

REGULARITY OF BINOMIAL EDGE IDEALS OF CERTAIN BLOCK GRAPHS

A. V. JAYANTHAN, N. NARAYANAN, AND B. V. RAGHAVENDRA RAO

ABSTRACT. We obtain an improved lower bound for the regularity of the binomial edge ideals of trees. We then prove an improved upper bound for the regularity of the binomial edge ideals of certain subclass of block-graphs. As a consequence we obtain sharp upper and lower bounds for the regularity of binomial edge ideals of a class of trees called lobsters. We also obtain precise expressions for the regularities of binomial edge ideals of certain classes of trees and block graphs.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let G be a simple graph on the vertex set $[n]$. Let $S = K[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n]$ be the polynomial ring in $2n$ variables, where K is a field. Then the ideal J_G generated by $\{x_i y_j - x_j y_i \mid (i, j) \text{ is an edge in } G\}$ is called the binomial edge ideal of G . This was introduced by Herzog et al., [9] and independently by Ohtani, [13]. Recently, there have been many results relating the algebraic properties of the binomial edge ideals and the combinatorial data of the graphs, see [1], [2], [4], [11], [15], [16], [17]. In particular, there have been active research on relating algebraic invariants of the binomial edge ideals such as Castelnuovo-Mumford regularity, depth, betti numbers etc. with combinatorial invariants associated with graphs such as length of maximal induced path, number of maximal cliques, matching number etc. Matsuda and Murai proved that $\ell \leq \text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq n-1$, where ℓ is the length of the longest induced path in G , [11]. They conjectured that if $\text{reg}(S/J_G) = n-1$, then G is a path of length n . Ene and Zarojanu proved this conjecture in the case of closed graphs, [5]. A graph is said to be closed if the binomial edge ideal has a quadratic Gröbner basis. Choudhry et al. proved that if T is a tree whose longest induced path has length ℓ , then $\text{reg}(S/J_T) = \ell$ if and only if T is a caterpillar, [1]. In [15], Saeedi Madani and Kiani proved that for a closed graph G , $\text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq c(G)$, where $c(G)$ is the number of maximal cliques in G . Later they generalized this result to case of binomial edge ideal of a pair of a closed graph and a complete graph, [16]. Further, Saeedi Madani and Kiani proposed that if G is any graph, then $\text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq c(G)$. In [10], they proved the bound for the class of generalized block graphs.

In this article, we study the regularity of binomial edge ideals of certain classes of trees and block graphs. To begin with, we obtain a lower bound for the regularity of binomial edge ideals of trees in terms of the number of internal vertices, Theorem 3.3. This is an improvement on the lower bound for the regularity given in [11].

We then obtain, in Theorem 3.7, an upper bound for the regularity of the binomial edge ideals of lobsters (see Section 2 for definition). Lobsters are well studied objects in graph theory. They are the most natural generalization of the caterpillar graphs. Lobsters occur very often in the graph theory literature, especially in the context of well-known graceful tree conjecture, [12], [6]. We also obtain a precise expression for the regularity of binomial edge ideals of a subclass of lobsters, called pure lobsters, in Theorem 3.9.

In [14], Rauf and Rinaldo studied binomial edge ideals of graphs obtained by gluing two graphs at free vertices. We extend their arguments to prove that the regularity of the binomial edge ideal of the graph obtained by gluing two graphs at free vertices is equal to the sum of the regularities the binomial edge ideals of the individual graphs, Theorem 4.1. As a consequence, we obtain precise expressions for the regularities of several classes trees and block graphs.

2. PRELIMINARIES

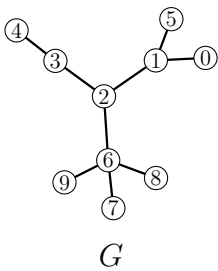
In this section, we set up the basic definitions and notation needed for the main results.

Let T be a tree and $L(T) = \{v \in V(T) \mid \deg(v) = 1\}$ be the set of all leaves of T . We say a tree T is a *caterpillar* if $T \setminus L(T)$ is either empty or is a path.

