FACTA UNIVERSITATIS (NIŠ)
Ser. Math. Inform. Vol. 35, No 1 (2020), 131-140
https://doi.org/10.22190/FUMI2001131L

PROPERTIES OF T-SPREAD PRINCIPAL BOREL IDEALS GENERATED IN DEGREE TWO *

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Abstract. In this paper, we have studied the stability of t-spread principal Borel ideals in degree two. We have proved that $\mathrm{Ass}^{\infty}(I) = \mathrm{Min}(I) \cup \{\mathfrak{m}\}$, where $I = B_t(u) \subset S$ is a t-spread Borel ideal generated in degree 2 with $u = x_i x_n, t+1 \leq i \leq n-t$. Indeed, I has the property that $\mathrm{Ass}(I^m) = \mathrm{Ass}(I)$ for all $m \geq 1$ and $i \leq t$, in other words, I is normally torsion free. Moreover, we have shown that I is a set theoretic complete intersection if and only if $u = x_{n-t}x_n$. Also, we have derived some results on the vanishing of Lyubeznik numbers of these ideals.
Keywords: Monomial ideals, t-spread principal Borel ideals, Arithmetical rank, Complete intersection.

1. Introduction

Let $S = K[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ be a polynomial ring and $I \subset S$ a graded ideal. By a well-known result of Brodmann [4], there exists an integer $k \geq 1$ such that $\mathrm{Ass}(I^m) = \mathrm{Ass}(I^k)$ for all $m \geq k$. A prime ideal $P \in \mathrm{Ass}^{\infty}(I) = \bigcup_{m \geq 1} \mathrm{Ass}(I^m)$ is called *persistent* with respect to I, and whenever $P \in \mathrm{Ass}(I^k)$ we have $P \in \mathrm{Ass}(I^{k+1})$. The ideal I has the *persistence property* if all the prime ideals $P \in \mathrm{Ass}^{\infty}(I)$ are persistent, that is, if $\mathrm{Ass}(I) \subseteq \mathrm{Ass}(I^2) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathrm{Ass}(I^m) \subseteq \cdots$.

The persistence property for monomial ideals has been intensively studied in the last years; see for example, [10] and the references therein. Recently, it has been proved in [1] that t-spread principal Borel ideals have the persistence property. The so-called t-spread ideals were introduced in [7].

Let $t \geq 1$ be an integer. A monomial $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_d} \in S$ with $i_1 \leq \cdots \leq i_d$ is called *t-spread* if $i_j - i_{j-1} \geq t$ for $2 \leq j \leq d$. We recall from [7] that a monomial ideal $I \subset S$ with the minimal system of monomial generators $G(I)$ is called *t-spread principal Borel* if there exists a monomial $u \in G(I)$ such that $I = B_t(u)$, where $B_t(u)$ denotes the smallest t-spread strongly stable ideal which contains u. A monomial ideal I is

Received January 5, 2019, accepted November 24, 2019
2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary D13D02; Secondary13H10, 05E40, 13C14
*The authors were supported in part by ...

called *t-spread strongly stable* if it satisfies the following condition: for all $u \in G(I)$ and $j \in \mathrm{supp}(u)$, if $i < j$ and $x_i(u/x_j)$ is t-spread, then $x_i(u/x_j) \in I$.

In this paper, we will study several properties of t-spread principal Borel ideals $B_t(u)$ generated in small degree. Most part of the paper is devoted to the study of $\mathrm{Ass}^{\infty}(B_t(u))$. In the second part of the paper we will study the arithmetical rank of $B_t(u)$. In the last part, we will derive some results on the vanishing of Lyubeznik numbers of $B_t(u)$.

The main result of the first section shows that if $I = B_t(u) \subset S$ is a t-spread Borel ideal generated in degree 2 with $u = x_i x_n, t+1 \leq i \leq n-t$, then $\mathrm{Ass}(I^m)$ is already stabilized at $m = 2$ and $\mathrm{Ass}^{\infty}(I) = \mathrm{Min}(I) \cup \{\mathfrak{m}\}$, where $\mathrm{Min}(I)$ denotes the set of minimal prime ideals of I and $\mathfrak{m}$ is the maximal graded ideal of S. The hypothesis $i \geq t+1$ might look restrictive, but as we explain in Remark 2.4, this is the only case when $\mathrm{Ass}^{\infty}(I) \supsetneq \mathrm{Min}(I)$.

