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Bipartite S_2 graphs are Cohen-Macaulay

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Abstract

In this paper we show that if the Stanley-Reisner ring of the simplicial complex of independent sets of a bipartite graph G satisfies Serre's condition S_2, then G is Cohen-Macaulay. As a consequence, the characterization of Cohen-Macaulay bipartite graphs due to Herzog and Hibi carries over this family of bipartite graphs. We check that the equivalence of Cohen-Macaulay property and the condition S_2 is also true for chordal graphs and we classify cyclic graphs with respect to the condition S_2.

Key Words: Bipartite graph, Cohen-Macaulay graph, Serre's condition, chordal graph
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Introduction

Let k be a field. To any finite simple graph G with vertex set $\mathrm{V} = [n] = \{1, \cdots, n\}$ and edge set $\mathrm{E}(G)$ one associates an ideal $I(G) \subset k[x_1, \cdots, x_n]$ generated by all monomials $x_i x_j$ such that $\{i, j\} \in \mathrm{E}(G)$. The ideal $I(G)$ and the quotient ring $k[x_1, \cdots, x_n]/I(G)$ are called the edge ideal of G and the edge ring of G, respectively. The simplicial complex of G is defined by

$$\Delta_G = \{A \subseteq \mathrm{V} | A \text{ is an independent set in } G\},$$

where A is an independent set in G if none of its elements are adjacent. Note that Δ_G is precisely the simplicial complex with the Stanley-Reisner ideal $I(G)$.

A graph G is said to be Cohen-Macaulay (resp. Buchsbaum) over k, if the ring $k[x_1, \cdots, x_n]/I(G)$ is Cohen-Macaulay (resp. Buchsbaum), and is called Cohen-Macaulay (resp. Buchsbaum) if it is Cohen-Macaulay (resp. Buchsbaum)

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over any field. A graph is said to be chordal if each cycle of length > 3 has a chord.

Let Δ be a simplicial complex. This complex is called disconnected if the vertex set V of Δ is the disjoint union of two nonempty sets V_1 and V_2 such that no face of Δ has vertices in both V_1 and V_2, otherwise it is called connected. A simplicial complex Δ is called Cohen-Macaulay (resp. Buchsbaum) over an infinite field k if its Stanley-Reisner ring $k[\Delta]$ is Cohen-Macaulay (resp. Buchsbaum).

It is known that if Δ is a disconnected simplicial complex, then $\operatorname{depth} k[\Delta] = 1$, [1, Chapter 5, Ex. 5.1.26]. This implies that if $\operatorname{depth} k[\Delta] > 1$, then Δ is connected. In particular, every Cohen-Macaulay simplicial complex of positive dimension is connected.

A satisfactory classification of all Cohen-Macaulay graphs over a field k has been standing open for some time. However, as pointed out by Herzog et al [6, Introduction], this is equivalent to a classification of all Cohen-Macaulay simplicial complexes over k which is clearly a hard problem. Accordingly, it is natural to study special families of Cohen-Macaulay graphs. Recall that a graph G on the vertex set $[n]$ is bipartite if there exists a partition $[n] = V \cup W$ with $V \cap W = \varnothing$ such that each edge of G is of the form $\{i, j\}$ with $i \in V$ and $j \in W$. It is easy to see that a graph G is bipartite if and only if it has no cycle of odd length. For a Cohen-Macaulay bipartite graph G, Estrada and Villarreal [2] showed that $G \setminus \{\nu\}$ is Cohen-Macaulay for some vertex $\nu \in \mathrm{V}(G)$. In [10] it is shown that the cyclic graph C_n is Cohen-Macaulay if and only if $n \in \{3, 5\}$. Herzog and Hibi gave a graph-theoretic characterization of all bipartite Cohen-Macaulay graphs. Due to our direct application, we state their result.

