

DEFINING IDEALS OF BUCHSBAUM SEMIGROUP RINGS

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Introduction

Let H be a *simplicial* semigroup. We consider the semigroup ring $k[H]$ and its defining ideal I_H . For definition see the first paragraph of Section 1.

When $\dim(k[H]) = 1$, the defining ideal I_H of $k[H]$ has been studied by many authors (e.g. [1], [2], [8], [11], [3]). In this paper, we study the ideal I_H using the notion of *Gröbner bases* for arbitrary dimension.

In [9], we gave a condition for $k[H]$ to be *Cohen-Macaulay* in terms of a Gröbner bases of I_H . Our aim of this paper is to extend this characterization to the case of *Buchsbaum* semigroup rings. We show that the Buchsbaum property of $k[H]$ is determined by the form of a Gröbner bases of I_H in Theorem 2.6. As a corollary, we recover a result of [9] in Corollary 2.9. Also we see that if $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring and not Cohen-Macaulay, then $k[H] \leq \text{ht } I_H$ in Corollary 2.10.

We apply these results to determine Buchsbaum semigroup rings of codimension two. We can show the Gröbner bases of I_H explicitly in Theorem 3.1.

1. Preliminaries

In this section, we give notations and terminologies which we shall use in this paper.

Let \mathbf{N} be the set of nonnegative integers and H be a finitely generated additive subsemigroup of \mathbf{N}^r ($r > 0$) with generators $h_1, \dots, h_{r+n} \in H$ which satisfies the following conditions:

- (H-1) h_1, \dots, h_r are \mathbf{Q} -linearly independent
- (H-2) there exists an integer $d > 0$ such that $dH \subset \sum_{i=1}^r \mathbf{N}h_i$.

Let k be a field. We define a homomorphism φ of polynomial rings over k as:

Received October 8, 1992.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : S = k[X_1, \dots, X_r, Y_1, \dots, Y_n] &\rightarrow k[t_1, \dots, t_r] \\ X_i &\mapsto t^{h_i} \quad (1 \leq i \leq r) \\ Y_j &\mapsto t^{h_{r+j}} \quad (1 \leq j \leq n) \end{aligned}$$

where we denote $t^h := t_1^{a_1} \cdots t_r^{a_r}$ for $h = (a_1, \dots, a_r) \in \mathbf{N}^r$.

We put $k[H] = \text{Im}(\varphi)$ and $I_H = \ker(\varphi)$. We denote

$$\begin{aligned} x_i &= t^{h_i} \quad (1 \leq i \leq r) \\ y_j &= t^{h_{r+j}} \quad (1 \leq j \leq n) \\ \mathbf{m} &= (x_1, \dots, x_r, y_1, \dots, y_n) \subset k[H]. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ is a *homogeneous system of parameters* of $k[H]$ by (H-1) and (H-2). Hence we have $r = \dim k[H]$ and $n = \text{ht } I_H$.

DEFINITION 1.1. For $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{N}^m$, we define

- (1) $\alpha_{(i)}$ = the i -th coordinate of α
- (2) $\alpha \leq \beta \Leftrightarrow \alpha_{(i)} \leq \beta_{(i)}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$
- (3) $\alpha < \beta \Leftrightarrow \alpha \leq \beta$ for $\alpha \neq \beta$
- (4) $\alpha \pm \beta = (\alpha_{(1)} \pm \beta_{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_{(m)} \pm \beta_{(m)})$.

We denote a monomial of S by $X^\alpha Y^\beta = X_1^{\alpha_{(1)}} \cdots X_r^{\alpha_{(r)}} Y_1^{\beta_{(1)}} \cdots Y_n^{\beta_{(n)}}$ for $\alpha \in \mathbf{N}^r, \beta \in \mathbf{N}^n$ and the set of all monomials of S by M_H .

DEFINITION 1.2. A total order $>_S$ on M_H is called a *monomial order* on S if it satisfies the following conditions, for every $u, v, w \in M_H$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } u <_S v, \text{ then } uw <_S vw \\ \text{if } 1 \neq u, \text{ then } 1 <_S u. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 1.3. It is well known that a monomial order $>_S$ on S satisfies the following.

- (1) If $(\alpha, \beta) < (\gamma, \delta)$ (in \mathbf{N}^{r+n}), then $X^\alpha Y^\beta <_S X^\gamma Y^\delta$.
- (2) Every descending sequence of monomials (w.r.t. $>_S$) is stationary. In particular, any nonempty subset of M_H has the smallest element.

For $0 \neq f \in S$, we denote the maximal term of f w.r.t. $<_S$ by $\text{in}(f)$ and call it the *initial term* of f . For a subset $F \subset S$, we set

$$\text{in}(F) = \{\text{in}(f) \mid 0 \neq f \in F\}.$$

DEFINITION 1.4. Let I be an ideal of S and F be a finite subset of $I \setminus \{0\}$.

We call F a Gröbner bases of I , if $(\text{in}(I)) = (\text{in}(F))$. A Gröbner bases F of I is called *minimal*, if $\text{in}(F)$ is a minimal basis of $(\text{in}(I))$.

In this case, I is generated by F (cf. [4], [10]).

Throughout this paper, we fix a monomial order $<_s$ on S defined as follows.

DEFINITION 1.5. For $X^\alpha Y^\beta \in M_H$, we denote the total degree of $\varphi(X^\alpha Y^\beta)$ by $\text{wd}(X^\alpha Y^\beta)$. We define

$$X^\alpha Y^\beta >_s X^\gamma Y^\delta \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{wd}(X^\alpha Y^\beta) > \text{wd}(X^\gamma Y^\delta) \\ \text{or} \\ \text{wd}(X^\alpha Y^\beta) = \text{wd}(X^\gamma Y^\delta) \text{ and the first non zero coordinate} \\ \text{of } (\alpha, \beta) - (\gamma, \delta) (\in \mathbf{Z}^{r+n}) \text{ is a negative.} \end{cases}$$

In this case, the monomial order $>_s$ has the following property. If $X^\alpha Y^\beta - X^\gamma Y^\delta \in I_H$ and $X^\alpha Y^\beta >_s X^\gamma Y^\delta$, then $\alpha > 0$ implies $\gamma > 0$ since $\varphi(X^\alpha Y^\beta) = \varphi(X^\gamma Y^\delta)$. We shall use this fact freely this paper.

Next we define some notation.

NOTATION 1.6. (1) For a subset J of $k[H]$, we put

$$M(J) = \{X^\alpha Y^\beta \in M_H \mid \varphi(X^\alpha Y^\beta) \in J\}.$$

(2) For $X^\alpha Y^\beta \in M_H$, we put

$$\Sigma(X^\alpha Y^\beta) = \{X^\gamma Y^\delta \in M_H \mid \varphi(X^\alpha Y^\beta) = \varphi(X^\gamma Y^\delta), X^\alpha Y^\beta >_s X^\gamma Y^\delta\}.$$

Remark 1.7. By definition, we have the following.

