

ON THE SECOND POWERS OF STANLEY-REISNER IDEALS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we study several properties of the second power I_{Δ}^2 of a Stanley-Reisner ideal I_{Δ} of any dimension. As the main result, we prove that S/I_{Δ} is Gorenstein whenever S/I_{Δ}^2 is Cohen-Macaulay over any field K . Moreover, we give a criterion for the second symbolic power of I_{Δ} to satisfy (S_2) and to coincide with the ordinary power, respectively. Finally, we provide new examples of Stanley-Reisner ideals whose second powers are Cohen-Macaulay.

0. Introduction. It is proved in [24] that a simplicial complex Δ is a complete intersection if the third power I_{Δ}^3 of its Stanley-Reisner ideal is Cohen-Macaulay, using a result in [17, 27]. On the other hand, there is a simplicial complex Δ which is not a complete intersection such that I_{Δ}^2 is Cohen-Macaulay. The simplicial complex associated with a pentagon is such an example. Among one-dimensional simplicial complexes, the above example is a unique one, as shown in [16]. As for the two-dimensional case, such simplicial complexes are classified in [26]. In [17] a characterization of Cohen-Macaulayness of the second symbolic power $I_{\Delta}^{(2)}$ is given.

A main motivation of this paper is to study the Cohen-Macaulayness of the second ordinary powers of Stanley-Reisner ideals of any dimension. We consider the following two questions:

- (1) What constraints does Cohen-Macaulayness of I_{Δ}^2 impose upon a simplicial complex Δ ?
- (2) Do there exist *many* simplicial complexes Δ such that I_{Δ}^2 are Cohen-Macaulay?

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