

EXPANDING THE SOCLE OF A CODIMENSION 3 COMPLETE INTERSECTION

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ABSTRACT. A quotient ring of a regular local ring of embedding dimension 3 has a minimal free resolution that carries a differential graded algebra structure. This structure has been used to classify such rings. For some classes very few examples have been observed. One such class is called **B**, named for Anne Brown, who discovered and gave the first constructions of rings in this class. Her constructions were the only known rings in that class until recently. In this paper, we show how to obtain Artinian rings in the class **B** by expanding the socle of a complete intersection.

1. Introduction. In this paper, let Q be a regular local ring of embedding dimension 3 with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and residue field $k = Q/\mathfrak{m}$. For I , an ideal in Q , set $R = Q/I$. By Hilbert's syzygy theorem, we know that R has a free resolution over Q of length at most 3. Here, we only consider rings, R , with minimal free resolutions of length 3, i.e., ideals, I , of grade 3. So a minimal free resolution of R over Q takes on the form

$$F : 0 \longrightarrow F_3 \xrightarrow{f_3} F_2 \xrightarrow{f_2} F_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} F_0 \xrightarrow{f_0} R \longrightarrow 0.$$

We know that $\text{rank}_Q(F_0) = 1$. Setting m to be the minimal number of generators for I , this gives $\text{rank}_Q(F_1) = m$. Set $n = \text{rank}_Q(F_3)$, and recall that this number is the type of R . We know that the Euler characteristic of the deleted minimal free resolution must be 0. This gives $\text{rank}_Q(F_2) = n + m - 1$. So a deleted minimal free resolution of R over Q is of the form

$$F : 0 \longrightarrow Q^n \xrightarrow{f_3} Q^{n+m-1} \xrightarrow{f_2} Q^m \xrightarrow{f_1} Q \longrightarrow 0.$$

In [5], Buchsbaum and Eisenbud proved that F carries the structure of an associative, graded-commutative, differential graded algebra.

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Graded-commutative means that, for homogeneous elements a and b , we have

$$ab = (-1)^{|a||b|}ba \quad \text{and} \quad a^2 = 0$$

if $|a|$ is even. *Differential graded* means that the differential, f , satisfies the Leibniz rule:

$$f(ab) = f(a)b + (-1)^{|a|}af(b).$$

Since F is minimal, $F \otimes_Q k = H(F \otimes_Q k) = \text{Tor}^Q(R, k)$ where the second equality is the definition of Tor . The differential graded algebra structure on F is not, in general, unique. However, the induced structure on the graded-commutative algebra $A = \text{Tor}^Q(R, k)$ is unique up to isomorphism, and the possible isomorphism classes were identified in two different ways: first, by Weyman [9] in characteristic 0, and then by Avramov, Kustin and Miller [3] in general.

The isomorphism classes are described explicitly using multiplication tables; however, for our purposes, it is enough to look at the following invariants

$$p = \text{rank}_k(A_1 \cdot A_1), \quad q = \text{rank}_k(A_1 \cdot A_2), \quad r = \text{rank}_k \delta,$$

where $\delta : A_2 \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(A_1, A_3)$ is defined by $\delta(x)(y) = xy$ for $x \in A_2$ and $y \in A_1$. The possible classes, along with their corresponding values of these invariants, are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1.

Class	p	q	r
B	1	1	2
C(3)	3	1	3
G(r)	0	1	$r \geq 2$
H(p, q)	$p \geq 0$	$q \geq 0$	$r = q$
T	3	0	0

We will be using these invariants along with the values of m and n from above to determine to which class a ring belongs.

For a given ring, R , the invariants p , q and r are bounded by m and n , see [2], that is, for fixed values of m and n , there are finitely possible structures. This leads to the question: which of the classes can actually be realized? For instance, consider class **B**. When Weyman

identified the isomorphism classes, he overlooked the class now called **B**. The class was realized by Brown [4] and thus received its name. In [4], she actually gave constructions for rings in classes **B** and **H**(1,2) for $n = 2$ and $m \geq 4$. In [4], Brown also proved the following.

Fact. *If I is a grade 3 perfect ideal and $R = Q/I$ has $m \geq 4$, $n = 2$ and $p > 0$, then R is in one of the classes:*

- (a) **B** with odd m .
- (b) **H**(1, 2) with even m .

This was all that was known about rings in class **B** until recently. In 2014, Painter gave a construction for rings in class **B** with $m \geq 5$ and $n = m - 3$, see [8]. Painter also gave a specific example of a ring in class **B** with $m = 6$ and $n = 4$. In 2012, Christensen and Veliche found four sporadic examples of rings in class **B** different from Painter's and Brown's, see [6]. Here is the main result of this paper which is a construction of rings in class **B** from complete intersections.

