

MINIMAL SET OF BINOMIAL GENERATORS FOR CERTAIN VERONESE 3-FOLD PROJECTIONS.

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ABSTRACT. The goal of this paper is to explicitly describe a minimal binomial generating set of a class of lattice ideals, namely the ideal of certain Veronese 3-fold projections. More precisely, for any integer $d \geq 4$ and any d -th root e of 1 we denote by X_d the toric variety defined as the image of the morphism $\varphi_{T_d} : \mathbb{P}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{\mu(T_d)-1}$ where T_d are all monomials of degree d in $k[x, y, z, t]$ invariant under the action of the diagonal matrix $M(1, e, e^2, e^3)$. In this work, we describe a \mathbb{Z} -basis of the lattice L_η associated to $I(X_d)$ as well as a minimal binomial set of generators of the lattice ideal $I(X_d) = I_+(\eta)$.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A binomial ideal $I \subset k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ with k a field is an ideal generated by polynomials with at most two summands, say $ax^\alpha + bx^\beta$, where $a, b \in k$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_+^{n+1}$. Binomial ideals are a large class of ideals which have been amply studied in Combinatoric, Commutative Algebra as well as in Algebraic Geometry. In [11], it was stated that prime binomial ideals are precisely the defining ideals of toric varieties and hence they are lattice ideals, i.e. given a prime binomial ideal $I \subset k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ there is a lattice $L \subset \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$ such that $I = I_L := \{x^u - x^v \mid u, v \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+1} \text{ and } u - v \in L\}$. Ever since, to compute explicitly a minimal set of generators for lattice ideals has been a challenging problem. It is worthwhile to point out

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that for a given generating set \mathcal{D} of the lattice L the ideal $I(\mathcal{D}) = (x^{\alpha_+} - x^{\alpha_-} \mid \alpha_+, \alpha_- \in \mathbb{Z}_+^{n+1}, \alpha_+ - \alpha_- \in \mathcal{D}) \subseteq I_L$ and the equality does not hold in general.

In [11], Eisenbud and Sturmfels proved that I_L is a prime ideal if and only if the lattice L is saturated. For prime binomial ideals, a set of generators \mathcal{D} of L completely characterizes a set of generators of I_L . Indeed, a generating set \mathcal{D} of L is called a Markov basis if for any lattice point $\alpha_+ - \alpha_- \in L$ there exists a finite sequence $\{a_1, \dots, a_t\} \subset \mathbb{Z}_+^{n+1}$ satisfying $a_1 = \alpha_+, a_t = \alpha_-$ and $a_i - a_{i+1} \in \mathcal{D}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq t$. In [9], Diaconis and Sturmfels showed that given a set of generators \mathcal{D} of L then $I(\mathcal{D}) = I_L$ if and only if \mathcal{D} is a Markov basis. We cite [5], [6], [7], [9] and [14] for a detailed exposition of Markov bases of lattice ideals and related problems.

In this paper, we focus our attention in computing a minimal binomial set of generators of a large family of binomial ideals $I(X_d)$. They are the ideals associated to suitable projections of Veronese 3-folds. A Veronese 3-fold V is a projective variety given parametrically by the set $M_{3,d}$ of all monomials of degree d in $k[x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3]$ and by a projection of V we understand a projective 3-fold given parametrically by a subset of $M_{3,d}$. In [10], Gröbner proved that V is arithmetically Cohen-Macaulay (aCM, for short) and its ideal $I(V)$ is generated by quadrics. This is not longer true for all projections of V and it is a longstanding open problem to find a minimal set of generators of any projection of V as well as determine whether a projection of V is aCM. In this paper, we will consider as a subset of $M_{3,d}$ the set T_d of all monomials of degree d invariant under the action of the diagonal matrix $M(1, e, e^2, e^3)$ where e is a primitive root of 1 of order d .

Our interest in these ideals T_d relies on the following three facts: (1) For all $d \geq 4$ T_d fails the Weak Lefschetz property (WLP) in degree $d - 1$; (2) The associated morphism $\varphi_{T_d} : \mathbb{P}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{\mu(T_d)-1}$ is a Galois cover of degree d with cyclic Galois group $\mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$ and the image X_d of φ_{T_d} is a 3-dimensional rational projective variety smooth outside the image of the 4 fundamental points. We call it a GT-threefold; and (3) the 3-fold $Y_d = \overline{\text{Im}(\phi)}$ where $\phi : \mathbb{P}^n \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{\binom{3+d}{d}-\mu(T_d)-1}$ is the rational map associated to $(I^{-1})_d$, satisfies at least one Laplace equation of order $d - 1$.

Our goal is to prove that the homogeneous ideal $I(X_d)$ of the GT-threefold X_d is the homogeneous prime binomial ideal associated to a saturated partial character η of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mu(T_d)}$ with associated lattice L_η . Afterwards we explicitly compute a minimal binomial set of generators of $I(X_d)$. The lattice points associated to these set of generators form a Markov basis of L_η . Our main result states that $I(X_d)$ is generated by quadrics if d is even and by quadrics and cubics if d is odd.

Next we outline the structure of this note. In Section 2, we fix the notation we use in the rest of this paper, we relate artinian ideals failing the Weak Lefschetz Property to projective

varieties satisfying at least one Laplace equation and we recall the notion of Togliatti systems and GT -systems introduced in [19] and [17]. In Section 3, we give an explicit description of all monomials T_d , $d \geq 4$, invariant under the action of the diagonal matrix $M(1, e, e^2, e^3)$ and we prove that T_d is a GT -system (Proposition 3.3).

The main body of this work is developed in Sections 4 and 5. We denote by X_d the GT -threefold associated to the GT -system T_d and we first show that X_d is an irreducible toric variety whose associated ideal $I(X_d)$ is a lattice ideal. In section 4, we consider the ideal I_d generated by all binomials of degree 2 vanishing in X_d . We associate to I_d a lattice L_η and a partial character η of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mu(T_d)}$. We demonstrate that L_η is a saturated lattice of rank $\mu(I_d) - 4$ (Theorem 4.3) and we show that $I(X_d)$ is the lattice ideal $I_+(\eta)$ of L_η (Corollary 4.4). In Section 4, we also describe a \mathbb{Z} -basis of the lattice L_η (Corollary 4.16) and we explore the relation between I_d and $I_+(\eta)$.

We devote Section 5 to explicitly determine a minimal set of generators of the lattice ideals $I(X_d)$. Our main result states that $I_d = I(X_d)$ if d is even and $I(X_d) = I_d + J$ if d is odd where J is an ideal generated by certain set of cubics of $I(X_d)$ that we properly specify (Theorem 5.6). All techniques and results we develop to study the lattice ideal $I(X_d)$ are inspired by the ones of Markov basis explained in [9], [14] and [7]. The set of lattice points of generators of I_d if d even and I_d and J if d odd forms a Markov basis of L_η . In Section 6, we observe that all GT -varieties are aCM and we concern about computing a minimal free resolution of X_d .

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2. PRELIMINARIES

Throughout this paper we consider the homogeneous polynomial ring $R = k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$ where k is an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. Let $I \subset R$ be a homogeneous artinian ideal. We say that I has the *Weak Lefschetz Property (WLP)* if there is a linear form $L \in (R/I)_1$ such that, for all integers j , the multiplication map

$$\times L : (R/I)_{j-1} \rightarrow (R/I)_j$$

has maximal rank, i.e. it is injective or surjective. Though many homogeneous artinian ideals are expected to have the WLP, establishing this property is often rather difficult. Recently the failure of the WLP has been connected to a large number of problems which seem to be unrelated at first glance. For example, in [19], Mezzetti, Miró-Roig and Ottaviani proved that the failure of the WLP is related to the existence of varieties satisfying at least one Laplace equation of order greater than 2. More precisely, they proved:

Theorem 2.1. *Let $I \subset R$ be an artinian ideal generated by r forms F_1, \dots, F_r of degree d and let I^{-1} be its Macaulay inverse system. If $r \leq \binom{n+d-1}{n-1}$, then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) I fails the WLP in degree $d - 1$;
- (2) F_1, \dots, F_r become k -linearly dependent on a general hyperplane H of \mathbb{P}^n ;
- (3) the n -dimensional variety $X = \overline{\text{Im}(\varphi)}$ where $\varphi: \mathbb{P}^n \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{\binom{n+d}{d}-r-1}$ is the rational map associated to $(I^{-1})_d$, satisfies at least one Laplace equation of order $d - 1$.

Proof. See [19, Theorem 3.2]. □

Motivated by the above results, Mezzetti, Miró-Roig and Ottaviani introduced the following definitions (see [19] and [17]):

Definition 2.2. Let $I \subset R$ be an artinian ideal generated by r forms of degree d , and $r \leq \binom{n+d-1}{n-1}$. We will say:

- (i) I is a *Togliatti system* if it fails the WLP in degree $d - 1$.
- (ii) I is a *monomial Togliatti system* if, in addition, I can be generated by monomials.
- (iii) I is a *smooth Togliatti system* if, in addition, the rational variety X is smooth.
- (iv) A monomial Togliatti system I is *minimal* if there is no proper subset of the set of generators defining a monomial Togliatti system.

The names are in honor of Togliatti who classified all rational surfaces parameterized by cubics and satisfying at least one Laplace equation of order 2 and he proved that for $n = 2$ the only smooth Togliatti system of cubics is

$$I = (x_0^3, x_1^3, x_2^3, x_0x_1x_2) \subset k[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

(see [3], [22] and [23]). The systematic study of Togliatti systems was initiated in [19] and for recent results the reader can see [20], [17], [1], [21] and [18]. Precisely in the latter reference the authors introduced the notion of *GT-system* which we recall now.

Definition 2.3. A GT-system is an artinian ideal $I \subset R$ generated by r forms F_1, \dots, F_r of degree d such that:

- i) I is a Togliatti system.
- ii) The regular map $\phi_I: \mathbb{P}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$ defined by (F_1, \dots, F_r) is a Galois covering of degree d with cyclic Galois group $\mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$.

Any representation of the cyclic group $\mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$ as subgroup of $GL(n+1, k)$ can be diagonalized. In particular it is represented by a diagonal matrix of the form

$$M_{\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\alpha_0} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\alpha_1} & \dots & 0 \\ & & \dots & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & e^{\alpha_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

where e is a primitive d th root of 1 and $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ are integers with

$$GCD(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, d) = 1.$$

It follows (see [8, Proposition 4.6]) that the above definition is equivalent to the next one:

Definition 2.4. Fix integers $3 \leq d \in \mathbb{Z}$, $2 \leq n \in \mathbb{Z}$, with $n \leq d$, and $0 \leq \alpha_0 \leq \alpha_1 \leq \dots \leq \alpha_n \leq d$, e a primitive d -th root of 1 and $M_{\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n}$ a representation of $\mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$ in $GL(n+1, k)$. A *GT-system* will be an ideal

$$I_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n}^d \subset R$$

generated by all forms of degree d invariant under the action of $M_{\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n}$ provided the number of generators $\mu(I_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n}^d) \leq \binom{n+d-1}{n-1}$.

Finally, note that the ideal $I_{\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_n}^d$ is always monomial, i.e. a GT-system is a monomial Togliatti system.

3. GT-SYSTEMS AND GT-VARIETIES

Through this section we fix an integer $d \geq 4$, a d th-root of unity e and we write $d = 2k + \varepsilon = 3k' + \rho$ with $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ and $\rho \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. We denote $T_d \subset R = k[x, y, z, t]$ the ideal generated by the $\mu(T_d)$ monomials of degree d invariant under the action of the diagonal matrix $M(1, e, e^2, e^3)$. In this section, we will describe the ideal T_d and we will prove that T_d is a *GT-system* for all $d \geq 4$. We also define the *GT-varieties* X_d and their apolar varieties Y_d . The homogeneous ideal $I(X_d)$ of a *GT-variety* X_d is a lattice ideal. A basis of the lattice and a system of generators of the lattice ideal will be effectively computed in next sections.

A monomial $x^\alpha y^\beta z^\delta t^\gamma \in R$ of degree d belongs to T_d if it is invariant under the action of $M(1, e, e^2, e^3)$ or, equivalently if $\alpha, \beta, \delta, \gamma$ satisfy:

$$(*) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta + \delta + \gamma = d \\ \beta + 2\delta + 3\gamma = rd \end{array} \right\}, \quad r = 0, 1, 2, 3.$$

The solutions of (*) in terms of γ and r are the following:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \delta + 2\gamma + (1-r)d, \\ \beta &= rd - 2\delta - 3\gamma, \\ \gamma &\in \{0, \dots, rk' + \lfloor \frac{r\rho}{3} \rfloor\}, \\ \delta &\in \{\max\{0, (r-1)d - 2\gamma\}, \dots, \lfloor \frac{rd-3\gamma}{2} \rfloor\}.\end{aligned}$$

Given $d \geq 4$, we define

$$\mathcal{W}_d := \{(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathbb{Z}^3 \mid 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \gamma \leq rk' + \lfloor \frac{r\rho}{3} \rfloor, \max\{0, d - 2\gamma\} \leq \delta \leq \lfloor \frac{rd - 3\gamma}{2} \rfloor\}.$$

All monomials $x^\alpha y^\beta z^\delta t^\gamma \in T_d$ of degree d are uniquely determined by a triple $(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}_d$. In particular, $\mu(T_d) = \#\mathcal{W}_d$.