Similarly, a tree T is said to be a *lobster*, if $T \setminus L(T)$ is a caterpillar, [7]. Observe that every caterpillar is also a lobster. A longest path in a lobster is called a *spine* of the lobster. It is easy to see that given any spine, every edge of a caterpillar is incident to it. With respect to a fixed spine P , the pendant edges incident with P are called *whiskers*. It is easy to see that every non-leaf vertex u not incident on a fixed spine P of a lobster forms the center of a star $(K_{1,m}, m \geq 2)$, and each such star is said to be a *limb* with respect to P . More generally, given a vertex v on any simple path P , we can attach a star $(K_{1,m}, m \geq 2)$ with center u by identifying exactly one of the leaves of the star with v . Such a star is called a *limb attached to P* .

Note that the limbs and whiskers depend on the spine. Whenever a spine in a graph is fixed, we will refer to them only as limb and whisker.

Example 2.1. Let G denote the given graph on 10 vertices:



In this example, G has many longest induced paths. The path induced by the vertices $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $\{0, 1, 2, 6, 9\}$ are two such (there are more) paths. Let P denote the path induced by the vertices $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Then $(1, 5)$ is a whisker with respect to P . Also the subgraph induced by the vertices $\{2, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ is a limb with respect to P . If we consider $\{0, 1, 2, 6, 9\}$ as spine P , then $\{(1, 5), (6, 7), (6, 8)\}$ are whiskers with respect to P and the path induced by $\{2, 3, 4\}$ is a limb.

3. BOUNDS ON THE REGULARITY

In this section, we obtain sharp bounds on the regularity of the binomial edge ideals of certain classes of graphs. We first obtain a lower bound for the regularity of binomial edge ideals of trees. Further, we obtain an upper bound on the regularity of the lobsters.

We begin by making a general observation about Betti numbers of quotients of graded ideals.

Remark 3.1. Let I be a graded ideal of a polynomial ring $S = K[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and f be a homogeneous element of S of degree d which is a regular element modulo I . Then we have an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow S/I[-d] \xrightarrow{\mu_f} S/I \longrightarrow S/(I, f) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where μ_f denote the multiplication by f . Correspondingly, for each $m \geq 0$, there is a graded long exact sequence of the Tor functor

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots &\longrightarrow \operatorname{Tor}_i^S(K, S/I)_{m-d} \xrightarrow{\mu_f} \operatorname{Tor}_i^S(K, S/I)_m \longrightarrow \operatorname{Tor}_i^S(K, S/(I, f))_m \\ &\longrightarrow \operatorname{Tor}_{i-1}^S(K, S/I)_{m-d} \xrightarrow{\mu_f} \cdots \end{aligned}$$

Since the multiplication maps on Tor are zero, for each i , we have short exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow \operatorname{Tor}_i^S(K, S/I)_m \longrightarrow \operatorname{Tor}_i^S(K, S/(I, f))_m \longrightarrow \operatorname{Tor}_{i-1}^S(K, S/I)_{m-d} \longrightarrow 0$$

and consequently

$$\beta_{i,m}(S/(I, f)) = \beta_{i,m}(S/I) + \beta_{i-1,m-d}(S/I).$$

Corollary 3.2. *Let G be a simple finite graph on $[n]$ with a free vertex, say n , and $G' = G \cup \{(n, n+1)\}$. Let $S = K[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n]$ and $S' = S[x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}]$. Then $\beta_{i,i+j}(S'/J_{G'}) = \beta_{i,i+j}(S/J_G) + \beta_{i-1,i+j-2}(S/J_G)$. In particular, $\operatorname{reg}(S'/J_{G'}) = \operatorname{reg}(S/J_G) + 1$.*

Proof. Since n is a free vertex in G , by Lemma 21 of [17], $x_n y_{n+1} - x_{n+1} y_n$ is a regular element on S'/J_G . Note that $\operatorname{Tor}_i^S(K, S/J_G) \cong \operatorname{Tor}_i^{S'}(K, S'/J_G)$. Hence by Remark 3.1, we get $\beta_{i,i+j}(S'/J_{G'}) = \beta_{i,i+j}(S/J_G) + \beta_{i-1,i+j-2}(S/J_G)$. Therefore it follows directly from the betti table that $\operatorname{reg}(S'/J_{G'}) = \operatorname{reg}(S/J_G) + 1$. \square

Now we obtain a lower bound on the regularity of the binomial edge ideals of trees in terms of the number of internal vertices. Given a tree T , it is easy to see that one can construct T from the trivial graph by adding vertices v_i to T_{i-1} at step i to get T_i so that v_i is a leaf in in the tree T_i . Such an ordering of vertices is called a *leaf ordering*.