- (1) For $X^\alpha Y^\beta, X^\gamma Y^\delta \in M_H$ with $X^\alpha Y^\beta \neq X^\gamma Y^\delta$, $X^\alpha Y^\beta - X^\gamma Y^\delta \in I_H$ if and only if $X^\alpha Y^\beta \in \Sigma(X^\gamma Y^\delta)$ or $X^\gamma Y^\delta \in \Sigma(X^\alpha Y^\beta)$.
- (2) For $X^\alpha Y^\beta \in M_H$, $\Sigma(X^\alpha Y^\beta) \neq \phi$ if and only if $X^\alpha Y^\beta \in (\text{in}(I_H))$.
- (3) If $X^\alpha Y^\beta$ is the smallest element of $\Sigma(X^\gamma Y^\delta)$ (w.r.t. $>_s$), then $\Sigma(X^\alpha Y^\beta) = \phi$.
- (4) If $(\alpha, \beta) \leq (\gamma, \delta)$ (in \mathbf{N}^{r+n}), then $\Sigma(X^\alpha Y^\beta) \neq \phi$ implies $\Sigma(X^\gamma Y^\delta) \neq \phi$.
- (5) If $X^\alpha Y^\beta - X^\gamma Y^\delta \in I_H$ and $J \subset k[H]$, then $X^\alpha Y^\beta \in M(J)$ if and only if $X^\gamma Y^\delta \in M(J)$.
- (6) For $1 \leq i \leq r$, $X^\alpha Y^\beta \in M((x_i))$ if and only if there exists $X^\alpha Y^\beta - X_i X^\gamma Y^\delta \in I_H$.

(7) For $1 \leq i \leq r$, if $Y^\beta \in M((x_i))$, then $\Sigma(Y^\beta) \neq \emptyset$.

We put

$$\mathcal{R} = \{X^\alpha Y^\beta - X^\gamma Y^\delta \in S \mid X^\gamma Y^\delta \in \Sigma(X^\alpha Y^\beta) \text{ and } \text{Gcd}(X^\alpha Y^\beta, X^\gamma Y^\delta) = 1\}.$$

Then, by Remark 1.7 (1), we have $\mathcal{R} \subset I_H$. Furthermore, the following result is standard (cf. Proposition 1.4 and Proposition 1.5 of [8]).

PROPOSITION 1.8. *We have $I_H = (\mathcal{R})$ and $(\text{in}(I_H)) = (\text{in}(\mathcal{R}))$. Thus we can choose a Gröbner bases of I_H from \mathcal{R} .*

2. Buchsbaum property of semigroup rings

In this section, we give a condition for $k[H]$ to be Buchsbaum in terms of a Gröbner bases of I_H .

We recall that a Noetherian local ring (A, \mathfrak{n}) is called a Buchsbaum ring, if $l_A(A/\mathfrak{q}) - e_{\mathfrak{q}}(A)$ is a constant for every parameter ideal \mathfrak{q} of A .

$k[H]$ is called a Buchsbaum ring, if the local ring $k[H]_{\mathfrak{m}}$ of $k[H]$ at \mathfrak{m} is a Buchsbaum ring. In this case, $k[H]$ satisfies the following conditions: for every $1 \leq i < j \leq r$,

$$\begin{aligned} [(x_1^{n_1}, \dots, x_{i-1}^{n_{i-1}}) : x_i^{n_i}] &= [(x_1^{n_1}, \dots, x_{i-1}^{n_{i-1}}) : \mathfrak{m}] \\ [(x_1^{n_1}, \dots, x_{i-1}^{n_{i-1}}) : x_i^{n_i} x_j^{n_j}] &= [(x_1^{n_1}, \dots, x_{i-1}^{n_{i-1}}) : x_i^{n_i}] \end{aligned}$$

where $n_1, \dots, n_r \in \mathbf{N} \setminus \{0\}$ (cf. Proposition 1.10 of ch. 1 in [12]).

In [6], S. Goto proved the following criterion for $k[H]$ to be Buchsbaum.

THEOREM 2.1 (Theorem 3.1 in [6]). *The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring.
- (2) There exists a simplicial semigroup $H' \subset \mathbf{N}^r$ such that $k[H']$ is a Cohen-Macaulay and $\mathfrak{m}k[H'] \subset k[H]$.
- (3) For $1 \leq i \leq r$, $[(x_1^2, \dots, x_{i-1}^2) : x_i^2] = [(x_1^2, \dots, x_{i-1}^2) : \mathfrak{m}]$ (i.e. $k[H]$ is a quasi-Buchsbaum ring).

LEMMA 2.2. *For $t^v, t^{u_1}, \dots, t^{u_p} \in k[H]$, we have*

$$[(t^{u_1}, \dots, t^{u_p}) : t^v] = \sum_{i=1}^p [(t^{u_i}) : t^v].$$

Proof. It is clear that $[(t^{u_1}, \dots, t^{u_p}) : t^v] \supset \sum_{i=1}^p [(t^{u_i}) : t^v]$. We show the converse inclusion.

For $f \in [(t^{u_1}, \dots, t^{u_p}) : t^v]$, we write $f = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i t^{w_i}$, $c_i \neq 0$ and $w_i \in H$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$). Then $t^v f = \sum_{i=1}^m c_i t^{v+w_i} \in (t^{u_1}, \dots, t^{u_p})$. Since $(t^{u_1}, \dots, t^{u_p})$ is a \mathbf{N}^r -graded ideal, $t^{v+w_j} \in (t^{u_1}, \dots, t^{u_p})$ for every $1 \leq j \leq m$. Then we have $t^{v+w_j} = t^{h+u_i}$ for some $1 \leq i \leq p$ and for some $h \in H$. Thus $t^{w_j} \in [(t^{u_i}) : t^v]$ and $f \in \sum_{i=1}^p [(t^{u_i}) : t^v]$. \square

Hence we have the following by Theorem 2.1 and Lemma 2.2.

PROPOSITION 2.3. *The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring.
- (2) For every $1 \leq i < j \leq r$, $[(x_i^2) : x_j^2] = [(x_i^2) : \mathbf{m}]$.
- (2') For $1 \leq i < j \leq r$ and $u, v \in H$, if $2h + v = 2h_i + u$, when $(H \setminus \{0\}) + v \subset H + 2h_i$. \square

PROPOSITION 2.4. (Theorem 2.6 in [7]). *The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $k[H]$ is a Cohen-Macaulay ring.
- (2) x_1, \dots, x_r are regular sequence of $k[H]$.
- (3) $[(x_i) : x_j] = (x_i)$ for every $1 \leq i < j \leq r$.
- (3') For $1 \leq i < j \leq r$ and $u, v \in H$, if $h_i + v = h_i + u$, then $v \in H + h_i$. \square

We define the subsets $\mathcal{R}_H, \mathcal{F}_H$ and \mathcal{F}' of \mathcal{R} as:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_H &= \{X^\alpha Y^\beta - X^\gamma Y^\delta \in \mathcal{R} \mid \Sigma(Y^\delta) = \phi\} \\ \mathcal{F}_H &= \{f \in \mathcal{R}_H \mid \text{in}(f) = Y^\beta, \beta \in \mathbf{N}^n\} \\ \mathcal{F}' &= \{f \in \mathcal{R}_H \mid \text{in}(f) \in (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H))\}. \end{aligned}$$

By Proposition 1.8, Remark 1.7 (3) and (4), it is easy to see that $(\text{in}(I_H)) = (\text{in}(\mathcal{R}_H))$.

DEFINITION 2.5. A sequence of monomials $(Y^{\beta_1}, \dots, Y^{\beta_r})$ is called a B-sequence, if it satisfies the following conditions: for every $1 \leq i \neq j \leq r$,

- (B-1) $\Sigma(Y^{\beta_i}) = \phi$
- (B-2) $Y^{\beta_i} \in M([(x_i) : \mathbf{m}])$
- (B-3) $Y^{\beta_i} \notin M([(x_j) : \mathbf{m}])$
- (B-4) $\text{Gcd}(Y^{\beta_i}, Y^{\beta_j}) = 1$

$$(B-5) \quad X_j Y^{\beta_i} - X_i Y^{\beta_j} \in I_H.$$

We denote by Δ_H the set of all B-sequences and put

$$\mathcal{G}_H = \{X_j Y^{\beta_i} - X_i Y^{\beta_j} \mid (Y^{\beta_1}, \dots, Y^{\beta_r}) \in \Delta_H, 1 \leq i < j \leq r\}.$$

The main purpose of this section is to prove the following result.

