SPLITTINGS OF TORIC IDEALS

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ABSTRACT. Let $I \subseteq R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ be a toric ideal, i.e., a binomial prime ideal. We investigate when the ideal I can be "split" into the sum of two smaller toric ideals. For a general toric ideal I, we give a sufficient condition for this splitting in terms of the integer matrix that defines I. When $I = I_G$ is the toric ideal of a finite simple graph G, we give additional splittings of I_G related to subgraphs of G. When there exists a splitting $I = I_1 + I_2$ of the toric ideal, we show that in some cases we can describe the (multi-)graded Betti numbers of I in terms of the (multi-)graded Betti numbers of I_1 and I_2.

1. INTRODUCTION

Toric ideals appear in the intersection of many areas of mathematics, including commutative algebra, algebraic geometry, combinatorics, and have applications to many areas, e.g., algebraic statistics [7]. A *toric ideal* I in a polynomial ring $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ (with $\mathbb{K}$ an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero) is a prime ideal generated by binomials. For detailed introductions to toric ideals, we refer the readers to [6, 8, 15, 23].

Under some mild assumptions, a toric ideal $I \subseteq R$ is a (multi-)homogeneous ideal, and consequently, one can compute its *(multi-)graded Betti numbers*, that is,

$$\beta_{i,j}(I) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} \operatorname{Tor}_i^R(I, \mathbb{K})_j,$$

where $j \in \mathbb{N}$ or $j \in \mathbb{N}^n$, depending upon our grading. Betti numbers are examples of the homological invariants of I that are encoded into the minimal (multi-)graded free resolution of I. It was shown by Campillo and Marijuan [3] and Campillo and Pison [4], and independently by Aramova and Herzog [1], that one can compute the multi-graded Betti numbers of any multi-homogeneous toric ideal by computing the ranks of reduced simplicial homology groups (see [22, Theorem 67.5] and [23, Theorem 12.12]). This result is a toric ideal analog of the well-known Hochster's Formula (e.g., [15, Theorem 3.31]) for monomial ideals. Applying these formulas, however, to compute the (multi-)graded Betti numbers can be a formidable task.

One current stream of research has been interested in these homological invariants under the additional assumption that $I = I_G$ is the *toric ideal of finite simple graph* G. Specifically, given a finite simple graph G with vertex set $V(G) = \{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ with edge set $E(G) = \{e_1, \ldots, e_q\}$, the toric ideal I_G is the kernel of the map $\varphi\colon \mathbb{K}[e_1, \ldots, e_q] \to \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ given by $\varphi(e_i) = x_{i,1}x_{i,2}$ where $e_i = \{x_{i,1}, x_{i,2}\}$ (see Section 2). One is then interested in relating the homological invariants of I_G to the graph theoretical invariants of G. As examples of this approach, [21, 24, 26] relate the generators of I_G to walks in G, [2, 5, 14] give graph theoretical bounds on the regularity and projective dimension for the toric ideals of some families of graphs, [13] investigates the N_p-property of the toric ideals of bipartite graphs,

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[17, 25] studies when the toric ideal of a bipartite graph has a linear resolution, [10, 20] compute all the graded Betti numbers of I_G for specific families of graphs, and [11, 16] relate the invariants of depth and multiplicity of R/I_G to G.

Given this interest in homological invariants, it is natural to ask when one can compute the Betti numbers of toric ideals using recursive or inductive methods. With this goal in mind, we investigate when one can "split" the toric ideal into "smaller" toric ideals. More precisely, we say a toric ideal I has *toric splitting* (or I is a *splittable toric ideal*) if there exists toric ideals I_1 and I_2 such that $I = I_1 + I_2$. Our main motivation is to identify toric splittings of I so that the graded Betti numbers of I can be computed in terms of those of I_1 and I_2, thus complementing existing approaches to computing these invariants. We were also inspired by [9] which considered splittings of monomial ideals to compute (or bound) the Betti numbers.

One immediately encounters the following obstacle: Suppose the toric ideal $I = \langle f_1, \ldots, f_t \rangle$ is minimally generated by the binomials $V = \{f_1, \ldots, f_t\}$. Given a non-trivial partition of the generators, say $V = W \sqcup Y$, the ideals $I_1 = \langle g \mid g \in W \rangle$ and $I_2 = \langle g \mid g \in Y \rangle$ are binomial ideals, but these ideals may fail to be prime. Hence, toric splittings may not even exist!

The main results of this paper were inspired by the following prototypical example of a toric splitting. Given a graph G and cycle C of even length $2d$, consider the graph H which is formed by identifying any edge of G with an edge of C (see Figure 1). In this case, the

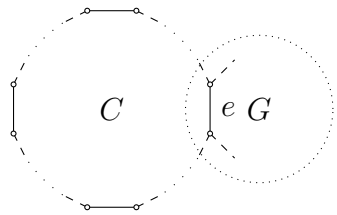

FIGURE 1. Connecting an even cycle C to a graph G to make a graph H.

toric ideal of H is splittable. Specifically, $I_H = I_G + I_C$, and furthermore, the graded Betti numbers satisfy (Corollary 3.12)

$$\beta_{i,j}(R/I_H) = \beta_{i,j}(R/I_G) + \beta_{i,j-d}(R/I_G) \text{ for all } i, j \geq 0.$$

We want to determine a more general context where this example becomes a special case.

In Section 3 we considered toric ideals in general. A toric ideal can be constructed from an $n \times s$ integer matrix A (see Section 2). Our first main result (see Lemma 3.4) gives a sufficient condition for a toric ideal I to be a splittable toric ideal in terms of the matrix A. In fact, under the hypotheses of Lemma 3.4, one of the two ideals in the splitting will be a principal ideal. If the toric ideal is also multi-graded, we apply Lemma 3.4 to relate the graded Betti numbers of splittable ideal $I = I_1 + I_2$ to those of I_1 and I_2. When we specialize our Lemma 3.4 to the toric ideals of graphs, we recover the example described above. Of independent interest, our Lemma 3.2 gives an ideal membership criterion for a particular binomial to belong to a two-generated binomial ideal.

In Section 4 we restrict to splittings of toric ideals of graphs. The results in this section are based upon the observation that the graph H in Figure 1 is formed by "gluing" an even cycle to an edge of a graph. After formally defining "gluing" (and its inverse operation of "splitting"), we generalize the above example by showing that if any bipartite graph K is glued along an edge of a graph G to form H, then $I_H = I_G + I_K$ is a splitting of toric ideals (see

Corollary 4.8). Furthermore, Theorem 4.11 relates the graded Betti numbers of I_G, I_K, and I_H. Our main result (Theorem 4.5) is more general in that we consider a gluing of G and K along a path; in this case I_H is the sum of I_G and I_K up to a saturation by a monomial.

Our paper is structured as follows. In Section 2 we recall the relevant definitions and results about toric ideals and graph theory. In Section 3 we present our main technical lemma and consequences for the graded Betti numbers of toric ideals. In Section 4 we consider splittings of toric ideals of graphs and the consequence of this splitting for the graded Betti numbers of such graphs. The last section suggests some future research directions.

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2. Notation and Background

We recall the relevant definitions and background on toric ideals and toric ideals of graphs.

2.1. **Toric Ideals.** Fix an integer $n \geq 1$, and let $\mathbf{e}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{e}_n$ denote the standard basis vectors of $\mathbb{R}^n$ (or $\mathbb{Z}^n$). The *support* of a vector $\alpha = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ (or $\mathbb{Z}^n$) is

$$\operatorname{supp}(\alpha) := \{i = 1, \ldots, n \mid a_i \neq 0\}$$

Any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (or $\mathbb{Z}^n$) can be decomposed uniquely as $\alpha = \alpha_+ - \alpha_-$ where

$$\alpha_+ = \sum_{a_i > 0} a_i \mathbf{e}_i \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_- = \sum_{a_i < 0} (-a_i)\mathbf{e}_i.$$

Let $\{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_s\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$, and set A to be the $n \times s$ matrix $A = [\alpha_1 \ \cdots \ \alpha_s]$. The matrix A induces a map $\mathbb{Z}^s \to \mathbb{Z}^n$; in fact, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \to L \to \mathbb{Z}^s \to \mathbb{Z}^n,$$

where L is the kernel of A. Recall that L is a *lattice*, i.e., a finitely generated free abelian group. In particular, L is isomorphic (as a $\mathbb{Z}$-module) to $\mathbb{Z}^t$ for some t. The notion of saturation is needed for the proof of Theorem 3.7. Let M be a lattice and $L \subset M$ a sublattice. The lattice L is *saturated* in M if for any $\ell \in M$ such that some positive integer multiple of ℓ is contained in L, then ℓ is already in L. Note that L is saturated in M if and only if M/L is torsionfree.

