

```

gap> g:= SymmetricGroup( 4 );
Sym( [ 1 .. 4 ] )
gap> tbl:= CharacterTable( g );; HasIrr( tbl );
false
o5 : BettiTally
0 1 2 3 4
o5 = total: 1 4 13 14 4
0: 1 . . .
1: . 2 2 4 2
2: . 2 5 6 .
3: . . 4 . 2
4: . . . 4 .
5: . . 2 . .
gap> tblmod2:= CharacterTable( tbl, 2 );
BrauerTable( Sym( [ 1 .. 4 ] ), 2 )
gap> tblmod2 = CharacterTable( tbl, 2 );
true
gap> tblmod2 = BrauerTable( tbl, 2 );
true
gap> tblmod2 = BrauerTable( tbl, 2 );
true
o5 : BettiTally
0 1 2 3 4
o5 = total: 1 4 13 14 4
0: 1 . . .
1: . 2 2 4 2
2: . 2 5 6 .
3: . . 4 . 2
4: . . . 4 .
5: . . 2 . .
gap> libtbl:= CharacterTable( "M" );
CharacterTable( "M" )
gap> CharacterTableRegular( libtbl, 2 );
BrauerTable( "M" )
gap> BrauerTable( libtbl, 2 );
fail
gap> CharacterTable( "Symmetric", 4 );
CharacterTable( "Sym(4)" )
gap> ComputedBrauerTables( tbl );
[ , BrauerTable( Sym( [ 1 .. 4 ] ), 2 ) ]
o6 : BettiTally
i7 : t1 = betti(t,Weights=>{1,1})
o7 = total: 0 1 2 3 4
1 4 13 14 4
0: 1 . . .
1: . . . .
2: . . . .
3: . 2 . .
4: . . . .
5: . 2 . .
6: . . 1 .
7: . . 8 6 .
8: . . 4 8 4
o7 : BettiTally
i8 : peek t1
o8 = BettiTally{0, {0, 0}, 0} => 1 }
(1, {2, 2}, 4) => 2
(1, {3, 3}, 6) => 2
(2, {3, 7}, 10) => 2
(2, {4, 4}, 8) => 1
(2, {4, 5}, 9) => 4
(2, {5, 4}, 9) => 4
(2, {7, 3}, 10) => 2
(3, {4, 7}, 11) => 4
(3, {7, 4}, 11) => 4
(4, {5, 7}, 12) => 2
(4, {7, 5}, 12) => 2
ring r1 = 32003,(x,y,z),ds;
int a,b,c,t=11,5,3,0;
poly f = x^a+y^b+z^(3*c)+x^(c+2)*y^(c-1)+x^(c-2)*y^c*(y^2+t*x)^2;
option(noprot);
timer=1;
ring r2 = 32003,(x,y,z),dp;
poly f=imap(r1,f);
ideal j=jacob(f);
vdim(std(j));
==> 536
vdim(std(j+f));
==> 195
timer=0; // reset timer

```

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ExteriorModules: a package for computing monomial modules over an exterior algebra

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ExteriorModules: a package for computing monomial modules over an exterior algebra

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ABSTRACT: Let K be a field, E the exterior algebra of a finite-dimensional K -vector space, and F a finitely generated graded free E -module with homogeneous basis g_1, \dots, g_r such that $\deg(g_1) \leq \deg(g_2) \leq \dots \leq \deg(g_r)$. We present a *Macaulay2* package to manage some classes of monomial submodules of F . The package is an extension of our *ExteriorIdeals* package on monomial ideals (*J. of Software for Alg. and Geom.* 8:7 (2018), 71–79), and contains some algorithms for computing stable, strongly stable and lexicographic E -submodules of F . This package also includes some methods to check whether a sequence of nonnegative integers is the Hilbert function of a graded E -module of the form F/M , with M a graded submodule of F . Moreover, if $H_{F/M}$ is the Hilbert function of a graded E -module F/M , some routines are able to compute the unique lexicographic submodule L of F such that $H_{F/M} = H_{F/L}$.

