Lefschetz Properties and Basic Constructions on Simplicial Spheres

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Abstract

The well known $g$-conjecture for homology spheres follows from the stronger conjecture that the face ring over the reals of a homology sphere, modulo a linear system of parameters, admits the strong-Lefschetz property. We prove that the strong-Lefschetz property is preserved under the following constructions on homology spheres: join, connected sum, and stellar subdivisions. The last construction is a step towards proving the $g$-conjecture for piecewise-linear spheres.

1 Introduction

Our motivating problem is the following well known $g$-conjecture for spheres, first raised as a question by McMullen for simplicial spheres [13]. By homology sphere we mean a pure simplicial complex $L$ such that for every face $F \in L$ (including the empty set), its link $\text{lk}(F, L) := \{ T \in L : T \cap F = \emptyset, T \cup F \in L \}$ has the same homology (say with integer coefficients) as of a $\dim(\text{lk}(F, L))$-sphere. Any simplicial sphere is a homology sphere.

Conjecture 1.1. (McMullen [13]) The $g$-vector of any homology sphere is an $M$-sequence, i.e. is the $f$-vector of a multicomplex.

An algebraic approach to this problem is to associate with a homology sphere $L$ a standard ring whose Hilbert function is the $g$-vector of $L$. This was worked out successfully by Stanley [20] in his celebrated proof of Conjecture 1.1 for the case where $L$ is the boundary complex of a simplicial polytope. The strong-Lefschetz theorem for toric varieties associated with rational polytopes, translates in this case to the following property of face rings, called strong-Lefschetz.

Let $K$ be a $(d-1)$-dimensional simplicial complex on the vertex set $[n]$. The $i$-th skeleton of $K$ is $K_i = \{ S \in K : |S| = i+1 \} = K \cap \binom{[n]}{i+1}$, its $f$-vector is $f(K) = (f_{-1}, f_0, ..., f_{d-1})$ where $f_i = |K_i|$, its $h$-vector is $h(K) = (h_0, h_1, ..., h_d)$

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where $h_k = \sum_{0 \leq i < k} (-1)^{k-i} \binom{d-i}{k-i} f_{i-1}$, and in case the $h$-vector is symmetric, its $g$-vector is $g(K) = (g_0, \ldots, g_{\lfloor d/2 \rfloor})$ where $g_0 = h_0 = 1$ and $g_i = h_i - h_{i-1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor$.

Let $F$ be a field, $A = F[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ be the polynomial ring over $F$, where each variable has degree one, and $A_i$ is the degree $i$ part of $A$. The face ring of $K$, called also Stanley-Reisner ring, is $F[K] = A/I_K$ where $I_K$ is the ideal in $A$ generated by the monomials whose support is not an element of $K$. Let $\Theta = (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_d)$ be a linear system of parameters (l.s.o.p. for short) of $F[K]$ - if $F$ is infinite it exists, e.g. \cite[Lemma 5.2]{T}. Denote $H(K) = H(K, \Theta) = F[K]/(\Theta) = H(K)_0 \oplus H(K)_1 \oplus \ldots$ where the grading is induced by the degree grading in $A$, and $(\Theta)$ is the ideal in $F[K]$ generated by the images of the elements of $\Theta$ under the projection $A \rightarrow F[K]$. $K$ is called Cohen-Macaulay (CM for short) over $F$ if for an (equivalently, every) l.s.o.p. $\Theta$, $F[K]$ is a free $F[\Theta]$-module. If $K$ is CM then $\dim_F H(K)_i = h_i(K)$. (The converse is also true: $h$ is an $M$-vector iff $h = h(K)$ for some CM complex $K$ \cite[Theorem 3.3]{T}.)

For $K$ a CM simplicial complex with a symmetric $h$-vector, if there exists an l.s.o.p. $\Theta$ and an element $\omega \in A_1$ such that the multiplication maps $\omega^{d-2i} : H(K, \Theta)_i \rightarrow H(K, \Theta)_{d-i}$, $m \mapsto \omega^{d-2i}m$, are isomorphisms for every $0 \leq i \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor$, we say that $K$ has the strong-Lefschetz property, or that $K$ is SL over $F$.

As was shown by Stanley \cite{S}, for $K$ the boundary complex of a simplicial rational $d$-polytope $P$, the l.s.o.p $\Theta$ induced by the embedding of its vertices in $\mathbb{R}^d$ and $\omega = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} x_i$ demonstrate that $K$ is SL over $\mathbb{R}$; hence so do generic $(\Theta, \omega)$.

Our main result is that the following constructions on homology spheres preserve the strong-Lefschetz property.

**Theorem 1.2.** Let $K$ and $L$ be homology spheres over a field $F$, and let $F$ be a face of $K$. Denote by $*$ the join operator, by $\#$ the connected sum operator, and by Stellar($F, K$) the stellar subdivision of $K$ at $F$. The following holds:

1. If $K$ and $L$ are SL over $F$ and $F$ has characteristic zero then $K * L$ is a SL homology sphere (over $F$).

2. If $K$ and $L$ have the same dimension and are SL then $K \# L$ is a SL homology sphere. (True over any field.)

3. If $K$ and $lk(F, K)$ are SL over $\mathbb{R}$ then Stellar($F, K$) is a SL homology sphere (over $\mathbb{R}$). In particular, if $K$ is SL over $\mathbb{R}$ then so is its barycentric subdivision.

**Remarks 1.3.** (1) Replacing the class of homology spheres by the class of piecewise linear (PL) spheres, Theorem 1.2 still holds. More generally, if $S$ is a class of simplicial complexes with the SL property, then any complex in its closure w.r.t. join and connected sum is also SL. If $S$ is closed under links, then any complex in its closure w.r.t. stellar subdivisions is also SL.

(2) Any PL-sphere can be obtained from the boundary of a simplex by a sequence of stellar subdivisions and their inverses (e.g. the survey \cite{S2}). Thus, to prove the $g$-conjecture for PL-spheres it is left to prove that the SL property is preserved under the inverse of stellar subdivisions, in the case of PL-spheres. For arbitrary complexes, the inverse moves may destroy the SL property, which
indicates that this direction is more difficult to prove.

(3) A similar result to Theorem 1.2(3) was obtained recently, and independently, by Murai [17], using different ideas: if one assumes that \( \text{lk}(F, K) \ast \partial(F \setminus \{u\}) \) is SL for some \( u \in F \) instead of that \( \text{lk}(F, K) \) is SL, the conclusion Stellar\((F, K)\) is SL still holds. His proof works for arbitrary field. Can his proof be used to prove Theorem 1.2(3) for arbitrary field?

(4) We use Theorem 1.2(1) to prove Theorem 1.2(3). Can Murai’s result [17] be used to prove the assertion Theorem 1.2(1) for arbitrary field?

The CM property and the strong-Lefschetz property have equivalent formulations in terms of the combinatorics of the symmetric algebraic shifting of the original simplicial complex [9] (definitions and further details appear in Section 3). We consider this reformulation in the context of exterior algebraic shifting, and extend some of our results to this context as well.

This paper is organized as follows: in Section 2 we discuss the effect of join on face rings and prove Theorem 1.2(1). In Section 3 we give background on algebraic shifting and the interpretation of various Lefschetz properties in terms of shifting. In Section 4 we compare the strong and weak-Lefschetz properties, to be used later in the proof of Theorem 1.2(3). In Section 5 we relate a certain Lefschetz type property, in terms of algebraic shifting (symmetric and exterior), to certain edge contractions, and use it to conclude Theorem 1.2(3). In Section 6 we show that connected sum preserves both the strong and weak-Lefschetz properties, also in the exterior algebra context; in particular we prove Theorem 1.2(2).

2 Strong-Lefschetz and join

The following auxiliary lemma is used in the proof of Theorem 1.2(1).

**Lemma 2.1.** Let \( K \) be a \((d-1)\)-dimensional homology sphere with an l.s.o.p. \( \Theta \) and an SL element \( \omega \) over \( F \). Let \( H = F[K]/(\Theta) \). Then \( H \) decomposes into a direct sum of \( F[\omega] \)-invariant spaces, each is of the form

\[
V_m = Fm \oplus F\omega m \oplus \cdots \oplus F\omega^{d-2i}m
\]

for \( m \in F[K]/(\Theta) \) of degree \( i \) for some \( 0 \leq i \leq d/2 \).

**Proof:** \( V_1 \) (1 \( \in H_0 \)) is an \( F[\omega] \)-invariant space which contain \( H_0 \). Assume that for \( 1 \leq i \leq d/2 \) we have already constructed a direct sum of \( F[\omega] \)-invariant spaces, \( \tilde{V}_{i-1} \), which contains \( \tilde{H}_{i-1} := H_0 \oplus \cdots \oplus H_{i-1} \), in which each \( V_m \) contains some nonzero element of \( \tilde{H}_{i-1} \). We now extend the construction to have these properties w.r.t. \( \tilde{H}_i \).