For the proof, one has to consider monomial localization of a monomial ideal. Let $P = P_A = (x_j : j \notin A)$ be a monomial prime ideal and $I \subset S$ a monomial ideal. Then the localization of I with respect to P is $I(P) \subset S(P) = K[\{x_j : j \notin A\}]$ which is obtained from I by applying the K-algebra homomorphism $S \to S(P)$ induced by $x_j \mapsto 1$ for $j \notin A$. Moreover, by [11, Lemma 2.3], we have $P \in \mathrm{Ass}(I)$ if and only if $\mathrm{depth}\, S(P)/I(P) = 0$.

It was observed in [1] that all the powers of a t-spread principal Borel ideal have linear quotients with respect to the decreasing lexicographic order. By monomial localization of a t-spread principal Borel ideal generated in degree 2, we can get monomial ideals which still have linear quotients though they are not generated in a single degree. Therefore, we can compute the depth of their powers by using the projective dimension formula given in [9, Chapter 8]. Namely, let $I \subset S$ be a monomial ideal with $G(I) = \{u_1, \ldots, u_m\}$. We say that I has linear quotients with respect to the order $u_1, \ldots, u_m$ of its minimal monomial generators if for every $j \geq 1$, the ideal quotient $L_j = (u_1, \ldots, u_{j-1}) : u_j$ is generated by variables. If r_j is the number of variables which generate L_j for every j, then $\mathrm{proj\,dim}\, S/I = \max\{r_1, \ldots, r_m\} + 1$, hence

$$\mathrm{depth}\, S/I = n - 1 - \max\{r_1, \ldots, r_m\}. \tag{1.1}$$

We should note that the persistence property of every t-spread principal Borel ideal $B_t(u)$ generated in degree 2 may be derived by using [6, Theorem 2.15] since $B_t(u)$ can be viewed as the edge ideal of a graph.

Let $I \subset S$ be a homogeneous ideal and $\sqrt{I}$ the radical of I. Then the *arithmetical rank* of I is defined as

$$\mathrm{ara}(I) = \min\{r \geq 1 : \text{ there exists } f_1, \ldots, f_r \in I \text{ such that } \sqrt{I} = \sqrt{(f_1, \ldots, f_r)}\}.$$

It is known that for every squarefree monomial ideal $I \subset S$, we have

$$\mathrm{ara}(I) \geq \mathrm{cd}(I) = \mathrm{proj\,dim}(S/I), \tag{1.2}$$

where $\operatorname{cd}(I)$ denotes the cohomological dimension of I [14].

If $\operatorname{height}(I) = \operatorname{ara}(I)$, the ideal I is called a set-theoretic complete intersection. An ideal I is called cohomologically complete intersection if $ht(I) = cd(I)$.

There are several classes of squarefree monomial ideals for which equality holds in inequality (1.2); see, for example, [3, 5, 8, 12]. In [12] and [5] it was shown that if $I \subset S$ is a squarefree monomial ideal with a 2-linear resolution, then $\operatorname{ara}(I) = \operatorname{proj}\dim(S/I)$. As a consequence of [7, Theorem 1.4], it follows that every t-spread principal Borel ideal has a 2-linear resolution, thus if $I = B_t(u)$ where u is a t-spread monomial of degree 2, then we have $\operatorname{ara}(I) = \operatorname{proj}\dim(S/I)$. In Section 3. we give a direct proof of this equality by using the Schmitt-Vogel Lemma (see [15]) which might be interesting for the reader. In particular, we derive that $I = B_t(u)$ is a set theoretic complete intersection ideal if and only if $u = x_{n-t}x_n$..

Finally, in Section 4., we derive some results on the vanishing of Lyubeznik numbers of t-spread principal Borel ideals in degree two.