Theorem. *Let Q be a regular local ring of embedding dimension 3 with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and residue field $k = Q/\mathfrak{m}$. Let $g_1, g_2, g_3 \in \mathfrak{m}^2$ be a regular sequence in Q . For $I = (g_1, g_2) + \mathfrak{m}g_3$, the quotient Q/I is in class **B**.*

2. Notation and example. Now we will offer more insight into the classification by looking deeper at the multiplicative structure of Tor . This will be illustrated with an example where we classify a ring by looking at the multiplication tables.

Let I be an ideal of Q , and set $R = Q/I$. The above classification of R is based on the multiplicative structure induced on the graded-commutative algebra $A = \text{Tor}^Q(R, k)$ that comes from the differential graded algebra structure of a minimal free resolution F of R over Q . Denote the Koszul complex on the maximal ideal of Q by K^Q . Recall that K^Q is a minimal free resolution of k over Q .

We can compute $A = \text{Tor}^Q(R, k)$ in two different ways, either by resolving R over Q or by resolving k over Q , that is,

$$\text{H}(F \otimes_Q k) = \text{Tor}^Q(R, k) = \text{H}(R \otimes_Q K^Q).$$

The classification is based on the induced multiplicative structure on $H(F \otimes_Q k)$ from F ; however, Avramov proved [1] that this structure is isomorphic to the induced multiplicative structure on $H(R \otimes_Q K^Q)$ from K^Q . Finding the multiplicative structure on a minimal free resolution F can be difficult; however, we understand K^Q and its multiplicative structure because it is an exterior algebra.

Let x, y, z be a set of minimal generators of the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} of Q . Recall that the Koszul complex of \mathfrak{m} over Q takes on the form:

$$K^Q : 0 \longrightarrow Q \xrightarrow{\partial_3 = \begin{bmatrix} z \\ -y \\ x \end{bmatrix}} Q^3 \xrightarrow{\partial_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -y & -z & 0 \\ x & 0 & -z \\ 0 & x & y \end{bmatrix}} Q^3 \xrightarrow{\partial_1 = [x \ y \ z]} Q \longrightarrow 0.$$

Denote a basis for Q^3 in the first degree by e_x, e_y and e_z , where we have

$$\partial_1(e_x) = x, \quad \partial_1(e_y) = y, \quad \partial_1(e_z) = z.$$

Then the basis used for Q^3 in the second degree is $e_x \wedge e_y, e_x \wedge e_z$ and $e_y \wedge e_z$, where we have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_2(e_x \wedge e_y) &= -ye_x + xe_y, & \partial_2(e_x \wedge e_z) &= -ze_x + xe_z, \\ \partial_2(e_y \wedge e_z) &= -ze_y + ye_z. \end{aligned}$$

Finally the basis used for Q in the third degree is $e_x \wedge e_y \wedge e_z$, where we have

$$\partial_3(e_x \wedge e_y \wedge e_z) = z(e_x \wedge e_y) - y(e_x \wedge e_z) + x(e_y \wedge e_z).$$

The following example illustrates the Theorem. The classification is determined by using the multiplicative structure as induced by the Koszul complex.

Example. Let k be a field, and set $Q = k[[x, y, z]]$. Consider the Q -regular sequence x^2, y^2, z^2 . Set

$$I = (x^2, y^2) + \mathfrak{m}z^2 = (x^2, y^2, xz^2, yz^2, z^3).$$

Three of the generators of I are pure powers of x, y and z , so I contains a power of the maximal ideal and $R = Q/I$ is hence Artinian. This gives that I is a grade 3 perfect ideal. We have that I is minimally generated by five elements, so for R , we have $m = 5$.

For $d \geq 0$, denote by R_d the subspace of R of homogeneous polynomials of degree d . The bases for the subspaces are listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2.

Subspace	Basis
R_0	1
R_1	x, y, z
R_2	xy, xz, yz, z^2
R_3	xyz
R_4	0

Notice that z^2 and xyz span the socle of R ; thus, the type of R is 2.

Thus, R is a ring with $m = 5$ and $n = 2$. By Brown's work, we know that R is in the class **B** if $p > 0$. Let $A = H(R \otimes_Q K^Q)$. To find a k -basis for A_1 we need five elements that are in the kernel of ∂_1 and linearly independent over k modulo the image of ∂_2 . The first condition is easily satisfied if we take xe_x, ye_y, xze_z, yze_z and z^2e_z . For the other condition, view these generators along with the generators of the image of ∂_2 to see that they are linearly independent over k modulo the image of ∂_2 .

					im ∂_2		
x	0	0	0	0	$-y$	$-z$	0
0	y	0	0	0	x	0	$-z$
0	0	xz	yz	z^2	0	x	y

Now consider the multiplication table for $A_1 \cdot A_1$.