1. INTRODUCTION. Monomial modules generalize the notion of monomial ideals which are ideals generated by monomials. Therefore, many tools in monomial ideal theory are available to deal with such a class of modules. Indeed, many statements on monomial modules can be deduced from the ones on monomial ideals. Many authors have been interested in the study of such classes of modules in different contexts and in the computation of certain invariants associated to them (see, for instance [Aramova et al. 1997; Aramova and Herzog 2000; Crupi and Ferrò 2016; Eisenbud 1995; Gasharov 1997; Herzog and Hibi 2011; Kämpf 2010; Pardue 1996]).

In this paper, we introduce a new *Macaulay2* package, *ExteriorModules*, for manipulating special classes of monomial modules over an exterior algebra of a finite-dimensional vector space over a field. This package extends the one on monomial ideals, *ExteriorIdeals*, and needs it to work. An updated version of such a package is available on the *Macaulay2* repository. In more detail, the package *ExteriorModules* provides functions to check whether a monomial module is (strongly) stable, or lexicographic, and to compute the smallest (strongly) stable module containing a given monomial module. Moreover, given F a finitely generated graded free module over an exterior algebra E , the package allows us to characterize the Hilbert sequences of the E -modules of the type F/M , with M a graded submodule of F .

Some service methods are inherited from *ExteriorIdeals* or overloaded to extend them to modules in order to optimize the implementation of the main algorithms.

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Keywords: exterior algebra, monomial modules, Hilbert functions, algorithms.

ExteriorModules version 1.0

2. MATHEMATICAL BACKGROUND. Let K be a field and let $E = K\langle e_1, \dots, e_n \rangle$ be the exterior algebra of a K -vector space V with basis e_1, \dots, e_n . For any subset $\sigma = \{i_1, \dots, i_d\}$ of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ with $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_d$ we write $e_\sigma = e_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{i_d} = e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_d}$, in order to simplify the notation, and call e_σ a monomial of degree d . We set $e_\sigma = 1$, if $\sigma = \emptyset$. The set of monomials in E forms a K -basis of E of cardinality 2^n .

Let $e_\sigma = e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_d} \neq 1$ be a monomial in E . We define

$$\text{supp}(e_\sigma) = \sigma = \{i : e_i \text{ divides } e_\sigma\},$$

and we write

$$m(e_\sigma) = \max\{i : i \in \text{supp}(e_\sigma)\}.$$

Moreover, we set $m(e_\sigma) = 0$, if $e_\sigma = 1$.

From now on, we write $fg = f \wedge g$ for any two elements f and g in E . An element $f \in E$ is called homogeneous of degree j if $f \in E_j$, where $E_j = \bigwedge^j V$. An ideal I is called graded if I is generated by homogeneous elements. If I is graded, then $I = \bigoplus_{j \geq 0} I_j$, where I_j is the K -vector space of all homogeneous elements $f \in I$ of degree j . Moreover, we use $\text{indeg}(I)$ to denote the initial degree of I , i.e., the minimum s such that $I_s \neq 0$.

Let \mathcal{M} be the category of finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -graded left and right E -modules M such that $am = (-1)^{\deg a \deg m} ma$ for all homogeneous elements $a \in E$, $m \in M$.

If $M \in \mathcal{M}$, the function $H_M : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ given by $H_M(d) = \dim_K M_d$ is called the Hilbert function of M [Bruns and Herzog 1993; Eisenbud 1995].

Let $F \in \mathcal{M}$ be a free module with homogeneous basis g_1, \dots, g_r , where $\deg(g_i) = f_i$ for each $i = 1, \dots, r$, with $f_1 \leq f_2 \leq \dots \leq f_r$. We write $F = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r E g_i$. The elements $e_\sigma g_i$, with e_σ a monomial of E , are called *monomials* of F , and $\deg(e_\sigma g_i) = \deg(e_\sigma) + \deg(g_i)$. Furthermore, when we write $F \simeq E^r$, we mean that $F = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r E g_i$ is the free E -module with trivial homogeneous basis g_1, \dots, g_r , where g_i ($i = 1, \dots, r$) is the r -tuple having the only nonzero entry equal to 1 in the i -th position and such that $\deg(g_i) = 0$, for all i .