Theorem [5, Theorem 3.4]. Let G be a bipartite graph with vertex partition $V \cup W$. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

(a) G is a Cohen-Macaulay graph;

(b) $|V| = |W|$ and the vertices $V = \{x_1, \cdots, x_n\}$ and $W = \{y_1, \cdots, y_n\}$ can be labeled such that:

  (i) $\{x_i, y_i\}$ are edges for $i = 1, \cdots, n$;
  (ii) if $\{x_i, y_j\}$ is an edge, then $i \leq j$;
  (iii) if $\{x_i, y_j\}$ and $\{x_j, y_k\}$ are edges, then $\{x_i, y_k\}$ is also an edge.

Note that this result is characteristic-free.

Let G be a graph with vertex set $\mathrm{V}(G)$ and edge set $\mathrm{E}(G)$. A subset $C \subseteq \mathrm{V}(G)$ is a *minimal vertex cover* of G if: (1) every edge of G is incident with a vertex in C, and (2) there is no proper subset of C with the first property. Observe that a minimal vertex cover is the set of indeterminates which generate a minimal prime ideal in the prime decomposition of $I(G)$. Also note that C is a minimal vertex cover if and only if $\mathrm{V}(G) \setminus C$ is a maximal independent set, i.e., a facet of Δ_G.

A graph G is called *unmixed* if all minimal vertex covers of G have the same number of elements, i.e., Δ_G is pure. It is well known that every Cohen-Macaulay graph G is unmixed. A graph is called chordal if every cycle of length > 3 has a chord. Recall that a chord of a cycle is an edge which joins two vertices of the cycle but is not itself an edge of the cycle.

Recall that a finitely generated graded module M over a Noetherian graded k-algebra R is said to satisfy the Serre's condition S_n if

$$\operatorname{depth} M_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq \min(n, \dim M_{\mathfrak{p}}),$$

for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R)$. Thus, M is Cohen-Macaulay if and only if it satisfies the Serre's condition S_n for all n. A graph is said to satisfy the Serre's condition S_n, or simply is an S_n graph, if its edge ring satisfies this condition. Using [7, Lemma 3.2.1] and Hochster's formula on local cohomology modules, a pure d-dimensional Stanley-Reisner ring $k[\Delta]$ satisfies S_2 property if and only if $\widetilde{H}_0(\operatorname{link}_\Delta(F); k) = 0$ for all $F \in \Delta$ with $|F| \leq d-2$ (see [8, page 4]).

The main result of this paper is to prove that if G is a bipartite S_2 graph, then G is Cohen-Macaulay (see Theorem 1.3). Consequently, the characterization of Cohen-Macaulay bipartite graphs by Herzog and Hibi carries over bipartite S_2 graphs. It is shown that not only for bipartite graphs but also for chordal graphs Cohen-Macaulay property and the condition S_2 are equivalent. To see an example of a non-Cohen-Macaulay S_2 graph, it is shown that the cyclic graph C_n of length $n \geq 3$ is S_2 if and only if $n = 3, 5$ or 7. In particular, C_7 is the only cyclic graph which is S_2 but not Cohen-Macaulay. Finally, we reprove some known results on certain bipartite Cohen-Macaulay graphs by providing rather simpler proofs compared to the existing ones.

1 The Main Result

Our results are inspired by the aforementioned theorem of Herzog and Hibi [5, Theorem 3.4].

Proposition 1.1. *Let G be an unmixed bipartite graph with bipartition $V = \{x_1, \cdots, x_n\}$ and $W = \{y_1, \cdots, y_n\}$ such that $\{x_i, y_i\}$ is an edge of G for all $i = 1, \cdots, n$. Then V and W can be simultaneously relabeled such that the following statements are equivalent:*

(a) There exists a linear order $V = F_0, ..., F_n = W$ on some of the facets of Δ_G such that F_i and F_{i+1} intersect in codimension one for $i = 0, \cdots, n-1$.

(b) If $\{x_i, y_j\}$ is an edge, then $i \leq j$.