THEOREM 2.6. *The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring.
- (2) We can choose a Gröbner bases of I_H from $\mathcal{F}_H \cup \mathcal{G}_H$ (or $(\text{in}(I_H)) = (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H \cup \mathcal{G}_H))$).

To prove our result, we need some lemmas.

LEMMA 2.7. *Suppose that $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring.*

- (1) If $X^\alpha Y^\beta \in M([(x_i) : x_j])$ and $\alpha_{(i)} = 0$, then $Y^\beta \in M([(x_i) : x_j])$.
- (2) If $Y^\beta \in M([(x_i) : x_j])$ and $\sum(Y^\beta) = \phi$, then there exists $(Y^{\beta_1}, \dots, Y^{\beta_r}) \in \Delta_H$ such that $\beta = \beta_i$.

Proof. (1) This is proved by induction on the degree of X^α . If $\alpha = 0$, then there is nothing to prove. If $\alpha > 0$, then we can find $1 \leq l \leq r$, $l \neq i$ such that $X^\alpha = X_l X^{\alpha'}$. Then we have $X^{\alpha'} Y^\beta \in M([(x_i) : x_j x_l])$. Since $k[H]$ is Buchsbaum, $[(x_i) : x_j x_l] = [(x_i) : x_j]$. Hence, by the induction hypothesis, we have $Y^\beta \in M([(x_i) : x_j])$.

(2) Since $k[H]$ is Buchsbaum, $[(x_i) : x_j] = [(x_i) : \mathbf{m}]$. Then, by Remark 1.7 (6), we have $X_k Y^\beta - X_i X^{\alpha_k} Y^{\beta_k} \in I_H$ for $1 \leq k \neq i \leq r$. If $\sum(X^{\alpha_k} Y^{\beta_k}) \neq \phi$, then we can replace $X^{\alpha_k} Y^{\beta_k}$ by the smallest element of $\sum(X^{\alpha_k} Y^{\beta_k})$. Therefore we may assume $\sum(X^{\alpha_k} Y^{\beta_k}) = \phi$. If $\alpha_{k(k)} > 0$, then $Y^\beta \in M((x_i))$ and, by Remark 1.7 (7), $\sum(Y^\beta) \neq \phi$. This contradicts our assumption. Thus $\alpha_{k(k)} = 0$. On the other hand, $X^{\alpha_k} Y^{\beta_k} \in M([(x_k) : x_i])$. By (1), this implies $Y^{\beta_k} \in M([(x_k) : x_i])$. Then, by Remark 1.7 (6), there exists $X_i Y^{\beta_k} - X_k X^\gamma Y^\delta \in I_H$. Hence we have

$$(X_k Y^\beta - X_i X^{\alpha_k} Y^{\beta_k}) - X^{\alpha_k} (X_i Y^{\beta_k} - X_k X^\gamma Y^\delta) = X_k (Y^\beta - X^{\alpha_k + \gamma} Y^\delta) \in I_H$$

and $Y^\beta - X^{\alpha_k + \gamma} Y^\delta \in I_H$, since I_H is a prime ideal. By Remark 1.7 (1) and $\sum(Y^\beta) = \phi$, we have $Y^\beta \leq_S X^{\alpha_k + \gamma} Y^\delta$ and, by the definition of the ordering $>_S$, $\alpha_k + \gamma = 0$. Hence we have $X_k Y^\beta - X_i Y^{\beta_k} \in I_H$ with $\sum(Y^{\beta_k}) = \phi$ for $1 \leq k \neq i \leq r$. We put $\beta_i = \beta$. Then the sequence $(Y^{\beta_1}, \dots, Y^{\beta_r})$ satisfies the conditions (B-1) and (B-2) of Definition 2.5. We show the other conditions are also satisfied.

(B-5): For every $1 \leq k < l \leq r$, we have the following relation

$$X_k(X_l Y^{\beta_l} - X_l Y^{\beta_l}) - X_l(X_k Y^{\beta_l} - X_l Y^{\beta_k}) = X_l(X_l Y^{\beta_k} - X_k Y^{\beta_l}) \in I_H.$$

Since I_H is a prime ideal, we have $X_l Y^{\beta_k} - X_k Y^{\beta_l} \in I_H$.

(B-3): For some $1 \leq k, l \leq r$, if $Y^{\beta_k} \in M([(x_l) : \mathbf{m}])$, then there exists $X_k Y^{\beta_k} - X_l X^r Y^\delta \in I_H$. Hence we have the relation

$$X_l(X_k Y^{\beta_k} - X_l X^r Y^\delta) - X_k(X_l Y^{\beta_k} - X_k Y^{\beta_l}) = X_k^2 Y^{\beta_l} - X_l^2 X^r Y^\delta \in I_H$$

and $Y^{\beta_l} \in M([(x_l^2) : x_k^2])$. Since $k[H]$ is Buchsbaum, $[(x_l^2) : x_k^2] = [(x_l^2) : x_k]$ and $[(x_k) : x_l^2] = [(x_k) : x_l]$. Then it is easy to see that $[(x_l^2) : x_k^2] = x_l [(x_l) : x_k]$ and thus $Y^{\beta_l} \in M((x_l))$. Hence, by Remark 1.7 (7), $\Sigma(Y^{\beta_l}) \neq \phi$. This contradicts condition (B-1). Thus $Y^{\beta_k} \notin M([(x_l) : \mathbf{m}])$.

(B-4): For some $1 \leq k, l \leq r$, if $\text{Gcd}(Y^{\beta_k}, Y^{\beta_l}) \neq 1$, then we can write

$$X_l Y^{\beta_k} - X_k Y^{\beta_l} = Y^\delta (X_l Y^{\delta_k} - X_k Y^{\delta_l}) \in I_H$$

where $Y^\delta = \text{Gcd}(Y^{\beta_k}, Y^{\beta_l})$, $\delta_k = \beta_k - \delta$ and $\delta_l = \beta_l - \delta$. Then we have $X_l Y^{\delta_k} - X_k Y^{\delta_l} \in I_H$ and $Y^{\delta_k} \in M([(x_k) : x_l]) = M([(x_k) : \mathbf{m}])$, since $k[H]$ is Buchsbaum. Since $Y^\delta \neq 1$, we have $Y^{\beta_k} = Y^{\delta + \delta_k} \in M((x_k))$. Then, by (1.7), (7), $\Sigma(Y^{\beta_k}) \neq \phi$. This is a contradiction. Hence $\text{Gcd}(Y^{\beta_k}, Y^{\beta_l}) = 1$. \square

LEMMA 2.8. Suppose that $(\text{in}(I_H)) = (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H \cup \mathcal{G}_H))$.

- (1) For $X^\alpha Y^\beta - X^r Y^\delta \in I_H$ with $\Sigma(Y^\beta) = \phi$ and $X^\alpha Y^\beta >_s X^r Y^\delta$, there exists $(Y^{\beta_1}, \dots, Y^{\beta_r}) \in \Delta_H$ such that $X^\alpha Y^\beta = X_j X^{\alpha'} Y^{\beta_i}$ for some $1 \leq i \neq j \leq r$.
- (2) $\mathcal{R}_H = \mathcal{F}' \cup \mathcal{G}_H$.

Proof. (1) Since $(\text{in}(I_H)) = (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H \cup \mathcal{G}_H))$ and $\Sigma(Y^\beta) = \phi$, we have $X^\alpha Y^\beta \in (\text{in}(\mathcal{G}_H))$ by Remark 1.7 (2) and (4). Thus there exists a B-sequence $(Y^{\beta_1}, \dots, Y^{\beta_r})$ and an element $X_j Y^{\beta_i} - X_i Y^{\beta_j} \in \mathcal{G}_H$ such that $X^\alpha Y^\beta$ is divisible by $X_j Y^{\beta_i}$. If $\beta_i < \beta$, then $Y^\beta \in M((x_i))$ by the condition (B-2). By Remark 1.7 (7), this contradicts $\Sigma(Y^\beta) = \phi$. Hence we have $\beta = \beta_i$.