Definition 2.1. A graded submodule M of F is a *monomial submodule* if M is a submodule generated by monomials of F , i.e.,

$$M = I_1 g_1 \oplus \dots \oplus I_r g_r,$$

where I_i is a monomial ideal of E , for each i .

We observe that, if $r = 1$ and $f_1 = 0$ then a monomial submodule of F is a monomial ideal of E .

Definition 2.2. A monomial ideal I of E is called *stable* if for each monomial $e_\sigma \in I$ and each $j < m(e_\sigma)$ one has $e_j e_{\sigma \setminus \{m(e_\sigma)\}} \in I$. I is called *strongly stable* if for each monomial $e_\sigma \in I$ and each $j \in \sigma$ one has $e_i e_{\sigma \setminus \{j\}} \in I$, for all $i < j$.

Remark 2.3. One can observe that the defining property of a strongly stable ideal needs to be checked only for the set of monomial generators of a monomial ideal [Amata and Crupi 2018b, Remark 2.2.].

Definition 2.4. A monomial submodule $M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r I_i g_i$ of F is called *almost (strongly) stable* if I_i is a (strongly) stable ideal of E , for each i .

Definition 2.5. A monomial submodule $M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r I_i g_i$ of F is called *(strongly) stable* if I_i is a (strongly) stable ideal of E , for each i , and $(e_1, \dots, e_n)^{f_{i+1}-f_i} I_{i+1} \subseteq I_i$, for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$.

Given a monomial ideal I of E , we denote by $G(I)$ the unique minimal set of monomial generators of I , and by $G(I)_d$ the set of all monomials $u \in G(I)$ such that $\deg(u) = d$, $d > 0$. Similarly, for every monomial submodule $M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r I_i g_i$ of F , we write

$$\begin{aligned} G(M) &= \{ug_i : u \in G(I_i), i = 1, \dots, r\}, \\ G(M)_d &= \{ug_i : u \in G(I_i)_{d-f_i}, i = 1, \dots, r\}. \end{aligned}$$

For the classification of the Hilbert functions of graded E -modules, the class of lexicographic modules plays a crucial role [Amata and Crupi 2020a; 2020b]. Moreover, such a class of monomial modules is essential if one wants to determine certain upper bounds for the graded Betti numbers of graded E -modules [Amata and Crupi 2018a; 2019].

Given a nonempty subset S of E (respectively, of F), we denote by $\text{Mon}(S)$ the set of all monomials in S (respectively, in F). Moreover, we denote by $\text{Mon}_d(S)$ the set of all monomials of degree d in S .

We denote by $>_{\text{lex}}$ the lexicographic order (lex order, for short) on $\text{Mon}_d(E)$, i.e., if $e_\sigma = e_{i_1}e_{i_2} \cdots e_{i_d}$ and $e_\tau = e_{j_1}e_{j_2} \cdots e_{j_d}$ are monomials belonging to $\text{Mon}_d(E)$ with $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_d \leq n$ and $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_d \leq n$, then $e_\sigma >_{\text{lex}} e_\tau$ if $i_1 = j_1, \dots, i_{s-1} = j_{s-1}$ and $i_s < j_s$ for some $1 \leq s \leq d$.

Definition 2.6. Let L be a nonempty subset of $\text{Mon}_d(E)$. L is called a *lexicographic segment* (lex segment, for short) of degree d if for all $v \in L$ and all $u \in \text{Mon}_d(E)$ such that $u >_{\text{lex}} v$, we have that $u \in L$.