By a simultaneous relabeling we mean that for all i, x_i and y_i receive the same relabeling. In particular, under the assumptions of Proposition 1.1, with the new labeling, $\{x_i, y_i\}$ is an edge of G for all $i = 1, \cdots, n$.

Before proceeding on the proof of this Proposition note that the condition (a) is weaker than strongly connectedness of Δ_G. Recall that a simplicial complex Δ is strongly connected if for any two facets V and W of Δ there exists a chain of facets satisfying (a). Here we only need this sequence just for the two specific facets V and W.

Proof: (a)⇒(b): We have $|F_1 \setminus F_0| = 1$, say $F_1 \setminus F_0 = \{y_1\}$. Then $F_1 = \{y_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n\}$ because $\{x_1, y_1\}$ is not a face of Δ_G. Similarly, $|F_2 \setminus F_1| = 1$, say $F_2 \setminus F_1 = \{y_2\}$. Thus $F_2 = \{y_1, y_2, x_3, \cdots, x_n\}$ because again $\{x_2, y_2\}$ is not a face of Δ_G. Hence by induction we may assume that $F_i = \{y_1, \cdots, y_i, x_{i+1}, \cdots, x_n\}$ for $i = 0, \cdots, n$. In particular, if $i > j$, then $\{x_i, y_j\}$ is a face of Δ_G, and hence it is not an edge of G.

(b)⇒(a): Set $F_i = \{y_1, \cdots, y_i, x_{i+1}, \cdots, x_n\}$. It is easy to see that for any i, F_i is a maximal independent set and hence a facet of Δ_G. Moreover F_i and F_{i+1} intersect in codimension one. □

Lemma 1.2. *Let G be a bipartite graph. Then G is a non-complete bipartite graph if and only if Δ_G is connected.*

Proof: Let $V_1 \cup V_2$ be the bipartition of G. Then G fails to be a complete bipartite graph if and only if there are two vertices $x \in V_1$ and $y \in V_2$ which are not adjacent, that is, $\{x, y\}$ is an independent set of G, i.e., Δ_G is connected. □

Now we may state the main result which in particular provides a characterization of bipartite S_2 graphs.

Theorem 1.3. *Let G be a bipartite graph with at least four vertices and with vertex partition V and W. Then the following are equivalent:*

- *(a) G is unmixed and V and W can be labeled such that there exists an order $V = F_0, \cdots, F_n = W$ of the facets of Δ_G where F_i and F_{i+1} intersect in codimension one for $i = 0, \cdots, n-1$.*
- *(b) G is a Cohen-Macaulay graph.*
- *(c) G is a Buchsbaum non-complete bipartite graph.*
- *(d) G is an S_2 graph.*

Proof: We prove $(a) \Rightarrow (b) \Rightarrow (c) \Rightarrow (d) \Rightarrow (a)$.

(a)⇒(b): Since G is unmixed, by König's Theorem there is a bipartition $V = \{x_1, \cdots, x_n\}$ and $W = \{y_1, \cdots, y_n\}$ such that $\{x_i, y_i\}$ is an edge of G for all i. By Proposition 1.1, V and W can be relabeled such that $\{x_i, y_i\}$ is an edge of G for all i and if $\{x_i, y_j\}$ is an edge in G, then $i \leq j$. We fix such a labeling. Let $\{x_i, y_j\}$ and $\{x_j, y_k\}$ be edges of G with $i < j < k$, and suppose that $\{x_i, y_k\}$ is not an edge of G. Since $\{x_i, y_k\}$ is a face of Δ_G and G is unmixed, Δ_G is pure, hence there exists a facet F of Δ_G with $|F| = n$ and $\{x_i, y_k\} \subset F$. Since F is a facet of Δ_G, any 2-element subset of F is a non-edge of G. We have $y_j \notin F$ since $\{x_i, y_j\}$ is an edge of G. Similarly $x_j \notin F$ since $\{x_j, y_k\}$ is an edge of G. On the other hand, since $\{x_t, y_t\}$ is an edge of G for all t, the facet F can not contain both x_t and y_t. Hence F is of the form $F = \{z_1, \cdots, z_n\}$, where $z_t = x_t$ or y_t for $t = 1, \cdots, n$. Thus either y_j or x_j belongs to F, which is a contradiction. Consequently, G is Cohen-Macaulay by the theorem of Herzog and Hibi.

