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GRADED GORENSTEIN ARTIN ALGEBRAS
WITH A GIVEN HILBERT FUNCTION

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We give geometric constructions of families of graded Gorenstein Artin algebras, some of which span a component of the space $\text{Gor}(T)$ parametrizing Gorenstein Artin algebras with a given Hilbert function T . This gives a lot of examples where $\text{Gor}(T)$ is reducible. We also show that the Hilbert function of a codimension four Gorenstein Artin algebra can have an arbitrarily long constant part without having the weak Lefschetz property.

1. Introduction.

In $R = k[x, y]$ and in $R = k[x, y, z]$, the parameter space $\text{Gor}(T)$ of graded Gorenstein Artin quotients of a given Hilbert function T is irreducible for all T . The codimension two case is implied by F. S. Macaulay's result that Gorenstein height two ideals in $k[x, y]$ are complete intersections [8], and the fact that the family of graded complete intersection ideals of given generator degrees is irreducible. The codimension three case was proved S. Diesel [4]. A. Iarrobino and V. Kanev [7] have recently shown that in codimension five and higher, $\text{Gor}(T)$ can be reducible. In this paper, we will give a large class of examples where $\text{Gor}(T)$ is reducible, in codimension four and higher.

A. Iarrobino and V. Kanev also proved that there is a close relation between graded Gorenstein Artin algebras of codimension three and finite length Cohen-Macaulay sub-schemes of \mathbf{P}^2 . They show that whenever the Hilbert function T is equal to s for at least three degrees, there is a fibration $\text{Gor}(T) \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}(T) \subseteq \text{Hilb}^s(\mathbf{P}^2)$ which takes the form f to the initial part of the ideal $\text{ann}_R(f)$. We prove that there can be no such results in higher codimensions, by showing that for $r \geq 4$, there are codimension r Gorenstein Artin algebras with arbitrary long constant part in the Hilbert function, whose initial ideal does not define a sub-scheme of length s in \mathbf{P}^{r-1} . The way this is done is by exploring the weak Lefschetz property.

Setup 1.1. Let k be an infinite field and let $R = k[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$ be the polynomial ring in n variables. Denote by E the injective hull of k over R . If R is graded in non-negative degrees with $\deg x_i = 1$, then E is naturally

graded in non-positive degrees, $E = E_0 \oplus E_{-1} \oplus \cdots$. By Matlis duality, the space $\mathbf{P}(E_{-c})$ parametrizes graded Gorenstein Artin quotients of R with socle in degree c . For a given symmetric Hilbert function $T = (t_0, t_1, \dots, t_c)$, we consider the space of forms f in E such that the Gorenstein Artin algebra $R/\text{ann}_R(f)$ has Hilbert function T and we denote this space by $\text{Gor}(T)$ (cf. A. Iarrobino [6]). Each element f in E_{-c} gives a map $f: R_c \rightarrow k$, by $f(g) = g \circ f \in E_0 \cong k$. Let $m_{d,c}: R_d \times R_{c-d} \rightarrow R_c$ denote the multiplication map. Then we have that

$$\text{Gor}(T) = \{f \in E_{-c} \mid \text{rank } f \circ m_{d,c} = t_d, \text{ for } d = 0, 1, \dots, c\}.$$

Thus there is a natural scheme structure on $\text{Gor}(T)$ as a locally closed subscheme of $\mathbf{P}(E_{-c})$ given by the minors of catalecticant matrices. The tangent space to the affine cone over $\text{Gor}(T)$ at a point f in E_{-c} is given by $\text{ann}_E(\text{ann}_R(f)^2)_{-c}$ (cf. A. Iarrobino and V. Kanev [7]).

2. Points on rational normal curves.

In this section we will construct families of Gorenstein Artin algebras related to sets of points on rational normal curves. We will compute the dimension of these families, as well as the dimension of the tangent space to $\text{Gor}(T)$ at a special point in each family. In codimension four, this point is non-singular, and the dimension of the tangent space coincides with the dimension of the family, which shows that the family in this case spans an irreducible component of $\text{Gor}(T)$.

Setup 2.1. For a positive integer n , let

$$(2.1.1) \quad \mathfrak{X}_n = \{C \mid C \text{ is rational normal curve in } \mathbf{P}^n\}.$$

This is an irreducible open subset of the Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}^{nx+1}(\mathbf{P}^n)$ parametrizing curves in \mathbf{P}^n of Hilbert polynomial $nx + 1$. The dimension of \mathfrak{X}_n is $(n+1)^2 - 4 = (n+3)(n-1)$. Denote by R the homogeneous coordinate ring of \mathbf{P}^n .