Definition 2.1. Let $A = [\alpha_1 \ \cdots \ \alpha_s]$ be an $n \times s$ matrix as above, and let $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_s]$. The *toric ideal* of A is the ideal

$$I_A = \langle x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-} \mid \alpha \in \ker(A) \rangle \subseteq R.$$

Remark 2.2. A toric ideal is sometimes defined as a binomial ideal (an ideal generated by binomials, that is, the difference of two terms) that is a prime ideal. It is clear from our definition that I_A is a binomial ideal. To see that I_A is a prime ideal, consider the polynomial ring $R = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_s]$ and the Laurent polynomial ring $S = \mathbb{K}[t_1, t_1^{-1}, \ldots, t_n, t_n^{-1}]$. Define a homomorphism of semigroups algebras $\varphi \colon R \to S$ by mapping

$$x_i \mapsto t^{\alpha_i} = t_1^{a_{i,1}} t_2^{a_{i,2}} \cdots t_n^{a_{i,n}} \quad \text{where } \alpha_i = (a_{i,1}, \ldots, a_{i,n}).$$

Then an equivalent definition (see [23, Chapter 4]) for the toric ideal of A is $I_A = \ker \varphi$. Because the image of φ is a domain, it follows that I_A is prime.

Information about R/I_A is encoded into the matrix. For example:

Theorem 2.3. [15, Proposition 3.1] *With A as above,* $\dim(R/I_A) = \operatorname{rank}(A)$.

Toric ideals are not necessarily homogeneous with respect to the standard grading of R, i.e., $\deg(x_i) = 1$ for $i = 1, \ldots, s$, or even non-standard graded. Because our primary interest is the minimal graded free resolution of toric ideals, it is necessary to know when I_A is a (multi-)homogeneous ideal. The next lemma captures when I_A is standard graded.

Lemma 2.4. [23, Lemma 4.14] *Let $A = [\alpha_1 \ \cdots \ \alpha_s]$ be an $n \times s$ matrix with $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$. Then I_A is a homogeneous ideal if and only if there exists a vector $c \in \mathbb{Q}^n$ such that $\alpha_i \cdot c = 1$ for all $i = 1, \ldots, n$. Here, $\alpha_i \cdot c$ denotes the standard Euclidean inner product.*

If $L \cap \mathbb{N}^s = \{\mathbf{0}\}$, we can induce an $\mathbb{N}^n$-grading on R, I_A, and R/I_A, by setting $\deg x_i = \alpha_i$ for $i = 1, \ldots, s$. For example, if each column of A belongs to $\mathbb{N}^n$, then the condition $L \cap \mathbb{N}^s = \{\mathbf{0}\}$ is satisfied. If I_A is $\mathbb{N}^n$-graded, then there is a minimal multi-graded free resolution of I_A, i.e.,

$$0 \to \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} R(-\alpha)^{\beta_{l,\alpha}(I_A)} \to \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} R(-\alpha)^{\beta_{l-1,\alpha}(I_A)} \to \cdots \to \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} R(-\alpha)^{\beta_{0,\alpha}(I_A)} \to I_A \to 0,$$

where $R(-\alpha)$ denotes the $\mathbb{N}^n$-grading of R twisted by $-\alpha$, i.e., $R(-\alpha)_\gamma = R_{\gamma-\alpha}$ for all $\gamma \in \mathbb{N}^n$. The *multi-graded Betti number* $\beta_{i,\alpha}(I_A)$ is the number of minimal generators of the i-th syzygy module of I_A of multidegree $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$. Each $\beta_{i,\alpha}(I_A)$ is equal to the rank of a reduced simplicial homology group of a simplicial complex related to α (see [23, Theorem 12.12]).

If there exists an integer $d > 0$ such that every column α_i of A satisfies $|\alpha_i| = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = d$, then the standard grading and the $\mathbb{N}^n$-grading of I_A are compatible in the following sense:

$$\beta_{i,j}(I_A) = \sum_{|\alpha| = d \cdot j} \beta_{i,\alpha}(I_A). \tag{2.1}$$

The theme of this paper is to understand when I_A can be "split" into smaller toric ideals. The following result, which is undoubtedly known, describes one case in which I_A is splittable.

Lemma 2.5. *Let $A_1, \ldots, A_k$ be matrices with integer entries of dimensions $n_i \times s_i$ ($i = 1, \ldots, k$) and set $R = \mathbb{K}[x_{1,1}, \ldots, x_{1,s_1}, \ldots, x_{k,1}, \ldots, x_{k,s_k}]$. Consider the block matrix*

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & A_k \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}^{(n_1+\cdots+n_k)\times(s_1+\cdots+s_k)}.$$

Then

$$I_A = I_{A_1} + \cdots + I_{A_k} \subseteq R$$

where I_{A_i} is the toric ideal of A_i, but viewed as an ideal in R.

Proof. For each $i = 1, \ldots, k$, set $R_i = \mathbb{K}[x_{i,1}, \ldots, x_{i,s_i}]$. Let $\beta \in \ker(A_i)$. So $x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-} \in I_{A_i} \subseteq R_i$. But then

$$\gamma = (\underbrace{0, \ldots, 0}_{s_1+\cdots+s_{i-1}}, \beta, \underbrace{0, \ldots, 0}_{s_{i+1}+\cdots+s_k}) \in \ker(A).$$

So $x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-} = x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-} \in I_A$. Thus $I_{A_i} \subseteq I_A$, if I_{A_i} is viewed as an ideal of R. Consequently, $I_{A_1} + \cdots + I_{A_k} \subseteq I_A$.

For the reverse inclusion, we do induction on k, where our base case is $k = 2$. Suppose that $\alpha \in \ker(A) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{s_1+s_2}$. Write α as $\alpha = (\beta, \gamma)$ where $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}^{s_1}$ and $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^{s_2}$. Then

$$x^{\alpha+} - x^{\alpha-} = x^{\beta+}x^{\gamma+} - x^{\beta-}x^{\gamma-} = x^{\gamma+}(x^{\beta+} - x^{\beta-}) + x^{\beta-}(x^{\gamma+} - x^{\gamma-}).$$

But $x^{\beta+} - x^{\beta-} \in I_{A_1}$ and $x^{\gamma+} - x^{\gamma-} \in I_{A_2}$. So $I_A \subseteq I_{A_1} + I_{A_2}$.

Now suppose that $k > 2$, and let $\alpha \in \ker(A) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{s_1+\cdots+s_k}$. Write α as (β, γ) with $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}^{s_1+\cdots+s_{k-1}}$ and $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^{s_k}$. As above,

$$x^{\alpha+} - x^{\alpha-} = x^{\gamma+}(x^{\beta+} - x^{\beta-}) + x^{\beta-}(x^{\gamma+} - x^{\gamma-}).$$

By induction, $x^{\beta+} - x^{\beta-} \in I_{A_1} + \cdots + I_{A_{k-1}}$, while $x^{\gamma+} - x^{\gamma-} \in I_{A_k}$. The result now holds. □

Theorem 2.6. *With the notation and hypotheses of Lemma 2.5, suppose that in addition that the matrix A induces an $\mathbb{N}^{n_1+\cdots+n_k}$-grading on R/I_A. Then for all $i \geq 0$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^{n_1+\cdots+n_k}$,*

$$\beta_{i,\alpha}(R/I_A) = \sum_{\substack{i_1+\cdots+i_k=i \\ i_j \in \mathbb{N}}} \beta_{i_1,\alpha_1}(R/I_{A_1})\beta_{i_2,\alpha_2}(R/I_{A_2}) \cdots \beta_{i_k,\alpha_k}(R/I_{A_k})$$

where

$$\alpha_i = (\underbrace{0, \ldots, 0}_{n_1+\cdots+n_{i-1}}, a_{i,1}, \ldots, a_{i,n_i}, \underbrace{0, \ldots, 0}_{n_{i+1}+\cdots+n_k}) \quad \text{if } \alpha = (a_{1,1}, \ldots, a_{k,n_k}).$$

Proof. Let $R = \mathbb{K}[x_{i,1}, \ldots, x_{k,s_k}]$ and set $R_i = \mathbb{K}[x_{i,1}, \ldots, x_{i,s_i}]$. We give R_i an $\mathbb{N}^{n_1+\cdots+n_k}$-grading by using the matrix A_i, but viewing A_i as an $(n_1 + \cdots + n_k) \times s_i$ matrix where the first $n_1 + \cdots + n_{i-1}$ rows and the last $n_{i+1} + \cdots + n_k$ rows all consist of zeroes. As a consequence, if $\beta_{k,\delta}(R_i/I_{A_i}) \neq 0$, then $\text{supp}(\delta) \subseteq \{n_1 + \cdots + n_{i-1} + 1, \ldots, n_1 + \cdots + n_i\}$.

If we abuse notation and view I_{A_i} as both an ideal of R and R_i, we have

$$R/I_A = R/(I_{A_1} + \cdots + I_{A_k}) \cong R_1/I_{A_1} \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} R_2/I_{A_2} \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} R_k/I_{A_k}.$$

This follows since each I_{A_i} generated by binomials only in the variables $\{x_{i,1}, \ldots, x_{i,s_i}\}$. The multi-graded minimal free resolution of R/I_A is then the tensor product of the multi-graded resolutions of the R_i/I_{A_i}'s (see [18, Lemma 2.1] which does the standard graded case for $k = 2$, but the proof extends naturally to the multi-graded case and to all k by induction).