Definition 2.7. Let I be a monomial ideal of E . I is called a *lexicographic ideal* (lex ideal, for short) if for all monomials $v \in I$ and all monomials $u \in E$ with $\deg v = \deg u$ and $u >_{\text{lex}} v$, then $u \in I$, i.e., $\text{Mon}_d(I)$ is a lex segment, for all d .

Remark 2.8. The trivial ideals of E , i.e., (0) and E itself, are considered monomial lex ideals.

Now, we extend the previous definitions to monomial submodules of F . To do this, we order the set of monomials $\text{Mon}(F)$ by using the ordering $>_{\text{lex}_F}$ defined as follows: if ug_i and vg_j are monomials of F such that $\deg(ug_i) = \deg(vg_j)$, then $ug_i >_{\text{lex}_F} vg_j$ if $i < j$ or $i = j$ and $u >_{\text{lex}} v$.

Definition 2.9. Let N be a nonempty subset of $\text{Mon}_d(F)$. N is called a *lexicographic segment of F* (lex _{F} segment, for short) of degree d if for all $v \in N$ and all $u \in \text{Mon}_d(F)$ such that $u >_{\text{lex}_F} v$, then $u \in N$.

Definition 2.10. Let L be a monomial submodule of F . L is a *lex submodule* if for all $u, v \in \text{Mon}_d(F)$ with $v \in L$ and $u >_{\text{lex}_F} v$, one has $u \in L$, for every d , i.e., $\text{Mon}_d(L)$ is a lex _{F} segment of degree d , for each degree d .

An equivalent definition of a lex submodule is the following one [Amata and Crupi 2018a, Proposition 3.12] (see also [Crupi and Ferrò 2016, Proposition 3.8]).

Definition 2.11. Let L be a graded submodule of F . L is a *lex submodule* of F if $L = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r I_i g_i$, with I_i lex ideals of E ($i = 1, \dots, r$), and $(e_1, \dots, e_n)^{\rho_i + f_i - f_{i-1}} \subseteq I_{i-1}$, for $i = 2, \dots, r$, with $\rho_i = \text{indeg } I_i$.

Remark 2.12. The class of lex submodules of F is obviously contained in the class of strongly stable submodules, and consequently in the class of the stable ones.

A particular overclass of the class of lex submodules, introduced in [Amata and Crupi 2018a] for bounding the graded Betti numbers of a graded E -module, is the following one.

Definition 2.13. Let L be a graded submodule of F . L is an *almost lexicographic submodule* if $L = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r I_i g_i$, with I_i lex ideals of E ($i = 1, \dots, r$).

In order to discuss the Hilbert functions of quotients of free E -modules, we need some notation and remarks. For more details on the subject see [Amata and Crupi 2020a; 2020b].

Firstly, we set

$$\binom{m}{k} = 0 \quad \text{if } m < k \text{ or } k < 0.$$

One can observe that if $F = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r E g_i$, $\deg g_i = f_i$, for $i = 1, \dots, r$ and $f_1 \leq \dots \leq f_r$, we have that

$$H_F(d) = \sum_{i=1}^r H_{E g_i}(d) = \sum_{i=1}^r \binom{n}{d - f_i}.$$

Hence, if M is a graded submodule of F , one has

$$H_{F/M}(d) + H_M(d) = \sum_{i=1}^r \binom{n}{d - f_i},$$

where $\binom{n}{d - f_i}$ is the number of monomials of degree $d - f_i$ in E .

As a consequence, we have that

$$H_F(d) = \dim_K F_d = 0, \quad \text{for } d < f_1 \text{ and } d > f_r + n. \quad (1)$$

If M is a monomial submodule of F , from (1), it follows that

$$H_{F/M}(t) = \sum_{i=f_1}^{f_r+n} H_{F/M}(i) t^i,$$

and we can associate to F/M the sequence

$$(H_{F/M}(f_1), H_{F/M}(f_1 + 1), \dots, H_{F/M}(f_r + n)) \in \mathbb{N}_0^{f_r+n-f_1+1}. \quad (2)$$

Such a sequence is called the Hilbert sequence of F/M , and we denote it by $H_{SF/M}$. The integers $f_1, f_1 + 1, \dots, f_r + n$ are called the $H_{SF/M}$ -degrees.