Definition 2.2. For integers n and s , let

$$(2.2.1) \quad \overline{\mathfrak{P}}_{n,s} = \{(X, C) \mid I_C \subseteq I_X\} \subseteq \text{Hilb}^s(\mathbf{P}^n) \times \mathfrak{X}_n.$$

Let $\mathfrak{P}_{n,s} \subseteq \overline{\mathfrak{P}}_{n,s}$ be the open subset on which the Hilbert function is maximal.

Lemma 2.3. *For non-negative integers n and s , we have that:*

- i) *The set $\overline{\mathfrak{P}}_{n,s}$ is closed and irreducible of dimension $(n+3)(n-1) + s$.*
- ii) *If $s \geq 2n+1$, the induced map $\mathfrak{P}_{n,s} \rightarrow \text{Hilb}^s(\mathbf{P}^n)$ is injective.*

Proof. Since \mathfrak{X}_n is irreducible, $\text{Hilb}^s(\mathbf{P}^n)$ is proper and all the fibers over \mathfrak{X}_n are irreducible of the same dimension s , we have that $\overline{\mathfrak{P}}_{n,s}$ is irreducible of dimension $(n+3)(n-1) + s$, by Lemma 5.1.

A general element of $\mathfrak{P}_{n,s}$ is a set X of s distinct points on a specified rational normal curve C in \mathbf{P}^n . For an element (X, C) in $\mathfrak{P}_{n,s}$ with $s \geq 2n + 1$, the set X determines the curve C , since the ideal of the curve is generated in degree 2 and there are no other generators of I_X in degree 2. Thus, for $s \geq 2n + 1$, we get an injective map from $\mathfrak{P}_{n,s}$ to the Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}^s(\mathbf{P}^n)$ parametrizing length s sub-schemes of \mathbf{P}^n . \square

Definition 2.4. For integers n, s and c , let

$$(2.4.1) \quad \overline{\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{F}}_{n,s,c} = \{(f, X, C) \mid f \in \text{ann}_E(I_X)\} \subseteq \mathbf{P}(E_{-c}) \times \mathfrak{P}_{n,s}.$$

Let $\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$ be the open subset of $\overline{\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{F}}_{n,s,c}$ on which the Hilbert function of the Gorenstein quotient $R/\text{ann}_R(f)$ is maximal.

Lemma 2.5. *For non-negative integers n, s and c , we have that:*

i) *The set $\overline{\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{F}}_{n,s,c}$ is closed and irreducible of dimension*

$$(n + 3)(n - 1) + s + H_X(c) - 1.$$

ii) *If $H_X(\lfloor (c - 1)/2 \rfloor) = s$ and $s \geq 2n + 1$, then the induced map*

$$\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c} \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}(E_{-c}) \quad \text{is injective.}$$

iii) *If (f, X, C) is in $\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$, then the Hilbert function of the Gorenstein Artin algebra $A = R/\text{ann}_R(f)$ is given by*

$$H_A(d) = \min\{nd + 1, s, n(c - d) + 1\}, \quad \text{for } d = 0, 1, \dots, c.$$

Proof. Here we have that $\mathfrak{P}_{n,s}$ is irreducible, $\mathbf{P}(E_{-c})$ is proper, and all the fibers are projective spaces of the same dimension $H_X(c) - 1$. Hence we get that $\overline{\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{F}}_{n,s,c}$ is irreducible of dimension $(n + 3)(n - 1) + s + H_X(c) - 1$, by Lemma 5.1.

Since a general element (f, X, C) of $\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$ corresponds to a reduced set of points X on a rational normal curve C together with a general form f annihilating the ideal of the points, we have that the Hilbert function of the quotient $A = R/\text{ann}_R(f)$ is given by

$$(2.5.1) \quad H_A(d) = \min\{H_X(d), H_X(c - d)\}, \quad \text{for } d = 0, 1, \dots, c.$$