It then follows by the Künneth formula that

$$\beta_{i,\alpha}(R/I_A) = \sum_{\substack{i_1+\cdots+i_k=i \\ i_j \in \mathbb{N}}} \sum_{\substack{\gamma_1+\cdots+\gamma_k=\alpha \\ \gamma_j \in \mathbb{N}^{n_1+\cdots+n_k}}} \beta_{i_1,\gamma_1}(R_1/I_{A_1}) \cdots \beta_{i_k,\gamma_k}(R_k/I_{A_k}).$$

As noted above, if $\text{supp}(\gamma) \not\subseteq \{n_1 + \cdots + n_{i-1} + 1, \ldots, n_1 + \cdots + n_i\}$, then $\beta_{k,\gamma}(R_i/I_{A_i}) = 0$. So we can assume the support of each index γ_i is a subset of $\{n_1 + \cdots + n_{i-1} + 1, \ldots, n_1 + \cdots + n_i\}$. But then the only decomposition $\gamma_1 + \cdots + \gamma_k = \alpha$ that satisfies this condition is the decomposition $\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_k = \alpha$ with the α_i's defined as in the statement, and thus,

$$\sum_{\substack{\gamma_1+\cdots+\gamma_k=\alpha \\ \gamma_j \in \mathbb{N}^{n_1+\cdots+n_k}}} \beta_{i_1,\gamma_1}(R_1/I_{A_1}) \cdots \beta_{i_k,\gamma_k}(R_k/I_{A_k}) = \beta_{i_1,\alpha_1}(R_1/I_{A_1}) \cdots \beta_{i_k,\alpha_k}(R_k/I_{A_k}).$$

To complete the proof, note that R_i/I_{A_i} and R/I_A will have same graded Betti numbers with respect to our multi-grading, so we can replace each $\beta_{k,\gamma}(R_i/I_{A_i})$ with $\beta_{k,\gamma}(R/I_{A_i})$. □

2.2. **Toric ideals of graphs.** Let $G = (V(G), E(G))$ denote a finite simple graph (a graph with no loops or multiple edges) with vertex set $V(G) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ and edge set $E(G) = \{e_1, \dots, e_q\}$ where each e_i is a two-element subset of V. Set $R = \mathbb{K}[E(G)] = \mathbb{K}[e_1, \dots, e_q]$ and $S = \mathbb{K}[V(G)] = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, and define the $\mathbb{K}$-algebra homomorphism $\varphi\colon R \to S$ by

$$e_i \mapsto x_{i,1}x_{i,2} \quad \text{where } e_i = \{x_{i,1}, x_{i,2}\}.$$

The *toric ideal* of G is the ideal $I_G = \ker\varphi$.

The toric ideal of G is the toric ideal of the incidence matrix of G. More precisely, order the elements of $V(G)$ and $E(G)$, then the *incidence matrix* of G is the $|V(G)| \times |E(G)|$ matrix A where $A_{i,j} = 1$ if $x_i \in e_j$ and 0 otherwise. Each column of A contains only two ones, and the remaining entries are zero. Consequently, I_G is both a graded ideal (take the vector $c = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ and apply Lemma 2.4) and a multi-graded ideal. In particular, by (2.1), we have

$$\beta_{i,j}(I_G) = \sum_{|\alpha|=2j} \beta_{i,\alpha}(I_G). \tag{2.2}$$

The dimension of R/I_G depends upon whether or not G is bipartite. We say that G is a *bipartite graph* if there is a partition of the vertices $V(G) = V_1 \sqcup V_2$ such that every $e \in E(G)$ has the property that $e \cap V_1 \neq \emptyset$ and $e \cap V_2 \neq \emptyset$. This is equivalent to having no odd cycles in G, a fact which we will make use of. Furthermore, G is *connected* if for every $x, y \in V(G)$ with $x \neq y$, there exists a sequence of edges $e_1, \dots, e_t$ in E such that $x \in e_1$, $y \in e_t$,and $e_i \cap e_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$ for $i = 1, \dots, t-1$.

Theorem 2.7. [27, Corollary 10.1.21] *If G is a finite simple connected graph on n vertices, then*

$$\dim(R/I_G) = \begin{cases} n & \text{if } G \text{ is not bipartite} \\ n-1 & \text{if } G \text{ is bipartite.} \end{cases}$$

Work of Ohsugi-Hibi [21] and Villarreal [26] allows us to describe the minimal generators of I_G in terms of the combinatorics of G. We summarize the relevant results.

Definition 2.8. Let G be a finite simple graph. A *walk* is a sequence of edges $w = (e_1, \dots, e_k)$ such that $e_i \cap e_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$. This is equivalent to specifying a sequence of vertices $(x_1, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1})$ such that G has an edge which is associated to any consecutive x_i and x_{i+1} in the sequence. A walk is an *even* walk of k is even. A *closed walk* is a walk which has a vertex sequence $(x_1, \dots, x_{k+1})$ such that $x_1 = x_{k+1}$.

In the sequel, we will also require the family of path graphs. The *path graph* P_n is the graph with vertex set $V(P_n) = \{x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}\}$ and edge set $E(P_n) = \{\{x_1, x_2\}, \dots, \{x_n, x_{n+1}\}\}$.

Closed even walks in G correspond to elements of I_G. Indeed, let $w = (e_{i_1}, e_{i_2}, \dots, e_{i_{2n}})$ be a closed even walk corresponding to the following sequence of vertices $(x_{j_1}, x_{j_2}, \dots, x_{j_{n+1}} = x_{j_1})$ which are not necessarily distinct. We associate the walk w with the binomial

$$f_w = \prod_{2\nmid j} e_{i_j} - \prod_{2\mid j} e_{i_j}.$$

This element belongs to the ideal I_G since

$$\phi(f_w) = \phi(e_{i_1})\phi(e_{i_3})\cdots\phi(e_{i_{2n-1}}) - \phi(e_{i_2})\phi(e_{i_4})\cdots\phi(e_{i_{2n}}) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} x_{j_k} - \prod_{k=1}^{n} x_{j_k} = 0.$$

The set of all binomials associated with closed even walks forms a generating set of I_G. Using the following notion, we can further reduce our generating set.

Definition 2.9. Let I be a toric ideal. A binomial $x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-} \in I$ is *primitive* if there exists no binomial $x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-} \in I$ such that $x^{\beta_+} \mid x^{\alpha_+}$ and $x^{\beta_-} \mid x^{\alpha_-}$. A closed even walk w in a graph G is *primitive* if the corresponding binomial f_w is primitive in I_G.

Theorem 2.10. [27, Proposition 10.1.10] *Let G be a finite simple graph. Then I_G is generated by binomials which correspond to closed even walks that are also primitive.*

Remark 2.11. The conclusion of [27, Proposition 10.1.10] is stronger where it is shown that the closed even walks that are primitive correspond to a universal Gröbner basis of I_G.

3. Splitting of toric ideals

Given an $n \times s$ matrix A with entries in $\mathbb{Z}$, we give a sufficient condition on A that implies that the toric ideal I_A is splittable, i.e., I_A can be written as the sum of two (or more) toric ideals. Although I_A need not be (multi-)graded, when A is chosen so that I_A is also $\mathbb{N}^n$-graded, we can describe the multi-graded Betti numbers in terms of those of the Betti numbers of the smaller ideals. This result will be the consequence of the following technical lemmas.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}^s$ be two linearly independent vectors with positive and negative entries such that $\gamma = \alpha + \beta$ also has positive and negative entries. Then $(x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-}) \nmid (x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-})$ and $(x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-}) \nmid (x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-})$.*

Proof. We prove only the statement about $x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-}$ since the other statement is similar. Suppose that $x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-} = f \cdot (x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-})$. If $f = f_1 + f_2 + \cdots + f_s$, where the f_i's are the terms of f, then when we expand out the right hand side, we get

$$f_1 x^{\alpha_+} + f_2 x^{\alpha_+} + \cdots + f_s x^{\alpha_+} - f_1 x^{\alpha_-} - f_2 x^{\alpha_-} - \cdots - f_s x^{\alpha_-}.$$

If $f = f_1$ was a single monomial term, then we would have $f_1 = x^{\gamma_+ - \alpha_+}$ and $f_1 = x^{\gamma_- - \alpha_-}$, or in other words, $\gamma = \gamma_+ - \gamma_- = \alpha_+ - \alpha_- = \alpha$, and thus $\beta = 0$, contradicting our choice of β. So $s \geq 2$. Furthermore, the monomial x^{γ_+} appears exactly once in the expansion. Indeed, if $x^{\gamma_+} = f_i x^{\alpha_+} - f_j x^{\alpha_-}$ for some $i \neq j$, this means that $\operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+) \cup \operatorname{supp}(\alpha_-) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\gamma_+)$. But the support of γ_- is disjoint from that of γ_+. However, the support of every term in the expansion contains $\operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+)$ or $\operatorname{supp}(\alpha_-)$, which means that γ_- cannot appear on the right hand side. The same argument now also applies to x^{γ_-}.