Let us define

$$\text{indeg } H_{S_{F/M}} = \min\{d : H_{F/M}(d) \neq 0\}, \quad \text{for } d = f_1, \dots, f_r + n.$$

We use the notation $[p]$ for the set $\{1, 2, \dots, p\}$.

The entries $H_{F/M}(f_i)$ ($i = 1, \dots, r$) are called the *critical values* of $H_{S_{F/M}}$. Moreover, the integers

$$\mu_{f_i} = |\{s \in [r] : f_s = f_i\}|, \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

are called the *multiplicity* of $H_{F/M}(f_i)$.

We can observe that some critical values can be zero, and this implies that all the entries of the Hilbert sequence are zero until the next nonzero critical value. So it makes sense to investigate the minimum critical value of a Hilbert sequence to get important information about the behavior of a Hilbert function.

Let k be the minimum integer such that $H_{F/M}(f_k) \neq 0$, i.e., $\text{indeg } H_{S_{F/M}} = f_k$. The integer $H_{F/M}(f_k)$ is called the *initial critical value* (of F/M) and f_k the *initial critical degree* (of F/M). Moreover, we have that

$$H_{F/M}(f_k) \leq \mu_{f_k},$$

and

$$H_{F/M}(f_k + 1) \leq n\mu_{f_k} + \mu_{f_k+1}.$$

Now we have all the necessary ingredients to quote the main result on the classification of Hilbert functions of quotients of graded free E -modules [Amata and Crupi 2020a, Theorem 4.2]. The pivotal idea of such a classification is that if M is a graded submodule of F , then there exists a unique lex submodule of F with the same Hilbert function as M .

Let a and i be two positive integers. Then a has the unique i -th Macaulay expansion [Herzog and Hibi 2011, Lemma 6.3.4]

$$a = \binom{a_i}{i} + \binom{a_{i-1}}{i-1} + \dots + \binom{a_j}{j}$$

with $a_i > a_{i-1} > \dots > a_j \geq j \geq 1$. We define

$$a^{(i)} = \binom{a_i}{i+1} + \binom{a_{i-1}}{i} + \dots + \binom{a_j}{j+1}.$$

We also set $0^{(i)} = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$.

For $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $p < q$, let us define the set

$$[p, q] = \{j \in \mathbb{Z} : p \leq j \leq q\}.$$

Theorem 2.14 [Amata and Crupi 2020a, Theorem 4.2]. *Let $(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ be an r -tuple such that $f_1 \leq f_2 \leq \dots \leq f_r$, and let $(h_{f_1}, h_{f_1+1}, \dots, h_{f_r+n})$ be a sequence of nonnegative integers. Set*

$$s = \min\{k \in [f_1, f_r + n] : h_k \neq 0\}$$

and

$$\tilde{r}_j = |\{p \in [r] : f_p = s + j\}|, \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1.$$

Then the following conditions are equivalent:

- (a) $\sum_{i=s}^{f_r+n} h_i t^i$ is the Hilbert series of a graded E -module F/M , with $F = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r E g_i$ a finitely generated graded free E -module with the basis elements g_i of degrees f_i .
- (b) $h_s \leq \tilde{r}_0$, $h_{s+1} \leq n\tilde{r}_0 + \tilde{r}_1$, $h_i = \sum_{j=N+1}^r \binom{n}{i-f_j} + a$, where a is a positive integer less than $\binom{n}{i-f_N}$, $0 < N \leq r$, and $h_{i+1} \leq \sum_{j=N+1}^r \binom{n}{i-f_{j+1}} + a^{(i-f_N)}$, $i = s+1, \dots, f_r+n$.
- (c) There exists a unique lex submodule L of a finitely generated graded free E -module $F = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r E g_i$ with the basis elements g_i of degrees f_i , and such that $\sum_{i=s}^{f_r+n} h_i t^i$ is the Hilbert series of F/L .