If $H_X(\lfloor (c - 1)/2 \rfloor) = s$, we have that the generators of I_X can be in no higher degree than $\lfloor (c - 1)/2 \rfloor + 1 = \lfloor (c + 1)/2 \rfloor$. In that case we get that $H_A(\lfloor (c + 1)/2 \rfloor) = H_A(\lfloor (c - 1)/2 \rfloor) = s$ and $\text{ann}_R(f)/I_X$ has no generators in degrees lower than $\lfloor (c + 1)/2 \rfloor + 1$. Hence the Gorenstein ideal $\text{ann}_R(f)$ determines the ideal I_X . If in addition $s \geq 2n + 1$, we get, by the previous lemma, an injective map from an open set in $\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$ into $\mathbf{P}(E_{-c})$ by projection onto the first factor. \square

Definition 2.6. Denote by $\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$ the image of $\mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$ in $\mathbf{P}(E_{-c})$ when $s \geq 2n + 1$ and $H_X(\lfloor (c - 1)/2 \rfloor) = s$.

Proposition 2.7. *For positive integers n , s and c with $2n+1 \leq s \leq n\lfloor(c-1)/2\rfloor + 1$, we have that:*

- i) *The family $\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$ is irreducible of dimension $(n+3)(n-1) + 2s - 1$.*
- ii) *Let f be an element of $\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$, then the Hilbert function of $A = R/\text{ann}_R(f)$ is given by*

$$(2.7.1) \quad H_A(d) = \min\{nd + 1, s, n(c-d) + 1\}, \quad \text{for } d = 0, 1, \dots, c.$$

Proof. The proposition is an immediate consequence of Lemma 2.5 since the condition $H_X(\lfloor(c-1)/2\rfloor) = s$ is equivalent to $n\lfloor(c-1)/2\rfloor + 1 \geq s$. \square

Definition 2.8. Denote by $T_{n,s,c}$ the Hilbert function given in Proposition 2.7.

Remark 2.9. If f is a general element of $\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$, and $\lfloor c/2\rfloor n + 1 \geq s$, then the Gorenstein Artin algebra $R/\text{ann}_R(f)$ satisfies the weak Lefschetz property (cf. §3.1). Indeed, the ideal is $\text{ann}_R(f) = I_X + J$, where J is generated in degree at least $\lfloor c/2\rfloor$, and since I_X is the defining ideal of a finite set of points, R/I_X has a non-zero divisor.

2.1. The tangent space to $\text{Gor}(T)$. We will now compute the tangent space of $\text{Gor}(T)$ at special point of the family $\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$. In fact, the point we will pick will not even be in the family, strictly speaking, but in the closure. However, it will have the same Hilbert function. Thus the dimension of the tangent space at this point will give an upper bound for the dimension of the tangent space at a general point of the family $\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$.

We now identify E with the polynomial ring $k[X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n]$, where R acts on E by contraction, i.e., $x_i \circ X_j = \delta_{ij}$.

Lemma 2.10. *For integers $2 \leq a_1 \leq a_2, \dots \leq a_n$, such that $a_n - a_1 \leq 1$, and $c \geq 2a_n + 2$, let $F = \sum_{i=1}^n X_0^{a_i} X_i^{c-a_i}$ and let $A = R/\text{ann}_R(F)$. Then the following hold:*

- i) *The dimension of $\text{ann}_E(\text{ann}_R(F)^2)_{-c}$ is $2n^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$.*
- ii) *The Hilbert function of A is*

$$H_A(d) = \min \left\{ nd + 1, n + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i, n(c-d) + 1 \right\}, \quad \text{for } d = 0, 1, \dots, c.$$

Proof. The ideal $I = \text{ann}_R(F)$ is generated by the elements

$$(2.10.1) \quad \begin{cases} x_i x_j, & \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq n \\ x_0^{a_n+1} \\ x_i x_0^{a_i+1}, & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n \\ x_n^{c+1-a_n} \\ x_i^{c-a_i} - x_n^{c-a_n} x_0^{a_n-a_i}, & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n. \end{cases}$$

Denote by I_C the ideal $(\{x_i x_j\}_{1 \leq i < j \leq n})$, and by I_X the ideal $I_C + (x_0^{a_n+1}, \{x_i x_0^{a_i+1}\}_{i=1}^n)$. We have that the only monomials in X_0, X_1, \dots, X_n of degree c that annihilate I_X^2 are

$$(2.10.2) \quad \begin{cases} X_i^c, X_i^{c-1} X_0, \dots, X_i^{c-2a_i-1} X_0^{2a_i+1}, & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n \\ X_j X_i^{c-1}, X_j X_i^{c-2} X_0, \dots, X_j X_i^{c-1-a_i} X_0^{a_i} & \text{for } 1 \leq i \neq j \leq n. \end{cases}$$

Since $c \geq 2a_n + 2$, these are all distinct. The number of monomials of the first kind is $2 \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + 1)$, and all of them actually annihilate $\text{ann}_R(F)^2$.

