

THE INCIDENCE ALGEBRA OF POSETS AND ACYCLIC CATEGORIES

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(Received 9 January 2012 and revised 22 August 2012)

Abstract. Acyclic categories were introduced by Kozlov and can be viewed as generalized posets. Similar to posets, one can define their incidence algebras and a related topological complex. We consider the incidence algebra of either a poset or acyclic category as the quotient of a path algebra by the parallel ideal. We show that this ideal has a quadratic Gröbner basis with a lexicographic monomial order if and only if the poset or acyclic category is lex-shellable.

1. Introduction

It has been shown independently by Polo [Pol95] and Woodcock [Woo98] that for a graded finite poset P there is an equivalence between the incidence algebra being Koszul and the order complex ΔP being Cohen–Macaulay. Recently Reiner and Stamate [RS10] have proved that the graded hypothesis is largely unnecessary by showing a similar equivalence between non-graded Koszul and sequentially Cohen–Macaulay. Here we define the incidence algebra as a quotient of a quiver with an ideal called the parallel ideal. Our first result shows that, for a not necessarily graded finite poset, the parallel ideal has a quadratic Gröbner basis for a lexicographic monomial order if and only if P is lex-shellable. Since shellability implies Cohen–Macaulay an even more striking relationship between the combinatorial and topological properties of the poset and the algebraic properties of the incidence algebra.

The most complete account of acyclic categories can be found in [Koz08] where most of the theory first appears. Acyclic categories can be thought of as a generalization of posets and in analogy we can define incidence algebras and generalized order complexes for acyclic categories. We collect the necessary definitions at the beginning of Section 3. This is not intended as an introduction to acyclic categories but merely an attempt to be self-contained. We show that there is no extra difficulty in extending our result to lex-shellable acyclic categories.

2. Incidence algebras of lex-shellable posets

2.1. Shellable and lex-shellable posets

We say that a poset P is bounded if there exists $a, b \in P$ such that $a \leq x \leq b$ for all $x \in P$. The elements a, b are referred to the *minimal* and *maximal* elements of P , respectively.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary 05E15; Secondary 06A07.

Keywords: acyclic category; Gröbner basis; incidence algebra; poset; shellable.

For any poset P we construct the *augmented* poset \hat{P} by adjoining two new elements $\hat{0}, \hat{1}$ to P where $\hat{0}$ is the minimal element of \hat{P} and $\hat{1}$ is the maximal element of \hat{P} .

We work with bounded posets throughout. The definition of a lex-shellable poset P typically gives a condition on the augmented poset \hat{P} , however, since we take P to be bounded we may apply the condition directly to P .

Recall that the Hasse diagram of a poset P is a directed graph in which the vertices are the elements of P and there exists a directed edge $x \rightarrow y$ whenever y covers x , i.e. there does not exist $z \in P$ such that $x < z < y$. We use the notation $x \prec y$ to denote that y covers x .

We work with lex-shellable posets, however, it is important to note the more general notion of shellable posets.

Definition 2.1. For a poset P we define its *order complex* of ΔP to be the abstract simplicial complex with a face $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$ for $x_1 < \dots < x_k$ a chain in P .

Definition 2.2. A (generalized) simplicial complex Δ is *shellable* if the facets, F_i , of Δ can be linearly ordered such that for every pair (F_i, F_j) where $1 \leq i < j$ there exists some $k \leq j$ such that $F_i \cap F_j \subset F_k \cap F_j = F_j \setminus \{x\}, x \in F_j$.

In order to define lex-shellability we introduce edge labellings. An *edge labelling* of P is a map from the set of edges of that Hasse diagram of P to some poset Λ , such a labelling induces a labelling on the paths of the Hasse diagram as sequences of elements of Λ . We assume the *prefix condition*, that is, given any two maximal paths p_1, p_2 in some closed interval $[x, y]$ of P , the labelling of p_1 is not a prefix of the labelling of p_2 .

