

DETECTING KOSZULNESS AND RELATED HOMOLOGICAL PROPERTIES FROM THE ALGEBRA STRUCTURE OF KOSZUL HOMOLOGY

AMANDA CROLL, ROGER DELLACA, ANJAN GUPTA, JUSTIN HOFFMEIER, VIVEK MUKUNDAN,
DENISE RANGEL TRACY, LIANA M. ŞEĞA, GABRIEL SOSA, AND PEDER THOMPSON

ABSTRACT. Let k be a field and R a standard graded k -algebra. We denote by H^R the homology algebra of the Koszul complex on a minimal set of generators of the irrelevant ideal of R . We discuss the relationship between the multiplicative structure of H^R and the property that R is a Koszul algebra. More generally, we work in the setting of local rings and we show that certain conditions on the multiplicative structure of Koszul homology imply strong homological properties, such as existence of certain Golod homomorphisms, leading to explicit computations of Poincaré series. As an application, we show that the Poincaré series of all finitely generated modules over a stretched Cohen-Macaulay local ring are rational, sharing a common denominator.

INTRODUCTION

Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) denote a local Noetherian ring R with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and residue field k . Let K^R denote the Koszul complex on a minimal generating set of \mathfrak{m} , and let H^R denote its homology. The Koszul complex K^R can be endowed with the structure of a differential graded (DG) algebra, and is the first step in constructing a DG algebra minimal free resolution of k over R (called a *Tate resolution* of k over R) through the process of adjoining DG algebra variables. It is thus natural to expect that the properties of the homology algebra H^R are related to other homological properties of R . Indeed, it is known that both the Gorenstein and complete intersection properties of R can be characterized in terms of H^R .

Certain higher order homology operations on Koszul homology, introduced by Golod [10], can be used to characterize extremality in the growth of the minimal free resolution of k over R . If the ring R is Golod, then it has the property that for all finitely generated R -modules M the Poincaré series $\sum_{i \geq 0} \text{rank}_k(\text{Tor}_i^R(M, k))z^i$ are rational and share a common denominator, see Ghione and Gulliksen [9]. This property is also satisfied by other large classes of rings, and recent work of Rossi and Şega [24] and Kustin, Şega, and Vraciu [15] provides insight into the fact that the multiplicative structure of Koszul homology plays a role in establishing such results. In this paper we further explore how the structure of H^R can be used to derive rationality of Poincaré series and other homological properties of R . In particular, we give special attention in the graded case to the Koszul property.

Recall that the Koszul homology of a Golod ring has trivial multiplication, see [10]. When R is not Golod, we find it useful to consider conditions on H^R that, to some extent, generalize the condition that multiplication is trivial. We require that cycles living “deep” enough in K^R (i.e. ones that are contained in $\mathfrak{m}^i K^R$ for large enough values of i) can be expressed, up to a boundary, in terms of certain cycles that have trivial products among themselves. More precisely, we consider the following conditions on K^R , depending on integers t, b, s :

$\mathcal{Z}_{t,b,s}$: There exists a finite set $Z \subseteq Z(\mathfrak{m}^t K^R)$ such that $zz' = 0$ in $Z(K^R)$ for all $z, z' \in Z$ and for every $v \in \mathfrak{m}^s K^R$ there exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $z_i \in Z, u_i \in Z(\mathfrak{m}^b K^R)$ for each i with $1 \leq i \leq m$, such that $v - \sum_{i=1}^m z_i u_i \in B(\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} K^R)$.

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\mathcal{P}_t : There exists $[l] \in H_1(K^R)$ such that for every $z \in Z(\mathfrak{m}^t K^R)$ there exists $z' \in Z(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K^R)$ such that $z - z'l \in B(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K^R)$.

After setting some ground work in the first two sections, in Sections 3 and 4 we prove various homological implications of the conditions $\mathcal{Z}_{t,b,s}$ and \mathcal{P}_t , under specific conditions on the integers t, b, s . The main results regarding these conditions are Theorems 3.1 and 4.2. We note that the hypotheses of Theorem 3.1 also require R to be artinian, while the hypotheses of Theorem 4.2 and its corollaries do not. The conclusions of these theorems and their corollaries are formulated in terms of vanishing of the natural maps $\text{Tor}_*^R(\mathfrak{m}^j, k) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_*^R(\mathfrak{m}^i, k)$ induced by the inclusions $\mathfrak{m}^j \subseteq \mathfrak{m}^i$ for certain values of i, j , as well as identifying Golod homomorphisms, establishing generation of the Yoneda algebra $\text{Ext}_R(k, k)$ in low degrees, and deducing rationality of Poincaré series. Our arguments utilize the DG algebra structure of the minimal free resolution of k over R . This approach is inspired by, and generalizes, work of Levin and Avramov [18], where homological properties of local Gorenstein artinian rings are derived from the fact that the Koszul homology algebra of such a ring is a Poincaré algebra.

For appropriate values of t , the property \mathcal{P}_t holds for the class of compressed Gorenstein artinian local rings discussed in [24] and also for the class of compressed level local artinian rings of odd socle degree, see [15]. In particular, our results in Section 4 can be used to recover the results of [24] and [15] regarding the fact that when the socle degree is different than three, these rings can be obtained as homomorphic images of a hypersurface, via a Golod homomorphism.

In Section 5 we show that the property \mathcal{P}_2 is satisfied in the case of stretched artinian rings satisfying $\mathfrak{m}^3 \neq 0$ and $\text{rank}_k(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2) \neq \text{rank}_k(0 : \mathfrak{m})$. The class of stretched Cohen-Macaulay local rings was considered by Sally in [25], where she proves that the Poincaré series of the residue field over such a ring is rational. A consequence of our results on generation in the Koszul homology algebra is that the Poincaré series of all finitely generated R -modules over a stretched Cohen-Macaulay local ring R are rational, sharing a common denominator. Theorem 5.4 also states that the Yoneda algebra $\text{Ext}_R(k, k)$ of a stretched artinian local ring (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is generated in degree 1 if $\text{rank}_k(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2) \neq \text{rank}_k(0 : \mathfrak{m})$ and in degrees 1 and 2 if $\text{rank}_k(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2) = \text{rank}_k(0 : \mathfrak{m})$.

For the remainder of the introduction, assume that R is a standard graded k -algebra. Let K^R denote the Koszul complex on a set of minimal generators of the irrelevant ideal of R and let H^R denote the homology algebra of K^R . The k -algebra R is said to be a *Koszul algebra* if the resolution of k over R is linear, that is to say, the differentials in the minimal graded free resolution of k can be represented by matrices of linear forms (see e.g., [26] and [12]). The algebra H^R is bigraded; when writing the bidegree (i, j) of an element, the index i denotes homological degree and the index j denotes internal degree. The *linear strand* of H^R is the set of elements of bidegree $(i, i + 1)$, and the *nonlinear strands* are composed of elements of bidegree $(i, i + r)$ with $r > 1$. We say that the nonlinear strands of H^R are generated by a set $\overline{Z} \subseteq H^R$ if the nonlinear strands are contained in the ideal generated by \overline{Z} in H^R . If the nonlinear strands are generated by a subset \overline{Z} of the linear strand, it follows that H^R is generated by the linear strand as a k -algebra.

In Section 6 we interpret our earlier results in the graded setting, with special attention to the Koszul property. In particular, we obtain the following statements, which provide new homological criteria for verifying that an algebra is Koszul:

- (1) If the nonlinear strands of H^R are generated by one element of bidegree $(1, 2)$, then R is absolutely Koszul, hence Koszul. (See [14] or Section 6 regarding absolutely Koszul algebras.)
- (2) If $R_{\geq 3} = 0$ and there exists a set of cycles Z representing elements in the linear strand in H^R , with the property that $zz' = 0$ in $Z(K^R)$ for all $z, z' \in Z$ and such that the nonlinear strand of H^R is generated by $\overline{Z} = \{[z] \mid z \in Z\}$, then R is Koszul.

If R is Koszul, then part of the Koszul homology algebra H^R is generated by elements in the linear strand; this point was made by Avramov, Conca, and Iyengar [4] and Boocher et al. [7]. More precisely, in [4, Theorem 4.1] it is shown that if R is Koszul then $H_{i,j}^R = 0$ for $j > 2i$ and $H_{i,2i}^R = (H_{1,2}^R)^i$ for all $i \geq 0$ and in [7, Theorem 3.1] it is proved that one has also $H_{i,2i-1}^R = (H_{1,2}^R)^{i-2} H_{2,3}^R$ for all $i \geq 2$. Section 6 and Section 7 provide some further insight into the connections between the fact that R is Koszul and the structure of H^R . In Proposition 6.2 we note that if R is Koszul then the nonlinear strands of H^R are contained in the set of matrix Massey

products of K^R . However, generation of H^R by the linear strand (which implies that the nonlinear strands of H^R are contained in the set of matric Massey products) does not imply that R is Koszul. This can be seen by means of the example in 7.4, which relies on a ring from a paper of Roos [23]. (The fact that the linear strand need not generate H^R as a k -algebra when R is Koszul is also noted in [7, Remark 3.2].) On the other hand, 7.2 describes a Koszul algebra R for which H^R has the same bigraded Hilbert series as the homology algebra of the ring of 7.4 and is also generated by the linear strand. It turns out that the ring in 7.2 satisfies the hypothesis of statement (2) above. This observation sheds some light on our effort to understand what distinguishes one homology algebra from the other in the two examples.

The examples in Section 7 utilize the Macaulay2 package `DGAlgebras` written by Frank Moore, which provides an efficient way to verify rings for which statements (1) or (2) hold; using this, we apply our Theorem 6.1 to the rings studied in Roos [23]. The last section also contains a concrete example of how our results can be used towards establishing homological properties of the ring and computations of Poincaré series, see 7.6.

Given the evidence that the properties considered in this paper show up in a large variety of situations, we hope that this study will be useful in further explorations of homological properties of local rings.

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1. BACKGROUND

In this section we set notation and provide needed definitions. We recall the definition of a small homomorphism and provide some preliminary results centered on this concept.

1.1. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a local ring and M a finite (meaning finitely generated) R -module. Fix a minimal generating set of \mathfrak{m} and let K^R denote the Koszul complex on this set. Let H^R denote the homology algebra of K^R . The complex K^R has a natural structure of a graded commutative algebra, and this structure is inherited by H^R . We denote by K^M the Koszul complex $K^R \otimes_R M$.

The *Poincaré series* $P_M^R(z)$ of M is defined as

$$P_M^R(z) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \text{rank}_k(\text{Tor}_i^R(M, k))z^i.$$

If $\phi : (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) \rightarrow (S, \mathfrak{n}, k)$ is a surjective homomorphism of local rings then the following coefficientwise inequality holds

$$P_M^S(z) \preceq \frac{P_M^R(z)}{1 - z(P_S^R(z) - 1)}.$$

If equality holds for $M = k$ then we say that ϕ is a *Golod homomorphism*.

The homomorphism ϕ induces maps

$$\text{Ext}_\phi^i(k, k) : \text{Ext}_S^i(k, k) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_R^i(k, k).$$

If $\text{Ext}_\phi^*(k, k)$ is surjective then we say ϕ is *small*. Recall that if ϕ is Golod then ϕ is small (cf. Avramov [1, 3.5]).

When R is artinian, specific conditions formulated in terms of the concepts above allow for an explicit computation of the series $P_k^R(z)$.

Lemma 1.2. *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be an artinian local ring with $\mathfrak{m}^{s+1} = 0$. Let n denote the minimal number of generators of \mathfrak{m} and let a denote the dimension of \mathfrak{m}^s .*

If the canonical projection $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^s$ is small and the ring R/\mathfrak{m}^s is Golod, then the Poincaré series of k over R is rational, satisfying the formula:

$$(1.2.1) \quad P_k^R(z) = \frac{(1+z)^n}{1 - z(H^{R/\mathfrak{m}^s}(z) - 1) + az^2(1+z)^n}$$

where $H^{R/\mathfrak{m}^s}(z)$ stands for the Hilbert series (which is in this case a polynomial of degree n) of the Koszul homology algebra H^{R/\mathfrak{m}^s} .

Proof. As $\mathfrak{m}^s \cong k^a$, we have $P_{R/\mathfrak{m}^s}^R(z) = az P_k^R(z) + 1$.