$A_1 \cdot A_1$	xe_x	ye_y	xze_z	yze_z	z^2e_z
xe_x	0	$xy(e_x \wedge e_y)$	0	$xyz(e_x \wedge e_z)$	0
ye_y		0	$xyz(e_y \wedge e_z)$	0	0
xze_z			0	0	0
yze_z				0	0
z^2e_z					0

Recall that the diagonal is zero from the graded-commutative property and the table will be anti-symmetric, so we only need to look at entries above the diagonal. Notice that three nonzero products exist; however, they must be nonzero modulo the image of ∂_3 . To check this, look at

the three products along with the image of ∂_3 .

$$\begin{array}{ccc|c}
 & & & \text{im}\partial_3 \\
 \hline
 xy & 0 & 0 & z \\
 0 & xyz & 0 & -y \\
 0 & 0 & xyz & x
 \end{array}$$

Clearly, $xy(e_x \wedge e_y)$ is not in $\text{im}(\partial_3)$. Thus, $p > 0$ and the quotient Q/I is in class **B**. Note that the other two products are

$$\partial_3(-xz(e_x \wedge e_y \wedge e_z)) = xyz(e_x \wedge e_z)$$

and

$$\partial_3(yz(e_x \wedge e_y \wedge e_z)) = xyz(e_y \wedge e_z),$$

so we can see that $p = 1$ is as it should be for a ring in class **B**.

Note that it is required for Q be a regular local ring of embedding dimension 3. For example, if k is a field and $Q = k[[x, y, z, w]]$, then x^2, y^2, z^2 is still a Q -regular sequence; however, if $I = (x^2, y^2) + \mathfrak{m}z^2$ and $R = Q/I$, then R is a ring whose minimal free resolution is of length 4. In the above example, the approach used to prove that $R = Q/I$ is in class **B** was to look directly at the multiplication structure as induced by the Koszul complex. For the proof of the theorem we will approach the classification from a different perspective which was inspired by work in [7], where a similar technique was used to find non-Gorenstein rings in the class **G**(r) from Gorenstein rings.

3. Proof of Theorem. Set $J = (g_1, g_2, g_3)$, $S = Q/J$ and $R = Q/I$. We have that J is generated by a regular sequence, so S is a complete intersection and must be Artinian. Thus, there exists some natural number s such that $\mathfrak{m}^{s+1} \subseteq J$ while $\mathfrak{m}^s \not\subseteq J$. We also have that $\mathfrak{m}J \subseteq I$, so $\mathfrak{m}^{s+2} \subseteq I$, and hence, R is Artinian. This means that I is a grade 3 perfect ideal.

Setting $C = H(S \otimes_Q K^Q)$, since J is generated by a regular sequence, we have S is a complete intersection and is in class **C**(3), see [2]. Thus, C is an exterior algebra on k^3 so the ranks of the homology modules are the following:

$$\text{rank}_k C_3 = 1, \quad \text{rank}_k C_2 = 3, \quad \text{rank}_k C_1 = 3, \quad \text{rank}_k C_0 = 1.$$

Since $I \subseteq J \subseteq Q$, we have the short exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow J/I \longrightarrow Q/I \longrightarrow Q/J \longrightarrow 0,$$

which is isomorphic to,

$$0 \longrightarrow k \longrightarrow R \longrightarrow S \longrightarrow 0.$$

Tensor over Q with the Koszul complex K^Q to obtain an exact sequence of Q -complexes:

$$(3.1) \quad 0 \longrightarrow k \otimes_Q K^Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} R \otimes_Q K^Q \xrightarrow{\beta} S \otimes_Q K^Q \longrightarrow 0.$$

Set $A = H(R \otimes_Q K^Q)$. This results in an exact sequence of homology modules

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & k & \longrightarrow & A_3 & \longrightarrow & C_3 \\ & & & & & & \searrow \\ & & & & & & k^3 & \longrightarrow & A_2 & \longrightarrow & C_2 \\ & & & & & & \searrow \\ & & & & & & k^3 & \longrightarrow & A_1 & \longrightarrow & C_1 \\ & & & & & & \searrow \\ & & & & & & k & \longrightarrow & A_0 & \longrightarrow & C_0 & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

Recall that $\text{rank}_k A_0 = 1$. Now we want to calculate $\text{rank}_k A_1$, which is the same as calculating the number of minimal generators of I . Let x, y, z be a set of minimal generators of \mathfrak{m} . We know that $I = (g_1, g_2, xg_3, yg_3, zg_3)$, so we must show g_1, g_2, xg_3, yg_3 and zg_3 are linearly independent modulo $\mathfrak{m}I$. For $\alpha_i^* \in Q$, suppose

$$\alpha_1 g_1 + \alpha_2 g_2 + \alpha_3^x xg_3 + \alpha_3^y yg_3 + \alpha_3^z zg_3 \in \mathfrak{m}I.$$

