LYUBEZNIK TABLE OF S_r AND CM_r RINGS

JOSEP ÀLVAREZ MONTANER AND SIAMAK YASSEMI

Abstract. We describe the shape of the Lyubeznik table of either rings in positive characteristic or Stanley-Reisner rings in any characteristic when they satisfy Serre's condition S_r or they are Cohen-Macaulay in a given codimension, condition denoted by CM_r. Moreover we show that these results are sharp.

1. Introduction

Let $(R, \mathfrak{m})$ be a regular local ring containing a field $\mathbb{K}$ and set $A = R/I$, where I is an ideal of R. It has been long known that some vanishing results on local cohomology modules behave similarly in either the case where $\mathbb{K}$ is a field of positive characteristic or I is a squarefree monomial ideal in any characteristic. The main reason behind this fact is that the Frobenius morphism in positive characteristic is flat by the celebrated Kunz theorem and, applying it to our ideal I recursively gives us a cofinal system of ideals with respect to the system given by the usual powers which describe these local cohomology modules. For squarefree monomial ideals we have a similar flat morphism, raising to the second power of any element, that plays the same role. This point of view has already been successfully used by Singh and Walther [SW07] and Àlvarez Montaner [AM15].

The first interesting result in this approach is that we only have one local cohomology different from zero when A is Cohen-Macaulay in both cases. This has consequences on the Lyubeznik numbers of A introduced in [Lyu93]. Indeed, using an spectral sequence argument one may check that the Lyubeznik table of A is trivial. This still holds true replacing the Cohen-Macaulay property for sequentially Cohen-Macaulay [AM15]. We point out that these results are no longer true when A is Cohen-Macaulay containing a field of characteristic zero. Take for example the ideal generated by the 2×2 minors of a generic 2×3 matrix.

In this note we continue this study of Lyubeznik numbers of A in either the case where $\mathbb{K}$ is a field of positive characteristic or I is a squarefree monomial ideal in any characteristic. The main results are Theorems 3.3 and 3.4 where we describe the shape of the Lyubeznik table of A when we relax the Cohen-Macaulay condition on A to Serre's condition S_r or being Cohen-Macaulay in codimension r, condition denoted by CM_r.

A priori, there is no reason for thinking that the results we obtain are sharp but this is indeed the case as shown in Example 4.2. Finally we highlight that, using the breakthrough results obtained by Conca and Varbaro [CV20], one may compute some apparently complicated Lyubeznik tables in positive characteristic in the event that the ring A has a squarefree Gröbner deformation.

2. Lyubeznik numbers

Let $(R, \mathfrak{m})$ be a regular local ring containing a field $\mathbb{K}$ and I an ideal of R. Some finiteness properties of local cohomology modules $H^r_I(R)$ where proved by Huneke and Sharp [HS93] when the field $\mathbb{K}$ has positive characteristic and Lyubeznik [Lyu93] in the characteristic zero case. In

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particular, they proved that Bass numbers of these local cohomology modules are finite. Relying on this fact, Lyubeznik [Lyu93] introduced a set of numerical invariants of local rings containing a field as follows:

Theorem/Definition 2.1. *Let A be a local ring containing a field $\mathbb{K}$, so that its completion $\widehat{A}$ admits a surjective ring homomorphism $R \xrightarrow{\pi} \widehat{A}$ from a regular local ring $(R, \mathfrak{m})$ of dimension n and set $I := \ker(\pi)$. Then, the Bass numbers*

$$\lambda_{p,i}(A) := \mu_p(\mathfrak{m}, H_I^{n-i}(R)) = \mu_0(\mathfrak{m}, H_{\mathfrak{m}}^p(H_I^{n-i}(R)))$$

depend only on A, i and p, but neither on R nor on π.