Since R/\mathfrak{m}^s is Golod and $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^s$ is small, $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^s$ is a Golod homomorphism by [26, 6.7]. Therefore, we have

$$P_k^R(z) = P_k^{R/\mathfrak{m}^s}(z) \left(1 - z(P_{R/\mathfrak{m}^s}^R(z) - 1)\right) = P_k^{R/\mathfrak{m}^s}(z) (1 - az^2 P_k^R(z)).$$

By rearranging, we have that

$$(1.2.2) \quad P_k^R(z) = \frac{P_k^{R/\mathfrak{m}^s}(z)}{1 + az^2 P_k^{R/\mathfrak{m}^s}(z)}.$$

Finally, since R/\mathfrak{m}^s is Golod, we have that

$$(1.2.3) \quad P_k^{R/\mathfrak{m}^s}(z) = \frac{(1+z)^n}{1 - z(H^{R/\mathfrak{m}^s}(z) - 1)}.$$

The conclusion follows from (1.2.2) and (1.2.3). \square

In order to apply the lemma, we need to verify that the canonical projection $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^s$ is Golod or small. In [18], Levin and Avramov prove that this homomorphism is Golod (thus small) whenever the artinian ring R is Gorenstein. Their proof relies on the fact that H^R is a Poincaré algebra when R is Gorenstein. This leads us to believe that, more generally, the structure of the Koszul homology H^R can be used to understand the homological properties of the canonical projection $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^s$. The next lemma shows that matrix Massey products play a role.

1.3. Let $\varphi: R \rightarrow S$ be a homomorphism of local rings. The *usual products* of H^R are understood to be the set of products $H_{\geq 1}^R \cdot H_{\geq 1}^R$. We denote by $MH(K^R)$ the set of *matrix Massey products* of $H_{\geq 1}^R$, as defined in [20]. This set of higher order homology operations is a submodule of $H_{\geq 1}^R$ and contains the usual products; see also [2, (1.4.1)] for a more concise definition.

The induced map $H(K^\varphi): H(K^R) \rightarrow H(K^S)$ satisfies $H(K^\varphi)(MH(K^R)) \subseteq MH(K^S)$. By [1, 4.6], if φ is small then the induced homomorphism

$$H_{\geq 1}(K^R)/MH(K^R) \rightarrow H_{\geq 1}(K^S)/MH(K^S)$$

is injective. From here we derive immediately the following statement:

Lemma. *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a local ring and let $i \geq 0$. Consider the conditions:*

- (1) *The canonical projection $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^i$ is small;*
- (2) $H_{\geq 1}(\mathfrak{m}^i K^R) \subseteq MH(K^R)$.

Then (1) implies (2). \square

Example 7.4 in Section 7 shows that the implication (2) \implies (1) does not hold when $i = 2$. Ideally, one would like to replace condition (2) with a stronger one, that is equivalent to (1). While such a condition is not yet known, we identify in Sections 3 and 4 two conditions on Koszul homology that imply (1), for certain values of i .

2. A PROPERTY OF THE TATE RESOLUTION

The purpose of this section is to record in Proposition 2.8 a general property of the Tate resolution. This result will be used later, in the proof of one of the main theorems. We start with a description of the Tate resolution, and we invite the reader to consult [3] for more details, in particular for the definition of a DG algebra. We then build the ingredients of the proof of the proposition by means of a couple of lemmas.

2.1. Adjunction of variables. Let B be a DG algebra over R and suppose z is a cycle in B . We embed B into a DG algebra $B' = B\langle y \rangle$ by freely adjoining a variable y such that $\partial(y) = z$ as follows:

If $|z|$ is even, the variable y such that $\partial(y) = z$ is called an *exterior variable* and satisfies $y^2 = 0$. Denote by $k\langle y \rangle$ the exterior algebra over k of a free k -module on a generator of degree $|z| + 1$. The differential on $B\langle y \rangle = B \otimes_k k\langle y \rangle$ is given by

$$\partial(b_0 + b_1 y) = \partial(b_0) + \partial(b_1)y + (-1)^{|b_1|} b_1 z.$$

If $|z| > 0$ is odd, y is a *divided powers variable*. The k -algebra $k\langle y \rangle$ on a divided powers variable y is the free k -module with basis $\{y^{(i)} : |y^{(i)}| = i|y|\}_{i \geq 0}$ and multiplication table

$$y^{(i)} y^{(j)} = \binom{i+j}{i} y^{(i+j)}, \text{ for } i, j \geq 0.$$

We set $y^{(1)} = y$, $y^{(0)} = 1$, and $y^{(i)} = 0$ for $i < 0$. Forgetting the differentials, $B\langle y \rangle = B \otimes_k k\langle y \rangle$. If $z \in B$ is a cycle of positive odd degree, then

$$\partial \left(\sum_i b_i y^{(i)} \right) = \sum_i \partial(b_i) y^{(i)} + \sum_i (-1)^{|b_i|} b_i z y^{(i-1)}$$

is a differential on $B\langle y \rangle$ that extends that of B and satisfies the Leibniz rule.

The notation $B\langle y_1, \dots, y_n \rangle$ stands for the DG algebra obtained by repeated adjunction of variables as above.

2.2. The Tate resolution. Let x_1, \dots, x_n be a minimal generating set for \mathfrak{m} and K^R the Koszul complex on x_1, \dots, x_n . Note that we can interpret K^R as the DG algebra

$$K^R = R\langle T_1, \dots, T_n \rangle,$$

where T_i are degree 1 exterior variables (these exterior variables in degree 1 will be referred to as *Koszul variables*) with $\partial(T_i) = x_i$. One can continue to “kill” homology by adjoining variables to K^R , following the construction in [3, 6.3.1]. The resulting DG algebra \mathcal{A} is a minimal free resolution of k over R , often referred to as the *Tate resolution* of k over R .

Forgetting differentials, \mathcal{A} is a free R -module: see [3, Remark 6.2.1] for a description of the basis in terms of the variables adjoined. In particular, one can see that \mathcal{A} is also a free K^R -module.

2.3. Notation. We write K for K^R when the ring R is understood. Since \mathcal{A} is a free algebra over K , we consider a homogeneous K -basis of \mathcal{A} . For each j , let $\chi_{i,j}$ with $1 \leq i \leq q_j$ denote the elements of homological degree j in this basis. If $z \in \mathcal{A}_p$, then we write z in terms of this basis as

$$(2.3.1) \quad z = \sum_{j=0}^p \sum_{i=1}^{q_j} z_{i,j} \chi_{i,p-j}$$

with $z_{i,j} \in K_j$ for each j .

As usual, $Z(\mathcal{A})$ denotes the set of cycles of \mathcal{A} and $B(\mathcal{A})$ denotes the set of boundaries.

The following lemma provides the inductive step for our key lemma, Lemma 2.7, below.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $z \in Z_p(\mathcal{A})$ and write it as in (2.3.1). Let a be an integer with $0 \leq a \leq p$. Assume $z_{i,j} \in \mathfrak{m}^t K$ for all j with $0 \leq j \leq a-1$ and all i with $1 \leq i \leq q_j$. Then*

$$\partial(z_{i,a}) \in \mathfrak{m}^{t+1} K$$

for all i with $1 \leq i \leq q_a$.

Proof. Since $z \in Z(\mathcal{A})$, we have $\partial(z) = 0$. On the other hand we can compute $\partial(z)$ from (2.3.1), using the Leibniz rule; this yields:

$$(2.4.1) \quad 0 = \sum_{j=0}^p \sum_{i=1}^{q_j} (-1)^j z_{i,j} \partial(\chi_{i,p-j}) + \partial(z_{i,j}) \chi_{i,p-j}.$$

Let i be such that $1 \leq i \leq q_a$. We express all terms in the right hand side of (2.4.1) in terms of the \mathbb{K} -basis of \mathcal{A} , and collect the terms to compute the coefficient of each basis element in the sum. We see that the coefficient of $\chi_{i,p-a}$ in this sum is

$$\partial(z_{i,a}) + \sum_{j=0}^{a-1} \sum_{i'=1}^{q_j} z_{i',j} w_{i',j} \quad \text{with } w_{i',j} \in \mathfrak{m} \mathbb{K}_{a-j}.$$

The coefficients $w_{i',j}$ come from expressing $\partial(\chi_{i,p-j})$ in terms of the \mathbb{K} -basis, for $j \leq a-1$. In particular, $w_{i',j} \in \mathfrak{m} \mathbb{K}$ since \mathcal{A} is minimal. (Note that if $j \geq a$ then $z_{i,j} \partial(\chi_{i,p-j})$ does not have any contribution to the coefficient of $\chi_{i,p-a}$, for degree reasons.) These coefficients of $\chi_{i,p-a}$ must equal 0, hence

$$\partial(z_{i,a}) = - \sum_{j=0}^{a-1} \sum_{i'=1}^{q_j} z_{i',j} w_{i',j} \in (\mathfrak{m}^t \mathbb{K})(\mathfrak{m} \mathbb{K}) \subseteq \mathfrak{m}^{t+1} \mathbb{K}$$

for all i with $1 \leq i \leq q_a$. □

2.5. Let \widehat{R} denote the completion of R with respect to \mathfrak{m} . We may write $\widehat{R} = Q/I$, with (Q, \mathfrak{n}, k) a regular local ring and $I \subseteq \mathfrak{n}^2$; this presentation is called a *minimal Cohen presentation*. We set

$$v(R) = \max\{j \mid I \subseteq \mathfrak{n}^j\}.$$

As noted in [13], this integer is independent of the choice of the minimal Cohen presentation.

Remark 2.6. If $v(R) \geq t+1$, that is, $I \subseteq \mathfrak{n}^{t+1}$, then the map

$$(2.6.1) \quad H_i(\mathbb{K}^R / \mathfrak{m}^{t+1} \mathbb{K}^R) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{K}^R / \mathfrak{m}^t \mathbb{K}^R)$$

induced by the canonical homomorphism $\mathbb{K}^R / \mathfrak{m}^{t+1} \mathbb{K}^R \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^R / \mathfrak{m}^t \mathbb{K}^R$ is zero for all $i \geq 1$. In particular, we have: If $\partial(z) \in \mathfrak{m}^{t+1} \mathbb{K}^R$, then $z \in B(\mathbb{K}^R) + \mathfrak{m}^t \mathbb{K}^R$ for all $z \in \mathbb{K}_{\geq 1}^R$.

Indeed, to justify this statement it suffices to assume that R is complete, with $R = Q/I$ as above. We can write $\mathbb{K}^R = \mathbb{K}^Q \otimes_Q R$, where \mathbb{K}^Q is the Koszul complex on a minimal generating set of \mathfrak{n} obtained by lifting the minimal generating set picked for \mathfrak{m} . Since $I \subseteq \mathfrak{n}^{t+1}$ by assumption, we can make the identifications $\mathbb{K}^R / \mathfrak{m}^{t+1} \mathbb{K}^R = \mathbb{K}^Q / \mathfrak{n}^{t+1} \mathbb{K}^Q$ and $\mathbb{K}^R / \mathfrak{m}^t \mathbb{K}^R = \mathbb{K}^Q / \mathfrak{n}^t \mathbb{K}^Q$. The map in (2.6.1) can then be identified with the induced map

$$H_i(\mathbb{K}^Q / \mathfrak{n}^{t+1} \mathbb{K}^Q) \rightarrow H_i(\mathbb{K}^Q / \mathfrak{n}^t \mathbb{K}^Q)$$

which is zero for all $i \geq 1$ because the induced map $H_i(\mathfrak{n}^{t+1} \mathbb{K}^Q) \rightarrow H_i(\mathfrak{n}^t \mathbb{K}^Q)$ is zero for all $i \geq 0$, since Q is regular (for example, see [26, Theorem 3.3]).

We are now prepared to prove a key lemma; a reformulation of this will yield Proposition 2.8 below.

Lemma 2.7. *Suppose (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is a local ring, \mathbb{K} is the Koszul complex on a minimal generating set x_1, \dots, x_n of \mathfrak{m} , and \mathcal{A} is the Tate resolution of k . Let $t \geq 1$ be an integer such that $v(R) \geq t+1$. If $x \in \mathcal{A}$, then there exists $y \in \mathbb{K}_1 \mathcal{A}$ such that $\partial(x - y) \in \mathfrak{m}^t \mathbb{K}_1 \mathcal{A}$.*

Proof. Let $x \in \mathcal{A}_{p+1}$. If $p = 0$, we may take $y = x$ and the result follows trivially. Now assume $p \geq 1$. Since \mathcal{A} is minimal, we have $\partial(x) = \sum x_i g_i$ with $x_i \in \mathfrak{m}$ and $g_i \in \mathcal{A}_p$. Choosing $A_i \in \mathbb{K}_1$ such that $\partial(A_i) = x_i$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial\left(x - \sum A_i g_i\right) &= \partial(x) - \sum \partial(A_i g_i) \\ &= \sum x_i g_i - \sum \partial(A_i) g_i + \sum A_i \partial(g_i) \\ &= \sum A_i \partial(g_i). \end{aligned}$$

Set $y' = \sum A_i g_i$. Then $y' \in K_1 \mathcal{A}$ and $\partial(x - y') \in K_1 \mathcal{A}$.

