen–Macaulay.

(e): By Remark 1.1, it suffices to show that for every $1 \leq i < j \leq n$,

$$K\left[\frac{x_i x_j}{x_r x_s} \mid 1 \leq r < s \leq n\right] \subset K\left[\frac{u}{v} \mid u, v \in \text{Mon}(3, d)\right].$$

For $1 \leq i < j \leq d$ one has

$$(4) \quad \frac{x_i}{x_j} = \frac{x_k x_l^{d-2} x_i}{x_k x_l^{d-2} x_j},$$

with i, j, k, l pairwise distinct. Hence $(x_i x_j)/(x_r x_s)$ has an expression as in (4), if $\{i, j\} \cap \{r, s\} \neq \emptyset$. Otherwise,

$$\frac{x_i x_j}{x_r x_s} = \frac{(x_j x_s^{d-2} x_i)(x_i x_r^{d-2} x_j)}{(x_j x_s^{d-2} x_r)(x_i x_r^{d-2} x_s)}.$$

Remark 3.4. (a) Let $A = K[V_{r,d}]$. We may assume that $d \geq r + 2$, otherwise $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is a polynomial ring. Then

$$\mathbb{G}(A) \subseteq \{x_1^{a_1} \dots x_d^{a_d} \in \text{Mon}_S(r+1, (r-1)d) : a_i \leq d-2 \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq d\}.$$

For $r = 2$, the equality holds if and only if $d \geq 5$. It would be interesting to know for which $r > 2$ and d the equality holds.

(b) According to White’s conjecture [11], the base ring of a polymatroid is generated by the so-called exchange relations, which are quadratic binomials. Since $\text{Mon}_S(3, d)$ is polymatroidal, we expect that the Gauss algebra of $K[V_{2,d}]$ has quadratic relations. □

4. EDGE RINGS

Let G be a simple graph on the vertex set $V(G) = [d]$ and edge set $E(G) = \{e_1, \dots, e_m\}$. For given subset $V \subseteq [d]$, we set $x_V = \prod_{i \in V} x_i$. In the case that V is an edge $e = \{i, j\}$, we simply write e instead of $x_V = x_i x_j$. The edge ideal $I(G)$, of G , is the ideal generated by the monomials $e \in E(G)$. Note that the log-matrix of $E(G)$ is the incidence matrix of G .

Let $V \subseteq V(G)$ and $E \subseteq E(G)$ with $|V| = |E|$. We denote by $\Delta_{V,E}$ the minor of the log-matrix $\text{Log}(E(G))$, with rows V and columns E .

Lemma 4.1. *Let $V \subseteq V(G)$ and $E \subseteq E(G)$ with $|V| = |E| = r$, and let $\Delta_{V,E}$ be the minor of the log-matrix $\text{Log}(E(G))$, with rows V and columns E . Suppose the edges in E can be labeled as e_1, \dots, e_r , such that*

$$(5) \quad |V \cap (e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_i)| = i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, r.$$

Then $\Delta_{V,E} \neq 0$. The converse holds, if G is a bipartite graph.

Proof. Suppose condition (5) holds. Let M be the matrix with rows V and columns E . Let $V \cap e_1 = \{v\}$. Then the first column of M has only one non-zero entry, corresponding to vertex v . Let $V' = V \setminus \{v\}$, then

$$|V' \cap \{e_2, \dots, e_i\}| = i - 1 \quad \text{for } i = 2, \dots, r.$$

Now, by the induction hypothesis the matrix M' whose rows are V' and whose columns are e_2, \dots, e_r , is non-singular. It follows that M is non-singular.

Conversely, assume that $\Delta_{V,E} \neq 0$. Then we claim that there exists a column e_1 in E such that $|V \cap e_1| = 1$. Indeed, if $|V \cap e_i| > 1$, for $i = 1, \dots, r$, then M is the incidence matrix of a bipartite graph. Now, Lemma 3.3 implies $\Delta_{V,E} = 0$, contradiction. Let $V' = V \setminus \{v_1\}$, where $V \cap e_1 = \{v_1\}$. Then the matrix M' whose rows are V' and whose columns are e_2, \dots, e_r , is non-singular. Now, $|V' \cap \{e_2, \dots, e_i\}| = i - 1$ for $i = 2, \dots, r$, by induction. This implies that $|V' \cap \{e_1, \dots, e_i\}| = i$ for $i = 2, \dots, r$. \square