Definition 2.3. An edge labelling of a poset P is a lex-labelling if it satisfies the lex-condition, given as follows: for any interval $[x, y]$, any maximal chain C in $[x, y]$, and any $s, t \in C$ such that $x < s < t < y$, if $C|_{[x,t]}$ is lexicographically least in $[x, t]$ and $C|_{[s,y]}$ is lexicographically least in $[s, y]$, then C is lexicographically least in $[x, y]$.

It will be more convenient to use an equivalent condition known as as the *short bad subchain* (SBS) condition which we define as follows.

Definition 2.4. An edge labelling of a poset P is a lex-labelling if it satisfies the SBS condition, given as follows: for any interval $[x, y]$, any maximal chain C in $[x, y]$, C is not lexicographically least in $[x, y]$, then there exists $r, s, t \in C$ with $r \prec s \prec t$ such that $C|_{[r,t]}$ is not lexicographically least in $[r, t]$.

We say that a poset is lex-shellable if there exists a lex-labelling, that is, if there exists an edge labelling of P which satisfies the equivalent conditions from Definitions 2.3 and 2.4, note that this implies shellability as in Definition 2.2. A proof of the equivalence of these conditions can be found in [Koz08].

2.2. Incidence algebras

For a path p in the Hasse diagram we define the *domain* of p , denoted $\partial_\bullet p$, to be the initial vertex (or starting vertex) of the path p . Dually we define the *codomain*, denoted $\partial^\bullet p$, to be the terminal vertex (or destination vertex) of p . The quiver of a poset P is the k algebra $\Gamma_k[P]$ with k basis given by the paths in the Hasse diagram of P . Multiplication is given by concatenation of paths when defined and is zero otherwise, i.e. if p, q are paths the Hasse

diagram of P then

$$p \circ q = \begin{cases} pq & \partial^\bullet p = \partial_\bullet q, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We shall omit k from our notation so that the quiver will be denoted $\Gamma[P]$.

Definition 2.5. The *parallel ideal* I_P is the ideal of $\Gamma[P]$ generated by the relations $p_1 - p_2$ whenever $\partial_\bullet p_1 = \partial_\bullet p_2$ and $\partial^\bullet p_1 = \partial^\bullet p_2$. The *incidence algebra* $k[P]$ is the quotient of $\Gamma[P]$ by the parallel ideal.

Let $\text{Int}(P)$ be the set of closed intervals of P . The incidence algebra $k[P]$ may also be viewed as the k -vector space with basis $\{\xi_{[x,y]}\}$ for $[x, y] \in \text{Int}(P)$ and multiplication defined by

$$\xi_{[x,y]}\xi_{[z,w]} = \delta_{yz}\xi_{[x,w]}$$

where δ_{yz} is the Kronecker delta. Also, we define $\xi_x := \xi_{[x,x]}$ which has degree zero.

A monomial of the quiver $\Gamma[P]$ of degree $n > 0$ is given by a path $x_0 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow x_n$ of length n . We represent this a little more succinctly as $\xi_{[x_0,x_1]} \cdots \xi_{[x_{n-1},x_n]}$ with $x_i < x_{i+1}$ a covering relation and each $\xi_{[x_i,x_{i+1}]}$ has degree one. Note that $k[P]$ can be decomposed as $\Gamma_0 \oplus \mathfrak{m}$ where Γ_0 is the k vector space with basis $\{\xi_x \mid x \in P\}$ and \mathfrak{m} is the k -span of the intervals $\{\xi_{[x,y]} \mid x < y\}$.