Theorem 3.3. *If G is a tree with m internal vertices, then $\operatorname{reg}(S/J_G) \geq m + 1$.*

Proof. Let v_1, \dots, v_r be a leaf ordering of the vertices of G , and let G_i be the subgraph of G induced by v_1, \dots, v_i . Let m_i denote the number of internal vertices of G_i . We argue by induction on i . If $i = 2$, then G_2 is an edge and $\operatorname{reg}(S/J_{G_2}) = 1$. Therefore, the result holds. Assume the result for G_i . Then G_{i+1} is obtained by adding a leaf v_{i+1} to some vertex v of G_i . If v is a leaf in G_i , then v is a free vertex in G_i , and hence by Corollary 3.2, $\operatorname{reg}(S/J_{G_{i+1}}) = \operatorname{reg}(S/J_{G_i}) + 1$. Further, v becomes a new internal vertex in G_i , i.e., $m_{i+1} = m_i + 1$, and therefore the result holds. If v is an internal vertex in G_i , then $m_{i+1} = m_i$ and since G_i is an induced subgraph of G_{i+1} , $\operatorname{reg}(S/J_{G_{i+1}}) \geq \operatorname{reg}(S/J_{G_i}) \geq m_i + 1 = m_{i+1} + 1$ as required. \square

We now obtain an improved upper bound on the regularity of binomial edge ideals of certain kind of block graphs.

Theorem 3.4. *Let G be the union $P \cup C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_r \cup L_1 \cup \dots \cup L_t$ where P is a simple path on the vertices $\{v_0, \dots, v_\ell\}$ and C_1, \dots, C_r are maximal cliques and L_1, \dots, L_t are limbs such that*

- (1) $|C_i| \geq 3$ for all i ;
- (2) For all $A, B \in \{C_1, \dots, C_r, L_1, \dots, L_t\}$ with $A \neq B$,
 - (a) $A \cap B \subset P$ and $|A \cap B| \leq 1$;
 - (b) $|A \cap P| = 1$.

Then $\text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq \ell + r + t$.

Proof. We prove by induction on t . If $t = 0$, then the result follows from Theorem 3.5 of [10]. Let $t \geq 1$. Let v be a leaf on a limb and $N(v) = \{u\}$. Let G' be the graph obtained by adding a clique on the vertices on $N(u) \cup \{u\}$ and G'' be the graph induced on $[n] \setminus \{u\}$. Note that G' has $r + 1$ maximal cliques of size at least three and $t - 1$ limbs. By induction, $\text{reg}(S/J_{G'}) \leq \ell + (r + 1) + (t - 1) = \ell + r + t$. Moreover, G'' has r maximal cliques of size at least three and $t - 1$ limbs. Therefore, by induction $\text{reg}(S/J_{G''}) \leq \ell + r + t - 1$. By Corollary (3.2), we have $\text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq \ell + r + t$. \square

Remark 3.5. *Note that the graph considered in Theorem 3.4 is a block graph, and hence by Theorem 3.5 of [10], one has $\text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq \ell + r + 2t$. Therefore, Theorem 3.4 is an improvement when $t \geq 1$.*

Corollary 3.6. *If G is a lobster with spine P of length ℓ , t limbs and without any whiskers attached to the spine, then $\text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq \ell + t$.*

Proof. Apply Theorem 3.4 with $r = 0$. \square

Now we prove an upper bound for the regularity of binomial edge ideals of a subclass of trees, namely the lobsters.

Theorem 3.7. *If G is a lobster with spine P of length ℓ with t limbs and r whiskers attached to the spine P , then $\text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq \ell + t + r + 2$.*

Proof. Let G be a graph with spine P of length ℓ with t limbs and r whiskers attached to the spine P . Let G' be the graph obtained from G by extending each whisker to a limb by adding a new edge to a new distinct vertex. Then the spine length of G' will be either ℓ or $\ell + 1$ or $\ell + 2$, depending upon whether there is a whisker attached to penultimate vertices of each side of the spine. Note that G' can have at most two new whiskers. Then we have the following cases:

CASE I: Suppose G' has no new whisker. Then G' is a graph with no whiskers and $t + r$ limbs. By Theorem 3.4, $\text{reg}(S/J_{G'}) \leq \ell + t + r$. Since G is an induced subgraph of G' , $\text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq \text{reg}(S/J_{G'})$.