Corollary 4.2. *Let G be a graph with c connected components, and $V \subset V(G)$, with $|V| \leq d - c$. Then there exists $E \subseteq E(G)$ with $|E| = |V|$ such that $\Delta_{V,E} \neq 0$.*

Proof. Let $|V| = r$. Since $r \leq d - c$, we can choose a set E of r edges such that $e \cap V \neq \emptyset$ for each $e \in E$. Now, the matrix M with rows V and columns E , is not the incidence matrix of a forest, since for a forest the number of vertices is strictly bigger than the number of edges. Hence there exists an edge e_1 in E such that $e_1 \cap V = \{v\}$. Removing the edge e_1 from G , the number of connected components c' of $G \setminus \{e_1\}$ is at most $c + 1$. Let $V' = V \setminus \{v\}$. Then $|V'| \leq d - c'$. By induction there exist edges e_2, \dots, e_r such that $|V' \cap e_2 \cup \dots \cup e_i| = i - 1$ for $i = 2, \dots, r$. It follows that e_1, \dots, e_r satisfies the condition (5). Therefore the desired result follows from Lemma 4.1. \square

Let G be a simple bipartite graph. Let L a non-empty subset of $[d]$, and let G^L be the graph which is obtained from G by attaching a loop to G at each vertex belonging to L . For given set $T \subseteq E(G)$, let $G(T)$ denote the graph with $V(G(T)) = V(G)$ and $E(G(T)) = T$.

Theorem 4.3. *Let G be a bipartite graph with r components and L be a subset of $[d]$. Let A be the edge ring of G^L . Then the following statements hold.*

- (a) *A has dimension d if and only if L contains at least one vertex of each component of G .*
- (b) *If the condition (a) satisfied, then the Gauss algebra $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is generated by the monomials*

$$g_{V,T} = x_V \frac{e_T}{x_{V^c}},$$

where V is a non-empty subset of L , $V^c = [d] \setminus V$, and $e_T = \prod_{e \in T} e$ where $T \subseteq E(G)$ satisfies

- (i) $G(T)$ is a forest;
- (ii) each connected component of $G(T)$ contains exactly one vertex of V .

In particular, when $|V| = 1$, then the cardinality of the minimal set of generators of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is bounded by the number of spanning trees of G . Moreover, $g_{V,T} = g_{V,T'}$ if and only if each vertex of G has the same degree in T and T' .

Proof. (a). We show that the log-matrix of G^L has a non-singular maximal minor, if and only if L contains at least one vertex of each component of G . Let $L_i = G_i \cap L$, then $G_1^{L_1}, \dots, G_r^{L_r}$ are the connected components of G^L , and the log-matrix of G^L has maximal rank if and only if the log-matrix of each $G_i^{L_i}$ has maximal rank. On the other hand, G_i is a tree and does not have maximal rank, if there is no loop attached to any vertex of it. Hence for G^L to have maximal rank, each L_i should be non-empty.

Now, assume that L_i is non-empty for $i = 1, \dots, r$, let $l_i \in L_i$ and $\bar{V}_i = V_i \setminus \{l_i\}$. By Corollary 4.2, there exists $\bar{E}_i \subseteq E(G_i)$ with $|\bar{E}_i| = |\bar{V}_i|$ such that $\Delta_{\bar{V}_i, \bar{E}_i} \neq 0$. It follows that $\Delta_{V_i, E_i} \neq 0$, where $E_i = \bar{E}_i \cup \{l_i\}$, and so the log-matrix of $G_i^{L_i}$ has maximal rank.

(b). We first show that the conditions (i),(ii) are equivalent to

(α) $|T| = |V^c|$;

(β) the elements of T can be labeled as e_1, \dots, e_m such that

$$|V^c \cap (e_1 \cup \dots \cup e_i)| = i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, m.$$

Suppose that (i) and (ii) are satisfied. If $T = \emptyset$, then the equivalence of (i),(ii) with α, β is trivial. Now, assume that $T \neq \emptyset$, and let $G(T)_1, \dots, G(T)_t$ be the connected components of $G(T)$ with $|V(G(T)_i)| \geq 2$. We may assume that v_i be the vertex of V belonging to $G(T)_i$. Since $G(T)_i$ is a tree, we may label the edges of $G(T)_i$ as $e_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_{s_i}}$ such that $v_i \in e_{i_1}$ and $|e_{i_j} \cap (e_{i_1} \cup \dots \cup e_{i_{j-1}})| = 1$ for all $j = 1, \dots, s_i$. Then the sequence of edges

$$e_{1_1}, \dots, e_{1_{s_1}}, e_{2_1}, \dots, e_{2_{s_2}}, e_{3_1}, \dots$$

satisfies conditions (α),(β).