Now, for a linear combination of the second kind of monomials to annihilate the products $x_i x_j (x_i^{c-a_i} - x_n^{c-a_n} x_0^{a_n-a_i})$, the only terms involving $X_i X_j$ that can occur are

$$(2.10.3) \quad X_j X_i^{c-a_i} X_0^{a_i-1}, X_j X_i^{c-a_i-1} X_0^{a_i}, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq n, \quad i \neq j.$$

The number of such terms is $2n(n-1)$. Note that since $a_i \geq 2$ for all i , the elements $x_i x_j (x_i^{c-a_i} - x_n^{c-a_n} x_0^{a_n-a_i})$ all lie in degree at most c .

Since $a_n - a_1 \leq 1$, the product of a generator $x_i x_0^{a_i+1}$, or $x_0^{a_n+1}$ with a generator $x_i^{c-a_i} - x_n^{c-a_n} x_0^{a_n-a_i}$ or $x_n^{c+1-a_n}$ always has higher degree than c . Thus the annihilator of $\text{ann}_R(F)^2$ is generated by the $2 \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + 1) + 2n(n-1) = 2n^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ distinct monomials given above.

The Hilbert function of R/I_C is $H_C(d) = nd + 1$, for $d \geq 0$ and the Hilbert function of R/I_X is $H_X(d) = \min\{nd + 1, n + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i\}$, for $d \geq 0$. The latter is a consequence of the fact that I_X/I_C is generated in degrees at least $a_n + 1$, and for $d > a_n$, we have that $\{x_i^d, x_i^{d-1} x_0, \dots, x_i^{d-a_i} x_0^{a_i}\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ is a k -basis of $(R/I_X)_d$. Since there are no generators of $\text{ann}_R(F)/I_X$ in degrees lower than $c - a_n \geq c/2 + 1$, we have that the Hilbert function of $A = R/\text{ann}_R(F)$ is $H_A(d) = \min\{nd + 1, n + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i, n(c-d) + 1\}$, for $d = 0, 1, \dots, c$. \square

Proposition 2.11. *Given positive integers n, s, c , write $s = pn + q$, where $1 \leq q \leq n$. Let*

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^{n-q} X_0^{p-1} X_i^{c+1-p} + \sum_{i=n-q+1}^n X_0^p X_i^{c-p}.$$

If $c \geq 2\lceil s/n \rceil$ and $s \geq 3n$, then we have that:

- i) $R/\text{ann}_R(F)$ has Hilbert function $T_{n,s,c}$.
- ii) The tangent space to $\text{Gor}(T_{n,s,c})$ at F has dimension $2n(n-1) + 2s - 1$.
- iii) F lies in the closure of $\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$.

Proof. We apply Lemma 2.10 with

$$a_i = \begin{cases} p-1, & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n-q, \\ p, & \text{for } n-q < i \leq n. \end{cases}$$

We have that $s \geq 3n$ implies that $a_1 \geq 2$. Furthermore, $a_n = p = \lfloor (s-1)/n \rfloor = \lceil s/n \rceil - 1$, which shows that $c \geq 2\lceil s/n \rceil$ implies that $c \geq 2a_n + 2$. Thus the assumptions of the lemma are fulfilled and the first two assertions follow directly from the lemma.

To prove the third assertion, we look at the ideals I_C and I_X from the proof of Lemma 2.10. The geometric picture is that C is the union of n lines through one point and X is a scheme of length s concentrated at one point of each line, with multiplicity $p-1$ at $n-q$ points and multiplicity p at the remaining q points. This curve C does not belong to the family \mathfrak{T}_n of rational normal curves, but it has the right Hilbert function, and it is in the closure of \mathfrak{T}_n in the Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}^{nx+1}(\mathbf{P}^n)$. In fact, we can deform the ideal of C into a family of rational normal curves by looking at the ideal of 2×2 -minors of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha x_0 + x_1 & \alpha x_1 + 2x_2 & \dots & \alpha x_{n-1} + nx_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \end{pmatrix},$$