We refer to these invariants as *Lyubeznik numbers* and they are known to satisfy the following properties: $\lambda_{p,i}(A) = 0$ if $i > d$, $\lambda_{p,i}(A) = 0$ if $p > i$ and $\lambda_{d,d}(A) \neq 0$, where $d = \dim A$. Therefore we can collect them in the so-called *Lyubeznik table*:

$$\Lambda(A) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{0,0} & \cdots & \lambda_{0,d} \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \lambda_{d,d} \end{pmatrix}$$

We say that the Lyubeznik table is *trivial* if $\lambda_{d,d}(A) = 1$ and $\lambda_{p,i}(A) = 0$ for p and i different from d. The *highest* Lyubeznik number $\lambda_{d,d}(A)$ has a nice interpretation in terms of the dual graph $\Gamma_1(A)$, also known as Hochster-Huneke graph, associated to *Spec*(A).

Definition 2.1. Let A be a ring of dimension d and let t be an integer such that $0 \leq t \leq d$. We define the graph $\Gamma_t(A)$ as a simple graph whose vertices are the minimal primes of A and there is an edge between $\mathfrak{p}$ and $\mathfrak{q}$ distinct minimal primes if and only if $ht(\mathfrak{p} + \mathfrak{q}) \leq t$.

Zhang [Zha07, Main Thm.] gave the following characterization.

Proposition 2.2. *Let A be a complete local ring with separably closed residue field. Then:*

$$\lambda_{d,d}(A) = \#\Gamma_1(A)$$

Remark 2.3. More generally $\lambda_{d,d}(A) = \#\Gamma_1(B)$ where $B = \widehat{\widehat{A}^{\mathrm{sh}}}$ is the completion of the strict henselianization of the completion of A.

We point out that Kawasaki already proved in [Kaw02, Thm.2] that the highest Lyubeznik number $\lambda_{d,d}$ of a Cohen-Macaulay ring (or even S_2) is always one. Other Lyubeznik numbers can be described from the graphs $\Gamma_t(A)$ as shown by Walther [Wal01, Prop.2.3] and Núñez-Betancourt, Spiroff and Witt [NnBSW19, Thm.5.4]. Moreover, Walther describe the possible Lyubeznik tables for $d \leq 2$ (see also [RWZ22] for other small dimensional cases).

Proposition 2.4. *Let A be an equidimensional complete local ring of dimension ≥ 3 with separably closed residue field. Then*

(i) $\lambda_{0,1}(A) = \#\Gamma_{d-1}(A) - 1$.
(ii) $\lambda_{1,2}(A) = \#\Gamma_{d-2}(A) - \#\Gamma_{d-1}(A)$.
(iii) $\lambda_{i,i+1}(A) \geq \#\Gamma_{d-i-1}(A) - \#\Gamma_{d-i}(A)$ *for* $1 \leq i \leq d-2$.

3. Lyubeznik tables of S_r and CM_r rings

Throughout this section we will always assume that $(R, \mathfrak{m})$ is a regular local ring and A is a complete local ring containing a field that admits a presentation $A = R/I$ where $I \subseteq R$ is an ideal. We will study the Lyubeznik table when we relax the Cohen-Macaulay condition on the ring A. The classical way of doing so is by means of Serre's conditions. Another way is by asking for being Cohen-Macaulay up to some codimension. This notion has been considered by Miller, Novik and Schwarz [MNS11] for squarefree monomial ideals and further developed, in the case that A is equidimensional, in [HYZN12, HYZN12, PPTY22]. We point out that A is equidimensional if it satisfies S_r with $r \geq 2$ (see [Sch79]) and we will only consider the equidimensional case in this work.

Definition 3.1. We say:

(i) A satisfies Serre's condition S_r if
$$\text{depth } A \geq \min\{r, \dim A_{\mathfrak{p}}\},$$
for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R)$.

(ii) A satisfies the condition CM_r if it is equidimensional and it is Cohen-Macaulay in codimension r, that is $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is Cohen-Macaulay for all $\mathfrak{p} \in \operatorname{Spec}(R)$ with $\text{ht}\mathfrak{p} \leq d - r$.