Apply Lemma 2.4 with $z = \partial(x - y')$ and $a = 1$ (noting that $z_{i,0} = 0$ for all i with $1 \leq i \leq q_0$, so the hypothesis is satisfied). For all i with $0 \leq i \leq q_1$ this yields $\partial(z_{i,1}) \in \mathfrak{m}^{t+1} K$ (indeed, this holds for all t in Lemma 2.4, hence $\partial(z_{i,1}) = 0$), and then Remark 2.6 shows

$$z_{i,1} = \partial(e_{i,1}) + f_{i,1}$$

for some $e_{i,1} \in K_2$ and $f_{i,1} \in \mathfrak{m}^t K$. Consequently, we have:

$$\partial(x - y') = \sum_{i=1}^{q_1} (\partial(e_{i,1}) + f_{i,1}) \chi_{i,p-1} + V, \quad \text{with } V \in K_2 \mathcal{A}.$$

Now take $y_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{q_1} e_{i,1} \chi_{i,p-1}$ and we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(x - y' - y_1) &= \sum_{i=1}^{q_1} (\partial(e_{i,1}) + f_{i,1}) \chi_{i,p-1} + V - \sum_{i=1}^{q_1} \partial(e_{i,1} \chi_{i,p-1}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{q_1} f_{i,1} \chi_{i,p-1} + \left(V + \sum_{i=1}^{q_1} e_{i,1} \partial(\chi_{i,p-1}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{q_1} f_{i,1} \chi_{i,p-1} + V_1, \quad \text{with } V_1 \in K_2 \mathcal{A}. \end{aligned}$$

Set $m = \min\{p, n\}$, and let us assume inductively, for $a-1 < m$, that we constructed $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{a-1} \in K_1 \mathcal{A}$ such that

$$\partial(x - y' - y_1 - \dots - y_{a-1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{a-1} \sum_{i=1}^{q_j} f_{i,j} \chi_{i,p-j} + V_{a-1},$$

with $f_{i,j} \in \mathfrak{m}^t K$ and $V_{a-1} \in K_a \mathcal{A}$. Applying again Lemma 2.4 and Remark 2.6, with $z = \partial(x - y' - y_1 - \dots - y_{a-1})$ we have that

$$z_{i,a} = \partial(e_{i,a}) + f_{i,a}$$

with $e_{i,a} \in K_{a+1}$ and $f_{i,a} \in \mathfrak{m}^t K_a$. Consequently, we can write

$$\partial(x - y' - y_1 - \dots - y_{a-1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{a-1} \sum_{i=1}^{q_j} f_{i,j} \chi_{i,p-j} + \sum_{i=1}^{q_a} (\partial(e_{i,a}) + f_{i,a}) \chi_{i,p-a} + V,$$

with $V \in K_{a+1} \mathcal{A}$. Now take $y_a = \sum_{i=1}^{q_a} e_{i,a} \chi_{i,p-a}$ and, as above, we get:

$$\partial(x - y' - y_1 - \dots - y_a) = \sum_{j=1}^a \sum_{i=1}^{q_j} f_{i,j} \chi_{i,p-j} + V_a,$$

with $V_a \in K_{a+1} \mathcal{A}$. Note that $V_a = 0$ when $a \geq m$, by degree reasons (if $p < n$) and since $K_{>n} = 0$.

Set $y = y' + y_1 + \dots + y_m$. Then the cycle $z = \partial(x - y)$ satisfies the conclusions of our statement. \square

We can now prove the useful decomposition property of the Tate resolution advertised above, which was inspired by the work in [18].

Proposition 2.8. *Let $t \geq 1$ be an integer such that $v(R) \geq t + 1$, and let \mathcal{A} be the Tate resolution of k over R . Denote by \mathcal{A}' the DG subalgebra of \mathcal{A} given by*

$$\mathcal{A}' = \{x \in \mathcal{A} \mid \partial(x) \in \mathfrak{m}^t K_1 \mathcal{A}\}.$$

Then \mathcal{A} is generated by \mathcal{A}' as a K -algebra, that is: $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}' + K_1 \mathcal{A}' + K_2 \mathcal{A}' + \dots + K_n \mathcal{A}' = K \mathcal{A}'$.

Proof. For $x \in \mathcal{A}$, Lemma 2.7 provides an element $y \in K_1 \mathcal{A}$ such that $x - y \in \mathcal{A}'$. A reformulation of Lemma 2.7 therefore gives that $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}' + K_1 \mathcal{A}$. Applying this fact repeatedly, and noting that $K_{n+1} = 0$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &= \mathcal{A}' + K_1 \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}' + K_1(\mathcal{A}' + K_1 \mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{A}' + K_1 \mathcal{A}' + K_2 \mathcal{A} = \cdots \\ &= \mathcal{A}' + K_1 \mathcal{A}' + K_2 \mathcal{A}' + \cdots + K_n(\mathcal{A}' + K_1 \mathcal{A}) \\ &= \mathcal{A}' + K_1 \mathcal{A}' + K_2 \mathcal{A}' + \cdots + K_n \mathcal{A}' \\ &= K \mathcal{A}'. \end{aligned}$$

□

3. GENERATION BY A SPECIAL SET

We continue with the notation of the previous sections for the Koszul complex and the Tate resolution of a local ring R . In this section, we prove one of the main theorems, Theorem 3.1 below, and we point out its applications. In particular, these applications include a computation of the Poincaré series $P_k^R(z)$ and conditions under which the map $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^s$ is Golod.

Recall that the invariant $v(R)$ was introduced in 2.5.

Theorem 3.1. *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a local ring and let s be an integer such that $\mathfrak{m}^{s+1} = 0$. Let t and b be integers such that $s - t \leq b \leq s - 1$ and $v(R) \geq t + 1 \geq 2$, and assume that the following condition holds:*

$\mathcal{Z}_{t,b,s}$: *There exists a finite set $Z \subseteq Z(\mathfrak{m}^t K^R)$ such that $zz' = 0$ for all $z, z' \in Z$ and for every $v \in \mathfrak{m}^s K^R$ there exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $z_i \in Z, u_i \in Z(\mathfrak{m}^b K^R)$ for each i with $1 \leq i \leq m$, such that $v - \sum_{i=1}^m z_i u_i \in B(\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} K^R)$.*

The maps $\text{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}^s, k) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}^b, k)$ induced by the inclusion $\mathfrak{m}^s \subseteq \mathfrak{m}^b$ are then zero for all $i \geq 0$.

We postpone the proof of the theorem in order to give some corollaries. Concrete examples for which these results can be applied will be given in Section 7. We will use below, and also in the next section, the following result of Rossi and Şega.

3.2. [24, Lem. 1.2] Let $\kappa : (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) \rightarrow (\overline{R}, \overline{\mathfrak{m}}, k)$ be a surjective homomorphism of local rings. If there exists a positive integer a such that:

- (a) the map $\text{Tor}_i^R(\overline{R}, k) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_i^R(\overline{R}/\overline{\mathfrak{m}}^a, k)$ induced by the canonical quotient map $\overline{R} \rightarrow \overline{R}/\overline{\mathfrak{m}}^a$ is zero for all positive i , and
- (b) the map $\text{Tor}_i^{\overline{R}}(\overline{\mathfrak{m}}^{2a}, k) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_i^{\overline{R}}(\overline{\mathfrak{m}}^a, k)$ induced by the inclusion $\overline{\mathfrak{m}}^{2a} \subseteq \overline{\mathfrak{m}}^a$ is zero for all non-negative integers i ,

then κ is a Golod homomorphism.

Corollary 3.3. *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 3.1, if $2b \geq s$ then the homomorphism $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^s$ is Golod.*

Proof. We apply 3.2 to the natural projection $\kappa : R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^s$, with $\overline{R} = R/\mathfrak{m}^s$, $\overline{\mathfrak{m}} = \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^s$ and $a = b$. We need to check that conditions (a) and (b) hold. Since $2a = 2b \geq s$, we have $\overline{\mathfrak{m}}^{2a} = 0$, so condition 3.2(b) holds trivially. Theorem 3.1 gives that the induced maps $\text{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}^s, k) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}^b, k)$ are zero for all $i > 0$, and this implies condition 3.2(a), since $R/\mathfrak{m}^s = \overline{R}$ and $R/\mathfrak{m}^b = \overline{R}/\overline{\mathfrak{m}}^a$. □

Remark 3.4. Let $R = Q/I$ be a minimal Cohen presentation of R , with (Q, \mathfrak{n}, k) a regular local ring. As first noted by Löfwall [19], the ring R is Golod whenever there exists an integer t such that

$$(3.4.1) \quad \mathfrak{n}^{2t} \subseteq I \subseteq \mathfrak{n}^{t+1}$$

Assume s and t are integers such that $\mathfrak{m}^{s+1} = 0$ and $v(R) \geq t + 1$, and so $\mathfrak{n}^{s+1} \subseteq I \subseteq \mathfrak{n}^{t+1}$. If $s < 2t$, then the inclusions in (3.4.1) hold, and it follows that R is Golod. If $s = 2t$ then R is not necessarily Golod, but it follows that the quotient ring $R/\mathfrak{m}^s = Q/(I + \mathfrak{n}^s)$ is Golod.

Corollary 3.5. *Assume the hypothesis of Theorem 3.1 is satisfied. If $s = 2t$ and $b = t$, then the hypotheses of Lemma 1.2 are satisfied, and thus $P_k^R(z)$ satisfies the formula (1.2.1).*

Proof. The homomorphism $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^s$ is Golod by Theorem 3.1, and thus small (see 1.1). The ring R/\mathfrak{m}^s is Golod by Remark 3.4. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.1. Let $|Z|$ denote the cardinality of Z . Let $\{z_1, \dots, z_{|Z|}\}$ be the cycles in Z and let \mathcal{I} denote the set of all finite ordered lists of elements in $\{1, \dots, |Z|\}$, including the empty set.

Let $I \in \mathcal{I}$. If $I = (i)$ has length 1, we set $I^- = \emptyset$. If $I = (i_1, \dots, i_r)$ has length $r \geq 2$, we set $I^- = (i_1, \dots, i_{r-1})$. We now define for each $I \in \mathcal{I}$ an element $y_I \in \mathcal{A}$, where \mathcal{A} is the Tate resolution of k as in 2.2, such that

- (1) $y_I = 1 \in \mathcal{A}_0$, if $I = \emptyset$;
- (2) $\partial(y_I) = z_{i_r} y_{I^-}$, if $I = (i_1, \dots, i_r)$ with $r \geq 1$.

The details of constructing these elements are as follows. If $I = \emptyset$, we choose y_I as in (1). If $r = 1$ and $I = (i)$, we can choose $y_I \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\partial(y_I) = z_i$, since $z_i \in Z$ is a cycle. Assuming that $r \geq 2$ and the elements y_I have been defined for all $I \in \mathcal{I}$ of length $r - 1$, we can construct elements y_I satisfying (2) for $I = (i_1, \dots, i_r)$ by noting that $z_{i_r} y_{I^-}$ is a cycle, so such a y_I exists since \mathcal{A} is acyclic. Indeed, we have

$$\partial(z_{i_r} y_{I^-}) = (-1)^{|z_{i_r}|} z_{i_r} \partial(y_{I^-}) = (-1)^{|z_{i_r}|} z_{i_r} z_{i_{r-1}} y_{(I^-)^-} = 0,$$

where the last equality is due to the hypothesis on the set Z .

We identify the map $\text{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}^s, k) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}^b, k)$ with the map $H_i(\mathfrak{m}^s \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_i(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A})$. In order to show this map is trivial for $i \geq 0$, we let $x \in \mathfrak{m}^s \mathcal{A}_c$ for some c and must show that $x \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A})$.

Set $Y = \{y_I \in \mathcal{A} \mid I \in \mathcal{I}\}$. For $i, j \geq 0$, define

$$\mathcal{A}(i, j) := (\mathfrak{m}^s \text{K}_i Y_j \mathcal{A}') \cap \mathcal{A}_c,$$

where Y_j is the set of elements of Y of degree j .