So, without loss of generality, suppose that $f_1 x^{\alpha_+} = x^{\gamma_+}$ and $f_s x^{\alpha_-} = x^{\gamma_-}$ (note that we could have $f_1 x^{\alpha_+} = x^{\gamma_-}$ and $f_s x^{\alpha_-} = x^{\gamma_+}$, but our argument will also work for this case). So, $f_1 = x^{\gamma_+ - \alpha_+}$. The term $f_1 x^{\alpha_-} = x^{\gamma_+ - \alpha_+ + \alpha_-}$ must now cancel out with some term of the form $f_i x^{\alpha_+}$, say $f_2 x^{\alpha_+} = f_1 x^{\alpha_-}$ after relabelling. This means that $f_2 = x^{\gamma_+ - 2\alpha_+ + \alpha_-}$. Now $f_2 x^{\alpha_-}$ must cancel with some term $f_i x^{\alpha_+}$, say $f_3 x^{\alpha_+}$. This forces $f_3 = x^{\gamma_+ - 3\alpha_+ + 2\alpha_-}$. Repeating this argument gives that $f_i = x^{\gamma_+ - i\alpha_+ + (i-1)\alpha_-}$ for $i = 1, \ldots, s$. Since $f_s x^{\alpha_-} = x^{\gamma_-}$, we have $\gamma_+ - s\alpha_+ + s\alpha_- = \gamma_-$. Consequently, $\gamma = \alpha + \beta = s\alpha$, i.e., $\beta = (s-1)\alpha$, contradicting our assumption on linearly independence. □

The next lemma can be viewed as giving a criterion for ideal membership in a binomial ideal generated by two elements.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}^s$ be two linearly independent vectors with positive and negative entries such that $\gamma = \alpha + \beta$ also has positive and negative entries. Then $x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-} \in \langle x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-}, x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-} \rangle$ if and only if $\operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+) \cap \operatorname{supp}(\beta_-) = \emptyset$ or $\operatorname{supp}(\alpha_-) \cap \operatorname{supp}(\beta_+) = \emptyset$.*

Proof. We show the implication "$\Rightarrow$" by contradiction, i.e., we assume $x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-}$ is contained in $\langle x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-}, x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-} \rangle$ and both $\operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+) \cap \operatorname{supp}(\beta_-) \neq \emptyset$ and $\operatorname{supp}(\alpha_-) \cap \operatorname{supp}(\beta_+) \neq \emptyset$. The binomial $x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-}$ is contained in $\langle x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-}, x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-} \rangle$ if and only if

$$x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-} = f \cdot (x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-}) + g \cdot (x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-}), \tag{3.1}$$

for some non-zero polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_s]$ by Lemma 3.1. It follows that one of the monomials x^{α_+}, x^{α_-}, x^{β_+}, x^{β_-} divides x^{γ_+}, respectively x^{γ_-}.

Note that neither x^{α_+} nor x^{β_+} divide x^{γ_+}. To see why, suppose $j \in \operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+) \cap \operatorname{supp}(\beta_-)$. Then x_j^d appears in the monomial x^{α_+} and x_j^e appears in the monomial x^{β_-} for some integers $d, e \geq 1$. The j-th coordinate of γ is then $d - e$. If $d - e \geq 1$, then x_j^{d-e} appears in the monomial x^{γ_+}, and so x^{α_+} cannot divide this monomial. If $d - e \leq 0$, then no power of x_j appears in x^{γ_+}, and so again, x^{α_+} does not divide x^{γ_+}. A similar argument holds for x^{β_+}. So, up to swapping α and β, we may assume that x^{β_-} divides x^{γ_+}.

Since $\operatorname{supp}(\gamma_+) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+) \cup \operatorname{supp}(\beta_+)$, we obtain $\operatorname{supp}(\beta_-) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+)$ and $\operatorname{supp}(\gamma_-) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\alpha_-)$ using the fact that $\operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+) \cap \operatorname{supp}(\alpha_-) = \emptyset$, and similarly for β_+ and β_-. We conclude the preparatory observations by noting that neither x^{α_-}, x^{β_-}, nor x^{α_+} divide x^{γ_-}, so that x^{β_+} must divide x^{γ_-}. To summarize, $\operatorname{supp}(\beta_-) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\gamma_+) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+)$ and $\operatorname{supp}(\beta_+) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\gamma_-) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\alpha_-)$.

We now claim that $\gamma_+ = \alpha_+ - \beta_-$ and $\gamma_- = \alpha_- - \beta_+$. For the first equality, observe that there are three ways for γ to have a positive value in the j-th coordinate: (1) the j-th coordinates of α and β are both non-negative and at least one coordinate is positive, (2) the j-th coordinate of α, say a_j, is positive, and the j-th coordinate of β, say b_j, is negative, but $a_j + b_j > 0$, or (3) the j-th coordinate of β, say b_j, is positive, and the j-th coordinate of α, say a_j, is negative, but $b_j + a_j > 0$. However, as $\operatorname{supp}(\beta_+) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\gamma_-)$ and $\operatorname{supp}(\beta_+) \cap \operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+) = \emptyset$, case (1) can only happen if the j-th coordinate of α is positive and the one of β vanishes. Case (3) is impossible since this implies that $j \in \operatorname{supp}(\beta_+) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\gamma_-)$ and $j \in \operatorname{supp}(\gamma_+)$. This leaves case (2), so that we can conclude $\gamma_+ = \alpha_+ - \beta_-$. The second equality is proved similarly.

As x^{α_+} and x^{α_-} do not divide x^{γ_+} and x^{γ_-} respectively, we have x^{γ_+} (resp. x^{γ_-}) is a multiple of x^{β_-} (resp. x^{β_+}), i.e., $g = g' - x^{\gamma_+ - \beta_-} - x^{\gamma_- - \beta_+}$ for some $g' \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_s]$, so that (3.1) becomes:

$$-f \cdot (x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-}) = g' \cdot (x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-}) + x^{\gamma_- - \beta_+} \cdot x^{\beta_-} - x^{\gamma_+ - \beta_-} \cdot x^{\beta_+}. \tag{3.2}$$

Note that, $x^{\alpha_-} \nmid x^{\gamma_- - \beta_+ + \beta_-} = x^{\gamma_- - \beta}$. If $x^{\alpha_+} \nmid x^{\gamma_- - \beta}$, then $x^{\gamma_- - \beta}$ must be cancelled by a multiple of x^{β_+}, i.e., $g' = g'' - x^{\gamma_- - 2\beta_+ + \beta_-}$ for some $g'' \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_s]$. We obtain:

$$-f \cdot (x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-}) = g'' \cdot (x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-}) + x^{\gamma_- - 2\beta_+ + 2\beta_-} - x^{\gamma_+ - \beta_-} \cdot x^{\beta_+}.$$

Again, $x^{\alpha_-} \nmid x^{\gamma_- - 2\beta_+ + 2\beta_-}$, so that, if $x^{\alpha_+} \nmid x^{\gamma_- - 2\beta_+ + 2\beta_-}$, we can repeat the same step again. This process must eventually stop, and we obtain that $x^{\alpha_+} \mid x^{\gamma_- - k\beta_+ + k\beta_-}$ for some positive integer k. Then $k\beta_+ \leq \gamma_- = \alpha_- - \beta_+$ and $\alpha_+ \leq k\beta_-$ (where the inequalities are meant coordinate-wise).

If we go back to equation (3.2), and repeat the same reasoning for the monomial $x^{\gamma_+-\beta_-+\beta_+}$, we obtain that $x^{\alpha_-} \mid x^{\gamma_+-\ell\beta_-+\ell\beta_+}$ for some positive integer ℓ, and thus $\ell\beta_- \leq \gamma_+ = \alpha_+ - \beta_-$ and $\alpha_- \leq \ell\beta_+$. Summarizing, we obtain:

$$(k+1)\beta_+ \leq \alpha_- \leq \ell\beta_+ \qquad \text{and} \qquad (\ell+1)\beta_- \leq \alpha_+ \leq k\beta_-.$$

Hence $k+1 \leq \ell$ and $\ell+1 \leq k$. A contradiction.

For the converse implication "$\Leftarrow$", assume that $\operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+) \cap \operatorname{supp}(\beta_-) = \emptyset$ (the other case works similarly). If $\delta = \beta_+ - \alpha_- \in \mathbb{Z}^s$, and thus, $\delta_+ + \alpha_- = \delta_- + \beta_+$, then

$$x^{\alpha_++\delta_+} - x^{\beta_-+\delta_-} = x^{\delta_+} \cdot (x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-}) + x^{\delta_-} \cdot \left(x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-}\right) \in \langle x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-}, x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-} \rangle.$$

It remains to show that the left side of this equation coincides with $x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-}$. Note $\operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+ + \delta_+) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+) \cup \operatorname{supp}(\beta_+)$ and $\operatorname{supp}(\beta_- + \delta_-) \subseteq \operatorname{supp}(\beta_-) \cup \operatorname{supp}(\alpha_-)$. As $\operatorname{supp}(\alpha_+) \cap \operatorname{supp}(\beta_-) = \emptyset$, the support of α_+ is disjoint from $\operatorname{supp}(\beta_-) \cup \operatorname{supp}(\delta_-)$. From this it straightforwardly follows that the supports of $\alpha_+ + \delta_+$ and $\beta_- + \delta_-$ are disjoint. The statement follows by the observation that $\alpha_+ + \delta_+ - (\beta_- + \delta_-) = \alpha + \beta = \gamma$. □

If in Lemma 3.2 the ideal is replaced by its saturation with respect to the monomial $x_1 \cdots x_s$, then the assumption on the supports can be dropped.

Example 3.3. Let $\alpha = \mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2 - \mathbf{e}_4 - \mathbf{e}_5$ and $\beta = \mathbf{e}_4 + \mathbf{e}_5 - \mathbf{e}_2 - \mathbf{e}_3$ in $\mathbb{Z}^5$ such that $\gamma = \alpha + \beta = \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_3$. Note that the assumption on the supports of Lemma 3.2 is not satisfied and that $x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-} \notin I := \langle x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-}, x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-} \rangle$. However, $x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-}$ is contained in the saturation $I : (x_1 \cdots x_5)^\infty$.