2. Stability for the associated primes

In this section, we aim at proving the following:

Theorem 2.1. *Let I be a t-spread principal Borel ideal, where $u = x_i x_n$, $t+1 \leq i \leq n-t$. Then*

$$\operatorname{Ass}(I^m) = \operatorname{Min}(I) \cup \{\mathfrak{m}\}, \ \textit{for}\ m \geq 2.$$

In particular,

$$\operatorname{Ass}^{\infty}(I) = \operatorname{Min}(I) \cup \{\mathfrak{m}\}.$$

In order to prove this theorem, we need some preparation.
Let $u = x_i x_n$ with $i \leq t$ and $I = B_t(u)$. We set $\mathcal{S}(I) = \bigcup_{v \in G(I)} \operatorname{supp}(v)$. If $i < t$, then $\mathcal{S}(I) \subsetneq [n]$. Then, as it was observed in the proof of [1, Theorem 3.1], since I satisfies the l- exchange property, it follows that I^m has linear quotients with respect to $>_{lex}$ for every $m \geq 1$. This means that if $G(I^m) = \{u_1 >_{lex} u_2 >_{lex} \dots u_q >_{lex}\}$ then for every $j \geq 1$, the ideal quotient $(u_1, \dots, u_{j-1}) : u_j$ is generated by variables.

Lemma 2.2. *In the above settings, for every $j \geq 1$, $x_n, x_i \notin (u_1, ..., u_{j-1}) : u_j$.*

Proof. Clearly $x_n \notin (u_1, ..., u_{j-1}) : u_j$ since we cannot write $x_n u_j$ as a multiple of u_l with $l \leq j-1$.

As $i \leq t$, the generators of I are the form of $x_{i_l} x_{j_l}$ with $1 \leq i_l \leq i \leq t$, $j_l > t$. Assume that there exists $j \geq 2$ such that $x_i u_j \in (u_1, ..., u_{j-1})$. Let $u_j = (x_{i_1} x_{j_1}) \dots (x_{i_m} x_{j_m})$ with $1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_m \leq i \leq t$ and $t < j_1, \dots, j_m \leq n$. Then $u_j = (x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_m})(x_{j_1} \dots x_{j_m})$. If $x_i u_j \in (u_1, ..., u_{j-1})$, then there exists some monomial $u_l \in G(I^m)$ with $l \leq j-1$ such that $x_i u_j = u_l x_s$, for some $s > i$. Let $u_l = (x_{i'_1} \dots x_{i'_m})(x_{j'_1} \dots x_{j'_m})$ with $1 \leq i'_1 \leq i'_2 \leq \dots \leq i'_m \leq i \leq t$ and $t < j'_1, \dots, j'_m \leq n$.

We have $x_i(x_{i_1}\dots x_{i_m})(x_{j_1}\dots x_{j_m}) = (x'_{i_1}\dots x'_{i_m})(x'_{j_1}\dots x'_{j_m})x_s$ with $s > i$. But then,

$$\sum_{j=1}^{i} \deg_{x_j}(x_i u_j) = m+1 > m = \sum_{j=1}^{i} \deg_{x_j}(u_l x_s)$$

which is contradiction. □

In particular, by (1.1), the above lemma shows that

$$\operatorname{depth}(K[\{x_j : j \in \mathcal{S}(I)\}]/I^m) > 0, \text{ for every } \ m \geq 1.$$

First, we will identify the minimal prime ideals of $I = B_t(u)$, where $u = x_i x_n$ and $t+1 \leq i \leq n-t$. By applying [1, Theorem 1.1], it follows that

(2.1) $$\operatorname{Min}(I) = \{(x_1, ..., x_i)\} \cup \{(x_1, ..., x_{j_1-1}, x_{j_1+t}, ..., x_n) : \ 1 \leq j_1 \leq i\}.$$

Let Q be a monomial prime ideal associated to I^m for some $m \geq 2$. Then $Q = Q_A = (x_j : j \notin A)$ for some set $A \subset [n]$ and $\operatorname{depth} S(Q)/I(Q)^m = 0$, where $S(Q) = K[\{x_j : j \notin A\}]$ and $I(Q)$ is the localization of the ideal I with respect to Q, that is, $I(Q)$ is obtained from I by mapping the variables $x_j \to 1$ for $j \in A$. Therefore, in order to find all the associated monomial prime ideals of I^m for $m \geq 2$, we need to consider the localization of I with respect to some variable.