Claim: For $i, j \geq 0$,

$$(3.5.1) \quad \mathcal{A}(i, j) \subseteq \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A}) + \sum_{\substack{p+q=i+j \\ p>i}} \mathcal{A}(p, q) + \sum_{p+q>i+j} \mathcal{A}(p, q)$$

where only finitely many terms in this sum are not zero for degree reasons.

Proof of Claim: To prove the inclusion, it suffices to consider elements of $\mathcal{A}(i, j)$ of the form $vy_I a'$ for some $v \in \mathfrak{m}^s \text{K}_i$, $a' \in \mathcal{A}'$ and $y_I \in Y_j$, with $I = (i_1, \dots, i_r) \in \mathcal{I}$ or $I = \emptyset$; in the last case, we set $r = 0$. (Note that every element of $\mathcal{A}(i, j)$ can be written as a sum of elements of this form.)

By assumption there exist $z_{\iota, v} \in Z$ and $u_{\iota, v} \in Z(\mathfrak{m}^b \text{K})$ with $1 \leq \iota \leq m$ such that

$$v - \sum_{\iota=1}^m z_{\iota, v} u_{\iota, v} \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} \text{K}_{i+1}).$$

We need to show thus that $(\sum_{\iota=1}^m z_{\iota, v} u_{\iota, v} + w) y_I \mathcal{A}'$ is contained in the right hand side of (3.5.1), for all $w \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} \text{K}_{i+1})$, $z_{\iota, v} \in Z$ and $u_{\iota, v} \in Z(\mathfrak{m}^b \text{K})$. Note that it suffices to prove this statement when $m = 1$. We assume thus that $v - z_{i_r+1} u \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} \text{K}_{i+1})$ for some $z_{i_r+1} \in Z$ and $u \in Z(\mathfrak{m}^b \text{K})$ and we show that $vy_I \mathcal{A}'$ is contained in the right hand side of (3.5.1).

In what follows, we will simplify the notation when I has length 1 and we will write $y_i = y_{(i)}$. Define $I^+ = (i_1, \dots, i_r, i_{r+1})$. Recall that we defined a set I^- for any nonempty $I \in \mathcal{I}$. Although we do not define a set \emptyset^- , we agree to set $y_{I^-} = z_{i_r} = y_{i_r} = 0$ when $I = \emptyset$. With this convention, note that the formula $\partial(y_I) = z_{i_r} y_{I^-}$ also holds when $I = \emptyset$, so we will not treat this case separately.

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} |u| &= i - |z_{i_r+1}| = i + 1 - |y_{i_r+1}|, \\ |y_{I^-}| &= j - |z_{i_r}| - 1 = j - |y_{i_r}| \quad \text{when } I \neq \emptyset, \text{ and} \\ |y_{I^+}| &= j + |z_{i_r+1}| + 1 = j + |y_{i_r+1}|. \end{aligned}$$

We now have

$$\begin{aligned}
vy_I \mathcal{A}' &\subseteq (\partial(\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} K_{i+1}) + z_{i_{r+1}} u) y_I \mathcal{A}' \\
&= \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} K_{i+1}) y_I \mathcal{A}' + u \partial(y_{I^+}) \mathcal{A}' \\
&= \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} K_{i+1} y_I \mathcal{A}') + u \partial(y_{I^+}) \mathcal{A}' + \mathfrak{m}^{s-1} K_{i+1} z_{i_r} y_{I^-} \mathcal{A}' + \mathfrak{m}^{s-1} K_{i+1} y_I \partial(\mathcal{A}') \\
&\subseteq \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} \mathcal{A}) + \partial(uy_{I^+} \mathcal{A}') + uy_{I^+} \partial(\mathcal{A}') + \mathfrak{m}^{s-1} K_{i+1} z_{i_r} y_{I^-} \mathcal{A}' + \mathfrak{m}^{s-1} K_{i+1} y_I \partial(\mathcal{A}'),
\end{aligned}$$

where in line 2 we used the formula $z_{i_{r+1}} y_I = \partial(y_{I^+})$, in line 3 we used the Leibniz rule and the formula $\partial(y_I) = z_{i_r} y_{I^-}$, and in line 4 we used again the Leibniz rule and the fact that u is a cycle.

Consider the terms from the last line in the previous display. Since $u \in Z(\mathfrak{m}^b K)$ and $b \leq s-1$, we have $\partial(\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} \mathcal{A}) + \partial(uy_{I^+} \mathcal{A}') \subseteq \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A})$. Additionally, since $\partial(\mathcal{A}') \subseteq \mathfrak{m}^t K_1 \mathcal{A}$ by the definition of \mathcal{A}' , we have $uy_{I^+} \partial(\mathcal{A}') \subseteq \mathfrak{m}^{b+t} K_{|u|+1} y_{I^+} \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} K_{i+1} y_I \partial(\mathcal{A}') \subseteq \mathfrak{m}^{s-1+t} K_{i+2} y_I \mathcal{A}$. Furthermore, since $z_{i_r} = \partial(y_{i_r})$, we have $\mathfrak{m}^{s-1} K_{i+1} z_{i_r} y_{I^-} \mathcal{A}' \subseteq \mathfrak{m}^s K_{i+|y_{i_r}|} y_{I^-} \mathcal{A}'$. Thus

$$vy_I \mathcal{A}' \subseteq \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A}) + \mathfrak{m}^{b+t} K_{|u|+1} y_{I^+} \mathcal{A} + \mathfrak{m}^s K_{i+|y_{i_r}|} y_{I^-} \mathcal{A}' + \mathfrak{m}^{s-1+t} K_{i+2} y_I \mathcal{A}.$$

Using Proposition 2.8 and the facts $b+t \geq s$ and $t \geq 1$, we have

$$vy_I \mathcal{A}' \subseteq \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A}) + \mathfrak{m}^s K_{|u|+1} y_{I^+} \mathcal{A}' + \mathfrak{m}^s K_{i+|y_{i_r}|} y_{I^-} \mathcal{A}' + \mathfrak{m}^s K_{i+2} y_I \mathcal{A}',$$

with the provision that if $I = \emptyset$, the third term on the right of this inclusion is 0 by convention. Finally, since $|u| = i+1 - |y_{i_{r+1}}|$, we conclude

$$vy_I \mathcal{A}' \subseteq \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A}) + \sum_{i' \geq i+2 - |y_{i_{r+1}}|} \mathcal{A}(i', j + |y_{i_{r+1}}|) + \mathcal{A}(i + |y_{i_r}|, j - |y_{i_r}|) + \sum_{i' \geq i+1} \mathcal{A}(i' + 1, j),$$

with the caveat that we remove the term $\mathcal{A}(i + |y_{i_r}|, j - |y_{i_r}|)$ from the right-hand sum when $I = \emptyset$. In the display above, the second and last terms of the right-hand side are sums of the form $\mathcal{A}(p, q)$ with $p+q > i+j$ and the third term is of the form $\mathcal{A}(p, q)$ with $p+q = i+j$ and $p > i$. The Claim is thus proved.

To finish the proof of the theorem, consider an order on the set $M = \{(i, j) \mid i, j \geq 0\}$ as follows: Order the elements by $i+j$ first, then by i as a tiebreak. In other words:

$$(i, j) > (i', j') \iff i+j > i'+j' \quad \text{or} \quad (i+j = i'+j' \quad \text{and} \quad i > i').$$

Recall that $x \in \mathfrak{m}^s \mathcal{A}_c$ and we need to show $x \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A})$. Using Proposition 2.8, we know that $x \in \sum_{i=0}^n \mathfrak{m}^s K_i \mathcal{A}'$. Thus if $M_0 = \{(i, 0) \mid 0 \leq i \leq n\}$, then

$$x \in \sum_{(i,j) \in M_0} \mathcal{A}(i, j).$$

Using the Claim, we see that there exists a finite set M_1 and an element

$$x_1 \in \sum_{(i,j) \in M_1} \mathcal{A}(i, j)$$

such that $x - x_1 \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A})$, and such that the smallest element of M_1 is strictly larger (in the order described above) than the smallest element of M_0 .

Applying the Claim again, this time using x_1 , we see that there exists a finite set M_2 and an element x_2 such that

$$x_2 \in \sum_{(i,j) \in M_2} \mathcal{A}(i, j)$$

such that $x_1 - x_2 \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A})$, hence $x - x_2 \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A})$, and such that the smallest element of M_2 is strictly larger (in the order described above) than the smallest element of M_1 . A repeated use of the argument ensures the construction of elements x_a and sets M_a such that for each integer a the smallest element of M_a is greater than the smallest element of M_{a-1} and such that $x - x_a \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A})$. When a is sufficiently large (so that $p+q > c$ for all $(p, q) \in M_a$) one sees that, for degree reasons, we have $\mathcal{A}(p, q) = 0$ for all $(p, q) \in M_a$, since the elements of $\mathcal{A}(p, q)$ are in \mathcal{A}_c , with c fixed. We conclude that $x_a = 0$ for a sufficiently large, hence $x \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^b \mathcal{A})$. \square

4. GENERATION BY ONE ELEMENT

We now turn our focus to the case where the Koszul homology algebra is generated by a single element. Namely, here we are concerned with rings that satisfy the following condition, depending on integers t and r :

$\mathcal{P}_{t,r}$: There exists $[l] \in H_r(K)$ such that for every $z \in Z(\mathfrak{m}^t K)$ there exists $z' \in Z(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K)$ such that $z - z'l \in B(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K)$.

Note that this condition is independent of the choice of the representative l of the class $[l] \in H_r(K)$.

Remark 4.1. The condition $\mathcal{P}_{t,r}$ is particularly strong when the cycle l is not a minimal generator of $Z_r(K)$. In this case, we can choose $l \in \mathfrak{m}Z_r(K)$. Since K is constructed using a minimal generating set for \mathfrak{m} , we have that any cycle in $Z_r(K)$ is also in $\mathfrak{m}K$ and thus in $Z_r(\mathfrak{m}K)$. Let $i \geq 0$. We have thus $lz' \in \mathfrak{m}Z_i(\mathfrak{m}^t K)$ for all $z' \in Z_{i-r}(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K)$. The hypothesis that $\mathcal{P}_{t,r}$ holds then implies

$$Z_i(\mathfrak{m}^t K) \subseteq \mathfrak{m}Z_i(\mathfrak{m}^t K) + B_i(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K)$$

for all i , and so by Nakayama's Lemma, we have $Z_i(\mathfrak{m}^t K) \subseteq B_i(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K)$, hence the induced map $H_i(\mathfrak{m}^t K) \rightarrow H_i(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K)$ is zero for all $i \geq 0$.

When l is part of a minimal generating set for $Z_r(K)$ and r is odd, we see below that a similar statement can be deduced, only that the complex K needs to be replaced with a larger complex.

We denote by \mathcal{B} the following DG algebra

$$\mathcal{B} = K\langle y \mid \partial(y) = l \rangle.$$

Theorem 4.2. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a local ring, let $t \geq 2$ be an integer, and $r \geq 1$ be an odd integer. If $\mathcal{P}_{t,r}$ holds, then the map

$$H_i(\mathfrak{m}^t \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow H_i(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} \mathcal{B})$$

induced by the inclusion $\mathfrak{m}^t \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{m}^{t-1}$ is zero for all $i \geq 0$.

Proof. We will first prove two claims.

Claim 1: For a cycle $z \in K$, if $z = z' + w$ with $z' \in \mathfrak{m}^t K_p y^{(q)}$ and $w \in \mathfrak{m}^t K_{p+1} \mathcal{B}$, then $z' \in Z_p(\mathfrak{m}^t K) y^{(q)}$.

Proof of Claim 1: Set $|z| = c$, hence $p + (r+1)q = c$. Write $z' = vy^{(q)}$ with $v \in \mathfrak{m}^t K_p$. We have

$$(4.2.1) \quad 0 = \partial(z) = \partial(vy^{(q)}) + \partial(w) = \partial(v)y^{(q)} + (-1)^p vly^{(q-1)} + \partial(w).$$

Since $w \in \mathfrak{m}^t K_{p+1} \mathcal{B}$ and $|w| = c$ we can write $\partial(w) = \sum_{i,j} k_i y^{(j)}$ with $k_i \in \mathfrak{m}^t K_i$, where the sum is taken over non-negative i, j with $i + (r+1)j = c - 1$, and $i \geq p$. Since $p + (r+1)q = c$, we must have $j < q$ for all such j . Since $1, y, y^{(2)}, y^{(3)}, \dots$ is a basis of \mathcal{B} over K , we conclude from (4.2.1) that $\partial(v) = 0$, and hence $v \in Z_p(\mathfrak{m}^t K)$.