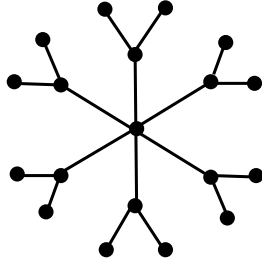
CASE II: Suppose G' has only one new whisker. Then extend this whisker to a limb as done above and obtain a new graph G'' with spine length $\ell + 1$, $t + r$ limbs and no whiskers.

Then by Theorem 3.4, $\text{reg}(S/J_{G''}) \leq \ell + t + r + 1$. Since G is an induced subgraph of G'' , we have $\text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq \text{reg}(S/J_{G''})$.

CASE III: Suppose G' has two new whiskers. As done earlier, extend these two whiskers to limbs to obtain G'' . Then G'' has spine length $\ell + 2$, $t + r$ limbs and no whiskers. Therefore by Theorem 3.4, $\text{reg}(S/J_{G''}) \leq \ell + t + r + 2$. As G is an induced subgraph of G'' , we have $\text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq \text{reg}(S/J_{G''})$.

Hence $\text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq \ell + t + r + 2$. \square

Example 3.8. *This is an example of a lobster which achieves the upper bound given in Theorem 3.7.*



G

This graph G has many different longest induced paths. Fixing any one of them, one can see that G has spine length $\ell = 4$, $t = 4$ limbs and $r = 2$ whiskers attached to the spine. A computation in Macaulay2 shows that the $\text{reg}(S/J_G) = 12 = \ell + t + r + 2$.

Below, we obtain a precise expression for the regularity of the binomial edge ideal of a subclass of lobsters. Let G be a lobster with spine P of length ℓ and t limbs of the form $K_{1,2}$ attached to the spine P . We call such limbs *pure limbs* and lobster with only pure limbs attached to the spine *pure lobster*.

Theorem 3.9. *If G is a pure lobster with spine length ℓ and t pure limbs attached to the spine, then $\text{reg}(S/J_G) = \ell + t$.*

Proof. Let G' be the caterpillar graph obtained by deleting all the leaves of G which are not on the spine P of G . Then $\text{reg}(S/J_{G'}) = \ell$, [1]. Let m be a leaf of G and $(m, m + 1)$ be an edge in G . Let G'' denote the graph $G' \cup \{(m, m + 1)\}$. Then by Corollary 3.2, $\text{reg}(S/J_{G''}) = \ell + 1$. Observe that G is obtained by iterating the above procedure of attaching a vertex to a leaf t -times. Since a vertex is attached to a leaf, the regularity increases exactly by one at each step. Therefore, $\text{reg}(S/J_G) = \ell + t$. \square

Corollary 3.10. *Let G be a lobster with spine P of length ℓ , t limbs and r whiskers. Then $\ell + t \leq \text{reg}(S/J_G) \leq \ell + t + r + 2$.*

Proof. The upper bound is proved in Theorem 3.7. To prove the lower bound, note that G has a subgraph G' with spine P , t pure limbs and without any whiskers as an induced subgraph. By Theorem 3.9, $\text{reg}(S/J_{G'}) = \ell + t$ as required. \square

4. REGULARITY VIA GLUING

In this section, we obtain precise expressions for the regularities of the binomial edge ideals of certain classes of graphs. Let G be a graph and v be a cut vertex in G . Let G_1, \dots, G_k be the components of $G \setminus \{v\}$ and $G'_i = G[V(G_i) \cup \{v\}]$, the subgraph of G induced by $V(G_i) \cup \{v\}$. A *split* of G at v is the collection of graphs G'_1, \dots, G'_k and G . In this case, we say that G is obtained by gluing G_1, \dots, G_k at v .