We say that a poset is *graded* if and only if all maximal chains have the same length. In that case I_P is a homogeneous ideal and the incidence algebra is \mathbb{N} -graded with $\deg \xi_{[x,y]} = \text{length}([x, y])$. We will work with not necessarily graded posets and algebras. In order to relate our results to those of Reiner and Stamate [RS10] we must consider the associated graded algebra $\text{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(k[P])$ which is defined as follows:

$$\text{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(k[P]) = \Gamma_0 \oplus \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2 \oplus \mathfrak{m}^2/\mathfrak{m}^3 \oplus \cdots .$$

Starting from our definition of the incidence algebra as the quotient $k[P] = \Gamma[P]/I_P$ the associated graded algebra $\text{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(k[P])$ will be a k -vector space on the same basis as $k[P]$, namely the closed intervals of P , however the algebraic structure will be different. The degree of $\xi_{[x,y]}$ in $\text{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(k[P])$ is the maximal length of the maximal chains in $[x, y]$, which we denote $\deg[x, y]$, and the product is given as follows:

$$\xi_{[x,y]}\xi_{[w,z]} = \begin{cases} \xi_{[x,y]} & y = w \text{ and } \deg[x, y] + \deg[w, z] = \deg[x, z], \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We wish to express $\text{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(k[P])$ as a quotient $\text{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(\Gamma[P])/J = \Gamma[P]/J$ where J is the kernel of the natural map $\Gamma[P] \rightarrow \text{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(k[P])$. If a monomial p in $\Gamma[P]$ corresponds to a path which is not maximal within the relevant closed interval then $p \in J$. The ideal J also contains binomials $q - q'$ where q and q' correspond to maximal paths within the same closed interval. Thus, J is the ideal generated by $\{p, q - q'\}$.

If $f \in I_P$ is homogeneous, i.e. $f \in \mathfrak{m}^i k[P]/\mathfrak{m}^{i+1} k[P]$ for some $i > 1$, then clearly $f \in J$.

We consider the ideal $J' = \{t(f) \mid f \in I_P\}$ where $t(f)$ is the *truncation* of f defined as

$$t(f) = f \cap \mathfrak{m}^i/\mathfrak{m}^{i+1}$$

where i is such that $f \in \mathfrak{m}^i$ but $f \notin \mathfrak{m}^{i+1}$. In other words, the truncation of f is the sum of the terms of least degree in f .

Certainly $J \subset J'$ as each generator of J is the truncation of some binomial in I_P . Here I_P is an element of J . Note that any $f \in I_P$ can be expressed as a finite sum of binomials $\sum_i p_i - q_i$ where each pair p_i, q_i corresponds to paths sharing the same domain and codomain. We may assume that each $t(p_i - q_i)$ contributes to $t(f)$, and it follows that $t(f) \in J$ and so $J' = J$.

The monomial order we employ to find a Gröbner basis for I_P will be made explicit in Definition 2.7. This order has the property that monomials of lower degree are ordered first, thus the initial monomials $\text{in}(f) = \text{in}(t(f))$ and if \mathcal{G} is a Gröbner basis for I_P , then $t(\mathcal{G})$ will be a Gröbner basis for J . In particular, $\text{in}(f)$ is quadratic for all $f \in \mathcal{G}$ if and only if $t(\mathcal{G})$ is quadratic in the usual sense. For this reason we make the following definition.

Definition 2.6. Let \mathcal{G} be a Gröbner basis for I_P with P not necessarily graded. We say that \mathcal{G} is *quadratic* if $t(\mathcal{G}) \subset \mathfrak{m}^2/\mathfrak{m}^3$.

For our Gröbner basis we will consider a lexicographic order for which the monomials of lower degree come later in the order than those of higher degree. Although this is only necessary when P is non-graded, we take this order so that we can treat both cases at once.

A lex-labelling gives a total order on the maximal chains of the poset, this is equivalent to a total order on the corresponding ‘maximal’ monomials of the incidence algebra. We wish to extend this to a lexicographic monomial order on the monomials of the incidence algebra. For a monomial w we denote $l(w)$ to be the lex-labelling of the chain corresponding to w . If the lex-labelling is injective then we order the monomials of the incidence algebra so that for monomials w, v we set $w > v$ if:

- $\deg w < \deg v$; or
- $\deg w = \deg v$ and $l(w) > l(v)$.