The next lemma gives us a criterion for when a toric ideal I_A is splittable.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $A_1, \ldots, A_k$ be matrices with integer entries of dimensions $n_i \times s_i$ ($i = 1, \ldots, k$) and let $c_1, \ldots, c_l \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ with $N \geq n_1 + \cdots + n_k$. Consider the matrix*

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & & & | & | \\ & \ddots & & c_1 & \ldots\ c_l \\ & & A_k & | & | \\ & 0 & & | & | \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}^{N \times (s_1 + \cdots + s_k + l)}.$$

Let U_i be the set of indices of the columns in which A_i is located in the matrix A. Suppose $\ker(A) = \ker(A_1) \oplus \ldots \oplus \ker(A_k) \oplus \mathbb{Z}\tau$ for some $\tau \in \mathbb{Z}^{s_1+\cdots+s_k+l}$. If for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$, the set U_i is disjoint from either $\operatorname{supp}(\tau_+)$ or $\operatorname{supp}(\tau_-)$, then

$$I_A = I_{A_1} + \cdots + I_{A_k} + \langle x^{\tau_+} - x^{\tau_-} \rangle.$$

Proof. As $I_A = \langle x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-} \mid \gamma \in \ker(A) \rangle$, the inclusion "$\supseteq$" is clear. To prove the reverse inclusion, let $\gamma = \beta^1 + \cdots + \beta^k + c\tau \in \ker(A)$ where $\beta^i \in \ker(A_i)$ and $c \in \mathbb{Z}$.

We do induction on k. The base case $k = 0$ is straightforward. If $k > 0$, then we set $\beta := \beta^1 + \ldots + \beta^{k-1} + c\tau$. Note that our assumptions imply that $\operatorname{supp}(\beta_+)$ or $\operatorname{supp}(\beta_-)$ is disjoint from $\operatorname{supp}(\beta^k)$. By Lemma 3.2, $x^{\gamma_+} - x^{\gamma_-} \in \langle x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-}, x^{\beta_+^k} - x^{\beta_-^k} \rangle$ and we conclude the proof by the induction hypothesis, that is, $x^{\beta_+} - x^{\beta_-} \in I_{A_1} + \cdots + I_{A_{k-1}} + \langle x^{\tau_+} - x^{\tau_-} \rangle$. □

Note that in order to apply Lemma 3.4, it might be necessary to choose a suitable basis, so that the matrix $A \in \mathbb{Z}^{n \times s}$ has the appropriate shape. However, when we restrict to toric ideals of graphs, Lemma 3.4 holds for some graph constructions (see Theorem 3.7).

When a matrix A that satisfies conditions of Lemma 3.4 also induces a multi-grading, Lemma 3.4 has implications for the multi-graded Betti numbers.

Theorem 3.5. *With the notation and hypotheses of Lemma 3.4, suppose that in addition the matrix A induces an $\mathbb{N}^N$-grading on R/I_A. Then for all $i \geq 0$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^N$,*

$$\beta_{i,\alpha}(R/I_A) = \beta_{i,\alpha}(R/J) + \beta_{i-1,\alpha-\mu}(R/J)$$

where $J = I_{A_1} + \cdots + I_{A_k}$ and $\mu = \deg(x^{\tau_+} - x^{\tau_-}) \in \mathbb{N}^N$.

Proof. By Lemma 3.4, we have $I_A = J + \langle x^{\tau_+} - x^{\tau_-} \rangle$, and furthermore, this ideal is $\mathbb{N}^s$-graded. Set $F = x^{\tau_+} - x^{\tau_-}$. We then have a multi-graded short exact sequence of R-modules

$$0 \longrightarrow (R/(J : \langle F \rangle))(-\mu) \xrightarrow{\times F} R/J \longrightarrow R/(J + \langle F \rangle) = R/I_A \longrightarrow 0.$$

The ideal J is a toric ideal by Lemma 2.5, and consequently, it is prime. Since $F \notin J$, it then follows that $J : \langle F \rangle = J$. So we can rewrite the short exact sequence above as

$$0 \longrightarrow (R/J)(-\mu) \xrightarrow{\times F} R/J \longrightarrow R/I_A \longrightarrow 0. \tag{3.3}$$

Let $(\mathcal{H}, d)$ denote the multi-graded minimal free resolution of R/J. Then the multi-graded minimal free resolution $(\mathcal{G}, d')$ of $(R/J)(-\mu)$ is the same except all the free R-modules in $\mathcal{H}$ will have their grading twisted by μ. Hence the map $\times F \colon (R/J)(-\mu) \to R/J$ lifts to a map of complexes $\phi \colon (\mathcal{G}, d') \to (\mathcal{H}, d)$ where $\phi_i \colon G_i \to H_i$ is the map ϕ_i that takes each basis element of G_i and multiplies it by F.

The mapping cone construction applied to (3.3), gives a minimal multi-graded free resolution of R/I_A. Indeed, the resolution produced by the mapping cone construction is minimal if all maps ϕ_i can be represented by matrices where none of the non-zero entries of the matrices are constants. In our case, all the non-zero entries are F. The multi-graded Betti numbers in the statement now follow from our minimal multi-graded free resolution. □

Remark 3.6. The multi-graded Betti numbers of R/J can be computed by Theorem 2.6. Hence, under the hypotheses Theorem 3.5, the multi-graded Betti numbers of I_A only depend on the Betti numbers of the ideals in the splitting of I_A.

If we specialize our results to toric ideals of graphs, Lemma 3.4 allows us to find splittings of I_G in terms of graph theoretic constructions. In particular, the technical hypotheses of Lemma 3.4 correspond to a graph theoretic construction of taking a large even cycle, and joining (mostly bipartite) graphs in a prescribed manner to this cycle.

Theorem 3.7. *Let $G_1, \ldots, G_k$ be finite simple connected graphs with at most one G_i not being bipartite. Let C be an even cycle with at least k edges. For each i, identify an edge of G_i with a distinct edge of C (see Figure 2). Then the toric ideal I of the resulting graph is given by*

$$I = I_{G_1} + \cdots + I_{G_k} + \langle f \rangle,$$

where I_{G_i} is the toric ideal of G_i and f is the binomial corresponding to the even cycle C.

Proof. Let A_i be the incidence matrix of G_i, i.e., A_i is an $n_i \times s_i$ matrix where $n_i = |V(G_i)|$ and $s_i = |E(G_i)|$. Note that $\operatorname{rank}(A_i) \in \{n_i, n_i - 1\}$ with at most one matrix having rank n_i (if G_i is not bipartite) by Theorem 2.7. Let l be the number of additional edges, so that the resulting graph has $n_1 + \cdots + n_k + l - k$ vertices and $s := s_1 + \cdots + s_k + l$ edges. Let B be the $(n_1 + \cdots + n_k + l - k) \times (s_1 + \cdots + s_k + l)$ incidence matrix of the resulting graph G whose shape coincides with the shape of the matrix in Lemma 3.4 where the block-diagonal part is built from the matrices A_i and the additional l columns correspond to the additional

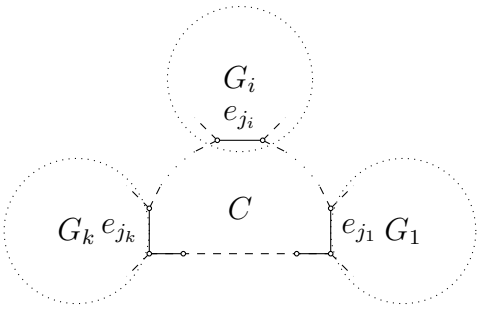

FIGURE 2. Connecting graphs $G_1, \ldots, G_k$ along k edges of an even cycle C.

edges. It is straightforward to verify that the even cycle C induces an element τ in the kernel of B, so that $L := \ker(A_1) \oplus \ldots \oplus \ker(A_k) \oplus \mathbb{Z}\tau \subseteq \ker(B)$.

Next, we determine the rank of $\ker(B)$. We distinguish two cases: If all G_i are bipartite, then G is also bipartite, and thus by Theorem 2.7

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{rank}(\ker(B)) &= s - \operatorname{rank}(B) = s_1 + \cdots + s_k + l - (n_1 + \cdots + n_k + l - k - 1)\\ &= (s_1 - (n_1 - 1)) + \cdots + (s_k - (n_k - 1)) + 1.\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, if say G_1 is not bipartite, then G is not bipartite, and thus by Theorem 2.7

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{rank}(\ker(B)) &= s - \operatorname{rank}(B) = s_1 + \cdots + s_k + l - (n_1 + \cdots + n_k + l - k)\\ &= (s_1 - n_1) + (s_2 - (n_2 - 1)) + \cdots + (s_k - (n_k - 1)) + 1.\end{aligned}$$

We conclude that in either case $\operatorname{rank}(\ker(B)) = \operatorname{rank}(\ker(A_1)) + \ldots + \operatorname{rank}(\ker(A_k)) + 1$. However, to show the equality $L = \ker(B)$, it remains to show that L is saturated in $\ker(B)$. If $\alpha \in \ker(B)$ such that $k\alpha \in L$ for some integer k, then $k\alpha = \beta + u\tau$ for some $\beta \in \ker(A_1) \oplus \ldots \oplus \ker(A_k) =: L'$ and some integer u. As $L' \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^{s_1+\ldots+s_k} \times \{0\}^l$ and τ has an entry "± 1" in its last l coordinates, we can conclude that k divides u, say $u = ku'$, so that $\beta = k(\alpha - u'\tau)$. As L' is the kernel of the matrix obtained from B by replacing the last l columns by 0-columns, it follows that L' is saturated in $\mathbb{Z}^{s_1+\ldots+s_k+l}$, and thus $\beta' := \alpha - u'\tau \in L'$. Hence $\alpha = \beta' + u'\tau$ is contained in L which concludes the proof that L is saturated in $\ker(B)$, and therefore the two lattices coincide. If U_i is as in Lemma 3.4, then, since $|\operatorname{supp}(\tau) \cap U_i| = 1$, the result follows by Lemma 3.4. □

Remark 3.8. Note that Theorem 3.7 is independent of the edge we pick in each G_i.