Theorem 4.1. *Let G_1 and G_2 be graphs on the vertices $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and $\{n+1, \dots, n+m\}$ respectively. Assume that n is a free vertex in G_1 and $n+m$ is a free vertex in G_2 . Let G be the graph obtained by identifying vertices n and $n+m$ in $G_1 \cup G_2$. Then $\text{reg}(S/J_G) = \text{reg}(S/J_{G_1}) + \text{reg}(S/J_{G_2})$.*

Proof. Let $G' = G_1 \cup G_2$ and $S' = K[x_1, \dots, x_{n+m}, y_1, \dots, y_{n+m}]$. Let $\{1, \dots, n+m-1\}$ denote the vertex set of G . Then it can be easily seen that $S/J_G \cong S'/(J_{G'} + (x_n - x_{n+m}, y_n - y_{n+m}))$. The following claim completes the proof of the theorem.

CLAIM: $(x_n - x_{n+m}, y_n - y_{n+m})$ is a regular sequence on $S'/J_{G'}$.

The above claim is proved in the proof of Theorem 2.7 in [14]. We present a simpler proof here. Let G be a simple graph on $[n]$. For each subset $T \subset [n]$, let $G_1, \dots, G_{c(T)}$ denote the connected components of the induced subgraph on $[n] \setminus T$. Let \tilde{G}_i be the complete graph on the vertex set of G_i . Let $P_T(G)$ be the ideal generated by $\left\{ \bigcup_{i \in S} \{x_i, y_i\}, J_{\tilde{G}_1}, \dots, J_{\tilde{G}_{c(T)}} \right\}$. Then by Theorem 3.2 of [9], $J_G = \bigcap_{S \subset [n]} P_T(G)$. Also, $J_G \subset P_T(G)$ is a minimal prime if and only if either $T = \emptyset$ or $T \neq \emptyset$ and $c(T \setminus \{i\}) < c(T)$ for each $i \in T$, [14, Proposition 2.1]. Since n and $n+m$ are free vertices of G' , $x_n - x_{n+m} \notin P_T(G')$ for any minimal prime $P_T(G')$ of $J_{G'}$. Therefore $x_n - x_{n+m}$ is a regular element on $S'/J_{G'}$.

Now we show that $y_n - y_{n+m}$ is not contained in any minimal prime of $J_{G'} + (x_n - x_{n+m})$. Let \mathfrak{p} be a minimal prime of $J_{G'} + (x_n - x_{n+m})$. Since $J_{G'} \subset \mathfrak{p}$, there exists a minimal prime $P_T(G')$ such that $J_{G'} \subset P_T(G') \subset \mathfrak{p}$. Therefore $J_{G'} + (x_n - x_{n+m}) \subset P_T(G') + (x_n - x_{n+m}) \subset \mathfrak{p}$. Since $P_T(G') + (x_n - x_{n+m})$ is a prime ideal and \mathfrak{p} is a minimal prime, $\mathfrak{p} = P_T(G') + (x_n - x_{n+m})$. Again since n and $n+m$ are free vertices of G' , $y_n - y_{n+m} \notin P_T(G')$ for any minimal prime $P_T(G')$. Therefore $y_n - y_{n+m} \notin P_T(G') + (x_n - x_{n+m})$. Therefore $y_n - y_{n+m}$ is a regular element on $S'/J_{G'} + (x_n - x_{n+m})$, which completes the proof of the claim. \square

Corollary 4.2. *Let $G = G_1 \cup \dots \cup G_k$ be such that*

- (1) *if $G_i \cap G_j \neq \emptyset$, then $G_i \cap G_j = \{v\}$, for some vertex v that is a free vertex in G_i as well as G_j ;*
- (2) *for distinct i, j, k , $G_i \cap G_j \cap G_k = \emptyset$.*

Then $\text{reg } S/J_G = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{reg } S/J_{G_i}$.

Recall that for a (generalized) block graph G , $\text{reg } S/J_G \leq c(G)$, [10]. We obtain a subclass of block graphs which attain this bound.

Corollary 4.3. *If G be a block graph such that no vertex is contained in more than two maximal cliques, then $\text{reg } S/J_G = c(G)$.*

Proof. We use induction on $c(G)$. If $c(G) = 1$, then G is a complete graph and $\text{reg } S/J_G = 1$. Now assume $c(G) > 1$. Consider any cut vertex v of G . Let G_1 and G_2 be the split of G at $\{v\}$. Then, $c(G) = c(G_1) + c(G_2)$. Now the result follows from Corollary 4.2 and induction hypothesis. See Figure 3 for an illustration. \square

Now we generalize a result by Chaudhry et al., [1], on the regularity of binomial edge ideals of a subclass of trees.