(b)⇒(c): Since every Cohen-Macaulay ring is a Buchsbaum ring, G is also Buchsbaum. By definition, the ideal of the simplicial complex Δ_G is equal to edge ideal of G. Hence Δ_G is also Cohen-Macaulay and in particular, Δ_G is connected. Therefore, by Lemma 1.2 G is non-complete.

(c)⇒(d): By [11, Corollary 2.7] the localization of every Buchsbaum ring at any of its prime ideals which is not equal to $(x_1, \cdots, x_n, y_1, \cdots, y_n)$, is Cohen-Macaulay. Therefore G satisfies the S_2 condition.

(d)⇒(a): Since Δ_G satisfies the S_2 condition, by [4, Corollary 2.4] for any two facets F and H of Δ_G, there exist a positive integer m and a sequence $F = F_0, \cdots, F_m = H$ of facets of Δ_G such that F_i intersects F_{i+1} in codimension one for all $i = 0, \cdots, m-1$. Hence Δ_G is strongly connected. In particular, since the partitions V and W of the vertices of G can be considered as two facets of Δ_G and Δ_G is strongly connected, the required sequence exists. Furthermore, $| F_i | = | F_i \cap F_{i+1} | + 1 = | F_{i+1} |$ for all $i = 0, \cdots, m-1$. This implies that any two facets of Δ_G have the same number of elements and hence G is unmixed. □

Remark 1.4. The implication (b)⇒(a) in the above theorem does not depend on the bipartite assumption of G and is valid in a more general setting. In fact a stronger implication is valid. More precisely, every Cohen-Macaulay simplicial complex is strongly connected. This follows, for example, by an argument similar to the implication (d)⇒(a).

Remark 1.5. Theorem 1.3 reveals that for bipartite graphs Cohen-Macaulay and S_2 properties are equivalent. This raises the question whether there are other families of graphs for which these two properties are equivalent. Here, we show that,

(1) Every chordal S_2 graph is Cohen-Macaulay.

(2) The cyclic graph C_7 is S_2 but not Cohen-Macaulay.

In fact, chordal graphs are shellable [9, Theorem 2.13]. But any S_2 graph is unmixed (see [3, Corollary 5.10.9], or [4, Remark 2.4.1]). Therefore, for chordal graphs Cohen-Macaulay and S_2 properties are equivalent.

To establish (2) we classify all cyclic graphs C_n with respect to S_2 property.

Proposition 1.6. *The cyclic graph* C_n *of length* $n \geq 3$ *is* S_2 *if and only if* $n = 3, 5$ *or* 7*. In particular,* C_7 *is the only cyclic graph which is* S_2 *but not Cohen-Macaulay.*

Proof: It is known that C_n is Cohen-Macaulay if and only if $n = 3, 5$ [10, Corollary 6.3.6]. On the other hand, C_n of length $n \geq 3$ is unmixed if and only if $n = 3, 4, 5, 7$ [10, Exercise 6.2.15]. Accordingly, C_3 and C_5 are S_2. Since C_4 is bipartite but not Cohen-Macaulay, by Theorem 1.3 it is not S_2. Furthermore, as mentioned before, every S_2 graph is unmixed. Thus, the only cyclic graph which remains to be checked is $G = C_7$. To settle this, we apply the cohomological criterion for S_2 property mentioned in the introduction. In fact, we need to check that for all $F \in \Delta_G$ with $|F| \leq 1$, $\widetilde{H}_0(\mathrm{link}_{\Delta_G}(F); k) = 0$. This condition is satisfied if $\mathrm{link}_{\Delta_G}(F)$ is connected which can easily be checked by direct inspection. □

In light of Theorem 1.3, we consider some known results on certain bipartite Cohen-Macaulay graphs and we provide rather simpler proofs compared to the existing ones.