Let \( W_i := \ker(\omega^{d-2i+1} : H_i \to H_{d-i+1}) \), and let \( m_1, \ldots, m_t \) form a basis (over \( F \)) to \( W_i \). By definition of \( W_i \) each \( V_{m_j} \), 1 \( \leq j \leq t \) is \( F[\omega] \)-invariant. As \( \omega^{d-2i} : H_i \to H_{d-i} \) is injective, the sum of the \( V_{m_j} \)'s is direct, denoted by \( V_i = \bigoplus_{1 \leq j \leq t} V_{m_j} \). Let us check that \( V_i \cap \tilde{V}_{i-1} = 0 \) by showing that its intersection with each \( H_i \) is zero. For \( l > d - i \) or \( l < i \) this is obvious. Otherwise, an element in \( V_i \cap \tilde{V}_{i-1} \cap H_l \) is of the form \( \omega^{l-i+1}x = \omega^{l-i}y \) where
contradiction. We now show that the direct sum in degree

\[ x \in H_{i-1}, \ y \in W_i \text{ and } i \leq l \leq d - i. \]

As \( \omega \) is a SL-element, multiplying by \( \omega^{d-i+l-1} \), the LHS is nonzero while by definition of \( W_i \) the RHS is zero, a contradiction. We now show that the direct sum in degree \( i \) \( (V_i \oplus \tilde{V}_{i-1})_i \) equals \( H_i \), by computing dimensions: \( \dim_k (V_i)_i = \dim_k (\omega H_{i-1})_i = h_{i-1}(K) \), and \( \dim_k W_i = h_i(K) - h_{i-1}(K) \) hence \( (V_i \oplus \tilde{V}_{i-1})_i = H_i \) and \( \tilde{H}_i \) has the desired properties. As the h-vector of \( K \) is symmetric, \( H = H_{[d/2]} \), which completes the proof. □

Recall that the join of two simplicial complexes with disjoint sets of vertices is \( K \ast L := \{ S \cup T : S \in K, T \in L \} \).

**Theorem 2.2.** Let \( K \) and \( L \) be homology spheres over a field \( \mathbb{F} \) on disjoint sets of vertices, of dimensions \( d_K - 1, d_L - 1 \), with l.s.o.p’s \( \Theta_K, \Theta_L \) and SL elements \( \omega_K, \omega_L \) respectively; over \( \mathbb{F} \). Then:

- (0) \( K \ast L \) is a homology sphere of dimension \( d_K + d_L - 1 \).
- (1) \( \Theta_K \cup \Theta_L \) is an l.s.o.p for \( K \ast L \) (over \( \mathbb{F} \)).
- (2) If \( \text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0 \) then \( \omega_K + \omega_L \) is an SL element of \( \mathbb{F}[K \ast L]/(\Theta_K \cup \Theta_L) \).

**Proof:** (0) is easy and well known; it implies that \( K \ast L \) is CM with a symmetric h-vector. We now exhibit a special l.s.o.p. for \( K \ast L \).

For a set \( I \) let \( A_I := \mathbb{F}[x_i : i \in I] \) be a polynomial ring. The isomorphism \( A_{K_0} \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} A_{L_0} \cong A_{K_0} \cup L_0 \), \( a_K \otimes a_L \mapsto a_K a_L \) induces a structure of an \( A = A_{K_0} \cup L_0 \) module on \( \mathbb{F}[K] \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}[L] \), isomorphic to \( \mathbb{F}[K \ast L] \), by \( m_K \otimes m_L \mapsto m_K m_L \) and \( (a_K \otimes a_L)(m_K \otimes m_L) = a_K m_K \otimes a_L m_L \). (E.g. \( a_K \in A_{K_0} \subseteq A \) acts like \( a_K \otimes 1 \) on \( \mathbb{F}[K] \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}[L] \).)

The above isomorphism induces an isomorphism of \( A \)-modules

\[
\mathbb{F}[K \ast L]/(\Theta_K \cup \Theta_L) \mathbb{F}[K \ast L] \cong \mathbb{F}[K]/(\Theta_K) \mathbb{F}[K] \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}[L]/(\Theta_L) \mathbb{F}[L],
\]

proving (1).

By Lemma 2.3 \( \mathbb{F}[K]/(\Theta_K) \) decomposes into a direct sum of \( \mathbb{F}[\omega_{K_i}] \)-invariant spaces, each is of the form \( V_m = \mathbb{F}m \oplus \mathbb{F} \omega_{K_i} \oplus \mathbb{F} \omega_{K_i}^{d_K - 2i} \oplus \mathbb{F} \omega_{K_i}^{d_K - 2i} m \) for \( m \in \mathbb{F}[K]/(\Theta_K) \) of degree \( i \) for some 0 \( \leq i \leq d_K/2 \); and similarly for \( \mathbb{F}[L]/(\Theta_L) \).

First let us consider the case \( \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R} \): the \( \mathbb{R}[\omega_{K_i}] \)-module \( V_m \) is isomorphic to the \( \mathbb{R}[\omega] \)-module \( \mathbb{R}[\partial \sigma^{d_K - 2i}]/(\theta) \) by \( \omega_K \mapsto \omega \) and \( m \mapsto 1 \), where \( \sigma^j \) is the \( j \)-simplex, \( \theta \) is an l.s.o.p. induced by the positions of the vertices in an embedding of \( \sigma^{d_K - 2i} \) as a full dimensional geometric simplex in \( \mathbb{R}^{d_K - 2i} \) with the origin in its interior, and \( \omega = \sum_{x \in \sigma_0} x \) is an SL element for \( \mathbb{R}[\partial \sigma^{d_K - 2i}]/(\theta) \). Thus, to prove (2) for \( \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R} \) it is enough to prove it for the join of boundaries of two simplices with l.s.o.p.’s as above and the SL elements having weight \( 1 \) on each vertex of the ground set.

Note that the join \( \partial \sigma^k * \partial \sigma^l \) is combinatorially isomorphic to the boundary of the polytope \( P := \text{conv}(\sigma^k \cup \{0\} \sigma^l) \) where \( \sigma^k \) and \( \sigma^l \) are embedded in orthogonal spaces and intersect only in the origin which is in the relative interior of both. McMullen’s proof of the \( g \)-theorem for simplicial polytopes [15,14] states that \( \sum_{x \in \partial P} x = \omega_{\partial \sigma^k} + \omega_{\partial \sigma^l} \) is indeed an SL element of \( \mathbb{R}[\partial \sigma^k * \partial \sigma^l]/(\Theta_{\partial P}) \) where \( \Theta_{\partial P} \) is the l.s.o.p. induced by the positions of the vertices in the polytope \( P \).

By the definition of \( P \), \( \Theta_{\partial P} = \Theta_{\partial \sigma^k} \cup \Theta_{\partial \sigma^l} \). Thus (2) is proved for \( \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R} \).
For a general field with \( \text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0 \), notice that \( V_m \) as above (\( m \in \mathbb{F}[K] \) homogenous) is isomorphic as a \( \mathbb{F}[\omega_K] \)-module to \( \mathbb{F}[\omega_K]/\omega_K^{d_K-2i} \mathbb{F}[\omega_K] \), hence for \( \omega = \omega_K + \omega_L \) we get an isomorphism of \( \mathbb{F}[\omega] \) modules

\[
\mathbb{F}[V_m(K) * V_m(L)] \cong \frac{\mathbb{F}[\omega_K]}{(\omega_K^{d_K-2i})} \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} \frac{\mathbb{F}[\omega_L]}{(\omega_L^{d_L-2i})}.
\]

Picking the basis \( \{\omega_K^i \otimes \omega_L^j : 0 \leq l \leq d_K - 2i, 0 \leq j \leq d_L - 2i\} \) for the module on the RHS, we see that the representing matrix of the map \( \omega^{d_K+d_L-2i} : (\mathbb{F}[V_m(K) * V_m(L)])_i \to (\mathbb{F}[V_m(K) * V_m(L)])_{d_K+d_L-i} \) consist of integer entries (all entries are binomials). The case \( \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{R} \) shows that its determinant is nonzero, hence (2) follows for every field of characteristic zero. □

In particular, Theorem 2.2 implies Theorem 1.2(1). Similarly, as the join of PL spheres is a PL sphere, Remark 1.3(1) follows in the same manner. □

**Remarks 2.3.** (1) As a nonzero multiple of an SL element is again SL, then in Theorem 2.2(2) any element \( a\omega_K + b\omega_L \) where \( a, b \in \mathbb{F}, ab \neq 0 \), will do.