Both the S_r and CM_r conditions can be characterized in terms of the *deficiency modules*
$$K_A^i := \operatorname{Ext}_R^{n-i}(A, R).$$
The following result can be found in the the work of Schenzel [Sch82, Lem. 3.2.1] (see also [CV20, Rem. 2.9]). For the squarefree monomial ideals case one may consult [PPTY22].

Proposition 3.2. *We have:*

(i) *A is S_r, $r \geq 2$, if and only if $\dim K_A^i \leq i - r$ for all $1 \leq i \leq d$.*
(ii) *A is CM_r if and only if $\dim K_A^i \leq r$ for all $1 \leq i \leq d$.*

Next we present the main results of the paper where the shape of the Lyubeznik tables is given in terms of the S_r and the CM_r conditions.

Theorem 3.3. *Assume that $r \geq 2$ and:*

- *A is S_r and contains a field of positive characteristic.*
- *A is S_r and I is a squarefree monomial ideal.*

Then, the Lyubeznik table of A satisfies $\lambda_{i,i} = \lambda_{i,i+1} = \cdots = \lambda_{i,i+(r-1)} = 0$, for $i \in \{0, \ldots, d-1\}$.

Proof. If A contains a field of positive characteristic, then Huneke and Sharp [HS93, Cor. 2.3] proved that $\operatorname{Ass}(H_I^{n-i}(R)) \subseteq \operatorname{Ass}(K_A^i)$, and thus $\dim(H_I^{n-i}(R)) \leq \dim(K_A^i)$. In the squarefree monomial ideal case, Yanagawa [Yan01, Thm. 2.11] proved that the straight module $H_I^{n-i}(R)$ is equivalent to the squarefree module K_A^i. In particular this gives the equality $\dim(H_I^{n-i}(R)) = \dim(K_A^i)$ [Yan01, Lem. 2.8].

Now assume in both cases that A is S_r and thus we have $\dim(K_A^i) \leq i - r$ and consequently $\dim(H_I^{n-i}(R)) \leq i - r$ for all $1 \leq i \leq d$. Then the result follows from the inequality
$$\text{id}_R(H_I^{n-i}(R)) \leq \dim(H_I^{n-i}(R))$$
proved in [HS93, Cor. 3.9] and [Lyu93, Thm. 3.4]. □

Theorem 3.4. *Assume that:*

- *A is CM_r and contains a field of positive characteristic.*
- *A is CM_r and I is a squarefree monomial ideal.*

Then the Lyubeznik table of A satisfies $\lambda_{p,i} = 0$, $\forall p \geq r$ and $i \in \{0, \ldots, d-1\}$.

Proof. The proof is analogous to the proof of Theorem 3.3 but in the present case we have $\dim(K_A^i) \leq r$ and thus $\dim(H_I^{n-i}(R)) \leq r$ for all $1 \leq i \leq d$. □

Remark 3.5. Under the hypothesis of Theorem 3.4, assume that A is CM_1 and thus the only possible non-zero row of the Lyubeznik table is the 0-th row. Then, the Lyubeznik numbers of A satisfy $\lambda_{d,d} = \lambda_{0,1} + 1$ and $\lambda_{p,d} = \lambda_{0,d-p+1}$ for all $p \in \{2, \ldots, d-1\}$ (see [GLS98, BB05]).