Lemma 2.3. *Let k be a positive integer and $P_{\{k\}} = (x_j : j \in [n]\backslash\{k\})$. Let $I = B_t(u)$ with $u = x_i x_n$, $t+1 \leq i \leq n-t$, and let $k \in [n]$. Then*

(1) *If $k = 1$, then $I(P_{\{k\}}) = (x_{1+t}, \dots, x_n)$.*

(2) *If $1 < k \leq t$, then*

$$I(P_{\{k\}}) = (x_{k+t}, \dots, x_n) + \bar{B}_{t-1}(x_{k-1}x_{k+t-1})S(P_{\{k\}})$$

where $\bar{B}_{t-1}(x_{k-1}x_{k+t-1})$ is the $(t-1)$-spread principal Borel ideal generated by $x_{k-1}x_{k+t-1}$ in the polynomial ring $K[\{x_1, \dots, x_{k+t-1}\} \setminus \{x_k\}]$.

(3) *If $t < k \leq i$, then*

$$I(P_{\{k\}}) = (x_1, \dots, x_{k-t}, x_{k+t}, \dots, x_n) + \bar{B}_{t-1}(x_{k-1}x_{k+t-1})S(P_{\{k\}})$$

where $\bar{B}_{t-1}(x_{k-1}x_{k+t-1})$ is the $(t-1)$-spread principal Borel ideal in the polynomial ring $K[\{x_{k-1}, \dots, x_{k+t-1}\} \setminus \{x_k\}]$.

(4) *If $i < k < i+t$, then*

$$I(P_{\{k\}}) = (x_1, \dots, x_{k-t}) + \bar{B}_{t-1}(x_i x_n)S(P_{\{k\}})$$

where $\bar{B}_{t-1}(x_i x_n)$ is the $(t-1)$-spread principal Borel ideal in the polynomial ring $K[\{x_{k-t+1}, \dots, x_n\} \setminus \{x_k\}]$.

(5) *If* $k \geq i+t$, *then* $I(P_{\{k\}}) = (x_1, \ldots, x_i)$.

Proof. Assumptions and definition of monomial localization imply that $I(P_{\{k\}})$ for all cases, as desired. □

Proof of Theorem 1.1 In order to prove the statement of the theorem, we have to show that for $m \geq 2$, I^m there is no other associated prime ideal except the minimal prime ideals of I and the maximal ideal. Notice that $\mathfrak{m} \in \operatorname{Ass}(I^m)$ for every $m \geq 2$ by [1, Theorem 3.1].

Let $Q = Q_A = (x_j : j \notin A)$ be a monomial prime ideal which contains I^m, $Q \neq \mathfrak{m}$. Then, $Q \in \operatorname{Ass}(I^m)$ if and only if depth $\frac{S(Q)}{I(Q)^m} = 0$ where $S(Q) = K[\{x_j : j \notin A\}]$ and $I(Q)$ is the localization of I with respect to Q. Thus, in order to prove the desired statement, we have to show that if $Q \notin \operatorname{Min}(I)$, then depth $S(Q)/I(Q)^m > 0$.

We will distinguish the following cases.

Case (i). $Q = Q_A \supset (x_1, \ldots, x_i)$. Let $k = \max A$. If $k \geq i+t$, then $I(Q) = I(P_{\{k\}}) = (x_1, \ldots, x_i)$. Since $Q \neq (x_1, \ldots, x_i)$, there exists $x_l \in Q$ with $l > i$. Thus, depth $S(Q)/I(Q)^m > 0$ since x_l is regular on $S(Q)/I(Q)^m$. Thus Q is not an associated prime of I^m.

Now we assume that $k = \max A < i+t$. Obviously, we have $k \geq \min A > i$. Then $Q = Q_A \supset (x_1, \ldots, x_i, x_{i+t}, \ldots, x_n)$. Then by using Lemma 2.3, we get $I(Q) = (x_1, \ldots, x_{k-t}) + \bar{B}_{t-1}(x_i x_n)S(Q)$, where $\bar{B}_{t-1}(x_i x_n)$ is the $(t-1)$-spread principal Borel ideal in the polynomial ring $K[\{x_{k-t+1}, \ldots, x_n\} \setminus \{x_k\}]$. Then

$$I(Q)^m = \sum_{l=0}^{m} (x_1, \ldots, x_{k-t})^{m-l} \left(\bar{B}_{t-1}(x_i x_n)\right)^l.$$