where α is a parameter. When $\alpha = 0$, we get the ideal I_C , while for all but possibly finitely many values of α , we get the ideal of a rational normal curve. When we construct the family $\mathfrak{P}_{n,s}$ over the component of the Hilbert scheme $\text{Hilb}^{nx+1}(\mathbf{P}^n)$ that contains \mathfrak{T}_n , we will no longer get irreducible fibers over all points. However, we can take the closure of the family $\mathfrak{P}_{n,s}$ in $\text{Hilb}^s(\mathbf{P}^n) \times \text{Hilb}^{nx+1}(\mathbf{P}^n)$ to get an irreducible family. Then we will get a family that contains (X, C) , since the support of X is away from the singularity of C . We can then continue the construction to get a slightly larger family that contains $\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$ as an open dense subset. This family also contains F , which concludes the proof. \square

Corollary 2.12. *For $n = 3$, $s \geq 9$, and $\lfloor (c-1)/2 \rfloor \geq \lceil s/3 \rceil$ the family $\mathfrak{F}_{3,s,c}$ spans a component of $\text{Gor}(T_{3,s,c})$.*

Proof. In this case, we have that the dimension of the tangent space is $11 + 2s$, which coincides with the dimension of the family $\mathfrak{F}_{3,s,c}$. Thus the point we have chosen is, in fact, a smooth point of $\text{Gor}(T_{3,s,c})$, and the family $\mathfrak{F}_{3,s,c}$ must span an irreducible component. It remains to check that the assumptions of Proposition 2.7 and Proposition 2.11 apply. The condition $s \geq 9$ is equivalent to $s \geq 3n$, and the condition $\lfloor (c-1)/2 \rfloor \geq \lceil s/3 \rceil$ implies that $c \geq 2\lceil s/n \rceil$ and that $n\lfloor (c-1)/2 \rfloor + 1 \geq s$. \square

3. Families of Gorenstein Artin algebras not satisfying the weak Lefschetz property.

In this section we give a construction of families $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ of Gorenstein Artin algebras not satisfying the weak Lefschetz property. The algebras in the families $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ are generalizations of the examples given by R. Stanley [10]

and by D. Bernstein and A. Iarrobino [2] showing the existence of non-unimodal Hilbert functions of Gorenstein algebras. In addition, the Hilbert functions of the algebras in $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ are given by $T_{n,c+2,c}$. We will use this fact to prove that $\text{Gor}(T_{n,c+2,c})$ is reducible for most choices of n and c . The family $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ consists of Gorenstein ideals whose initial part is the square of the ideal of a line.

Setup 3.1. For a positive integer n , let $\mathbf{G}(1, n)$ be the grassmannian of lines in \mathbf{P}^n . It is an irreducible variety of dimension $2(n - 1)$. For integers n and c , let

$$(3.1.1) \quad \overline{\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{G}}_{n,c} = \{(f, L) \mid f \in \text{ann}_E(I_L^2)\} \subseteq \mathbf{P}(E_c) \times \mathbf{G}(1, n).$$

Let $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ be the open subset of $\overline{\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{G}}_{n,c}$ where the Hilbert function is maximal.

Proposition 3.2. *For positive integers n and c we have that:*

- i) *The set $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ is irreducible of dimension $2(n - 1) + nc$.*
- ii) *For (f, L) in $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$, the Hilbert function of $A = R/\text{ann}_R(f)$ is given by*

$$(3.2.1) \quad H_A(d) = \min\{nd + 1, c + 2, n(c - d) + 1\},$$

for $d = 0, 1, \dots, c$.

- iii) *If $c \geq 2n - 1$, the map $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{G}_{n,c} \rightarrow \mathbf{P}(E_{-c})$ is injective.*

Proof. The map $\overline{\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{G}}_{n,c} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}(1, n)$ is proper and surjective, $\mathbf{G}(1, n)$ is irreducible of dimension $2(n - 1)$ and all the fibers are irreducible of dimension nc . The latter since the Hilbert function of R/I_L^2 is $nd + 1$. Hence the set $\overline{\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{G}}_{n,c}$ is irreducible of dimension $2(n - 1) + nc$, by Lemma 5.1.