Using Grothendieck's spectral sequence

$$E_2^{p,n-i} = H_{\mathfrak{m}}^p(H_I^{n-i}(R)) \Longrightarrow H_{\mathfrak{m}}^{p+n-i}(R)$$

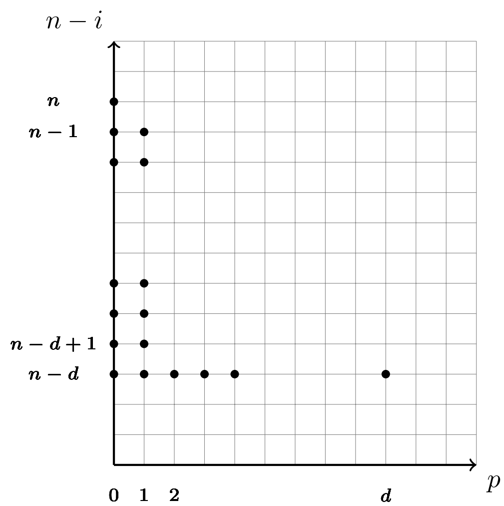
we can give a similar result for the CM_2 case.

Corollary 3.6. *Assume that:*

- *A is CM_2 and contains a field of positive characteristic.*
- *A is CM_2 and I is a squarefree monomial ideal.*

Then the Lyubeznik numbers of A satisfy $\lambda_{d,d} = \lambda_{0,1} + \lambda_{1,2} + 1$, $\lambda_{2,d} = \lambda_{0,d-1}$ and $\lambda_{p,d} = \lambda_{0,d-p+1} + \lambda_{1,d-p+2}$ for all $p \in \{3, \ldots, d-1\}$.

Proof. Under the CM_2 condition, the only possibly non-zero terms of Grothendieck spectral sequence are placed at the dot spots in the following diagram:



Evidently $\lambda_{0,0} = 0$ by Grothendieck's vanishing theorem. Since A is equidimensional we have $\lambda_{0,1} = 0$ and we also notice that $\lambda_{0,d} = \lambda_{1,d} = 0$.

The only possible non-zero differentials at each E_j-page, $j \geq 2$, of the spectral sequence are:

$$d_j : E_j^{0,n-j+1} \longrightarrow E_j^{j,n-d} \quad \text{and} \quad d_j : E_j^{1,n-j+1} \longrightarrow E_j^{j+1,n-d}$$

By the general theory of spectral sequences, there exist filtrations $0 \subseteq F_n^r \subseteq \cdots \subseteq F_0^r \subseteq H_{\mathfrak{m}}^r(R)$ for all r, such that the consecutive quotients are $F_i^r / F_{i+1}^r = E_\infty^{i,r-i}$. Then, taking into account that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^r(R) = 0$ for all $r \neq n$, we have first:

- $0 = E_\infty^{0,n-d+1} = E_3^{0,n-d+1} = \ker\left(d_2 : E_2^{0,n-d+1} \longrightarrow E_2^{2,n-d}\right)$
- $0 = E_\infty^{2,n-d} = E_3^{2,n-d} = E_2^{2,n-d} / \mathrm{Im}\left(d_2 : E_2^{0,n-d+1} \longrightarrow E_2^{2,n-d}\right)$

and thus $\lambda_{2,d} = \lambda_{0,d-1}$. For the next subdiagonal in the diagram we have, in the third page:

- $E_3^{0,n-d+2} = E_2^{0,n-d+2}$
- $0 = E_\infty^{1,n-d+1} = E_3^{0,n-d+1} = \ker\left(d_2 : E_2^{1,n-d+1} \longrightarrow E_2^{3,n-d}\right)$
- $E_3^{3,n-d} = E_2^{3,n-d} / \mathrm{Im}\left(d_2 : E_2^{1,n-d+1} \longrightarrow E_2^{3,n-d}\right)$

and in the fourth page:

- $0 = E_\infty^{0,n-d+2} = E_4^{0,n-d+2} = \ker\left(d_3 : E_3^{0,n-d+2} \longrightarrow E_3^{3,n-d}\right)$

- $0 = E_\infty^{2,n-d} = E_4^{2,n-d} = E_3^{2,n-d}/\operatorname{Im}\left(d_3 : E_3^{0,n-d+2} \longrightarrow E_3^{3,n-d}\right)$

Therefore $\lambda_{3,d} = \lambda_{0,d-2} + \lambda_{1,d-1}$ and analogously we get $\lambda_{p,d} = \lambda_{0,d-p+1} + \lambda_{1,d-p+2}$ for all $p \in \{4, \dots, d-1\}$. For the last case we only have to put into the picture the fact that $H_{\mathfrak{m}}^n(R)$ is isomorphic to the injective hull of the residue field which accounts for the $+1$ in the formula $\lambda_{d,d} = \lambda_{0,1} + \lambda_{1,2} + 1$.