In general, a lex-labelling might not give a total order on the monomials of the incidence algebra, we break any ties by using the following order.

Definition 2.7. Given a lex-shelling of a poset P we construct a well order $<$ on the monomials of $\Gamma[P]$ as follows. We label the maximal chains by the total order given by the lex-shelling so that C_i is the i th maximal chain. To each maximal chain C_i there exists a corresponding ‘maximal’ monomial m_i . For any monomial w we define the *carrier* of w to be earliest chain C_i in the shelling such that w divides m_i . We denote the carrier of w by C_w .

For monomials w, v we set $w > v$ if:

- $\deg w < \deg v$;
- $\deg w = \deg v$ and $l(w) > l(v)$;
- $\deg w = \deg v$ and $l(w) = l(v)$ and $C_w < C_v$; or
- $\deg w = \deg v$ and $l(w) = l(v)$ and $C_w = C_v$ and $\partial_\bullet w > \partial_\bullet v$

where the order on the domains is that of P .

We call a monomial order for which $\deg w < \deg v$ implies $v < w$ a *negative degree monomial order* as this condition can be given as $-\deg v < -\deg w$ implies $v < w$.

Let w and v be monomials (of the same degree) assigned the same label by the lex-labelling. We assume that $w < v$ as determined by the carrier chains $C_w < C_v$. Given some monomial u such that uw and uv are non-zero we must ensure that $uw < uv$. Note that the domains of w and v must be the same since uw and uv are both non-zero. The carrier of w consists of the union of the lexicographically least maximal chain in the interval $[\hat{0}, \partial_\bullet w]$, the maximal chain in $[\partial_\bullet w, \partial^\bullet w]$ corresponding to w and the lexicographically least maximal chain in $[\partial^\bullet w, \hat{1}]$. A similar case holds for C_v thus the lex-labelling of $C_w|_{[\hat{0}, \partial^\bullet w]}$ is the same as the lex-labelling of $C_v|_{[\hat{0}, \partial^\bullet v]}$. Similarly we can show that the lex-labelling of $C_{uw}|_{[\hat{0}, \partial^\bullet w]}$ is the same as the lex-labelling of $C_{uv}|_{[\hat{0}, \partial^\bullet v]}$. The chains $C_w|_{[\partial^\bullet w, \hat{1}]}$ and $C_{uv}|_{[\partial^\bullet w, \hat{1}]}$ agree, and similarly $C_w|_{[\partial^\bullet w, \hat{1}]} = C_{uw}|_{[\partial^\bullet w, \hat{1}]}$. The order $C_w < C_v$ must come from the lex-labelling of the chains in the previous sentence and it follows that $C_{uw} < C_{uv}$. With the same hypothesis on w and v and with wu and vu non-zero we can show $wu < vu$ with a similar argument.

Definition 2.8. Given a labelling of the Hasse diagram of a poset P which satisfies the prefix condition, a *negative degree lexicographic monomial order* for $\Gamma[P]$ is any negative monomial order such that the order on the monomials of equal degree is a refinement of the lexicographic order with respect to the labelling.

Note that since the labelling must satisfy the prefix condition no two distinct maximal chains in the same closed interval can be labelled the same. The well order given in Definition 2.7 is a negative degree lexicographic monomial order. If w, u, v, s are monomials in $\Gamma[P]$, then this order satisfies:

- (1) if $w < u$ and $vws \neq 0 \neq vus$ then $vws < vus$;
- (2) if $u = vws \neq 0$ then $u < w$.

Note that the second condition is the reverse of the usual condition used for monomial orders, yet the monomial order is a well order as there are only finitely many paths in the Hasse diagram of P .