(2) A closer look at the integer matrix used in the proof shows that if \( \text{char}(\mathbb{F}) \neq 0 \) then there exist simplices \( \sigma^{d_K}, \sigma^{d_L} \) such that for any l.s.o.p’s \( \Theta_K, \Theta_L \) of the face rings of their boundaries, respectively, there is no SL-element for \( \mathbb{F}[\partial \Theta^{d_K} \ast \partial \Theta^{d_L}] / (\Theta_K \cup \Theta_L) \). On the other hand, for strongly edge decomposable complexes, introduced in [18], Murai proved recently, see [17, Corollary 3.5], that the SL property holds over any field. The join of boundaries of two simplices is strongly edge decomposable (identify a pair of vertices, one from each simplex, to obtain the boundary of a simplex), hence for some other l.s.o.p \( \Theta, \mathbb{F}[\partial \Theta^{d_K} \ast \partial \Theta^{d_L}] / (\Theta) \) has an SL-element. This raises the following question:

**Problem 2.4.** Does Theorem 1.2(1) hold for a field of arbitrary characteristic? Can the results in [17] be used to prove this?

### 3 Algebraic shifting

Let \( < \) denote the usual order on the natural numbers. A simplicial complex \( K \) with vertices \( [n] = \{1, 2, \ldots, n\} \) is *shifted* if for every \( i < j \) and \( j \in S \subseteq K \), also \( (S \setminus \{j\}) \cup \{i\} \subseteq K \).

Algebraic shifting is an operator associating with each simplicial complex a shifted simplicial complex. It has two versions - exterior and symmetric, both introduced by Kalai. Various invariants of the original complex, like its \( f \)-vector and Betti numbers, can be read off from its shifting. For a survey on algebraic shifting see Kalai [10]. For completeness we give now the definitions of exterior and symmetric shifting.

**Exterior shifting.** Let \( \mathbb{F} \) be a field and let \( k \) be a field extension of \( \mathbb{F} \) of transcendental degree \( \geq n^2 \) (e.g. \( \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q} \) and \( k = \mathbb{R} \), or \( \mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Z}_2 \) and \( k = \mathbb{Z}_2(x_{ij})_{1 \leq i,j \leq n} \) where \( x_{ij} \) are intermediates). Let \( V \) be an \( n \)-dimensional vector space over \( k \) with basis \( \{e_1, \ldots, e_n\} \). Let \( \bigwedge V \) be the graded exterior algebra over \( V \). Denote \( e_S = e_{s_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{s_j} \) where \( S = \{s_1 < \cdots < s_j\} \). Then \( \{e_S : S \subseteq [n]\} \) is a basis for \( \bigwedge V \). Note that as \( K \) is a simplicial complex, the
ideal \( (e_S : S \notin K) \) of \( \wedge V \) and the vector subspace \( \text{span}\{e_S : S \notin K\} \) of \( \wedge V \) consist of the same set of elements in \( \wedge V \). Define the exterior algebra of \( K \) by

\[
\wedge K = (\wedge V)/(e_S : S \notin K).
\]

Let \( \{f_1, \ldots, f_n\} \) be a basis of \( V \), generic over \( F \) with respect to \( \{e_1, \ldots, e_n\} \), which means that the entries of the corresponding transition matrix \( A \) \( (e_i A = f_i \) for all \( i \) \) are algebraically independent over \( F \). Let \( f_S \) be the image of \( f_S \in \wedge V \) in \( \wedge K \). Let \( <_L \) be the lexicographic order on equal sized subsets of \( N \), i.e. \( S <_L T \) iff \( \min(S \Delta T) \in S \). Define

\[
\Delta^e(K) = \Delta^e_A(K) = \{S : f_S \notin \text{span}\{f_S' : S' <_L S\}\}
\]

to be the exterior shifting of \( K \), introduced by Kalai [6]. The construction is canonical, i.e. it is independent of the choice of the generic matrix \( A \), and for a permutation \( \pi : [n] \to [n] \) the induced simplicial complex \( \pi(K) \) satisfies \( \Delta^e(\pi(K)) = \Delta^e(K) \). It results in a shifted simplicial complex, having the same face vector and Betti vector as \( K \).

**Symmetric shifting.** Let us look on the face ring (Stanley-Reisner ring) of \( K \) \( k[K] = k[x_1, \ldots, x_n]/I_K \) where \( I_K \) is the homogenous ideal generated by the monomials whose support is not in \( K \). \( \{\prod x_i : S \notin K\} \). \( k[K] \) is graded by degree. Let \( F \subseteq k \) be fields as before and let \( y_1, \ldots, y_n \) be generic linear combinations of \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) w.r.t. \( F \). We choose a basis for each graded component of \( k[K] \), up to degree \( \dim(K) + 1 \), from the canonical projection of the monomials in the \( y_i \)'s on \( k[K] \), in the greedy way:

\[
\text{GIN}(K) = \{m : m \notin \text{span}_k\{m' : \deg(m') = \deg(m), m' <_L m\}\}
\]

where \( \prod y_i^{a_i} <_L \prod y_i^{b_i} \) iff \( j = \min\{i : a_i \neq b_i\} a_j > b_j \). The combinatorial information in \( \text{GIN}(K) \) is redundant: if \( m \in \text{GIN}(K) \) is of degree \( i \leq \dim(K) \) then \( y_1 m, \ldots, y_i m \) are also in \( \text{GIN}(K) \). Thus, \( \text{GIN}(K) \) can be reconstructed from its monomials of the form \( m = y_{i_1} \cdot y_{i_2} \cdot \ldots \cdot y_{i_r} \) where \( r \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \ldots \leq i_r \), \( r \leq \dim(K) + 1 \). Denote this set by \( \text{gin}(K) \), and define \( S(m) = \{i_1 - r + 1, i_2 - r + 2, \ldots, i_r\} \) for such \( m \). The collection of sets

\[
\Delta^s(K) = \cup \{S(m) : m \in \text{gin}(K)\}
\]

carries the same combinatorial information as \( \text{GIN}(K) \). \( \Delta^s(K) \) is a simplicial complex. Again, the construction is canonical, in the same sense as for exterior shifting. If \( k \) has characteristic zero then \( \Delta^s(K) \) is shifted [8].

**Lefschetz properties via shifting.** \( K \) is CM (over \( F \)) iff \( \Delta^s(K) \) is pure (i.e. all its maximal faces have the same size) and the following condition holds

\[
S \in \Delta^s(K), |S| = k \Rightarrow [d - k] \cup S \in \Delta^s(K).
\]

To see this take the first \( d \) elements in a generic basis \( \{y_1, \ldots, y_d\} \) to be an l.s.o.p. for \( K \).

Further, let \( \Delta(d, n) \) be the pure \((d-1)\)-dimensional simplicial complex with set of vertices \([n]\) and facets \( \{S : S \subseteq [n], |S| = d, k \notin S \Rightarrow [k+1, d-k+2] \subseteq S\} \).
Equivalently, \( \Delta(d, n) \) is the maximal pure \((d-1)\)-dimensional simplicial complex with vertex set \([n]\) which does not contain any of the sets \(T_d, \ldots, T_{[d/2]}\), where

\[
T_{d-k} = \{ k + 2, k + 3, \ldots, d - k, d - k + 2, d - k + 3, \ldots, d + 2 \}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor.
\]  

(3)

Note that \( \Delta(d, n) \subseteq \Delta(d, n + 1) \), and define \( \Delta(d) = \bigcup_n \Delta(d, n) \). For \( K \) a CM \((d-1)\)-dimensional complex with symmetric \( h \)-vector, \( \Delta^s(K) \subseteq \Delta(d) \) is equivalent to \( K \) being SL. To see this, take the \((d+1)\)'th element in a generic basis, \( y_{d+1} \), to be the strong-Lefschetz element: indeed, \( \Delta^s(K) \subseteq \Delta(d) \) iff non of the monomials \( y_{d+1}^{d-2k-1} y_{d+2}^{k+1} \) are in \( GIN(K) \) (where \( k = 0, 1, \ldots \)), iff the maps \( y_{d+1}^{d-2k} : H(K)_k \to H(K)_{d-k} \) are onto for \( 0 \leq k \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor \), and when \( h(K) \) is symmetric this happens iff these maps are isomorphisms.

Let \( \Delta(K) \) refer to both symmetric and exterior shifting. Kalai refers to the relation

\[
\Delta(K) \subseteq \Delta(d)
\]

as the shifting theoretical upper bound theorem. To justify the name, note that the boundary complex of the cyclic \( d \)-polytope on \( n \) vertices, denoted by \( C(d, n) \), satisfies \( \Delta^s(C(d, n)) = \Delta(d, n) \). This follows from the fact that \( C(d, n) \) is SL. Recently Murai \cite{16} proved that also \( \Delta^s(C(d, n)) = \Delta(d, n) \), as was conjectured by Kalai \cite{10}. It follows that if \( K \) has \( n \) vertices and \( \Delta^s(K) \) holds, then the \( f \)-vectors satisfy \( f(K) \leq f(C(d, n)) \) componentwise.

