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**Ben Richert\*** ([brichert@calpoly.edu](mailto:brichert@calpoly.edu)), Mathematics Department, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407-0403. *The Convexity Conjecture*. Preliminary report.

Let  $\mathbb{A} = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$  where  $2 \leq a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_n$  are integers, and let  $k$  be a field. Then a monomial ideal  $L \in R = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  is said to be an  $\mathbb{A}$ -lex plus powers ideal if  $L$  is minimally generated by  $x_1^{a_1}, \dots, x_n^{a_n}$  and monomials  $m_1, \dots, m_t$  such that for all  $d \in \mathbb{N}$ , if  $n \in R_d$ ,  $\deg(m_i) = d$ , and  $n \geq_{\text{lex}} m_i$  for some  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , then  $n \in L$ . Fix a Hilbert function  $\mathcal{H}$ . It is a conjecture of Evans that if  $L$  and  $L'$  are respectively  $\mathbb{A}$ -lex plus powers and  $\mathbb{B}$ -lex plus powers ideals both with Hilbert function  $\mathcal{H}$  such that  $\mathbb{A} \leq \mathbb{B}$  (in the sense that  $a_i \leq b_i$  for all  $i$ ), then for each  $\mathbb{C}$  such that  $\mathbb{A} \leq \mathbb{C} \leq \mathbb{B}$ , there is a  $\mathbb{C}$ -lex plus powers ideal  $L_{\mathbb{C}}$  with Hilbert function  $\mathcal{H}$ . We explore the relationship between this conjecture and the Eisenbud-Green-Harris conjecture which states that an  $\mathbb{A}$ -lex plus powers ideal with a given Hilbert function  $\mathcal{H}$  exists whenever there exists an ideal  $I$  which contains a regular sequence in degrees  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  and attains the Hilbert function  $\mathcal{H}$ . (Received September 20, 2005)