Example 2.9. We consider the lex-shellable poset given by the Hasse diagram in Figure 1, where we also give an (injective) \mathbb{N} -labelling of the edges. The Gröbner basis for the parallel ideal is as follows:

$$\mathcal{G} = \{\xi_{[a,d]}\xi_{[d,g]} - \xi_{[a,b]}\xi_{[b,e]}\xi_{[e,g]}, \xi_{[b,e]}\xi_{[e,g]} - \xi_{[b,f]}\xi_{[f,g]}, \xi_{[a,b]}\xi_{[b,f]} - \xi_{[a,c]}\xi_{[c,f]}\}.$$

Note that the order we use forces the quadratic term of $\xi_{[a,d]}\xi_{[d,g]} - \xi_{[a,b]}\xi_{[b,e]}\xi_{[e,g]}$ to be its initial term. For the remaining elements of the Gröbner basis the order comes from the labelling. The initial terms are all quadratic so we have a quadratic Gröbner basis.

2.3. The main result

THEOREM 2.10. *The parallel ideal I_P of a finite poset P has a quadratic Gröbner basis with a negative degree lexicographic monomial order if and only if P is lex-shellable.*

Proof. (\Leftarrow) We assume that P is lex-shellable and fix some lex-shelling. We take a monomial order as described in Definition 2.7.

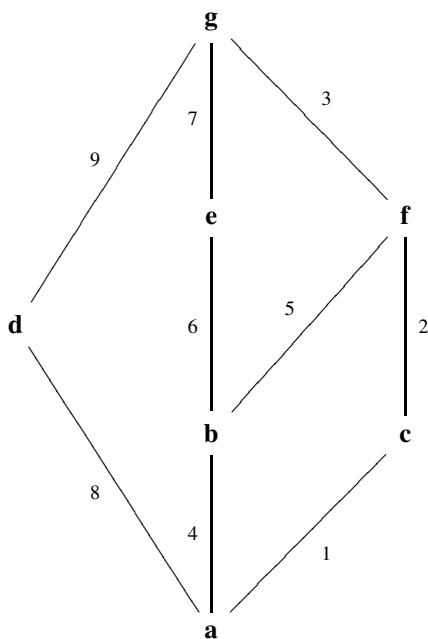


FIGURE 1. Lex-shelling.

The initial ideal of I_P will be minimally generated by monomials arising from paths in the directed Hasse diagram. Each such monomial will be the initial term of at least one binomial in I_P . Let m be a monomial which is the initial term of some element of I_P , and assume that m is at least cubic. Let F_m be the chain corresponding to m (equivalently, F_m is the face of $\Delta(P)$ corresponding to m). We take the closed interval in which F_m is a maximal chain. Since the monomial order coincides with the shelling order F_m cannot be lexicographically least in this interval. (Note that the shelling is written with the least element appearing first, while the leading monomial is the greatest with respect to the order.) By the SBS condition there exists a path $x < y < z$ such that $F_m|_{[x,z]}$ is not lexicographically least in $[x, z]$. The restriction $F_m|_{[x,z]}$ corresponds to a quadratic monomial which, by the lexicographic order, is the initial term of some element of I_P , thus m is divisible by a quadratic initial term and the monomial order gives a quadratic Gröbner basis for I_P .

(\implies) Now assume negative degree lexicographic monomial order for $\Gamma[P]$ which gives a quadratic Gröbner basis for I_P . This monomial order arises from some labelling of the Hasse diagram of P which satisfies the prefix condition. We only compare monomials corresponding to maximal chains from the same closed interval and the labelling gives a total order on the sets of maximal chains from the same closed interval. Any choice made to give a negative lexicographic monomial order on $\Gamma[P]$ does not influence the proof. We show that this labelling is in fact a lex-labelling by showing that it satisfies the SBS condition.