Remark 3.1. Notice that x^d, y^d, z^d and t^d are invariant under the action of $M(1, e, e^2, e^3)$. So, the ideal T_d is artinian.

In next example, we explicitly exhibit T_d for $d = 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$ and 9 . For these values of d we cover all possibilities of ε and ρ .

Example 3.2. $T_4 = (x^4, y^4, xy^2z, x^2z^2, x^2yt, z^4, yz^2t, y^2t^2, xzt^2, t^4)$, $\mu_{I_4} = 10$.

$T_5 = (x^5, y^5, xy^3z, x^2yz^2, tx^2y^2, tx^3z, z^5, tyz^3, t^2y^2z, t^2xz^2, t^3xy, t^5)$, $\mu_{I_5} = 12$.

$T_6 = (x^6, y^6, xy^4z, x^2y^2z^2, x^3z^3, tx^2y^3, tx^3yz, t^2x^4, z^6, tyz^4, t^2y^2z^2, t^2xz^3, t^3y^3, t^3xyz, t^4x^2, t^6)$, $\mu_{I_6} = 16$.

$T_7 = (x^7, y^7, xy^5z, x^2y^3z^2, x^3yz^3, tx^2y^4, tx^3y^2z, tx^4z^2, t^2x^4y, z^7, tyz^5, t^2y^2z^3, t^2xz^4, t^3y^3z, t^3xyz^2, t^4xy^2, t^4x^2z, t^7)$, $\mu_{I_7} = 18$.

$T_8 = (x^8, y^8, xy^6z, x^2y^4z^2, x^3y^2z^3, x^4z^4, tx^2y^5, tx^3y^3z, tx^4yz^2, t^2x^4y^2, t^2x^5z, z^8, tyz^6, t^2y^2z^4, t^2xz^5, t^3y^3z^2, t^3xyz^3, t^4y^4, t^4xy^2z, t^4x^2z^2, t^5x^2y, t^8)$, $\mu_{I_8} = 22$.

$T_9 = (x^9, y^9, xy^7z, x^2y^5z^2, x^3y^3z^3, x^4yz^4, tx^2y^6, tx^3y^4z, tx^4y^2z^2, tx^5z^3, t^2x^4y^3, t^2x^5yz, t^3x^6, z^9, tyz^7, t^2y^2z^5, t^2xz^6, t^3y^3z^3, t^3xyz^4, t^4y^4z, t^4xy^2z^2, t^4x^2z^3, t^5xy^3, t^5x^2yz, t^6x^3, t^9)$, $\mu_{I_9} = 26$.

Our interest in the study of these monomial ideals relies in the following fact:

Proposition 3.3. *For any $d \geq 4$, T_d is a GT-system. In particular, T_d fails the WLP in degree $d - 1$.*

Proof. By Definition 2.4, we only have to check that $\mu(T_d) \leq \binom{2+d}{2}$. From the definition of T_d , it follows that

$$\mu(T_d) = 2 + \sum_{r=1,2} \sum_{\gamma=0}^{rk' + \lfloor \frac{r\rho}{3} \rfloor} (\lfloor \frac{rd - 3\gamma}{2} \rfloor - \max\{0, (r-1)d - 2\gamma\} + 1).$$

We sum separately for $r = 1$ and $r = 2$; we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\gamma=0}^{k'} (k - \lceil \frac{3\gamma - \varepsilon}{2} \rceil + 1) &= (k' + 1)(k + 1) - \sum_{\gamma=1}^{k'} \lceil \frac{3\gamma - \varepsilon}{2} \rceil, \text{ and} \\ \sum_{\gamma=0}^{2k' + \lfloor \frac{2\rho}{3} \rfloor} (d - \lceil \frac{3\gamma}{2} \rceil + 1) - \sum_{\gamma=0}^k (d - 2\gamma) &= (d + 1)(2k' + \lfloor \frac{2\rho}{3} \rfloor + 1) + k(k + 1) - \\ &\quad - d(k + 1) - \sum_{\gamma=0}^{2k' + \lfloor \frac{2\rho}{3} \rfloor} \lceil \frac{3\gamma}{2} \rceil. \end{aligned}$$

We only have to focus on the sum of the series of the type $\sum_{\gamma=1}^N \lceil \frac{3\gamma - \varepsilon}{2} \rceil$ with $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. We can rewrite the series as follows: if $N = 2j$, $\sum_{\gamma=1}^N \lceil \frac{3\gamma - \varepsilon}{2} \rceil = \sum_{i=1}^j 3i + \sum_{i=1}^j (3i - 1 - \varepsilon) = j(3j + 2 - \varepsilon)$. Otherwise $N = 2j + 1$, $\sum_{\gamma=1}^N \lceil \frac{3\gamma - \varepsilon}{2} \rceil = \sum_{i=1}^j 3j + \sum_{i=1}^{j+1} 3j - 1 - \varepsilon = (j + 1)(3j + 2 - \varepsilon)$. In any case,

$$\sum_{\gamma=1}^N \lceil \frac{3\gamma - \varepsilon}{2} \rceil = \lceil \frac{N}{2} \rceil (3 \lfloor \frac{N}{2} \rfloor + 2 - \varepsilon).$$

From this, we conclude

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(T_d) &= 2 + (k' + 1)(k + 1) + (d + 1)(2k' + \lfloor \frac{2\rho}{3} \rfloor + 1) + k(k + 1) - \\ &\quad - d(k + 1) - \lceil \frac{k'}{2} \rceil (3 \lfloor \frac{k'}{2} \rfloor + 2 - \varepsilon) - \lceil \frac{2k' + \lfloor \frac{2\rho}{3} \rfloor}{2} \rceil (3 \lfloor \frac{2k' + \lfloor \frac{2\rho}{3} \rfloor}{2} \rfloor + 2). \end{aligned}$$

Substituting $d = 3k' + \rho$ by $k = \frac{3k' + \rho - \varepsilon}{2}$ we verify that $\mu(T_d) \leq 2 + (k' + 1)(\frac{3k' + \rho}{2} + 1) + (3k' + \rho + 1)(2k' + 2) + \frac{3k' + \rho}{2}(\frac{3k' + \rho}{2} + 1) - (3k' + \rho)(\frac{3k' + \rho}{2} + 1) - \frac{k'}{2}(\frac{3(k' - 1)}{2} + 1) - k'(3k' + 2) = \frac{1}{4}(20 + 6(k')^2 + 8\rho - \rho^2 + k'(29 + 4\rho))$. It holds that $\frac{1}{4}(20 + 6(k')^2 + 8\rho - \rho^2 + k'(29 + 4\rho)) < \frac{1}{2}(d + 2)(d + 1) \Leftrightarrow 1/4(16 - 12(k')^2 + k'(11 - 8\rho) + 2\rho - 3\rho^2) \leq 0$, which holds for all $d \geq 4$. \square

We finish this section studying the geometric properties of the rational 3-fold associated to the GT-system T_d . The morphism $\varphi_{T_d} : \mathbb{P}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{\mu(T_d) - 1}$ associated to the GT-system T_d is a Galois cover of degree d with cyclic Galois group $\mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$ represented by $M(1, e, e^2, e^3)$. In particular, a general fibre of φ_{T_d} consists of d points, and hence the image of φ_{T_d} is a 3-dimensional rational projective variety.

Definition 3.4. We call *GT-variety* and we denote it by X_d the rational 3-fold defined as the image of φ_{T_d} .

The morphism $\varphi_{T_d} : \mathbb{P}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{\mu(T_d) - 1}$ is unramified outside the four fundamental points of \mathbb{P}^3 : $E_0 = [1, 0, 0, 0]$, $E_1 = [0, 1, 0, 0]$, $E_2 = [0, 0, 1, 0]$ and $E_4 = [0, 0, 0, 1]$. They are sent by φ_{T_d} to the singular points of X_d , $P_i := \varphi(E_i)$, $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$, that are cyclic quotient singularities: P_0 is of type $\frac{1}{d}(1, 2, 3)$, P_1 is of type $\frac{1}{2}(1, d - 1, d - 2)$, P_2 is of type $\frac{1}{d}(d - 2, d - 1, 1)$ and P_3 is of type $\frac{1}{d}(d - 3, d - 2, d - 1)$.

Remark 3.5. (1) It is worthwhile to point out that the rational 3-fold X_d is also a Galois covering of \mathbb{P}^3 with Galois group $\mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}$. The covering map $X_d \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ composed with φ_{T_d} is $\mathbb{P}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$, $[x, y, z, t] \rightarrow [x^d, y^d, z^d, t^d]$.

(2) Let T_d^{-1} be the Macaulay inverse system of T_d and denote by Y_d the rational 3-fold defined as the closure of the image of the rational map $\varphi_{T_d^{-1}}: \mathbb{P}^3 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{\binom{3+d}{d}-\mu(T_d)-1}$. By Theorem 2.1, Y_d satisfies a Laplace equation of order $d - 1$.

Our main goal will be to prove that the homogeneous ideal $I(X_d)$ of a GT-variety $X_d \subset \mathbb{P}^{\mu(T_d)-1}$ is generated by quadrics if d is even and by quadrics and cubics if d is odd (see Corollary 5.7)

4. THE LATTICE OF A GT-VARIETY

As in the previous section, we fix $d \geq 4$ and we write $d = 2k + \varepsilon = 3k' + \rho$, with $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ and $\rho \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. We want to determine the homogeneous ideal $I(X_d)$ of the GT-threefold $X_d \subset \mathbb{P}^{\mu(T_d)-1}$ defined by the GT-system T_d . Since X_d is an irreducible toric variety, $I(X_d)$ is a binomial ideal of codimension $\mu(T_d) - 4$ associated to a lattice L_η . As we already pointed out our main goal is to prove that $I(X_d)$ is generated by quadrics if d is even and by quadrics and cubics if d is odd (see Corollary 5.7) but first we will explicitly describe a \mathbb{Z} -basis of the lattice L_η associated to $I(X_d)$ (see Theorem 4.3).

The ideal T_d is generated by the set $\{x^{\delta+2\gamma+(1-r)d}y^{rd-2\delta-3\gamma}z^\delta t^\gamma \mid (r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}_d\} \subset K[x, y, z, t]$ (see Section 3.1). All these monomials are uniquely determined by a triple $(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}_d$ and often we will denote $x^{\delta+2\gamma+(1-r)d}y^{rd-2\delta-3\gamma}z^\delta t^\gamma$ by $w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}$.

Definition 4.1. We define the binomial ideal $I_d = (w_{(r_1,\gamma_1,\delta_1)}w_{(r_2,\gamma_2,\delta_2)} - w_{(r_3,\gamma_3,\delta_3)}w_{(r_4,\gamma_4,\delta_4)} \mid r_1 + r_2 = r_3 + r_4, \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 + \gamma_4, \delta_1 + \delta_2 = \delta_3 + \delta_4) \subset k[w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}]_{(r,\gamma,\delta) \in \mathcal{W}_d}$.

Let us illustrate the above definition with an example.

Example 4.2. We take $d = 4$, ($k = 2, k' = 1, \varepsilon = 0, \rho = 1$). We have (Example 3.2):

$$T_4 = (x^4, y^4, xy^2z, x^2z^2, x^2yt, z^4, yz^2t, y^2t^2, xzt^2, t^4)$$

and

$$\mathcal{W}_4 = \{(0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0), (1, 0, 1), (1, 0, 2), (1, 1, 0), (2, 0, 4), (2, 1, 2), (2, 2, 0), (2, 2, 1), (3, 4, 0)\}.$$

Solving the equation $(r_1, \gamma_1, \delta_1) + (r_2, \gamma_2, \delta_2) = (r_3, \gamma_3, \delta_3) + (r_4, \gamma_4, \delta_4)$ in \mathcal{W}_4 we obtain twelve generators for I_4 :

$$\begin{array}{ll} w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,4)} - w_{(1,0,2)}^2 & w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,1,2)} - w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(1,1,0)} \\ w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,2,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)}^2 & w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(1,0,2)} - w_{(1,0,1)}^2 \\ w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,2,1)} - w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(2,2,0)} & w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(3,4,0)} - w_{(2,2,0)}^2 \\ w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(2,2,1)} - w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,0)} & w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(3,4,0)} - w_{(2,2,0)}w_{(2,2,1)} \\ w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,1,2)} - w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,0,4)} & w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,1,2)} \\ w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(3,4,0)} - w_{(2,2,1)}^2 & w_{(2,0,4)}w_{(2,2,0)} - w_{(2,1,2)}^2 \end{array}$$

By construction it follows that I_d vanishes on X_d , and hence $I_d \subseteq I(X_d)$. Let $k[w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}^\pm]$ be the ring of Laurent polynomials over k . To each binomial

$$w_{(r_1,\gamma_1,\delta_1)}w_{(r_2,\gamma_2,\delta_2)} - w_{(r_3,\gamma_3,\delta_3)}w_{(r_4,\gamma_4,\delta_4)} \in I_d$$

we associated a Laurent binomial

$$w_\alpha := w_{(r_1,\gamma_1,\delta_1)}w_{(r_2,\gamma_2,\delta_2)}w_{(r_3,\gamma_3,\delta_3)}^{-1}w_{(r_4,\gamma_4,\delta_4)}^{-1} - 1 \in k[w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}^\pm].$$

They generate a Laurent binomial ideal whose associated partial character is the trivial one $\eta : L_\eta \rightarrow k^*$, sending $\eta(m) = 1$ for all $m \in L_\eta$, where $L_\eta = \langle \alpha \mid w^{\alpha+} - w^{\alpha-} \in I_d \rangle$. In turn, the partial character η induces a lattice ideal $I_+(\eta) = (w^{\alpha+} - w^{\alpha-} \in k[w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}] \mid \alpha \in L_\eta)$.