To prove the second assertion, we note that we can change variables so that the line L is given by the ideal (x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) . Let $H_A(d)$ denote the Hilbert function of $A = R/\text{ann}_R(f)$. Then $H_A(d)$ is given by the dimension of $R_d \circ f$. The condition that f annihilates I_L^2 , shows that

$$R_d \circ f = [(x_0, x_1)^d]_d \circ f + [(x_0, x_1)^{d-1}(x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)]_d \circ f.$$

Thus we get $H_A(d) \leq d + 1 + d(n - 1)$. Since the latter term is contained in $\text{ann}_E(x_2, \dots, x_n) \cap E_{d-c}$, we also get $H_A(d) \leq d + 1 + c - d + 1 = c + 2$. Since the $H_A(d)$ is symmetric around $d = c/2$, we get that the Hilbert function in the proposition is an upper bound for the $H(d)$.

It now suffices to show that there is one f that gives this maximal Hilbert function. This can be done by choosing a compressed Artin level algebra B in two variables with socle of dimension $n - 1$ in degree $c - 1$, i.e., B is a level algebra with Hilbert function $H_B(d) = \min\{d + 1, (c - d)(n - 1)\}$, and take $A = B \times B^\vee$ – the trivial extension of A by its dual. This Gorenstein algebra has the right Hilbert function, (cf. D. Bernstein and A. Iarrobino [2], or M. Boij and D. Laksov [3]), and the square of the ideal generated by the generators of B^\vee is zero in A .

For the third assertion, we need to prove that if $c \geq 2n - 1$ and (f, L) is in $\mathfrak{GL}_{n,c}$ then the ideal $\text{ann}_R(f)$ determines the line L . The ideal I_L^2 is generated in degree 2, and looking at the Hilbert function, we see that $\text{ann}_R(f)$ has no other generators in degree 2. Thus the line is determined by $\text{ann}_R(f)$. \square

Definition 3.3. Denote the image of $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ in $\mathbf{P}(E_{-c})$ by $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$, for $c \geq 2n - 1$.

3.1. The weak Lefschetz property. Recall that a Gorenstein Artin algebra A with socle in degree c satisfies the *weak Lefschetz property* if the multiplication maps $\ell : A_d \rightarrow A_{d+1}$, for $d = 0, 1, \lfloor (c-1)/2 \rfloor$, are injective for a general linear form $\ell \in A_1$. We will use the following characterization of the weak Lefschetz property, due to J. Watanabe [11, Prop. 3.4].

Proposition 3.4. *The Gorenstein Artin algebra $A = R/\text{ann}_R(f)$ satisfies the weak Lefschetz property if and only if the Hilbert function of $R/\text{ann}_R(\ell \circ f)$ agrees with the Hilbert function of A in degrees less than $c/2$ for a general linear form $\ell \in R$.*

Proposition 3.5. *Suppose that $n \geq 3$, and $c = 5$ or $c \geq 7$, then for an element $f \in \mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ the Gorenstein Artin quotient $A = R/\text{ann}_R(f)$ does not satisfy the weak Lefschetz property.*

Proof. Under the assumptions of the proposition, the Hilbert function of the Gorenstein Artin algebra $A = R/\text{ann}_R(f)$ for an element f of $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ attains the value $c + 2$ in degree $\lfloor (c-1)/2 \rfloor$. On the other hand, for any linear form $\ell \in R$, we have that $\ell \circ f$ is in $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c-1}$, but by Proposition 3.2, we have that the Hilbert function of $R/\text{ann}_R(\ell \circ f)$ is at most $c + 1$. Thus it cannot agree with the Hilbert function of $R/\text{ann}_R(f)$ in degree $\lfloor (c-1)/2 \rfloor$, and the proposition follows from Proposition 3.4. \square

A. Iarrobino and V. Kanev [7] have shown that for codimension three Gorenstein algebras there is a strong connection to subschemes of \mathbf{P}^2 . In particular, they show that if a codimension three Gorenstein Artin algebra has Hilbert function containing a subsequence (s, s, s) , there is a uniquely determined Cohen–Macaulay subscheme of \mathbf{P}^2 – the *annihilating scheme* – which ideal is generated by the lower degree part of the Gorenstein ideal. In particular, this means that the Gorenstein algebra must have the weak Lefschetz property. The following theorem shows that a similar result is impossible in codimension four and higher.