It is easily seen that $I(Q)^m$ has linear quotients with respect to decreasing pure lexicographic order. Let $G(I(Q)^m) = \{w_1 >_{\text{lex}} \ldots >_{\text{lex}} w_q\}$ be the minimal set of generators of $I(Q)^m$ ordered with respect to the pure lexicographic order. Clearly, the smallest monomials in $G(I(Q)^m)$ are the minimal generators of $(B_{t-1}(x_i x_n))^m$ ordered decreasingly with respect to the lexicographic order. By Lemma 2.2, since $i-(k-t+1) = (i-k)+(t-1) < t$, no ideal quotient of $G((B_{t-1}(x_i x_n))^m)$ contains x_i and x_n. Therefore, by using formula (1.1) we get depth $S(Q)/I(Q)^m > 0$. This shows that $Q = Q_A$ is not an associated prime of $I(Q)^m$.

Case (ii). $Q = Q_A \supset (x_1, \ldots, x_{j_1-1}, x_{j_1+t}, \ldots, x_n)$ for some $j_1 \leq i$. Then $A \subset [j_1, j_1+t]$, thus $k = \max A < i+t$ and $l = \min A \geq j_1$. If $l = 1$, that is, $j_1 = 1$, then $I(Q) = I(P_{\{1\}}) = (x_{1+t}, \ldots, x_n)$, by Lemma 2.3. In this case depth $S(Q)/I(Q)^m > 0$ since $Q \supset (x_{1+t}, \ldots, x_n)$, thus there exists $x_l \in S(Q)$ which is regular on $S(Q)/I(Q)^m$. Let now $j_1 \geq 2$. Then $l \geq 2$. We consider the following subcases:

(a) $i < l \leq k < i+t$;

(b) $l \leq i < k < i+t$;

(c) $l \leq k \leq i$.

In subcase (a), we get $I(Q) = I(P_{\{k\}})$ and we derive that depth $S(Q)/I(Q)^m > 0$ as in case (i). For (b) and (c), we observe that $I(Q)$ is of the form $I(Q) = (x_1, \ldots, x_{s-t}, x_{s+t}, \ldots, x_n, \bar{B}_{t-1}(x_{s-1}x_{s+t-1}))$ for some s , where $\bar{B}_{t-1}(x_{s-1}x_{s+t-1}) \subset K[\{x_{s-1}, \ldots, x_{s+t-1}\} \backslash \{x_s\}]$. Then, we order the minimal generators of $(I(Q))^m$ decreasingly with respect to the pure lexicographic order induced by

$$x_1 > \cdots > x_{s-t} > x_{s+t} > \cdots > x_n > x_{s-t+1} > x_{s-t+2} > \cdots > x_{s+t-1}.$$

By a similar argument to the one used in case (i), we get depth $S(Q)/I(Q)^m > 0$ since $\bar{B}_{t-1}(x_{s-1}x_{s+t-1})$ is a $(t-1)$-spread principal Borel ideal of the form given in Lemma 2.2. Therefore, no monomial as in Case (ii) is an associated prime of I^m. □

Remark 2.4. *Of course, we may consider the behavior of* $\mathrm{Ass}(I^m)$ *when* $I = B_t(u)$ *is a t-spread principal Borel ideal generated by* $u = x_i x_n$ *with* $i \leq t$*. To begin with, we consider* $i < t$*. In this case,* $\mathcal{S}(I) = \bigcup_{v \in G(I)} \mathrm{supp}(v) = [n] \setminus \{i+1, i+2, \ldots, t\}$ *and* $I = B_t(u)$ *is in fact an i-spread ideal in the polynomial ring* $K[\{x_j : j \notin \{i+1, i+2, \ldots, t\}\}]$*. Therefore, we are reduced to considering a t-spread principal Borel ideal* $I = B_t(u)$ *where* $u = x_t x_n$*. Then we see that I is the edge ideal of a bipartite graph on the vertex set* $\{1, 2, \ldots, t\} \cup \{t+1, t+2, \ldots, n\}$*. Consequently, by [16, Theorem 5.9], I has the property that* $\mathrm{Ass}(I^m) = \mathrm{Ass}(I)$ *for all* $m \geq 1$*, in other words, I is normally torsion free.*