Now we state the main result of this section.

Theorem 4.3. (1) *The lattice L_η is saturated and $rk(L_\eta) = \mu(T_d) - 4$.*

(2) $I_+(\eta) = (\prod_{i=1}^n w_{(r_i,\gamma_i,\delta_i)} - \prod_{i=1}^n w_{(r'_i,\gamma'_i,\delta'_i)} \in k[w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}] \mid \sum_{i=1}^n r_i = \sum_{i=1}^n r'_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma'_i, \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta'_i)$.

Corollary 4.4. $I(X_d) = I_+(\eta)$.

Proof. Theorem 4.3 (1) implies that $I_+(\eta)$ is a prime ideal of codimension 4 (see [11, Corollary 2.5 and 2.6]). From Theorem 4.3 (2) it follows that $I_+(\eta)$ vanishes in X_d , i.e. $I_+(\eta) \subset I(X_d)$. Therefore, $I_+(\eta)$ is the homogeneous ideal of an irreducible 3-dimensional variety contained in X_d . Since X_d is irreducible we conclude that $I_+(\eta) = I(X_d)$ which proves what we want. \square

We trivially have $I_d \subset I_+(\eta) = I(X_d)$. In next section we will discuss whether the equality holds. Now we devote the rest of this section to prove Theorem 4.3.

Definition 4.5. Fixed $n \geq 2$, we define a *suitable n -binomial* to be a nonzero binomial $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha+} - w^{\alpha-} = \prod_{i=1}^n w_{(r_i,\gamma_i,\delta_i)} - \prod_{i=1}^n w_{(r'_i,\gamma'_i,\delta'_i)}$ satisfying $\sum_{i=1}^n r_i = \sum_{i=1}^n r'_i$, $\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma'_i$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta'_i$.

Remark 4.6. Any suitable n -binomial w^α vanishes in X_d . Therefore, all suitable n -binomials belong to $I(X_d)$. Moreover, the generators of I_d are suitable 2-binomials.

Definition 4.7. Given a suitable n -binomial $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha+} - w^{\alpha-}$, we note $supp_+(w^\alpha)$ (respectively $supp_-(w^\alpha)$) the support of the monomial $w^{\alpha+}$ (respectively support of $w^{\alpha-}$). We say that w^α is *non trivial* if $supp_+(w^\alpha) \cap supp_-(w^\alpha) = \emptyset$. Otherwise, we say that w^α is *trivial*.

Example 4.8. The set of generators for I_4 in Example 4.2 are the set of all non-trivial suitable 2-binomials.

Definition 4.9. Let $m = \prod_{i=1}^n w_{(r_i, \gamma_i, \delta_i)} \in k[w_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}]$ be a monomial of degree n . We say that m admits a suitable n -binomial if there exists a monomial $m' = \prod_{i=1}^n w_{(r'_i, \gamma'_i, \delta'_i)} \in k[w_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}]$ of degree n such that $m - m'$ is a non trivial suitable n -binomial.

Let us order the elements $(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}_d$ lexicographically.

Definition 4.10. We say that $w_{(r, \gamma, \delta)} \in k[w_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}]$ admits a *special* n -binomial if there exists a non trivial suitable n -binomial $m - m' \in I_+(\eta)$ such that $(r, \gamma, \delta) = \min\{\text{supp}(m - m')\}$.

Example 4.11. The element $w_{(0,0,0)} \in k[w_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}]$ admits a special 2-binomial. Indeed, $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,2k',0)} - w_{(1,k',0)}w_{(1,k',0)}$ is a non trivial suitable 2-binomial and $(0, 0, 0) = \min\{(0, 0, 0), (2, 2k', 0), (1, k', 0)\}$. While clearly the element $w_{(3,d,0)}$ does not admit a special n -binomial for any $n \geq 2$.

Example 4.12. For $d = 4$, the set of elements admitting a special 2-binomial is $\mathcal{W}_4 - \{(1, 1, 0), (2, 1, 2), (2, 2, 0), (2, 2, 1), (3, 4, 0)\}$ while the element $(1, 1, 0)$ admits a special 3-binomial: $w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,1,2)}w_{(3,4,0)} - w_{(2,2,0)}w_{(2,2,1)}^2$.

Lemma 4.13. *Each monomial $m = w_{(1, \gamma, \delta)}w_{(3, d, 0)} \in k[w_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}]$ admits a special 2-binomial except: $(\gamma, \delta) = (k', \lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor)$ if $\rho \neq 0$, and $\gamma = \delta = 0$ if $\varepsilon = 1$.*

Proof. Fix $(1, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}_d$. If there exists such monomial m' , it has to be of the form $w_{(2, \gamma_1, \delta_1)}w_{(2, \gamma_2, \delta_2)}$ with $0 \leq \gamma_i \leq 2k' + \lfloor \frac{2\rho}{3} \rfloor$, $\max\{0, d - 2\gamma_i\} \leq \delta_i \leq \lfloor \frac{2d - 3\gamma_i}{2} \rfloor$, $i = 1, 2$, $\gamma + d = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2$ and $\delta = \delta_1 + \delta_2$. From this follows that when $\rho = 1$ and $\gamma = k'$, there are no γ_1 and γ_2 summing $\gamma + d = 4k' + 1$. While for $\rho = 2$, we must have $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = 2k' + 1$. But then $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = 0$, which cannot sum $\delta = 1$.

For the rest of γ 's, we set $\gamma_1 := \lfloor \frac{d+\gamma}{2} \rfloor$ and $\gamma_2 := \lceil \frac{d+\gamma}{2} \rceil$. Observe that we always have $k \leq \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \leq 2k' + \lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor$. From the properties of the floor and ceiling functions we have

$$\lfloor \frac{2d - 3\gamma_1}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{2d - 3\gamma_2}{2} \rfloor \leq \lfloor \frac{4d - 3(d + \gamma)}{2} \rfloor = \lfloor \frac{d - 3\gamma}{2} \rfloor,$$

where the equality holds when γ_1 and γ_2 are not both odd. If the equality holds we can find values δ_1 and δ_2 such that $\delta_1 + \delta_2 = \delta$, as long as $\delta \geq \max\{0, d - 2\gamma_1\} + \max\{0, d - 2\gamma_2\}$. The last condition always happens except for $\gamma = \delta = 0$ when $\varepsilon = 1$.

Finally, if γ_1 and γ_2 are odd (and, hence, $\gamma \geq 2$), the result follows taking $m' = w_{(2, \gamma_1 + 1, \lfloor \frac{2d - 3(\gamma_1 + 1)}{2} \rfloor)} w_{(2, \gamma_2 - 1, \lfloor \frac{2d - 3(\gamma_2 - 1)}{2} \rfloor)}$. \square

Proposition 4.14. *All $w_{(1, \gamma, \delta)} \in k[w_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}]$ admit a special 2-binomial or 3-binomial.*

Proof. It is enough to treat the 3 exemptions of Lemma 4.13. For $\varepsilon = 1$ and $(1, \gamma, \delta) = (1, 0, 0)$ it is enough to observe that $w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,2k',0)} - w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,2k'-1,0)}$ if $\rho = 0$, $w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,2k',1)} - w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(2,2k',0)}$ if $\rho = 1$ and $w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,2k'+1,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,2k',0)}$ if $\rho = 2$ are special 2-binomials.

For $(1, \gamma, \delta) = (1, k', \lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor)$ and $\rho \neq 0$, the monomial $w_{(1, k', \lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor)}$ does not admit a special 2-binomial. However, $w_{(1, k', 0)}w_{(2, 2k'-1, 2)}w_{(3, d, 0)} - w_{(2, 2k', 0)}w_{(2, 2k', 1)}^2$ for $\rho = 1$ and $w_{(1, k', 1)}w_{(2, 2k', 1)}w_{(3, d, 0)} - w_{(2, 2k', 2)}w_{(2, 2k'+1, 0)}^2$ for $\rho = 2$ are special 3-binomials. \square

Proposition 4.15. *All $w_{(2, \gamma, \delta)} \in k[w_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}]$ admit a special 2-binomial or 3-binomial except $\{w_{(2, 2k'-1, 0)}, w_{(2, 2k'-1, 1)}, w_{(2, 2k', 0)}\}$ if $\rho = 0$, $\{w_{(2, 2k'-1, 2)}, w_{(2, 2k', 0)}, w_{(2, 2k', 1)}\}$ if $\rho = 1$, and $\{w_{(2, 2k', 1)}, w_{(2, 2k', 2)}, w_{(2, 2k'+1, 0)}\}$ if $\rho = 2$.*

Proof. For any $(2, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}_d$ different from the excluded cases we consider the monomial $m = w_{(2, \gamma, \delta)}w_{(2, 2k'+\lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor, \lceil \frac{\rho}{2} \rceil - \lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor)}$. For convenience we note $\gamma' = 2k' + \lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor$ and $\delta' = \lceil \frac{\rho}{2} \rceil - \lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor$. Set $\gamma_1 := \gamma + 1$ and $\gamma_2 := \gamma' - 1$. Unless γ and γ' are even, and $\delta = (2d - 3\gamma)/2$ (hence $\rho \neq 2$), there exists δ_i with $\max\{0, d - 2\gamma_i\} \leq \delta_i \leq \lfloor \frac{2d-3\gamma_i}{2} \rfloor$ such that $\delta_1 + \delta_2 = \delta + \delta'$.

If γ and γ' are even, $\delta = (2d - 3\gamma)/2$ and $\gamma < 2k' - 2$ we take $\gamma_1 := \gamma + 2$ and $\gamma_2 := 2k' - 2$. Then, there exists δ_i with $\max\{0, d - 2\gamma_i\} \leq \delta_i \leq \lfloor \frac{2d-3\gamma_i}{2} \rfloor$ such that $\delta_1 + \delta_2 = \delta + \delta'$.

If $\gamma = 2k' - 2$ and $\rho = 1$, $w_{(2, 2k'-2, 4)}w_{(2, 2k', 0)} - w_{(2, 2k'-1, 2)}^2$ is a special 2-binomial when $\rho = 1$. Finally, if $\rho = 0$, $\gamma = 2k' - 2$ and $\delta = 3$, the element $(2, 2k' - 2, 3)$ does not admit a special 2-binomial but it admits a special 3-binomial: $w_{(2, 2k'-2, 3)}w_{(2, 2k'-1, 0)}w_{(2, 2k', 0)} - w_{(2, 2k'-1, 1)}^3$. \square

From now on we set:

- $\mathcal{W}'_d = \mathcal{W}_d - \{(2, 2k' - 1, 0), (2, 2k' - 1, 1), (2, 2k', 0), (3, d, 0)\}$ if $\rho = 0$,
- $\mathcal{W}'_d = \mathcal{W}_d - \{(2, 2k' - 1, 2), (2, 2k', 0), (2, 2k', 1), (3, d, 0)\}$ if $\rho = 1$, and
- $\mathcal{W}'_d = \mathcal{W}_d - \{(2, 2k', 0), (2, 2k', 1), (2, 2k', 2), (3, d, 0)\}$ if $\rho = 2$.

Up to now we have seen that for any $(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}'_d$ the variable $w_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}$ admits a special 2-binomial or 3-binomial.

For each $(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}'_d$ set $D_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}$ to be one of its special binomials and note $\alpha_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}$ its lattice point. We call $\{D_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}\}_{(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}'_d}$ a *system of special binomials* and $\{\alpha_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}\}_{(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}'_d}$ its associated *system of lattice points*. The matrix associated to any system of lattice points is upper triangular. So we have the following result:

Corollary 4.16. *For any system of special binomials $\{D_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}\}_{(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}'_d}$ its associated system of lattice points $\{\alpha_{(r, \gamma, \delta)}\}_{(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}'_d}$ is a \mathbb{Z} -basis of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mu(T_d)-4}$.*

Example 4.17. For $d = 4$ we can chose as a system of special binomials

$$\begin{aligned} D_{(0,0,0)} &:= w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,2,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)}^2 \\ D_{(1,0,0)} &:= w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(3,4,0)} - w_{(2,2,0)}^2 \\ D_{(1,0,1)} &:= w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(3,4,0)} - w_{(2,2,0)}w_{(2,2,1)} \\ D_{(1,0,2)} &:= w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(3,4,0)} - w_{(2,2,1)}^2 \\ D_{(1,1,0)} &:= w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,1,2)}w_{(3,4,0)} - w_{(2,2,0)}w_{(2,2,1)}^2 \\ D_{(2,0,4)} &:= w_{(2,0,4)}w_{(2,2,0)} - w_{(2,1,2)}^2. \end{aligned}$$

The matrix associated to its system of lattice points is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

So, $\{\alpha_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}\}_{(r,\gamma,\delta)\in\mathcal{W}'_d}$ is \mathbb{Z} -basis of \mathbb{Z}^6 .