(2) Suppose that $\mathcal{R}_H \neq \mathcal{F}' \cup \mathcal{G}_H$. Then, by Remark 1.3 (2), there exists $f = X^\alpha Y^\beta - X^r Y^\delta \in \mathcal{R}_H \setminus \mathcal{F}' \cup \mathcal{G}_H$ such that $\text{in}(f)$ is smallest element of $\text{in}(\mathcal{R}_H \setminus \mathcal{F}' \cup \mathcal{G}_H)$. Since $f \notin \mathcal{F}'$ and Remark 1.7 (2), we have $\Sigma(Y^\beta) = \phi$ and, by (1), there exists $g = X_j Y^{\beta_i} - X_i Y^{\beta_j} \in \mathcal{G}_H$ such that $X^\alpha Y^\beta = X_j X^{\alpha'} Y^{\beta_i}$. Thus we have

$$f - X^{\alpha'} g = X_i X^{\alpha'} Y^{\beta_j} - X^r Y^\delta \in I_H.$$

If $X_j X^{\alpha'} Y^{\beta_i} = X^r Y^\delta$, then $X^{\alpha'} = 1$, since $\text{Gcd}(X^\alpha, X^r) = 1$. Thus $f = g \in \mathcal{G}_H$.

This is a contradiction. Hence we have $X_i X^{\alpha'} Y^{\beta_j} \neq X^{\gamma} Y^{\delta}$. We put

$$X^{\mu} Y^{\nu} = \text{Gcd}(X_i X^{\alpha'} Y^{\beta_j}, X^{\gamma} Y^{\delta}) \text{ and } g' = X^{\mu_1} Y^{\nu_1} - X^{\mu_2} Y^{\nu_2} \in I_H$$

where $X_i X^{\alpha'} Y^{\beta_j} = X^{\mu+\mu_1} Y^{\nu+\nu_1}$ and $X^{\gamma} Y^{\delta} = X^{\mu+\mu_2} Y^{\nu+\nu_2}$. Then either $g' \in \mathcal{R}_H$ or $-g' \in \mathcal{R}_H$. Since $\text{in}(f) >_s \text{in}(g')$, $g' \in \mathcal{F}' \cup \mathcal{G}_H$ or $-g' \in \mathcal{F}' \cup \mathcal{G}_H$ by the minimality of f . We note that $\sum(Y^{\beta_j}) = \phi$ and $\sum(Y^{\delta}) = \phi$. This implies that $\sum(Y^{\nu}) = \phi$ ($\nu = 1, 2$) and $\pm g' \notin \mathcal{F}'$. Hence we have either $g' \in \mathcal{G}_H$ or $-g' \in \mathcal{G}_H$ and there exists $(Y^{\delta_1}, \dots, Y^{\delta_r}) \in \Delta_H$ such that $g' = X_l Y^{\delta_k} - X_k Y^{\delta_l}$ for some $1 \leq k \neq l \leq r$. Since $\alpha_{(j)} > 0$, $\gamma_{(k)} > 0$ and $\text{Gcd}(X^{\alpha}, X^{\gamma}) = 1$, we have $j \neq k$. Then

$$Y^{\beta_j} = Y^{\nu+\delta_k} \in M([(x_j) : \mathbf{m}]) \cap M([(x_k) : \mathbf{m}]).$$

This contradicts condition (B-3). Hence we have $\mathcal{R}_H = \mathcal{F}' \cup \mathcal{G}_H$. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.6. (1) \Rightarrow (2) For $f = X^{\alpha} Y^{\beta} - X^{\gamma} Y^{\delta} \in \mathcal{R}_H$, we suppose that $\text{in}(f) \notin (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H))$. Then $\alpha > 0$ and, by the definition of $>_s$, we can find $1 \leq i < j \leq r$ such that $f = X_j X^{\alpha'} Y^{\beta} - X_i X^{\gamma'} Y^{\delta}$. Thus $X^{\alpha'} Y^{\beta} \in M([(x_i) : x_j])$ by Remark 1.7 (5). Since $\text{Gcd}(X^{\alpha}, X^{\gamma}) = 1$, we have $Y^{\beta} \in M([(x_i) : x_j])$ by (2.7), 1). Then, by Remark 1.7 (2) and (4), $\sum(Y^{\beta}) = \phi$ and, by Lemma 2.7 (2), there exists $(Y^{\beta_1}, \dots, Y^{\beta_r}) \in \Delta_H$ such that $\beta = \beta_i$. Thus, $X_j Y^{\beta_j} - X_i Y^{\beta_j} \in \mathcal{G}_H$ and $\text{in}(f) = X^{\alpha} Y^{\beta} \in (\text{in}(\mathcal{G}_H))$.

Hence we have $(\text{in}(I_H)) = (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H \cup \mathcal{G}_H))$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1) By Proposition 2.3, it suffices to show that $[(x_i^2) : x_j^2] = [(x_i^2) : \mathbf{m}]$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq r$. Therefore we suppose that $[(x_i^2) : x_j^2] \neq [(x_i^2) : \mathbf{m}]$. Then there exists the smallest element $X^{\alpha} Y^{\beta}$ of $M([(x_i^2) : x_j^2] \setminus [(x_i^2) : \mathbf{m}])$. We note that $\alpha_{(i)} \leq 1$ and $\sum(Y^{\beta}) = \phi$. By Remark 1.7 (6), there exists $X_j^2 X^{\alpha} Y^{\beta} - X_i^2 X^{\gamma} Y^{\delta} \in I_H$. If $\sum(X^{\gamma} Y^{\delta}) \neq \phi$, then we can replace $X^{\gamma} Y^{\delta}$ by the smallest element of $\sum(X^{\gamma} Y^{\delta})$. Thus we may assume that $\sum(X^{\gamma} Y^{\delta}) = \phi$. Since $X^{\alpha} Y^{\beta} \notin M((x_i^2))$, we have $\gamma_{(j)} \leq 1$. Now we put

$$X^{\mu} Y^{\nu} = \text{Gcd}(X_j^2 X^{\alpha} Y^{\beta}, X_i^2 X^{\gamma} Y^{\delta}) \text{ and } g = X^{\mu_1} Y^{\nu_1} - X^{\mu_2} Y^{\nu_2} \in I_H$$

where $X_j^2 X^{\alpha} Y^{\beta} = X^{\mu+\mu_1} Y^{\nu+\nu_1}$ and $X_i^2 X^{\gamma} Y^{\delta} = X^{\mu+\mu_2} Y^{\nu+\nu_2}$. Then $g \in \mathcal{R}_H$ or $-g \in \mathcal{R}_H$. But, by Remark 1.7 (4), $\sum(Y^{\nu_1}) = \phi = \sum(Y^{\nu_2})$ and, by Remark 1.7 (2), $\text{in}(g) \notin (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H))$. Then, by Lemma 2.8 (2), we have $g \in \mathcal{G}_H$ or $-g \in \mathcal{G}_H$. On the other hand, $\mu_{1(j)} > 0$ and $\mu_{2(i)} > 0$, since $\gamma_{(j)} \leq 1$, $\alpha_{(i)} \leq 1$. Thus we have $X^{\mu_1} = X_j$ (resp. $X^{\mu_2} = X_i$) and $\alpha_{(i)} = 1$ (resp. $\gamma_{(j)} = 1$). Hence $X^{\alpha} Y^{\beta} \in M(x_i [(x_i) : \mathbf{m}]) \subset M([(x_i^2) : \mathbf{m}])$. This is a contradiction. \square

As a consequence of Theorem 2.6, we have the following corollaries.