Conversely, condition (β) guarantees that $G(T)$ does not contain any cycle, and so it is a forest, which by (α) has $d - |V|$ edges. Therefore $|V|$ is equal to the number of connected components of $G(T)$. let $G(T)_1, \dots, G(T)_t$ be the connected components of $G(T)$ with $|V(G(T)_i)| \geq 2$, and let e_{i_j} be the first edge, with respect to the labeling in (β), such that $e_{i_j} \cap G(T)_j \neq \emptyset$. Then $|e_{i_j} \cap V| = 1$, so each connected component of $G(T)$ contains at least one vertex in V . Since $G(T)$ has $|V|$ number of components, each component should contain exactly one element of V .

Let g belong to the minimal set of generators of $\mathbb{G}(A)$. Then $g = \frac{g_1 \cdots g_d}{x_1 \cdots x_d}$, where g_i is a monomial generator of A and the log-matrix of g_1, \dots, g_d is non-singular. Since the incidence matrix of a bipartite graph is singular by Lemma 3.3, at least one g_i corresponds to a loop. After relabeling, we may assume that $\{g_1, \dots, g_d\} = \{x_1^2, \dots, x_s^2, e_1, \dots, e_{d-s}\}$ and

$$\text{Log}(x_1^2 \cdots x_s^2 e_1 \cdots e_{d-s}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,d-s} \\ 0 & 2 & & 0 & a_{2,1} & \cdots & a_{2,d-s} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & a_{s,1} & \cdots & a_{s,d-s} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{s+1,1} & \cdots & a_{s+1,d-s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{d,1} & \cdots & a_{d,d-s} \end{bmatrix},$$

where $A = [a_{r,t}]$ is the log-matrix of $e_1 \cdots e_{d-s}$. Let $V = \{1, \dots, s\}$ and $T = \{e_1, \dots, e_{d-s}\}$. Then

$$g = g_{V,T} = \frac{x_1^2 \cdots x_s^2 e_1 \cdots e_{d-s}}{x_1 \cdots x_d} = x_1 \cdots x_s \frac{e_1 \cdots e_{d-s}}{x_{s+1} \cdots x_d},$$

and the log-matrix is non-singular if and only if the submatrix A' with rows $s+1, \dots, d$ and columns $s+1, \dots, d$, is non-singular, and by Lemma 4.1, A' is non-singular if and only if the condition (β) satisfies. \square

Example 4.4. Let G be a path graph with d vertices, and edges $\{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \dots, \{d-1, d\}$. Let $L \subseteq [d]$ and A be the edge ring of G^L . Spanning forests of G with the property that each component contains precisely one element of L , correspond to the generators of $\mathbb{G}(A)$. Note that spanning forest of G is a disjoint union of intervals covering $[d]$. Let $[d] = \cup_{i=1}^r [a_i, a_{i+1}]$ with $|L \cap [a_i, a_{i+1}]| = 1$, for $i = 1, \dots, r$. The corresponding generator of $\mathbb{G}(A)$, is

$$(6) \quad \left(\prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{j \in]a_i, a_{i+1}[} x_j \right) \prod_{j \in L} x_j^2.$$

The above discussions show that if $L = [d]$, then the number of generators of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is the number λ_d of interval partitions of $[d]$. The sequence $(\lambda_d)_{d \geq 1}$ begins as follows

$$1, 3, 8, 21, 55, 144, 377, \dots$$

The recursive formula $\lambda_d = 3\lambda_{d-1} - \lambda_{d-2}$, describes the beginning of the sequence. This seems to be the rule for the whole sequence $(\lambda_d)_{d \geq 1}$.