Next we prove that any system of lattice points is a \mathbb{Z} -basis of the lattice L_η . In the sequel we fix $\{D_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}\}_{(r,\gamma,\delta)\in\mathcal{W}'_d}$ and its associated system of lattice points $\{\alpha_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}\}_{(r,\gamma,\delta)\in\mathcal{W}'_d}$. Rephrasing, we want to demonstrate that $L_\rho = \langle \alpha_{(r,\gamma,\delta)} \rangle_{(r,\gamma,\delta)\in\mathcal{W}'_d}$. The lattice L_η is generated by all suitable 2-binomials. Thus it is enough to express the lattice point of any non-trivial suitable 2-binomial as a linear combination of $\{\alpha_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}\}_{(r,\gamma,\delta)\in\mathcal{W}'_d}$. So we fix a non-trivial suitable 2-binomial

$$w^{\alpha_0} = m - m' = w_{(r_1,\gamma_1,\delta_1)}w_{(r_2,\gamma_2,\delta_2)} - w_{(r_3,\gamma_3,\delta_3)}w_{(r_4,\gamma_4,\delta_4)}$$

with associated lattice point

$$\alpha_0 = \alpha_0^+ - \alpha_0^- = (r_1, \gamma_1, \delta_1) + (r_2, \gamma_2, \delta_2) - (r_3, \gamma_3, \delta_3) - (r_4, \gamma_4, \delta_4) \notin \{\alpha_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}\}_{(r,\gamma,\delta)\in\mathcal{W}'_d}.$$

Set $\alpha_1 := \alpha_0 - \sum_{\mathcal{W}'_d, \alpha_0}^+ \alpha_{(r_i,\gamma_i,\delta_i)} + \sum_{\mathcal{W}'_d, \alpha_0}^- \alpha_{(r_i,\gamma_i,\delta_i)}$, where the summing $\sum_{\mathcal{W}'_d, \alpha_0}^+$ (respectively, $\sum_{\mathcal{W}'_d, \alpha_0}^-$) means that we only consider those elements $(r_i, \gamma_i, \delta_i) \in \mathcal{W}'_d \cap \text{supp}(\alpha_0^+)$ (respectively, $\mathcal{W}'_d \cap \text{supp}(\alpha_0^-)$). Therefore, α_1 is a point of L_η and its associated binomial w^{α_1} is a suitable n -binomial for some $n \geq 2$. Furthermore, $\text{supp}(\alpha_0) \cap \text{supp}(\alpha_1) \cap \mathcal{W}'_d = \emptyset$ and all elements in $\text{supp}(\alpha_1)$ are strictly bigger than $\min\{\text{supp}(\alpha_0)\}$. If there exists a lattice point $(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}'_d \cap \text{supp}(\alpha_1)$, then we apply the same strategy to α_1 and so on. Before continuing let us see how the procedure works by an example.

Example 4.18. According to Example 4.2 for $d = 4$ we have 12 non-trivial suitable 2-binomials. Five of them are part of the system of special binomials that we fix in Example 4.17. Let us check that the seven remaining cases can be written as a linear combination of the system of special binomials fixed in Example 4.17. The first step of the above induction

process gives us:

$$\begin{aligned}
(0, 0, 0) + (2, 0, 4) - 2(1, 0, 2) &\rightarrow \alpha_1 = (2, 0, 4) + (2, 2, 0) - 2(2, 1, 2) \\
(0, 0, 0) + (2, 1, 2) - (1, 0, 2) - (1, 1, 0) &\rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0 \\
(1, 0, 0) + (1, 0, 2) - 2(1, 0, 1) &\rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0 \\
(1, 0, 0) + (2, 2, 1) - (1, 0, 1) - (2, 2, 0) &\rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0 \\
(1, 0, 1) + (2, 2, 1) - (1, 0, 2) - (2, 2, 0) &\rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0 \\
(1, 0, 2) + (2, 1, 2) - (1, 1, 0) - (2, 0, 4) &\rightarrow \alpha_1 = -[(2, 0, 4) + (2, 2, 0) - 2(2, 1, 2)] \\
(1, 0, 2) + (2, 2, 0) - (1, 1, 0) - (2, 1, 2) &\rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $D_{(2,0,4)} = w_{(2,0,4)}w_{(2,2,0)} - w_{(2,1,2)}^2$ (see Example 4.17), next step reduces α_1 to 0 in all cases.

In general, this procedure defines inductively a sequence of lattice points $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s, \dots\} \subseteq L_\eta$, such that at any step s of the induction process $\text{supp}(\alpha_{s-1}) \cap \text{supp}(\alpha_s) \cap \mathcal{W}'_d = \emptyset$ and $\min\{\text{supp}(\alpha_s)\}$ is strictly smaller than any element in the support of α_{s-1} . So clearly this process stops, indeed \mathcal{W}'_d is finite. Once it ends, we obtain a linear combination of $\{\alpha_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}\}_{(r,\gamma,\delta) \in \mathcal{W}'_d} \cup \{\alpha_0\}$, we denote it $\alpha_h \in L_\eta$ for some $h \geq 1$. To achieve our goal it suffices to check that $\alpha_h = 0$. We note the elements of $\mathcal{W}_d - \mathcal{W}'_d$ by l_1, l_2, l_3 and l_4 , ordered in the natural way. It is a matter of fact that w^{α_h} is a suitable n -binomial and $\text{supp}(\alpha_h) \subseteq \mathcal{W}_d - \mathcal{W}'_d$. Thus there exist non negative integers A_1, \dots, A_4 and B_1, \dots, B_4 such that $\alpha_h = \sum_{i=1}^4 A_i l_i - \sum_{i=1}^4 B_i l_i$.

Lemma 4.19. *With the above notation, $(3, d, 0) \notin \text{supp}(\alpha_h)$.*

Proof. Since w^{α_h} is a suitable n -binomial, it holds that $2(A_1 + A_2 + A_3) + 3A_4 = 2(B_1 + B_2 + B_3) + 3B_4$. In other words, the r 's involved in $\text{supp}(\alpha_h^+)$ and $\text{supp}(\alpha_h^-)$ form a two full partitions of the same length $A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4 = B_1 + B_2 + B_3 + B_4$ and weight $2(A_1 + A_2 + A_3) + 3(A_4)$. So necessarily $A_4 = B_4$ which proves what we want. \square

For sake of completeness we specify α_h in each case.

- $\alpha_h = (A_1 - B_1)(2, 2k' - 1, 0) + (A_2 - B_2)(2, 2k' - 1, 1) + (A_3 - B_3)(2, 2k', 0)$ when $\rho = 0$;
- $\alpha_h = (A_1 - B_1)(2, 2k' - 1, 2) + (A_2 - B_2)(2, 2k', 0) + (A_3 - B_3)(2, 2k', 1)$ if $\rho = 1$; and
- $\alpha_h = (A_1 - B_1)(2, 2k' + 1, 0) + (A_2 - B_2)(2, 2k', 1) + (A_3 - B_3)(2, 2k', 2)$ for $\rho = 2$.

Since w^{α_h} is a suitable n -binomial, a straightforward computation shows that $A_i = B_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. \square

5. A MINIMAL SET OF GENERATORS FOR GT-LATTICE IDEALS

In the previous section we have stated that $I(X_d)$ is a lattice ideal and we have given a \mathbb{Z} -basis of the associated lattice L_η as well as a system of generators of $I(X_d)$ (Theorem 4.3 (2)). Precisely, $I(X_d)$ is generated by all non trivial suitable n -binomials with $n \geq 2$. Now we want to determine a minimal set of generators for $I(X_d)$. More concretely, we will prove that the GT -lattice ideal $I(X_d)$ is generated by quadrics if d is even and by quadrics and cubics if d is odd (Corollary 5.7). As in previous sections $d \geq 4$ and we write $d = 2k + \varepsilon = 3k' + \rho$, with $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ and $\rho \in \{0, 1, 2\}$.

For each $n \geq 2$ we denote $I_+(\eta)_n$ the set of all suitable n -binomials and $(I_+(\eta)_n)$ the ideal of $k[w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}]$ generated by them. Therefore, we have

$$(1) \quad I(X_d) = \sum_{n \geq 2} (I_+(\eta)_n).$$

Definition 5.1. Let $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha+} - w^{\alpha-}$ be a non trivial suitable n -binomial. By an $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence from $w^{\alpha+}$ to $w^{\alpha-}$ we mean a finite sequence $\{w^{a_1}, \dots, w^{a_t}\}$ of monomials in $k[w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}]$ satisfying the following two conditions:

- (i) $w^{a_1} = w^{\alpha+}$, $w^{a_t} = w^{\alpha-}$ and
- (ii) For all $1 \leq j < t$, $w^{a_j} - w^{a_{j+1}}$ is a trivial suitable n -binomial.

The second condition in the above definition says that for each $1 \leq j < t$, there exists a variable $w_{(r_j,\gamma_j,\delta_j)} \in \text{supp}(w^{a_j}) \cap \text{supp}(w^{a_{j+1}})$. Thus each $w^{a_j} - w^{a_{j+1}}$ belongs to $(I_+(\eta)_{n-1})$.

Example 5.2. Any trivial suitable n -binomial $w^{\alpha+} - w^{\alpha-}$ gives rise to the $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence $\{w^{\alpha+}, w^{\alpha-}\}$.

Example 5.3. Consider $d = 4$ and I_4 from Example 4.2. The lattice ideal I_4 is generated by all suitable 2-binomials. Let us give some examples of $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence. Set $w^{a_1} = w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,1,2)}$. Since $w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,1,2)} - w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,0,4)}$ is a suitable 2-binomial, $\{w^{a_1}, w^{a_2}\}$ with $w^{a_2} := w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,0,4)}$ is an $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence. Now observe that $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,4)} - w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(1,0,2)}$ is also a suitable 2-binomial. Hence $w^{a_2} - w^{a_3}$ with $w^{a_3} := w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(1,0,2)}$ is trivial and so $\{w^{a_1}, w^{a_2}, w^{a_3}\}$ is an $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence from w^{a_1} to w^{a_3} .

As another example of $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence we have

$$\{w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,1)}, w_{(1,0,1)}^2w_{(2,2,1)}, w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,0)}, w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,1,2)}\}$$

and the equality

$$\begin{aligned} w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,1)} - w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,1,2)} &= w_{(2,2,1)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(1,0,2)} - w_{(2,2,1)}w_{(1,0,1)}^2 \\ &\quad + w_{(1,0,1)}^2w_{(2,2,1)} - w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,0)} \\ &\quad + w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,0)} - w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,1,2)} \end{aligned}$$

shows that the non trivial 3-binomial $w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,1)} - w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,1,2)} \in (I_+(\eta)_2)$.

This last example illustrates very well what happens in general. Indeed, we have:

Proposition 5.4. *Fix $n \geq 3$ and let $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-}$ be a suitable n -binomial. Then $w^\alpha \in (I_+(\eta)_{n-1})$ if and only if there exists an $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence from w^{α^+} to w^{α^-} .*

Proof. Suppose that $w^\alpha \in (I_+(\eta)_{n-1})$. We note $I_+(\eta)_{n-1} := \{q_1, \dots, q_N\}$ with N the number of all suitable $(n-1)$ -binomials and $q_j = q_j^{u_j^+} - q_j^{u_j^-}$. By hypothesis there exist homogeneous linear forms l_1, \dots, l_N such that $w^{\alpha^+} = l_1q_1 + \dots + l_Nq_N + w^{\alpha^-}$. Now we write $l_j = a_{(0,0,0)}^j w_{(0,0,0)} + \dots + a_{(3,d,0)}^j w_{(3,d,0)}$, where $a_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}^j \in k$ for all $(r, \gamma, \delta) \in \mathcal{W}_d$ and $j = 1, \dots, N$. Therefore $w^{\alpha^+} = \sum_j^N \sum_{(r,\gamma,\delta) \in \mathcal{W}_d} (a_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}^j w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)} q_j^{u_j^+} - a_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}^j w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)} q_j^{u_j^-}) + w^{\alpha^-}$. Hence, there exists j_0 such that $a_{(r_0,\gamma_0,\delta_0)}^{j_0} = 1$ and $w^{\alpha^+} = w_{(r_0,\gamma_0,\delta_0)} q_{j_0}^{u_{j_0}^+}$ or $a_{(r_0,\gamma_0,\delta_0)}^{j_0} = -1$ and $w^{\alpha^+} = w_{(r_0,\gamma_0,\delta_0)} q_{j_0}^{u_{j_0}^-}$. Assume $a_{(r_0,\gamma_0,\delta_0)}^{j_0} = 1$ (analogously we deal with the case $a_{(r_0,\gamma_0,\delta_0)}^{j_0} = -1$). Set $w^{a^2} = w_{(r_0,\gamma_0,\delta_0)} q_{j_0}^{u_{j_0}^-}$. We have

$$w^{\alpha^+} = w^{\alpha^+} - w^{a^2} + \sum_{(j,(r,\gamma,\delta)) \neq (j_0,(r_0,\gamma_0,\delta_0))} (a_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}^j w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)} q_j^{u_j^+} - a_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}^j w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)} q_j^{u_j^-}) + w^{\alpha^-}.$$

Thus

$$w^{a^2} = \sum_{(j,(r,\gamma,\delta)) \neq (j_0,(r_0,\gamma_0,\delta_0))} (a_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}^j w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)} q_j^{u_j^+} - a_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}^j w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)} q_j^{u_j^-}) + w^{\alpha^-}.$$

We iterate the process, first with w^{a^2} , we construct the $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence; and taking into account that the number of summands decreases at each step we can assure that we end with what we are looking for. We only have to note that the described process stops, since at each step we reduce the number of members of the linear combination, which is finite. Therefore $w^{at} = w^{\alpha^-}$ for some $t > 2$. \square

Let m be the smallest integer $m \geq 2$ such that any suitable $(m+1)$ -binomial of $I_+(\eta)_{m+1}$ admits a $I_+(\eta)_{(m+1)}$ -sequence. By (4.4) and Proposition 5.4 we have

$$(2) \quad I(X_d) = I_+(\eta) = \sum_{n \geq 2} (I_+(\eta)_n) = \sum_{i=2}^m (I_+(\eta)_i)$$

Notation 5.5. For any odd integer $d \geq 5$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_3^0 &:= \{w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}w_{(1,0,\delta)}\}_{\delta=0}^{k-1} \cup \{w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,\gamma,d-2\gamma)}w_{(3,d,0)}\}_{\gamma=0}^{k-1} \text{ and} \\ \mathcal{M}_3^1 = \mathcal{M}_3^2 &:= \{w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}w_{(1,0,\delta)}\}_{\delta=0}^{k-1} \cup \{w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,\gamma,d-2\gamma)}w_{(3,d,0)}\}_{\gamma=0}^{k-1} \cup \{w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}w_{(3,d,0)}, \\ &w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(3,d,0)}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we state our main result.