Claim 2: If $z' \in Z_p(\mathfrak{m}^t K) y^{(q)}$, then

$$z' \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} \mathcal{B}) + \mathfrak{m}^t K_{p+r+1} y^{(q-1)}.$$

Proof of Claim 2: Let $z' = vy^{(q)}$ with $v \in Z_p(\mathfrak{m}^t K)$. The hypothesis of the theorem gives $v - v'l \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K_{p+1})$ for some $v' \in Z_{p-r}(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K)$, and so $z' - v'ly^{(q)} \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K_{p+1}) y^{(q)}$. An application of the Leibniz rule yields

$$z' - v'ly^{(q)} = z' - v'\partial(y^{(q+1)}) = z' - (-1)^{|v'|} \partial(v'y^{(q+1)}),$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} z' &\in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} \mathcal{B}) + \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K_{p+1}) y^{(q)} \\ &\subseteq \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} \mathcal{B}) + \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K_{p+1} y^{(q)}) + \mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K_{p+1} \partial(y^{(q)}), \text{ by the Leibniz rule,} \\ &\subseteq \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} \mathcal{B}) + \mathfrak{m}^t K_{p+r+1} y^{(q-1)}, \end{aligned}$$

which verifies Claim 2.

Now suppose $z \in \mathcal{B}$ represents a nontrivial class in $H_c(\mathfrak{m}^t \mathcal{B})$ and let p be the largest integer such that $z \in \mathfrak{m}^t K_p \mathcal{B}$. Write $z = \sum k_i y^{(j)}$, where the sum is taken over integers i, j with $i + (r+1)j = c$ and $i \geq p$,

and $k_i \in \mathfrak{m}^t K_i$. Set $z' = k_p y^{\binom{c-p}{r+1}}$ and $w = z - z'$. Then $z = z' + w$ and the hypotheses of Claim 1 are satisfied. Putting together Claim 1 and Claim 2, we have:

$$(4.2.2) \quad z \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} \mathcal{B}) + z_1, \quad \text{for some } z_1 \in \mathfrak{m}^t K_{p+1} \mathcal{B}.$$

As z_1 is also a cycle, we may repeat the argument for z_1 , and so on. Inductively, we obtain $z \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} \mathcal{B}) + \mathfrak{m}^t K_i \mathcal{B}$ for all $i > p$. Since $K_i = 0$ for $i \gg 0$, we get $z \in \partial(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} \mathcal{B})$. \square

We recall below a result of Levin [17, Lemma 2].

4.3. Let \mathcal{F} be a differential graded R -algebra and \mathcal{E} a differential graded \mathcal{F} -module which is free as a graded \mathcal{F} -module (i. e. forgetting differentials) and such that $\partial(\mathcal{E}) \subseteq \mathfrak{m}\mathcal{E}$. Let M, N be R -modules such that $\mathfrak{m}M \subseteq N \subseteq M$, and such that the canonical map $N \otimes_R \mathcal{E} \rightarrow M \otimes_R \mathcal{E}$ is injective. If the induced homomorphism $H(N \otimes_R \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H(M \otimes_R \mathcal{F})$ is zero, then so is the induced homomorphism $H(N \otimes_R \mathcal{E}) \rightarrow H(M \otimes_R \mathcal{E})$.

Corollary 4.4. *If $\mathcal{P}_{t,1}$ holds, then the following hold:*

(1) *The map*

$$\mathrm{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}^t, k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1}, k)$$

induced by the inclusion $\mathfrak{m}^t \subseteq \mathfrak{m}^{t-1}$ is zero for all $i \geq 0$.

(2) *If $v(R) \geq t$, then the algebra $\mathrm{Ext}_R(k, k)$ is generated in degrees 1 and 2.*

(3) *If $t = 2$, then the algebra $\mathrm{Ext}_R(k, k)$ is generated in degree 1.*

Proof. If $l \notin \mathfrak{m}Z_1(K)$, we can then construct a minimal Tate resolution \mathcal{A} of k over R by starting with the Koszul complex K , then adjoining a variable y with $\partial(y) = l$, and then the rest of the needed variables as described in 2.2. The description of the basis of \mathcal{A} in [3, Remark 6.2.1] shows that, forgetting differentials, \mathcal{A} is free over the algebra $\mathcal{B} = K\langle y \mid \partial(y) = l \rangle$. Using 4.3 and Theorem 4.2, we conclude that the induced map

$$H_i(\mathfrak{m}^t \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H_i(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} \mathcal{A})$$

is zero for all $i \geq 0$, and this yields the desired conclusion.

If $l \in \mathfrak{m}Z_1(K)$, then we showed in Remark 4.1 that the induced map $H_i(\mathfrak{m}^t K) \rightarrow H_i(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K)$ is zero for all $i \geq 0$, and the conclusion follows again by applying Levin's result in 4.3.

In view of (1), part (2) follows then from [13] and part (3) from [22, Corollary 1]. \square

Corollary 4.5. *Let (Q, \mathfrak{n}, k) be a regular local ring, and I an ideal with $I \subseteq \mathfrak{n}^2$, and consider the local ring (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) defined by $R = Q/I$. Let $h \in I \setminus \mathfrak{n}I$ and let $L \in K^Q$ such that $\partial(L) = h$. Let l denote the image of L in $K = K^Q \otimes_Q R$. Assume that $\mathcal{P}_{t,1}$ holds, with l as above.*

If $P = Q/(h)$, then the induced map $\mathrm{Tor}_i^P(\mathfrak{m}^t, k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_i^P(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1}, k)$ is zero for all $i \geq 0$.

Furthermore, let a be an integer such that $I \subseteq \mathfrak{n}^{a+1}$. If $h \in I \setminus \mathfrak{n}^{a+2}$ and $a + 1 \leq t \leq 2a$, then the canonical projection $P \rightarrow R$ is a Golod homomorphism.

Proof. The hypothesis implies that h is part of a minimal generating set of I .

Set $\mathcal{B} = K\langle y \mid \partial(y) = l \rangle$ and $\mathcal{B}' = K^Q\langle y \mid \partial(y) = L \rangle$. Note that $\mathcal{B} = (\mathcal{B}' \otimes_Q P) \otimes_P R$ and $\mathcal{B}' \otimes_Q P$ is a minimal free resolution of k over P . We can identify thus the induced map $\mathrm{Tor}_i^P(\mathfrak{m}^t, k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_i^P(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1}, k)$ with the induced map $H_i(\mathfrak{m}^t \mathcal{B}) \rightarrow H_i(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} \mathcal{B})$, and the latter is zero, by the theorem. Under the additional hypotheses in the last paragraph of the statement, it also follows that the induced map $\mathrm{Tor}_i^P(\mathfrak{m}^{2a}, k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_i^P(\mathfrak{m}^a, k)$ is zero for all $i \geq 0$, since $t \leq 2a$ and $t - 1 \geq a$. Since $I \subseteq \mathfrak{n}^{a+1}$, [24, Lemma 1.4] gives that the induced map $\mathrm{Tor}_i^P(R, k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_i^P(R/\mathfrak{m}^a, k)$ is zero for all positive i , and then applying 3.2 to the canonical projection $\kappa: P \rightarrow R$ gives the final conclusion. \square

Remark 4.6. The existence of a surjective Golod homomorphism from a complete intersection ring to the local ring R is a rather remarkable property: Using a result of Levin recorded in [6, Proposition 5.18], this property allows one to conclude that the Poincaré series of all finitely generated R -modules are rational, sharing a common denominator.

Compressed Gorenstein artinian local rings, and, more generally, compressed level artinian local rings are defined in terms of an extremal condition involving the length, embedding dimension, and the socle of the ring. We refer to [24] and [15] for the precise definitions. Such rings can be viewed as being “generic”, in a sense explained in more detail in [15, Theorem 3.1], for example.

Remark 4.7. Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a compressed Gorenstein local ring of socle degree $s \neq 3$ and assume k is infinite. Set $t = s + 2 - v(R)$ and $a = v(R) - 1$. When $s \neq 3$, the inequalities $a + 1 \leq t \leq 2a$ follow from general properties of compressed Gorenstein rings, and more precisely from the fact that $s = 2v(R) - 1$ or $s = 2v(R) - 2$, as noted in [24].

The proof of [24, Proposition 4.6] shows that $Z_n(\mathfrak{m}^t K) \subseteq lZ_{n-1}(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K)$ for some cycle $l \in K_1$, and [24, Lemma 4.4] shows that the induced map $H_i(\mathfrak{m}^t K) \rightarrow H_i(\mathfrak{m}^{t-1} K)$ is zero for all $i < n$, where n denotes the minimal number of generators of \mathfrak{m} . It follows that the ring R satisfies $\mathcal{P}_{t,1}$. We can then construct $h \in I$ such that $\partial(L) = h$, where L is a preimage of l in K^Q . With this data, the hypotheses of Corollary 4.5 are satisfied, hence we recover the main structural result in [24] stating that R is a homomorphic image of a hypersurface via a Golod homomorphism.

Remark 4.8. The condition $\mathcal{P}_{t,1}$ is also satisfied for compressed level artinian local rings of socle degree $s = 2t - 1$, with $s \neq 3$. This can be seen from the proof of [15, Lemma 6.3] and [15, Lemma 4.4]. The conclusion that such rings are homomorphic images of a hypersurface via a Golod homomorphism is established there using the results of [24]. Corollary 4.5 recovers the same conclusion, as well.

Another class of rings for which the condition $\mathcal{P}_{t,1}$ holds is discussed in the next section.

5. STRETCHED COHEN-MACAULAY LOCAL RINGS

Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be an artinian local ring. We set

$$v = \text{rank}_k(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2); \quad e = \text{length}(R); \quad r = \text{rank}_k(0 : \mathfrak{m}); \quad h = e - v.$$

Note that $\mathfrak{m}^{h+1} = 0$. The ring R is said to be *stretched* if h is the least integer i such that $\mathfrak{m}^{i+1} = 0$. Assume further that R is not a field. Then R is stretched if and only if \mathfrak{m}^2 is principal. Sally [25] computed the series $P_k^R(t)$ for a stretched artinian local ring R as follows:

$$(5.0.1) \quad P_k^R(t) = \begin{cases} 1/(1-vt) & \text{if } r = v; \\ 1/(1-vt+t^2) & \text{if } r \neq v. \end{cases}$$

In this section we show that finitely generated modules over R have rational Poincaré series as well, sharing a common denominator. The main result is Theorem 5.4; its proof involves an application of the results in Section 4.

5.1. Structure of stretched artinian local rings. Assume that (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is a stretched artinian local ring, not a field. We further set

$$p = v - r \quad \text{and} \quad q = r - 1.$$

Assume that $h \geq 3$. (The case $h \leq 2$ has been treated in [5] and will be recalled later.) As described in [25], we choose elements $t, z_1, \dots, z_p, w_1, \dots, w_q$ forming a minimal generating system of \mathfrak{m} such that the following hold:

- (1) $\mathfrak{m}^i = (t^i)$ for all $i \geq 2$;
- (2) The elements w_1, \dots, w_{r-1}, t^h form a basis of $(0 : \mathfrak{m})$; in particular, $tw_j = 0$ and $z_i w_j = 0$ for all i, j with $1 \leq i \leq p$ and $1 \leq j \leq q$;
- (3) $tz_i = 0$ for all i with $1 \leq i \leq p$;
- (4) $z_i z_j = a_{ij} t^h$, with $a_{ij} = 0$ or a_{ij} a unit of R , for all i, j with $1 \leq i, j \leq p$.

(Note that there are no elements w_i if $r = 1$ and there are no elements z_i if $r = v$.)

If $r \neq v$, let \bar{a}_{ij} denote the image of a_{ij} in $k = R/\mathfrak{m}$ and note that the matrix (\bar{a}_{ij}) is invertible. Indeed, if this matrix is not invertible, then there exists an element $z = \sum_{i=1}^p b_i z_i$, with $b_i \in R$ such that b_i is a unit for at least one index i , and such that $zz_j = 0$ for all j for all $1 \leq j \leq p$. This implies that $z \in (0 : \mathfrak{m})$, hence $z \in (w_1, \dots, w_{r-1}, t^h)$, contradicting the fact that $t, z_1, \dots, z_p, w_1, \dots, w_q$ is a minimal generating set of \mathfrak{m} .