COROLLARY 2.9 (Theorem 1.2 in [9]). *The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $k[H]$ is a Cohen-Macaulay ring.
- (2) We can take a Gröbner bases of I_H from \mathcal{F}_H (or $(\text{in}(I_H)) = (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H))$).

Proof. By Theorem 2.6, we may assume that $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring.

If $k[H]$ is Cohen-Macaulay, then we have $[(x_i) : x_j] = (x_i)$ for every $1 \leq i \neq j \leq r$. Hence, if $Y^\beta \in M([(x_i) : \mathbf{m}])$, then $\sum(Y^\beta) \neq \phi$ by Remark 1.7 (7). Thus $\mathcal{G}_H = \phi$ and $\Delta_H = \phi$ (cf. Definition 2.5). Hence we have $(\text{in}(I_H)) = (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H))$.

Conversely, if $k[H]$ is not Cohen-Macaulay, then there exists $1 \leq i < j \leq r$ such that $[(x_i) : x_j] \neq (x_i)$ (cf. Proposition 2.4). Since $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum, we have $[(x_i) : x_j] = [(x_i) : \mathbf{m}]$ and there exists the smallest element $Y^\beta \in M([(x_i) : x_j] \setminus (x_i))$ (cf. Lemma 2.7 (1)). Then, by Remark 1.7 (2), $Y^\beta \notin (\text{in}(I_H))$ and $X_j Y^\beta \in (\text{in}(I_H))$ since $i < j$. This shows that $(\text{in}(I_H)) \neq (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H))$. □

COROLLARY 2.10. *If $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring and not Cohen-Macaulay, then we have*

$$\dim k[H] \leq \text{ht}_S I_H \text{ (i.e. } r \leq n).$$

Proof. Since $k[H]$ is not Cohen-Macaulay, we have $\mathcal{G}_H \neq \phi$ by Theorem 2.6 and Corollary 2.9. Thus there exists $(Y^{\beta_1}, \dots, Y^{\beta_r}) \in \Delta_H$. We put $n_i = \#\{k \in \{1, \dots, r\} \mid \beta_{i(k)} > 0\}$. Then, by (B-2) of Definition 2.5, $\beta_i \neq 0$ and $n_i > 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. Hence $r \leq \sum_{i=1}^r n_i$. On the other hand, $\sum_{i=1}^r n_i \leq n$ since $\text{Gcd}(Y^{\beta_k}, Y^{\beta_l}) = 1$ (cf. (B-4) of Definition 2.5), for $1 \leq k \neq l \leq r$. □

In the following example, we see that there exists a Buchsbaum and not Cohen-Macaulay semigroup ring $k[H]$ with $k[H] = r$ and $\text{ht } I_H = n$ for $2 \leq r \leq n \in \mathbf{N}$.

EXAMPLE 2.11. For $2 \leq r \leq n \in \mathbf{N}$, we let $a_0, \dots, a_p \in \mathbf{N}$ ($p = n - r + 1$) such that $a_p \notin \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \mathbf{N}a_i$, and $a_p + a_j \notin \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \mathbf{N}a_i$, for $1 \leq j \leq p$.

(e.g. $(a_0, \dots, a_{p-1}) = 1$, $a_p = \max\{a \in \mathbf{N} \mid a \notin \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \mathbf{N}a_i\}$, if $r < n$ or $a_0 = 2$, $a_1 = 1$, if $r = n$.)

We put $h_1, \dots, h_{r+n}, g \in \mathbf{N}^r$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_i &= (h_{i(i)} = a_0, h_i(j) = 0 \ (j \neq i)) \quad (1 \leq i \leq r) \\
 h_{2r+j} &= (a_j, \dots, a_j) \quad (1 \leq j \leq p-1) \\
 g &= (a_p, \dots, a_p) \\
 h_{r+i} &= h_i + g \quad (1 \leq i \leq r) \\
 H &= \sum_{i=1}^{r+n} \mathbf{N}h_i \subset \mathbf{N}^r \\
 H' &= \sum_{1 \leq j \leq r \text{ or } 2 \leq j \leq r+n} \mathbf{N}h_j + \mathbf{N}g \subset \mathbf{N}^r.
 \end{aligned}$$

We define

$$\varphi : k[X_1, \dots, X_r, Y_1, \dots, Y_n] \rightarrow k[t_1, \dots, t_r]$$

by $\varphi(X_i) = t^{h_i}$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$), $\varphi(Y_j) = t^{h_{r+j}}$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$),

$$\varphi' : k[X_1, \dots, X_r, Z, Y_{r+1}, \dots, Y_n] \rightarrow k[t_1, \dots, t_r]$$

by $\varphi'(X_i) = t^{h_i}$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$), $\varphi'(Y_j) = t^{h_{2r+j}}$ ($1 \leq j \leq p-1$), $\varphi'(Z) = t^g$.

Then, by Example 2.6 in [9], $k[H'] (= \text{Im } \varphi')$ is a Cohen-Macaulay ring with $\mathcal{R}_{H'} = \mathcal{F}_{H'}$. Also we have $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring. In fact, by the choice of a_0, \dots, a_p , $(H \setminus \{0\}) + H' \subset H$. Hence, by Theorem 2.1, $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring. In this case, it is easy to see that

- (1) $\Delta_H = \{(Y_1, \dots, Y_r)\}$
- (2) $\mathcal{R}_H = \mathcal{F}_H \cup \mathcal{G}_H$. □

3. Codimension two Buchsbaum semigroup rings

In this section we determine simplicial semigroups which defines Buchsbaum semigroup rings of codimension two. Henceforce we put $(\text{ht } I_H =) n = 2$.

When $k[H]$ is a Cohen-Macaulay ring, we determined a Gröbner bases of I_H explicitly in Summary 2.5 of [9]. Therefore it suffices to consider Buchsbaum and not Cohen-Macaulay semigroup rings.

Then we have following result.

THEOREM 3.1. *The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring and not Cohen-Macaulay.
- (2) $\dim k[H] = 2$ and I_H has the following minimal basis

$$\begin{aligned}
 &Y_i^{b_i+1} - X_1^{a_1-1} X_2^{a_2+1} Y_j^{b_j-1}, \ Y_1 Y_2 - X_1^{a_1} X_2^{a_2}, \\
 &Y_j^{b_j+1} - X_1^{a_1+1} X_2^{a_2-1} Y_i^{b_i-1}, \ X_2 Y^{b_j} - X_1 X_i^{b_i}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbf{N} \setminus \{0\}$, $\{i, j\} = \{1, 2\}$.

- (3) $k[H]$ is not Cohen-Macaulay and H is isomorphic to

$\langle (b_1 + b_2, 0), (0, b_1 + b_2), (a_1 b_2 - 1, a_2 b_2 + 1), (a_1 b_1 + 1, a_2 b_1 - 1) \rangle$ as semigroup.

To prove our result, we need some preliminaries.

Now, we divide \mathcal{F}_H into the following subsets.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_1 &= \{f \in \mathcal{F}_H \mid \text{in}(f) = Y_1^b, 0 < b \in \mathbf{N}\} \\ \mathcal{F}_2 &= \{f \in \mathcal{F}_H \mid \text{in}(f) = Y_2^c, 0 < c \in \mathbf{N}\} \\ \mathcal{F}_3 &= \{f \in \mathcal{F}_H \mid \text{in}(f) = Y_1^b Y_2^c, 0 < b, c \in \mathbf{N}\} \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathcal{F}_i \neq \emptyset$, there exists the minimal element of $\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_i)$. We denote the minimal element of $\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_1)$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}_2, \mathcal{F}_3$) by $Y_1^{b_1}$ (resp. $Y_2^{b_2}, Y_1^{b_{31}} Y_2^{b_{32}}$). We call $f \in \mathcal{F}_1$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}_2, \mathcal{F}_3$) a minimal element of \mathcal{F}_1 (resp. $\mathcal{F}_2, \mathcal{F}_3$), if $\text{in}(f) = Y_1^{b_1}$ (resp. $Y_2^{b_2}, Y_1^{b_{31}} Y_2^{b_{32}}$).