3. Arithmetical rank of principal Borel ideals generated in degree two

In this section, we will give a direct proof of Theorem 3.2 on the arithmetic rank of a principal Borel ideals of degree 2. As we have mentioned in Introduction, we can get this result by using [12, Corollary 5.3]. A useful tool in our proof is the Schmitt-Vogel Lemma (see [15])

Lemma 3.1. *Let* $I \subset S$ *be a squarefree monomial and* $A_1, \ldots, A_r$ *be some subsets of the set of monomials of* I*. Suppose that the following conditions hold:*

(SV1) $|A_1| = 1$ *and* A_i *is a finite set for any* $2 \leq i \leq r$*;*

(SV2) *The union of all the sets* A_i*,* $i = 1, \ldots, r$*, contains the set of the minimal monomial generators of* I*.*

(SV3) *For any* $i \geq 2$ *and for any two different monomials* $m_1, m_2 \in A_i$ *there exists* $j < i$ *and a monomial* $m' \in A_j$ *such that* $m' | m_1 m_2$*.*

Let $g_i = \sum_{m_i \in A_i} m_i$ *for* $1 \leq i \leq r$*. Then* $\sqrt{(g_1, ..., g_r)} = I$*. In particular,* $\mathrm{ara}(I) \leq r$*.*

Theorem 3.2. *Let I be a t-spread principal Borel ideal, where $u = x_i x_n$, $i \leq n-t$. Then*

$$\operatorname{ara}(I) = \operatorname{proj}\dim_S(S/I) = n - t.$$

Proof. By [7, Theorem 2.3] we have $\operatorname{proj}\dim_S(S/I) = n-t$. We show that $\operatorname{ara}(I) = n-t$ by using the Schmitt-Vogel Lemma. We will display the minimal generators of I in an upper triangular tableau as follows. In the first row, we will put the generators divisible by x_1 order decreasingly with respect to the lexicographic order. In the same manner, in the second row, we will order the monomials divisible by x_2. We shall continue this way up to the row containing the monomial divisible by x_i where we shall put the generators $x_i x_{n-t} \ldots x_i x_n$. Then our tableau looks as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
x_1x_{t+1} & x_1x_{t+2} & x_1x_{t+3} & \ldots & x_1x_{i+t} & \ldots & x_1x_{n-2} & x_1x_{n-1} & x_1x_n \\
 & x_2x_{t+2} & x_2x_{t+3} & \ldots & x_2x_{i+t} & \ldots & x_2x_{n-2} & x_2x_{n-1} & x_2x_n \\
 & & \ddots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
 & & & & x_ix_{t+i} & \cdots & x_ix_{n-2} & x_ix_{n-1} & x_ix_n
\end{array}$$

Next we define the sets $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_{n-t}$ in the following way. In the first set, we will put the monomial from the right up corner of the tableau. In the second set, we will put the two monomials from the right up parallel to the diagonal of triangular tableau. In the third set, we will collect the three monomials from the next parallel to the diagonal, and so on. Explicitly, the sets are the following ones.

$$\begin{array}{l}
A_1 = \{x_1x_n\} \\
A_2 = \{x_1x_{n-1}, x_2x_n\} \\
A_3 = \{x_1x_{n-2}, x_2x_{n-1}, x_3x_n\} \\
\vdots \\
A_j = \{x_1x_{n-j+1}, x_2x_{n-j+2}, ..., x_jx_n\}, \text{ for } i \geq j \\
\vdots \\
A_j = \{x_1x_{n-j+1}, x_2x_{n-j+2}, ..., x_ix_{n-j+i}\}, \text{ for } i < j \\
\vdots \\
A_{n-t-1} = \{x_1x_{t+2}, x_2x_{t+3}, ..., x_ix_{i+t+1}\} \\
A_{n-t} = \{x_1x_{t+1}, x_2x_{t+2}, ..., x_ix_{i+t}.\}
\end{array}$$

One may easily check that the sets $A_1, \ldots, A_{n-t}$ verify all conditions of the Schmitt-Vogel Lemma. The first two conditions of Lemma 3.1 are clearly fulfilled. We hall sgive an explanation for the third condition only. If we pick up two different monomials in the set A_j for some $j \geq 2$, let us say m_1 from the k-th row and m_2 from the l-th row of the tableau with $k < l$, then we put the monomial which is the intersection element of the k-th row and the column of m_2 as m' which divides the product m_1m_2 and $m' \in A_r$ for some $r < j$. For instance, if $m_1 = x_kx_{n-j+k}, m_2 = x_lx_{n-j+l} \in A_j$ for some $k < l$ then we choose $m' = x_kx_{n-j+l} \in A_{k+j-l}$ which divides $m_1m_2 = x_kx_lx_{n-j+k}x_{n-j+l}$. $\square$

We recall from [2] that the ideal I is called a set-theoretic complete intersection if $\text{height}(I) = \text{ara}(I)$. An ideal I is called cohomologically complete intersection if $ht(I) = cd(I)$.