The fact that the matrix $(\overline{a_{ij}})$ is invertible also implies that for every i with $1 \leq i \leq p$ there exists an element $y_i \in (z_1, \dots, z_p)$ such that

$$(5.1.1) \quad z_i y_i = t^h \quad \text{and} \quad z_j y_i = 0 \quad \text{for all } j \text{ with } i \neq j, 1 \leq j \leq p.$$

Since $y_i \in (z_1, \dots, z_p)$ we also have

$$(5.1.2) \quad t y_i = 0 = w_j y_i \quad \text{for all } i, j \text{ with } 1 \leq i \leq p \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq q.$$

5.2. Structure of Koszul homology. Let R be as in 5.1. We consider the Koszul complex K^R on the set $\{w_1, \dots, w_q, z_1, \dots, z_p, t\}$. As a DG algebra it can be described as the complex

$$K^R = R\langle W_1, \dots, W_q, Z_1, \dots, Z_p, T \rangle$$

with $\partial(W_i) = w_i$, $\partial(Z_i) = z_i$ and $\partial(T) = t$.

In what follows, we will consider products of some of the variables W_i or Z_i , with the index i ranging over certain sets I . We adopt the convention that the product is equal to 1 if $I = \emptyset$; for example $Z_1 \cdots Z_p = 1$ if $p = 0$. We set

$$\mathcal{W} = \{W_{j_1} W_{j_2} \cdots W_{j_i} \mid 1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_i \leq q, 0 \leq i \leq q\}$$

where $W_{j_1} W_{j_2} \cdots W_{j_i} = 1$ when $i = 0$.

Lemma. *Let $s \geq 1$. Every cycle of $Z_s(\mathfrak{m}^2 K^R)$ has the form*

$$\sum a_W t^h T Z_1 \cdots Z_p W + V, \quad \text{with } V \in B_s(\mathfrak{m} K^R) \quad \text{and} \quad a_W \in R,$$

where the sum ranges over all $W \in \mathcal{W}$ with $|W| = s - p - 1$.

Proof. If $L = Z_{i_1} Z_{i_2} \cdots Z_{i_m} W_{j_1} W_{j_2} \cdots W_{j_n}$ with $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_m \leq p$ and $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_n \leq q$, then the Leibniz rule and the fact that $t w_j = 0 = t z_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq p$ and $1 \leq j \leq q$ imply that $t\partial(L) = 0$. Consequently, another application of the Leibniz rule gives

$$t^2 L = \partial(tTL).$$

Since $\mathfrak{m}^2 = (t^2)$, it suffices to consider cycles of the form $z = \sum_L a_L t^2 TL$ with L ranging over all possible products L as above (if $p = 0 = q$, then we only have one term where $L = 1$). Taking differentials, we have

$$0 = \partial(z) = \sum a_L t^3 L$$

where the last equality follows again from the Leibniz rule and the fact that $t\partial(L) = 0$, as noted above. Since the products L are linearly independent over R , we have $a_L t^3 = 0$ for all L , and hence $a_L = t^{h-2} b_L + c_L$, with $b_L \in R$ and $c_L \in (w_1, \dots, w_q, z_1, \dots, z_p)$. We have thus $z = \sum_L b_L t^h TL$.

Consider a cycle $t^h TL$, with L as above. Set $Z = Z_{i_1} Z_{i_2} \cdots Z_{i_m}$ and $W = W_{j_1} W_{j_2} \cdots W_{j_n}$, so that $t^h TL = t^h TZW$. We will show that $t^h TZW \in \partial(\mathfrak{m} K^R)$ whenever $Z \neq Z_1 Z_2 \cdots Z_p$.

Indeed, assume $Z \neq Z_1 Z_2 \cdots Z_p$. In particular, we have $p \neq 0$. Without loss of generality, we may assume Z_1 is not a factor in Z . Then for any such Z and any W as above we have:

$$t^h TZW = z_1 y_1 TZW = \partial(y_1 Z_1 TZW)$$

where the element y_1 is as defined above, and the last equality follows from the Leibniz rule, in view of the relations in (5.1.1) and (5.1.2). \square

5.3. Generation of Koszul homology. We continue with the notation and hypotheses of 5.1 and 5.2. In addition, we assume $r \neq v$, hence $p \neq 0$. We set:

$$\mathcal{J}_1 = \{(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq p, a_{ij} \neq 0\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{J}_2 = \{(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq p, a_{ij} = 0\}.$$

Consider the following element in K_1^R :

$$(5.3.1) \quad F = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq q} \alpha_{ij} w_i W_j + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq q, 1 \leq i \leq p} \beta_{ij} w_j Z_i + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq q} \gamma_i w_i T + \\ + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq p} \delta_i t Z_i + \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{J}_1} \eta_{ij} (t^{h-1} T - a_{ij}^{-1} z_i Z_j) + \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{J}_2} \theta_{ij} z_i Z_j$$

where $\alpha_{ij}, \beta_{ij}, \gamma_i, \delta_i, \eta_{ij}, \theta_{ij} \in R$. Recall that the elements a_{ij} were introduced in 5.1. The relations in 5.1 yield that F is a cycle.

Lemma. *Assume in addition that at least one of the coefficients $\delta_i, \eta_{ij},$ or θ_{ij} is a unit. If z is a cycle in $\mathfrak{m}^2 K^R$, then $z = AF + A'$ for some $A \in Z(\mathfrak{m}K^R)$ and $A' \in B(\mathfrak{m}K^R)$. In other words, condition $\mathcal{P}_{2,1}$ holds with $l = F$.*

Proof. Using Lemma 5.2, we see that it suffices to consider cycles of the form $t^h T Z_1 \cdots Z_p W$, with $W \in \mathcal{W}$. Now consider the following element, which can be seen to be a cycle in $\mathfrak{m}K^R$:

$$\begin{aligned} C = & \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq p} d_{ij} \left(y_i T Z_1 \cdots \widehat{Z}_j \cdots Z_p W + (-1)^{j-i} y_j T Z_1 \cdots \widehat{Z}_i \cdots Z_p W \right) + \\ & + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq p} d_{ii} (y_i T Z_1 \cdots \widehat{Z}_i \cdots Z_p W) + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq p} b_i \left(t^{h-1} T Z_1 \cdots \widehat{Z}_i \cdots Z_p W + (-1)^i y_i Z_1 \cdots Z_p W \right) \end{aligned}$$

with $d_{ij}, b_i \in R$, where the notation \widehat{Z}_j indicates that the element Z_j is missing from the product. Set

$$\alpha = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq p} (-1)^i b_i \delta_i - \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{J}_1} (-1)^j d_{ij} \eta_{ij} a_{ij}^{-1} + \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{J}_2} (-1)^j d_{ij} \theta_{ij}.$$

Then we have

$$FC = \alpha(t^h T Z_1 \cdots Z_p W).$$

Since at least one of the coefficients $\delta_i, \eta_{ij},$ or θ_{ij} is a unit, we can choose the coefficients d_{ij} and b_i such that α is a unit. Then, if we take $A = \alpha^{-1}C$, we have $t^h T Z_1 \cdots Z_p W = AF$. \square

Theorem 5.4. *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) be a stretched artinian local ring with minimal Cohen presentation $R = Q/I$, where (Q, \mathfrak{n}, k) is a regular local ring and $I \subseteq \mathfrak{n}^2$. Assume R is not a field.*

Set $v = \text{rank}_k(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2)$ and $r = \text{rank}_k(0 : \mathfrak{m})$. The following hold:

- (1) *If $r \neq v$, then $I \not\subseteq \mathfrak{n}(I : \mathfrak{n})$ and we have:*
 - (a) *If $\mathfrak{m}^3 \neq 0$, then the induced homomorphism $Q/(f) \rightarrow R$ is Golod for all $f \in I \setminus \mathfrak{n}(I : \mathfrak{n})$.*
 - (b) *The algebra $\text{Ext}_R(k, k)$ is generated by its elements of degree 1.*
 - (c) *$(1+t)^v(1-vt+t^2)P_M^R(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$ for all finitely generated R -modules M .*
- (2) *If $r = v$, then*
 - (a) *R is a Golod ring.*
 - (b) *The algebra $\text{Ext}_R(k, k)$ is generated by its elements of degree 1 and 2.*
 - (c) *$(1-vt)P_M^R(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$ for all finitely generated R -modules M .*

Remark 5.5. If R is a stretched artinian local ring with $\mathfrak{m}^3 = 0$ and $r \neq v$, then the hypotheses of [5, Theorem 4.1] apply. In view of [5, Theorem 1.4], we have that, after a faithfully flat extension, there exists a regular local ring (Q, \mathfrak{n}, k) , an element $u \in \mathfrak{n}$, and a Golod surjective homomorphism $Q/(u^2) \rightarrow R$. In this case, as noted in [5], the ring R is Koszul, in the sense that the associated graded ring with respect to \mathfrak{m} is a Koszul algebra, implying in particular part (1b) of the theorem. In this case, one has $(1-vt+t^2)P_M^R(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$ for all finitely generated R -modules M [5, Theorem 1.1], and in particular (1c) holds.

Proof. Choose $\tilde{w}_i, \tilde{t}, \tilde{z}_i$ preimages of the elements w_i, t, z_i in Q . Let K^R be the Koszul complex described earlier, and let K^Q be the Koszul complex over Q on the set $\{\tilde{w}_1, \dots, \tilde{w}_q, \tilde{z}_1, \dots, \tilde{z}_p, \tilde{t}\}$, and note that $K^R = K^Q \otimes_Q R$, hence we can identify K^R with K^Q/IK^Q .

- (1) Assume $r \neq v$ and $\mathfrak{m}^3 \neq 0$. In this case, the ideal I is generated by the elements

$$\begin{aligned} & \tilde{w}_j \tilde{w}_l, \quad \tilde{w}_j \tilde{z}_i, \quad \tilde{w}_j \tilde{t}, \quad \tilde{z}_i \tilde{t} \quad \text{with } 1 \leq j \leq l \leq q \text{ and } 1 \leq i \leq p; \\ & \tilde{t}^h - \tilde{a}_{ij}^{-1} \tilde{z}_i \tilde{z}_j \quad \text{with } (i, j) \in \mathcal{J}_1; \quad \tilde{z}_i \tilde{z}_j \quad \text{with } (i, j) \in \mathcal{J}_2. \end{aligned}$$

We also have

$$(I : \mathfrak{n}) = (\tilde{w}_1, \dots, \tilde{w}_q, \tilde{t}^h) + I \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{n}(I : \mathfrak{n}) = \mathfrak{n}(\tilde{w}_1, \dots, \tilde{w}_q) + \mathfrak{n}I.$$

(Note that, if R is Gorenstein, then $q = 0$ and $\mathfrak{n}(I : \mathfrak{n}) = \mathfrak{n}I$.) In particular, note that $I \neq \mathfrak{n}(I : \mathfrak{n})$.

Let $f \in I \setminus \mathfrak{n}(I: \mathfrak{n})$. Then we can choose elements $\alpha_{ij}, \beta_{ij}, \gamma_i, \delta_i, \eta_{ij}, \theta_{ij} \in R$ in (5.3.1) such that at least one of the elements δ_i, η_{ij} , or θ_{ij} is a unit, and such that we can lift the element F in (5.3.1) to an element L in K^Q with $\partial(L) = f$. Then Lemma 5.3 shows that the ring R satisfies $\mathcal{P}_{2,1}$, with $l = F$. Part (1a) follows then from Corollary 4.5 and (1b) follows from Corollary 4.4. Furthermore, the existence of a surjective Golod homomorphism onto R from a hypersurface ring, together with formula (5.0.1) and a result of Levin, see [6, Proposition 5.18], prove (1c).

Remark 5.5 explains the statements (1b) and (1c) when $\mathfrak{m}^3 = 0$.

(2) Assume now that $r = v$, hence $p = 0$. We see that the ideal I is then generated by the elements

$$\tilde{w}_j \tilde{w}_1, \quad \tilde{w}_j \tilde{t}, \quad \tilde{t}^{h+1} \quad \text{with } 1 \leq j \leq l \leq q .$$

We set $A = R/(w_1, \dots, w_q)$ and $B = R/(t)$. Note that (A, \mathfrak{a}, k) is a local ring with $A \cong Q'/(\tau^{h+1})$, where Q' is the regular local ring $Q' = Q/(\tilde{w}_1, \dots, \tilde{w}_q)$ and τ is the image of \tilde{t} in Q' ; in particular, A is a hypersurface. Also, note that (B, \mathfrak{b}, k) is a local ring whose maximal ideal satisfies $\mathfrak{b}^2 = 0$. Then R is isomorphic to the fiber product $A \times_k B$. Since A and B are both Golod rings, [16, Théorème 4.1] implies that R is a Golod ring, establishing (2a). Also, by [21], the algebra $\text{Ext}_R(k, k)$ is then the coproduct of the algebras $\text{Ext}_A(k, k)$ and $\text{Ext}_B(k, k)$; see *loc. cit.* for the definition of the coproduct. Since $\mathfrak{b}^2 = 0$, the Yoneda algebra $\text{Ext}_B(k, k)$ is generated by its elements of degree 1. The Yoneda algebra of the hypersurface A is generated in degrees 1 and 2. It follows that the coproduct is generated in degrees 1 and 2, establishing (2b).