LEMMA 3.2. *Suppose that $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring. Then*

$$(\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H)) = (Y_1^{b_1}, Y_2^{b_2}, Y_1^{b_{31}} Y_2^{b_{32}}).$$

Proof. Since $(\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_1), \text{in}(\mathcal{F}_2)) = (Y_1^{b_1}, Y_2^{b_2})$, it suffices to show that

$$\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_3) \subset (Y_1^{b_1}, Y_2^{b_2}, Y_1^{b_{31}} Y_2^{b_{32}}).$$

Therefore, we assume that there exists an element $f = Y_1^b Y_2^{b'} - X^\alpha \in \mathcal{F}_3$ such that $Y_1^b Y_2^{b'} \notin (Y_1^{b_1}, Y_2^{b_2}, Y_1^{b_{31}} Y_2^{b_{32}})$. (Note that $b < b_1, b' < b_2$.)

Let $f_3 = Y_1^{b_{31}} Y_2^{b_{32}} - X^{\alpha_3} \in \mathcal{F}_3$ be a minimal element of \mathcal{F}_3 . Then, by our assumption, we have either $b_{31} > b, b_{32} < b'$ or $b_{31} < b, b_{32} > b'$.

If $b_{31} > b$ and $b_{32} < b'$, then we have a relation

$$g := Y_1^{b_{31}-b} f - Y_2^{b'-b_{32}} f_3 = X^{\alpha_3} Y_2^{b'-b_{32}} - X^\alpha Y_1^{b_{31}-b} \in I_H.$$

Since $Y_1^{b_{31}-b}, Y_2^{b'-b_{32}} \notin (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H))$ and Theorem 2.6, we have $\text{in}(g) \in (\text{in}(\mathcal{G}_H))$.

If $\text{in}(g) = X^{\alpha_3} Y_2^{b'-b_{32}}$, then there exists $X_i Y_2^d - X_j Y_1^e \in \mathcal{G}_H$ such that $X^{\alpha_3} Y_2^{b'-b_{32}}$ is divided by $X_i Y_2^d$.

Since $Y_2^d \in M([\langle x_j \rangle : \mathbf{m}]) \subset M([\langle x_j \rangle : y_2])$, we have $Y_i^{d+1} \in (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_2))$ by Remark 1.7 (2) and (7). Thus $Y_2^{b'-b_{32}+1} \in (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_2))$ and $b' - b_{32} + 1 \geq b_2$. Since $b_{32} > 0$, this contradicts that $(b' - b_{32} + 1) \leq b' < b_2$. Similarly, if $\text{in}(g) = X^\alpha Y_1^{b_{31}-b}$, then this contradicts that $b < b_1$.

When $b_{31} < b$ and $b_{32} > b'$, it is the same way as above. □

COROLLARY 3.3 (Theorem 2.3 in [9]). *The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $k[H]$ is a Cohen-Macaulay ring of codimension two.

(2) I_H is generated by at most three elements.

Proof. If $k[H]$ is Cohen-Macaulay, then $(\text{in}(I_H))$ is minimally generated by at most three elements by Corollary 2.9 and Lemma 3.2. Namely, a number of minimal Gröbner bases of I_H is at most three. Hence $\mu(I_H) \leq 3$.

The converse follows from Theorem 4.4 in [5]. □

Now, we denote the smallest element of $\Sigma(Y^{b_1})$ (resp. $\Sigma(Y_2^{b_2})$, $\Sigma(Y_1^{b_{31}}Y_2^{b_{32}})$) by $X^{\alpha_1}Y_2^{c_1}$ (resp. $X^{\alpha_2}Y_1^{c_2}$, X^{α_3}). We put

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= Y_1^{b_1} - X^{\alpha_1}Y_2^{c_1} \in \mathcal{F}_1 \\ f_2 &= Y_2^{b_2} - X^{\alpha_2}Y_1^{c_2} \in \mathcal{F}_2 \\ f_3 &= Y_1^{b_{31}}Y_2^{b_{32}} - X^{\alpha_3} \in \mathcal{F}_3. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.4. Since $\Sigma(X^{\alpha_1}Y_2^{c_1}) = \phi$ (resp. $\Sigma(X^{\alpha_2}Y_1^{c_2})$), we have $c_1 < b_2$ (resp. $c_2 < b_1$).

LEMMA 3.5. *If $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring and not Cohen-Macaulay, then $\dim(k[H]) = 2$ and $\mathcal{G}_H = \{X_2Y_j^{b_j-1} - X_1Y_i^{b_i-1}\}$ where $\{i, j\} = \{1, 2\}$.*

Proof. By Corollary 2.10, we have already $\dim(k[H]) = 2$. Also, by Theorem 2.6 and Definition 2.5, there exists $X_2Y_j^{d_j} - X_1Y_i^{d_i} \in \mathcal{G}_H$ with $d_1 < b_1$, $d_2 < b_2$. Since $Y_1^{d_1+1} \in (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H))$, $d_1 + 1 \geq b_1$. Thus $d_1 + 1 = b_1$. Similarly, we have $d_2 + 1 = b_2$.

But, by (B-2) and (B-3) of Definition 2.5, if $(Y_i^{b_i-1}, Y_j^{b_j-1}) \in \Delta_H$, then $(Y_j^{b_j-1}, Y_i^{b_i-1}) \notin \Delta_H$. Hence we have $\mathcal{G}_H = \{X_2Y_j^{b_j-1} - X_1Y_i^{b_i-1}\}$ where $\{i, j\} = \{1, 2\}$. □

LEMMA 3.6. *For $\{i, j\} = \{1, 2\}$, if there exists an element of the form*

$$X_2^{d_2}Y_i^{e_i} - X_1^{d_1}Y_j^{e_j} \in I_H$$

for some $d_1, d_2, e_1, e_2 > 0$, then there does not exist an element of the form

$$X_2^{d'_2}Y_j^{e'_j} - X_1^{d'_1}Y_i^{e'_i} \in I_H$$

for any $d'_1, d'_2, e'_1, e'_2 > 0$.

Proof. Suppose that there exist $X_2^{d_2}Y_i^{e_i} - X_1^{d_1}Y_j^{e_j} \in I_H$ and $X_2^{d'_2}Y_j^{e'_j} - X_1^{d'_1}Y_i^{e'_i} \in I_H$ for some $d_1, d_2, d'_1, d'_2, e_1, e_2, e'_1, e'_2 > 0$.

If $e_i \geq e'_i$, then we can find an element $X_2^bY_i^a - X_1^{b'}Y_j^{a'} \in I_H$ such that

$0 < p, p', 0 \leq q, q'$ and $q < e'_i, q \equiv e_i \pmod{e'_i}$ in the following manner.

We write $e_i = me'_i + r$, where $0 < m$ and $0 \leq r < e'_i$ and put $g' = X_2^{d'_2} Y_j^{e'_j} - X_1^{d'_1} Y_i^{e'_i}$. For every $0 \leq l \leq m$, we construct $g_l = X_2^{d_2+ld'_2} Y_i^{e_i-le'_i} - X_1^{d_1+ld'_1} Y_j^{e_j-e'_j} \in I_H$ as follows.

