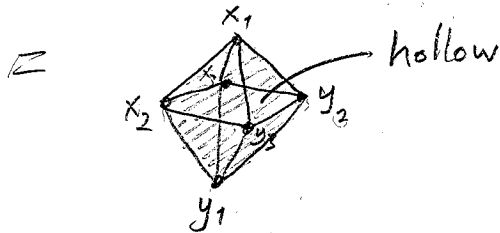


3. a) We have

$$\Delta(I) = \{ \emptyset, \{x_1\}, \{x_2\}, \{x_3\}, \{y_1\}, \{y_2\}, \{y_3\}, \{x_1, x_2\}, \{x_1, x_3\}, \{x_1, y_2\}, \{x_1, y_3\}, \{x_2, x_3\}, \{x_2, y_1\}, \{x_2, y_3\}, \{x_3, y_1\}, \{x_3, y_2\}, \{x_1, x_3, x_2\}, \{x_1, x_2, y_3\}, \{x_1, x_3, y_2\}, \{x_1, y_2, y_3\}, \{x_2, x_3, y_1\}, \{x_2, y_1, y_3\}, \{x_3, y_1, y_2\}, \{x_1, x_3, y_2, y_3\} \}$$



b) The f-vector is \$(1, 6, 12, 8)\$, and by Stanley's trick, the h-vector is

$$\begin{matrix} & & & & 1 \\ & & & 1 & 6 \\ & & 1 & 5 & 12 \\ & 1 & 4 & 7 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & \end{matrix}$$

\$(1, 3, 3, 1)\$. It is symmetric because \$\Delta(I)\$ is the boundary of a polytope.

c) By a theorem from class we have

$$H(\mathbb{R}/I; x) = \frac{h_\Delta(x)}{(1-x)^d} = \frac{1 + 3x + 3x^2 + x^3}{(1-x)^3}$$

d) Using what we've seen from class, our free resolution must look like this

$$0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} x_1 x_2 x_3 y_1 y_2 y_3 \\ \begin{bmatrix} -1 & x_2 y_1 y_2 \\ -1 & x_3 y_1 y_2 \\ -1 & x_3 y_2 y_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}} R^3 \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} x_1 x_2 y_1 y_2 & x_1 x_3 y_1 y_2 & x_2 x_3 y_1 y_2 \\ \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}} R^3 \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} x_1 y_1 & x_2 y_2 & x_3 y_3 \\ \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}} I \rightarrow 0$$

$\begin{matrix} 11111 \\ 110110 \\ 101101 \\ 011011 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} 100100 \\ 010010 \\ 001001 \end{matrix}$

e) The Petti numbers are nonzero only for degrees
 000000, 100100, 010010, 001001, 110110, 101101, 011011, 111111.

So

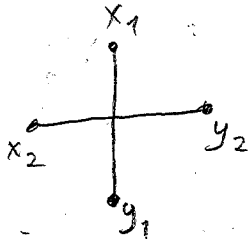
$$K^{000000}(\Delta) = \cancel{\emptyset} = \emptyset$$

$$K^{100100}(\Delta) = \{\emptyset\}$$

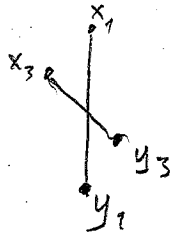
$$K^{010010}(\Delta) = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$K^{001001}(\Delta) = \{\emptyset\}$$

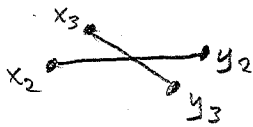
$$K^{110110}(\Delta) =$$



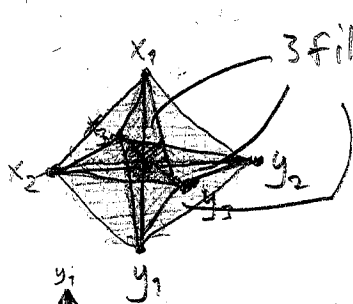
$$K^{101101}(\Delta) =$$



$$K^{011011}(\Delta) =$$



$$K^{111111}(\Delta) =$$



no faces of the octahedron are present

