LOCAL COHOMOLOGY, CONNECTEDNESS AND INITIAL IDEALS

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 $\sqrt{LT_{\prec}(I)} = J$?

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 $k = \overline{k}$, $I \subseteq S := k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and $\omega \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)^n$.

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I prime \Rightarrow S/LT_{\prec}(I) connected in codimension 1

Two principal chapters:

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PART 1 LOCAL COHOMOLOGY AND CONNECTEDNESS

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 $\operatorname{ht}(\mathfrak{a}) \leq \operatorname{cd}(R;\mathfrak{a}) \leq \dim R.$

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If T is irreducible, then $c(T) = \dim T$.

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EXAMPLES $\mathfrak{a} = (xz, xw, yz, yw) \subseteq \mathbb{C}[x, y, z, w], T = \mathcal{Z}(\mathfrak{a}) \subseteq \mathbb{A}^4.$ $T = \mathcal{Z}(x, y) \cup \mathcal{Z}(z, w), \text{ and } \mathcal{Z}(x, y) \cap \mathcal{Z}(z, w) = \{(0, 0, 0, 0)\},$ so dim T = 2 and c(T) = 0.

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If $T = \operatorname{Spec} R$, then c(R) := c(T) is the infimum of dim R/\mathfrak{a} with a ideal such that $\operatorname{Spec} R \setminus \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{a})$ is disconnected.

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 (R, \mathfrak{m}) complete, loc., equidimensional, $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^{\dim R}(R)$ indecomposable. If $\operatorname{cd}(R, \mathfrak{a}) \leq \dim R - 2$ then $\operatorname{Spec} R/\mathfrak{a} \setminus \{\mathfrak{m}\}$ is connected.

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Vanishing of local cohomology and connectedness (Hartshorne) (R, m) local ring. If $H^i_m(R) = 0$ for every $i \le k$,

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PART 2 APPLICATIONS TO INITIAL IDEALS
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- ▶ $LT_{\prec}(I) \subseteq S$ ideal of leading terms of I with respect to \prec ;
- $\omega = (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n) \in (\mathbb{Z}_+)^n$ weight vector;

- $f \in S$, $\operatorname{in}_{\omega}(f) \in S$ is the leading coefficient of $f(x_1 t^{\omega_1}, \ldots, x_n t^{\omega_n}) \in S[t]$

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E. g., $f = 2x_1x_2^3 + x_1x_3^3 + 3x_2^4x_3 \in k[x_1, x_2, x_3]$ and $\omega = (3, 2, 1)$;

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$$- {}^{\omega} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n, t) := f(\frac{x_1}{t^{\omega_1}}, \ldots, \frac{x_n}{t^{\omega_n}}) t^{\deg_{\omega} f} \in S[t]$$

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- $\deg_{\omega} f := \max\{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_i a_i : x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n} \text{ term of } f\}$

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- $f \in S$, $\operatorname{in}_{\omega}(f) \in S$ is the leading coefficient of $f(x_1 t^{\omega_1}, \ldots, x_n t^{\omega_n}) \in S[t]$

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$$\operatorname{in}_{\omega}(I)$$
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Corollary (Kalkbrener and Sturmfels).

For every ω and I, if I is prime, then

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Proof of Corollary

I prime \Rightarrow c(*S*/*I*) = dim *S*/*I*.

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Proof of Corollary

Choose ω such that $in_{\omega}(I) = LT_{\prec}(I)$.

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Follows from the fact that $c(S/I) \ge depth(S/I) - 1$.

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$$\begin{split} \operatorname{depth}(S/I) &\geq 2 \Rightarrow \operatorname{c}(S/I) \geq 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{c}(S/LT_{\prec}(I)) \geq 1 \\ \Rightarrow \operatorname{depth}(S/\sqrt{LT_{\prec}(I)}) \geq 2. \end{split}$$

Idea of the proof
Let be $R := S[t]/\omega l$ and $\mathfrak{a} := (\omega l + t)/\omega l \subseteq R$.

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Graded version of the main result of the first part let us conclude!

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So S/J is not connected in codimension 1, therefore

cannot exist $I \subseteq S$ Cohen-Macaulay and \prec s. t. $\sqrt{LT_{\prec}(I)} = J!$

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If \prec is the lexicographic order, then $LT_{\prec}(I) \neq \sqrt{LT_{\prec}(I)} = (x_1, x_3x_5, x_2x_5, x_3x_4, x_4x_5, x_2x_3x_6, x_2x_4x_7, x_2x_6x_7)$

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In this case we have also that $cd(S, I) < cd(S, LT_{\prec}(I))!$

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(2) Does there exist a Cohen-Macaulay ideal I and a term order \prec such that $LT_{\prec}(I) = \sqrt{LT_{\prec}(I)}$ is not Cohen-Macaulay?

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(2) Does there exist a Cohen-Macaulay ideal I and a term order \prec such that $LT_{\prec}(I) = \sqrt{LT_{\prec}(I)}$ is not Cohen-Macaulay?

Notice that there are squarefree monomial ideals connected in codimension one with *h*-vector with negative coefficients, so they cannot be the initial ideal of any Cohen-Macaulay ideal.

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The proof is by using a recent result of Sturmfels and Sullivant and *I* defines the *d*-th secant variety of the rational normal curve.