- Theorem 5.6.** (i) *If d is even, for any $n \geq 3$ and any suitable n -binomial $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-}$ there exists a $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence from w^{α^+} to w^{α^-} .*
- (ii) *If d is odd, for any $n \geq 4$ and any suitable n -binomial $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-}$ there exists a $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence from w^{α^+} to w^{α^-} .*
- (iii) *If d is odd and $n = 3$ then a suitable 3-binomial $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-}$ admits a $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence from w^{α^+} to w^{α^-} if and only if neither w^{α^+} nor w^{α^-} belong to \mathcal{M}_3^ρ .*

Corollary 5.7. (1) *If $d \geq 4$ is even, then $I_+(\eta) = (I_+(\eta)_2) = I_d$.*

(2) *If $d \geq 5$ is odd, then $I_+(\eta) = (I_+(\eta)_2) + (I_+(\eta)_3) = I_d + (w^\alpha \in I_+(\eta)_3 \mid w^{\alpha^+} \in \mathcal{M}_3^\rho \text{ or } w^{\alpha^-} \in \mathcal{M}_3^\rho)$.*

We devote the rest of this section to prove Theorem 5.6 but first let us illustrate it with a couple of examples.

Example 5.8. Using the software Macaulay2, we check that $I(X_4) = T_4$ (see Example 4.2).

Example 5.9. Fix $d = 5$, the binomial ideal I_5 is generated by twenty suitable 2-binomials, all lattice points satisfying the equation $(r_1, \gamma_1, \delta_1) + (r_2, \gamma_2, \delta_2) = (r_3, \gamma_3, \delta_3) + (r_4, \gamma_4, \delta_4)$.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,1,3)} - w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(1,1,1)} & w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,2,1)} - w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(1,1,1)} \\
w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,2,2)} - w_{(1,1,1)}^2 & w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(1,0,2)} - w_{(1,0,1)}^2 \\
w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(1,1,1)} - w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,1,0)} & w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,2,2)} - w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(2,2,1)} \\
w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,1,1)} - w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(1,1,0)} & w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(2,2,2)} - w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,1,3)} \\
w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(2,2,2)} - w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,1)} & w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(2,3,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,2,1)} \\
w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(2,2,1)}w_{(2,3,0)} & w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,1,3)} - w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,0,5)} \\
w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,2)} - w_{(1,1,1)}w_{(2,1,3)} & w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,3,0)} - w_{(1,1,1)}w_{(2,2,1)} \\
w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,3,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,2,2)} & w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(2,2,2)}w_{(2,3,0)} \\
w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(2,3,0)}^2 & w_{(2,0,5)}w_{(2,2,1)} - w_{(2,1,3)}^2 \\
w_{(2,0,5)}w_{(2,3,0)} - w_{(2,1,3)}w_{(2,2,2)} & w_{(2,1,3)}w_{(2,3,0)} - w_{(2,2,1)}w_{(2,2,2)}
\end{array}$$

plus eight non trivial suitable 3-binomials of $I_+(\eta)_3$:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,0,5)} - w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,0,2)}^2 & w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,3,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)}^3 \\
w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)}^2w_{(2,3,0)} & w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(1,0,2)}^3 \\
w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,5)}w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(1,1,1)}w_{(2,2,2)}^2 & w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,0,5)}w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(2,1,3)}w_{(2,2,1)}^2 \\
w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,1,3)}w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(2,2,1)}^3 & w_{(1,1,1)}w_{(2,0,5)}w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(2,2,2)}^3.
\end{array}$$

None of these eight non trivial suitable 3-binomials admits an $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence from w^{α^+} to w^{α^-} . For instance, consider the non trivial suitable 3-binomial $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-} = w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,0,5)} - w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,0,2)}^2$ of $I(X_5)$. Assume that $\{w^{\alpha^1}, \dots, w^{\alpha^t}\}$ is an $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence from w^{α^+} to w^{α^-} . Therefore $w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^2}$ is a trivial suitable 3-binomial. So there

are $w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)} \in \{w_{(0,0,0)}, w_{(1,0,0)}, w_{(2,0,5)}\}$ and a non trivial suitable 2-binomial $w^\beta = w^{\beta^+} - w^{\beta^-}$ such that $w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-} = w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)} w^\beta$ with w^{β^+} or w^{β^-} being one of the monomials $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,0,5)}$ or $w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,5)}$. However all non trivial suitable 2-binomials w^ξ of I_5 verifies $w^{\xi^+}, w^{\xi^-} \notin \{w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)}, w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,0,5)}, w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,5)}\}$. Thus we conclude that the non trivial suitable 3-binomial $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,5)} - w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(1,0,2)}^2 \notin (I_+(\eta))_2 = I_5$ (see Proposition 5.4).

Now we develop our main techniques in constructing $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequences. Let $m = \prod_{i=1}^n w_{(r_i,\gamma_i,\delta_i)}$ be a monomial of degree $n \geq 2$ and let $w_{(r_{i_j},\gamma_{i_j},\delta_{i_j})}$ be f variables on the support of m , where $1 \leq f < n$. If $m_f = \prod_{j=1}^f w_{(r_{i_j},\gamma_{i_j},\delta_{i_j})}$ admits a suitable f -binomial $m_f - m'_f$, then $m - m'_f \prod_{\text{supp}(m) - \text{supp}(m_f)} w_{(r_i,\gamma_i,\delta_i)}$ is a trivial suitable n -binomial. So determining whether a monomial admits a suitable f -binomial gives us a method to construct $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence from a given monomial. Let us start analyzing whether a monomial $w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)} w_{(r',\gamma',\delta')}$ of degree 2 admits a suitable 2-monomial.

Lemma 5.10. *Any monomial $m = w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,\gamma,\delta)} \in k[w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}]$ admits a special suitable 2-binomial, with the following exceptions: $(\gamma, \delta) = (2k' + \lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor, \lceil \frac{\rho}{2} \rceil - \lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor)$ if $\rho \neq 0$, and $\gamma = 0$ if $\varepsilon = 1$.*

Proof. If m admits a suitable 2-binomial $m - m'$ necessary $m' = w_{(1,\gamma_1,\delta_1)} w_{(1,\gamma_2,\delta_2)}$ with $0 \leq \gamma_i \leq k'$, $0 \leq \delta_i \leq \lfloor \frac{d-3\gamma_i}{2} \rfloor$ for $i = 1, 2$, and $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = \gamma$ and $\delta_1 + \delta_2 = \delta$. From this follows that $(2, \gamma, \delta)$ cannot be $(2, 2k' + 1, 0)$ in case $\rho = 2$, $(2, 2k', 1)$ if $\rho = 1$ and $\gamma = 0$ if $\varepsilon = 1$.

Otherwise we set $\gamma_1 := \lfloor \frac{\gamma}{2} \rfloor$ and $\gamma_2 := \lceil \frac{\gamma}{2} \rceil$. If d is even and γ_1, γ_2 are odd or d is odd and γ_1, γ_2 are even we take $m' = w_{(1,\gamma_1+1, \lfloor \frac{d-3(\gamma_1+1)}{2} \rfloor)} w_{(1,\gamma_2-1, \lfloor \frac{d-3(\gamma_2-1)}{2} \rfloor)}$. In any other case we take $m' = w_{(1,\gamma_1, \lfloor \frac{d-3\gamma_1}{2} \rfloor)} w_{(1,\gamma_2, \lfloor \frac{d-3\gamma_2}{2} \rfloor)}$. \square

Lemma 5.11. *Suppose $\varepsilon = 1$.*

- (i) *Any monomial $m = w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,\gamma,\delta)}$ admits a suitable 2-binomial except for $\gamma = 0, \dots, k+1$ and $\delta = \max\{0, d - 2\gamma\}$.*
- (ii) *Any monomial $m = w_{(1,\gamma,\delta)} w_{(2,0,d)}$ admits a suitable 2-binomial except $\gamma = 0$ and $\delta = 0, \dots, k$ or $\gamma = 1$ and $\delta = k - 1$.*

Proof. (i) We want to determine a monomial $m' = w_{(1,\gamma_1,\delta_1)} w_{(2,\gamma_2,\delta_2)}$ such that $m - m' \in I_+(\eta)_2$. If $\delta > \max\{0, d - 2\gamma\}$, we take $(1, \gamma_1, \delta_1) = (1, 0, 1)$ and $(2, \gamma_2, \delta_2) = (2, \gamma, \delta - 1)$. Let us to consider the remainder cases $(2, \gamma, \max\{0, d - 2\gamma\})$ with $\gamma = 0, \dots, 2k' + \lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor$. If $\gamma > k+1$, $(2, \gamma, \max\{0, d - 2\gamma\}) = (2, \gamma, 0)$ and we take $(1, \gamma_1, \delta_1) = (1, 1, 0)$ and $(2, \gamma_2, \delta_2) = (2, \gamma - 1, 0)$. For $0 \leq \gamma \leq k + 1$ a monomial m' with $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = \gamma$ and $\delta_1 + \delta_2 = \delta$ does not exist because we necessarily have $\gamma_1 = i$ and $\gamma_2 = \gamma - i$ for some $0 \leq i \leq \gamma$, $0 \leq \delta_1 \leq \lfloor \frac{d-3i}{2} \rfloor$ and $d - 2(\gamma - i) \leq \delta_2 \leq \lfloor \frac{2d-3\gamma+3i}{2} \rfloor$ which give us $\delta < d - 2(\gamma - i) \leq \delta_1 + \delta_2$.

The proof of (ii) is analogous and we leave it to the reader. \square

Remark 5.12. (1) The monomial $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(3,d,0)}$ admits a non trivial suitable 2-binomial only when $\rho = 0$. Indeed, assume that $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(3,d,0)} - w_{(1,\gamma_1,\delta_1)}w_{(2,\gamma_2,\delta_2)}$ is a suitable 2-binomial. Then we have $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = 3k' + \rho = k' + 2k' + \rho$. So $\gamma_1 = k'$ and $\gamma_2 = 2k' + \rho = 2k' + \lfloor \frac{\rho}{2} \rfloor$. The last equality is achieved only when $\rho = 0$.

(2) Suppose $\rho = 1$. Any monomial $m = w_{(1,k',0)}w_{(2,\gamma,\delta)}$ admits a suitable 2-binomial except when $\gamma = 2k'$. Indeed, if $\gamma < 2k'$ we take $(r_1, \gamma_1, \delta_1) = (1, k' - 1, \delta_1)$ and $(r_2, \gamma_2, \delta_2) = (2, \gamma + 1, \delta_2)$ with $\delta = \delta_1 + \delta_2$, $0 \leq \delta_1 \leq \lfloor \frac{d-3k'+3}{2} \rfloor$ and $\max\{0, d - 2\gamma - 2\} \leq \delta_2 \leq \lfloor \frac{2d-3\gamma-3}{2} \rfloor$. If $\gamma = 2k'$, since $\gamma_1 < k'$ and $\gamma_2 \leq 2k'$ we will never have $\gamma = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2$.

(3) Suppose $\rho = 2$. Clearly $w_{(1,k',1)}w_{(2,2k'+1,0)}$ and $w_{(1,k',1)}w_{(2,2k,2)}$ if $\varepsilon = 0$ do not admit a suitable 2-binomial. If $d-3\gamma$ is even and $\delta = \frac{2d-3\gamma}{2}$, we take $m' = w_{(1,k'-2, \lfloor \frac{d-3(k'-2)}{2} \rfloor)}w_{(2,\gamma+2, \lfloor \frac{2d-3(\gamma+2)}{2} \rfloor)}$. In any other case we take $m' = w_{(1,k'-1, \lfloor \frac{d-3(k'-1)}{2} \rfloor)}w_{(2,\gamma+1, \lfloor \frac{2d-3(\gamma+1)}{2} \rfloor)}$. Any monomial $m = w_{(1,k',1)}w_{(2,\gamma,\delta)}$ admits a suitable 2-binomial except: $\gamma = 2k' + 1$ and $(\gamma, \delta) = (2k', 2)$ when $\varepsilon = 0$.

(4) Suppose $\rho = 2$. Any monomial $m = w_{(1,\gamma,\delta)}w_{(2,2k'+1,0)}$ admits a suitable 2-binomial except $\gamma = k'$. The proof is analogous and we left it to the reader.