Denote by $\mathcal{G}_{[x,z]}$ the Gröbner basis of the parallel ideal of the interval $[x, z]$ with respect to the monomial order for $\Gamma[P]$ restricted to $[x, z]$. Each $\mathcal{G}_{[x,z]}$ must also be quadratic as the ideal $I_{[x,z]}$ is generated by a subset of the generators of I_P , and any element of $\mathcal{G}_{[x,z]}$

with non-quadratic initial term would also be in \mathcal{G} . This is because no quadratic monomial dividing it could be the initial term of any polynomial in I_P not occurring in $I_{[x,z]}$.

Let C be a maximal chain in the interval $[x, z]$ which is not lexicographically least in $[x, z]$. Thus, C corresponds to a monomial m which is the initial term of some element of $I_{[x,z]}$. Since we have a quadratic Gröbner basis, m must be divisible by a quadratic monomial which is the initial term of some binomial in $I_{[x,z]}$, call this quadratic monomial q , and note that q corresponds to a maximal chain F in some interval $[y, w] \subset [x, z]$. As q is the initial term of some binomial in $I_{[y,w]}$, the maximal chain F is not lexicographically least in $[y, w]$, thus the chain C satisfies the SBS condition. \square

Remark 2.11. There is potential that a similar result holds in the case of shellable but not lex-shellable posets. Examples of such posets can be found in [VW85, Wal85]. A given shelling might not be consistent with a monomial order but it may always be possible to construct a shelling which is consistent with some monomial order. For a non-lex-shellable poset the monomial order would not be lexicographic.

If we assume the existence of a non-lexicographic monomial order such that the Gröbner basis of the parallel ideal is quadratic then it is possible to show that the poset is shellable with a shelling given by the induced order on the maximal chains. It is unknown whether there exists such a monomial order, i.e. for P shellable but not lex-shellable does there exist a (necessarily non-lexicographic) monomial order for $\Gamma[P]$ which gives a quadratic Gröbner basis for the parallel ideal.

3. Incidence algebras of lex-shellable acyclic categories

3.1. Acyclic categories

We open this section by introducing acyclic categories. Much of this follows from [Koz08] with only minor notational differences. We consider only finite augmented acyclic categories, that is, acyclic categories with finitely many objects and morphisms, and also initial and terminal objects. This is similar to our consideration of finite bounded posets.

Definition 3.1. An *acyclic category* \mathcal{C} is a small category in which only the identity morphisms have inverses and any morphism from an object to itself is an identity morphism. The category is *finite* if the class of objects $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C})$, and all $\text{hom}(x, y)$ are finite sets. The category is *augmented* if it has both initial and terminal objects.

This generalizes posets in the sense that a poset is an example of an acyclic category.

Example 3.2. A poset P is an acyclic category whose objects are the elements of P and whose morphism sets $\text{hom}(x, y)$ contain precisely one element if and only if $x \leq y$ in P , and are empty otherwise.

The notion of an order complex also generalizes (often referred to as the nerve of the category), in this case we do not have an abstract simplicial complex unless \mathcal{C} is a poset. Following Kozlov [Koz08] we refer to these complexes as generalized simplicial complexes. A generalized simplicial complex consists of simplices but unlike a simplicial complex each k -face may not be determined by its $(k - 1)$ -faces. A simple example is the generalized simplicial complex with two 0-faces and two 1-faces having the same boundary.

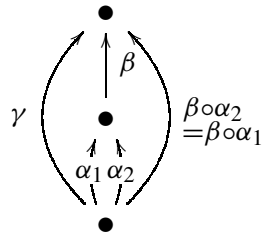


FIGURE 2. Acyclic category.