□

4. Squarefree monomial ideals

A way to interpret Lyubeznik numbers for the case of squarefree monomial ideals is in terms of the linear strands of the free resolution of the Alexander dual of the ideal. This approach was given by Àlvarez Montaner and Vahidi [AMV14] (see also [AMY18]) and we will briefly recall it here. Throughout this section we let $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be a polynomial ring with coefficients in a field $\mathbb{K}$. Bass numbers behave well with respect to localization and completion so there is no inconvenience in working in this setting.

Let $I^\vee$ be the Alexander dual of a squarefree monomial ideal $I \subseteq R$. Its minimal $\mathbb{Z}$*-graded free resolution* is an exact sequence of free $\mathbb{Z}$-graded R-modules:

$$\mathbb{L}_\bullet(I^\vee): \quad 0 \longrightarrow L_m \xrightarrow{d_m} \cdots \longrightarrow L_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} L_0 \longrightarrow I^\vee \longrightarrow 0$$

where the j-th term is of the form

$$L_j = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} R(-\ell)^{\beta_{j,\ell}(I^\vee)},$$

and the matrices of the morphisms $d_j : L_j \longrightarrow L_{j-1}$ do not contain invertible elements. The $\mathbb{Z}$-graded *Betti numbers* of $I^\vee$ are the invariants $\beta_{j,\ell}(I^\vee)$. Given an integer r, the r*-linear strand* of $\mathbb{L}_\bullet(I^\vee)$ is the complex:

$$\mathbb{L}_\bullet^{<r>}(I^\vee): \quad 0 \longrightarrow L_{n-r}^{<r>} \xrightarrow{d_{n-r}^{<r>}} \cdots \longrightarrow L_1^{<r>} \xrightarrow{d_1^{<r>}} L_0^{<r>} \longrightarrow 0\,,$$

where

$$L_j^{<r>} = R(-j-r)^{\beta_{j,j+r}(I^\vee)},$$

and the differentials $d_j^{<r>} : L_j^{<r>} \longrightarrow L_{j-1}^{<r>}$ are the corresponding components of d_j.

We point out that these differentials can be described using the so-called *monomial matrices* introduced by Miller [Mil00]. These are matrices with scalar entries that keep track of the degrees of the generators of the summands in the source and the target. Now we construct a complex of $\mathbb{K}$-vector spaces

$$\mathbb{F}_\bullet^{<r>}(I^\vee)^*: \quad 0 \longleftarrow \underbrace{\mathbb{K}^{\beta_{n-r,n}(I^\vee)}}_{\deg 0} \longleftarrow \cdots \longleftarrow \underbrace{\mathbb{K}^{\beta_{1,1+r}(I^\vee)}}_{\deg n-r-1} \longleftarrow \underbrace{\mathbb{K}^{\beta_{0,r}(I^\vee)}}_{\deg n-r} \longleftarrow 0$$

where the morphisms are given by the transpose of the corresponding monomial matrices and thus we reverse the indices of the complex. Then, the Lyubeznik numbers are described by means of the homology groups of these complexes (see [AMV14, Cor. 4.2]).

Theorem 4.1. *Let $I^\vee$ be the Alexander dual of a squarefree monomial ideal $I \subseteq R$. Then*

$$\lambda_{p,n-r}(R/I) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} H_p(\mathbb{F}_\bullet^{<r>}(I^\vee)^*).$$

It has been shown in [HSFYZN18], [VZN19], [PPTY22] that the S_r and CM_r properties on the ring R/I provide conditions on the vanishing of Betti numbers of the Alexander dual ideals $I^\vee$ and consequently the shape of the corresponding *Betti table*. In particular it describes the linear strands of the free resolution. To compute Lyubeznik numbers we have to take a step further and consider the homology of these linear strands so, a priori, it may seem that the results in Theorems 3.3 and 3.4 are not sharp. The following example show that indeed the results are sharp.