Proposition 5.13. *Suppose $\varepsilon = 1$. Let $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha+} - w^{\alpha-}$ be a non-trivial 3-binomial. If $w^{\alpha+}$ or $w^{\alpha-}$ is one of the following:*

- (i) $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}w_{(1,0,\delta)}$, $\delta = 0, \dots, k$;
- (ii) $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}w_{(3,d,0)}$ and $\rho \neq 0$;
- (iii) $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(3,d,0)}$ and $\rho \neq 0$;
- (iv) $w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,\gamma,d-2\gamma)}w_{(3,d,0)}$, $\gamma = 0, \dots, k$ and $w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,k+1,0)}w_{(3,d,0)}$;

then there is no an $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence from $w^{\alpha+}$ to $w^{\alpha-}$. In particular, $w^\alpha \notin (I_+(\eta)_2) = I_d$ and $I_d \subsetneq I(X_d)$

Proof. Let $\{w^{a_1}, \dots, w^{a_t}\}$ be an $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence from $w^{\alpha+}$ to $w^{\alpha-}$. So there exist $w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)} \in k[w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}]$ and a suitable $(n-1)$ -binomial $w^{\alpha'}$ such that $w^{a_1} - w^{a_2} = w_{(r,\gamma,\delta)}w^{\alpha'}$. This implies that we can find a monomial of degree $(n-1)$ on the support of $w^{\alpha+}$ (respectively $w^{\alpha-}$) admitting a suitable $(n-1)$ -binomial.

May we suppose that $w^{\alpha+}$ belongs to the above list. From Lemmas 5.10, 4.13 and 5.11 it follows that any monomial of degree 2 that we can form from $\text{supp}(w^{\alpha+})$ in (i), (ii) and (iii) do not admit a non trivial suitable 2-binomial contradicting the existence of an $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence from $w^{\alpha+}$ to $w^{\alpha-}$.

In case (iv) we only have to treat the monomials associated to $(1, 0, 0) + (2, \gamma, d - 2\gamma)$ for $\gamma = 0, \dots, k$ and $(1, 0, 0) + (2, k + 1, 0)$. Fix $\gamma \in \{0, \dots, k + 1\}$ and assume that there exist $(1, \gamma_1, \delta_1) > (1, 0, 0)$ and $(2, \gamma_2, \delta_2) < (2, \gamma, \delta)$ such that $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = \gamma$ and $\delta_1 + \delta_2 = d - 2\gamma$ for $\gamma = 0, \dots, k$; and $\delta_1 + \delta_2 = 0$ for $\gamma = k + 1$. Write $\gamma_2 = \gamma - \gamma_1$, therefore $\delta_2 \geq \delta + 2\gamma_1$.

From this we deduce that $\delta_1 + \delta_2 \geq \delta_1 + \delta + 2\gamma_1$ and hence $\delta_1 + 2\gamma_1$ must be zero, that is $\delta_1 = 0 = \gamma_1$, which is a contradiction. \square

Proposition 5.14. *Suppose $\varepsilon = 1$.*

(1) *The monomials*

- (i) $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}w_{(1,0,\delta)}$, $\delta = 0, \dots, k-1$;
- (ii) $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}w_{(3,d,0)}$;
- (iii) $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(3,d,0)}$;
- (iv) $w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,\gamma,d-2\gamma)}w_{(3,d,0)}$, $\gamma = 0, \dots, k-1$

admit a suitable 3-binomial of $I_+(\eta)_3$.

(2) *The monomials $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}w_{(1,0,k)}$, $w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,k,1)}w_{(3,d,0)}$ and $w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,k+1,0)}w_{(3,d,0)}$ do not admit a suitable 3-binomial.*

Proof. (1) It is enough to exhibit explicitly a 3-binomial in each case.

- (i) For any $\delta \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ we have $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}w_{(1,0,\delta)} - w_{(1,0,k)}w_{(1,0,k)}w_{(1,0,\delta+1)}$ belong to $I_+(\eta)_3$.
- (ii) We have $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}w_{(3,d,0)} - w_{(1,0,k)}w_{(2,k,\lceil \frac{k+1}{2} \rceil)}w_{(2,k+1,\lfloor \frac{k+1}{2} \rfloor)} \in I_+(\eta)_3$.
- (iii) We have $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(3,d,0)} - w_{(1,\lfloor \frac{k'+\lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor}{2} \rfloor,0)}w_{(1,\lceil \frac{k'+\lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor}{2} \rceil,0)}w_{(2,2k'+\lfloor \frac{d}{2} \rfloor,0)} \in I_+(\eta)_3$.
- (iv) For all $0 \leq \gamma \leq k-1$, $w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,\gamma,d-2\gamma)}w_{(3,d,0)} - w_{(2,\gamma+1,\max\{0,d-2\gamma-2\})}w_{(2,k,1)+(2,k,1)}$ is a suitable 3-binomial.

(2) If $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}w_{(1,0,k)} - w_{(1,\gamma_1,\delta_1)}w_{(1,\gamma_2,\delta_2)}w_{(1,\gamma_3,\delta_3)}$ is a suitable 3-binomial, we must have $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = 0$ and $\delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3 = 3k+1$. However, $\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3 \leq k$. If $w_{(2,\gamma_1,\delta_1)}w_{(2,\gamma_2,\delta_2)}w_{(2,\gamma_3,\delta_3)}$ forms a 3-binomial, in these cases, since $\delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3 \in \{0, 1\}$, we must have $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3 \geq k$. But when $\gamma = k$, $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 = 3k+1$ implies that some $(2, \gamma_i, \delta_i) = (2, k, 1)$. Finally, if $\gamma = k+1$, then $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3 \geq k+1$ hence we find a similar argument. \square

Notice that the last two Propositions are false for even values of d . For instance we have that for d even $\{w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,0,d)}, w_{(1,0,k)}^2w_{(1,0,0)}\}$ is a $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence. For sake of completeness we exhibit a complete example.

Example 5.15. We center in $I(X_4) = I_4$. We only have to check that all monomials as in Proposition 5.14(2) contain a submonomial of degree 2 admitting a non trivial suitable 2-binomial. Indeed, $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(2,0,4)} - w_{(1,0,2)}^2$ and $w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(3,4,0)} - w_{(2,2,0)}^2$ are suitable 2-binomials of I_4 , from which the result follows.

In the sequel we fix $n \geq 3$, otherwise indicated. Any non trivial suitable n -binomial $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-}$ is associated to a lattice point α of the form:

$$a(0, 0, 0) + \sum_{i=1}^b (1, \gamma_i^1, \delta_i^1) + \sum_{j=1}^c (2, \gamma_j^2, \delta_j^2) + e(3, d, 0)$$

$$-A(0, 0, 0) - \sum_{s=1}^B (1, \gamma_s^1, \delta_s^1) - \sum_{r=1}^C (2, \gamma_r^2, \delta_r^2) - E(3, d, 0),$$

for integers $0 \leq a, b, c, e, A, B, C, E \leq n$ and $aA = 0 = eE$. Since w^α is a suitable n -binomial, we have restrictions $a + b + c + e = A + B + C + E$ and $b + 2c + 3e = B + 2C + 3E$.

Proposition 5.16. *Let $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-}$ be a non trivial suitable n -binomial with $w_{(0,0,0)} \in \text{supp}(w^\alpha)$ or $w_{(3,d,0)} \in \text{supp}(w^\alpha)$. Assume that $w^{\alpha^+}, w^{\alpha^-} \notin \mathcal{M}_3^\rho$. Then there exist $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequences $\{w^{\alpha^+}, \dots, w^{\alpha^+}\}$ and $\{w^{\alpha^-}, \dots, w^{\alpha^-}\}$ where $w_{(0,0,0)}, w_{(3,d,0)} \notin \text{supp}(w^{\alpha^+}) \cup \text{supp}(w^{\alpha^-})$.*

Proof. We write $w^{\alpha^+} = a(0, 0, 0) + \sum_{i=1}^b (1, \gamma_i^1, \delta_i^1) + \sum_{j=1}^c (2, \gamma_j^2, \delta_j^2) + e(3, d, 0)$ and we assume that $a > 0$ or $e > 0$. Analogous we deal with w^{α^-} . It is enough to see that we can always decrease the value of $a + e$ until we reach 0. We analyze separately several cases according to the value of d :

Case 1: Assume $\varepsilon = 0$ and $\rho = 0$. First we observe that the hypothesis w^α non-trivial implies $(b, c) \neq (0, 0)$ or $(b, c) = (0, 0)$ and $a = e$. If $(b, c) = (0, 0)$ and $a = e$ we have $w_{(0,0,0)}^a w_{(3,d,0)}^a = w_{(1,k',0)}^a w_{(2,2k',0)}^a$. Otherwise, since $m = w_{(3,d,0)} w_{(1,\gamma_1^1, \delta_1^1)}$ (resp. $m = w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,\gamma_1^2, \delta_1^2)}$) admits a special suitable 2-binomial $m - m'$ with $m' = w_{(2,\gamma_{c+1}^2, \delta_{c+1}^2)} w_{(2,\gamma_{c+2}^2, \delta_{c+2}^2)}$ (resp. $m' = w_{(1,\gamma_{b+1}^1, \delta_{b+1}^1)} w_{(1,\gamma_{b+2}^1, \delta_{b+2}^1)}$), we can write

$$w^{a_1} := w_{(0,0,0)}^a \prod_{i=2}^b w_{(1,\gamma_i^1, \delta_i^1)} \prod_{j=1}^{c+2} w_{(2,\gamma_j^2, \delta_j^2)} w_{(3,d,0)}^{e-1}$$

$$\text{(resp. } w^{a_1} := w_{(0,0,0)}^{a-1} \prod_{i=1}^{b+2} w_{(1,\gamma_i^1, \delta_i^1)} \prod_{j=2}^c w_{(2,\gamma_j^2, \delta_j^2)} w_{(3,d,0)}^e \text{)}$$

and build an $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence $\{w^{\alpha^+}, w^{a_1}\}$ with $\text{deg}_{w_{(0,0,0)}} w^{a_1} + \text{deg}_{w_{(3,d,0)}} w^{a_1} < a + e = \text{deg}_{w_{(0,0,0)}} w^{\alpha^+} + \text{deg}_{w_{(3,d,0)}} w^{\alpha^+}$ and we have decreased by 1 the value of $a + e$.

Case 2: Assume $\varepsilon = 0$ and $1 \leq \rho \leq 2$. The hypothesis w^α non-trivial implies $(b, c) \neq (0, 0)$ and we can argue as in Case 1 unless $w^{\alpha^+} = w_{(0,0,0)}^a w_{(1,k',0)}^b w_{(2,2k',1)}^c w_{(3,d,0)}^e$ (resp. $w^{\alpha^+} = w_{(0,0,0)}^a w_{(1,k',1)}^b w_{(2,2k'+1,0)}^c w_{(3,d,0)}^e$) but such w^{α^+} does not admit a non-trivial n -binomial $w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-}$.

Case 3: Assume $\varepsilon = 1$ and $\rho = 0$. Since $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{3,d,0} = w_{(1,k',0)} w_{(2,2k',0)}$ we can argue as in the Case 1 unless $w^{\alpha^+} = w_{(0,0,0)}^a w_{(1,0,0)}^b w_{(2,0,d)}^c$ or $w^{\alpha^+} = w_{(1,0,0)}^b w_{(2,0,d)}^c w_{(3,d,0)}^e$, the fact that $w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-}$ is non-trivial implies $b, c > 0$ and the hypothesis $w^{\alpha^+} \notin \mathcal{M}_3^\rho$ implies $a + b + c > 3$ (resp. $b + c + e > 3$). Set $m = w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,d)}$ (resp. $m = w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,d)} w_{(3,d,0)}$). By Proposition 5.14 $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,0,d)} w_{(1,0,0)} - w_{(1,0,k)} w_{(1,0,k)} w_{(1,0,1)}$ (resp. $w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,d)} w_{(3,d,0)} - w_{(2,1,d-2)} w_{(2,k,1)+(2,k,1)}$) and we apply the same game decreasing a (resp. e) by one.