We must show that all $\alpha_i^* \in \mathfrak{m}$. Since g_1, g_2, g_3 is a minimal generating set for J we know that $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3^x x + \alpha_3^y y + \alpha_3^z z \in \mathfrak{m}$. We also have:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 g_1 + \alpha_2 g_2 + \alpha_3^x xg_3 + \alpha_3^y yg_3 + \alpha_3^z zg_3 \\ = m_1 g_1 + m_2 g_2 + m_3^x xg_3 + m_3^y yg_3 + m_3^z zg_3, \end{aligned}$$

where $m_i^* \in \mathfrak{m}$. This is equivalent to

$$(\alpha_1 - m_1)g_1 + (\alpha_2 - m_2)g_2 + (\alpha_3^x - m_3^x)xg_3 + (\alpha_3^y - m_3^y)yg_3 + (\alpha_3^z - m_3^z)zg_3 = 0.$$

Hence, we have

$$((\alpha_3^x - m_3^x)x + (\alpha_3^y - m_3^y)y + (\alpha_3^z - m_3^z)z)g_3 \in (g_1, g_2).$$

Since g_1, g_2, g_3 is a regular sequence we must have

$$(\alpha_3^x - m_3^x)x + (\alpha_3^y - m_3^y)y + (\alpha_3^z - m_3^z)z \in (g_1, g_2) \subseteq \mathfrak{m}^2.$$

Since x, y, z are linearly independent modulo \mathfrak{m}^2 the coefficients $\alpha_3^* - m_3^* \in \mathfrak{m}$. Since all $m_3^* \in \mathfrak{m}$, we must have all $\alpha_3^* \in \mathfrak{m}$. Hence, $g_1, g_2, xg_3, yg_3, zg_3$ is a minimal generating set for I , and we have $\text{rank}_k A_1 = 5$.

The rank nullity theorem allows us to calculate the ranks of the maps in (3.2) up to A_2 . Recall α and β from equation (3.1). Set $\phi = H(\beta) : A \rightarrow C$. This gives the following exact sequence where the numbers below the arrows denote the ranks of the map:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & k & \longrightarrow & A_3 & \xrightarrow{\phi_3} & C_3 \\
 & & & & & \searrow & \\
 & & k^3 & \longrightarrow & A_2 & \xrightarrow[\text{3}]{\phi_2} & C_2 \\
 & & & & & \searrow & \\
 & & & & 0 & & \\
 & & k^3 & \xrightarrow[\text{3}]{} & A_1 & \xrightarrow[\text{2}]{\phi_1} & C_1 \\
 & & & & & \searrow & \\
 & & & & & \searrow & \\
 & & k & \xrightarrow[\text{0}]{} & A_0 & \xrightarrow[\text{1}]{\phi_0} & C_0 \longrightarrow 0.
 \end{array}$$

Since the map inducing β is a map of Q -algebras, β is a map of differential graded Q -algebras. On the other hand, α is not due to the map inducing since it is only a map of Q -modules. Thus, ϕ is a map of graded-commutative k -algebras. This gives that ϕ respects the multiplicative structure on A and C .

Since C is the exterior algebra on k^3 , there is a basis c_1, c_2, c_3 , for C_1 such that c_1c_2, c_1c_3, c_2c_3 is a basis for C_2 . We have the rank of the map from A_1 to C_1 is 2 so, without loss of generality, there exists $0 \neq a_1, a_2 \in A_1$ such that

$$\phi_1(a_1) = c_1, \quad \phi_1(a_2) = c_2.$$

Since ϕ respects the multiplicative structure, we must have $\phi_2(a_1a_2) = c_1c_2$, and hence, $0 \neq a_1a_2 \in A_2$. Thus, for R , we have $p > 0$.

It follows that we have R is a ring with $m = 5$ and $p > 0$. This means that, by Brown's theorem, if $n = 2$, then R is a ring in the class **B**.

According to equation (3.2) we have:

$$1 = \text{rank}_k k \leq \text{rank}_k A_3 \leq \text{rank}_k k + \text{rank}_k C_3 = 2.$$

So $n = \text{rank}_k A_3$ is either 1 or 2. It is shown [5] that, in the case where $n = 1$ and m is odd with $m \geq 5$, the ring is Gorenstein with $r = m$. Thus, if $n = 1$, then R is in $\mathbf{G}(5)$. Recall that rings in the class $\mathbf{G}(r)$ have $p = 0$, which is a contradiction. Thus, $n = 2$, and the proof is complete. \square

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