Definition 3.3. The *nerve* of an acyclic category is the generalized simplicial complex with vertex set given by the objects of \mathcal{C} (more properly the 0-faces are the identity morphisms for each object). The 1-faces are the morphisms m_1 , the boundary of m_1 is $\{id_{\partial_0 m_1}, id_{\partial_1 m_1}\}$. For $k > 1$, the k -faces are given by chains of composable (non-identity) morphisms $m_1 \circ m_2 \circ \dots \circ m_k$. The boundary of each face is given by:

- (1) $m_2 \circ \dots \circ m_k$;
- (2) $m_1 \circ \dots \circ (m_i \circ m_{i+1}) \circ \dots \circ m_k$;
- (3) $m_1 \circ m_2 \circ \dots \circ m_{k-1}$;

where in (2) $(m_i \circ m_{i+1})$ represents the single morphism given by the composition, and as such is also a chain of length $k - 1$.

For example, the nerve of the acyclic category from Example 3.4 and Figure 2 has a pair of 2-simplices sharing the edges corresponding to the morphisms β and $\beta \circ \alpha_i$ (where this is considered as a morphism rather than a chain), in addition it has a maximal 1-face corresponding the morphism γ . Colloquially, in this example the nerve is a cone with a handle on its side.

The *indecomposable morphisms* are the non-identity morphisms which cannot be written as the composition of two non-identity morphisms. The indecomposable morphisms in a poset are the covering relations.

For each finite acyclic category \mathcal{C} we can construct a directed graph. The vertices are given by the objects $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C})$ and there exists a directed edge $x \rightarrow y$ for each element of $\text{hom}(x, y)$. This is related to the directed Hasse diagram of a poset, however in that case we only had edges for covering relations since the morphisms were uniquely determined by their domain and codomain. Similarly, in a poset, the maximal chains in a closed interval $[x, y]$ correspond to the decompositions of the unique morphism in $\text{hom}(x, y)$ into indecomposable morphisms. For acyclic categories the ‘intervals’ are the morphisms and their decompositions into indecomposable morphisms.

Example 3.4. Figure 2 represents the acyclic category with three objects and four indecomposable morphisms $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta, \gamma\}$ where $\beta \circ \alpha_1 = \beta \circ \alpha_2 \neq \gamma$. Note that this is not an augmented acyclic category, and we have also omitted edges for the identity morphisms.

3.2. Lex-shellable acyclic categories

Many of the definitions and ideas we use from this point forward are simple generalizations of those we introduced when working with posets. Recall that an edge labelling of a poset P was given by a map from the set of edges of the Hasse diagram of P to another poset Λ . The edges correspond to the cover relations of P . For an acyclic category \mathcal{C} we consider indecomposable morphisms in the place of cover relations and a *labelling* of \mathcal{C} will be a map from the set of indecomposable morphisms to a poset Λ . We assume that our edge labellings satisfy a similar prefix condition as we had for posets.

Rather than using the directed graph with an edge for each morphism, it will be more convenient for us to consider the directed graph on $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C})$ with a directed edge for each indecomposable morphism only. Note that this does not contain enough information to define the category.

For posets we ordered the maximal chains of a closed interval by the lexicographic order induced by the edge labelling. For acyclic categories we order the chains of indecomposable morphisms which compose to a given morphism. We give the SBS condition for acyclic categories in Definition 3.5 but first we note that since the categories we work with are augmented, i.e. they have both initial and terminal objects, the maximal chains of indecomposable morphisms within \mathcal{C} all compose to the unique morphism from the initial object to the terminal object. The lexicographic order then gives total order on the maximal simplices of the nerve which is a lex-shelling if the SBS condition is satisfied.

Definition 3.5. An edge labelling of an augmented acyclic category \mathcal{C} is a lex-labelling if it satisfies the *SBS condition*, given as follows: for any morphism m , and any maximal chain $C = m_1 \circ \cdots \circ m_k$ in m , if C is not lexicographically least in m , then there exists a subchain $m_i \circ m_{i+1}$ of C composing to m' such that $m_i \circ m_{i+1}$ is not lexicographically least in m' .

A finite augmented acyclic category is *lex-shellable* if it there exists such a lex-labelling.