- $g_0 = X_2^{b_2} Y_i^{e_i} - X_1^{d_1} Y_j^{e_j}$.
- Assume that g_0, \dots, g_l are constructed for $0 \leq l < m$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & X_1^{d'_1} g_l + X_2^{d_2+ld'_2} Y_i^{e_i-(l+1)e'_i} g' \\ &= X_1^{d'_1} (X_2^{d_2+ld'_2} Y_i^{e_i-le'_i} - X_1^{d_1+ld'_1} Y_j^{e_j-le'_j}) + X_2^{d_2+ld'_2} Y_i^{e_i-(l+1)e'_i} (X_2^{d'_2} Y_j^{e'_j} - X_1^{d'_1} Y_i^{e'_i}) \\ &= X_2^{d_2+(l+1)d'_2} Y_i^{e_i-(l+1)e'_i} Y_j^{e'_j} - X_1^{d_1+(l+1)d'_1} Y_j^{e_j-le'_j} \in I_H. \end{aligned}$$

By our assumptions (H-1) and (H-2), we have $e'_j \leq e_j - le'_j$ and

$$g_{l+1} := X_2^{d_2+(l+1)d'_2} Y_i^{e_i-(l+1)e'_i} - X_1^{d_1+(l+1)d'_1} Y_j^{e_j-(l+1)e'_j} \in I_H.$$

In particular, we have $g_m = X_2^{d_2+md'_2} Y_i^r - X_1^{d_1+md'_1} Y_j^{e_j-me'_j} \in I_H$.

Similarly, if $e_i \leq e'_i$, then we can find an element $X_2^b Y_j^{q'} - X_1^{p'} Y_i^q \in I_H$ such that $0 < p, p', 0 \leq q, q'$ and $q' < e_i, q' \equiv e_i \pmod{e_i}$.

Thus, by the Euclidean algorithm, we can reduce to the case $e_i = 0$ or $e'_i = 0$. But, by (H-1) and (H-2), $X_2^{d_2} - X_1^{d_1} Y_j^{e_j} \notin I_H$ and $X_2^{d'_2} Y_j^{e'_j} - X_1^{d'_1} \notin I_H$ for $d_1, d_2, d'_1, d'_2 > 0$. This is a contradiction. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.1. (1) \Rightarrow (2). By Lemma 3.5, we have $\dim(k[H]) = 2$ and

$$\mathcal{G}_H = \{X_2 Y_j^{b_j-1} - X_1 Y_i^{b_i-1}\}$$

where $\{i, j\} = \{1, 2\}$. We put $b'_1 = b_1 - 1, b'_2 = b_2 - 1$. Then, by Theorem 2.6 and Lemma 3.2, we have following Gröbner bases of I_H ,

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= Y_1^{b'_1+1} - X_1^{a_{11}} X_2^{a_{12}} Y_2^{c_1} \in \mathcal{F}_1 \\ f_2 &= Y_2^{b'_2+1} - X_1^{a_{21}} X_2^{a_{22}} Y_1^{c_2} \in \mathcal{F}_2 \\ f_3 &= Y_1^{b_{31}} Y_2^{b_{32}} - X_1^{a_1} X_2^{a_2} \in \mathcal{F}_3 \\ g &= X_2 Y_j^{b'_j} - X_1 Y_i^{b'_i} \in \mathcal{G}_H. \end{aligned}$$

Since $Y_1^{b'_1} \in M([(x_j) : \mathbf{m}]) \subset M([(x_j) : y_2])$, $Y_1^{b'_1} Y_2 \in (\text{in}(\mathcal{F}_H))$. Namely, $Y_1^{b_{31}} Y_2^{b_{32}}$ divides $Y_1^{b'_1} Y_2$. Thus $b_{32} = 1$. Similarly, $b_{31} = 1$. Hence we have $f_3 = Y_1 Y_2 - X_1^{a_1} X_2^{a_2}$.

We consider the following relation

$$X_2 f_j - Y_j g = X_1 Y_i^{b'_j} Y_j - X_1^{a_{j1}} X_2^{a_{j2}+1} Y_i^{c_j} \in I_H.$$

Since $c_j < b'_j + 1$ (cf. Remark 3.4), $X_1 Y_i^{b'_j - c_j} Y_j - X_1^{a_{j1}} X_2^{a_{j2}+1} \in I_H$. If $a_{j1} = 0$, this contradicts our assumptions (H-1) and (H-2). Thus $g' = Y_i^{b'_j - c_j} Y_j - X_1^{a_{j1}-1} X_2^{a_{j2}+1} \in I_H$. By $b'_j > 0$, $Y_j \notin (\text{in}(f_j)) = (Y_j^{b'_j+1})$ and $b'_j - c_j > 0$. Thus we have

$$g' - Y_i^{b'_j - c_j - 1} f_3 = X_1^{a_1} X_2^{a_2} Y_i^{b'_j - c_j - 1} - X_1^{a_{j1}-1} X_2^{a_{j2}+1} \in I_H.$$

Then, by (H-1) and (H-2), $Y_i^{b'_j - c_j - 1} - X_1^{a_{j1}-1-a_1} X_2^{a_{j2}+1-a_2} \in I_H$. But $\sum (Y_i^{b'_j - c_j - 1}) = \phi$. Hence $Y_i^{b'_j - c_j - 1} - X_1^{a_{j1}-1-a_1} X_2^{a_{j2}+1-a_2} = 0$ and $a_{j1} = a_1 + 1$, $a_{j2} = a_2 - 1$, $c_j = b'_j - 1$. Then we have $f_j = Y_j^{b'_j+1} - X_1^{a_1+1} X_2^{a_2-1} Y_i^{b'_j-1}$.

$$\text{Similarly, } f_i = Y_i^{b'_i+1} - X_1^{a_1-1} X_2^{a_2+1} Y_j^{b'_j-1}.$$

Now I_H is generated by f_1, f_2, f_3, g . Thus, by Corollary 3.3, $\mu(I_H) = 4$ and $\{f_1, f_2, f_3, g\}$ is a minimal basis of I_H .

(2) \Rightarrow (3). Suppose that $\dim(k[H]) = 2$ and, after the permutation of variables, I_H is minimally generated by

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= Y_1^{b+1} - X_1^{a_1-1} X_2^{a_2+1} Y_2^{c-1} \\ f_2 &= Y_2^{c+1} - X_1^{a_1+1} X_2^{a_2-1} Y_1^{b-1} \\ f_3 &= Y_1 Y_2 - X_1^{a_1} X_2^{a_2} \\ g &= X_2 Y_2^c - X_1 Y_1^b. \end{aligned}$$

Then, by Corollary 3.3, $k[H]$ is not Cohen-Macaulay.

We verify the second assertion. For $H = \sum_{i=1}^4 \mathbf{N}h_i$, we put

$$h_1 = (d_1, 0), h_2 = (0, d_2), h_3 = (d_{31}, d_{32}), h_4 = (d_{41}, d_{42}).$$

Since $f_3, g \in I_H$, we have $h_3 + h_4 = a_1 h_1 + a_2 h_2$ and $h_2 + c h_4 = h_1 + b h_3$. Thus $d_{4i} = a_i d_i - d_{3i}$ for $i = 1, 2$ and

$$\begin{aligned} b d_{31} &= c d_{41} - d_1 \\ b d_{32} &= c d_{42} + d_2. \end{aligned}$$

Solving these equations, we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_{31} &= \frac{d_1}{b+c} (a_1 c - 1) \\ d_{32} &= \frac{d_2}{b+c} (a_2 c + 1) \\ d_{41} &= \frac{d_1}{b+c} (a_1 b + 1) \\ d_{42} &= \frac{d_2}{b+c} (a_2 b - 1). \end{aligned}$$

We define \mathbf{Q} -isomorphism $T : \mathbf{Q}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}^2$ by $T(p, q) = (b + c)\left(\frac{p}{d_1}, \frac{q}{d_2}\right)$.