In the case that $L = \{i < j\}$, $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is generated by $j - i + 2$ monomials

$$x_i^2 x_2 \cdots x_{d-1}, x_j^2 x_2 \cdots x_{d-1}, (x_i^2 x_j^2 x_2 \cdots x_{d-1}) / x_k x_{k+1} \quad \text{for } i \leq k \leq j - 1.$$

An easy calculation shows that the log-matrix of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ has rank $j - i + 1$. In particular $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is a hypersurface ring. It can be shown that the multiplicity of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is $j - i$. When $i = 1, j = d$, the defining equation of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is

$$f = \begin{cases} \prod_{i=1}^{d/2} y_{2i}^2 - y_1 y_{d+1} \prod_{i=1}^{d/2-1} y_{2i+1}^2, & \text{if } d \text{ is even;} \\ y_1 \prod_{i=1}^{(d-1)/2} y_{2i+1}^2 - y_{d+1} \prod_{i=1}^{(d-1)/2} y_{2i+1}^2, & \text{if } d \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

and if $j = i + 1$, then the defining equation is quadratic. By computing the singular locus, we see that $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is normal if and only if $d = 2$.

Example 4.5. Let G be a cycle with d vertices, and edges $\{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \dots, \{d-1, d\}, \{1, d\}$. Let $L = \{1\}$ and A be the edge ring of G^L . When d is even, the spanning trees of G correspond to the generators of $\mathbb{G}(A)$. Each spanning tree of G is obtained by removing one edge from G , and so the generators of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ are

$$(7) \quad x_1^2 \prod_{i=3}^d x_i, x_1^2 \prod_{i=2}^{d-1} x_i, x_1^3 \frac{\prod_{i=2}^d x_i}{x_j x_{j+1}} \quad \text{for } j = 2, \dots, d-1.$$

When d is odd, in addition to the monomials in (7), $\mathbb{G}(A)$ has one more generator, namely $x_1 \cdots x_d$. For even d , $\dim(\mathbb{G}(A)) = d - 1$, and for odd d , $\dim(\mathbb{G}(A)) = d$. Hence in both cases $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is a hypersurface ring with defining equation

$$f = \begin{cases} y_{d-1} \prod_{i=1}^{d/2-1} y_{2i} - y_d \prod_{i=1}^{d/2-1} y_{2i-1}, & \text{if } d \text{ is even;} \\ y_d \prod_{i=1}^{(d-1)/2} y_{2i} - y_{d+1} \prod_{i=1}^{(d-1)/2} y_{2i-1}, & \text{if } d \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

The initial monomial of f (with respect to any monomial order) is squarefree. Therefore, $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is normal.

Remark 4.6. Let G be a bipartite graph on $[d]$, $L = \{i\}$ and A be the edge ring of G^L . The above examples and computational evidence indicate that $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is a hypersurface ring of dimension $d - 1$ if and only if G is an even cycle.

Example 4.7. Let $G = K_{n,m}$ be a complete bipartite graph with partition sets $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ and $Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$. Let A be the edge ring of G with one loop at vertex x_1 . Then

$$\mathbb{G}(A) = K[x_1^2(x_1, \dots, x_n)^{m-1}(y_1, \dots, y_m)^{n-1}].$$

Indeed, any generator of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ can be written as $x_1^2(e_1 \cdots e_{n+m})/x_1 \cdots x_n y_1 \cdots y_m$, where e_j is an edge of G , which follows $\mathbb{G}(A) \subseteq K[x_1^2(x_1, \dots, x_n)^{m-1}(y_1, \dots, y_m)^{n-1}]$.

Let f be a monomial in the generating set of $(x_1, \dots, x_n)^{m-1}(y_1, \dots, y_m)^{n-1}$. Then $f = x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_{m-1}} y_{j_1} \cdots y_{j_{n-1}}$, for some $1 \leq i_1 \leq \cdots \leq i_{m-1} \leq n$ and $1 \leq j_1 \leq \cdots \leq j_{n-1} \leq m$. Now, let T be the subgraph of G with $V(T) = V(G)$ and $E(T)$ equal to

$$\{e_1 = x_1 y_{j_1}, \dots, e_{n-1} = x_{n-1} y_{j_{n-1}}, e_n = y_1 x_{i_1}, \dots, e_{n+m-2} = y_{m-1} x_{i_{m-1}}, e_{n+m-1} = x_n y_n\}.$$

Then T is a spanning tree of G , which implies that

$$x_1^2 f = x_1^2 e_1 \cdots e_{n+m-1} / x_1 \cdots x_n y_1 \cdots y_m$$

is a generator of $\mathbb{G}(A)$.

As a consequence, the embedding dimension of $\mathbb{G}(A)$ is $\binom{m+n-2}{n-1} \binom{m+n-2}{m-1}$. However, the number of spanning trees of G is $n^{m-1} m^{n-1}$, see [6, Theorem 1]. Therefore, among the spanning trees of G , many of them correspond to the same generator in $\mathbb{G}(A)$.

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