For \( K \) as above (CM with symmetric \( h \)-vector), weaker than the strong-Lefschetz property is to require only that multiplications \( y_{d+1} : H(K)_{i-1} \to H(K)_i \) are injective for \( 1 \leq i \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor \) and surjective for \( \lfloor d/2 \rfloor < i \leq d \), usually called in the literature the weak-Lefschetz property (WL for short). Even weaker is just to require that multiplications \( y_{d+1} : H(K)_{i-1} \to H(K)_i \) are injective for \( 1 \leq i \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor \), called here WWL property. (Injectivity for \( i \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor \) in the case of homology spheres implies also surjective maps for \( \lfloor d/2 \rfloor < i \leq d \) as was noticed by Swartz; see the proof of Theorem \( 4.2 \) below.) The WWL property is equivalent to the following, in the case of symmetric shifting \( \mathfrak{S} \):

\[
S \in \Delta(K), |S| = k \Rightarrow [d-k] \cup S \in \Delta(K), \quad S \in \Delta(K), |S| = k < \lfloor d/2 \rfloor \Rightarrow \{d-k+1\} \cup S \in \Delta(K).
\]

(5)

The first condition holds when \( K \) is CM, and the second condition holds iff \( K \) is WWL. As was noticed in \( \mathfrak{S} \), \( \mathfrak{S} \) is implied by requiring that \( \Delta(K) \) is pure and every \( S \in \Delta(K) \) of size less than \( \lfloor d/2 \rfloor \) is contained in at least \( 2 \) facets of \( \Delta(K) \).

Note that if \( L \) is a homology sphere, it is in particular CM with a symmetric \( h \)-vector. If in addition it is WWL, then in the standard ring \( S(L) = \mathbb{F}[L]/(y_1, \ldots, y_{d+1}) = H(L, \{y_1, \ldots, y_d\})/(y_{d+1}) = S_0 \oplus S_1 \oplus \ldots \) the following holds:\( g_i(L) = \dim S_i \) for all \( 0 \leq i \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor \), and Conjecture \( \mathfrak{1} \) holds for \( L \).

We summarize the discussion above in the following hierarchy of conjectures, where assertion \((i)\) implies assertion \((i+1)\):

**Conjecture 3.1.** Let \( L \) be a homology \((d-1)\)-sphere. Then:

1. If \( S \in \Delta(L), |S| = k \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor \) and \( S \cap [d-k+1] = \emptyset \) then \( S \cup [k+2, d-k+1] \in \Delta(L) \).
This is equivalent to $\Delta(K) \subseteq \Delta(d)$, and in the symmetric case this is equivalent to $L$ being SL.

(2) If $S \in \Delta(L)$, $|S| = k < \lceil d/2 \rceil$ and $S \cap [d-k+1] = \emptyset$ then $S \cup \lceil [d/2] \rceil + 2, d-k+1 \rceil \in \Delta(L)$. In the symmetric case this is equivalent to $L$ being WWL.

(3) $g(L)$ is an $M$-vector.

4 Strong Lefschetz versus weak-Lefschetz

Examples of Gorenstein algebras admitting the weak-Lefschetz property but not the strong-Lefschetz property were found in [3] Example 4.3. For Gorenstein algebras arising as face rings of homology spheres the SL property is conjectured to hold. Does it follow from the (conjectured) WL property for homology spheres? We end this section with a result in this direction, to be used later in the proof of Theorem 1.2(3).

Consider the multiplication maps $\omega_i : H(K, \Theta)_i \longrightarrow H(K, \Theta)_{i+1}$, $m \mapsto \omega_i m$ where $\omega_i \in A_1$. Let $\dim(K) = d - 1$. Denote by $\Omega_{WL}(K, i)$ the set of all $(\Theta, \omega_i) \in \mathbb{A}_{\dim(K)+1}$ such that $\Theta$ is an l.s.o.p of $\mathbb{F}[K]$, $\mathbb{F}[K]$ is a free $\mathbb{F}[\Theta]$-module, and $\omega_i : H(K)_i \longrightarrow H(K)_{i+1}$ is injective for $i < d/2$ and surjective for $i \geq d/2$. Denote by $\Omega_{SL}(K, i)$ the set of all $(\Theta, \omega) \in \mathbb{A}_{d+1}$ such that $\Theta$ is an l.s.o.p of $\mathbb{F}[K]$, $\mathbb{F}[K]$ is a free $\mathbb{F}[\Theta]$-module, and $\omega^{d-2i} : H(K)_i \longrightarrow H(K)_{d-i}$ is injective ($0 \leq i \leq \lceil d/2 \rceil$). If $\Omega_{SL}(K, i) \neq \emptyset$ we say that $K$ is $i$-Lefschetz and for $(\Theta, \omega) \in \Omega_{SL}(K, i)$ that $H(K, \Theta)$ is $i$-Lefschetz with an $i$-Lefschetz element $\omega$. For $d$ odd $\Omega_{WL}(K, [d/2]) = \Omega_{SL}(K, [d/2])$, which we simply denote by $\Omega(K, [d/2])$.

The following is well known, see e.g. [23 Proposition 3.6] for the case $\Omega_{SL}(K, i)$; similar arguments can be used to prove the same conclusion for $\Omega_{WL}(K, i)$.

Lemma 4.1. For every simplicial complex $K$ and for every $i$, $\Omega_{WL}(K, i)$ is a Zariski open set. For $0 \leq i \leq \lceil \dim(K)+1 \rceil/2$, $\Omega_{SL}(K, i)$ is a Zariski open set. (They may be empty, e.g. if $K$ is not pure.)

Theorem 4.2. (Swartz) Let $d \geq 1$. If for every homology 2d-sphere $L$, $\Omega(L, d)$ is nonempty, then for every $t > 2d$ and for every homology $t$-sphere $K$, $\Omega_{WL}(K, m)$ is nonempty for every $m \leq d$. In particular, the condition implies the WL property for homology spheres, hence Conjecture would follow.

Proof: By [24 Theorem 4.26] and induction on $t$, $\Omega_{WL}(K, (t+1) - (d+1))$ is nonempty, i.e. multiplication $\omega : H(K)_{t-d} \rightarrow H(K)_{t-d+1}$ is surjective for a generic l.s.o.p. and $\omega \in A_1$. As the ring $H(K)$ is standard, $\Omega_{WL}(K, (t+1) - (m+1))$ is nonempty for every $m \leq d$. Hence, for the canonical module $\Omega(K)$, multiplication by a generic degree 1 element $\omega : (\Omega(K)/\Theta\Omega(K))_m \rightarrow (\Omega(K)/\Theta\Omega(K))_{m+1}$ is injective in the first $d$ degrees. As $K$ is a homology sphere, $\Omega(K) \cong \mathbb{R}[K]$ as graded $A$-modules up to a shift in grading (e.g. [22]), hence $\Omega_{WL}(K, m)$ is nonempty for every $m \leq d$. Combined with Lemma 4.1 and the fact that a finite intersection of Zariski nonempty open sets is nonempty, if the conditions of Theorem 4.2 are met for every $d \geq 1$ then every homology sphere is WL, and hence Conjecture follows. \qed
We wish to show further, that if all even dimensional homology spheres satisfy the condition in Theorem 4.2 then all homology spheres are SL. The following result aims at this direction. If one extends its conclusion for every l.s.o.p. of $S \ast \partial \sigma$, then indeed WL would imply SL for homology spheres.

**Lemma 4.3.** Let $S$ be a homology sphere with an l.s.o.p. $\Theta_S$ over a field $\mathbb{F}$ of characteristic zero. If $H(S, \Theta_S)$ is $([\dim S + 1])$-Lefschetz but not SL then there exists a simplex $\sigma$ such that the homology sphere $S \ast \partial \sigma$ is of even dimension $2j$, and for every l.s.o.p. $\Theta_{\partial \sigma}$ of $\partial \sigma$, $F[S \ast \partial \sigma]/(\Theta_S \cup \Theta_{\partial \sigma})$ has no $j$-Lefschetz element; in particular $S \ast \partial \sigma$ is not WL.

**Proof:** Denote the dimension of $S$ by $d - 1$ and recall that $A_{S_0} = \mathbb{F}[x_v : v \in S_0]$. By Lemma 4.1 $\Omega_{SL}(S, i)$ is a Zariski open set for every $0 \leq i \leq |d/2|$. The assumption that $S$ is not SL (but is $([\frac{d}{2}])$-Lefschetz) implies that there exists $0 \leq i_0 \leq |d/2| - 1$ such that $\Omega_{SL}(S, i_0) = \emptyset$ (as a finite intersection of Zariski nonempty open sets is nonempty). Hence, for the fixed l.s.o.p. $\Theta_S$ and every $\omega_S \in (A_{S_0})_1$, there exists $0 \neq m = m(\omega_S) \in H_{i_0}(S)$ such that $\omega_S^{d - 2i_0}m = 0$.