From now on, if M is a monomial submodule of the finitely generated graded free E -module $F = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r E g_i$, we denote by M^{lex} the unique lex submodule of F with the same Hilbert function as M . M^{lex} is called the *lex submodule associated to M* .

Remark 2.15. Theorem 2.14 generalizes the well-known Kruskal–Katona’s theorem in [Aramova et al. 1997], and can be also obtained via results on ideals in an exterior algebra [Amata and Crupi 2020b, Criterion 3.3]. The underlying algorithm is implemented as the `lexModuleBySequences` method in the `ExteriorModules` package.

3. EXAMPLES. In this section, we collect some examples in order to describe the algorithms.

In what follows, let $F = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r E g_i$ be a finitely generated graded free E -module such that

$$\deg(g_1) \leq \deg(g_2) \leq \dots \leq \deg(g_r).$$

Example 3.1. Let M be a monomial submodule of the graded free module F , we illustrate functions from the `ExteriorModules` package (analogous to those for ideals [Amata and Crupi 2018b]) in order to check whether M is (strongly) stable or (almost) lex, and to produce the smallest (strongly) stable submodule containing M .

```
i1 : loadPackage "ExteriorModules";
i2 : E=QQ[e_1..e_5,SkewCommutative=>true];
i3 : F=E^2;
i4 : I_1=ideal {e_1*e_2, e_1*e_3, e_1*e_4*e_5};
i5 : I_2=ideal {e_1*e_2, e_2*e_3*e_4};
i6 : M=createModule({I_1, I_2},F)
o6 = image|e_1e_3 e_1e_2 e_1e_4e_5 0      0      |
      |0      0      0      e_1e_2 e_2e_3e_4|
o6 : E-module, submodule of E^2
i7 : isStableModule M
o7 = false
```

The submodule M is almost stable but not stable. In fact, the monomial $e_2e_3e_4$ does not belong to I_1

(Definition 2.5). We can compute the smallest stable submodule of F containing M by the function `stableModule(module)`.

```
i8 : Ms=stableModule M
o8 = image|e_1e_2 e_1e_3 e_1e_4e_5 e_2e_3e_4 0 0 |
         |0      0      0      0      e_1e_2 e_2e_3e_4|
o8 : E-module, submodule of E^2
i9 : isStronglyStableModule Ms
o9 = false
```

The submodule Ms is stable, and but neither almost strongly stable nor strongly stable. In fact, the ideal $(e_1e_2, e_2e_3e_4)$ is not strongly stable. We compute the smallest strongly stable submodule of F containing Ms by using the function `stronglyStableModule(module)`:

```
i10 : Mss=stronglyStableModule Ms
o10 = image|e_1e_2 e_1e_3 e_1e_4e_5 e_2e_3e_4 0 0 0 |
         |0      0      0      0      e_1e_2 e_1e_3e_4 e_2e_3e_4|
o10 : E-module, submodule of E^2
i11 : isStronglyStableModule Mss
o11 = true
i12 : Mss==stronglyStableModule M
o12 = true
```

The submodule Mss is not an almost lex submodule of F . Indeed, the ideal $(e_1e_3e_4, e_2e_3e_4)$ is not lex.

```
i13 : isLexIdeal (getIdeals Mss)_1
o13 = false
i14 : isAlmostLexModule Mss
o14 = false
```

Remark 3.2. The functions `stableModule(module)` and `stronglyStableModule(module)` allow the construction of (strongly) stable submodules of a finitely generated graded free module F . The methods to compute the smallest stable and strongly stable submodule containing a given submodule are useful, although they do not preserve invariants. In fact, the computation by hand of a stable or a strongly stable submodule implies some tedious calculations overall in the case when the elements of the homogeneous basis of F have different degrees. Furthermore, it is worth pointing out that such methods are analogous to the *Macaulay2* function `borel` that computes the smallest borel ideal containing a given ideal.