Then we have

$$H \cong T(H) = \langle (b + c, 0), (0, b + c), (a_1c - 1, a_2c + 1), (a_1b + 1, a_2b - 1) \rangle.$$

(3) \Rightarrow (1). By the form of H , there exist elements

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= Y_1^{b+1} - X_1^{a_1-1} X_2^{a_2+1} Y_2^{c-1} \\ f_2 &= Y_2^{c+1} - X_1^{a_1+1} X_2^{a_2-1} Y_1^{b-1} \\ f_3 &= Y_1 Y_2 - X_1^{a_1} X_2^{a_2} \\ g &= X_2 Y_2^c - X_1 Y_1^b \end{aligned}$$

of I_H .

CLAIM. $\mathcal{R}_H \setminus \mathcal{F}_H = \{g\}$.

Since $k[H]$ is not Cohen-Macaulay, $\mathcal{R}_H \setminus \mathcal{F}_H \neq \emptyset$ (cf. Corollary 2.9). Thus $L := \mathcal{R}_H \setminus \mathcal{F}_H \cup \{g\}$ is not empty, if $\mathcal{R}_H \setminus \mathcal{F}_H \neq \{g\}$.

If there exists $g' \in L$, then, by Lemma 3.6, we can write $g' = X_2^{d_2} Y_2^{e_2} - X_1^{d_1} Y_1^{e_1}$ where $0 < d_1, d_2, e_1, e_2$. Since $Y_1^{b+1}, Y_2^{c+1} \in (\text{in}(I_H))$ and $Y_1^{e_1}, Y_2^{e_2} \notin (\text{in}(I_H))$, $e_1 \leq b$ and $e_2 \leq c$. Then we have

$$Y_2^{c-e_2} g' - X_2^{d_2-1} g = X_1 Y_1^{e_1} (X_2^{d_2-1} Y_1^{b-e_1} - X_1^{d_1-1} Y_2^{c-e_2}) \in I_H.$$

Hence we have $g_1 := X_2^{d_2-1} Y_1^{b-e_1} - X_1^{d_1-1} Y_2^{c-e_2} \in I_H$. Note that $g_1 \neq 0$ (since $g' \neq g$). Then, by (H-1) and (H-2), either $b - e_1 > 0$ or $c - e_2 > 0$.

If $b - e_1 > 0$, then we have

$$X_1^{d_1} g_1 - X_2^{d_2-1} Y_1^{b-2e_1} g' = X_2^{2d_2-1} Y_1^{b-2e_1} Y_2^{e_2} - X_1^{2d_1-1} Y_2^{c-e_2} \in I_H.$$

Since $d_1, d_2 > 0$, we have $2d_1 - 1$ and $2d_2 - 1 > 0$. Also, by (H-1) and (H-2), $e_2 \leq c - e_2$. Thus $0 \neq X_2^{2d_2-1} Y_1^{b-2e_1} - X_1^{2d_1-1} Y_2^{c-2e_2} \in I_H$. But this contradicts Lemma 3.6.

If $c - e_2 > 0$, we have a contradiction in the same way as above. Hence $\mathcal{R}_H = \mathcal{F}_H \cup \{g\}$.

The proof of Claim is completed.

By Theorem 2.6 and Claim, it suffices to show that $(Y_1^b, Y_2^c) \in \Delta_H$. Since we have relations $f_1, f_2, f_3 \in I_H$ (Y_1^b, Y_2^c) satisfies condition (B-2). Also it is clear that (Y_1^b, Y_2^c) satisfies conditions (B-1), (B-4) and (B-5). Then we have only to prove that (Y_1^b, Y_2^c) satisfies condition (B-3).

If $Y_1^b \in M([\langle x_1 \rangle : \mathbf{m}]) \subset M([\langle x_1 \rangle : x_2])$, then we have $X_2 Y_1^b - X_1^{d_1} X_2^{d_2} Y_1^{e_1} Y_2^{e_2} \in I_H$ with $\sum(Y_1^{e_1} Y_2^{e_2}) = \emptyset$ and $d_1 > 0$. Since $\sum(Y_1^b) = \emptyset$, $d_2 = 0$ and, by (H-1)

and (H-2), $e_1 < b$. Then we have $X_2 Y_1^{b-e_1} - X_1^{a_1} Y_2^{e_2} \in I_H$. But, by Lemma 3.6, this is a contradiction. Hence we have $Y_1^b \notin M((x_1) : \mathbf{m})$. Similarly, $Y_2^c \notin M((x_2) : \mathbf{m})$. \square

EXAMPLE 3.7. Let $0 < a < b < c \in \mathbf{N}$. We consider the following simplicial semigroup

$$H = \langle (c, 0), (0, c), (c-b, b), (c-a, a) \rangle.$$

and the semigroup ring $k[H] = k[t_1^c, t_2^c, t_1^{c-b} t_2^b, t_1^{c-a} t_2^a]$.

In [3], H. Bresinsky, P. Schenzel and W. Vogel discussed arithmetical Buchsbaum curves in \mathbf{P}_k^3 and showed that $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring and not Cohen-Macaulay if and only if

$$H \cong \langle (4m, 0), (0, 4m), (2m-1, 2m+1), (2m+1, 2m-1) \rangle$$

for some $m > 0$ (cf. Theorem 3 in [3]).

We can verify this fact as follows.

By Theorem 3.1, if $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring and not Cohen-Macaulay, then I_H has the following minimal basis

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= Y_1^{b_1+1} - X_1^{a_1-1} X_2^{a_2+1} Y_2^{b_2-1} \\ f_2 &= Y_2^{b_2+1} - X_1^{a_1+1} X_2^{a_2-1} Y_1^{b_1-1} \\ f_3 &= Y_1 Y_2 - X_1^{a_1} X_2^{a_2} \\ g &= X_2 Y_2^{b_2} - X_1 Y_1^{b_1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbf{N} \setminus \{0\}$. In this case, these are homogeneous polynomials with respect to the total degree. Then we have $a_1 = a_2 = 1$, $b_1 = b_2$ and

$$H \cong \langle (2b_1, 0), (0, 2b_1), (b_1-1, b_1+1), (b_1+1, b_1-1) \rangle.$$

If $b_1 = 2m + 1$ ($m \geq 0$), then $Y_1^{2m+1} - X_1^m X_2^{m+1} \in I_H$. This contradicts that $\{f_1, f_2, f_3, g\}$ is a Gröbner bases of I_H (cf. proof of Theorem 3.1). Hence we have $b_1 = 2m$ ($m > 0$) and

$$H \cong \langle (4m, 0), (0, 4m), (2m-1, 2m+1), (2m+1, 2m-1) \rangle.$$

Also I_H is generated by

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= Y_1^{2m+1} - X_2 Y_2^{2m-1} \\ f_2 &= Y_1^{2m+1} - X_1 Y_2^{2m-1} \\ f_3 &= Y_1 Y_2 - X_1 X_2 \\ g &= X_2 Y_2^{2m} - X_1 Y_1^{2m}. \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, for $H = \langle (4m, 0), (0, 4m), (2m - 1, 2m + 1), (2m + 1, 2m - 1) \rangle$, it is easy to see that $k[H]$ is not Cohen-Macaulay (cf. Theorem 3.8 in [9]). Hence, by Theorem 3.1 (3), $k[H]$ is a Buchsbaum ring. \square

Acknowledgement. I would like to thank Professor K. Watanabe and members of Professor Goto's seminar in Meiji University for many helpful conversation.

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