Let $T = S \ast \partial \sigma$ where $\sigma$ is the $(d - 2i_0 - 1)$-simplex. Note that $\dim(\sigma) \geq 1$, hence $\partial \sigma \neq \emptyset$. Then $T$ is a homology sphere of even dimension $2d - 2i_0 - 2$. We have seen (Theorem 2.2) that for any l.s.o.p. $\Theta_{\partial \sigma}$ of $\partial \sigma$, $\Theta_T := \Theta_S \cup \Theta_{\partial \sigma}$ is an l.s.o.p. of $T$. Every $\omega_T \in (A_{T_0})_1$ has a unique expansion $\omega_T = \omega_S + \omega_{\partial \sigma}$ where $\omega_S \in (A_{S_0})_1$ and $\omega_{\partial \sigma} \in (A_{\partial \sigma_0})$. Recall the isomorphism (\ref{iso}) of $A_{T_0}$-modules $F[T]/(\Theta_T) \cong F[S]/(\Theta_S) \otimes F[\partial \sigma]/(\Theta_{\partial \sigma})$. Let $m(\omega_T) \in (\frac{F[T]}{(\Theta_T)})_{d - i_0 - 1}$ be

$$m(\omega_T) := \sum_{0 \leq j \leq d - 2i_0 - 1} (-1)^j \omega_S^{d - 2i_0 - 1 - j} m \otimes \omega_{\partial \sigma}^j.$$ 

Note that the sum $\omega_T m(\omega_T)$ is telescopic, thus $\omega_T m(\omega_T) = \omega_S^{d - 2i_0}m \otimes 1 + (-1)^{d - 2i_0 - 1} m \otimes \omega_{\partial \sigma}^{d - 2i_0}1 = 0 + 0 = 0$. For a generic $\omega_T$, the projection of $\omega_{\partial \sigma}$ on $F[\partial \sigma]/(\Theta_{\partial \sigma})$ is nonzero, hence so is the projection of $\omega_{\partial \sigma}^{d - 2i_0 - 1}$, and we get that $m(\omega_T) \neq 0$. Thus, Zariski topology tells us that for every $\omega_T \in (A_{T_0})_1$, there exists $0 \neq m(\omega_T) \in (\frac{F[T]}{(\Theta_T)})_{d - i_0 - 1}$ such that $\omega_T m(\omega_T) = 0$. \qed

## 5 Lefschetz properties and Stellar subdivisions

Roughly speaking, we will show that Stellar subdivisions preserve the SL property.

**Proposition 5.1.** Let $K$ be a simplicial complex. Let $K'$ be obtained from $K$ by identifying two distinct vertices $u$ and $v$ in $K$, i.e. $K' = \{T : u \notin T \in K\} \cup \{(T \setminus \{u\}) \cup \{v\} : u \in T \in K\}$. Let $d \geq 2$. Assume that $\{d + 2, d + 3, ..., 2d + 1\} \notin \Delta(K')$ and that $\{d + 1, d + 2, ..., 2d - 1\} \notin \Delta(\text{lk}(u, K) \cap \text{lk}(v, K))$. Then $\{d + 2, d + 3, ..., 2d + 1\} \notin \Delta(K)$. (Shifting is over $\mathbb{R}$.)

The case $d = 2$ and $\dim(K) = 1$ of this proposition was proved by Whiteley in the symmetric case. The relation between symmetric shifting and rigidity of graphs, discussed in Lee, is used to translate his result to algebraic shifting terms.
Proof for symmetric shifting: Let \( \psi : K_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2d} \) be a generic map, i.e. all minors of the representing matrix w.r.t. a fixed basis are nonzero. It induces the following map:

\[
\psi_{K}^{2d} : \bigoplus_{T \in K_{d-1}} \mathbb{R}^T \rightarrow \bigoplus_{F \in \binom{K_0}{d-1}} \mathbb{R}^{2d} / \text{span}(\psi(F)),
\]

\[
1T \mapsto \sum_{F \in \binom{K_0}{d-1}} \delta_{F \subseteq T}(T \setminus F)F
\]

where \( \delta_{F \subseteq T} \) equals 1 if \( F \subseteq T \) and 0 otherwise.

Recall that \( \{d + 2, d + 3, \ldots, 2d + 1\} \notin \Delta'(K) \) iff \( y_{2d+1}^{d} \notin GIN(K) \), where \( Y = \{y_i\} \) is a generic basis for \( A_1, A = \mathbb{R}[x_v : v \in K_0] \). By Lee 11 Theorems 10,12,15 and Tay, White and Whiteley 25 Proposition 5.2, \( y_{2d+1}^{d} \notin GIN(K) \) iff \( \text{Ker} \phi_{K}^{2d} = 0 \) for some \( \phi : K_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2d} \) (equivalently, every \( \phi \) in some Zariski non-empty open set of maps).

Consider the following degenerating map: for \( 0 < t \leq 1 \) let \( \psi_t : K_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2d} \) be defined by \( \psi_t(i) = \psi(i) \) for every \( i \neq u \) and \( \psi_t(u) = \psi(v) + t(\psi(u) - \psi(v)) \). Thus \( \psi_1 = \psi \), and \( \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (\text{span}(\psi_t(u) - \psi_t(v))) = \text{span}(\psi(u) - \psi(v)) \). Let \( \psi_0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \psi_t \).

Let \( \psi_{K,t}^{2d} : \bigoplus_{T \in K_{d-1}} \mathbb{R}^T \rightarrow \bigoplus_{F \in \binom{K_0}{d-1}} \mathbb{R}^{2d} / \text{span}(\psi_t(F)) \) be the map induced by \( \psi_t \); thus \( \psi_{K,t}^{2d} = \psi_{K,t}^{2d} \). Let \( \psi_0^{2d} \) be the limit map \( \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \psi_{K,t}^{2d} \). Thus for \( T \) such that \( \{u,v\} \subseteq T \in K_{d-1} \),

\[
\psi_0^{2d}(T)|_{T \setminus u} = (\psi(u) - \psi(v)) + \text{span}(\psi(T \setminus u)) = -\psi_0^{2d}(T)|_{T \setminus u}.
\]

Assume for a moment that \( \psi_0^{2d} \) is injective. Then for a small enough perturbation of the entries of a representing matrix of \( \psi_0^{2d} \), the columns of the resulted matrix would be independent, i.e. the corresponding linear transformation would be injective. In particular, there would exist an \( \epsilon > 0 \) such that for every \( 0 < t < \epsilon \), \( \text{Ker} \psi_{K,t}^{2d} = 0 \), and hence for every \( \phi : K_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2d} \) in some Zariski non-empty open set of maps, \( \text{Ker} \phi_{K}^{2d} = 0 \). Thus, the following Lemma 5.2 completes the proof.

**Lemma 5.2.** \( \psi_0^{2d} \) is injective for a non-empty Zariski open set of maps \( \psi : K_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2d} \).

**Proof:** For every \( 0 < t \leq 1 \) and every \( F \) such that \( \{u,v\} \subseteq F \in \binom{K_0}{d-1} \), \( \text{span}(\psi_t(F)) = \text{span}(\psi(F)) \), and hence in the range of \( \psi_0^{2d} \) we mod out by \( \text{span}(\psi(F)) \) for summands with such \( F \). For summands of \( \{u,v\} \notin F \in \binom{K_0}{d-1} \), we mod out by \( \text{span}(\psi_0(F)) \). Note that for \( T \) such that \( \{u,v\} \subseteq T \in K_{d-1} \), \( \psi_0^{2d}(T)|_{T \setminus u} = -\psi_0^{2d}(T)|_{T \setminus u} \).

For a linear transformation \( C \), denote by \([C]\) its representing matrix w.r.t. given bases. In \([\psi_0^{2d}]\) bases are indexed by sets as in (6). First add rows \( F' \cup \{u\} \) to rows \( F' \cup \{v\} \) (in particular \( F' \cap \{u, v\} = \emptyset \)), then delete the rows \( F \) containing \( u \), to obtain a matrix \([B]\), of a linear transformation \( B \). In particular, we delete all rows \( F \) such that \( \{u, v\} \subseteq F \).
Note that $K'_0 = K_0 \setminus \{u\}$, thus, for the obvious bases, $[B]$ is obtained from $[(\psi|_{K'_0})^2d_{K'_0}]$ by doubling the columns indexed by $T' \uplus \{v\} \in K_{d-1}'$ where both $T' \uplus \{v\}, T' \uplus \{u\} \in K_{d-1}'$, and by adding a zero column for every $T' \uplus \{u, v\} \in K_{d-1}'$. For short, denote $\psi^2d_{K'} = (\psi|_{K'_0})^2d_{K'_0}$. More precisely, the linear maps $B$ and $\psi^2d_{K'}$ are related as follows: they have the same range. The domain of $B$ is $\text{dom}(B) = \text{dom}(\psi^2d_{0,K}) = D_1 \oplus D_2 \oplus D_3$ where

\begin{align*}
D_1 &= \oplus \{RT : T \in K_{d-1}, \{u, v\} \not\subseteq T, u \in T \Rightarrow (T \setminus u) \uplus v \not\subseteq K\}, \\
D_2 &= \oplus \{RT : T \in K_{d-1}, v \in T, v \not\subseteq T, (T \setminus u) \uplus v \subseteq K\}, \\
D_3 &= \oplus \{RT : T \in K_{d-1}, \{u, v\} \subseteq T\}.
\end{align*}

For a base element $1T$ of $D_1$, let $T' \in K'$ be obtained from $T$ by replacing $u$ with $v$. Then $B(1T) = \psi^2d_{K'}(1T')$; thus $\text{Ker} B|_{D_1} \cong \text{Ker} \psi^2d_{K'}$. For a base element $1T$ of $D_2$, $B(1T) = \psi^2d_{K'}(1((T \setminus u) \uplus v))$, and $B|_{D_3} = 0$.