Example 3.3. Let h be a sequence of nonnegative integers. We describe how one can check whether h is a Hilbert sequence of a graded E -module of the type F/M , with M graded submodule of F . The key tools are the functions `lexModuleBySequences(list,F)` (Remark 2.15), `isHilbertSequence(list,F)`, and `lexModule(list,F)`. The first function verifies if a list of nonnegative integers of a given length is a Hilbert function; the other ones return a lex submodule of F if and only if the *list* is a Hilbert sequence. In more detail, if hs is a given Hilbert sequence, the lex submodule of F produced by both the functions `lexModule(hs, F)` and `lexModuleBySequences(hs, F)` is the unique lex submodule L of F with $H_{F/L} = hs$. These functions work also in the case when the basis elements of the free module F have

different degrees.

```

i1 : loadPackage "ExteriorModules";
i2 : E=QQ[e_1..e_4,SkewCommutative=>true];
i3 : F=E^3;
i4 : hs={3, 12, 16, 6, 0};
i5 : lexModule(hs,F)
o5 = image|e_1e_2 e_1e_3 e_2e_3e_4 0      0      0      |
          |0      0      0      e_1e_2e_3 e_1e_2e_4 0      |
          |0      0      0      0      0      e_1e_2e_3e_4|
o5 : E-module, submodule of E^3
i6 : F=E^{2,0,-2};
i7 : hs={1, 4, 5, 4, 6, 5, 6, 3, 0};
i8 : lexModuleBySequences(hs,F)
o8 = image {-2}|e_1e_3 e_1e_2 e_2e_3e_4 0      0      0      |
          {0}|0      0      0      e_1e_2 e_1e_3e_4 0      |
          {2}|0      0      0      0      0      e_1e_2e_3|
o8 : E-module, submodule of E^3
i9 : F=E^{3,1,-2};
i10 : hs={1, 2, 2, 4, 3, 3, 4, 5, 2, 0};
i11 : isHilbertSequence(hs,F)
o11 = false

```

Example 3.4. Given a graded submodule M of F , we illustrate another way for computing the unique lex submodule associated to M . Given M , we compute M^{lex} by the function `lexModule(module)`. The procedure for the computation of the required lex submodule is based on the constructive proof of [Theorem 2.14](#), (b) \Rightarrow (c).

```

i1 : loadPackage "ExteriorModules";
i2 : E=QQ[e_1..e_4,SkewCommutative=>true];
i3 : F=E^3;
i4 : I_1=ideal {e_1, e_2*e_3*e_4};
i5 : I_2=ideal {e_1*e_2, e_1*e_3*e_4};
i6 : I_3=ideal {e_1*e_2*e_3};
i7 : M=createModule({I_1, I_2, I_3},F)
o7 = image|e_1 e_2e_3e_4 0      0      0      |
          |0      0      e_1e_2 e_1e_3e_4 0      |
          |0      0      0      0      e_1e_2e_3|
o7 : E-module, submodule of E^3
i8 : isAlmostLexModule M
o8 = true
i9 : isLexModule M
o9 = false
i10 : L=lexModule M
o10 = image|e_1 e_2e_3 0      0      0      0      0      |
          |0      0      e_1e_2e_3 e_1e_2e_4 e_1e_3e_4 e_2e_3e_4 0      |
          |0      0      0      0      0      0      e_1e_2e_3e_4|
o10 : E-module, submodule of E^3

```

```

i11 : hilbertSequence M
o11 = {3, 11, 14, 4, 0}
i12 : hilbertSequence M==hilbertSequence L
o12 = true