Corollary 4.4. *Let T be a tree and $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ be a set of vertices of degree 2 in T such that each component in the split of T with respect to v_1, \dots, v_k is either a caterpillar or a pure lobster. Then $\text{reg } S/J_T$ is one more than the number of internal vertices of T .*

Proof. By [1, Theorem 4.1], for any caterpillar T , $\text{reg}(S/J_T) = \text{length of the spine}$, which is one more than the number of internal vertices. Also, it follows from Theorem 3.9 that if T is a pure lobster, then $\text{reg } S/J_T$ is one more than the number of internal vertices. Suppose $D = \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ is a set of degree 2 vertices of G as given in the statement of the corollary. Since v_i 's are leaves and hence free vertices in the respective components of the split, the assertion now follows by induction and applying Corollary 4.2. An example of a tree that splits to 3 caterpillars and a pure lobster is given in Figure 4. \square

In [17], Zafar and Zahidi considered special classes of graphs called \mathcal{G}_3 and \mathcal{T}_3 and obtained the regularities of the corresponding binomial edge ideals. As a consequence of our results, we generalize these results:

- Corollary 4.5.** (1) *Let P_1, \dots, P_s be paths of lengths r_1, \dots, r_s respectively. Let G be the graph obtained by identifying a leaf of P_i with the i -th vertex of K_s . Then $\text{reg}(S/J_G) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^s r_i$.*
 (2) *Let P_1, \dots, P_k be paths of lengths r_1, \dots, r_k respectively. Let G be the graph obtained by identifying a leaf of P_i with the i -th leaf of $K_{1,k}$. Then, $\text{reg}(S/J_G) = 2 + \sum_{i=1}^k r_i$.*

Proof. It is easy to note that (1) is a special case of Corollary 4.3 and (2) is a special case of Corollary 4.4. \square

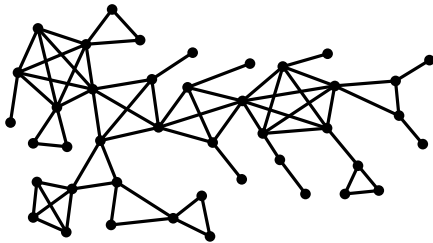


FIGURE 3. A block graph G with $\text{reg}(S/J_G) = c(G) = 22$

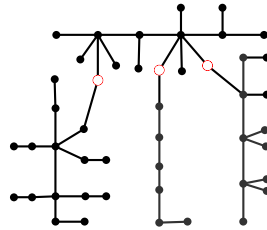


FIGURE 4. A tree T with $\text{reg}(S/J_T) = \# \text{ intern. vert.} + 1 = 26$

We note that the graph G depicted in Figure 5, which we call *Jewel*, is the smallest tree for which $\text{reg}(S/J_G) > \#\{\text{number of internal vertices of } G\} + 1$. In fact, we can make the gap arbitrarily large by attaching edge disjoint copies of Jewel to leaves of any arbitrary tree. For example, Figure 2, which is two copies of the jewel superimposed together, has regularity 12, much larger than the number of internal vertices which is 7.

Observation 4.6. Suppose G is a tree containing *Jewel* as a subgraph. Then by the arguments used in the proof of Theorem 3.3, one observes that

$$\text{reg } S/J_G \geq \#\{\text{number of internal vertices of } G\} + 2.$$

Our examples computed using SAGE and Macaulay 2 suggests that the converse is also true. Hence we conjecture:

Conjecture 4.7. A tree T contains *Jewel* as a subgraph if and only if $\text{reg}(S/J_T) \geq \#\{\text{internal vertices of } T\} + 2$.

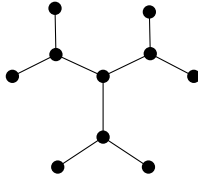


FIGURE 5. G : Jewel with regularity 6.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MADRAS, CHENNAI, INDIA
- 600036.

E-mail address: jayanav@iitm.ac.in

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MADRAS, CHENNAI, INDIA
- 600036.

E-mail address: naru@iitm.ac.in

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MADRAS, CHENNAI, INDIA - 600036.

E-mail address: bvrr@iitm.ac.in