Assume we have a linear dependency $\sum_{T \in K_{d-1}} \alpha_T \psi^2d_{0,K}(T) = 0$. By assumption, $\{d+2, d+3, \ldots, 2d+1\} \not\in \Delta^s(K')$, hence $\text{Ker} \psi^2d_{K'} = 0$, thus $\alpha_T = 0$ for every base element $T$ except possibly for $T$ containing $\{u, v\}$ and for $T' \uplus \{u\}, T' \uplus \{v\} \in K_{d-1}'$, where $\alpha_T \uplus \{u\} = -\alpha_T \uplus \{v\}$.

Let $\psi^2d_{0,K}|_{\text{res}}$ be the restriction of $\psi^2d_{0,K}$ to the subspace spanned by the base elements $T$ such that $v \in T$ and for which it is (yet) not known that $\alpha_T = 0$, followed by projection into the subspace spanned by the $F \in \{K_{d-1}'\}$ coordinates where $v \in F$ (just forget the other coordinates). As $\psi^2d(T)|_F = 0$ whenever $F \ni v \notin T$, if $\psi^2d_{0,K}|_{\text{res}}$ is injective, then $\alpha_T = 0$ for all $T \in K_{d-1}'$. Thus, the Lemma 5.3 below completes the proof. 

**Lemma 5.3.** $\psi^2d_{0,K}|_{\text{res}}$ is injective for a non-empty Zariski open set of maps $\psi : K_0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2d}$.

**Proof:** Let $G = (\{u\} \ast (\text{lk}(u, K) \cap \text{lk}(v, K)))_{d-2}$. Note that $v$ appears in the index set of every row and every column of $[\psi^2d_{0,K}|_{\text{res}}]$. Omitting $v$ from the indices of both of the bases used to define $\psi^2d_{0,K}|_{\text{res}}$, we notice that

\[
\psi^2d_{0,K}|_{\text{res}} \cong \psi^2d_{0,K}|_{\text{res}} : \oplus \{RT : T \in G_{d-2} \} \mathbb{R}^T \longrightarrow \oplus \{F \in (G_{d-2}) \} \mathbb{R}^{2d}/\text{span}(\psi(F \uplus \{v\})) = \oplus \{F \in (G_{d-2}) \} \mathbb{R}^{2d}/\text{span}(\psi(F)) \bigg/ \text{span}(\psi(F)) \bigg/ \text{span}(\psi(F)),
\]

where $\delta_{F \subseteq T}$ equals 1 if $F \subseteq T$ and 0 otherwise, and $\text{span}(\psi(F))$ is the image of $\text{span}(\psi(F))$ in the quotient space $\mathbb{R}^{2d}/\text{span}(\psi(v))$.

Consider the projection $\pi : \mathbb{R}^{2d} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2d}/\text{span}(\psi(v)) \cong \mathbb{R}^{2d-1}$. Let $\tilde{\psi} = \pi \circ \psi|_{G_0} : G_0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2d-1}$, and $\tilde{\psi}^2d_{-1}$ be the induced map as defined in (6). Then $\pi$ induces $\psi^2d_{0,K}|_{\text{res}} = \tilde{\psi}^2d_{-1}$.

By assumption, $\{d+1, \ldots, 2d-1\} \notin \Delta^s(\text{lk}(u, K) \cap \text{lk}(v, K))$. As symmetric shifting commutes with constructing a cone (Kalai [10] Theorem 2.2.8, and Babson, Novik and Thomas [1], Theorem 3.7), $\{d+2, \ldots, 2d\} \notin \Delta^s(G)$. Hence $y^2d_{2d-1} \notin \text{GIN}(G)$, and by Lee [11], $\text{Ker} \phi^2d_{2d-1} = 0$ for a generic $\phi$. Thus, all
liftings \( \psi : K_0 \to \mathbb{R}^{2d} \) such that \( \tilde{\psi} = \phi \) satisfy \( \ker \psi_{0|\text{res}}^{2d} \cong \ker \phi G^{2d-1} = 0 \), and this set of liftings is a non-empty Zariski open set. \( \square \)

Clearly the set of all \( \psi \) such that \( \psi_{K}^{2d} \) is injective is Zariski open. We exhibited conditions under which it is non-empty. The choice \( k = \mathbb{R} \) was needed for the perturbation argument.

**Proof for exterior shifting:** The proof is similar to the proof for the symmetric case. We indicate the differences. \( \psi : K_0 \to \mathbb{R}^{d+1} \) defines the first \( d+1 \) generic \( f_i \)'s w.r.t. the \( e_i \)'s basis of \( \mathbb{R}|K_0| \) and induces the following map:

\[
\psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}} : \bigoplus_{T \in K_{d-1}} \mathbb{R} T \to \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq d+1} \bigoplus_{F \in \binom{K_0}{d-1}} \mathbb{R} F, \quad m \mapsto (f_1|m, \ldots, f_{d+1}|m) \tag{7}
\]

where \( f_i| \cdot \) is the left interior product given by bilinear extension of \( e_S|e_T = \delta_{S \subseteq T} \text{sign}(S,T)e_T|S \), as in [7]. By [19, Proposition 3.1], \( \ker \psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}} = \cap_{1 \leq i \leq d+1} \ker f_i| = \cap_{R \leq \langle i \rangle} \{ d+1 \} \ker (f_R| : \bigoplus_{T \in K_{d-1}} \mathbb{R} T \to \mathbb{R}) \), and hence by shiftedness \( \{ d+1, \ldots, 2d+1 \} \notin \Delta e(K) \Leftrightarrow \ker \psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}} = 0 \).

Replacing \( \psi(u) \) by \( \psi(v) \) induces a map

\[
\psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}} : \bigoplus_{T \in K_{d-1}} \mathbb{R} T \to \bigoplus_{1 \leq i \leq d+1} \bigoplus_{F \in \binom{K_0}{d-1}} \mathbb{R} F.
\]

By perturbation, if \( \ker \psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}} = 0 \) then \( \ker \psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}} = 0 \) for generic \( \psi \).

Let \([B_{\text{ext}}]\) be obtained from the matrix \([\psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}}]\) by adding the rows \( F'|\psi u \) to the corresponding rows \( F'|\psi v \) and deleting the rows \( F' \) with \( \{ u, v \} \subseteq F' \). The domain of \( B_{\text{ext}} \) is \( D_1 \oplus D_2 \oplus D_3 \) defined by sets indexing a basis as for \( B \) in the symmetric case. For a base element \( 1T \) of \( D_1 \), let \( T' \in K' \) be obtained from \( T \) by replacing \( u \) with \( v \). Then \( B_{\text{ext}}(1T) = \psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}}(1T') \); thus \( \ker B_{\text{ext}}|D_1 \cong \ker \psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}} \). For a base element \( 1T \) of \( D_2 \), \( B_{\text{ext}}(1T) = \psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}}(1(\{u\} \cup v)) \), and as we may number \( v = 1, u = 2 \) then \( B|D_3 = 0 \) (the rows of \( F'|\psi u \) and of \( F'|\psi v \) have opposite sign in \( \psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}} \)). Now we can adopt the arguments showing that \( \ker \psi^{2d}_0 = 0 \) using \( B \) in the symmetric case, to show that \( \ker \psi^{d+1}_{K,\text{ext}} = 0 \) using \( B_{\text{ext}} \).

**Corollary 5.4.** Let \( K \) be a 2d-sphere for some \( d \geq 1 \), and let \( a, b \in K \) be two vertices which satisfy the Link Condition, i.e. that \( \text{lk}(a,K) \cap \text{lk}(b,K) = \text{lk}(\{a,b\},K) \). Let \( K' \) be obtained from \( K \) by contracting \( a \mapsto b \). Then:

1. \( K' \) is a 2d-sphere, PL homeomorphic to \( K \) ([18, Theorem 1.4]).
2. If \( K' \) is d-Lefschetz and \( \text{lk}(\{a,b\},K) \) is \((d-1)\)-Lefschetz over \( \mathbb{R} \), then \( K \) is d-Lefschetz over \( \mathbb{R} \) (by Proposition 5.7). \( \square \)

Let \( K \) be a simplicial complex. Its **Stellar subdivision at a face** \( T \in K \) is the operation \( K \mapsto K' \) where \( K' = \text{Stellar}(T,K) := (K \setminus \text{st}(T,K)) \cup \{ v_T \} \cup \partial T \ast \text{lk}(T,K) \), where \( v_T \) is a vertex not in \( K \) and \( \text{st}(T,K) = \{ S \in K : T \subseteq S \} \).