Proposition 3.3. *Let $I = B_t(u)$ be a t-spread principal Borel ideal generated in degree 2. Then I is a set theoretic compete intersection if and only if $u = x_{n-t}x_n$.*

Proof. Let $u = x_i x_n$. By Theorem 3.2, we have $\text{ara}(I) = \text{proj}\dim(S/I) = n-t$. By [1, Theorem 1.1], we know that $\text{height}(I) = i$. Thus $\text{height}(I) = \text{ara}(I)$ if and only if $i = n-t$. □

Proposition 3.4. *Let $t \geq 1$ be an integer and $I_{n,d,t} \subset S$ the t-spread Veronese ideal generated in degree d. Then I is a cohomologically complete intersection ideal. In particular, $\text{cd}(I_{n,d,t}) = n - t(d-1)$.*

Proof. By [7, Theorem 2.3], I is Cohen-Macaulay and $\text{cd}(R, I_{n,d,t}) = \text{height}(I_{n,d,t}) = n - t(d-1)$. So $I_{n,d,t}$ is cohomologically intersection. □

4. Lyubeznik numbers

Suppose that (R, m, K) is a local ring admitting a surjection from an n-dimensional regular local ring (S, n, K) containing a field, and let I denote the kernel of the surjection. Given $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$, the Lyubeznik number of R with respect to $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$, is defined as

$$\lambda_{i,j}(R) = \dim_K \text{Ext}^i_S(K, H^{n-j}_I(S))$$

and is denoted $\lambda_{i,j}(R)$. Put $d = \dim R$, Lyubeznik numbers satisfy the following properties:

(a) $\lambda_{i,j}(R) = 0 \;\; for \;\; j > d \;\; or \;\; i > j.$

(b) $\lambda_{d,d}(R) \neq 0$.

(c) If R is Cohen-Macaulay, then $\lambda_{d,d}(R) = 1$.

(d) Euler characteristic,

$$\sum_{0 \leq i,j \leq d} (-1)^{i-j} \lambda_{i,j}(R) = 1.$$

Therefore, we can record all nonzero Lyubeznik numbers in the so-called *Lyubeznik table*:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{0,0} & . & . & . & \lambda_{0,d} \\ 0 & . & & & . \\ 0 & 0 & . & & . \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_{d,d} \end{bmatrix}$$

where $\lambda_{i,j} := \lambda_{i,j}(R)$ for every $0 \leq i, j \leq d$, see for example [2].

Corollary 4.1. *Lyubeznik table of* $I_{n,d,t} = J \subset S$ *is*

$$\lambda_{i,j}(S/J) = 0 \ \textit{for all} \ 0 \leq i, j < d \ \textit{and} \ \lambda_{d,d} = 1,$$

where $\dim(S/J) = d$.

Proof. [7, Theorem 2.3]. □

Lemma 4.2. *Let* $S = k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ *be a polynomial ring over a field* k, m *which denotes its homogeneous maximal ideal* $(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ *and* $I = B_t(u)$ *where* $u = x_{n-t}x_n$. *Then*

$$\lambda_{i,j}(S/I) = 0 \ \textit{for all} \ 0 \leq i, j < d \ \textit{and} \ \lambda_{d,d} = 1.$$

Proof. As I is cohomologically complete intersection,

$$\dim(S/I) = \text{fgrade}(I, S).$$

So

$$\text{depth}(S/I) \leq \text{fgrade}(I, S).$$

By [2, lemma 3.2] we conclude that

$$\lambda_{i,j}(S/I) = 0 \ \text{for all} \ 0 \leq i, j < d \ \text{and} \ \lambda_{d,d} = 1.$$

□

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