3.3. Incidence algebras

From the directed graph on $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{C})$ with a directed edge for each indecomposable morphism we can construct a graded quiver $\Gamma_k[\mathcal{C}]$ over a field k . As before we shall omit k from our notation.

Remark 3.6. If \mathcal{C} were actually a poset then, in the notation we use, products in $\Gamma[\mathcal{C}]$ are in reverse of $\Gamma[P]$. This is a result of notational differences for concatenation of paths and composition of morphisms. This change could be easily reconciled but we choose to adhere to the conventions.

The *parallel ideal* $I_{\mathcal{C}}$ is the ideal of $\Gamma[\mathcal{C}]$ generated by the relations $m_1 \circ \cdots \circ m_n = m'_1 \circ \cdots \circ m'_r$ whenever the composition is also equal in \mathcal{C} . It is not enough that they share domain and codomain, although of course this is necessary. The *incidence algebra* is then the quotient $\Gamma[\mathcal{C}]/I_{\mathcal{C}}$. This algebra may also be considered as the k vector space with basis given by the morphisms of \mathcal{C} and product given by composition of morphisms.

Definition 3.7. Given a labelling of the augmented acyclic category \mathcal{C} which satisfies the prefix condition, a *negative degree lexicographic monomial order* for $\Gamma[\mathcal{C}]$ is any negative

monomial order such that the order on the monomials of equal degree is a refinement of the lexicographic order with respect to the labelling.

From a labelling of \mathcal{C} we construct a negative degree lexicographic monomial order similar to Definition 2.7. We abbreviate ‘maximal chain of indecomposable morphisms’ to ‘maximal chain’.

Definition 3.8. Given a lex-shelling of an augmented acyclic category \mathcal{C} we construct a well order $<$ on the monomials of $\Gamma[\mathcal{C}]$ as follows. We label the maximal chains by the total order given by the labelling so that C_i is the i th maximal chain. To each maximal chain C_i there exists a corresponding ‘maximal’ monomial m_i . For any monomial w we define the *carrier* of w to be the earliest chain C_i such that w divides m_i . We denote the carrier of w by C_w .

For monomials w, v we set $w > v$ if:

- $\deg w < \deg v$;
- $\deg w = \deg v$ and $l(w) > l(v)$;
- $\deg w = \deg v$ and $l(w) = l(v)$ and $C_w < C_v$; or
- $\deg w = \deg v$ and $l(w) = l(v)$ and $C_w = C_v$ and $\text{hom}(\partial_\bullet w, \partial_\bullet v) \neq \emptyset$.

3.4. The main result

THEOREM 3.9. *The parallel ideal $I_{\mathcal{C}}$ of a finite augmented acyclic category \mathcal{C} has a quadratic Gröbner basis with a negative degree lexicographic monomial order if and only if \mathcal{C} is lex-shellable.*

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of Theorem 2.10 so we only sketch it here.

(\Leftarrow) As in Theorem 2.10, the lex-shelling gives a monomial order for $\Gamma[\mathcal{C}]_{>0}$. Take some element of the parallel ideal for which the initial term f is at least cubic. This corresponds to a composable chain of indecomposable morphisms. Let m be the composition of this chain. Since f is an initial term of some element of the ideal the corresponding chain cannot be lexicographically least in m , and by the SBS condition there must exist a sub-chain of length two which is not lexicographically least among chains with the same composition. Thus, f is divisible by some quadratic initial term.

(\Rightarrow) We assume that we have a negative degree lexicographic monomial order which gives a quadratic Gröbner basis for the parallel ideal. This order arises from a labelling of \mathcal{C} . The initial term of any element of the parallel ideal is divisible by a quadratic initial term, hence, similar to Theorem 2.10, any chain which is not lexicographically least has a subchain of length two which is not lexicographically least in the relevant morphism, showing that this labelling satisfies the SBS condition \square

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