Note that for \( u \in T \subseteq K, \ v_T \in K' \) satisfy the Link Condition and their identification results in \( K \). Further, \( \text{lk}(\{u, v_T\}, K') = \text{lk}(u, \partial T \ast \text{lk}(T,K)) = \partial(T \setminus \{u\}) \ast \text{lk}(T,K) \).

**Proof of Theorem (1.2)(3):** Let \( T = \text{Stellar}(F,K) \), denote its dimension by \( d-1 \), and assume by contradiction that \( T \) is not SL. As we have seen in the proof
of Lemma \[4.3\] there exists \(0 \leq i_0 \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor\) such that \(\Omega_{SL}(T, i_0) = \emptyset\). First we show that \(i_0 \neq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor\): for \(d\) even this is obvious. For \(d\) odd, note that for \(u \in F\) the contraction \(v_F \mapsto u\) in \(T\) results in \(K\), which is \(\lfloor d/2 \rfloor\)-Lefschetz. Further, the \((d - 3)\)-sphere \(\{v_F, u\} \subseteq T\), \(\Omega\) vanishes. By Theorem \[1.2\][1], and in particular is \((\lfloor d/2 \rfloor - 1)\)-Lefschetz. Thus, by Corollary \[5.4\] \(T\) is \(\lfloor d/2 \rfloor\)-Lefschetz, and hence \(0 \leq i_0 \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor - 1\).

Let \(L = T \ast \partial\sigma\), where \(\sigma\) is the \((d - 2i_0 - 1)\)-simplex (then \(L\) has even dimension \(2d - 2i_0 - 2\)). By Lemma \[4.3\] for any two l.s.o.p.'s \(\Theta_T\) and \(\Theta_{\partial\sigma}\) of \(\mathbb{R}[T]\) and \(\mathbb{R}[\partial\sigma]\) respectively, \(\mathbb{R}[L]/(\Theta_T \cup \Theta_{\partial\sigma})\) has no \((d - i_0 - 1)\)-Lefschetz element.

On the other hand, we shall now prove the existence of such l.s.o.p.'s and a \((d - i_0 - 1)\)-Lefschetz element, to reach a contradiction. This requires a close look on the proof of Proposition \[5.1\]

Note that \(L = \text{Stellar}(F, K \ast \partial\sigma)\), and that for \(u \in F\) the contraction \(v_F \mapsto u\) in \(L\) results in \(K \ast \partial\sigma\). Further, \(\mathrm{lk}(\{v_F, u\}, L) = \mathrm{lk}(F, K) \ast \partial(F \setminus \{u\}) \ast \partial\sigma\).

Applying Zariski topology considerations to subspaces of the space of maps \(\{f : L_0 \to \mathbb{R}^{2d-2i_0}\} = \mathbb{R}^{L_0(2d-2i_0)}\), we now show that there exists a map \(\psi : L_0 \to \mathbb{R}^d \oplus \mathbb{R}^{d-2i_0-1} \oplus \mathbb{R}\) such that the following three properties hold simultaneously:

1. \(\psi(K_0) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0 \oplus \mathbb{R}\) and induces an l.s.o.p. \(\Theta_K\) of \(\mathbb{R}[K]\) (by first \(d\) columns) and an SL element \(\omega_K\) of \(\mathbb{R}[K]/(\Theta_K)\) (by last column); \(\psi(\sigma_0) \subseteq 0 \oplus \mathbb{R}^{d-2i_0-1} \oplus \mathbb{R}\) and induces an l.s.o.p. \(\Theta_{\partial\sigma}\) of \(\mathbb{R}[\partial\sigma]\) and an SL element \(\omega_{\partial\sigma}\) of \(\mathbb{R}[K]/(\Theta_{\partial\sigma})\) (by last \(d - 2\) \(i_0\) columns). By Theorem \[2.2\] \(\omega_K + \omega_{\partial\sigma}\) is an SL element of \(\mathbb{R}[K \ast \partial\sigma]/(\Theta_K \cup \Theta_{\partial\sigma})\).

In matrix language, the first \(2d - 2i_0 - 1\) columns of \([\psi|_{K_0 \cup \sigma_0}\] form an l.s.o.p. of \(\mathbb{R}[K \ast \partial\sigma]\), and its last column is the corresponding SL element.

2. \(0 \neq \psi(v_F) \in \mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0 \oplus \mathbb{R}\) induces a map \(\pi : \mathbb{R}^{2d-2i_0} \to \mathbb{R}^{2d-2i_0} / \text{span} \psi(v_F) \cong \mathbb{R}^{2d-2i_0-1}\) such that \(\pi \circ \psi|_{K_0 \cup \sigma_0}\) induces an element in \(\Omega(G, d - i_0 - 2)\) for \(G = \{u\} \ast \mathrm{lk}(\{v_F, u\}, L)\).

To see this, consider e.g. a map \(\psi'\) with \(\psi'(v_F) = (1, 0, ..., 0), \psi'(u) = (0, 1, 0, ..., 0)\), \(\psi'(s)\) vanishes on the first two coordinates for any \(s \in K_0 \setminus \{u\}\) and in addition \([\psi']\) vanishes on all entries on which we required in (1) that \([\psi]\) vanishes. By Theorem \[2.2\] there exists such \(\psi'\) so that its composition with the projection \(\pi' : \mathbb{R}^{2d-2i_0} \to \mathbb{R}^{2d-2i_0} / \text{span} \{\psi(v_F), \psi(u)\}\) induces a pair \((\Theta, \omega)\) of an l.s.o.p. and an SL element for \(\mathrm{lk}(\{v_F, u\}, L) = \mathrm{lk}(F, K) \ast \partial(F \setminus \{u\}) \ast \partial\sigma\). By adding \(x_u\) to this l.s.o.p. we obtain an l.s.o.p. for \(G\) where \(\omega : H(G)_{d-i_0-2} \to H(G)_{d-i_0-1}\) is injective; hence property (2) holds for \(\psi'\).

The restriction of maps \(\psi\) with property (2) to \(\text{st}(F, K)_0 \cup \{v_F\}\) is a nonempty Zariski open set in the space of maps \(\{f : \text{st}(F, K)_0 \cup \{v_F\} \to \mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0 \oplus \mathbb{R}\}\). The restriction of maps \(\psi\) with property (1) to \(K_0\) is a nonempty Zariski open set in the space of maps \(\{f : K_0 \to \mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0 \oplus \mathbb{R}\}\). Hence, their projections on the linear subspace \(\{f : \text{st}(F, K)_0 \to \mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0 \oplus \mathbb{R}\}\) are nonempty Zariski open sets (in this subspace). The intersection of these projections is again a nonempty Zariski open set, thus there are maps \(\psi\) for which both properties (1) and (2) hold.

3. \(\psi(K_0 \cup \{v_F\}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0 \oplus \mathbb{R}\) and the first \(d\) columns of \([\psi]\) induce an l.s.o.p. \(\Theta_T\) of \(\mathbb{R}[T]\).
The set of restrictions $\psi|_{T_0}$ of maps $\psi$ with property (3) is nonempty Zariski open in the subspace $\{f : T_0 \to \mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0 \oplus 0\}$; hence, so is its projection on the linear subspace $\{f : st(F,K) \to \mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0 \oplus 0\}$. By similar considerations to the above, there are maps $\psi$ for which all the properties (1), (2) and (3) hold.

The proof of Proposition 5.1 together with properties (1) and (2) tell us that for small enough $\epsilon$, the map $\psi'' : L_0 \to \mathbb{R}^{2d-2i_0}$ defined by $\psi''(v_F) = \psi(u) + \epsilon(\psi(v_F) - \psi(u))$ and $\psi''(v) = \psi(v)$ for every other vertex $v \in L_0$, satisfies $\ker \psi'' = 0$ (see equation (3) for the definition of this map). As a nonempty Zariski open set is dense, by looking on the subspace of maps $\{f : T_0 \to \mathbb{R}^d \oplus 0 \oplus \mathbb{R}\}$, we can take $\psi(v_F)$ and $\epsilon$ such that $\psi''$ satisfies property (3) as well.

Thus, the first $d$ columns of $[\psi'']$ induce an l.s.o.p. $\Theta_T$ of $T$, the next $d-i_0-1$ columns induce an l.s.o.p. $\Theta_{\partial \sigma}$ of $\partial \sigma$, and the last column of $[\psi'']$ is a $(d-i_0-1)$-Lefschetz element of $\mathbb{R}[L]/(\Theta_T \cup \Theta_{\partial \sigma})$. This contradicts our earlier conclusion, which was based on assuming that the assertion of this theorem is incorrect. $\square$

**Corollary 5.5.** Let $S$ be a family of homology spheres which is closed under taking links and such that all of its elements are SL, over $\mathbb{R}$. Let $S = S(S)$ be the family obtained from $S \cup \{\partial \sigma^n : n \geq 1\}$ by taking the closure under the operations: (0) taking links; (1) join; (2) Stellar subdivisions. Then every element in $S$ is SL.