Example 4.2. Let $I = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \cap (x_1, x_2, x_3, y_4, y_5) \cap (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5)$ be an ideal in $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_5, y_1, \dots, y_5]$. The minimal free resolution of its Alexander dual ideal is

$$\mathbb{L}_\bullet(I^\vee): \quad 0 \longrightarrow R(-7) \oplus R(-8) \longrightarrow R(-5) \longrightarrow I^\vee \longrightarrow 0$$

and thus $I^\vee$ has three linear strands. Then, the Lyubeznik table is

$$\Lambda(R/I) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

The ideal I can be interpreted as the edge ideal of a graph $G(3, 2)$ obtained from a Cohen-Macaulay bipartite graph G. Then it is CM_4 by using [HSFYZN18, Thm. 4.5].

5. Squarefree initial ideals

Let $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be a polynomial ring with coefficients in a field $\mathbb{K}$. Assume that R is equipped with a $\mathbb{Z}^m$-graded structure such that $\deg(x_i) \in \mathbb{Z}^m_{\geq 0}$. It has been know for a while that some homological invariants behave well with respect to Gröbner deformations. In a breakthrough paper, Conca and Varbaro [CV20, Thm. 1.3] proved that for a $\mathbb{Z}^m$-graded ideal $I \subseteq R$ such that the initial ideal $\mathrm{in}(I)$ with respect to some term order is squarefree, then

$$\dim_{\mathbb{K}} H^i_{\mathfrak{m}}(R/I)_\alpha = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} H^i_{\mathfrak{m}}(R/\mathrm{in}(I))_\alpha$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and all $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^m$. Therefore, extremal Betti numbers, depth and Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity of R/I and $R/\mathrm{in}(I)$ coincide. Classes of ideals satisfying this condition are ASL ideals, Cartwright-Sturmfels ideals and Knutson ideals (see [CV20] for details).

For our purposes we point out the following result [CV20, Cor. 2.11]

Proposition 5.1. *Let $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be a polynomial ring over a field. Let $I \subseteq R$ be a pure homogeneous ideal of codimension ≥ 2 such that the initial ideal $\mathrm{in}(I)$ with respect to some term order is squarefree. Then:*

(i) *R/I is S_r, $r \geq 2$, if and only if $R/\mathrm{in}(I)$ is S_r.*
(ii) *R/I is CM_r if and only if $R/\mathrm{in}(I)$ is CM_r.*

It has been proved in [ALNnBRM22, Thm. 3.4] that the graphs $\Gamma_t(R/I)$, and consequently some Lyubeznik numbers, also behave well with respect to Gröbner deformations.

Proposition 5.2. *Let $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be a polynomial ring over a field. Let $I \subseteq R$ be a pure homogeneous ideal of codimension ≥ 2 such that the initial ideal $\mathrm{in}(I)$ with respect to some term order is squarefree. Then,*

$$\#\Gamma_t(R/I) = \#\Gamma_t(R/\mathrm{in}(I)).$$

Corollary 5.3. *Let $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ be a polynomial ring over a field. Let $I \subseteq R$ be a pure homogeneous ideal of codimension ≥ 2 such that the initial ideal* $\mathrm{in}(I)$ *with respect to some term order is squarefree. Then,*

$$\lambda_{d,d}(R/I) = \lambda_{d,d}(R/\mathrm{in}(I)), \;\; \lambda_{0,1}(R/I) = \lambda_{0,1}(R/\mathrm{in}(I)) \text{ and } \lambda_{1,2}(R/I) = \lambda_{1,2}(R/\mathrm{in}(I)).$$

In positive characteristic, Nadi and Varbaro [NV20, Cor. 2.5] proved the following inequality between the Lyubeznik numbers of R/I and those of $R/\mathrm{in}(I)$.