As a consequence of Theorem 1.3(b) we may state the following result on the structure of trees satisfying the condition S_2.

Corollary 1.7. *[10, Theorem 6.3.4] Let* G *be a tree with at least four vertices. Then the following are equivalent:*

(a) G *satisfies the condition* S_2*.*

(b) There is a bipartition $V = \{x_1, \cdots, x_n\}$, $W = \{y_1, \cdots, y_n\}$ *of* G *such that*

  (i) $\{x_i, y_i\} \in E(G)$ *for all* i*.*

  (ii) for each i *either* $\deg(x_i) = 1$ *or* $\deg(y_i) = 1$*, exclusively.*

  (iii) V *and* W *can be simultaneously relabeled such that there exists an order* $V = F_0, \cdots, F_n = W$ *of the facets of* Δ_G *where* F_i *and* F_{i+1} *intersect in codimension one for* $i = 0, \cdots, n-1$*.*

From part (b)(*ii*) of Corollary 1.7 it follows that every tree with $2n$ vertices which satisfies the condition S_2, has precisely n vertices of degree one.

Corollary 1.8. *Every path of length greater than four does not satisfy the condition* S_2 *and hence it is not Cohen-Macaulay.*

By Corollary 1.7 every bipartite S_2 graph has at least two vertices of degree one. From this fact and Theorem 1.3 we get the following result which is a special case of [10, Proposition 6.2.1].

Proposition 1.9. *Let* G *be a bipartite* S_2 *graph. Let* y *be a vertex of degree one of* G *and* x *its adjacent vertex. Then* $G \setminus \{x, y\}$ *is still an* S_2 *graph.*

Proof: Since G is bipartite, there exists an order $V = F_0, \cdots, F_n = W$ of facets of Δ_G such that for each $i = 0, \cdots, n-1, F_i$ intersects F_{i+1} in codimension one. Since for each i, $V \cup W \setminus F_i$ is a minimal vertex cover of G, it contains exactly one of the vertices x or y. Thus F_i contains y or x, respectively. Again since any facet of Δ_G is an independent set, none of these facets can contain both of these elements. Thus, if we delete both of these elements from $V(G)$, then they will be deleted from each element of the sequence $V = F_0, \cdots, F_n = W$. By construction $F_0 \setminus \{x\} = F_1 \setminus \{y\}$, and hence we obtain a sequence of length $n-1$ of facets of $\Delta_{G\setminus\{x,y\}}$ such that each two consecutive members of this sequence intersect each other in codimension one. Now the claim follows from Theorem 1.3(b). $\square$

Remark 1.10. A careful inspection of the proof of Proposition 1.9 reveals that every edge $\{x, y\}$ where y is an arbitrary degree one vertex of G, intersects every member of the sequence $F_0, \cdots, F_n$. Conversely, if we add a new vertex x_{n+1} to V and a new vertex y_{n+1} to W and the edge $\{x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}\}$ to G, then the bipartite graph $G_1 = V_1 \cup W_1$, where $V_1 = V \cup \{x_{n+1}\}$ and $W_1 = W \cup \{y_{n+1}\}$, has the sequence $F_0 \cup \{x_{n+1}\}, F_1 \cup \{x_{n+1}\}, \cdots, F_n \cup \{x_{n+1}\}, F_{n+1} = F_n \cup \{y_{n+1}\}$ of its facets which satisfies the assumption of Theorem 1.3(b), hence G_1 is an S_2 graph.

We end this paper with the following immediate result which is again a special case of [10, Proposition 6.2.1].

Corollary 1.11. *Let G be a tree with more than two vertices which is S_2. Let x be a degree one vertex of G and y its adjacent vertex. Then $G \setminus \{x, y\}$ is an S_2 graph.*

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