**Proof:** We prove by double induction - on dimension, and on the sequence of operations of types (0),(1) and (2) which define $S \in S$ - that $S$ and all its face links are SL. Let us call $S$ with this property *hereditary SL*.

Note that every $S \in S$ and every boundary of a simplex, is hereditary SL. This includes the (unique) zero-dimensional sphere and provides the base of the induction. (Actually it is known that every (homology) sphere of dimension $\leq 2$ is hereditary SL.)

Clearly if $S$ is hereditary SL, then so are all of its links, as $\lk(Q, (\lk(F,S)) = \lk(Q \cup F, S)$. If $S$ and $S'$ are hereditary SL then by Theorem 2.2, so is $S \ast S'$ (here we note that every $T \in S \ast S'$ is of the form $T = F \cup F'$ where $F \in S$ and $F' \in S'$, and that $\lk(T, S \ast S') = \lk(F, S) \ast \lk(F', S')$). We are left to show that if $F \in S$ and $S$ is hereditary SL, then so is $T := \text{Stellar}(F,S)$. Assume $\dim F \geq 1$, otherwise there is nothing to prove. First we note that by the induction hypothesis for every $v \in T_0$, $\lk(v,T)$ is hereditary SL:

Case $v = v_F$: $\lk(v_F,T) = \lk(F,S) \ast \partial F$ is hereditary SL by Theorem 2.2, as argued above.

Case $v \in F$: $\lk(v,T) = \text{Stellar}(F \setminus \{v\}, \lk(v,S))$ is hereditary SL by the induction hypothesis on the dimension.

Case $v \notin F$, $v \neq v_F$ and $F \in \lk(v,S)$: $\lk(v,T) = \text{Stellar}(F,\lk(v,S))$ is hereditary SL by the induction hypothesis on the dimension.

Otherwise: $\lk(v,T) = \lk(v,S)$ is hereditary SL.

We are left to show that $T$ is SL: $S$ is SL, and for $u \in F \lk(\{v_F,u\},T) = \lk(F,S) \ast \partial(F \setminus \{u\})$ is SL by Theorem 2.2. Thus, by Theorem 1.2 (3) $T$ is SL, and together with the above, $T$ is hereditary SL. $\square$
The barycentric subdivision of a simplicial complex $K$ can be obtained by a sequence of Stellar subdivisions: order the faces of $K$ of dimension $> 0$ by weakly decreasing size, and perform Stellar subdivisions at those faces according to this order; the barycentric subdivision of $K$ is obtained. Brenti and Welker [1, Corollary 3.5] showed that the $h$-polynomial of the barycentric subdivision of a Cohen-Macaulay complex has only simple and real roots, and hence is unimodal. In particular, barycentric subdivision preserves non-negativity of the $g$-vector for spheres with all links being SL. The above corollary shows that the hereditary SL property itself is preserved.

6 Lefschetz properties and connected sum

Let $K$ and $L$ be pure simplicial complexes which intersect in a common closed facet $< \sigma > = K \cap L$. Their connected sum over $\sigma$ is $K \#_{\sigma} L = (K \cup L) \setminus \{ \sigma \}$.

Theorem 6.1. Let $K$ and $L$ be homology $(d - 1)$-spheres over a field $\mathbb{F}$ which intersect in a common closed facet $< \sigma > = K \cap L$. Let $A = \mathbb{F}[x_v : v \in (K \cup L)_0]$. Then:

(0) $K \#_{\sigma} L$ is a homology $(d - 1)$-sphere; in particular its $h$-vector is symmetric.

(1) Let $\Theta$ be a common l.s.o.p for $K$, $L$, $< \sigma >$ and $K \#_{\sigma} L$ over $A$ (it exists if $\mathbb{F}$ is infinite). Assume that $K$ and $L$ are $i$-Lefschetz for some $i > 0$ and let $\omega$ be an $i$-Lefschetz element for both $K$ and $L$ w.r.t. $\Theta$ (it exists). Then $\omega$ is an $i$-Lefschetz element of $\mathbb{F}[K \#_{\sigma} L]/(\Theta)$.

Proof: Straightforward Mayer-Vietoris and Euler characteristic arguments show that $K \#_{\sigma} L$ is a homology $(d - 1)$-sphere.

For a simplicial complex $L$ let $\mathbb{F}(L) := \bigoplus_{a \in L} \mathbb{F}\epsilon^a$ be a module over $A_L = \mathbb{F}[x_v : v \in L_0]$ defined by $x_v(x^a) = \{0 \text{ otherwise}\}$. Note that $\mathbb{F}(L) \cong \mathbb{F}[L]$ as $A_L$-modules. For $v \in (K \cup L)_0 \setminus L_0$ and $m \in \mathbb{F}(L)$, $x_vm = 0$.

Then the following is an exact sequence of $A$-modules:

$$0 \to \mathbb{F}(< \sigma >) \overset{(1-i)}{\to} (\mathbb{F}(K) \oplus \mathbb{F}(L)) \overset{\iota_{K \cup L}}{\to} \mathbb{F}(K \cup_{\sigma} L) \to 0 \quad (8)$$

where the $i$’s denote the obvious inclusions. $|\mathbb{F}| = \infty$ guarantees the existence of an l.s.o.p. for each of the $(d - 1)$-complexes in Theorem [1,1], and as a finite intersection of Zariski nonempty open sets is nonempty, $\Theta$ as in $(1)$ exists. When we mod out $\Theta$ from $(\mathbb{S})$, which is the same as tensor $(\mathbb{S})$ with $\otimes_A A/\Theta$, we obtain an exact sequence of $A$-modules:

$$\frac{\mathbb{F}(< \sigma >)}{(\Theta)\mathbb{F}(< \sigma >)} \to \frac{\mathbb{F}(K)}{(\Theta)\mathbb{F}(K)} \oplus \frac{\mathbb{F}(L)}{(\Theta)\mathbb{F}(L)} \to \frac{\mathbb{F}(K \cup_{\sigma} L)}{(\Theta)\mathbb{F}(K \cup_{\sigma} L)} \to 0 \quad (9)$$

where in the middle term we used distributivity of $\otimes$ and $\oplus$. Note that $\frac{\mathbb{F}(< \sigma >)}{(\Theta)\mathbb{F}(< \sigma >)} \cong \mathbb{F}$ is concentrated in degree 0 and that $\frac{(\mathbb{F}(K \#_{\sigma} L))/(\Theta))_{<d}}{(\mathbb{F}(K \cup_{\sigma} L))/(\Theta))_{<d}}$. Thus, for $0 < i \leq d/2$ we obtain the following commutative
diagram of $A$-modules:

\[
\begin{align*}
(F(K \#_\sigma L))_i \xrightarrow{\omega^d-2i} (F(K \cup_\sigma L))_i \xrightarrow{\omega^d-2i} (F(K))_i \oplus (F(L))_i \\
(F(K \#_\sigma L))_{d-i} \xrightarrow{\omega^d-2i} (F(K \cup_\sigma L))_{d-i} \xrightarrow{\omega^d-2i} (F(K))_{d-i} \oplus (F(L))_{d-i}
\end{align*}
\]

where the right vertical arrow is an isomorphism by assumption. Hence, the left vertical arrow is an isomorphism as well, meaning that $\omega$ is an $i$-Lefschetz element of $F[K \#_\sigma L]/(\Theta)$. □

**Proof of Theorem 1.2(2):** If $K$ and $L$ are SL homology $(d-1)$-spheres then by Theorem 6.1 $K \# L$ is a homology $(d-1)$-sphere and has a pair $(\Theta, \omega)$ of l.s.o.p. and $i$-Lefschetz element for every $0 < i \leq \lfloor d/2 \rfloor$.

For $i = 0$, as $K \# L$ is Cohen-Macaulay with l.s.o.p. $\Theta$ and $h_d = 1$, then there exists a 0-Lefschetz element $\tilde{\omega}$ (i.e. $\tilde{\omega}^d \neq 0$). This is equivalent to $[2, d+1] \in \Delta^s(K \# L)$, which reflects the fact that $K \# L$ has non-vanishing top homology. By Lemma 4.1 the sets of 0-Lefschetz elements and of $(0 <)$-Lefschetz elements are Zariski open. The fact that they are nonempty implies that so is their intersection, i.e. $K \# L$ is SL. Similarly, one concludes that if $K$ and $L$ are weak-Lefschetz then so is $K \# L$. □

**Remark 6.2.** : The assertion of Theorem 1.2(2), rephrased in terms of algebraic shifting, says that if $\Delta^s(K), \Delta^s(L) \subseteq \Delta(d)$ then also $\Delta^s(K \# L) \subseteq \Delta(d)$. The analogous statement for exterior shifting is also true. These assertions follow from the characterization of the algebraic shifting of a union of complexes whose intersection is a simplex, given in [19]. To obtain the shifting of $K \# L$ from the shifting of $K \cup L$ just delete the facet $\{2, 3, \ldots, d, d+2\}$ which represent the extra top homology in $K \cup L$.

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