By a result of Ghione and Gulliksen [9] and formula 5.0.1, the fact that R is Golod implies that $P_M^R(t)$ is rational, with denominator $(1+t)^v(1-vt)$. The more precise denominator $1-vt$ in (2c) requires additional discussion. To compute $P_M^R(t)$ we use a method employed in the proof of [5, Corollary 4.4]. By [8, Rem. 3] one has $\Omega_2^R(M) = K \oplus L$, where K is an A -module and L is a B -module. Using further a formula in [8, Thm. 2], we have

$$(5.5.1) \quad \begin{aligned} P_M^R(t) - \beta_0^R(M) - \beta_1^R(M) \cdot t &= P_K^R(t) \cdot t^2 + P_L^R(t) \cdot t^2 \\ &= \frac{P_K^A(t) \cdot P_k^B(t) + P_k^A(t) \cdot P_L^B(t)}{P_k^A(t) + P_k^B(t) - P_k^A(t) \cdot P_k^B(t)} \cdot t^2. \end{aligned}$$

Since A is a hypersurface, we have that $P_k^A(t) = 1/(1-t)$, and the Poincaré series of every finitely generated A -module can be written as a rational function with denominator $1-t$, since every A -module M has an eventually periodic resolution. Since $\mathfrak{b}^2 = 0$ and $\text{rank}_k(\mathfrak{b}/\mathfrak{b}^2) = v-1$, we have that $P_k^B(t) = 1/(1-(v-1)t)$ and the Poincaré series of every finitely generated B -module can be written as a rational function with denominator $1-(v-1)t$. Plugging these formulas into (5.5.1) we obtain that $P_M^R(t)$ can be written as a fraction with denominator $1-vt$, establishing (2c). \square

If (R, \mathfrak{m}, k) is a d -dimensional local Cohen-Macaulay ring of multiplicity e , then R is said to be *stretched* if there exists a minimal reduction $\mathbf{x} = x_1, \dots, x_d$ of \mathfrak{m} (that is, there exist d elements x_1, \dots, x_d of \mathfrak{m} such that $\mathfrak{m}^{r+1} = (x_1, \dots, x_d)\mathfrak{m}^r$ for some non-negative integer r) such that $R/(\mathbf{x})$ is stretched. Standard arguments allow us to reduce computations of Poincaré series over R to computations over the stretched artinian local ring $R/(x_1, \dots, x_d)$, and we obtain:

Corollary 5.6. *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}) be a d -dimensional stretched local Cohen-Macaulay ring of type r . Set $\text{mult}(R) = e$ and $\text{rank}_k(\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2) = v$. There exists then a polynomial $d_R(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$ such that $d_R(t) P_M^R(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t]$ for all finitely generated R -modules M , where*

$$d_R(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - (v-d)t & \text{if } r = v-d; \\ (1+t)^{v-d}(1-(v-d)t+t^2) & \text{if } r \neq v-d. \end{cases}$$

6. GRADED RINGS AND KOSZUL ALGEBRAS

We give here graded versions of the main statements. While our results have been stated so far for local rings, they can be stated similarly in the case that $R = Q/I$, with $Q = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ with k a field and I a homogeneous ideal, and with \mathfrak{m} denoting the irrelevant ideal (x_1, \dots, x_n) . Furthermore, in the graded case,

the hypotheses can be formulated into more suggestive language, as we shall point out below, and in particular we obtain the applications to the study of the Koszul property mentioned in the introduction.

Let R be as above, and let K denote the Koszul complex on the images of the variables. Let H denote the homology. Note that K and H are bigraded algebras. When we say that an element of K or H has bidegree (i, j) , the entry i denotes homological degree and the entry j denotes internal degree. If $[z] \in H_{i,j}$ is nonzero we set

$$d(z) = j - i.$$

When looking at the Betti table of the resolution of R over Q given by Macaulay2 [11], which can be interpreted as also describing the graded Hilbert series of H , the information $d(z) = r$ indicates that the element $[z]$ lies in the r th line (strand) of the table.

With this terminology, we can restate conditions $\mathcal{Z}_{t,b,s}$ and $\mathcal{P}_{t,r}$ as follows:

- $\mathcal{P}_{t,r}$: There exists $[l] \in H_r$ such that for every $[z] \in H$ with $d(z) \geq t$, there exists $[z'] \in H$ with $d(z') \geq t-1$ such that $[z] = [z'] [l]$.
- $\mathcal{Z}_{t,b,s}$: There exists a set of cycles Z in K with $d(z) \geq t$ for all $z \in Z$ and $zz' = 0$ for all $z, z' \in Z$, and such that for every $[v] \in H$ with $d(v) = s$ there exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $z_i \in Z, [u_i] \in H$ with $d(z_i) \geq b$ for each $1 \leq i \leq m$, such that $[v] = \sum_{i=1}^m [z_i][u_i]$.

We now concentrate on the consequences of our results to the study of the Koszul property of R . As recalled earlier, [22, Corollary 1] shows that the map $\mathrm{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}^2, k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}, k)$ induced by the inclusion $\mathfrak{m}^2 \subseteq \mathfrak{m}$ is zero for all $i \geq 0$ if and only if the Yoneda algebra $\mathrm{Ext}_R(k, k)$ is generated in degree 1. Since R is a standard graded k -algebra, the last statement is equivalent to the fact that R is a Koszul algebra.

We also consider a property that is stronger than Koszulness. As defined in [14], a local (or graded) ring is said to be *absolutely Koszul* if the linearity defect of every finitely generated R -module is finite. While we refer to [12] for the original definition of linearity defect, we mention that a module M has finite linearity defect if and only if it has a syzygy N whose associated graded module $\mathrm{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(N)$ has a linear resolution over the associated graded ring $\mathrm{gr}_{\mathfrak{m}}(R)$. In the graded case, if R is absolutely Koszul, then it is also Koszul, see [12, Proposition 1.13].

As defined in the introduction, the *linear strand* of H is the set of elements $[z]$ with $d(z) = 1$. The *nonlinear strands* are composed of those elements with $d(z) > 1$. We say that the nonlinear strands of H are *generated by a set* \overline{Z} with $\overline{Z} \subseteq H$ if the nonlinear strands are contained in the ideal generated by \overline{Z} in H . If the nonlinear strands are generated by a subset \overline{Z} of the linear strand, it follows that H is generated by the linear strand as a k -algebra.

Theorem 6.1. *Assume one of the following conditions holds:*

- (1) *There exists an element $[l]$ of bidegree $(1, 2)$ such that the nonlinear strands are generated by $[l]$, that is, every element in the nonlinear strands of H is a multiple of $[l]$.*
- (2) *$R_{\geq 3} = 0$ and there exists a set of cycles Z representing elements in the linear strand, with the property that $zz' = 0$ for all $z, z' \in Z$, such that the set $\overline{Z} = \{[z] \mid z \in Z\}$ generates the nonlinear strand of H .*

Then R is Koszul. Moreover, R is absolutely Koszul when (1) holds.

Proof. If (1) holds, then $\mathcal{P}_{2,1}$ holds. By Corollary 4.4, the induced maps $\mathrm{Tor}_*^R(\mathfrak{m}^2, k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_*^R(\mathfrak{m}, k)$ are zero. This implies that R is Koszul.

One of the consequences of the hypothesis in (1) is that there are no elements in bidegree $(1, i)$ with $i > 2$. Consequently, the ideal I is quadratic and $v(R) = 2$. Let L denote a preimage of l in K^Q and set $h = \partial(L)$. Note that $h \in I \setminus \mathfrak{n}^3$. We can apply then Corollary 4.5 with $a = 1$ and $t = 2$ to conclude that R is a homomorphic image of a quadratic hypersurface via a Golod homomorphism, hence R is absolutely Koszul by [12, Theorem 5.9].

If (2) holds, then $\mathcal{Z}_{1,1,2}$ holds. We apply then the graded version of Theorem 3.1 to conclude that the induced map $\mathrm{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}^2, k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_i^R(\mathfrak{m}, k)$ is zero, hence R is Koszul. \square

There exist Koszul algebras that do not satisfy either of the conditions of the theorem, since, as noted in [7], the fact that R is Koszul does not necessarily imply that the Koszul homology is generated by the linear

strand. On the other hand, the fact that R is Koszul does impose conditions on the Koszul homology; see the introduction for more details on known results. Of particular interest is the following reformulation of Lemma 1.3 from Section 1. The statement of this result was communicated to us orally by S. Iyengar, who arrived at it in work with L. Avramov and A. Conca.

Proposition 6.2. *If R is Koszul, then the nonlinear strands of H are contained in the set of matrix Massey products $MH(K)$.*

Proof. If R is Koszul, then the induced map $\mathrm{Tor}_*^R(\mathfrak{m}^2, k) \rightarrow \mathrm{Tor}_*^R(\mathfrak{m}, k)$ is zero, hence the canonical projection $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^2$ is Golod, and thus small. Apply then Lemma 1.3 to see that $H_{\geq 1}(\mathfrak{m}^2 K) \subseteq MH(K)$. \square

In the next section, we discuss an example of a graded algebra R with $R_{\geq 3} = 0$ for which the nonlinear strand is generated by the linear strand, but R is not Koszul, see 7.4. Thus, the converse of Proposition 6.2 does not hold. Stronger hypotheses on the generation of Koszul homology such as the ones in our theorem are thus needed in order to ensure R is Koszul.

7. EXAMPLES

We now proceed to give the relevant examples mentioned above. The computations here are done with the help of the Macaulay2 package `DGAlgebras` written by Frank Moore, but all computations can also be checked by hand (for example, see 7.6 below). In this section, k denotes a field of characteristic 0.

Let $Q = k[X, Y, Z, U]$, and $R = Q/\mathfrak{a}$ for an ideal \mathfrak{a} . Set $\mathfrak{m} = (x, y, z, u)$, with x, y, z, u the images of X, Y, Z, U in R , respectively, and T_1, \dots, T_4 the degree one variables of the Tate complex mapping to x, y, z, u , respectively. As before, K^R is the Koszul complex on (x, y, z, u) and H^R is its homology algebra. If $z \in K^R$ is a cycle, we denote by $[z]$ its homology class in H^R . Recall (e.g., [23]) that $H^R \cong \mathrm{Tor}^Q(R, k)$, and so the Betti table of R over Q gives an indication in which bidegrees elements of H^R reside.

We start by applying Theorem 6.1 to rings having the form $R = Q/\mathfrak{a}$ where \mathfrak{a} is an ideal generated by quadratic forms in (X, Y, Z, U) ; such rings were studied by Roos in [23]. We verify the conditions of Theorem 6.1 hold for 40+2=42 of the 104 rings in [23, Tables A-D], showing in particular that 40 of them are absolutely Koszul.

7.1. For our first example, consider the ring R which is case 66 in [23, Table C]:

$$R = k[X, Y, Z, U]/(XZ, Y^2, YU, Z^2, ZU, U^2).$$

We claim that the nonlinear strand of H^R is generated by a single element in bidegree $(1, 2)$, i.e., it satisfies Theorem 6.1(1). As a result, we can conclude that this ring is absolutely Koszul, hence Koszul. To do this, we use the Macaulay2 package `DGAlgebras`.