Case 4: Assume $\varepsilon = 1$ and $1 \leq \rho \leq 2$. Notice that from the hypothesis w^α non trivial we have $(b, c) \neq 0$. So we proceed as in Case 1 unless $w^{\alpha^+} = w_{(0,0,0)}^a w_{(1,0,0)}^b w_{(1,k',0)}^c w_{(2,0,d)}^f w_{(2,2k',1)}^g w_{(3,d,0)}^e$

with $(b, c, f, g) \neq (0, 0, 0, 0)$ (resp. $w^{\alpha^+} = w_{(0,0,0)}^a w_{(1,0,0)}^b w_{(1,k',1)}^c w_{(2,0,d)}^f w_{(2,2k'+1,0)}^g w_{(3,d,0)}^e$ and $(b, c, f, g) \neq (0, 0, 0, 0)$). Since $w^{\alpha^+} \notin \mathcal{M}_3^1$ we have $(c, g) \neq (0, 0)$ or $a + b + f + g + e > 3$. By Proposition 5.14 we have $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,d)} - w_{(1,0,k)} w_{(1,0,k)} w_{(1,0,1)}$, $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,0,d)} w_{(3,d,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)} w_{(1,k',0)} w_{(2,2k',0)}$ and $w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,d)} w_{(3,d,0)} - w_{(2,1,d-2)} w_{(2,k,1)} w_{(2,k,1)}$ are non trivial suitable 3-binomials (resp. $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,d)} - w_{(1,0,k)} w_{(1,0,k)} w_{(1,0,2)}$, $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,0,d)} w_{(3,d,0)} - w_{(1,0,k)} w_{(2,k, \lfloor \frac{k+1}{2} \rfloor)} w_{(2,k+1, \lfloor \frac{k+1}{2} \rfloor)}$, $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(3,d,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)} w_{(1,k',0)} w_{(2,2k'+1,0)}$ and $w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,d)} w_{(3,d,0)} - w_{(2,1,d-2)} w_{(2,k,1)} w_{(2,k,1)}$). Then we argue as in Case 3 decreasing a and e unless $w^{\alpha^+} = w_{(0,0,0)}^a w_{(1,k',0)}^c w_{(2,2k',1)}^g w_{(3,d,0)}^e$ (resp. $w_{(0,0,0)}^a w_{(1,k',1)}^c w_{(2,2k'+1,0)}^g w_{(3,d,0)}^e$) but such monomial does not admit a non trivial suitable n -binomial and the proof is completed. \square

Remark 5.17. It is easy to observe that any suitable n -binomial $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-} = \prod_{i=1}^b w_{(1,\gamma_i^1, \delta_i^1)} \prod_{j=1}^c w_{(2,\gamma_j^2, \delta_j^2)} - \prod_{i=1}^{c'} w_{(1,\gamma_i^3, \delta_i^3)} \prod_{j=1}^{b'} w_{(2,\gamma_j^4, \delta_j^4)}$ satisfies $b = b'$ and $c = c'$.

Example 5.18. (1) Fix $d = 4$ and consider the non trivial 3-binomial

$$w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,4)} - w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(1,0,2)}.$$

Since $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,0,4)} - w_{(1,0,2)}^2$ is a non trivial 2-binomial, we define $w^{a_1} = w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(1,0,2)}^2$ and we get an $I_+(\eta)_3$ -sequence $\{w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,4)}, w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(1,0,2)}^2, w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(1,0,2)}\}$ from $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,4)}$ to $w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(1,0,2)}$ where $w^{\alpha_1^+} = w^{a_1}$.

(2) Fix $d = 5$ and consider $I(X_5)$ and the non trivial 4-binomial $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,5)} w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)}^2 w_{(2,1,3)} w_{(2,2,2)}$. We take the suitable 3-binomial $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,5)} - w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(1,0,2)}^2$ and we define $w^{a_1} := w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(1,0,2)}^2 w_{(3,5,0)}$. We observe that $w_{(0,0,0)} \notin \text{supp}(w^{a_1})$. The monomial $w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(3,5,0)}$ admits a suitable 2-binomial $w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(2,2,1)} w_{(2,3,0)}$. We now define $w^{a_2} := w_{(1,0,2)}^2 w_{(2,2,1)} w_{(2,3,0)}$. We obtain the $I_+(\eta)_4$ -sequence

$$\{w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(1,0,0)} w_{(2,0,5)} w_{(3,5,0)}, w_{(1,0,1)} w_{(1,0,2)}^2 w_{(3,5,0)}, w_{(1,0,2)}^2 w_{(2,2,1)} w_{(2,3,0)}\}$$

with $w_{(0,0,0)}, w_{(3,5,0)} \notin \text{supp}(w^{a_2})$.

(3) Fix $d = 5$ and consider the non trivial 4-binomial

$$w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,0,5)} w_{(2,2,1)} w_{(2,3,0)} - w_{(1,0,2)}^3 w_{(3,5,0)}.$$

Since $w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,2,1)} - w_{(1,1,0)} w_{(1,1,1)}$ and $w_{(1,0,2)} w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(2,2,2)} w_{(2,3,0)}$ are suitable 2-binomials, $\{w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,0,5)} w_{(2,2,1)} w_{(2,3,0)}, w_{(1,1,0)} w_{(1,1,1)} w_{(2,0,5)} w_{(2,3,0)}\}$ and $\{w_{(1,0,2)}^2 w_{(2,2,2)} w_{(2,3,0)}, w_{(1,0,2)}^3 w_{(3,5,0)}\}$ are the $I_+(\eta)_4$ -sequences required in Proposition 5.16. Thus is an $I_+(\eta)_4$ -sequence. Furthermore, gluing them we obtain the $I_+(\eta)_4$ -sequence

$$\{w_{(0,0,0)} w_{(2,0,5)} w_{(2,2,1)} w_{(2,3,0)}, w_{(1,1,0)} w_{(1,1,1)} w_{(2,0,5)} w_{(2,3,0)}, w_{(1,0,2)}^2 w_{(2,2,2)} w_{(2,3,0)}, w_{(1,0,2)}^3 w_{(3,5,0)}\}.$$

We now analyze whether a monomial $m = w_{(r_1, \gamma_1, \delta_1)} w_{(r_2, \gamma_2, \delta_2)}$ with $r_1, r_2 \in \{1, 2\}$ admits a non-trivial suitable 2-binomial $m - m'$ with $m' = w_{(r_3, \gamma_3, \delta_3)} w_{(r_4, \gamma_4, \delta_4)}$ and $r_3, r_4 \in \{1, 2\}$. This problem can be reformulate as follows. For which $s \geq 0$, setting $\gamma_3 := \gamma_1 \pm s$ and $\gamma_4 := \gamma_2 \mp s$, there exist $\max\{0, (r_i - 1)d - 2\gamma_i\} \leq \delta_i \leq \lfloor \frac{r_i d - 3\gamma_i}{2} \rfloor$, $i = 3, 4$, such that $\delta_3 + \delta_4 = \delta_1 + \delta_2$.

Lemma 5.19. *With the above notation, there exist such δ_3 and δ_4 with the following exceptions.*

- (1) For any $1 \leq r_1, r_2 \leq 2$, if $(r_1 d_1 - 3\gamma_1)$ and $(r_2 d_2 - 3\gamma_2)$ are even, s is odd, and δ_1 and δ_2 are the maximum ones. We call it the maximum bound problem.
- (2) Assume $r_2 = 2$.
 - (i) If $r_1 = 1$, when doing $\gamma_1 + s$ and $\gamma_2 - s$ we have $\gamma_2 - s < k + \varepsilon$ and $\delta_1 + \delta_2 < \max\{0, d - 2\gamma_2 - 2s\}$.
 - (ii) If $r_1 = 2$, when doing $\gamma_1 + s$ and $\gamma_2 - s$ we have $\delta_1 + \delta_2 < \max\{0, d - 2\gamma_1 - 2s\} + \max\{0, d - 2\gamma_2 + 2s\}$ and one of the following cases:
 - (a) $\gamma_1 \geq k + \varepsilon$ and $\gamma_2 - s < k + \varepsilon$,
 - (b) $\gamma_1 < k + \varepsilon, \gamma_1 + s \geq k + \varepsilon, \gamma_2 \geq k + \varepsilon$ and $\gamma_1 > \gamma_2 - s$,
 - (c) $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 < k + \varepsilon, \gamma_1 + s > k + \varepsilon$.

We call it the minimum bound problem.

Proof. We have $\max\{0, (r_1 - 1)d - 2\gamma_1\} + \max\{0, (r_2 - 1)d - 2\gamma_2\} \leq \delta_1 + \delta_2 \leq \lfloor \frac{r_1 d - 3\gamma_1}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{r_2 d - 3\gamma_2}{2} \rfloor$ and $\max\{0, (r_1 - 1)d - 2(\gamma_1 + s)\} + \max\{0, (r_2 - 1)d - 2(\gamma_2 - s)\} \leq \delta_3 + \delta_4 \leq \lfloor \frac{r_1 d - 3(\gamma_1 + s)}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{r_2 d - 3(\gamma_2 - s)}{2} \rfloor$. So the result is clear for those values $\max\{0, (r_1 - 1)d - 2(\gamma_1 + s)\} + \max\{0, (r_2 - 1)d - 2(\gamma_2 - s)\} \leq \delta_1 + \delta_2 \leq \lfloor \frac{r_1 d - 3(\gamma_1 + s)}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{r_2 d - 3(\gamma_2 - s)}{2} \rfloor$. Let us study the remainder cases.

- (1) From the properties of the floor and ceiling functions we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lfloor \frac{r_1 d - 3\gamma_1}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{r_2 d - 3\gamma_2}{2} \rfloor &\leq \lfloor \frac{r_1 d - 3\gamma_1 + r_2 d - 3\gamma_2}{2} \rfloor = \\ \lfloor \frac{r_1 d - 3(\gamma_1 + s) + r_2 d - 3(\gamma_2 - s)}{2} \rfloor &\leq \lfloor \frac{r_1 d - 3(\gamma_1 + s)}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{r_2 d - 3(\gamma_2 - s)}{2} \rfloor + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore $\lfloor \frac{r_1 d - 3(\gamma_1 + s)}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{r_2 d - 3(\gamma_2 - s)}{2} \rfloor < \lfloor \frac{r_1 d - 3\gamma_1}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{r_2 d - 3\gamma_2}{2} \rfloor$ only when $(r_1 d - 3\gamma_1)$ and $(r_2 d - 3\gamma_2)$ are even and s is odd. From this (1) follows immediately.

- (2) is obtained determining which values $\max\{0, (r_1 - 1)d - 2\gamma_1\} + \max\{0, (r_2 - 1)d - 2\gamma_2\} \leq \delta_1 + \delta_2 < \max\{0, (r_1 - 1)d - 2(\gamma_1 + s)\} + \max\{0, (r_2 - 1)d - 2(\gamma_2 - s)\}$. \square

Up to here we have proved the following. Suppose given a non trivial suitable n -binomial $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha+} - w^{\alpha-}$ such that $w^{\alpha+}, w^{\alpha-} \notin \mathcal{M}_3^\rho$. If $w_{(0,0,0)} \in \text{supp}(w^\alpha)$ or $w_{(3,d,0)} \in \text{supp}(w^\alpha)$, there exit $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequences $\{w^{\alpha+}, \dots, w^{\alpha'+}\}$ and $\{w^{\alpha'-}, \dots, w^{\alpha-}\}$ such that $w_{(0,0,0)}, w_{(3,d,0)} \notin \text{supp}(w^{\alpha'-}) \cup \text{supp}(w^{\alpha-})$. Clearly $w^{\alpha'} := w^{\alpha'+} - w^{\alpha'-} \in (I_+(\eta))_n$. Notice that $w^{\alpha'}$ could

be trivial or even more it could be zero. In the first case $\{w^{\alpha^+}, \dots, w^{\alpha'_+}, w^{\alpha^-}, \dots, w^{\alpha^-}\}$ is an $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence. In the other case let $t_+, t_- \geq 0$ be the length of the respective $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequences. Since w^α is non trivial we must have $t_+ > 0$ or $t_- > 0$. Assume $t_+ > 0$ (analogously, for $t_+ = 0$ and $t_- > 0$). Therefore $\{w^{\alpha^+}, \dots, w^{\alpha_{t_+}^+}, w^{\alpha'_-}, \dots, w^{\alpha^-}\}$ is an $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence. In next Proposition we deal with the case that $w^{\alpha'_+} - w^{\alpha'_-}$ is neither trivial nor zero.

Proposition 5.20. *Let $w^\alpha = \prod_{i=1}^t w_{(1, \gamma_i, \delta_i)} \prod_{i=t+1}^n w_{(2, \gamma_i, \delta_i)} - \prod_{i=1}^t w_{(1, \gamma'_i, \delta'_i)} \prod_{i=t+1}^n w_{(2, \gamma'_i, \delta'_i)}$ be a non trivial suitable n -binomial with $n \geq 3$. Therefore, there exist $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequences $\{w^{\alpha^+}, \dots, w_r^{\alpha^+}\}$ and $\{w^{\alpha^-}, \dots, w_u^{\alpha^-}\}$ with $w_r^{\alpha^+} = \prod_{i=1}^t w_{(1, \gamma_i^1, \delta_i^1)} \prod_{i=t+1}^n w_{(2, \gamma_i^1, \delta_i^1)}$ and $w_u^{\alpha^-} = \prod_{i=1}^t w_{(1, \gamma_i^2, \delta_i^2)} \prod_{i=t+1}^n w_{(2, \gamma_i^2, \delta_i^2)}$ satisfying $\gamma_i^1 = \gamma_i^2$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.*

Proof. May we assume that $\gamma_1 \geq \dots \geq \gamma_t, \gamma_{t+1} \geq \dots \geq \gamma_n$ (respectively γ'_i) and let γ_ℓ be first such that $\gamma_j \neq \gamma'_j$. May we also assume that $\gamma_\ell = \gamma'_\ell + s$ with $s > 0$. Hence $\sum_{j \neq \ell} \gamma_j + s = \sum_{j \neq \ell} \gamma'_j$. Let γ_i be the first such that $\gamma_i < \gamma'_i$ with $i > \ell$ and let $s_i > 0$ be such that $\gamma_i + s_i = \gamma'_i$. Now we discuss two cases.