We end this section by recording some consequences for the graphs of Theorem 3.7.

Theorem 3.9. *Let $G_1, \ldots, G_k$ be finite simple connected graphs with at most one G_i not being bipartite. Let G be the graph constructed as in Theorem 3.7. If the even cycle C has size $2d$, then*

$$\beta_{i,j}(R/I_G) = \beta_{i,j}(R/J) + \beta_{i-1,j-d}(R/J) \quad \text{for all } i, j \geq 0$$

where $J = I_{G_1} + \cdots + I_{G_k}$ with each I_{G_i} viewed as an ideal of R.

Proof. The standard grading of R/I_G is compatible with the multi-grading of R/I_G given by the incidence matrix of G. Now combine Theorem 3.5 with equation (2.2), after noting that the generator f of Theorem 3.7 has $\deg(f) = d$ (in the standard grading). □

Remark 3.10. By applying Theorem 2.6, we also have a formula for the graded Betti numbers of R/J in Theorem 3.9. In particular, if $J = I_{G_1} + \cdots + I_{G_k}$, we have

$$\beta_{i,j}(R/J) = \sum_{\substack{i_1+\cdots+i_k=i \\ i\geq 0}} \sum_{\substack{j_1+\cdots+j_k=j \\ j\geq 0}} \beta_{i_1,j_1}(R/I_{G_1}) \cdots \beta_{i_k,j_k}(R/I_{G_k}).$$

We record some consequences for the homological invariants. Let I be a homogeneous ideal in the standard graded polynomial ring $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$. The *Hilbert series* of a standard graded $\mathbb{K}$-algebra S/I is the formal power series

$$HS_{S/I}(t) = \sum_{i\geq 0} [\dim_{\mathbb{K}}(S/I)_i]\, t^i.$$

By the Hilbert-Serre Theorem (e.g., [27, Theorem 5.1.4]) there is an $h_{S/I}(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$ such that

$$HS_{S/I}(t) = \frac{h_{S/I}(t)}{(1-t)^{\dim(R/I)}} \quad \text{with } h_{S/I}(1) \neq 0.$$

The polynomial $h_{S/I}(t)$ is the *h-polynomial* of S/I. The *(Castelnuovo-Mumford) regularity* is

$$\operatorname{reg}(S/I) = \max\{j - i \mid \beta_{i,j}(S/I) \neq 0\}.$$

The *projective dimension* of S/I is the length of the graded minimal free resolution, that is

$$\operatorname{pdim}(S/I) = \max\{i \mid \beta_{i,j}(S/I) \neq 0\}.$$

We now have:

Corollary 3.11. *Let $G_1, \ldots, G_k$ be finite simple connected graphs with at most one G_i not being bipartite. Let G be the graph constructed as in Theorem 3.7. If the even cycle C has size $2d$, then*

(i) $h_{R/I_G}(t) = \frac{(1-t^d)}{(1-t)} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k} h_{R_i/I_{G_i}}(t)$ *where* $R_i = \mathbb{K}[E(G_i)]$;
(ii) $\operatorname{reg}(R/I_G) = \operatorname{reg}(R/I_{G_1}) + \cdots + \operatorname{reg}(R/I_{G_k}) + (d-1)$;
(iii) $\operatorname{pdim}(R/I_G) = \operatorname{pdim}(R/I_{G_1}) + \cdots + \operatorname{pdim}(R/I_{G_k}) + 1$.

Proof. Set $R_i = \mathbb{K}[E(G_i)]$. Let $J = I_{G_1} + \cdots + I_{G_k}$, where we view each I_{G_i} as an ideal of $S = \mathbb{K}[E(G_1) \cup \cdots \cup E(G_k)]$. Then

$$S/J \cong R_1/I_{G_1} \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} R_2/I_{G_2} \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} \cdots \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} R_k/I_{G_k}.$$

By tensoring the resolutions of each R_i/I_{G_i} to construct a resolution of S/J we get:

$$h_{S/J}(t) = \prod_{i=1}^{k} h_{R_i/I_{G_i}}(t), \quad \operatorname{reg}(S/J) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \operatorname{reg}(R_i/I_{G_i}), \text{ and}$$

$$\operatorname{pdim}(S/J) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \operatorname{pdim}(R_i/I_{G_i}).$$

Now view J as an ideal of $R = \mathbb{K}[E(G)]$. That is, R is obtained by adjoining the variables to S that correspond to the edges of C that do not appear in $G_1, \ldots, G_k$. As shown in the proof of Theorem 3.5, we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \to (R/J)(-d) \xrightarrow{\times f} R/J \to R/I_G \to 0,$$

where f is the degree d binomial that corresponds to the even cycle C. For statement (i), the Hilbert series are additive on short exact sequences. So $HS_{R/I_G}(t) = HS_{R/J}(t) - t^d HS_{R/J}(t) = (1-t^d)HS_{R/J}(t)$. Since $h_{R/J}(t) = h_{S/J}(t)$, the numerator of the reduced Hilbert series for R/I_G is $\frac{(1-t^d)}{(1-t)} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{k} h_{R_i/I_{G_i}}(t)$. Statements (ii) and (iii) are consequences of the fact that the mapping cone construction on this short exact sequence produces a minimal graded free resolution, and the fact that the regularity and the projective dimension of I_{G_i} and I_G remain the same when we view them as ideals in the ring R. □

We end with a special case of Theorem 3.9 which justifies the example in the introduction.

Corollary 3.12. *Let G be any finite simple graph. Fix an edge e in G, and connect a new even cycle of length $2d \geq 4$ along e (see Figure 1). If H is the resulting graph, then*

$$\beta_{i,j}(R/I_H) = \beta_{i,j}(R/I_G) + \beta_{i,j-d}(R/I_G) \quad \text{for all } i, j \geq 0.$$

4. Other splittings for toric ideals of graphs

In this section we give another splitting of a toric ideal of a graph. The starting point of our approach is the observation that Corollary 3.12 implies that if we "glue" an even cycle onto the edge of a graph to make a new graph G, then I_G is the sum of the toric ideals of "glued" graphs, that is, I_G is splittable. The notion of a "gluing" also appears in [15, Proposition 7.49 and Theorem 7.50] where the authors show how some properties of the toric ideals of graphs are preserved for a certain class of graphs after "gluing" the graphs at one vertex.

We formalize the notion of gluing, and a corresponding inverse operation, which we call a splitting. Note that variations of this construction have appeared in the literature (e.g., Koh and Teo [19] describes a gluing along a complete graph); other examples undoubtedly exist. For our constructions we require induced subgraphs. Given a graph $G = (V(G), E(G))$ and $W \subseteq V(G)$, the *induced subgraph* of G on W is the graph H with $V(H) = W$ and $E(H) = \{e \in E(G) \mid e \subseteq W\}$.

Construction 4.1. Let G_1, G_2 be two graphs and suppose that $H_1 \subseteq G_1, H_2 \subseteq G_2$ are two induced subgraphs which are isomorphic with respect to some graph isomorphism $\varphi\colon H_1 \to H_2$. We define the *glued graph* $G_1 \cup_\varphi G_2$ of G_1 and G_2 along φ as the disjoint union of G_1 and G_2, and then using φ to identify associated vertices and edges. At times, we may be more informal and say that G_1 *and* G_2 *is glued along* H if the induced subgraphs $H \cong H_1$ and $H \cong H_2$ and isomorphism φ are clear.

Construction 4.2. Let $G = (V(G), E(G))$ be a finite simple graph. Suppose there are two subsets $W_1, W_2 \subseteq V(G)$ whose union gives $V(G)$, and denote the induced subgraph with vertex set W_i by G_i for $i = 1, 2$. Let $Y = W_1 \cap W_2$ and denote the corresponding induced subgraph by H. We say that G_1 *and* G_2 *form a splitting of* G *along* H if the graph obtained by removing the vertices Y from G yields two disconnected pieces.

The two constructions given above are inverses of each other in the following sense. If G is the glued graph of G_1 and G_2 along φ, then G_1 and G_2 form a splitting of G along H where we identify G_i with the corresponding induced subgraph in G and where H is the induced subgraph of G corresponding to H_i. Inversely, if G is a finite graph and G_1, G_2 are two induced subgraphs which form a splitting of G along some common induced subgraph $H \subseteq G_i$, then G can be obtained from G_1 and G_2 as the corresponding glued graph.

Remark 4.3. Using the analogy of direct products of groups, note that a gluing of graphs is similar to an external direct products of groups in the sense that the glued graph is constructed from two given graphs. On the other hand, we can view a splitting of a graph as similar to an internal direct product in that we are decomposing the graph in terms of subgraphs. Depending upon the context, one point-of-view may be preferable.