```

The function `lexModule(module)` also works in the case when the basis elements of the free module F have different degrees.

```

i1 : loadPackage "ExteriorModules";
i2 : E=QQ[e_1..e_4,SkewCommutative=>true];
i3 : F=E^{2,0,-1};
i4 : I_1=ideal {e_1*e_2, e_3*e_4};
i5 : I_2=ideal {e_1*e_2, e_2*e_3*e_4};
i6 : I_3=ideal {e_2*e_3*e_4};
i7 : M=createModule({I_1, I_2, I_3},F)
o7 = image {-2}|e_1e_2 e_3e_4 0      0      0      |
      {0}|0      0      e_1e_2 e_2e_3e_4 0      |
      {1}|0      0      0      0      e_2e_3e_4|
o7 : E-module, submodule of E^3
i8 : L=lexModule M
o8 = image {-2}|e_1e_2 e_1e_3 e_2e_3e_4 0      0      0      |
      {0}|0      0      0      e_1e_2 e_1e_3e_4 0      |
      {1}|0      0      0      0      0      e_1e_2e_3|
o8 : E-module, submodule of E^3
i9 : hilbertSequence M
o9 = {1, 4, 5, 5, 9, 7, 3, 0}
o9 : List
i10 : hilbertSequence M==hilbertSequence L
o10 = true

```

4. CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES. The procedures described in this paper are part of the *Macaulay2* package `ExteriorModules` (which uses the `ExteriorIdeals` package [Amata and Crupi 2018b]), and tested with *Macaulay* 1.14 as well as all the examples in this paper.

As far as we know, specific packages for manipulating classes of monomial modules over an exterior algebra have not been implemented yet. Many characterizations and algorithmic methods presented in the package are due to the authors of this paper. We believe that these packages may reveal useful further applications. Indeed, it would be nice to create functions for the computation of the generic initial module of a graded E -module M in the category \mathcal{M} , which is a strongly stable module with the same Hilbert function as M .

Moreover, it would be interesting to manage the dual module of a graded E -module $M \in \mathcal{M}$ in a general case, i.e., when M is a submodule of a finitely generated graded free module whose basis elements have different degrees. The case when the basis elements have the same degree was faced and solved in [Amata and Crupi 2019].

These problems are currently under investigation by the authors.

APPENDIX: LIST OF FUNCTIONS PROVIDED.

<code>createModule(list)</code>	Give the monomial module from a list of ideals
<code>getIdeals(M)</code>	Get ideals from a monomial module M
<code>hilbertSequence(M)</code>	Give the Hilbert function sequence of M
<code>isMonomialModule(M)</code>	Check whether a module M is monomial
<code>isAlmostLexModule(M)</code>	Check whether a module M is almost lex
<code>almostLexModule(M)</code>	Give the almost lex module associated to M
<code>isLexModule(M)</code>	Check whether a module M is lex
<code>isHilbertSequence(l,F)</code>	Check whether the Kruskal–Katona theorem is satisfied for l
<code>lexModule(hs,F)</code>	Give the lex module with the given Hilbert sequence hs
<code>lexModule(M)</code>	Give the lex module associated to M
<code>lexModuleBySequences(hs,F)</code>	Give the lex module with the given Hilbert function 2.15
<code>isAlmostStronglyStableModule(M)</code>	Check whether a module M is almost strongly stable
<code>almostStronglyStableModule(M)</code>	Give the minimal almost strongly stable module containing M
<code>isAlmostStableModule(M)</code>	Check whether a module M is almost stable
<code>almostStableModule(M)</code>	Give the minimal almost stable module containing M
<code>isStronglyStableModule(M)</code>	Check whether a module M is strongly stable
<code>stronglyStableModule(M)</code>	Give the minimal strongly stable module containing M
<code>isStableModule(M)</code>	Check whether a module M is stable
<code>stableModule(M)</code>	Give the minimal stable module containing M
<code>minimalBettiNumbers(M)</code>	Give the (minimal) Betti numbers of M
<code>initialModule(M)</code>	Give the initial module of M

SUPPLEMENT. The [online supplement](#) contains version 1.0 of ExteriorModules.

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