Theorem 3.6. *In codimension four and higher, there are graded Gorenstein Artin algebras not satisfying the weak Lefschetz property with arbitrarily long constant part in the Hilbert function.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.5 the algebras in $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ do not have the weak Lefschetz property. However, their Hilbert function have a constant subsequence $(c+2, c+2, \dots, c+2)$, of length $c+1-2\lfloor(c+1)/n\rfloor \geq (c+1)(1-2/n)$. For $n \geq 3$ this can be arbitrarily large. \square

4. Components of $\text{Gor}(T)$.

We can now use the results from the previous sections to conclude that in many cases, we get two distinct components of $\text{Gor}(T)$. The idea is that the families $\mathfrak{F}_{n,c+2,c}$ and $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ both parametrize Gorenstein Artin algebras with Hilbert function $T_{n,c+2,c}$ while the latter family, for large c , has higher dimension than the dimension of the tangent space of the first family, so it cannot lie in the same component.

Theorem 4.1. *For $n \geq 3$ and $c \geq \max\{11, 3n-2\}$ the parameter space $\text{Gor}(T_{n,c+2,c})$ is reducible with one component containing $\mathfrak{F}_{n,c+2,c}$ and another component containing $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$.*

Proof. For $c \geq 2\lfloor(c+2)/n\rfloor$ and $c+2 \geq 3n$ the tangent space of $\text{Gor}(T_{n,c+2,c})$ at a general point of $\mathfrak{F}_{n,c+2,c}$ has dimension at most $2n(n-1) + 2(c+2) - 1$ according to Proposition 2.11. Thus the irreducible component of $\text{Gor}(T_{n,c+2,c})$ that contains $\mathfrak{F}_{n,c+2,c}$ has at most this dimension.

For $c \geq 2n-1$ the dimension of $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ is $2(n-1) + nc$, by Proposition 3.2. Any component of $\text{Gor}(T_{n,c+2,c})$ that contains $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ and some element with the weak Lefschetz property must have dimension at least $2n-1 + nc$, since this is an open property.

One can easily check that $c \geq \max\{11, 3n-2\}$ implies that $c \geq 2\lfloor c+2/n\rfloor$, $c+2 \geq 3n$ and $c \geq 2n-1$. Furthermore, $2n-1+nc > 2n(n-1)+2(c+2)-1$, which implies that the family $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ cannot be in the same component of $\text{Gor}(T_{n,c+2,c})$ as $\mathfrak{F}_{n,c+2,c}$. \square

Remark 4.2. The smallest example of reducible $\text{Gor}(T)$ that is given by Theorem 4.1 is $n = 3$, $c = 11$, which gives Hilbert function

$$T = (1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 13, 13, 13, 10, 7, 4, 1).$$

In this case we have that both families $\mathfrak{F}_{3,13,11}$ and $\mathfrak{G}_{3,11}$ have dimension 37, and by computer calculations that the tangent space of $\text{Gor}(T)$ at a general point of $\mathfrak{G}_{3,11}$ has dimension 37, so the family spans its component in this case.

By means of the computer algebra system, *Macaulay* [1], we have checked that the dimension of the tangent space of $\text{Gor}(T_{3,c+2,c})$ at a general point of $\mathfrak{G}_{3,c}$ coincides with the dimension of $\mathfrak{G}_{3,c}$ for $c = 11, 12, \dots, 34$.

5. Appendix.

In proving the irreducibility of the families $\mathfrak{F}_{n,s,c}$ and $\mathfrak{G}_{n,c}$ we needed the following lemma. This is stated in the projective case in Shafarevich [9, Thm. 8, Chap. I], although the proof there uses only properness. For convenience, we give a brief proof.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a proper surjective morphism of schemes of finite type over k . Suppose that Y is irreducible of dimension d_Y and that all the fibers of f are irreducible of dimension d . Then X is irreducible of dimension $d + d_Y$.*

Proof. Firstly, we may assume that both X and Y are reduced. Thus we can use R. Hartshorne [5, Ch. II, Ex. 3.22] on the restrictions of f to the components of X that surject onto Y . Since f is proper and surjective and Y is irreducible each component of X must either map onto Y or outside an open dense subset U of Y .

For each component X' of X surjecting onto Y there is an open set in Y over which the fibers of $f|_{X'}$ have minimal dimension. Let y be a point in the intersection of all such open sets and U . Since the fiber X_y is irreducible, it must lie completely within at least one of the fibers $X'_{y'}$. Hence, the fibers of the map $X' \rightarrow Y$ must all have dimension d , and since the fibers are irreducible, we must have that $X'_{y'} = X_{y'}$ for all points y' in Y . Thus $X = X'$ is irreducible of dimension $d + d_Y$. \square

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