Different choices of the isomorphism φ can result in non-isomorphic glued graphs.

Example 4.4. Let $G_1 = G_2$ be the graph in Figure 3. Consider the edge $H_1 = H_2 = \{x_1, x_2\}$. The two possible choices of isomorphisms $\varphi\colon H_1 \to H_2$ (depending on whether we flip the

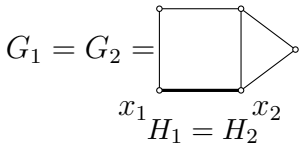

FIGURE 3. The graph from Example 4.4.

edge or not) yield non-isomorphic glued graphs (see Figure 4). Indeed, one graph contains a vertex of degree five while the degree of any vertex in the other graph is at most four.

FIGURE 4. Different ways to glue graphs along one edge.

Although the gluing of G_1 and G_2 depends upon the isomorphism φ, in some cases the toric ideal of the glued graph is independent of φ. Specifically, if at least one graph is bipartite, and if we glue along a particular type of subgraph, then the toric ideal of the glued graph is almost splittable (i.e., splittable up to a saturation with respect to a particular element).

Theorem 4.5. *Let G_1 and G_2 be a splitting of a graph G along a path graph $P_l \cong H \subseteq G$ such that any vertex of H distinct from the endpoints considered as a vertex inside G has degree 2. If G_1 is bipartite, then we obtain.*

$$I_G = (I_{G_1} + I_{G_2}) : f^\infty,$$

where f denotes the square-free monomial corresponding to the edges in H with even indices.

Proof. The inclusion "$\supseteq$" follows by the fact that I_{G_i} is contained in I_G, and that I_G is a prime ideal.

For the reverse inclusion, recall from Theorem 2.10 that I_G is generated by binomials corresponding to primitive closed even walks p in G. Note that p cannot contain a subpath in G_1 starting and ending at the same endpoint of H (otherwise, as G_1 is bipartite, this subpath would be even, and thus p is a concatenation of closed even walks contradicting the fact that p was chosen to be primitive). Let us label the edges in H by $h_1, \ldots, h_l$ and the remaining

edges in G_2 by $h_{l+1}, \dots, h_n$. Furthermore, label the edges in G_1 which are not contained in H by $e_1, \dots, e_m$. Using this notation, we can write a primitive closed even walk p as follows

$$p = (\underbrace{e_{i_{11}}, \dots, e_{i_{1r_1}}}_{:=p_1}, h_{j_{11}}, \dots, h_{j_{1s_1}}, \underbrace{e_{i_{21}}, \dots, e_{i_{2r_2}}}_{:=p_2}, h_{j_{21}}, \dots, h_{j_{2s_2}}, \dots, \underbrace{e_{i_{u1}}, \dots, e_{i_{ur_u}}}_{:=p_u}, h_{j_{u1}}, \dots, h_{j_{us_u}}). \tag{4.1}$$

We obtain subpaths $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_u$ that contain edges of $E(G_1) \setminus E(G_2)$ that begin at one of the endpoints of H, and end at the other endpoint.

We conclude the proof by showing that a path p in G that accepts a representation as in Equation 4.1 yields a binomial f_p contained in $(I_{G_1} + I_{G_2}) : f^\infty$. The proof is done by induction on the number of subpaths $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_u$. If there are no such paths, then p is contained entirely in G_1 or G_2, and the corresponding binomial belongs to the respective binomial ideal.

If there is at least one such path p_1, we proceed as follows. To simplify notation, we write $p_1 = (e_1, \dots, e_r)$ (here $r = r_1$) and $p = (e_1, \dots, e_{2m})$, where $e_{r+1}, \dots, e_{2m}$ is an edge in either G_1 or G_2 (p contains an even number of edges since it is a primitive even walk). Furthermore, we denote the edges of the path graph H by $(h_1, \dots, h_l)$ (ordered such that they form a path starting at the endpoint of p_1). Our goal is to decompose the binomial f_p into a linear combination of binomials g_1 and $f_{p'}$ corresponding to the closed even walks $(e_1, \dots, e_r, h_1, \dots, h_l)$ and $p' := (e_{r+1}, \dots, e_{2n}, h_l, \dots, h_1)$ respectively. We define

$$E_1 = \prod_{1 \le k \le r, 2 \mid k} e_k \qquad O_1 = \prod_{1 \le k \le r, 2 \nmid k} e_k \qquad F_1 = \prod_{2 \nmid k} h_k$$
$$E_2 = \prod_{r+1 \le k \le 2m, 2 \mid k} e_{p_k} \qquad O_2 = \prod_{r+1 \le k \le 2m, 2 \nmid k} e_k \qquad F_2 = \prod_{2 \mid k} h_k.$$

This allows us to write $f_p = O_1 O_2 - E_1 E_2$.

If l is even, we have $g_1 = O_1 F_1 - E_1 F_2 \in I_{G_1}$ and $f_{p'} = O_2 F_2 - E_2 F_1$. Note that since l is even, then either $f = F_1$ or $f = F_2$ (i.e., the edges with even indices in $(h_1, \dots, h_l)$ will either be $\{h_2, h_4, \dots, h_l\}$ or $\{h_1, \dots, h_{l-1}\}$). If $f = F_1$, then

$$O_2 \cdot g_1 + E_1 \cdot f_{p'} = F_1 \cdot f_p.$$

On the other hand, if $f = F_2$, then

$$E_2 \cdot g_1 + O_1 \cdot f_{p'} = F_2 \cdot f_p.$$

If l is odd, we have $g_1 = O_1 F_2 - E_1 F_1 \in I_{G_1}$, $f_{p'} = E_2 F_2 - O_2 F_1$, and $f = F_2$ (since the only edges with even indices in $(h_1, \dots, h_l)$ are $\{h_2, \dots, h_{l-1}\}$). Furthermore, we have

$$O_2 \cdot g_1 - E_2 \cdot f_{p'} = F_2 \cdot f_p.$$

Note that p' in both the odd and even case is a path in G accepting a representation as in Equation 4.1 with exactly one less subpath $p'_1, \dots p'_{u-1}$. Hence, the statement follows by the induction hypothesis. □

Remark 4.6. By exploiting the characterization of primitive even closed walks (see [15, Lemma 5.11]), one can replace the saturation of f in Theorem 4.5 with the second power,

that is, $I_G = (I_{G_1} + I_{G_2}) : f^2$. For the purposes of this paper we only require the saturation, so we have elected not to present the more technical proof.

Example 4.7. Theorem 4.5 is false if we drop the assumption that at least one graph is bipartite. Clearly the toric ideal of a triangle is the zero ideal. Suppose we glue two triangles along an edge (see Figure 5). Then the toric ideal of the resulting graph will be nontrivial since there is now a four cycle, introducing a nonzero generator. When we glue together

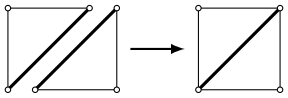

FIGURE 5. Theorem 4.5 is false if none of the graphs are bipartite.

non-bipartite graphs, we may introduced new primitive even walks, i.e., generators.

If the path in Theorem 4.5 has length one, i.e, it is an edge, we get a splitting of I_G.

Corollary 4.8. *Let G be a graph, and suppose that G_1 and G_2 form a splitting of G along an edge e. If G_1 is bipartite, then $I_G = I_{G_1} + I_{G_2}$.*

Remark 4.9. If we view G as the glued graph of G_1 and G_2, then note that Corollary 4.8 does not depend upon the orientation of the gluing, i.e., it is independent of the graph isomorphism φ. However, this fact requires that G_1 is bipartite. If we glue two non-bipartite graphs along an edge, then, as noted in Example 4.4, the resulting graphs are non-isomorphic. In fact, the toric ideals of the resulting graphs may not be equal. For example, the toric ideals of the two graphs in Figure 4 will have non-equal toric ideals.

Note that Corollary 4.8 is false if we split a graph along a path of length > 1:

Example 4.10. Let G be the graph in Figure 6. Note that the two subsets $W_1 = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$ and $W_2 = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, y_4\}$ of $V(G)$ yield two induced subgraphs G_1, G_2 which intersect along the diagonal $H \cong P_2$ which form a splitting of G. Since G_i is isomorphic to a

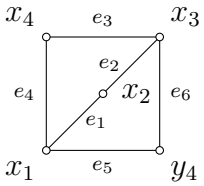

FIGURE 6. The graph from Example 4.10.

four cycle, its toric ideal I_{G_i} is generated by a single generator, i.e., $I_{G_1} = \langle e_1e_3 - e_2e_4 \rangle$ and $I_{G_2} = \langle e_2e_5 - e_1e_6 \rangle$. However, the toric ideal I_G of G has three generators corresponding to three primitive even closed walks of length four, namely $I_G = \langle e_1e_3 - e_2e_4, e_2e_5 - e_1e_6, e_3e_5 - e_4e_6 \rangle$. Hence $I_G \neq I_{G_1} + I_{G_2}$. However, $e_2(e_3e_5 - e_4e_6) = e_6(e_1e_3 - e_2e_4) + e_3(e_2e_5 - e_1e_6)$, so $e_3e_5 - e_4e_6 \in (I_{G_1} + I_{G_2}) : e_2^\infty$

The toric splittings of I_G in Corollary 4.8 has consequences for the Betti numbers of I_G.