Proposition 5.4. *Let $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ be a polynomial ring over a field of positive characteristic. Let $I \subseteq R$ be an homogeneous ideal such that the initial ideal* $\mathrm{in}(I)$ *with respect to some term order is a squarefree monomial ideal. Then $\lambda_{p,i}(R/I) \leq \lambda_{p,i}(R/\mathrm{in}(I))$.*

It is quite common that the Lyubeznik table of a monomial ideal is trivial and thus the following easy consequence becomes relevant.

Corollary 5.5. *Let $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ be a polynomial ring over a field of positive characteristic. Let $I \subseteq R$ be an homogeneous ideal such that the initial ideal* $\mathrm{in}(I)$ *with respect to some term order is a squarefree monomial ideal. If the Lyubeznik table of $R/\mathrm{in}(I)$ is trivial then the Lyubeznik table of R/I is trivial as well.*

For instance, we can compute the Lyubeznik table of the following example (see [CV20, Ex. 3.2]).

Example 5.6. Let $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_5]$ be a polynomial ring over a field of positive characteristic. Let I be the homogeneous ideal given by the 2×2-minors of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_4^2 + x_5^a & x_3 & x_2 \\ x_1 & x_4^2 & x_3^b - x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\deg(x_4) = a, \deg(x_1) = \deg(x_3) = 1, \deg(x_2) = b$ and $\deg(x_5) = 2$. On the other hand,

$$\mathrm{in}(I) = (x_1x_3, x_1x_2, x_2x_3)$$

where we consider the lex term order and thus the Lyubeznik table of R/I is trivial in any characteristic.

Binomial edge ideals satisfy that their generic initial ideals are squarefree [CDNG18, Thm. 2.1].

Example 5.7. Let $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_6, y_1, \ldots, y_6]$ be a polynomial ring over a field of positive characteristic. Let $J_{C_6} \subseteq R$ be the binomial edge ideal associated to the 6-cycle C_6 and $\mathrm{gin}(J_{C_6})$ its generic initial ideal. Namely, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} J_{C_6} &= (x_1y_2 - x_2y_1, x_1y_6 - x_6y_1, x_2y_3 - x_3y_2, -x_3y_4 + x_4y_3, x_4y_5 - x_5y_4, x_5y_6 - x_6y_5) \\ \mathrm{gin}(J_{C_6}) &= (x_5x_6, x_4x_5, x_3x_4, x_2x_3, x_1x_6, x_1x_2, x_4x_6y_5, x_3x_5y_4, x_2x_6y_1, x_2x_4y_3, x_1x_5y_6, x_1x_3y_2, \\ &\quad x_3x_6y_4y_5, x_3x_6y_1y_2, x_2x_5y_3y_4, x_2x_5y_1y_6, x_1x_4y_5y_6, x_1x_4y_2y_3, x_4x_6y_1y_2y_3, x_3x_5y_1y_2y_6, \\ &\quad x_2x_6y_3y_4y_5, x_2x_4y_1y_5y_6, x_1x_5y_2y_3y_4, x_1x_3y_4y_5y_6) \end{aligned}$$

The Lyubeznik table of $R/\mathrm{gin}(J_{C_6})$ is trivial in any characteristic and thus the Lyubeznik table of R/J_{C_6} is trivial as well.

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Departament de Matemàtiques and Institut de Matemàtiques de la UPC-BarcelonaTech (IMTech), Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Av. Diagonal 647, Barcelona 08028; and Centre de Recerca Matemàtica (CRM), 08193 Bellaterra, Barcelona.
E-mail address: `josep.alvarez@upc.edu`

Department of Mathematics, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907
E-mail address: `syassemi@purdue.edu`