In the following code, the set C is a list of cycles whose images (given by G) generate H ($= H^R$) as a k -algebra and P is the list of generators in G which are not in the linear strand. We define an ideal I in H to be generated by the elements in P and all products hk with $h, k \in G$; this ideal is equal to the union of all nonlinear strands of H , together with the zero element. Showing generation of the nonlinear strands by an element in bidegree $(1, 2)$ now reduces to checking ideal containment.

```
needsPackage "DGAlgebras"
R=QQ[x, y, z, u]/ideal(x*z, y^2, y*u, z^2, z*u, u^2)
K=koszulComplexDGA(R)
C=getGenerators(K)
H=HH K
G=generators H
P={}; for n from 0 to length(G)-1 do {
  if (degree G_n)_0+1 !=(degree G_n)_1 then P=append(P,G_n)
}
I=(ideal G)^2+(ideal P) --I is the ideal of nonlinear strands of H
m=0; for n from 1 to length(G) do { if degree X_n =={1,2} then m=m+1 else continue}
M=sum(m, j-> G_j)
N=sum(m, j-> C_j)
J=ideal(M)
isSubset(I,J) -- returns true if the nonlinear strands are generated by M
```

In this example, we see that the homology class of the cycle $N = zT_1 + (y+u)T_2 + (z+u)T_3 + uT_4$ generates the nonlinear strands of H^R , hence by Theorem 6.1(1), R is absolutely Koszul.

Moreover, a similar argument shows that 40 of the rings from [23, Tables A-D] have the nonlinear strand of their Koszul homology algebra generated by a single element in bidegree $(1, 2)$, and hence are absolutely Koszul rings; these are cases 1-4, 8-10, 23, 25-28, 49, 50, 52, 53, 66-68, 70, 72, 75-83, and isotopes 46va, 66v5, 68v, 71v4, 72v2e, 75v2, 78v1, 78v2e, 78v3v, and 81va from [23, Tables A-D]. Indeed, in all these cases we show that the homology class of the sum of generating cycles in bidegree $(1, 2)$ found by `DGAlgebras` can be taken to be such a generator.

The next example is a ring satisfying condition (2), but not condition (1), of Theorem 6.1.

7.2. Let R be the ring which is case 54 in [23]:

$$R = k[X, Y, Z, U]/(X^2, XZ, Y^2, Z^2, YU + ZU, U^2).$$

The nonlinear strand of H^R cannot be generated by a single element in bidegree $(1, 2)$ as in the previous example, which can be seen by computing the Betti table for R over Q :

	0	1	2	3	4
total:	1	6	13	12	4
0:	1
1:	.	6	4	.	.
2:	.	.	9	12	4

and observing there is no way for an element in bidegree $(4, 6)$ to be a multiple of an element in bidegree $(1, 2)$.

Next, we use the package `DGAlgebras` again to show that the nonlinear strand of H^R is generated by a finite set of classes of cycles with trivial self-multiplication, that is, the ring R satisfies condition (2) of Theorem 6.1.

```
R=QQ[x,y,z,u]/ideal(x^2,x*z,y^2,z^2,y*u+z*u,u^2)
m=ideal vars R; m^3==0
betti res(ideal R)
K=koszulComplexDGA(R)
C=getGenerators(K)
H=HH K
G=generators H
P={}; for n from 0 to length(G)-1 do {
  if (degree G_n)_0+1 !=(degree G_n)_1 then P=append(P,G_n)
}
I=(ideal G)^2+(ideal P) --I is the ideal of nonlinear strands of H
Cyc = {C_0,C_2,C_3,C_6,C_7}
Cls = {G_0,G_2,G_3,G_6,G_7}
for m from 0 to length(Cyc)-1 do {
  for n from 0 to length(Cyc)-1 do {
    if Cyc_m*Cyc_n==0 then TrivMult=true else {TrivMult=false; break}
  }
}
print TrivMult --returns true if Cyc has trivial self-multiplication
J=ideal Cls
isSubset(I,J) --returns true if the nonlinear strands are generated by Cls
```

In this example, the set `Cyc` is the desired generating set contained in the linear strand and its elements correspond to the following cycles:

$$\{xT_1, zT_3, zT_1, zT_1T_3, xT_1T_3\}.$$

The Macaulay2 code first checks $m^3 = 0$, and then verifies that all the products of elements in `Cyc` are 0 and that the nonlinear strand `I` is contained in the ideal generated by `Cls` (the images in `H` of cycles in `Cyc`). A similar argument shows that the ring in case 71 of [23, Tables A-D] also satisfies Theorem 6.1(2); for that ring, one can show that the set $C_{YC} = \{C_0, C_1, C_2, C_7, C_8, C_9, C_{11}, C_{15}\}$ is the desired generating set with trivial self-multiplication.

Remark 7.3. Even among other rings with $m^3 = 0$ in [23], there are limitations to Theorem 6.1(2): For example, the ring in case 71v16 of [23] has no generating set satisfying this condition, despite being Koszul.

Using DGAalgebras as above, we see that the ring

$$R = k[X, Y, Z, U]/(X^2, Y^2 + Z^2, XY, YZ, ZU, XZ + U^2, XU),$$

has $m^3 = 0$ and has H^R generated by X_1, \dots, X_{17} such that $X_{13}^2 \neq 0$, hence the cycle corresponding to X_{13} cannot be a part of any set with trivial self-multiplication. However, without X_{13} , we cannot generate the nonlinear strand:

```
R=QQ[x,y,z,u]/ideal(x^2,y^2+z^2,x*y,y*z,z*u,x*z+u^2,x*u)
G=generators HH koszulComplexDGA(R)
X_13*X_13==0 -- returns false
P={}; for n from 0 to length(G)-1 do {
  if (degree G_n)_0+1 !=(degree G_n)_1 then P=append(P,G_n)
}
I=(ideal G)^2+(ideal P) --I is the ideal of nonlinear strands of H
isSubset(I,ideal delete(G_12,G)) -- returns false
```

Hence no set satisfying the conditions of Theorem 6.1(2) can exist for this ring, but R is Koszul by [23, Main Theorem].

The next example shows that generation of H^R by the linear strand alone cannot detect Koszulness of R .

7.4. Consider the ring which is case 55 in [23]:

$$R = k[X, Y, Z, U]/(X^2 + XY, XZ + YU, XU, Y^2, Z^2, ZU + U^2).$$

The graded Betti table of R over Q is the same as for the ring in 7.2. Moreover, we see that H^R is generated by the linear strand. This code can also be used to show the ring in 7.2 is generated by its linear strand.

```
R=QQ[x,y,z,u]/ideal(x^2+x*y,x*z+y*u,x*u,y^2,z^2,z*u+u^2)
betti res(ideal R)
H=HH koszulComplexDGA(R)
G=generators H
for n from 0 to length(G)-1 list degree G_n
betti res(coker vars R, LengthLimit =>7)
```

We see that H^R has 6 generators in bidegree $(1, 2)$ and 4 generators in bidegree $(2, 3)$, all in the linear strand; further, the resolution of k over R is not linear, hence R is not Koszul.

Remark 7.5. The Koszul homology algebras of the rings in 7.2 and 7.4 share the same Hilbert series and are both generated by the linear strand, yet one ring is Koszul and the other one is not. Thus, generation by the linear strand and “good” Hilbert series of the Koszul homology are not sufficient to decide whether the ring is Koszul. The particularities of the generation of certain nonlinear strands in the Koszul homology seem to be relevant factors in detecting good homological behavior.

We now showcase the applicability of our results with a non-quadratic example: a non-compressed level algebra of socle degree 4, with defining ideal generated in degree 3.

7.6. Let $Q = k[A, B, C, D]$, and let I be the ideal

$$(A^3, A^2C, A^2D, AC^2, B^3, B^2C, B^2D, BC^2, BD^2, C^2D, AB^2 + CD^2, ABD - C^3, BCD + D^3),$$

and set $R = Q/I$. Write m for the maximal homogeneous ideal of R and write a, b, c, d for the images of the variables. As before we denote by T_1, \dots, T_4 the variables of the Tate complex in degree one, mapping to a, b, c, d . One computes with Macaulay2 the Betti table of R over Q :

```

      0  1  2  3  4
total: 1 13 22 12 2
  0:  1  .  .  .  .
  1:  .  .  .  .  .
  2:  . 13 19  5  .
  3:  .  .  3  6  .
  4:  .  .  .  1  2
```

Proposition. *The following hold:*

- (1) *The last strand of the Koszul homology* H is generated by one element in $H_{1,3}$.
- (2) $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}^4$ is a Golod homomorphism and R/\mathfrak{m}^4 is a Golod ring.
- (3) $P_k^R(t) = \frac{(1+z)^3}{1-z-12z^2-10z^3-z^4+2z^5}$.

To give a feel for how computations in H^R are done by hand, and because the computations in this example are not too tedious, we give a proof that does not rely on the `DGAlgebras` package in `Macaulay2`.

Proof. Using `Macaulay2`, we check that the reduced Gröbner basis of I with respect to the lexicographic order is composed of the elements:

$$A^3, A^2C, A^2D, AC^2, B^3, B^2C, B^2D, BC^2, BD^2, C^2D, AB^2 + CD^2, \\ ABD - C^3BCD + D^3, BC^3, AD^3 + C^4, D^4, CD^3, C^5.$$

Using this information, one sees that c^4 and acd^2 generate the two-dimensional socle of R .

Note that the element $k_1 = (ac - bd)T_1 + c^2T_3 \in K_{1,3}$ is a cycle. We will show that its class $[k_1]$ generates $H_{4,8}$ and $H_{3,7}$.

Claim 1. $H_{4,8}$ is generated by the following two elements:

$$[c^4T_1T_2T_3T_4], [acd^2T_1T_2T_3T_4]$$

This can be seen from the fact that c^4, acd^2 form a basis for the socle of R .

Claim 2. $H_{3,7}$ is generated by the following element:

$$[c^4T_1T_3T_4]$$

To verify this claim, note first that $c^4T_1T_3T_4$ is a cycle. Then, compute the module of boundaries $\mathfrak{m}^3\partial(K_4)$ as being generated by the classes of the following elements:

$$c^4T_1T_2T_3, c^4T_1T_2T_4, acd^2T_1T_2T_4, acd^2T_1T_3T_4, c^4T_2T_3T_4, acd^2T_2T_3T_4, acd^2T_1T_2T_3 - c^4T_1T_3T_4$$

and check that $[c^4T_1T_3T_4] \notin \mathfrak{m}^3\partial(K_4)$. Since $\dim H_{3,7} = 1$, this proves the claim.

Consider now the elements $k_2 = c^2T_1T_2T_4$ and $k_3 = (bc + d^2)T_2T_3T_4 - b^2T_1T_2T_4$, and $k_4 = c^2T_1T_4$ which are also cycles. To verify that $[k_1]$ generates $H_{4,8}$ and $H_{3,7}$, we note the following relations:

$$k_1k_2 = c^4T_1T_2T_3T_4 \\ k_1k_3 = acd^2T_1T_2T_3T_4 \\ k_1k_4 = -c^4T_1T_3T_4$$

We conclude that the ring R satisfies the graded version of condition $\mathcal{Z}_{2,2,4}$, as stated in Section 6.

Corollary 3.5, together with a usage of `Macaulay2` for computing the Poincaré series of R/\mathfrak{m}^4 over the polynomial ring, gives:

$$P_k^R(z) = \frac{(1+z)^4}{1-z(15z+30z^2+23z^3+7z^4)+2z^2(1+z)^4} = \frac{(1+z)^3}{1-z-12z^2-10z^3-z^4+2z^5}.$$

□

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AMANDA CROLL, CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY IRVINE, 1530 CONCORDIA, IRVINE, CA 92612
E-mail address: amanda.croll@cui.edu

ROGER DELLACA, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE, 340 ROWLAND HALL, IRVINE CA 92697
E-mail address: rdellaca@uci.edu

ANJAN GUPTA, DIPARTIMENTO DI MATEMATICA, UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI GENOVA, VIA DODECANESO 35, 16146, GENOVA
E-mail address: agmath@gmail.com

JUSTIN HOFFMEIER, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS, NORTHWEST MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY, 800 UNIVERSITY DRIVE, MARYVILLE, MO 64468
E-mail address: jhoff@nwmissouri.edu

VIVEK MUKUNDAN, PURDUE UNIVERSITY; CURRENT ADDRESS: SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS, TATA INSTITUTE OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH, MUMBAI, INDIA
E-mail address: vivekm85@gmail.com

DENISE RANGEL TRACY, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY, 1615 STANLEY STREET, NEW BRITAIN, CT 06050
E-mail address: d.a.rangeltracy@ccsu.edu

LIANA M. ŞEGA, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, KANSAS CITY, MO 64110, U.S.A.
E-mail address: segal@umkc.edu

GABRIEL SOSA, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS, AMHERST COLLEGE, AMHERST, MA
E-mail address: gsosa@amherst.edu

PEDER THOMPSON, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY, BROADWAY AND BOSTON, LUBBOCK, TX 79409
E-mail address: peder.thompson@ttu.edu