Theorem 4.11. *Let $G = (V(G), E(G))$ be a graph. Suppose that $G_1 = (V(G_1), E(G_1)), G_2 = (V(G_2), E(G_2))$ are two induced subgraphs which form a splitting of G along an edge e. If G_1 is bipartite, then*

$$\beta_{i,j}(\mathbb{K}[E(G)]/I_G) = \sum_{\substack{i_1+i_2=i\\ j_1+j_2=j}} \beta_{i_1,j_1}(\mathbb{K}[E(G_1)]/I_{G_1})\beta_{i_2,j_2}(\mathbb{K}[E(G_2)]/I_{G_2}) \quad \text{for all } i,j \geq 0.$$

Proof. Splitting and gluing of graphs are inverse operations. To be more precise, G can be obtained from the disjoint union of G_1 and G_2 and then identifying the corresponding edge in G_1, respectively G_2. We translate this graph theoretical construction into algebra.

Let $G_i' = (V(G_i'), E(G_i'))$ be isomorphic to G_i where we assume that $V(G_1') \cap V(G_2') = \emptyset$. We define the graph $G' = (V(G') = V(G_1') \sqcup V(G_2'), E(G') = E(G_1') \sqcup E(G_2'))$. Let $e_i' \in E(G_i')$ be the edges along which we glue. Algebraically, the process of gluing e_1' along e_2' corresponds to taking the quotient by the principal ideal $(e_1' - e_2') \subseteq \mathbb{K}[E(G')]$. By Corollary 4.8, I_G corresponds under the isomorphism $\mathbb{K}[E(G)] \cong \mathbb{K}[E(G')]/(e_1'-e_2')$ to $(I_{G'}+(e_1'-e_2'))/(e_1'-e_2')$, so that we obtain:

$$\mathbb{K}[E(G)]/I_G \cong \frac{\mathbb{K}[E(G')]/(e_1'-e_2')}{(I_{G'}+(e_1'-e_2'))/(e_1'-e_2')} \cong \frac{\mathbb{K}[E(G')]}{I_{G'}+(e_1'-e_2')}.$$

The toric ideal of G' is a prime ideal, so $\mathbb{K}[E(G')]/I_{G'}$ is a domain. Therefore $e_1' - e_2'$ gives rise to a regular form in $\mathbb{K}[E(G')]/I_{G'}$. As a consequence of [22, Corollary 20.4], both $\mathbb{K}[E(G')]/I_{G'}$ and $\mathbb{K}[E(G')]/(I_{G'} + (e_1' - e_2'))$ share the same graded Betti numbers. But $I_{G'} = I_{G_1'} + I_{G_2'} \subseteq \mathbb{K}[E(G')]$ where each ideal is in a different set of variables. So then

$$\mathbb{K}[E(G')]/I_{G'} = \mathbb{K}[E(G_1')]/I_{G_1'} \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} \mathbb{K}[E(G_2')]/I_{G_2'} \cong \mathbb{K}[E(G_1)]/I_{G_1} \otimes_{\mathbb{K}} \mathbb{K}[E(G_2)]/I_{G_2}.$$

By taking the tensor product of the resolutions of $\mathbb{K}[E(G_1)]/I_{G_1}$ and $\mathbb{K}[E(G_2)]/I_{G_2}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_{i,j}(\mathbb{K}[E(G)]/I_G) &= \beta_{i,j}(\mathbb{K}[E(G')]/(I_{G'} + (e_1' - e_2'))\\ &= \beta_{i,j}(\mathbb{K}[E(G')]/I_{G'}) = \sum_{\substack{i_1+i_2=i\\ j_1+j_2=j}} \beta_{i_1,j_1}(\mathbb{K}[E(G_1)]/I_{G_1})\beta_{i_2,j_2}(\mathbb{K}[E(G_2)]/I_{G_2}),\end{aligned}$$

as desired. □

Remark 4.12. Given graphs $G_1, \ldots, G_n$, where at most one graph is not bipartite, one can first glue G_1 and G_2 along an edge to form $G_{1,2}$, then glue G_3 along an edge of $G_{1,2}$ to form $G_{1,2,3}$, and so on, to form a new graph $G_{1,2,\ldots,n}$. By iteratively applying the results in this section, we can compute the graded Betti numbers of this new graph. Theorem 3.7 can be seen as a special case of what has just been remarked, where the first graph is an even cycle C, and then we glue the remaining graphs along edges of C (see Figure 2).

Example 4.13. To illustrate some of the ideas of this section, consider the three graphs in Figure 7. The graphs G and G' are obtaining by gluing in two different ways four copies of the four cycle C_4 along one edge. Note that it is not possible to construct G'' by iteratively gluing four four cycles along one edge at each step. From Theorem 4.11, the ideals I_G and $I_{G'}$ have the same graded Betti numbers, $\beta_{i,j} := \beta_{i,j}(\mathbb{K}[E(G)]/I_G) = \beta_{i,j}(\mathbb{K}[E(G')]/I_{G'})$, see the following Betti table. One can check, using for instance *Macaulay2*, that $I_{G''}$ has graded Betti numbers $\beta''_{i,j} := \beta_{i,j}(\mathbb{K}[E(G'')]/I_{G''})$ that are different from $\beta_{i,j}$ as seen in the second Betti table.

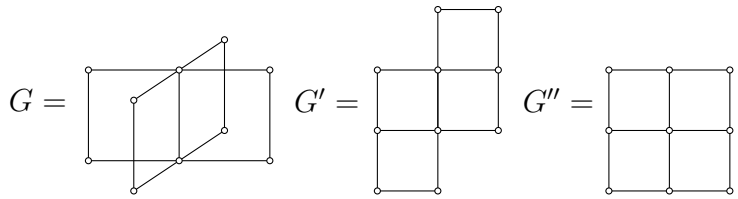

FIGURE 7. G and G' are a gluing of four 4-cycles at an edge, G'' is not.

$\beta_{i,j} :=$

	0	1	2	3	4
total:	1	4	6	4	1
0:	1	.	.	.	.
1:	.	4	.	.	.
2:	.	.	6	.	.
3:	.	.	.	4	.
4:	.	.	.	.	1

$\beta''_{i,j} :=$

	0	1	2	3	4
total:	1	5	10	10	4
0:	1	.	.	.	.
1:	.	4	.	.	.
2:	.	.	6	.	.
3:	.	1	4	10	4

5. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Theorem 3.7 and Corollary 4.8 describe two ways in which the toric ideal of a graph can be split. It is natural to ask the following (but possibly difficult) question.

Question 5.1. *For what graphs G can we find graphs G_1 and G_2 so that their respective toric ideals satisfy $I_G = I_{G_1} + I_{G_2}$? More generally, can we classify when I_G is a splittable toric ideal in terms of G?*

In Theorem 3.7 and Corollary 4.8, our graphs are glued along a single edge. An edge can also be viewed as a complete graph. A *complete graph* on n vertices, denoted K_n, is the graph where each vertex is adjacent to every other vertex. Since an edge is a K_2, it is natural to ask if our main results can be generalized if we glue along a subgraph that is a complete graph.

As an example of this behaviour, consider the two graphs G_1 and G_2 that are glued along the triangle (which is a K_3) to create the graph G as in Figure 8. We have highlighted the glued edges in G by making the corresponding edges thicker. Using a computer algebra

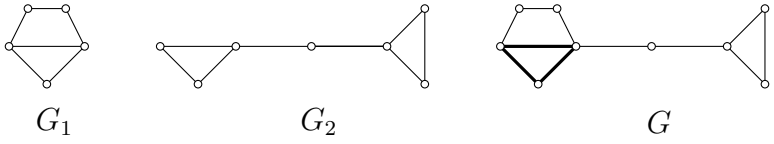

FIGURE 8. The graph G obtained by gluing G_1 and G_2 along a K_3

system, one can verify that the toric ideal of I_G is splittable, and in fact, $I_G = I_{G_1} + I_{G_2}$.

The graph G actually highlights a subtlety of Question 5.1 since the splitting of I_G also follows from our results. In particular, observe that G can also be constructed by gluing the graphs G'_1 and G_2 along a single edge as in Figure 9. Since G'_1 is bipartite, Corollary 4.8 gives $I_G = I_{G'_1} + I_{G_2}$. Note that $I_{G'_1} = I_{G_1}$ since the non-bipartite graph G_1 has only one generator coming from the four cycle. Thus, the two splittings are the same.

Since we are interested in the Betti numbers of I_G, we pose a follow up to Question 5.1.

Question 5.2. *Suppose that there exists graphs G, G_1 and G_2 such that $I_G = I_{G_1} + I_{G_2}$. How do the graded Betti numbers of I_G related to those of I_{G_1} and I_{G_2}?*

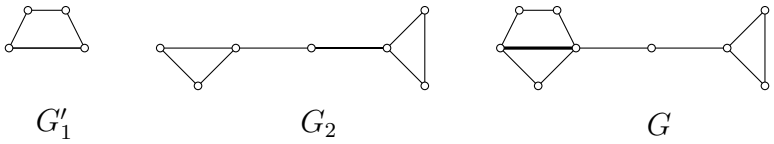

FIGURE 9. The graph G obtained by gluing G_1' and G_2 along a K_2

Understanding Questions 5.1 and 5.2 for arbitrary toric ideals would also be of interest.

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