Case 1: $s \leq s_i$. According to Lemma 5.19 when doing $\gamma_\ell - s$ and $\gamma_i + s$ the minimum bound problem (shortly, mbp) does not take place and the maximum bound problem (shortly, MBP) appears when $r_\ell d - 3\gamma_\ell, r_i d - 3\gamma_i$ are even, s is odd, $\delta_\ell = \frac{r_\ell d - 3\gamma_\ell}{2}$ and $\delta_i = \frac{r_i d - 3\gamma_i}{2}$. If MBP does not appear we define,

$$w^{a^2} = w_{(r_1, \gamma_1, \delta_1)} w_{(r_2, \gamma_2, \delta_2)} \cdots w_{(r_\ell, \gamma_\ell - s, \bar{\delta}_\ell)} \cdots w_{(r_i, \gamma_i + s, \bar{\delta}_i)} \cdots w_{(r_n, \gamma_n, \delta_n)}$$

and then $\{w^{a^+}, w^{a^2}\}$ is an $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence and w^{a^2}, w^{a^-} share the same γ in position ℓ . We assume that the MBP appears and we divide the discussion in several subcases based on the parity of d .

- 1.1 $\varepsilon = 0, \gamma_\ell$ and γ_i even and s odd.
- 1.1 $\varepsilon = 1, r_l = r_i = 2, \gamma_\ell$ and γ_i even and s odd.
- 1.3 $\varepsilon = 1, r_l = r_i = 1, \gamma_\ell$ and γ_i odd and s odd.
- 1.4 $\varepsilon = 1, r_l = 1, r_i = 2, \gamma_\ell$ odd, γ_i even and s odd.

We treat 1.1, the remainder cases are similar and we leave them to the reader. We will modify both w^{a^+} and w^{a^-} . When doing $\gamma_\ell - (s + 1)$ and $\gamma_i + (s + 1)$ the MBP disappears. Since γ_ℓ and γ_i are even and s is odd we get that γ'_ℓ is odd. If $\gamma'_i < r_i k' + \lfloor \frac{r_i \rho}{3} \rfloor$ when doing $\gamma'_\ell - 1$ and $\gamma'_i + 1$ the mbp does not appear and we set

$$w^{a^2} = w_{(r_1, \gamma_1, \delta_1)} \cdots w_{(r_\ell, \gamma_\ell - (s+1), \bar{\delta}_\ell)} \cdots w_{(r_i, \gamma_i + s + 1, \bar{\delta}_i)} \cdots w_{(r_n, \gamma_n, \delta_n)}$$

$$w^{a'_2} = w_{(r_1, \gamma'_1, \delta'_1)} \cdots w_{(r_\ell, \gamma'_\ell - 1, \bar{\delta}'_\ell)} \cdots w_{(r_i, \gamma'_i + 1, \bar{\delta}'_i)} \cdots w_{(r_n, \gamma'_n, \delta'_n)}.$$

$\{w^{\alpha^+}, w^{a^2}\}$ and $\{w^{a'_2}, w^{\alpha^-}\}$ are $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequences and $w^{a^2}, w^{a'_2}$ share the same γ in position ℓ .

If $\gamma'_i = r_i k' + \lfloor \frac{r_i \rho}{3} \rfloor$, there is no problem when doing $\gamma'_\ell + 1$, $\gamma'_i - 1$ and set

$$w^{a_2} = w_{(r_1, \gamma_1, \delta_1)} \cdots w_{(r_\ell, \gamma_\ell(s-1), \bar{\delta}_\ell)} \cdots w_{(r_i, \gamma_i+(s-1), \bar{\delta}_i)} \cdots w_{(r_n, \gamma_n, \delta_n)}$$

$$w^{a_{2'}} = w_{(r_1, \gamma_1, \delta_1)} \cdots w_{(r_\ell, \gamma'_\ell+1, \bar{\delta}'_\ell)} \cdots w_{(r_i, \gamma'_i-1, \bar{\delta}'_i)} \cdots w_{(r_n, \gamma'_n, \delta'_n)}.$$

In any case w^{a_2} and w^{α^-} (resp. $w^{a_{2'}}$) share the same γ in position ℓ .

Case 2: $s > s_i$. Arguing as in Case 1 we distinguish cases 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 and we treat the first one. Assume γ_ℓ, γ_i even, s odd and $\delta_\ell = \frac{r_\ell d - 3\gamma_\ell}{2}$, $\delta_i = \frac{r_i d - 3\gamma_i}{2}$. Hence now γ'_i is odd and we can argue as in Case 1 when doing $\gamma'_\ell + 1$ and $\gamma'_i - 1$. If $s > s_i$, then w^{a_2} and w^{α^-} (resp. $w^{a_{2'}}$) verifies the same hypothesis that w^{α^+} and w^{α^-} but now we have $\gamma_\ell - s_i$ and γ'_ℓ (resp. $\gamma_\ell - (s_i - 1)$ and $\gamma'_\ell + 1$) in position ℓ . Next we apply the same strategy to w^{a_2} and so on until in step $t > 1$ the resulting monomial w^{a_t} verifies Case 1.

The result follows by iterating the above argument. \square

Remark 5.21. Notice that not necessarily $w_r^{\alpha^+} - w_u^{\alpha^-}$ is a non trivial suitable n -binomial. In which case we obtain an I_n -sequence from w^{α^+} to w^{α^-} arguing as below Proposition 5.16.

Example 5.22. In Example 5.18 (2), we had $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,0,5)}w_{(3,5,0)} - w_{(1,1,0)}^2w_{(2,1,3)}w_{(2,2,2)}$ and we have build the $I_+(\eta)_4$ -sequence

$$\{w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,0,5)}w_{(3,5,0)}, w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,0,2)}^2w_{(3,5,0)}, w_{(1,0,2)}^2w_{(2,2,1)}w_{(2,3,0)}\}.$$

Now we apply Proposition 5.20 to the non trivial 4-binomial

$$w_{(1,1,0)}^2w_{(2,1,3)}w_{(2,2,2)} - w_{(1,0,2)}^2w_{(2,2,1)}w_{(2,3,0)}.$$

We have $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = 0, \gamma_3 = 2, \gamma_4 = 3$ and $\gamma'_1 = \gamma'_2 = 1, \gamma_3 = 1, \gamma_4 = 2$, with $\gamma_1 = \gamma'_1 + 1$. The first $\gamma_i < \gamma'_i$ corresponds to γ_3 with $s_3 = 1$. Then we choose the suitable 2-binomial $w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,1,3)} - w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(2,2,2)}$ and we define $w^{a_2} := w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,2,2)}^2$. Note the γ 's involved in w^{a_2} by $\tilde{\gamma}_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Now $\tilde{\gamma}_1 = \gamma'_1, \tilde{\gamma}_2 = 1, \tilde{\gamma}_3 = \tilde{\gamma}_4 = 2$. The first $\tilde{\gamma}_i > \gamma'_i$ is $\gamma_2 = \gamma'_2 + 1$ and the first $\gamma_j < \gamma'_j$ with $j \geq 3$ is $\gamma_4 = 2$ with $s_4 = 1$. Then we choose the suitable 2-binomial $w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,2,2)} - w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,3,0)}$ and we define $w^{a_3} := w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,2)}w_{(2,3,0)}$. We have obtained an $I_+(\eta)_4$ -sequence from $w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,0,5)}w_{(3,5,0)}$ to $w_{(1,1,0)}^2w_{(2,1,3)}w_{(2,2,2)}$. Precisely, $\{w_{(0,0,0)}w_{(1,0,0)}w_{(2,0,5)}w_{(3,5,0)}, w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,0,2)}^2w_{(3,5,0)}, w_{(1,0,2)}^2w_{(2,2,1)}w_{(2,3,0)}, w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,0,2)}w_{(2,2,2)}w_{(2,3,0)}, w_{(1,0,1)}w_{(1,1,0)}w_{(2,2,2)}^2, w_{(1,1,0)}^2w_{(2,1,3)}w_{(2,2,2)}\}$.

Finally we consider $w^\alpha = w^{\alpha^+} - w^{\alpha^-}$ a non trivial suitable n -binomial as in Proposition 5.20. Assume that the resulting suitable n -binomial $w_r^{\alpha^+} - w_u^{\alpha^-} = \prod_{i=1}^t w_{(1, \gamma_i^1, \delta_i^1)} \prod_{i=t+1}^n w_{(2, \gamma_i^1, \delta_i^1)} - \prod_{i=1}^t w_{(1, \gamma_i^2, \delta_i^2)} \prod_{i=t+1}^n w_{(2, \gamma_i^2, \delta_i^2)}$ is non trivial and non zero. To prove Theorem 5.6 it is enough now to show that $w_r^{\alpha^+} - w_u^{\alpha^-}$ admits an $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence. $w_r^{\alpha^+} - w_u^{\alpha^-}$ verifies $\gamma_i^1 = \gamma_i^2$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. For each $\delta_i^1 < \delta_i^2, 1 \leq i \leq n$, set $a_i = \delta_i^2 - \delta_i^1$ and $b_i = 0$, otherwise set $a_i = 0$ and

$b_i = \delta_i^1 - \delta_i^2$. Therefore $\delta_1^1 + a_1 - b_1 + \cdots + \delta_n^1 + a_n - b_n = \delta_1^2 + \cdots + \delta_n^2$, which implies that $a_1 + \cdots + a_n = b_1 + \cdots + b_n$. May we assume that $a_1 > 0$. Hence $\delta_2^1 + \cdots + \delta_n^1 > \delta_2^2 + \cdots + \delta_n^2$. Without loss of generality we can assume that $\delta_i^1 > \delta_i^2$, $i = 2, \dots, n$. Then $b_i > 0$ and $\delta_i^1 + b_i = \delta_i^2$, $i = 2, \dots, n$. So $a_1 \leq b_2 + \cdots + b_n$ and we can consider $c_i \leq b_i$ such that $a_1 = c_2 + \cdots + c_n$. Set

$$w^{a_2} = w_{(r_1, \gamma_1^1, \delta_1^1 + c_2)} w_{(r_2, \gamma_2^1, \delta_2^1 - c_2)} w_{(r_3, \gamma_3^1, \delta_3^1)} \cdots w_{(r_n, \gamma_n^1, \delta_n^1)}.$$

$\{w_r^{\alpha_+}, w^{a_2}\}$ is an $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence. If $\delta_2^1 - c_2 = \delta_2^2$, then $\{w_r^{\alpha_+}, w^{a_2}, w_u^{\alpha_-}\}$ is an $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence and we finish. Else inductively set

$$2 < i \leq n, w^{a_i} = w_{(r_1, \gamma_1^1, \delta_1^1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_i)} w_{(r_2, \gamma_2^1, \delta_2^1 - c_2)} \cdots w_{(r_i, \gamma_i^1, \delta_i^1 - c_i)} \cdots w_{(r_{i+1}, \gamma_{i+1}^1, \delta_{i+1}^1)} \cdots w_{(r_n, \gamma_n^1, \delta_n^1)}.$$

Since at some point $2 \leq t \leq n$ we achieve $w^{a_t} - w_u^{\alpha_-}$ trivial, we construct an $I_+(\eta)_n$ -sequence $\{w_r^{\alpha_+}, w^{a_2}, \dots, w^{a_t}, w_u^{\alpha_-}\}$ and the proof of Theorem 5.6 is completed. \square

6. FINAL REMARKS AND OPEN PROBLEMS

In the previous sections we have explicitly described $I(X_d)$. Next goal will be to compute a minimal free resolution of $I(X_d)$ or at least its graded Betti numbers. Using the program Macaulay2 we have computed a minimal free R -resolution of the ideal of the GT -threefold X_d for $d = 4, 5, 6$ and we have got:

$d = 4$:

$$0 \rightarrow R(-8)^9 \rightarrow R(-7)^{48} \rightarrow R(-6)^{100} \rightarrow R(-4)^6 \oplus R(-5)^{96} \rightarrow \\ R(-3)^{16} \oplus R(-4)^{36} \rightarrow R(-2)^{12} \rightarrow R \rightarrow R/I_{X_4} \rightarrow 0$$

$d = 5$:

$$0 \rightarrow R(-10)^{16} \rightarrow R(-9)^{120} \rightarrow R(-8)^{385} \rightarrow R(-7)^{680} \rightarrow R(-6)^{700} \rightarrow R(-4)^{15} \oplus R(-5)^{392} \rightarrow \\ R(-3)^{48} \oplus R(-4)^{85} \rightarrow R(-2)^{20} \oplus R(-3)^8 \rightarrow R \rightarrow R/I_{X_5} \rightarrow 0$$

$d = 6$:

$$0 \rightarrow R(-14)^4 \oplus R(-15)^2 \rightarrow R(-13)^{108} \oplus R(-14)^7 \rightarrow R(-12)^{803} \rightarrow R(-11)^{2850} \rightarrow R(-10)^{6237} \rightarrow \\ R(-9)^{9064} \rightarrow R(-7)^6 \oplus R(-8)^{8811} \rightarrow R(-6)^{258} \oplus R(-7)^{5352} \rightarrow R(-5)^{844} \oplus R(-6)^{1638} \rightarrow \\ R(-4)^{796} \oplus R(-5)^{184} \rightarrow R(-3)^{322} \oplus R(-4)^{13} \rightarrow R(-2)^{57} \rightarrow R \rightarrow R/I_{X_6} \rightarrow 0.$$

It follows from [16, Proposition 13] that X_d is arithmetically Cohen-Macaulay (see also [4] and [15]). We would like to address the following problem.

Problem 6.1. *Find explicitly a minimal free R -resolution of $I(X_d)$ for all $d \geq 4$.*

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